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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 #9, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

April 28, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated April 25, 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. Effects of the drought are particularly pronounced in Somalia, where limited security and political stability have created conditions for resource-based conflict. According to the U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for the Horn of Africa, the current 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 parts of Somali and Oromiya regions in 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 is evaluating levels of food insecurity and making recommendations for future programming.

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.....\$201,091,319
Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$209,711,319

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional Weather Update. Since the current rainy season began, some drought-affected areas have received heavy rains, while other affected areas have received below normal levels of rainfall. The USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that in the week from April 20 to 26, more than 100 mm of rain fell in parts of Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions of Somalia, and 10 to 50 mm of rain fell in Gedo, Bakol, and Bay regions of Somalia. Up to 75 mm of rain fell in the northern part of Kenya’s North Eastern Province. In Ethiopia, FEWS NET recorded between 50 and 100 mm of rainfall in many drought-affected areas of the country. The outcome of the current rainy season is still undetermined.

Visit of U.N. Special Humanitarian Envoy. The U.N. Special Humanitarian Envoy for the Horn of Africa, Kjell Magne Bondevik, arrived in the region on April 26. Mr. Bondevik is visiting drought-affected areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Eritrea and meeting with national governments to discuss short- and long-term solutions to chronic hunger in the region.

Kenya. From April 14 to 17, a USG assessment team traveled to Garissa and Wajir districts in North Eastern

Province. The team visited four boreholes and discussed the impact of the drought with affected pastoralist populations. Boreholes, which pump water from depths of more than 200 meters, are the only source of water for both people and livestock in arid areas during Kenya’s dry season. Although all borehole sites visited are still productive, the team reported that machinery, storage tanks, and distribution systems are dilapidated, leaky, and unclean. Pumps had been operating continuously during the last six-month dry period, and resource-poor communities are unable to support necessary maintenance and repairs. Rehabilitating wells will reduce the likelihood of failure of boreholes due to mechanical breakdowns and will strengthen food security in drought-affected areas.

At an April 26 U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) meeting with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors, participants provided updates on the response to the drought. OCHA reported that the most vulnerable populations in drought-affected districts of Kenya have not benefited from the heavy rains that fell in the first 10 days of April. Above-average rains have washed out roads in Mandera District, North Eastern Province and Moyala District, Eastern Province, disrupting the delivery of food and relief supplies. Localized flooding

led to 11 deaths and temporarily displaced approximately 10,000 people.

Heavy rains on April 26 caused extensive flooding in Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana District, Rift Valley Province, destroying a number of clinics and homes. USG partners reported that one refugee and two members of the local host community died as a result of the flooding.

Ethiopia¹. From April 3 through 7, members of a USG assessment team traveled throughout Afder and Liben zones, Somali Region. The team reported that in some areas, water tankering operations had been temporarily suspended, ponds and other water sources had begun to replenish, and families had begun to turn to traditional supplies of water. However, the humanitarian community cannot yet determine whether the rains will be sufficient to bring water sources to normal levels. The team's epidemiologist is concerned with the quality of water in affected areas. Most traditional water supplies are heavily dependent on surface water runoff, which is often contaminated. The USG is supporting several water and sanitation projects in the affected areas.

On April 25, USG representatives attended a multi-agency water and environmental sanitation task force meeting at the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR). Participants noted that while heavy rains have fallen in some drought-affected areas including Afder and Liben zones, little rain has fallen in areas of Gode Zone. Water tankering operations have stopped in areas that have received high levels of rainfall. Several agencies registered concern over rising health risks due to the effects of the rains, including destruction of water points, flooding, and the buildup of refuse in water catchments.

At the April 25 MOWR task force meeting, representatives of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) noted that they had received reports of 117 cases of watery diarrhea on April 24. The mortality rate among the people affected was approximately 10 percent. In response to this and other health risks, UNICEF is providing mobile water purification units, water bladders, chlorine, and related items.

According to a USG program officer, UNICEF has received unconfirmed reports that flooding in Afar Region has displaced 7,000 people. UNICEF has supplied affected individuals in Afar Region with non-food and shelter items, and MOWR plans to provide 1,000 household water purification jerry cans to affected individuals in this area.

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

Somalia². OCHA reported global acute malnutrition rates of 23.8 percent and severe acute malnutrition rates of 3.7 percent in Gedo Region, Somalia. Eighteen new supplementary feeding programs (SFPs) are being established in Bay, Bakol, and Middle Juba regions, and five new therapeutic feeding centers (TFCs) are being set up in Bakol Region. OCHA expects that 28 SFPs and 7 TFCs will be operational in drought-affected regions of southern Somalia by May.

Rainfall has brought a temporary reprieve to drought-affected populations in Somalia, where levels of rainfall ranging from below-average to above-average have created isolated pockets of recovery. USG implementing partners report that some pastoralists have begun to migrate away from riverine and agricultural areas, lessening competition for limited resources among pastoralists and farmers. Scattered rains have provided short-term relief by replenishing water sources; however, continued rains are needed for pasture to recover and crops to mature.

Djibouti. According to OCHA, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) food pipeline is relatively strong; however, non-food sectors in Djibouti remain under-resourced. The U.N. World Health Organization is taking measures to strengthen health and nutrition surveillance and will assign a drought point person to Djibouti in the near future.

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 \$209 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

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.

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 metric tons (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 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 \$1 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 1,240 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$800,000, 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	\$5,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,794,448
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			\$67,289,648
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$72,539,648

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 28, 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	\$405,239
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,868,671
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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			\$48,632,671
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$50,932,671

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 28, 2006.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Organization (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
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (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

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 28, 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 ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	1,240 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$809,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$809,400
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$1,009,400
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$1,009,400

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 28, 2006.

²USAID/FFP has pledged an additional 2,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to Djibouti.

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

USAID/OFDA¹	\$10,622,719
USAID/FFP	\$190,468,600
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$201,091,319
TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA²	\$209,711,319

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 28, 2006.

²On 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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