



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- 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. Following the announcement, relief agencies expressed concern that the ban may lead to deteriorating food security and health conditions in al-Shabaab-controlled areas, where the humanitarian situation remains extremely fragile.
- Insecurity related to al-Shabaab attacks and the ongoing Government of Kenya (GoK) military initiative in southern Somalia continues to impede humanitarian access to drought- and conflict-affected people in northern Kenya, southern Somalia, and areas along the Kenya–Somalia border, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Meanwhile, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has enhanced security along Ethiopia’s borders and at the Dollo Ado refugee camps, where nearly 137,780 Somali refugees remained as of November 30.
- During the past month, floods displaced approximately 10,000 out of an estimated 27,000 refugees living in the Ifo 2 East Camp—part of the Dadaab refugee camp complex—in Kenya, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Meanwhile, in Ethiopia, OCHA reports that flooding has rendered several roads to the Dollo Ado refugee camps impassable and has hindered the construction of water and sanitation facilities at the new Buramino refugee camp.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	4.3 million ¹	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.8 million ²	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	4.0 million	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	165,642	OCHA – September 8, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	520,379	UNHCR ³ – November 21, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	181,716	UNHCR – November 30, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	18,748	UNHCR – October 31, 2011

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁴	
USAID/OFDA ⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$2,874,741
USAID/FFP ⁶ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$103,400,000
Total USAID Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,274,741

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁷	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$108,584,187
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$435,193,274
State/PRM ⁸ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,741,455
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$650,518,916

¹ Includes refugees

² Includes refugees, except for ~28,500 new Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia

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

⁴ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

⁵ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁶ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁷ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

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

Context

- Following below-average 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa, food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated. In addition to below-normal harvests, shortages of grazing resources for livestock have resulted in abnormal migrations, with pastoralists travelling long distances in search of pasture and water, according to OCHA.
- Beginning in July, the U.N. declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates, and food access levels had surpassed famine thresholds among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor and in areas of Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions in Somalia. In November, the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—to Humanitarian Emergency—IPC 4.⁹ However, food security conditions in southern Somalia remain the worst in the world and the worst recorded in Somalia since the 1991/92 famine. A continued large-scale, multi-sectoral assistance is required to prevent additional deaths. Any significant interruption in relief efforts would result in a return to Famine.
- On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify humanitarian needs, and coordinate response activities with other donors. USAID also stood up a Response Management Team in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian efforts.
- 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.
- In anticipation of worsening humanitarian conditions, USAID began pre-positioning food assistance in the Horn of Africa in late 2010 and providing significant humanitarian assistance in early 2011. The majority of FY 2011 USG-funded humanitarian assistance programs are 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.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- The GoE *meher*, or main, harvest needs assessment began on November 21, with seven teams deployed throughout the country for 20 days. The national multi-sectoral assessment will cover hotspot districts across 6 zones of Tigray Region, 10 zones of Amhara Region, 13 zones of Oromiya Region, 12 zones of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region, 5 zones of Afar Region, 9 zones of Somali Region, and all zones of Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella regions. Compiled assessment results will be included in the 2012 Humanitarian Requirements Document, which the GoE expects to release by late January 2012.
- On November 21, the GoE's Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit released the revised list of hotspot districts as of September 2011, indicating that the number of priority one hotspot districts decreased by approximately 29 percent—from 172 in June to 123 in September—due to overall improvements in the food security situation, mainly in Afar, SNNP, and Oromiya regions, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). However, the food security situation in Somali Region remains largely unchanged, UNICEF reports.
- The GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), which manages the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), continue positioning food commodities for the seventh round of 2011 relief distributions to meet urgent food needs of 3.9 million acutely food-insecure beneficiaries. As of November 23, 75 percent of commodities targeted for areas covered by the DRMFSS, 45 percent of commodities targeted for WFP's operating area in the Somali Region, and 63 percent of commodities for areas covered by the JEOP had been dispatched to distribution points.

⁹ 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 (GAM) exceeds 30 percent; and (3) crude mortality rates (CMR) exceed 2 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.

- In FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$52 million for 73,480 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to drought-affected areas of Ethiopia.

