

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

ETHIOPIA

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2024

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2024



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance; including drawing from the joint Government and partners' seasonal assessment processes. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning. Whilst the Government of Ethiopia has been consulted during the preparation of this document, this Humanitarian Needs Overview is published solely under the auspices of the Humanitarian Country Team.

PHOTO ON COVER

Human Access Affected by flood, Shabelleh Zone, Somali Region Photo: OCHA/Muayad Khdear

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Executive Summary: Humanitarian Needs and Key Figures

Key figures

PEOPLE IN NEED (ALL SECTORS*)

21.4M

PEOPLE IN NEED (FOOD SECURITY)

15.8M

* The overall People in Need (PIN) was determined by taking the highest sectoral PIN number at the unit of analysis (population group in a woreda), and summing all the population groups in all woredas to reach the overall PIN at national level. This avoids possible double counting of people in need across sectors. The overall PIN therefore also includes everyone who is in need of food assistance. For example, in an area where the food security situation is relatively good, the people in need for health or WASH might be the highest number among the non-displaced population because of a disease outbreak.

This methodology is in line with the latest global standards on people in needs estimations, the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 (<https://www.jiaf.info/>). A more detailed methodology description, including an explanation on few exceptions made to the rule described above, is provided in Annex 4.2.

CHILDREN

12.0M 

WOMEN

4.1M 

PEOPLE W. DISABILITIES

3.8M 

IDPs

4.4M 



ZONE 1/AFAR REGION, ETHIOPIA

Date Palm Plantation Site: Introduced by the FAO in 2013, the date palm farm is benefiting pastoralists not only with locally produced high-quality palm fruit but also with its byproducts for making carpets, bowls, bags, home decoration materials, etc. Afambo Woreda, Zone -1, Afar Regional State, Ethiopia. 12 May 2023, Meseret Abiy/FAO.

Despite noteworthy socio-economic growth over the past two decades, Ethiopia remains highly susceptible to climate driven shocks and has faced devastating conflict and continuing violence and insecurity in some areas of the country. A combination of rapid population growth and dependence on rain-fed agriculture leaves the economy and millions of Ethiopians acutely at risk from drought and other climate- induced shocks.

Ethiopia registered significant gains across multiple sectors. According to reporting from October 2015 , the country met six of the eight Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) “the proportion of people below the poverty line has been halved; the prevalence of hunger and undernourishment has been reduced; access to education has expanded; the gap in enrolment between boys and girls has narrowed; under-five mortality has been reduced by two-thirds; and similar progress was recorded in reducing HIV/AIDs, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases.”

These achievements were the result of sustained, massive investments and partnership between the Government of Ethiopia and international donors. Improved social infrastructure and national disaster risk management systems enabled effective and robust response during past shocks. National systems served as a backbone for targeted humanitarian response when it was needed, particularly in the delivery of food, nutrition, health and water assistance. The Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) is another noteworthy nationally owned and internationally supported development investment, heralded as a flagship endeavour, allowing a shock-responsive approach to food insecurity for those with protracted needs and in times of crisis, serving some 8 million people.

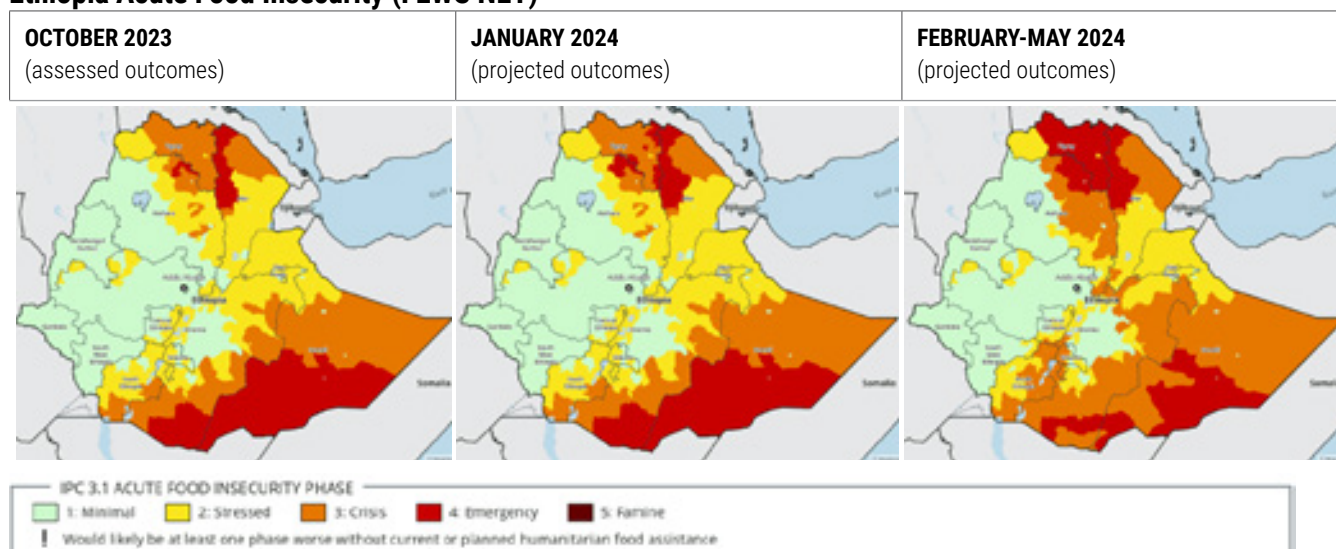
These gains have however been challenged since 2019 as a result of the combined impact of COVID 19, back-to-back climate shocks, conflicts and inter-communal violence as well as changes in national and global economic and political landscape.

In addition to recent reductions in development investments, the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan was funded to at just 34 per cent, while the PSNP is also facing acute funding shortfalls.

The current multifaceted humanitarian crises are happening against a backdrop of significantly weakened and overwhelmed national disaster and social protection response capacity. Access to basic social services across Ethiopia has declined since 2020 due to natural and man-made crises, and decline in public budget allocated to social services, capital investment, social protection, and safety nets due to economic strains, exacerbating humanitarian needs and stretching limited resources. For example, access to sanitation declined from 11 per cent to 9 per cent. The education sector has seen a drop in general enrolment and 6.81 million children were out of school due to conflict, flood, and drought as of end 2023.

Ethiopia is facing another new and worsening food security crisis. El Niño weather conditions during the June – August (kiremt) rainy season affected rainfall patterns leading to a new drought in affected areas, including in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, northern Somali and southern regions. The below-average rains and other factors have led to a poor harvest and water shortages, affecting millions of lives and livestock, triggering an alarming increase in food insecurity, malnutrition and disease outbreaks, also at a time when general food assistance was paused following reports of aid diversion. The kiremt (meher) harvest feeds some 75-80 per cent of the population. Many of the communities most affected are those that have yet to recover from the 2020-2022 northern Ethiopia conflict. According to FEWS NET, “households in northern Ethiopia increasingly face extreme hardships accessing food and income which are driving ongoing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. Households have limited food stocks resulting from the failure of the 2023 meher harvest, and income-earning activities have yet to recover from recent conflict. Additionally, in Afar, where livestock is a key food and income source, livestock herd sizes are low and livestock body conditions are poor due to drought. Ongoing food assistance continues to mitigate some of the most severe food consumption deficits among beneficiaries; however, assistance levels are insufficient for a large proportion of the population. In Tigray, there is a risk of more extreme outcomes from February onward if food assistance is not scaled-up as planned and if social support does not continue.”

Ethiopia Acute Food Insecurity (FEWS NET)



Source: FEWS NET. Mapped boundaries do not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical or political boundaries. FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners.

Malnutrition rates have already surpassed emergency thresholds in some areas. Severe drought impact, including deepening food insecurity and lack of access to clean water are driving high levels of acute malnutrition. Some areas in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions where SMART surveys have been conducted in 2023 were found to face very high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates (measured through weight-for-height) beyond the emergency threshold (>15 per cent). Preliminary results from most recent rapid nutrition assessments conducted in December-January in South Wollo and Central Gondar also confirm very high proxy GAM rates (estimated through MUAC screenings) of >20 per cent among children under 5 and >80 per cent among pregnant and lactating women.

In 2024, an estimated 2.4 million children under 5 and 1.3 million undernourished pregnant and lactating mothers will require treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and an additional 942 thousand children under 5 require treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Malnourished children face a higher risk of morbidity and mortality from preventable diseases such as diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria due to weakened immunity. Nutrition-related factors contribute to about 45 per cent of deaths in children under five.

Without a robust response supported by the international community, through national systems, where possible, there is a high probability of a further deterioration in the

humanitarian situation, which is expected to peak at the height of the hunger season in July-September 2024.

Elsewhere in the country, communities in southern and eastern Ethiopia, including lowlands of Somali, Oromia, Sidama, South Ethiopia, South West Ethiopia and Central Ethiopia regions, are reeling from the impact of the prolonged drought resulting from five consecutive failed rainy seasons since late 2020. This was the worst drought in 40 years. Good rains received during the March-May 2023 (belg/gu/ganna) season in parts of these areas have provided temporary solace to the drought-affected communities through replenished surface water sources and regeneration of pasture.

In the absence of robust and sustained recovery support, the humanitarian condition of the vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities will remain dire, as households continue to have difficulty accessing food and income from livestock - their primary food and income source. Recovery from a drought of this magnitude is estimated to take between 5 to 8 years for those who lost between 80 to 100 per cent of their livelihood. According to FEWSNET, "food security conditions are expected to improve in many areas during the March to May gu/genna rains, when milk availability and livestock holdings will moderately increase. However, in areas where drought impacts were most acute, notably in Afder, Liban, Dawa, and areas of Shabelle and Borena zones, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected

to persist as household assets are severely eroded and herd sizes are limited.”

The same good March-May 2023 rains that brought respite in parts of the previously drought-affected areas, have also brought with them flood emergencies, displacing thousands across SNNP, Oromia, Somali, Afar, Sidama and Dire Dawa, causing additional livelihood loss, including loss of some of the remaining emaciated livestock that had survived the drought and erosion of fertile lands impacting agriculture. A second wave of flooding occurred in November 2023, induced by El Niño, affecting around 1.5 million people and displacing more than 600,000 people. On 19 February 2024, EDRMC issued a national flood alert on anticipated flash floods during the 2024 March-May belg rainy season, with areas across the southern part of the country at highest risk.

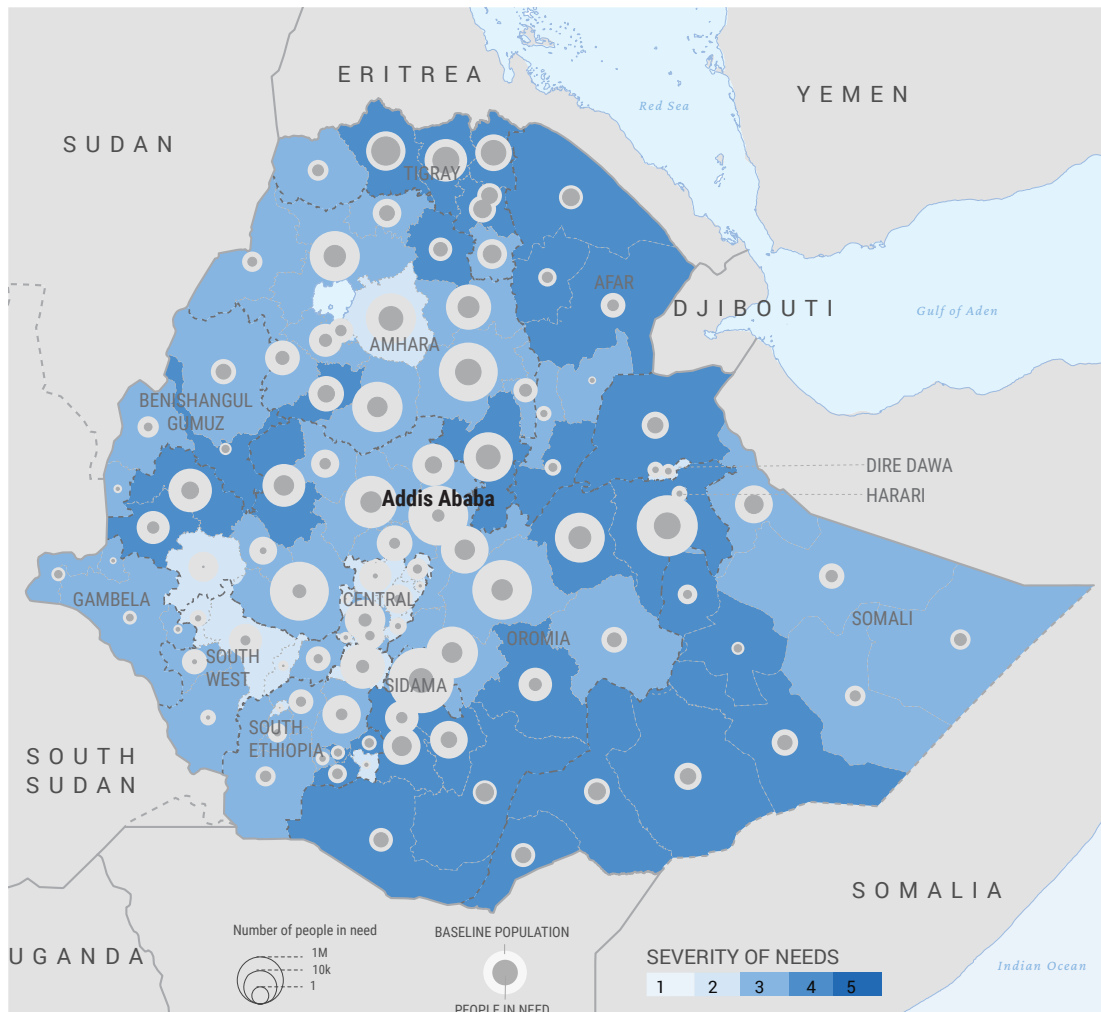
The frequency and intensity of climate shocks continue to increase, eroding coping capacities and driving populations further into destitution.

Millions of vulnerable Ethiopians are displaced (IDPs), having left their homes in search of safety and assistance. While some IDPs have had opportunities to return - often to destroyed livelihood with minimal to no rehabilitation support - others continue to live in displacement, dependent on limited humanitarian assistance and lacking substantial recovery or durable solutions.

In addition to drought and flood emergencies, millions of people across Ethiopia have been displaced by the conflict in northern Ethiopia and hostilities and violence in Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz and Gambela regions. As of October 2023, the national displacement caseload was estimated to be around 4.6 million in both accessible and inaccessible locations across the twelve regions.

The impact of conflict goes beyond displacement and affects local communities’ access to social services due to destroyed infrastructure and absence of service providers. Insecurity, particularly in western Oromia,

Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need (as of December 2023)



Amhara, and border areas of Somali and Tigray regions are heightening protection risks, hindering humanitarian operations and disrupting markets. According to FEWSNET for example, “the 2023 meher harvest has reached the market; however, market supply is lower than normal in in areas [plagued with insecurity] due to supply chain disruptions. Although the increase in market supply is driving modest declines or stability in staple food prices in most areas, prices still remain significantly above last year and the three-year average. In December 2023, maize prices in Nekemet and Yabello in Oromia Region decreased by 17 and 4 per cent, respectively, compared to November, but remained at least 50 per cent higher than the three-year average. In other areas such as Sekota in Amhara and Shashemene in Oromia Region, the price of maize did not seasonally decline but remained roughly stable. Conversely, the price of staple foods has been increasing in southern and southeastern pastoralist areas.”

Continuing insecurity is one of the biggest hurdles for IDP return and recovery. During the last IOM-DTM site assessments (August-September 2023), 19 per cent of the IDPs indicated to have been displaced recently (up to 1 year); 30 per cent between 1 to 2 years; 23 per cent between 3 to 4 years; and 28 per cent had been displaced for more than 5 years.

Of the IDPs that have been displaced for more than 5 years (a total of 968,000 IDPs in the assessed locations), the majority (636,000) were displaced by conflict and are predominantly in Somali (58 per cent) and Oromia (35 per cent) regions. The second major driver for the protracted IDPs is drought (226,000 IDPs displaced more than 5 years due to drought), and they are predominantly in Somali Region (97 per cent).

The substantial number of protracted IDPs demonstrates that displacement is not only of short-term humanitarian concern, but also a peace and development challenge. Considering that conflict is a main driver of displacement, peace-building initiatives are crucial both to prevent future displacement and to restore peace and enable returns. Development action is also essential to reduce vulnerabilities and enable improved conditions for returns through system strengthening, as well as to prevent future displacement by sustainably building the resilience of communities, infrastructure and social services to recurring climatic shocks.

The impact of successive shocks such as food insecurity, water shortages and malnutrition leading to weakened immunity and large population displacement often sheltered in deplorable, sub-standard conditions, compounded by the lack of adequate access to social services is causing **multiple health outbreaks around the country.** At least 47 woredas across five regions were reporting active cholera cases as of February 2024 – the longest cholera outbreak recorded in Ethiopian history. Measles and malaria are some of the other public health concerns challenging the health system in Ethiopia.

The EDRMC-led meher seasonal assessments, conducted in November-December 2023 following the Household Economy Approach (HEA), together with a needs analysis of IDPs and analysis of food insecure people in areas not covered through HEA (Benishangul Gumuz and Gambela regions), concluded that **some 15.8 million people are acutely food insecure** and will require emergency food assistance for at least for some months in 2024. This includes an estimated 4.1 million clients from the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), who are expected to have transitory needs in the second half of 2024. The peak of emergency food needs is expected in the third quarter of 2024. Similarly, other clusters have conducted a thorough analysis of current and anticipated humanitarian needs within their sector in 2024, **using the best available evidence and conducting joint analysis** with government line ministries and cluster partners at national and sub-national levels. The evidence used to support the sectoral analysis was drawn from multiple sources including but not limited to multi-sectoral assessments including site/area level surveys such as DTM Site Assessment Surveys and Village Assessment Surveys, government-led joint seasonal assessments, available standardized household level assessments such as SMART+ surveys and Multi- sector Needs Assessments (MSNA), and Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA). Other sources of data include regular monitoring data from government line ministries, cluster specific assessments, incident reports, expert judgement and secondary data analysis produced by technical partners. This has led at intersectoral level to **an overall estimate of 21.4 million people who are facing humanitarian needs in Ethiopia in 2024.**

By region

REGIONS	PEOPLE IN NEED
Addis Ababa	153k
Afar	764k
Amhara	4.9M
Benishangul-Gumuz	414k
Central Ethiopia	480k
Dire Dawa	102k
Gambella	165k
Harari	31k
Oromia	6.6M
Sidama	510k
Somali	2.6M
South Ethiopia	990k
South West Ethiopia	251k
Tigray	3.4M

By Cluster

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED
CCCM	1.9M
Education	10.6M
ES/NFI	3.6M
Food security	15.8M
Health	16.4M
Nutrition	5.0M
Overarching Protection	14.2M
General Protection	6.4M
Child Protection	7.5M
Gender-Based Violence	7.2M
Housing, Land and Property	4.4M
Mine Action	6.7M
WASH	15.2M

By sex

SEX	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Male	10.9M	51%
Female	10.5M	49%

By age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Children (0 - 17)	12.0M	56%
Adults (18 - 59)	8.3M	39%
Elderly (60+)	1.1M	5%

By population groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
Internally Displaced Persons	4.4M
Non-Displaced	14.7M
Returning IDPs	2.0M
Returning Migrants	224k

With disability

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Persons with disabilities	3.8M	17.6%

