

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.9 million

Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in 2019
UN – February 2019

1.6 million

Estimated Number of IDPs
IOM – July 2019

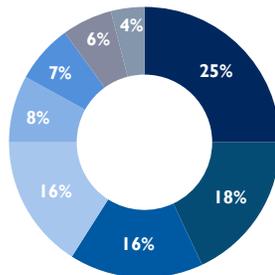
702,145

Refugees Residing in Ethiopia
UNHCR – September 2019

\$1.3 billion

2019 Humanitarian Response Plan Funding Appeal
GoE, UN – February 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (25%)
- Nutrition (18%)
- Multi-Sector (16%)
- Shelter & Settlements (16%)
- Protection (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance (6%)
- Other (4%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (67%)
- Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (31%)
- Other Modalities (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- High food prices constrain household purchasing power, exacerbate food assistance needs in much of eastern Ethiopia
- UN warns of ongoing protection risks and humanitarian needs among returned IDPs

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA	\$63,547,307
USAID/FFP	\$337,779,179
State/PRM ³	\$94,429,362
Total	\$495,755,848

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) commenced returns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their original areas of residence in early May, some IDPs have again relocated to new or previous areas of displacement due to destroyed housing, disrupted livelihoods, limited humanitarian assistance, and ongoing conflict-related risks in their original locations, relief actors report. As of July, approximately 1.6 million people remained displaced across Ethiopia, a reduction of nearly 600,000 IDPs since May, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- The U.S. Government (USG) remains the largest humanitarian donor to Ethiopia, providing nearly \$496 million in FY 2019 support for relief efforts in the country. As of late September, international donors had contributed more than \$617 million toward the humanitarian response in 2019, while the GoE had contributed nearly \$72 million.

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 in Ethiopia includes assistance to Somali and South Sudanese refugees who are sheltering in Ethiopia, which is also included in the regional USG response totals for Somalia and South Sudan.

INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- An estimated 1.6 million people remained displaced across Ethiopia as of the end of July, with more than 66 percent of displacements due to conflict and the remainder driven primarily by drought and seasonal flooding, according to IOM. By comparison, IOM reported more than 2.2 million IDPs in Ethiopia as of late May. The recent decrease owes largely to a GoE IDP returns process, which commenced in early May and had facilitated the return of approximately 2.1 million IDPs to their original areas of residence by June, according to unverified GoE estimates. Between May and July, Amhara and Oromiya regions experienced the greatest decreases in IDPs, with nearly 40 percent and 37 percent reductions, respectively, in their IDP populations, IOM reports. Various conflicts, primarily along regional border areas, have also prompted new displacements in 2019, with more than 520,000 conflict-induced displacements recorded from January to June, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.
- Following a September visit to Ethiopia to observe humanitarian conditions and meet with stakeholders, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock issued a statement underscoring concerns about secondary displacement among recently returned IDPs and highlighting urgent needs, including food, shelter, and health care, among both IDPs and returnees. Recent assessments by relief actors have also identified persistent protection concerns and unmet humanitarian needs among IDPs and recent returnees amid the GoE-led returns process, including exclusion from humanitarian assistance, a lack of civil documentation and land holding certificates, and reports of unaccompanied children residing in many areas.
- A July classification exercise conducted by the GoE, in collaboration with humanitarian partners, identified 505 districts—more than 51 percent of all districts nationwide—as requiring humanitarian assistance. Nearly half of the districts requiring humanitarian assistance were classified in the highest priority category, including most districts in eastern Ethiopia. The GoE cited displacement, drought conditions, food insecurity, and poor crop production as primary drivers of humanitarian assistance needs identified during the exercise.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$10 million in FY 2019 funding to the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to provide protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to affected populations in Ethiopia. The RRF is designed as a flexible mechanism to meet the immediate needs of IDPs amid the country’s evolving security situation, working through multiple relief organizations to provide shelter and WASH support—including hygiene promotion and the provision of WASH commodities—across various regions of Ethiopia.
- USAID/OFDA also provided nearly \$4.8 million in FY 2019 funding to support protection activities for IDPs in Ethiopia, including family tracing and reunification services for unaccompanied children, protection monitoring, legal assistance, and psychosocial support for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Poor seasonal harvests in 2018 and resultant reductions in household food stocks and increased market demand—coupled with unfavorable macroeconomic conditions—drove significantly above-average food prices and adversely affected the purchasing power of IDP and other vulnerable households in 2019, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Additionally, below-average March-to-May 2019 *gu* season rainfall in southeastern pastoral areas of Somali Region, the Bale lowlands of southern Somali and Oromiya, and parts of Oromiya’s East Guji, East Hararghe, and West Hararghe zones led to poor pasture conditions, limiting milk production and income from livestock for pastoral households still recovering from the 2016/2017 drought. As a result, FEWS NET anticipates that populations in these areas will continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity through at least January 2020, with an increasing number of households experiencing acute food insecurity from October to January due to sustained high food prices.⁴
- In Amhara’s North and South Wollo zones, limited harvests in June and July following poor February-to-June *belg* rains have led to early depletion of household food stocks. These areas are expected to face Crisis outcomes through at least January, as poor households rely on markets for food access in the midst of above-average prices, FEWS NET reports. However, in much of northeast Amhara and Tigray Region, October-to-December *meber* harvests from the above-

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

average June-to-September *kiremt* rains are likely to increase household food access, leading to an improvement in food security conditions.