Kenya

- Following the return of nearly 70 percent of livestock to wet-season grazing lands from mid-October to early November, food security conditions have gradually improved in drought-affected pastoral households in northeastern Kenya and the southern Masai rangelands, according to OCHA. Meanwhile, WFP continues to face access restrictions and logistical constraints in northeastern Kenya due to various delays—including impassable roads, ongoing insecurity, and high transportation costs. An estimated 3.75 million drought-affected people will continue to require food assistance until at least February 2012.
- During the week of November 17, WFP provided more than 1,300 MT of food assistance—including general food distributions, supplementary feedings, and school meals—to more than 285,580 beneficiaries in the Dadaab camps, representing a nearly 96,000 increase in the caseload compared to the preceding week. As of November 25, the second round of November WFP food distributions continued in Dadaab.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$12 million to support WFP efforts to provide emergency food supplies in Kenya. USAID/FFP is providing 3,940 MT of food rations to drought-affected individuals and 6,230 MT of food supplies to refugees.

Somalia

- Following al-Shabaab’s ban of 16 U.N. agencies and NGOs, the Food Assistance Cluster (FAC)—the coordinating body for food-related relief activities in Somalia—continues to assess the impact of the ban on humanitarian access to populations in need.
- According to OCHA, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and 11 of the 18 FAC partners report reaching at least 1.5 million people with food assistance from November 1 to 29. FAC partners continue to report operational challenges, including port congestion, impassable roads due to continued heavy rains, and ongoing insecurity. Complete reporting on the November food distributions is expected within the next two weeks.
- In October, the FAC provided food assistance to approximately 2.6 million people across Somalia, an improvement from the 2.2 million people reached during September, according to OCHA. Prior to the declaration of famine and scale up of response activities, FAC partners reached an average of 770,000 people per month.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided \$900,000 for economic recovery and market systems programs to respond to the food security and livelihoods needs of drought-affected individuals in Somalia. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided \$36.9 million to Somalia for food assistance during FY 2012.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- As a result of the continued strong performance of the October-to-December rains in most drought-affected areas across southern and southeastern Ethiopia, countrywide water trucking requirements decreased by more than 69 percent—from 78 trucks in mid-October to 24 trucks in mid-November—UNICEF reports. OCHA reports that no water trucking needs have been identified in the Somali Region outside of Dollo Ado since the end of October, while trucking requirements remain minimal in Oromiya Region. However, the need for water trucking continues in Ethiopia’s northern Afar and Tigray regions due to ongoing drought conditions.
- New suspected measles cases continue to be reported in SNNP Region, according to OCHA. Meanwhile, the national measles and polio vaccination campaign is currently ongoing in 18 districts across seven zones of SNNP Region. In Somali Region, Phase 2 of the national campaign covered all 16 targeted districts, reaching an estimated 706,600 children for measles and 250,660 children for polio.
- As seasonal rains continue to fall across lowland areas, humanitarian agencies report an increasing number of malaria cases in Oromiya and SNNP regions. In response, the GoE, in collaboration with health partners, are actively supporting malaria prevention and control measures, including indoor residual spraying and house-to-house treatment of malaria fever. In the Kobe and Hilaweyn refugee camps at Dollo Ado, health partners supplied mobile health and nutrition teams with rapid diagnostic kits and medicines to diagnose and treat malaria in response to increased reports in the past weeks.
- Through a USAID/OFDA-supported rapid response program, partner GOAL is implementing community management of acute malnutrition activities in SNNP, Oromiya, Amhara, Gambella, and Benishangul Gumuz regions, as well as in Dire Dawa chartered city. Between July and September, GOAL treated more than 5,400

children under five years of age for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with a recovery rate of 99.3 percent. In addition, GOAL trained 815 health care providers in SAM prevention and management throughout six districts in Oromiya, SNNP, and Benishangul Gumuz regions.

- USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$9.8 million in FY 2011 for two rapid response programs in Ethiopia aimed at addressing emergency nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs in drought-affected areas.

Kenya

- UNICEF reports improved nutrition conditions in several drought-affected areas of northern Kenya. Recent nutrition surveys in areas of Marsabit and Mandera counties indicated a decline in the prevalence of GAM from 27.1 and 32.6 percent, respectively, in April 2011 to 12.8 and 15.6 percent, respectively, by October. The improved nutrition situation is largely attributed to the GoK and aid organizations scaling up response activities. As of November 25, UNICEF-supported therapeutic feeding programs had treated more than 137,300 children under five years of age for SAM in 2011, according to the U.N.
- Health agencies have reported a total of 160 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera in the Dadaab refugee camps since the recent outbreak began in August 2011. While the health situation remains stable at Dadaab, the WASH Cluster continues to improve access to safe drinking water and conduct hygiene promotion activities in areas at heightened risk for AWD/cholera to prevent a large-scale outbreak of waterborne diseases.

