

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JULY 24, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

20.9 million

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

1.74 million

Estimated Number of IDPs
IOM – February 2020

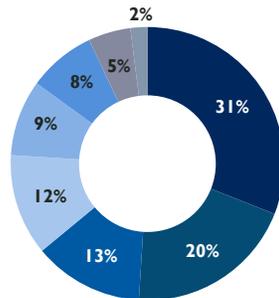
766,563

Refugees Residing in Ethiopia
UNHCR – June 2020

\$1.7 billion

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

USAID/BHA NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2020



- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) (31%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (20%)
- Shelter and Settlements (13%)
- Health (12%)
- Nutrition (9%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Protection (5%)
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance (2%)

USAID/BHA FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2020



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The June 29 killing of a prominent Oromo activist and musician have led to protests in the capital city of Addis Ababa and Oromiya Region in recent weeks, disrupting humanitarian access and delivery of relief commodities to certain areas.
- On June 9, humanitarian agencies, in consultation with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), released a revised 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), requesting a total of \$1.7 billion to respond to the acute needs of 16.5 million people due to the impact of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) restrictions, desert locust infestations, and conflict- and flood-related displacement, among other factors. The figure represents an increase from the 8.4 million people identified for assistance by the initial HRP released in January.
- USAID implementing partners have continued to respond to acute food needs across Ethiopia in recent months, reaching more than 3.4 million food-insecure people with emergency food assistance between April and June.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Atypically high food assistance needs expected through remainder of 2020
- Insecurity in Oromiya disrupts humanitarian operations
- COVID-19 crisis drives increased humanitarian needs estimates

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020

USAID/BHA ¹	\$417,777,158
State/PRM ²	\$21,900,066

\$439,677,224³

¹ Total USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace. Humanitarian 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/BHA East Africa Desert Locust Crisis Fact Sheet.

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Ethiopia, which is also reported in the USAID/BHA South Sudan Complex Emergency Fact Sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response.

³ This total includes approximately \$33 million in supplemental funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities.

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The June 29 killing of prominent Oromo activist and musician Hachalu Hundessa have led to protests in the capital city of Addis Ababa and Oromiya Region in recent weeks, with subsequent violence in some areas resulting in 179 deaths as of July 8, according to the GoE. Authorities responded to the demonstrations by suspending telecommunications and internet services countrywide; services in Addis Ababa were partially restored in mid-July, while mobile internet services were restored on July 23.
 - Relief actors—noting that most supplies in Ethiopia are transported through routes in Oromiya—are concerned that continued insecurity in the region could disrupt deliveries of assistance to crisis-affected populations across the country. As of July 7, ongoing unrest and related road closures and movement restrictions in Harari Region, Oromiya’s East Hararghe and West Haraghe zones, and Dire Dawa city were restricting the movement of humanitarian personnel and supplies and delaying food and cash assistance distributions to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in East Haraghe and West Haraghe, according to the UN. In southern and western Oromiya, movement restrictions and security concerns disrupted humanitarian operations—including water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, as well as distributions of multi-purpose cash assistance, nutrition supplies, and relief commodities—in East Wollega and West Wollega zones.
 - Insecurity and road blockages had declined as of July 20, with humanitarian partners resuming operations in some areas; however, activities remain suspended in certain areas of Oromiya due to security concerns.
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INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On June 9, humanitarian agencies, in consultation with the GoE, released a revised 2020 Ethiopia HRP, requesting nearly \$1.7 billion to respond to the acute needs of 16.5 million people. The revised HRP indicates that nearly 21 million people—approximately 19 percent of Ethiopia’s population—will require humanitarian assistance in 2020, representing a nearly 150 percent increase from the original HRP estimate released in January. Increased needs are primarily the result of economic and health impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including the economic impact of related mitigation measures; damage caused by desert locust infestations; and the evolving situation of IDPs and returnees, among other contributing factors, according to the UN.
 - The revised HRP requests a total of more than \$773 million to assist 15 million people facing severe food insecurity, nearly \$202 million to support and treat an estimated 4.4 million people experiencing acute malnutrition, and nearly \$188 million to provide emergency health assistance for up to 6.5 million people. To ensure continued transport of humanitarian cargo amid COVID-19-related movement restrictions, the revised plan—which requests \$506 million for COVID-19 response efforts—also includes support to the recently activated Logistics Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities in Ethiopia, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
 - In FY 2020, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$440 million in humanitarian funding towards the complex emergency response in Ethiopia, including funding toward the HRP; as of July 20, other international donors had contributed nearly \$165 million toward the HRP and more than \$66 million in additional 2020 humanitarian funding.
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DISPLACEMENT

