

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MAY 7, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.9 million

Estimated Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance
UN – March 2018

8.5 million

Estimated Population Requiring Non-Food Emergency Assistance
UN – March 2018

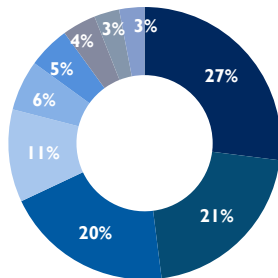
3.85 million

Estimated Number of Acute Malnutrition Cases in 2018
UN – March 2018

\$1.66 billion

2018 HDRP Funding Appeal
UN – March 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (27%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (21%)
- Nutrition (20%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Health (4%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (3%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (78%)
- Local and Regional Procurement (22%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict generates significant population displacement along the Oromiya–SNNP regional border
- Heavy rainfall generates flooding, acute needs in Somali Region
- 2018 HDRP identifies 8.5 million people in need of assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$111,417,602
USAID/FFP	\$421,983,700
State/PRM ³	\$99,168,276
Total	\$632,569,578

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In mid-March, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that more than 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering across Ethiopia, primarily due to conflict and prolonged drought conditions. During April, clashes near the regional border between Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions resulted in large-scale population displacement, according to the UN.
- The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that IDPs and host community members in Somali Region continue to experience severe levels of acute food insecurity due to consecutive seasons of drought and significant livestock losses. Affected households require sustained levels of emergency assistance to prevent extreme food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and excess mortality.
- With nearly \$633 million in FY 2017–2018 funding, U.S. Government (USG) partners continue to deliver life-saving emergency assistance across Ethiopia to IDPs and vulnerable populations affected by conflict, drought, and acute food insecurity.

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 and vulnerable migrants affected by the Yemen crisis who are sheltering in Ethiopia, which is also included in the regional USG response totals for Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen, respectively.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On March 13, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and humanitarian actors launched the 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), which requests nearly \$1.66 billion to meet humanitarian needs in Ethiopia, primarily in southern and southeastern areas of the country. The HDRP identified approximately 7.9 million people in need of emergency food assistance and approximately 8.5 million people who require non-food, multi-sector humanitarian assistance. While the estimated population in need of food assistance has decreased from the 8.5 million people identified in late 2017, the countrywide food-insecure population represents a significant increase compared to the 5.6 million people identified in early 2017.
- The UN reports that the 2018 HDRP differs from previous humanitarian appeals for Ethiopia, as it incorporates both short-term, emergency interventions as well as long-term assistance needs. As of May 2, the GoE and international donors had provided approximately \$574 million—35 percent—toward interventions outlined by the 2018 HDRP.

INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Intercommunal conflict along the Oromiya–SNNP regional border during April resulted in large-scale population displacement, particularly in Oromiya’s West Guji Zone and SNNP’s Gedeo Zone, according to the UN. As of late April, the GoE, regional authorities, and the UN were coordinating to verify the number of new IDPs—estimated at 200,000–300,000 people. Relief organizations were also identifying acute humanitarian needs and determining priority response interventions for affected populations in Oromiya and SNNP.
- Insecurity and intercommunal clashes continue to affect Oromiya’s Moyale town and surrounding areas, with violence reported as recently as May 6. On March 10, a security incident involving GoE security forces resulted in at least 10 civilian deaths, displaced as many as 38,000 people within Moyale and surrounding communities, and prompted an additional 10,000 people to flee to neighboring Kenya, according to the UN. From March 23–26, a UN interagency assessment team—including USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners—visited Moyale town to evaluate security conditions and the humanitarian situation in and around the town.
- Overall, the assessment team found a relatively calm security situation in Moyale, with more than 50 percent of displaced people reportedly having returned to areas of origin in the town. The March population displacement disrupted education and health care services in Moyale, and the interagency team reported that humanitarian access to some areas outside the town remained restricted due to security concerns. The assessment also found that seasonal rainfall in the Moyale area had improved pasture and water availability; however, continued use of untreated surface water could increase the risk of waterborne diseases, such as acute watery diarrhea. In response, humanitarian organizations are pre-positioning nutrition supplies and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) commodities in Moyale.
- An estimated 9,000 people from Moyale remained displaced in Kenya as of late March. However, the UN reports that cross-border population movement remains fluid and additional populations had returned to Ethiopia by early April. USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed emergency food assistance—cereals, cooking oil, and pulses—to approximately 3,400 people sheltering near the Ethiopia–Kenya border from April 1–2. As of mid-April, WFP reported adequate food stocks to deliver food rations to up to 10,000 people for three months.
- In mid-March, USAID/OFDA partner IOM reported that more than 1.7 million IDPs were sheltering in nearly 920 sites across Ethiopia, an increase of more than 47,000 IDPs and 50 sites since late 2017. The most recent IOM analysis, conducted in January and February, also found that conflict had generated more than 70 percent of internal displacement countrywide, while climate-related events had generated approximately 29 percent; other factors, such as lack of economic opportunity and social tension, led to the remainder of the displacement.
- From FY 2017–2018, USAID/OFDA has provided \$7.7 million to IOM to support data collection related to IDPs across Ethiopia, as well as distribution of emergency relief items and implementation of multi-sector assistance—such as emergency shelter and WASH interventions—for IDPs in Oromiya, Somali, and other regions of the country.

