

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. RES. 361  
OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas humanitarian conditions in the Horn of Africa are the worst in 60 years and currently more than 13,300,000 residents of Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya are in need of emergency assistance;

Whereas the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) declared a corporate emergency for the Horn of Africa drought crisis, elevating the situation to a major, large-scale emergency;

Whereas at the height of the crisis, the United Nations issued famine declarations in six regions of Somalia;

Whereas a famine exists when three conditions occur, households lack resources to meet basic food requirements, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed 30 percent, and the crude mortality rate (CMR) is equal to or above 5 people per 10,000 people per day;

Whereas two or more of these conditions occurred in some areas of the Horn of Africa, particularly in parts of Somalia, where the crisis is compounded by drought, food shortage, civil war, and little government capacity for food distribution;

Whereas acute malnutrition rates in northern and eastern Kenya and central and southern Somalia are the highest

seen since 2003, and GAM rates among Somali refugees arriving in Ethiopia have reached 47 percent;

Whereas UNICEF estimates that more than 750,000 young children are malnourished in drought-affected regions, 500,000 children face imminent life-threatening conditions, and without immediate treatment, these children may suffer physical and mental disabilities for the rest of their lives, if they survive at all;

Whereas the drought conditions that affect the Horn of Africa have been brought on by successive seasons of low rainfall, crop failure, rising food prices, and livestock mortality;

Whereas these conditions have been exacerbated by the current conflict in southern and central Somalia, and the very limited access given to humanitarian organizations to help the people of those regions in Somalia, including 1,460,000 Internally Displaced Persons;

Whereas the current drought conditions, resulting in the lack of food, have created a significant refugee problem, which according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has caused an influx of approximately 520,000 Somali refugees in Kenya, and 186,000 Somali refugees in Ethiopia;

Whereas half of new Somali refugees arriving in Ethiopia and one-third arriving in Kenya are severely malnourished;

Whereas this large movement of Somali refugees adds additional strain to neighboring countries also experiencing drought conditions;

Whereas the deteriorating security conditions in and around Dadaab camp in Kenya, such as the kidnapping of Doctors Without Borders (MSF) workers, improvised explo-

sive device (IED) explosions, and the deaths and injuries of several Kenyan police officers, have severely affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

Whereas security conditions in the Dollo Ado camp area have deteriorated to the extent that humanitarian relief has been limited to life saving assistance;

Whereas the violence and human rights abuses in the Horn of Africa have driven over 103,000 refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants to seek security in Yemen, of which 25,500 are Somali and 76,000 are Ethiopians;

Whereas the current unlivable conditions in various countries in the Horn of Africa have driven over 290,300 refugees into Ethiopia to fill 16 camps by the end of 2011, of which approximately 55,000 are Eritreans, 3,000 are Kenyans, and 46,000 are Sudanese;

Whereas control over the southern and central regions of Somalia by al Shabaab and other militia groups, as well as internal violent conflict and lawlessness, has continued to exacerbate the humanitarian crisis in the region;

Whereas, on July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions and coordinate response activities with other donors; and

Whereas in order to achieve the goals of ensuring food security, preventing famine, and lessening the humanitarian crisis, nations residing in the Horn of Africa, and more generally Africa as a continent, must be knowledgeable and effective regarding the sustainable use of natural resources: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

1           (1) commends the Administration for providing  
2           over \$870,000,000 to date in response to the  
3           drought and humanitarian emergency in the Horn of  
4           Africa;

5           (2) commends the United States Agency for  
6           International Development (USAID) for providing  
7           \$57,000,000 for the creation of a 5-year program in  
8           the accessible Galmuduug, Puntland, and Somali-  
9           land regions of Somalia in order to mitigate conflict,  
10          promote stability and community cohesion, and  
11          strengthen the relationships between citizens and  
12          government;

13          (3) calls on the United States Government to  
14          continue to support life-saving humanitarian and nu-  
15          tritional relief to the Horn of Africa region, as well  
16          as assistance to address the root causes of hunger  
17          and undernutrition and increase resilience among  
18          vulnerable populations in the region;

19          (4) strongly encourages international humani-  
20          tarian organizations to continue to provide food and  
21          life-saving humanitarian assistance to the regions in

1 need, mindful of the need for the safety and security  
2 of relief workers;

3 (5) calls on the Transitional Federal Govern-  
4 ment of Somalia (TFG) and other local Somali au-  
5 thorities to make additional efforts to provide sup-  
6 port and life-saving humanitarian relief to the people  
7 of Somalia;

8 (6) calls on all parties to the Somali conflict to  
9 allow the unrestricted access of humanitarian aid  
10 agencies to all areas affected by drought and sup-  
11 ports international efforts to facilitate the timely de-  
12 livery of assistance to those areas;

13 (7) calls on the United States Government,  
14 other donors, and international and local nongovern-  
15 mental organizations to remain focused on those  
16 most vulnerable to the current drought and humani-  
17 tarian emergency conditions, especially women and  
18 children;

19 (8) encourages increased water conservation,  
20 water quality enhancement, and more efficient use of  
21 water resources in the region;

22 (9) reaffirms the United States commitment to  
23 promoting the safety, health, and well-being of the  
24 millions of refugees around the world, and specifi-

1 cally those in the Horn of Africa during and after  
2 the drought; and

3 (10) calls on the United States Government,  
4 other donors, and international and local nongovern-  
5 mental organizations to continue aid and develop-  
6 ment activities in the Horn of Africa, to alleviate  
7 poverty and hunger in the region.

