



HIGHLIGHTS

- The Government of Ethiopia has released for the first time an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis report in the country up to June 2020 during the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRM TWG) meeting on 19 November 2019
- The Alert projects the number of food-insecure people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse to increase to 8.5 million between February and June 2020

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Government of Ethiopia releases first IPC analysis, projecting 8.5 million to be in crisis (IPC Phase 3)

The Government of Ethiopia has released for the first time an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis report in the country up to June 2020 during the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRM TWG) meeting on 19 November 2019. Ato Tadesse Bekele, Chairperson of the DRM TWG and Senior Advisor to the Commissioner of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) said the government would use the information in the report to respond to the needs of the food insecure population. Initially developed in 2004 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, IPC is a multi-partner initiative that governments, United Nations Agencies, NGOs, civil society and other relevant actors use for improving food security and nutrition analysis and decision-making. The IPC, operating under the auspices of the Early Warning and Emergency Response Directorate in the NDRMC, is now the basis for early warning projections and will inform emergency and development food security interventions in Ethiopia.

The IPC Alert on Ethiopia states that food security will slightly improve until January 2020 due to the seasonal (*meher*/summer) harvest, but this will be offset by below normal *belg* season production, conflict and climate-induced displacement, high food prices, and the long dry spell in northeastern pastoralist areas, which will likely result in about 6.7 million people being in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, and requiring humanitarian assistance. The Alert projects the number of food-insecure people in Crisis or worse to increase to 8.5 million between February and June 2020 given that the *meher* harvest is insufficient to support food consumption through the lean season in *belg*-dependent and pastoralist

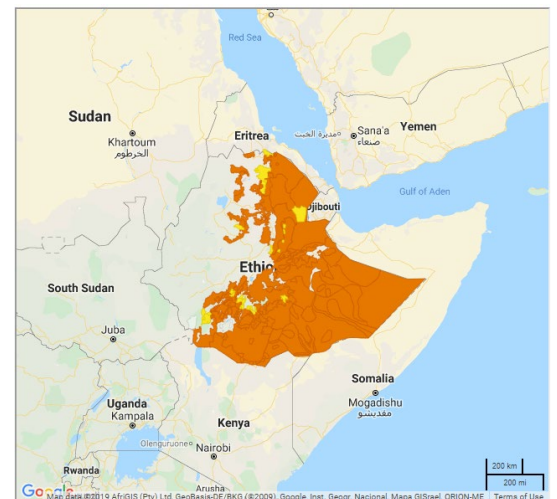


Figure 1 February-June projection

areas, and food prices are expected to be higher than in previous years. Scaling up the ongoing humanitarian response to meet all identified needs, expanding social safety nets to more households, and restoring and enhancing the livelihood of IDP returnees as well as vulnerable farming and pastoralist communities by subsidizing basic commodities and agricultural inputs are some of the immediate actions recommended by the report. (<http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/ipc-alerts/issue-16/en/>)

Government and partners to launch Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) for Ethiopia

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- Government and partners to launch Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) for Ethiopia
- The objective of the event is to provide information about the Government of Ethiopia's Durable Solutions Initiative, and the way in which it will be implemented in the country.
- Late unseasonable rainfall and Desert locusts continue to threaten the ongoing *meher* harvest

The Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) has been developed by the Government of Ethiopia, the United Nations, international, and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors for communities affected by recent internal displacements in the country. Modeled after good practices in other countries, the DSI in Ethiopia seeks to provide a principled operational framework to guide the work of all partners on durable solutions in the country. Its ultimate objective is to enable conditions conducive for all internally displaced persons to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways.

The DSI supports durable solutions through interventions at five different levels: (1) mainstreaming solutions in national development policy, (2) legislative reform through the Kampala Convention ratification and development of an IDP law/policy, (3) institutional strengthening, (4) mainstreaming solutions in spatial planning and city plans, and (5) implementing area-based, comprehensive, government-led and community-driven programmes in areas of voluntary return, relocation or local integration as well as supporting internally displaced households to find individual solutions.

A high-level launch is planned in Addis Ababa on 6 December 2019. The objective of the event is to provide information about the Government of Ethiopia's Durable Solutions Initiative, and the way in which it will be implemented in the country. It will also allow participants to share their ideas on how to implement the DSI, keeping in mind the humanitarian imperative to respond, ongoing development challenges and the country's peacebuilding agenda. Opportunities for support, partnership and financing under the DSI platform will be identified in the event.

