

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

FEBRUARY 3, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.4 million

Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in 2020
UN – January 2020

1.6 million

Estimated Number of IDPs
IOM – October 2019

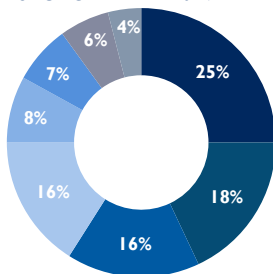
735,204

Refugees Residing in Ethiopia
UNHCR – December 2019

\$1 billion

2020 Humanitarian Response Plan Appeal
GoE, UN – January 2020

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Water, Sanitation & 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%)
- Complementary Services (1%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Largest desert locust infestation in 25 years damages crops in six regions
- WFP supports 2.3 million people with food assistance during December
- Acute food insecurity and malnutrition will persist across Ethiopia in 2020

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

USAID/OFDA	\$64,356,113
USAID/FFP	\$335,737,367
State/PRM ³	\$94,429,362
Total	\$494,522,842

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- An estimated 8.4 million people in Ethiopia will require humanitarian assistance in 2020, according to the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Approximately 54 percent of the population in need are children, predominantly residing in Oromiya and Somali regions. In addition, due to ongoing conflict, climatic shocks, and crop and pasture loss from the current desert locust outbreak, approximately 6.4 million people will require food assistance during the year, the HRP reports.
- U.S. Ambassador Michael A. Raynor declared a disaster due to the effects of the desert locust infestation in Ethiopia on November 18. In response, USAID/OFDA supported the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to conduct critical pest control operations across the country. The current infestation is the largest Ethiopia has experienced in 25 years—with nearly 581,000 acres of crop, forest, and pasture land affected as of late January—and could negatively impact food security and livelihoods among local populations in 2020, FAO reports.

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.

CURRENT EVENTS

- In January, the UN and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) released the 2020 HRP, requesting \$1 billion to target 7 million people for humanitarian assistance during the year. Overall, the HRP projects approximately 8.4 million people in need of assistance, including 6.2 million in acute need; the total figure represents a slight decrease from 2019, when the HRP estimated a total of 8.9 million people in need. Donors funded 76 percent of the 2019 HRP request of \$1.06 billion; however, some humanitarian response sectors—including health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)—were underfunded, limiting the number of people relief actors could reach with critical services during the year, the UN reports.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Although efforts by the GoE facilitated the return of people displaced by conflict to prior areas of residence during 2019, relief actors warn that recurrent conflict and climatic shocks will continue to result in new and protracted displacement and heightened humanitarian needs in the country. As of October, at least 1.6 million people were internally displaced in Ethiopia, including nearly 1.1 million people displaced by conflict, according to the latest International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment. However, in assessments for the 2020 HRP, relief actors estimated that the country hosted approximately 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), comprising more than 20 percent of the total population in need.
- Between June and November, intercommunal conflict displaced approximately 57,000 people in Oromiya's Guji zone, the UN reports. As of late December, Guji hosted nearly 121,000 people displaced by intercommunal conflict and clashes involving armed groups, according to an assessment conducted by humanitarian agencies. The assessment identified significant needs among displaced populations, noting that nearly 80,000 IDPs had not received critical food assistance, relief commodities, or WASH support for four months due to limited humanitarian access.
- Clashes involving armed groups continue to endanger civilians and restrict access for humanitarian actors in some areas of Ethiopia. During 2019, the UN recorded more than 940 incidents that limited humanitarian access, of which approximately 70 percent were related to armed clashes. While the operating environment in Ethiopia remains permissive to relief actors, access decreased overall during 2019. Relief actors also experienced greater difficulty accessing some regions of the country due to flooding and poor road conditions during the year, the UN reports.
- Approximately 2,700 South Sudanese refugees were registered in Ethiopia's Gambella Region during December, continuing an upward trend of arrivals beginning in November, when nearly 1,700 refugees were registered in the region, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. Given the continued arrivals to overcrowded refugee camps and other locations in Gambella—which hosted nearly 309,000 refugees as of late December—IOM, in collaboration with the GoE and UNHCR, continues to support the voluntary relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Gambella to refugee camps in Benishangul Gumuz Region.
- Internally displaced and returnee populations in Ethiopia demonstrate continued protection needs, including for support after experiencing mental and emotional stress or physical harm. In response, USAID/OFDA humanitarian partners continue to provide psychosocial support to affected people through mother-to-mother and father-to-father support groups, individual and group counseling, the establishment of centers for girls and women, and capacity building for local service providers responding to cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- With USAID/OFDA support, IOM delivered emergency shelter and relief commodities to nearly 51,000 IDPs in Oromiya, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions between April and January. In addition to ongoing provision of critical relief items for IDPs, the UN agency conducts shelter repair and rehabilitation activities and supports local authorities to meet the humanitarian needs of displaced, returnee, and host community populations. From April to January, IOM also reached nearly 39,700 people across Benishangul Gumuz, Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP with WASH assistance, including hygiene promotion activities, distribution of hygiene commodities and water treatment supplies, and maintenance of water infrastructure.

FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION

- Since June, a desert locust infestation has intensified in Ethiopia, affecting nearly 581,000 acres of cropland and pasture across Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, Tigray, and SNNP regions, as well as in Dire Dawa city, as of late January, FAO reports. Desert locusts had destroyed an estimated 30 percent of sorghum crops in Amhara's Bati and Dawe Harawa *woredas*, or districts, as of mid-January, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). On average, a desert locust swarm can travel up to 93 miles per day and even a small swarm can consume the same amount of food in one day as approximately 35,000 people, FAO reports. The current infestation is the worst Ethiopia has experienced in 25 years and is significantly impacting many areas across the Horn of Africa.
- On November 18, Ambassador Raynor declared a disaster for desert locust-affected areas of Ethiopia. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$800,000 to FAO to train more than 300 pest experts and scouts and provide 5,000 sets of protective equipment for desert locust control operations. The UN agency's efforts support pest control activities conducted by the GoE Ministry of Agriculture and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa.
- Despite ongoing response efforts in Ethiopia, additional support is needed to control the spread of the desert locust in the coming months. Elevated rainfall during late 2019 created wet conditions which extended the insect's breeding period; in mid-January, FAO warned that, if not controlled, swarms in the Horn of Africa could increase to 500 times their current size by June, and could spread to South Sudan and Uganda. The UN agency called for a rapid, substantial scale-up of aerial pest control operations in Ethiopia and Kenya, as well as an increase in livelihoods activities in locust-affected areas. In late January, FAO issued an appeal for \$76 million to support rapid control measures in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia from January to July, including \$24.4 million for Ethiopia. At the time of the appeal, FAO had mobilized more than \$15 million of the total, including support from USAID/OFDA and \$10 million released from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies.
- Despite desert locust-related crop losses in some areas, national October-to-January *meber* harvest yields will likely be average, which is contributing to increased market and household food supply in many areas, according to FEWS NET. As a result, FEWS NET projects that areas where the *meber* harvest is ongoing are experiencing Minimal—IPC 1—levels of acute food insecurity.⁴
- Meanwhile, Crisis—IPC 3—or Stressed—IPC 2—outcomes were anticipated through January in parts of Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions, according to FEWS NET, with food security expected to deteriorate in areas experiencing Stressed outcomes due to localized below-average harvests and atypically high food prices. Ethiopia is also currently experiencing its highest inflation rate since 2012, which has led to increased staple food and transportation costs, reducing households' access to food.
- Heavy October-to-December *deyr* rains in southern pastoral areas, including Somali Region, are likely to have long-term benefits on vegetative and pasture conditions, as well as water availability. FEWS NET projects the above-average rainy season will lead to improved livestock conditions, increase household access to milk, and improve food security outcomes from Crisis to Stressed across much of Somali by February. However, low-lying areas in the region that were affected by late 2019 flooding along the Shabelle River—which displaced 140,000 people, damaged nearly 107,000 acres of crops, and resulted in approximately 10,000 livestock deaths—are expected to experience Crisis levels of acute food insecurity until the *belg* harvest is available beginning in March, according to FEWS NET.
- USAID/FFP continues to support WFP to address vulnerable populations' emergency food and nutrition needs in Ethiopia. In December, WFP reached approximately 2.3 million people across the country, distributing 31,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance and \$1.6 million in cash-based transfers. In addition, with USAID/FFP support, the Joint Emergency Operations Plan (JEOP)—implemented by a consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS)—continues to provide emergency food assistance to populations in Ethiopia. JEOP partners supported more than 1.4 million people with food assistance between October and December.
- Concerning levels of acute malnutrition persisted throughout Ethiopia during 2019, with nutrition actors admitting a countrywide average of more than 30,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for treatment per

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase 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.

month, according to the HNO. Humanitarian actors project an estimated 4.4 million people will experience acute malnutrition in 2020, including 555,000 children ages five years and younger expected to experience SAM, 2.2 million children ages five years and younger expected to experience moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 1.7 million pregnant and lactating women expected to require treatment for MAM or SAM.

