

### HORN OF AFRICA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MAY 24, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

# 6.7 million

People in Somalia Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity UN – May 2017

## 7.8 million

People in Ethiopia Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity GoE – April 2017

## 2.6 million

People in Kenya
Experiencing Acute Food
Insecurity
GoK – March 2017

### 3.2 million

People in Somalia
Experiencing Crisis or
Emergency Levels of
Acute Food Insecurity
FEWS NET, FSNAU –
May 2017

881,162

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries UNHCR – April 2017

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- FEWS NET projects elevated risk of Famine in Somalia, despite mitigating impact of humanitarian assistance
- UN releases revised 2017 HRP for Somalia, requesting \$1.5 billion to respond to humanitarian needs through December
- USG announces more than \$64 million in new humanitarian assistance for Somalia and Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa

#### **HUMANITARIAN FUNDING**

FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA1	\$254,074,465
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$783,854,854
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$316,392,670
\$1,354	,321,989

#### **KEY DEVELOPMENTS**

- On May 24, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$64 million in new humanitarian assistance for drought- and conflict-affected Somalis. The new assistance includes \$30.4 million from USAID/OFDA, more than \$5.6 million from USAID/FFP, and \$28.1 million from State/PRM to meet emergency food, nutrition, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable communities in Somalia and Somali refugees in the region.
- The UK, Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS), UN, and African Union hosted a London Conference on Somalia on May 11, which was attended by representatives from at least 30 countries, including a U.S. delegation led by Secretary of Defense James Mattis and Under Secretary of State Thomas A. Shannon. Participants discussed efforts to avert Famine in Somalia, among other issues related to the economic, political, and security situation in the country.
- Although the Horn of Africa region remains predominantly dry, early-May rainfall
  replenished some water sources, particularly in parts of Ethiopia and Kenya. Localized
  areas of Kenya and Somalia have also experienced flash flooding, which has prevented
  late-season re-planting for Somalia's primary agricultural season and displaced nearly
  25,000 people across 13 counties of Kenya.
- The Government of Ethiopia (GoE)-led assessment of February-to-June belg rainfall and associated humanitarian needs is scheduled to begin in late May to inform a mid-year revision of the 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD).
- USAID/FFP recently contributed 29,650 metric tons (MT) of U.S.-procured, in-kind food assistance—valued at approximately \$16 million—to support drought-affected populations in Ethiopia.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM); State/PRM funding provided for Somali refugees in Yemen is reflected in the FY 2017 USG Yemen Complex Emergency fact sheets.

#### **REGIONAL**

- Much of the Horn of Africa received above-average precipitation during the first week of May, with the greatest rainfall totals recorded in parts of Kenya, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. Although the region continues to experience drought conditions, recent rainfall provided limited relief, particularly in parts of Kenya and Ethiopia. Ethiopia has received above-average *belg* rainfall, improving cropping conditions and pasture and water availability in parts of Somali Region. FEWS NET expects the late-season increase in moisture to replenish water sources and improve conditions in pastoral regions; however, response actors caution that the rains are too late to improve the upcoming harvest, and drought-affected households, particularly in northern areas of Somalia, will likely require multiple agricultural seasons to recover. Furthermore, heavy rainfall over the Ethiopian highlands and in Somalia has led to flooding along the Shabelle River in Somalia, damaging or destroying crops planted with the start of the April-to-June *gu* rainy season.
- On May 10, the Government of the UK and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cohosted a meeting for international donors, relief actors, and refugee-hosting states to discuss durable support for refugees and host communities in East Africa, where an estimated 3.7 million refugees and asylum seekers currently reside. During the meeting, donor governments encouraged host-country governments to continue open-door policies and reaffirmed commitments to provide humanitarian support to these communities.
- UNHCR issued a supplementary appeal for the Somalia Situation on May 12, requesting \$91 million in addition to the initial request of \$397 million to support the return and reintegration of Somali refugees returning from Kenya and Yemen, as well as new IDPs in Somalia and drought-related outflows of Somalis into neighboring countries in the Horn of Africa.

