



FACT SHEET #21, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2012

MAY 10, 2012

# HORN OF AFRICA - DROUGHT

#### KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Between February and April, areas of eastern Africa experienced delayed and erratic rains, resulting in substantial rainfall deficits, according to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). As of late April, areas of southern Somalia; *belg* crop-producing areas of southwestern Ethiopia's Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region; and eastern Kenya had received 25 to 50 percent of average rainfall, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The Food Security and Nutrition Working Group for Central and Eastern Africa noted that unfavorable rainfall has delayed planting, further increasing food security concerns throughout the region.
- As of May 5, seasonal flash flooding and associated landslides in flood-prone areas of Kenya had affected an estimated 60,000 individuals and resulted in at least 50 deaths, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Heavy rainfall and flooding have also resulted in extensive damage to infrastructure and significant crop and livestock losses across many areas of western, central, southeastern, and limited areas of northeastern Kenya. KRCS is collaborating with the Government of Kenya (GoK), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and other relief agencies to assist with evacuation efforts and provide food, health, water and sanitation, and other needed relief assistance to flood-affected populations.
- On April 30, Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) authorities forcibly evicted an estimated 400 families from Al Adalla and Korsan internally displaced person (IDP) settlements in Mogadishu in preparation for an upcoming political conference, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports. TFG authorities will reportedly allow the IDPs—who have temporarily relocated to other parts of the settlement and nearby areas—to return once the conference concludes at the end of May. The U.N. Deputy Coordinator for Somalia Killian Kleinschmidt has received assurances from the TFG that no further unplanned evictions will take place and that any future evictions will be in line with humanitarian principles.
- On May 10, the U.S. Government (USG) provided nearly \$10.1 million in additional humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) provided more than \$5.5 million in humanitarian assistance—including 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 coordination and information management—in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided \$2.5 million for cash- and market-based activities in Somalia. In addition, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided more than \$2 million for refugee assistance and protection activities in Kenya. Overall, the USG has provided more than \$1.1 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	523,728	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – May 6, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	194,597	UNHCR – May 7, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	16,215	UNHCR – May 7, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING <sup>2</sup>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$28,828,248
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$360,574,234
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$75,350,262
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$464,752,744

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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 FUNDING <sup>3</sup>	
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 prepositioning food assistance in the Horn of Africa in late 2010 and 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 Famine<sup>4</sup>—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, FEWS NET and the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) reported improved humanitarian conditions in Somalia and downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine to Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity. On February 3, FEWS NET and FSNAU reported that Famine—as defined by the IPC continuum—no longer existed in southern Somalia.
- On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify humanitarian needs, and coordinate response activities with other donors. USAID also stood up a Response Management Team (USAID/RMT) in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts. On February 15, 2012, the USAID/DART and USAID/RMT transitioned responsibilities back to the USAID/OFDA East and Central Africa regional team.
- On October 13, 2011, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan, Special Representative for Somalia in Nairobi, Kenya, renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2012. On October 19, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth reissued the disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. On October 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador J. Scott Gration renewed the Kenya disaster declaration for FY 2012 due to the effects of the drought.
- On November 28, al-Shabaab issued a public statement banning 16 U.N. agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from operating in al-Shabaab-controlled areas of southern and central Somalia. In addition, on January 30, the Office for Supervising the Affairs of Foreign Agencies of the Harakat al-Shabaab Al Mujahideen terminated the agreement under which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was allowed to deliver emergency food aid in al-Shabaab-administered areas of Somalia.
- Many of the FY 2011 USG-funded humanitarian assistance programs remain operational to date, providing ongoing support to affected populations. The USG continues to monitor the situation in order to provide additional humanitarian assistance in response to evolving or persisting needs.

## Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacements *Ethiopia*

- As of May 7, Dollo Ado refugee camps hosted nearly 151,000 refugees, including more than 8,500 Somali refugees
  who arrived at Dollo Ado between January 1 and April 27. In addition to the effects of the 2011 Famine in Somalia,
  new refugee arrivals cited insecurity, fear of forced recruitment or military conscription, and revenge killings as
  reasons for fleeing Somalia, according to UNHCR.
- With a population of nearly 17,900 individuals, OCHA reports that Buramino—Dollo Ado's fifth and newest camp, which opened on November 30—is nearing its full capacity of 20,000 people, with new arrivals continuing at a rate of

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

<sup>4</sup> Per the IPC continuum, a population is considered "in Famine" when it meets all of the following criteria: (1) at least 20 percent of households face extreme food shortages with limited ability to cope; (2) the prevalence of global acute malnutrition exceeds 30 percent; and (3) CMRs exceed two deaths per 10,000 people per day. A population is downgraded from Famine once evidence suggests that it no longer meets at least one of the three aforementioned criteria. Therefore, a population may continue to experience famine-level conditions but not be classified as in Famine. For example, improved household food access could result in a downgrade from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency, even if malnutrition and mortality conditions remain at famine-levels.

