

2019

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PEOPLE IN NEED

8.86M

FEB 2019

A group of children and women are looking out from a wooden window frame. The children are of various ages, some are smiling, and some are looking directly at the camera. The women are also looking out, some with their hands on the window frame. The background shows green foliage and a bright sky.

ETHIOPIA

HUMANITARIAN

NEEDS & KEY FIGURES

In 2018, Ethiopia faced a significant spike in conflict-induced displacement. Even though drought-related relief food needs have decreased due to the overall good seasonal rains received during the year; the relief food requirement is still significantly high due to new needs resulting from increasing conflict-induced displacement and IDP returnees. Many communities affected by drought in recent years have also yet to recover and, having exhausted their coping capacity, they still remain highly vulnerable to shocks. In total, 8.86 million people require life-saving humanitarian and protection assistance in 2019.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES

1  **Food insecurity & malnutrition**

Food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels remain unacceptably high. Communities who suffered consecutive years of severe drought, lost productive assets, or took on significant debts to shoulder the brunt of the crisis, will continue to need sustained humanitarian assistance throughout 2019.

Conflict and displacement have also disrupted vulnerable households' access to food and livelihood activities, worsening food security and nutrition conditions in the country. There are 8.13 million people in need of food assistance. Most of these people are in Oromia (52 per cent), Somali (25 per cent) and SNNP (9 per cent) regions. Most severe areas with regards to food insecurity are in Oromia and Afar regions. Moreover, there are 5.91 million people in need of nutrition assistance. Most of these people are in Oromia (37 per cent), Somali (28 per cent) and SNNP (15 per cent) regions. Most severe areas for nutrition are in Somali region.

2  **Internal displacement**

Ethiopia saw a significant increase in internal displacement in 2018 as a result of inter-communal conflict in several pockets of the country, with a near doubling of the IDP and IDP returnee population.

Displacement has a significant effect on people's lives and livelihoods. IDPs and IDP returnees are, amongst others, exposed to protection risks, are disrupted in their education and vocational training, and lack sustainable livelihood means.

There are 3.19 million IDPs and IDP returnees in need of assistance, out of which 30 per cent are in acute need. Most of the IDPs and IDP returnees are in Oromia (47 per cent), Somali (32 per cent) and SNNP (13 per cent) regions. Most severe areas are in Oromia and Somali regions.

3  **Morbidity from infectious diseases**

Lack of access to safe water and sanitation coupled with poor hygiene practices continue to pose disease outbreak risks in parts of the country. The impact of poor sanitation practices on the health of IDPs and IDP returnees is particularly concerning, especially in areas where the infrastructure is weak and where depleted water tables limit access to safe water.

When communicable diseases are combined with other ongoing problems, such as malnutrition, food insecurity, conflict or displacement, the effect on the population is immense. There are 3.51 million people in need of assistance in areas affected by disease outbreaks, who are more at risk than others due to the vicinity of these outbreaks. Out of these people in need, 42 per cent are in acute need. Most of the people in need are in Oromia (36 per cent), Somali (26 per cent) and SNNP (20 per cent) regions. Most severe areas are in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions.

4  **Loss of ability to ensure basic self-sustenance**

Climatic shocks and conflict have affected or exacerbated people's ability to ensure basic self-sustenance.

Sporadic unrest often has devastating impact on basic service delivery, including the disruption of health and nutrition services, education, and food security. The more vulnerable rural population, unemployed, and people facing challenges with legal documents are particularly affected when facing shocks.

As is the case in most emergency contexts, women, adolescents and children are disproportionately affected. This concerns accessing legal, physical and material safety in displacement settings, notably documentation, and accessing basic services. The situation is further exacerbated in conditions with acute food insecurity and water-related diseases.

