



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On November 18, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the U.N. Food Security Nutrition and Analysis Unit (FSNAU) released results from October 2011 nutrition and mortality surveys conducted in southern Somalia. The surveys indicate a general improvement in the humanitarian situation in southern Somalia, relative to the assessed situation in June and July 2011. However, an estimated 4 million people remain in crisis, including 3 million people in southern regions, of whom 2.6 million continue to require life-saving assistance.
- In areas downgraded from Famine—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—to Humanitarian Emergency—IPC 4—the improvement is largely attributable to a massive scale up of humanitarian assistance during recent months.
- Famine is expected to persist in agro-pastoral areas of Middle Shabelle Region and among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor through December.¹ Substantial humanitarian assistance provided in recent months has improved food access and reduced overall levels of malnutrition and mortality. As a result, FSNAU and FEWS NET have downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency. However, food security conditions in southern Somalia remain the worst in the world and the worst recorded in Somalia since the 1991/92 famine. FEWS NET reports that 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.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	4.3 million ²	OCHA ³ – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.8 million ⁴	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 ⁵ – November 14, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	181,411	UNHCR – November 16, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	18,748	UNHCR – October 31, 2011

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁶	
USAID/OFDA ⁷ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$2,874,741
USAID/FFP ⁸ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$103,400,000
Total USAID Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,274,741

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁹	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$108,584,187
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$435,193,274
State/PRM ¹⁰ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,741,455
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$650,518,916

¹ 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) crude mortality rates 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 criteria.

² Includes refugees

³ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

⁴ Includes refugees, except for ~28,500 new Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia

⁵ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁶ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

⁷ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁸ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁹ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

¹⁰ 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 in areas of Bay, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, and Middle Shabelle regions, and among IDPs in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor. In November, FSNAU and FEWS NET downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency.
- 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 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.
- 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 USG 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 Government of Ethiopia (GoE) National Meteorological Agency forecasts the October-to-December rains to be normal to below-normal in southern and southeastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. FEWS NET reports that, although seasonal improvements in food security conditions are likely, humanitarian needs in drought-affected areas will remain above-average until March 2012.
- The number of people requiring food assistance is expected to substantially decline through the end of 2011, due to the start of the *meber* harvest. However, the *meber* harvest is expected to be below-normal in eastern marginal *meber*-producing areas of the country, due to poor February-to-May and June-to-September rains, repeated dry spells, and the early cessation of rains in some affected areas.
- As of November 8, the GoE, U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) non-governmental organization consortium had completed 30 percent of food distributions for 3.9 million people during the seventh cycle of food distributions. The GoE Prioritization Committee for the National Relief Program met on November 4 to plan for eighth round.
- In FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$52 million to date for 73,480 metric tons (MT) of food assistance in Ethiopia.

Kenya

- Due to the early onset of the October-to-December short or *deyr* rains and resulting improvements in water availability and pasture conditions, FEWS NET anticipates that food security among pastoral households in northern and northeastern Kenya will improve significantly by late November, when approximately 80 percent of livestock will return to wet-season grazing areas.
- While FEWS NET expects food insecurity for the majority of pastoral households in Kenya to be downgraded from Emergency—IPC 4—to Crisis—IPC Phase 3—levels, food insecurity will likely remain at Emergency levels through December for pastoralists who were unable to migrate and have experienced livestock losses of up to 20 percent.
- UNHCR reports increased malnutrition rates in Kambioos camp—part of the Dadaab refugee camp complex—in recent weeks, as well as increased risk of cholera and measles outbreaks. According to UNHCR, more than 40 percent of children screened in Kambioos camp were found to be severely malnourished.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$12 million to support WFP efforts to provide emergency food supplies throughout Kenya. USAID/FFP is providing 3,940 MT of food rations to drought-affected individuals and more than 6,230 MT of food supplies to refugees. In addition, more than \$12.2 million in FY 2011 USAID/OFDA funding continues to support agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems activities in Kenya.

