

**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 #20, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

June 9, 2006

*Note: The last situation report was dated June 6, 2006.*

**BACKGROUND**

Successive seasons of failed rains 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, issued on April 7, 2006, the drought is affecting more than 15 million people, of whom 8 million are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The most-affected populations are primarily located 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 Region of Ethiopia. A U.S. government (USG) assessment team, deployed in late March, continues to evaluate humanitarian conditions in the region.

<b>Numbers at a Glance</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Estimated Numbers of Most-Affected</b>	<b>Source</b>
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.....\$208,630,251**  
**Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa Complex Emergency.....\$220,317,556**

**CURRENT SITUATION**

**Kenya.** According to the USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), most parts of Kenya received well-distributed and at times heavy rains from April to mid-May. The rainy season ended in May in most pastoral areas but is expected to extend beyond August in key maize producing areas. FEWS NET reported that normal seasonal dry conditions have begun across parts of Kenya. According to humanitarian partners, pasture and water-availability have improved in most pastoral areas, except in parts of Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, and Turkana districts where rains have been poor. Full recovery from the drought will require several consecutive seasons of good rains.

From May 29 to 31, a USG information officer and a USG information technology specialist attended a Humanitarian Information Network workshop in Nairobi organized by the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The workshop focused on strengthening humanitarian information management capacities in Africa, especially with regard to responding to humanitarian crises, identifying gaps, monitoring, evaluation, and early warning, as well as taking stock of best practices.

**Ethiopia.<sup>1</sup>** On June 7, a USG health officer and program monitor returned from a monitoring trip to

southern Somali Region and Borena Zone, Oromiya Region. The team visited various community-based therapeutic care (CTC) programs implemented by USG partner organizations and assessed humanitarian conditions in drought-affected areas. The team found that health and nutrition programs in affected areas are focused on treating children under five years of age and addressing malaria, diarrheal disease, acute upper respiratory infections, and malnutrition. According to the USG team, the CTC programs are building capacity through formal and informal training.

According to OCHA, seasonal rains were generally below average across most of Somali Region, except for Shinile, Jijiga, and areas of Afder and Liben zones, which received nearly normal levels of rainfall. Pasture and water are available in most woredas of Afder and Liben zones and parts of Gode Zone. However, other parts of Gode and Koraha zones lack pasture and water. OCHA reported that food security is declining in Dolobay and West Imi woredas in Afder Zone, Dolo Odo and Moyale woredas in Liben Zone, and Denan and East Imi woredas in Gode Zone. Armyworm infestations have been reported in both Somali and Oromiya regions, according to OCHA. FEWS NET reported that the armyworms did not damage crops in Oromiya Region as they were controlled at early stages of their development.

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance)

**Somalia.**<sup>2</sup> Ongoing insecurity, including unrest in Mogadishu, continues to restrict humanitarian access to affected populations. U.N. agencies are reporting that from March to early June fighting in Mogadishu led to the internal displacement of thousands of people, primarily to southern and southeastern sections of the capital and also to Balad and Jowhar towns.

On June 6, the USG regional humanitarian advisor for Somalia attended a nutrition sector meeting in Nairobi organized jointly by the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) and the OCHA nutrition cluster. Although post-rains assessments are ongoing, the humanitarian community expects an average to good harvest in rain-fed areas. Cropping areas of Somalia will begin harvesting in mid- to late-July. While approximately 50 percent of cattle died in Gedo Region, camel deaths were fewer than had been estimated. The good rains improved pasture in coastal areas.

Following a June 7 health sector meeting in Nairobi organized by SACB, the humanitarian advisor reported that the national measles campaign is complete in all areas except Mogadishu. A national immunization day for polio is scheduled for June 11 and will be implemented regionally in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

**Djibouti.** According to FEWS NET, overall food security is improving in affected areas of Djibouti due to recent rains and the consistent delivery of food aid. Non-governmental organization (NGO) partners are concerned about the depletion of limited browse, pasture, and water resources as pastoralists migrate from border areas of Ethiopia and Eritrea to escape military mobilization by both countries.

#### 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 \$220 million for immediate life-saving interventions, targeting the most affected areas with water and sanitation, health, nutrition, and food assistance.

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 \$81.2 million for humanitarian activities in Kenya. USAID has contributed nearly \$72.9 million to support programs in Kenya. With nearly \$2.3 million from 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 107,450 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$70.6 million, to WFP's drought relief and refugee feeding programs. In addition, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has contributed more than \$8.3 million to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partner NGOs for programs to support refugees in Kenya.

**Ethiopia.** The USG has provided nearly \$51.6 million for humanitarian activities in Ethiopia in FY 2006, including nearly \$49.3 million through USAID. USAID/OFDA has designated more than \$6.5 million to treat severely malnourished children; increase access to safe drinking water; improve hygiene, sanitation, health care, and food security; and promote 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 in Ethiopia.

**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 in food and non-food assistance. Of this total, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$2.7 million for emergency water and sanitation, nutrition, food security, and agriculture activities to assist affected populations. USAID/FFP has contributed 121,760 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 nearly \$2.3 million to programs supporting humanitarian activities in Djibouti in FY 2006. USAID/OFDA is providing \$200,000 to the U.N. Children's Fund (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 nearly \$2.1 million, to meet the needs of 70,000 people.

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<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance)

**U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO KENYA**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
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
World Vision	Water and Sanitation	Rift Valley Province	\$464,339
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$26,460
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$2,280,247</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	78,700 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North, Northeast, and Southwest Kenya	\$56,355,200
WFP	28,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya	\$14,257,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$70,612,700</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Refugee Health	Kakuma Refugee Camp	\$1,964,000
Lutheran World Relief	Refugee Camp Care and Maintenance	Kakuma Refugee Camp	\$1,103,305
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,250,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$8,317,305</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$72,892,947</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$81,210,252</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 9, 2006.

<sup>2</sup>This 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>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
CHF International	Water and Sanitation, Health	Somali Region	\$648,889
CISP	Water and Sanitation, Health	Oromiya Region	\$600,000
GOAL	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition	Somali and Oromiya Regions	\$765,652
IRC	Water and Sanitation	Afar, Oromiya, SNNPR, and Somali Regions	\$1,029,181
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	\$449,463
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$6,524,404</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$42,764,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$2,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$49,288,404</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$51,588,404</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 9, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> 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>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Water and Sanitation	Bakol Region	\$449,267
IMC	Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$199,833
FAO	Nutrition Surveillance	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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$2,759,600</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
CARE	73,410 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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$81,400,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,070,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$1,070,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$84,159,600</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$85,229,600</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 9, 2006.

**U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
UNICEF	Health and Nutrition	Countrywide	\$200,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	3,210 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,089,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$2,089,300</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$2,289,300</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$2,289,300</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 9, 2006.

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

<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$11,764,251</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>	<b>\$196,866,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>	<b>\$11,687,305</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, &amp; SOMALIA</b>	<b>\$208,630,251</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, &amp; SOMALIA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$220,317,556</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 9, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> On April 6, 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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