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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 #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

April 21, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated April 18, 2006.

BACKGROUND

Successive seasons of failed rains, including the critical October to December 2005 season, have contributed to a humanitarian emergency across pastoralist areas of the Horn of Africa. Poverty, weak governance, and in some cases political marginalization of local populations have compounded chronic food insecurity in this area. 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 the region spanning 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. Resource-based conflict—inter-clan and cross-border—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.....\$199,801,635
Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$208,421,635

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional Weather Update. According to the USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), in the week from April 14 to 20, the northern parts of Kenya’s North Eastern and Eastern provinces received up to 75 mm of rain. Some drought-affected areas of southern Somalia received up to 40 mm of rain. Up to 30 mm of rain fell in many other drought-affected areas of the Horn of Africa during the past week. The level of humanitarian assistance required through August, and perhaps the end of 2006, is contingent on the performance of the March through May rainy season. While some drought-affected areas have received heavy rains this season, other areas have received below normal rainfall since the current rainy season began.

Livestock Recovery. FEWS NET reports that if substantial seasonal rains continue through May, pasture regeneration may be sufficient to support livestock through the majority of the June to September dry season, enabling livestock herds to begin to recover. FEWS NET estimates that in light of the magnitude of current livestock losses, full recovery could take years or even decades.

Kenya. From April 13 to 17, a USG assessment team traveled to Kitui District in Eastern Province, and Garissa and Wajir districts in North Eastern Province. The team included a regional advisor, an agriculture and food security advisor, and an information officer. On April 13, the team traveled to Kitui District and spoke with women who participated in a seed fair program managed by USG implementing partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The seed fairs have provided local communities with seeds appropriate to dry conditions, such as sorghum, millet, pigeon pea, cowpea, and green gram. Due to erratic and poorly distributed November to January rains, crop production in Kitui District varied from good to poor. Now that the long rains have begun, beneficiaries are preparing to plant.

The team spent four days in northern Garissa and southern Wajir districts, speaking with pastoral communities and assessing drought conditions. USG implementing partner CARE reported that rains fell in early April but have not fallen regularly since then. Rainfall rejuvenated browse for camels and goats, but grass for cattle remained spotty. Pastoralists reported cattle mortality rates between 60 and 90 percent. The team observed numerous cattle carcasses but only one goat carcass, despite pastoralist reports that some camels and goats had died. The team estimates that it

will take several months for animal conditions and livestock prices to improve, and several years for herds and livelihoods to recover in Garissa and Wajir districts.

The USG assessment team noted that water for both human and animal consumption is the most urgent need in Wajir and Garissa districts. In some villages, 20- to 30-year-old boreholes were working at a limited capacity and were in need of rehabilitation, particularly since many boreholes had been functioning on a 24-hour basis during the dry months. The team registered concerns over water contamination after observing people and animals taking water from the same water points and troughs.

According to the assessment team, the majority of the population in Wajir and Garissa districts receives U.N. World Food Program (WFP) or Government of Kenya monthly food rations, which have prevented marked increases in malnutrition.

According to FEWS NET, food insecurity is severe in pastoral areas of Kenya, with general acute malnutrition rates for children in Mandera District at approximately 32 percent. While the rainy season so far has alleviated some drought conditions in affected areas, floods have destroyed homes, crops, and infrastructure.

Ethiopia¹. On April 18 and 19, USAID Assistant Administrator Michael E. Hess traveled to Gode Zone, Somali Region, to assess conditions in one of the most drought-affected areas of Ethiopia. Included in the delegation were Chargé d’Affaires Vicki J. Huddleston, Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa Commander Rear Admiral Richard W. Hunt, and other USG staff. In Adadle town, the delegation observed a joint WFP and Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency supplemental food distribution and interviewed beneficiaries. The delegation also visited a civil affairs project in Godere town on the Shabelle River, where a community generator is helping to sustain livestock during the dry season by assisting with irrigation of 20 hectares of fodder. The delegation also traveled to the Gode Hospital therapeutic feeding center and observed a WFP food distribution in Gode town.

