

# HORN OF AFRICA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

APRIL 4, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**6.2 million**

People in Somalia  
Experiencing Acute Food  
Insecurity  
UN – February 2017

**5.6 million**

People in Ethiopia  
Experiencing Acute Food  
Insecurity  
GoE – January 2017

**2.6 million**

People in Kenya  
Experiencing Acute Food  
Insecurity  
GoK – January 2017

**2.9 million**

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

**883,057**

Somali Refugees in  
Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – March 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Ambassador to Somalia declares drought and food insecurity disaster
- UN establishes local coordination center in Somalia’s Bay Region
- UN releases Flash Appeal for Kenya, requesting \$166 million
- Key donors disburse \$369 million for drought relief in Somalia in 2017
- USG commits additional \$132 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>	\$221,198,335
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$762,069,412
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$286,247,670
<b>\$1,269,515,417</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Below-average cereal production and deteriorating livestock productivity in Somalia, southeastern Ethiopia, and northern Kenya are likely to result in increased numbers of people experiencing acute food insecurity through September, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). However, relief organizations are scaling up humanitarian interventions, and emergency food assistance had moderately improved food security conditions in some drought-affected areas of Somalia by mid-March.
- On March 28, U.S. Ambassador to Somalia Stephen M. Schwartz declared a disaster due to the effects of drought. In response, USAID/OFDA will continue accelerated efforts to support drought-affected households and mitigate the risk of Famine. USAID/OFDA has also increased staffing dedicated to responding to the Somalia crisis in Nairobi, Kenya, and Washington, D.C., and continues to closely monitor the drought situation.
- On March 16, the UN released a Flash Appeal for Kenya, requesting nearly \$166 million to assist approximately 2.6 million people requiring humanitarian assistance through December due to worsening drought conditions. The appeal aims to complement the \$208 million Government of Kenya (GoK) drought response plan, which outlines key government interventions between November 2016 and July 2017.
- The U.S. Government (USG) recently committed an additional \$132 million—including \$64.7 million from State/PRM for refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) assistance, \$43.2 million from USAID/FFP for emergency food assistance to Somalia, and \$24.1 million from USAID/OFDA for health, livelihoods, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs—to address urgent needs of drought-affected households in the Horn of Africa. The new funding brings total USG FY 2017 assistance for the Horn of Africa response to nearly \$415 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

- In much of Somalia and southeastern Ethiopia and parts of northern Kenya, below-average cereal production and deteriorating livestock productivity in pastoral areas are expected to significantly increase the number of people in the Horn of Africa region experiencing Emergency—IPC Phase 4—and Crisis—IPC Phase 3—levels of acute food insecurity through September, according to FEWS NET.<sup>4</sup> Although drought and food insecurity are most severe in the Horn of Africa, poor seasonal rainfall has also resulted in below-average harvests, premature depletion of food stocks, and increases in the number of people facing Stressed—IPC Phase 2—level food insecurity in parts of Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania; some populations in Uganda are also experiencing Crisis-level conditions.
  - To date in 2017, the UN reports that more than 4,000 Somalis—primarily children and women from Bay, Gedo, and Middle Juba regions—have sought refuge in Ethiopia. In addition, more than 30,000 Kenyans have migrated to Uganda with livestock assets in search of water and pasture. Moreover, continued displacement in Burundi, flows of refugees from Burundi to Tanzania and Rwanda, and flows of South Sudanese refugees into Uganda and Kenya are compounding humanitarian needs in East Africa.
  - On March 25, member states of the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and international community representatives convened in Nairobi for the Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees. Summit participants resolved to strengthen the overall security and stability of Somalia, bolster the protection of refugees, promote self-reliance and assistance in the countries of asylum, and respond effectively to the drought in the region to prevent new forced displacement. A communiqué issued by the group also called for strengthening of the capacity of countries in the region to contribute to the protection and provision of assistance to Somali refugees, continue enhancing security within refugee camps and for out-of-camp refugee populations, and ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements. Neighboring countries—including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Yemen—hosted more than 883,000 registered Somali refugees as of March, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
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## SOMALIA

