

# HORN OF AFRICA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MARCH 10, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**6.2 million**

People in Somalia Requiring Relief Food Assistance  
UN – February 2017

**5.6 million**

People in Ethiopia Requiring Relief Food Assistance  
GoE – January 2017

**2.6 million**

People in Kenya Requiring Relief Food Assistance  
GoK – January 2017

**2.9 million**

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

**882,775**

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – February 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- FGoS declares a national disaster for drought in Somalia
- Somalia HCT releases Operational Plan for Famine Prevention
- GoK, USG declare disasters for drought and food insecurity in Kenya
- UN Secretary-General calls for urgent scale-up in international assistance
- USG commits additional \$131 million for relief efforts in the Horn of Africa

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$196,810,828
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$718,919,412
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$221,523,746
<b>\$1,137,253,986</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Below-average rainfall, significantly reduced agricultural harvests, and overall limited access to food are exacerbating food insecurity, negatively affecting access to water and pasture for livestock, and generating significant humanitarian needs in drought-affected areas of the Horn of Africa region. On February 22, the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia released a declaration of regional cooperation, committing to coordinate government-led relief activities and calling for international assistance to bolster the humanitarian response.
- On February 28, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) convened a high-level meeting—including representatives from the African Union, civil society, international donor organizations, the private sector, Somalia’s federal member states, and the UN—to declare a national disaster due to drought. The meeting followed the mid-February release of the UN Operational Plan for Famine Prevention that requests \$825 million to assist approximately 5.5 million drought-affected people between January and June 2017.
- The Government of Kenya (GoK) declared a national disaster due to drought on February 10 and is leading humanitarian response efforts. On February 17, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and increasing food insecurity and malnutrition.
- The U.S. Government (USG) recently committed an additional \$131 million—including nearly \$88 million from USAID/FFP for in-kind food assistance and more than \$43 million from USAID/OFDA for agriculture, food security, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions—to address the urgent needs of drought-affected people in Ethiopia and Somalia. The new funding brings total USG FY 2017 assistance for the Horn of Africa response to more than \$282 million.

<sup>1</sup> USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## REGIONAL

- UN Secretary-General (SYG) António Guterres and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien traveled to Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu on March 7 to discuss ongoing drought and food insecurity with FGOS President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed 'Farmajo'. During the visit, SYG Guterres called for international assistance to avoid a famine in Somalia, the most acutely drought-affected country in the Horn of Africa region. The visit followed ERC O'Brien's March 3 trip to northern Kenya to observe the effects of drought and response initiatives in rural communities. ERC O'Brien noted the scale of the drought in the region and called on the international community to rapidly increase assistance to save lives and avert worsening effects.
- On February 22, the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia released the Mogadishu Declaration on Regional Cooperation on the Current Drought, recognizing the urgency of drought conditions in the Horn of Africa and committing to coordinate on response efforts, as well as longer-term interventions to improve cross-border rangeland and water resource management. The declaration also called for international assistance to respond to urgent humanitarian needs resulting from drought.
- In early February, the UN World Food Program (WFP) designated the Horn of Africa drought emergency a Level 2 Response for the agency due to increasing humanitarian needs among food-insecure populations in the region; the designation enables WFP to enhance operational support. USAID/WFP has provided WFP with more than \$163.4 million to date in FY 2017 for relief interventions in the region.
- An increased number of Somali refugees have arrived in Ethiopia in recent months due to drought, food insecurity, and ongoing conflict in Somalia, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN agency recorded more than 4,100 new refugee arrivals from Somalia to Ethiopia in January and February, indicating a significant increase in comparison to refugee arrival trends in recent years. As of late February, UNHCR reported nearly 883,000 Somali refugees in neighboring countries, including approximately 325,000 refugees in Kenya; 255,000 refugees in Yemen; and 245,000 refugees in Ethiopia.

