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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 #11, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

May 5, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated May 2, 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. 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 deployed to the region in late March and continues to evaluate levels of food insecurity and make recommendations for USG humanitarian programming. The outcome of the current rainy season, which began in early April, is still undetermined.

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 Complex Emergency.....\$201,095,372
Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa Complex Emergency.....\$209,715,372

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional Weather Update. The current rainy season has had mixed results in drought-affected regions of the Horn of Africa. Some areas have received heavy rains, while others have received below normal levels of rainfall. April rainfall amounts in drought affected areas ranged from only 10 percent of average up to 400 percent above average, according to National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Small areas of Somali Region in Ethiopia received up to 1000 percent more rainfall in April than average, while large areas of Kenya’s North East and Rift Valley provinces received less than 50 percent of average rainfall during the month.

According to USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), in the week from April 26 to May 2, rainfall in drought-affected areas of Somalia ranged from between 5 and 75 mm in parts of Middle Juba, Gedo, Bakol, and Bay regions to more than 200 mm in parts of Lower Juba Region. Up to 150 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 5 and 150 mm of rainfall in drought-affected areas.

Health campaigns respond to measles and polio.

Since 2005, more than 760 cases of measles and more than 200 cases of polio have surfaced in Somalia, more than 550 cases of measles and 24 cases of polio have been reported in Ethiopia, and 1,600 cases of measles have occurred in Kenya. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), polio has spread from Mogadishu to Lower Shabelle, Bay, Sool, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Mudug, Lower Juba, and Bari regions of Somalia.

In response to the appearance of polio and measles, WHO and the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), together with national health agencies, have organized large immunization campaigns. Since March 2006, WHO and UNICEF have been targeting 2.5 million children in Somalia with measles immunization activities and have organized several national immunization days (NIDs) to combat polio. The organizations are planning additional rounds of measles and polio immunizations in the coming months. The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is conducting a measles vaccination campaign in Somali Region and parts of Oromiya Region and has planned NIDs to combat polio. The Government of Kenya (GOK) Ministry of Health and UNICEF are providing measles and polio vaccines to more than

500,000 children in 16 high-risk districts, including Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, and Nairobi. A second round is scheduled for lower-risk areas in June.

In Ethiopia, the USG is funding UNICEF to deploy 16 mobile health teams throughout Somali Region to provide on-the-spot health and nutrition screenings and treatment. The USG is also supporting UNICEF's emergency nutrition and health interventions in Kenya, including immunization campaigns.

Kenya. On May 2, the President of Kenya Mwai Kibaki expressed the need to implement long-term measures to address the impact of consecutive years of drought on pastoralist communities in Kenya. According to the GOK, recent rainfall in Turkana District, Rift Valley Province has improved vegetation and replenished water sources. Overall livestock health has also improved as a result of increased availability of forage and water. However, livestock birth rates remain low, and affected populations continue to trek long distances to water points.

Recent rainfall and subsequent flooding have killed several people, displaced thousands, and submerged homes in various parts of the country, according to international media reports. In Wajir District, North Eastern Province, heavy rains caused seasonal rivers to overflow, flooding several villages and displacing an estimated 10,000 people since the end of April.

Ethiopia¹. According to FEWS NET, while current rains have been near normal in Borena Zone, Oromiya Region, overall rainfall levels for the season have been below average in most of Somali Region, including Warder, Korahe, and parts of Fik and Gode zones. Due to below average rainfall, pasture and water sources have not regenerated sufficiently and the humanitarian situation in southern Somali region remains critical.

Western and northern parts of Somali Region received better rains, with near normal levels reported in Shinile and Jijiga zones. As a result, humanitarian aid agencies have reported an increase in human and animal migration, including cross-border movement from Somalia to Ethiopia, into areas that received good rains.

Somalia². Although early humanitarian interventions averted a larger emergency from developing in southern Somalia, according to the Food Security and Analysis Unit (FSAU) of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), ongoing humanitarian assistance

will be necessary to allow affected populations to restore devastated livelihoods and household food security.

Final results of FSAU's March 22 to 29 nutrition assessment in Gedo Region revealed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 23.8 percent and a severe acute malnutrition rate (SAM) of 3.7 percent. Gedo's long-term average GAM rate is 20 percent, according to FSAU. Staff of therapeutic feeding centers have also reported increased admissions between January and March.

Lack of access to water and a rise in opportunistic diseases remain concerns in drought-affected areas of Somalia. According to WHO, malnourished and drought-weakened communities are showing increased rates of diarrhea, malaria, and respiratory infections. An April 15 to 20 needs assessment in Dinsor District, Bay Region, conducted by USG implementing partner Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), indicated that local residents have access to 3 to 4 liters of water per day, far less than the 15 liters recommended by international humanitarian standards.

According to USG partners, good rains have allowed some pastoralists to return to grazing areas while other pastoralists are still gathered at major water points in areas of Bakol and Bay regions that received minimal rainfall.

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 fell, however, in northwest pastoral areas such as in Alisabieh and Dikhil districts. The humanitarian community is concerned that increasingly warm temperatures during the upcoming hot season will threaten 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

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

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.

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 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 5, 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 ASSISTANCE²			
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 5, 2006.

² 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>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ADRA	Water and Sanitation, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$449,267
IMC	Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$199,833
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

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 5, 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 May 5, 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	\$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

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 5, 2006.

² 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. 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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