During his visit to Gode, Assistant Administrator Hess discussed the humanitarian situation with local officials and staff from WFP, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the International Committee of the Red Cross. According to local officials, the situation remains critical, with five of seven districts in the zone identified as “hot spot” areas. The most critical problems are food and water shortages and the lack of adequate sanitation facilities. Local officials stated that the proportion of the zone’s residents requiring

assistance has increased from 25 to 80 percent. Insecurity, logistical constraints, and recent rainfall have disrupted transport operations and hampered food aid deliveries.

According to FEWS NET, pre-famine conditions are evident in pastoral areas of Ethiopia. The spring rainy season in eastern Somali Region has so far been poor. FEWS NET estimates that the severe food security crisis in this area will further deteriorate if the rains do not improve significantly in the coming weeks.

Somalia². According to UNICEF, recent rains in Somalia arrived too late to alleviate all the problems that the drought has caused. The drought has affected approximately 25 percent of the country’s population. Two years of poor rainy seasons have caused large numbers of animal deaths and significant crop devastation. People most at risk are migrating in search of water, making the identification of beneficiaries and the distribution of humanitarian relief commodities more difficult. UNICEF estimates that food shortages will be common in the coming months, and many people will be dependent on aid agencies for humanitarian assistance.

Djibouti. According to FEWS NET, food security in Djibouti remains tenuous, particularly among the pastoral and urban poor households. Limited access to safe water for human and animal consumption has resulted in an increase in livestock mortality, child malnutrition, and diarrheal illnesses. Therapeutic feeding and health centers have been overwhelmed by a growing number of malnourished and sick people. Increasing numbers of households are dropping out of the pastoral livelihood system as a result of successive droughts, significant livestock losses, and increased vulnerability over the last five years. Recent rainfall has led to marginal improvements in pasture and water availability; however, the full extent and impact of the rains are not yet determined. Consumer prices in urban centers have increased significantly since January 2006, impacting both urban and rural communities as urban poor cannot afford all of their food needs and rural households receive less remittance income from family members in urban centers.

On April 17, U.S. Ambassador Marguerita D. Ragsdale declared a disaster in Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil, and Ali Sabieh districts in Djibouti due to successive years of drought that has eroded livelihood and humanitarian conditions among rural pastoralists. FEWS NET reports that more than 88,000 people are in need of emergency assistance. According to the Government of Djibouti, affected pastoralists have begun migrating to urban centers in search of services. The CAP for the

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

Horn of Africa requests \$7.8 million for Djibouti. The USG plans to fund UNICEF to assist the Ministry of Health in strengthening therapeutic feeding programs through technical capacity building and the provision of therapeutic milk formula, food supplements, and equipment.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The USG's ongoing assistance programs in the Horn of Africa are enabling aid agencies to respond quickly to the current emergency. To date in FY 2006, the USG has committed more than \$208 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 program 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 nearly \$49.9 million for humanitarian activities in Ethiopia in FY 2006. USAID has provided more than \$47.5 million of this amount. USAID/OFDA has designated nearly \$5 million to treat severely malnourished children; increase access to safe drinking water; improve hygiene, sanitation, and health care; improve 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 \$84.9 million to support humanitarian activities in Somalia. USAID has provided nearly \$84 million, including both food and non-food assistance. Of this total, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.5 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.

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.

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 (GAA)	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	\$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 21, 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
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	\$365,555
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$4,828,987
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			\$47,592,987
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$49,892,987

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 21, 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	Bakool Region	\$449,267
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$700,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture	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	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			\$83,909,600
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$84,979,600

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 21, 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

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 21, 2006.

² USAID/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	\$9,333,035
USAID/FFP	\$190,468,600
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$199,801,635
TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$208,421,635

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 21, 2006.



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