



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 10, fighting between the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG)—supported by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)—and al-Shabaab forces resumed in Mogadishu, with AMISOM and TFG forces taking control of Mogadishu's northern districts of Huriwa and Karan, according to AMISOM. Somalia's National Disaster Management Agency reports that recent fighting has displaced hundreds of families from Huriwa, Karan, and Dayniile districts and resulted in the closure of a hospital in Huriwa.
- As of October 10, light to moderate rains had begun in southern Somalia, with moderate to heavy rainfall anticipated for the week of October 12, potentially marking the beginning of the October to December *deyr* rains in Somalia, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- On October 9, USAID Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Nancy Lindborg met with Assistant Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Ambassador Atta El-Mannan Bakhit and U.S. Special Envoy to the OIC Rashad Hussain in Turkey to discuss humanitarian conditions in Somalia and opportunities for coordinated humanitarian responses.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	4.3 million ¹	OCHA ² – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.8 million ³	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	4.0 million	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	165,642	OCHA – September 8, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	517,431	UNHCR ⁴ – October 13, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	173,211	UNHCR – October 13, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	18,159	UNHCR – October 13, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁵	
USAID/OFDA ⁶ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$105,082,614
USAID/FFP ⁷ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$435,193,274
State/PRM ⁸ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,741,455
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$647,017,343

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 have resulted in abnormal migrations, with pastoralists travelling long distances in search of pasture and water, according to OCHA.
- In Somalia, the U.N. has declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates, and food access levels have surpassed famine thresholds in areas of Bay, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, and Middle Shabelle regions, and among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor. Without improvement in humanitarian access, famine is expected to spread to areas of Gedo, Juba, and Hiran regions by December 2011, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

¹ Includes refugees.

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ Includes refugees, except for ~20,000 to 25,000 new Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia.

⁴ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁵ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

⁶ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁷ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁸ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

- 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 25, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. On February 4, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Tulinabo S. Mushingi declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Ethiopia. On January 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Kenya.
- In response, the U.S. Government (USG) immediately increased assistance to affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and 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 in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- FEWS NET anticipates normal to above-normal rains over the majority of central and northern Ethiopia and expects average to above-average harvest yields in northwestern Ethiopia, which generally produces surplus crops. Food security has begun to improve in some areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region due to successful current harvest yields of crops such as maize, beans, and potatoes. However, FEWS NET famine conditions populations in Ethiopia remain vulnerable to a variety of external shocks, such as drought, volcanic activity, pest infestations, and flooding, particularly in the Somali Region, eastern and southeastern Oromiya Region, and southern areas of SNNP Region.
- An average of 300 people transited the Somalia–Ethiopia border each day during the first week of October—a significant increase from the approximate 170 individuals who transited into Ethiopia in September each day, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). The relief agency is providing high energy biscuits to new arrivals, as well as fortified food supplies to children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. WFP also continues to provide food assistance to approximately 1.2 million people in the Somali Region and 255,000 refugees throughout Ethiopia.
- During FY 2011, USAID/FFP provided more than \$213.6 million to support affected populations in Ethiopia, including approximately \$116.8 million for an estimated 150,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance for the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and WFP Hubs and Spokes (H&S) special operation in the Somali Region. The H&S program—operational since 2008—aims to address logistical challenges and improve the delivery of food assistance to vulnerable populations in the Somali Region.
- USAID continues to collaborate with the GoE to increase vulnerable populations’ resiliency to the effects of future shocks. Since 2005, USAID/FFP has supported the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), the main component of the GoE’s umbrella Food Security Program, which aims to reduce food consumption gaps and prevent asset depletion among chronically food insecure households through improved access to markets and natural resources. This safety net system has allowed individuals to withstand the worst effects of drought; beneficiaries of the PSNP are not among the 4.5 million individuals identified as requiring urgent humanitarian assistance during the current drought crisis. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.9 million in FY 2011 to Ethiopia for food security and livelihoods activities, targeting the needs of approximately 470,000 drought-affected individuals.

