

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

MAY 4, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.4 million

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

1.73 million

Estimated Number of IDPs
IOM – April 2020

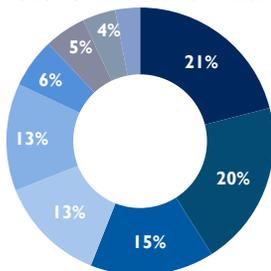
758,199

Refugees Residing in Ethiopia
UNHCR – March 2020

\$1 billion

2020 Humanitarian Response Plan Funding Appeal
GoE, UN – January 2020

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FYs 2019–2020



- Multi-Sector (21%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (20%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (13%)
- Shelter & Settlements (13%)
- Protection (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (5%)
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance (4%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (66%)
- Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (31%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (2%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoE enacts restrictions and national plan to limit the spread of COVID-19
- USG partners adapt programs to include COVID-19 prevention measures
- Desert locust infestations continue to threaten food security

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA ³ | \$76,701,405 |
| USAID/FFP | \$548,525,199 |
| State/PRM ⁴ | \$113,123,362 |
| Total | \$738,349,966 |

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) introduced measures to limit the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in March and April, launching a three-month preparedness and response plan in April requesting nearly \$1.8 billion. Some restrictions are disrupting humanitarian operations.
- U.S. Government (USG) partners are adapting emergency programs to include protocols intended to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In April, USAID/FFP partners, including the UN World Food Program (WFP), began providing double rations of food assistance to halve the frequency of distributions, minimizing large gatherings of beneficiaries.
- Approximately 8.5 million people are currently in need of emergency food assistance as of April, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Food security actors anticipate 500,000 to 1 million additional people will require food assistance in the coming months due to the impacts of desert locust and COVID-19.

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

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

³ Total USAID/OFDA funding for the complex emergency in Ethiopia does not include support for the ongoing desert locust response. For additional information regarding the desert locust response in Ethiopia, please refer to the USAID/DCHA East Africa Desert Locust Crisis Fact Sheet.

⁴ 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.

COVID-19 PREPAREDNESS AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Since mid-March, the GoE has introduced control measures and new policies intended to minimize the spread of COVID-19 in the country, declaring a national emergency on April 8 and instituting restrictions on population movement and a ban on large gatherings. In mid-April, the GoE finalized a multi-sector COVID-19 preparedness and response plan requesting nearly \$1.8 billion to address health needs and secondary impacts of the outbreak from April to June. As of April 19, the GoE had allocated approximately \$140 million for the plan.
- In early April, the GoE and WFP re-activated the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities in Ethiopia, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—to coordinate the procurement and movement of emergency COVID-19 response supplies in Ethiopia, as well as support the transport of other relief commodities throughout the country, the UN reports.
- Ethiopia’s international borders remained restricted to population movements but open for the import of critical goods—including relief commodities—as of late April, according to the UN. In response to increased regional needs for humanitarian logistics support, the GoE and WFP opened a humanitarian air hub at the international airport near Ethiopia’s capital city of Addis Ababa on April 14. UN agencies plan to use the hub to facilitate the transportation of humanitarian workers, as well as medical supplies and equipment—including personal protective equipment and ventilators—for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities to more than 30 African countries.
- Policies of the GoE, regional state governments, and neighboring countries intended to curb the spread of COVID-19 have inhibited humanitarian services and exacerbated needs among certain populations in Ethiopia. On April 1, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Catherine Sozi requested the support of the GoE and regional state authorities to ensure the continuation of humanitarian operations—including personnel movements and the transport of relief commodities across international and regional state borders—during the implementation of COVID-19-related restrictions.
- Between late March and mid-April, Djibouti, Kenya, and Saudi Arabia deported at least 6,000 Ethiopian migrants to Ethiopia, according to the UN. The individuals, who are quarantined for 14 days upon arrival, face shortages of food and relief commodities, as well as limited access to health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, at quarantine centers. In mid-April, RC/HC Sozi called for a temporary halt on deportations to allow the GoE to organize health and safety measures for migrants’ repatriation. As of April 28, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was providing health and WASH support at 11 migrant quarantine sites.
- COVID-19-related restrictions on travel between regions and quarantine requirements in Tigray Region disrupted water trucking to refugee camps and the transportation of other commodities in mid-April, the UN reports. Similarly, restrictions resulted in food transportation delays in Somali Region.
- While many humanitarian actors have scaled back operations during the outbreak, several organizations—including USG humanitarian partners—have continued to provide life-saving assistance and adapted programming with new protocols to minimize the spread of COVID-19 and ensure minimal service delivery gaps despite COVID-19-related restrictions. For example, the USAID/OFDA-supported, IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund—a flexible mechanism designed to meet the immediate needs of IDPs amid Ethiopia’s evolving security situation, working through multiple relief organizations—is increasing WASH support to IDPs while training hygiene promoters and scaling up community messaging programs to raise awareness of COVID-19 risk. In addition, to mitigate potential disruptions in the food and relief commodity supply chain, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) coordinated with WFP and the GoE to stockpile food and WASH supplies in refugee camps where the UN agencies provide services.
- USAID/FFP partners continued to distribute food assistance while implementing COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures, including physical distancing and hygiene promotion activities. To reduce the frequency of gatherings for distributions, humanitarian partners provided double rations of food assistance—sufficient to meet the food needs of households for 60 days—through USAID/FFP emergency and development mechanisms and with GoE authorization. As of late April, USAID/FFP partners were supporting more than 3.8 million people in Ethiopia with accelerated food distributions.