80 per day. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs and UNHCR are exploring the possibility of opening a sixth camp in the Dollo Ado area.

#### Kenya

- Ongoing conflict and generalized insecurity along the Sudan–South Sudan border have resulted in increased refugee arrivals—primarily from South Sudan and Sudan's Two Areas—to northwestern Kenya's Kakuma refugee camp in 2012, according to UNHCR. As of April 20, more than 6,800 refugees had arrived from nearby countries, including nearly 4,100 from South Sudan and 1,100 from Sudan. UNHCR forecasts that the Kakuma refugee camp may reach its full capacity of 100,000 refugees by mid-2012. If the refugee population surpasses the camp's full capacity, FEWS NET warns that new refugee arrivals may experience poor access to food, shelter, and other essential assistance. The U.N. is finalizing preparations for the establishment of a new site called Kalobeyey—located approximately 25 km from Kakuma—with the capacity to host approximately 80,000 people, according to international media.
- Inter-communal violence in Isiolo County between the Turkana community and the Borana and Somali communities has led to increased displacement to the Kanjara IDP settlement, approximately 20 km from Habaswein town, Wajir County, according to OCHA. The inter-communal conflict is a result of tensions over the upcoming elections, competition for representation in national and local government, and disputes over resources, among other reasons. An April 18 OCHA-led assessment of humanitarian conditions in the Kanjara settlement found that the priority needs of the more than 1,100 individuals displaced by the recent inter-communal conflict include food, shelter, and water and sanitation.

#### Somalia

• During April, conflict between TFG forces and al-Shabaab militants in Bay and Bakool regions resulted in the displacement of more than 1,200 households to Qansahley and Kabasa IDP settlements near Dolow town, Gedo Region. The newly displaced households in Qansahley and Kabasa, as well as new IDPs in Luuq and Belet Hawa towns in Gedo Region, require food, shelter, and water and sanitation assistance, according to OCHA. The Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for food- and livelihoods-related assistance in Somalia—continues to monitor IDP needs and is working to improve access to food, as well as nutritional support services, for households with malnourished children under five years of age.

### Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods Ethiopia

- FEWS NET's April-to-September outlook for Ethiopia forecasts increased humanitarian needs as a result of belownormal crop and livestock production following delayed and below-average February-to-May belg rains. FEWS NET
  expects the sweet potato-growing zones of SNNP Region, as well as the major belg-cropping areas of southern SNNP
  Region and the northern highlands of Amhara and Tigray regions, to be most affected. Despite favorable Octoberto-December 2011rains, humanitarian needs are also likely to persist in Ethiopia's southern and southeastern pastoral
  and agro-pastoral areas due to the impacts of consecutive years of drought, anticipated below-normal belg rainfall, and
  the upcoming July-to-September dry season, according to FEWS NET.
- FEWS NET expects areas of western Ethiopia to remain generally food secure between April and September. However, poor households in eastern and southern Ethiopia will likely to continue experiencing food insecurity between Stressed—IPC 2—and Emergency levels. The depletion of household food stocks, seasonal but unusually high increases in staple food prices, and poor crop and livestock production prospects during the July-to-September belg harvest may negatively impact household food access in the coming months, FEWS NET reports.
- In SNNP Region, favorable rainfall in mid- to late April improved water availability for household and livestock consumption; however, recent rains were too late to reverse the impact of failed December-to-January sapie rains and delayed and erratic March-to-May rains on belg crop production, according to FEWS NET. A joint assessment team comprising GoE national and regional authorities, U.N. agencies, and humanitarian organizations recently visited eight sweet potato-dependent zones in SNNP Region and estimated yield losses for the sweet potato crops to be between 80 and 100 percent. The assessment team recommended expanding food assistance and food transfers under the GoE-led Productive Safety Net Program and increasing assistance provided through targeted supplementary feeding programs (TFPs).
- Staple cereal prices rose atypically at the beginning of 2012 and stabilized in most areas of Ethiopia in March, FEWS NET reports. However, due to recent unfavorable rains, FEWS NET anticipates additional increases in cereal prices between May and September as food stocks are depleted. Staple grain prices also remain above the five-year average and are nearing the record high prices reached during 2008. High food prices may prevent vulnerable households from meeting minimum food requirements and adversely impact household food security in the coming months.

