

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 2020 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) lays out prioritized multi-sector humanitarian needs of 7 million people with emergency food and non-food assistance at a cost of \$1 billion
- Conflict displacement, shortage of rainfall in some parts of the country, floods in other parts and disease outbreaks remain key drivers of humanitarian needs in Ethiopia today.

FIGURES

	People in need	People targeted
Food/Non-food	8.4 M	7 M
SAM	544K	444K
MAM	3.9 M	3.1 M
IDPs	1.01M	1.01M
Returnees	1.78 M	1.78 M

FUNDING

US\$1.001 billion

Requirement for 2020 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan



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Some 7 million Ethiopians need humanitarian aid in 2020: HRP requires US\$1 billion

The 2020 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was officially released on 28 January 2020, laying out prioritized multi-sector humanitarian needs in 2020. This annual joint Government and humanitarian partners' document is targeting 7 million people with emergency food and non-food assistance at a cost of \$1 billion. This is a reduction from the 8.3 million people targeted at the beginning of 2019, also a result of better targeting of the most acute needs this year. Conflict displacement, shortage of rainfall in some parts of the country, floods in other parts and disease outbreaks remain, key drivers of humanitarian needs in Ethiopia, today. The desert locust infestation that has so far been ravaging three countries in the Horn of Africa, including Ethiopia, also poses a significant food security risk if not quickly contained.

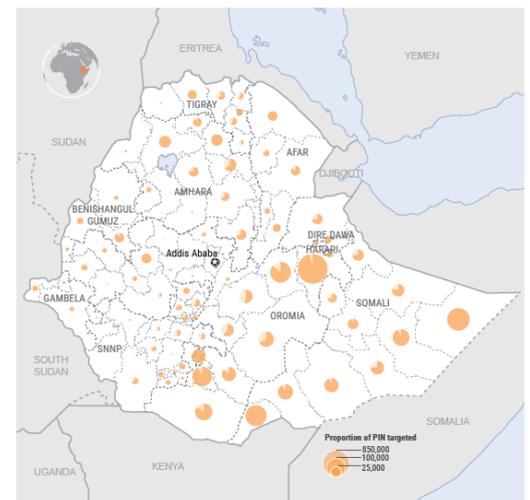
"The immediate focus of the Government of Ethiopia will be to provide life-saving assistance to fellow Ethiopians in need, be they displaced, food insecure or affected by other life-threatening emergencies," said Commissioner Mitiku Kassa of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission. "This year, the HRP was released earlier than in previous years, which will allow faster dispatching of required emergency food and non-food supplies if funding is availed on time," he added.

The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) to Ethiopia, Dr. Catherine Sozi, praised the commitment of the Government, the UN and NGO community and financing partners to address the still significant humanitarian needs of millions of Ethiopians in the food, nutrition, health WaSH, shelter and non-food items, protection, education, and agriculture sectors.

Needs and Planned Response

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TREND (2015-2020)	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
8.4M	7.0M		23%	58%	8%

Overview map
More on pages 22-23



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HIGHLIGHTS

- On 22 January 2020, UN humanitarian chief Mark Lowcock released \$10 million from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to help scale up the response to the devastating desert locust outbreak in East Africa
- For Ethiopia response, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) said it seeks a minimum of \$6 million to scale up preventive and control measures including surveillance, monitoring, ground and aerial spraying, and community mobilization and awareness creation possibly until the end of June 2020

“Last year, partners stretched their human and financial resources to provide timely assistance to existing and newly developing humanitarian needs. The 2019 HRP was overall 76 per cent funded, which is a great success. However, life-saving non-food sectors were critically underfunded. “I call upon the international community to provide the required food and non-food resources to enable a timely and adequate response to the most vulnerable Ethiopians in 2020,” Dr. Catherine stated.