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## SOMALIA

- An estimated 6.2 million people—more than half Somalia's total population of 12.3 million—are experiencing acute food insecurity as a result of severe drought conditions, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU). The total includes more than 2.9 million people facing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity and approximately 3.3 million people facing Stressed—IPC 2—level food insecurity.<sup>4</sup> Food security is expected to deteriorate further during the January-to-March *jilal* dry season, with limited improvements expected until *gu* rains—anticipated to be below-average—begin to take effect by June in pastoral areas and July in agro-pastoral areas, at the earliest.
- The fourth consecutive year of below-average harvests, and the near complete failure of the most recent *deyr* harvest in some areas, has increased local staple cereal prices, according to FEWS NET. FEWS NET reports that the price of maize and sorghum may increase to levels observed during Somalia's 2010/2011 food security crisis, given the anticipated below-average *gu* harvest. Markets in Somalia's Baidoa, Erigavo, Galkayo, and Qorioley districts—in Bay, Sanaag, Mudug, and Lower Shabelle regions, respectively—are experiencing significant price increases. In parallel, household incomes are decreasing as livestock prices and casual labor wage levels face reductions due to poor livestock conditions and limited agricultural labor opportunities. FEWS NET warns that famine is possible in areas of Somalia in the coming months if the April-to-June *gu* rains are poor, purchasing power continues to decrease, and populations do not receive adequate humanitarian assistance.
- Drought conditions in Somalia are also resulting in atypical migration patterns, as pastoral households seek pasture and access to potable water, and vulnerable families move toward urban and peri-urban areas to access services, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. Of the estimated 138,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)

<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 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

registered in Somalia from January 1–February 26, the majority relocated from areas of Bari, Bay, Galgadud, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, and Mudug regions due to inadequate rains and resultant crop failures, according to IOM. IOM also reports incidents of forced displacement as a result of extremist group activity in some areas. The Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—is scaling up activities to support drought-affected people, particularly in Bakool, Bay, Sanaag, and Sool regions, where households are migrating from rural areas to urban IDP sites, the UN reports. In January, Protection Cluster members reached nearly 63,000 drought-affected people in Somalia with protection interventions, the UN reports.

- WASH actors have reported an increased incidence of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in parts of central, northeastern, and southern Somalia since late 2016, particularly in areas with limited access to clean water. To date in 2017, the FGoS Ministry of Health (MoH) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) have reported more than 8,430 suspected and confirmed cases of AWD—a key symptom and proxy indicator of cholera—and nearly 210 related deaths across 11 of Somalia’s 18 regions. Acutely affected areas include regions along the Shabelle River, which is atypically dry due to the ongoing drought, as well as districts of Bay, Bakool, and Gedo regions controlled by the al-Shabaab armed group. In Bay, active case identification and outbreak response activities are underway, with health actors referring suspected cholera cases to cholera treatment centers at hospitals in Bay’s Baidoa and Bayhow towns. However, insecurity and the limited presence of health and WASH workers in al-Shabaab-controlled areas are hampering efforts to control the outbreak, according to MoH and WHO. 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 where partners have cited an increased need for emergency water supplies.
- The Operational Plan for Famine Prevention, released by the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in late February, requests \$825 million to assist approximately 5.5 million drought-affected people between January and June 2017. While the 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)—released in late 2016—included drought response, the new operational plan reflects the shift to a strategy designed to mitigate the rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation and preempt famine. The plan focuses on initiating life-saving, market-based interventions to provide food, water, and relief items, as well as emergency health, nutrition, and WASH services. On February 27, UN Humanitarian Coordinator Peter de Clercq opened a drought operations coordination center in Mogadishu to bolster coordination for humanitarian operations in affected areas.
- In February, USAID/FFP contributed 18,360 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance—including cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and supplementary nutritious foods—valued at approximately \$30 million to WFP for drought response activities in Somalia. To date in FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$80 million to WFP in emergency food and nutrition assistance and support for cash and voucher programs in Somalia.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$3.8 million to an NGO partner to increase access to health and WASH services among IDPs, host communities, and other drought-affected populations. Through mobile clinics, the partner will provide a full range of health services in four regions of Somalia. The partner also plans to utilize community mobilization campaigns to ensure health access for the most vulnerable groups, including women and girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- To date in FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$30.8 million to relief partners to provide vulnerable populations in Somalia with urgently needed health, nutrition, WASH agriculture, food security, and livelihoods support; funding will also be used to improve humanitarian coordination and logistics operations. In total, the USG has provided nearly \$296.9 million for the Somalia response in FY 2016–2017.

