



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 22, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) forces launched an offensive against al-Shabaab in the Afgooye corridor, displacing more than 18,000 people as of May 30, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Displacement peaked on May 23, when approximately 5,600 individuals fled the area. In January, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that approximately 409,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) resided in the Afgooye corridor; however, relief agencies have not determined the total number of IDPs living in the corridor when the offensive began. OCHA reported that AMISOM and TFG forces controlled the Afgooye corridor as of May 30.
- Average to above-average water temperatures in the Pacific and Indian oceans are expected to result in a timely start to Ethiopia’s June-to-September *keiremt* rains, while some areas of northeastern Ethiopia may experience delayed rainfall, according to the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) National Meteorological Agency (NMA). The NMA anticipates average to above-average rainfall across central, southwestern, and western Ethiopia and near-normal rainfall in northeastern Ethiopia. The NMA also forecasts early rainfall cessation in most *keiremt*-receiving areas, which may shorten the June-to-October *meber*-cropping season and negatively impact food security conditions.
- TFG leadership, regional officials, Somali civil society—including business leaders, diaspora community members, elders, religious leaders, women, and youth—and representatives from 57 countries and 11 international and regional organizations gathered in Turkey on May 31 and June 1 for the Second Istanbul Conference on Somalia, which primarily focused on the country’s political transition and economic development. In the post-conference Istanbul II Declaration, participants recognized the continued fragility of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and called for immediate, unhindered access to all populations in need of humanitarian assistance, respecting agreed-upon humanitarian principles. Participants also noted the primary role of TFG authorities and the international community in strengthening resilience in Somalia.
- On June 11, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$66 million in additional humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa. Of this total, USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) provided nearly \$19 million for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as support for humanitarian coordination and information management, in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided more than \$47 million for food-related activities in Ethiopia and Somalia. Overall, the USG has provided nearly \$1.2 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	2.8 million	OCHA – 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	525,115	UNHCR – June 3, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	197,988	UNHCR – June 4, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	16,215	UNHCR – May 7, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ¹	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$47,632,504
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$407,931,903
State/PRM ² Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$75,350,262
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$530,914,669

¹ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING³	
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

- 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 Famine⁴—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 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 (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 (RMT) in Washington, D.C., to support the DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts. On February 15, 2012, the DART and 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 from operating in al-Shabaab-controlled areas of southern and central Somalia. In addition, on January 30, 2012, the al-Shabaab 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 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.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacement

- More than 5.7 million refugees and IDPs resided in eastern Africa—comprising Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda—at the beginning of April 2012, representing an increase of more than 5 percent since late September 2011, according to OCHA. Insecurity and drought in Somalia displaced the majority of new refugees in the region. Between the end of September and late March 2012, the Somali refugee population increased by approximately 13,000 people in Kenya and by an estimated 22,000 individuals in Ethiopia.

Djibouti

- As of April 30, UNHCR had registered more than 19,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti, primarily from Somalia. Registration is ongoing for refugees being relocated from Ali Addeh camp, which has exceeded capacity, to

³ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁴ 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.

the newly opened Holl-Holl camp. Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl camps are located 119 km and 50 km, respectively, from the country's capital of Djibouti City.

Kenya

- To ensure continuity of humanitarian assistance for refugees in Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp complex, UNHCR opened a new office on May 24 in Fafi District, approximately 80 km from the Somali border and 20 km from the main UNHCR compound in Dadaab, according to OCHA. The office hosts UNCHR staff, as well as representatives from other humanitarian organizations, who will cover humanitarian activities at Dadaab's Hagadera and Kambioos sites, which host approximately 150,000 Somali refugees. The office opening comes in response to UNHCR talks with Government of Kenya (GoK) authorities regarding camp decongestion and increased relief agency field presence, according to OCHA.

Somalia

- IDPs from the Afgooye corridor have fled to all 16 of Mogadishu's districts, as well as into Afgooye town and surrounding villages in Lower Shabelle Region, following the recent offensive in the corridor, according to OCHA. As of January, an estimated 184,000 IDPs already resided in Mogadishu. Humanitarian organizations are working to scale up humanitarian responses to address health, shelter, and WASH needs of the recently displaced population. The Food Security and Nutrition clusters—the coordinating bodies for food- and livelihoods-related assistance and nutrition assistance, respectively—are working to ensure food and nutritional needs are met through cash and voucher programs and targeted supplementary and wet feeding programs. However, a large-scale influx of displaced people into Mogadishu may strain already overstretched services, particularly in IDP settlements, OCHA reports.
- As of May 31, fighting between AMISOM- and TFG-supported forces against al-Shabaab in Afmadow town, Lower Juba Region, led to the displacement of an unknown number of civilians toward Godaya, Magar, and Qabaa villages of Afmadow District, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO).

