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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Horn of Africa – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2008

June 20, 2008

Note: The last fact sheet was dated June 6, 2008.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of June 20, more than 14 million people require emergency assistance in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia as a result of the growing regional food insecurity crisis. The total reflects approximately 10.4 million people in Ethiopia, more than 2.6 million people in Somalia, and an estimated 1.7 million people in Eritrea. Additional populations in Djibouti and Kenya are experiencing heightened food insecurity following significant price increases for basic food items and ongoing drought conditions in arid and semi-arid areas.
- Relief agencies report projected pipeline breaks in emergency food supplies beginning in June for Ethiopia and in July for Somalia. As of June 20, emergency feeding programs in Ethiopia face a 100 percent shortfall in July. Furthermore, Ethiopia’s Emergency Food Security Reserves are insufficient to meet emergency needs, according to USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- USAID/OFDA has provided an additional \$10.5 million in critical humanitarian assistance for the Horn of Africa in recent weeks. Recent funding for Ethiopia includes more than \$2.4 million for health and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions in Somali Region. In Kenya, USAID/OFDA has provided an additional \$1 million to pre-position nutrition-related staff and commodities to mitigate the impact of the evolving food security crisis in northern arid and semi-arid areas. USAID/OFDA has also committed more than \$6 million to support additional supplemental and therapeutic feeding programs throughout Somalia, as well as agriculture and food security, health, and protection interventions countrywide.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Djibouti: Drought-Affected Population	130,000	FEWS NET - May 2008
Eritrea: Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	1.7 million	Government of the State of Eritrea - May 20
Ethiopia: Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	10.4 million	U.N. World Food Program (WFP) - June 12
Kenya: Population Displaced by Post-Election Crisis¹	291,454	KRCS ² - May 22; NDOC ³ - March 26
Somalia: Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	2.6 million	FSAU ⁴ - May 9, 2008

FY 2008 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa.....	\$41,449,955
USAID/FFP⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa.....	\$448,477,300
State/PRM⁶ Assistance to the Horn of Africa.....	\$29,443,105
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to the Horn of Africa.....	\$519,370,360

CURRENT SITUATION⁷

Djibouti

- FEWS NET reports that 45 percent of the population, or an estimated 284,000 people, are food insecure, of whom 130,000 require emergency food assistance. While specific malnutrition rates are unavailable, field monitors report significant food shortages, livestock deaths, and some drought-related population movements in rural areas.

¹ Some populations who remain displaced by violence related to disputed presidential election results in late 2007 face increased food insecurity due to interrupted livelihoods. This number does not include additional populations facing a possible food security crisis, as estimates of affected pastoral populations in northern areas are difficult to obtain.

² Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)

³ Government of Kenya (GOK) National Disaster Operations Center (NDOC)

⁴ U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Food Security Analysis Unit - Somalia (FSAU)

⁵ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁶ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁷ Additional reports on Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia are available online at www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance

- A steady depreciation of the Djibouti franc in relation to the U.S. dollar and increasing transportation costs are significantly affecting prices for basic food commodities across the country. In addition, an export ban on cereals from Ethiopia has compounded food supply shortages and rising prices in Djibouti, which imports the majority of domestic food requirements. The price of staple imported food commodities such as rice and wheat has increased by nearly 80 percent as compared to average prices between 2002 and 2006, according to FEWS NET.
- While WFP is currently providing full food rations to 9,000 of 55,000 targeted beneficiaries due to pipeline breaks, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that full rations are scheduled to resume to the complete caseload of 55,000 people by the end of June.