- On March 28, Ambassador Schwartz declared a disaster in response to worsening drought and food insecurity conditions in Somalia, requesting that USAID/OFDA continue providing emergency assistance to drought-affected households in the country. The effects of the ongoing drought have exacerbated the negative impacts of Somalia's ongoing complex emergency, for which the USG redeclared a disaster on October 6, 2016.
- In total, approximately 6.2 million people—more than half Somalia's estimated population—are projected to experience acute food insecurity through at least June 2017. Between March and June, more than 2.9 million people in Somalia are expected to experience Emergency and Crisis levels of acute food insecurity, with an additional 3.3 million people facing Stressed level food insecurity, according to FEWS NET and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). In mid-March, FEWS NET and FSNAU reported that some populations in parts of south-central and northern Somalia could face Famine-level food insecurity by mid-2017, particularly if the April-to-June *gu* rains perform very poorly, vulnerable households experience continued reductions in purchasing power, and humanitarian access and coordination impediments prevent relief organizations from reaching populations in need.
- An estimated 444,300 people were displaced within Somalia between November 2016 and March 24, 2017, according to preliminary data from the Protection Response and Monitoring Network, managed by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and supported by UNHCR. The total includes more than 187,000 new displacements recorded from March 1–24—nearly double the 100,000 displacements recorded in February. Approximately 75 percent of new IDPs departed parts of Bay, Mudug, Shabelle, and Sool regions, with more than 50 percent of IDPs fleeing to Banadir, Bay, and Mudug regions. NRC notes that Somalia has not seen this scale of displacement since Somalia's 2010/2011 drought.

<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.

- Response actors are particularly concerned about the influx of IDPs to urban centers, including Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu and Bay's capital city of Baidoa, which received an estimated 50,000 IDPs and 44,000 IDPs, respectively, from March 1–24. New IDPs are frequently integrating into existing settlements without receiving emergency relief assistance due to the lack of a comprehensive system to register and assist new arrivals, according to the UN.
- On March 19, the UN established a local Drought Operations Coordination Center (DOCC) in Baidoa to provide field-level support for the national DOCC, which opened in Mogadishu on February 27. Local DOCCs will include part-time representatives from several humanitarian clusters—the coordinating bodies for sectoral humanitarian activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—as well as focal points for information management, the UN reports. The DOCCs aim to improve coordination of drought response activities and address key operational challenges, including security-related access constraints.
- In response to worsening food security conditions in Somalia, relief actors—including USG partners—are rapidly scaling up humanitarian interventions to mitigate the risk of Famine. In February, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided emergency food assistance and cash-based transfers to nearly 970,000 people in Somalia—more than double the number of beneficiaries supported in January; WFP expects to increase by a similar percentage in March. Overall, food security partners, including WFP, provided food assistance to approximately 1.1 million people in Somalia during February.
- WFP is revising its operational plan for Somalia to increase the expected budget and beneficiary caseload for a range of interventions, including relief, treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and blanket supplementary feeding. The revision includes an increase in the UN agency's 2017 target caseload for emergency food distributions from 1.45 million to 2.8 million vulnerable people in Somalia. FEWS NET and FSNAU noted in mid-March that food assistance had moderately improved food security conditions in some areas most affected by drought, including the Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone—comprising areas of Bari, Nugal, Sanaag, and Sool regions.
- Humanitarian access in central and southern Somalia has moderately improved since the 2010/2011 drought, with relief agencies supporting interventions in some areas previously inaccessible due to insecurity. Given the continued presence of al-Shabaab militants, however, WFP works through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to airlift food and other commodities to hard-to-access areas of Somalia. WFP has also contracted three aircraft to bolster air transport capacity for humanitarian cargo, while establishing a semi-permanent storage facility at the Mogadishu International Airport to support countrywide emergency operations.
- In addition to WFP activities, USAID/FFP partners are expanding operations in the semi-autonomous regions of Puntland and Somaliland and across central and southern Somalia. With more than \$40 million in new FY 2017 funds from USAID/FFP since February, eight different partners are now targeting an additional 460,000 people with emergency food and cash-based assistance. The funds support both the expansion of ongoing programs as well as new programs to partners operating in Somalia, allowing USAID/FFP and the eight partners to reach a total of 676,000 people. Through electronic and paper-based food vouchers, electronic cash transfers, and voucher-for-work and cash-for-work activities, USAID/FFP and partners are quickly meeting the urgent needs of food-insecure populations. Partners are expanding relief operations in Puntland and central and southern Somalia, with some partners focusing on IDPs migrating to towns in search of food and casual labor.
- During February, WFP reported a significant increase in admissions of malnourished women and children into WFP-managed malnutrition treatment programs in central Somalia and Puntland. In response, USAID/FFP partner WFP is providing nutrition support to approximately 2.1 million children younger than five years of age and to pregnant and lactating women in drought-affected areas, IDP settlements, and host communities. To date in FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided \$80 million to WFP for emergency vouchers, cash-based assistance, and 37,140 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food assistance, including supplementary nutritious foods for treatment and management of acute malnutrition. In response to an increase in severe acute malnutrition (SAM) patients at nutrition centers across Somalia, USAID/FFP partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided life-saving therapeutic food to more than 35,400 children experiencing SAM in January and February—a 58 percent increase from the same period in 2016.
- Between January 1 and March 31, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) Ministry of Health recorded more than 20,300 suspected and confirmed cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera and nearly 470 related deaths across 12 of Somalia's 18 regions. The total includes approximately 3,390 cases reported from March 20–26, a 16 percent