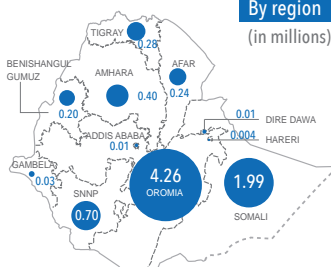
PEOPLE IN NEED BY HUMANITARIAN OUTCOME

FOOD INSECURITY



8.13M

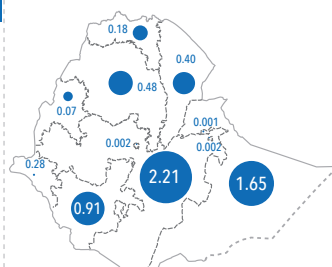
By region
(in millions)



MALNUTRITION



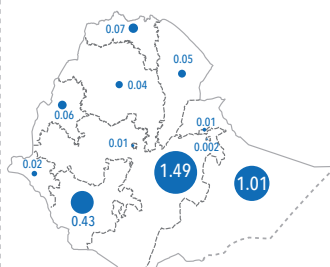
5.91M



DISPLACEMENT



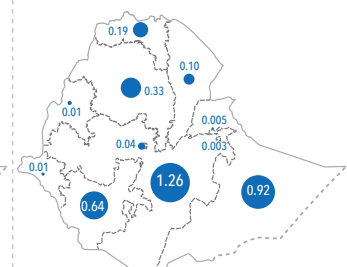
3.19M



MORBIDITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES



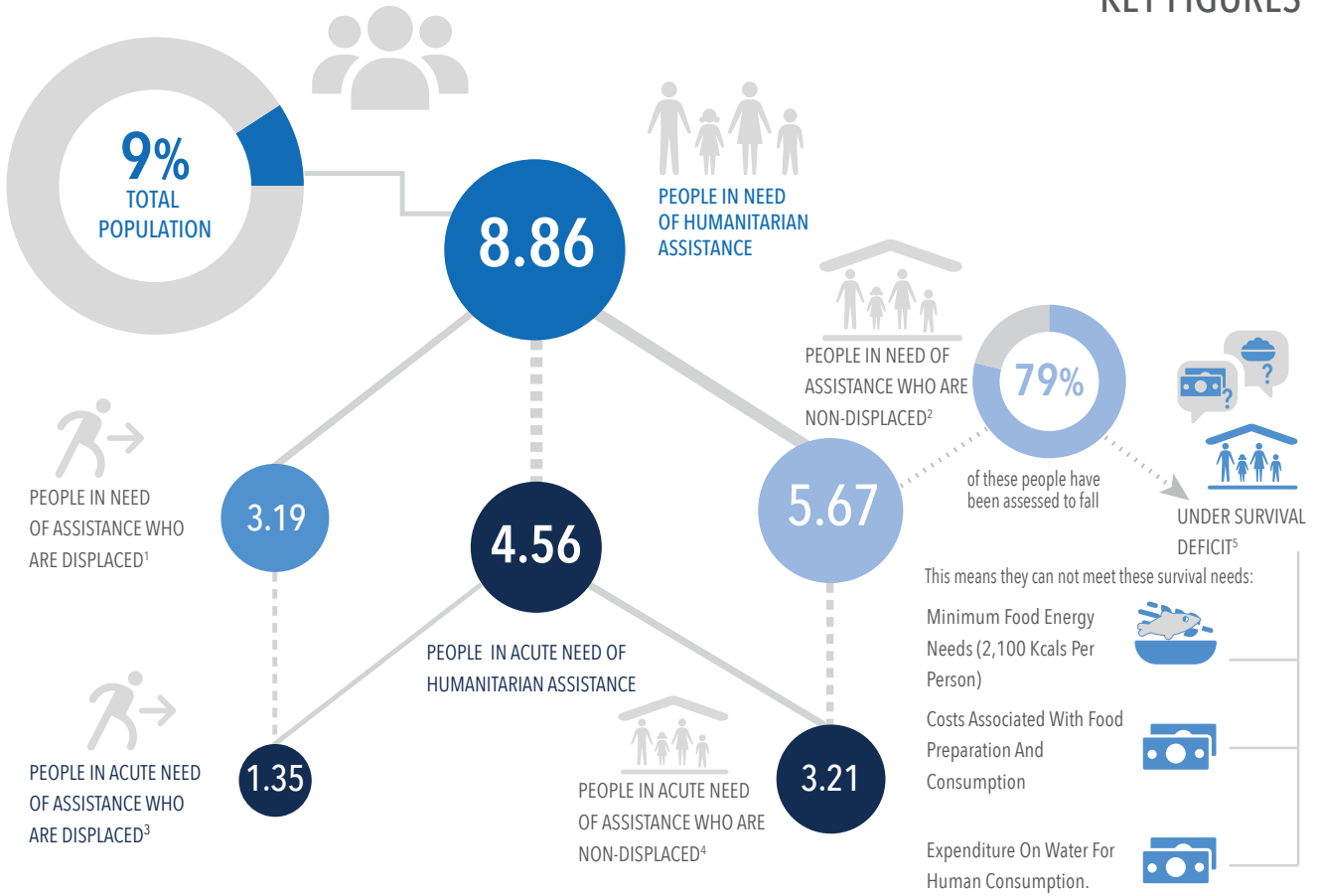
3.51M



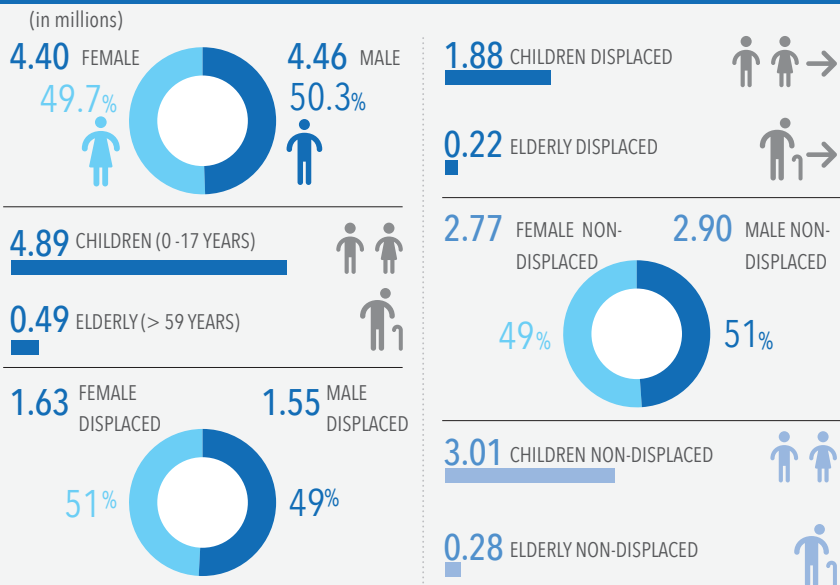
PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

(in millions)

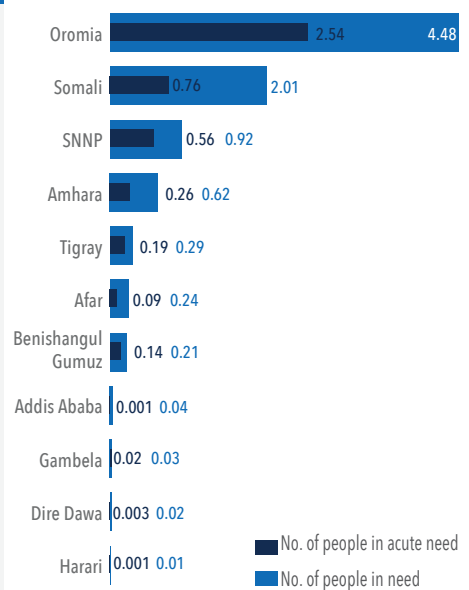
KEY FIGURES



BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE IN NEED BY REGION (in millions)



⁽¹⁾ This includes people displaced due to various crises and "IDP returnees" who are in need of humanitarian assistance.
⁽²⁾ People living in their area of residence are in need of humanitarian assistance due to shocks and exposure to crises'.
⁽³⁾ People internally displaced due to various crises' and who are in acute need of humanitarian assistance due to the different combination of vulnerabilities, such as age, sex, status, need, access and duration.
⁽⁴⁾ People living in their area of residence are in acute need of humanitarian and are unable to cover their survival needs and are in "very poor" or "poor" wealth group category.
⁽⁵⁾ People who do not have total food and cash income required to cover survival needs as determined during the meher seasonal assessment using the Household Economy Approach (December 2018).

