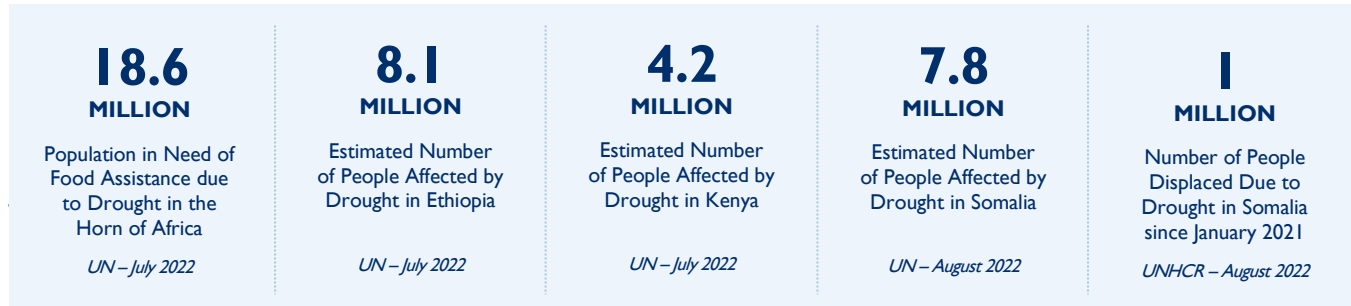


Horn of Africa – Complex Emergency

AUGUST 19, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- An estimated 18.6 to 21.1 million people required emergency food assistance to meet basic needs across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia as of July, with the number projected to rise in the event of a fifth consecutive poor rainy season in late 2022.
- High levels of acute food and nutrition insecurity in areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia are likely to persist through at least January 2023 due to drought.
- Drought has displaced more than one million people across Somalia since January 2021.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Horn of Africa Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$1,664,401,705
	State/PRM ²	\$137,350,000
Total³		\$1,801,751,705

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

³ USAID/BHA emergency funding for the Horn of Africa includes funding in both drought and non-drought areas of Ethiopia, as well as emergency funding in drought-affected areas of Kenya and Somalia. In drought-affected areas across the Horn of Africa, USAID/BHA funding is responding to emergency needs related to drought as well as conflict and other emergency shocks. The USAID/BHA funding total in this fact sheet does not include the nearly \$662 million in emergency funding for the Northern Ethiopia Crisis response to date in FY 2022. State/PRM funding for the Horn of Africa includes some Northern Ethiopia Response funding

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Humanitarian Conditions Deteriorate Across Horn of Africa Due to Drought

Between 18.6 and 21.1 million people are likely facing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia due to drought, according to a July report from the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWWG).⁴ The number of people in need of emergency food assistance to meet basic needs could potentially rise to as many as 26 million people across the three countries by February 2023 should a fifth consecutive season of poor rainfall occur between October and December, which early forecasts indicate is likely. Further, food security conditions among populations already facing heightened needs are likely to deteriorate, with more people expected to face Emergency—IPC 4—and Catastrophe—IPC 5—outcomes in the absence of increased humanitarian assistance, FSNWWG reports. Meanwhile, an estimated 16.2 million people faced daily household water insecurity across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia as of late July, representing an increase of 4.6 million people compared to UN estimates in early July. Unfavorable climatic conditions had also resulted in the deaths of an estimated 9.2 million livestock across the three countries as of late July, an increase of 2.2 million livestock since early July estimates, significantly reducing communities' sources of livelihoods and sustenance.

