



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Between May 8 and 12, U.N. Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator Catherine Bragg visited drought-affected areas of Kenya and Somalia. ASG Bragg met with Government of Kenya (GoK) officials and relief and development partners to discuss humanitarian challenges and drought resilience and preparedness activities. During her visit to Somalia’s capital city of Mogadishu, ASG Bragg visited internally displaced person (IDP) settlements and met with government officials, humanitarian actors, and other stakeholders to discuss the continued international focus on the effects of drought and famine in the region.
- On May 17, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) ministers for agriculture, livestock, and arid lands met with high-level U.N. representatives in Djibouti to discuss the implementation of the Initiative to End Drought Emergencies in the Horn of Africa. At the meeting, participants affirmed their commitment to the initiative, urged the IGAD Secretariat to expedite operationalization of the Regional Drought Resilience Platform, and encouraged member states, U.N. agencies, and development and private sector partners to promote investments in sustainable social economic development, which supports the transition from relief to development. In addition, meeting participants called upon the U.N. to initiate cross-border programs in support of the IGAD regional agenda, enhance coordination and monitoring of U.N.–IGAD partnerships, support the establishment of a regional early warning system linked to early response mechanisms, and incorporate drought resilience into national programs.
- On May 18, the White House announced that the G-8 is launching the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which is committed to achieving sustained and inclusive agricultural growth in sub-Saharan Africa. During the next ten years, the New Alliance aims to help lift 50 million people out of poverty by aligning the commitments of Africa’s leadership, private sector partners, and G-8 members. The New Alliance will catalyze private sector investment in African agriculture, with initial pledges totaling more than \$3 billion.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	2.8 million	OCHA ¹ – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.54 million	OCHA – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	2.51 million	OCHA – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	200,955	OCHA – March 14, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	524,416	UNHCR ² – May 20, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	196,143	UNHCR – May 22, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	16,215	UNHCR – May 7, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ³	
USAID/OFDA ⁴ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$28,828,248
USAID/FFP ⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$360,574,234
State/PRM ⁶ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$75,350,262
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$464,752,744

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 The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

² The 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

- Following below-average 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa, food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated. In addition to below-normal harvests, shortages of grazing resources for livestock resulted in abnormal migrations, with pastoralists travelling long distances in search of pasture and water, according to OCHA. In anticipation of worsening humanitarian conditions, USAID began pre-positioning food assistance in the region in late 2010, providing significant humanitarian assistance by early 2011.
- In July and August 2011, the U.N. declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates (CMRs), and food access levels had surpassed Famine⁸—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—thresholds among IDPs in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor and in areas of Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions in Somalia. In response, the U.S. Government (USG), other international donors, and humanitarian agencies rapidly scaled up humanitarian assistance to Somalia. By November, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) reported improved humanitarian conditions in Somalia and downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine to Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity. On February 3, FEWS NET and FSNAU reported that Famine—as defined by the IPC continuum—no longer existed in southern Somalia.
- On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify humanitarian needs, and coordinate response activities with other donors. USAID also stood up a Response Management Team (USAID/RMT) in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts. On February 15, 2012, the USAID/DART and USAID/RMT transitioned responsibilities back to the USAID/OFDA East and Central Africa regional team.
- 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 reissued 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.
- On November 28, 2011, al-Shabaab issued a public statement banning 16 U.N. agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from operating in al-Shabaab-controlled areas of southern and central Somalia. In addition, on January 30, 2012, the Office for Supervising the Affairs of Foreign Agencies of the Harakat al-Shabaab Al Mujahideen terminated the agreement under which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was allowed to deliver emergency food aid in al-Shabaab-administered areas of Somalia.
- Many of the FY 2011 USG-funded humanitarian assistance programs remain operational to date, providing ongoing support to affected populations. The USG continues to monitor the situation in order to provide additional humanitarian assistance in response to evolving or persisting needs.

Seasonal Flooding and Associated Landslides

- Above-average rainfall and resultant flooding across East Africa since early April has led to loss of life, displacement, and infrastructure damage, according to FEWS NET. Relief agencies are concerned that the recent flooding and associated landslides may result in crop losses in key agricultural areas of central and western Kenya and parts of southern Somalia. Localized flooding has also affected areas of northwestern Somalia and the Lower Shabelle river basin, as well as Kenya's lower Tana and Athi river basins. Despite recent flood-related damage in the region, FEWS NET reports that the late seasonal rains are improving crop and rangeland conditions and replenishing water sources in affected areas.