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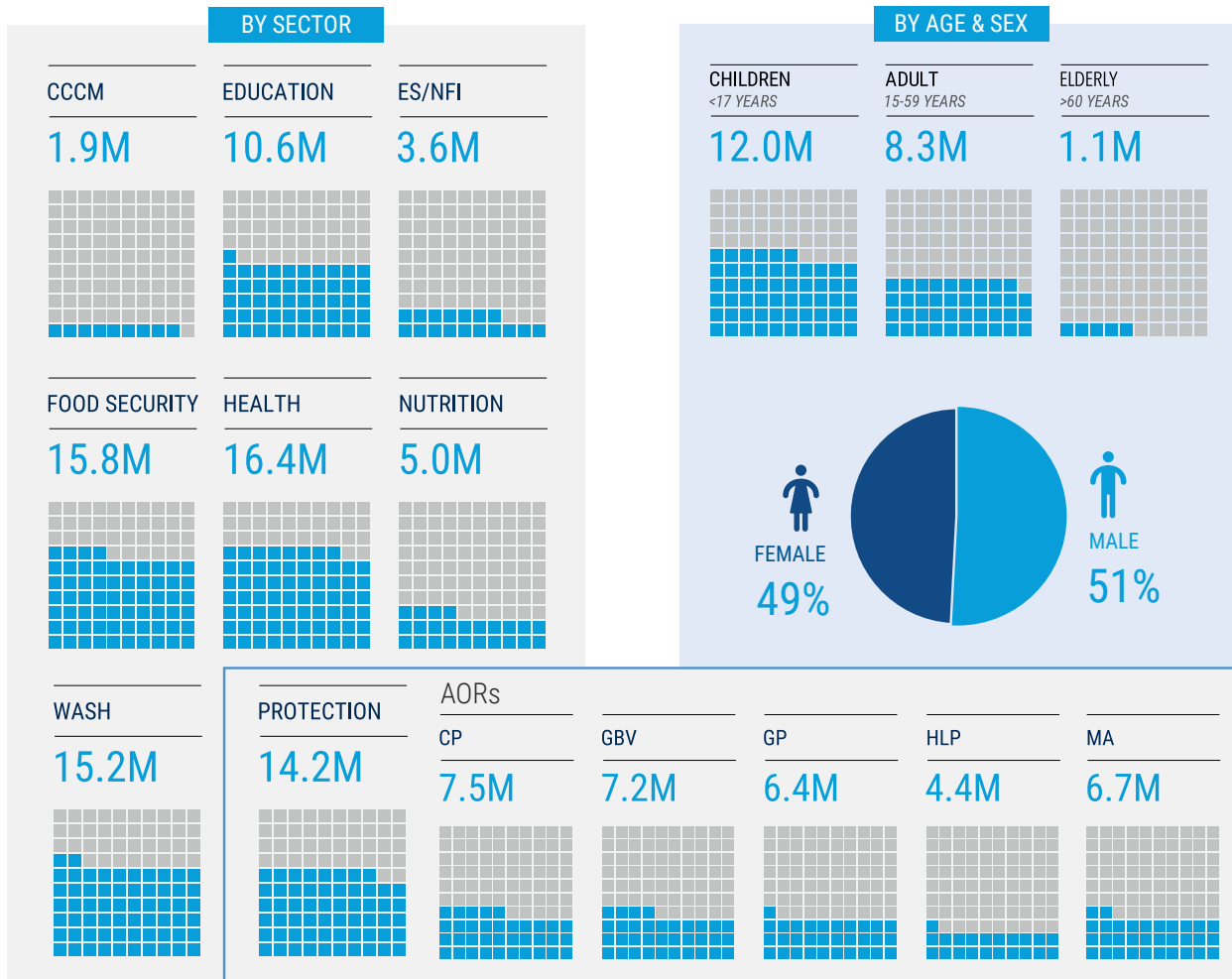
Estimated number of people in need

TOTAL POPULATION



PEOPLE IN NEED

21.4M



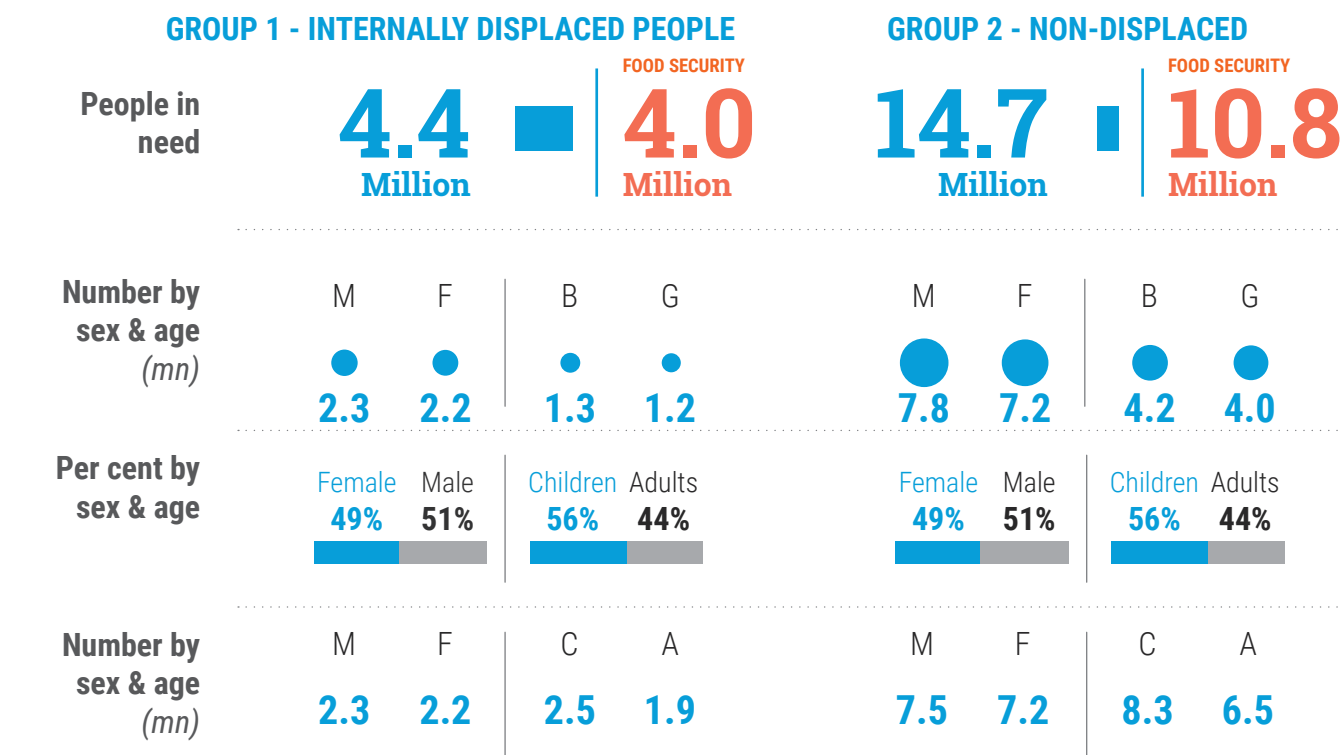
* The official population estimate as of July 2023, coming from the Ethiopian Statistical Service, is 107.5 million. See <https://www.statsethiopia.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Population-of-Zones-and-Weredas-Projected-as-of-July-2023.pdf> It is based on the last census (2007), and applies a yearly population growth factor to estimate the current population in the country, at different administrative levels. However, many expert commentators suggest this to be a conservative population estimate. Other sources estimate many more people in Ethiopia, such as the World Bank and the UN Population Division, with estimates for 2023 of 126.5 million and 2024 estimates of 129.7 million <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SPPOPOTL?locations=ET>



KURMUK TRANSIT CENTRE/BENISHANGUL GUMUZ REGION, ETHIOPIA

Sudanese refugee Hawa, 40, sits in her shelter with her children, Islam, 7, Maha, 10, Fatma, 14, and her nephew Soabhe 3, at the Kurmuk transit centre in the Benishangul-Gumuz region of northwestern Ethiopia. The mother-of-ten fled the violence in Sudan with her children and 80-year-old mother in June last year. (UNHCR)

Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need



GROUP 3 - RETURNING IDPs

GROUP 4 - RETURNING MIGRANTS

People in need

2.0
Million

FOOD SECURITY
1.0
Million

0.17
Million

Number by sex & age
(mn)

M F
1.0 **1.0**

B G
1.1 **0.9**

M F
0.09 **0.08**

B G
0.09 **0.07**

Per cent by sex & age

Female Male
49% **51%**

Children Adults
56% **44%**

Female Male
49% **51%**

Children Adults
56% **44%**

Number by sex & age
(mn)

M F
1.0 **1.0**

C A
1.1 **0.9**

M F
0.09 **0.08**

C A
0.09 **0.07**

TOTAL

People in need

21.4
Million

FOOD SECURITY
15.8
Million

Number by sex & age
(mn)

M F
10.9 **10.5**

B G
6.2 **5.8**

Per cent by sex & age

Female Male
49% **51%**

Children Adults
56% **44%**

Number by sex & age
(mn)

M F
10.8 **10.4**

C A
12.0 **9.4**

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Part 1:

Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Conditions

WEST GUJI ZONE/ROMIA REGION, ETHIOPIA

Girls in 'Her space' discussion, Bulehora elementary school, Her Space, Bulehora city, West Guji Zone.
July 17 2023. (UNFPA Ethiopia)



1.1

Context of the Crisis

Political, sociocultural, demographic, and economic profiles

Years of conflict and recurring climate shocks have led to a prolonged humanitarian crisis and political tensions in Ethiopia. A cycle of multiple, often overlapping, crises over the years in Ethiopia is continuously deepening humanitarian needs across the country, with over 20 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection services in 2024, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning IDPs, crisis-affected communities, and returning migrants.

Ethiopia achieved substantial growth rate across several sectors since 2003, but this has been challenged since 2019 due to several shocks, including COVID 19 and climate and man-made shocks. Inflationary pressure is expected to continue to erode people's livelihoods, compounded by rapid population growth. According to World Bank Overview¹, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with an estimated annual per capita income of US\$1,020.

Due to the impacts of multiple and overlapping crises that have hit the country over the past three years, the performance of the Ethiopian economy has slowed down though is still registering impressive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates compared to most African economies. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also indicated that economic growth fell to 3.8 per cent for the 2021/22 fiscal year resulting from the conflict in northern Ethiopia, lower agricultural production, a sharp fall in donor financing, intensifying foreign exchange shortages, drought, and spillover effects from the war in Ukraine.²

Overall, the macroeconomic and fiscal situation of the country is quite stressed with high inflation, a severe

shortage of foreign currencies, high costs of external debt servicing, and decline of the public budget allocated to social services, capital investment, social protection, and safety nets.

Over the past two decades, but especially in the last 5 years, inflation has been a significant concern for Ethiopian policymakers. The main contributors include rising global prices for key commodities such as fuel and food, inflationary financing of fiscal deficits (including direct advances from the central bank), currency devaluation, and major droughts impacting agricultural output. The annual inflation rate in Ethiopia increased for the second straight month to 29.2 per cent in October 2023 from 28.3 per cent in the previous month, pointing to the highest inflation rate since June 2023, boosted by rising food inflation.³

Poverty has significantly increased in Ethiopia in the last 8 years particularly in urban and war-affected areas, according to the UNDP Simulation for 2021/22. Amhara, Afar, and Tigray have experienced a notable rise in poverty levels compared to 2015/16. Tigray's headcount poverty increased from 27 per cent in 2015/16 to an estimated 45 per cent in 2022. And Amhara and Afar headcount poverty rates have risen to 30 per cent, significantly above the national average, up from 26.1 per cent and 23.6 per cent, respectively, in the pre-conflict period.⁴

Official statistics⁵ indicate that the unemployment rate increased from 4.5 per cent in 2013 to 8 per cent in 2021. Rural unemployment increased from 2 per cent in 2013 to 5.2 per cent in 2021, and urban unemployment rose from 16.5 per cent to 18 per cent during the same period. However, these figures are likely underestimated due to uncaptured high levels of underemployment and disguised unemployment across the country. While official statistics⁶ suggest

urban unemployment is the main concern, rural underemployment is substantial, given the significant trend of rural-urban migration.

Foreign exchange earnings generated through the inflow of remittances from abroad to Ethiopia are much higher than that obtained through exports of goods. Remittances increased from US\$4.3 billion in 2020 to US\$5.6 billion in 2022 and declined to US\$3.8 billion over the first 9 months of the 2022/23 fiscal year.⁷ However, scarce foreign-exchange reserves, high inflation and instability will weigh on growth in the medium term as the country also faces a looming financial crisis due to falling foreign reserves.

In Ethiopia, women and girls are disadvantaged in several areas compared to men and boys. Ethiopia ranked 75 out of 149 countries on the 2023 Global Gender Parity Index.⁸ Compared to the previous rank, it has improved by 0.6 percentage points.⁹ However, socially women and girls fall behind in education levels. In this regard, Ethiopia has one of the lowest parity levels globally (135th) at 85.4 per cent. Politically, although women make up 43.1 per cent of the national parliament, most political parties are exclusively governed by men and participation of women in key decision-making functions is limited.

Existing legal and policy frameworks

Diversion, suspension, and resumption of food aid

In April 2023, allegations of food aid diversion came to light in Ethiopia, raising concerns about the principled distribution of humanitarian assistance to those in need. These allegations came at a time when humanitarian needs in the country remained high, with millions of Ethiopians and nearly a million refugees facing the consequences of prolonged conflict, displacement, drought, floods, and disease outbreaks. The country was also emerging from the five consecutive seasons of poor rains, with the March-May 2022 rainy season the driest on record in the last 70 years.

On 3 May 2023, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Food Programme (WFP) announced a pause in the food assistance to the Tigray region. In June, the pause was extended to the whole country after indications of a widespread food aid diversion. However, after extensive

negotiations involving the Ethiopian government, the US government, and the humanitarian community, on 14 November 2023,¹⁰ USAID announced the resumption of food aid on a trial basis for one year, starting in December 2023. USAID stated that the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and humanitarian partners had implemented widespread and significant reforms in the food assistance structure, prompting the resumption. Given the alleged severity of the food aid diversion and potentially dire implications of the food pause, which might also impact other sectors, the Humanitarian Country Team established an Aid Diversion Task Force (TF). The TF built on the GoE's commitment to collaborate towards a more efficient aid distribution system in Ethiopia and to safeguard future assistance from misuse.

The effects of the food pause were especially severe in areas where there was already a high level of food insecurity and poverty due to drought and conflict. This pushed families into extreme poverty and negatively impacted their ability to recover from previous drought, displacement and conflict. The risk of acute malnutrition increased, mainly for children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly. The Protection Cluster reported that the food pause has increased the likelihood of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, with female-headed households bearing the brunt of the burden including sexual exploitation and abuse, pushing vulnerable women and girls into negative coping mechanisms.

Establishment of new regional states

The Ethiopian Federal Structure was created by the 1995 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution. Article 47(2) of the FDRE Constitution states that Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples have the right to establish, at any time, their regional states. However, no new regional state had been created in the Ethiopian Federal System until 2018, when several ethnic-based zonal administrations in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) initiated claims to form their regional states. Accordingly, the Sidama region and South-West Ethiopia regional states were established in 2019 and 2021 respectively. On 6 February 2023, a referendum was held in six zones and five special woredas of the former SNNPR

to determine whether the included areas should leave SNNPR and form their own regions. The referendum results showed that the majority of voters supported the creation of a new regional state.¹¹ The referendum was approved by the House of Federation for the proposal given by the six zones and five special woredas on 18 August 2023.¹² As a result, two new regional states were formulated (Southern Ethiopia region and Central Ethiopia region) and the former SNNP region was dissolved. It increased the number of regions in Ethiopia to twelve.

Public infrastructure

Access to basic social services across Ethiopia has declined since 2020 due to the multiple and overlapping crises (conflict, climate shocks, and health epidemics), exacerbating the high needs and stretching limited resources. The most severe impacts have been felt in areas affected by conflict and drought, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations such as women, children, IDPs, older people, and persons with disabilities. In terms of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance rose from 7.3 million in 2020 to 20.49 million in 2023, with access to sanitation declining from 11 per cent to 9 per cent in the same period for all Ethiopians. Education has also been severely impacted, with a drop in general enrollment and 6.81 million children are out of school due to conflict, flood, and drought. The Health Sector has seen a similar increase in needs, with the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance rising from 6.58 million in 2020 to 17.58 million in 2023. The conflict in the Tigray Region has significantly damaged the health system, with 853 health facilities assessed, 28 buildings fully damaged and 736 partially damaged.¹³ Similarly, the fighting in the Amhara Region has damaged 1,478 water facilities, 2,109 health facilities, and 938 schools.¹⁴

Additionally, the economic situation has led to declining health sector spending and rising out-of-pocket costs for healthcare, further limiting access to services.

Environmental profile

Ethiopia is exceedingly vulnerable to climatic shocks and is one of the most drought-prone countries in the world. In a global ranking of countries most vulnerable to climate change and least ready to improve resilience to it, Ethiopia ranked 22nd. Ethiopia recently experienced its most severe drought in 40 years, lasting from 2020 to 2023¹⁵ marked by five failed rainy seasons.

The effects of climate change have increased pressure on vulnerable households throughout the lowlands of southern and southwestern Ethiopia with women and girls being the most impacted. Rainfall variability, also a result of climate change, has resulted in increased flooding in both the highlands and lowlands.¹⁶

Ethiopia is among the countries most susceptible to climatic shocks mainly drought and flooding, because of erratic rainfall patterns. Over the past several years, the frequency¹⁷ and magnitude of these are increasing in duration, intensity, and severely affecting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Agricultural production has suffered significantly from climate shocks and conflict with severe consequences on food security, livelihoods, and the overall national economy as the agriculture sector accounts for 34 per cent of the national GDP¹⁸ and 63.6 per cent of national employment.¹⁹ Additionally, for the millions of pastoralists in Ethiopia, their livelihoods are regularly jeopardized by water scarcity because of frequent droughts. It is expected that the impact of the climate crisis will continue to erode communities' coping capacity.²⁰

The resilience of both the land and people has been significantly weakened by the increasing frequency and intensity of climate shocks. Intense rainfall, flooding, and drought have contributed to soil erosion, desertification, land degradation, and loss of biodiversity and wildlife.²¹ For the people most affected by climate variability, such as vulnerable households in the lowlands of southern and southwestern Ethiopia, more frequent and intensive climate shocks lead to a longer recovery period and reduce the communities' ability to withstand subsequent shocks. Recovery from the impacts of the 2020-2023 drought for agro-pastoralists is expected to take at least 5 years, leaving the population particularly vulnerable to new shocks.²²

Timeline of Events



MARCH 2023

Above normal *belg* rains improved pasture conditions, and caused major floods.



APRIL 2023

Violence erupted in Amhara region over a federal decision to dissolve regional paramilitary groups.



APRIL 2023

Food distribution pause in Tigray region following allegation of food aid diversion.



APRIL 2023

Due to the conflict in Sudan, since 21 April there has been an influx of predominantly Ethiopian returnees. During the first month there were on average 1,000 arrivals per day, primarily arriving through the Metema border crossing (in Amhara).



MAY 2023 AND NOVEMBER 2023

Government - Unidentified Armed Groups(UAG)(operating in Oromia) talks ended without agreement.



JUNE 2023

Food distribution pause extended to the whole country.



AUGUST 2023

Fighting breaks out between the military and local UAG in Amhara.



SEPTEMBER 2023

El Niño-induced poor kiremt rains leading to a new drought in affected areas, including in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, northern Somali and southern regions. .



OCTOBER 2023

Food aid to refugees resumed.



OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 2023

Above normal rains caused major floods in the southern parts of the country mainly in Somali Region.



DECEMBER 2023

Resumption of food distribution.

1.2 Shocks and Impact of the Crisis

Climatic Shocks

Climatic shocks such as drought and floods continue to drive and compound humanitarian needs across the country. The 2020-2023 drought, resulting from five consecutive failed rainy seasons in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, led to displacement, acute malnutrition, and widespread acute food insecurity. In addition, livestock deaths negatively impacted people's livelihoods.

Since March 2023, flooding affected six regions: namely Gambella, Somali, Afar, Southern Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia and Oromia Regions affecting 58,909 households (HHs) in the Somali Region, 5,803 HHs in Oromia, and 12,585 people in the former SNNPR (the current Southern Ethiopia and the Central Ethiopia Regions) 19,260 people in Afar Region.²³ The second wave of flooding occurred in November 2023, induced by El Niño, affecting around 1.5 million people and displacing 613,000 people. Above-normal belg rains, between March and April 2023, in drought-affected areas have improved pasture conditions, but at the same time caused flooding in some areas, resulting in further loss of livestock and damaged farmland.

The El Niño conditions in late 2023 led to wetter-than-normal conditions triggering flooding (riverine and flash floods) in most parts of southern Ethiopia East, mainly in Somlai, Oromia and South West Ethiopia. The wetter-than-normal conditions helped some communities to recover from the effects of the prolonged 2020-2023 drought, but they were expected to trigger an upsurge of plant and livestock pests and diseases while floods-displaced populations might be subject to food insecurity, protection, and gender-based violence risks, as well as other humanitarian challenges.

Meanwhile, El Niño weather conditions during the June – August (*kiremt*) rainy season affected rainfall patterns

leading to a new drought in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, northern Somali and southern regions. The below-average caused a poor harvest, affecting millions of lives and livestock and has triggered an alarming increase in food insecurity, malnutrition and disease outbreaks. Approximately 80 per cent of the drought affected population are in highland areas, with the remaining 20 per cent in lowland areas. Most affected are populations that have yet to recover from the 2020-2022 northern Ethiopia conflict. El Niño conditions are forecasted to continue through at least early 2024.²⁴

Disease Outbreaks

There is still no end in sight for the ongoing cholera outbreak that started at the end of August 2022.²⁵ According to the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), since 27 August 2022, 33,127 cases (851 were in 2022) and 492 deaths with 1.5 per cent of case fatality rate were reported from 315 affected woredas in Oromia (111), South East (34), Central (19), Amhara (56), Sidama (23), Dire Dawa (9), Somali (33), Afar (13), Benishangul Gumuz (3), Harari (9) and Tigray (5). The outbreak is controlled in 264 woredas; leaving 51 woredas in five regions with active outbreak as of mid-February 2024 (Oromia, South East, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Harari and Somali).

