



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Due to ongoing insecurity at the Dadaab refugee camp complex and surrounding areas in northeastern Kenya, humanitarian operations at Dadaab remain limited to the provision of essential services, including food distributions and nutrition, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. On December 6, an explosion at Dadaab’s Ifo 2 camp resulted in the death of one Kenyan police officer and injured three others, according to the Kenyan Red Cross Society. The officers were escorting U.N. officials to the camp at the time of the attack.
- The ongoing October-to-December heavy rains across southern Somalia, northern Kenya, and the Somali Region of Ethiopia continue to hinder humanitarian response activities in drought- and conflict-affected communities. During the week of November 28, the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service cancelled nearly all flights to the Dollo Ado refugee camps—where more than 138,400 refugees resided as of December 7—due to flooding at the airstrip. In addition, several roads to Dollo Ado remain impassable, delaying the delivery of humanitarian supplies.
- October nutrition and mortality surveys indicate small improvements in the humanitarian situation in southern Somalia since August, according to the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels in October ranged between 20 and 34.5 percent, a decrease from 30 to 58 percent in July/August. However, October acute malnutrition levels are approximately double the median GAM level of a normal October-to-December *deyr* season. Continued access to southern Somalia is critical to further improvements in the humanitarian situation, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

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	520,086	UNHCR – December 4, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	182,399	UNHCR – December 7, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	18,748	UNHCR – October 31, 2011

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ³	
USAID/OFDA ⁴ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$2,874,741
USAID/FFP ⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$103,400,000
Total USAID Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,274,741

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁶	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$108,584,187
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$435,193,274
State/PRM ⁷ 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 approximately 35,000 people recently displaced from Blue Nile State, Sudan, to western Ethiopia, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

³ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

⁴ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁵ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

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

⁷ 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 (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, FSNAU and the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—to Humanitarian Emergency—IPC 4.⁸ 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

- Due to the onset of the *meher*, or main, October-to-February harvest season, the general food security situation has improved in most Ethiopian regions, according to OCHA. However, relief agencies remain concerned about continued high malnutrition levels in the Dollo Ado refugee camps, which remain in excess of emergency thresholds.
- In September and October 2011, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) conducted nutrition surveys in nine hotspot districts across Somali, Afar, Oromiya, and Amhara regions. According to the ENCU, one surveyed district in Oromiya Region demonstrated ‘normal’ nutritional conditions, seven surveyed districts demonstrated ‘poor’ to ‘serious’ conditions, and Elidar District in Afar Region demonstrated ‘critical’ conditions. Throughout the surveyed districts, CMRs were well below the national and Sphere standard emergency threshold of 1 death per 10,000 people daily.
- Between November 21 and 28, heavy rains continued to fall in many areas of Liben, Afder, Gode, and Korahe zones in Somali Region, according to OCHA. By December 3, the Web River in Charati District, Afder Zone, had flooded, affecting more than 4,300 households—or approximately 4 percent of the Charati District’s population—damaging nearly 9,300 hectares of cropland, and killing nearly 410 livestock. Humanitarian agencies plan to provide emergency relief commodities, agricultural inputs, water purification chemicals, livestock veterinary assistance, and nutrition and health assistance in flood-affected communities.
- Humanitarian agencies, in collaboration with the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), continue positioning food commodities for the seventh round of 2011 relief distributions, targeting 3.9 million acutely food-insecure beneficiaries across Ethiopia. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP), the Catholic

⁸ 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 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.

Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), and DRMFSS had dispatched an estimated 72 percent of commodities to distribution points as of November 30.

- Humanitarian agencies have commenced dispatching the eighth round of food distributions, with 8 percent of commodities for 1.2 million WFP beneficiaries in the Somali Region sent to distribution points. In total, WFP, JEOP, and DRMFSS have targeted 3.4 million beneficiaries across Ethiopia during the eighth round of food distributions, OCHA reports.
- 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

- As of December 2, WFP reported continued access restrictions and logistical constraints in northeastern Kenya due to ongoing insecurity along the Kenya–Somalia border and heavy rainfall, particularly in Wajir and Garissa counties, where flooding has rendered key access roads impassable. Although WFP expects to complete November food distributions in most targeted districts in Kenya’s arid and semi-arid lands, distributions in some areas may extend into December due to poor road conditions.
- During the week of November 23, WFP completed the second round of November food distributions at the Dadaab refugee complex, reaching approximately 283,600 beneficiaries with food assistance, including general food distributions, supplementary feedings, and school meals.
- As of November 30, the WFP cash-for-assets program had reached more than 249,500 individuals—more than 50 percent of a targeted 488,500 individuals in 2011—in marginal agricultural areas across Kenya with cash transfers to rebuild livelihoods and enhance resiliency. In addition, with support from WFP, nearly 90 percent of targeted beneficiaries have successfully established bank accounts.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$12 million to support WFP efforts to provide emergency food assistance 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

