

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JANUARY 5, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.5 million

Estimated Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance
GoE – August 2017

4 million

Estimated Population Who Experienced MAM or SAM in 2017
GoE – August 2017

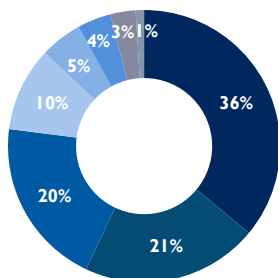
\$1.42 billion

Funding Requested to Address Critical Needs in 2017
GoE – October 2017

\$895 million

Initial Estimate of 2018 Humanitarian Funding Requirements
UN – December 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (36%)
- Nutrition (21%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (4%)
- Health (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (70%)
- Local and Regional Procurement (29%)
- U.S. In-Kind Nutrition Assistance (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actors require more than \$400 million to maintain response activities through July, the GoE and UN report
- Conflict displaces an estimated 857,000 people in Oromiya and Somali
- FEWS NET warns of deteriorating food security in Somali

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$93,876,257
USAID/FFP	\$318,402,824
State/PRM ³	\$76,218,276
Total	\$488,497,357

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian actors appealed for more than \$400 million in immediate resources to sustain emergency response activities in Ethiopia through July, according to an alert jointly published by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the UN on December 29.
- The NDRMC reported that conflict in border areas between Oromiya and Somali regions since late August had displaced an estimated 857,000 people in the two regions as of late December.
- Food security is projected to deteriorate through mid-2018 in southeastern Ethiopia, with parts of Somali—including Afder, Dollo, Jarar, Korrahe, and Liben zones—most severely affected, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- The GoE led a cross-agency, multi-sector humanitarian needs assessment from November 18–December 13 in Afar; Amhara; Benishangul Gumuz; Gambella; Harari; Oromiya; Somali; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP); and Tigray regions to assess the impact of June-to-September *kiremt* rains on *meber* harvests in the highlands and October-to-December *deyr* rains on water and pasture regeneration in pastoralist lowlands. Results of the assessment will inform the humanitarian appeal for 2018, anticipated by early February. Based on preliminary estimates outlined in the 2018 Global Humanitarian Overview, relief actors will require approximately \$895 million to reach 5–7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia throughout 2018.
- Humanitarian actors immediately require between \$407 and \$500 million to sustain current emergency response activities in Ethiopia through July and mitigate further humanitarian consequences, according to a December 29 alert released by the NDRMC and the UN in advance of the full 2018 humanitarian appeal. Highest priority needs include food and nutrition assistance, which require \$127–\$221 million and \$128 million, respectively.
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Director of the Operational Division John Ging visited Ethiopia from December 12–14 to observe humanitarian response efforts and meet with beneficiary, donor, GoE, and humanitarian representatives. Director Ging travelled to severely drought-affected Somali, as well as Oromiya’s Hamaressa internally displaced persons (IDP) camp, which hosts more than 4,000 IDPs displaced by the Oromiya–Somali intercommunal conflict.

INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Intercommunal violence in Oromiya’s Daro Lebu and Hawi Gudina districts between December 14 and 18 resulted in more than 60 deaths, according to international media. Conflict along the border between Oromiya and Somali regions since late August 2017 had displaced approximately 857,000 people in the two regions as of late December, the NDRMC reports. Humanitarian actors continue to provide limited assistance to IDPs in the two regions, including distributing 48,000 relief commodity and emergency shelter kits and 10,000 cash grants as of late November, according to the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Item (ES/NFI) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian ES/NFI activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
- Approximately 1.3 million people remained internally displaced across Ethiopia as of October, according to International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix. More than 50 percent of the IDPs cited conflict as the primary cause of displacement, while approximately 35 percent of the IDPs cited drought as the primary cause of displacement; the remaining 15 percent of the IDPs cited other natural disasters, including flooding and landslides, IOM reports.

FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- FEWS NET projected deteriorating food security in southeastern Ethiopia through mid-2018, per a bulletin released in November. Worst-affected areas include parts of Somali’s Afder, Dollo, Jarar, Korahe, and Liben zones, which will likely experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity through May 2018, with some households possibly experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.⁴ FEWS NET reports that large-scale humanitarian assistance is required to mitigate food consumption gaps and increases in acute malnutrition and mortality. Moreover, food security among vulnerable households in areas of SNNP will likely deteriorate from

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. A Famine classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term Catastrophe—IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are classified as experiencing Catastrophe, when the GAM level exceeds 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

