

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JUNE 22, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

Up to
2.9
million

People Requiring Emergency Food Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
March 2015

1.6
million

People Requiring Emergency Water Support

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE)
May 2015

698,687

Refugees in Ethiopia

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – May 2015

11,675

Confirmed Measles Cases in Ethiopia between January 1 and June 2, 2015

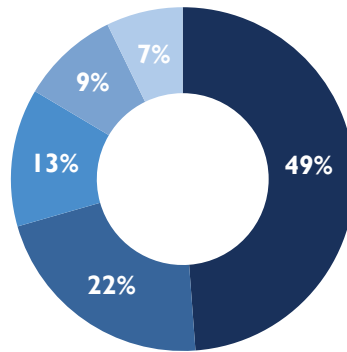
OCHA – June 2015

97

Priority One Hotspot Districts Requiring Nutrition Interventions

The GoE – June 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (49%)
- Nutrition (22%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (13%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (9%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Assessments led by the GoE in May indicate that 1.6 million people require emergency water support
- Health actors confirm nearly 11,700 cases of measles in the first six months of 2015—approximately 90 percent of the total number of confirmed measles cases during all of 2014

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO ETHIOPIA TO DATE IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$7,229,894
USAID/FFP ²	\$104,648,750
State/PRM ³	\$61,604,119

\$173,482,763

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insufficient February–June *belg* rains in parts of Ethiopia have contributed to deteriorating levels of food security, according to the UN. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) forecasts that *belg*-reliant households in some parts of Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions will move from Stressed—IPC 2—to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food security in July.⁴
- The number of priority one districts—those requiring the most urgent nutrition interventions—increased from 49 to 97 between February and June, a nearly 98 percent increase, according to the GoE.
- To date in FY 2015, the U.S. Government (USG) has committed more than \$173 million to support humanitarian activities that target vulnerable populations throughout Ethiopia with needed assistance, including nutrition interventions, relief commodities, and emergency food assistance.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable cross countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- A multi-agency assessment led by the GoE found that below-average February–June *belg* rain in parts of SNNP has contributed to water and pasture shortages, resulting in deteriorating productivity and increased food insecurity. FEWS NET anticipates a well-below-average July–August harvest. As a result, FEWS NET forecasts that vulnerable households reliant on *belg* harvests—particularly populations in parts of SNNP and northeastern Amhara—will move from Stressed to Crisis levels of food security in July.
- Humanitarian actors also report that the delayed onset of the *belg* rains in Amhara resulted in farmers planting approximately 50 percent of the typical area cultivated in *belg*-dependent districts, contributing to a reduced June-to-August harvest yield.
- In Oromiya Region’s Borena Zone, *belg* rains began at least two weeks late and were spatially erratic and below-average in volume, according to the GoE. In most areas, the late start caused farmers to miss the maize planting period. While the rains began in early April, local reports as of mid-May indicated that cattle herd size and milk production had decreased to below normal levels. The GoE reported that household cattle herd size in Borena was approximately 22 percent below average as of May 19.
- USAID/OFDA recently committed \$300,000 through the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to strengthen information management and coordination among organizations responding to humanitarian agriculture and livelihoods needs in Ethiopia.
- With \$500,000 through USAID/Ethiopia, USAID/OFDA is also supporting the Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) project. Through the PRIME Crisis Modifier mechanism, the non-governmental organization CARE began emergency efforts in June to make feed and fodder available in Afar Region’s Zone 3, where below-average March-to-June *gy* rains have caused a deterioration in rangeland conditions. CARE is targeting up to 7,000 vulnerable households with assistance.
- The Catholic Relief Services-managed Joint Emergency Operation (CRS/JEOP) is anticipating increased food needs due to the poor *belg* rains and decreased crop yields. USAID/FFP is supporting CRS/JEOP and the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide emergency food assistance in Ethiopia. To date in FY 2015, USAID/FFP has provided more than 149,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food, valued at approximately \$104.9 million, to CRS/JEOP and to WFP. WFP food assistance also benefits refugee populations residing in Ethiopia.

NUTRITION

- The GoE released an updated list of districts at risk of malnutrition—called hotspot areas—on June 3. The GoE identified 348 districts as at risk, an increase from the 338 hotspot districts identified in February. Hotspot districts are classified as priority one, two, and three, reflecting vulnerability to malnutrition as measured by severity of food insecurity, prevalence of moderate to high levels of malnutrition, admission trends in therapeutic feeding programs, and other indicators.
- The number of priority one districts—those requiring the most urgent nutrition interventions—increased from 49 to 97, a nearly 98 percent increase between February and June. The number of priority two districts increased by approximately 35 percent, from 142 to 191, while the number of priority three districts decreased by 57 percent, from 140 to 60. While the increase in priority one and two districts is typical during the June-to-September lean season, the number of priority one districts is approximately 28 percent greater than the number identified during the same period in 2014, likely as a result of the poor 2015 *belg* rains, according to USAID/OFDA staff in the region. The majority of hotspot districts are located in eastern Ethiopia, particularly in Afar and Somali regions, the UN reports.
- In March, approximately 20,400 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to therapeutic feeding program sites—a 15 percent increase in the number of children admitted compared to March 2014, according to the UN. Humanitarian nutrition organizations had ongoing therapeutic feeding programs in 26 of the 97 priority one districts as of June 15, and expressed commitment to beginning programs in another 47 districts if funding is available.

- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$1.5 million to Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) to address malnutrition through supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities in Somali.

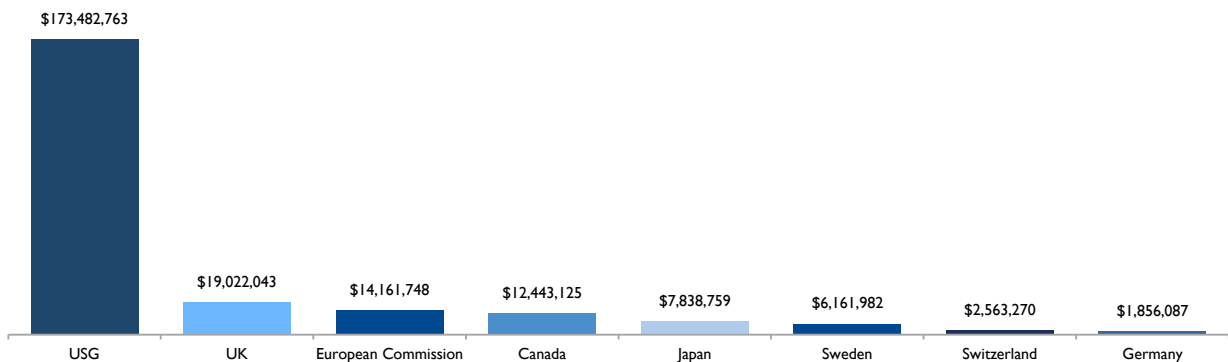
HEALTH AND WASH

- Measles outbreaks continue to affect Ethiopia. Within the first six months of 2015, health actors reported approximately 14,300 suspected measles cases, including nearly 11,700 confirmed cases—approximately 90 percent of the 13,300 confirmed cases occurring during all of 2014. On June 2, the UN reported a significant funding gap for the national measles campaign planned to begin in October, with \$37 million—of a target amount of \$38 million—required for the campaign.
- Assessments conducted by the GoE and partners in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP regions during May identified nearly 1.6 million people in need of emergency water support. Regional governments in Afar and Oromiya are supporting water trucking operations to provide safe drinking water to approximately 1 million people, according to the UN. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) also supported the rehabilitation and expansion of water system infrastructure in SNNP.
- With \$4 million in FY 2015 funding, USAID/OFDA is continuing to support the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to provide water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance—including activities that facilitate access to safe drinking water and provide relief items such as hygiene kits and water containers—to vulnerable households countrywide.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, donors have provided nearly \$290 million—including \$32 million in funding carried over from 2014—to support relief efforts in Ethiopia in 2015, according to OCHA. The USG is the largest donor of humanitarian assistance for the complex emergency in Ethiopia.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures for 2015 are as of June 22, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2014.

CONTEXT

- Following consecutive seasons of unfavorable rainfall and harvests in 2010 and 2011, Ethiopia experienced localized below-average rainfall during the February-to-May *belg* rainy season in 2012 and 2013, which hindered recovery for populations that experienced significant food insecurity and malnutrition in 2011. Continued insufficient rainfall in parts of the country in 2014 contributed to ongoing food security needs.
- Drought remains a major contributor to vulnerability in Ethiopia, as resulting crop and livestock losses have a profoundly negative impact on the lives and livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists. Populations also continue to confront other challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized inter-communal conflict, above-average food prices, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services—that contribute to sustained humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
International Rescue Committee	Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Nutrition	Somali	\$1,507,353
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$600,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Afar Region	\$500,000
	Program Support Costs		\$322,541
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$7,229,894
USAID/FFP³			
CRS/JEOP	67,230 MT of Title II Emergency Food	Countrywide	\$42,647,750
WFP	82,010 MT of Title II Emergency Food	Countrywide	\$62,001,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$104,648,750
STATE/PRM			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	Gambella Region	\$997,223
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Psychological Support	Tigray	\$1,025,000
GOAL	Nutrition	Gambella	\$1,000,000
Handicap International	Health, Protection	Gambella	\$200,000
Lutheran World Federation	Household Energy	Beneshangul Gumuz Region	\$349,911
Women and Health Alliance International (WAHA International)	Provision of reproductive health care to the population of Bokolmayo, Melkadida, and Buramino refugee camps	Somali	\$529,985
World Vision	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Beneshangul Gumuz	\$602,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics	Somali	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	2015 Global Appeal	Countrywide	\$39,500,000

UNHCR	South Sudan Emergency Response	Gambella	\$16,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$61,604,119
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2015			\$173,482,763

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents actual and committed amounts as of June 22, 2015.

³Estimated value of food assistance

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>