FOOD SECURITY

- FEWS NET reports that displaced populations and vulnerable host community members in Somali continue to experience severe levels of acute food insecurity due to consecutive seasons of drought and significant livestock losses. Affected households will likely continue to require sustained, large-scale emergency assistance during 2018 to prevent extreme levels of food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and excess mortality, particularly among children.
 - As of late March, WFP—with USAID/FFP support—continued to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance across drought-affected areas of Somali, including in-kind food initially planned for distribution in December 2017 and January 2018. The UN agency reports that a variety of issues have delayed food distributions, including disagreement over the appropriate modality—in-kind food or cash—of food assistance; operational challenges related to the high number of distribution points; security-related constraints; and fluid population movement. WFP emergency food and nutrition assistance programs assisted an estimated 3.7 million people—including 300,000 IDPs fleeing conflict—in Somali during March.
 - As of April 29, the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP)—a consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and funded by USAID/FFP—had completed approximately 99 percent of planned emergency food assistance distributions that began in January. For the current round of planned emergency food assistance that began in April, JEOP has delivered approximately 16 percent of food distributions aiming to support an estimated 1.6 million people in Dire Dawa city and parts of Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and SNNP regions.
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NUTRITION AND WASH

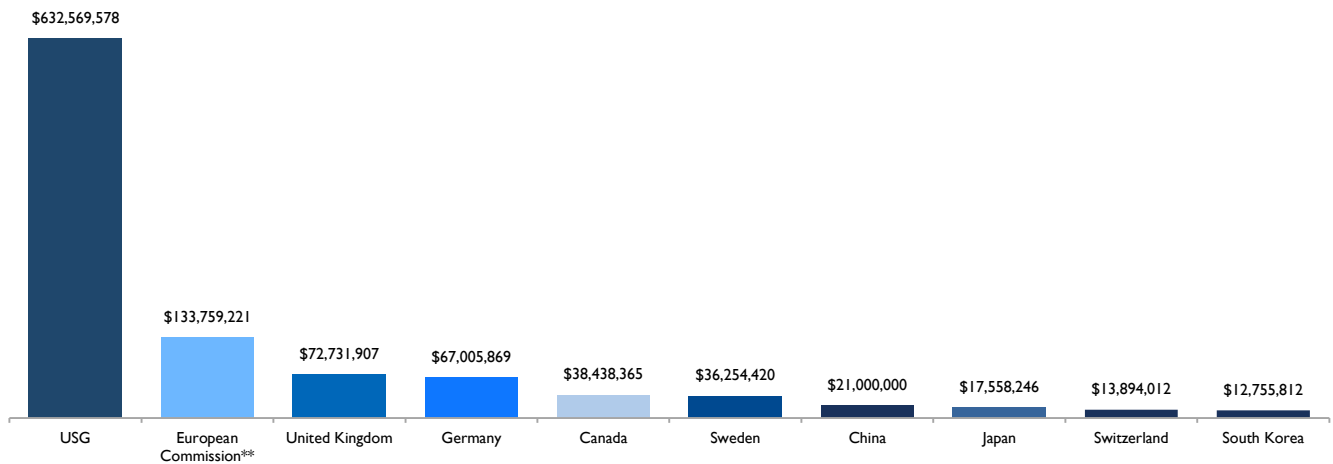
- Heavy rainfall and related flooding since early April has affected hundreds of thousands of people in Afar, Oromiya, and Somali regions, according to the UN. As of late April, flash floods in Somali had resulted in more than 27,000 households—approximately 165,000 people—requiring humanitarian assistance, including food, health care services, and WASH interventions. In response, the GoE activated the national flood task force on April 19 to assess flood-related humanitarian needs and coordinate emergency response activities.
- From April 18–22, USAID/FFP and USAID/Ethiopia staff traveled to Somali's Dollo, Jarar, and Shabelle zones to assess the impact of recent flooding and observe humanitarian needs related to IDPs in each zone. USAID staff observed significant flooding, particularly in Shabelle, with relief organizations reporting that the Shabelle River level was at a 20-year high. While USAID staff could not verify reports of significant flood-related displacement in the three zones, the assessment found that flooding had damaged infrastructure, resulted in road closures, and delayed WFP emergency food assistance distributions in Shabelle. USAID staff also reported that a majority of drought-affected IDPs are reliant on host communities and the cumulative effect of consecutive seasons of drought will likely delay recovery for displaced and vulnerable populations in the zones.
- With \$2.6 million in FY 2018 funding from USAID/OFDA, GOAL continues to provide emergency nutrition and WASH interventions for up to 150,000 vulnerable people in Somali, including populations affected by drought and floods. USAID/OFDA funding supports GOAL to improve WASH conditions at health facilities in Somali by training health staff on safe hygiene practices, constructing latrines, and improving access to safe drinking water.
- In response to recent flooding in Somali's Afder Zone, the International Rescue Committee (IRC)—with more than \$32,400 in USAID/OFDA funding from the IRC-managed Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)—aims to provide emergency WASH assistance to approximately 8,100 flood-affected people. With USAID/OFDA support, IRC plans to distribute pre-positioned water containers and water treatment chemicals to ensure that affected populations have access to safe drinking water to minimize the risk of waterborne diseases.
- With more than \$508,000 in USAID/OFDA funding from the IRC-managed RRM, Save the Children is supporting emergency interventions in Somali's Korahe Zone that aim to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition; strengthen community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM); and improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. With USAID/OFDA funding, Save the Children is supporting treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) through outpatient therapeutic programs, stabilization centers, and delivery of nutritious foods. The NGO is also improving infant and young child feeding