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## ETHIOPIA

- Due to lingering effects of the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought and a poor October-to-December *deyr* rainy season, an estimated 5.6 million people in Ethiopia require relief food assistance in 2017, according to the Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document released in mid-January. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) continues to lead efforts to respond to persistent humanitarian needs in Ethiopia, having contributed \$381 million toward relief

efforts in 2015 and 2016. However, the UN reports that portions of the food pipelines for the Ethiopia drought response will experience partial gaps in May if donors do not provide additional support. To meet projected needs in 2017, the GoE and WFP require approximately 830,000 MT of relief food, of which only 404,000 MT have been secured to date. Approximately \$349 million is needed to ensure continuity of the food pipelines for the remainder of the year.

- In response to the projected GoE–WFP pipeline break, USAID/FFP recently contributed 39,500 MT of food, valued at an estimated \$28 million, to WFP’s relief food operation in Ethiopia’s Somali Region. The USAID-funded, Catholic Relief Services-led Joint Emergency Operation (CRS/JEOP)—a separate pipeline reaching approximately 900,000 people requiring relief food assistance—has been resourced through late 2017. In total, USAID/FFP has committed nearly 204,100 MT of in-kind relief food assistance, valued at an estimated \$122.2 million, for the Ethiopia response to date in FY 2017.
- The GoE estimates that drought conditions have internally displaced more than 146,000 people in Somali Region. Following a request from the GoE for targeted assistance to drought-affected IDPs, the International Rescue Committee is providing approximately 11,480 people with relief commodities and nearly 940 women and girls with dignity kits in Somali Region’s Korahey Zone through the USAID-supported WASH Rapid Response Mechanism.
- In response to drought-related humanitarian needs in Somali Region, the USAID/OFDA-supported Logistics Cluster has established an additional 4,700 MT of storage capacity in the region through construction of storage sites in 11 locations and use of mobile storage units. In addition, the cluster has deployed staff to Somali Region to support logistics activities, including addressing identified storage and transport bottlenecks. As part of this effort, WFP completed construction of the Geeldoh Bridge over the Wabe-Shabelle River on February 20, improving access to Somali Region’s Lagahida and Salahad districts.
- USAID/OFDA recently committed an additional \$12.3 million to bolster humanitarian response activities, including agriculture and food security, nutrition, and WASH interventions, in Ethiopia. Of the total, USAID/OFDA contributed \$1 million to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to strengthen humanitarian coordination and information management and \$6 million to support the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF), an OCHA-managed pooled fund created to respond to priority humanitarian needs in Ethiopia. USAID/OFDA also provided \$3.3 million to Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) for cash-for-work and malnutrition prevention and treatment activities, as well as agricultural and WASH interventions, and \$1.8 million to Action Contre la Faim (ACF) for nutrition treatment and infant and young child feeding programs, coupled with hygiene promotion and WASH infrastructure rehabilitation activities. The new funding brings total USAID/OFDA FY 2017 assistance for the Ethiopia response to more than \$21.1 million.

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## **KENYA**

- Ongoing drought conditions have resulted in approximately 2.6 million people in Kenya requiring humanitarian assistance, a 108 percent increase since the August 2016 estimate of 1.25 million people, according to the results of a GoK assessment of the country’s October-to-December 2016 short rains, released in mid-February. The total includes 2.2 million people facing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity and approximately 400,000 people experiencing Stressed levels. In addition, at least 410,750 children younger than five years of age are acutely malnourished, including approximately 98,500 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition. The total represents a nearly 22 percent increase since August 2016, when approximately 337,300 children in Kenya were identified as acutely malnourished.
- The GoK declared a national disaster on February 10, noting that drought conditions were affecting 23 of Kenya’s 47 counties. The GoK is leading response efforts and reports releasing more than \$123 million of the \$203 million committed for drought response activities between November 2016 and July 2017. To date, GoK funding has supported emergency food assistance, cash transfers, and emergency health, nutrition, and WASH activities in drought-affected areas.
- On February 17, Ambassador Godec declared a disaster due to the effects of drought and increasing food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya. USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, and USAID/Kenya’s East Africa Drought Task Force are

assessing appropriate response activities. To date in FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$42.5 million to support WFP's drought-related response efforts and refugee operations in Kenya.