Late unseasonable rainfall and Desert locusts continue to threaten the ongoing *meher* harvest

Unseasonable rainfall continued in November 2019, which has started to negatively impact the *meher* harvest in areas of Oromia, Amhara, and Tigray regions according to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Since most *meher* crops are at the ripening and harvesting stages, the unseasonable rainfall is causing some crop seed shattering and rotting. If unseasonable rain continues, there is likely to be a decrease in the *meher* harvest at the household level in affected areas, although, the full extent of the impact of both the unseasonable rainfall and desert locusts is yet to be fully assessed. Although the rain may ease the drought in the lowlands, it is expected to affect matured crops, especially in the midland areas. Reports from the Amhara region indicate that only 30-40 per cent of the crops have been harvested so far. Only 62 per cent of the crops are harvested in Tigray according to the Regional Early Warning and Response Unit. The unit advised all zones to facilitate early harvest of mature crops to prevent and reduce loss of yield due to the ongoing unseasonable rain in the region.

Similarly, Desert Locusts continue to threaten the ongoing *meher* harvest. According to FAO, locusts have invaded an estimated 56 *woredas* of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, and Tigray regions. In Amhara, nearly 75,000 hectares of both crop and rangeland were infested according to the Regional Bureau of Agriculture. Some localized areas are reporting crop losses and households are harvesting immature crops to avoid largescale crop losses. In affected pastoral areas of Afar, Oromia, and Somali Regions, desert locusts are feeding on pasture and vegetation, which is decreasing the availability for livestock. Desert Locusts are expected to continue hatching, specifically in Somali Region as conditions are largely favorable for breeding. Donors such as the USAID have contributed funding towards the crisis, however, current protection measures are unable to control the outbreak due to the rugged nature of the topography and conflict in some areas.

Partners start to access IDPs in Metekel, but huge gap in response remains

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- Partners start to access IDPs in Metekel, but huge gap in response remains
- The situation in Abulta site is most critical with high infant mortality, malnutrition, and limited access to water and health services prevalent

An Inter-Agency IDP Response Monitoring Assessment took place in Guba, Dangur, Pawi *woredas* and Gilgel Beles town, Metekel Zone, Benishangul Gumuz between 3-10 November 2019 and identified more than 10,000 IDPs. The number of IDPs in the zone has been increasing since April due to sporadic conflict along the Amhara regional boundary. The IDPs, spreading in 13 sites, are living in a deplorable condition, seeking urgent assistance in food, ES/NFIs, health and water. A joint DRMO and UNICEF visit to Abulta *kebele* on 24 November 2019 revealed that Government and partners have now started responding to some of the needs, but a huge gap remains. Currently, DRMO is developing an IDP response plan to address multi-sectorial needs.



Figure 2 DRMO and UNICEF joint visit to Abulta IDP site.

Abulta, one of the remotest *kebeles* in Guba *woreda*, difficult to access particularly during rainy seasons, hosts more than 3000 IDPs. The situation in Abulta site is most critical with high infant mortality, malnutrition, limited access to water and health services are prevalent. When MSF-Spain, the first humanitarian agency to visit Abulta *Kebele* on 16 November and access IDPs, witnessed first-hand humanitarian needs in the area to be highly critical. The IDPs in Abulta have been sheltering in the area since July 2019 and have been supported by host communities in the *kebele* IDP site. But the burden created on the host communities has reportedly started to create tension between the two groups. IDPs in Abulta claimed not having received any assistance – including food – for more than 3 months because partners were not able to reach out Abulta *kebele* due to physical /road access constraints. IDPs also indicated that more effort needs to be exerted to provide them with a durable solution during the discussion of the visiting team with the *kebele* chairman, IDP community leaders, religious leaders, head of *woreda* women and children affair office, Zonal health department staffs, the temporarily assigned health team.

On the other side of the border, Amhara region, an estimated 21,000 IDPs who fled from Metekel and Kamashi zones of BG are residing in Awi zone without adequate assistance for months.

IDPs recovering from the impact of drought through livestock support

HIGHLIGHTS

- Eventually my 14 sheep and goats survived the drought with the support of feed and livestock drugs given and now some of them gave birth and are providing us with milk. Look! my children are healthy and happy,” said Ikran.

The story of Ikran Husein in Kohel woreda, Afder zone of Somali region

Ms. Ikran Husein Hassen who lives in Afder zone, kohle *woreda*, *kebele* 01 is one of the beneficiaries of Islamic Relief Livestock Project that has been donated by FAO. She is a mother of five children - four boys and one girl - out of whom one boy and one girl are in school. The boy is in grade six and the girl is in grade three. With respect to the assistance, Ms. Ikran said that they received the assistance at the appropriate time when the situation was very difficult to their animals because of lack of pasture and their lack of money to buy animal medicines.

