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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 #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

April 11, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated April 4, 2006.

BACKGROUND

Successive seasons of failed rains, including the critical October to December 2005 *deyr* season, have contributed to a humanitarian emergency across pastoralist areas of the Horn of Africa. Chronic food insecurity, which stems from poverty, weak governance, and in some cases political marginalization of local populations, has compounded the situation. USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimates that more than 7 million people currently face crisis conditions, with the largest numbers affected in the region spanning southern Somalia, northern Kenya, and southern and southeastern Ethiopia. Relief efforts have been hampered by insecurity, which is limiting humanitarian access throughout Somalia and parts of Somali and Oromiya regions in Ethiopia. Resource-based conflict—inter-clan and cross-border—has also reportedly risen in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, as water, food, and forage supplies became depleted during the long dry season. A USAID assessment team is currently in the region to assess levels of food insecurity and make 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

* U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process

Total FY 2006 USAID Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$177,408,283
Total FY 2006 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$186,028,283

CURRENT SITUATION

USG Commitment in the Horn of Africa. On 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.

USAID Assessment Team. Together with field-based staff from USAID’s East and Central Africa Regional Office (ECARO), members of a USAID assessment team continue to update assessments of current humanitarian needs and make recommendations for future funding and programming.

Horn of Africa U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process. On April 7, the U.N. launched the Horn of Africa U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). The CAP includes \$425 million for 2006, of which \$99 million will fund regional and country-specific programs in Djibouti, Kenya, and Eritrea, with the remainder funding Somalia’s revised CAP. At the April 7 event, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Jan Egeland presented the regional CAP to an audience comprising U.N. agencies, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations (IOs), and government officials from Kenya and

Somalia. The CAP will provide assistance to more than 8 million people.

Because the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) issued its own appeal in January 2006, Ethiopia is not included in the U.N. regional CAP. Also not included in the regional CAP is the Government of Kenya (GOK) appeal for \$245 million. The combined total for the Horn of Africa regional CAP, Somalia revised CAP, GFDRE appeal, and the GOK appeal is \$820 million.

Regional Flooding Update. According to the Disaster Prevention, Preparedness, and Food Security Bureau of Ethiopia’s Somali Region, long rains in Ethiopia began in the latter half of March in Jijiga and Shinile zones, and in early April in Dagahbur, Fik, Warder, Korahe, Gode, Afder and Liban zones in Somali Region. On April 5, FEWS NET reported that heavy showers fell in the highlands and lowlands of Borena Zone, Oromiya Region. Rainfall in the areas bordering Somali Region is heavy and continuous, with levels reaching as high as 115 mm per day in Ginir and 40 to 50 mm around Borena Zone.

FEWS NET reported that from April 2 to 8, heavy rains fell over much of southern Somalia, with totals of up to 70 mm in parts of Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Bay,

and Lower Shabele. The forecast for April 7 to 14, however, shows no significant rains for most of the country. Rains began throughout most of Kenya, with some areas receiving over 150 mm of rain between April 2 and 8. Heavy rains fell over parts of drought-affected North Eastern Province, with the most rainfall in Wajir District. At this point, it is too early to determine whether the rainfall is sufficient to alleviate problems associated with the drought.

In addition to easing drought conditions, heavy rains in some areas have led to concerns of flooding and additional livestock deaths, as drought-weakened animals struggle with sudden temperature changes and thick, muddy soil. Flash floods from April 8 to 10 were reported in Ethiopia's southern Borena Zone and in Kenya's Isiolo and Moyale districts, and additional flooding is expected. Following a period of drought, flooding is normal, as the ground is unable to absorb large quantities of water quickly enough to stave water run-off.

Kenya. USAID Assistant Administrator Michael E. Hess is currently in Kenya to assess humanitarian conditions, meet with government officials and USAID implementing partners, and visit USAID-funded programs. On April 8, the delegation traveled to Mandera District in North Eastern Province, where drought conditions have impacted pastoralist communities. From April 9 to 10, the delegation traveled to Makueni and Kitui districts in Eastern Province, where failed rains severely affected agricultural and agro-pastoral communities.