The major challenge in controlling what is the longest cholera outbreak ever recorded in Ethiopia, is the lack of access to safe water and sanitation. Roughly 60 per cent of those living in cholera-affected woredas do not have access to safe drinking water, leaving people dependent on untreated water from rivers and ponds. Low latrine coverage and open defecation greatly contribute to the continued spread of the disease. Additionally, the vulnerability due to cholera is further compounded by high rates of malnutrition, and malaria and measles outbreaks across several regions in the country. The

response to cholera is also challenged by access issues, population movements, limited funding and the lack of investment in resilience building in the water and sanitation sector.

Malaria and measles are also major health concerns in Ethiopia. As of December 2023, over 3.7 million malaria cases with 469 deaths were reported across the country, which is the highest number of cases in 5 years. A threefold increase in the number of confirmed measles cases in the country reached 30,389 measles cases including 233 deaths across 67 affected woredas reported between 1 January and 24 December 2023. In addition, some 21,489 dengue cases including 17 deaths have been reported from 2 April to 25 December 2023. Most of the measles cases were reported from Dire Dawa (59.27 per cent) and Afar Region (41.68 per cent) whereas the remaining were reported from Oromia, Somali, and Amhara Region.²⁶

Both malaria and measles are endemic to Ethiopia, but the myriad humanitarian shocks, forced displacement, and high rates of malnutrition and low response coverage have contributed to increased spread and higher caseloads.

Conflicts and inter-communal violence

Internal and inter-communal conflicts continue to affect the lives of civilians and increase humanitarian needs in parts of Ethiopia. The two-year conflict in the north of the country came to an end in November 2022 with the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA). However, violent conflict and human rights violations and abuses continued in various locations in Ethiopia²⁷ and tensions between regions, armed groups, and the security forces have persisted.²⁸ In Tigray region, the agreement led to significant improvements in humanitarian access and availability and provision of services, as well as to some political, infrastructural, and economic developments. However, despite these improvements, humanitarian needs remain very high, with hundreds of thousands still displaced. Some areas bordering Eritrea remained difficult to access, including the “contested areas” with Amhara region²⁹. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) continue to impact humanitarian access and recovery activities, impeding access to

essential services and threatening civilian lives in the northern regions of Tigray, Amhara and Afar.³⁰

In the Amhara Region, conflicts between an UAG militias and security forces were reported in multiple areas.³¹ The region was one of the least volatile regions in Ethiopia before the Tigray war, and now become one of the most volatile.³² The decision by the Government of Ethiopia in April 2023 to disarm and dismantle regional special forces throughout the country was met with resistance and violent protests in Amhara. Civil unrest incidents led officials to impose various restrictions, including mobile internet access restrictions in several areas.³³ The UN's Human Rights Office (OHCHR) expressed concern over the impact of drone strikes and other violence on civilians in the region.³⁴ Reports also indicated inter-ethnic conflicts and the movement of UAGs in the region resulted in the displacement of thousands of individuals in the North Shewa and Oromo special zones.³⁵ Reportedly, traditional labor migration patterns from the region to other countries were impacted by insecurity.

In Oromia Region, armed clashes between security forces and the UAGs displaced thousands of people, and created a major humanitarian crisis, including targeted attacks on civilians in different parts of the region.³⁶ In November 2023, a new round of peace talks between the parties took place in Tanzania, however, they concluded without resolution. Clashes and attacks against ethnic minorities in border areas with Amhara continued to be reported, involving armed militias from both regions.³⁷

According to the Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia, human rights violations and abuses caused instability in other regions including Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, and Somali regions.³⁸ Since mid-2022, the insecurity in Somali Region worsened due to the scarcity of resources giving a rise to inter-communal/ clan conflicts related to access to land and resources, alongside attacks allegedly perpetrated by UAGs allegedly from Somalia.³⁹ In late February, conflict broke out in Somalia's Laas Caanood city – near the Ethiopia-Somalia border – displacing some 100,000 refugees into Ethiopia's Somali region's Doolo zone.⁴⁰ In the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, an improved security situation took place with armed elements/groups joining government-led peace efforts. In Metekel Zone,

thousands of IDPs returned to areas of origin, finding most community and private assets lost because of violence since 2019.⁴¹ In Gambella Region, the inter-ethnic conflict between ethnic groups, flared up in June 2023 resulting in localized violence and forcing humanitarian partners to halt operations. There were reports of significant violent attacks, physical assaults, and armed robberies in Gambella town, impacting relief operations and movements outside Gambella town into the refugee camps.⁴²

Since mid-April 2023, Ethiopia has also been affected, by the spillover effects of the conflict in Sudan that impacted mainly the Western part of the country. As of 14 November 2023, over 91,500 people have crossed into Ethiopia through points of entry in Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, and Amhara regions; the majority of whom are Ethiopian returnees (43 per cent), followed by Sudanese nationals (39 per cent), and third country nationals (18 per cent).⁴³

Protection risks and human rights violations

Humanitarian crises distinctly affect women and girls economically and in practices related to sociocultural norms, beliefs, and behaviors. The legal, institutional, and policy environment for the equal protection of genders is improving, though, more work is required to enforce them as some gender equality gains of the past decades are declining due to slow implementation in a context of multi-layered vulnerabilities due to often overlapping shocks.

Women's coping strategies, such as skipping meals so family members can eat and endure forced and early marriages, have long-term impacts on their health and life choices, including potential dropout from school. The arduous tasks of collecting firewood and water from remote places make women and girls vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV), impacting both their physical health and mental well-being.

In conflict and drought-affected areas, diverse protection risks, including GBV in various forms, child labour, forced/early marriages are observed. Post-conflict, increased reporting of GBV cases highlights improved support coverage and services, along with awareness creation. Yet,

uncoordinated gender analyses underscore the need for enhanced, confidential, and user-friendly GBV reporting and referral systems. GBV survivors face facility shortages and confidentiality issues. Access to justice for victims is hindered by the dual legal systems (formal and informal) and institutional failures during crises. Widespread victim-blaming attitudes persist across all regions, with particular significance in Tigray, Afar, and Amhara. Survivors of rape face stigmatizing labels tied to regional beliefs, emphasizing the urgency for comprehensive and targeted interventions to address these entrenched gender challenges. For those living in IDP camps, the loss of assets, property, and livelihood sources, coupled with challenges in the camps, creates psychological, social, and economic problems for both males and females.

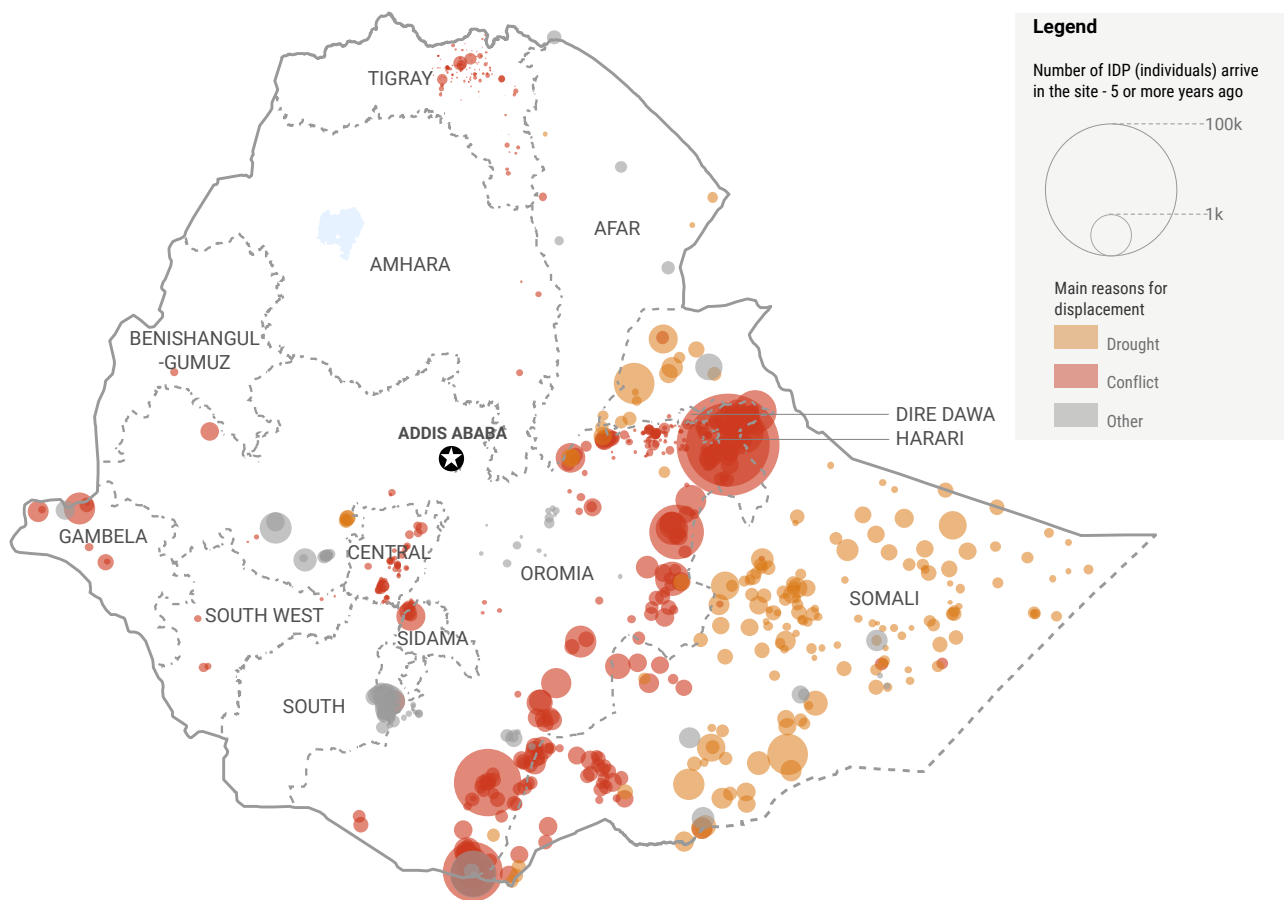
In crisis settings, gender roles can undergo temporary shifts, with men participating in traditionally female tasks. Also, as resource scarcity intensifies, men tend to control the family's small incomes, including food aid, potentially leading to a long-term configuration favoring males. Similarly, traditional livelihood transformations due to drought, particularly from pastoral to crop farming in Oromia, Somali, and Afar regions, are changing the division of labor, overburdening women.

In northern Ethiopia, conflict has disproportionately affected women and children, particularly those who have experienced displacement, rape, or the loss of family members. Key challenges include the loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, undernutrition, and limited access to basic services due to looting and facility destruction.

The shift in gender roles and responsibilities resulting from war and drought impacts nutrition and health. Women are confronted with an increased workload, reduced care, social norms reinforcing gender inequalities, varying risks of violence from different groups, and limited access and control over resources, including nutrition services.

Drought and climate change further impact women and children, especially those from pastoralist and farming families. These communities face a loss of livestock, crop failure, water scarcity, malnutrition, disease outbreaks, and displacement. With market system

Number of IDPs that arrive in the site five or more years ago



failures, some resort to negative coping mechanisms including child labor and early marriage. Ethiopia ranks fifth globally for the prevalence of girls married as children⁴⁴, being home to 15 million child brides, of which 6 million were married before age 15. Increases in the rate of child marriage have been reported in drought- and conflict-affected locations, as families resort to this practice as a negative coping mechanism.⁴⁵

Displaced populations report damage and destruction of their houses, lands, and properties (HLP) as reasons for flight, as well as impediments to their durable solution. Among the main HLP concerns observed in the country are lack or loss of HLP documentation, damage/ destruction, secondary occupation, land grabbing or illegal sales amongst others. HLP-related disputes are a continued source of instability, threatening the success of potential peace agreements. Furthermore, individuals can struggle to assert their rights to restitution or compensation for their HLP, upon return or in relocation scenarios. Lack of adequate documentation is another protection concern faced by displaced populations in Ethiopia. Lack of documentation is not only a protection

concern, but it also creates further protection risks, such as restrictions on freedom of movement, difficulties in accessing services as well as restoration of rights, such as housing, land, and property rights, and impedes durable solutions.

Humanitarian access

In 2023, the humanitarian access environment in northern Ethiopia improved following the CoHA. With the end of active hostilities, basic service provision slowly resumed with partners able to reach people in need, and most areas becoming accessible, except some bordering Eritrea. Access to the “contested areas” between Tigray and Amhara regions remained restricted, impacting the movement of supplies and aid personnel. Overall, conflicts and insecurity in other parts of the country impacted the ability of the state to deliver basic services such as health, water and sanitation or education.

The number of security incidents impacting aid workers and operations in Ethiopia reduced vis-à-vis previous

years, except for Amhara region. In areas affected by conflict, aid partners were not targeted, however, there remained a high risk due to the volatility of the situation and the multiplicity of armed elements involved. In the Oromia region, the main threat to humanitarians was a rise in economically motivated abductions, while in other conflict-affected areas in recent years such as Tigray region, the main threat reported was a spike in criminality. Overall, seven aid workers were killed in Ethiopia, five in Amhara, one in Gambella, and one in Afar.

Impact on people

The convergence of multiple crises has disproportionately affected communities, including vulnerable groups such as women, children, young people, IDPs, refugees, older people, and persons with disabilities, leading to increased demands on humanitarian and social service systems. These crises have worsened well-being and exposed more people to vulnerability, as evidenced by food insecurity, acute malnutrition in children and women, and survival strategies like child labor, child marriage, begging, and engaging in transactional sex.

Displacement

The Displacement Sub-Working Group consolidated the findings of the DTM assessments, across 2,544 assessed, and accessible sites in twelve regions of Ethiopia, with data collected from key informants following a structured methodology with a clear reliability scale. As of October 2023, the national displacement caseload was estimated to be 4,578,280 in both accessible and inaccessible locations across the twelve regions. The national return caseload was estimated to be 3,543,230 returning IDPs in both accessible and inaccessible locations across 10 regions in Ethiopia.

The majority of IDPs are displaced as a result of conflict, followed by drought. Tigray Region hosts the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by conflict nationwide while the Somali Region hosts the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by drought nationwide.

During the last IOM-DTM site assessments (August-September 2023), 19 per cent of the IDPs indicated to

have been displaced recently (up to 1 year); 30 per cent between 1 to 2 years; 23 per cent between 3 to 4 years; and 28 per cent had been displaced for more than 5 years. Out of the IDPs that have been displaced for more than 5 years (a total of 968,000 IDPs in the assessed locations), the majority (636,000) were displaced by conflict and are predominantly in Somali (58 per cent) and Oromia (35 per cent) regions. The second major driver for the protracted IDPs is drought (226,000 IDPs displaced more than 5 years due to drought), and they are predominantly in Somali region (97 per cent).

The challenging economic situation in the country is the main driver of migration along the Eastern Route (mainly to Gulf Countries), as confirmed by 78 per cent of migrants surveyed in September 2023. High youth unemployment, combined with economic pressure, lack of livelihoods, and widespread poverty cause irregular migration patterns along the Eastern Route. Climate and environmental degradation are also increasingly affecting migration, with eight per cent of respondents mentioning it as their main reason for migrating. This relates mostly to the loss of crops, livestock, and income, as well as food price increases, and food scarcity caused by the ongoing drought. Instability in Amhara and Oromia regions is another key factor leading to migration along the Eastern Route (7 per cent of respondents). Lastly, the impact of the ongoing conflict in Sudan has become an additional driver of migration which is likely to put additional pressure to already strained resources and services.

Similarly, a variety of factors lead young Ethiopians to leave the Southern part of the country to head further south. Environmental degradation directly affects livelihood opportunities in rural areas, where communities experience soil erosion and decreased soil fertility. The limited size of the arable land only allows for subsistence agriculture amid growing population. With limited economic opportunities besides agriculture, many young men opt to migrate to support their families.

Ethiopia is the third largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, home to over 916,000 refugees and asylum seekers—mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, and Eritrea. The conflict in Tigray severely affected refugee camps in Shire (Shimelba and Hitsats) and Afar (Barhale), leading to the self-relocation of Eritrean refugees to Addis Ababa and the relocation of others by UNHCR,

Ethiopia's Refugees and Returnees Service, and partners, to the new Alemwach site. Furthermore, fighting in Benishangul-Gumuz directly affected 22,000 refugees in the Tongo and Gure-Shembola camps, necessitating their relocation to the Tsore camp. The ongoing drought has also severely impacted refugees, particularly in the Somali and Oromia regions, with over 16,000 Somalis crossing into Dollo Ado, in the Somali region, from Somalia due to the drought, further straining limited resources available to support these vulnerable populations.

Impact on systems and services

Markets

In June 2023, REACH Initiative conducted a Joint Rapid Assessment of Market (JRAM) to assess the degree of market functionality in drought-affected areas of the Somali Region. The assessment concluded that the drought negatively impacted the functioning of markets by reducing the number of vendors operating in the assessed marketplaces, increasing prices, and reducing item availability. However, the markets demonstrated positive performance in terms of consumer access, meaning consumers witnessed no physical and social obstacles to going to the marketplaces.

The JRAM also examined the effect of the drought on consumer purchasing power. It identified that consumer purchasing power significantly decreased during and after the drought, compared to pre-drought levels. The decline was mainly attributed to the increased price of basic commodities after the drought. Furthermore, fewer opportunities of livelihood, death of livestock, and loss of jobs were identified as the consequences of the drought that directly hindered the purchasing power.

Health services

Assessment of the health services in Ethiopia is hampered by a lack of credible data, including outdated population with the last census conducted as far back as 2007. This has made it difficult to establish the number of healthcare facilities and medical staff per given population size. High maternal and neonatal mortality, low life expectancy, and recurrent disease outbreaks are clear indicators that the health system is unable to cope with the many stresses.

Access to healthcare services is limited and in many rural areas absent. Availability of public healthcare services has largely depended on external donor funding and support from health partners providing life-saving health services through Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams. Sometimes short-term funding does not help to sustain access to healthcare services in some areas, particularly among displaced and pastoralist groups.

Insecurity and floods have significantly disrupted the existing public healthcare system, interrupted the provision of essential healthcare services, including ante-, and post-natal care for pregnant and lactating women, immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases, distribution of bed nets to prevent vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue, vector control interventions to control the mosquito breeding, as well as the delivery of life-saving medical supplies. Previously well-functioning community-based health programs such as the health extension workers, have either slowed down or stopped completely. Damage caused by conflict and flooding has also rendered many health facilities partially or completely unusable, while looting, or other attacks on health care, including temporary occupying of health centers by armed groups, and roadblocks impeding access to ambulances or health workers continue to hinder the delivery of healthcare services.

Nutrition

Conflict has disrupted the delivery of and reduced access to vital nutrition assistance and hampered the functioning of health facilities and markets. Additionally, drought and floods further diminish the availability and affordability of essential food and water resources. The scarcity of fuel, electricity, and communication compounds these challenges, hampering effective nutrition services.

The crises have particularly affected Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services, crucial programs focused on treating and preventing acute malnutrition in children under five. The impacts on CMAM services are: first, there has been a reduction in coverage and quality, as conflict and insecurity disrupt the supply chain and access to CMAM sites, especially in the northern regions. Many health facilities have been damaged or closed, and many health workers have been displaced or killed. The lack of fuel, electricity,

and communication additionally hinder the operation and coordination of CMAM services. Secondly, crises have caused an increase in the demand and caseload of CMAM services. Drought and food insecurity have heightened the prevalence and severity of acute malnutrition, particularly in the southern and eastern regions. While more children need CMAM services, the capacity and resources of the existing sites are limited and overstretched. In addition, poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, low immunization coverage, and the high risk of disease outbreaks, have increased the morbidity and mortality of malnourished children. This compromises the outcomes and impact of CMAM services. Low awareness and adherence to CMAM protocols, high default and non-recovery rates, and a lack of follow-up and referral systems further reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of CMAM services.

Education services

Education services have been disrupted significantly as a result of multiple hazards in 2023. The number of out of school children due to emergencies nearly doubled in 2023. For those children who remain in schools, they face uncondusive conditions such as lack of trained teachers, education materials and equipment as well as infrastructure. This may push students from partial attendance to complete dropout.