- Food Security actors anticipate that as many as 9.4 million additional people in rural and urban Ethiopia may require emergency food assistance in the coming months, due to COVID-19-related movement restrictions, reduced access to food, and livelihood disruptions.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On February 13, the GoE ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa, a regional legal instrument known as the Kampala Convention, UNHCR reports. The ratification underscores the GoE's commitment to alleviating the basic needs of IDPs and providing a legal basis for their protection, according to UNHCR. Ethiopia has one of the world's largest IDP populations; more than 1.7 million individuals remained displaced in the country as of February 11, according to IOM.
- Armed clashes continue to generate humanitarian needs and impede humanitarian access in Ethiopia. From January to March, relief actors reported more than 230 humanitarian access incidents, according to the UN, a slight decrease from the nearly 260 incidents recorded in the preceding three months. Active hostilities accounted for 84 percent of the recent incidents, and 58 percent occurred in Oromiya Region during the period.
- Ongoing insecurity in southern Oromiya routinely prompts population displacement, endangers civilians, and disrupts humanitarian programming, the UN reports. Clashes between GoE defense forces and unknown armed actors had displaced approximately 67,800 people in the region's Guji Zone as of early February, straining local government capacity and host community resources, according to a USAID/OFDA partner. The unstable security environment limits humanitarian access to displaced populations in urgent need of protection support in Guji, according to a March UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) assessment. The assessment also noted incidents of harassment and gender-based violence (GBV) in Guji, with limited local capacity to prevent and respond to cases of GBV. In response to these increased needs, UNICEF plans to expand protection activities in the zone in the coming months.
- Insecurity caused a weeklong suspension in a USAID/OFDA partner's malnutrition treatment programming and rendered more than 33,000 people across Oromiya's East Wollega and West Wollega zones inaccessible to humanitarian agencies as of mid-April, according to the UN. In addition, COVID-19 restrictions resulted in the suspension of emergency assistance delivery and postponement of humanitarian assessments in the zones, further inhibiting critical support from reaching populations in need.
- In January and February, a Protection Cluster partner identified numerous humanitarian needs among IDPs sheltering at 16 displacement sites in southern Oromiya, including needs for emergency food assistance, health and WASH support, and protection services, particularly in response to GBV and the needs of unaccompanied children. The displaced individuals had received only limited assistance in recent months. Many humanitarian actors suspended programs in the area in mid-2019 due to insecurity, adversely impacting populations in need, the UN reports.
- With \$2 million in FY 2019 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps continued to provide agriculture, food security, nutrition, and WASH assistance to populations in Oromiya and Somali, including approximately 52,100 IDPs, in February. In addition, Mercy Corps supported the rehabilitation of two wells in Guji, improving access to safe water for approximately 4,800 people, during the month.
- Following advocacy by humanitarian and human rights actors, the GoE restored internet and phone services in western Oromiya on March 31, the UN reports; communications had been suspended in the area since January. Populations' access to communications facilitates some critical humanitarian services, including COVID-19 risk awareness messaging efforts.