Kenya

- Western Kenya has received significant rainfall in recent weeks, while arid and semi-arid lands in northeastern Kenya remained dry as of the first week of October, according to OCHA. FEWS NET expects normal to above-normal October to December rains in northern and northeastern areas and anticipates improved conditions for livestock and crop production through December. However, households will remain extremely vulnerable to additional shocks as the drought has compromised agro-pastoral assets. As a result, agro-pastoralists will need several productive seasons to rebuild herd sizes and reduce debt levels, according to FEWS NET.
- Potentially increased rains raise the risk of flooding and livestock diseases related to floods, OCHA reports. To protect pastoralist livelihoods, FAO is distributing veterinary drugs, procuring 2.4 million doses of animal vaccines, and supporting increased disease surveillance. In addition, FAO and other relief agencies are providing drought-tolerant seeds to farmers in drought-affected areas of Kenya.
- Approximately 3.75 million people remain food insecure in Kenya. In an effort to scale up assistance to drought-affected populations, WFP has reported plans to coordinate with the Government of Kenya (GoK) to provide food assistance to approximately 2.8 million individuals through provision of food supplies and cash-for-food transfers during October. As of October 11, WFP was providing food assistance to approximately 1.4 million people in Kenya and more than 544,000 refugees in refugee camps.

- In FY 2011, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$128.2 million to support WFP efforts to address immediate food needs across Kenya.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.4 million in additional funding to support a three-year coordinated effort by four international non-governmental organizations—comprising the Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium (ARC)—to improve food security and household purchasing power through emergency cash transfers and livelihood-strengthening interventions. ARC activities include improving market access for pastoralists and marginal farmers, working with community elders to establish rangeland management schemes based on traditional pastoralist movements, improving access to credit, and providing alternative livelihoods for pastoralist dropouts. In total, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$12.2 million to Kenya in FY 2011 for food security and livelihoods activities.

Somalia

- Approximately 4 million people in Somalia are in crisis, including 750,000 people who are experiencing famine conditions, according to an October 8 food security assessment by FEWS NET and the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Anticipated average rainfall during October to December *deyr* rains may improve pasture conditions and increase upcoming harvest yields. However, *deyr* harvest yields, which provide 35 percent of Somalia's annual crop production, will remain insufficient to meet food needs and sustain farming livelihoods, resulting in continuing need for humanitarian assistance in 2012.
- Due to a combination of rising food prices, increasing costs of living, and declining economic opportunities, urban populations in crisis—which increased from 475,000 people in January to approximately 585,000 people in July—will likely remain in crisis through December, according to FSNAU and FEWS NET. Famine conditions are expected to persist in Somalia through December.
- The Food Cluster, the coordinating body for food assistance in Somalia, is reportedly scaling up food distribution operations to reach more than 4 million individuals by the end of 2011. In September, the cluster provided food assistance to more than 2.2 million people—including more than 370,000 people in Mogadishu, 1.33 million people in other areas of southern Somalia, more than 330,000 people in central Somalia, and nearly 190,000 people in northern Somalia—representing a 70 percent increase in beneficiaries assisted since August. The cluster reports that logistical challenges, such as congestion at Mombasa port in Kenya, continue to hamper the efficient delivery of food assistance in Somalia.
- In FY 2011, USAID/FFP provided more than \$83 million to Somalia for emergency food assistance. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$25 million in FY 2011 for agriculture and food security activities, as well as economic recovery and market systems programs, to improve the food security and livelihoods of more than 425,000 drought-affected individuals in Somalia.

Health, Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Ethiopia

- Due to current drought conditions, the GoE and partners are closely monitoring rainfall totals and water levels to assess water trucking needs. Currently, 137 water trucks are delivering safe water supplies to approximately 266,000 people; however, an additional 26 water trucks are needed to meet the country's water needs, according to OCHA.
- As of October 10, Sudanese refugees traveling from Sudan into Ethiopia have increased. The GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector and UNHCR are conducting a joint food, health, and nutrition assessment of refugee conditions, with preliminary findings indicating that new arrivals are in relatively good health, according to OCHA.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$25.9 million in health, nutrition, and WASH assistance to Ethiopia, responding to the health, nutrition, and WASH needs of more than 2.7 million people. USAID/OFDA is supporting provision of ready-to-use therapeutic foods and mobile health teams to provide vaccinations and identify and treat malnutrition.

