

# ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JULY 24, 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

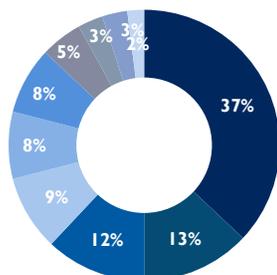
**3.85 million**

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

**\$1.66 billion**

2018 HDRP Funding Appeal  
UN – March 2018

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (37%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (13%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Health (5%)
- Protection (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (3%)
- Other (2%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Renewed intercommunal violence in Ethiopia's Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions since early June has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and the UN report. Overall, conflict since April has displaced nearly 1 million people in the regions. In addition to displacement near the Oromiya–SNNP regional border, more than 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) are sheltering near the border between Oromiya and Somali regions, with a majority of people displaced due to intercommunal violence since September 2017.
- On July 24, the U.S. Government (USG) announced an additional \$170 million in humanitarian funding for the emergency response in Ethiopia. The new funding, comprising \$146.6 million from USAID/FFP and \$23.4 million from USAID/OFDA, will support emergency food assistance and nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions for conflict-and drought-affected populations countrywide.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- GoE, UN launch joint appeal in response to population displacement along Oromiya–SNNP regional border
- USG provides additional \$170 million for Ethiopia emergency response
- IOM identifies 822,000 IDPs in SNNP, additional 1.8 million IDPs in other areas of the country

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$40,960,812
USAID/FFP	\$263,388,034
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$22,950,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$327,298,846</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> 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.

## INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Since early June, renewed intercommunal violence along the Oromiya–SNNP regional border has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, according to the GoE and the UN. The clashes also resulted in widespread destruction of houses, household assets, and key infrastructure. Overall, conflict near the regional border has displaced nearly 1 million people since April, with approximately 822,000 IDPs sheltering in SNNP’s Gedeo Zone, an estimated 147,000 IDPs sheltering in Oromiya’s West Guji Zone, and an unknown number of people displaced in Oromiya’s Guji Zone, IOM reports. Continued violence and escalating tensions in Gedeo and West Guji have prevented significant IDP returns to areas of origin.
- Large-scale population displacement in Gedeo, Guji, and West Guji has stressed local resources and exacerbated existing humanitarian needs, with the magnitude of new displacement straining already poor public services—especially health and water infrastructure—in affected areas, the UN reports. The violence has also worsened existing vulnerabilities among displaced populations by disrupting livelihood activities and damaging or destroying critical household assets, including farmland and livestock. IDPs have established informal displacement sites or are sheltering with host communities, with priority needs including emergency food, relief commodities, and emergency shelter and WASH interventions, according to the UN.
- On June 22, the GoE and the UN released a joint humanitarian appeal in response to the significant population displacement along the Oromiya–SNNP regional border. Overall, the response plan—separate from the 2018 Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP)—calls for nearly \$118 million to assist newly displaced populations in Gedeo and West Guji; the GoE had contributed approximately \$7 million toward the emergency response as of late June. The forthcoming revision to the 2018 HDRP, likely released following the *belg* seasonal assessment in July and August, will include the joint GoE–UN appeal for the humanitarian response to the Gedeo–West Guji conflict.
- In addition to the 822,000 IDPs identified in SNNP, an estimated 1.78 million IDPs were sheltering in approximately 1,000 sites across Ethiopia as of June, according to USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM had identified an estimated 1.61 million IDPs countrywide during a previous assessment in March and April. Overall, IOM data indicates that conflict generated approximately 67 percent of internal displacement in Ethiopia, while climate-related events generated approximately 30 percent; other factors, such as lack of economic opportunity and social tension, led to the remainder of the displacement. SNNP hosts the most conflict-related IDPs, with at least 822,000 people, while Oromiya hosts the second highest number—approximately 631,200 people.
- On May 19, the GoE completed relocation of at least 8,100 IDPs from the Hamaresa displacement site in Oromiya’s East Hararghe Zone to more than 10 resettlement sites in central Oromiya, the UN reports. The IDP relocations formally closed the displacement site, where IDPs had sheltered following intercommunal violence along the Oromiya–Somali regional border since late 2017, according to the UN. As of early June, the GoE planned to support resettlement of an additional 73,250 IDPs—most of whom were sheltering with host communities or at other displacement sites—in East Hararghe to other areas of Ethiopia.