BREAKDOWN OF

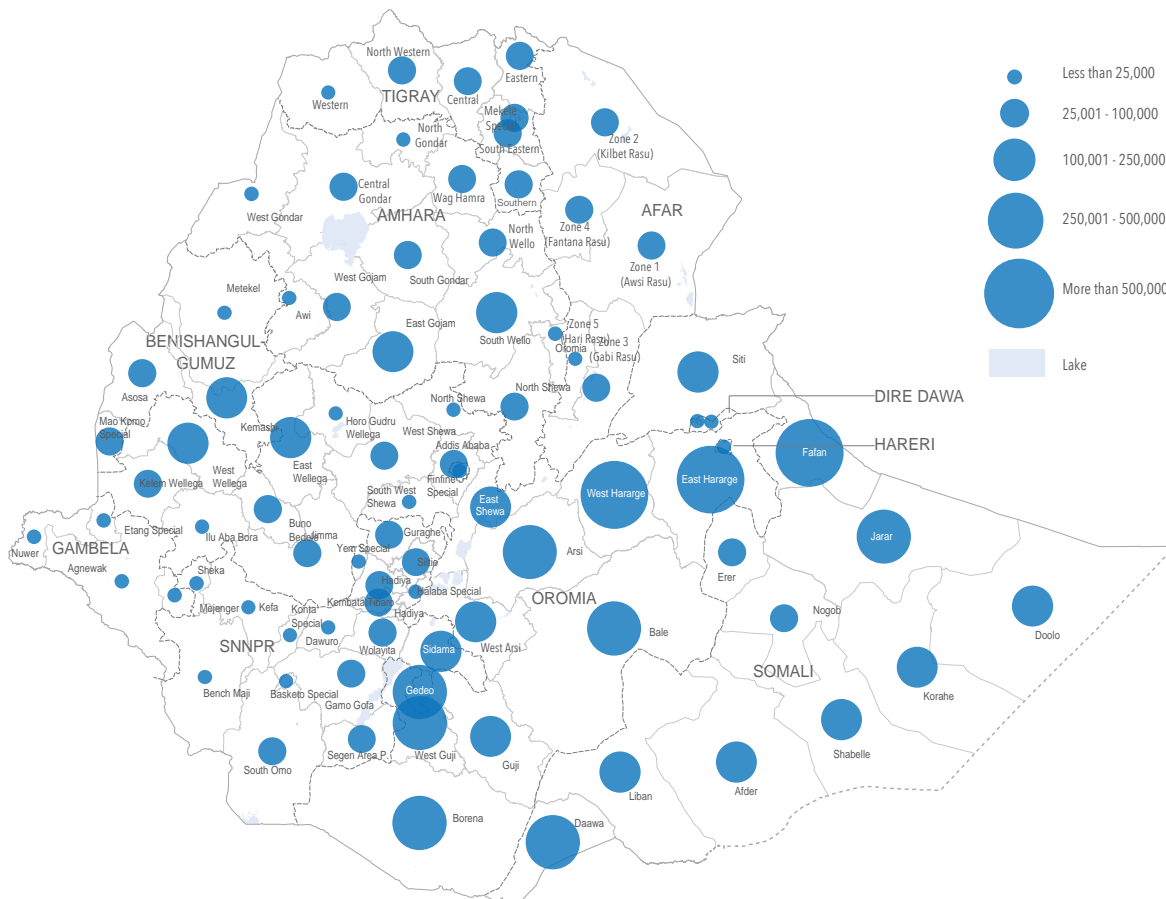
PEOPLE IN NEED

Across Ethiopia, there are an estimated 8.86 million people considered to be in need of humanitarian assistance, half of them some 4.46 million are in acute need of assistance.

