



FACT SHEET #29, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2012

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2012** 

# HORN OF AFRICA — DROUGHT

This is the final Horn of Africa fact sheet for FY 2012.

## **KEY DEVELOPMENTS**

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) expects food security conditions in some areas of the Horn of Africa to improve between October and December as a result of favorable seasonal rainfall, an increase in household food stocks from upcoming harvests, and decreasing food prices.
- African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and supporting forces continue to advance on al-Shabaab in Lower Juba Region's Kismayo town, capturing towns and villages in the surrounding area, according to international media. As of September 26, approximately 12,000 residents had fled Kismayo as a result of military activities and additional clashes, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Humanitarian organizations have developed contingency plans to assist civilians in Kismayo affected by the fighting and have prepositioned emergency relief supplies in strategic locations to respond to anticipated humanitarian needs. However, relief agencies continue to face access challenges in reaching affected populations, primarily due to insecurity. UNHCR estimates that as many as 50,000 people may require humanitarian assistance. USAID continues to track the situation in Kismayo to determine humanitarian needs and response options as conditions evolve.
- In FY 2012, the U.S. Government (USG) provided a total of more than \$685 million in humanitarian assistance for the Horn of Africa. Of this total, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) provided more than \$116 million for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, nutrition, natural and technological risks, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, as well as support for humanitarian studies, humanitarian coordination and information management, and the provision of emergency relief supplies. In addition, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided nearly \$472 million for food-related assistance in the region, while the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided nearly \$98 million for refugee-related assistance. In total, the USG provided more than \$1.34 billion in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	2.1 million	FSNWG <sup>1</sup> – September 20, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.76 million	FSNWG – September 20, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	2.12 million	FSNWG – September 20, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	180,000	FSNWG – September 20, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	534,252	FSNWG – September 20, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	211,698	UNHCR – September 30, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	17,380	FSNWG – September 20, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING <sup>2</sup>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$116,286,866
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$471,501,726
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$97,521,392
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$685,309,984

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	\$444,160,437
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,741,455
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$659,527,299

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG)

<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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

#### 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 belowaverage 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 (CMRs), and food access levels had surpassed Famine<sup>4</sup>— 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 as a result of improved conditions.
- In 2011, drought conditions in Somalia exacerbated a complex emergency, which has been ongoing since 1991. Conflict between al-Shabaab and Federal Government of Somalia forces—supported by AMISOM, Government of Ethiopia (GoE), and Government of Kenya (GoK) forces—continues to displace populations and limit humanitarian access to affected areas. Al-Shabaab's late 2011 and early 2012 expulsions and bans of several international relief organizations have further strained relief operations across southern and central Somalia.
- 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 to provide additional humanitarian assistance in response to evolving or persisting needs.

## Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacement

Despite improvements in the humanitarian situation since early 2012, USAID/OFDA continues to monitor conditions of the nearly 9.2 million people, including refugees, who require humanitarian assistance in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia as of September 20. In addition to ongoing drought conditions in some areas, conflict and insecurity have led to increased internal and external displacement in the Horn of Africa, particularly from Somalia to neighboring countries. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners employed a variety of programmatic approaches to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by insecurity and displacement throughout the region, as security conditions permitted.

# Ethiopia

- As of September 17, the rate of new Somali refugee arrivals to Dollo Ado refugee camps had increased in August and September, following the end of Ramadan in mid- to late August, with an average of 110 to 120 people arriving per day, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Approximately 70 percent of new arrivals came from Somalia's Gedo Region and reported drought conditions, insecurity due to the presence of al-Shabaab, and fear of harassment or forced recruitment as reasons for fleeing Somalia.
- OCHA reported few new arrivals in August from Sudan to Ethiopia's Benishangul Gumuz Region compared to previous months, attributing the decline to inaccessible border routes due to the mid-June to mid-September kiremt rains in western Ethiopia. However, UNHCR and the GoE Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs are preparing for a possible influx of refugees as the kiremt rainfall subsides.
- As of August 31, an estimated 372,000 refugees resided in Ethiopia, including more than 209,000 refugees from Somalia, approximately 70,000 from Sudan and South Sudan, and nearly 62,000 from Eritrea, according to OCHA and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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 exceeds 30 percent; and (3) CMRs exceed two deaths per 10,000 people per day. A population is downgraded from Famine once evidence suggests that it no longer meets at least one of the three aforementioned criteria. Therefore, a population may continue to experience famine-level conditions but not be classified as in Famine. For example, improved household food access could result in a downgrade from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency, even if malnutrition and mortality conditions remain at famine levels.