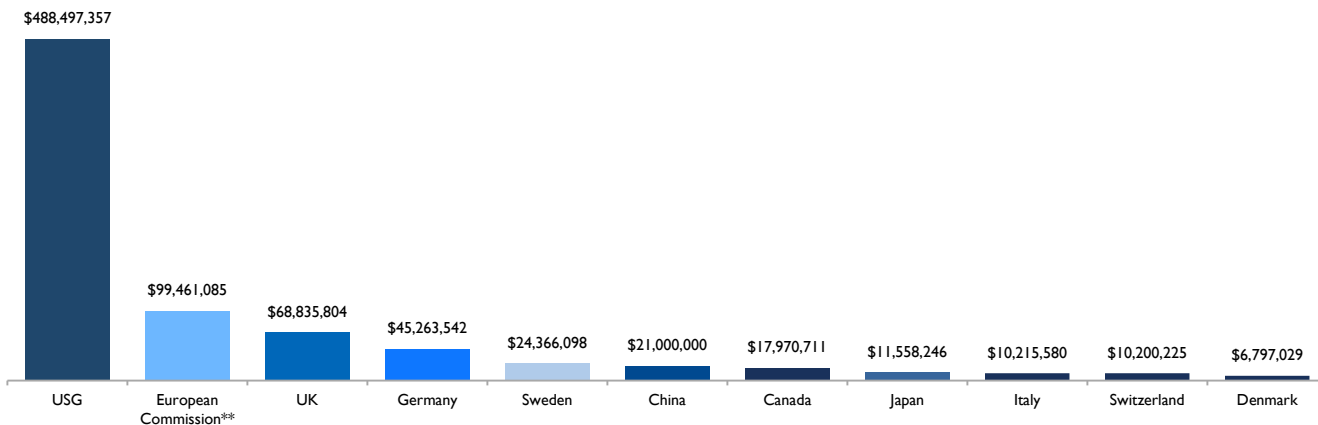
Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity during the February-to-June lean season, as a result of poor *belg* harvests in 2017 and high staple food prices.

- In October, nutrition actors admitted approximately 29,000 children into therapeutic feeding programs (TFPs) across Ethiopia for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), representing a nearly 6 percent increase from September, according to the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit—the GoE-led coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities in Ethiopia. In Somali, TFP admissions increased by nearly 18 percent compared to September and are 86 percent higher than in October 2016. In total, nutrition actors treated approximately 284,800 children experiencing SAM between January and October 2017.
- In early November, humanitarian actors—including several NGOs and USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP)—began a four-month blanket supplementary feeding program in 45 Somali *woredas*, or districts, with the highest acute malnutrition levels. The program, implemented in partnership with regional authorities, targets approximately 400,000 children and pregnant and lactating women.

USG ASSISTANCE

- As of mid-December, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF)—a pooled fund managed by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator—had allocated more than \$80 million to 31 UN agencies and NGOs in support of multi-sector assistance programs. More than 45 percent of the funding supported humanitarian assistance programs in severely drought-affected Somali, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions received nearly 30 percent of funds. USAID/OFDA contributed \$29.5 million toward the EHF in FY 2017, making the USG the fund’s largest donor, followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Ireland, Switzerland, Norway, and the Republic of Korea.

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 5, 2018. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2017, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2016.

**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. By August 2017, the GoE estimated that 8.5 million people required emergency food assistance, primarily in Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP. Food insecurity contributed to deteriorating nutrition conditions, with an estimated 3.6 million children and pregnant and lactating women experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and an additional 376,000 children facing SAM in 2017.
- Intercommunal conflict along the border between Oromiya and Somali intensified in late 2017, displacing hundreds of thousands of people in the two regions.
- On October 10, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Michael A. Raynor redeclared a disaster for FY 2018 due to the ongoing complex emergency.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

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
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$1,642,303
	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara	\$1,995,141
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Joint Award with USAID/Ethiopia: Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$992,920
GOAL	Nutrition	SNNP	\$2,000,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Countrywide	\$152,814
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,750,000
IOM	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), HCIM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
International Potato Center (IPC)	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$311,953
	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,232,063
Mercy Corps	Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$1,711,287
OCHA	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	Countrywide	\$29,500,000
	HCIM	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Oxfam	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
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIM	Addis Ababa, SNNP, Somali	\$258,786
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$9,482,408
US Forest Service (USFS)	Disaster Assistance Support Program	Countrywide	\$200,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya	\$499,500
	Agriculture and Food Security	Somali	\$499,974
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$250,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
		Program Support	\$1,483,481
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$93,876,257

USAID/FFP ^{2,3}			
Catholic Relief Services/Joint Emergency Operation (CRS/JEOP)	254,597 metric tons (MT) of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$144,067,697
Mercy Corps	1,136 MT of In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Somali	\$1,361,222
UNICEF	Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$89,614
WFP	58,970 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$46,649,942
	116,881 MT of Local and Regional Procurement, Nutrition Assistance	Somali	\$73,000,000
	29,214 MT of Local and Regional Procurement, Nutrition Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
	36,650 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$33,234,349
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$318,402,824

State/PRM			
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	\$56,176,333
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$560,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$76,218,276
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$488,497,357

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP funding represent publicly reported amounts as of January 5, 2018.

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

³ 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 Ethiopia's Somali Region. 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.

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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>