

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

APRIL 13, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

10.2 million

People Requiring Relief Food Assistance
GoE – March 2016

2.6 million

Projected Population Experiencing MAM or SAM in 2016
GoE – March 2016

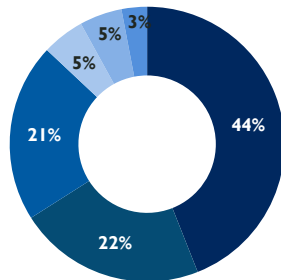
5.8 million

People Lacking Adequate WASH Access
GoE – March 2016

\$1.48 billion

Funding Required to Address Critical Needs Between January and December 2016
GoE – March 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Nutrition (44%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (22%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (21%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Health (5%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (100%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoE increases priority one hotspot districts to 219 districts
- Drought conditions prompt the displacement of 40,200 people
- IASC activates Logistics Cluster in Ethiopia

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$47,612,301
USAID/FFP	\$416,716,548
State/PRM ³	\$111,696,935
\$576,025,784	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing drought conditions prompted the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to reclassify 443 *woredas*, or districts, to 219 priority one hotspot districts, 147 priority two hotspot districts, and 77 priority three hotspot districts. Priority one hotspot districts increased nearly 18 percent from the December 2015 figure of 186 districts.
- The UN World Food Program (WFP), in collaboration with other food security actors, conducted a food security assessment in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions. Beneficiaries in the surveyed districts reported inadequate food consumption and limited dietary diversity, resulting in the increased use of negative coping mechanisms such as limiting meal sizes, reducing non-food expenditures, and selling productive assets.
- Drought response actors provided essential water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance through the provision of safe drinking water, water treatment chemicals, buckets, and soap. Despite ongoing emergency WASH interventions, the WASH situation in Ethiopia has worsened.

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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- Given extended drought conditions, the GoE, in collaboration with UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, reclassified priority hotspot districts—a classification of districts most in need of humanitarian assistance based on the impact of food availability, WASH infrastructure, access to markets, the nutrition situation, and other contributing factors—to 219 priority one hotspot districts, 147 priority two hotspot districts, and 77 priority three hotspot districts. The number of priority one hotspot districts has increased nearly 18 percent from the December 2015 figure of 186 and more than fivefold since February 2015, when the GoE and relief organizations identified 40 hotspot priority one districts.
 - Continued drought conditions prompted the displacement of more than 40,200 people in Afar, Amhara, and Somali during March, including 12,900 people in Afar and 17,200 people in Somali, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Between August 2015 and March 2016, extended drought conditions displaced approximately 188,000 people in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, and Somali, according to IOM.
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FOOD SECURITY

- In late February, WFP and other food security actors conducted a food security assessment in 69 districts of Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray. Beneficiaries in the surveyed districts receive food assistance from different sources—WFP, the GoE, or the USAID/WFP-supported Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP)—depending on location.
 - Households across the surveyed areas reported inadequate food consumption and limited dietary diversity. Of the more than 820 households interviewed, harvested crops provided an average of only 4 percent of monthly food requirements, reflecting significant losses in harvests. Additionally, cash purchases of food provided 17 percent of monthly household food requirements, while credit from lenders covered another 4 percent of food requirements. The survey found that households in the lowest income quintile were meeting 15 percent of their food requirements through their own harvests—an 8 percent decrease compared to November 2015. Insufficient food supplies have forced surveyed households to employ negative coping mechanisms, including limiting meal sizes, skipping meals, reducing non-food expenditures, and selling productive assets, charcoal, and firewood.
 - Despite humanitarian actors distributing relief food assistance in affected areas, households are not meeting minimum caloric needs. Approximately 10 percent of surveyed households reported receiving less than 6 kilograms of cereals, equaling less than 10 percent of daily caloric needs for a five-person household and more than 65 percent of assessed households had no access to pulses.
 - In Amhara, approximately 95 percent of households reported low dietary diversity, the highest percentage of households among surveyed regions. An estimated 92 percent of households in Amhara spent more than 65 percent of their monthly expenditures on food purchases. WFP noted that food prices in Amhara are higher than other regions, and many households reported receiving only partial food basket rations.
 - More than 6 million children in Ethiopia are confronting critical food shortages as a result of the current drought, according to the non-governmental organization (NGO) Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US). The NGO urged the international community to increase fiscal support to drought response efforts.
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LOGISTICS

- Logistics constraints, including challenges delivering relief commodities into Ethiopia and transporting items within the country, continue to hinder the efficiency of the drought response. On March 24, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—to identify logistics bottlenecks, propose solutions to overcome logistics challenges, and support national- and regional-level GoE institutions and humanitarian partners to ensure an effective response. WFP, the global lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, is supporting the GoE and humanitarian partners with logistics coordination and information management.

- A logistics technical expert is working with the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Ethiopia to assess the food assistance supply chain—the food response is one of the sectors most constrained by logistics challenges. The logistics expert plans to collaborate closely with the Logistics Cluster.
- On March 31, GoE officials and regional authorities in northwestern Somalia signed an accord to facilitate trade through Somali's Port of Berbera, according to international media. The GoE has expressed plans to expand use of the Port of Berbera for commercial shipments destined for Ethiopia; however, the Port of Djibouti remains the primary port for shipments destined for Ethiopia. WFP utilizes the Port of Berbera to import relief food assistance destined for Somali, Ethiopia. In February, WFP shipped approximately 40,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat through Berbera to support Ethiopians in Somali, international media reports.

AGRICULTURE

- On March 24, GoE representatives, USAID partners and other NGOs, public and private seed suppliers, and cooperative farmer unions convened an emergency seed meeting in Amhara to discuss the implementation of the USAID-funded seed distribution program. The participants discussed drought mitigation efforts, identified seed suppliers and distribution mechanisms, and appointed regional-, zonal-, and district-level contacts for planning seed distributions and resolving challenges. To date, USAID has provided approximately \$8 million for emergency seed interventions that will benefit more than 300,000 drought-affected households.

NUTRITION AND WASH

- With nearly \$3.3 million in USAID/OFDA funding, NGO Concern is implementing nutrition interventions in 11 districts of Amhara and four districts of Tigray. As of late March, Concern was providing targeted supplementary feeding programs (TSFPs) to more than 5,000 acutely malnourished women and children in Tigray's Debarq District. All of the districts covered by Concern in Tigray are hotspot priority one districts, and the NGO reported having sufficient corn soy blend plus rations—a formulated supplementary food—for six months of interventions in the region.
- During the first quarter of 2016, the GoE and other response partners treated more than 546,000 acutely malnourished people in Ethiopia through TSFPs—82 percent of the 665,000 people targeted during the quarter, according to the UN.
- On April 11, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) outlined the 2016 emergency plan of action regarding infant and young child feeding (IYCF) interventions in Ethiopia. The 2016 IYCF emergency plan, developed with USAID/OFDA support, involves multiple levels of action to address critical acute malnutrition levels during 2016. The 2016 emergency IYCF plan calls for relief organizations to improve communication with affected communities and support increased IYCF trainings for local health care workers. In addition, humanitarian actors emphasize increased IYCF awareness and ownership among health care staff across the Ethiopian health system. Finally, relief organizations should integrate IYCF activities with existing guidance and activities for treating moderate acute malnutrition, including community-based management of acute malnutrition.
- Between January and March, drought response actors provided critical WASH assistance, including delivering 1.7 million packets of safe drinking water; disinfecting approximately 1,000 water sources; providing more than 6,100 buckets and 40,400 pieces of soap; and reaching an estimated 130,000 people with hygiene promotion messages, the WASH Cluster reports.
- The severe drought continues to deplete water supplies and exacerbate WASH-related needs among affected communities. Significant water-trucking requirements have also increased the cost of WASH assistance, and anticipated increases in water-trucking needs will only further expand the gap in water-trucking availability.