FOOD SECURITY AND DESERT LOCUSTS

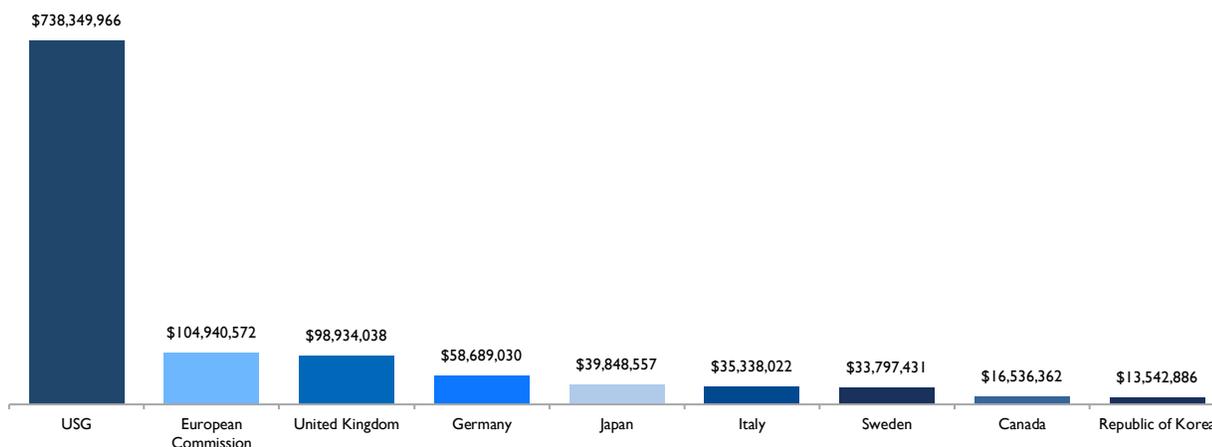
- The East Africa regional desert locust upsurge has continued to intensify in early 2020, further threatening food security and livelihoods in Ethiopia, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As of mid-March, COVID-19-related production delays among suppliers of desert locust control inputs had begun impacting regional response efforts, though pesticide stocks in Ethiopia remain sufficient for the current level of control operations

through June, FAO reports. While cargo shipments continue to enter the country, GoE quarantine requirements for flight crews arriving from overseas may cause delays for domestic desert locust control flights.

- Approximately 8.5 million people in Ethiopia are already experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET; of these, an estimated 6 million are residing in locust-affected areas of the country.⁵ Food security monitors anticipate that approximately 500,000 to 1 million additional people—primarily in Oromiya and Somali—will likely require emergency food assistance in the coming months due to the impacts of desert locust infestations on crops and pasture. As of early April, desert locusts—in conjunction with the negative impacts of premature harvesting, typical post-harvest losses, and flooding in Somali—contributed to the loss of 356,000 metric tons (MT) of cereals, affecting approximately 806,000 farming households, according to a joint interagency assessment.
- Despite favorable levels of rainfall during the 2019 June-to-September *kiremt* and October-to-December *deyr* rains, Crisis and Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity persist in eastern Ethiopia, driven by desert locust infestations, flooding, insecurity, poor macroeconomic factors, and protracted negative impacts of past poor agricultural seasons, according to FEWS NET. Staple food prices will likely increase during the lean season, which typically lasts from April to June in regions receiving the February-to-June *belg* rains and June to September in western agricultural regions. FEWS NET projects that humanitarian assistance may prevent a deterioration of food security conditions to Crisis levels in parts of eastern Ethiopia through May, while anticipating ongoing risks to vulnerable households’ food security through September 2020 should insecurity, conflict, and displacement continue to disrupt livelihoods, humanitarian access, and the movement of food from surplus-producing areas to deficit areas.
- In March USAID/FFP partner WFP reached approximately 3.2 million people across Ethiopia, distributing 30,000 MT of food assistance and \$8.4 million in cash-based transfers. In addition, with USAID/FFP support, the Joint Emergency Operations Plan (JEOP)—implemented by a consortium of NGOs led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS)—continues to provide emergency food assistance to populations in the country. JEOP partners supported more than 1.1 million people with food assistance from January to March.

