

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 (Ethiopia, Kenya, & Somalia) – Floods

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

February 2, 2007

NOTE: The last fact sheet was dated December 8, 2006.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

The effects of unusually heavy rainfall and widespread flooding in October and November 2006 continue to impact areas in the Horn of Africa, damaging crops and infrastructure and increasing incidence of water-borne diseases. A major consequence of the flooding has been increased mosquito populations, which are natural carriers of the Rift Valley fever (RVF) virus.¹ On December 21, 2006, the Government of Kenya (GOK) reported an RVF outbreak in eastern Garissa District, and the virus has since spread to other areas of Kenya and into Somalia.

- USAID/OFDA-funded teams from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are currently in Kenya assessing RVF conditions. On January 29, a USAID/OFDA agriculture and livestock specialist arrived in Kenya to assist in developing a regional approach to RVF and determine the appropriateness of additional USAID assistance.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		
Country	Estimated Affected Population	Source
Ethiopia	362,000	GFDRE ² /U.N. Appeal, November 2006
Kenya	723,000	OCHA ³ , January 2007
Somalia	255,000	Somali Support Secretariat's flood working group, January 2007

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2007

USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$5,450,719
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$108,932,900
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$4,000,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$118,383,619

CURRENT SITUATION

- Receding flood waters have increased access to most areas in the Horn of Africa. However, flooding continues to hinder the ability of relief agencies to reach affected populations in areas of Kenya. Increased fighting in Somalia has displaced additional populations and continues to restrict access to both flood- and conflict-affected populations.
- To date, suspected cases of RVF have been reported in eastern Kenya and southwestern Somalia. However, the effects of RVF extend beyond these areas into the entire Horn of Africa. The United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have banned the import of all animal products from the Horn of Africa, and RVF disease-control measures have limited both the slaughter and movement of livestock. As a result, RVF has led to increased food insecurity for pastoralists, already vulnerable due to consecutive seasons of drought and flooding. In addition, most flood-affected areas have experienced increasing food prices due to the inability of food suppliers to deliver commodities.
- In October and November 2006, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) received reports of increased incidence of water-borne diseases, including cholera and acute watery diarrhea. In response, USAID/OFDA partners provided water, sanitation, and hygiene services, and WHO maintained disease surveillance and health interventions. WHO has not reported any new flood-related cases in Ethiopia or Kenya since November 2006.
- Although increased rainfall is expected to result in a favorable harvest throughout much of the Horn of Africa, some flood-affected areas continue to experience food insecurity due to damaged crops and reduced access to food supplies.

Ethiopia

- Since December 2006, flood-affected communities in Ethiopia have largely recovered from the effects of recent flooding, although pocket areas require humanitarian assistance. OCHA reports that the effects of flooding continue to impact 362,000 people, particularly in Somali Region's Gode, Afder, Liben, and Korahe zones. According to USAID/OFDA staff in country, access to most of the affected areas has improved, although insecurity continues to limit staff movements in Somali Region. According to OCHA, an assessment team from the GFDRE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) is currently in Somali Region to evaluate the rehabilitation needs of people affected by the recent floods.

¹ RVF affects both livestock and humans. A significant portion of infected livestock eventually die, and most infected pregnant livestock will lose fetuses. Approximately 1 percent of human cases result in death. Vaccinations are only available for animals.

² Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

³ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁴ USAID's Office of Food for Peace

⁵ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

- As of January 28, WHO had not received reports of confirmed RVF cases in Ethiopia. On December 20, the GFDRE began disease surveillance in areas bordering Kenya. According to OCHA, two teams comprising representatives of the GFDRE, WHO, and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are currently traveling to Somali Region and South Omo Zone in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region to assess conditions and conduct awareness campaigns. USAID, in collaboration with the GFDRE's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is preparing community education materials, which will be translated into Somali and Oromiffa, the local languages.
- Although most of Ethiopia has experienced an above average main 2006/2007 harvest, many flood-affected populations remain food insecure. According to an assessment conducted by the DPPA, in cooperation with USAID and other donors and concerned organizations, crop production was below average and livestock conditions were less favorable in flood-affected Somali Region. As a result, an estimated 1.3 million people from Somali Region will require emergency food assistance for six months. With USAID/FFP funding, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) maintains ongoing programs in Somali Region.