#### **SOMALIA**

- Gu rainfall began in most parts of Somalia on April 24 and has temporarily replenished water sources in parts of central, northern, and southern Somalia. However, late-April flash floods in parts of Bari, Bay, Mudug, and Nugal regions have prevented farming households from re-planting for the gu harvest, which is Somalia's primary agricultural season, and damaged or destroyed some crops planted prior to the gu rains. Furthermore, satellite imagery indicates below-average vegetation conditions countrywide—particularly in central and southern areas—due to the delayed onset of gu rains, according to FEWS NET. The upcoming gu harvest will likely be 40–60 percent below average due to delayed and poorly distributed rainfall across the main rain-fed agricultural production areas; populations in these areas will likely require multiple agricultural seasons to recover. Additionally, households in northern and central areas have lost up to 60 percent of their livestock since late 2016, according to FEWS NET and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU).
- On May 10, the UN released a revised 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Somalia, requesting \$1.5 billion to support 5.5 million of the estimated 6.7 million people in need of emergency assistance, including 3.2 million people facing life-threatening food insecurity. The revised HRP appeal—issued in response to deteriorating humanitarian conditions and increased risk of Famine through the end of 2017—represents a nearly 74 percent increase from the \$864 million requested in the initial HRP, issued in November 2016. Revised estimates indicate that approximately 4.5 million people are in need of emergency WASH services, an estimated 2.3 million children and pregnant and lactating women are vulnerable to acute malnutrition, and 5.5 million people require emergency health services countrywide. International donors had provided approximately \$522 million—or 35 percent of the requested \$1.5 billion—toward the HRP as of May 24.
- Since January, food security actors have significantly scaled-up the number of people reached with emergency food
  assistance in Somalia, from nearly 500,000 people in January to approximately 2.7 million people in April, the UN
  reports. In addition, relief actors facilitated access to safe drinking water for more than 2.2 million people and provided
  treatment for nearly 67,700 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between January and April, the UN
  reports.

- Despite the mitigating impact of humanitarian assistance, FEWS NET and FSNAU have increased projections of people facing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity in Somalia from approximately 2.9 million people to more than 3.2 million people, following recent assessments in Bakool and Bay regions, IDP camps in the cities of Baidoa and Mogadishu, and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone—comprising parts of Bari, Nugal, Sanaag, and Sool regions.<sup>4</sup>
- The elevated risk of Famine-level acute food insecurity in Somalia persists due to the population's reliance on emergency food assistance, the high likelihood of a poor harvest resulting from projected below-average *gu* rainfall, and Somalia's ongoing cholera outbreak, FEWS NET and FSNAU report. In addition, drought conditions have internally displaced at least 683,000 people since November 2016 and prompted an estimated 7,000 people to flee to neighboring Ethiopia and Kenya, the UN reports.
- As of May 14, the FGoS and UN World Health Organization (WHO) had recorded nearly 46,700 suspected cholera cases and approximately 900 related deaths across Somalia's 18 regions since January. The FGoS, in coordination with humanitarian partners, continues to lead the cholera response, deploying rapid response teams to high-risk areas and strengthening national and sub-national cholera response coordination mechanisms. With support from humanitarian actors, FGoS Ministry of Health officials are evaluating the quality of treatment services at Somalia's 65 operational cholera treatment facilities. As of April 27, approximately 90 percent of the 21 surveyed facilities had access to case management protocols and infection prevention and control materials, including aprons, gloves, and hospital gowns. Approximately 80 percent had access to hand soap and water points, while approximately 70 percent had sufficient bed capacity. USAID/OFDA continues to support implementing partners to provide critical health and WASH assistance in response to the cholera outbreak.
- With \$3.6 million in FY 2017 support, a USAID/OFDA partner is conducting cash-for-work activities with drought-affected households through short-term employment opportunities to promote livelihood recovery and rehabilitate markets in Bari and Sanaag. In addition, through technical support to health care facilities and community social workers in Banadir, Galgadud, and Nugal, the partner is working to reduce mortality and morbidity in drought- and conflict-affected areas and improve psychosocial services for survivors of gender-based violence. The partner is also conducting hygiene promotion activities and rehabilitating water sources to improve access to safe water for communities in Bari, Galgadud, and Mudug.

#### **ETHIOPIA**

- The GoE plans to lead an assessment of belg rainy season performance and associated humanitarian needs in 177 woredas, or districts, of northern, eastern, and southern Ethiopia from May 22 to June 15, according to the UN. The GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), the UN, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donors will participate in the mid-year assessment to inform a revision to the 2017 HRD.
- In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, particularly in Somali Region, FEWS NET reports that March-to-May gu rains have been below average to date. Populations in these areas may experience Crisis-levels of acute food insecurity through at least September, with areas of southeastern Somali experiencing Emergency-levels due to significant livestock losses.
- Emergency assistance provided by the NDRMC, the UN World Food Program (WFP), and the Catholic Relief Services-led Joint Emergency Operation (CRS/JEOP) is preventing deterioration in acute food insecurity, particularly in southeastern Somali, eastern Amhara, southern Tigray, and parts of Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions. However, FEWS NET estimates that the number of poor households facing Crisis-level acute food insecurity could increase if the *belg* harvest is below average, and escalated needs will likely persist through at least September.
- As the number of people in Ethiopia requiring relief food assistance has increased from 5.6 million people to 7.8 million people, USAID/FFP is providing resources to prevent shortfalls and support an additional

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC I—to Famine—IPC 5.