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## MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE

- With USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP funding, USAID is supporting a technical assistance partnership between the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the GoE to improve the GoE’s disaster response capacity, including establishing emergency operations centers (EOCs) to coordinate disaster responses. USFS has collaborated with the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to establish a National Incident Management System (NIMS), which provides an organized, proactive approach to guide all levels of government—as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector stakeholders—working to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of disasters. A USAID-funded USFS Disaster Management Advisor, currently embedded in NDRMC, is assisting in the establishment of an EOC in SNNP’s Dilla town in response to widespread population displacement and significant humanitarian needs resulting from intercommunal violence in Gedeo. The GoE-led EOC is coordinating the emergency response to the current crisis, including deliveries of food assistance, emergency WASH activities, and other humanitarian interventions for conflict-affected populations.

- With \$4 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, IOM recently launched a Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to support NGOs to respond to emergency needs in southern Ethiopia. The RRF will support delivery of emergency relief commodities, shelter assistance, and WASH interventions for nearly 69,000 IDPs. IOM is also supporting cash-based assistance for IDPs and improving access to safe drinking water by rehabilitating and repairing boreholes and shallow wells.
- On July 12, UN Secretary-General (SYG) António Guterres announced \$15 million in new funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a humanitarian pooled fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—to assist people affected by intercommunal violence in Ethiopia. The CERF funds will support the scaling-up of assistance, including emergency relief commodities, health services, and WASH interventions, for up to 600,000 conflict-affected people, including newly displaced populations in Gedeo, Guji, and West Guji. This is the second CERF allocation for conflict-related displacement in Ethiopia to date in 2018.

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## FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND WASH

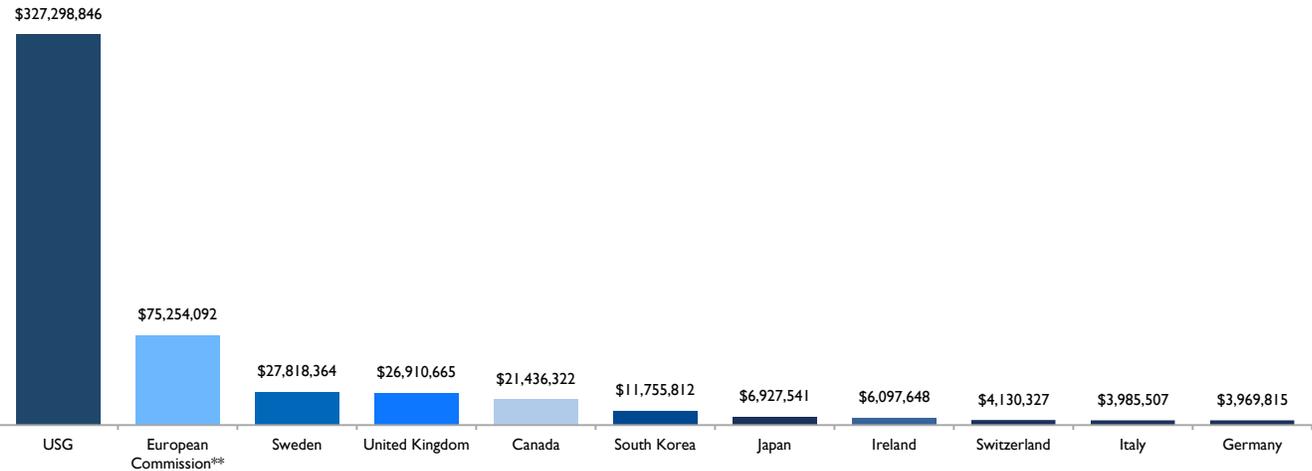
- On July 24, the USG announced an additional \$175.4 million in humanitarian funding for the emergency response in Ethiopia. The new funding, comprising approximately \$146.6 million from USAID/FFP and more than \$23.4 million from USAID/OFDA, will support emergency food assistance and life-saving nutrition and WASH interventions for conflict- and drought-affected populations countrywide.
- The new USG funding provides 92,100 metric tons (MT) of U.S. in-kind food aid to the USAID/FFP-funded Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), a consortium of NGO partners led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The JEOP plans to provide food assistance to approximately 1.65 million food-insecure people in the city of Dire Dawa and areas of Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions. The recent contribution also includes approximately 142,900 MT of beans, cereals, cooking oil, and specialized nutrition products, procured in Ethiopia or in the region, to enable USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) to reach 1.5 million vulnerable people in Somali, as well as nearly 649,000 refugees sheltering in Ethiopia.
- Furthermore, the funding includes nearly \$2.5 million for the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), an integrated nutrition and WASH response mechanism led by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and jointly funded by USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP. With this funding, USAID is providing specialized nutrition commodities via targeted supplementary feeding programs to prevent and treat cases of moderate acute malnutrition, as well as support for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.
- In response to protracted population displacement in East Hararghe, the International Medical Corps (IMC)—with more than \$269,900 in USAID funding from the RRF—is providing emergency WASH assistance to IDPs and host community members in the zone. With USAID/OFDA support, IMC aims to reduce morbidity and mortality by increasing access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene information. The NGO is also constructing communal latrines and providing emergency relief commodities to affected populations.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall since mid-April has generated significant flooding in Somali that had affected an estimated 313,000 people and displaced nearly 188,000 people as of May 22, the UN reports. In response, WFP is providing approximately 865 MT of emergency food assistance for up to 303,000 people in flood-affected areas of the region. The UN agency reports that heavy rains and floods have disrupted humanitarian access and delayed deliveries of emergency assistance, although WFP continues to support initiatives to deliver assistance in hard-to-reach areas of Somali.
- In response to flooding in Somali's Afder Zone, IRC—with more than \$32,400 in USAID/OFDA funding from the RRM—is providing emergency WASH assistance to an estimated 8,100 flood-affected people. With USAID/OFDA support, IRC is distributing 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. In addition, IOM is utilizing USAID/OFDA funding to provide relief commodities and emergency shelter support to approximately 790 households displaced by heavy rains, winds, and flooding in four *woredas*, or districts, in Afar Region.
- Average to above-average June-to-September *kiremt* rains could generate additional flooding in low-lying areas of Ethiopia, affecting up to 2.5 million people, the UN reports. On July 7, the GoE and humanitarian partners released a

