FACT SHEET #27, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2012 AUGUST 23, 2012

# HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On August 13, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) released the revised 2012 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). The revised HRD estimates that nearly 3.76 million people will require food assistance between August and December 2012, an increase of nearly 16 percent over the January-to-June caseload of approximately 3.2 million individuals. The HRD specifies that approximately $189.4 million is required to address food and non-food humanitarian needs in Ethiopia for the remainder of 2012.
- On August 14, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia Mark Bowden expressed deep concern regarding reports of civilian casualties in Kismayo town, Lower Juba Region, as the result of naval gunfire and airstrikes against al-Shabaab positions in the strategic port town. While the U.N. indicated that fighting for control of the town seemed imminent, Bowden urged involved parties to make every effort to minimize the impact of conflict on civilians and allow full humanitarian access to affected populations. Although relief agencies have not conducted detailed assessments of humanitarian conditions in Kismayo recently, the local population is likely experiencing a lack of affordable food, safe drinking water, and health care, as well as movement restrictions, according to international media. Since late July, insecurity and deteriorating humanitarian conditions have displaced more than 800 people from Kismayo, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports.
- The Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health-related assistance in Somalia—reported an improving trend in recent months in the incidence of several diseases in central and southern Somalia. Between June and July, health facilities reported an 84 percent decrease in the number of suspected cholera cases, a 45 percent decline in confirmed malaria cases, and a 6 percent decrease in measles cases, according to OCHA. The disease reductions are attributed to prevention campaigns and the end of the *gu* rainy season.

| NUMBERS AT A GLANCE | | Source |
|---|---|---|
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya | 2.2 million | OCHA – July 20, 2012 |
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia | 3.2 million[1] | OCHA – July 20, 2012 |
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia | 2.51 million | OCHA – July 20, 2012 |
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti | 180,000 | OCHA – July 20, 2012 |
| Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya | 534,229 | UNHCR[2] – August 19, 2012 |
| Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia | 209,013 | UNHCR – August 15, 2012 |
| Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti | 17,003 | UNHCR – August 9, 2012 |

| FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING[3] | |
|---|---|
| USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa[4] | $64,292,252 |
| USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa[5] | $454,706,003 |
| State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa[6] | $75,350,262 |
| **Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa** | **$594,348,517** |

| FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING[7] | |
|---|---|
| USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa | $108,625,407 |
| USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa | $435,193,274 |
| State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa | $106,741,455 |
| **Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa** | **$650,560,136** |

[1] This figure was reported by OCHA on July 20 The revised HRD released by the GoE on August 13 estimates that nearly 3 76 million people will require food assistance between August and December 2012
[2] Office of the U N High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
[3] Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds
[4] USAID's Office of U S Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)
[5] USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)
[6] U S Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)
[7] Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds

**Context**

- Populations in the Horn of Africa continue to cope with the effects of conflict, economic challenges, and perennial environmental shocks, such as flooding and drought.
- Following below-average 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa that were widely regarded as the worst in 60 years, food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated. In July, August, and September 2011, the U.N. declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates, and food access levels had surpassed Famine[8]— Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—thresholds among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, and the Afgooye corridor, as well as in areas of Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions. In February 2012, the U.N. declared an end to Famine in Somalia.
- Drought conditions in Somalia exacerbated a complex emergency that has remained ongoing since 1991. Conflict between al-Shabaab and Somalia Transitional Federal Government forces—supported by African Union Mission in Somalia, GoE, and GoK forces—continues to displace populations and limit humanitarian access to affected areas. Relief operations across southern and central Somalia have been further strained by al-Shabaab's late 2011 and early 2012 expulsions and bans of several international relief organizations.
- In response to deteriorating food security conditions in 2011, the USG, other international donors, and relief agencies rapidly scaled up humanitarian assistance to affected areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify priority humanitarian needs, and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts in collaboration with a USAID Response Management Team (RMT) in Washington, D.C.
- On October 13, 2011, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan, Special Representative for Somalia in Nairobi, Kenya, renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2012. On October 19, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth renewed the disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. On October 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador J. Scott Gration renewed the Kenya disaster declaration for FY 2012 due to the effects of the drought. The USG continues to monitor the situation across the Horn of Africa in order to provide additional humanitarian assistance in response to evolving or persisting needs.

**Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacement**

*Ethiopia*

- As of late July, intercommunal conflict in southern Ethiopia's Moyale District and surrounding areas had displaced more than 46,000 people within Ethiopia, including nearly 34,000 people in Oromiya Region and more than 12,000 individuals in Somali Region, according to a recent GoE assessment. The assessment indicated that displaced populations require food assistance and emergency relief supplies. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) plan to respond to the affected populations' humanitarian needs within Ethiopia.

*Kenya*

- Approximately 8,000 displaced Ethiopians residing in Somare town, Moyale District in northern Kenya require humanitarian assistance following conflict between two tribes in Ethiopia in late July and resultant displacement to Kenya, according to a recent interagency assessment led by IOM, UNHCR, and WFP. While many people initially displaced have returned to Ethiopia, the assessment team found those remaining in Kenya lack access to food, medical supplies, adequate shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.

*Somalia*

- On July 11, Somali pirates kidnapped three Kenyan aid workers with international non-governmental organization International Aid Services (IAS) near Puntland's Galkayo town, according to a press release issued by IAS. Another staff member sustained injuries from the attack. Several aid agencies operating in the area have suspended operations due to increased security risks and the potential for kidnappings of international staff, IAS reports. The security incident occurred several weeks after the U.N. Area Security Management Team warned relief agencies of imminent kidnapping threats of foreign personnel in the area, according to WFP.

[8] According to the IPC continuum, a population is considered "in Famine" when it meets all of the following criteria: (1) at least 20 percent of households face extreme food shortages with limited ability to cope; (2) the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) exceeds 30 percent; and (3) CMRs exceed two deaths per 10,000 people per day A population is downgraded from Famine once evidence suggests that it no longer meets at least one of the three aforementioned criteria Therefore, a population may continue to experience famine-level conditions but not be classified as in Famine For example, improved household food access could result in a downgrade from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency, even if malnutrition and mortality conditions remain at famine-levels

- On August 3, UNHCR announced the opening of a field office in Dolow town, Gedo Region, reinforcing the agency's presence along the Somalia–Ethiopia border in response to continued population displacement. Located near the Dollo Ado refugee camps in southeastern Ethiopia, Dolow town hosted an estimated 7,600 displaced persons as of early August. The new office location will enable UNHCR to assist these and other displaced populations and expand humanitarian assistance into accessible areas of Somalia.

**Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods**

*Ethiopia*

- Approximately $149.3 million—or 79 percent of the $189.4 million HRD request—is intended for emergency food assistance. Of the targeted beneficiaries, approximately 41 percent reside in Somali, 27 percent in Oromiya, 10 percent in Tigray, and 8 percent in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples regions. The revised HRD also estimates that 1.2 million pastoral and agro-pastoral households will require agriculture and food security assistance—including animal health services, livestock marketing support, and water point and rangeland rehabilitation—in the coming months.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $8 million for agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) interventions in Ethiopia, including activities to improve animal health services, rehabilitate water sources through cash-for-work (CFW) activities, help farmers to diversify crops to sell in local markets, and promote cultivation of nutritious, drought-resistant crops. In addition USAID/FFP has provided approximately $181.8 million to support drought-affected and refugee populations in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP assistance includes more than 210,000 metric tons (MT) of food aid for drought-affected Ethiopians and more than 28,000 MT of food aid for refugees to date in FY 2012.

*Kenya*

- A severe form of lethal necrosis disease continues to threaten maize crops in Bomet, Borabu, Chepalungu, Naivasha, and Sotik districts in western Kenya, according to OCHA. First identified in Kenya in September 2011, the disease had affected more than 300,000 farmers by early June, primarily in the Rift Valley area, according to international media. The disease may result in crop yield losses of up to 90 percent in the most-affected areas, which will likely negatively impact local food security and livelihoods. Agricultural experts recommend monitoring crops closely and destroying infected crops to prevent spread of the disease, OCHA reports. Despite the threat of the crop disease, agriculture experts expect Kenya to produce more than 85 percent of projected maize yields due to favorable March-to-May long rains in the primary maize-producing areas.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly $4.8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS interventions in Kenya, including CFW opportunities, technical training for agricultural households on improved growing and harvesting techniques for staple crops, and vocational training for community-based groups involved in crop and livestock production and other income-generating activities. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided approximately $102.7 million in food-related humanitarian assistance to Kenya including more than 52,000 of food assistance for drought-affected areas and nearly 37,000 MT of food assistance for refugees to date in FY 2012.