2019–2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of May 4, 2020. 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 and 2020, 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, and FY 2020, which began on October 1, 2019.

⁵ 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.

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 prior areas of residence 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, U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia Michael A. 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/OFDA² | | | |
| Action Against Hunger/USA (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, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (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), Shelter and Settlements, WASH | 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 | Countrywide | \$4,610,000 |
| International Rescue Committee (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/FFP³ | | | |
| CRS/JEOP | 141,706 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray | \$116,453,881 |
| IRC | 930 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | Countrywide | \$2,982,456 |
| UNICEF | 2,700 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | Countrywide | \$11,003,866 |
| WFP | 117,440 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 | \$207,338,976 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$337,779,179 |
| State/PRM⁴ | | | |
| AAH/USA | Nutrition Assistance for Refugees | Gambella | \$1,500,000 |
| Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services for Refugees | Tigray | \$1,250,000 |
| DanChurchAid (DCA) | Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security for Refugees | Gambella | \$1,492,034 |
| DRC | Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, and Psychosocial Services for Refugees | Gambella | \$1,110,000 |
| GOAL | Nutrition Assistance for Refugees | Gambella | \$1,200,000 |
| International Committee of the Red Cross | 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-sectoral Assistance for Refugees | Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, Tigray | \$3,750,000 |
| Plan International | Child Protection, Education, and Psychosocial Services for Refugees | Gambella | \$1,177,328 |
| Save the Children | 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 | | | \$495,755,848 |

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|--|--|--|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| CRS | Agriculture and Food Security | Oromiya, SNNP | \$2,033,156 |
| GOAL | Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Oromiya, SNNP, Somali | \$3,000,000 |
| UNDSS | HCIM | Countrywide | \$112,136 |
| OCHA | HCIM* | Countrywide | \$8,000,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$8,806 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$13,154,098 |
| USAID/FFP³ | | | |
| CRS/JEOP | 71,000 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance | Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray | \$36,603,440 |
| IRC | 2,000 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$6,644,794 |
| WFP | 112,020 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance and 63,163 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition | Countrywide | \$167,497,786 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$210,746,020 |
| State/PRM⁴ | | | |
| CVT | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services for Refugees | Gambella | \$1,200,000 |
| ICRC | COVID-19 Preparedness and Response | Countrywide | \$1,905,000 |
| UNHAS | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$700,000 |
| UNHCR | Protection and Assistance for Refugees | Countrywide | \$14,100,000 |
| | COVID-19 Preparedness and Response | Countrywide | \$789,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$18,694,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020 | | | \$242,594,118 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 | | | \$76,701,405 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 | | | \$548,525,199 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 | | | \$113,123,362 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 | | | \$738,349,966 |

* Denotes funding allocated to the pooled Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund in FY 2019 and FY 2020.

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of May 1, 2020.

² Total USAID/OFDA funding for the complex emergency in Ethiopia does not include support for the ongoing desert locust response. For additional information regarding the desert locust response in Ethiopia, please refer to the USAID/DCHA East Africa Desert Locust Crisis Fact Sheet.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

⁴ 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.