Kenya

- Heavy rainfall resumed in early January 2007, displacing several thousand previously unaffected residents in western Kenya as well as temporarily restricting access to areas in central Kenya, according to OCHA. In eastern Kenya, continued flooding in Garsen, Hola, and Wajir districts prevented the return of displaced populations and hindered relief agency access. However, overall flood waters are receding, and access is improving in many flood-affected areas. OCHA reports that an estimated 723,000 people remain affected in North Eastern and Coastal provinces.
- As of January 30, WHO had received reports of 411 suspected RVF cases, including 121 deaths, in North Eastern and Coastal provinces. North Eastern Province remains the most affected area, with 175 suspected cases and 57 deaths in Garissa District and 125 suspected cases and 23 deaths in Ijara District.
- In response to suspected RVF cases, the GOK has banned the slaughter and movement of livestock in affected areas, and veterinary teams have begun campaigns to vaccinate livestock around contaminated areas. USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$500,000 to support efforts to combat RVF, including support for CDC assessments and the provision of 1 million vaccinations to support the GOK's Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries vaccination efforts. USAID partner WFP has provided helicopters to transport medical staff, equipment, and medicine in response to RVF. WHO has provided a mobile laboratory, training in case management, and assistance with public health education.
- Despite recent improvements in pasture and water availability, OCHA reports that the impact of RVF will extend Kenya's pastoral food security crisis through at least April 2007. With support from USAID, WFP has provided food assistance via both land and air to approximately 260,000 Kenyans in flood-affected areas.

Somalia

- The Somali Support Secretariat flood's flood working group, including USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and USAID-funded FAO's Food Security Analysis Unit, has reported that approximately 255,000 people were displaced at the height of the flooding, a decrease from original estimates of 454,500 flood-displaced. Nearly 90 percent of people uprooted by the floods have returned home, leaving an estimated 65,000 Somalis displaced due to conflict and flooding, according to OCHA.
- Multiple cholera outbreaks are impacting flood-affected areas of Somalia. In late December, WHO confirmed 90 cases of cholera in Kismaayo District, Lower Juba Region, followed by 120 cases in Jilib District, Middle Juba Region. According to WHO, both outbreaks have been contained. Humanitarian organizations reported 288 cholera cases, including 14 deaths, in Hiran Region in January. In addition, Jowhar hospital in Middle Shabelle Region has treated 80 cholera cases in recent weeks. The USG Disaster Assistance Response Team (USG/DART) for Somalia, on the ground in Nairobi to respond to conflict in Somalia, reports that while cholera in Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions is concerning, USAID partners and local health agencies have responded quickly, as many were prepared for an increase in water-related diseases following the recent flooding.
- Since January 23, laboratory tests in Nairobi have confirmed three human cases of RVF in Somalia. The samples were collected from districts in Middle and Lower Juba regions. As of January 30, WHO had reported 100 suspected RVF cases, including 48 deaths. As of January 25, no animal samples from Somalia had been confirmed for RVF, although more than 200 samples are en route for testing at a CDC laboratory in Kenya.
- The USG/DART is in close communication with the Somalia RVF Task Force and attends weekly meetings to assess potential response activities, including case management and health education. According to the USAID/DART, local radio stations are already broadcasting public health messages, and WHO has identified 13 hospitals prepared to care for RVF patients, including at least one hospital in each affected region. WHO polio surveillance teams, non-governmental organization (NGO) health clinics, and regional hospitals are conducting disease surveillance. However, the Kenya-Somalia border closure, roadblocks, and ongoing hostilities are hindering the ability of relief agencies to conduct disease surveillance, transport samples, and provide assistance in many parts of south and central Somalia.
- Somali farmers and pastoralists remain unable to access fields and livestock, and a poor *deyr* (short rain) season harvest is anticipated due to floods and insecurity in southern Somalia, according to OCHA. USAID/FFP partners WFP and CARE are providing food assistance to affected populations.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**FY 2007 Programs***Ethiopia*

On November 7, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Vicki J. Huddleston declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding in Somali Region. In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$630,000 to assist flood victims in Ethiopia, including support for emergency airlifts to affected populations inaccessible via road. USAID/OFDA staff worked closely with partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) to coordinate the airlift of emergency relief commodities to Gode Zone in Somali Region.

- To date in FY 2007, USAID/FFP has provided more than 148,590 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance countrywide, valued at approximately \$72.5 million. More than 95,430 MT, valued at \$48.6 million, has been distributed through WFP to DPPA for emergency relief.
- State/PRM is assisting refugees in Ethiopia through more than \$1,125,000 to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). A portion of UNHCR's activities benefit flood-affected populations.