“Fortunately, FAO sent the livestock assistance at the appropriate time and targeted beneficiaries in a short period of time and distributed the animal feed on time” added Ikran. “Eventually my 14 sheep and goats survived the drought with the support of feed and livestock drugs given and now some of them gave birth and are providing us with milk. Look! my children are healthy and happy”. Ikran concluded thanking all stakeholders especially FAO who helped for the recovery of her family’s livelihood and hoped other pastoralist households will benefit from for the continuation of the project in the region.



Figure 3 Ikran together with her children. Photo Credit: OCHA

The story of Suldamo Husein in Charatit town, Afder zone of Somali region



Figure 4 Suldamo together with her children. Photo Credit: OCHA

Ms. Suldamo Husein Hassen lives in Charatit town in Afder zone. She is the head of her household. Out of her six children, four are attending school. Ms. Suladamo is a pastoralist who arrived in Charatit seven years ago when she lost most of her livestock because of previous droughts. She noted that the animal feed and animal treatment assistance provided by Islamic Relief and the Charatit *woreda* livestock office saved her animals from perishing at a very difficult time when there was nothing for livestock to feed on. The situation changed dramatically after FAO donated the animal feed and animal treatment through Islamic Relief. “Our weak animals recovered and started producing milk”. Ms. Suldamo went on to state “if we did not get this assistance in time, the lives of all my animals would have been destroyed by the drought”. Suldamo thanked FAO and Islamic Relief staff who worked tirelessly to help them. She also thanked the donors and humbly requested to continue such assistance in difficult times to save their lives and their livelihoods.



ETHIOPIA

Overview of funding towards the Humanitarian Response Plan

As of 25 November 2019

In-country HRP Funding Update

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS HRP



US\$ 1.060
BILLION

FUNDING RECEIVED INTERNATIONAL DONORS



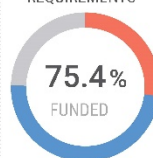
US\$ 683.0
MILLION

FUNDING RECEIVED GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA



US\$ 288.1
MILLION

LEVEL OF FUNDING AGAINST HRP REQUIREMENTS



HRP Funding Update as per FTS

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS INTERNATIONAL DONORS



US\$ 771.5
MILLION

LEVEL OF FUNDING AGAINST INTERNATIONAL DONOR REQUIREMENTS



UNMET REQUIREMENTS (NON-FOOD)

US\$ 260.7M

Note: The unmet requirements do not equal the total funding requirements minus the received contributions, because the food sector is overfunded.

Note: The % difference between the FTS funding level and in-country funding level is due to Government funding. While FTS only tracks financial contributions by international donors, OCHA Ethiopia adds to this the Government of Ethiopia's financial contributions towards the HRP. FTS hence adjusted the overall HRP requirements to only reflect international donor requirements by deducting the GoE contribution.

By Sector (US\$)

Sector/Cluster	% Covered	Funding Received	Requirements
Food	137%	634.1M	462.0M
Nutrition	54%	115.9M	216.2M
WASH	23%	26.8M	114.4M
Health	11%	10.6M	95.1M
ES/NFI	20%	15.9M	80.0M
Agriculture	30%	10.2M	33.8M
Education	25%	8.3M	32.6M
Protection	50%	10.2M	20.4M
Coordination	66%	3.4M	5.2M
Sector not specified	-	126.3M	-
Multiple Sectors (break down not specified)	-	95.5M	-

Food vs. Non-food sectors

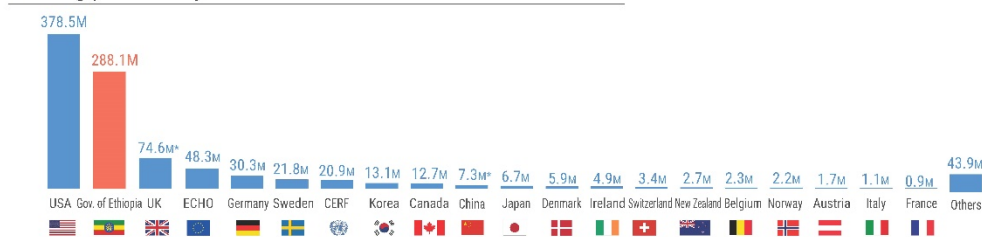


Unmet requirements: 0M



Unmet requirements: 260.7M

Funding provided by donor



* includes ECHO contribution to the GoE

All data, except for Government of Ethiopia funding, is provided by the Financial Tracking System (FTS): <https://fts.unocha.org>, which records all humanitarian contributions, (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. FTS reflects funding flows received against HRP as reported by donors and/or partners.

Creation date: 27 Nov 2019 Sources: FTS, NDRMC Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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