



CONTEXT

The deteriorating humanitarian situation in recent years has led to increased humanitarian needs across Ethiopia, with over 20 million people – internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning IDPs, crisis-affected communities, returning migrants, and their home communities among them – needing humanitarian assistance and protection services in 2023. Nearly 3 million IDPs have been identified in Ethiopia in 2022, with displacement risks remaining high in 2023 and beyond. Conflict in the northern parts of the country, violence in many other parts, and natural hazards such as one of the worst droughts in recent decades, frequent floods, and landslides are the main drivers of displacement and needs. Communities in southern and eastern parts of Ethiopia are suffering from a devastating drought following five consecutive failed rainy seasons.

Despite recent rainfall in parts of these areas, the humanitarian condition of vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists remains extremely dire as their livelihoods have been severely impacted. While the rains may have provided temporary solace through replenished surface water sources and slight regeneration of pasture in some areas, 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. Access to food and water for many households is expected to continue to be extremely limited in 2023 and beyond and continues to require urgent humanitarian assistance.

The prolonged drought followed by excessive seasonal rains have also brought with them off-season flood emergencies, displacing thousands across Afar, SNNP, Oromia, Somali, Sidama, and Dire Dawa, and causing additional livelihood loss notably in underserved and drought affected areas.

High displacement and damage to infrastructure and basic services have exposed the population to major protection risks. With large influx of refugees into Ethiopia from neighbouring countries, need for safe and secure transportation of refugees to designated sites will also remain high throughout 2023. In addition, armed conflict in Sudan has forced tens of thousands of people to flee to Ethiopia from Sudan, requiring multi-sectoral assistance including health and WASH assistance, transportation, and tailored protection services. Alongside immediate humanitarian assistance, transition and recovery efforts are needed for affected communities to be able to recover. IOM is responding to the needs of crisis-affected communities across Ethiopia.

Instances of multi-sectoral assistance

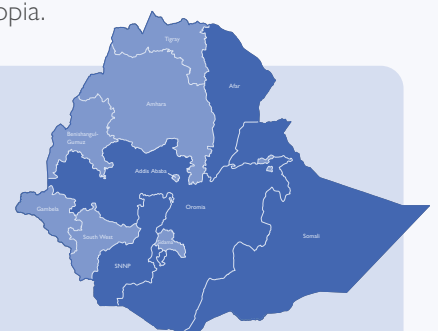
424,000

Total



67,300

Drought-affected people



Drought-affected areas

INDIVIDUALS REACHED BY SECTOR



11,100

Individuals supported through shelter, non-food items and cash assistance



193,400

People supported through CCCM services



99,500

Individuals reached through WASH

IOM provided
424,000 instances
of multi-sectoral
assistance



79,300

Individuals reached through primary and mental health



40,700

Individuals reached through Rapid Response Fund (RRF)



28

Individuals reached through transition and recovery

DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS REACHED BY SECTOR



27,100

Individuals reached
through WASH



14,600

Individuals reached through
primary and mental health

IOM provided
67,300 instances of multi-
sectoral assistance to
drought-affected
people



25,600

Individuals reached
through RRF



Shelter, Non-Food Items, and Cash Assistance

IOM is constructing, repairing, and maintaining household and communal shelters, and distributing essential non-food household items among crisis-affected populations. Cash assistance is also provided to support with shelter, NFIs, and multi-purpose needs of affected households in line with the Cash Working Group (CWG) recommendations.



11,100



10,100



9,400

SNFI Cluster

IOM has been co-leading the ESNFIs cluster in Ethiopia with the Government and has established subnational ESNFIs clusters in Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Oromia, and Somali regions to facilitate appropriate, effective coordination and response.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

IOM is supporting camp management coordination fora, providing tools for data collection, service monitoring, referrals, and other support in camps for the displaced, establishing Community Representative structures for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and building capacity of CCCM partners.