Notable disruptions to education included the continued closure of schools in Tigray until May 2023, with phased opening based on capacity and access to schools ongoing as of December 2023. While schools reopened in Tigray, unrest in Amhara resulted in damaged, inaccessible schools and unsafe learning environments. Meanwhile, flooding in regions, including Somali region, destroyed learning supplies and made routes to school unsafe or impossible. For schools which remain open, rehabilitation needs due to damage from floods, windstorms, and conflict have compromised their safety and accessibility for a meaningful return to learning. For the children continuing to attend school, the quality of learning has been impacted by teachers' limited access to the basic materials needed for lessons. Teachers have also been impacted by the hazards, yet they lack incentives, support, and supervision. The use of schools for purposes other than intended, such as being used by armed actors and serving as emergency shelters for IDPs, continues to impact the education

system. Addressing these complex challenges requires multi-stakeholder collaboration and sustained, long-term efforts, presenting a significant and ongoing challenge.

WASH services

The Northern conflict, the impact of the large-scale drought in eastern and southern Ethiopia, the impact of the new El Nino driven drought as well as intercommunal violence in Amhara, Benishangul- Gumuz, Oromia and SNNPR⁴⁶ negatively impacted WASH infrastructure such as water points and boreholes, as well as WASH infrastructure in schools and health centers. Given serious access constraints and disruption of supply chains, rehabilitation of non-functioning water points remains constrained. Returnees are going back to areas with reduced access to WASH services, in particular access to safe water.

Impact on humanitarian access

In 2023, the humanitarian access environment in Ethiopia improved following the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement signed in November 2022 that ended the two-year war in northern Ethiopia. With the end of active hostilities, basic service provision has been slowly resuming as partners are able to reach people in need, with most areas becoming accessible, however, some areas bordering Eritrea remain difficult to access. The future status of the so-called "contested areas" between Tigray and Amhara regions, including the Western Zone and some parts of North-Western and Southern zones remained contentious, and access is hampered with the movement of supplies and aid personnel restricted.

The overall security environment for aid workers in Ethiopia improved in 2023 vis-à-vis previous years, except for Amhara Region. In areas affected by hostilities and violence, aid partners are not targeted, however, there remains a high risk due to the volatility of the situation and the multiplicity of armed actors involved, including local militias and armed civilians. In the Oromia Region, the main threat to humanitarians has been a rise in abductions, while in other conflict-affected areas in recent years such as Tigray, the main threat reported has been a spike in criminality. As of November 2023, seven aid workers have been killed on duty in Ethiopia, five in Amhara, one in Gambela, and one in Afar

Overview access incidents reported (2023)

925

Incidents impacting the safety of aid workers

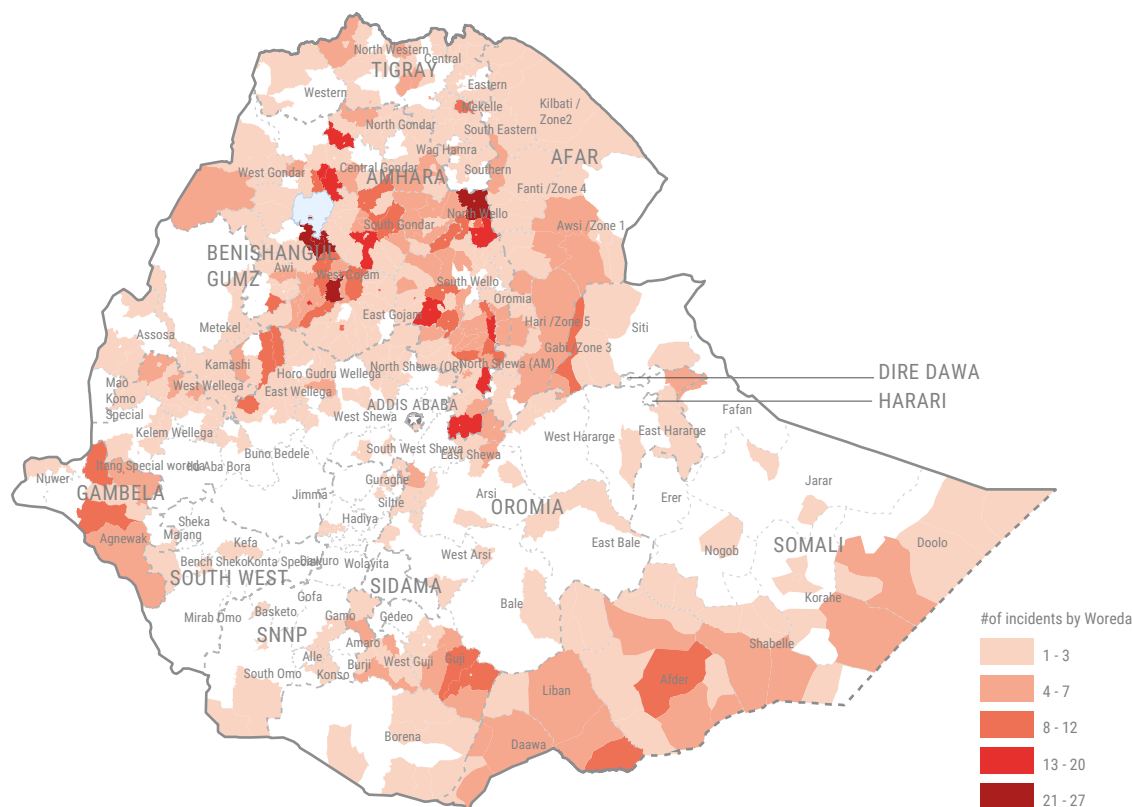
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Detention/arrest/kidnapping

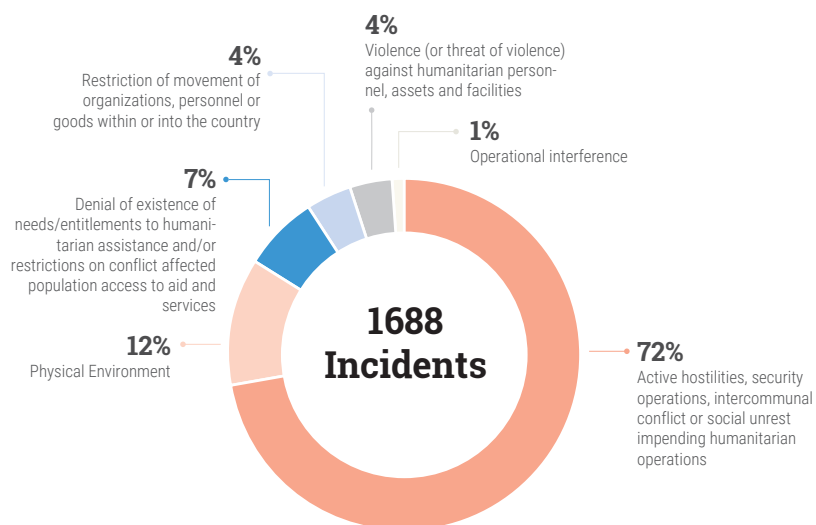
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Aid workers killed

Analysis violence against aid workers in Ethiopia (2023)



Analysis access incidents reported (2023)



1.3

Humanitarian Conditions: Needs and Severity

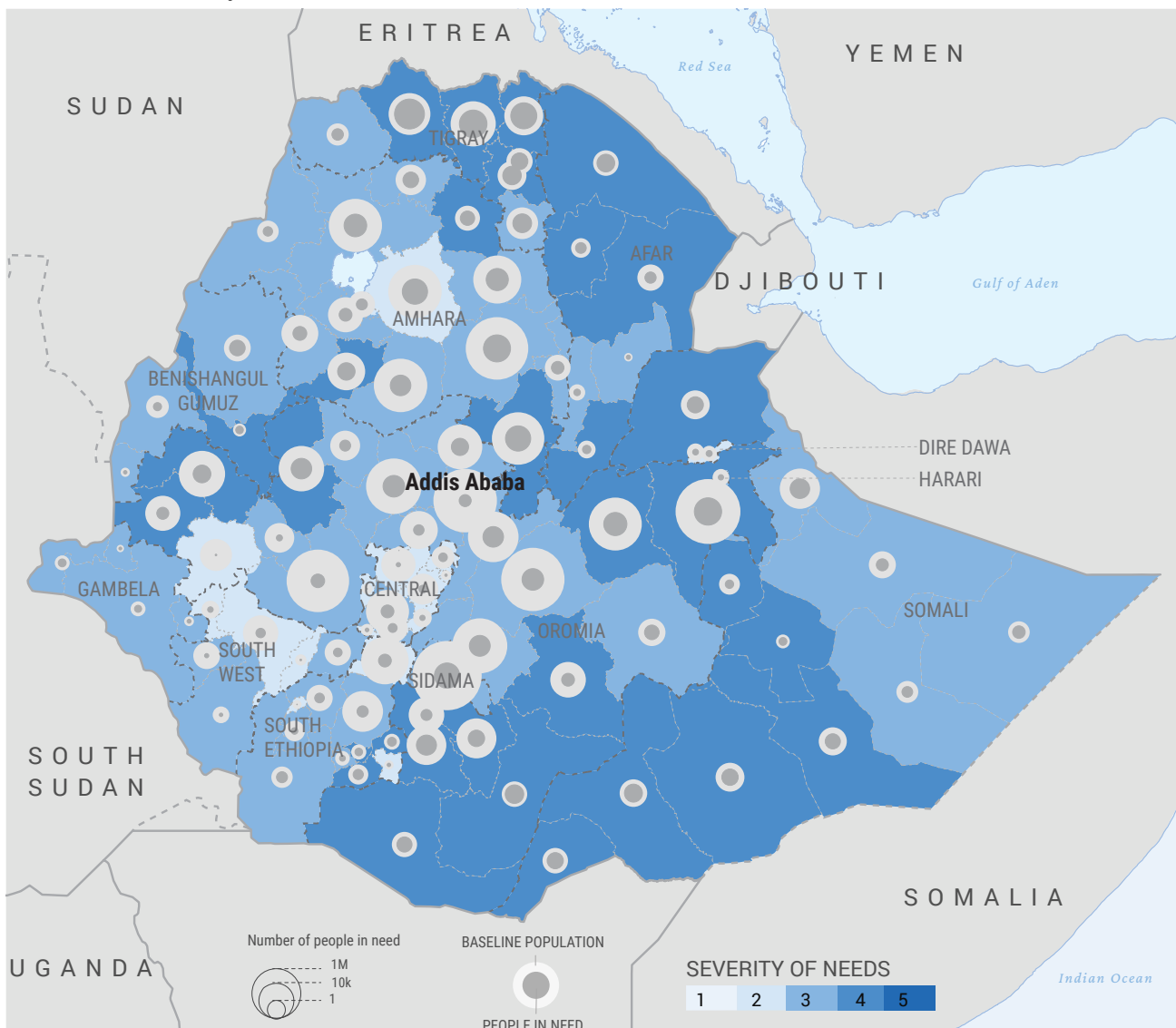
Key figures

PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	WOMEN (OVERALL)	CHILDREN (OVERALL)	WITH DISABILITY (OVERALL)
21.4M	4.1M	12.0M	3.8M
PEOPLE IN NEED (FOOD)	WOMEN (FOOD)	CHILDREN (FOOD)	WITH DISABILITY (FOOD)
15.8M	3.8M	8.0M	2.8M

The overall People in Need (PIN) was determined by taking the highest sectoral PIN number at the unit of analysis (population group in a woreda), and summing all the population groups in all woredas to reach the overall PIN at national level. This avoids possible double counting of people in need across sectors. The overall PIN therefore also includes everyone who is in need of food assistance. For example, in an area where the food security situation is relatively good, the people in need for health or WASH might be the highest number among the non-displaced population because of a disease outbreak.

This methodology is in line with the latest global standards on people in needs estimations, the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 (<https://www.jiaf.info/>). A more detailed methodology description, including an explanation on few exceptions made to the rule described above, is provided in Annex 4.2.

Intersectoral severity of needs



Overall number of people in need and sectoral severity

REGION	ZONE	CCCM	EDUCATION	NUTRITION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH	PROTECTION	SHELTER	WASH	INTER SECTORAL	OVERALL PIN	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON DISPLACED	FOOD PIN
Tigray	Central	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	687,528	211,083	191,236	-	285,209	852,962
Tigray	Eastern	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	704,558	124,066	266,054	-	314,437	918,064
Tigray	Southern	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	354,492	82,727	65,828	-	205,937	219,644
Tigray	Western				1	2				3	130,430	9,699	-	-	120,731	217,516
Tigray	South Eastern	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	327,358	37,599	136,695	-	153,064	581,051
Tigray	Mekelle	4	3	3	-	3	3	4	3	3	289,350	224,548	-	-	64,802	224,548
Afar	Awsi /Zone 1	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	3	4	143,515	10,548	14,431	4,946	113,591	152,560
Afar	Kilbati /Zone2	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	342,130	15,092	135,220	-	191,818	411,072
Afar	Gabi /Zone 3	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	79,550	27,297	122	-	52,131	84,489
Afar	Fanti /Zone 4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	119,703	1,677	32,576	-	85,450	66,762
Afar	Hari /Zone 5	4	3	4	3	3		3	3	3	57,737	2,905	4,735	-	50,096	37,387
Afar	Mahi /Zone 6		3	4	4	3	2	4	3	3	21,459	14,364	384	-	6,710	15,811
Amhara	North Gondar	3	3	4	5	3		4	4	4	253,962	33,989	18,553	-	201,420	354,314
Amhara	South Gondar		3	3	4	3		2	3	3	526,175	27,593	46,866	-	451,716	543,390
Amhara	North Wello	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	501,354	28,942	122,032	-	350,381	674,935
Amhara	South Wello	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	788,426	28,476	109,491	-	650,459	987,604
Amhara	North Shewa (AM)	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	641,228	77,812	94,374	-	469,042	516,694
Amhara	East Gojam		3	2	3	3		2	3	3	423,045	18,401	-	-	404,643	26,300
Amhara	West Gojam		4	3	1	3	5	4	4	4	331,977	113,908	85	-	217,984	156,943
Amhara	Wag Hamra		4	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	214,709	36,125	47,492	-	131,092	370,859
Amhara	Awi	4	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	200,996	29,485	4,533	-	166,978	32,899
Amhara	Oromia		3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	165,092	5,364	36,512	-	123,217	123,477
Amhara	Central Gondar	3	3	2	5	3		2	3	3	488,085	10,487	2,090	-	475,508	318,234
Amhara	West Gondar		3	3	1	3		3	3	3	92,628	2,024	769	34,550	55,284	3,429
Amhara	North Gojam		3	3	1	3		3	3	3	174,493	22,433	-	-	152,059	31,797
Amhara	Bahir Dar town Admin		1	3	1	3			2	2	124,020	3,861	-	-	120,159	4,479
Oromia	West Wellega		4	2	1	2	4	4	3	4	332,985	114,571	1,377	-	217,037	58,912
Oromia	East Wellega	4	4	3	1	3	4	4	3	4	436,759	143,941	51,555	-	241,264	90,568
Oromia	Ilu Aba Bora		2	2	1	2			1	2	3,643	-	-	-	3,643	-
Oromia	Jimma	4	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	193,800	15,827	-	-	177,973	15,827
Oromia	West Shewa		3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	471,389	27,595	-	-	443,794	22,491
Oromia	North Shewa (OR)	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	302,374	23,952	-	-	278,422	44,305
Oromia	East Shewa		4	3	4	3			3	3	430,409	-	-	-	430,409	33,988
Oromia	Arsi		3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	465,772	5,626	255	-	459,891	37,643
Oromia	West Hararge	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	469,527	22,653	347	-	446,527	599,118
Oromia	East Hararge	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	675,567	142,358	5,202	-	528,007	464,837
Oromia	Bale	4	4	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	192,628	6,503	1,376	-	184,750	146,089
Oromia	Borena	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	244,573	138,956	-	8,136	97,481	256,915
Oromia	South West Shewa	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	117,317	2,682	-	-	114,635	2,320
Oromia	Guji	3	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	398,748	223,258	-	-	175,489	123,339
Oromia	West Guji	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	437,990	229,202	-	-	208,788	379,563
Oromia	Buno Bedele	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	42,426	11,963	-	-	30,463	9,919
Oromia	West Arsi	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	432,916	12,370	1,937	-	418,609	42,362
Oromia	Kelem Wellega		4	2	1	3	4	4	3	4	152,025	42,241	-	-	109,784	-
Oromia	Horo Gudru Wellega	4	4	3	1	3	3	4	3	4	131,419	46,983	-	-	84,436	46,983
Oromia	Shager City			2	1	3			3	2	18,737	-	-	-	18,737	-
Oromia	East Bale	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	241,011	15,216	23,068	-	202,727	246,911
Oromia	East Borena		3	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	358,604	171,409	-	-	187,195	368,008
Somali	Siti	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	297,606	83,322	-	9,748	204,536	429,875

REGION	ZONE	CCCM	EDUCATION	NUTRITION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH	PROTECTION	SHELTER	WASH	INTER SECTORAL	OVERALL PIN	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON DISPLACED	FOOD PIN
Somali	Fafan	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	431,672	150,306	-	6,091	275,275	354,190
Somali	Jarar	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	169,894	26,052	-	-	143,842	160,268
Somali	Erer	4	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	99,361	46,914	-	-	52,447	120,490
Somali	Korahe	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	120,577	18,696	-	-	101,881	112,764
Somali	Shabelle	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	271,181	114,603	648	-	155,931	229,407
Somali	Doolo	3	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	172,934	21,954	-	-	150,980	333,379
Somali	Afder	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	328,766	161,675	-	-	167,092	302,221
Somali	Liban	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	357,557	233,055	1,944	-	122,557	315,171
Somali	Nogob	4	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	75,951	59,694	-	-	16,257	83,827
Somali	Daawa	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	286,406	141,146	-	-	145,260	315,086
Benishangul-Gumuz	Metekel	3	4	3	-	3	3	4	4	3	263,323	70,726	103,700	-	88,896	124,337
Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa	4	2	2	-	3	3	3	2	3	72,590	25,777	4,544	336	41,933	80,659
Benishangul-Gumuz	Kamashi		4	3	-	4	5	4	3	4	63,100	5,150	50,489	-	7,460	15,359
Benishangul-Gumuz	Mao Komo Special		3	2	-	3	4	4	3	3	15,303	1,373	8,778	-	5,152	9,097
Central Ethiopia	Kebena SP woreda		2	2	1	2			1	2	386	-	-	-	386	-
Central Ethiopia	Guraghe	4	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	20,344	2,567	-	-	17,777	3,293
Central Ethiopia	Hadiya		2	3	1	3	3	2	4	3	174,780	23,901	308	-	150,570	30,697
Central Ethiopia	Kembata		2	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	84,168	12,705	-	-	71,463	75,162
Central Ethiopia	East Guraghe		3	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	80,458	6,751	937	-	72,770	6,751
Central Ethiopia	Halaba		2	4	1	3			3	2	29,813	-	-	-	29,813	-
Central Ethiopia	Siltie		2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	65,485	4,008	1,671	-	59,806	33,931
Central Ethiopia	Yem		2	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	886	230	-	-	656	230
Central Ethiopia	Mareko SP woreda		2	2	1	3		3	3	2	8,021	-	4,678	-	3,343	-
Central Ethiopia	Tembaro SP woreda		1	2	4	2	2	3	3	2	15,536	444	-	-	15,092	7,072
South Ethiopia	Wolayita		2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	147,989	19,071	-	-	128,918	63,151
South Ethiopia	Gamo		2	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	127,888	3,406	603	-	123,879	18,193
South Ethiopia	Gofa		2	3	3	4	2	3	4	3	95,139	16,079	1,258	-	77,802	16,119
South Ethiopia	Basketo		3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	1,026	586	260	-	180	586
South Ethiopia	South Omo Agr		3	3	1	4	3	3	4	3	48,006	1,188	5,644	-	41,174	1,188
South Ethiopia	Alle	3	2	4	2	3		4	4	3	38,044	304	6,680	-	31,060	11,776
South Ethiopia	Derashe	3	3	4	1	3	3	4	4	4	62,437	2,260	22,655	-	37,522	6,965
South Ethiopia	Amaro		3	4	1	3	3	4	3	4	83,945	37,236	8,696	-	38,013	45,932
South Ethiopia	Konso	3	3	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	108,481	18,773	38,733	-	50,974	18,773
South Ethiopia	Burji		2	4	1	3	3	3	4	2	14,527	1,169	3,670	-	9,688	1,169
South Ethiopia	Gedeo		2	4	1	3			4	3	126,540	-	-	-	126,540	2,995
South Ethiopia	South Omo_Pas		3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	135,951	55,055	120	-	80,776	134,330
South West Ethiopia	Sheka	3	3	3	-	3		3	2	2	34,995	3,022	63	-	31,909	-
South West Ethiopia	Kefa		3	2	-	2	2	3	2	2	93,052	590	962	-	91,500	547
South West Ethiopia	Bench Sheko	4	2	2	-	3	3	3	4	3	21,331	2,317	15,547	-	3,467	731
South West Ethiopia	Dawuro		3	2	4	4	2	3	4	3	81,526	178	-	-	81,348	28,184
South West Ethiopia	West Omo		3	3	-	3	2	3	3	3	15,480	1,171	2,382	-	11,927	938
South West Ethiopia	Konta	4	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	4,687	3,411	-	-	1,276	3,411
Gambella	Nuwer	4	3	3	-	4	2	4	3	3	74,918	38,137	2,757	-	34,024	49,955
Gambella	Agnewak		3	2	-	3	3	4	3	3	59,603	17,349	2,189	-	40,065	16,348
Gambella	Majang		3	2	-	4		3	3	3	19,292	4,683	93	-	14,516	11,908
Gambella	Itang Special woreda		3	2	-	4		4	4	3	10,820	456	81	-	10,284	7,403
Harari	Harari	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	30,497	2,974	-	-	27,523	31,690
Addis Ababa	Region 14			1	-	1			1	1	152,840	-	-	104,362	48,478	-
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa urban		2	3	-	3			3	2	37,718	-	-	-	37,718	-
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa rural			3	4	3			3	3	63,986	-	-	-	63,986	79,973
Sidama	Sidama		3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	510,190	49,160	4,910	-	456,120	344,548

Perspectives of the affected population

The Inter-Agency Accountability Working Group (IAA-WG) in Ethiopia consolidates the feedback and complaints gathered by 60 participating agencies, working in all regions of the country, to better inform humanitarian responders with insights into the affected communities' perspectives on the response. In 2023, more than 25 thousand instances of feedback and complaints were recorded, the top three contributing agencies being WFP, IOM, and World Vision Ethiopia. More than a third were expressions of appreciation, demonstrating overall satisfaction with the assistance provided.