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- The NMA declared that the *La Niña* weather phenomenon, which affected rainfall levels throughout the Horn of Africa during the past two years, has dissipated. The NMA suspects that *La Niña* conditions—which initially developed in mid-2010—caused poor and failed rains during the 2010 October-to-December *deyr*, 2011 mid-February-to-May *belg*, and 2011 April-to-June *gu/ganna* seasons. While weakening between July and September 2011, *La Niña* reemerged at the end of 2011 and led to the failure of the December-to-January *sapie* rains in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region and the delayed onset of the 2012 *belg* rains. The NMA projects an early cessation of the April-to-June rains, which will likely extend the dry season in Ethiopia's southern and southeastern lowlands, jeopardizing the replenishment of sufficient pasture and water, which are necessary to support pastoral communities through the next *deyr* rains.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Prediction Center forecasts *El Niño* conditions—characterized by hot, humid air over the ocean, which leads to stronger and larger storm systems in eastern Africa—between June and September. Ethiopia is likely to experience additional heavy rains and flooding due to *El Niño* conditions, which could result in infrastructure damage, loss of household assets—such as livestock and planted crops—and an increase the occurrence of waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhea (AWD).
- In other areas of Ethiopia, many farmers have skipped *belg* planting and are preparing land for *meher* crops. While the *belg* harvest typically accounts for 5 to 10 percent of annual domestic food production, some *belg*-dependent areas rely on the harvest for approximately 40 to 50 percent of annual production, according to OCHA. Overall, OCHA reports that increasing food insecurity and an extended lean season—beyond the typical April-to-June lean season—are expected in most *belg*-dependent areas.
- As of May 22, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 92 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 with approximately 60 percent of allocations dispatched.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$146 million to support drought-affected populations and refugees in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP assistance includes more than 168,000 metric tons (MT) of food aid to drought-affected individuals and more than 19,000 MT of food aid to refugees. USAID/FFP recently provided an additional \$2.6 million to CRS/JEOP to cover May/June operational costs in Ethiopia.

- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS interventions in Ethiopia to date in FY 2012. Recent USAID/OFDA support includes \$1.2 million to Food for the Hungry (FH) through the Market-Led Livelihoods Recovery and Enhancement Program. Through USAID/OFDA funding, FH plans to improve access to financial capital, enabling beneficiaries to better protect and diversify their assets. In addition, FH aims to implement activities that help farmers diversify crops to sell in local markets.

Kenya

- Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity are likely in parts of Kenya’s northeastern and northwestern pastoral areas and in areas of the southeastern and coastal lowlands in September, the peak of Kenya’s lean season, according to FEWS NET. Affected households are expected to experience significant gaps in food consumption and may resort to negative coping strategies, including liquidating assets—such as livestock—or diverting funds from non-food expenses—such as health care or education—to meet food needs. FEWS NET reports that vulnerable households require assistance to protect assets and increase household food access to mitigate an expected deterioration of food security conditions.
- Erratic rains and generalized insecurity have prevented agro-pastoralists in central Isiolo, northern Moyale and Wajir, and southeastern Ijara counties from planting crops during the 2012 long rains season. Crop production in these areas typically accounts for 20 to 30 percent of cash income and 30 to 45 percent of Kenya’s domestic annual food supply. As a result of current conditions, Kenya’s lean season may begin earlier than usual in June, and food consumption gaps are likely to intensify through September, according to FEWS NET.
- The GoK Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) reports that a fungal leaf stripe disease has affected at least 300,000 maize farmers, primarily in the Rift Valley—which produces approximately 50 percent Kenya’s maize—according to international media. KEPHIS warns that potential losses during the July-to-September long rains maize harvest and subsequent increased food prices across Kenya may result in deteriorating food security conditions. To prevent further spread of the disease and minimize the impact on smallholder maize farmers, the GoK has recommended that farmers destroy all infected crops. A GoK-led team—comprising experts from KEPHIS, agro-chemical companies, universities, and research institutions—continues to investigate the causes and potential impacts of the disease outbreak.
- 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 42,000 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 affected populations in Garissa and Wajir counties. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$820,000 for agriculture and food security activities in Kenya.