In addition to responding to the needs of populations affected by inter-communal conflict, the Government and partners will also continue to address the needs of the food-insecure population and persistently high levels of malnutrition in areas affected by consecutive years of drought and other climate-related livelihood threats. “I, on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia, would like to thank the partners and friends of Ethiopia for your invaluable support, and I am confident of your continued generosity in 2020. I would also like to take this opportunity to particularly call on our development partners to scale up support for peace and resilience-building programs moving forward. The Durable Solutions Initiative, which we, together with our international partners launched in December 2019, will provide a common operational framework to sustainably address internal displacement in Ethiopia. Only by addressing the root causes of the humanitarian crisis will we achieve our ambition to create a stable and prosperous Ethiopia,” Commissioner Mitiku Kassa added.

UN Emergency Fund releases US\$10 million for East Africa locust outbreak response

On 22 January 2020, UN humanitarian chief Mark Lowcock released \$10 million from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to help scale up the response to the devastating desert locust outbreak in East Africa. The outbreak, which is becoming a food security threat in the region, is the worst of its kind in 25 years for Ethiopia and Somalia – and the worst Kenya has seen for 70 years. The impacts in these countries are particularly acute as pastures and crops are being wiped out in communities that were already facing food shortages. The \$10 million allocations from CERF will go to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock said, “This devastating locust outbreak is starting to destroy vegetation across East Africa with alarming speed and ferocity. Vulnerable families that were already dealing with food shortages now face the prospect of watching as their crops are destroyed before their eyes.” “We must act now. If left unchecked, this outbreak has the potential to spill over into more countries in East Africa with horrendous consequences. A swift and determined response to contain it is essential. This allocation from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund will fund a massive scale-up in aerial operations to manage the outbreak,” added Mr. Lowcock.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and partners appealed for urgent scaling up of response actions by all actors to mitigate the devastating impact of the desert locust on food security and livelihoods in the Horn of Africa. FAO's initial response plan asking for \$70 million to address immediate needs has now been upgraded to \$76 million account for expanding needs in Djibouti and Eritrea. FAO has indicated that it will likely need to be upwardly revised again soon. As of 7 February, FAO has received approximately \$21.6 million, including CERF funds, to support control operations.

FAO seeks \$30 million for Ethiopia response

For Ethiopia's response, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) seeks at least \$30 million to scale up preventive and control measures including surveillance, monitoring, ground and aerial spraying, and community mobilization and awareness creation possibly until the end of June 2020. Out of the total requirement, \$13 million has been pledged and close to \$6 million is already secured. The priority for prevention and control is the Somali region where 94 square kilometres was affected between mid-November and end of December 2019, as well as the new invasion areas in Oromia and SSNNP region. Currently, more than 153 *woredas* (up from 56 in October 2019) are affected by the invasion. Ethiopia, where floods had already affected the harvest, the locust infestation has destroyed hundreds of square kilometers of vegetation in the Amhara and Tigray regions. Before the new wave of ‘numerous and very large’ swarms which began in late December and has continued to date, Afar, Amhara, and Somali regions had already reported a potential crop and vegetation

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- A total of more than 12 thousand cases of measles were reported in 36 zones of 5 regions of Ethiopia in the past 13 months beginning January 2019. Oromia region bore the brunt of the outbreaks, with 67 per cent of cases, followed by Somali with 21 per cent

loss due to desert locust infestation that occurred in October and November 2019. The first desert locust mature swarms entered Ethiopia in June 2019.

The Ministry of Agriculture asked for support as Ethiopia is facing a serious challenge in controlling locust swarms. Locust swarms are entering the country from four directions since June 2019, and a new generation of breeding locusts could continue to challenge the country. Control efforts could not be effective because locust swarms are emanating from Yemen and Somalia where cooperation with these countries is difficult due to insecurity. The ministry of Agriculture forecasts the infestation to stay up until June 2020.

Meanwhile, a joint Government and partners' team was set up to assess the impact of desert locust on livelihoods in affected *woredas*. A Desert Locust Technical Working Group was activated.

Measles outbreak continue to affect people across 36 zones in 5 regions

A total of more than 12 thousand cases of measles were reported in 36 zones of 5 regions of Ethiopia in the past 13 months beginning January 2019. Oromia region bore the brunt of the outbreaks, with 67 per cent of cases, followed by Somali with 21 per cent. Most recently in December 2019 and January 2020, about 1400 cases were reported in East Wellega, East Hararge, West Hararge, Arsi, West Arsi, Shashemene town, West Shewa, Wolaita, Bale, Jima, Gamo, Siti, Kolaher, and Afder zones.