Almost a quarter of the feedback received was requesting assistance, mainly related to the Food Security and Nutrition Sectors concerns were raised across multiple sectors with regards to delays, service quality, information about eligibility, availability of aid and access for the most vulnerable groups. The Protection sector, requests for support and concerns mainly focused on strengthening child protection measures and services, as well as better inclusion of persons with disability into programming. In addition to child protection concerns, needs for more support from the Education sector, specifically with regards to school supplies, are often raised.

There is an increasing number of requests for recovery, resilience, and livelihood programming, with households expressing their willingness to restore their livelihoods so they can support their children to return to school. This also includes requests to resume livelihoods programming targeting ex-combatants and their families in conflict affected areas.

While the feedback collected through the different Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) of the IAA-WG provide critical insights into programming, it is yet to represent an exact picture of the different affected communities. Indeed, analysis and findings from the DTM Site Assessment (SA) and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) deployed in August-September 2023 show that IDPs and returning IDPs are aware of and able to use available CFMs in only about 30 per cent of the locations assessed. In addition, the

Accountability to Affected People Working Group (AAP-WG) identified the need to ensure more timely action is taken and systematically communicated back to those reaching out through CFMs.

Other key aspects of accountability commitments are still to be improved. Participation of communities in the design of the humanitarian response programming is insufficient. DTM findings also show that only in a small minority of locations (less than 3 per cent) were IDPs and returning IDPs completely involved in decision making around humanitarian aid. Different CFMs and Monitoring and Evaluation exercises prove that information to communities about humanitarian responders plans and activities is insufficiently communicated, constituting a significant barrier to accessing aid.

In terms of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), community awareness levels on PSEA vary but it is not very high. A study found that women and girls tend to have higher awareness levels than men and boys due to their participation in training sessions on Protection from PSEA, GBV, and psychosocial issues. They found however an overall unfamiliarity with policies or standards of conduct for aid workers amongst community members.

There are limited accountability mechanisms for humanitarian actors and distributors, making it difficult to ensure accountability. The main aid-related SEA risks identified were potential exposure during registration processes, and distribution not being fully aligned with specific needs of beneficiary women, increasing their risk of SEA.

In IDP camps, psychological and healthcare services, and legal support services are limited. Most people are aware of mechanisms in place, such as those by the Women and Social Affairs Bureau, NGOs, the police, health care professionals, the court, and the community. However, the limited availability, lack of confidentiality, fear of retaliation by perpetrators, socio-cultural barriers, and low confidence in receiving assistance if they do report, hinders the community's ability and desire to report risks or incidents.

Preferred sources for receiving PSEA information by affected population included NGOs, Government Bureaus, healthcare personnel in the camp, mass media (TV and radio), and training sessions. Communities suggested for youth, Training of Trainers and social media would be most helpful for reaching

youth, while social events such as coffee ceremonies or experience-sharing gatherings, for women and girls, and for reaching a wider audience, community meetings and radio programs were suggested.⁴⁷

PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	WOMEN (OVERALL)	CHILDREN (OVERALL)	WITH DISABILITY (OVERALL)
4.4M	0.9M	2.5M	780k
PEOPLE IN NEED (FOOD)	WOMEN (FOOD)	CHILDREN (FOOD)	WITH DISABILITY (FOOD)
4.4M	900k	2.0M	727k

Internally Displaced Persons

Population Group #1

The humanitarian situation for internally displaced persons in Ethiopia is dire, as they are affected by limited access to goods, essential services, and livelihood opportunities.

According to the latest DTM, the living conditions in the assessed IDP sites continue to be inadequate and unsafe. In 42.1 per cent of assessed sites, none of the households are living in individual household shelters. Vulnerable population groups, especially women and girls, are the most likely to be negatively affected by lack of privacy and security due to the lack of adequate individual household shelters and lighting. In addition, people with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) face multiple difficulties in relation to their shelters. In addition, in 32.78 per cent of assessed sites, the IDPs reported they were living in shelters that did not protect inhabitants from the

weather. Furthermore, as per DTM data also shows that 40.1 per cent of IDPs have limited access to emergency shelter kits (e.g., plastic sheets or rope), which raises a concern in terms of protection against health and other risks.

Crowded conditions in IDP camps with often a shortage of latrines and water facilities, provide the ideal environment for the emergence and spread of infectious diseases. A lack of government capacity to conduct surveillance for the rapid detection of disease outbreaks is shifting responsibility to humanitarian partners amid funding shortages. Moreover, malnutrition and increasing outbreaks of diseases such as malaria, cholera and measles are worsening the situation in different parts of the country. Similarly, the heavy rains and flash floods have negatively affected IDPs with the destruction of their shelter, loss of cattle, and an increased risk in the spreading cholera outbreak.

The overall People in Need (PIN) was determined by taking the highest sectoral PIN number at the unit of analysis (population group in a woreda), and summing all the population groups in all woredas to reach the overall PIN at national level. This avoids possible double counting of people in need across sectors. The overall PIN therefore also includes everyone who is in need of food assistance. For example, in an area where the food security situation is relatively good, the people in need for health or WASH might be the highest number among the non-displaced population because of a disease outbreak.

This methodology is in line with the latest global standards on people in needs estimations, the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 (<https://www.jiaf.info/>). A more detailed methodology description, including an explanation on few exceptions made to the rule described above, is provided in Annex 4.2.

PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	WOMEN (OVERALL)	CHILDREN (OVERALL)	WITH DISABILITY (OVERALL)
2.0M	444k	1.1M	359k
PEOPLE IN NEED (FOOD)	WOMEN (FOOD)	CHILDREN (FOOD)	WITH DISABILITY (FOOD)
1.0M	242k	496k	177k

Returning IDPs

Population Group #2

The situation of returning IDPs in Ethiopia remains complex and challenging. The number of IDPs returning to their home regions has increased in recent months. While initiatives are underway by the Oromia and Amhara authorities to resolve hostilities and encourage IDPs to return, the humanitarian conditions remain poor due to lack of access to basic services and continued protection risks. As of October 2023, over 2.5 million returning IDPs were dispersed across the 2,702 villages assessed by IOM. However, the actual caseload may be higher due to inaccessibility caused by insecurity and environmental factors in various regions. Tigray, Amhara, and Afar bear the highest returning IDP caseloads nationwide. Most returning IDPs were not able to return to their shelter; 42.41 per cent reported this was due to the shelters being wholly damaged, and 32.14 per cent reported it was due to partial damage.

Those who successfully return face significant obstacles in rebuilding their lives. Many returning IDPs have limited access to basic services, loss of livelihoods, and lack of resources. This leaves them struggling to access food, water, shelter, and healthcare, and often resorting to negative coping mechanisms (including child marriage, child labor, begging, and transactional sex especially in the case of vulnerable categories such as women and girls, children, older people, and persons with disabilities). Returns can be further complicated by the presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW), and by disputes related to house, land and property rights. GBV among returning IDPs is a significant concern, faced with return to locations where social protection mechanisms are disrupted, they have no access to continue the GBV care continuum, they are left exposed to further GBV risks, sexual exploitation and abuse and forced into negative coping mechanisms.

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
224k	40k	11k	4k

Returning Migrants

Population Group #3

Migrants who are forced to return to Ethiopia or their areas of origin often face life threatening conditions including extreme climatic conditions, a lack of access to basic services including healthcare, abuse and exploitation by smugglers and traffickers, arbitrary arrest, and detention during their return journey or at transit or destination countries. Upon return to Ethiopia, they must cope with a lack of resources for onward travel and basic needs, and this is often coupled with the mental and physical trauma suffered at different points of the migration journey. Returning migrants are often exposed to infectious diseases such as TB and HIV, which pose a serious threat of spreading undetected in the community, when left undiagnosed.

Unaccompanied migrant children, pregnant or lactating women, infants, and persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable and require humanitarian and protection assistance, including legal aid, reception assistance, transportation, medical care, access to education, livelihood, and psychosocial support. Returning migrants particularly women and girls, face increased vulnerability to various forms of GBV, especially sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, in countries of origin, transit, destination, and return locations. Their increased vulnerability to GBV and SEA derives not only from the intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination they face, but also because of structural and gender inequalities.

PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	WOMEN (OVERALL)	CHILDREN (OVERALL)	WITH DISABILITY (OVERALL)
14.7M	3.2M	8.3M	2.6M
PEOPLE IN NEED (FOOD)	WOMEN (FOOD)	CHILDREN (FOOD)	WITH DISABILITY (FOOD)
10.8M	2.7M	5.4M	1.9M

Non-Displaced

Population Group #4

The humanitarian needs of the non-displaced population living in drought, flood, and conflict-affected areas continue to be worsened by the intensification and recurrence of these events as well as diseases and socioeconomic factors.

In 2024, drought is likely to further impact these communities. Anticipated flooding is expected to damage infrastructure, crops, and livestock. This cycle of drought and flooding worsen humanitarian conditions across the country. Additionally, continued conflict into 2024 in Amhara and Oromia will likely cause new displacements for these communities. Fostering resilience and sustainable solutions to climate and conflict shocks is vital for the non-displaced population in Ethiopia.

Part 2:

Projected Evolution and Monitoring of Situation and Needs

MEKELLE/TIGRAY REGION, ETHIOPIA

Zewdu Gebre, 72 mother of 7 an IDP at Mekelle Sebea care camp seen receiving food following the Resumption of food distribution in Tigray region of Ethiopia. (WFP)



2.1 Expected Risks and Shocks

Main Risks

In 2024, Ethiopia will continue to face a cycle of multiple, often overlapping, crises that will severely impact humanitarian conditions and weaken communities' ability to cope with them. These include the impact of the new drought in predominantly highland areas, ongoing armed conflict at regional and inter-communal levels, accelerated economic deterioration, and the threat of floods from projected above-average rainfalls continuing into the second quarter of 2024. Driven by global warming, extreme climate events, such as floods and consecutive droughts, are expected to increase in frequency and severity, impacting agricultural productivity and exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition. Additionally, there is a risk of continued disease outbreaks.⁴⁸

Drought

In 2024, the new El-Niño induced drought will accelerate crop damage, loss of pasture and water sources, resulting in asset depletions, disease outbreaks, food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and migration.

Floods

Floods will continue to pose a significant threat, as above-average rainfall is expected during the first half of 2024. While a recurrent risk in Ethiopia, flash floods and seasonal river floods are becoming more frequent and widespread, notably due to accelerated changes in the regional climate. Intense rainfall and flooding are continuously degrading fertile lands and disrupting agricultural production. Floods also regularly cause crop and infrastructure damage and lead to food insecurity and displacement.

Disease outbreaks

Cholera, malaria, and measles will remain major public health emergencies in the country. More than 50 per cent of children diagnosed with measles, had not received any vaccination. Also, 43 per cent of the population does not have access to improved water sources. Lack of drinking water supply systems, open defecation, and extremely low immunization coverage are the root causes of cholera and measles. If these remain unaddressed, recurrent flooding and consequent displacement will only further exacerbate the risks of these diseases.

Armed conflict and inter-communal violence

Unresolved conflicts and persistent insecurity, particularly in Amhara and Oromia regions, are expected to continue to drive displacement, destitution and humanitarian needs and displacement.

Continued and increased water scarcity combined with extreme heat is expected to escalate competition over depleting natural resources such as water, land, pasture, and others.

Explosive Ordnance

The presence of Explosive Ordnance in large parts of Northern Ethiopia, including in urban centers and residential areas, as well as agricultural lands, will continue to affect the delivery of humanitarian aid, reconstruction efforts, and livelihood recovery, and prevent people from returning to their homes.

Most Likely Scenario

Over the next 12 months, the compounded risks are expected to make vulnerable communities even less resilient, generating new and more severe humanitarian needs.

The El-Niño induced drought is expected to significantly worsen the conditions of affected populations.

Particularly concerning are areas in northern Ethiopia, where people's coping capacity has been eroded by conflict and protracted food insecurity.

The protracted insecurity situation in Amhara and Oromia, where over a million people are already displaced, may cause additional displacement, and civilian casualties, and disrupt health services and aid delivery. Ongoing initiatives by Oromia and Amhara authorities to resolve the conflict will encourage returns, but humanitarian conditions will be precarious due to a lack of access to basic services and continued protection threats should clashes erupt further.

Meanwhile, flooding will exacerbate existing humanitarian needs. Consecutive failed rainy seasons since 2020 have eroded livelihoods and worsened food insecurity and acute malnutrition in southern and southeastern parts of the country. Above-normal rainfall forecasted in mainly southern parts of the country will result in floods, displacing communities and damaging infrastructure.

Malaria, cholera, and measles outbreaks are expected to continue, fueled by weather conditions, low vaccination coverage, and inadequate WASH and health services. With malaria endemic in 75 per cent⁴⁹ of the country already, warmer temperatures may expand transmission to highland areas. Ethiopia's long-running cholera outbreak could also worsen with heavy rainfall and contaminated water sources.⁵⁰ Measles cases could continue to rise after increasing five-fold from 2021 to 2022.⁵¹

Evolution of Humanitarian Conditions

This anticipated scenario will lead to a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in 2024. The likely impact at society, community, household, and individual levels as well as on humanitarian access is projected to be:

Societal

Floods will cause substantial damage to infrastructure, property, crops, and livestock and result in the disruption of the normal functioning of people beyond

their coping capacity. Displaced populations will face limited access to essential services, livelihood opportunities, and goods. More people will suffer from high levels of acute food insecurity, especially if assistance is not scaled up and sustained. The high likelihood of spreading livestock diseases and resulting mortality, in addition to deteriorating security, will further compound the situation.

Community

Limited access to basic services, especially for IDPs, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers will continue to drive needs, notably regarding healthcare and WASH, but also education, protection, and shelter. The damage and destruction of infrastructure and disruption of basic services by natural disasters or during violence will further restrict the availability and functionality of these services. The scarcity of drinkable water, due to drought and contaminated water due to floods, will continue. Looting and destruction of property and livelihood assets will further compound the needs. The most vulnerable groups such as women, children, young people, IDPs, refugees, older people, and persons with disabilities will be the most affected.

Household

Floods coupled with water scarcity will limit production and reduce the income of rural farming households. This will further erode the coping capacity of the most vulnerable households. As a result, debt, early marriage, child labor, displacement and negative livelihood coping strategies will likely increase.

Individuals

Lack of clean water and mosquito-borne diseases, especially in flooded areas, will lead to increased morbidity and mortality, especially among under-fives. In conflict-affected areas protection incidents are likely, including indiscriminate attacks against civilians and infrastructure including hospitals and schools, forced displacement, unlawful impediments, restrictions to freedom of movement, forced recruitment of young men and children into armed groups, exploitation, neglect and abuse against children, and forced evictions. The use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in the Somali region are likely. There is also a

high risk of sexual and gender-based violence. Mental health needs will increase due to repeated shocks and lack of access to healthcare. The presence of Explosive Ordnance in post-conflict areas will continue to kill, injure, and impact the daily life of affected communities.

Humanitarian access

Insecurity will remain the main impediment to scale-up humanitarian response notably due to ongoing fighting, civil unrest, and peaks of violence. Physical constraints,

driven by poor, damaged, and unmaintained infrastructure, and floods, will also further restrict humanitarian access. Bureaucratic impediments will also continue to delay and hinder the delivery of principled humanitarian assistance. Suspension and/or disruption in interventions, including supplies delivery, will limit the reach of humanitarian programming. Movement restrictions and road blockages in active conflict areas and towns (road closures, increased IED threat, checkpoints, and screening) will continue to impede assistance.

BOKOLMAYO REFUGEE CAMP/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Photo: Nurto Ibrahim Abdi and Kedija Yarrow Yesuf wait to receive food at Bokolmayo refugee camp FDP following the resumption of refugee food assistance in Somali region of Ethiopia. (WFP)



2.2

Projected Evolution of Humanitarian Situation and Needs

Forecasted priorities:

Priority affected groups: Rural households, Female headed households, Children, IDPs, Refugees, Poor households, Female-headed households, Elderly and Returning migrants.

Priority geographical areas:

- Insecurity: Ahmara, Oromia
- Floods: Mostly south and southwest Ethiopia
- Drought: Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Hareri, Oromia, Somali, South Ethiopia and Tigray.
- Epidemic: All

Risk overview:

RISKS	DESCRIPTION
Conflicts	In the absence of long-term and sustainable peaceful solutions towards the ongoing conflicts in the Amhara and Oromia regions, these may intensify and continue to cause humanitarian needs.
Flood	Above normal rainfall performance is anticipated across the south and south-eastern and heavy rainfall and flash floods are likely to prevail over some pocketed areas according to the 2023/24 seasonal forecast.
Drought	Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to climatic shocks and is one of the most drought-prone countries in the world.
Epidemics - Malaria	Climate change and rising temperatures are contributing to increased risk of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, with already 70 per cent of the population living in malaria-endemic areas and periodic outbreaks accounting for up to 20 per cent of deaths for children under the age of 5.
Epidemics - Cholera	High rainfall will increase the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, with the country already battling with the longest cholera outbreak and high fatality rates, notably in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. After being confined for several months since the first case in August 2022 to three regions, cholera is entering a new phase, with most regions (except for Gambella, and Southwest) reporting cases (OCHA).
Epidemics - Measles	Measles is endemic in Ethiopia, with cases reported every year. The outbreak has been increasing exponentially, with a five-fold increase between 2021 and 2022, due to low population immunity, combined with concurrent epidemics, conflict, forced displacement, and other humanitarian crises that disrupt childhood vaccinations. More than 16,800 cases have been reported nationally, with a Case Fatality Rate of 1.1 per cent (WHO).
Locust Infestation	Desert locusts have been reported in about 23,884 hectares in Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromia, and Tigray regions as of September 2023 and are likely to negatively impact an already weakened agricultural production due to past droughts.
Acute malnutrition	Due to recurrent severe drought and other shocks, as well as limited capacity to concentrate response during the critical lean season in hard-to-reach areas and the high prevalence of acute malnutrition in some areas in the last year, there is concern about the deteriorating risk and magnitude of nutritional conditions of the most vulnerable, amidst funding and therapeutic medication shortages and lack of access.
Influx of Ethiopian returnees and refugees from Sudan	Nearly 100,000 people have crossed into Ethiopia since the conflict in Sudan started in April 2023 (IOM). More people are expected to arrive as the war has spread towards southwestern regions, closer to Ethiopia.

2.3

Monitoring of Situation and Needs

The Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners have put in place mechanisms and strategies to regularly monitor the humanitarian situation and needs:

In April 2023, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) established the Assessment and Analysis Working Group, which over the year has been supporting in:

- Establishing regular and structured mechanisms to monitor the humanitarian situation.
- Facilitating and coordinating assessments and multi-sectoral analysis within the response.
- Supporting the humanitarian program cycle by ensuring a common understanding of the humanitarian situation through joint analysis of available evidence.

