



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)

**Updated: Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, & Somalia) –
Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

April 4, 2006

Note: This situation report contains the most recent levels of USG funding to the Horn of Africa.

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	70,000 to 150,000	FEWS NET January 2006
Ethiopia	2.6 million	FEWS NET March 2006
Kenya	3.5 million	FEWS NET March 2006
Somalia	2.1 million	Revised CAP* March 21, 2006

* U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process

Total FY 2006 USAID Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$155,042,673
Total FY 2006 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$163,662,673

CURRENT SITUATION

USAID Assessment Team. In late March, members of a USAID assessment team began to arrive in the region. Members of the assessment team will work with field-based staff from USAID’s East and Central Africa Regional Office (ECARO) to update assessments of current humanitarian needs and make recommendations for future funding and programming. Additional assessment team members will deploy as needed.

USAID Assistant Administrator Visit. From April 7 to 20, USAID Assistant Administrator Michael E. Hess will visit affected areas in the Horn of Africa to assess current humanitarian conditions in drought-affected areas, meet with local and national government officials and USAID implementing partners, and visit USAID-funded programs.

Kenya. The U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is currently updating objective nutritional information on malnutrition in Kenya. The last available data was collected in August 2005 from the Tana River, Garissa, and Wajir districts. UNICEF is carrying out nutrition surveys in Marsabit, Isiolo, Mandera, and Wajir districts. USAID will use the survey results, which are expected by April 30, to target nutritional interventions.

From March 25 to April 2, USAID staff conducted assessments in northeast Kenya. In Mandera District, the USAID representatives observed only a small number of sheep, goats, cattle, and camels, and reported that even camels, known for their resilience to drought, are dying. Once dynamic, the regional Mandera livestock market has collapsed. Having lost their animals, increasing numbers of pastoralist families in Mandera District in Northeastern Region are dependent on food aid and are migrating to Mandera town in search of food.

Ethiopia¹. USAID representatives in Ethiopia report that humanitarian needs in Somali Region and Borena Zone of Oromiya Region are increasing. USAID recently participated in several Government of Ethiopia Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency (DPPA) assessments. Based on the assessments, the team recommended increasing the number of beneficiaries in Borena Zone of Oromiya Region from 155,000 to 368,000 to cope with worsening drought conditions.

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

FEWS NET reports that failed October to December *deyr* season rains and the resulting extended dry period, high cereal prices and poor terms of trade for pastoralists, and resource-based conflicts, combined with a series of chronic problems, continue to threaten the lives and livelihoods of approximately 11 million people in the country. The current need for emergency assistance, which attempts to cover the needs of more than 2.6 million people, remains pressing. The onset of the February through May *belg* rains will not reduce the needs of affected populations in the short term.

According to FEWS NET, the February through May *belg* rains have been erratic and late across Ethiopia. In the most affected regions of southeast Ethiopia, little rain has fallen. The onset of rains in the higher altitude areas of Oromiya Region, however, has regenerated browse for camels and goats in this area, and pasture is showing initial signs of recovery.

USAID staff in Ethiopia received reports from the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) that rains in Borena caused flash flooding that washed away 45 houses and killed 4 people. The three-day forecast predicts between 100 and 125 millimeters of rain in some areas. USAID will continue to monitor the situation.

Somalia². From March 19 to 29, the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted a nutrition survey in Gedo Region, Somalia. Preliminary findings of the survey, which was conducted in collaboration with the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, FEWS NET, and other humanitarian organizations, indicate that the nutrition situation in the region—with global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of 23.8 and 3.7 percent, respectively—is critical. The FSAU Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification currently categorizes Gedo Region as facing a humanitarian emergency with moderate risk of deterioration to a humanitarian catastrophe.

Surveillance activities conducted by FSAU in targeted areas indicate that levels of malnutrition have increased significantly compared to previously recorded levels. In addition to traditional coping strategies, it is likely that early interventions are preventing a greater deterioration in the food security situation. Final results and analysis of the survey are forthcoming.

FEWS NET reports that rains have begun in parts of Juba Valley, Bay, and Gedo regions. Rains have provided short-term relief but are insufficient to slow or stop the deteriorating food security situation. Individuals are utilizing coping mechanisms such as

reducing the number of meals, eating wild fruit, and moving to internally displaced person (IDP) camps and urban centers.

Djibouti. In Djibouti, increasing numbers of pastoralists are losing their livestock assets. Recent rainfall has resulted in marginal improvements in water and pasture, and satellite images indicate some “greening” between February and March as a result of these showers. However, USAID representatives report that recent rains are insufficient to make any significant improvements in the food security situation.

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 \$163 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. To date in FY 2006, USAID has contributed more than \$42 million to support programs in Kenya. USAID's implementing partners are providing urgently-needed water and sanitation and health interventions. USAID has provided nearly 64,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance. In addition, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has contributed to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for programs to support refugees in Kenya.

Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, USAID has contributed more than \$3.5 million in FY 2006 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; and support local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The USG is the largest donor of food assistance to Ethiopia, to date committing nearly 47,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance, valued at more than \$25.7 million, for emergency programs. USAID 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

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

refugees in Ethiopia. In total, the USG has provided more than \$31.6 to Ethiopia in FY 2006.

Somalia. To date in FY 2006, the USG has committed more than \$83.8 million to support humanitarian activities in Somalia. USAID has provided more than \$82.7 million, including funding that assists FSAU coordinate nutritional surveillance activities and provide a clearer picture of the economic impacts of drought, flooding, and insecurity. USAID 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. To date in FY 2006, USAID has provided more than \$900,000 to UNICEF and WFP to support emergency health and nutrition and food assistance programs. With food assistance from USAID, WFP is providing aid to 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	Northeastern Region	\$497,448
German Agro-Action	Water and Sanitation	Northeastern Region	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health	Countrywide	\$350,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,347,448
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	44,890 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North, Northeast, and Southwest Kenya	\$31,564,800
WFP	19,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Refugee camps in northern Kenya	\$9,118,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$40,682,900
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			\$42,030,348
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$47,280,348

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 4, 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
PSI	Water and Sanitation, Humanitarian Relief Supplies	Somali Region	\$197,009
WFP	Food Security and Agriculture	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
MERLIN	Water and Sanitation	Somali Region	\$350,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$365,555
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$3,579,125
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			\$29,345,325
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$31,645,325

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 4, 2006.

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
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$8,500
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,357,600
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			\$82,757,600
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$83,827,600

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 4, 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	\$100,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$100,000
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			\$909,400
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$909,400

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 4, 2006.

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

USAID/OFDA¹	\$6,384,173
USAID/FFP	\$148,658,500
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA: FY 2006	\$155,042,673
TOTAL USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA: FY 2006	\$163,662,673

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 4, 2006.



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