

Horn of Africa – Complex Emergency

JULY 27, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

18.6 MILLION	8.1 MILLION	4.2 MILLION	7.1 MILLION	808,000
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 During 2022 in Somalia
<i>UN – July 2022</i>	<i>UN – July 2022</i>	<i>UN – July 2022</i>	<i>UN – July 2022</i>	<i>UNHCR – June 2022</i>

- Populations in the Horn of Africa are experiencing the world’s worst food insecurity emergency in 2022. An estimated 18.6 million people across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity as a result of a historic drought, and the number could reach up to 20 million by September.
- USAID Administrator Samantha Power announced an additional \$1.2 billion for the drought response in the Horn of Africa on July 18, bringing the USG humanitarian contribution to the Horn to nearly \$1.8 billion in FY 2022.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Horn of Africa Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$1,645,565,340
	State/PRM ²	\$137,350,000
Total³		\$1,782,915,340

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 \$590 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

USAID Announces \$1.2 Billion in Additional Humanitarian Funding for the Horn of Africa

The Horn of Africa, a region encompassing Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, is facing the most prolonged drought in recent history, following four consecutive below-average rainy seasons. Since its onset in late 2020, the drought has affected approximately 19.4 million people across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia—the worst-affected countries—and exacerbated existing humanitarian needs related to recurrent climatic shocks, the impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and conflict. The drought has led to acute food insecurity conditions for an estimated 18.6 million people and resulted in acute malnutrition for 3.2 million children and pregnant and lactating women across the three countries, the UN reports. As of July, at least 7 million livestock had died and 22 million additional livestock were at risk, significantly reducing critical income generation and the production of milk—a key source of nutrition—for households in the region. Drought conditions have also caused water sources to dry up or diminish in quality, leaving an estimated 11.6 million people facing water insecurity in the Horn of Africa as of July, the UN reports. As humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate, relief actors report that the upcoming October-December rainy season is also likely to result in poor rainfall.

In response to growing needs, USAID Administrator Samantha Power announced nearly \$1.2 billion in additional humanitarian funding for the drought response in the Horn of Africa on July 18. The new funding will support emergency food assistance to respond to worsening acute food insecurity; nutrition support to prevent and treat wasting, the deadliest form of acute malnutrition; agricultural support to mitigate crop and livestock losses; and urgent health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions to prevent disease outbreaks which are often prevalent during drought. Additionally, the USAID contribution will provide protection services to support women and children amid heightened risk of violence and other protection risks driven by drought conditions. In total, USAID/BHA has provided more than \$1.6 billion to drought response efforts in the region to date in FY 2022, bringing the U.S. Government (USG) total FY 2022 contribution to the Horn of Africa to more than \$1.8 billion.

Conflict Heightens Humanitarian Needs, Impedes Relief Efforts in Ethiopia

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased sharply in Ethiopia since 2019 due to drought, insecurity, and the ongoing crisis in northern Ethiopia, with approximately 20 million people likely to require aid in 2022, according to the UN. The impact of the drought has worsened over the past few months, resulting in humanitarian needs for 8.1 million people, including 3.4 million people in Oromia Region, 3.5 million people in Somali Region, 1.1 million people in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region, and 200,000 people in South West Ethiopia People's Region, according to the UN. Drought has displaced at least 334,000 people since October 2021 and 4 million people face water insecurity, the UN reports.

Meanwhile, a surge of violence in western Oromia—where conflict is the main driver of humanitarian needs—during June prompted displacement to neighboring Amhara Region, where more than 20,500 people have arrived since June, according to the UN. An attack in West Wollega Zone's Gimbi *woreda*, or district, in Oromia on June 18 led to an unverified number of deaths and prompted displacement to Oromia's East Wollega, Guji, and West Guji zones. On July 4, a series of attacks in Hawa Galan *woreda* of Oromia's Kelem Wollega Zone led to displacement and additional civilian deaths. While humanitarian sources and international media report that the attacks resulted in hundreds of civilian deaths, figures remain unverified. The attack in Gimbi generated urgent humanitarian needs for displaced households, including the need for food, health care, psychosocial support, and shelter. Further, the attacks involved

the killing of cattle and destruction of businesses, crops, and residences, driving the need for livelihood support. Despite heightened needs in western Oromia, insecurity continues to constrain timely humanitarian response efforts. Between January 2021 and March 2022, more than 250 access incidents occurred in Kelem Wollega and West Wollega, including insecurity-related restrictions on humanitarian operations, violence against aid workers, and lack of access to people in need, according to the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS).