- Approximately 250,000 individuals—residing in parts of Middle Shabelle Region and in IDP settlements in Mogadishu and along the Afgooye corridor—remain in Famine, according to FSNAU and FEWS NET. Humanitarian agencies continue to assess the impact of al-Shabaab’s expulsion of 16 U.N. agencies and international non-governmental organizations from southern and central Somalia on November 28, OCHA reports.
- According to OCHA, reports from 61 percent of Food Assistance Cluster (FAC) partners and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation indicated that humanitarian agencies distributed emergency food assistance to nearly 1.5 million people in November; however, OCHA expects the number of beneficiaries to increase when additional reports are received. The FAC reached an estimated 2.6 million people in October—representing 65 percent of the cluster’s overall 2011 target and 61 percent of the target for southern Somalia. The FAC’s ability to meet remaining food assistance needs is contingent on humanitarian access and available funding, according to OCHA.
- As of December 6, heavy rains in parts of the Gedo and Lower Juba regions in southern Somalia continued to cause localized floods, restricting road access and hampering the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, according to OCHA. The number of flood-affected individuals remains unknown, OCHA reports.
- Since January, humanitarian agencies have provided food vouchers, cash transfers, seeds, and animal treatments to benefit approximately 3.8 million people, according to OCHA. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$900,000 for economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) activities in Somalia, including cash-based programming that enables drought-affected populations to both recover and build assets. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided \$36.9 million to Somalia for food assistance during FY 2012.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- Due to the continued strong performance of the October-to-December rains throughout November in most drought-affected areas of southern and southeastern Ethiopia, countrywide water trucking requirements remained significantly lower in early December than in previous months. Water trucking needs remain primarily in Ethiopia’s northern Afar and Tigray regions due to ongoing drought conditions, OCHA reports.
- With more than \$4.8 million in FY 2011 funding to a rapid response program, USAID/OFDA partners continue to meet emergency WASH and shelter needs of populations affected by conflict, drought, and floods across Ethiopia.

In September, People in Need distributed emergency relief commodity supplies—including blankets, plastic sheeting, water containers, and mosquito nets—to approximately 1,000 drought-affected households, pastoralist dropouts, and host community members in Kelafo District, Somali Region. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner International Refugee Committee (IRC) distributed blankets, mosquito nets, and plastic sheeting to more than 500 flood-affected households in Lare District, Gambella Region, in September.

- While heavy November rains have improved water availability across lowland areas, health agencies warn of the risk of water-borne disease outbreaks, reporting increased suspected cases of malaria in Amhara, Oromiya, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions. In response, the GoE, in collaboration with health partners, is actively supporting malaria prevention and control measures, including indoor residual spraying and house-to-house treatment of malaria fever. In addition, based on GoE assessments of recently flooded areas of Somali Region, health agencies plan to deliver insecticide-treated nets and emergency drugs to people in areas with high risk of malaria and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreaks.
- Health partners continued to report new suspected measles cases in SNNP and Oromiya regions during the week of November 28, according to OCHA. Meanwhile, the national measles and polio vaccination campaign is ongoing in 18 districts across seven zones of SNNP Region, with plans to expand into Dita District following recent reports of the first suspected measles cases in the area. With support from the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), the GoE-led campaign has vaccinated 3.7 million children aged six months to 15 years in parts of Somali, Oromiya, and SNNP regions as of December 5. The campaign is expected to commence in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions in northern Ethiopia in December.
- USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$9.8 million in FY 2011 for two rapid response programs in Ethiopia aimed at addressing emergency nutrition and WASH needs in drought-affected areas.

Kenya

- Health facilities at the Dadaab refugee complex reported 364 suspected cases of AWD/cholera—primarily in Dagahaley camp—between the start of the recent outbreak in August and November 28, with a sharp increase of reported cases in late October and continuing into November. In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak at Dadaab, health agencies have increased support for chlorination of water supply systems serving the camps. As of December 6, no AWD/cholera cases have been reported in host communities surrounding Dadaab or in other areas of northeastern Kenya, according to the Government of Kenya (GoK) Ministry of Water and Irrigation.
- The number of reported measles cases across Kenya remains low following WHO's mass measles vaccination campaign in September, with only three suspected cases reported between November 25 and December 2 in Moyale town along the Kenya–Ethiopia border. Humanitarian agencies continue surveillance and monitoring activities in affected areas, OCHA reports.

Somalia

- Between November 21 and 27, Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu—the largest public hospital in the area—reported 262 cases of AWD/cholera—a 10 percent decrease from the week of November 14 to 20, according to WHO. The number of AWD/cholera cases also decreased by 35 percent from the week of November 7 to the week of November 14. The decline is attributed to improved access to health services in the surrounding Medina District, according to WHO. However, WHO notes that the case fatality rate of 2.66 percent remains high and underscores the need for improved early community case detection and increased hospital referrals. AWD/cholera cases are concentrated in Banadir and Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay, and Lower Juba regions, according to WHO.
- Health partners continue to warn of an increased risk of waterborne disease in the Jilib and Kismayo districts of Lower Juba Region due to recent flooding and increased population displacement resulting from the ongoing GoK military initiative. Health partners have also identified an increased risk of malaria and dengue fever in Lower Juba due to the impact of localized floods. Since January, the Health Cluster had provided essential health services to nearly 1.2 million people—61 percent of individuals targeted—as of December 6.
- Between January and October, the WASH Cluster provided more than 1.2 million people with access to sustainable water sources, including nearly 692,000 individuals in southern Somalia, according to OCHA. The WASH Cluster has provided nearly 1.9 million people with temporary access to safe drinking water in areas where sustained water interventions have not been completed, OCHA reports. The WASH Cluster aims to provide an estimated 2.3 million people in southern Somalia with sustained access to safe drinking water by the end of 2011.
- More than \$27.4 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to fund nutrition, health, and WASH interventions in Somalia. USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$1.3 million in FY 2012 funding to implement WASH interventions throughout 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

<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	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			
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 8, 2011.

³ 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 ASSISTANCE¹			
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), 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, 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; 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 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 8, 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.