#### Kenya

- Ethnic clashes between the Orma and Pokomo communities in Kenya's Tana River County from August 14 to September 11 affected at least 30,000 people, resulted in 118 deaths, and displaced more than 2,500 households, according to a recent interagency rapid assessment conducted by seven humanitarian organizations and GoK officials. As of mid-September, nearly 1,300 IDP households resided with host communities, while an additional 1,200 people resided in spontaneous settlements in the Tana Delta and other coastal areas of southeastern Kenya. As a result of the recent violence, OCHA reported that the GoK imposed a dawn-to-dusk curfew in Tana River County and deployed approximately 1,300 security personnel to the area.
- As of mid-September, populations affected by the ethnic clashes urgently required access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, food, medical care, shelter, and emergency relief supplies, according OCHA. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and local actors continued to distribute relief supplies to affected populations and offer emergency medical assistance to injured individuals as of September 14.

#### Somalia

- Following the recent escalation of fighting near Kismayo and the resulting spike in civilian displacement, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia Mark Bowden met with the GoK Minister of State for Defense and the GoK Chief of Defense Forces on September 19 to discuss the protection of civilians during ongoing military operations. Following the meeting, Bowden reported that GoK forces will work to minimize the impact of ongoing military operations on civilians, as well as work to ensure full humanitarian access to populations requiring assistance, according to the U.N.
- The ongoing offensive displaced more than 12,000 individuals from September 1 to 26, with an estimated 7,500 people fleeing between September 17 and 21, UNHCR reports. Large population movements began after AMISOM and supporting forces started to advance on Kismayo in mid-September. As of September 26, the majority of displaced people had fled to other areas of Kismayo District, as well as villages in neighboring Jilib and Jamame districts, which received approximately 2,600 IDPS and 2,300 IDPs, respectively. Other displaced populations were reported to be moving toward Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu and Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp complex, according to UNHCR. Humanitarian organizations noted that most people fleeing Kismayo plan to return as soon as the situation stabilizes.
- As of September 21, countries throughout the region, including Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania, and Uganda, hosted more than 1 million Somali refugees, including nearly 61,000 new arrivals thus far in 2012, according to UNHCR. In addition, insecurity displaced more than 12,000 people within Somalia between July 1 and September 14, while lack of livelihoods displaced approximately 4,500 others, UNHCR reports. In total, an estimated 1.36 million IDPs reside in the country, including more than 1.1 million IDPs in central and southern Somalia, as of September 20.
- On August 27, an armed group killed a U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) staff member in Lower Shabelle Region's Marka town. OCHA reports that the aid worker's death marked the twentieth humanitarian worker killed in Somalia since August 2011. The U.N. in Somalia and FAO issued a statement calling on all actors in Somalia to respect the neutral and impartial nature of humanitarian activities and appealed for the safety of aid workers to serve all people requiring humanitarian assistance.

## Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

• Nearly 8.2 million people, not including refugees, continued to require humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia as of late September, according to FSNWG. In FY 2012, persistent drought conditions, ongoing insecurity, flooding due to seasonal rainfall, and rising food prices negatively impacted the ability of populations to meet basic food requirements. In response, USAID/FFP supported the direct delivery and distribution of food aid in areas where security allowed while also funding cash- and market-based programs to increase access to food for vulnerable households in insecure, access-restricted areas. In addition, in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA worked to increase families' abilities to purchase food and other essential household items in areas with functioning markets through voucher programs and livelihoods support. Through agriculture and food security and ERMS interventions, USAID/OFDA partners supplied agricultural inputs, helped farmers to diversify crops to sell in local markets, implemented cash-for-work (CFW) programs, and promoted the cultivation of nutritious, drought-resistant crops.

## Ethiopia

• While an estimated 3.7 million people were experiencing Stressed or Crisis—IPC 2 and IPC 3, respectively—levels of food insecurity in Ethiopia as of September 18, improved rainfall during September increased expectations of a favorable October-to-January *meher* harvest, according to FEWS NET. A successful harvest will likely reduce food prices for vulnerable households, increase labor opportunities, and enhance the ability of families to purchase needed

household items. However, Crisis levels of food insecurity are expected to continue in southeastern cropping areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region, Ethiopia's northeastern highlands, and the country's belg-producing eastern marginal croplands, including Amhara and Oromiya regions, due to a combination of the delayed and unfavorable June-to-August belg harvest and delayed meher harvest, FEWS NET reports. While labor opportunities are limited, they may begin to increase during the meher harvest.