Populations in Kenya Face Increased Food and Nutrition Insecurity

Drought conditions in Kenya have left 4.1 million people in need of emergency food assistance, according to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis from June. The number of people that faced food insecurity in June represents an increase of 600,000 people—17 percent—from initial estimates for the March to June period and more than twice the number of food-insecure people compared with the same period in 2021. Further, the latest analysis estimates that 1.1 million people were facing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity in June, compared with 758,000 initially projected in March.⁴ An estimated 942,000 children five years or younger required treatment for wasting, including approximately 229,000 children likely experiencing severe wasting. Additionally, approximately 134,000 pregnant and lactating women required treatment for acute malnutrition, according to the IPC analysis from June. In Kenya's Mandera county, malnutrition rates have surpassed the Extremely Critical levels for acute malnutrition, with rates of global acute malnutrition exceeding 30 percent, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP).⁵

The fourth consecutive below-average rainy season has negatively affected crop and livestock production across Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), worsening drought conditions in 19 of the 23 ASAL counties, according to the Government of Kenya's National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). Declining livestock prices and increasing prices of many staple goods have diminished household purchasing power and exacerbated acute food insecurity for households attempting to recover from the poor performance of the preceding three rainy seasons. Many households have exhausted food stocks and must travel long distances to access water, as many water sources in ASAL counties have dried up due to the drought. As of May, up to 2.4 million livestock had died across Kenya, and while ASAL counties recorded a slight improvement in pasture conditions during May, the high concentration of livestock in grazing areas are likely to deplete resources, NDMA reports.

Deepening Drought Drives Surge of Displacement Across Somalia

An estimated 808,000 people were displaced across Somalia between January and June, including 673,000 people displaced due to drought, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). More than 112,000 people fled their homes due to drought during June, representing a more than 230 percent increase compared to May, when drought displaced an estimated 33,300 people. While during May, most internally displaced persons (IDPs) relocated within their region of origin, the majority of displacements in June were inter-regional, as many IDPs traveled to reach Banadir Region, where Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu is located. Approximately 60 percent of newly displaced IDPs—67,000 individuals—arrived in Banadir during June, according to the PRMN. The surge of displacement during June represents the highest number of people displaced in a month since January and February, when approximately 310,800 people and 115,000 people were displaced, respectively. According to PRMN analysis, the surge in displacement in January likely captured a combination of conflict- and drought-induced displacement; while IDP

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.

⁵ 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.

respondents may identify drought as the primary cause of displacement, insecurity likely contributed as well. In addition to drought-related displacement in June, conflict and insecurity displaced at least 1,300 people during the month.

KEY FIGURES



\$1 Billion

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for emergency food assistance



\$54.6 Million

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



\$352 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for nutrition services

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 the most vulnerable families, 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 outcomes 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 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 pregnant and lactating women. In Kenya, all eight USAID/BHA partners—including both NGOs and UN agencies—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 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 Ethiopia and Somalia. In addition, State/PRM supports implementing partners in Ethiopia and Somalia to provide protection services to crisis-affected refugees and IDPs.



\$110 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA
support for WASH
programming

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support WASH programming throughout the Horn of Africa to prevent communicable disease outbreaks, including cholera and acute malnutrition in children and mothers. With USAID/BHA support, 18 NGO partners in Ethiopia 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 manage water resources 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 (AS) 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	Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$635,000

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP	\$80,673,850
	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)	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 (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 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture, HCIMA	Oromia, SNNP, Somali	\$17,900,000
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	\$168,714,437
World Vision	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromia, SNNP	\$2,500,000
	Program Support		\$23,138
TOTAL USAID/BHA DROUGHT FUNDING			\$668,616,993
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		\$32,445
TOTAL USAID/BHA NON-DROUGHT FUNDING			\$9,508,500
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR ETHIOPIA³			\$678,125,493
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			\$752,575,493

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	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
Save the Children (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	\$44,582,190
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
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$299,395,504
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			\$323,695,504

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			\$1,645,565,340
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			\$1,782,915,340

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 July 27, 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 \$590 million for the emergency response to conflict in northern Ethiopia to date in FY 2022, bringing the total USAID/BHA funding for Ethiopia to nearly \$1.3 billion to date in FY 2022. Funding figures for the Northern Ethiopia Crisis Response reflect publicly announced funding as of July 1, 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)