Ethiopia

- Seasonal flash flooding in localized areas of Ethiopia's Gode and Korahe zones in early May resulted in at least four deaths, affected more than 1,000 households, and led to loss of livestock and damage to crops and food storage facilities. On May 4, Government of Ethiopia (GoE) authorities and relief agencies convened an Incident Command Post meeting through the National Incident Management System. Following the meeting, a joint GoE and humanitarian organization rapid needs assessment team deployed to flood-affected areas. The GoE continues to lead the response effort and has not requested international assistance at this time.

⁸ Per 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 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.

Kenya

- As of May 22, flooding and associated landslides had resulted in at least 70 deaths and affected more than 286,000 individuals across Kenya, including approximately 100,000 people displaced by floods, according to the GoK and the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Flooding has also destroyed property and infrastructure and disrupted agricultural activities. OCHA reports that the 2012 floods have affected more people than flooding in each of the past five years.
- Working in collaboration with GoK authorities and relief agencies, KRCS continues to support flood-affected individuals through search-and-rescue activities, evacuation assistance, and the provision of emergency relief supplies. The Kenya Meteorological Department has forecast the continuation of long rains through May and warns Kenyans of additional flash flooding.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacement

Ethiopia

- In April, an estimated 3,000 refugees registered in Benishangul Gumuz Region—more than triple the number of refugees registered in March, according to OCHA. During the first two weeks of May, an estimated 2,000 additional Sudanese refugees arrived in the region. UNHCR is preparing for additional refugee influxes into nearby areas of western Ethiopia, as well as for possible increases in refugee arrivals to Ethiopia's Amhara and Tigray regions, located north of Benishangul Gumuz. The GoE Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is providing food assistance from the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and hot meals to new arrivals. UNHCR is distributing relief items, including water containers, kitchen sets, and blankets. ARRA is also providing health services.

Kenya

- Approximately 100 new refugees continue to arrive at northwestern Kenya's Kakuma camp each day, primarily from South Sudan, according to UNHCR. Between January 1 and May 14, more than 7,700 individuals arrived at the camp, with approximately 75 percent from Sudan and South Sudan. Refugees from Sudan and South Sudan are fleeing ongoing conflict and generalized insecurity. Hosting an estimated 94,000 refugees from 13 countries, Kakuma is nearing its capacity of 100,000 people.

Somalia

- Between April 1 and May 18, insecurity, forced evictions, and lack of viable livelihoods opportunities displaced approximately 46,000 individuals in Somalia, including nearly 43,000 people in central and southern Somalia, according to UNHCR. More than 24,000 of the IDPs reported insecurity as the primary cause of displacement.
- The security situation in Bakool and Bay regions has deteriorated since Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and allied forces took control of Xudur District, Bakool Region, and Bay and Qansax Dhere districts, Bay Region, in early 2012, according to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for protection assistance in Somalia. Clashes between TFG-allied forces and al-Shabaab continue and include the use of improvised explosive devices, suicide attacks, and targeted killings. The conflict, as well as al-Shabaab control of Xudur's surrounding area, has limited the ability of affected populations to flee fighting.
- On May 22, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and TFG forces launched an offensive against al-Shabaab in the Afgooye corridor in Lower Shabelle Region. U.N. and humanitarian partners estimate that up to 120,000 IDPs could arrive in Mogadishu as a result of the offensive. As of January 1, 2012, more than 400,000 IDPs—one-third of all displaced people in Somalia—were living in the Afgooye corridor, according to UNHCR. On May 23, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia Mark Bowden issued a statement reiterating his call for all parties to make every effort to minimize the impact of conflict on civilians and allow full humanitarian access to all affected populations. AMISOM has stated that it will take precautions to prevent injury to civilians.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Djibouti

- OCHA reports that the food security situation in Djibouti remains poor. In December, approximately half of the country was experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity, while the other half was experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels. As of May 11, the food security situation in Djibouti had not improved due to delayed and erratic March-to-May *diraac/sougoum* rains, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The unfavorable rains have negatively impacted pasture regeneration and the replenishment of water sources. If rains do not improve, food security conditions will likely deteriorate further. The poor start to the rainy season, along with high and rising food prices, is already pushing households toward higher levels of food insecurity, particularly in northwestern and southeastern pastoral areas, according to OCHA.