Somalia

- Households relying on crop production for consumption throughout Somalia are expected to experience seasonal food shortages and a deterioration in food security conditions between April and June during Somalia’s peak lean season. However, FEWS NET reports that improvements in food security conditions are expected in July and August, following an expected near-average *gu* harvest. Although late May and June rainfall levels will determine the overall amount of *gu* crop production in southern Somalia, conditions are not expected to deteriorate to 2011 levels, FEWS NET reports. Recent moderate rainfall in Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions has supported crop growth. If adequate rainfall continues, near-average *gu* production is expected in Somalia, according to FEWS NET. However, a recent infestation of crickets, which may damage crops, in central and southern regions is causing concern, according to OCHA. In addition, flooding and reduced areas for planting in Lower Shabelle Region may negatively affect the overall national harvests.
- Following a pilot program that began in February 2012, WFP launched a food voucher program in Somaliland in May, enabling thousands of people to purchase food via local traders. Beneficiaries may use the \$80 vouchers to buy a variety of food, including rice, cooking oil, and camel and goat meat. Approximately 15,000 people in northwestern Somaliland currently receive WFP vouchers as an alternative to food rations. Vouchers provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations by giving people greater choice and helping local economies by supporting local small- and medium-scale producers and retailers.
- USAID/FFP recently provided in-kind emergency food aid, valued at \$30 million, for WFP’s Emergency Operation in Somalia, which targets nearly 1.6 million individuals per month in central Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland, Mogadishu, and Somalia’s border areas. USAID/FFP’s assistance will help address ongoing emergency food needs through WFP’s relief, nutrition, livelihoods, and social safety net programs.
- USAID/FFP also recently contributed nearly \$14.8 million to support the distribution of cash grants to nearly 16,000 food-insecure households in central and southern Somalia. The cash grants will enable households experiencing

Emergency or Crisis levels of food insecurity to purchase food from local markets for six months to meet their basic needs.

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$162 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.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$7.5 million for ERMS activities in Somalia. USAID/OFDA recently contributed more than \$410,000 to one partner for ERMS interventions, including cash-for-work (CFW) activities, targeting 640 households in four locations. In collaboration with community representatives, the partner plans to identify an additional 200 vulnerable households that are unable to participate in CFW activities for voucher interventions.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

- On May 22, the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) launched a new initiative—Strengthening Capacity to Combat Drought and Famine in the Horn of Africa: Tapping Groundwater Resources for Emergency Water Supply—which aims to map drought-resilient groundwater resources in affected areas and strengthen regional capacities to manage groundwater for drought preparedness, according to OCHA.

Ethiopia

- During the week of May 21, health agencies continued to report new AWD cases in areas of SNNP and Somali regions. USAID/OFDA partner International Rescue Committee (IRC), along with the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Somali Regional Health Bureau (RHB), and Médecins Sans Frontières, conducted a joint assessment of health conditions in Degehabur District, northern Somali Region. Relief agencies have deployed assessment teams and continue to monitor water quality, distribute WASH supplies, and conduct maintenance on water systems in AWD-affected areas. In addition, district health authorities and health extension workers have commenced hygiene promotion and community mobilization activities in affected areas.
- Between May 29 and June 4, health facilities in SNNP Region reported additional cases of meningococcal meningitis. In response to the continued spread of the disease, the SNNP RHB conducted the opening phase of a mass meningitis vaccination campaign between May 14 and 21 in 25 high-risk neighborhoods of Wolayita Zone. The campaign reached more than 107,000 people between two and 30 years of age out of the targeted 120,000 individuals, according to OCHA.
- As of May 21, the number of severely malnourished children admitted to therapeutic feeding programs continued to increase in Ethiopia, according to the GoE Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU). Admission rates rose by 30 percent between March and April with nearly 13,000 cases admitted during April, OCHA reports. Following the completion of nutrition screenings in April, WFP initiated targeted supplementary feeding programs in all 27 priority one “hotspot” districts in SNNP Region. WFP plans to expand program coverage to 16 priority two districts following completion of nutrition screenings, which began on May 24. The ENCU expects that the combination of relief food assistance from the GoE Productive Safety Net Program and targeted supplementary feeding program interventions in all priority one and two districts in SNNP will likely slow the increase in severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases between June and August, according to OCHA.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$7.5 million to UNICEF for health, nutrition, and WASH activities in Ethiopia. USAID/OFDA-funded UNICEF interventions include illness prevention and treatment activities, rehabilitation of water supply systems, and management of SAM through support for stabilization centers, training of local health workers, and mobile health teams.
- USAID/OFDA also recently contributed \$1.6 million to Merlin to continue providing emergency primary health care and nutrition interventions, as well as increased access to quality health and nutrition services for children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in Oromiya Region.