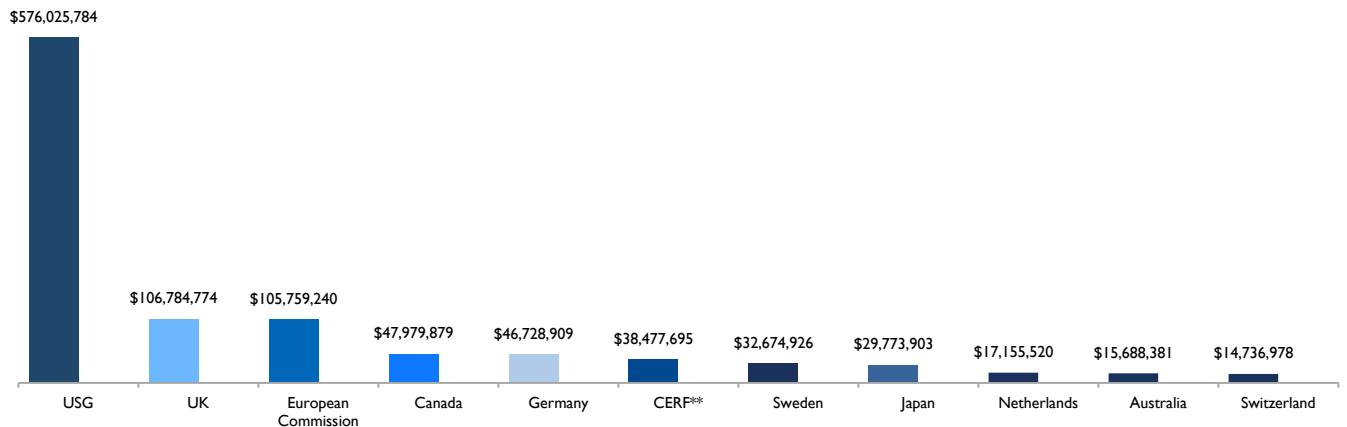
HEALTH

- GoE Ministry of Health (MoH) officials have reported confirmed measles cases in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP. The MoH, in partnership with UNICEF and the UN World Health Organization (WHO), plans to launch a measles vaccination campaign in coordination with a polio vaccination campaign in mid-April, targeting an estimated 28 million children between six months and 15 years of age. UNICEF is supporting GoE efforts by providing technical assistance and vaccine procurement services.
- As of March 23, WHO had reported more than 1,100 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Somali’s Borena and Liben zones, Oromiya’s Borena Zone, and SNNP’s Gamo Gafo, Gurag, and Segen zones since November 2015. Liben Zone’s Hudet and Moyale districts have the highest reported incidences of AWD, with more than 450 cases treated, representing 40 percent of all cases.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF has distributed water treatment chemicals—including approximately 622,000 sachets of water purifiers, 26,300 strips of Aquatabs, 5,000 bottles of WaterGuard, and 45 drums of calcium hypochlorite—to areas with cases of AWD. UNICEF has provided 20,000 liters of water through water-trucking services for 2,000 people in SNNP and reached more than 116,000 students in 230 schools in the region with AWD sensitization campaigns. In addition to UNICEF and WHO, Médecins Sans Frontières and USAID/OFDA partners the International Rescue Committee and SC/US are responding to the AWD outbreak.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On April 8, the European Commission’s Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced approximately \$139 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the Ethiopia drought response. The new funding will support life-saving interventions, as well as bolster early recovery efforts, to address critical humanitarian needs.

2015–2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 13, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2015 and 2016, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments for FY 2015 and FY 2016—which began on October 1, 2014, and October 1, 2015, respectively.

**Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies.

CONTEXT

- Multiple consecutive seasons of below-normal rainfall and the current El Niño-induced drought have resulted in deteriorating agricultural, livestock, food security, and nutrition conditions in northeastern and central Ethiopia. By December 2015, the GoE estimated that 10.2 million people required relief food assistance and other humanitarian interventions during 2016.
- USAID activated a DART on February 24, 2016, to lead the USG crisis response to the drought in Ethiopia. In support of the GoE, the DART is coordinating USG response activities in close partnership with the UN and other relief organizations. The DART—composed of humanitarian specialists based in Ethiopia—is addressing critical needs and examining ways to realign activities to respond to urgent assistance gaps. USAID also established an Ethiopia Drought Response Management Team based in Washington, D.C., to support emergency response efforts in Ethiopia.
- While drought remains a major contributor to vulnerability in Ethiopia, negatively affecting the lives and livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists, populations also continue to confront other challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized intercommunal 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.
- On October 7, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Peter H. Vrooman redeclared a disaster for Ethiopia in response to the ongoing complex emergency.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$3,279,665
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP	\$3,997,642
Food for the Hungry (FFH)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Amhara	\$1,527,621
GOAL	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,500,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$1,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$2,699,330
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,532,788
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Afar, Somali	\$700,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Tigray	\$249,715
	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$249,191
	Program Support Costs		\$620,718
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$28,356,670
USAID/FFP³			
CRS/JEOP	361,730 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$206,805,000

WFP	62,520 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$42,223,000
	22,670 MT of In-Kind Refugee Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$18,278,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$267,306,200

STATE/PRM			
Center for Victims of Torture	Psychosocial Support	Tigray	\$262,816
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Health, Multi-Sectoral Assistance, Protection, Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$28,550,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$29,912,816
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$325,575,686

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$19,255,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$149,410,348
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$81,784,119
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015	\$250,450,098
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016	\$576,025,784

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 13, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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:
 - USAID 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>