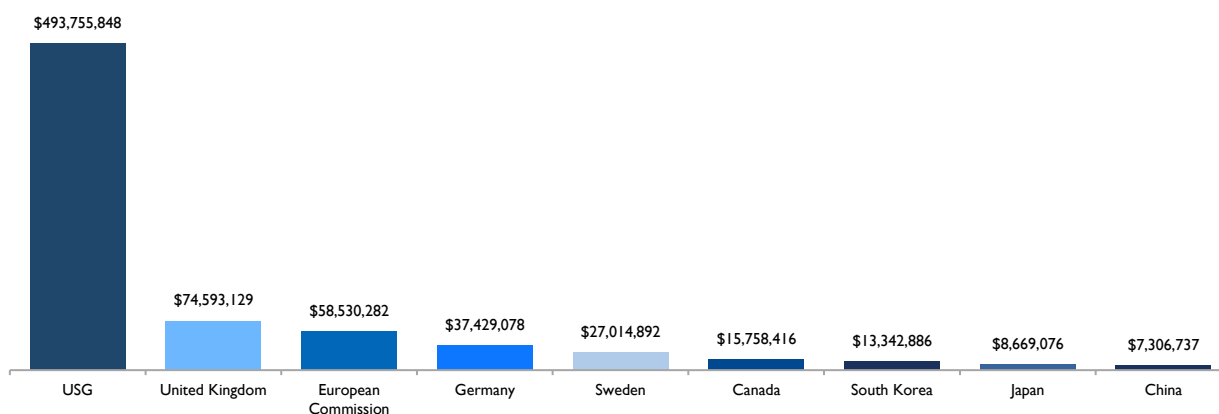
- USAID/FFP continues to provide specialized nutrition commodities to the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and WFP for the treatment of acute malnutrition. During 2019, USAID/FFP contributed to UNICEF’s treatment of nearly 182,000 children experiencing SAM and to WFP’s provision of specialized nutrition support to 340,000 children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women experiencing MAM.
- With USAID/OFDA support, Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA) is providing technical and logistical support to health facilities serving conflict-affected populations in Dire Dawa and Oromiya. The NGO supports screening and treatment programs for children and pregnant and lactating women experiencing acute malnutrition. Additionally, AAH/USA facilitates the provision of psychosocial support activities for women affected by stresses related to pregnancy and motherhood.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Flooding between May and November affected more than 103,000 households and damaged nearly 214,000 acres of crops across nine regions of Ethiopia. In Somali, flooding displaced approximately 20,000 households—an estimated 140,000 people—and damaged local water infrastructure, generating significant needs for relief commodities and WASH support.
- Following recent floods, USAID partner Mercy Corps continues to reach populations in Oromiya and Somali with critical WASH assistance. The NGO is distributing relief items, including soap, wash basins, and water containers, to approximately 35,000 people. In addition, Mercy Corps trained more than 50 health workers on emergency WASH standards.

2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 31, 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, and ended on September 30, 2019.

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 livelihoods 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.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on November 6, 2019, Ambassador Raynor redeclared a disaster for FY 2020 due to the complex emergency in Ethiopia.
- On November 18, 2019, Ambassador Raynor declared a separate disaster due to the effects of the desert locust infestation in Ethiopia.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
AAH/USA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Dire Dawa, Oromiya	\$2,000,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Risk Management, WASH	Amhara	\$2,000,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Multipurpose Cash Assistance, 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	Oromiya, SNNP	\$4,610,000
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			
CRS/JEOP	141,653 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$116,073,370
IRC	930 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$2,830,853
UNICEF	2,700 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$11,012,826
WFP	117,340 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; 138,434 MT of Local, Regional and International Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Complementary Services	Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromiya, Somali, SNNP, Tigray	\$205,820,318
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$335,737,367
State/PRM³			
AAH/USA	Nutrition Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,500,000
Center for Victims of Torture	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services for Refugees	Tigray	\$1,250,000
DanChurchAid	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 and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
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			\$493,714,036

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
FAO	Response to Desert Locust Infestation	Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, Tigray	\$800,000
	Program Support		\$8,806
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$808,806
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$808,806
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020			\$64,356,113
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020			\$335,737,367
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020			\$94,429,362
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020			\$494,522,842

*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 February 3, 2020.

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>