*Somalia*

- Preliminary findings from the 2012 post-*gu* rains assessment indicate that food security conditions are deteriorating in Somaliland's Guban pastoral livelihoods zone along Somalia's northwest coast, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Unfavorable conditions follow consecutive failed 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 rains along the coastal plains. FEWS NET reports that Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity are expected to persist through at least December when the December-to-February short rains are expected to begin. To prevent an escalation of humanitarian needs, FEWS NET encourages humanitarian organizations to scale up relief assistance between August and the onset of the short rains. More detailed analysis of the food security situation in Somalia will be available once the results of the post-*gu* assessment are released in late August.
- USAID/OFDA has provided approximately $7.5 million for ERMS activities in Somalia to date in FY 2012 to help rebuild the livelihoods of drought-affected populations. Through one partner, USAID/OFDA is supporting CFW programs that aim to rehabilitate infrastructure, such as canals, river embankments, roads, and water catchments, in Somalia. The USAID/OFDA partner is also providing basic training on the use, management, operation, and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructure.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly $162 million in emergency food assistance to support food-insecure populations in Somalia through livelihoods, nutrition, safety net, and cash- and market-based programs.

**Health, Nutrition, and WASH**

*Ethiopia*

- In addition to the 3.76 million identified relief food beneficiaries, the revised HRD indicates that approximately 2.25 million people across Ethiopia will require emergency health and nutrition assistance during the second half of 2012, including an estimated 146,000 children under the age of five at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Furthermore, nearly 2.1 million people will require WASH assistance due to unfavorable seasonal rains and associated water shortages, potential flooding during the ongoing June-to-September *kiremt* rainy season, and poor access to clean water and sanitation facilities.
- OCHA reports acute water shortages in areas of Afar, Oromiya, Tigray, and Somali regions as of August 13. The recent conflict in Moyale and subsequent population movements have increased pressure on already scarce resources, including water, in surrounding areas of southern Ethiopia.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $7.2 million for nutrition interventions in Ethiopia, including activities to provide nutrition education for mothers, increase nutrition surveillance, and support SAM case management for drought-affected populations. USAID/OFDA has provided more than $4.9 million to support WASH programs in Ethiopia. Through the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), USAID/OFDA is working to ensure that emergency water supplies reach an estimated 325,000 people affected by conflict, displacement, drought, or flooding throughout the country.

*Kenya*

- UNICEF estimates a total of 330,000 new malnutrition cases—including 43,000 SAM cases—for children under five years of age in 2012. The malnutrition caseload has decreased nearly 14 percent—down from 385,000 in 2011. While nutrition conditions have improved since the height of the drought, significant needs remain.
- In response to drought conditions in the Horn of Africa, USAID/FFP recently provided an in-kind donation of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) to UNICEF in Burundi, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda to treat children with SAM. Through a $2.5 million contribution from USAID/FFP, UNICEF recently received 340 MT of RUTF in Kenya, sufficient to treat nearly 25,000 SAM cases. USAID/FFP-funded RUTF comprise 63 percent of the overall RUTF countrywide pipeline for August to October in Kenya. More than 60 percent of pipeline supplies target individuals in Kenya's arid and semi-arid areas, where humanitarian needs are the greatest, according to UNICEF.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately $5.9 million for nutrition interventions in Kenya to improve nutrition in children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. USAID/OFDA partner activities include distribution of micronutrients to communities with limited dietary diversity, training for health care workers in the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and support for women's groups that encourage improved infant and young child feeding practices. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $2.9 million to support WASH programs in Kenya to date in FY 2012. USAID/OFDA partners are working to provide sustainable access to safe drinking water, improve hygiene practices, and reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases.