Early Warning and shock monitoring: In collaboration with relevant line ministries, the Early Warning and Response Directorate of the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) will continue to gather monitoring data on climatic conditions, floods, landslides, crop and livestock performance, market conditions, labor, water access, education, health and nutrition on a weekly and monthly basis at woreda-level.

To complement the above, the Assessment & Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) through area-level ICCGs and partners, will deploy monthly monitoring tools and observation checklists at woreda and zonal levels to monitor drought, floods, conflict, and disease outbreaks using a standard comparative scale for measuring impact and threat of these shocks. This will be complemented with ongoing monitoring of forecast systems and conflict incident monitoring mechanisms at the national level to improve early detection and response to evolving humanitarian conditions.

Market monitoring: The Cash Working Group (CWG) in collaboration with REACH and other partners provides monthly monitoring of prices and market functionality across Ethiopia using harmonized tools and validated analysis. This is complemented by WFP market monitoring which tracks prices of staple cereals and other food and livestock products across the country. To improve coordination of price monitoring and market functionality, a Cash and Markets Analysis sub-working group will be established under the A&AWG to streamline assessments and joint analysis to support cash programming and market interventions.

Food Security Monitoring Systems: The biannual Food Security Monitoring System will continue to be implemented across prioritized regions and will be complemented with regular early warning monitoring updates across the country (including livestock early warning reports in pastoralists areas). Additionally, ongoing seasonal performance/outlook including risk monitoring, harmonized post-distribution monitoring, and post-harvest monitoring will be undertaken across multiple regions to improve and maintain regular and evidence-based monitoring of the food security situation across Ethiopia.

Displacement monitoring: DTM, through Site Assessments Surveys (SAS) and Village Assessment Surveys (VAS), will monitor population movements and displacement throughout the country by focusing on internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning IDPs, and the multi-sectoral needs they face. Findings from the above will be combined and reported in DTMs National Displacement.

To fill in information gaps and coordinate joint analysis of displacement monitoring and movement intentions and needs of IDPs, the Displacement Sub-Working Group led by DTM and other partners will

develop methodologies to consolidate and validate displacement figures regularly as well as support joint analysis and common understanding of the displacement situation in the country.

Sudden-onset events: The Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) mechanism has been further streamlined with the introduction of a standard community level tool in 2023 in line with a standard MIRA methodology and standard operating procedures (SOPs). These assessments using a multi-stakeholder approach will be deployed to assess communities that have experienced sudden emergencies or changes to the humanitarian situation under the auspices of the ICCG and humanitarian partners at national and sub-national levels.

To improve monitoring of the humanitarian situation in hard-to-reach areas, the A&AWG in collaboration with the Access Working Group, REACH and other humanitarian partners will implement hard-to-reach Rapid Needs Assessments in locations that are considered hard-to-reach and cannot be assessed using the MIRA.

Household Economy Approach (HEA): EDRMC together with humanitarian partners will continue to employ the HEA to analyze and determine beneficiary numbers and duration of assistance within the food and agriculture sectors. Additionally, using the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheet (LIAS), the Livelihoods, Early

Assessment and Protection system (LEAP), and the *belg* and *meher* seasonal spot checks, the HEA will also analyze economic decisions at the household level across the country.

To improve understanding of needs monitoring at the household level, the A&AWG in collaboration with partners will build on the pilot of the Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment in 2023 and the SMART+ surveys in 2024. These assessments and others using probability sampling approaches at the household level are intended to provide detailed and generalizable data and analysis to improve understanding of public health and multi-sectoral outcomes and needs in high-risk and prioritized locations across Ethiopia.

Finally, using the Ethiopia Assessment Registry, the ICCG through the A&AWG in collaboration with humanitarian partners will continue to collate, coordinate, and validate assessments across the country to improve monitoring and to feed into regular joint thematic analysis and quarterly/biannual humanitarian situation reports at a multi-sectoral level.

Part 3:

Summary of Sectoral Analysis

SHABELLEH ZONE/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

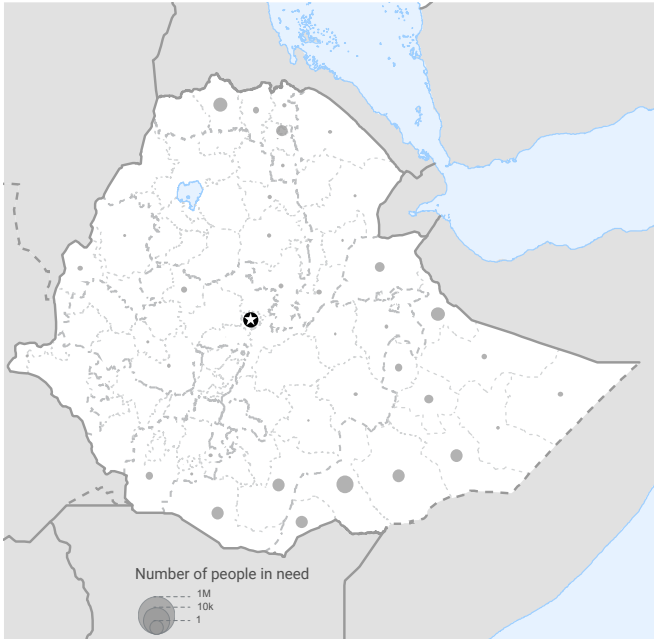
Photo: OCHA/Muayad Khdear



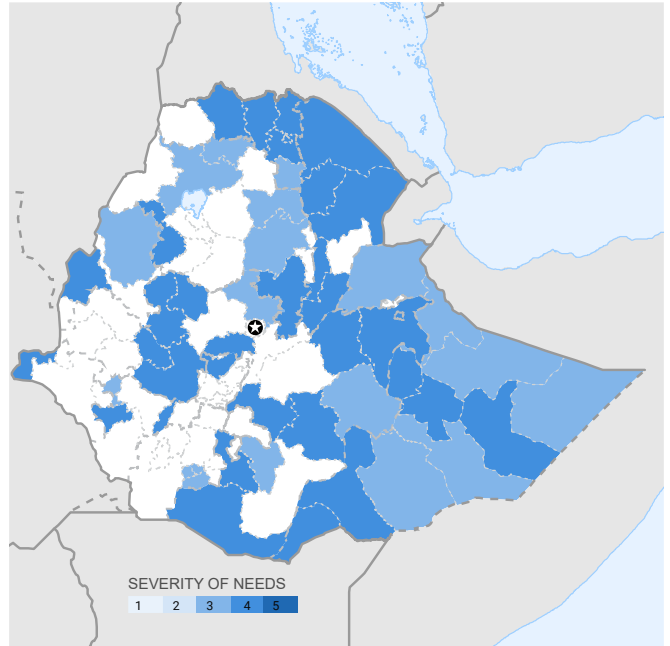
3.1 Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
1.9M	22%	57%	17.6%	1.9M			

People in need



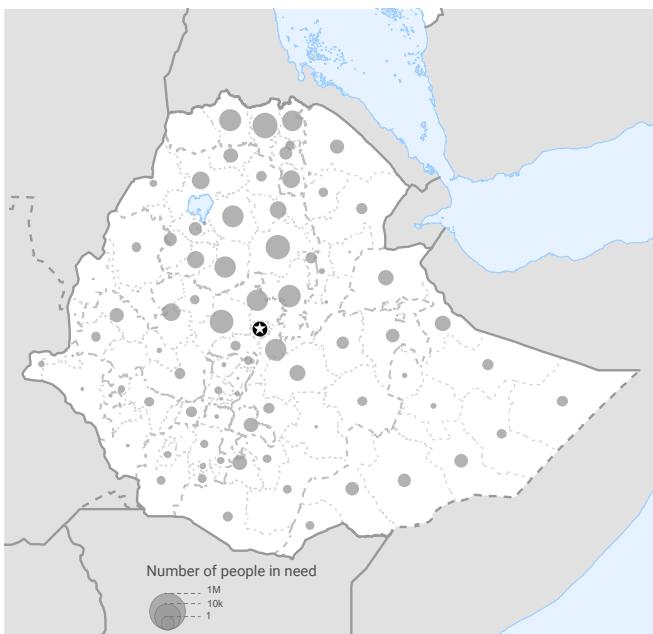
Severity of needs



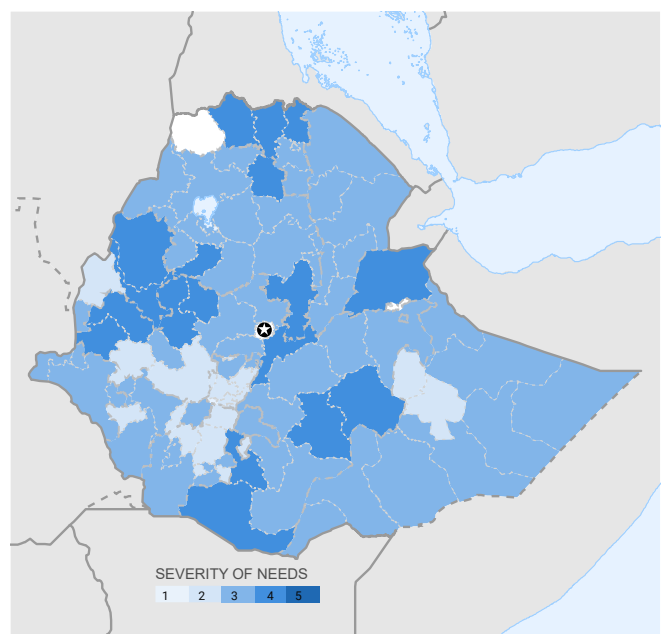
3.2 Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
10.6M	1%	98%	17%	1.2M	504k		8.9M

People in need



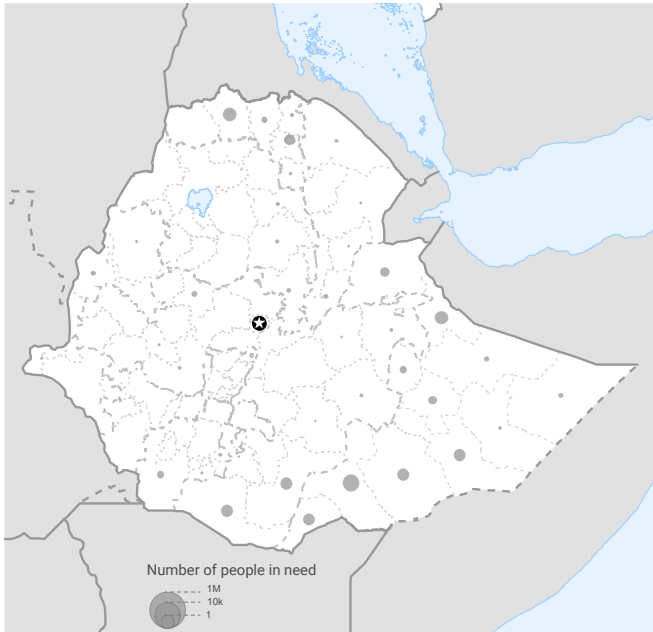
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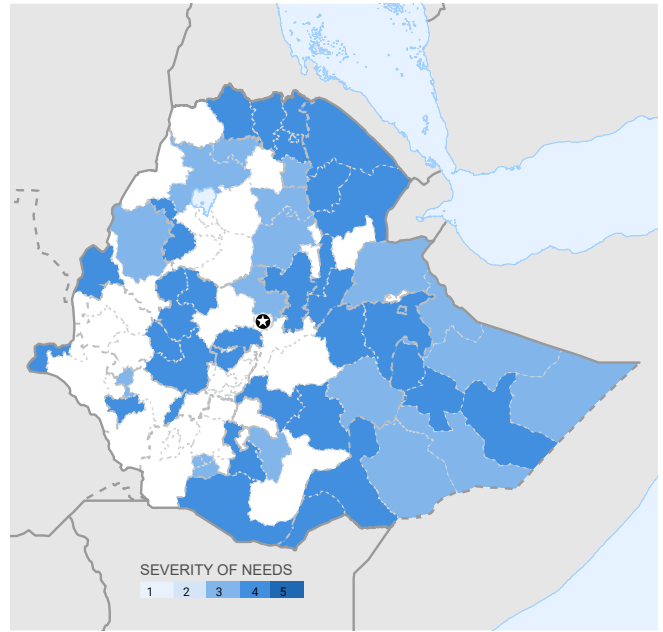
3.3 Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI)

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
3.6M	24%	51%	15%	2.3M	1.1M	163k	137k

People in need



Severity of needs



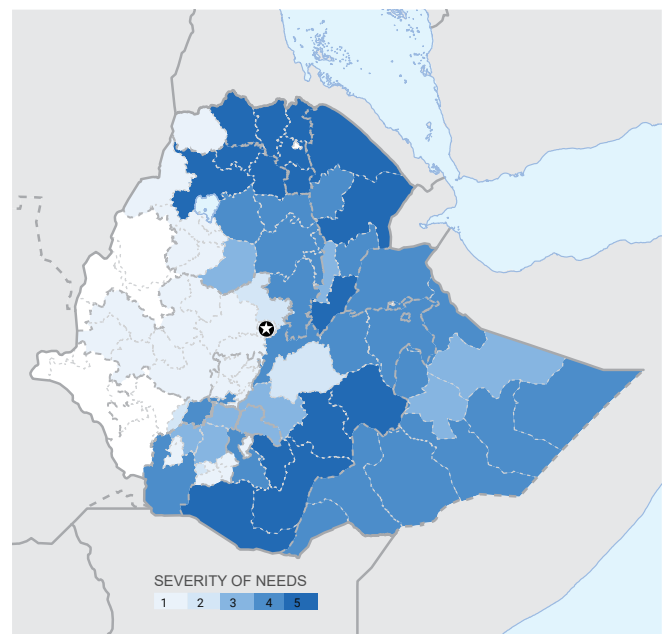
3.4 Food Security

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
15.8M	25%	51%	18%	4.0M	1.0M		10.8M

People in need



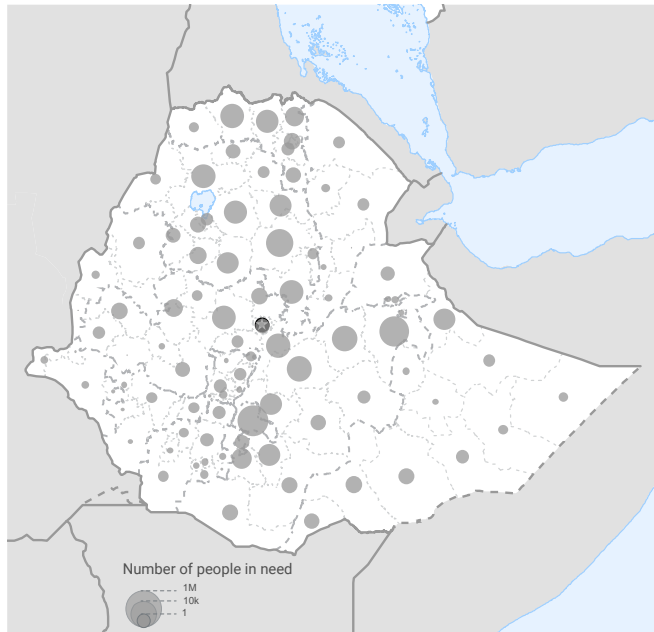
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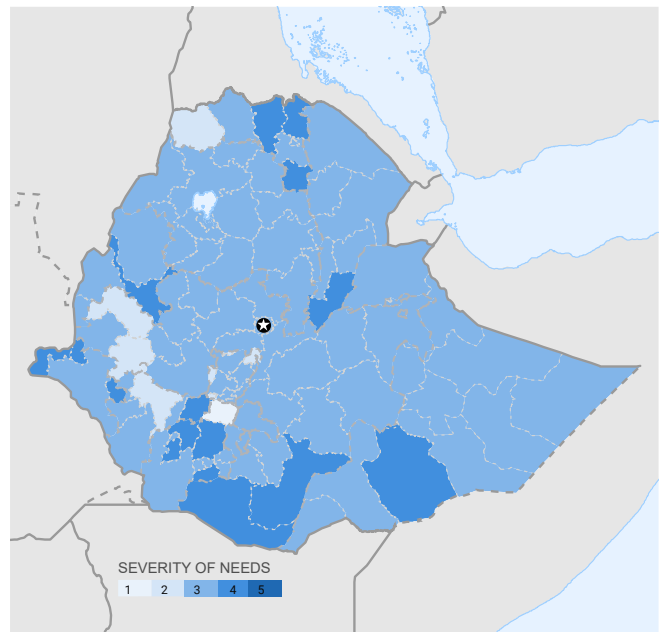
3.5 Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
16.4M	24%	51%	18%	1.6M	692k	224k	13.9M

People in need



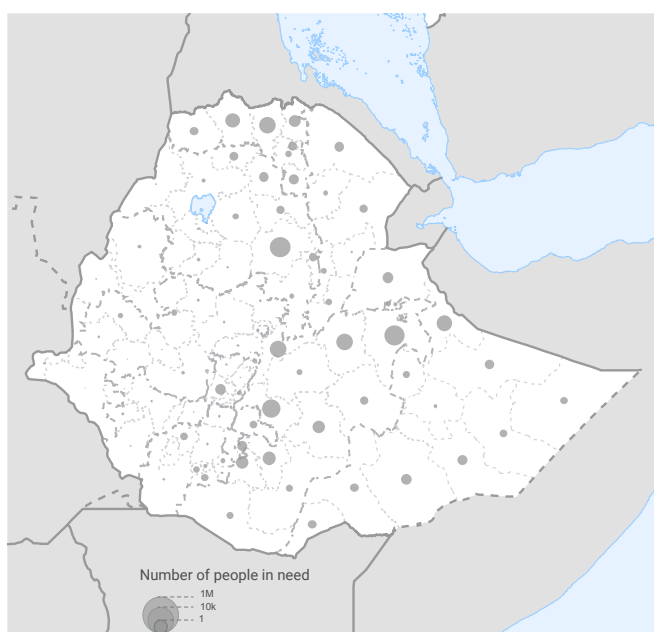
Severity of needs



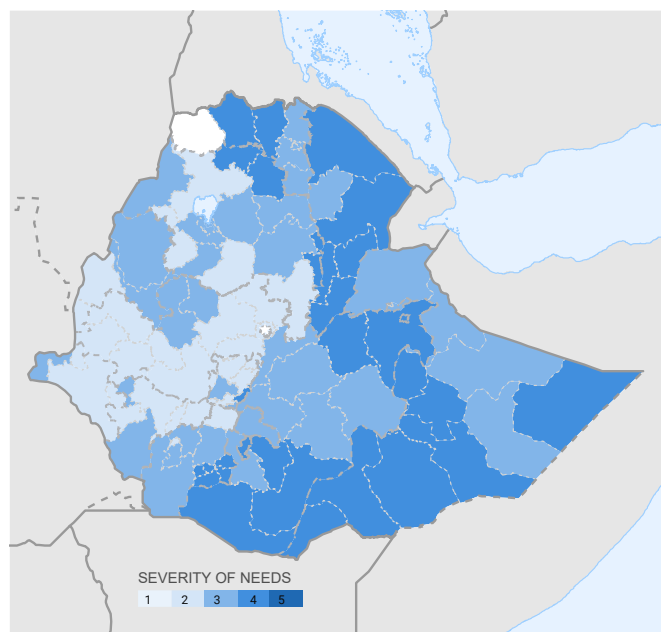
3.6 Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
5.0M	28%	72%	17.6%	553k	414k		4.0M

