

HORN OF AFRICA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

FEBRUARY 3, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.2 million

People in Somalia Requiring Humanitarian Assistance During 2017
UN – February 2017

2.9 million

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

5.6 million

People in Ethiopia Requiring Humanitarian Assistance During 2017
GoE – January 2017

1.25 million

People in Kenya Experiencing Stressed or Crisis Levels of Acute Food Insecurity
GoK – January 2017

892,800

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – December 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent below-average rains exacerbate drought conditions across region
- FEWS NET, FSNAU warn of worsening food insecurity, famine risk in Somalia
- 2017 humanitarian appeals for Ethiopia and Somalia request \$948 million and \$864 million, respectively
- USG commits nearly \$182 million for critical relief interventions in the Horn of Africa to date in FY 2017

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$153,482,957
USAID/FFP ²	\$661,643,242
State/PRM ³	\$221,528,528
\$1,036,654,727	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Below-average rainfall, significantly reduced agricultural harvests, and overall limited access to food are exacerbating food insecurity, adversely affecting access to water and pasture for livestock, and generating significant needs in drought-affected areas in the Horn of Africa region, particularly in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. Current trends are expected to continue through mid-2017. Government stakeholders and relief agencies are assessing humanitarian conditions and responding to urgent needs across the region.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) estimate that more than 2.9 million people across Somalia face Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity through June, bringing the total acutely food-insecure population in the country to 6.2 million people.⁴ Somalia is experiencing an increasingly severe drought and related impacts on water availability, food accessibility, nutrition, and agricultural, pastoral, and agro-pastoral livelihoods. The likelihood of famine is expected to increase in the coming months if the April-to-June *gu* rains are below average, purchasing power continues to decline, and humanitarian actors are unable to reach populations in need.
- In FY 2016, the U.S. Government (USG) contributed nearly \$855 million to support relief interventions in the Horn of Africa. To date in FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided an estimated \$171 million of food assistance for drought-affected and food-insecure people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$8.7 million in FY 2017 to address immediate agriculture, food security, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs in Ethiopia. State/PRM has contributed \$2.3 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) revised regional appeal for the Yemen response in Ethiopia and Djibouti.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴ 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 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

REGIONAL

- In mid-January, 13 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including several USAID/OFDA and FFP partners in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, underscored the increased scale of drought and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The NGOs called for urgent and immediate action from relief agencies and donors to respond to worsening food insecurity that the NGOs estimate has affected up to 15 million people in parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya following below-average October-to-December rains in the region. The USG and implementing partners continue to monitor drought impacts, identify emerging humanitarian needs, and assist vulnerable populations in the region.
- According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), an increased number of Somali refugees have arrived in Ethiopia due to drought, food insecurity, and ongoing conflict in Somalia. From January 1–15, UNHCR recorded 1,325 new refugee arrivals from Somalia in Ethiopia, indicating a significant increase in comparison to refugee arrival trends in recent years. Approximately 88 percent of arrivals are women and children, the majority of whom have fled the southern regions of Bay, Middle Juba, and Gedo, citing conflict and exacerbated food insecurity as reasons for displacement. UNHCR reported acute malnutrition rates as a key challenge among arriving populations.

SOMALIA

- On February 2, FEWS NET and FSNAU reported that more than 2.9 million people in Somalia will likely face Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity through June; this represents a more than 150 percent increase from 1.14 million people facing Crisis- or Emergency-level food insecurity as of mid-2016. An additional 3.3 million people are facing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity, according to FEWS NET and FSNAU. This brings the total population experiencing acute food insecurity to approximately 6.2 million people, or more than half of Somalia's total population of 12.3 million. FSNAU also estimates that approximately 363,000 children younger than five years of age are acutely malnourished, including 71,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition. With already high rates of acute malnutrition, the severity and magnitude of food insecurity in Somalia could deteriorate in the coming months—including possible famine conditions among some populations—if the 2017 *gu* rains are below average, as currently forecast; purchasing power continues to decline; and relief actors are unable to reach populations in need.
- Following below-average 2016 *gu* rains and failed October-to-December 2016 *deyr* rains, the food security situation has deteriorated significantly across parts of Somalia, according to FSNAU—managed by USAID partner the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)—and FEWS NET. Pasture and water conditions are significantly below average in many parts of Somalia, negatively affecting pastoral livelihoods. In addition, less than 40 percent of total planted area is expected to be harvested from all southern Somalia cereal producing regions; preliminary data suggest that overall 2016/2017 *deyr* cereal production is likely to be 60–70 percent below the five-year average and among the lowest on record. Areas of greatest concern include southern agricultural and agro-pastoral areas and northeastern pastoral areas, particularly in Bay and Bakool, among other regions of Somalia. Food security is expected to deteriorate further over the January-to-March *jilal* dry season, with limited improvements expected until *gu* rain effects by June in pastoral areas and July in agro-pastoral areas, at the earliest.
- On February 2, UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Somalia Peter de Clercq underscored the need for a massive and urgent scale-up of emergency relief assistance to prevent Famine in severely drought-affected areas of the country. Urging the international community to act rapidly, HC de Clercq noted the substantial increase in Somalia's acutely food-insecure population during recent months and potential scale and wide-reaching impacts of a food insecurity crisis without the mobilization of immediate assistance. In recent weeks, the Federal Government of Somalia announced the establishment of a National Drought Emergency Response Committee to coordinate and lead the emergency drought response along with its international partners and regional officials. Several regional governments have also appealed for urgent assistance for communities in drought-affected areas.
- The UN recently launched the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Somalia, requesting \$864 million to provide life-saving assistance for approximately 3.9 million vulnerable people in Somalia from January–December. In the HRP, which utilized mid-2016 assessment data to project needs for the coming year, the UN estimated that at least