People in need (PIN) are an accumulation of people from three main crises in the country. These people are exposed to hostilities and violence, endure climate-related shocks or live in the burden of different diseases. In many cases, they suffer from effects of all these crises, such as lack of physical security, basic rights, dignity, adverse living conditions, disrupted livelihoods, loss of income, depleting assets, food insecurity and malnutrition. Many of them also lack access to basic services and essential goods necessary for an acceptable living condition. They face, inadequate social protection to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner. People in need are fighting for survival needs, as they do not have total food and cash income required to cover survival needs. Most of them will live below the minimum food energy needs of 2,100 kcals per person for several months per year; they will struggle to cover the costs associated with food preparation and consumption; including expenses related to water for household consumption, medicines and education.

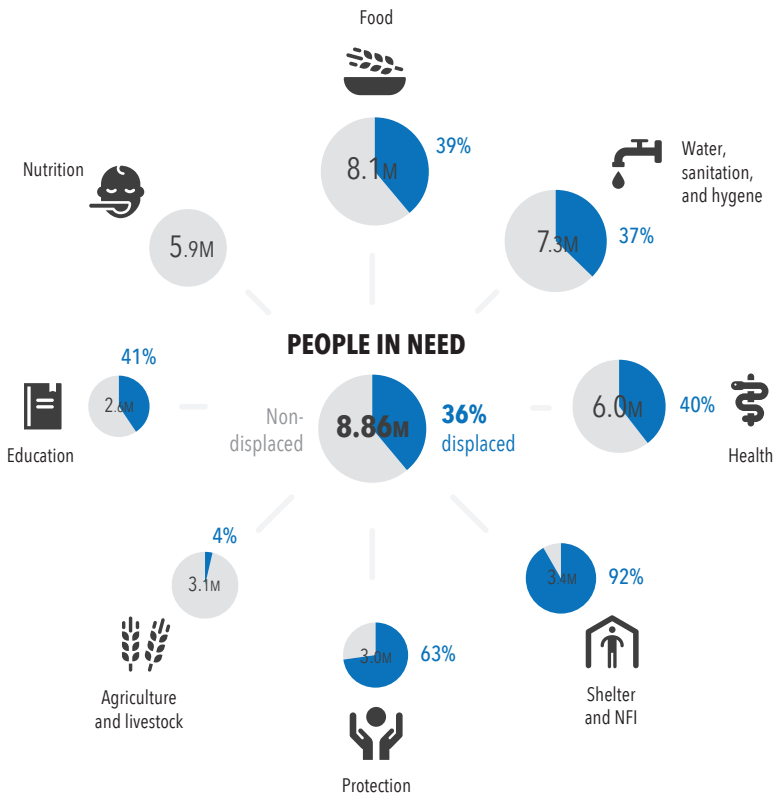
A significant portion of these people in need, some 3.19 million people are displaced (36 per cent), out of which 1.42 million people displaced are in acute need of assistance. Eighty-two per cent of people displaced is due to ongoing conflict, followed by climate-related calamities. The most pressing needs of Ethiopian IDPs and IDP returnees are access to livelihoods, restoration of land and property, and an adequate standard of living. With consecutive droughts driving many pastoralists from their land and killing large numbers of cattle, there is an overwhelming need for income generation opportunities among IDPs and IDP returnees and in host communities. In addition, water and food shortages have created widespread malnutrition, and many people are vulnerable to diseases such as acute watery diarrhea and have no access to healthcare. Other impacts of displacement that need to be addressed include disruption of children's education, mental health issues, and limited access to health and nutrition services.