- More than 19,700 Ethiopian nationals returned to the country between April 1 and July 17, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), including approximately 4,900 people from Sudan, 4,500 people from Djibouti, 4,100 people from Somalia, and 3,200 people from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. To facilitate the safe relocation of migrants returning to Ethiopia, IOM is coordinating with the GoE to support 48 COVID-19 quarantine facilities, including through the provision of clothes, food, hand sanitizer, medicines, personal protective equipment (PPE), safe drinking water, and soap for quarantined migrants, as well as onward transportation from quarantine facilities to intended destinations. Additionally, with \$6 million in USAID/BHA funding, the UN World Food

Program (WFP) is providing emergency food assistance to nearly 78,000 quarantined returnees temporarily residing in COVID-19 quarantine and treatment centers in Ethiopia.

- As of June 2020, nearly 767,000 migrants and refugees were sheltering in Ethiopia, including more than 344,000 people from South Sudan, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In June, more than 3,500 South Sudanese arrived in Ethiopia's Gambella Region from adjacent areas of South Sudan, following an increase in intercommunal conflict in South Sudan's Upper Nile and Jonglei states.
- Overall, nearly 1,740,000 people remained internally displaced in Ethiopia as of February 2020, according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), including nearly 1.2 million people displaced by conflict, more than 380,000 people displaced by drought, and nearly 74,000 people displaced by floods. The overall displacement figure represents a decrease from a peak in the number of IDPs in March 2019, when IOM's DTM recorded a total of more than 3 million IDPs following a sharp increase in conflict-induced displacement in parts of Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromiya, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP), and Somali regions in 2018. The majority of surveyed IDPs in 72 percent of the more than 1,200 displacement sites in Ethiopia prefer to integrate into host communities rather than relocate or return prior areas of residence, according to DTM data collected in February.

HEALTH

- Civil unrest and associated movement restrictions in Oromiya have interrupted COVID-19 and other emergency health response activities and coordination efforts, the UN reports. In eastern Oromiya, the GoE suspended COVID-19 coordination meetings, and the GoE Ministry of Health (MoH) experienced a delayed COVID-19 test kit delivery to the area. Health actors also postponed measles vaccination campaigns planned during the week of July 6 in eastern, southern, and western Oromiya, as well as in SNNP, due to security concerns and delays in the transportation of necessary supplies, including PPE; approximately 14,600 children ages 5 years and younger will be impacted by disruptions to measles vaccination campaigns scheduled to occur in SNNP alone, according to the UN. Additionally, movement restrictions recently prevented health actors from conducting planned cholera assessments in SNNP, where WASH activity suspensions could negatively impact 23,000 people susceptible to cholera in Gamo, Gofa, Sidama, and South Omo zones.
- As of July 24, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) had confirmed more than 11,900 COVID-19 cases across Ethiopia, including 197 related deaths. The GoE has indicated that COVID-19 cases have not yet peaked in Ethiopia and anticipates caseloads to increase in the coming months, according to a June 12 public statement by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed. USAID/BHA is supporting the delivery of critical assistance to households in COVID-19 affected or at-risk areas, recently providing Save the Children Federation (SCF) with \$9 million to strengthen populations' access to health care and WASH services, as well as mitigate the economic impacts of the pandemic in urban and peri-urban locations across the country. The funding will enable SCF to provide cash transfers to more than 29,000 vulnerable households in areas with high numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases or a relatively high likelihood of increased disease spread, including Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Oromiya's Adama city, SNNP's Awassa city, Amhara's Bahir Dar city, and Somali's Jijiga city.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) anticipates that large areas of eastern, northern, and southern Ethiopia will continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity through at least January 2021, with the greatest number of households requiring emergency food assistance between July and September, corresponding to the peak of the lean season in the most populated areas of the country.⁴ Although food security conditions will likely improve to Stressed—IPC 2—levels in some areas as populations harvest *meber* season crops beginning in October, food assistance needs are expected to remain atypically high at least through early 2021 due to

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, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

the impact of COVID-19-related restrictions, high food prices, conflict-induced displacement, recent and projected heavy flooding, desert locust infestations, and ongoing recovery from prior droughts. FEWS NET expects food needs to be most severe in areas of north-central Amhara, particularly in Wag Himera Zone, where Crisis outcomes are expected to persist through September and humanitarian assistance is likely preventing many households from experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.