The continued measles outbreaks were most likely a result of low routine vaccination coverage: 69 per cent of the cases reported not having received a single dose of measles vaccine before the infection, while 12 per cent could not recall encountering such a service. Therefore, only 20 per cent of the cases were sure of receiving either one or two doses of measles vaccine. 53 per cent of the cases were children under five, 25 per cent were aged between 5 and 14 years, and 21 per cent were between the age of 15 and 45 years, meaning there are multiple age cohorts without herd immunity.

Case management, intensified surveillance and routine immunization in affected *woredas* were some of the key interventions. Over two million children aged between 6 months and 15 years received measles vaccine during reactive measles campaigns conducted by the Government with support from Health Cluster partners. Without proper medical care, children with measles are prone to complications like

pneumonia and malnutrition and can easily die. A countrywide measles supplementary immunization campaign for children aged 6 months to 5 years is planned to be conducted within the first quarter. Many countries including Ethiopia have included measles vaccine in their routine expanded program of immunization.

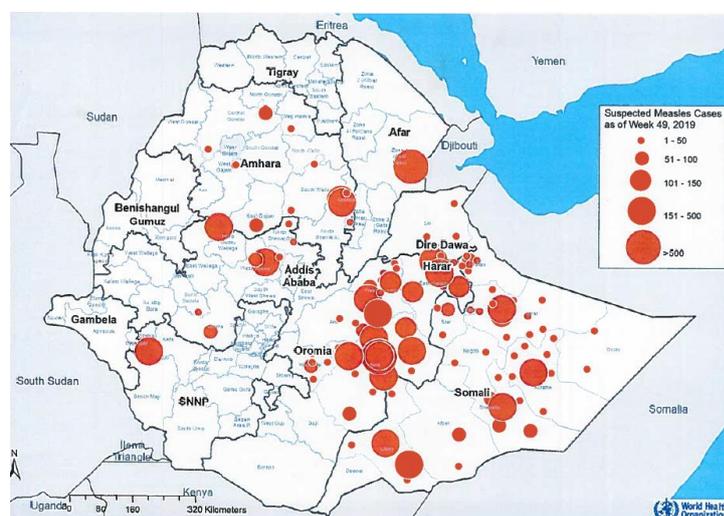


Figure 1 Measles outbreak in 2019

Cholera continue to spread in South Omo zone, SNNP region, with cases rising to over 860

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of cholera cases in South Omo zone, SNNP region, rose from 126 new cases in the first week of January to 862 cases to date.

The number of cholera cases in South Omo zone, SNNP region, rose from 126 new cases in the first week of January to over 862 cases end of January. The total number of cases being managed increased from 585 on 16 January to 862 on 27 January 2020. Malle (364), Selamago (228), Benatsemay (188), and Hamer (74) are *woredas* that reported the highest number of cases. On 27 January alone, 19 new cases were admitted from Malle (6), Benatsemaye(3), Selamago, (6), and Hamer (4) *woredas*. Most recently, the cholera outbreak has spread to the zonal capital, Jinka town, with 8 reported cases.

So far, 12 Cholera Treatment Centers (CTCs) have been established to manage cases in Selamago (4), Malle (4), Benatsemaye (2), Hamer (1) *woredas* and, Jinka hospital (1). While coordination platforms are activated at regional, zonal *woreda* levels, crisis management meetings at zonal level via Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is ongoing weekly. Partners are also discussing with the zonal authority to hold regular meetings. However, a huge gap remains in terms of deployment of staff, water trucks to supply safe water, mobilization of funds, availing CTC kits, water treatment chemicals, soaps, and drugs. Lack of adequate number of operational partners, unusual rainfall and security concerns in some of the affected *woredas* also put additional challenges to the ongoing response.

The Personal Stories of IDPs in Bora site, Elidaar *woreda*, Afar region

- “We had lost all our livelihoods during the drought and conflict back in 2013 and reached here empty-handed. We want to return but resuming life there would be extremely difficult unless we get some recovery support like livestock, animal feed and some basic services,” says Fatuma Mohammed.