Ethiopia

- The number of people requiring emergency assistance in Ethiopia has increased to 10.4 million. On June 12, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) reported an increase in the number of people requiring emergency assistance from 3.4 million to 4.6 million people. An additional 5.8 million beneficiaries of the GFDRE-managed Productive Safety Net Program (PNSP) require additional food and livelihood support for two to three months, according to WFP.
- According to GFDRE estimates, the most affected areas comprise Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region with 1.3 million targeted beneficiaries, Oromiya Region with 1 million affected persons, and Somali Region with more than 1 million individuals requiring immediate assistance. In addition, WFP reports deteriorating food security in Amhara Region, where more than 815,000 people currently require assistance.
- On June 12, GFDRE issued a revised appeal for \$325 million in response to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Ethiopia. The appeal includes \$268 million for emergency food assistance and \$38 million for non-food needs.
- High domestic food prices stemming from localized food shortages are negatively impacting food security for affected populations. In areas of Somali Region, the price of maize has increased by 270 percent since January 2008, according to WFP. Wheat prices in Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP regions have increased by 79 percent, 74 percent, and 26 percent respectively. In addition, sorghum prices increased by 66 percent in Amhara Region and by 77 percent in Oromiya Region during the past five months.
- U.N. agencies are working to address a significant shortfall in supplemental and therapeutic food commodities, including corn-soya blend (CSB) and Plumpy Nut, within Ethiopia. USAID/OFDA has provided \$2 million to UNICEF to procure additional Plumpy Nut supplies, which will meet an estimated 7 percent of the current need. USAID/FFP has expedited the procurement of 10,000 metric tons (MT) of CSB for emergency feeding programs in Ethiopia.
- As of June 19, the United States Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance Team (HAT) based in Addis reports that congestion and insufficient overland transport from the Port of Djibouti is delaying the onward movement of relief supplies to Ethiopia. WFP convened a logistics cluster meeting on June 19 to discuss coordination and transportation issues at the port. USG HAT staff are working to facilitate improved transport and logistics mechanisms from the port to Ethiopia.
- On June 10, Ambassador Donald Y. Yamamoto announced more than \$70 million in additional USAID/FFP emergency food assistance. The contribution of 95,510 MT includes sorghum, wheat flour, CSB, and vegetable oil, and is expected to arrive in mid-July. In addition, USAID/FFP is distributing 6,700 MT of CSB and vegetable oil from pre-positioned stocks in Djibouti, of which an initial 1,700 MT has arrived in Ethiopia.

Kenya

- Based on preliminary findings from an interagency assessment, rising food prices may affect up to 70 percent of Kenya's population, or 26 million people, within the next three months.
- The U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) anticipates a significant increase in food prices in August due to decreased domestic agricultural production, a rise in global food prices, and the increased cost of production. The GOK reports that inflation increased from 26.6 percent in April to 31.5 percent in May.
- Below normal rainfall in northwestern pastoral areas is limiting pasture and water resources. *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR), a viral livestock disease prevalent in 16 districts, is compounding the impact of low rainfall on pastoralists. Since late 2006, the viral disease has killed more than 350,000 sheep and goats in Turkana District, Rift Valley Province.
- The U.N. Nutrition Cluster reports global acute malnutrition rates of 24.8 percent and severe acute malnutrition rates of 5.5 percent in areas of Turkana District following a recent survey.
- USAID/OFDA field staff conducted an assessment in three drought-affected districts of Eastern Province from June 16 to 20. The team reported that consecutive seasons of poor rainfall in late 2007 and early 2008, renewed ethnic tensions, rising food prices, and dysfunctional boreholes are exacerbating food security concerns in Marsabit District.
- USAID/OFDA field staff also report that pastoralists in southern Laisamis District have been unable to sell livestock since the closure of Merille and Korr livestock markets in April. The GOK had closed the markets following an

outbreak of PPR and conducted a livestock vaccination campaign in order to prevent further transmission of the disease. Approximately 85 percent of individuals in Marsabit, Laisamis, and Chalbi districts are pastoralists and rely on livestock for livelihood security.

- In mid-June, USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$1 million to pre-position nutrition-related staff and commodities to mitigate the impact of the evolving food security crisis in northern arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya.

