

HORN OF AFRICA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

SEPTEMBER 21, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.2 million

People in Somalia Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity
UN – August 2017

8.5 million

People in Ethiopia Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity
GoE – August 2017

3.4 million

People in Kenya Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity
GoK – July 2017

3.1 million

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

853,600

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – September 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- Risk of Famine-level food insecurity likely to persist through December among vulnerable populations in Somalia
- UN requests \$106 million in additional humanitarian funding to benefit 1.9 million people in Kenya
- USG provides an additional \$69.2 million to support the humanitarian response for Somalia

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$370,743,132
USAID/FFP ²	\$1,122,176,849
State/PRM ³	\$382,886,724
\$1,875,806,705	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Post-*gu* seasonal assessments indicate that while Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity have been averted in Somalia, the risk of Famine persists through December for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations in the worst-affected areas of Somalia.⁴ In addition, an estimated 3.1 million people are expected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity through December, with an estimated 6.2 million people likely to require humanitarian assistance, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit—Somalia (FSNAU).
- On September 21, USAID Administrator Mark Green announced nearly \$69.2 million in new U.S. Government (USG) funding to support critical relief interventions in Somalia and for Somali refugees. In total, in FY 2017 the USG has contributed \$462 million to support vulnerable populations in Somalia and Somali refugees in neighboring countries.
- The UN released a revised flash appeal for Kenya on September 7 calling for approximately \$106 million in additional humanitarian funding for September to December, bringing the total requested funding for 2017 to \$271.7 million. The revised flash appeal targets 1.9 million of the 5.6 million people expected to require assistance between September and December.

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); State/PRM funding provided for Somali refugees in Yemen is reflected in the FY 2017 Yemen Complex Emergency fact sheets. This fact sheet encompasses all State/PRM funding for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, which overlaps partially with funding reported in FY 2017 South Sudan and Yemen Complex Emergency fact sheets.

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. A Famine classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term Catastrophe—IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are classified as experiencing Catastrophe, when the GAM level exceeds 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

