



1. Key points

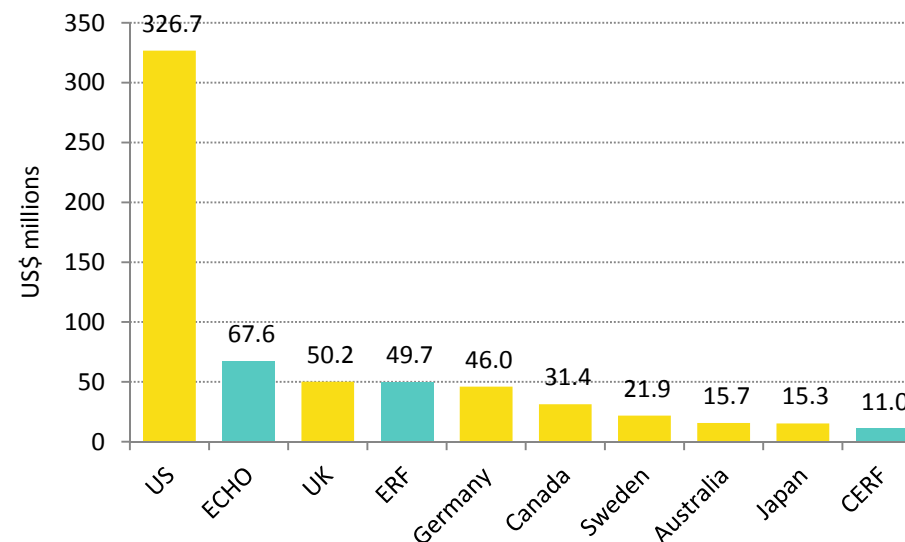
- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$636.8 million** of humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia since the start of 2016.
- The **US** is currently the largest donor to Ethiopia, contributing **51%** of total funding so far in 2016 (**US\$326.7 million**). The five largest government donors account for **82%** of current reported funding in 2016.
- Currently the **food sector** has received the largest volume of funding, **US\$415.7 million (65%** of the total).
- Funding in 2016 already exceeds the three previous years' totals.

2. Recent humanitarian funding to Ethiopia

Donors have reported commitments/contributions totalling US\$636.8 million in response to emergencies in Ethiopia so far in 2016. There is one outstanding uncommitted pledge totalling US\$8 million from China. China's US\$8 million uncommitted pledge is for the World Food Programme (WFP) to help people affected by drought as a consequence of El Niño.

The US is currently the largest government donor in 2016, having committed or contributed US\$326.7 million, accounting for 51% of total reported funding.¹ The next largest donors have been the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), reporting US\$67.6 million, followed by the UK (US\$50.2 million), Germany (US\$46 million) and Canada (US\$31.4 million). These five donors' combined funding represents 82% of total reported funding so far in 2016.

Figure 1: The ten largest humanitarian donors to Ethiopia, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNOCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 12 May 2016

Note: CERF: Central Emergency Response Fund; ECHO: European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department; ERF: Emergency Response Fund; UK: United Kingdom; US: United States.

3. Pooled funding as part of the response

i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

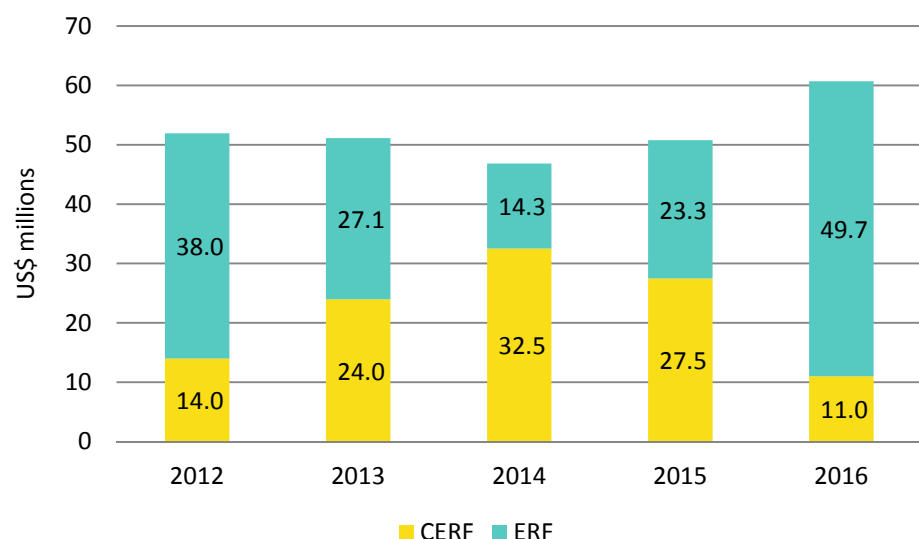
Ethiopia currently ranks as the 9th largest recipient of CERF funds in 2016, receiving US\$11.0 million, 5.4% of total allocations so far. All CERF contributions for Ethiopia in 2016 have come from the Underfunded Emergencies Window (UEW), of which 84% has been allocated to meet the needs of South Sudanese refugees.

