



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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 #10, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

May 2, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated April 28, 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 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 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.....\$201,095,372
Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$209,715,372

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional Weather Update. The current rainy season, which began in early April, has had mixed results in drought-affected regions of the Horn of Africa. Some areas have received heavy rains, while other have received below normal levels of rainfall. According to USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), in the week from April 23 to 29 rainfall in drought affected areas of Somalia ranged from nearly 300 mm in parts of Lower Juba Region to between 2 and 40 mm in parts of Middle Juba, Gedo, Bakol, and Bay regions. Up to 40 mm of rain fell in the northern part of Kenya’s North Eastern Province, although some areas of the province received no rainfall. In Ethiopia, FEWS NET recorded between 15 and 100 mm of rainfall in drought-affected areas. The outcome of the current rainy season is still undetermined.

Improving regional forage conditions. According to the USG-funded Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS), overall regional forage conditions for affected cattle and livestock improved in April following the start of the rainy season. LEWS expects forage condition in most parts of northeast Kenya, southeast Ethiopia, and southern Somalia to continue to improve rapidly through June.

Kenya. From April 13 to 17, a USG assessment team traveled to drought-affected agricultural areas in Kitui District and to pastoralist areas in Garissa and Wajir districts in North Eastern Province. According to the team, the rains arrived too late in pastoralist areas to prevent widespread animal losses. However, in agricultural areas the rains have allowed farmers to begin planting for the next harvest.

The number of cases of malaria and measles has reportedly increased across North Eastern Province following the recent rains, and some provincial health facilities are also reporting cases of cholera. According to the Government of Kenya’s (GOK) Ministry of Health (MOH), 1,600 measles cases have been reported and 42 people have died from measles since October 2005. With support from the USG, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the GOK MOH began a measles vaccination campaign on April 29, targeting 560,000 children in at-risk districts. Health teams will also provide vitamin A supplements and polio vaccines to children during the campaign.

The deaths of numerous livestock are posing a health risk to humans and animals as carcasses decompose near water sources and roads. The USG assessment team encouraged communities to dispose of carcasses

left out in the open. According to the assessment team, access to regular veterinary health services and animal vaccinations in drought-affected regions should be enhanced.

Incidents of local and cross-border conflict over pasture and cattle rustling are continuing in Samburu, Laikipia, and Marsabit districts, according to international media reports. Local civil society organizations, with the help of the affected communities and GOK, are attempting to address this problem through dialogue and discussions.

Ethiopia¹. Despite a dry period during the second decade of April, rains resumed in Somali Region by April 20. During the last week of April, several woredas reported one to three days of light to heavy rainfall. Although near normal rainfall brought much needed relief to Jijiga and Shinile zones of northern Somali Region, heavy rains from Somaliland also led to flooding in parts of Shinile Zone.

In Borena Zone, Oromiya Region, rains resumed on April 19, improving pasture and water availability. As a result of the rainfall, water tankering operations in Borena Zone have been suspended. Implementing partners are shifting attention to water purification, hygiene, and sanitation activities as well as to longer term projects maintaining and rehabilitating water schemes.

Food security in southern Somali Region and Borena Zone, Oromiya Region, remains critical, and shortfalls in cereal will continue to threaten food insecure populations especially during the hunger season from June to August. Preliminary results from a recent assessment conducted by the Ethiopian Government's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency (DPPA) indicate that an additional 60,000 people will require food assistance in Borena Zone, Oromiya Region. In Somali Region, beneficiary numbers will also likely increase to meet growing food needs.

As of May 1, the DPPA has dispatched 74 percent of food aid allocated for Somali Region. Dispatches for Oromiya Region are higher, at 88 percent for April. According to U.N. World Food Program (WFP), inadequate transport capacities, poor road conditions, and pervasive insecurity are major constraints affecting food deliveries in Somali Region. WFP has undertaken a number of measures, such as increased coordination, improved communication systems, and prioritization of transportation, to reduce delays and the diversion of food.

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. In southern Somalia, rains were generally well distributed and above average in April, according to USG implementing partners. Farmers have started planting crops, and pasture is regenerating in most pastoral areas. Water availability has also improved in many areas. The U.N. anticipates a healthy food pipeline through September.

Djibouti. Recent rains have partially improved both vegetation and water resources in most pastoral livelihood zones in Djibouti, particularly along the coastal areas of Arta District and in the highland districts of Tadjourak and Obock. No rains have been reported, however, in northwest pastoral area such as in Alisabieh and Dikhil districts. Increasingly warm temperatures during the upcoming hot season threaten to dry out the newly grown pasture and browse.

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 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

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.

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	\$9,053
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,798,501
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			\$67,293,701
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$72,543,701

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 2, 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 May 2, 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 May 2, 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 May 2, 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	\$10,626,772
USAID/FFP	\$190,468,600
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$201,095,372
TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA²	\$209,715,372

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



Gregory C. Gottlieb
Acting Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance