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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 #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

April 25, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated April 21, 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 the region. 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 pastoral areas 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. 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 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.....\$201,091,319
Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa\$209,711,319

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional Weather Update. According to the USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), in the week from April 17 to 23, 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 also received up to 75 mm of rain. Up to 30 mm of rain fell in 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. Since the current rainy season began, some drought-affected areas have received heavy rains, while other affected areas have received below normal levels of rainfall.

According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), little to no rain has fallen in most parts of Somali Region and southern parts of Oromiya Region of Ethiopia since approximately April 15. The 10-day rainfall forecast for pastoral areas of Ethiopia is below average for this time of year. However, the forecast for crop-growing areas is for substantial rainfall. The onset and outcome of the short rainy season have been mixed.

OCHA has received reports of migration of people, including cross-border migration from Somalia, to areas that have received above-average levels of rainfall.

Kenya. The USG, other governments, and donor agencies are actively coordinating efforts to respond to the current humanitarian emergency in Kenya. Donors have met regularly since February in order to strengthen coordination and effectively respond to appeals from the Government of Kenya and the U.N. In coordination meetings, donors share information on funding, activities, and partners in an effort to avoid overlap and gaps in programming. In Kenya, donor coordination meetings supplement the official humanitarian coordination for the drought, chaired and run jointly by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP).

At the high point of the drought, donors quickly mobilized and pledged emergency assistance. Since January, donors have pledged over \$100 million for emergency interventions in the country. The performance of the current long rains will determine whether donors pledge additional assistance for emergency drought interventions or direct funding toward recovery activities.

On April 13, a USG assessment team traveled to Kitui District, Eastern Province to assess the effects of the drought on agricultural communities and view the impact of seed fair programs implemented by USG partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Seed fair interventions are designed to strengthen marginal farmers and the local agricultural supply infrastructure by providing farmers with a choice of seeds and by supporting local seed systems. The program observed by the assessment team provided beneficiaries access to more than 77,000 kilograms of pigeonpea, green gram, cowpea, millet, and sorghum seeds. Agricultural inputs provided by CRS improved crop production and diversification among vulnerable farmers in Kitui District, despite poor short rains in 2005.

Ethiopia¹. Rains in early April helped to ease water shortages in many areas but were insufficient to regenerate pastures, according to FEWS NET. If the current dry spell persists into May, pasture regeneration and water replenishment will be negatively affected. The northern zones in Afar Region, the southern zones in Somali Region, and Borena Zone in Oromiya Region continue to be the most food-insecure areas of the country.

FEWS NET reports that extreme food insecurity and high rates of malnutrition continue in pastoral areas. According to a recent nutrition survey conducted in Guna Goda Woreda of Deghabour Zone, Somali Region, GAM rates for children under five years old are 20.3 percent, well above the thresholds set by the Ethiopian Nutrition Guidelines and the U.N. World Health Organization. This survey reinforced results from nutrition surveys conducted in January and February. In the areas assessed, access to health facilities and clean water remains poor, sanitation facilities are few, and poor hygiene practices are the norm.

FEWS NET estimates that in southern zones of Somali Region, emergency assistance will be needed for at least several months, even if seasonal rains are normal. Depleted household assets, slow recovery of pastoralist households, limited coping mechanisms, and continued poor rainfall, combined with limited access to water, browse, and fodder, will likely prolong the need for humanitarian assistance through nearly the end of 2006.

Somalia². According to OCHA, the arrival of the long rains has provided short-term relief to vulnerable populations in Somalia. Many pastoralists who had migrated to riverine and farming areas during the dry

season have begun to return to traditional grazing areas. Pastoralists who have lost most or all of their livestock, however, have remained in urban areas in search of services and alternative opportunities.

Since February, WFP has distributed 13,500 metric tons (MT) of food to approximately 838,000 beneficiaries in southern Somalia, and 1,700 MT of food in the north. WFP is planning a rapid assessment in the northeast, where rains have not yet begun and chronic drought conditions have weakened communities. WFP plans a comprehensive food security assessment for June 2006 following the long rains.

OCHA reports that because the replenishment of shallow wells by rainwater requires time, water trucking remains critical. At present, water trucking is occurring in more than 40 locations in Bay, Bakol, Gedo and Middle Juba regions. Rehabilitation of boreholes, deepening of shadow wells, and desilting of dams are ongoing in these four regions. OCHA notes that such activities will not only alleviate short-term drought conditions but also strengthen Somalia's longer-term capacity to cope with drought.

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. 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.

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 vulnerable populations, rehabilitating water sources and facilitating the creation or enhancement of local water committees, providing animal vaccines, introducing

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.

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 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. Funding from USAID/OFDA includes \$1 million recently committed to GOAL for countrywide nutrition interventions. 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/OFDA funding includes \$250,000 recently committed to World Vision for water and sanitation interventions to benefit 27,200 people. 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 the U.N. Children's Fund (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			
CRS	Water and Sanitation	Eastern and Coastal 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	\$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 25, 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 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			\$48,632,671
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$50,932,671

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 25, 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
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

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 25, 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

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 25, 2006.

²USAID/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	\$10,622,719
USAID/FFP	\$190,468,600
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$201,091,319
TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$209,711,319

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 25, 2006.



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