increase from the 2,900 cases reported the previous week. During the same period, 45 new villages across two districts of Middle Juba recorded more than 190 new suspected AWD and cholera cases, according to the FGoS.

- More than 50 cholera treatment facilities were operational across the 12 affected regions as of March 25. Additionally, the FGoS and humanitarian actors launched a vaccination campaign on March 15 to inoculate more than 450,000 people against cholera in seven high-risk areas of Somalia. The FGoS—with support from UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and other health actors—has also mobilized health care workers, including doctors, nurses, midwives, and community health workers, to staff 15 rapid response teams and support AWD case management in remote villages of Bakool, Bay, and Gedo.
- Ongoing emergency health programs supported by USAID/OFDA aim to reach approximately 2 million people in Somalia with treatments for communicable diseases, such as cholera, which are aggravated by drought and food insecurity, among other life-saving health interventions. Additionally, USAID/OFDA technical experts are supporting health and WASH actors in Somalia to improve coordination, provide technical guidance on cholera response best practices, and ensure that relief organizations are prioritizing the most affected areas of Bakool and Bay.
- With \$3.1 million in additional FY 2017 assistance, a USAID/OFDA partner continues ongoing cash-for-work and emergency WASH activities to assist a projected 25,500 drought affected individuals in south-central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland. In response to urgent safe water needs in Puntland and Somaliland, the partner recently began emergency water trucking, distribution of hygiene kits, and rehabilitation of boreholes and shallow wells. The partner is also supporting the restoration of community assets, including roads and water catchment facilities, and livelihoods through cash-for-work activities. Through ongoing assistance, USAID/OFDA partners aim to reach nearly 902,000 people facing critical water shortages in Somalia with emergency water trucking, rehabilitation of strategic water sources, hygiene promotion, and provision of essential hygiene items to enable safe water storage.