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## **DJIBOUTI**

- The October-to-February coastal rains in Djibouti have largely replenished water sources and restored rangeland conditions, despite being below average in some areas, according to FEWS NET. Improved livestock body conditions and productivity, combined with stable cereal prices, have improved overall food security, although many rural, pastoral areas continue to face Stressed levels of food insecurity. Additionally, some poor households in central and southeastern Djibouti continue to experience Crisis levels, following consecutive seasons of poor rainfall and subsequent livestock deaths.
  - Refugees in Djibouti are also experiencing Crisis levels of food insecurity and remain dependent on humanitarian assistance due to limited productive capacity, FEWS NET reports. Djibouti hosts more than 21,000 refugees from neighboring countries, including approximately 3,800 refugees from Yemen and 6,600 Ethiopian asylum seekers who have arrived in Djibouti since September, according to UNHCR. With USAID/FFP support, WFP continues to assist registered refugees and asylum seekers living in Djibouti's Ali Addeh, Hol Hol, and Markazi refugee camps.
  - To date in FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided \$3.5 million to WFP to provide relief food assistance to refugee and food-insecure populations in rural and urban areas of Djibouti; the funding also supports asset creation activities in chronically food-insecure districts.
  - The Djibouti HCT recently released the 2017 HRP, requesting \$43 million for life-saving activities to assist approximately 244,920 people countrywide. Drought has reduced arable land and eroded the population's coping capacities, resulting in increasing poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. The 2017 HRP focuses on providing food, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance to vulnerable populations.
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## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- On March 1, the Government of Australia announced an additional \$20 million in humanitarian assistance to respond to the humanitarian crises in Somalia and Sudan.
- On January 28, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced a contribution of £10 million—approximately \$12.5 million—to address humanitarian needs in Somalia. Through UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WFP, DFID plans to bolster food security, nutrition, and health care programs for drought-affected populations in the country.
- From November 2016–February 2017, the DFID-supported Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) has been scaling up its caseload to meet increased needs resulting from drought conditions in Kenya's Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties. In December 2016, the HSNP provided electronic emergency cash transfers, valued at nearly \$2.1 million, to 79,300 households in addition to its normal monthly caseload of 100,000 households. In January and February, the HSNP reached an additional 66,000 households and 53,600 households, respectively. DFID anticipates distributing emergency cash transfers every month until May or June 2017.

## 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 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 6.2 million people require humanitarian assistance between January and June 2017.
- Since the Horn of Africa drought crisis of 2011, USAID has scaled up efforts to build resilience in drought prone areas. However, 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 led by the GoE.
- 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. 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<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya	\$1,779,464
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$1,642,303
GOAL	Nutrition	SNNP	\$1,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	WASH	Somali	\$1,000,000

Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Somali	\$3,300,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya	\$499,500
	Agriculture and Food Security	Somali	\$499,974
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$250,000
		Program Support	\$164,459
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$21,135,700</b>
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Countrywide	\$30,844,345
		Program Support	\$4,853
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$30,849,198</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$51,984,898</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>			
WFP	2,960 MT of In-Kind Food Emergency Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$3,500,000</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
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	Somali	\$756,400
WFP	39,500 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$27,998,800
	39,150 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$29,434,200
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>4</sup></b>			<b>\$122,195,100</b>
<b>KENYA</b>			
WFP	23,800 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance for Refugees	Garissa, Turkana	\$22,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$22,500,000</b>
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
WFP	37,140 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$60,000,000

Cash and Voucher Assistance for Relief Food and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>		<b>\$80,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>		<b>\$228,195,100</b>

<b>State/PRM</b>			
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>			
IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Djibouti	Obock	\$1,200,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$1,200,000</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Ethiopia	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$1,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$2,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$282,479,998</b>

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

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$84,831,378</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$59,994,552</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$144,825,930</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$3,862,800</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$385,459,600</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$30,396,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$71,005,912</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$490,724,312</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$5,643,713</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$80,934,815</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$77,595,218</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$55,050,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$219,223,746</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$854,773,988</b>

<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>	<b>\$14,206,513</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>	<b>\$695,656,593</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>	<b>\$130,491,218</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>	<b>\$296,899,662</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>	<b>\$1,137,253,986</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of March 10, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 10, 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.

<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 [www.interaction.org](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).