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ii. Ethiopia Emergency Response Fund (ERF)ⁱⁱ

According to the UN OCHA FTS, in 2016 the humanitarian country-based pooled fund in Ethiopia (the ERF) has received contributions and commitments from donors totalling US\$49.7 million, of which US\$31 million is currently reported as allocatedⁱⁱⁱ.

Figure 2: Pooled funding to Ethiopia, 2012–2016

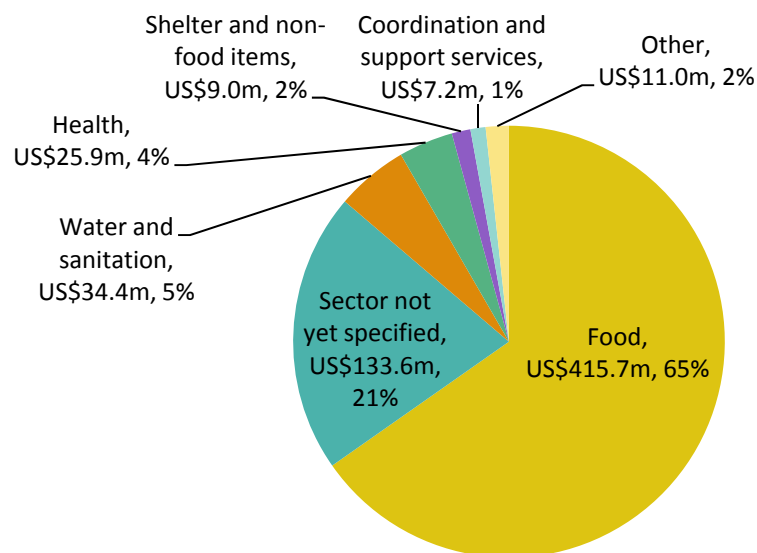


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 12 May 2016
 Note: Data on Ethiopia's Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) is drawn from UN OCHA's FTS and not from OCHA Ethiopia. On the UN OCHA's FTS Ethiopia's HRF is labelled as 'Emergency Response Fund'. 2016 data is up to and including 12 May 2016.

4. Funding to sectors

The largest proportion of humanitarian funding to Ethiopia this year has been allocated to the food sector (US\$415.7 million), accounting for 65% of the total. Water and sanitation, health, and shelter and non-food items account for 5%, 4% and 1%, respectively. 21% (US\$133.6 million) is currently reported as 'sector not specified'.

Figure 3: Humanitarian funding to Ethiopia by sector, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 12 May 2016
 Notes: If funding is given in an unearmarked manner and not yet allocated by the recipient agency to a particular project and sector, FTS shows the funding under the heading 'sector not yet specified'. 'Other' includes education, multi-sector, agriculture, and protection/human rights/rule of law.

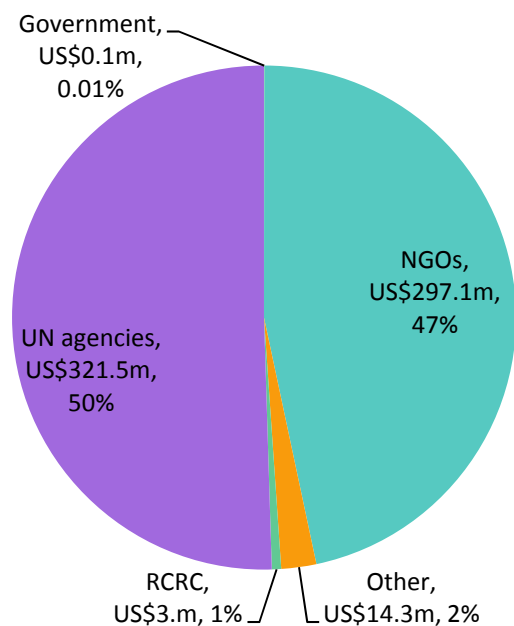
5. Funding channels

Half of reported humanitarian assistance in 2016 has been channelled through UN agencies (US\$321.5 million), and the WFP received the largest share of this funding (US\$205 million; 64%).