Somalia

- In response to the growing humanitarian crisis in Somalia, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has issued an expanded appeal for more than \$81 million to address critical food and water needs of 435,000 targeted beneficiaries over a four month period. In addition, relief agencies are revising the 2008 U.N. Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Somalia from approximately \$406 million to an estimated \$600 million, according to OCHA.
- On June 12, WFP renewed an appeal for naval escorts for ships carrying emergency food commodities to Somalia. Dutch naval escorts are scheduled to end on June 25, and WFP reports that ships have not been targeted by pirates since escorts began in November 2007 despite an upsurge of piracy in Somali waters. WFP plans to ship 220,000 MT tons of food by sea to Somalia between June and December to reach a total of 2.4 million people.
- On June 17, a USAID-supported security forum indicated a surge in reported incidents of armed attacks, threats, intimidation, and kidnapping of both international and local relief staff since May, including the deaths of three humanitarian relief staff and one journalist. The volatile security environment continues to hinder relief operations countrywide.
- WFP and CARE report possible breaks in respective pipelines of emergency food rations in the coming months due to commodity shortfalls. As of June 16, WFP cited a shortfall of 134,666 MT of emergency food assistance valued at approximately \$130 million to meet projected food needs through December. In addition, CARE reports a 55,592 MT shortfall in emergency food commodities through December, valued at approximately \$48 million. WFP notes that comparative beneficiary numbers and food needs are the highest since the famine period in 1992 and 1993.
- As a result of funding delays and commodity shortfalls, WFP provided only 23 percent of planned food distributions in May, compared with 87 percent in April. The USG is currently the largest contributor to emergency food programs in Somalia, providing approximately half of WFP distributions countrywide in 2008. USAID/FFP has provided more than 116,000 MT of emergency food commodities valued at an estimated \$109 million to WFP and CARE to date in FY 2008.
- Drought remains a serious threat in many parts of the country, with Bakool, Mudug, Galgadud, and Hiran regions comprising the most affected areas. On June 10, FEWS NET reported that poor April to June gu rains have resulted in reduced crop germination, with some sorghum-producing districts in Middle Juba and Gedo regions experiencing complete crop failure.
- Increased inflation and continued devaluation of the Somali shilling are further compounding food security concerns throughout Somalia. As of May 9, the value of the Somali shilling is the lowest in relation to the U.S. dollar in 17 years, according to FSAU. In addition, FEWS NET notes that prices for imported and locally produced cereals have increased by up to 375 percent since May 2007.
- In early June, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$700,000 to support emergency health interventions countrywide, and nearly \$1.5 million for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene services and economic asset support targeting populations in southern regions of Somalia. In FY 2008, USAID/OFDA has also provided an additional \$3.5 million for critical health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services as well as protection monitoring efforts for displaced and vulnerable persons.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On May 21, 2008, U.S. Ambassador W. Stuart Symington issued a disaster declaration for Djibouti due to the effects of the drought. In response, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$500,000 to support an emergency response program for affected populations and provide therapeutic feeding for up to 25,000 acutely malnourished children. USAID/FFP has contributed 150 MT of emergency food assistance valued at approximately \$317,000, and State/PRM has provided \$100,000 for refugee assistance activities.
- On October 12, 2007, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jennifer A. McIntyre renewed the Eritrea disaster declaration in response to ongoing food and water insecurity. To date in FY 2008, USAID/OFDA has contributed \$1.9 million for nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in drought-affected areas in Eritrea.
- On October 15, 2007, U.S. Ambassador Donald Y. Yamamoto reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. To date in FY 2008, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$13.4 million for health, nutrition, agriculture and food security, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions targeting drought-affected populations in Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, SNNP, and Somali regions. USAID/OFDA funds also support international coordination and information sharing among humanitarian actors operating throughout the country. USAID/FFP has provided more than \$282 million in food assistance to Ethiopia to date in FY 2008, including more

than \$110 million in emergency food commodities and \$171 million in contributions to the government-managed PSNP. State/PRM has provided \$5.3 million for refugee assistance programs in Ethiopia.