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS interventions in Ethiopia. For example, USAID/OFDA provided a total of \$1.5 million to FAO to mainstream root and tuber best practices in GoE-led food security programs and improve the management of agriculture and livelihoods-related disasters in Ethiopia through capacity building and strengthened coordination and information management. In total, USAID/OFDA targeted up to 590,000 people in Ethiopia through activities to bolster agricultural production and household food security and up to 120,000 people through livelihoods-related interventions.
- USAID/FFP provided \$181.8 million in FY 2012 funding to Ethiopia for food-related humanitarian assistance, including more than 168,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance for drought-affected individuals and more than 28,000 MT of food assistance for refugees.

## Kenya

- FEWS NET expects improvements in food security conditions in Kenya in the coming months as a result of projected above-average and evenly distributed rainfall between September and December. Food insecurity for previously drought-affected pastoral and marginal agricultural households is likely to improve to Stressed levels between October and December. FEWS NET projects a subsequent reduction in the number of food-insecure individuals, of which there were 2.2 million as of mid-September. However, fighting between ethnic groups, predominantly in Tana River County, which has displaced individuals and resulted in the loss of livelihoods, may impact food security conditions. Many households affected by recent inter-communal violence are likely to face up to Crisis levels of food insecurity.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6.8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS assistance in Kenya. For example, USAID/OFDA worked to increase household food security and income in FY 2012 by strengthening agriculture and livestock value chains through Food for the Hungry (FH). In total, USAID/OFDA targeted up to 253,000 people in Kenya through agriculture and food security activities and up to 147,000 people through ERMS interventions.
- Overall, in FY 2012, USAID/FFP 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

- While 2.12 million people are expected to experience Crisis and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food security through December, FEWS NET expects improvements in overall household food security between October and December in many areas of Somalia despite a below-average August gu harvest.
- Food security for the majority of pastoral households has improved in recent months as a result of improved milk availability and additional income available for food purchases due to increased livestock prices leading to a reduction in the number of people seeking treatment for acute malnutrition, according to FEWS NET. However, Guban and Coastal Deeh pastoralists in northern and central Somalia have not experienced the same improvements as a result of two consecutive failed rainy seasons, low livestock birth rates, poor milk production, and unfavorable livestock prices. In addition, favorable rainfall between September and December is not likely to improve household food security for these pastoralists due to the slow recovery of livelihoods.
- FEWS NET has identified agro-pastoral areas in central and southern Somalia, including Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Juba regions, as areas of concern through the end of 2012 due to a combination of poor August *gu* production, anticipated flooding along the Juba Valley during the October-to-December *deyr* rains, and the volatile security situation, which may disrupt crop production. Populations in these areas are likely to continue experiencing Crisis levels of food insecurity through December.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$17.8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS activities in Somalia. For example, USAID/OFDA recently provided funding to a partner in Somalia to help restore livelihoods and rehabilitate essential community infrastructure for approximately 210,000 people, including 135,000 IDPs. Through USAID/OFDA support, approximately 55,000 individuals, including 30,000 IDPs, are expected to benefit from CFW employment programs through this partner that create a temporary source of income for vulnerable households and inject cash into the local economy.

USAID/FFP provided more than \$166.6 million in FY 2012 in emergency food assistance to support food-insecure
populations across Somalia through direct food distributions; nutrition, safety net, and livelihood activities; and cashand market-based programs.

## Health, Nutrition, and WASH

• To prevent the spread of disease and reduce the prevalence of malnutrition across the Horn of Africa, USAID/OFDA focused on integrated interventions in the health, nutrition, and WASH sectors, including increased access to safe drinking water, particularly through the rehabilitation and construction of water points; community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programs; building latrines; targeted supplementary feeding programs; support for mobile health teams equipped to provide critical health care services; and hygiene promotion activities. USAID/OFDA also worked to improve and expand disease surveillance and rapid response capacities in health facilities, IDP settlements, and remote communities to identify and quickly treat diseases, particularly those endemic to the region that have the potential to result in excess and rapid mortality and morbidity.