536,000 CRS/JEOP beneficiaries in northern Amhara and eastern and southern Oromiya.<sup>5</sup> USAID/FFP is providing 29,650 MT of U.S.-procured, in-kind food commodities, including cereals, pulses, and supplementary nutritious foods—valued at an estimated \$16 million—through the CRS/JEOP and several emergency nutrition agreements. CRS/JEOP plans to reach 1.4 million people with eight rounds of relief food distributions in 2017.

- In early May, the GoE reallocated \$29 million in development assistance to fund emergency health and nutrition efforts, including management of the acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in Somali; SAM treatment; and measles vaccinations in Afar, Oromiya, and Somali, the UN reports. Additionally, through nearly \$3.3 million in recent funding from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is continuing emergency nutrition interventions to reach a targeted 3.3 million children younger than five years of age who are projected to experience SAM in 2017. UNICEF is procuring ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) commodities and other supplies to treat acute malnutrition and supporting the GoE to expand life-saving health services.
- With FY 2017 funds, USAID/FFP is also supporting UNICEF to analyze bottlenecks in the nutrition commodity supply chain, integrate nutrition activities with health services, and train regional health care workers. UNICEF is also currently distributing RUTF through ongoing FY 2016 USAID/FFP assistance. USAID/FFP is also supporting joint USAID/OFDA emergency nutrition partner Mercy Corps by transferring 377 MT of in-kind SuperCereal Plus—a supplementary nutritious food—through the CRS/JEOP for the treatment of children and women experiencing moderate acute malnutrition in Somali. This brings USAID/FFP's support to Mercy Corps to 669 MT of nutritional supplemental food, valued at approximately \$756,400, in FY 2017.
- Between March and April, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) identified approximately 465,800 IDPs in more than 250 displacement sites across the acutely drought-affected region of Somali—an increase of approximately 59,600 IDPs since February. An estimated 64 percent of surveyed IDPs identified drought as the primary cause of displacement, IOM reports.
- With \$4.8 million in ongoing FY 2016 assistance, USAID/OFDA supports the International Rescue Committee (IRC)
  Rapid Response Mechanism to provide relief items and emergency WASH assistance to vulnerable populations in
  Ethiopia, including IDPs in Oromiya. With USAID/OFDA assistance, IRC is distributing nearly 3,200 relief item kits
  to IDPs in Oromiya's Arsi and West Hararghe zones.
- To facilitate livelihood recovery in Oromiya, USAID/OFDA partner CARE aims to provide emergency livestock feed to approximately 1,200 pastoral households, sufficient to support 2,400 cattle for up to three months. CARE is also working to increase access to safe drinking water and improve hygiene and sanitation practices for an estimated 60,600 people with nearly \$1 million in FY 2017 funding.

#### **KENYA**

- Heavy rainfall in parts of northern, southeastern, and western Kenya has caused flash floods and significant displacement in recent weeks, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Cumulatively, the floods have resulted in approximately 20 deaths and displaced more than 24,800 people across 13 counties. In response to the recent floods, the Government of Kenya (GoK) and county-level authorities have provided more than 2,800 bags of maize, as well as mosquito nets and water treatment supplies to reduce the risk of a cholera outbreak, to flood-affected families. In addition, KRCS is disseminating early warning messages in communities at high risk of flooding, supporting search-and-rescue efforts and rapid needs assessments in flood-affected areas, and distributing emergency shelter and WASH supplies to affected households. USAID/OFDA recently provided KRCS with \$500,000 in FY 2017 assistance to deliver critical WASH assistance to more than 58,000 drought-affected people in Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, and Turkana counties.
- In addition to localized flash flooding, the UN reports that late-onset March-to-May long rains have negatively affected agricultural livelihoods in central, northwestern, and southeastern Kenya. Furthermore, the ongoing fall armyworm

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Humanitarian Requirements Document relies on Government of Ethiopia-led seasonal assessments, rather than the IPC scale to determine Ethiopia's relief assistance caseload each year.

infestation—an invasive pest native to Latin America that causes damage to maize and other staple crops—has affected more than 353,600 acres of vegetation in 23 of Kenya's 47 counties, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Although the infestation does not constitute a humanitarian crisis alone, crop losses associated with fall armyworm could compound existing, drought-induced humanitarian needs in Kenya. The GoK has outlined a response plan to eradicate the infestation, prioritizing the procurement of pesticides and mass outreach campaigns to educate farmers on pest detection and control methods.