- In addition, FEWS NET projects that aggregate *belg* harvests concluding in July will be 10 to 20 percent below average—despite favorable February-to-May *belg* season rainfall—due to recent crop damage resulting from desert locust infestations, as well as diminished planting activities in recent months, particularly in Amhara, SNNP, and Tigray regions. A below-average October-to-December *deyr* season is likewise expected to limit pasture and water availability for livestock, with livestock conditions and prices expected to deteriorate in late 2020.
- Meanwhile, economic limitations in Ethiopia associated with the COVID-19 pandemic—including reduced access to labor income and remittances, as well as increased staple food prices due to higher transportation costs—are further contributing to household food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. Agricultural labor opportunities have lessened due to COVID-19-related economic constraints and movement restrictions, particularly in areas of Afar, Amhara, Bale, Oromiya, and Tigray regions. In May, more than 40 percent of World Bank-surveyed households that rely on farming, fishing, or livestock reported decreased income since Ethiopia’s COVID-19 outbreak began, with the poorest 20 percent of households reporting significantly decreased income. The same World Bank survey discerned that more than 60 percent of urban households have similarly experienced decreased earnings due to the COVID-19 outbreak, with 34 percent of households relying on savings to meet basic needs and 16 percent reducing food consumption.
- To alleviate recent distribution delays associated with COVID-19 mitigation measures, as well as *gu* season flooding in Somali, the GoE and USAID/BHA partner WFP are combining distribution cycles and providing double food rations to approximately 7.2 million people, according to FEWS NET; the staggered distributions also reduce COVID-19 risk by limiting public gatherings.
- As of late May, WFP also continued to provide cash-based and in-kind food assistance to 2 million people under the original 2020 HRP, as well as to 700,000 refugees residing in Ethiopia, WFP reports. Additionally, the UN agency continued to reach 300,000 children ages 6–59 months and pregnant and nursing women per month with nutrition support, in addition to providing fresh food vouchers to 100,000 people in Amhara, which has the highest recorded rates of stunting—a measure of chronic malnutrition—in the country, according to the UN agency. USAID implementing partners have similarly continued to respond to acute food needs across Ethiopia in recent months, reaching more than 3.4 million food-insecure people with emergency food assistance between April and June.

FLOODING

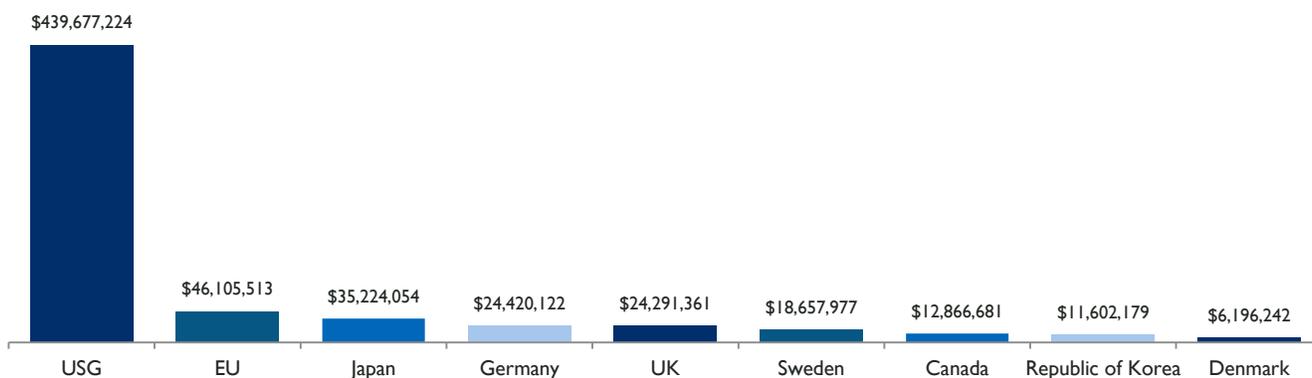
- Heavy *gu* season rains and resultant flooding between April and May displaced nearly 200,000 people in Somali, more than 20,000 people in Oromiya’s Bule Hora Zone, and nearly 13,500 people in SNNP, according to joint assessments conducted by humanitarian partners. Heavy rains in early May also generated significant flooding in six districts in Oromiya’s West Guji Zone, displacing populations, disrupting livelihoods, damaging houses and community infrastructure, and adversely affecting more than 60,000 people, the UN and zonal authorities report. Additionally, a rapid interagency assessment in three of West Guji’s affected districts indicated that the flooding had damaged more than 950 houses and nearly 20,000 acres of crops.
- In response, humanitarian agencies and the GoE released a flood response plan to support more than 470,000 flood-affected individuals in Ethiopia, including more than 300,000 IDPs, over three months. The plan requests nearly \$31 million to support emergency shelter, food, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance; provide essential medicines and relief commodities; distribute seeds to affected farmers; and increase accessibility along flood-damaged roads.
- With FYs 2018–2020 funding to the IOM Rapid Response Fund, USAID/BHA is supporting five sub-partner NGOs in Ethiopia to respond to urgent flood-related humanitarian needs. For example, Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA) and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency have provided emergency relief commodities and WASH support to flood-affected communities in Somali’s Shabelle Zone. Additionally, IOM sub-partner the Organization for Welfare and Development in Action conducted WASH interventions—including hygiene promotion

