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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 #17, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

May 26, 2006

*Note: The last situation report was dated May 23, 2006.*

### **BACKGROUND**

Successive seasons of failed rains 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 15 million people, of whom 8 million people 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 and Oromiya regions of Ethiopia. A U.S. government (USG) assessment team deployed in late March and continues to evaluate humanitarian conditions in the region. The full impact of the current rainy season, which began in April, remains unknown.

<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.....\$206,802,381**  
**Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa Complex Emergency.....\$218,489,686**

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

**Kenya.** From May 22 to 24, a USG assessment team and International Medical Corps (IMC) staff traveled to Garissa District, North Eastern Province to follow up on reports of deteriorating health and nutrition status in the district. The team met with district representatives from the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) in Garissa town, and traveled to Bura, Modogashe, and Balabala divisions to assess conditions. The team will issue findings in coming days.

Garissa District officials reported to the team that the long season rains began falling in most of the district in April, but showers have been patchy. According to USG-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and data from the US Geological Survey, eastern divisions of the district received average to heavy showers while rains were below average in northern and western divisions, with some areas receiving only 40 to 80 percent of normal levels. Although rains replenished some of the shallow wells in the district, rainfall levels did not significantly improve the availability of water and pasture. The team confirmed that conditions throughout the district appeared dry with little pasture or water sources, and observed tanker trucks traveling along the Garissa-Modogashe road. According to the Arid Lands Office,

water tankering is continuing to Shimbirey, Abdi Gab, Ohi, and Alango towns.

According to FEWS NET, livestock is improving in most pastoral areas, particularly goats and camels, and market prices have increased. Cattle prices have also increased as some pastoral households begin restocking. FEWS NET reports that milk availability remains limited in pastoral areas.

**Ethiopia<sup>1</sup>.** On May 23, a USG assessment team member attended a water and sanitation task force meeting chaired by the Government of Ethiopia's Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that water tankering operations had ceased in most areas of Somali Region following recent rains and that the amount of rainfall in the coming months will determine whether tankering should resume. MoWR announced that the Government of Ethiopia will lead an interagency assessment of the post-drought condition of the health, nutrition, and water and sanitation sectors in June. MoWR requested financial, logistical, and technical assistance for the upcoming assessment from interested

<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)

parties, including donors, non-governmental organizations, and U.N. agencies. The USG assessment team members will participate in the assessment.

**Somalia<sup>2</sup>.** The USG-supported Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) released findings from four nutritional and mortality assessments carried out in April and May in southern Somalia. The results indicate increasing malnutrition despite the arrival of the rainy season. FSAU attributed the worsening situation to poor diet quality and diversity, contaminated water, and inadequate health care services. USG implementing partners are carrying out water and sanitation interventions, as well as food assistance programs.

From April 22 to 27, FSAU led a joint assessment in Buale and Sakow districts of Middle Juba Region. The results revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of 21.9 and 6.6 percent, respectively. These rates are above the long-term average for the region. While malnutrition rates were considered critical, the crude mortality rate of 0.61 deaths per 10,000 persons per day was not above the U.N. World Health Organization's (WHO) emergency threshold of 1.0 deaths per 10,000 persons per day. According to FSAU, the high malnutrition was due to poor dietary intake, as well as high morbidity, with 49 percent of children having suffered a communicable illness, such as diarrheal infections, in the preceding two weeks.

Between April 20 and 27, FSAU collaborated on a joint assessment in Bardera town, Gedo Region, where GAM and SAM rates were 19.0 and 3.9 percent, respectively. FSAU reported that purchase was the primary food source for 96 percent of households surveyed and that 64 percent of households relied on irregular casual labor for income, raising concerns over regular access to adequate food.

Between May 2 and 9, FSAU participated in a joint assessment in Afmadow District, Lower Juba Region. The findings reveal GAM and SAM rates of 22.0 and 4.2 percent, respectively. These rates are above long-term malnutrition levels for the district. While 70 percent of assessed children had suffered from a communicable disease in the preceding two weeks, the crude mortality rate of 0.77 deaths per 10,000 persons per day remains below the emergency levels.

From May 2 to 8, FSAU collaborated on a joint assessment in riverine areas of Jilib District, Middle Juba Region. Survey results revealed GAM and SAM rates of 16.2 and 4.4 percent, respectively. These rates are consistent with long-term averages for the area.

**Djibouti.** FEWS NET reports that food security remains precarious in Djibouti, particularly among rural communities and urban poor. Pastoralist households that suffered significant livestock losses during the dry season have yet to recover despite the arrival of the rains in April. According to FEWS NET, food assistance, including USG food commodities, has prevented a deterioration in the situation in recent months. The humanitarian community, however, agrees that sustained humanitarian assistance will be required to fully recover from the drought.

### 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 \$218 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.<sup>3</sup>

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 \$76.3 million for humanitarian activities in Kenya. USAID has contributed more than \$71 million to support programs in Kenya. With nearly \$2.3 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 \$68.8 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 \$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 \$51.5 million for humanitarian activities in Ethiopia in FY 2006, including more than \$49.2 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

<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)

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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 and more than \$3 million to non-governmental organizations 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 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 more than \$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.

### 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	\$459,196
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$15,230
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$2,263,874</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	69,590 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North, Northeast, and Southwest Kenya	\$49,827,359
WFP	28,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya	\$18,985,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$68,812,759</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>\$71,076,633</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$79,393,938</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 26, 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	\$437,907
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$6,512,848</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>\$49,276,848</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$51,576,848</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 26, 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 May 26, 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 May 26, 2006.

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

<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$11,736,322</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>	<b>\$195,066,059</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>	<b>\$11,687,305</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, &amp; SOMALIA</b>	<b>\$206,802,381</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, &amp; SOMALIA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$218,489,686</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 26, 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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