- WFP and its partners carried out a rural Emergency Food Security Assessment in Djibouti in April and May, according to OCHA. WFP plans to present preliminary assessment findings in June.
- In FY 2011 and to date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided more than 6,500 metric tons (MT) of food aid to drought-affected populations in Djibouti, valued at nearly \$7.3 million.

Ethiopia

- Recognizing potential increased food insecurity in Ethiopia's *belg* rains-receiving areas, particularly the dire situation in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region as a result of the sweet potato harvest failure, the GoE has identified the need for an additional \$10 million in food and non-food assistance through the end of June 2012. The GoE has called on the international community to expedite resource mobilization for outstanding requirements encompassed in the January-to-June 2012 GoE Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), which does not include support for refugees. As of May 11, the GoE HRD was funded at 75 percent, according to OCHA. The GoE and humanitarian partners have jointly identified priority interventions for the coming months, including addressing delays in food assistance distribution, expanding coverage of targeted supplementary feeding programs, and providing seeds to farmers who lost *belg* crops.
- FAO reports that many farmers in *belg* crop-producing areas have chosen to plant short-cycle crops—instead of longer-maturing crops that yield two annual harvests—as a result of the delayed onset of the February-to-May *belg* rains. Even if favorable rainfall continues in the coming weeks, FAO expects below-normal yields during the upcoming *belg* harvest—which accounts for up to 40 percent of annual food production in some areas of Ethiopia—due to the delayed rains.
- As of May 7, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, WFP, and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 66 percent of food assistance to the 2.9 million individuals throughout Ethiopia targeted in the second round of food distributions, according to OCHA. The third round of distributions, which targets 3.2 million individuals, remains ongoing in Afar, Gambella, and SNNP regions, with approximately 21 percent of allocations dispatched.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$143.4 million to support drought-affected populations and refugees in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP assistance includes more than 135,000 MT of food aid to drought-affected individuals and 19,000 MT of food aid to refugees. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$3.6 million for agriculture and food security activities and more than \$3.2 million for economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) interventions in Ethiopia to date in FY 2012. USAID/OFDA recently provided approximately \$2.3 million to Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK) to help food-insecure households protect agricultural and pastoral assets and increase their participation in local markets.

Kenya

- The unfavorable start to the long rains is expected to negatively impact agricultural performance and food security as Kenya recovers from drought. Despite above-average rainfall in marginal agricultural areas of southeastern Kenya in April, sustained rainfall deficits continued to adversely affect crop production. FEWS NET predicts a near failure of crops in the lowland areas of southeastern Kenya.
- OCHA estimates that more than 77,000 drought-affected individuals reside in central Kenya's Isiolo District, of whom approximately 50 percent require food assistance. OCHA reports that general food distribution programs target more than 61,000 individuals in Isiolo District, while food-for-assets programs target nearly 29,000 people. Additional food support programs in Isiolo include blanket supplementary feeding programs for children under five years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers, school meals in public primary schools and early childhood centers, and household meat vouchers.
- In response to continued food insecurity in Kenya, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and FAO received \$1 million each from the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in early May to provide continued aid to vulnerable populations in Kenya. UNICEF activities work to decrease malnutrition-related child death and illness, while FAO works to help protect pastoralists' livelihoods in targeted areas.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$92 million to support drought-affected and refugee populations in Kenya. USAID/FFP assistance includes nearly 27,000 MT of in-kind and locally and regionally purchased food aid to drought-affected individuals and nearly 37,000 MT of in-kind food aid to refugees. USAID/FFP is also supporting a cash-based program for drought-affected populations in Wajir and Garissa districts. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$820,000 for agriculture and food security activities in Kenya, including funding for CHF International to provide targeted technical training to approximately 2,500 households on improved growing and harvesting techniques for staple crops in southeastern Kenya's marginal agricultural areas.

Somalia

- In March, WFP conducted a rapid food security and nutrition assessment in Somalia's border districts, including areas of Bakool, Gedo, and Lower Juba regions. WFP found that 28 percent of rural and IDP households and approximately 18 percent of urban households were severely food insecure. An additional 19 percent of rural and IDP households and up to 13 percent of urban households were moderately food insecure.
- Food security conditions had improved to pre-famine levels in agro-pastoral areas of Middle Shabelle Region and among IDP communities in the Afgooye corridor and Mogadishu, as of April. FSNAU assessment results released in April indicated that malnutrition levels in Mogadishu decreased by approximately 50 percent between October 2011 and April 2012, with a reduction in global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence from 30 percent to 16 percent among IDPs, and a decline from 21 percent to 10 percent in GAM prevalence among urban populations. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) GAM emergency threshold is 15 percent. FSNAU attributed the improvement in food security conditions primarily to decreased morbidity levels, improved food security conditions, and ongoing humanitarian interventions, which reached more than 72,000 individuals in these areas between January 1 and May 16, according to OCHA.
- During April, local cereal prices declined in most markets due to humanitarian assistance and an increased supply of 2011/2012 *deyr* crops in southern Somalia, which may have positively impacted household food access and nutrition levels, according to FEWS NET and FSNAU. However, FSNAU reports that some markets have experienced price increases, as seasonal rains destroyed some market roads, curtailing the movement of cereals.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$117 million in emergency food assistance to support food-insecure populations in Somalia. USAID/FFP programs aim to address immediate food needs through cash-based and in-kind food assistance, support the most vulnerable populations to restore their food production capacity and safeguard livelihoods through conditional cash transfers, and improve nutrition conditions. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7 million for ERMS activities—including cash transfer and cash-for-work programs—to meet needs among IDPs and other vulnerable communities in Somalia.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- As of May 14, the number of severely malnourished children admitted to therapeutic feeding programs (TFPs) continued to increase, according to the GoE Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit. Admission rates rose by 15.3 percent between January and February and by an additional 27 percent between February and March, OCHA reports.
- Between April 27 and May 11, health facilities reported more than 30 suspected measles cases in Afar, Oromiya, and SNNP regions, according to OCHA. Regional authorities and health partners continue to investigate cases and manage disease spread.
- During the second week of May, health agencies reported 21 suspected cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Somali Region's Degahabur Zone, bringing the total number of reported cases to approximately 300 since March 20, according to OCHA. Regional authorities continue to implement prevention and control measures, with support from relief agencies.
- Between early March and mid-May, health facilities reported nearly 140 meningococcal meningitis cases countrywide. In addition to the SNNP Regional Health Bureau's planned vaccination campaign in Kembata Tembaro and Wolayita zones, WHO has secured CERF funding to procure vaccines for an expanded national immunization campaign.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.2 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities in Ethiopia, including more than \$1.1 million to Mercy Corps to reduce the incidence of AWD/cholera during the rainy season. Limited knowledge of hygiene practices, along with chronic and high levels of malnutrition, are leading causes of disease outbreak in Ethiopia. Mercy Corps aims to increase local knowledge of hygiene practices and access to safe drinking water.

Kenya

- OCHA reports the completion of the Kenya nutrition sector gap analysis and response plan. The plan classifies Garissa, Mandera, Turkana, and Wajir counties as high priority due to significant acute malnutrition and food insecurity levels and generalized insecurity. Nutrition survey results indicate that GAM levels for Meru North and Mwingi districts—7.8 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively—are normal for the region. However, given unfavorable food security projections, a deterioration in nutrition conditions is possible in Garissa, eastern Marsabit, northeastern Turkana, and Tana River counties.
- The Water and Environmental Sanitation Sector has conducted a gap analysis and identified 22 of Kenya's districts as priority districts. Cholera is endemic in these areas, which are also drought-affected and prone to floods and conflict.

- WASH data from 100 health facilities acting as Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) centers in priority districts of Kenya indicate that approximately 40 IMAMs lack reliable sources of safe drinking water, according to OCHA. A similar analysis found that 51 percent of schools do not have access to water supplies.
- The spread of measles continues in Kenya, with more than 970 cases reported and investigated across the country between January and the first week of May, OCHA reports. Planning for a mid-year national immunization campaign continues through the GoK Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$882,000 for WASH activities and approximately \$1.8 million for nutrition interventions in Kenya. USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$1.2 million to Mercy USA to implement nutrition and WASH activities in eastern Kenya's Garissa County. Mercy USA is supporting more than 40 health facilities to improve the nutritional status of children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women through nutrition support interventions. Mercy USA is also working to increase access to safe drinking water and improve hygiene practices in Garissa County to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases.