- As of May 1, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 69 percent of food assistance targeting approximately 2.9 million individuals throughout Ethiopia during the second round of 2012 distributions, including 63 percent to areas covered by the DRMFSS, 70 percent to areas in Somali Region covered by WFP, and 80 percent to areas covered by JEOP, according to OCHA. The DRMFSS, WFP, and JEOP completed the first round of dispatches in late April, OCHA reports. In addition, the third round of distributions, which targets 3.2 million people throughout Ethiopia, has begun in Afar, Gambella, and SNNP regions, with approximately 10 percent of third round allocations dispatched during the first week of May.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$143.4 million to support drought-affected populations and refugees in Ethiopia. This includes an estimated 135,390 metric tons (MT) of food aid to drought-affected individuals and 19,250 MT of food aid to refugees. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3.6 million for agriculture and food security activities and more than \$3.2 million for ERMS interventions in Ethiopia to date in FY 2012.

#### Kenya

- In its April-to-September outlook, FEWS NET reports that the timely start of the March-to-May long rains has replenished water resources and regenerated pasture and browse in many pastoral areas of northern, northeastern, and northwestern Kenya. Water availability has improved by up to 10 percent in areas that received heavy rains, including parts of Mandera, Marsabit, and Wajir counties. However, FEWS NET reports that the recent rains were erratic and poorly distributed. In addition, as of late April, rainfall had not been significant in most areas of Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, and Tana River counties.
- FEWS NET expects some improvements in the food security situation among pastoralists, particularly between April and June, due to ongoing humanitarian interventions coupled with increased household access to milk following high goat and sheep birthing levels during the long rains season. The short rains harvest has not compensated for previous harvest deficits, and in some of Kenya's lowland areas, households have experienced their fourth consecutive poor harvest, according to FEWS NET. The short rains harvest accounts for up to 70 percent of annual agricultural output in the southeastern and coastal marginal agriculture zone.
- During March, WFP reported that the prices of beans, maize, and sorghum were higher than the five-year average prices by 57, 68, and 89 percent, respectively. While OCHA reports that local food supplies have improved in most areas of Kenya, persistent high inflation, early cessation of the short rains, and market fluctuations, following high food prices throughout most of 2011, have caused most staples prices, particularly for cereals, to remain above average, negatively impacting food security in Kenya.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$92 million to support drought-affected and refugee populations in Kenya. This includes nearly 27,000 MT of food aid to drought-affected individuals and nearly 37,000 MT of food aid to refugees. USAID/FFP is also supporting cash-based programs in drought-affected areas. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$820,000 for agriculture and food security activities in Kenya.

#### Somalia

- According to FEWS NET's April-to-September outlook, food security conditions among poor, pastoral households in areas of northeastern and central Somalia are deteriorating due to increasing debt levels, reduced fishing labor opportunities, a limited number of saleable livestock, below-normal livestock holdings, relatively poor milk availability, and serious or critical malnutrition levels. Poor households are meeting basic food needs by obtaining food and cash loans. Poor households in the North and Central Coastal Deeh pastoral livelihood zone will likely only maintain access to food through irreversible asset stripping and experience Emergency levels of food insecurity between April and June. In addition, households in the Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley pastoral livelihood zones will likely only maintain access to food market purchases by selling assets and remain in Crisis food insecurity levels.
- FEWS NET anticipates that civil insecurity and conflict will be the most significant drivers of food insecurity through September, particularly across southern Somalia and eastern parts of central Somalia. Ongoing military operations may disrupt agricultural and livestock production activities, humanitarian interventions, market access, trade movements, and the availability of labor opportunities during the April-to-June lean season, while generalized insecurity may impede the recovery process.
- FEWS NET expects that the May-to-June lean season will result in deteriorating food access in agro-pastoral areas of southern Somalia emerging from Famine and Emergency levels of food insecurity, unless humanitarian access continues and livelihoods are strengthened. FEWS NET notes that areas experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity are of particular concern. The food security situation will likely be at its worst between July and September in crop-dependent, agro-pastoral livelihood zones due to the anticipated below-average crop harvests between July