On April 5, USAID staff traveled to Kajiado District in Rift Valley Province, approximately 100 miles southeast of Nairobi. Consistent rainfall has replenished pasture and water points in Kajiado District, previously one of Kenya's hardest-hit districts. Recent rains and improved pasture, however, are only short-term improvements for the area's primarily pastoral population that lost an estimated 60 percent of livestock, their primary livelihood. Approximately 45 percent of area residents receive food rations from either the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) or the GOK; however, local residents complain that more food assistance is needed because only the most vulnerable people receive assistance.

Despite recent rainfall, consistent access to water in Kajiado District in Rift Valley Province remains a concern. Several sites visited by USAID staff, including one primary school, had neither water storage facilities nor wells to help communities through dry periods. While the rains appear to have halted livestock losses and have improved agricultural production, the continuation of rainfall throughout the long season will be crucial for the recovery process. USAID currently provides humanitarian support to vulnerable communities in Kajiado District through contributions

to WFP for general food distributions, and USAID also supports the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) for immunization and health programming.

Ethiopia¹. From March 23 to 27, a USAID assessment team traveled to Zone 2, in the remote northern Afar Region of Ethiopia, to assess the effects of the drought on pastoralist communities in the region. Visiting five of the zone's seven districts, the team found poor pasture and forage conditions and limited water sources, but no significant health, nutrition, or other humanitarian concern. Despite shortages of water and pasture, animals appeared to be in fair to good condition. USAID partners indicate that the current situation is relatively normal for this time of year in Afar Region.

The most drought-affected areas in Somali Region are the southern zones of Liban, Afder, and Gode. The Disaster Prevention, Preparedness, and Food Security Bureau of Somali Region reports that even in normal years, the population faces nutritional challenges from January through March. During these months, food and water shortages are common. The situation has been worse this year following the failure of the October to December 2005 *deyr* rains.

In Somali Region, rains have begun to fall, which will temporarily alleviate the plight of pastoralists in the area. Malnutrition remains a concern, however, as a recent nutritional survey in Dagahbur Zone yielded a 20.3 percent rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 3.9 percent rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Sanitation facilities are virtually non-existent, and hygiene practices are extremely poor. Despite poor sanitation and hygiene, however, USAID has not received reports of new infectious disease outbreaks among people in drought-affected areas.

Despite a reported good harvest and traditionally lower prices during the second quarter of the year, prices for staple grains are at record high levels, according to USAID. The GFDRE has stated that high grain prices are due to increased legal and illegal exports and hoarding by speculators. On January 30, the GFDRE announced an indefinite ban on the export of staple grains such as teff, wheat, corn, and sorghum in order to stabilize market prices.

Somalia². WFP reports having distributed 10,700 tons of food to 646,000 beneficiaries in southern Somalia as part of WFP's drought response intervention. Of this amount, WFP has distributed 8,700 tons of food as

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

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

emergency assistance to 520,000 beneficiaries and 2,000 tons of food through food-for-work and targeted feeding activities to 126,000 beneficiaries. An additional 7,000 tons of food are currently in Somalia and will be distributed to approximately 500,000 people.

According to WFP, preliminary results of an inter-agency nutrition assessment, undertaken in March 2006, indicate GAM of 23.8 percent in Gedo Region. In response, WFP plans to implement its second round food distribution in Gedo Region on a priority basis.

According to media reports, two people were killed and nine people were wounded in a gun battle over U.N. food aid near the town of Baidoa in Bay Region on April 10. The shooting involved gunmen who were escorting a WFP convoy and people who were manning a checkpoint.

Djibouti. The U.S. Embassy in Djibouti reports that widespread malnutrition exists throughout the country. Although the current drought is serious, it has not yet become a crisis. In an April 3 meeting, representatives of FEWS NET stated that the family and clan networks in Djibouti have helped to prevent a more serious food crisis. However, FEWS NET noted that malnutrition is widespread and that a significant number of livestock have died.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The USG's ongoing assistance programs in the Horn of Africa enable aid agencies to respond quickly to the current emergency. To date in FY 2006, the USG has committed more than \$186 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.

