

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

***Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, & Somalia) –
 Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #12, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

May 9, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated May 5, 2006.

BACKGROUND

Successive seasons of failed rains, including the critical October to December 2005 season, have contributed to a humanitarian emergency across the Horn of Africa. Poverty, weak governance, and in some cases political marginalization of local populations have compounded chronic food insecurity in the region. According to the U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for the Horn of Africa, the drought is affecting more than 8 million people, primarily in pastoral areas of southern Somalia, northern Kenya, and southern and southeastern Ethiopia. Insecurity is hampering relief efforts and limiting humanitarian access throughout Somalia and in parts of Somali and Oromiya regions of Ethiopia. Inter-clan and cross-border resource-based conflict has risen in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, due to the depletion of water, food, and forage supplies during the long dry season. A U.S. government (USG) assessment team deployed to the region in late March and continues to evaluate levels of food insecurity and make recommendations for USG humanitarian programming. The outcome of the current rainy season, which began in early April, is still undetermined.

Numbers at a Glance		
Country	Estimated Numbers Affected	Source
Djibouti	88,000	Horn of Africa CAP – April 7, 2006
Ethiopia	2.6 million	Horn of Africa CAP – April 7, 2006
Kenya	3.5 million	Horn of Africa CAP – April 7, 2006
Somalia	2.1 million	Horn of Africa CAP – April 7, 2006

Total FY 2006 USAID Assistance to the Horn of Africa Complex Emergency.....\$202,387,658
Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa Complex Emergency.....\$211,007,658

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional Weather Update. The current rainy season has had mixed results in drought-affected regions of the Horn of Africa. Some areas have received heavy rains, while others have received below normal levels of rainfall. According to USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), rainfall amounts during the first week of May in drought-affected areas of Somalia ranged from 2 to 30 mm in parts of Middle Juba, Gedo, Bakol, and Bay regions up to more than 100 mm in parts of Lower Juba Region. Less than 5 mm of rain fell in most of Kenya’s North Eastern Province, although some areas of the province received more than 50 mm of rain. In Ethiopia, FEWS NET recorded up to 15 mm of rainfall in drought-affected areas of Somali Region and Borena Zona, Oromiya Region.

Kenya. Seasonal rains have been favorable in most of Kenya’s drought-affected areas, according to FEWS NET. As a result, water is readily available in most pastoral areas, distances to watering points have been shortened, and pastoralists have begun to return to wet-season grazing areas. Browse has started to regenerate, but pasture and grasslands will take longer to grow.

Despite the arrival of rains, food security among pastoralist households remains fragile, according to FEWS NET. Recent nutrition assessments, coordinated by the Government of Kenya Ministry of Health and the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), indicate global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates between 17 and 30 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates between 2 and 4 percent in Moyale, Samburu, Marsabit, and Mandera districts.

During April, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) dispatched more than 34,000 metric tons (MT) of food to 20 drought-affected districts in Kenya. According to WFP, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group recently increased the number of beneficiaries by more than 28,000 people in Garissa District, North East Province, and by more than 16,000 people in Turkana District, Rift Valley Province.

Ethiopia¹. As of May 4, the Government of Ethiopia’s Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency (DPPA) reported food allocations dispatches of 83 percent and 90 percent for Somali Region for February and March

¹ Further information on the situation in Ethiopia and the USG response can be found in the USAID/OFDA Ethiopia Situation Report, located at www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance

respectively. The reported dispatches for Borena Zone, Oromiya Region are slightly higher, at 96 and 98 percent for February and March.

According to WFP, rainfall during the last weeks of April caused the level of the Shebele, Genale, and Dawa rivers to rise, raising concerns over flooding. As of May 2, the water level of the Shebele River was declining.

Somalia². Heavy rains continued across drought affected areas of Somalia during the last 10 days of April, according to FEWS NET. Water supply for humans and livestock has improved, prompting migrations of pastoralists from riverine and agricultural areas into traditional grazing areas. Due to the rains and increased water levels in rain water catchments, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recommended discontinuing water tankering operations in Bay and Bakol regions.

According to WFP, the recent rains have damaged roads in southern Somalia, hampering delivery of humanitarian assistance. In response, WFP is examining the possibility of transporting food assistance by air in Lower and Middle Juba, Gedo, and parts of Bay regions.

Since polio reappeared in Somalia in July 2005, UNICEF and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) have carried out eight rounds of supplemental immunization activities. On March 26, 2006, the organizations launched an additional campaign targeting 1.4 million children under five years of age. Further immunization activities occurred from May 2 to 4, and subsequent campaigns are planned for the beginning of June and July.

Since May 1, at least 12 people, including 8 children, have died from an outbreak of diarrhea in Afmadow District in southwestern Somalia, according to international media reports. A local non-governmental organization is working in Afmadow to chlorinate water sources.

Djibouti. In April, WFP distributed 718 MT of food to 48,000 pastoralists—2 percent more beneficiaries than in March. The rise in beneficiaries was due to ongoing pastoralist migration in advance of the upcoming summer period, according to WFP.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The USG's ongoing assistance programs in the Horn of Africa are enabling humanitarian aid agencies to respond quickly to the current emergency. To date in FY 2006, the USG has committed more than \$211

million for immediate life-saving interventions, targeting the most affected areas in the Horn of Africa with water and sanitation, health, nutrition, and food assistance.³

USAID's drought-response strategy in the Horn of Africa includes the following humanitarian interventions: treating children suffering from acute malnutrition, providing emergency health services to vulnerable populations, rehabilitating water sources and facilitating the creation or enhancement of local water committees, providing animal vaccines, introducing small-scale livelihoods activities, and supporting logistics for relief operations.