PEOPLE IN NEED, BY ZONE

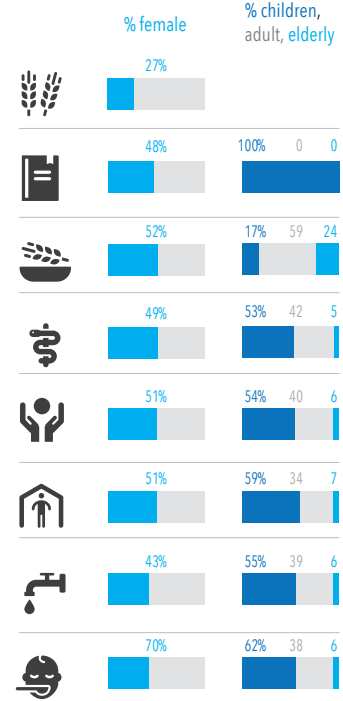


OVERVIEW OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR

DISPLACED VS NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NEED



GENDER AND AGE DISAGGREGATED PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE IN NEED BY REGION

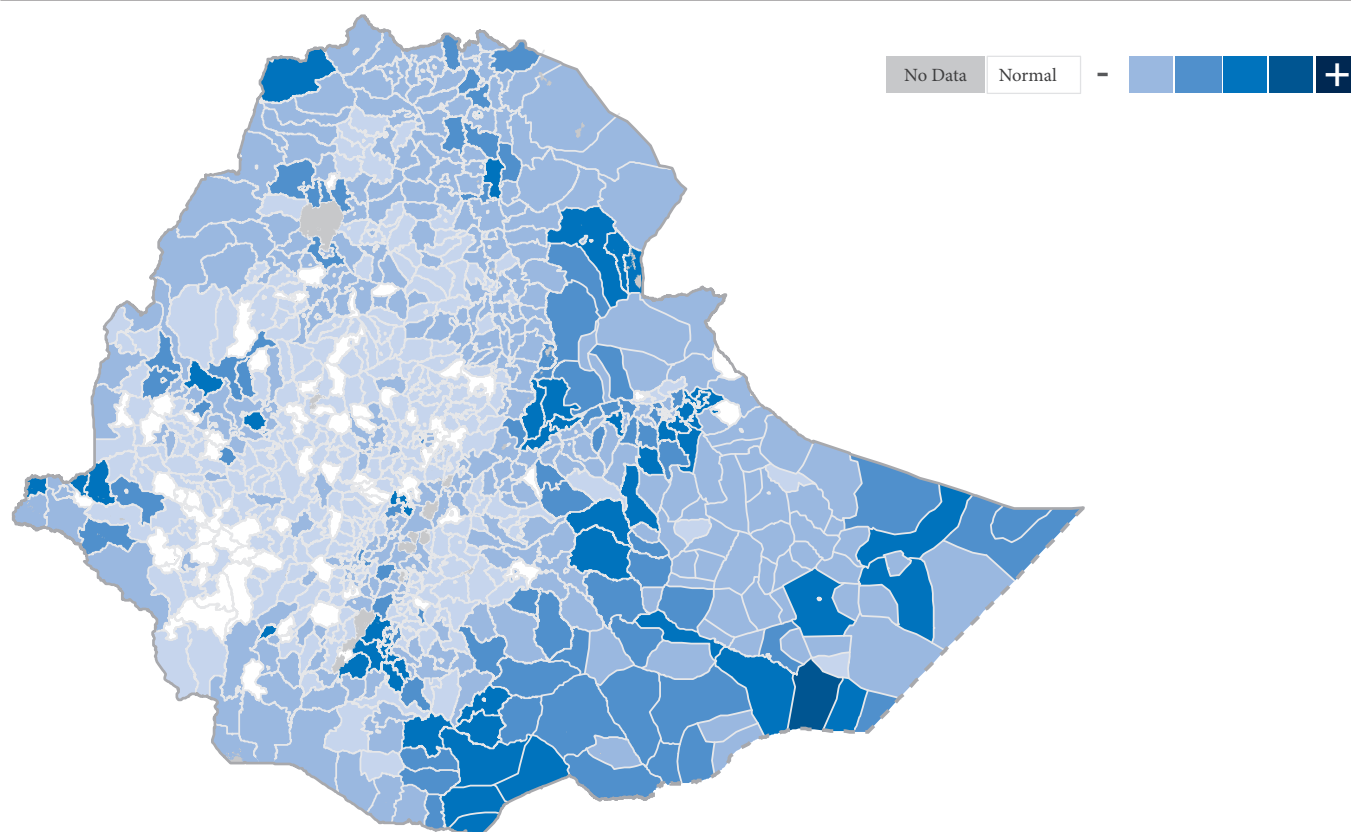
Region	Water, sanitation, and hygiene	Shelter and NFI	Protection	Nutrition	Health	Food	Education	Agriculture and livestock
Addis Ababa	36,453	6,583	7,923	1,719	33,411	10,644	3,430	-
Afar	189,733	57,838	70,770	400,807	230,192	238,565	119,737	335,275
Amhara	360,308	47,130	41,743	476,579	399,736	403,005	209,269	482,907
Benishangul	204,834	75,665	61,545	73,311	194,503	202,745	23,855	-
Dire Dawa	14,964	11,245	11,575	1,250	3,165	13,340	4,503	-
Gambela	27,153	24,689	20,685	3,668	29,084	27,009	10,510	1,261
Harari	4,051	2,230	2,720	1,524	4,383	4,383	762	-
Oromia	3,882,090	1,662,907	1,633,353	2,207,566	2,990,260	4,256,463	1,325,069	1,149,769
SNNP	505,332	457,735	18,044	911,942	334,135	695,309	149,498	102,269
Somali	1,786,099	1,015,519	1,046,321	1,646,501	1,578,191	1,993,288	721,265	878,522
Tigray	249,436	83,698	34,890	182,054	232,694	281,058	48,110	146,108