## Ethiopia

- Nutrition conditions improved nationally in July, with a more than 18 percent decline in admissions to therapeutic feeding programs (TFPs) from nearly 30,000 admissions in June to more than 24,000 admissions in July, the GoE Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit reported. SNNP Region experienced the steepest decline in TFP admissions, down nearly 29 percent, from more than 11,000 admissions in June to approximately 8,000 admissions in July. The decrease in TFP admissions is attributed to the implementation of nutrition response activities, including targeted supplementary feeding programs in all priority one and priority two nutrition "hotspot" districts, the start of the green vegetable harvest, and the recent increase in food assistance, including support from the GoE Productive Safety Net Program contingency budget. TFP admissions also decreased by 21 percent in Amhara Region, 13 percent in Oromiya Region, and nearly 11 percent in Somali region between June and July, according to OCHA.
- In advance of the expected mid-October onset of the *deyr* rains in southern and southeastern Ethiopia, the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH-related assistance in Ethiopia—notified humanitarian organizations of the renewed need for increased access to safe drinking water in Oromiya and Somali regions, particularly in areas where seasonal rains failed to adequately refill water sources. In Somali, recent assessments indicated that 36 villages may require assistance, according to OCHA. Several non-governmental organizations have requested donor funding for emergency water rationing interventions. In addition, mobile borehole rehabilitation teams supported by the Somali Regional Water Bureau and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) continue to conduct preventative maintenance and rehabilitation work on boreholes and have repaired 91 boreholes in five zones. Of Somali's 287 viable boreholes, approximately 246, or 86 percent, were functional as of September 17. The Oromiya Regional Water Bureau and UNICEF are preparing to respond to increased needs in Oromiya, as necessary.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$23.4 million for health, nutrition, and WASH interventions in Ethiopia. For example, USAID/OFDA recently provided \$4 million to GOAL to support emergency nutrition needs, including funding for GOAL to conduct rapid response nutrition assessments, as well as to launch and expand CMAM programs. In total, USAID/OFDA targeted up to 80,000 people through health interventions, 1.4 million people through activities to treat and prevent acute malnutrition, and 1.6 million people through WASH programs.

#### Kenya

- On September 19, KRCS began conducting a nutrition survey in Dadaab refugee camp complex, beginning with Ifo 2, to better understand nutrition conditions in the complex. The survey measured malnutrition levels, along with other factors that impact nutrition conditions, such as food aid availability, access to safe drinking water, and sanitation conditions. KRCS employed the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey method to ensure that data collected are standardized with refugee camps globally.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$14.4 million for health, nutrition, and WASH interventions in Kenya. For example, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.1 million to Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) to improve nutrition conditions at existing supplementary feeding programs through the provision of supplementary milk rations for program beneficiaries. In total, USAID/OFDA targeted up to 305,000 people through nutrition activities and up to 507,000 people through WASH interventions in Kenya.

## Somalia

• The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) continues to report suspected cholera cases from Lower Juba Region's Hosingo village, Badade District. Between September 5 and 13, health facilities reported nearly 110 suspected cases, the majority in children under five years of age. As Hosingo village is not served by a health facility, local authorities, WHO, UNICEF, health partners, and community members have joined resources to ensure the availability of

- adequate medical supplies to respond to the disease. WHO also reports concerns over the spread of cholera along the Kenya–Somalia border. As the number of suspected cholera cases increases, areas along the border that are transit points into Kenya are at risk of cross-border transmissions.
- OCHA reports that WASH Cluster partners are straining to meet urgent WASH needs in Somalia due to funding
  shortages and access challenges, particularly in Bakool and Bay regions. The lack of coverage by WASH partners has
  serious health implications, according to OCHA, which can be seen in the spread of acute watery diarrhea and
  cholera in southern Somalia. Through one partner, USAID/OFDA has responded to needs in Bay Region through
  WASH interventions, including the distribution of hygiene kits, hygiene promotion activities, and training in water
  catchment operation, maintenance, and management.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$31.1 million to support health, nutrition, and WASH interventions in Somalia. For example, USAID/OFDA recently provided funding to a partner in Somalia to increase access to safe drinking water for newly displaced individuals in IDP camps where water systems are temporarily inaccessible and to construct latrines in IDP camps and for returnee IDP populations. The partner also plans to construct and rehabilitate approximately 50 water points, including shallow wells and boreholes, for communities experiencing water shortages. In total, the USAID/OFDA-supported program aims to provide safe drinking water for approximately 130,000 people, including 80,000 IDPs. Overall, USAID/OFDA targeted up to 2.4 million people with basic health care interventions, 411,000 people through nutrition activities, and 1.4 million people through WASH programs in Somalia in FY 2012.

## **International Response**

- In consultation with donors and humanitarian partners, the U.N. Humanitarian Country Team for Somalia has agreed to transition to a three-year planning cycle for the next Somalia Consolidated Appeal (CAP). The 2013–2015 CAP will work to better address the protracted nature of the crisis in Somalia and ensure more consistent and predictable support for communities requiring assistance. The CAP will remain humanitarian in nature but also include multi-year programming aimed at building resilience for communities at risk, according to OCHA. The planning process for the 2013–2015 CAP began in August when heads of humanitarian organizations, cluster coordinators, and donor representatives met to agree on the overall response strategy and priorities for the next three years.
- As of September 30, the 2012 revised CAP for Somalia requested approximately \$1.16 billion, of which donors had provided more than \$600.4 million, or approximately 52 percent. In total, donors had provided more than \$774.8 million in humanitarian assistance for Somalia in 2012 as of September 28.
- Donors had contributed nearly \$471.8 million in humanitarian assistance as of September 30 for Ethiopia in 2012.
- As of September 30, donors had provided more than \$526 million in humanitarian assistance for Kenya in 2012. The revised 2012 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya was funded at approximately \$424 million, or 53 percent, of the requested \$795 million as of September 30.