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) received most of the other half of reported funding (47% of the total; US\$297 million). Funding channelled through NGOs in 2016 is already nearly 3 times greater than the previous year, rising from US\$109.1 million in 2015 to US\$297.1 million in the first five months of 2016. The increase in funding to NGOs is largely down to a contribution of US\$211.3 million^{iv} (71% of funding channelled through NGOs) from the US to Catholic Relief Services for the Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP), which aims to assist 2.6 million drought-affected people in five regions across the country.

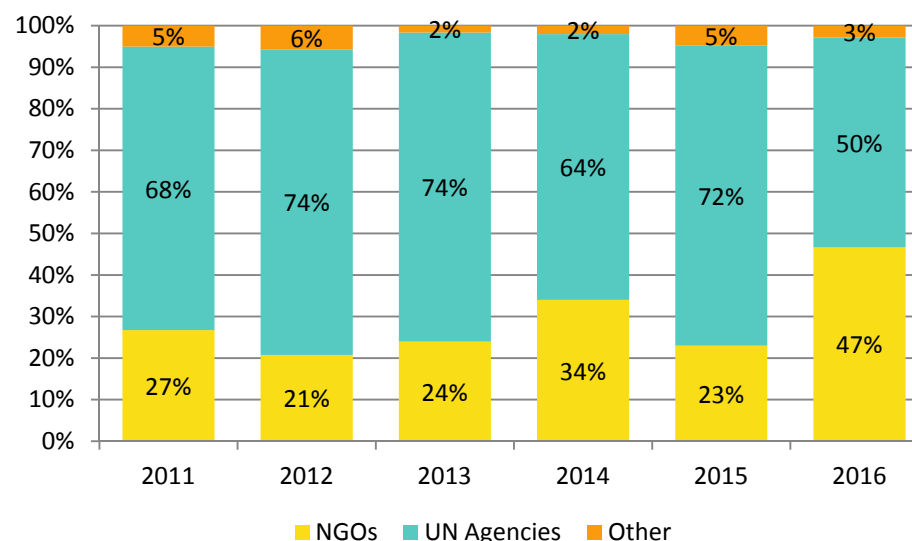
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Figure 4: Humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia by funding channel, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 12 May 2016
 Notes: Percentage total does not equal 100% due to rounding. RCRC: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Figure 5: Volume of humanitarian funding to Ethiopia by funding channel, 2014–2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 12 May 2016
 Note: 'Other' includes funding reported to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, governments and other agencies. 2016 data is up to and including 12 May 2016.

6. Appeals and response plans

There is a UN-coordinated appeal for Ethiopia for 2016 requesting US\$1.4 billion,^v primarily to respond to El Niño-induced drought and to protect and restore livelihoods threatened by the lack of food and water and limited access to seeds and other agricultural inputs for the coming year. While a humanitarian requirements document (HRD) for Ethiopia was launched in 2015, this is the first time Ethiopia has been included in the global UN-coordinated appeal, an indication of the severity of the 2016 situation. The 2016 requirement for Ethiopia is triple that of the mid-2015 HRD, making it the fourth-largest appeal for 2016. From the available data it is currently not possible to tell how much of the funding reported to the FTS is directed to the appeal, or what the level of funding against the appeal is.

In January 2016 the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN launched an El Niño response plan^{vi} requesting US\$50 million to assist 1.8 million pastoralists, agropastoralists and smallholder farmers affected by the conditions created by the natural phenomenon.