- FEWS NET indicates that much of northern Afar, eastern Oromiya, and Somali regions—including large areas of Sitti Zone—are facing Crisis levels of food insecurity through at least January 2020, indicating that at least 20 percent of the population in these areas will continue to experience food consumption gaps or face depletion of critical productive assets in order to access food. Many populations who remain displaced, or who have recently returned to original areas of residence, are also likely to remain in Crisis through at least January.
- Fall armyworm (FAW)—an invasive species native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas—was first reported in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region in 2017 and has since spread to all regions of Ethiopia, causing significant crop losses, the UN reports. Although the area infested by FAW has declined sharply in 2019 compared to last year, FEWS NET warns of the continued risk of FAW spreading to more areas. The GoE, in collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, is leading the national response to FAW, implementing both chemical and traditional control methods in vulnerable areas.
- USAID/FFP provided more than \$207 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) in FY 2019 to address emergency food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations in Ethiopia. During the fiscal year, WFP provided emergency food assistance to drought-affected populations in Somali Region and IDPs in Somali and Oromiya regions. WFP also provided monthly assistance to more than 600,000 refugees living in camps within Ethiopia. In July, WFP reached nearly 2.4 million people in Ethiopia with emergency food assistance, including more than 1.3 million drought-affected people, 375,000 IDPs, and nearly 680,000 refugees. WFP also provided specialized nutrition support to more than 360,000 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Additionally, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$14 million for the provision of U.S. in-kind ready-to-use therapeutic food for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, including more than \$11 million to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and nearly \$3 million to the RRF.
- In FY 2019, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$11 million toward nutrition interventions in Ethiopia, including funding to seven non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UNICEF to support the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition among IDPs, refugees, and drought-affected populations across Ethiopia. With approximately \$1.2 million in FY 2019 funding, USAID/OFDA also supported agriculture and food security interventions, including distribution of agricultural seeds and tools, provision of emergency veterinary services and capacity-building for community animal health workers, and facilitation of trainings on vegetable production techniques to strengthen crop diversification and improve dietary diversity.