• As of late May, donors had committed approximately \$60 million—or 36 percent—toward the \$166 million requested in the UN Flash Appeal for Kenya, including \$19 million toward the nutrition sector. Following the release of the long rains assessment in July, UN and GoK plan to revise the flash appeal.

#### **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- On May 20, the Government of Turkey announced its intention to deliver 150,000 MT of humanitarian aid supplies to Somalia during Ramadan as part of a broader plan to support food assistance needs in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.
- The Government of New Zealand announced \$5 million in new relief assistance on May 15, including \$2 million for WFP in Somalia and South Sudan and \$3 million for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Nigeria, Syria, and Yemen. The new support will provide emergency food, water, and health care services to households facing acute food insecurity and other humanitarian needs.
- On May 11, the Government of Norway announced a contribution of approximately \$32 million for Famine prevention in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen. The new funding will be channeled through UN agencies, ICRC, and Norwegian humanitarian organizations to provide life-saving relief, including food, safe drinking water, shelter, protection, and basic health services for drought- and conflict-affected populations.
- On May 1, Government of Germany (GoG) Foreign Affairs Minister Sigmar Gabriel announced Germany's pledge to double its humanitarian assistance to Somalia during a visit to the capital city of Mogadishu. To date, the GoG has donated approximately \$76 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia.

#### CONTEXT

- Recurrent natural disasters and ongoing complex emergencies remain major contributors to vulnerability across the
  Horn of Africa, negatively affecting the lives and livelihoods of populations across the region. Somalia has
  experienced a persistent complex emergency since 1991 due to chronic food insecurity, widespread violence, and
  recurring droughts and floods. The 2011 drought severely reduced food security among Somali pastoralists and
  populations in marginal farming areas, resulting in Famine levels of food insecurity in areas of Bay, Bakool, and
  Lower and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as IDPs in Mogadishu and the nearby Afgooye corridor.
- Despite modest improvements in recent years, malnutrition rates in Somalia remain among the highest in the world, and ongoing insecurity in the country—particularly in areas that lack established local authorities and where al-Shabaab is present—contributes to the complex emergency. Sustained life-saving assistance, coupled with interventions aimed at building resilience, is critical to help vulnerable households meet basic needs, reduce malnutrition, and protect livelihoods. An estimated 6.7 million people require humanitarian assistance between January and December 2017.
- Since the Horn of Africa drought crisis of 2011, USAID has scaled up efforts to build resilience in drought prone areas, and the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya are leading current response efforts in their respective countries, with support from the USG, other donors, and relief actors.
- Multiple consecutive seasons of below-normal rainfall and the effects of the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event
  resulted in deteriorating agricultural, livestock, food security, and nutrition conditions in northeastern and central
  Ethiopia. By December 2015, the GoE estimated that 10.2 million people required relief food assistance and other
  humanitarian interventions during 2016, in addition to nearly 8 million chronically food-insecure people requiring
  Productive Safety Net Program support.
- In response to the drought in Ethiopia, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and Washington, D.C.,-based Response Management Team (RMT) in March 2016; the DART and RMT stood down in November 2016 as humanitarian conditions improved. In April 2017, the GoE estimated that 7.8 million people will require humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia through December, primarily due to newer drought-related needs in southern and southeastern parts of the country.
- In addition to drought, populations across Ethiopia confront other challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized intercommunal conflict, above-average food prices, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services—that contribute to sustained humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency.
- In Kenya, drought conditions have exacerbated chronic stressors, including food insecurity and malnutrition.
   Through ongoing FY 2015 and 2016 programs, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP are supporting efforts to strengthen health and nutrition systems in drought-affected areas in coordination with USAID/Kenya resilience initiatives to mitigate the effects of recurrent natural hazards.
- On October 6, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Stephen M. Schwartz renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2017. On March 28, 2017, Ambassador Schwartz declared a separate disaster due to drought and food insecurity in Somalia for FY 2017.
- On October 18, 2016, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Peter H. Vrooman redeclared a disaster for Ethiopia in FY 2017 in response to the ongoing complex emergency.
- On February 17, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Robert F. Godec declared a disaster for Kenya due to the effects of drought and increasing food insecurity and malnutrition.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
	USAID/OFDA <sup>2</sup>		
	ETHIOPIA		
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya	\$1,779,464
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Oromiya	\$951,003
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$1,642,303
CRS	Joint Award with USAID/Ethiopia: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$992,920
GOAL	Nutrition	SNNP	\$2,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,000,000
IRC	WASH	Somali	\$870,219
	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Somali	\$3,900,000
Project Concern International (PCI)	Joint Award with USAID/Ethiopia: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$500,000
Project Concern International (PCI)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Oromiya	\$783,160
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Somali	\$3,300,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$4,052,408
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya	\$499,500
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Somali	\$499,974
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$250,000
		Program Support	\$389,818
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR	THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$31,910,769
	KENYA		
KRCS	WASH	Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, Turkana	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR	THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$500,000
	SOMALIA		
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Countrywide	\$76,805,243
		Program Support	\$32,523
		-0	Ψ32,323