SOMALIA

- On August 31, FEWS NET and FSNAU released the post-*gu* seasonal assessment findings, which estimated that 3.1 million people in Somalia will likely face Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity through December. The projected acutely food-insecure population represents a slight decrease from the previous estimate of 3.2 million people experiencing Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity, primarily due to sustained humanitarian assistance and localized positive *gu* rainfall in recent months. Despite the moderate decline in the figures, FEWS NET and FSNAU report that—due to overall poor *gu* rains and resultant below-average *gu* cereal yields—the population specifically facing Emergency-level acute food insecurity has increased from 700,000 to more than 800,000 people since April, and that the risk of Famine levels of acute food insecurity will likely persist through December among IDPs and other vulnerable populations in the worst-affected areas of the country. An additional nearly 3.1 million people in Somalia are expected to experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity between August and December. Overall, an estimated 6.2 million people in Somalia will likely require humanitarian assistance between August and December, a reduction of approximately 500,000 people compared to previous projections from April–August of 6.7 million people in need of assistance.
- The post-*gu* seasonal assessment identified deteriorating nutrition conditions across Somalia, with the countrywide median global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate increasing from 14.5 percent in the 2016 post-*gu* seasonal assessment to 17.4 percent in 2017. In addition, extremely critical levels of GAM—falling above the UN World Health Organization (WHO) 15 percent emergency threshold—were recorded in two-thirds of the surveyed groups, including in Bay Region, with approximately 30 percent, and Galgaduud Region, with 33 percent. Overall, results from the assessment indicated that an estimated 388,000 children younger than five years of age are experiencing acute malnutrition, of whom 87,000 are severely malnourished and face an increased risk of morbidity and death. Health actors attribute deteriorating nutrition conditions to limited health care services, chronic lack of dietary diversity, and inadequate child care practices.
- FEWS NET and FSNAU project average to below-average rainfall during the October-to-December *deyr* rains across most of Somalia, as well as warmer-than-normal temperatures during the same period, which will likely lead to faster depletion of pasture and water sources with a resultant negative impact on crop development.
- A late July–early August humanitarian interagency assessment identified approximately 168,000 IDPs residing in urban and semi-urban areas of Galgaduud, of whom 78 percent are conflict- and drought-affected persons displaced between November 2016 and July 2017 and 22 percent are protracted IDPs. An estimated 80 percent of the IDPs are sheltering in the more than 50 new IDP settlements established in Galgaduud since November 2016. The majority of the IDPs are women, children, and older people, as below-average *gu* rains in June and July prompted nearly 35,000 pastoralists to migrate from Galgaduud to other regions in search of pasture and water, separating households and driving relocation of remaining family members to IDP settlements. The assessment found a lack of sanitation facilities and water storage capacity in the recently established IDP settlements and noted that IDPs face increased risks of gender-based violence (GBV), as women must venture outside the settlements to unlit areas to defecate and fetch firewood. Assessment recommendations included establishing health and nutrition centers in the new settlements and providing emergency relief commodities, such as mosquito nets, and portable solar lights. USAID/OFDA continues to support several partners to provide agriculture, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to conflict- and drought-affected populations in Galgaduud.
- Relief actors estimate that 900,000 people in Somalia have been internally displaced by drought between November 2016 and August 2017, with 810,000 people displaced since the beginning of 2017; additionally, conflict has resulted in the displacement of 155,000 people in 2017, according to the UN. Relief actors report challenges in assisting drought-affected populations, particularly those in large urban centers and rural areas under al-Shabaab control, according to a Refugees International report released in August. The Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—estimates that 770,000 drought-affected people were in need of shelter and relief commodities across the country, with the majority in or near Bay’s Baidoa town and the capital city of Mogadishu, as of July. Shelter partners have appealed for \$74 million to meet the shelter and relief commodity needs of displaced populations in 2017; as of mid-September, donors had contributed approximately \$10 million, or 14 percent of requirements.

- Between January and August, non-state actors abducted 25 humanitarian workers in Somalia, the UN reports. The UN notes that the number of humanitarian workers abducted by non-state actors for ransom is increasing, with the majority of recent abductees seized along main access roads. Relief agencies continue to advocate with authorities to secure main supply routes and appeal to all parties to the conflict to protect humanitarian access. In central and southern Somalia, civilians also face heightened risk of attacks on main access routes due to road blocks and illegal checkpoints imposed by non-state actors.
- On August 30, the UN Security Council (UNSC) extended the mandate of the African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) through May 2018. As part of the gradual transition of responsibilities to Federal Government of Somalia security forces, the resolution authorized a 500-person reduction in AMISOM forces—from 22,100 to 21,600 troops—by December 2017 with expectations for an additional 1,000-person reduction by October 2018. The UNSC noted the possibility of accelerating AMISOM troop reductions if security conditions improve.
- The USG announced additional funding of \$69.2 million to support the humanitarian response for Somalia, including nearly \$19.5 million from USAID/FFP for food vouchers and cash transfers for food; nearly \$44 million from USAID/OFDA for multi-sector lifesaving interventions; and approximately \$6 million from State/PRM to support Somali refugees in other Horn of Africa countries. To date in FY 2017, the USG has provided \$462 million in humanitarian assistance for Somalia, as well as Somali refugees in neighboring countries.