practices, training health care workers, promoting safe hygiene practices, and ensuring access to safe drinking water at health facilities.

HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENTS

- From April 18–21, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP representatives traveled to Amhara’s Bati, Delanta, and Dessie Zuria *woredas*, or districts, to assess humanitarian conditions and evaluate USAID-funded interventions. In Delanta and Dessie Zuria, Concern—with nearly \$2 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding—is integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives with emergency agriculture, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance. Since September 2017, Concern has distributed vegetable seeds to nearly 1,300 households; established approximately 70 DRR committees at the community and village levels; reached nearly 11,000 people with hygiene promotion messaging; and constructed eight water access points.
- USAID/OFDA is also supporting Concern to conduct a pilot project in Bati that aims to strengthen GoE capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to rapid increases in SAM cases by establishing SAM caseload thresholds and identifying phased actions to respond after acute malnutrition cases exceed the threshold. With USAID/OFDA support, Concern has conducted a baseline survey of nearly 60 health facilities to determine staff knowledge of CMAM and led a CMAM training-of-trainers session for more than 20 local health professionals. In the coming months, Concern aims to support additional CMAM trainings and strengthen data management, monitoring, and evaluation systems.
- From March 20–21, representatives from the GoE, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and WFP conducted a joint assessment in Amhara’s Sahala District to evaluate the humanitarian situation and verify reports of elevated acute malnutrition levels. Overall, the assessment team did not find emergency levels of acute malnutrition but noted significant water shortages in the district.
- Populations in Sahala face chronic food insecurity and acute malnutrition due to recurrent drought conditions, with the below-average 2017 June-to-September *kiremt* rains resulting in a poor 2017/2018 *meber* harvest. Despite anecdotal reports of increased acute malnutrition incidence in the district, the interagency assessment did not corroborate these reports and found SAM prevalence of less than 1.1 percent, likely due in part to ongoing deliveries of emergency food and nutrition assistance. The interagency assessment in Sahala also identified more than 24,000 people facing acute water shortages, which have affected health facilities and schools in the district and contributed to ongoing transmission of scabies—a contagious skin disease caused by a parasitic infestation. As of mid-March, relief agencies had recorded more than 4,000 scabies cases in the district, primarily among children.
- Although district authorities and the regional government have funded emergency water trucking operations, the assessment team found that the funds are insufficient to address critical WASH needs in Sahala. Relief organizations face similar funding challenges, as NGO Plan International ended water trucking operations in three communities of the district in late March due to funding shortfalls. The assessment team recommended that humanitarian organizations continue to support emergency water trucking operations until the 2018 *kiremt* rains commence in mid-2018; rehabilitate non-functional water points; provide livestock fodder for breeding animals; enhance nutrition screening practices; improve road infrastructure to enable better service delivery; and strengthen information coordination between district and zonal authorities.