Kenya

- Health relief agencies have completed a polio immunization campaign in affected districts of Kenya, reaching approximately 275,000 children under five years of age, or 128 percent of the targeted population, as of October 11. Health partners plan to conduct an additional polio immunization campaign in late October.
- Relief organizations are scaling up hygiene and sanitation activities throughout Kenya to prevent the potential spread of waterborne diseases. The Kenya Red Cross Society is conducting hygiene promotion activities and training community volunteers in Turkana Central and Turkana North districts in Turkana County and in Mandera, Marsabit, and Wajir counties. Relief organizations are also targeting 75 health facilities in Turkana County—representing 63 percent of all Turkana health facilities—through an ongoing rapid hygiene promotion intervention.

- As of October 11, the recent dengue outbreak had affected approximately 10,000 people in Mandera, an increase from the 5,000 people affected as of October 6, according to OCHA. The GoK and relief agencies are increasing case management support and disease surveillance activities in Mandera, Wajir, and Isiolo counties. UNHCR and partners are monitoring for potential dengue cases in the Dadaab refugee camp complex.
- On October 7, USAID/OFDA-provided malaria medication, adequate to treat 165,000 people, arrived in Nairobi for onward transport to health clinics and mobile clinics in drought-affected areas of the Horn of Africa.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$10.7 million to Kenya for nutrition and WASH programs, benefiting more than 1.4 million people countrywide.

Somalia

- The Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating for nutrition-related activities in Somalia—continues to scale up nutrition assistance to reach Somalia’s 450,000 malnourished children under five years of age, including 190,000 children who are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The cluster is also addressing the needs of pregnant and lactating women in Somalia. Since January, cluster partners have treated nearly 350,000 children for moderate acute malnutrition and SAM through outpatient therapeutic programs, stabilization centers, and targeted supplementary feeding centers throughout Somalia. Since August, the Nutrition Cluster has provided blanket supplementary feeding to families with malnourished children under five years of age, supporting nearly 73,000 households in Bay, Bakool, Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, and Middle Juba regions as of October 7.
- Vulnerable populations are at increased risk of transmitting waterborne diseases, such as acute watery diarrhea, during Somalia’s second cholera transmission season, which lasts from October to November. The U.N. World Health Organization and partners are monitoring populations transiting into Mogadishu and other urban areas to identify potential increased risk for measles transmission. To date in October, relief agencies have vaccinated more than 150,000 children between six months and 15 years of age against measles. In total, relief agencies have vaccinated more than 1 million children since July, representing 44 percent of the targeted 2.3 million children, according to OCHA. In addition, relief agencies have also vaccinated more than 450,000 children under five years of age against polio.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$26.5 million for interventions in health, nutrition, and WASH, benefiting more than 1.2 million people countrywide. USAID/FFP also provided an additional \$5 million in FY 2011 funding for nutrition programs.

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

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2011 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), OCHA, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Bank (WB), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks, Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$35,571,453
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$35,571,453
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/ Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP)	97,100 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$64,294,900
WFP	149,980 MT of Title II-Funded and 5,100 MT of International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$121,614,900
WFP	28,040 MT of Title II-Funded and 3,929 MT of IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$27,705,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$213,615,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IMC, International Organization for Migration (IOM), IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (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			\$291,399,190

FY 2011 Kenya			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, Concern, FAO, FH, Horn Relief, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IMC, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), SC/US, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks, Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$26,648,732
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$26,648,732

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), Embassy Taft Fund, FilmAid International, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya Inc., IOM, IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (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			\$205,957,950

FY 2011 Somalia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	\$42,862,429
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$42,862,429
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II-Funded and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ³	Somalia	\$60,428,174
Implementing Partners	Nutrition, Local Food Procurement, and Cash-based Programs	Somalia	\$28,200,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$88,628,174
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$131,490,603

FY 2011 Djibouti			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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			
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

FY 2011 Regional			
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (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 USAID AND 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	\$105,082,614
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING⁴	\$435,193,274
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$106,741,455
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$647,017,343

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of October 13, 2011.

²Estimated value of food assistance.

³Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.

⁴Includes approximately \$61,378,674 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 (202) 821-1999.

Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int