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## ETHIOPIA

- Populations in pastoral areas of southeastern Ethiopia are expected to continue experiencing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity through September 2017 due to poor October-to-December 2016 *deyr* rains and expected below-average March-to-May seasonal rains, according to FEWS NET. Furthermore, in the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance, food security could deteriorate to Emergency levels between June and September for some of the worst affected households in Somali's Koraha and Warder zones. In eastern Amhara, lowland areas of eastern and southern Oromiya, and parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions, households are likely to continue experiencing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity in the coming months due to below-average 2016 *meher* harvests.
- On March 10, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the UN issued a joint letter highlighting concerns regarding the worsening humanitarian situation in Ethiopia and an expected increase in needs, including additional AWD cases and people requiring relief food assistance, across southern, southeastern, and northeastern Ethiopia due to anticipated below-average February-to-June *belg* rains. The NDRMC and partners were conducting an assessment to identify the most urgent emergency requirements as of early April and requested additional donor support for anticipated needs.
- Between January and June, the NDRMC, WFP, and USAID-funded, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-led Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) plan to distribute relief food assistance to 5.6 million people in need, as identified by the 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document. The GoE and relief actors had distributed approximately 92 percent of the first of six rounds of relief food assistance as of March 9, according to FEWS NET. However, insecurity along the Oromiya–Somali border has delayed the provision of humanitarian assistance in some of the worst affected areas.
- Response stakeholders—including USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)—recently commenced additional emergency livestock destocking activities in Somali Region, where drought conditions have resulted in significantly increased livestock mortality rates, according to local authorities from the Disaster Risk Management–Agriculture Task Force. With support from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the regional Livestock and Pastoralist Development Bureau is conducting destocking activities in Somali's Berano and Danan *woredas*, or districts, to mitigate financial losses for pastoral households.

- With \$3.3 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, SC/US aims to provide livestock support and manage cash-for-work projects to strengthen community assets and household purchasing power for an estimated 18,000 people in pastoral areas of Afar and Somali regions. SC/US is also providing training, surveillance, and logistics support to communities and malnutrition treatment sites, aiming to benefit approximately 62,000 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in Afar and Somali in 2017. Nearly 26,000 people are also projected to receive water purification supplies and hygiene promotion training and benefit from the rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure to cope with intensified water shortages and associated spikes in waterborne disease.
- With \$4 million in FY 2017 assistance from USAID/OFDA, UNICEF recently began implementing an integrated health, nutrition, and WASH program to provide life-saving support to vulnerable populations in Afar, Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali. In coordination with the GoE, UNICEF is pre-positioning emergency hygiene supplies, conducting hygiene promotion activities, and rehabilitating water systems to improve access to safe drinking water for approximately 147,500 beneficiaries. UNICEF also plans to conduct malnutrition screening for 718,800 children younger than five years of age in Somali, provide treatment for 60,600 children experiencing SAM, and deploy 49 mobile health and nutrition teams to remote areas of Afar and Somali.

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## KENYA

- On March 16, the UN released a Flash Appeal for Kenya in response to worsening drought conditions, requesting nearly \$166 million to assist approximately 2.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance between March and December. The appeal aims to complement the \$208 million GoK drought response plan, which outlines key government interventions between November 2016 and July 2017. As of mid-March, the GoK had allocated nearly \$100 million—approximately 48 percent—of the \$208 million response plan. During the appeal launch, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec gave a speech emphasizing the USG and international commitment to support GoK-led drought response efforts.
- The Kenya Flash Appeal has three objectives—to provide timely life-saving assistance, including emergency agriculture, food assistance, livelihoods, and WASH interventions, to drought-affected people; to protect vulnerable communities at risk of losing livelihoods and depleting household assets; and to strengthen the resilience of communities to recover from climatic shocks. The UN plans to revise the Flash Appeal in mid-2017 following assessments of the March-to-May long rains.
- As part of this appeal, USAID/FFP partner WFP is working to establish and scale up a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program to address treatment of MAM in order to prevent further increases in the SAM caseload. This program will target 452,300 children younger than five years of age and 100,900 pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF, jointly with WFP, is requesting additional funding for WFP to implement the feeding program in efforts to reduce the SAM caseload in Kenya. WFP's proposed program will focus on providing support in the worst affected counties of Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and West Pokot.
- From March 13–17, a joint assessment team—comprising representatives from the Turkana health department and humanitarian organizations—visited Kibish area, Turkana North sub-county, to evaluate the impact of drought and assess ongoing humanitarian interventions. Turkana County authorities and relief actors have launched an emergency nutrition response in Turkana North, following a February assessment that found global acute malnutrition levels exceeding 30 percent in parts of the sub-county—more than double the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. Current emergency operations in Turkana include provision of nutrition supplements and integrated nutrition and health care services at more than 30 sites.
- USAID partner UNICEF dispatched more than 1,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food to northern Kenya in February to support treatment of at least 1,000 children experiencing SAM. In 2017, UNICEF is targeting more than 83,800 children for SAM treatment and 171,900 children for MAM treatment, increases of 26 percent and 18 percent, respectively, from 2016 targets. 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.

