



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Due to favorable and mostly above-average October-to-December rains, along with high levels of humanitarian assistance, areas of Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia have recently shown considerable improvements in food security conditions, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Despite improvements, the food security outlook for the Horn of Africa from January to March 2012 remains fragile due to a loss of livelihood assets during successive seasons of failed rains, conflict, livestock disease, above-normal food and non-food prices, and flooding.
- On January 19, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and the U.N. launched the joint 2012 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), identifying more than 3.2 million people in need of emergency food assistance during the first half of 2012—a 29 percent decrease from the nearly 4.6 million people identified as food insecure in the second half of 2011. The HRD indicates a net humanitarian funding requirement of \$168.7 million to meet emergency food and non-food needs during the first half of 2012. The GoE plans to release a document detailing refugee-related requirements in the coming weeks.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	4.3 million ¹	OCHA ² – December 16, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.8 million ³	OCHA – December 16, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	4.0 million	OCHA – December 16, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	200,258	OCHA – December 16, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	519,425	UNHCR ⁴ – January 30, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	187,263	UNHCR – January 31, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	19,432	UNHCR – January 30, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁵	
USAID/OFDA ⁶ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$3,141,271
USAID/FFP ⁷ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$201,077,356
State/PRM ⁸ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$23,000,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$227,218,627

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁹	
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

¹ Includes refugees

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ Includes refugees, except for approximately 24,600 registered new refugees from Blue Nile State, Sudan, who fled to western Ethiopia, according to UNHCR.

⁴ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁵ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁶ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁷ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

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

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

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 (CMRs), 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 and FEWS NET downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—to Humanitarian Emergency—IPC 4.¹⁰ However, food security conditions in southern Somalia remain the worst in the world and the worst recorded in Somalia since the 1991/92 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.
- On November 28, al-Shabaab issued a public statement banning 16 U.N. agencies and international non-governmental organizations from operating in al-Shabaab-controlled areas of southern and central Somalia. Relief agencies continue to assess the impact of al-Shabaab's expulsion.
- 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.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacements

Ethiopia

- As of January 27, OCHA reported that the Dollo Ado refugee camps hosted nearly 144,000 refugees. Of the total number of refugees, more than 1,900 arrived in 2012, with an average of 77 new arrivals per day.

Kenya

- In mid-January, inter-communal conflict between Borana and Gabra community members intensified in northern Kenya's Moyale District, resulting in at least 60 deaths, 57 injuries, and approximately 5,000 households displaced, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). In response, KRCS provided emergency health assistance to more than 50 people and distributed emergency relief commodities, including kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets, and water containers, to more than 200 displaced households. Conflict in pastoral areas of Kenya resulted in more than 350 deaths in 2011, compared to 179 deaths in 2010, OCHA reports.
- The Government of Kenya (GoK) recently announced that it plans to continue honoring its obligations to accept refugees; however, the GoK needs support from the international community to do so, according to OCHA. As of January 22, more than 463,000 refugees resided in the Dadaab refugee complex. While refugee registration remains suspended per GoK directives, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is providing food assistance to unregistered new arrivals.

Somalia

- On January 25, members of the U.S. Navy's special operations forces entered central Somalia to rescue two Danish Refugee Council aid workers—one American and one Danish national—from the compound near Galkayo town, Mudug Region, where they were held for approximately three months by unidentified assailants. The successful

¹⁰ 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) CMRs 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.

rescue operation resulted in no American casualties and the death of up to nine captors, according to international media.