## FY 2012 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), CHF International, FAO, FH, GOAL, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, SC/UK, UNICEF, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$33,637,299
Administrative and Support Costs			\$983,548
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012 \$34,620,847			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE <sup>3</sup> TO ETHIOPIA			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP)	57,160 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$68,380,000
WFP	III,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	4	
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), GOAL, Handicap International (HI), International Medical Corps (IMC), IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), SC/US, UNHCR, World Vision	Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Ethiopia	\$43,856,814
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO	DETHIOPIA IN FY 2012		\$43,856,814
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMAN	ITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN	I FY 2012	\$260,251,761
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA	<u> </u>	
Adeso, ADRA, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, Concern, FH, IRC, IMC, Mercy USA, Merlin, Neighbors Initiative Alliance, OCHA, Oxfam, Practical Action, SC/US, Solidarités, 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	\$24,391,424
Administrative and Support Costs			\$41,865
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	TO KENYA IN FY 2012		\$24,433,289
	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 Disaster Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas; IDA-Funded Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$68,600,000
Adeso	IDA-Funded Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$4,284,469
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO	KENYA IN FY 2012		\$114,684,469
	STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA		
AVSI Foundation, CARE, CVT, FilmAid International, HI, Heshima Kenya, IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), RET, SC/US, UNHCR, World University Service of Canada	Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Kenya	\$53,086,890
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO	O KENYA IN FY 2012		\$53,086,890
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMAN	ITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN F	r 2012	\$192,204,648
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALI	A	
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Somalia	\$57,215,546
Administrative and Support Costs			\$17,184
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012		\$57,232,730
	USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA		
WFP	37,890 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency	Somalia	\$60,000,000

Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety

Net, and Livelihoods Activities

Cash- and Market-Based Programs

Somalia

Somalia

\$60,000,000

\$106,626,557

\$166,626,557

\$223,859,287

WFP

Implementing Partners

**TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012** 

**TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012** 

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
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Livelihoods Assistance	Djibouti	\$577,688
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012 \$577,688			
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASS	SISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012		\$3,077,688

USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE			
UNICEF	Cash Resources; Nutrition	Regional	\$5,916,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012 \$5,916,6			\$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	\$116,286,866
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$471,501,726
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$97,521,392
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$685,309,984

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

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount	
U	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE <sup>2</sup> 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 T	O ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011		\$35,357,273	
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE <sup>3</sup> TO ETHIOPIA				
CRS/JEOP	97,100 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$64,942,500	
WFP	149,980 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$118,700,000	
WFP	IDA-Funded Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance	Ethiopia	\$8,655,544	
WFP	28,040 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$23,257,000	
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO	ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011		\$215,555,044	
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA				
IMC, IOM, IRC, JRS, NRC, SC/US, UNHCR, WFP	Protection; Multi-Sectoral 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	\$293,124,754	

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 September 30, 2012. 
<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

	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			\$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	\$81,908,000
WFP	46,440 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$52,868,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO	KENYA IN FY 2011		\$134,776,200
	STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA		
AVSI Foundation, CARE, 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	Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Kenya	\$51,129,018
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO	O KENYA IN FY 2011		\$51,129,018
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMAN	ITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY	2011	\$212,553,197
	USAIDIOEDA ASSISTANCE TO COMALI		
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA	<b>-</b>	<u> </u>
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 <sup>4</sup>	Somalia	\$61,067,374
Implementing Partners	Cash-Based Programs; Local Food Procurement; Nutrition	Somalia	\$27,938,619
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO	SOMALIA IN FY 2011		\$89,005,993
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASS	SISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011		\$135,626,148
	USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI		
WFP	4,380 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Djibouti	\$4,823,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO	DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011		\$4,823,200
	STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUT		
UNHCR	Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Djibouti	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO	D DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011		\$1,400,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMAN	ITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN	FY 2011	\$6,223,200

	STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE		
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$10,000,000
UNHCR	Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSI	STANCE IN FY 2011		\$12,000,000
TOTAL STATE HUMANITARIAN RE	GIONAL 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>	\$444,160,437	
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$106,741,455	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$659,527,299	

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 September 30, 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.