ETHIOPIA

- From August 30–31, USAID Administrator Mark Green traveled to Ethiopia’s capital city of Addis Ababa, as well as to Jijiga town in drought-affected Somali Region, to observe USAID-funded activities addressing humanitarian and development challenges in the country. During the visit, Administrator Green met with Government of Ethiopia (GoE) authorities, including Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn, as well as representatives from the AU and donor communities, regarding USAID-supported initiatives in the region. Administrator Green also announced an additional \$91 million in USAID humanitarian assistance for the emergency response in Ethiopia.
- The fifth round of emergency food distributions provided by USAID/FFP partner WFP are ongoing in Somali Region, benefiting 3.3 million people, or 60 percent of the region’s population, including 200,000 conflict- and drought-affected IDPs. WFP is also initiating a three-month blanket supplementary feeding program for the prevention and management of moderate acute malnutrition for approximately 400,000 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in 45 Somali districts worst affected by malnutrition.
- The UN Central Emergency Response Fund—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—and the Government of Denmark recently contributed \$10 million and \$4 million, respectively, in support of blanket supplementary feeding programs in drought-affected Somali Region.
- In late August, health actors reported a 27 percent increase in the number of new acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases, predominantly in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions. The increase is attributed in part to community transmission at large public gatherings at holy water sites, as well as seasonal worker migration. In Somali, the number of newly reported cases has continued to decrease since peaking in April. As of August 29, health actors had recorded more than 43,000 suspected AWD cases and nearly 840 related deaths in Ethiopia, according to WHO.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix survey for July–August identified approximately 573,800 IDPs in 290 sites across Somali Region, representing a nearly 1 percent decrease in the IDP population and an increase of more than 20 displacement sites compared to May–June figures. Approximately 54 percent of surveyed IDPs identified drought as the primary cause of displacement, while 45 percent identified conflict as the primary cause. Three sites reported daily food assistance, while approximately 47 percent of sites received monthly cash-based or in-kind food assistance and 51 percent of sites received irregular food assistance. The survey also identified an estimated 9,500 IDPs in Gambella Region and more than 27,000 IDPs in Tigray Region, a 46 percent and 7 percent decrease, respectively, from the previous survey.

- In August, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 540 people and 3.67 MT of humanitarian cargo, supported 33 organizations, and conducted four medical evacuations across Ethiopia, the UN reports. In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has contributed \$500,000 to UNHAS for the provision of logistics and transportation support for humanitarian organizations in Ethiopia.
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KENYA

- The UN released a revised flash appeal on September 7 calling for approximately \$106 million in additional humanitarian funding for September–December, bringing the total requested funding for 2017 to \$271.7 million. The revised appeal follows an increase of approximately 800,000 people expected to be food-insecure between September and December—amounting to a total population of 3.4 million acutely food-insecure people—as identified by the Government of Kenya (GoK)-led long rains assessment released in early August. With the additional requested funding, humanitarian partners aim to support 1.9 million of the 5.6 million people expected to require assistance between September and December. As of August, international donors had provided more than \$71 million, or 43 percent, towards the original appeal to support emergency needs in Kenya. The GoK provided \$124.3 million in complementary funding to support the response between November 2016 and June 2017; however, additional GoK funding will likely be unavailable in the coming months due to political developments in Kenya.
- From January 1–August 29, the GoK and relief organizations recorded more than 2,400 suspected cholera cases and 40 related deaths in 16 of Kenya’s 47 counties, according to WHO. As of late August, seven counties had active cholera outbreaks: Garissa, Kajiado, Machakos, Nairobi, Nakuru, Siaya, and Turkana. In Nairobi, relief actors recorded approximately 1,170 suspected cholera cases—more than 50 percent of the countrywide total. The UN attributes ongoing cholera transmission to the use of unsafe water sources and poor food handling, as well as inadequate case management. The GoK has activated a national cholera task force to coordinate the emergency response and is collaborating with relief organizations to support efforts to prevent further cholera transmission.
- The ongoing nurses’ strike, prompted by demands for increased wages and other employment benefits, continues to adversely affect health and nutrition services in Kenya, according to relief actors. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reports that 50 to 80 percent of health facilities in six drought-affected counties are non-operational as of September. In Garissa and Turkana counties, immunization rates in June and July declined by 50 percent compared to January–May rates, while antenatal care and skilled birth attendance rates dropped by 30 percent during the same period. In response to the limited health care capacity, authorities in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties have implemented certain mitigation measures, including provision of daily stipends for nurses to run maternity centers and increased outreach services by relief actors, UNICEF reports.