Kenya

- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$3 million to support UNICEF nutrition activities in Kenya. UNICEF plans to provide technical, logistical, and financial support through key partnerships with local government officials and relief agencies to strengthen and expand high impact nutrition interventions at health facilities in Kenya. The interventions plan to target women through activities such as women-to-women support groups that promote beneficial infant and young child feeding practices.

Somalia

- Recent displacement, as a result of conflict in the Afgooye corridor, is placing greater pressure on limited sanitation facilities and access to safe drinking water in areas with increased numbers of IDPs, according to OCHA. WHO warns that further displacement could accelerate the spread of suspected AWD/cholera in Banadir Region. Health facilities in Mogadishu reported more than 330 suspected AWD/cholera cases between May 19 and 25, compared to 140 cases during the same period in 2011. Health facilities have also reported more deaths due to suspected AWD/cholera to date in 2012, raising concern over the disease's severity and the effectiveness of case management, according to OCHA.
- Despite overall improvements in the nutrition situation since July and August 2011, GAM levels remain above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent in most areas of southern Somalia. GAM levels in rural areas of southern Somalia range between 20 and 30 percent, while remaining above 30 percent in Bay Region and communities living along the Juba River, OCHA reports.
- Health facilities continue to report suspected measles cases across Somalia, including more than 230 suspected cases in central and southern Somalia between May 26 and June 1, according to WHO. In addition, health facilities in Somaliland and Puntland reported nearly 60 and 50 suspected cases, respectively, during the same period. In Somaliland's Togdheer Region, Burao District reported the most cases, as well as the lowest vaccination coverage during the recent Child Health Days. In response, the Somaliland Ministry of Health plans to vaccinate an estimated 180,000 children between six months and 15 years of age in the region, according to WHO.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$9.3 million to support health and WASH programs in Somalia, including support for Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health-related activities in Somalia—coordination activities. Recent USAID/OFDA support includes \$2 million for health activities in Mogadishu that support outpatient hospital services, including nutrition surveillance and women's health services, such as reproductive health care and ante-natal and post-partum care. The USAID/OFDA partner also plans to support two mobile clinics that will provide primary health care services to populations in need of assistance.
- USAID/OFDA also recently contributed \$500,000 to one partner for livelihoods and WASH interventions aimed at protecting household assets and reducing mortality and morbidity among affected populations in Somalia. The partner plans to provide livestock and natural resource management training to an estimated 400 agro-pastoral households and hygiene kits and hygiene promotion training to more than 6,000 households. These activities are part of a \$2.5 million joint USAID/OFDA–USAID/FFP program that also aims to improve the short-term food security situation of affected populations.

International Response

- As of June 5, donors had provided more than \$346.1 million in humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia in 2012. The GoE Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) requests nearly \$179.3 million in humanitarian assistance between January and June; however, the HRD does not account for refugee-related needs.
- As of June 5, donors had provided more than \$391.4 million toward the 2012 Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan—approximately 51 percent of the requested \$763.8 million. Donors have provided a total of nearly \$437.8 million in humanitarian assistance to Kenya in 2012.
- As of June 5, the 2012 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was funded at more than \$463 million, or 30 percent of the total \$1.5 billion in humanitarian funding requested. To date in 2012, donors have provided nearly \$562.7 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia.

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, FH, 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	\$21,176,713
Administrative and Support Costs			\$773,330
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$21,950,043

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			
CRS/JEOP	57,160 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$38,600,000
WFP	111,290 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			\$146,000,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			
Handicap International (HI), IRC, UNHCR, World Vision	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$33,050,262
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$33,050,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$201,000,305

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
CHF International, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$7,357,818
Administrative and Support Costs			\$41,865
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$7,399,683
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
WFP	36,850 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$41,800,000
WFP	41,791 MT of Title II-Funded and International Disaster (IDA)-Funded 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			\$141,384,152

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Somalia	\$18,279,570
Administrative and Support Costs			\$3,208
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$18,282,778

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
WFP	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	\$87,073,165
Implementing Partners	Emergency Food Security Program	Somalia	\$14,757,669
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$161,830,834
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$180,113,612

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	\$47,632,504
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$407,931,903
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$75,350,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$530,914,669

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² USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of June 11, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

FY 2011 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), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (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, 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 June 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.