



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Average to above-average rainfall is likely across much of the greater Horn of Africa region from September to December 2012, according to the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum. Mild El Niño conditions are expected to develop from October to December, leading to increased rainfall across the region.
- The August-to-September *gu* harvest will produce below-average yields in many maize- and sorghum-producing areas of southern Somalia due primarily to the late onset of rains, poor rainfall totals, and pest infestations. The *gu* harvest is below the five-year average and represents the third lowest yield since 1995, according to the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Despite a below-average *gu* harvest, total 2012 crop production remains slightly above the 15-year average due to the favorable *deyr* harvest in early 2012.
- As of late August, conflict between communities in Kenya’s Mandera, Wajir, and Tana River counties had resulted in the death of 70 people and displaced more than 12,000 others. The conflict also had led to the death or theft of more than 1,000 livestock, according to Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). The international community has voiced concern that political maneuvering and boundary disputes in newly demarcated areas could lead to further violence as the March 2013 general elections near. Humanitarian agencies and donors, including USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), are actively engaged in contingency planning and mapping humanitarian response strategies for potential elections-related violence.
- On September 11, the U.S. Government (USG) provided an additional \$33 million in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa. Of this total, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$19.8 million for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as support for humanitarian studies and the provision of emergency relief commodities, in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided \$12 million for food-related assistance in Kenya. The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (State/PRM) also provided more than \$1.1 million in additional assistance for refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya. Overall, the USG has provided nearly \$1.28 billion in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa in FY 2011 and to date in FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	2.2 million	OCHA ¹ – July 20, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.2 million ²	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	534,297	UNHCR ³ – September 3, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	211,369	UNHCR – September 5, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	17,380	UNHCR – September 4, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁴	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$84,040,797
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$466,706,003
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$76,494,130
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$627,240,930

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

² This figure was reported by OCHA on July 20. The revised Humanitarian Requirements Document released by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) on August 13 estimates that nearly 3.76 million people will require food assistance between August and December 2012.

³ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁴ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING⁵	
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

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.
- Food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated following below-average 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa. In July, August, and September 2011, the U.N. declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates, and food access levels had surpassed Famine⁶—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 5—thresholds among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia’s capital, Mogadishu, and the Afgooye corridor, as well as among populations in areas of Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions. In February 2012, the U.N. reported an end to Famine in Somalia due improved conditions.
- In 2011, drought conditions in Somalia exacerbated a complex emergency that has remained ongoing since 1991. Conflict between al-Shabaab and Government of Somalia forces—supported by African Union Mission in Somalia, GoE, and Government of Kenya (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

- In August, hailstorms, heavy rains, and resultant flooding in Amhara Region caused the death of 22 people and affected more than 28,000 others, including displacing approximately 2,000 individuals, according to the GoE and OCHA. Severe weather also resulted in more than 1,900 livestock deaths.

Kenya

- As of late August, clashes between the Pokomo and Orma ethnic groups in Tana River County’s Riketa village in southern Kenya had resulted in the deaths of at least 58 people. The violence had led to the burning of more than 100 houses, the displacement of approximately 6,000 people, and the death of more than 800 livestock, according to KRCS. While these ethnic groups have historically contested access to water and pasture resources, KRCS attributed the recent clashes in the Tana River, in part, to rising inter-ethnic tensions in advance of the upcoming March 2013 elections.
- In response to the clashes, KRCS distributed relief items, including blankets, mosquito nets, cooking sets, plastic sheeting, soap, and water containers, to 120 households at three displacement sites in the Tana Delta area, with additional relief item kits—sufficient for 1,300 households—in transit as of August 24. In late August, KRCS identified emergency needs for basic health care and planned to carry out additional rapid assessments to identify further humanitarian requirements.

⁵ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁶ 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.