Individuals supported through
CCCM services

193,400

No. of IDP sites supported
through CCCM services

61

CCCM Cluster

33,300

Drought-affected individuals
assisted by CCCM Cluster
partners



12

No. of CCCM Cluster
partners coordinated



417,900

Individuals supported through
CCCM Cluster partners

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducts nationwide multisectoral needs assessments three times a year to ensure that humanitarian partners, the host government, and donors have sufficient data and analysis to inform operations, decision-making, and advocacy for life-saving humanitarian response. These assessments also help stakeholders remain responsive to the evolving needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) over time and ensure that vulnerable communities, which may otherwise be overlooked, are not left behind.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

IOM is constructing new and rehabilitating existing water supply and sanitation facilities, trucking clean water to communities, distributing essential WASH related non-food items and water treatment chemicals, and promoting hygiene awareness to crisis-affected populations in Ethiopia.

Drought-affected individuals
reached through WASH

27,100

99,500

Individuals reached
through WASH

Drought-
Affected

-

-

21,500

5,600



No. of people supported
with clean water



No. of people supported
with sanitation



No. of people supported
with hygiene/dignity kits



No. of people reached with
hygiene promotion activities

Total

85,400

7,900

22,800

45,000



PRIMARY AND MENTAL HEALTH

IOM is delivering comprehensive lifesaving primary healthcare and nutrition services, integrating mental health and psychosocial support services, and mitigating GBV risks to vulnerable populations in priority areas. Health facilities are supported through deploying mobile health and nutrition teams.

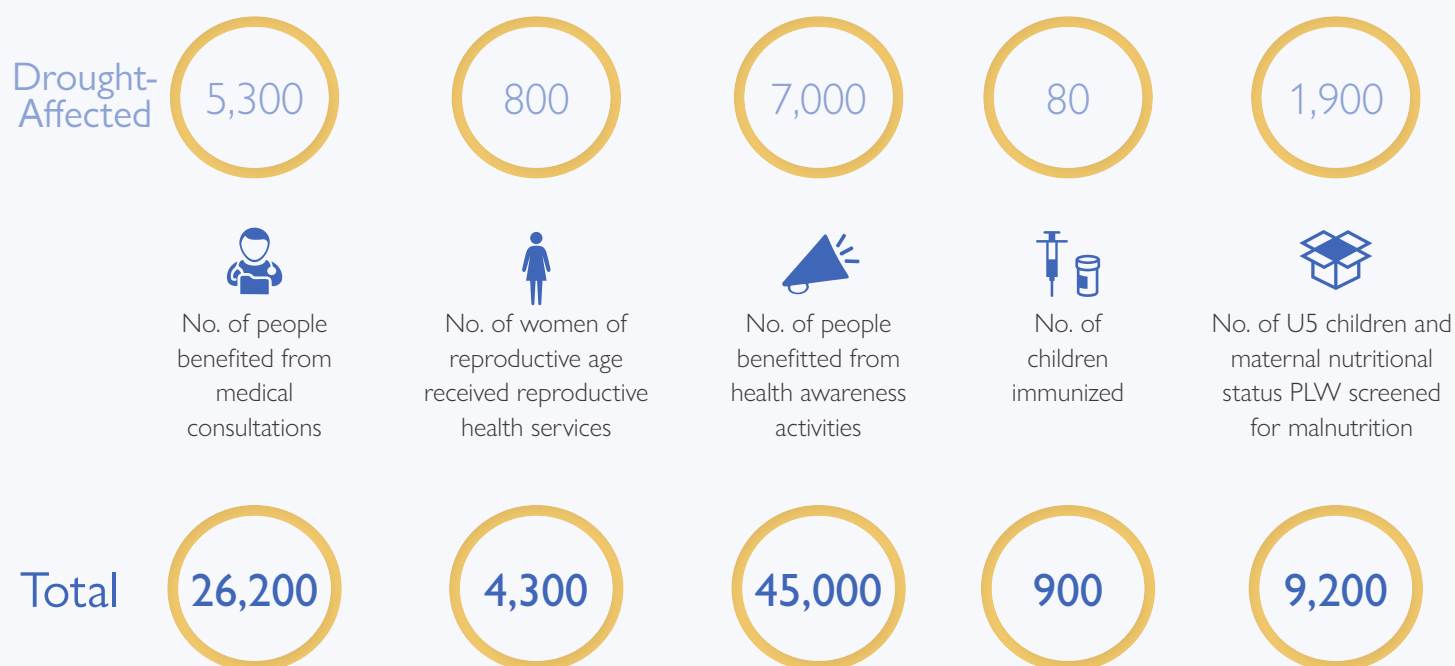
Drought-affected individuals reached through primary and mental health