5 million people in Somalia require humanitarian support. The 2017 HRP is the part of a multi-year strategy that recognizes the drivers of need in Somalia are cyclical and long-running. As a result, the HRP prioritizes life-saving assistance with efforts to enhance resilience to shocks through sustainable livelihoods support.

- The USG contributed nearly \$186.1 million in FY 2016 for humanitarian efforts in Somalia. USAID/FFP recently provided an additional \$20 million in cash-based resources to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to expand ongoing food voucher activities, increasing the beneficiary caseload by 75 percent to a total of 253,300 people and reaching an additional three regions across Somalia. The contribution provides unconditional relief assistance and expands the scale and variety of conditional, asset-building activities, including rehabilitation of roads and community water sources and vocational training. To date in FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided \$50 million for the Somalia response.
- WASH actors have reported an increased incidence of acute watery diarrhea cases in parts of central and southern Somalia since late 2016, particularly in areas with reduced rainfall and limited access to clean water. Health authorities and response agencies, including USAID/OFDA partners, have scaled up hygiene programs, water trucking, and other WASH assistance in drought-affected areas, particularly those where partners are increasingly citing a need for emergency water supplies.

ETHIOPIA

- The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia declined from approximately 10.2 million in late 2015—the height of a drought caused by consecutive failed rainy seasons and effects related to the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event—to 5.6 million as of early January 2017, according to the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) National Disaster Risk Management Commission. The GoE attributes the decrease in needs to timely and adequate June-to-September 2016 *keiremt* rainfall in many areas of Ethiopia, which enabled crop production and improved food security.
- In recent months, drought conditions have developed in several areas of southern and southeastern Ethiopia, where the October-to-December *deyr* rains failed in 2016, the GoE reports. As a result, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in at least 15 zones of Oromiya, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions require urgent drought relief. UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Stephen O'Brien recently urged international actors to address immediate drought-related needs in Ethiopia, underscoring that despite the successes of the recent drought response, many farmers and pastoralists remain unable to rebuild livestock herds or reinvigorate farms, requiring further assistance. Furthermore, the newer drought has resulted in severe water and pasture shortages, livestock deaths, deteriorating livestock body conditions, and increased malnutrition, the UN reports.
- On January 17, the GoE and relief partners launched the 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), which outlines anticipated needs across various humanitarian sectors in Ethiopia between January and December. The HRD requests \$948 million for urgent relief activities targeting 5.6 million people, a significant decrease from the original \$1.5 billion request for 2016. The 2017 HRD prioritizes food, agriculture, nutrition, and WASH interventions based on identified needs, including in areas facing newer drought conditions. The GoE has reportedly allocated approximately \$47.4 million towards the HRD and called for further support to address needs during the coming year. In FY 2016, the USG provided more than \$551.2 million to support drought response and other humanitarian efforts in Ethiopia.
- To date in FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$8.7 million to bolster humanitarian response activities, including agriculture and food security, nutrition, and WASH interventions, in Ethiopia. Through \$1.6 million and \$2 million to Concern and International Medical Corps, respectively, USAID/OFDA is supporting health services and aiming to treat and prevent acute malnutrition among children ages five years and younger in drought-affected areas. With \$1 million to Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB), USAID/OFDA continues to address critical WASH needs in Somali region. USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$2.5 million to support multiple USAID/Ethiopia resilience programs focused on addressing food security, agriculture, and livestock needs and mitigating effects of climate shocks. USAID/OFDA also provided \$500,000 to support UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations in Somali.
- In FY 2017 to date, USAID/FFP has provided 124,747 metric tons (MT) of in-kind relief food assistance, valued at an estimated \$64 million, to the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), an NGO consortium led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). With USAID/FFP support, JEOP members deliver relief food assistance to transitory or acutely food-insecure

people in as many as 76 districts in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions and the city of Dire Dawa. USAID/FFP has also provided 37,110 MT of in-kind relief food assistance, valued at an estimated \$30.2 million, to WFP to support refugees and asylum-seekers across Ethiopia from neighboring countries, including Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan; the funding also supports biometrics efforts in Somali region. USAID/FFP continues to address nutrition needs through a joint project with USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps, recently providing the NGO with 669 MT of specialized nutrition commodities to treat acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, as well as children five years of age and younger. In total, USAID/FFP has committed more than 162,526 MT of in-kind relief food assistance, valued at an estimated \$95 million, for the Ethiopia response to date in FY 2017.