SEVERITY OF

NEED

An estimated number of 8.86 million people in Ethiopia require humanitarian assistance to varying degrees. There are 58 woredas which face a convergence of different needs and are considered high severity areas, which may require joint multi-sector humanitarian response.

OVERALL SEVERITY OF NEEDS BY WOREDA



SEVERITY OF NEEDS SCALE

0	No problem: There are no shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. People are able to meet basic food needs and are not applying negative coping strategies and can meet livelihood protection needs. There may be some needs but are not lifethreatening.
1	Minor Problem: Very few people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. Food consumption is reduced but adequate without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies. The people cannot fully meet livelihoods protection needs.
2	Moderate problem: Few people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. People have some food gaps and are able to meet minimum food needs by applying coping strategies. People are also compromising quality and variety of food. There are strains on livelihoods.
3	Major Problem: Some people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services, but they are not life-threatening. Significant food consumption gaps are visible or people are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies.
4	Severe Problem: Majority of people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. As a result of shortages and disruption of services, may face potentially life-threatening consequences if not provided assistance. People face severe food consumption gaps and have started to deplete their assets. People are also facing malnutrition.
5	Critical Problem: A lot of people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. They are facing extreme food consumption gaps, resulting in very high levels of acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or people face an extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to severe food consumption gaps.
6	Catastrophic Problem: A lot of people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. Widely accepted fact that deaths have been reported due to the humanitarian situation. People face a complete lack of food and/or other basic needs and starvation, death, and destitution are evident; and acute malnutrition is widely reported.

Indicators	Source
% of IDPs hosted in the district (out of all IDPs in country)	DTM-IOM
% of new IDPs in last 12 months (out of all new IDPs in last 12 months)	DTM-IOM and IDMC
# Measles cases in the last 3 months	MOH/ WHO Surveillance
# Acute Watery Diarrhoea cases in 2018	MOH/ WHO Surveillance
# Yellow Fever (YF) cases in the last 3 months	MOH/ WHO Surveillance
# Malaria cases in the last 3 months	MOH/ WHO Surveillance
# Scabies cases in the last 3 months	MOH/ WHO Surveillance
% of people facing survival deficit	HEA
Duration of survival deficit for people below the survival threshold	HEA
% of IDPs who received food assistance in the last month	DTM-IOM
% of children U5 years admitted to TFP for SAM treatment	ENCU
Proxy %GAM U5 based on MUAC	Emergency nutrition screening
Inaccessibility due to conflict	OCHA/UNDSS/IOM-DTM
% of people displaced from conflict affected woreda	DTM-IOM
% of IDPs hosted due to conflict (out of all conflict IDPs)	DTM-IOM
No of conflict incidents in last three years	ACLED
No of flood events since 2010	OCHA/NDRMC
% of IDPs hosted due to floods (out of all flood IDPs)	DTM-IOM

This executive summary is produced by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the humanitarian community's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint humanitarian response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



www.unocha.org/ethiopia



www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ethiopia