- On January 3, 2008, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of election-related violence in Kenya. To date in FY 2008, USAID/OFDA has provided \$10.2 million in humanitarian assistance targeting populations affected by the post-election turmoil, and a USAID/OFDA Early Recovery Team based in Nairobi continues to monitor conditions throughout western and northern regions. USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$57 million in emergency and development food relief for pastoralists, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable groups to date in FY 2008. State/PRM has contributed nearly \$15 million to support long-term refugee populations in northern Kenya and humanitarian services for internally displaced populations.
- On October 3, 2007, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in Somalia. USAID/OFDA's primary focus in Somalia is addressing the basic humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations through health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene activities. To date in FY 2008, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$15.3 million for emergency interventions, and ongoing programs from FY 2007 funding continue to assist more than 2 million beneficiaries. In response to the growing food insecurity crisis, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$109 million in emergency food aid for Somalia, more than tripling FY 2007 food contributions. State/PRM has committed more than \$9.1million in support of ongoing humanitarian services for displaced and vulnerable populations countrywide.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$497,550
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$497,550
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	150 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$317,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$317,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$100,000
TOTAL USAID, STATE, AND USDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2008			\$914,550

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 20, 2008.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ERITREA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$1,813,436
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$92,968
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,906,404
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ERITREA IN FY 2008			\$1,906,404

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 20, 2008.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

USG ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2008			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
CHF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Somali Region	\$450,000
Concern	Nutrition	Oromiya, Tigray, and Amhara regions	\$1,096,416

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International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Oromiya Region	\$175,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Risk Reduction	Oromiya and SNNP Regions	\$650,470
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya and Somali Regions	\$1,355,887
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Somali Region	\$1,218,721
Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Somali Region	\$1,724,436
U.N.Development Program	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali Region	\$363,051
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali Region	\$309,678
UNICEF	Health	Somali Region	\$3,536,138
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies	Somali Region	\$510,680
USAID's Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative	Risk Reduction	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Tufts University	Risk Reduction	Somali Region	\$100,000
FEWS NET	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$483,232
	Administrative Support	Countrywide	\$477,363
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$13,451,072
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	143,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance and Emerson Trust	Countrywide	\$105,768,300
WFP and NGO Partners	214,210 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance (toward the Productive Safety Net Program)	Countrywide	\$176,321,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$282,089,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IRC	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$5,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2008			\$300,840,472

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 20, 2008.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)	Health	Nairobi	\$197,857
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Economy and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Coast, Nyanza, Eastern, Western, and Rift Valley Provinces	\$6,014,029
IMC	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Rift Valley Province	\$500,000

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Kenya Red Cross Society	Emergency Relief Supplies, Including Transportation	Countrywide	\$365,400
Merlin	Health	Nyanza Province	\$189,940
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$773,825
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, and Protection	Countrywide	\$2,053,000
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$161,801
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$10,255,852
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	60,130 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$56,960,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$56,960,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
CARE	Refugee Assistance to Dadaab Camp	North Eastern Province	\$1,000,000
ICRC	IDP Protection and Assistance, Health, Shelter, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$3,400,000
IRC	Refugee Assistance to Kakuma Camp	Turkana District, Rift Valley Province	\$1,437,236
Lutheran World Federation	Refugee Assistance to Kakuma Camp	Turkana District, Rift Valley Province	\$455,869
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Emergency Shelter, HIV/AIDS, IDP Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,150,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$14,943,105
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2008			\$82,158,957

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 20, 2008.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

FY 2008			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$2,100,000
IMC	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bakool, Bay, and Hiran Regions	\$1,022,629
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, and Bari regions	\$2,099,307
Merlin	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Galgadud Region	\$576,274
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	U.N. Common Air Service	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$5,500,346
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Countrywide	\$697,961
FEWS NET	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$194,221
	Program support costs		\$48,339
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$15,339,077
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			

CARE	35,890 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Hiran, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Galgudud, Mudug Regions	\$31,981,000
WFP	80,290 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$77,129,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP³			\$109,110,900
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	IDP Assistance, Income Generation, Logistics, Protection, Shelter	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
ICRC	Health, Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$5,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$9,100,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2008			\$124,449,977
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2008			\$133,549,977

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 20, 2008.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int