USAID's drought-response strategy in the Horn of Africa includes the following non-food humanitarian interventions: treating children suffering from acute malnutrition; providing emergency health services to vulnerable populations; rehabilitating existing 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. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) continues to program funds to assist affected populations in Kenya. Through a cooperative agreement with UNICEF, USAID/OFDA is implementing emergency water interventions for 250,000 beneficiaries in Garissa, Wajir, and Mandera districts in North Eastern Province. USAID/OFDA recently approved a grant of nearly \$500,000 to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to carry out emergency water interventions benefiting nearly 40,000 people in North Eastern Province in Kenya.

To date in FY 2006, USAID has contributed more than \$62.5 million to support programs in Kenya. USAID/OFDA's implementing partners are providing urgently-needed water and sanitation and health interventions. As of April 7, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) had made available 98,340 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance, valued at more than \$60 million, to WFP's drought relief and refugee feeding program. 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. USAID/OFDA continues to fund programs to mitigate the effects of the current complex emergency in Ethiopia. USAID/OFDA recently provided Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN) with nearly \$2 million in additional funding to implement water and sanitation interventions in Oromiya Region. USAID/OFDA also provided UNICEF with \$300,000 to support mobile health clinics in Somali Region.

In Ethiopia, USAID/OFDA has designated more than \$4 million to treat severely malnourished children; increase access to safe drinking water; improve hygiene, sanitation, and health care; and improve food security and promote agricultural livelihoods in the most affected areas. Through USAID/FFP, the USG is the largest donor of food assistance to Ethiopia—committing nearly 47,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance, valued at more than \$25.7 million, for emergency programs in FY 2006. 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 UNHCR with \$2.3 million to assist refugees in Ethiopia. In total, the USG has provided more than \$32.1 to Ethiopia in FY 2006.

Somalia. In Somalia, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.5 million for emergency programs to assist affected populations in Somalia. USAID/OFDA recently provided \$1,150,000 to UNICEF for water and sanitation programs to benefit affected populations countrywide.

To date in FY 2006, the USG has committed more than \$84.9 million to support humanitarian activities in Somalia. USAID has provided more than \$83.9 million, including funding that assists the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) coordinate nutritional surveillance activities and provide a clearer picture of the economic impacts of drought, flooding, and insecurity. USAID/FFP has provided 124,350 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance, valued at \$81.4 million, through CARE and WFP. Funding from State/PRM to UNHCR also supports the Somalia

country program.

Djibouti. The USG has continued to respond to the crisis in Djibouti by providing an additional \$200,000 to UNICEF, bringing the total provided to UNICEF in FY 2006 to \$300,000, for emergency immunizations and nutritional surveillance benefiting 10,000 people.

To date in FY 2006, the USG has provided more than \$1.1 million to support emergency assistance in Djibouti, including a USAID/FFP contribution of 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			
CRS	Water and Sanitation	North Eastern Province	\$497,448
German Agro-Action	Water and Sanitation	North Eastern Province	\$500,000
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	North Eastern Province	\$442,000
UNICEF	Health	Countrywide	\$350,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$3,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,792,448
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	\$14,257,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$60,767,300
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			\$62,559,748
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$67,809,748

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 11, 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, Catholic Relief Service, 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	Water and Sanitation, Health	Somali Region	\$648,889
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
PSI	Water and Sanitation, Humanitarian Relief Supplies	Somali Region	\$197,009
UNICEF	Health	Countrywide	\$300,000
WFP	Food Security and Agriculture	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$365,555
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$4,063,335

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 11, 2006.

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	40,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$23,266,200
NGO partners	6,900 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$25,766,200
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			\$29,829,535
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$32,129,535

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ADRA	Water and Sanitation	Bakool and Gedo Regions	\$449,267
FAO	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$700,000
IMC	Nutrition	Bakool Region	\$199,833
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$10,500
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,509,600
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
CARE	73,000 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			\$83,909,600
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$84,979,600

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 11, 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	\$300,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$300,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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			\$1,109,400
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$1,109,400

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 11, 2006.

TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA, FY 2006

USAID/OFDA¹	\$8,665,383
USAID/FFP	\$168,742,900
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA: FY 2006	\$177,408,283
TOTAL USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA: FY 2006	\$186,028,283

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 11, 2006.



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