2017–2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 7, 2018. All international figures are according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2017 and 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2017 and FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2016, and October 1, 2017, respectively.

**Includes contributions from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

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 2015–2016, 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 March 2016, USAID/OFDA announced activation of a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support relief efforts. USAID/OFDA demobilized the DART and RMT in November 2016 as conditions in severely drought-affected areas of central, eastern, and northeastern Ethiopia improved due to humanitarian assistance and favorable rainfall.
- Beginning in late 2016, however, drought conditions in previously less-affected areas of southeastern Ethiopia intensified following consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall. Intercommunal conflict along the border between Oromiya and Somali intensified in late 2017, displacing hundreds of thousands of people in the two regions and exacerbating humanitarian needs. By March 2018, the GoE and UN estimated that nearly 7.9 million people required emergency food assistance, primarily in Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP, while an estimated 8.5 million people were in need of non-food assistance.
- On October 10, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Michael A. Raynor redeclared a disaster for FY 2018 due to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya	\$1,779,464
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Oromiya	\$951,003
	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$1,642,303
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara	\$1,995,141
	Joint Award with USAID/Ethiopia: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$992,920
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya, SNNP	\$1,999,962
	Nutrition, WASH	SNNP, Somali	\$4,600,000
GOAL	Nutrition, WASH	SNNP, Somali	\$4,600,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,152,814
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,750,000
IOM	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,700,000
International Potato Center (IPC)	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$500,000
	WASH	Somali	\$2,070,219
IRC	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,473,797
	Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$1,711,287
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya, Somali	\$999,474
	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	Countrywide	\$29,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Somali	\$6,900,000
Project Concern International (PCI)	Joint Award with USAID/Ethiopia: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Oromiya	\$783,160
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Somali	\$6,300,000
Tufts University	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$250,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Addis Ababa, SNNP, Somali	\$258,786
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,482,408
	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$5,000,000
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	Disaster Assistance Support Program	Countrywide	\$200,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,924,864
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$111,417,602

USAID/FFP ²			
CRS/JEOP	343,860 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$191,040,027
Mercy Corps	1,136 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Somali	\$1,361,222
UNICEF	Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$89,614
WFP	105,890 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Somali	\$81,268,371
	116,881 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Somali	\$73,000,000
	29,214 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
	61,700 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Refugees	Countrywide	\$55,224,466
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$421,983,700
State/PRM ³			
AAH	Nutrition for Refugees	Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz	\$1,000,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Psychosocial Assistance for Refugees	Tigray	\$1,100,000
Dan Church Aid	Food Security Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,000,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection for Refugees	Gambella	\$750,000
GOAL	Nutrition Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,000,000
IMC	Nutrition, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Response and Protection, Mental Health, and Health Assistance for Refugees	Gambella	\$2,000,000
	Nutrition and GBV Prevention and Response for Refugees	Somali	\$2,000,000
IOM	Emergency Transportation and Relocation Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Contribution to Yemen Revised Regional Appeal for Ethiopia	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
IRC	GBV Response and Prevention for Refugees	Somali	\$994,350
	Livelihoods and Protection for Refugees	Somali	\$1,000,000
	Multi-Sector Assistance for Refugees	Tigray	\$1,067,910
	WASH, GBV Response and Prevention, and Health for Refugees	Benishangul Gumuz	\$1,250,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Psychosocial Assistance and Livelihoods for Refugees	Tigray	\$396,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Livelihoods for Refugees	Somali	\$823,683
Plan International	Protection and Education for Refugees	Gambella	\$1,000,000
SC/US	Education and Child Protection for Refugees	Gambella, Somali	\$2,000,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$78,576,333
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,110,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$99,168,276
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018			\$632,569,578

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of May 7, 2018.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change. In FY 2017, USAID/FFP provided 669 MT of in-kind specialized nutrition commodities—procured during the previous fiscal year—to Mercy Corps for its joint USAID/OFDA- and USAID/FFP-funded nutrition program in Somali. The value of the commodity and associated transportation costs were reported in the previous fiscal year and are not reflected in FY 2017 funding. FY 2017 funding for CRS/JEOP was revised downwards due to a reallocation of funds.

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

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 or +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>