Somalia

- During October, relief agencies provided food assistance to 2.6 million out of a targeted 4.3 million individuals, according to the Food Aid Cluster, the coordinating body for food-related activities in Somalia. The number of people assisted by relief agencies in October represents a significant increase from the 2.2 million people assisted in September.
- WFP provided 11,000 MT of food assistance to 1.1 million out of 1.7 million Somalis targeted for food assistance during October. WFP food assistance activities—including general food distributions, wet feedings, and supplementary feeding programs—reached more than 366,000 people in Mogadishu during October. WFP notes that heavy rains, logistical constraints, and worsening security conditions negatively impacted WFP October food distributions.
- FSNAU notes a massive increase in food assistance between July/August and October—including food aid, cash transfers, food vouchers, agricultural inputs, and nutrition support—provided to populations in southern Somalia. Despite the significant scale up in assistance during recent months, significant gaps remain in certain regions of southern Somalia, with access to many areas deteriorating in recent weeks due to heavy rains and insecurity.
- Prices of maize and sorghum—two staple crops in Somalia—declined significantly between June and October across most southern Somali markets. FEWS NET attributes price declines to the combined effects of the 2011 *gu* and off-season harvests and substantial assistance flows to both households and markets during the past month. However, southern Somalia continues to experience a shortfall of domestic cereals, and local cereal prices remain significantly above the five-year average.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$36.9 million to Somalia for food assistance. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided \$900,000 in FY 2012 for economic recovery and market systems programs, responding to the food security and livelihoods needs of 16,400 affected individuals. In addition, more than \$28.3 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to support agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems in Somalia.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- The strong performance of the October-to-December *deyr/hagaya*¹¹ rains continues to improve water and pasture availability in drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, according to OCHA. The rains have increased the risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera and waterborne disease outbreaks, particularly in Ethiopia's southern and southeastern lowlands.
- In response to increased risk for disease outbreaks, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) provided technical and logistical support to the GoE national emergency vaccination campaign, targeting 6.9 million children between 6 months and 15 years of age in six drought-affected regions of Ethiopia. Since the end of September, health partners have immunized approximately 1.4 million children, including more than 669,000 children for measles and more than 243,000 children for polio. Due to heavy rains, health partners have postponed the second phase of the vaccination campaign in Somali Region.
- Therapeutic feeding program (TFP) admissions continued to decline in September, with approximately 28,800 severely malnourished children admitted to 7,785 TFP sites across Ethiopia, representing a 29 percent decrease from peak admissions in May. The GoE expects TFP admission rates to decrease in October and stabilize by November.
- While water trucking needs decreased in recent weeks in Somali and Oromiya regions due to favorable seasonal rains, the GoE and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) continue to support water trucking activities in areas that experienced inadequate rainfall during early November, particularly in Tigray and Afar regions.
- Approximately \$25.4 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to address the health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of affected populations in Ethiopia.

Kenya

- Recent heavy rains and associated flooding have increased the risk of waterborne diseases, such as cholera, and vector-borne diseases, such as dengue fever, across Kenya. Although the number of reported dengue fever cases remains higher than normal in Mandera District—with WHO reporting 2,070 cases since September—the number of reported cases has declined in recent weeks. WHO attributes the decline in the number of reported cases to the implementation of a community awareness campaign to improve personal protection and household-level surveillance and case management activities, including fogging, larviciding, and indoor residual spraying.

¹¹ The *hagaya* rains occur between mid-September to mid-November in Oromiya Region and the *deyr* rains occur between October and December in the Somali Region.

- The cholera situation in the Dadaab refugee camp complex remains manageable, with health partners only reporting 60 cholera cases since August, UNHCR reports. The number of reported measles cases in Dadaab continue to decrease following the WHO's mass measles vaccination campaign in September.
- As of November 14, water trucking to some areas of Dadaab's Ifo 2 camp remained limited due to recent flooding. Refugees in inaccessible areas of the camp have relied on surface water instead of walking to other distribution points within the camp, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Relief agencies are providing medical assistance to refugees in these areas.
- Although the early onset of the October-to-December *deyr* rains increased water access in Garissa and Wajir counties in northern Kenya, water quality remains a major concern, as populations rely on surface water and shallow well sources that are easily contaminated, according to OCHA. To increase access to safe water supplies in these counties, relief agencies continue to support water trucking activities and have begun chlorinating shallow wells and distributing water purification tablets.
- More than \$10.7 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to support WASH, nutrition, and health activities in Kenya, responding to the needs of approximately 317,000 drought-affected individuals.

Somalia

- The risk of infectious disease remains high in southern Somalia due to ongoing rains and large-scale displacement. Health agencies are particularly concerned about the spread of measles, AWD/cholera, and malaria. In southern and central Somalia, measles vaccination campaigns have reduced the number of suspected measles cases by nearly 50 percent since July. However, Mogadishu and Lower Shabelle Region continue to report a high number of new measles cases.
- Although cholera is endemic in Somalia, health agencies are concerned about the increased risk for transmission of waterborne diseases during the rainy season due to the large population influx into urban areas, the rise of informal settlements, poor access to safe drinking water, and poor sanitation and hygiene practices. At the end of October, WHO issued a warning for a possible major cholera outbreak in Mogadishu.
- In southern Somalia, AWD/cholera incidence typically peaks during the dry season. The incidence of AWD is currently higher than normal for this time of year, and is expected to increase further during the upcoming dry period, which begins in January.
- During the past two months, WHO and health partners have been coordinating response activities in preparation for a potential outbreak, including the provision of water testing supplies and the mapping of existing health facilities and capacities. In addition, WHO and partners have pre-positioned essential cholera treatment supplies, sufficient to treat 2,000 severe cases or 8,000 moderate cases of cholera cases, at cholera treatment centers.

FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2012 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Administrative and Support Costs			\$116,689
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$116,689
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Catholic Relief Services (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 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			
Implementing Partners	Title II and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Somalia	\$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 USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of November 18, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

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

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
FY 2011 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
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 ASSISTANCE			
CRS/JEOP	97,100 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$64,294,900
WFP	149,980 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$116,814,900
WFP	Local and regional procurement of food	Ethiopia	\$8,600,000
WFP	28,040 MT of Title II 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, International Organization for Migration (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 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 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

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

⁴Includes 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 (202) 821-1999.

Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int