- The Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF)—a pooled fund managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—is providing an additional \$17 million to respond to priority agriculture, health, nutrition, and WASH needs related to newer drought conditions in Ethiopia. As of December, the EHF had allocated more than \$72 million to support 80 multi-sector relief efforts with funding from nine donors, including the USG.

KENYA

- The October-to-December 2016 short rains in Kenya were below-average, with poor spatial and temporal distribution, according to the Government of Kenya's (GoK) National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). In most counties, the rains started late and ended earlier than usual, making the total period of rainfall atypically brief. In such areas, including Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, and Tana River counties, the poor performance of the short rains followed below-average March-to-May 2016 long rains, compounding negative effects on agriculture, food security, livestock, and nutrition conditions, as well as livelihood opportunities. As of mid-January, the GoK and partners were finalizing an assessment of the short rains; findings are scheduled for release in the coming weeks, and initial reports indicate an increase in the population experiencing acute food insecurity from the current figure of 1.25 million people.
- In January, FEWS NET projected that Crisis-level acute food insecurity could occur in some drought-affected areas of Kenya during the coming months without adequate and sustained relief assistance, particularly among low-income households. Several response actors—including county governments, NGOs, and commercial entities—are providing critical aid, such as cash transfers, food distributions, water trucking, and livestock feed supplementation and disease surveillance, in vulnerable areas of Kenya. The GoK has activated the NDMA's Drought Contingency Fund, which is supported with approximately \$11 million from the EU and designed to quickly provide financial resources to minimize the effects of drought in the country. Between July and late December 2016, the NDMA disbursed approximately \$1.8 million in preparedness funding to 14 drought-affected counties. The NDMA reports that multi-agency efforts have helped mitigate the worst impacts of prolonged drought conditions.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA supported disaster risk reduction efforts in Kenya, providing assistance to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) for nutrition interventions in northern and eastern Kenya, where the majority of malnourished children reside. USAID/FFP also supported UNICEF in FY 2016 to provide nutrition assistance. With USAID support, UNICEF is distributing nutrition commodities, training health care workers on high-impact nutrition interventions, promoting community awareness of acute malnutrition to improve timely detection and treatment, improving supply chain management of nutrition commodities, and strengthening the resilience of households in vulnerable areas of Kenya. In response to deteriorating nutrition conditions, UNICEF is scaling up nutrition outreach and service delivery—including the treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases—in Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, and Marsabit counties and conducting nutrition assessments in Baringo, Marsabit, and Turkana counties.
- USAID/FFP is also supporting drought-related response efforts and resilience activities in Kenya and recently provided WFP with more than 22,100 MT of non-emergency, in-kind assistance for general food distributions and food-for-asset activities, valued at \$20 million. USAID/FFP recently provided approximately 23,800 MT of in-kind food assistance—including cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil at an estimated value of \$22.5 million—to WFP in support of its refugee operations in Kenya. WFP aims to reach up to 536,000 food-insecure people in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and nearby communities with emergency food assistance; the FY 2017 contribution from USAID/FFP will help the UN agency address resource gaps in the coming months and maintain current food ration sizes for beneficiaries.

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 in areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as among internally displaced persons 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 6.2 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2017.
- 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. USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) in March 2016 in response to the drought; the DART and RMT stood down in November 2016 as humanitarian conditions improved. In January 2017, the GoE estimated that 5.6 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.
- On October 6, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Stephen M. Schwartz renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2017. On October 18, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Peter H. Vrooman re-declared a disaster for Ethiopia in FY 2017 in response to the ongoing complex emergency.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ETHIOPIA			
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$1,642,303
GOAL	Nutrition	SNNP	\$1,000,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,000,000
Oxfam/GB	WASH	Somali	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya	\$499,500
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	Somali	\$499,974
	Program Support		\$15,250
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$8,657,027
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$8,657,027

USAID/FFP³			
DJIBOUTI			
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			\$3,500,000
ETHIOPIA			
CRS/JEOP	124,747 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$64,005,700
Mercy Corps	669 MT of In-Kind Nutrition Commodities ⁴	Somali	\$756,400
WFP	37,110 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$30,198,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$94,960,100
KENYA			
WFP	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 2017⁵			\$22,500,000
SOMALIA			
WFP	18,780 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
	Cash and Voucher Assistance for Relief Food and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$50,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$170,960,100
State/PRM⁶			
DJIBOUTI			
IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Djibouti	Obock	\$1,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$1,200,000
ETHIOPIA			
IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Ethiopia	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$1,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$2,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$181,917,127

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$84,831,378
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$59,994,552
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$144,825,930
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$3,821,630
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$385,459,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016⁷	\$30,396,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$71,005,912
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$490,683,142

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$5,643,713
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$80,934,815
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$77,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$55,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$219,228,528
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$854,737,60
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$14,165,343
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$655,942,920
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$130,496,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$236,050,464
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$1,036,654,727

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 3, 2017.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 3, 2017.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 www.interaction.org.
- 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>