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. 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, heath WaSH, shelter and non-food items, protection, education, and agriculture sectors.

### FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food/Non-food</td>
<td>8.4 M</td>
<td>7 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>544K</td>
<td>444K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAM</td>
<td>3.9 M</td>
<td>3.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>1.01M</td>
<td>1.01M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>1.78 M</td>
<td>1.78 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUNDING

**US$1.001 billion**

Requirement for 2020 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan
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...
HIGHLIGHTS

- 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.

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

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), Benatsemaye (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

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.

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.

  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.

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

- 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.”

  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.”

  Figure 4 Saida Mohammed from Bora IDPs site. Photo Credit: OCHA
# Ethiopia End-of-year funding overview of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan

As of 3 February 2020

## In-country HRP Funding Update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<th>Funding Received</th>
<th>% Covered</th>
<th>Requirements*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>634.2</td>
<td>137%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>116.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>114.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES/NFI</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>33.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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<td>Coordination</td>
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</tr>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple sectors breakdown not specified</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fundraising provided by donor (in million USD)

- **USA**: 368.8
- **UK**: 74.9
- **EC**: 13.3
- **Germany**: 11.3
- **Norway**: 9.0
- **Switzerland**: 7.0
- **Sweden**: 4.0
- **Denmark**: 3.0
- **Australia**: 2.0
- **New Zealand**: 1.0

*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, grants, in-kind, bilateral and multilateral to emergencies. FTS reflects funding those receive against HRP as reported by donors and partners.

Note: The % difference between the FTS funding level and in-country funding level is due to Government funding.

### HRP Funding Update as per FTS

- **Funding Requirements International Donors**: USD 771.5 million
- **Level of Funding Against International Donor Requirements**: 85.4% Funded

### UNMET REQUIREMENTS (NON-FOOD)

- **USD 258.1 million**

### Food vs. Non-food sectors

- **Food**: 137% Funded
- **Unmet requirements**: OW
- **Non-food**: 57% Funded
- **Unmet requirements**: 258.1 million

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