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 throughout 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 Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as among 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 in Somalia require humanitarian assistance through December 2017.
- Since the Horn of Africa drought crisis of 2011, USAID has scaled up efforts to build resilience in drought-prone areas. The GoK continues to lead drought response efforts, and the GoE is building increased response capacity, with support from the USG, other donors, and relief actors.
- Multiple consecutive seasons of below-normal rainfall and the effects of the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event resulted in deteriorating agricultural, livestock, food security, and nutrition conditions in northeastern and central Ethiopia. By December 2015, the GoE estimated that 10.2 million people required emergency food assistance and other humanitarian interventions during 2016, in addition to nearly 8 million chronically food-insecure people requiring Productive Safety Net Program support.
- In response to the drought in Ethiopia, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) in March 2016; the DART and RMT stood down in November 2016 as humanitarian conditions improved. In August 2017, the GoE estimated that 8.5 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, 4 million chronically food-insecure people supported through the Productive Safety Net Program will require assistance through 2017.
- 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 2015–2017 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 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ETHIOPIA			
Action Against Hunger	Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya	\$1,779,464
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Oromiya	\$951,003
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$1,642,303
	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara	\$1,995,141
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Joint Award with USAID/Ethiopia: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$992,920
GOAL	Nutrition	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP)	\$2,000,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Countrywide	\$152,814
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,750,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), HCIM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
International Potato Center (IPC)	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$311,953
	WASH	Countrywide	\$2,070,219
Mercy Corps	WASH	Somali	\$1,711,287
OCHA	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	Countrywide	\$29,500,000
	HCIM	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Somali	\$6,900,000
Project Concern International (PCI)	Joint Award with USAID/Ethiopia: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Oromiya	\$783,160
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Somali	\$6,300,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIM	Addis Ababa, SNNP, Somali	\$258,786
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$9,482,408
US Forest Service (USFS)	Disaster Assistance Support Program	Countrywide	\$200,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya	\$499,500
	Agriculture and Food Security	Somali	\$499,974
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$250,000
UN World Food Program (WFP)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,000,000

		Program Support	\$859,751
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$85,090,683
KENYA			
ACTED	WASH	Baringo, Samburu	\$1,000,000
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Marsabit	\$2,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Marsabit	\$1,099,951
IRC	Nutrition, WASH	Turkana	\$2,000,000
Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)	WASH	Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, Turkana	\$500,188
Mercy USA	Nutrition, WASH	Garissa	\$1,499,490
Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Mandera	\$812,871
SC/US	Nutrition, WASH	Mandera, Turkana	\$4,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	ASAL counties	\$750,000
Wajir South Development Association (WASDA)	ERMS, WASH	Wajir	\$499,937
World Vision	Nutrition, WASH	Kilifi	\$1,295,183
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$15,457,620
SOMALIA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, HCIM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Countrywide	\$125,255,615
		Program Support	\$113,284
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$125,368,899
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$225,917,202

USAID/FFP			
DJIBOUTI			
UNICEF	50 MT of Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$380,412
WFP	3,408 MT of In-Kind Food Emergency Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,720,301
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$5,100,713
ETHIOPIA³			
Catholic Relief Services/Joint Emergency Operation (CRS/JEOP)	261,963 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$154,120,300
Mercy Corps	1,136 MT of In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Somali	\$1,498,900
UNICEF	Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$89,614
WFP	58,970 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$42,998,000
	112,271 MT of Local and Regional Procurement, Nutrition Assistance	Somali	\$73,000,000

	30,645 MT of Local and Regional Procurement, Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
	39,150 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$30,198,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017⁴			\$321,904,814
KENYA			
UNICEF	678 MT of Locally Procured Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,815,423
	Nutrition Assistance	ASAL counties	\$8,250,000
WFP ⁴	5,040 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance, Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$15,999,600
	28,450 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance, Cash Transfers, Complementary Activities	Garissa, Turkana	\$37,023,998
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$65,089,021
SOMALIA			
WFP	56,720 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$94,995,126
	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers for Relief Food and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$53,425,000
Implementing Partners	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers for Relief Food and Livelihoods, In-Kind Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$90,937,863
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$239,357,989
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$631,452,537