Somalia

- According to FSNAU, the number of children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition in Somalia nearly doubled, from 238,000 between January and June, to 450,000 in the second half of the year. In 2011, Nutrition Cluster partners have reached more than 470,800 children, including more than 235,000 children since July, through outpatient therapeutic feeding programs and targeted supplementary feeding programs, OCHA reports. According to FSNAU October 2011 surveys, the massive scale up in humanitarian assistance has improved nutritional status in several affected areas of southern Somalia. For example, in Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions, average GAM prevalence declined from 35.1 percent in July to 29.3 percent in October.
- Due in part to a two-phase measles vaccination campaign across 14 districts in Banadir Region, the number of reported measles infections declined considerably across southern and central Somalia, with 1,644 cases reported in October compared to 1,902 in September. The number of reported measles cases continued to decline during the first two weeks of November, with approximately 637 reported cases. Despite an improved health situation following the vaccination campaign, health agencies warn of the continued risk of measles outbreaks in congested areas, particularly in IDP camps.
- During the second phase of the measles vaccination campaign, conducted at the end of October and early November, a total of 626,625 out of a targeted 750,000 children between the ages of six months and 15 years received measles vaccines. Since July, health agencies immunized an estimated 1.2 million children in accessible areas of southern Somalia, representing 52 percent of the total 2.3 million targeted. In addition, nearly 1 million children under the age of five received vitamin A supplements, more than 400,000 children received deworming tablets, and more than 400,000 children received polio vaccines, according to health agencies.
- Due to the prevalence of informal settlements, recent heavy rains and associated flooding, poor access to safe drinking water, and poor sanitation and hygiene practices, health agencies continue to warn of the increased risk for transmission of waterborne diseases in Somalia. During the first two weeks of November, health agencies reported more than 3,000 cases of AWD/cholera.
- Humanitarian agencies completed the first round of residual indoor spraying for the prevention of malaria in Mogadishu, reaching approximately 15,000 IDP shelters with an estimated population of more than 101,600 people. The second round of the spraying campaign ended on November 27 and targeted approximately 14,000 shelters, where more than 80,400 people reside.
- Nearly \$28.8 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to fund nutrition, health, and WASH interventions in Somalia, designed to improve the lives and resiliency of drought-affected people.

FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2012 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
Administrative and Support Costs			\$116,689
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$116,689
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
CRS/JEOP	42,260 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$26,000,000
WFP	31,220 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$26,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$52,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$52,116,689

FY 2012 Kenya			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	3,940 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$5,600,000
WFP	6,230 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$6,400,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$12,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$12,000,000

FY 2012 Somalia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Implementing Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, WASH, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	\$2,758,052
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$2,758,052
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
Implementing Partners	Title II and International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Somalia	\$36,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$36,900,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$39,658,052

FY 2012 Djibouti			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$2,874,741
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$103,400,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$106,274,741

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 December 1, 2011.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2011 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), OCHA, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks, Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$35,316,053
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$35,316,053
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
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 Food	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			
IMC, IOM, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), SC/US, UNHCR, WFP	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$42,212,437
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$42,212,437
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$291,143,790

FY 2011 Kenya			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, Concern, FAO, FH, Horn Relief, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IMC, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), SC/US, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks, Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$26,647,979
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$26,647,979
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	57,380 MT of Title II-Funded and 15,000 MT of IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$77,467,400
WFP	46,440 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$50,712,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$128,180,200
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), Embassy Taft Fund, FilmAid International, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya, IOM, Inc., IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), NRC, Salesian Missions, SC/US, World University Service of Canada, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$51,129,018
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$51,129,018
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$205,957,197

FY 2011 Somalia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	\$46,620,155
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$46,620,155
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ³	Somalia	\$60,428,174
Implementing Partners	Nutrition, Local Food Procurement, and Cash-based programs	Somalia	\$28,200,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$88,628,174
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$135,248,329

FY 2011 Djibouti			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	4,380 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Djibouti	\$4,769,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$4,769,600
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Djibouti	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$1,400,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$6,169,600

FY 2011 Regional			
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Multi-sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$10,000,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$12,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$12,000,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$108,584,187
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING⁴	\$435,193,274
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$106,741,455
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$650,518,916

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of December 1, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

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

⁴ Includes approximately \$61,378,674 million in IDA-funded emergency food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in the Horn of Africa can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.