*Somalia*

- As of August 17, OCHA reported GAM prevalence of nearly 26 percent among IDPs in Somalia, exceeding the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. The Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for nutrition-related assistance in Somalia—is implementing a wet feeding program in key transit towns of Dobley, Dolow, and Luuq as people from Bakool, Bay, and parts of Gedo regions continue to flee conflict, forced recruitment, and food insecurity. Between August 2011 and the end of July 2012, the wet feeding program had reached approximately 468,000 people, including an estimated 85,000 children under five years of age, OCHA reports. Between January and June, Nutrition Cluster activities—aimed at treating acutely malnourished children under five years of age—reached nearly 414,000 children in Somalia, including nearly 123,000 severely malnourished children and more than 291,000 moderately malnourished children, according to OCHA.
- WHO reports that while the overall number of suspected cholera cases has declined nationwide, health facilities have reported an increased number of cases in Banadir Region, where a high concentration of IDPs reside, resulting in overcrowding and poor water and sanitation conditions. In addition, the Health Cluster cites low immunization coverage in areas of central and southern Somalia—due primarily to access constraints and ongoing insecurity—as the cause for sporadic, localized increases in other communicable disease outbreaks.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $11.1 million to support health, nutrition, and WASH programs in Somalia. Through one partner, USAID/OFDA is supporting four primary health care facilities, including through the purchase of medical equipment and supplies, in Mogadishu and Mudug Region. In addition, through another partner, USAID/OFDA is working to mitigate childhood moderate acute malnutrition and SAM in drought-affected communities in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor of Lower Shabelle Region through the

provision of therapeutic nutrition services. USAID/OFDA is providing maternal and child health services through health clinics and mobile outreach units. The partner is also providing essential medication, treating minor illnesses, distributing treated bed nets to prevent malaria, and supplying oral rehydration salts to treat dehydration, diarrhea, and suspected and confirmed cholera cases.

**International Response**

- As of August 23, donors had provided approximately $347 million in humanitarian assistance for Ethiopia in 2012, according to the U.N. The revised HRD request for $189.4 million addresses additional humanitarian needs between August and December; however, the HRD does not account for refugee-related needs.
- As of August 23, donors had provided nearly $471.3 million in humanitarian assistance for Kenya in 2012. The USG is the largest contributor, having provided more than $146 million, or approximately 31 percent of total international contributions to date, according to the U.N. The revised 2012 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya is funded at more than $411.1 million, approximately 52 percent of the requested $795 million.
- As of August 23, donors had provided nearly $710.3 million in humanitarian assistance for Somalia in 2012. The 2012 revised Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for Somalia requests approximately $1.16 billion— of which donors had provided nearly $580.2 million, or 50 percent, as of August 23. The USG is the largest contributor to the 2012 CAP, according to the U.N.

## FY 2012 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA[1]

| *Implementing Partner* | *Activity* | *Location* | *Amount* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE[2] TO ETHIOPIA** | | | |
| Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, WFP | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; WASH | Ethiopia | $25,726,280 |
| Administrative and Support Costs | | | $852,893 |
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012** | | | **$26,579,173** |
| **USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE[3] TO ETHIOPIA** | | | |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP) | 98,840 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Ethiopia | $68,380,000 |
| WFP | 111,290 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Ethiopia | $87,400,000 |
| WFP | 28,180 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees | Ethiopia | $25,994,100 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012** | | | **$181,774,100** |
| **STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA** | | | |
| Handicap International (HI), IRC, UNHCR, World Vision | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Ethiopia | $33,050,262 |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012** | | | **$33,050,262** |
| **TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012** | | | **$241,403,535** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA** | | | |
| ADRA, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, FH, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy USA, Merlin, Neighbors Initiative Alliance, OCHA, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Solidarites, UNICEF, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH | Kenya | $14,354,078 |
| Administrative and Support Costs | | | $41,865 |
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012** | | | **$14,395,943** |

| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WFP | 36,850 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees | Kenya | $41,800,000 |
| WFP | 52,141 MT of Title II-Funded and International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Kenya | $56,600,000 |
| Adeso | IDA-Funded Cash-Based Program | Kenya | $4,284,469 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012** | | | **$102,684,469** |
| **STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA** | | | |
| CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), NRC, UNHCR, World University Service of Canada | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Kenya | $42,300,000 |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012** | | | **$42,300,000** |
| **TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012** | | | **$159,380,412** |

| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Implementing Partners | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; WASH | Somalia | $23,313,928 |
| Administrative and Support Costs | | | $3,208 |
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012** | | | **$23,317,136** |
| **USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA** | | | |
| WFP | 37,890 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities | Somalia | $60,000,000 |
| Implementing Partners | Cash- and Market-Based Programs | Somalia | $101,830,834 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012** | | | **$161,830,834** |
| **TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012** | | | **$185,147,970** |

| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WFP | 2,140 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance | Djibouti | $2,500,000 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012** | | | **$2,500,000** |
| **TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012** | | | **$2,500,000** |

| USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNICEF | Cash Resources; Nutrition | Regional | $5,916,600 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012** | | | **$5,916,600** |
| **TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012** | | | **$5,916,600** |

| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012 | |
|---|---|
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING** | **$64,292,252** |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING** | **$454,706,003** |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING** | **$75,350,262** |
| **TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012** | **$594,348,517** |

[1] Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.
[2] USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of August 23, 2012.
[3] Estimated value of food assistance.

## FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA[1]

| *Implementing Partner* | *Activity* | *Location* | *Amount* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE[2] TO ETHIOPIA** | | | |
| ADRA, Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, FH, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, SC/US, U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), OCHA, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH | Ethiopia | $35,357,273 |
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011** | | | **$35,357,273** |
| **USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE[3] TO ETHIOPIA** | | | |
| CRS/JEOP | 97,100 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Ethiopia | $64,294,900 |
| WFP | 149,980 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Ethiopia | $116,814,900 |
| WFP | IDA-Funded Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance | Ethiopia | $8,600,000 |
| WFP | 28,040 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees | Ethiopia | $23,905,500 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011** | | | **$213,615,300** |
| **STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA** | | | |
| IMC, IOM, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), NRC, SC/US, UNHCR, WFP | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Ethiopia | $42,212,437 |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011** | | | **$42,212,437** |
| **TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011** | | | **$291,185,010** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA** | | | |
| ACTED, Adeso, CHF International, Concern, FAO, FH, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IMC, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam, SC/UK, SC/US, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), WHH, WFP | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks; Protection; WASH | Kenya | $26,647,979 |
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011** | | | **$26,647,979** |
| **USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA** | | | |
| WFP | 57,380 MT of Title II-Funded and 15,000 MT of IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Kenya | $77,467,400 |
| WFP | 46,440 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees | Kenya | $50,712,800 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011** | | | **$128,180,200** |

| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), Embassy Taft Fund, FilmAid International, HI, Heshima Kenya, IOM, IRC, JRS, LWR, NRC, Salesian Missions, SC/US, World University Service of Canada, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Kenya | $51,129,018 |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011** | | | **$51,129,018** |
| **TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011** | | | **$205,957,197** |

| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Implementing Partners | Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; WASH | Somalia | $46,620,155 |
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011** | | | **$46,620,155** |
| **USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA** | | | |
| WFP | 31,420 MT of Title II- and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas[4] | Somalia | $60,428,174 |
| Implementing Partners | Cash-Based Programs; Local Food Procurement; Nutrition | Somalia | $28,200,000 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011** | | | **$88,628,174** |
| **TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011** | | | **$135,248,329** |

| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WFP | 4,380 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance | Djibouti | $4,769,600 |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011** | | | **$4,769,600** |
| **STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI** | | | |
| UNHCR | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Djibouti | $1,400,000 |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011** | | | **$1,400,000** |
| **TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011** | | | **$6,169,600** |

| STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ICRC | Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance | Regional | $10,000,000 |
| UNHCR | Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance | Regional | $2,000,000 |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011** | | | **$12,000,000** |
| **TOTAL STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011** | | | **$12,000,000** |

| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011 | |
|---|---|
| **TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING** | **$108,625,407** |
| **TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING[5]** | **$435,193,274** |
| **TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING** | **$106,741,455** |
| **TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011** | **$650,560,136** |

[1] Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.
[2] USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of August 23, 2012.
[3] Estimated value of food assistance.
[4] Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.
[5] Includes approximately $61.4 million in IDA-funded emergency food assistance.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in the Horn of Africa can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
  Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.