Somalia

- Kenyan armed forces—supported by African Union Mission in Somalia forces—continue to advance on the strategic Somali port town of Kismayo, Lower Juba Region, currently controlled by al-Shabaab. As of September 5, Kenyan forces were positioned nearly 60 miles outside of the city in preparation for a military offensive, according to international media. In August, insecurity displaced nearly 900 people, according to OCHA.
- The U.N. has been working to develop contingency plans for humanitarian needs assessments and response options in the event of increased humanitarian access. However, humanitarian access has been extremely constrained in Kismayo for an extended period, resulting in a lack of updated, verified information on humanitarian conditions or needs. As a result, the scale and severity of humanitarian needs in Kismayo are currently unknown; however, international media report that the local population is likely experiencing movement restrictions and lacks access to affordable food, safe drinking water and health care. USAID/OFDA is closely monitoring the humanitarian situation to determine needs and response options as the situation evolves.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- The poor performance of the February-to-May *belg* rains and elevated prices of staple foods have led to increased food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. Food prices remained elevated between June and July, adversely affecting the food security of poor households.
- Poor households in sweet potato- and *belg*-dependent areas of Southern Nationalities, Nations, and Peoples (SNNP) Region are expected to continue to face Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity through December, according to FEWS NET. The failure of the March sweet potato harvest in some areas has limited sweet potato cuttings available for planting during October and November, increasing household reliance on humanitarian assistance and market availability to fill the gap, FEWS NET reports.
- In *belg*-dependent areas of the northeastern highlands and Wag Himra District, poor households are experiencing Crisis-level food insecurity. Although the *belg* harvest has begun, FEWS NET expects below-average or failed harvests in parts of Amhara, Tigray, and Oromiya regions. Food insecurity is expected to remain at Crisis-level through December. In addition, heavy rains and hailstorms have damaged crops in areas of Amhara Region's North Wollo Zone. The expected early cessation of the *kiremt* rains in some areas may also prevent planting of late-season *meber* crops, further limiting food availability. However, the food security of populations of eastern marginal *meber*-cropping areas is expected to improve from Crisis to Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity when the *meber* harvest begins in October.
- Despite sustained humanitarian assistance, poor households in parts of Somali Region are expected to continue facing Stressed levels of food insecurity through December, as below-average April-to-June *gu* rains and a drier-than-average July-to-September *hagaa* dry season have led to decreased water availability, and led to a reduction in livestock productivity and milk availability, according to FEWS NET.
- July-to-September *karan* pastoral rains and associated flooding have affected approximately 5,000 people in Afar Region's Gewane District, according to a joint assessment conducted by the regional GoE Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office, Save the Children/U.K., and a local NGO operating in Gewane District. Recent flooding in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP regions has damaged household property and community infrastructure, disrupting livelihoods activities.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS interventions in Ethiopia, such as livelihood diversification and cash-for-work activities. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided \$181.8 million in FY 2012 funding in food-related humanitarian assistance including more than 210,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance for drought-affected individuals and more than 28,000 MT of food assistance for refugees.

Kenya

- Poor households in many areas of Kenya are experiencing Stressed levels of food insecurity, which will likely deteriorate to Crisis levels as projected water, milk, and food shortages due to the dry season surface through October, according to FEWS NET. Food insecurity is also expected to increase as a result of escalating violence in Isiolo, Samburu, Tana River, and Mandera counties, as well as the sustained influx of livestock from Ethiopia into Moyale and northern Wajir, which strain water and pasture resources, according to FEWS NET.
- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$6.8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS assistance in Kenya to date in FY 2012, including \$500,000 through the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to strengthen livelihoods and rehabilitate local market infrastructure in Turkana County. By improving income-generating opportunities in northern Kenya's drought-affected areas, IRC is strengthening pastoralist households' resilience to drought and other environmental shocks. Activities include training livestock producers on improved techniques for meat and dairy

preservation and storage. Because preserved products draw a higher price, IRC activities aim to increase pastoralist incomes, thereby enhancing recovery from the drought.