- and September. However, FEWS NET does not anticipate a return to Famine in 2012. In addition, FEWS NET remains particularly concerned about the food security situation of the southern marginal croplands, particularly in Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions, as a result of unfavorable *gu* rains, a poor *deyr* harvest, high malnutrition levels, and food prices 10 to 15 percent above the five-year average.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$117 million in emergency food assistance to support food insecure populations in Somalia through relief, livelihoods, nutrition, safety net, and cash- and market-based programs. USAID/FFP recently provided an additional \$2.5 million in funding for cash- and market-based activities that aim to increase access to food and improve the short-term food security situation of approximately 6,100 households through four months of food-for-work activities.
- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7 million for ERMS activities in Somalia to date in FY 2012. In central
  and northern Somalia, USAID/OFDA is supporting cash- and market-based interventions that strengthen and
  diversify the livelihoods of food-insecure households, as security and access conditions permit. In addition,
  USAID/OFDA supports ongoing ERMS activities in southern Somalia, including helping IDP communities meet
  essential food and non-food needs through voucher programs.

## Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- As a result of favorable *gu* rains in mid- to late April, water availability improved in most of Ethiopia's chronically water-insecure areas, including Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali regions, according to OCHA. However, despite favorable rainfall since March 30 in the southern zone of Tigray Region, OCHA reports that water availability has not improved due to erratic and delayed seasonal rainfall. In addition, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) plans to assess water needs in areas of Amhara Region that have received below-normal or no rainfall in recent weeks.
- In response to a significant increase in admissions to TFPs in SNNP Region during April, the GoE Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) increased the number of nutrition "hotspot" districts from 18 in February to 59 in late April—a 228 percent increase. The revised "hotspot" list includes 27 priority 1 "hotspot" districts of critical humanitarian concern in the coming months. The ENCU also expects TFP admissions in SNNP Region to increase through July.
- During the first week of May, health agencies reported four suspected cases of meningococcal meningitis in Kembata Tembaro Zone, SNNP Region, bringing the total number of suspected cases to 135 since the outbreak began in early March, OCHA reports. In preparation for a mass meningitis vaccination campaign, the SNNP Regional Health Bureau (RHB) identified approximately 120,000 people between the two and 30 years of age in neighborhoods of Ethiopia reporting the highest number of cases.
- Between April 13 and 27, health agencies reported more than 110 suspected measles cases in Gambella, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray regions, according to OCHA. Case investigation and management is ongoing through RHBs. The Oromiya RHB, with support from the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), recently trained more than 40 staff from the regional Public Health Emergency Management Center (PHEM) and health centers in 36 districts in East Harerge and West Harerge zones on early warning communication, risk assessment, preparedness, outbreak investigation, and post-epidemic evaluation. In addition, the SNNP RHB, in collaboration with WHO and Plan International, conducted a similar training for 100 health personnel from Sidama Zone in April and for 50 staff from PHEM, health centers, and hospitals in Gedo Zone in early May.
- During the first week of May, health agencies reported nine suspected cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Somali Region's Degahabur town, Degahabur Zone, according to OCHA. Since the beginning of the AWD outbreak in late March, health agencies have reported more than 200 cases and 13 deaths in Degahabur town. Regional authorities continue to implement prevention and control measures with support from several relief agencies. In SNNP Region, health agencies reported more than 30 new AWD cases during the first week of May. The SNNP RHB has initiated active case investigation and management activities, as well as the implementation of preventative WASH interventions, according to OCHA.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.2 million for WASH activities in Ethiopia, including
  capacity-building and training activities. CHF International works to form and train water management committees
  to oversee the proper use and maintenance of improved water points in Somali Region. Members of the water
  committees increase the capacity of fellow community members by training and encouraging the use of proper
  sanitation and hygiene practices.