- Following the December 29 killing of two international Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) staff in Mogadishu's Hodan District, MSF ceased all activities in Hodan, including the operation of two major medical facilities, on January 19. The termination of MSF activities in Hodan has reduced the organization's humanitarian programs in Mogadishu by an estimated 50 percent; however, MSF continues to provide medical care in other districts of Mogadishu and 10 locations across Somalia.
- Fighting between Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces against al-Shabaab forces in Mogadishu, which began on January 19, had resulted in at least nine deaths in Mogadishu, as of January 21, according to international media. On January 20, TFG and AMISOM forces seized strategic positions controlled by al-Shabaab militants, including Mogadishu University, a milk factory, and a cemetery.
- On January 24, an al-Shabaab assailant launched a truck bomb attack on a government building—reportedly housing TFG lawmakers and Ethiopian and Somali troops—in Beledweyne town, according to international media. GoE and TFG forces and allied local militia captured Beledweyne—located in Hiran Region approximately 45 km from the Ethiopian border—from al-Shabaab militants on December 31.
- U.N. Special Representative for Somalia Ambassador Augustine Mahiga arrived in Mogadishu on January 24, becoming the first U.N. Special Representative to be permanently based in Somalia since 1995. Ambassador Mahiga indicated that working in Somalia will facilitate engagement with the TFG, according to international media.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- As of January 31, FEWS NET projected food security outcomes to improve in many areas of Ethiopia's western highlands after favorable October-to-December rains. However, due to poor rains in *belg* cropping areas in North Wollo, Amhara Region, and northeastern portions of Afar Region, poor households will likely remain in crisis. In addition, households in southern and southeastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas along Ethiopia's borders with Kenya, South Sudan, and Somalia are expected to remain in crisis through March 2012.
- The GoE and U.N. anticipate that normal to above-normal 2011 June-to-September *kiremt/karma* rains and 2011 October-to-December *deyr* rains will result in increased 2011/2012 *meber* harvest yields from the previous harvest. However, water, pasture, and food shortages will likely re-emerge in Tigray, Somali, and SNNP regions during the January-to-March *jillal* dry season.
- Between January 18 and 20, members of the USAID/DART visited cash-for-work programs implemented through the USAID/OFDA-funded Revitalizing Agricultural/Pastoral Incomes and New Markets (RAIN) program in Jijiga Zone, Somali Region, and Babile and Midega districts, East Hararghe Zone, Oromiya Region. The USAID/DART reported that the RAIN projects visited have contributed to increased beneficiary incomes, provided essential water supplies for remote communities, and bolstered small businesses in targeted areas of Ethiopia.
- As of January 24, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, WFP, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 96 percent of food commodities for the eighth round of 2011 relief distributions, which targets 3.1 million individuals throughout Ethiopia, according to OCHA.
- Tufts University recently reported that the La Niña weather pattern, which re-emerged over the Pacific Ocean in December 2011, will likely reach its peak strength in January and weaken during the coming months. Representatives from Tufts University anticipate that the weather pattern will begin to affect Ethiopia by March or April, potentially resulting in failed March-to-May *belg* rains and April-to-June *gu* rains.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$88.4 million to support drought-affected populations and refugees in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP is providing 92,560 metric tons (MT) of food rations to drought-affected individuals and 19,250 MT of food supplies to refugees.

Kenya

- FEWS NET projected a significant improvement in conditions in Kenya since November 2011. Rains ended early in parts of the marginal agricultural lowlands and crop losses have occurred in some areas while insecurity could cause the food security situation to deteriorate in the northeast. While harvests in February should improve household food supplies, the domestic food supply could decrease earlier than normal in May 2012, due to fewer carryover stocks coming into the July 2011/June 2012 production season.

- In December 2011, WFP provided food assistance to more than 2.2 million drought-affected individuals throughout Kenya, facilitated by improved road conditions that allowed food distributions to reach a greater number of people, compared to October and November 2011. In addition, the strong October-to-December rains replenished water resources and improved pasture and browse for livestock in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas affected by the drought, which will likely result in improved food security, according to OCHA.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$36.3 million to support WFP and Horn Relief efforts to address immediate food needs across Kenya. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$12.3 million in FY 2011 assistance to 10 partners to implement agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) activities—including borehole rehabilitation, construction of rainwater harvesting structures through cash-for-work activities, and livestock vaccinations—throughout drought-affected areas of Kenya.

Somalia

- FEWS NET forecasts improving food security conditions in Somalia through March 2012, attributing improvements to the ongoing *deyr* harvest and humanitarian response. However, concerns persist in certain livelihood zones, including Juba where cattle pastoralists face emergency conditions that could intensify through the May/June lean season. In addition, food security conditions for the up to 1.8 million people in areas controlled by al-Shabaab could sharply decline in the coming months due to a lack of or declining access to humanitarian assistance. Ongoing GoE and GoK military operations in southern Somalia may also interrupt production and market activities.
- In January, members of the Food Assistance Cluster (FAC)—the coordinating body for food-related assistance in Somalia—provided emergency food aid to more than 1.1 million people in Somalia, according to OCHA. FAC’s beneficiary caseload represents a significant decrease from the 1.7 million people reached by FAC partners in December—not including beneficiaries reached by agencies funded by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation—and the 2.15 million people reached in November. FAC partners attribute the decreased caseload to access challenges following al-Shabaab’s November 28 ban, affecting seven of the 18 FAC partners.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$900,000 for ERMS activities in Somalia, enabling drought-affected populations to both recover and build assets. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided an additional \$7 million in market-based assistance for food insecure populations in Somalia, bringing total USAID/FFP assistance to approximately \$73.9 million in FY 2012.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- Nutrition conditions have improved in most drought-affected areas of Ethiopia since the peak of therapeutic feeding program admissions in May 2011, according to the HRD. In addition, the scale and frequency of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and other disease outbreaks decreased during the second half of 2011 compared to previous years as a result of GoE and humanitarian partners’ surveillance and prevention activities. Humanitarian partners continue to support the GoE in surveillance, case management, and education activities aimed at reducing disease outbreaks, such as measles, AWD, and malaria.
- Water requirements throughout Ethiopia continue to increase with the January-to-March *jilaal* dry season. As of January 27, countrywide water trucking requirements had increased from 69 trucks in mid-January to 71 trucks, with needs in Afar, Tigray, Amhara, Somali, and Oromiya regions, according to OCHA. Currently, 40 trucks are operational, leaving a gap of 31 trucks in Oromiya, Somali, and Afar regions.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.8 million to the International Rescue Committee (IRC)-managed water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) rapid response program to benefit drought-affected communities across Ethiopia. In Oromiya Region’s Siraro District—where an estimated 32 percent of the population has access to water locally, with the remaining population dependent on relief agencies to provide water trucking services during periods of drought—IRC is implementing a water pump rehabilitation project with support from USAID/OFDA. In addition, approximately 10,750 people in two communities in Siraro District currently receive water from an IRC-rehabilitated water point, supported by USAID/OFDA, relieving water trucking requirements.