national flood contingency plan for the *keirent* season that identifies flood-prone areas; mitigation and early warning actions to reduce the humanitarian impact; and priority response activities to be led by relevant sectors in the event of significant flooding. Despite flood risks, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that consecutive above-average rainy seasons in Somali in 2018 could contribute to improved food security conditions, particularly among pastoralists.

### HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENTS

- From July 9–11, IOM conducted a rapid assessment in Gedeo to evaluate population movement and associated humanitarian needs resulting from intercommunal violence along the Oromiya–SNNP regional border. Overall, IOM identified more than 822,000 IDPs in Gedeo, including more than 514,000 individuals residing with host community members and nearly 308,000 people sheltering at displacement sites in the zone. Population movement in Gedeo remains fluid, however, as IDPs regularly travel between IDP sites and host communities. Displaced populations identified emergency food assistance as the priority humanitarian need, followed by emergency relief commodities, according to IOM. IOM also conducted a separate rapid humanitarian assessment in West Guji from July 12–16. In West Guji, IOM identified more than 147,000 IDPs in four districts in the zone; access and security constraints prevented IOM from assessing IDPs and associated needs in the remaining two districts of West Guji. Overall, nearly 84,700 individuals were residing with host community members and more than 62,350 people were sheltering at displacement sites in West Guji.
- From June 10–14, a USAID/OFDA senior humanitarian advisor traveled to two displacement sites—Borore and Golbo—in Oromiya’s Bale Zone to assess humanitarian needs and evaluate emergency interventions for IDPs. As of mid-June, an estimated 26,500 IDPs were sheltering in Golbo, while an additional 6,000 IDPs were sheltering in Borore. During the visit, the USAID/OFDA staff member and USAID partners met with displaced populations and authorities to discuss current conditions, emergency assistance levels, and possible resettlement opportunities.

### 2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of July 24, 2018. 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 2017 and 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2018, which began on 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. A USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) activated to support relief efforts; the DART and RMT later demobilized in November 2016 as conditions in severely drought-affected areas of central, eastern, and northeastern Ethiopia improved. In late 2016, drought conditions in previously less-affected areas of southeastern Ethiopia intensified after consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall.
- In late 2017, intercommunal conflict along the border between Oromiya and Somali intensified, 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.
- Since April 2018, renewed intercommunal violence in Oromiya and SNNP regions has resulted in the displacement of nearly 1 million people. As of mid-July, displacement along the Oromiya–SNNP regional border was continuing, stressing local resources and exacerbated existing humanitarian needs in the regions.
- 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 2018<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya, SNNP	\$1,999,962
GOAL	Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$2,600,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
IOM	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
International Potato Center (IPC)	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, SNNP	\$1,499,743
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, SNNP, Tigray	\$6,900,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali	\$300,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$750,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$15,750,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Somali	\$2,900,000
	Program Support		\$1,261,107
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$40,960,812</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup></b>			
CRS/JEOP	170,700 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$96,375,190

IRC	870 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$2,450,010
WFP	155,197 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Somali	\$119,583,049
	59,700 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Refugees	Countrywide	\$44,979,785
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$263,388,034</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>3</sup></b>			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$22,400,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$550,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$22,950,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$327,298,846</b>

#### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$93,876,257</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$305,227,525</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$76,218,276</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$475,322,058</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of July 24, 2018.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>