Some 400 people remain displaced in the outskirts of Manda town, Elidaar *woreda*, zone 1, Afar region for more than 7 years now. They fled Akule, their areas of origin, along the Eritrean border mainly due to a recurrent drought but also to some extent due to sporadic tensions within the pastoralist communities along the border. The IDPs who live in Bora site of Elidaar *woreda* had always hoped that they would go back to their areas origin one day, but the opportunity had not yet come to everyone.

Elidaar *woreda* is one of the most challenging places in the region as the terrain is mostly rocky and at times sandy. Though some areas of rangeland were witnessed, the weak rains have not been sufficient to regenerate viable pasture for livestock, mostly of Goat and camels although no livestock carcasses were observed yet. For the past 7 years or so, Bora IDPs depend entirely on humanitarian assistance they receive from Government and partners. However, the response was neither timely nor sufficient except limited access to some water, health and educational services.

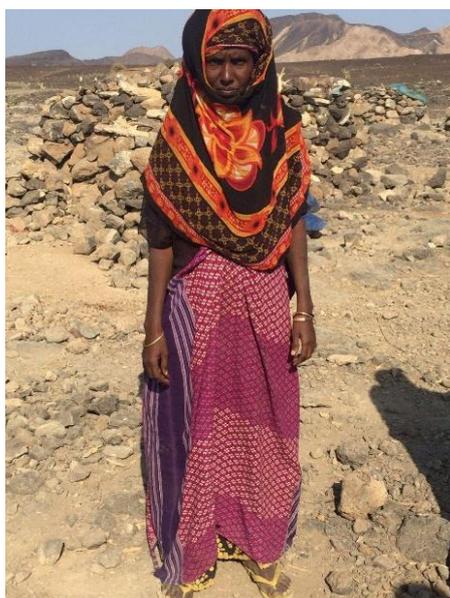


Figure 2 Fatuma Mohammed wants to return to her place of origin with some livelihood support. Photo Credit: OCHA

The regional Government in collaboration with VSF-Germany and APDA helped the return of 2,100 IDPs to their original places by providing goats and camels. The 35-year-old Fatuma Mohammed is one of those IDPs who want to get similar opportunity of return. “I want to return to Akule, my place of origin, with my 5 children if we get re-stocking of livestock, ES/NFIs, a more diverse food basket, water, and education,” says Fatuma. “We had lost all our livelihoods during the drought and conflict back in 2013 and reached here empty-handed. We want to return but resuming life there would be extremely difficult unless we get some recovery support like livestock, animal feed and some basic services,” adds Fatuma. She also said that she and the remaining IDPs receive very minimal assistance.

HIGHLIGHTS

- “We have to travel 7 kilometres to bring water from Manda town, because there is no water source in the IDPs site,” Dana Kasin from Bora IDPs site.



Figure 3 Dana Kasin from Bora IDPs site. Photo Credit: OCHA

Dana Kasin Mohammed, 55, is an elder from the IDP community. He is visually impaired ever since he was born. He had to travel 80 km with his relatives to reach the Bora IDP site. He lives alone in the IDP site because he doesn't have wife and children. Kasin said, “The biggest problem is the lack of adequate nutrition and food. There are also issues with water. We have to travel 7 kilometres to bring water from Manda town, because there is no water source in the IDPs site.” There is only one water truck that is deployed by the Government which provides water for the Manda town community and IDPs around. Kasin also mentioned there is a problem with health and education facilities. IDPs have also to travel to the Manda town to get health and education services. Kasim asks the Government and humanitarian partners to support them with regular food and nutrition assistance and to provide them basic services as soon as possible. Likewise, he requested for livelihood intervention to IDPs so that they can return to their original places.

- Saida Mohammed, 50, says, “We appreciate the support given by the government, VSF-Germany and APDA to return IDPs and we appeal the government and partners to provide similar support for those of us who are still suffering from deplorable IDPs' life here at Bora site.”