People in need



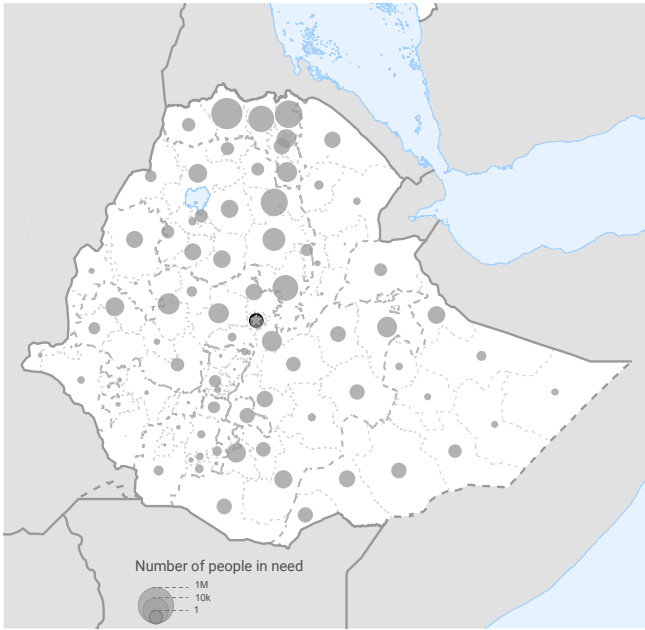
Severity of needs



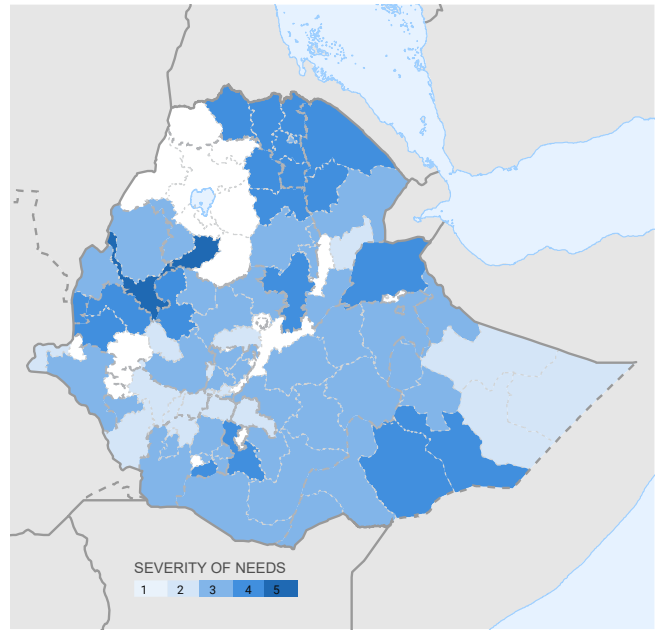
3.7 Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
14.2M	11%	77%	17%	3.7M	2.3M	224k	8.0M

People in need



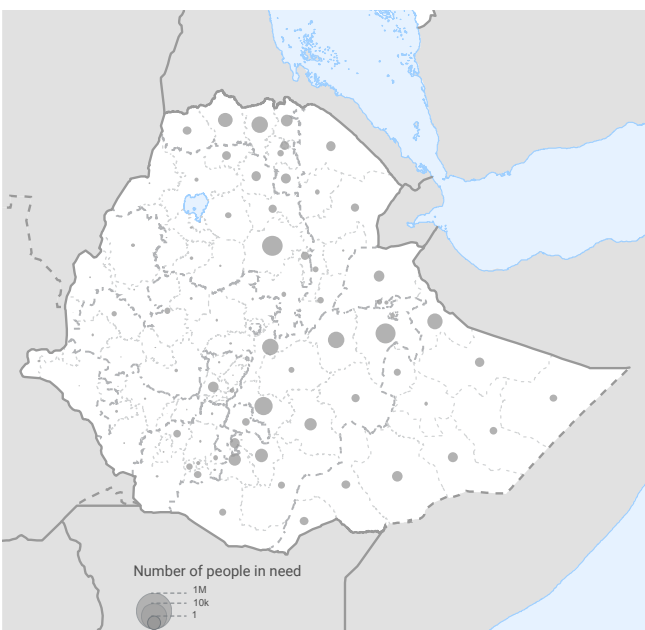
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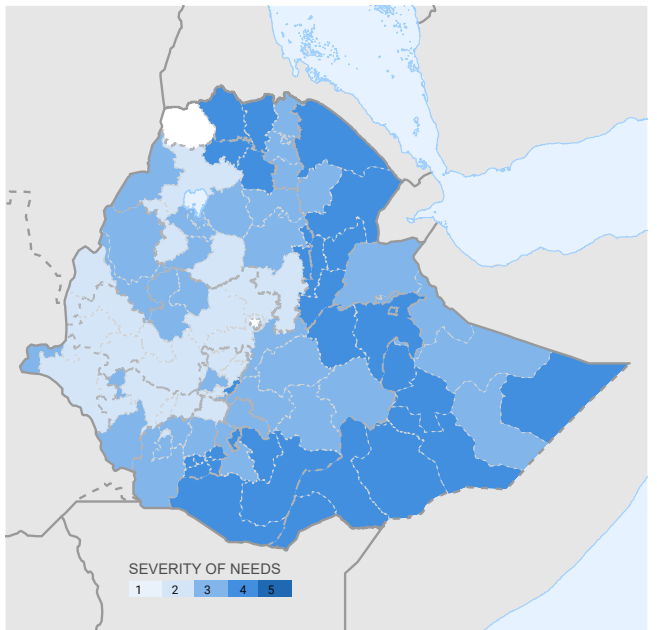
3.7.1 General Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
6.4M	25%	51%	17%	1.4M	1.9M	224k	2.8M

People in need



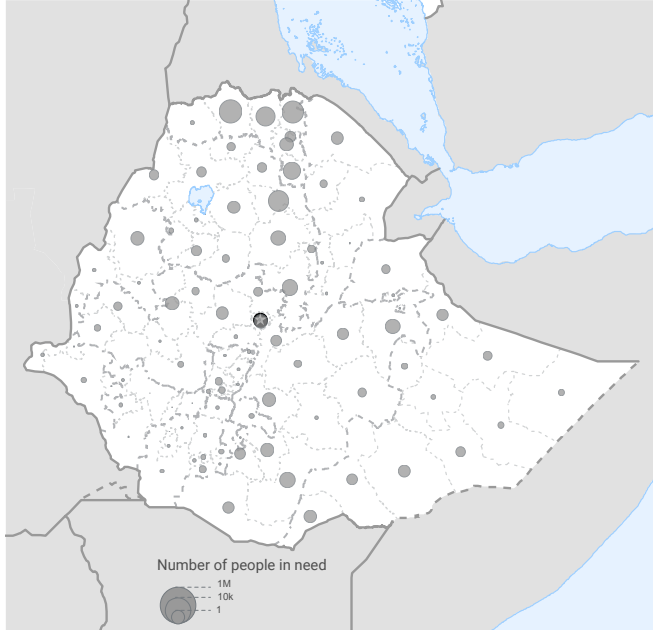
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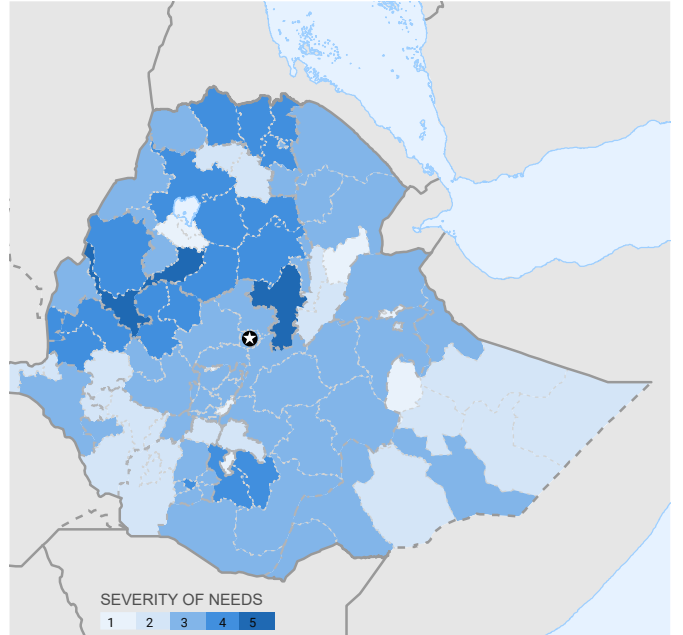
3.7.2 Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
7.5M	11%	78%	17%	2.4M	954M	75k	4.1M

People in need



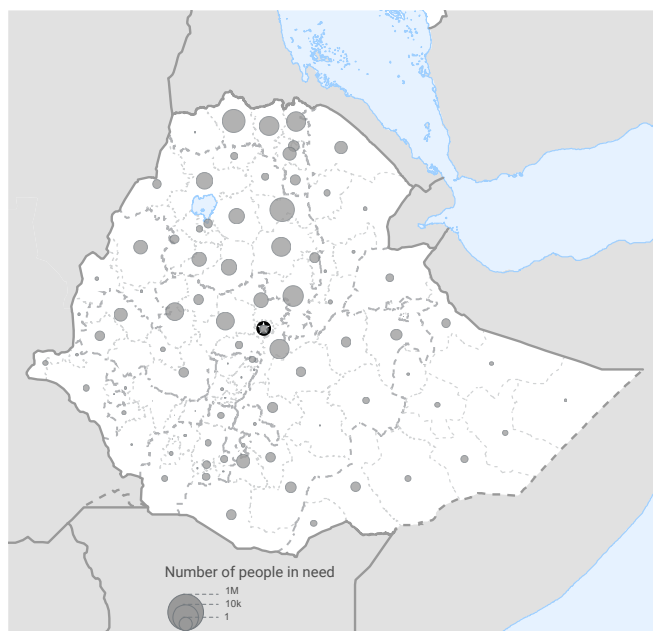
Severity of needs



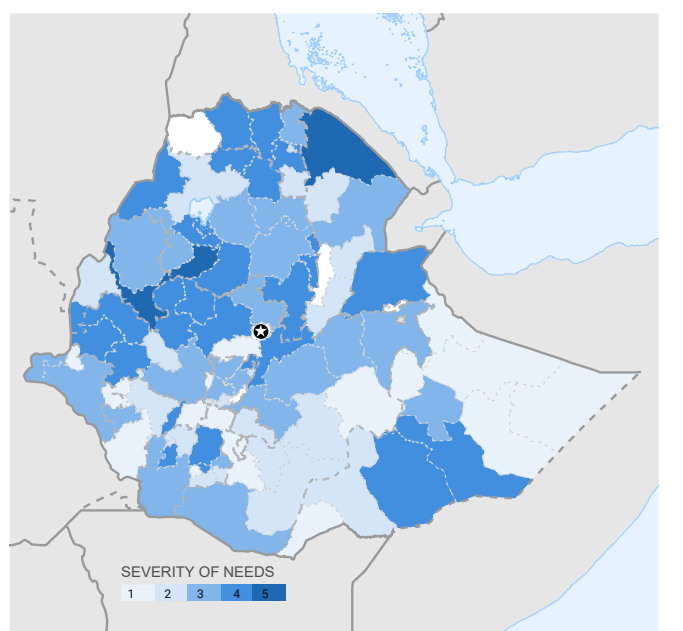
3.7.3 Gender Based Violence (GBV)

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
7.2M	44%	45%	17.6%	1.6M	2.0M	95k	3.5M

People in need



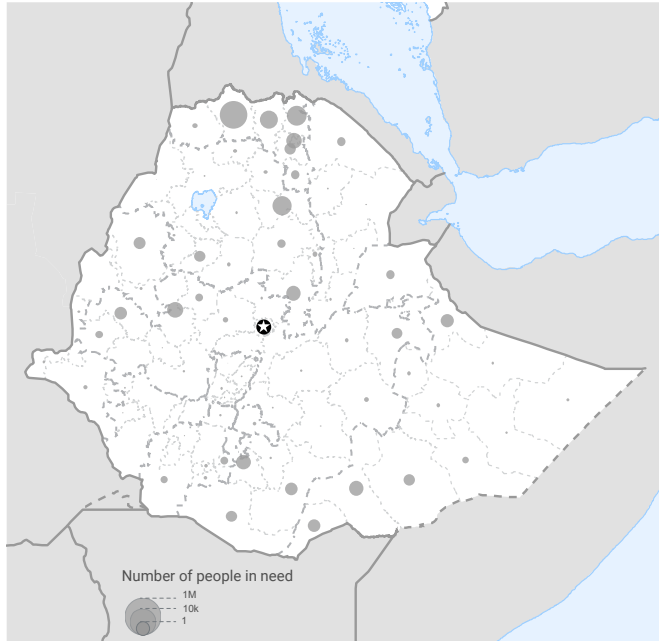
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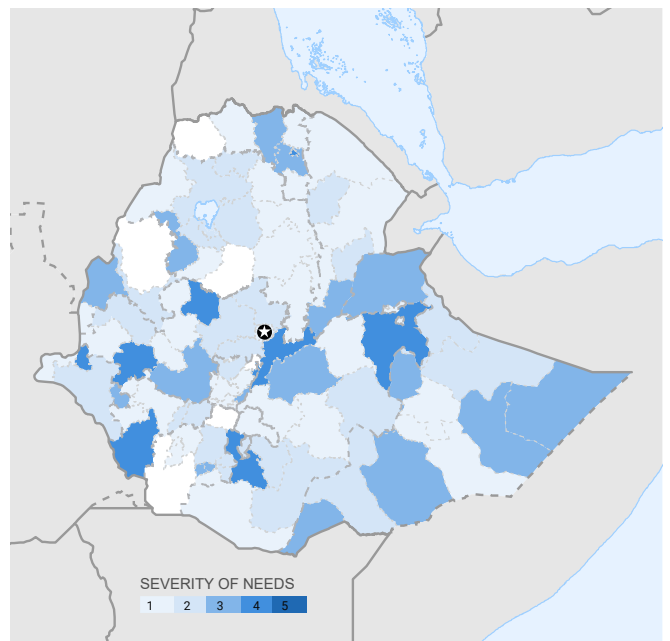
3.7.4 Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
4.4M	21%	59%	17%	3.0M	1.4M		34k

People in need



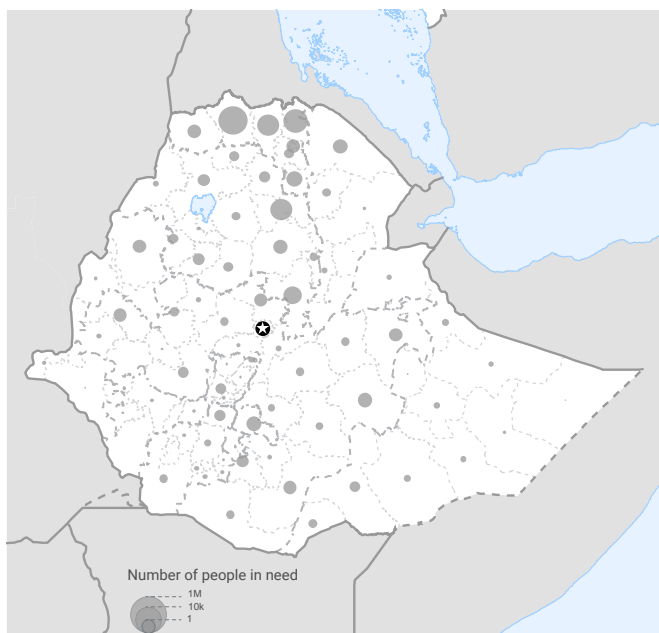
Severity of needs



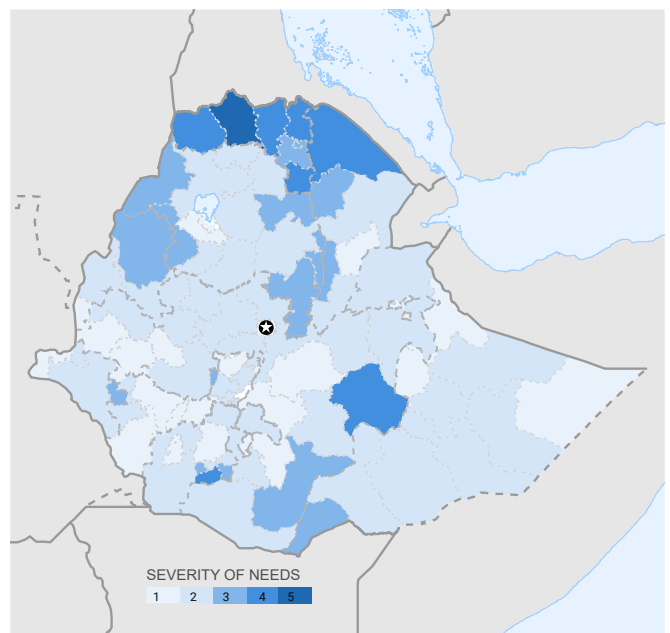
3.7.5 Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
6.7M	26%	49%	17%	1.8M	1.2M		3.7M

People in need



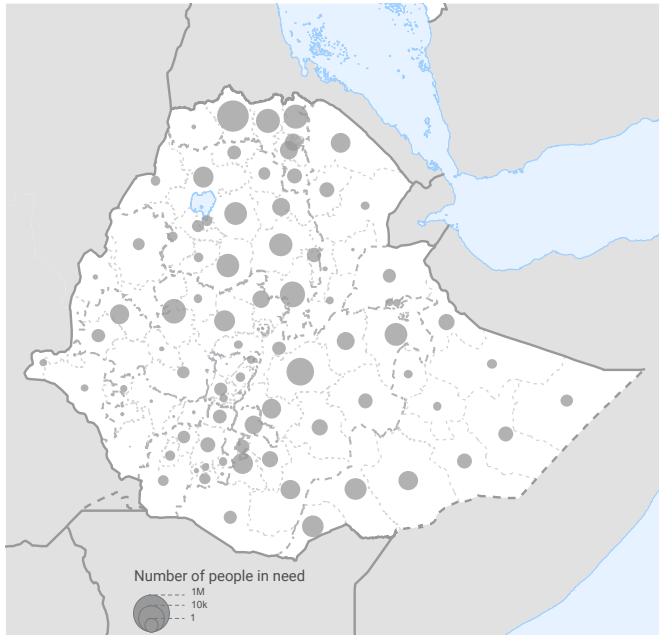
Severity of needs



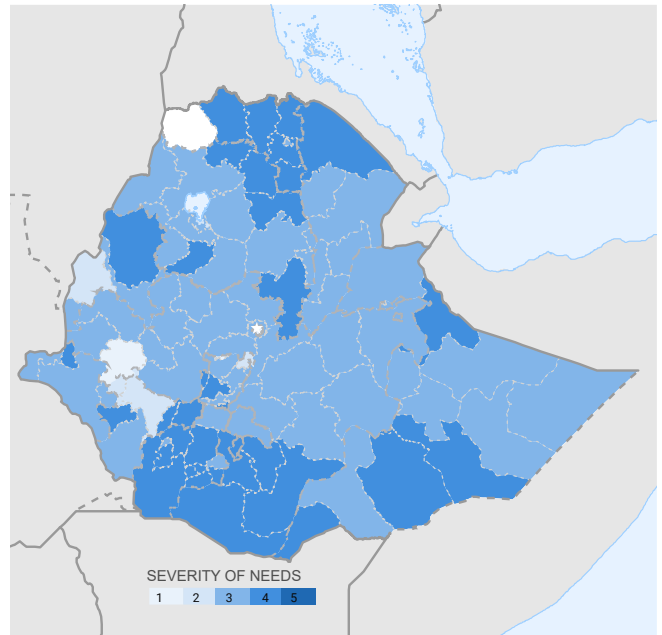
3.8 WASH

PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMAN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	IDPS	RETURNING IDPS	RETURNING MIGRANTS	NON-DISPLACED
15.2M	23%	53%	17%	3.1M	1.9M	64k	10.2M

People in need



Severity of needs



Part 4:

Annexes

DASSENECH DISTRICT/SOUTH ETHIOPIA REGION, ETHIOPIA

Education has given me wings to fly, I now know that I am capable of achieving great things in life", says 12-year-old Nakurchel after joining World Vision's education in emergencies programme in Dassenech district, South Ethiopia. (World Vision)



4.1 Data Sources

Assessments type by sector

SECTOR	JIAF GLOBAL GUIDANCE	POPULATION GROUPS ANALYZED	CURRENT DATA SOURCES
FOOD	<p>Assess the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food consumption gaps Malnutrition (GAM) Excess mortality Use of reduced or livelihood coping strategies Household expenditure on food Can use IPC/CH approach or CARI approach using components listed above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-displaced/host communities Internally displaced persons (IDPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HEA projections in advance of Seasonal Assessments DTM (number of IDPs)
WASH	<p>Assess the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene AND/OR Incidence rates of water and sanitation-related disease outbreaks that exceed health sector standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-displaced/host communities Internally displaced persons (IDPs) Returning IDPs Returning migrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Water Bureaus IOM Site and Village Assessment Surveys (SAS & VAS) ACLED Incident reports EPHI Cholera monitoring EDRMC Flood Early Warning Bulletins FEWS NET Acute Food Insecurity Monitoring WFP food security needs assessments REACH Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments (MSNA) Expert Judgement (WASH Strategic Advisory Group) IOM (MMU)
HEALTH	<p>Assess the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immunization coverage Under 5 Mortality Rate Incidence of meningitis Epidemic-prone diseases (using Case Fatality Ratio and Case Hospitalization Ratio thresholds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-displaced/host communities (including returning IDPs) Internally displaced persons (IDPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Ministry of Health Ethiopia Public Health Institute (EPHI)
GENERAL PROTECTION GBV CHILD PROTECTION MINE ACTION HLP	<p>Assess the population disaggregated by gender and age living in safety, dignity, and ability to enjoy rights without either physical or psychological threat of violence, deprivation, denial of access, and discrimination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-displaced/host communities Internally displaced persons (IDPs) Returning IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCHA's baseline demographic statistics DTM Site Assessment survey DTM Village Assessment survey ACLED data FEWS NET Ethiopia Acute Food Insecurity Analysis Victim data from partners/government (Mine Action only) Expert insights from partners