14,600

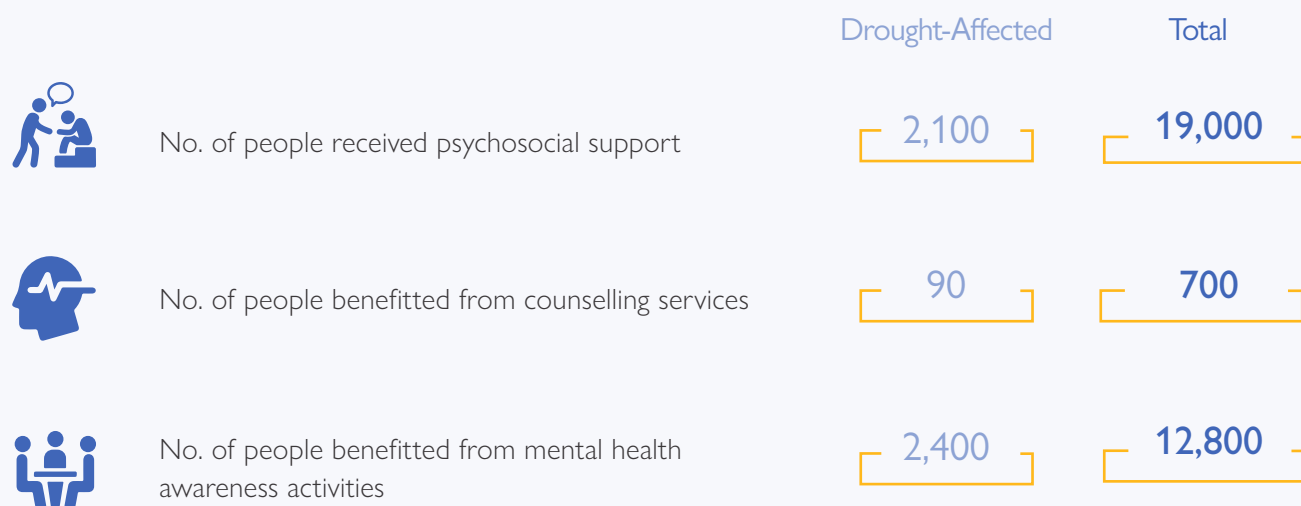
79,300

Individuals reached through primary and mental health

PRIMARY HEALTH



MENTAL HEALTH



RAPID RESPONSE FUND (RRF)

IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is supporting local and international non-governmental organizations' (NGOs) emergency response projects through small grants. Projects focus on shelter and settlements, essential non-food items (NFIs), cash-for-NFIs, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), and education. Through RRF, IOM has established an SNFI pipeline to support SNFI actors in their delivery of humanitarian assistance in affected areas.

Drought-affected individuals
reached through RRF

25,600

51,000

Individuals reached
through RRF

Drought-
Affected

Total

No. of people supported with:

CCCM service

14,800

25,600

non-food items

36,500

23,600

shelter

39,600

TRANSITION & RECOVERY

IOM is supporting crisis-affected communities across Ethiopia to progressively resolve displacement situations and promote voluntary and informed decision-making via institutional capacity building and community empowerment. Social and economic structures are rebuilt by working with community networks and local governments to support and strengthen local governance and policy structures, to build stakeholders' capacity to respond to climate impacts, and to improve community self-reliance. IOM is focusing on supporting sustainable livelihoods and economic activities for distressed communities to improve their socioeconomic conditions and strengthen their local integration, with particular emphasis on socioeconomic empowerment of marginalized groups.

Individuals reached through
transition and recovery

28



No. of people benefitting
from TR related capacity
building activities

28