activities—and distributed emergency shelter materials and relief commodities in Somali’s Gode Zone with \$60,000 in USAID/BHA support. Dorcas Aid Ethiopia and ZOA also provided shelter and WASH support—with nearly \$90,000 and \$190,000 from USAID/BHA, respectively—to additional flood-affected communities in Somali, particularly focusing on reaching IDP households. In April, USAID/BHA partner the WFP distributed cash-based assistance and in-kind food to more than 3 million people, including to drought- and flood-affected communities, IDPs, and refugees, according to the UN agency.

- In the coming months, FEWS NET expects an increased likelihood of above-average June-to-September rains in northern Somali and southern Afar, with flooding in flood-prone parts of Abay, Awash, Baro-Akobo, Lake Tana, Omo-Gibe, and Shebelle catchments and plain areas. Crop losses associated with flooding, as well as desert locust infestations and below-average area planted, could also resulting in slightly below-average *meber* harvests between October and January.

2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 24, 2020. All international figures are according to UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2019.

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.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020 ¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
AAH/USA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Oromiya	\$2,500,000
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Dire Dawa, Somali	\$1,300,000
CARE	Multipurpose Cash Assistance, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$1,033,643
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya, SNNP	\$2,033,156
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara	\$900,000
Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$695,341
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara	\$1,348,175
GOAL	Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$3,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Oromiya	\$2,000,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Shelter and Settlements	Afar, Oromiya, Somali	\$700,000
IOM	HCIM, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Protection, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$207,869
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$2,073,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Health, Shelter and Settlements	Oromiya	\$1,999,602
SCF	Nutrition, WASH	Afar, Oromiya, Somali	\$3,000,000
UNDSS	HCIM	Countrywide	\$112,136
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,900,000
VSF/G	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar	\$1,261,001
	Program Support		\$8,806
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$50,072,729
Food Assistance			
CRS/Joint Emergency Operations Plan	215,160 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance; Cash Transfers for Food	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$126,605,985
IRC	2,000 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,644,794
UNICEF	1,800 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$8,628,667
UNICEF	1,245 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
WFP	112,020 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance; 80,625 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$193,925,786

TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$340,305,232
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$390,377,961
STATE/PRM			
Center for Victims of Torture	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services for Refugees	Gambella, Tigray	\$1,456,066
UN Humanitarian Air Service	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$14,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$16,256,066
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN ETHIOPIA IN FY 2020			\$406,634,027

FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE²			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
Amref Health Africa	Health, WASH	Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambela, Somali	\$700,028
CARE	Health, Protection, WASH	Oromiya	\$300,000
CRS	Health, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$861,000
Food for the Hungry	Health, WASH	Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromiya	\$500,000
Humanity & Inclusion	Protection, WASH	Dire Dawa, Benishangul Gumuz, Somali	\$900,000
IMC	Health, Protection, WASH	Oromiya	\$1,099,507
IOM	Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$1,000,000
IRC	Health, WASH	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$1,800,000
Johns Hopkins University	Health, Protection	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$400,000
Lutheran World Federation	Health, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$499,974
Mercy Corps	Health, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$638,688
Pathfinder International	Health	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$500,000
People in Need	WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$400,000
Project Hope	Health, WASH	Dire Dawa, Somali	\$400,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$200,000
SCF	Health, Protection, WASH	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, Somali	\$800,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH	Oromiya, Somali	\$700,000
World Vision	Health, WASH	Oromiya, SNNP	\$700,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$12,399,197

Food Assistance			
Save the Children Federation	Cash Transfers for Food	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali,	\$9,000,000
WFP	699,843 MT of LRIP; Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$15,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$27,399,197
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	COVID-19 Preparedness and Response	Countrywide	\$1,905,000
IOM	COVID-19 Preparedness and Response	Countrywide	\$2,950,000
UNHCR	COVID-19 Preparedness and Response	Countrywide	\$789,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$5,644,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN ETHIOPIA IN FY 2020			\$33,043,197

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$417,777,158
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$21,900,066
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$439,677,224

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of July 24, 2020.

² Figures represent supplemental International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities as of July 24, 2020.

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, dietarily, 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.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>