State/PRM⁵			
DJIBOUTI			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Djibouti	Obock	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$5,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$6,600,000
ETHIOPIA			
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Psychosocial Assistance for Refugees	Tigray	\$1,100,000
Dan Church Aid	Food Security Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,000,000
GOAL	Nutrition Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,000,000
IMC	Nutrition, GBV Response and Protection, Mental Health, and Health Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$2,000,000
	Emergency Transportation and Relocation Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
IOM	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Ethiopia	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
	GBV Response and Prevention for Refugees	Somali	\$994,350
IRC	Livelihoods and Protection for Refugees	Somali	\$1,000,000

	Multi-Sector Assistance for Refugees	Tigray	\$1,067,910
	WASH, GBV Response and Prevention, and Health for Refugees	Benishangul-Gumuz	\$1,250,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Psychosocial Assistance and Livelihoods for Refugees	Tigray	\$396,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Livelihoods for Refugees	Somali	\$823,683
Plan International	Protection and Education for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$54,965,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$560,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$69,256,943
KENYA			
CVT	Psychosocial Assistance for Refugees	Garissa, Nairobi, Turkana	\$2,800,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection and Livelihoods for Refugees	Garissa, Turkana	\$600,000
FilmAid	Protection and Health for Refugees	Garissa, Turkana	\$1,250,000
Handicap International	Protection and Assistance to Refugees with Disabilities	Garissa, Turkana	\$1,400,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)	Protection, Psychosocial Assistance, and Livelihoods for Refugees	Nairobi	\$800,000
Heshima	Protection and GBV Response and Prevention for Refugees	Nairobi	\$1,250,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, Nutrition, and GBV Response and Prevention for Refugees	Garissa	\$787,197
IRC	Protection and Health for Refugees	Turkana	\$1,250,000
JRS	Protection and Psychosocial Assistance	Turkana	\$713,195
LWF	Education and Psychosocial Assistance for Refugees	Turkana	\$750,000
Refugee Education Trust (REF)	Education for Refugees	Garissa	\$749,990
Save the Children (SC)	Child Protection	Garissa	\$56,427
Terre des Hommes	Child Protection	Garissa	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$38,200,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$530,000
World University Service of Canada	Education for Refugees	Countrywide	\$255,302
		Program Support	\$83,924
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$52,676,035
SOMALIA			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities for Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$35,130,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$35,130,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FY 2017⁶			\$97,659,403
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$163,662,978
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$1,021,032,717

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	\$3,862,800
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 ⁷	\$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	\$490,724,312
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 ⁸	\$55,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$219,223,746
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$854,773,988

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DJIBOUTI RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$21,207,226
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$1,027,478,233
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE KENYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$241,213,894
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$585,907,352
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$1,875,806,705

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly reported amounts as of September 21, 2017.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ In FY 2017, USAID/FFP provided 669 MT of in-kind specialized nutrition commodities—procured during the previous FY—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 FY and are not reflected in FY 2017 funding.

⁴ 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.

⁵ State/PRM funding provided through the Yemen revised regional appeal for Djibouti and Ethiopia is also reflected in FY 2017 USG Yemen Complex Emergency fact sheets. State/PRM funding provided through the South Sudan Supplementary Budget for South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia is also reflected in the FY 2017 USAID/DCHA South Sudan Crisis fact sheets.

⁶ Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2017 encompasses \$35.1 million of State/PRM assistance inside Somalia, as well as \$62.5 million of State/PRM assistance for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. State/PRM assistance for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen is also included in the Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya response sections of this funding chart.

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.

⁸ Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia response in FY 2016 includes funding for response activities within Somalia only.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>