

# Horn of Africa – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<b>21</b> MILLION	<b>24.1</b> MILLION	<b>4.2</b> MILLION	<b>7.8</b> MILLION	<b>1.1</b> MILLION
Population in Need of Food Assistance due to Drought in the Horn of Africa	Estimated Number of People Affected by Drought in Ethiopia	Estimated Number of People Affected by Drought in Kenya	Estimated Number of People Affected by Drought in Somalia	Number of People Displaced Due to Drought in Somalia since January 2021
<i>UN – September 2022</i>	<i>UN – September 2022</i>	<i>UN – September 2022</i>	<i>UN – September 2022</i>	<i>UN – September 2022</i>

- Populations in two districts of Somalia’s Bay Region are projected to face Famine between October and December if an urgent increase in assistance does not reach individuals most in need.
- USAID Administrator Samantha Power announced an additional \$151 million in funding for programs in Somalia on September 21. The USG emergency funding to Somalia now totals nearly \$866 million in FY 2022.
- Drought has affected 36.1 million people across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia—an increase of 16.7 million people compared to UN estimates from July.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b> For the Horn of Africa Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$1,810,947,321
	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$198,353,474
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>\$2,009,300,795</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>3</sup> 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

### Famine Projected in Somalia Without Significant Increase in Assistance

On September 5, the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Famine Review Committee (FRC)—an independent team of food and nutrition experts—concluded that populations in two districts of Somalia’s Bay Region, including agropastoral populations in Burhakaba and Baidoa districts and displaced populations in Baidoa town, are projected to face Famine—IPC 5—outcomes between October and December if increased humanitarian assistance fails to reach individuals most in need.<sup>4</sup> The FRC validated the severity of food security conditions in Bay—one of the regions where Famine resulted in loss of life in 2011 and where timely and sustained humanitarian assistance mitigated the Risk of Famine in 2017—based on integrated food security, nutrition, and mortality assessments. Although levels of acute malnutrition among children and hunger-related deaths have not yet reached the technical definition of Famine, the FRC’s analysis indicates that conditions in Bay will most likely meet the threshold by December based on the assumption that current donor funding levels would result in minimal assistance reaching Bay in November and December, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Humanitarian actors, including USAID/BHA partners, have rapidly increased response efforts to mitigate the worst outcomes, but needs have outpaced current levels of aid.

Further, needs remain critically high in areas outside of Bay, and even if conditions do not meet the Famine threshold, urgent assistance is necessary to mitigate food insecurity and nutrition conditions associated with Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—outcomes, according to FEWS NET. An estimated 6.7 million people in Somalia will likely experience Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity between October and December, including more than 300,000 people likely to face Catastrophe—IPC 5—outcomes, according to IPC analysis from September. The share of the population experiencing the worst food security outcomes is anticipated to increase, with the number of individuals experiencing Emergency and Catastrophe levels of food insecurity during the October-to-December period projected to rise by approximately 100 percent and 148 percent, respectively, from current estimates. Further, an estimated 1.8 million children ages five years and younger will likely experience wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—through June 2023, representing more than half of the total number of children in Somalia, the IPC reports.

In response to elevated needs and to mitigate funding shortfalls, USAID Administrator Samantha Power announced more than \$151 million in additional funding for programs in Somalia on September 21. The new contribution includes \$146.5 million in emergency funding and nearly \$5 million in early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) funding. The emergency funding will support the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide food assistance to approximately 3.6 million people for an additional two and a half months. Overall, WFP aims to increase its reach to provide cash and in-kind food assistance to as many as 4.5 million people between October and December.