- USAID/FFP recently provided \$12 million to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to address the emergency food needs among drought-affected populations in Kenya. This support includes \$1.5 million for the regional procurement of maize for use in WFP's general food distributions and \$10.5 million to support cash-for-asset activities that help vulnerable households meet food needs while building resilience through asset creation activities that support existing and alternative livelihoods. To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$114.7 million in food-related humanitarian assistance to Kenya, including more than 54,000 MT of food assistance for drought-affected populations and nearly 37,000 MT of food assistance for refugees.

Somalia

- FSNAU and FEWS NET report a 17 percent decline in the number of people countrywide experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity from approximately 2.51 million people in February 2012 to an estimated 2.085 million people in July 2012. Approximately 1.8 million additional individuals, 60 percent of whom reside in southern Somalia, are currently experiencing Stressed levels of food insecurity.
- Households are expected to continue to rely on remaining food stocks from the January-to-February 2012 *deyr* harvest to meet food needs in the coming months. Crop-dependent households in agro-pastoral areas, particularly in Bakool, Bay, Gedo, and Lower Shabelle regions, are expected to deplete household cereal stocks within one to two months, while households in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions have an estimated four months of cereal stocks remaining, according to FSNAU and FEWS NET.
- Approximately 2.12 million people will likely face Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity between August and December. FSNAU and FEWS NET expect cereal prices to rise through December due to increasing international food prices, decreased availability of locally produced cereals, fluctuating level of humanitarian access, and ongoing insecurity.
- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$9 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS activities in Somalia to date in FY 2012. USAID/OFDA recently provided a partner with nearly \$570,000 to help diversify livelihoods of more than 8,000 individuals in Awdal Region. To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$162 million in food-related assistance to support food-insecure populations across Somalia through direct distributions, as well as cash- and market-based programs.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- The number of new severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases in SNNP Region is declining, according to OCHA. New SAM case admissions to therapeutic feeding program fell from more than 11,000 in June to approximately 8,000 in July, representing a more than 27 percent decrease. OCHA attributes the reduction in admissions to targeted supplementary feeding programs and increased availability of seasonal crops, such as cabbage, potatoes, and haricot-beans. OCHA reports that the availability of water and pasture for livestock have also helped improve the nutritional status of children under five years of age. Despite improved nutritional conditions, FEWS NET expects Crisis levels of food insecurity through December.
- With nearly \$7.2 million in FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partners have increased access to emergency nutrition services for nearly 574,000 children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in Ethiopia. With approximately \$2 million in FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partner GOAL responds to the emergency nutrition needs of vulnerable populations countrywide by conducting nutrition assessments, supporting community-based management of acute malnutrition, and building the capacity of Ministry of Health staff to manage moderate and severe malnutrition cases.
- In response to the recent flooding in Amhara Region, the GoE and Ethiopian Red Cross Society provided affected populations with food and relief items, including blankets, cooking sets, and plastic sheeting in late August. Additional food assistance, medical supplies, and WASH interventions are needed, according to OCHA. A USAID/OFDA rapid response partner continues to monitor the situation and remains ready to respond if gaps in WASH services arise.
- The Ethiopian National Meteorological Agency forecasts average to above-average rainfall for the remainder of the rainy season across western Ethiopia. OCHA warns of an elevated risk of additional flooding, as continued rainfall will likely result in rising water levels in rivers. In response to recent reports of localized flooding, the GoE activated a federal flood task force, while the GoE Ministry of Water and Energy began monitoring water levels in flood-prone areas near major dams. To supplement flood surveillance activities, relief agencies are collaborating with GoE zonal authorities to pre-position emergency medical supplies and water treatment chemicals in high-risk areas. USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$6.9 million in FY 2012 for WASH interventions in Ethiopia, including \$2.7

million to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to preposition emergency WASH supplies and promote effective coordination of WASH interventions.