Somalia

- Due to the ongoing April-to-June *gu* rains and limited access to safe drinking water, health facilities—particularly in central and southern Somalia and Puntland—continue to report suspected AWD/cholera cases. Health facilities reported 670 suspected AWD/cholera cases between May 7 and 13. WHO also attributes the increased caseload to poor sanitation conditions in numerous informal IDP settlements and limited humanitarian access to these areas.
- To facilitate AWD/cholera treatment, WHO recently provided two diarrheal disease kits—which health providers can use to treat up to 800 people with moderate cases of AWD/cholera—to Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu. UNICEF and WHO have also pre-positioned an additional 23 diarrheal disease kits in mother and child health clinics in central and southern Somalia, according to OCHA.
- Health facilities continue to report suspected measles cases across Somalia. Buraq District, Togdheer Region, is most affected due to low vaccination coverage, accounting for most of the 86 suspected measles cases reported between May 7 and 13, according to WHO. In response to the measles caseload, the TFG Ministry of Health (MoH) announced a region-wide response campaign; however, campaign dates and target populations remain undetermined.
- In April, the MoH, UNICEF, and WHO reached more than 342,000 children under five years of age and more than 352,000 women between 15 and 49 years of age in Banadir and Gedo regions through the recent Child Health Days vaccination campaign. The campaign immunized children against diphtheria, measles, pertussis, polio, and tetanus, as well as women of child-bearing age against neonatal tetanus. Relief agencies also distributed deworming tablets, oral rehydration salts, vitamin A supplements, and water purification tablets, according to WHO.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided an additional \$1 million to an implementing partner for health coordination activities in Somalia. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$5.5 million to support health and WASH interventions in Somalia, such as water system rehabilitation and hygiene promotion activities, to help reduce waterborne-disease mortality among IDPs in Mogadishu.

International Response

- On May 16, the African Development Bank announced a five-year, \$300 million program to build sustainable livelihoods and resilience to drought in the Horn of Africa. The program, developed jointly with FAO, aims to reduce poverty, enhance food security, and accelerate sustainable economic growth throughout the region.
- As of May 22, donors had provided more than \$335.1 million in humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia in 2012. The GoE HRD requests nearly \$168.7 million in humanitarian assistance between January and June; however, the HRD does not account for refugee-related needs.
- As of May 22, donors had provided more than \$391.5 million toward the 2012 Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan—approximately 51 percent of the requested \$763.8 million. Donors have provided nearly \$438.5 million in humanitarian assistance to Kenya in 2012.
- As of May 22, the 2012 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was funded at more than \$354.4 million, or 23 percent of the total \$1.5 billion in humanitarian funding requested. To date in 2012, donors have provided nearly \$515.3 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia.
- WFP requires an additional \$263 million in assistance for the next six months to ensure that affected populations in the Horn of Africa receive needed food assistance. WFP's 12-month shortfall for the region totals \$668.5 million. Of particular importance are WFP's Ethiopia relief operations, which urgently require new funding to meet the significant food supply shortfall expected between June and November. Overall, WFP has received approximately \$872 million from more than 40 donors since famine was declared in Somalia in July 2011.

FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE² TO ETHIOPIA			
CHF International, FAO, Mercy Corps, OCHA, SC/UK, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; WASH	Ethiopia	\$10,872,457
Administrative and Support Costs			\$773,330
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$11,645,787
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³ TO ETHIOPIA			
CRS/JEOP	57,160 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$36,000,000
WFP	78,230 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$87,400,000
WFP	19,250 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$143,400,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			
Handicap International (HI), International Rescue Committee (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			\$188,096,049

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
CHF International, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$4,357,818
Administrative and Support Costs			\$41,865
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$4,399,683
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
WFP	36,850 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$41,800,000
WFP	Cash-Based Programs; Title II and International Disaster Assistance (IDA)-Funded Local and Regional Procurement of 26,841 MT of Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$45,600,000
Adeso	IDA-Funded Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$4,284,469
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$91,684,469
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Norwegian Refugee Council (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			\$138,384,152

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
Implementing Partners	ERMS; Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Somalia	\$12,779,570
Administrative and Support Costs			\$3,208
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$12,782,778
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
WFP	Livelihoods Activities; Nutrition; Safety Net; Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Somalia	\$30,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia	\$87,073,165
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$117,073,165
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$129,855,943

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	\$28,828,248
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$360,574,234
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$75,350,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$464,752,744

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 May 24, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE² TO ETHIOPIA			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, U.S. Forest Service, 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 ASSISTANCE³ 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, International Organization for Migration (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			
Adeso, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), 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), Welthungerhilfe, 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 FUNDING⁵	\$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 May 24, 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/