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017	\$76,837,766
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017	\$109,248,535

	USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>		
	DJIBOUTI		
UNICEF	Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$43,714
WFP	2,960 MT of In-Kind Food Emergency Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE	DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$3,543,714
	ETHIOPIA		
CRS/JEOP	154,397 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$79,962,700
Mercy Corps	669 MT of In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Somali	\$756,400
UNICEF	Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$89,614
	39,500 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$27,998,800
WFP	39,150 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$29,434,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE	ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017 <sup>4</sup>		\$138,241,714
	KENYA		
UNICEF	Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$89,614
WFP <sup>s</sup>	23,800 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance for Refugees	Garissa, Turkana	\$22,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE	KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$22,589,614
	SOMALIA		
WFP	37,140 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$60,380,500
VVFF	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers for Relief Food and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$20,425,000
Implementing Partners	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers for Relief Food and Livelihoods Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$47,950,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE	SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$128,755,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE	HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY	2017	\$293,130,542

	State/PRM		
	DJIBOUTI		
IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Djibouti	Obock	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$3,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THI	E DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$4,500,000
	ETHIOPIA <sup>6</sup>		

IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Ethiopia	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$43,965,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$560,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR T			\$45,625,000
	KENYA		
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$530,000
	Continuodules	Program Support	\$83,924
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR T	HE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$25,413,924
	SOMALIA		
	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance		
International Humanitarian Organizations	Activities for refugees, IDPs, and conflict- affected people	Countrywide	\$21,630,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR T	HE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017		\$21,630,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR T	HE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY	2017	\$97,168,924
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDI	NG FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPO	NSE IN FY 2017	\$499,548,001
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TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE TOTAL USG HUMANI	THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN F IE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IHE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IHE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IHE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IHE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 IHE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 ING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 ING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016 ING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN IN ING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE	2016 2016 2016 2016 2016 2016 2017 FY 2016–2017 2016–2017	\$84,831,378 \$59,994,552 \$144,825,930 \$3,862,800 \$385,459,600 \$30,396,000 \$71,005,912 \$490,724,312 \$5,643,713 \$80,934,815 \$77,595,218 \$55,050,000 \$219,223,746 \$854,773,988

- 1 Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly reported funding as of May 24, 2017.
- <sup>2</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 22, 2017.
- <sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.
- <sup>4</sup>In FY 2017, USAID/FFP provided 669 MT of in-kind specialized nutrition commodities—procured during the previous fiscal year—to Mercy Corps for its joint USAID/OFDA-and USAID/FFP-funded nutrition program in Ethiopia's Somali Region. The value of the commodity and associated transportation costs were reported in the previous fiscal year and are not reflected in FY 2017 funding.
- <sup>5</sup> In FY 2017, USAID/FFP provided more than 22,100 MT of in-kind, non-emergency commodities, valued at an estimated \$20 million, to WFP Kenya Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200736. While these resources contributed to drought relief, they are not reflected in FY 2017 funding.
- <sup>6</sup> State/PRM funding provided through the Yemen revised regional appeal for Djibouti and Ethiopia is also reflected in FY 2017 USG Yemen Complex Emergency fact sheets. State/PRM funding provided through the South Sudan Supplementary Budget for South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia is also reflected in the FY 2017 USAID/DCHA South Sudan Complex Emergency fact sheets.
- <sup>7</sup> In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided 21,650 MT of in-kind, non-emergency commodities, valued at an estimated \$22.9 million, and \$10.5 million in non-emergency cash transfers to support drought related efforts through WFP Kenya PRRO 200736. While these resources contributed to drought relief, they are not reflected in FY 2016 funding.

#### **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. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for
  disaster responses around the world can be found at <a href="https://www.interaction.org">www.interaction.org</a>.
- 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, and warehouse
  space); 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 Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.