- To avert a pipeline break, WFP plans to provide ready-to-use supplementary food commodities from March to May to bolster the nutrition commodity pipeline in Kenya until GoK-procured nutrition supplements are available in June. WFP also plans to provide cooking oil, complementing GoK distributions of corn-soy blend and other nutritious foods, to support management of MAM and prevent the further deterioration of nutrition conditions in drought-affected counties. In total, the GoK, WFP, and UNICEF aim to support the treatment of approximately 134,000 children experiencing MAM and 37,000 pregnant and lactating mothers in 23 drought-affected counties between March and October.
- WFP is also working with local county governments to provide support to food-insecure communities, including the provision of logistics support and distribution assistance to local government authorities to ensure that food is distributed to the populations most in need quickly and efficiently, while also building long-term county government capacity to provide these services directly.

## DJIBOUTI

- Although recent rainfall in Djibouti has improved overall food security conditions, food insecurity continues to deteriorate in the pastoralist areas of Al Sabieh, Dikhil, and northern Obock regions as a result of chronic drought. Malnutrition in these areas remains well above the national average, with nearly 12 percent of children suffering from acute malnutrition. The 2017 Djibouti Humanitarian Response Plan identifies approximately 19,000 children younger than five years of age in need of treatment for acute malnutrition across Djibouti, including 5,000 children experiencing SAM. To date, the regional drought has not affected Djibouti as severely as its neighboring countries, but UN partners anticipate that population and livestock movement from drought-affected northern Somalia into Djibouti's northern areas during the June-to-October lean season could further constrain livelihoods in these areas and potentially aggravate food insecurity.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The UN reports that international donors have moved quickly to scale up humanitarian assistance for the Horn of Africa, mobilizing nearly \$369 million for drought relief in Somalia to date in 2017, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). On March 27, the Government of Finland announced €5.5 million—nearly \$5.9 million—for assistance to avert Famine in Somalia and €755,000—\$806,700—for drought relief in Ethiopia. Additionally, the European Union pledged €65 million—more than \$69.4 million—to assist drought-affected and refugee populations in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia on March 17. On March 24, the Government of Norway announced nearly \$41 million in new funding for Famine prevention in Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Yemen, bringing Norway's total contribution to the four countries to \$78.6 million to date in 2017.
- From January to March, international donors contributed \$48 million for the Somalia crisis response through UN-managed pooled funds, including the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). With emergency allocations of \$30 million from the SHF and \$18 million from the CERF, international and national NGOs are providing life-saving food assistance and supporting WASH, nutrition, health, protection, shelter, and logistics programs, in order of magnitude.
- An additional \$21 million from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund, allocated in late March, will enable partners to provide immediate agriculture, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance to drought-affected households in Ethiopia's Somali Region. Furthermore, the World Bank is mobilizing \$100 million to support the GoE-led Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which targets nearly 8 million chronically food-insecure people each year.

## 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 6.2 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 PSNP 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 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.
- 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<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
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	WASH	Somali	\$870,219
OCHA	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
	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)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Oromiya	\$783,160
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
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	
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$29,953,948</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	\$46,385,934
		Program Support	\$32,523
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$46,418,457</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$76,372,405</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
	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers for Relief Food and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
Implementing Partners	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers for Relief Food and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$43,150,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$123,150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$271,345,100</b>

<b>State/PRM</b>			
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Djibouti	Obock	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$3,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$4,500,000</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Ethiopia	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$31,150,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$560,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$32,810,000</b>
<b>KENYA</b>			
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$20,800,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$530,000
		Program Support	\$83,924
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$21,413,924</b>
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$8,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$8,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$67,023,924</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$414,741,429</b>

## 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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$144,825,930</b>
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$3,862,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$385,459,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$30,396,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$71,005,912
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>	<b>\$490,724,312</b>
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	\$77,595,218
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$55,050,000
<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>

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$17,506,513
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$736,184,841
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$151,905,142
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$363,918,921
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>	<b>\$1,269,515,417</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 April 4, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 4, 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).

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>