### Drought Affects 36.1 Million People Across Horn of Africa

The estimated number of drought-affected people across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia rose from 19.4 million people to 36.1 million people between July and late August, representing an 86 percent increase, according to the UN. The number of drought-affected people in Ethiopia alone nearly tripled from 8.1 million people to 24.1 million people due to revised estimates that included additional

<sup>4</sup> The 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.

geographic areas considered to be affected by drought in the revised Ethiopia Drought Response Plan, which the UN released on September 9. The number of drought-affected individuals in Somalia also increased from 7.1 million people to 7.8 million people between July and August due to worsening conditions in the country, according to the UN. Moreover, the drought has led to nearly 5.9 million children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) experiencing wasting across the three countries as of September, marking an increase of nearly 2.7 million individuals from July. Drought has displaced more than 1.3 million people in Ethiopia and Somalia, while 16.3 million people are facing daily household water insecurity across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, according to UN estimates from September. An estimated 8.9 million livestock have died across the three countries, with the estimated number of livestock deaths having increased by 40 percent in Ethiopia since July. Meanwhile, there is a high degree of confidence that the Horn of Africa will enter a fifth consecutive below-average rainy season between October and December, prolonging the drought and exacerbating already dire humanitarian conditions for millions of people, according to the World Meteorological Organization.

### **Poor Rain Performance and Harvest Prospects Elevate Needs in Kenya**

Poor March-to-May long rains—the fourth consecutive below-average rainy season in Kenya—resulted in reduced crop and livestock productivity, limiting food availability and household income, according to FEWS NET. As a result, populations in pastoral areas are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity, including Emergency outcomes in Turkana County, while communities in Kenya’s marginal agricultural areas are facing Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis levels of food insecurity. Meanwhile, acute malnutrition is worsening across pastoral and marginal agricultural areas, with Critical levels of acute malnutrition recorded in Baringo, Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, and Wajir counties and Extremely Critical levels of acute malnutrition recorded in areas of Marsabit and Turkana, according to IPC analysis from July.<sup>5</sup> An estimated 884,500 children ages five years and younger and 115,700 PLW require treatment for acute malnutrition, according to the July assessment.

In pastoral areas, limited grazing land and water resources continue to result in poor livestock conditions and drive livestock to migrate further in search of forage, reducing pastoralist’s access to milk—a critical source of nutrition for drought-affected households. Although communities in marginal agricultural areas are currently harvesting crops from the March-to-May long rains, harvest prospects are poor for many staple foods, driving elevated food prices, diminishing household food stocks, and reducing household purchasing power. Humanitarian assistance likely mitigated worse food security outcomes in northern and northeastern pastoral livelihood zones in June, however, the continued loss of livestock, reduced herd sizes, and declining household purchasing power are likely to result in widespread Emergency outcomes from October to January 2023, according to FEWS NET. The projected deterioration in food security conditions, coupled with the anticipated fifth consecutive poor rainy season in late 2022, has raised concerns among food security monitors that increased food and nutrition assistance is necessary through at least January 2023 to prevent further deterioration in levels of acute malnutrition and avert an increase in hunger-related mortality, FEWS NET reports.

### **Effects of Conflict and Drought Exacerbate Humanitarian Needs in Ethiopia**

The effects of conflict and drought continue to converge in Ethiopia, particularly in Afar, Oromia, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions, where drought has driven increased migration and conflict has exacerbated existing humanitarian needs, the UN reports. Across drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, livelihoods remain at risk due to high numbers of livestock deaths—the main source of income for pastoralists. Ethiopia has recorded the highest number of

<sup>5</sup> The IPC Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) scale, which is comparable across select countries and time, ranges from Acceptable—IPC AMN 1—to Extremely Critical—IPC AMN 5—for acute malnutrition.

livestock deaths in the region to date, with 3.5 million livestock deaths and an additional 25 million emaciated livestock at risk, the UN reports. In Afar and southern SNNP, prolonged drought and insecurity, combined with rising food prices, continue to adversely affect access to livelihoods. Recent insecurity in Somali region has driven displacement and hindered drought response efforts, particularly in Afder, Liben, and Shabelle zones, the UN reports. In southern Oromia, drought conditions continue to increase food insecurity and adversely affect livelihoods. Meanwhile, insecurity during August reduced humanitarian access to areas of western Oromia, where needs are primarily conflict driven, preventing a UN interagency assessment intended to identify opportunities to increase assistance in hard-to-reach areas of the region. A surge of violence in western Oromia's Horo Gudru Wollega and West Wollega zones during August displaced more than 155,000 people, including more than 100,000 individuals in West Wollega alone.