Kenya. To date in FY 2006, the USG has provided more than \$72.5 million for humanitarian activities in Kenya. USAID has contributed more than \$67.2 million to support programs in Kenya. With nearly \$1.8 million from USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), implementing partners are providing urgently needed water and sanitation and health interventions. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided 98,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$65.4 million, to the drought relief and refugee feeding programs of WFP. In addition, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has contributed more than \$5 million to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for programs to support refugees in Kenya.

Ethiopia. The USG has provided more than \$50.9 million for humanitarian activities in Ethiopia in FY 2006. USAID has provided more than \$48.6 million of this amount. USAID/OFDA has designated more than \$5.8 million to treat severely malnourished children; increase access to safe drinking water; improve hygiene, sanitation, health care, and food security; and promote agricultural livelihoods in the most affected areas. The USG is the largest donor of food assistance to Ethiopia, committing 76,660 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$42.7 million, through USAID/FFP. USAID/FFP provides food assistance to vulnerable populations through direct distribution, food-for-work programs, emergency school feeding, maternal and child health, and selective feeding programs. In addition, State/PRM has provided \$2.3 million to UNHCR to assist refugees.

Somalia. To date in FY 2006, the USG has committed more than \$85.2 million to support humanitarian activities in Somalia. USAID has provided more than \$84.1 million, including both food and non-food assistance. Of this total, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.7 million for emergency water and

² Further information on the situation in Somalia and the USG response can be found in the USAID/OFDA Somalia Situation Report, located at www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance

³ In addition, the USG is providing more than \$288 million in development assistance in FY 2006 to the Horn of Africa to support programs that address improved governance, health, HIV/AIDS, sustainable economic growth, and natural resource management.

sanitation programs and nutrition, food security, and agriculture activities to assist affected populations. USAID/FFP has contributed 102,350 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at \$81.4 million. More than \$1 million from State/PRM to UNHCR supports the Somalia country program.

Djibouti. The USG has contributed more than \$2.3 million to programs supporting humanitarian activities in Djibouti in FY 2006. USAID/OFDA is providing \$200,000 to UNICEF for emergency immunizations and nutritional surveillance activities. USAID/FFP has contributed 3,210 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$2.1 million, to meet the needs of 70,000 people.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO KENYA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Water and Sanitation	Eastern and Coast Provinces	\$497,448
German Agro-Action (GAA)	Water and Sanitation	Eastern Province	\$500,000
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	North Eastern Province	\$442,000
UNICEF	Health	Countrywide	\$350,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$9,415
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,798,863
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	69,590 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North, Northeast, and Southwest Kenya	\$46,509,800
WFP	28,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya	\$18,985,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$65,495,200
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$5,250,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$67,294,063
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$72,544,063

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 9, 2006.

²This does not include 34,650 MT of P.L. 480 Title II development food assistance, with a value of more than \$11.8 million, provided in FY 2006 to the Consortium, comprising the Adventist Development Relief Agency, CARE, CRS, Food for the Hungry, and World Vision.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
CHF International	Water and Sanitation, Health	Somali Region	\$648,889
GOAL	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition	Somali and Oromiya Regions	\$765,652
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Water and Sanitation	Afar, Oromiya, SNNPR, and Somali Regions	\$1,017,672
Merlin	Water and Sanitation	Somali and Oromiya Regions	\$534,210
Population Services International (PSI)	Water and Sanitation, Humanitarian Relief Supplies	Somali and Oromiya Regions	\$197,009

UNICEF	Health	Countrywide	\$300,000
WFP	Food Security and Agriculture	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$405,963
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,869,395
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	57,510 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,621,700
NGO partners	19,150 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,142,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$42,764,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$2,300,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$48,633,395
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$50,933,395

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 9, 2006.

² USAID/FFP also contributes 16,660 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance valued at \$15.8 million for the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ADRA	Water and Sanitation, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$449,267
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$199,833
FAO	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
World Vision	Water and Sanitation	Middle Juba Region	\$250,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$10,500
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,759,600
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
CARE	54,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern and Central	\$48,113,000
WFP	48,350 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,287,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$81,400,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,070,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$1,070,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$84,159,600
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$85,229,600

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 9, 2006.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
UNICEF	Health and Nutrition	Countrywide	\$200,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$200,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	3,210 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,100,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$2,100,600
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$2,300,600
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$2,300,600

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 9, 2006.

TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA

USAID/OFDA¹	\$10,627,858
USAID/FFP	\$191,759,800
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$202,387,658
TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA²	\$211,007,658

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 9, 2006.

² On April 7, President George W. Bush announced a USG commitment of an additional \$92 million to diminish the underlying causes of food insecurity in the Horn of Africa. The pledge includes Congressional funding for early intervention to prevent or mitigate the effects of severe food insecurity. Part of the total amount pledged is reflected in the total FY 2006 USG Funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.



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