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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 #14, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

May 16, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated May 12, 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 15 million people, of whom 8 million people 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. Insecurity is hampering relief efforts and limiting humanitarian access throughout Somalia and in parts of Somali and Oromiya regions of Ethiopia. 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 of Most-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.....\$206,331,676

Total FY 2006 USG Assistance to the Horn of Africa Complex Emergency.....\$214,951,676

CURRENT SITUATION

Regional weather update. The ongoing rainy season has had mixed results in drought-affected regions of the Horn of Africa. Some areas have received heavy rains, while others have experienced below-normal levels of rainfall. According to the USG-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), during the first two weeks of May, most drought affected areas of Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia received below average rainfall. Level varied from 1 to 75 percent of normal in most areas of Kenya’s North Eastern Province, Somalia’s Bay, Bakol, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba regions, and Ethiopia’s Somali Region and Borena Zone, Oromiya Region. Isolated areas of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Lower Shabelle regions in Somalia and North Eastern Province, Kenya, received up to 125 percent higher than normal rainfall in May.

FEWS NET reports that since rains began in early April, rainfall amounts have been near normal in Ethiopia’s Borena Zone, Oromiya Region. Although northern and western parts of Ethiopia’s Somali Region have received near normal levels of rainfall, the rains in the eastern zones of Warder, Korahe, and parts of Fik and Gode have been poor. Good rains have benefited most pastoral communities in southern Somalia and eastern Kenya. Heavy downpours and poor soil absorption, however, has resulted in flooding in riverine

and coastal areas of Kenya and Somalia, according to FEWS NET.

Ongoing measles and polio campaigns. Since March, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), national health agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been conducting polio and measles vaccination campaigns across Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya. 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 UNICEF, an estimated 1.5 million children in Ethiopia’s Somali and Oromiya regions are receiving vaccinations. In May, UNICEF and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) carried out a joint measles and polio immunization campaign targeting more than 500,000 children in Kenya. UNICEF/WHO vaccination campaigns in Somalia are targeting nearly 2.5 million children, including more than 760,000 children living in the most drought-affected regions of the country.

Kenya. According to FEWS NET, although large areas of Kenya’s northern and eastern pastoral districts received heavy rainfall in April and May, food security

remains precarious. Moreover, FEWS NET reports that drought-affected pastoralist populations will require continuing interventions and longer-term assistance to restore livelihoods and household food security.

Final results of comprehensive nutrition assessments conducted towards the start of the current rainy season by the Government of Kenya's Ministry of Health and UNICEF reveal a critical nutrition situation in drought-affected areas of Kenya. The assessments indicated the following global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates, respectively: 18.2 percent and 3.1 percent in Moyale District; 19.2 percent and 2.1 percent in Samburu District; 29.9 percent and 3.5 percent in Marsabit District; and between 21 and 29.8 percent and between 2.1 and 3 percent in Mandera District.

In April, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) distributed more than 20,000 metric tons (MT) of food to 2.3 million beneficiaries in 25 drought-affected districts in Kenya. Heavy rains rendered some roads impassable, delaying the distribution of food assistance.

Ethiopia¹. In early May, members of the USG assessment team traveled to Afar Region's Zone 1 and Zone 3 to assess overall humanitarian conditions and investigate reports of damage from flooding in Dubti Woreda. The team determined that the humanitarian community had responded appropriately to the flooding in April, and residents were in the midst of rebuilding shelters. Furthermore, good rains in these southern zones of Afar had improved local water sources, pasture conditions, and animal health.

On May 16, a USG geographic information systems officer (GISO) arrived in Addis Ababa from Nairobi. The GISO plans to remain in Ethiopia until mid-June. While in Ethiopia, the GISO will provide geographic information systems support and meet with representatives of the U.N. and various NGOs to coordinate information management.

Seasonal rains have alleviated serious water shortages across Somali Region. As a result of improved water supply, water tankering operations in Somali Region have temporarily ceased, according to WFP.

Somalia². According to the USG-supported Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security remains precarious in Gedo, Juba Valley, Bay, and Bakol regions. According to the U.N. Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), seasonal rains and humanitarian assistance prevented a large-scale food crisis from emerging; however, the drought led to numerous livestock losses, undermining the livelihoods and productive assets of affected populations.

Ongoing fighting in Mogadishu has not impeded the shipment of food aid, according to the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. Since May 10, approximately 13,000 MT of food assistance, including more than 10,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance from the USG, has arrived in Somalia for distribution to drought-affected populations.

FEWS NET reports that the price of sorghum and maize in the Shabelle and Juba valleys remains higher than normal for this time of year. In Gedo, Bakol, and Bay regions, where humanitarian agencies have distributed food aid, cereal prices have decreased slightly. WFP has established an air operation to deliver food aid to areas of Gedo, Lower Juba, and Middle Juba regions where heavy rains have made roads impassable.

Djibouti. According to FEWS NET, the food security situation in most of Djibouti's pastoral livelihood zones has improved due to recent rains. Full recovery, however, will require additional seasons of good rain. The U.S. Embassy in Djibouti reported that ongoing emergency food distributions have helped the food security situation in the country. Staple food prices nevertheless remain high, according to FEWS NET.

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 nearly \$215 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 \$75.8 million for humanitarian activities in Kenya. USAID has contributed nearly \$70.1 million to support programs in Kenya. With nearly \$1.8 million

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.

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 \$68.8 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 \$51.5 million for humanitarian activities in Ethiopia in FY 2006. USAID has provided more than \$49.2 million of this amount. USAID/OFDA has designated more than \$6.4 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. Through the International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP), USAID/OFDA is supporting health and hygiene education and water and sanitation programs in Borena Zone, Oromiya Region. 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 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 more than \$2.3 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 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>
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	\$15,230
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,804,678
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	69,590 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North, Northeast, and Southwest Kenya	\$49,827,359
WFP	28,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Refugee Camps in Northern Kenya	\$18,985,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$68,812,759
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			\$70,617,437
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2006			\$75,867,437

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 16, 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
CISP	Water and Sanitation, Health	Oromiya Region	\$600,000
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	\$437,907
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,501,339

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			\$49,265,339
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2006			\$51,565,339

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 16, 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
International Medical Corps (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	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
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 16, 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	3,210 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,089,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$2,089,300
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$2,289,300
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2006			\$2,289,300

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 16, 2006.

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

USAID/OFDA¹	\$11,265,617
USAID/FFP	\$195,066,059
STATE/PRM	\$8,620,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA	\$206,331,676
TOTAL FY 2006 USG FUNDING: DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, & SOMALIA²	\$214,951,676

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 16, 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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