Drought Displaces One Million People in Somalia as Conditions Worsen

In Somalia, drought has displaced more than 1 million people since January 2021, when drought conditions began to worsen following the below-average October-to-December 2020 rainy season, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Of that total, more than 755,000 people fled their areas of origin during 2022 alone, representing a quarter of the estimated 3 million people displaced across the country due to the current drought, previous droughts, insecurity, and other causes as of June. Many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) have relocated from drought-affected rural areas to urban areas in search of support, but face dire conditions, including overcrowded shelters, poor sanitation conditions, and tension with host communities, UNHCR reports. IDPs also face heightened protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), child labor, and child marriage, as households increasingly resort to negative coping strategies to meet basic needs. Many IDPs also lack access to basic services, such as health care, and humanitarian assistance due to security-related movement challenges.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that the ongoing drought has surpassed the severity of Somalia's two previous droughts, including the drought that occurred between 2010 and 2011 and caused Famine—IPC 5—and the drought that occurred between 2016 and 2017. On August 11, the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee activated a six-month system-wide humanitarian scale-up for the Somalia response given the urgent drought-induced needs. During July, dry, hot weather conditions exacerbated the drought's severity, leaving 90 percent of the country under extreme climatic conditions, according to joint report from FAO and the Government of Somalia. Drought has had the most severe impact in Somalia's Bay and Bakool regions, affecting more than one million people, including nearly 110,000 people who are facing Catastrophe levels of food insecurity, the UN reports. Water levels in Somalia's Juba and Shabelle rivers are below-average, reducing access to water for crop irrigation. Additionally, groundwater levels are declining across the country, with rapid decreases in some areas due to the strain of high demand on limited resources, FAO reports. Pasture and water

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has 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 experiencing Catastrophe, when global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

resources in some areas of the country have reached complete depletion, forcing many pastoralists to abandon their land. Livestock sales have also decreased due to the poor condition of livestock and low purchasing power, while the price of water continues to increase, straining many pastoralists' already limited resources.

Drought Drives Widespread Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Ethiopia

Food security conditions in Ethiopia are among the worst globally, with prolonged drought and ongoing insecurity driving critical levels of humanitarian need across the country, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In central, northern, southern, and southeastern Ethiopia, widespread Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity are likely to persist through at least January 2023, with populations in some areas of the country facing more severe outcomes and the risk of hunger-related mortality, FEWS NET reports. Furthermore, the likelihood of a fifth consecutive poor rainy season in 2022 has significantly increased concern among relief actors that already high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in southern and southeastern Ethiopia will continue through at least the first half of 2023. Drought conditions have resulted in widespread death of livestock, a key source of food, milk, and income for pastoralists, and the projected below-average October-to-December rainy season is likely to result in additional livestock deaths and low rates of livestock conception, preventing households from recovering and reducing already limited household income to purchase food and other basic needs.

Humanitarian agencies, including USAID/BHA partners, completed emergency food assistance distributions during the first half of 2022 across parts of Ethiopia most affected by drought. While these efforts have mitigated food consumption deficits among aid recipients, they have not been sufficient to yield significant improvements in overall household food consumption given the high levels of need. Humanitarian actors are scaling up response efforts, aiming to reach nearly 17 million people across drought-affected areas of Ethiopia during the second half of the year, more than double the 8.1 million people relief organizations prioritized for assistance during the first half of the year, according to the UN. However, funding shortfalls have forced some humanitarian agencies to reduce the ration size of food assistance per person, including in drought-affected Somali Region, where rations could decrease by more than 30 percent in the absence of increased funding, the UN reports.

Communities in Ethiopia at Risk of Climate-Induced Displacement

In Ethiopia, climate-induced shocks—primarily drought and floods—continue to generate displacement across the country. Between March and April, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recorded nearly 2.8 million IDPs, including approximately 582,000 individuals—more than 20 percent—who cited drought as the primary cause of displacement. Drought-induced displacement increased notably in some areas, including in Liban, Nogob, and Shabelle zones of Somali, which hosted more than 1 million IDPs—the highest number of any region countrywide—as of April. Since the last assessment concluded in February, drought conditions contributed to an increase of 94,800 IDPs in Somali, including 53,900 new IDPs in Shabelle alone. The majority of IDPs reported that a lack of food and livelihood opportunities prevent them from returning to their areas of origin. In addition to drought, floods displaced approximately 202,000 of those assessed, IOM reports. Anticipated flooding related to the June-to-September *kiremt* rainy season puts an additional 407,000 people across 11 regions in northern, southern, and western Ethiopia at risk of displacement and could affect 1.7 million people overall, according to Ethiopia's National Flood Contingency Plan issued in late July.