#### Kenya

• The GoK Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation Division of Nutrition reports that the expected caseload of acute malnutrition in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands has declined from 385,000 cases in 2011 to 331,000 in 2012,

- representing a 14 percent decrease. Mandera and Wajir counties account for more than 30 percent of expected cases of acute malnutrition. As a result of the delayed and erratic long rains and the unfavorable April-to-June food security outlook, the GoK has called for the strengthening of High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI) in Kenya's arid and semi-arid areas and improved nutrition surveillance for early detection and response.
- In anticipation of an increase in malaria cases during the long rainy season, UNHCR partners have begun distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets to individuals in the Dadaab refugee camp complex. In May, UNHCR partners plan to distribute approximately 220,000 nets in Ifo, Dagahaley, and Hagadera camps and provide demonstrations and information sessions on proper use and care of the nets.
- OCHA reports that the measles outbreak continues in Kenya, with more than 850 cases reported from 68 districts across the country. During the last week of April, health centers reported more than 220 new cases from 43 districts. A national immunization campaign is planned within the next three months, according to OCHA. Measles also continues to spread in the Dadaab refugee camp complex. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is planning to conduct a mass measles campaign in Dadaab.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$880,000 to implement WASH activities and more than \$1.8 million to implement nutrition interventions in Kenya, including support for the International Medical Corps (IMC) to scale up the integrated HINI in Samburu County. The USAID/OFDA-supported program targets nearly 2,700 children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women with treatment for severe and acute malnutrition. During 2011, USAID/OFDA also supported infant and young child feeding services, the distribution of micronutrient supplementation to communities with limited dietary diversity, training for health care workers in the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and the promotion of improved hygiene and breast-feeding practices.

#### Somalia

- Health facilities continue to report suspected measles cases from southern and central Somalia, as well as an increase in cases in Somaliland. Between April 23 and 29, health facilities reported more than 160 suspected measles cases in southern and central Somalia—a 14 percent decrease from the caseload reported between April 16 and 22. In addition, health facilities in Somaliland reported 95 cases—an increase of more than 58 percent over the previous week—including 79 cases in Burao, Somaliland's most affected district, due to low vaccination coverage, according to WHO. Local health authorities responded to the measles outbreak by vaccinating more than 11,000 children in Aynebo district and approximately 14,000 children in Burao town. With support from WHO Somalia, authorities also deployed an outbreak investigation team to affected areas to conduct a rapid measles immunization assessment and a house-to-house detection of measles cases.
- Following the onset of the April-to-June gu rains, Somalia experienced an increase in suspected AWD/cholera cases, particularly in Puntland and southern and central Somalia, including Banadir, Middle Shabelle, and Lower Shabelle regions, according to WHO. Between April 23 and 29, health facilities reported nearly 690 suspected AWD/cholera cases in southern and central Somalia and more than 260 cases in Puntland.
- To mitigate continued increases in the number of suspected cholera cases, WHO has requested health and WASH partners in Banadir, Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Mudug regions improve access to safe drinking water. WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH-related assistance in Somalia—partners have already implemented cholera prevention and response measures, including the distribution of soap and water containers, chlorination of communal water sources, and deployment of an information management specialist and an AWD and hygiene promotion expert to track outbreaks and support relief agencies' WASH activities.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$5 million to support health and WASH activities in Somalia. USAID/OFDA-funded activities—such as hygiene promotion, latrine and bathing site construction, water system rehabilitation, and communal water source chlorination—help reduce mortality caused by waterborne diseases among IDPs in Mogadishu.

#### **International Response**

- On May 8, the World Bank released an update on its efforts to alleviate the impacts of drought in the Horn of Africa. Through a \$1.8 billion Drought Response Plan for the Horn of Africa, the World Bank aims to meet food needs while also taking a long-term approach to providing health and nutrition assistance, as well as support for weather forecasting, early warning systems, resilience, and other risk management measures. To date, the World Bank has disbursed \$147 million and committed an addition \$944 million for drought prevention programs in the region.
- As of May 9, donors had provided more than \$332 million in humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia in 2012. The January-to-June 2012 GoE Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), which outlines emergency food and non-food requirements, has requested \$168.7 million in humanitarian assistance, although the HRD does not account for refugee-related needs.

- As of May 9, donors had provided more than \$372 million, or 49 percent, of the 2012 Kenya Emergency
  Humanitarian Response Plan, which totals approximately \$763.8 million. To date, donors have provided nearly \$447
  million in humanitarian assistance to Kenya in 2012.
- As of May 8, the 2012 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was funded at more than \$333 million, or 22 percent of the total \$1.5 billion in humanitarian funding requested. Despite low funding levels, humanitarian access and the feasibility of implementing humanitarian activities remain the greatest barrier to the delivery of assistance, according to humanitarian agencies. The \$333 million provided to date represents nearly 80 percent of the requested \$418 million necessary to respond to needs and build resilience in Somalia between February and June.

## FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA<sup>1</sup>

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
U			
CHF International, Mercy Corps, OCHA, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; WASH	Ethiopia	\$10,872,457
Administrative and Support Costs			\$773,330
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE T	O ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012		\$11,645,787
	USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE3 TO ETHIOPIA		
CRS/JEOP	57,160 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$36,000,000
WFP	78,230 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$87,400,000
WFP	19,250 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO	ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012		\$143,400,000
	STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA		
Handicap International (HI), IRC, UNHCR, World Vision	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$33,050,262
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO	ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012		\$33,050,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012		\$188,096,049	

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
CHF International, IMC, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$4,357,818
Administrative and Support Costs			\$41,865
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012		\$4,399,683	

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
WFP	36,850 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Кепуа	\$41,800,000
WFP	Title II and International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Local and Regional procurement of 26,841 MT of Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas; Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$45,600,000
Adeso	IDA-funded Cash-based Programs	Kenya	\$4,284,469
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE T	TO KENYA IN FY 2012		\$91,684,469
	STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA		
CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Relief, 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 HUMA	NITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY	2012	\$138,384,152
LICALDIOFDA ACCISTANCE TO COMALIA			
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA	Α	
Implementing Partners	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	\$12,779,570
Implementing Partners  Administrative and Support Costs	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief		\$12,779,570 \$3,208
	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	
Administrative and Support Costs	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia Somalia	\$3,208
Administrative and Support Costs	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities  E TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012	Somalia Somalia	\$3,208
Administrative and Support Costs  TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANC	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities  E TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012  USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA  Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance;	Somalia Somalia	\$3,208 \$12,782,778
Administrative and Support Costs  TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANC  WFP	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities  E TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012  USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA  Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance; Nutrition; Safety Net; Livelihood Activities  Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia  Somalia  Somalia	\$3,208 \$12,782,778 \$30,000,000
Administrative and Support Costs  TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE  WFP  Implementing Partners  TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TOTAL USAID	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities  E TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012  USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA  Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance; Nutrition; Safety Net; Livelihood Activities  Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia  Somalia  Somalia	\$3,208 \$12,782,778 \$30,000,000 \$87,073,165
Administrative and Support Costs  TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE  WFP  Implementing Partners  TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TOTAL USAID	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities  E TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012  USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA  Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance; Nutrition; Safety Net; Livelihood Activities  Cash- and Market-Based Programs  TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012  ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012	Somalia Somalia Somalia Somalia	\$3,208 \$12,782,778 \$30,000,000 \$87,073,165 \$117,073,165
Administrative and Support Costs  TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE  WFP  Implementing Partners  TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TOTAL USAID	ERMS; Health; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities  E TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012  USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA  Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance; Nutrition; Safety Net; Livelihood Activities  Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia Somalia Somalia Somalia	\$3,208 \$12,782,778 \$30,000,000 \$87,073,165 \$117,073,165

\$2,500,000

\$2,500,000

TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012

USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE				
UNICEF Nutrition; Cash Resources Regional \$5,916,6				
TOTAL USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012			\$5,916,600	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012		\$5,916,600		

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. <sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of May 10, 2012. <sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA<sup>1</sup>

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE <sup>2</sup> TO ETHIOPIA			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, U.S. Forest Service, OCHA, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$35,357,273
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE T	O ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011		\$35,357,273
	USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE3 TO ETHIOPIA	1	
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 HUMAN	TARIAN 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, 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 Info Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks; Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$26,647,979
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE 1	I FO 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, Inc., IRC, JRS, LWR, NRC, Salesian Missions, SC/US, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, World University Service of Canada	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$51,129,018
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$51,129,018
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMAN	ITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY	2011	\$205,957,197
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA	1	T
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Nutrition; Protection; WASH; Logistics and Relief Commodities	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 <sup>4</sup>	Somalia	\$60,428,174

\$88,628,174

\$135,248,329

TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011

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 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	\$108,625,407
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING <sup>5</sup>	\$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

Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

#### 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 <a href="https://www.interaction.org">www.interaction.org</a>.
- 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 <a href="https://www.reliefweb.int">www.reliefweb.int</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of May 10, 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes approximately \$61.4 million in IDA-funded emergency food assistance.