SECTOR	JIAF GLOBAL GUIDANCE	POPULATION GROUPS ANALYZED	CURRENT DATA SOURCES
SHELTER & NFI	<p>Focuses on 3 pillars</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess household access to adequate dwellings, 2. that can perform all typical core domestic functions, 3. and has appropriate access to all community-level services and infrastructure. 	<p>Non-displaced/host communities</p> <p>Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</p> <p>Returning IDPs</p>	<p>DTM VAS & SAS</p> <p>Expert Knowledge for areas where there is no DTM data</p>
EDUCATION	<p>Assess proportion of school-aged children accessing formal education in a protected environment and in acceptable learning conditions</p>	<p>Non-displaced/host communities</p> <p>Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</p> <p>Returning IDPs</p>	<p>Education Management Information Systems (EMIS)</p> <p>Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA)</p> <p>DTM VAS & SAS</p> <p>ACLED</p> <p>Hotspot woreda classification</p> <p>Seasonal assessments</p>
CCCM	<p>Total number of people resident in a camp or camp-like settings and one of the following-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Service access b. free movement c. risks from hazards d. risk of forceful repatriation e. site dynamics and demographics f. access to complaint and feedback mechanisms g. risks due to physical, cultural and social appropriateness of the site h. risks to safety and security 	<p>Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</p>	<p>DTM Site Assessment Survey</p> <p>CCCM Cluster Master List</p> <p>Cluster Partner Reports</p>
NUTRITION	<p>Acute Malnutrition</p> <p>Child mortality</p> <p>Infant and young child feeding practices</p> <p>Breastfeeding</p> <p>Dietary diversity for children 6-23 months</p>	<p>Children and pregnant and lactating mothers in the following;</p> <p>Non-displaced/host communities</p> <p>Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</p> <p>Returning IDPs</p>	<p>SMART (SMART PLUS) surveys</p> <p>Rapid Nutrition Assessments</p> <p>CDC proxy GAM</p> <p>Food Security Assessments</p> <p>Calculations from routine admissions data</p>
OUTCOME INDICATORS	<p>International Humanitarian Law/Human Rights Violations</p> <p>Livelihood Coping Stress</p> <p>Malnutrition- Mid- Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) or Weight for Height Z score (WHZ)</p> <p>Crude Death Rate (CDR)/Under 5 years death rate (U5DR)</p> <p>Disease epidemic indicators</p>	<p>Whole population</p>	<p>OHCHR data</p> <p>Assessments that collect LCSi data (MSNA, FSNA, EFSA, etc.)</p> <p>SMART PLUS surveys</p> <p>EPHI database</p>



GENALE RIVER/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

15 year old Hussein proudly sits near at the irrigation canal built by World Vision for his community, enabling his family to cultivate their lands along the Genale River in Somali Region. (World Vision)

4.2 Methodology

INITIAL ANALYSIS (DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS)

The methodology for the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview was based on the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) version 2.0 (<https://www.jiaf.info/>) and used a multi-stakeholder approach involving a combination of workshops, multi and bilateral engagement, and desk work. The process emphasizes comparable, replicable, transparent, impartial, and robust analysis of the scale and severity of humanitarian needs in Ethiopia. A workshop was held in late July 2023 to kickstart the JIAF analysis process for the HNO. This involved a presentation on the JIAF process and components by JIAF focal points. This was followed by a joint analysis of the context,

shocks, and impact in Ethiopia. The three main shocks identified and analyzed were climatic conditions (including drought and floods), disease outbreaks, and conflict. During the workshop, Clusters also agreed on common geographic units of analysis and population groups for determining the People in Need (PiN) and severity classifications. The population groups identified for this purpose were:

1. Non-displaced people
2. Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
3. Returning IDPs
4. Returning migrants

It was agreed that Clusters would analyze the sectoral level People in Need (PiN) for these population groups at the woreda (admin 3) level, which will then be aggregated to the zonal (admin 2) level. For the sectoral severity of needs, Clusters also agreed to analyze this at the zonal level for each of the 101 zones (admin 2 areas) in Ethiopia. All Clusters were required to conduct this analysis in line with the JIAF guidance received from their global Clusters to ensure PiN and severity interoperability. Finally, the timelines were also agreed upon for the rest of the analysis process. Clusters were to complete any additional data collection exercises and complete their sectoral analysis between August and October 2023.

SECTORAL AND INTERSECTORAL PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS (EXPLANATORY ANALYSIS)

Each Cluster received guidance from their global Clusters in line with the JIAF 2.0 framework taking into consideration the specific context of Ethiopia and the assessment and data landscape. This guidance included standardized sectoral indicators and analysis frameworks, which were in some cases adapted due to contextual issues, to measure sectoral needs and severity. Clusters primarily relied on a myriad of data sources including multi-sectoral needs assessments, government-led assessments and databases, and sectoral assessments. Other sources of data include incident reports, secondary data analysis produced by technical partners, and expert opinion (see below). Drawing on the data from these sources and the agreed indicators, clusters were able to determine the numbers of People in Need and to determine the severity of needs in the agreed unit of analysis (zonal/admin 2).

After Clusters completed and submitted their preliminary analyses and methodology used on the JIAF platform, this was reviewed by the JIAF analysts and feedback was provided to Clusters for necessary revisions.

Based on the JIAF approach, and the principle of interoperability of sectoral analysis, a preliminary overall PIN was determined for each population group in each woreda by taking the highest sectoral PIN for that respective population group in that respective

woreda. This avoids possible double counting of people in need across sectors in the overall PIN.

A number of preliminary overall PIN results for population groups in woredas were 'flagged'. This means that, according to the global JIAF 2.0 methodology, these results need to be further investigated. Predominantly, these results were 'flagged' because there was a big difference between the highest sectoral PIN and the second highest sectoral PIN, and it seemed suspicious that needs identified in one cluster were not followed by needs in other clusters for the same affected people. Clusters were asked to look into these flags and either provide a sound justification for why their PIN was much higher than other sector PIN, or revisit their evidence base and initial results.

For the intersectoral severity classification, the preliminary severity of a zone was determined based on the initial sectoral overlaps of severity. During the second multi-partner analysis workshop held on the 24-25 October 2023, Clusters presented their preliminary PIN and severity analysis and received initial feedback which they used to revise their analysis. This process of review also involved bilateral consultations with the JIAF analysts and was a continuous process.

The preliminary intersectoral severity results were then triangulated with indicators measuring negative humanitarian outcomes, looking into life-threatening conditions (mortality, acute malnutrition, diseases) and irreversible harm (violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and livelihood coping strategies). If the preliminary intersectoral severity results were not corresponding to these humanitarian outcome indicators, results were 'flagged' and they were further discussed during field consultations.

FIELD CONSULTATIONS

Field consultations with all seven regional ICCGs and partners in Ethiopia were conducted throughout the month of November 2023. This involved 2-day workshops in Addis Ababa (Oromia region), Mekelle (Tigray region), Semera (Afar region), Jijiga (Somali region), Hawassa (former SNNP region), Asosa (Benishangul-Gumuz region), and Bahir Dar (Amhara

region). In each workshop, the context, shocks, vulnerabilities, and humanitarian impacts within the region were discussed and analyzed. Issues flagged from review of the preliminary intersectoral analysis for each region were discussed and reviewed based on available evidence. More specifically, in these regional workshops, participants discussed and reflected on the convergence of evidence between the sectoral overlap of severity and humanitarian outcome indicators in each zone and provided recommendations based on available evidence and local knowledge. Regional Cluster focal points were also able to discuss sectoral findings with their national Clusters to either confirm or review their analysis. This served as another layer of review and revisions of the preliminary sectoral and intersectoral analysis.

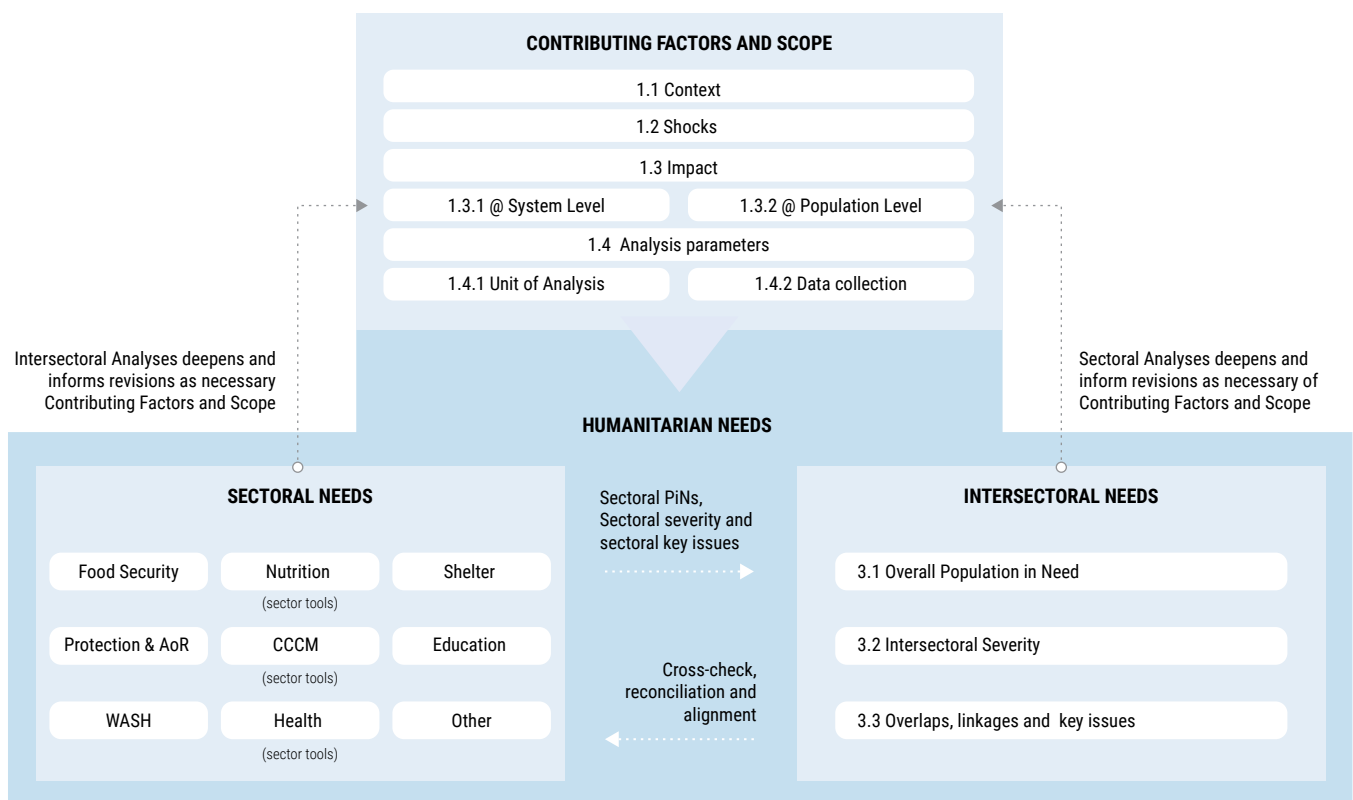
FINAL ANALYSES (VALIDATION)

Clusters were provided with the recommendations and comments from the regional consultations and continued to review their analysis until the final multi-partner analysis workshop on 28-29 November 2023. During the workshop, Clusters jointly reviewed the remaining issues flagged in their PIN and severity analysis to reach a consensus on the final intersectoral results. This process involved discussions between

Cluster focal points, technical partners, regional ICCG focal points, and OCHA to reach a consensus. Following this, Clusters were given a few days to resolve any outstanding issues while JIAF analysts worked on finalizing all the key outputs including the final intersectoral analyses (drivers of the crises, impacts on systems and people, linkages between sectoral issues), sectoral PiN and severity, and overall PiN and intersectoral severity. Clusters also discussed data limitations and gaps during the exercise and discussed plans to reduce these during the next humanitarian program cycle.

During the final analysis, participants reached consensus on the on final intersectoral severity results. The final overall PIN was determined for each population group in each woreda by taking the highest sectoral PIN for that respective population group in that respective woreda. However, for population groups in woredas for which there were still outstanding 'flags', even after cluster revisions, the second highest sectoral PIN was taken for that population group in that woreda as the overall PIN. The total PIN at national level was then derived by summing up the results of all population groups in each woreda.

JIAF 2.0 ANALYSIS FLOW



Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)

Priority humanitarian response objective

SEVERITY SCALE	1 - MINIMAL	2 - STRESSED	3 - SEVERE	4 - EXTREME	5 - CATASTROPHIC
Area Level Description	Area has essential basic services and ability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity	Area has: Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing Sporadic threats to human rights and/or use of stress coping strategy Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has: Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights, AND Regular threats to human rights and/or accelerated erosion of strategies and/or assets, AND Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Elevated mortality or risk of death AND Widespread violations of human rights and/or unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategies, AND High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Widespread mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread and systemic violations of human rights and/or exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, AND Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.
Life-threatening conditions (actual or risk of death)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude Death Rate:¹ <0.5/10,000/day • Under-Five Death Rate: <1/10,000/day OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: <0.5/10,000/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude Death Rate: <0.5/10,000/day • Under-Five Death Rate: <1/10,000/day OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: <0.5/10,000/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude Death Rate: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day • Under-Five Death Rate: 1-2/10,000/day OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR any rate > than usual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude Death Rate: 1.0-1.99/10,000/day • Under-Five Death Rate: 2-3.99/10,000/day OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 1.0-1.99/10,000/day OR any rate > 2x rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude Death Rate: : ≥2/10,000/day • Under-Five Death Rate: ≥4/10,000/day OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: >2/10,000/day OR any rate much greater than doubling of baseline
	Global Acute Malnutrition:				
	Weight for height z-score (WHZ) <5% OR Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC): <5% OR typical range	WHZ: 5-9.9% OR MUAC:<5% OR slight elevation	WHZ: 10-14.9% OR MUAC:5-15% OR > than usual	WHZ: 15-29.9% OR MUAC: >10% OR much greater than usual OR >2x reference	WHZ: 30% or higher OR MUAC: >15% OR much greater than doubling of baseline
	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context:				
	<= non-seasonal average ²	Between the seasonal average and 40% upper limit of the Confidence Interval*	Between 40% and 90% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval*	Between 90% and 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval*	Higher than 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval*
Irreversible Harm (physical or mental wellbeing, dignity, livelihoods)	People are protected and live in dignity without engaging in atypical and unsustainable livelihood strategies and without violation of their rights.	People use stress coping strategy and/or deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights.	Use of negative coping strategy or elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights.	Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy OR aggravated harm and violations of human rights.	Exhaustion of coping options and mechanism or widespread grave violations of human rights resulting in irreversible harm.

1. CDR includes all kinds of death and that teams should consider different death rates according to the country's context, this can include maternal and newborn deaths.

2. Cut-off not finalized or endorsed, they are based on current research and are subject to further revisions

	SEVERITY SCALE	1 - MINIMAL	2 - STRESSED	3 - SEVERE	4 - EXTREME	5 - CATASTROPHIC
Humanitarian Conditions	Area Level Description	Area has essential basic services and ability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity	Area has: Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing Sporadic threats to human rights and/or use of stress coping strategy Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has: Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights, AND Regular threats to human rights and/or accelerated erosion of strategies and/or assets, AND Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Elevated mortality or risk of death AND Widespread violations of human rights and/or unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategies, AND High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Widespread mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread and systemic violations of human rights and/or exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, AND Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.
	Irreversible Harm	Livelihood Coping Strategies due to inability to meet any Essential Needs (LCS-EN):				
	(physical or mental wellbeing, dignity, livelihoods)	At least 80% of households have sustainable livelihood strategies and assets and do not engage in stress, crisis or emergency coping	At least 20% of households engage in stress strategies (increased sale of assets, reduced ability to invest)	At least 20% of households engage in crisis strategies (accelarated depletion/ erosion of strategies and/or assets)	At least 20% of households engage in emergency strategies (extreme depletion/ liquidation of strategies and assets)	At least 20% of households face near or complete collapse of exhaustion of coping capacity, strategy and assets
		No actions causing threatening environment or HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property. *	Sporadic actions that create a threatening environment to peoples HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	Repeated or regular actions that create a threatening environment to peoples HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	Widespread HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property.	Widespread and Systematic HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property.
Sectoral Deprivations	Overlap and Depth	People can meet essential basic sectoral needs in the area	Area has stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has high strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has a collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic sectoral needs
		Less than four sectors in stressed or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse	At least 2 sector in Phase 5 and at least other 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse
Context	Contributing Factors	None or minimal effects of hazards, shocks and events, and conducive contexts.	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in stresses to physical and mental wellbeing and livelihoods.	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in increased exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and erosion of livelihoods.	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in high exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and collapse of livelihoods.	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in extreme exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and near complete collapse of livelihoods.
	Priority Humanitarian Response Objective	Build resilience and social justice	Disaster risk reduction strategies	Protect people from physical and mental harm, loss of dignity, and support livelihood recovery.	Save lives and livelihoods. Protect highly vulnerable people and restore dignity.	Revert/prevent death, harm to physical and mental wellbeing, and total collapse of livelihoods

4.3 Information Gaps and Limitations

Some of the limitations and gaps Clusters had to contend with include but are not limited to;

1. A dearth of uniformly structured needs assessments in general, and especially household level assessments, which collect data aligned to the indicators recommended for clusters to use in the HNO sectoral analysis for most locations.

2. Outdated area level baseline and census information to better contextualize available data during analysis.

3. Locations that are considered hard-to-reach were often unassessed and had no or little data available for analysis because of accessibility issues and low humanitarian presence.

4. Weak data-sharing mechanisms also meant Clusters sometimes faced roadblocks in gathering information from known institutional, governmental, and humanitarian partners/databases.

5. Clusters used an iterative process including the use of proxy data, expert judgement, and informed assumptions to resolve some of these limitations for the 2023 HNO analysis.

Mid-to-longer term measures to help resolve some of these limitations and gaps include;

1. The successful implementation of the Ethiopia Assessment Registry in August 2023 by the A&AWG and the preparation of a draft information sharing protocol by the IMWG in July 2023.

2. The development of an assessment strategy by the A&AWG to improve the evidence base for HNO analysis built on three multi-sectoral pillars and sectoral plans;

- a. Continuous monitoring of shocks including climatic and conflict.
- b. Proposed scale-up of Rapid Needs Assessments including the Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (new tool piloted in September 2023) and humanitarian situation monitoring of hard-to-reach areas.
- c. Implementation and scale up of comprehensive multi-sectoral household level assessments including the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA- piloted in Bale zone, June 2023) and SMART + assessments (piloted in 2023 in multiple locations).
- d. Integrate Cluster Need Assessment strategy and Cluster Need Assessment plans in the overall strategy to avoid duplication and to better identify gaps.

3. The expansion of the Displacement Sub-Working Group of the A&AWG to develop and maintain a methodology for assessing and consolidating IDP and returning IDP population estimates to improve baseline data.

4. Ongoing implementation of two new sub-working groups under the A&AWG for Food Security analysis, and Cash and Markets analysis to help coordinate assessments and joint analysis of findings.

4.4 Acronyms

ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project	JENA	Joint Education Needs Assessment
A&AWG	Assessment & Analysis Working Group	MSNA	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments
BGR	Benishangul-Gumuz Region	MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
CoHA	Cessation of Hostilities Agreement	NFI	Non-Food Items
CCCM	Camp Management and Camp Coordination	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
EDRMC	Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission	OLA	Oromo Liberation Army
EOTC	Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church	PIN	People in Need
ENDF	Ethiopian National Defense Force	RRS	Ethiopian Refugees and Returnees Service
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems	SNNP	Southern Nations Nation and Peoples
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	SoE	State of Emergency
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission	SER	Southern Ethiopian Region
EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute	SWEPR	Southwest Ethiopia Peoples' Region
ES/NFI	Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items	TF	Task Force
FEWS	NET Famine Early Warning Systems Network	TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front
GoE	Government of Ethiopia	UN	United Nations
GAM	Gender with Age Marker	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	VA	Victim Assistance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
GLF	Gambella Liberation Force	WFP	World Food Program
HRC	UN Human Rights Council	WG	Working Group
HEA	Household Economy Analysis	WHO	World Health Organization
HLP	Housing, Land and Property	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview		
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Working Group		
IDPs	Internally displaced persons		
ICHREE	International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia		
IMF	International Monetary Fund		
IM	Information Management		
IOD	Indian Ocean Dipole		
IMWG	Information Management Working Group		
IOM	International Organization for Migration		
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework		

4.5

End Notes

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