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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 #22, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

June 22, 2006

*Note: The last situation report was dated June 13, 2006.*

### **BACKGROUND**

Successive seasons of failed rains 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, issued on April 7, 2006, the drought is affecting more than 15 million people, of whom 8 million 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. USG-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that while drought-affected populations have benefited from the recent rainy season, pasture and water shortages are expected to reemerge during the upcoming dry season. Insecurity is hampering relief efforts and limiting humanitarian access throughout Somalia and in parts of Somali Region of Ethiopia. A U.S. government (USG) assessment team, deployed in late March, continues to evaluate humanitarian conditions in the region.

<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.....\$212,696,362**  
**Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa Complex Emergency.....\$224,383,667**

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

**Kenya.** According to the Government of Kenya Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), food security remains precarious in pastoral areas of northern and eastern Kenya despite improved availability of water, pasture, and browse. ALRMP attributed the ongoing food insecurity to the enduring effects of the drought, including widespread livestock mortality and livelihood losses. ALRMP is preparing for the comprehensive long rains food security assessment scheduled to begin in mid-July.

**Ethiopia.**<sup>1</sup> Results from a nutritional screening conducted in May by Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) teams, managed by the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), World Food Program (WFP) and Government of Ethiopia agencies, indicate worsening food security in several woredas of East Hararghe Zone, Oromiya Region. The EOS teams attributed the decline to high prices and low availability of food commodities in local markets, as well as the late start of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) distributions to beneficiaries.

In June, WFP increased the number of food insecure hotspot woredas from 62 to 67. The newly designated hotspots include three woredas in East Hararghe Zone and one in Arsi Zone, Oromiya Region. WFP increased the number of hotspots following reports from EOS and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of rising malnutrition and increasing admission to nutrition treatment programs in East Hararghe and Arsi zones. WFP recommended that the PSNP shift from cash to food distributions in East Hararghe where high grain prices and low availability have worsened food security. Of the 67 hotspot woredas, 42 are in pastoral and agropastoral areas of Somali, Oromiya, and Afar regions.

**Somalia.**<sup>2</sup> According to the Population Movement Tracking Initiative of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee of Somalia (IASC), fighting in Mogadishu between the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and elements of the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism (ARPCT) resulted in large population movements in southern and central Somalia. In May, the IASC reported conflict-induced displacements within Mogadishu as well as from

<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)

<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)

Mogadishu to areas such as Merka, Afgoye, Jowhar, and Balad. An estimated 36,500 people—primarily women and children—were displaced within Mogadishu and an additional 17,800 fled to areas within Lower and Middle Juba regions in May. Population movements out of Mogadishu continued during the first week of June; however, people began returning as fighting subsided once the ICU assumed control of the city.

On June 14, ICU militias captured the town of Jowhar, Middle Shabelle Region, approximately 90 kilometers (km) north of Mogadishu. According to WFP, aid agencies temporarily relocated staff from Jowhar due to the insecurity. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) has expressed concern over the capacity of the local hospital to assist the 30 people injured during the fighting. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is working to send additional emergency medical supplies to the town. UNICEF reports that the situation in Jowhar is quiet following the cessation of the fighting. USG humanitarian advisors are working with U.N. and non-governmental organizations to monitor conditions and support response efforts.

On June 15, local militias affiliating themselves with the ICU assumed control of Belet Wayne, Hiran Region, approximately 25 km from the Ethiopian border. Reports indicate that the takeover was peaceful and that humanitarian operations were unaffected.

**Djibouti.** According to FEWS NET, pastoral households are benefiting from rains and improved pasture. However, FEWS NET reported that nutrition interventions remain inadequate and water shortages are ongoing in some areas. As the dry season begins, FEWS NET expects water and pasture shortages to reemerge and food security to worsen.

#### **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 \$224 million for immediate life-saving interventions, targeting the most affected areas with water and sanitation, health, nutrition, and food assistance.

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 \$81.8 million for humanitarian activities in Kenya. USAID has contributed nearly \$73.5 million to support programs in Kenya. With nearly \$2.9 million from 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 107,450 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more than \$70.6 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 \$8.3 million to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partner NGOs for programs to support refugees in Kenya.

**Ethiopia.** The USG has provided more than \$53.6 million for humanitarian activities in Ethiopia in FY 2006, including \$51.3 million through USAID. USAID/OFDA has designated more than \$8.6 million to treat severely malnourished children; increase access to safe drinking water; improve hygiene, sanitation, health care, and food security; and promote 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 in Ethiopia.

**Somalia.** To date in FY 2006, the USG has committed more than \$86.5 million to support humanitarian activities in Somalia. USAID has provided more than \$85.5 million in food and non-food assistance. Of this total, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$4.1 million for emergency water and sanitation, 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 nearly \$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>			
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA)	Water and Sanitation	North Eastern Province	\$603,077
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	\$464,339
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$22,407
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$2,879,271</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	78,700 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North, Northeast, and Southwest Kenya	\$56,355,200
WFP	28,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya	\$14,257,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$70,612,700</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>\$73,491,971</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$81,809,276</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 22, 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
Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)	Water and Sanitation, Health	Oromiya Region	\$498,314
CRS	Food Security and Agriculture, Water and Sanitation	Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray Regions	\$1,602,907
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	\$449,463
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$8,625,625</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>\$51,389,625</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$53,689,625</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 22, 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, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$1,315,133
IMC	Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$199,833
FAO	Nutrition Surveillance	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,650,000
World Vision	Water and Sanitation	Middle Juba Region	\$250,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$10,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$4,125,466</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>\$85,525,466</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006</b>			<b>\$86,595,466</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 22, 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 June 22, 2006.

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

<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$15,830,362</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>	<b>\$196,866,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>	<b>\$11,687,305</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, &amp; SOMALIA</b>	<b>\$212,696,362</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, &amp; SOMALIA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$224,383,667</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 22, 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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