## KEY FIGURES



**3.7 Million**

People in Somalia reached with WFP food assistance during July



**\$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 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 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 PLW. USAID/BHA nutrition partners in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia implement life-saving nutrition

services as part of the national health systems and integrate nutrition assistance with food security, livelihood, health, and WASH interventions to prevent excess mortality and improve 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 gender-based violence (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 internally displaced persons (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 the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (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<sup>1,2</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>DROUGHT FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
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; 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
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	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Tigray	\$999,956
International Organization for Migration (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 Federation (SCF)	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$4,500,000
Swiss Church Aid (HEKS)	Agriculture, MPCA, WASH	Oromia	\$700,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture, HCIMA	Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$17,900,000
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	\$171,270,482
World Vision	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromia, SNNP	\$2,500,000
	Program Support		\$23,138
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA DROUGHT FUNDING</b>			<b>\$670,840,558</b>
<b>NON-DROUGHT FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Agriculture, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Benishangul Gumuz, SNNP	\$1,655,971
Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization (FIDO)	Protection, WASH	Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz	\$399,881
Food for the Hungry	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz	\$1,671,004
iMMAP	HCIMA	Addis Ababa, 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
	Logistics Support		\$4,000
	Program Support		\$105,868
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA NON-DROUGHT FUNDING</b>			<b>\$9,585,923</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR ETHIOPIA<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>\$680,426,481</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
AAH	Health, Nutrition	Gambella	\$2,300,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Protection	Gambella, Tigray	\$2,000,000
Dan Church Aid (DCA)	ERMS	Afar, Gambella	\$2,000,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Gambella	\$2,750,000
GOAL	Nutrition	Afar, Gambella	\$1,200,000
IMC	Health, Protection	Gambella	\$2,000,000
Implementing Partner (IP)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$26,124,999
IOM	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,400,000
Jesuit Refugee Service USA (JRS)	Protection	Addis Ababa	\$978,475
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$63,700,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$107,153,474</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN ETHIOPIA IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$787,579,955</b>

### FUNDING IN KENYA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE

<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
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	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, Makeni, Mandera, Tana River, Wajir	\$14,250,000
	Program Support		\$118,849



<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$315,976,497</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Finn Church Aid	Education, Protection	Turkana	\$2,000,000
IRC	Health, Protection	Turkana	\$4,800,000
The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Education, Protection	Garissa, Turkana	\$3,000,000
Terre des Hommes Foundation	Protection	Garissa, Turkana	\$1,700,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$27,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$40,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN KENYA IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$356,076,497</b>

<b>FUNDING IN SOMALIA FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE</b>			
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
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	\$515,587,052
	Program Support		\$157,475
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$814,544,343</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
IPs	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$21,200,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$29,900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$51,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN SOMALIA IN FY 2022<sup>4</sup></b>			<b>\$865,644,343</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>	<b>\$1,810,947,321</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2022<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$198,353,474</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>	<b>\$2,009,300,795</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021</b>	<b>\$805,894,137</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021</b>	<b>\$239,162,644</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2021</b>	<b>\$1,045,056,781</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 September 21, 2022 and reflect estimated values of assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement, which are subject to change.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> USAID/BHA also contributed nearly \$5 million in ER4 funding, bringing the total USG contribution to Somalia to more than \$870.5 million to date in FY 2022.

<sup>5</sup> 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 \$5,400,000 in funding for Northern Ethiopia that is reported only in the Northern Ethiopia Fact Sheet, bringing State/PRM's total funding for Ethiopia to \$112,553,474 as of September 21, 2022. State/PRM also provided an additional \$3,500,000 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)