Kenya

- October-to-November UNICEF nutrition surveys in northern Kenya report a significant reduction in malnutrition levels in Turkana and Marsabit counties, primarily as a result of supplementary feeding programs and food distributions, according to OCHA. However, the surveys found a lack of improvement in nutrition conditions in Wajir County. UNICEF attributed persistent malnutrition in Wajir County to recent heavy rainfall and associated

flooding, resulting in the loss of livelihood assets, as well as disruptions in transportation networks and the supplementary feeding program pipeline. UNICEF also attributed the decline to generalized insecurity, which led to the disruption of nutrition services in some locations. However, UNICEF anticipates improvements in food security in the northern and northeastern pastoral areas of Kenya, leading to better terms of trade for affected populations.

- The recent UNICEF survey results indicated GAM levels of 30 percent and 27.9 percent in Wajir East and Wajir West/North counties, respectively. The survey also reported elevated GAM levels of 25.3 percent and 21.6 percent in Mandera East/North and Samburu North/East, respectively.
- In late January, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) completed measles and polio vaccinations for more than 260,000 children under the age of five. In addition, WHO provided therapeutic and supplementary feeding supplies, basic laboratory equipment, and training for health personnel in the diagnosis of infectious diseases in Turkana, Samburu and Marsabit counties.
- More than \$9.3 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to fund nutrition and WASH interventions in Kenya, designed to improve lives and strengthen resiliency in drought-affected communities.

Somalia

- In 2011, Nutrition Cluster partners provided assistance to more than 616,000 malnourished children under the age of 5 across Somalia. Between July and December, the cluster reached more than 364,000 children under the age of 5. OCHA reports that nutrition service gaps remain in areas of southern Somalia, particularly in Bakool, Bay, Middle Shabelle, and Lower Shabelle regions, and in parts of Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions, where relief agencies can no longer operate due to al-Shabaab interference, according to OCHA.
- In 2011, the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH issues in Somalia—provided sustainable water access for more than 1.9 million people, temporary access to safe drinking water for more than 2.9 million people, and sanitation facilities for approximately 1.1 million people. The WASH Cluster also reached nearly 1.9 million people through hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits, according to OCHA. In addition, the WASH Cluster is exploring options to fill gaps resulting from the al-Shabaab ban, including alternative funding for critical projects and re-programming suspended projects for other gap areas, if the situation does not improve.
- More than \$27.4 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to fund nutrition, health, and WASH interventions in Somalia. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.3 million funding to implement WASH interventions across Somalia. USAID/OFDA-funded WASH activities include rehabilitating water facilities, disseminating key hygiene, health, and nutrition information, and training WASH committees and local authorities on the management, operation, and maintenance of water facilities.

FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
FY 2012 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
Administrative and Support Costs			\$372,194
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$372,194
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
CRS/IEOP	42,260 MT of Title II-funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$26,000,000
WFP	50,300 MT of Title II-funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$42,400,000
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			\$88,400,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$10,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$98,772,194

FY 2012 Kenya			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Administrative and Support Costs			\$11,025
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$11,025
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
WFP	International Development Assistance (IDA)-funded Local and Regional procurement of 22,900 MT of Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas; Cash-based Programs	Kenya	\$20,000,000
Horn Relief	IDA-funded Cash-based Programs	Kenya	\$4,284,469
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$36,284,469
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$13,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$13,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$49,295,494

FY 2012 Somalia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Implementing Partners	ERMS, 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			
WFP	Title II-funded Emergency Food Assistance; Nutrition; Safety Net; Livelihood Activities	Somalia	\$30,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-based Programs	Somalia	\$43,892,887
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$73,892,887
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$76,650,939

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 AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$3,141,271
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$201,077,356
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$23,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$227,218,627

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 February 2, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2011 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, International Medical Corps (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 (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	\$35,357,273
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$35,357,273
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
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			
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			\$291,185,010

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; 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 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, 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			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II- and IDA-funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ⁴	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 of the Red Cross	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 FUNDING⁵	\$435,193,274
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$106,741,455
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$650,560,136

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

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.

⁵ Includes approximately \$61.4 million in IDA-funded emergency food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

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

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/