Figure 4 Saida Mohammed from Bora IDPs site. Photo Credit: OCHA

Saida Mohammed, 50, is a mother of 3 children in Bora IDP site. She is also visually impaired from birth. “There is lack of nutrition and ES/NFI food, and there is no adequate specific assistance for children. The food that we receive is maize and oil with no pulse,” says Saida. She said they don't get enough food and it is usually delayed. The last food distribution was three months ago, and it was maize and oil. Saida added, “We appreciate the support given by the government, VSF-Germany and APDA to return IDPs and we appeal the government and partners to provide similar support for those of us who are still suffering from deplorable IDPs' life here at Bora site.”



ETHIOPIA

End-of-year funding overview of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan

As of 3 February 2020

In-country HRP Funding Update

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS HRP



US\$ 1.060*
BILLION

FUNDING RECEIVED INTERNATIONAL DONORS



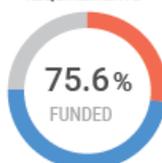
US\$ 685.6
MILLION

FUNDING RECEIVED GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA



US\$ 288.1
MILLION

LEVEL OF FUNDING AGAINST HRP REQUIREMENTS



* The original requirement was revised from 1.3 B in January to 1.1 B in September



UNMET REQUIREMENTS (NON-FOOD)

US\$ 258.1M

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

HRP Funding Update as per FTS

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS INTERNATIONAL DONORS



US\$ 771.5
MILLION

LEVEL OF FUNDING AGAINST INTERNATIONAL DONOR REQUIREMENTS

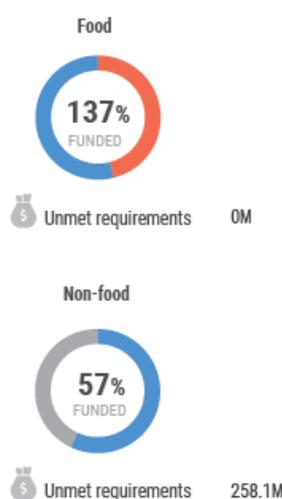


Note: The % difference between the FTS funding level and in-country funding level is due to Government funding. While FTS only tracks financial contributions by international donors, OCHA Ethiopia adds to this the Government of Ethiopia's financial contributions towards the HRP. FTS hence adjusted the overall HRP requirements to only reflect international donor requirements by deducting the GoE contribution. Also bilateral contributions to the GoE are not included on FTS.

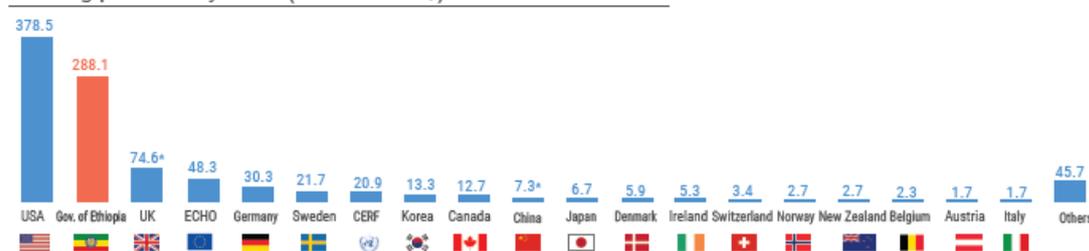
By Sector (in million US\$)

Sector/Cluster	Funding Received	% Covered	Requirements*
Food	634.2	137%	462.0
Nutrition	116.5	54%	216.2
WASH	27.1	24%	114.4
Health	10.6	11%	95.1
ES/NFI	15.9	20%	80.0
Agriculture	10.2	30%	33.8
Education	8.3	25%	32.6
Protection	10.2	50%	20.4
Coordination	3.4	66%	5.2
Sector not specified	82.3	-	-
Multiple sectors breakdown not specified	55.1	-	-

Food vs. Non-food sectors



Funding provided by donor (in million US\$)



* Includes bilateral 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.

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For further information, please contact:

Choice Ufuoma Okoro, Head, Strategic Communications, okoroc@un.org, Tel. (+251) 9125 02695

Mengistu Dargie, National Public Information and Reporting Officer, dargie@un.org, Tel. (+251) 911742381

Malda Nadew, Strategic Communication Analyst, nadew@un.org, Tel. (+251) 953852223

Alfred Nabeta, OCHA Operations and Advocacy Division, New York, nabeta@un.org