Kenya

- Since June, the proportion of children at risk of acute malnutrition in pastoralist areas of Kenya has remained unchanged or has declined, in some cases by up to 25 percent. Favorable food prices, ongoing food security interventions, and continued access to goat milk have likely contributed to improved nutrition conditions. However, children’s nutritional status is expected to deteriorate as water becomes scarce during the dry season, people consume less or poorer quality water, and the availability of goat and sheep milk declines, according to FEWS NET. Acute malnutrition levels increased by up to 25 percent between July and August in agricultural areas, including Mwingi, Makueni, and Lamu districts, indicating declining food access, according to FEWS NET.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$21 million for nutrition interventions in Kenya. For example, with more than \$823,000 in USAID/OFDA support, Oxfam is providing nearly 13,000 food-insecure beneficiaries in Turkana County with vouchers to purchase dried fish, enabling households to access a valuable protein source to improve the status of malnourished members of their households.

Somalia

- An estimated 236,000 children under five years of age—approximately 70 percent of whom reside in southern Somalia—remain acutely malnourished, according to FSNAU. This figure represents a 27 percent decrease in Somalia’s malnutrition caseload from approximately 323,000 cases reported in January 2012 and a nearly 48 percent decrease from an estimated 450,000 cases reported in August 2011. Increased humanitarian assistance, the favorable 2012 *deyr* harvest, and improved livelihoods opportunities contributed to improved nutrition conditions, according to FSNAU. However, critical nutrition needs remain countrywide.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$8.2 million to support health, nutrition, and WASH interventions in Somalia. With more than \$174,000 in FY 2012 funding, a USAID/OFDA partner is providing nutrition services to nearly 25,000 internally displaced, returnee, and host community women and children in Mogadishu and Baidoa.

International Response

- As of September 11, donors had provided approximately \$397.8 million in humanitarian assistance for Ethiopia in 2012, according to the U.N. The USG is the largest contributor, providing nearly \$202.7 million or approximately 51 percent of total contributions to date, according to the U.N.
- As of September 11, donors had provided more than \$491 million in humanitarian assistance for Kenya in 2012. The USG is the largest contributor, providing approximately \$159.8 million, or nearly 33 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 \$422.2 million, approximately 53 percent of the requested \$795 million.
- As of September 11, donors had provided more than \$736.1 million in humanitarian assistance for Somalia in 2012. The 2012 revised Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for Somalia requests approximately \$1.1 billion, of which donors had provided nearly \$599 million, or nearly 52 percent, as of September 11. 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 AFRICA¹

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE² TO ETHIOPIA			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, 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	\$25,637,299
Administrative and Support Costs			\$983,548
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$26,620,847
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³ TO ETHIOPIA			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operation (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, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), UNHCR, World Vision	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Ethiopia	\$33,220,807
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$33,220,807
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			
\$241,615,754			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
Adeso, ADRA, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, Concern, FH, IRC, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy USA, Merlin, Neighbors Initiative Alliance, OCHA, Oxfam, Practical Action, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Solidarites, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$20,339,066
Administrative and Support Costs			\$41,865
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$20,380,931
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
WFP	36,850 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$41,800,000
WFP	54,082 MT of Title II-Funded and International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas; IDA-Funded Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$68,600,000
Adeso	IDA-Funded Cash-Based Program	Kenya	\$4,284,469
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$114,684,469
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), NRC, UNHCR, World University Service of Canada	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Kenya	\$43,273,323
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$43,273,323
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			
\$178,338,723			
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	\$37,021,835
Administrative and Support Costs			\$17,184
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$37,039,019
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			\$198,869,853

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	\$84,040,797
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$466,706,003
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$76,494,130
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$627,240,930

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 September 11, 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			
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, 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, JRS, NRC, SC/US, UNHCR, WFP	Protection and Multi-Sectoral 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, 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, 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, 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	Protection and Multi-Sectoral 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	Protection and Multi-Sectoral 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 September 11, 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.