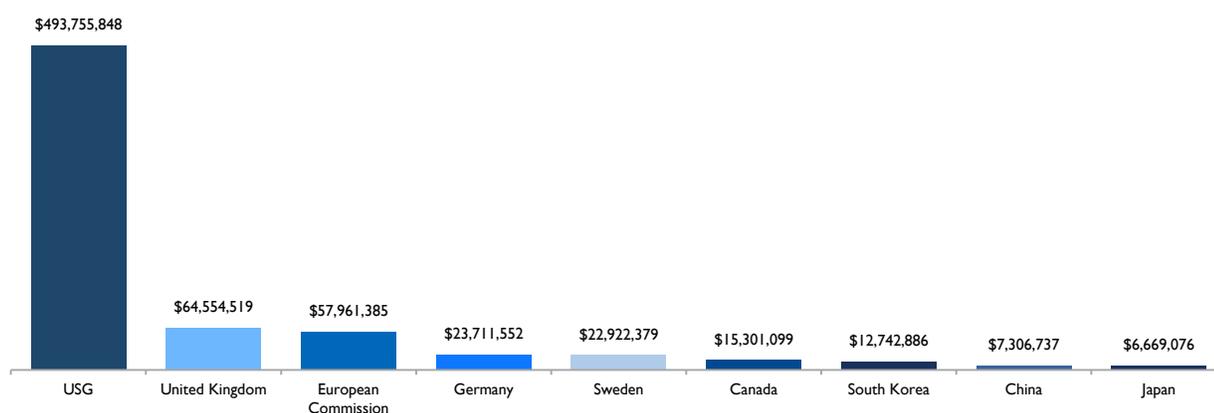
HEALTH AND WASH

- In September, flash and riverine flooding affected an estimated 134,000 people and resulted in livestock deaths and damage to crops, health facilities, household property, schools, and water supply systems in parts of Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali regions, according to UNICEF. The National Flood Task Force, chaired by the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and composed of relevant relief actors and government entities, estimated in mid-September that flooding would affect more than 270,000 people overall based on forecast rainfall for the remainder of the season. The GoE and relief actors had commenced initial assistance efforts for populations affected or displaced by the flooding by mid-September, noting that shelter and relief commodities remained priority needs. With the risk for further flooding, the NDRMC has underscored the need for enhanced surveillance and prevention measures for water-borne diseases, such as cholera; nutrition interventions to minimize the impact of loss of livelihoods on diets; and strengthened preparedness activities and early warning information sharing for at-risk populations.
- As of September 30, health actors in Ethiopia had confirmed cholera outbreaks in seven of Ethiopia’s nine regions, with nearly 1,600 cases recorded overall in 2019, UNICEF reports. The UN agency notes that heavy rainfall and flooding in September exacerbated cholera transmission in several areas. In response to cholera and flood-related needs, UNICEF reached nearly 89,700 people with a cholera awareness and prevention campaign and provided WASH commodities to nearly 46,600 people across the country in September. UNICEF also dispatched eight cholera treatment center kits—each sufficient to treat 160 patients per week—to SNNP to bolster response capacity in the

region. In addition, the USAID/OFDA-funded and IOM-led RRF responded to the cholera outbreak in West Hararghe, reaching 10,000 affected households with WASH supplies and hygiene promotion activities from April to September.

- In FY 2019, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$16 million in funding to eight NGO partners, IOM, and UNICEF to provide WASH support to people affected by the complex emergency in Ethiopia. USAID/OFDA-funded WASH activities include emergency water trucking, hygiene promotion campaigns, latrine construction and maintenance, provision of WASH commodities, solid waste management, and water supply system rehabilitation.

2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2019. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2019, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG funding in FY 2019, which began on October 1, 2018.

CONTEXT

- Populations in Ethiopia frequently experience recurrent drought, seasonal flooding, intercommunal conflict, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services, contributing to sustained humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency.
- From 2015 to 2016, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA responded to Ethiopia’s worst drought in more than 50 years, which resulted in at least 10.2 million people requiring emergency food assistance. In 2017, drought conditions in previously less-affected pastoral areas of southeastern Ethiopia intensified after consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall, decreasing livestock herd sizes and impacting access to food and livelihood opportunities.
- Localized intercommunal conflicts throughout 2018 exacerbated humanitarian needs and prompted widespread displacement in Ethiopia, with approximately 2.8 million people internally displaced by late 2018—the highest number of IDPs in any country for the year. In May 2019, the GoE initiated a process to return IDPs to their original locations across the country, despite ongoing security concerns; as of June, the GoE reported the return of 2.1 million IDPs. Humanitarian organizations are responding to acute needs of IDPs and returnees across the country as access and security conditions allow.
- On October 21, 2018, U.S. Ambassador Michael A. Raynor re-declared a disaster for FY 2019 due to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Dire Dawa, Oromiya	\$2,000,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Amhara	\$2,000,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Multipurpose Cash, Protection	Oromiya, Somali, SNNP	\$4,600,000
GOAL	Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Benishangul Gumuz, Oromiya, Somali, SNNP	\$3,250,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Countrywide	\$1,147,694
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Oromiya	\$1,300,000
IOM	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	HCIM, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,610,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,630,287
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$2,000,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	HCIM*	Countrywide	\$9,750,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, SNNP, Tigray	\$3,500,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$549,603
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$400,000
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$200,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,254,000
	Program Support		\$1,355,723
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$63,547,307
USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services/Joint Emergency Operations Plan (CRS/JEOP)	141,706 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$116,453,881
IRC	930 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$2,982,456
UNICEF	2,700 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$11,003,866
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food; Complementary Services; 138,434 MT of Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement; 117,440 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromiya, Somali, SNNP, Tigray	\$207,338,976
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$337,779,179
State/PRM³			
AAH/USA	Nutrition Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,500,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services for Refugees	Tigray	\$1,250,000

DanChurchAid (DCA)	Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,492,034
DRC	Child Protection, GBV, and Psychosocial Services for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,110,000
GOAL	Nutrition Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,200,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Ethiopia Budget Extension Appeal	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
IMC	GBV Prevention and Response, Mental Health and Psychosocial, Nutrition, and Reproductive Health Services for Refugees	Gambella, Somali	\$4,000,000
IOM	Emergency Transportation and Relocation Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$500,000
IRC	Multi-sector Assistance for Refugees	Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, Tigray	\$3,750,000
Plan International	Child Protection, Education, and Psychosocial Services for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,177,328
SCF	Child Protection, Education, and Psychosocial Services for Refugees	Gambella, Somali	\$2,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$73,850,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$94,429,362
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$495,755,848

*Denotes funding allocated to the pooled Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund in FY 2019.

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 2019.

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

³ State/PRM funding in Ethiopia includes assistance to Somali and South Sudanese refugees who are sheltering in Ethiopia, which is also included in the regional USG response totals for Somalia and South Sudan.

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.
 - 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>