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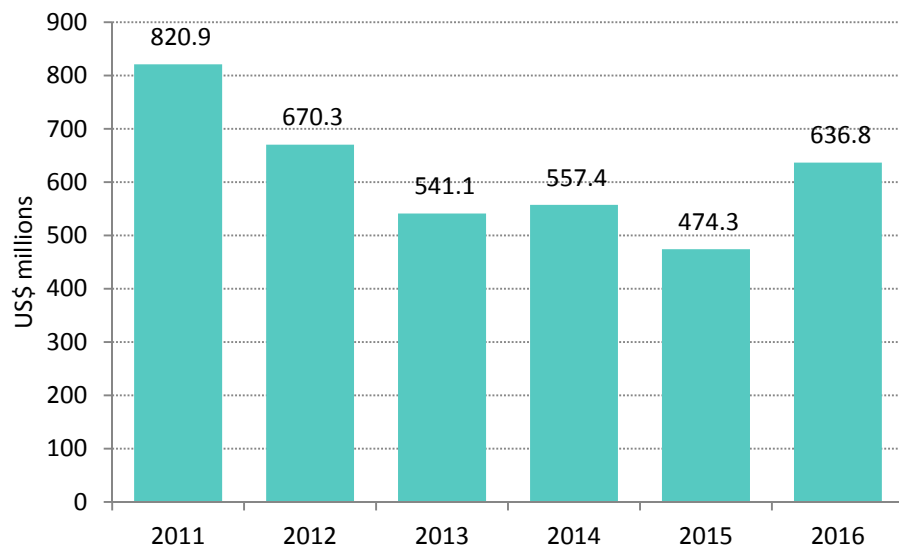
Launched on 4 January 2016, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) emergency appeal for the drought in Ethiopia^{vii} requests a total of CHF2.2 million (approximately US\$2.2 million). It focuses on delivering assistance on health, water and sanitation, food security and livelihoods.

7. Humanitarian funding trends to Ethiopia (historic)

Funding peaked in 2011 when Ethiopia received US\$820.9 million, mainly due to the drought and extreme food insecurity that affected Ethiopia and other countries in the Horn of Africa at the time. Funding subsequently dropped in 2012 to US\$670.3 million and then again in 2013 to US\$541.1 million.

The current humanitarian funding reported to Ethiopia in 2016 already exceeds the totals reported in 2015 (US\$474.3 million),^{viii} 2014 (US\$557.4 million) and 2013 (US\$541.1 million).

Figure 6: Humanitarian funding to Ethiopia, 2011–2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 12 May 2016

Note: 2016 data is up to and including 12 May 2016.

8. Government response

On 4 May 2016, the Ethiopian government introduced a national flood back-up plan that is aimed at preventing such disasters^{ix}. The plan identifies major flood-prone areas, estimates the number of people exposed to flooding, and determines the required response. US\$9523 is put aside for use in an emergency response by the government^x.

Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to Ethiopia and other crises see UN OCHA FTS: fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home

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ⁱThis includes one lump sum of US\$206.8 million reported at the end of 2015 to Catholic Relief Services for the Joint Emergency Operation Program.

ⁱⁱData on Ethiopia's HRF is drawn from UN OCHA's FTS and not from OCHA Ethiopia. On the UN OCHA's FTS Ethiopia's HRF is labelled as 'Emergency Response Fund'.

ⁱⁱⁱThe figure for ERF contributions in 2015 is taken from an FTS download on 12 May 2016 at 14.30 BST. This figure does not currently match the funding reported in the ERF summary table https://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_RPool2CI_C67_Y2016_1605121651.pdf

^{iv}Note the decision date for this funding was reported in December 2015 but falls within the 2016 emergency year for reporting. In the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s own reporting this falls in 2015, <https://www.usaid.gov/crisis/ethiopia/fy16/fs02>. However, Catholic Relief Services has indicated that the bulk of funding from US fiscal year 2015 will be used in 2016, hence it is recorded as 2016 expenditure.

^vwww.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ethiopia_-_synopsis_of_hrd_2016_-_as_presented_in_geneva_7_december.pdf

^{vi}http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/FAO-Ethiopia-EINino-Response-Plan-2016.pdf

^{vii}<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MDRET016ea.pdf>

^{viii}The totals from this briefing for 2015 are lower than those reported in the [Ethiopia Draught Crisis briefing – January 2015](#). This is due to retrospective amends in the FTS, and the reallocation of financing reported against the emergency year 2016.

^{ix}<http://www.dppc.gov.et/downloadable/reports/appeal/2016/Flood%20Contingency%20Plan,%20April,%202016.pdf>

^x<http://en.starafrika.com/news/ethiopia-unveils-national-flood-backup-plan.html>