Poor Harvest Conditions Lead to Record-High Food Prices in Kenya

Below-average rains during the March-to-May 2022 long rains season compromised planting activities and reduced the viability of crops in southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas of Kenya, where severe drought had affected 70 percent of cropland as of mid-June, FSNWG reports. As such, the working group projects cereal production prospects in affected areas of Kenya are unfavorable, likely leading to a fourth consecutive poor harvest in late 2022. The decrease in crop production due to the drought has led to record-high prices of maize—a staple food item in Kenya. For example, the price of an approximately 200-pound bag of maize in Nairobi markets in May reached \$42—double the price of maize in Nairobi in May 2021, FEWS NET reports. Poor rainfall and resultant lack of grazing land have also worsened the condition of livestock, reduced livestock sale values, and increased the prevalence of resource-based conflict among pastoralists in Kenya’s arid and semi-arid lands.

KEY FIGURES



2.2 Million

People in Ethiopia’s Somali Region Reached with WFP Food Assistance



\$54.6 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for life-saving health care programming



17 Partners

Providing nutrition services in the Horn of Africa with USAID/BHA support

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

To address acute food insecurity in the Horn of Africa, USAID/BHA supports two UN agencies and seven non-governmental organizations (NGOs) across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia to provide emergency food assistance—including U.S.-sourced wheat or sorghum, pulses, and vegetable oil—to populations in greatest need, including refugee households. USAID/BHA partners in the region also provide cash transfers to food-insecure households, enabling them to purchase food from local markets. In Somalia, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provides vouchers redeemable for food baskets in local markets to reduce food consumption gaps at the household level. With more than \$1 billion in FY 2022 funding to date, USAID/BHA partners are helping prevent the deterioration of food security across the Horn of Africa.

HEALTH

With more than \$54.6 million in FY 2022 funding to date, USAID/BHA supports ten NGOs and three UN agencies to improve access to health care services across Ethiopia and Somalia. USAID/BHA partners provide medical supplies, support mobile health units, and train community health workers to support urgent health needs, often integrated with nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming. In addition, State/PRM partners support essential health interventions for asylum-seekers, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Ethiopia and Somalia.

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA partners are leading efforts to prevent and treat wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. Working through 13 NGOs and four UN agencies, USAID/BHA supports community-centered and evidence-based programs aimed at decreasing malnutrition-related morbidity and mortality by strengthening prevention efforts, as well as identification and treatment of wasting, particularly among children and pregnant and lactating women. In Kenya, all eight USAID/BHA

partners operating in the country provide nutrition services aimed at improving food security and resilience among drought-affected households.



\$25.3 Million

In dedicated
USAID/BHA support for
protection services

PROTECTION

In response to rising protection needs resulting from conflict and drought conditions, USAID/BHA is supporting ten implementing partners across Ethiopia and Somalia. Partners are expanding GBV case management support, training social workers and community-based case workers, and providing dignity kits—which contain items to address the specific needs of women and girls—to GBV survivors. Implementing partners are also providing mental health and psychosocial support services to conflict-affected communities in both countries. In addition, State/PRM supports implementing partners in Ethiopia and Somalia to provide protection services to crisis-affected refugees and IDPs.