Kenya

- On November 16, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the impact of the flooding on the Dadaab refugee complex in northeastern Kenya. On November 28, Ambassador Ranneberger issued a second disaster declaration in response to the cumulative impact of the flooding countrywide. In response, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1 million in flood relief activities, including emergency airlifts and vaccinations.
- To date in FY 2007, USAID/FFP has provided 33,630 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$25 million. USAID/FFP contributions are assisting food insecure populations, including those recently affected by floods.
- State/PRM has provided more than \$2.4 million to UNHCR to support refugee programs in Kenya, including activities to benefit flood-affected populations.

Somalia

- To date in FY 2007, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.3 million in response to the flooding in south and central Somalia, including nearly \$1.1 million to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the U.N. Common Air Service, as well as health and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs. In response to the outbreak of hostilities in Somalia, USAID/OFDA has also provided \$1.5 million to UNICEF to enhance and expand emergency programs.*
- To support the needs of both flood- and conflict-affected populations in Somalia, USAID/FFP has provided 17,920 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$11.5 million.
- State/PRM is responding to refugee needs in Somalia, including populations affected by the floods, through more than \$450,000 to UNHCR.

FY 2006 Programs

- USAID and State/PRM began addressing emergency needs of flood-affected populations with relief supplies and services positioned in the region as a result of the USG's robust response to the 2006 drought that affected many of the same populations.
- In FY 2006, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$29.5 million in emergency assistance to Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia for health, nutrition, food security, and water, sanitation, and hygiene activities. USAID/FFP provided food assistance to flood-affected populations through ongoing activities from FY 2006 countrywide programs, valued at more than \$305.8 million. In addition, State/PRM provided nearly \$15 million in earmarked funding in FY 2006 to support Somali refugees in Kenya and relief efforts in Somalia.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2007			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
WFP ²	Air Operations	Somali Region	\$467,290
USAID	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$165,536
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$632,826

* For more information on USAID programs in Somalia, see USAID/OFDA's Somalia Complex Emergency Fact Sheet at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance.

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP/Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO)	95,430 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$48,605,800
NGO Partners	53,160 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance (toward the Productive Safety Net Program)	Countrywide	\$23,800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$72,405,800
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Global Appeal	Countrywide	\$1,125,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$1,125,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2007			\$74,163,626
FY 2006			
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$16,966,430
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$138,697,700
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$4,078,907
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$159,743,037

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 2, 2007.

² Through a standing agreement with WFP, USAID/OFDA has approved the use of \$467,290 for flood victims in Ethiopia.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2007			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Kenya Red Cross Society	Emergency Relief Commodities	Flood-affected Areas	\$100,000
WFP	Airlift of Emergency Relief Commodities	Flood-affected Areas	\$250,000
UNICEF	Health	Flood-affected Areas	\$200,000
CDC	200,000 RVF Vaccines	Flood-affected Areas	\$172,000
USAID/Kenya	800,000 RVF Vaccines	Flood-affected Areas	\$300,000
CDC	Assessment and program support costs	Flood-affected Areas	\$35,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,057,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP/PRRO	12,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya	\$8,945,000
WFP/Emergency Operation	21,130 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$16,082,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$25,027,100
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Global Appeal	Countrywide	\$2,425,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$2,425,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2007			\$28,509,100
FY 2006			
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,631,021
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$85,710,600
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$11,467,305
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$102,808,926

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 2, 2007.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2007			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
FAO	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$850,000
Matrix	12 Zodiac Boats and Motors	Flood-affected Areas	\$243,523
UNICEF	U.N. Common Air Services	Countrywide	\$878,470
UNICEF ²	Rapid Response Fund	Flood-affected Areas	\$250,000
UNICEF	Health, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
USAID	Program support costs	Countrywide	\$38,900
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$3,760,893
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	17,920 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$11,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$11,500,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Global Appeal	Countrywide	\$450,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$450,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2007			\$15,710,893
FY 2006			
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,918,412
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$81,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$4,070,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$92,388,412

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 2, 2007.

²Through a standing agreement with UNICEF, USAID/OFDA has approved the use of \$250,000 in rapid response funds to Somalia.

³Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA

FY 2007	
USAID/OFDA¹	\$5,450,719
USAID/FFP²	\$108,932,900
TOTAL STATE/PRM	\$4,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2007	\$118,383,619

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 2, 2007.

²Estimated value of 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 flood 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, warehouse space, etc); 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:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

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