520,000

People in Somalia
reached with
USAID/BHA-supported
WASH services in July

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support WASH programming throughout the Horn of Africa to prevent communicable disease outbreaks, such as cholera, and acute malnutrition in children and mothers. With USAID/BHA support, 24 NGO partners and two UN agencies across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia are providing WASH services—including conducting hygiene awareness sessions, rehabilitating water systems, and providing safe drinking water—to IDPs and other people in need. In Somalia, USAID/BHA partners are improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, distributing materials to test and treat contaminated water, and providing technical support for community-led experts responsible for managing water and sanitation infrastructure. Additionally, State/PRM is supporting UNHCR to implement WASH activities that assist refugees sheltering across Ethiopia. In Kenya, USAID/BHA partners are supporting communities, as well as local and national governments, to rehabilitate and manage water systems in drought-affected areas and promote improved hygiene and sanitation practices for both drought-affected Kenyans and refugees.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Populations across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia struggle with the confluence of recurring climatic shocks, widespread food insecurity, and reduced access to livelihoods. These ongoing challenges, exacerbated by persistent conflict and resultant displacement, contribute to sustained humanitarian needs and ongoing complex emergencies. USG humanitarian assistance is designed to remain flexible and respond to needs as they arise, providing support to crisis-affected populations across the Horn of Africa.
- USAID/BHA continues to respond to acute needs resulting from persistent dry weather in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, with four consecutive seasons of poor rainfall between 2020 and 2022 leading to the most severe drought on record in the Horn of Africa in the last 40 years. Critical water shortages in drought-affected areas have significantly undermined livestock conditions, livelihoods, and food security. The former USAID Office of Food for Peace and the former USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance responded to heightened food and nutrition needs resulting from drought in Ethiopia between 2015 and 2018, as well as drought in Kenya and Somalia between 2016 and 2018.
- Intercommunal conflicts in Ethiopia have generated displacement, exacerbated humanitarian needs, and impeded humanitarian access since 2018. In Somalia, ongoing conflict—related to al-Shabaab attacks and resultant military operations, as well as intercommunal violence—continues to contribute to displacement and food insecurity, while restricting access to livelihoods. Sustained life-saving assistance, coupled with interventions aimed at building resilience, is critical to help conflict-affected households meet basic needs and rebuild assets.
- On October 14, 2021, Chargé d’Affaires Colleen Crenwelge redeclared a disaster for Somalia for FY 2022 in response to the ongoing complex emergency, including climatic shocks and protracted conflict. On October 27 2021, Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Eric Kneedler redeclared a disaster for Kenya for FY 2022 due to the drought-driven complex emergency. On November 18, 2021, U.S. Ambassador Geeta Pasi redeclared a disaster for Ethiopia for FY 2022 due to the continued humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency—including the conflict in northern Ethiopia—and the impacts of ongoing climatic shocks and food insecurity.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2022^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
DROUGHT FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali	\$2,000,000
ACTED	Agriculture, WASH	Somali	\$1,800,000
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE)	WASH	Oromia	\$450,447
CARE	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromia, Somali	\$6,100,000
Concern Worldwide	Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$635,000

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Amhara; Dire Dawa; Oromia; Sidama; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP)	\$80,341,370
	Agriculture	Oromia, Somali	\$2,000,000
Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Commission Branch Office of Harar (ECC-SDCO-Harar)	WASH	Oromia	\$600,000
FAO	Agriculture; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$17,900,000
GOAL	Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$4,500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Oromia	\$2,000,000
iMMAP	HCIMA	Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Tigray	\$999,956
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$17,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	ERMS, Protection, WASH	Somali	\$3,500,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, WASH	Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$4,070,165
People in Need	MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Oromia, SNNP	\$1,500,000
Save the Children (SCF)	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$4,500,000
Swiss Church Aid (HEKS)	Agriculture, MPCA, WASH	Oromia	\$700,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$57,510,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$650,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Nutrition	Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$3,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	Agriculture, MPCA, WASH	Afar, SNNP	\$5,300,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash transfers; HCIMA; Nutrition	Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali, Tigray	\$279,490,000
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; Nutrition	Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali, Tigray	\$171,270,481
World Vision	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromia, SNNP	\$2,500,000
	Program Support		\$23,138
TOTAL USAID/BHA DROUGHT FUNDING			\$670,840,557
NON-DROUGHT FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Agriculture, Protection, WASH	Benishangul Gumuz, SNNP	\$1,655,971
Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization (FIDO)	WASH	Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz	\$399,881
Food for the Hungry	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz	\$1,671,004
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Tigray	\$498,367

OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)/UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Somali	\$250,832
	Program Support		\$64,253
TOTAL USAID/BHA NON-DROUGHT FUNDING			\$9,540,308
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR ETHIOPIA³			\$680,380,865
STATE/PRM			
AAH	Health	Gambella	\$300,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Gambella	\$1,250,000
Implementing Partner (IP)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$16,600,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$53,600,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$74,450,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN ETHIOPIA IN FY 2022			\$754,830,865

FUNDING IN KENYA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE

USAID/BHA			
AAH	Agriculture; Food Assistance–Cash Transfer; Nutrition; WASH	Isiolo, Mandera	\$6,600,000
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture; Food Assistance–Cash Transfer; Nutrition; WASH	Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, West Pokot	\$8,250,000
Kenya Red Cross Society	Agriculture; Food Assistance–Cash Transfer; Nutrition; WASH	Baringo, Turkana, West Pokot	\$6,300,000
Rural Community Development Agency (RACIDA)	Agriculture; Food Assistance–Cash Transfer; Nutrition; WASH	Mandera	\$7,700,447
SCF	Agriculture; Food Assistance–Cash Transfer; Nutrition; WASH	Garissa, Wajir	\$9,994,018
UNICEF	Nutrition	Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir	\$13,600,000
WFP	Food Assistance–Cash Transfer, LRIP; Nutrition; WASH	Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir	\$188,000,000
	Food Assistance–U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Baringo, Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir	\$61,163,183
World Vision	Agriculture, ERMS, Food Assistance, MPCA, Nutrition, WASH	Garissa, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Makueni, Mandera, Tana River, Wajir	\$14,250,000
	Program Support		\$118,849
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$315,976,497
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$23,300,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$24,300,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN KENYA IN FY 2022			\$340,276,497

FUNDING IN SOMALIA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE

USAID/BHA			
IPs	Agriculture; Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, LRIP; HCIMA; Health; MPCA; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$298,799,816
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, LRIP	Countrywide	\$369,087,052
	Program Support		\$157,475
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$668,044,343
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$38,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$38,600,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN SOMALIA IN FY 2022			\$706,644,343

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$1,664,401,705
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2022⁴			\$137,350,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$1,801,751,705

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$805,894,137
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$239,162,644
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$1,045,056,781

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of August 19, 2022 and reflect estimated values of assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement, which are subject to change.

² USAID/BHA emergency funding for the Horn of Africa includes funding in both drought and non-drought areas of Ethiopia, as well as emergency funding in drought-affected areas of Kenya and Somalia. In drought-affected areas across the Horn of Africa, USAID/BHA funding is responding to emergency needs related to drought as well as conflict and other emergency shocks.

³ USAID/BHA also has contributed nearly \$662 million for the emergency response to conflict in northern Ethiopia to date in FY 2022, bringing the total USAID/BHA funding for Ethiopia to more than \$1.3 billion to date in FY 2022. Funding figures for the Northern Ethiopia Crisis Response reflect publicly announced funding as of July 29, 2022.

⁴ A portion of State/PRM funding is also reported in the Northern Ethiopia Fact Sheet as part of the Northern Ethiopia Response. State/PRM provided an additional \$1,400,000 in funding for Northern Ethiopia that is reported only in the Northern Ethiopia Fact Sheet, bringing State/PRM's total funding for Ethiopia to \$75,850,000 as of July 27, 2022. State/PRM also provided an additional \$2,900,000 in FY 2022 to support Somali refugees in Djibouti in addition to the total represented in this Fact Sheet.

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 [interaction.org](https://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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)