

# ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #19, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 16, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**9.7 million**

People Requiring Relief Food Assistance  
GoE – August 2016

**2.8 million**

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

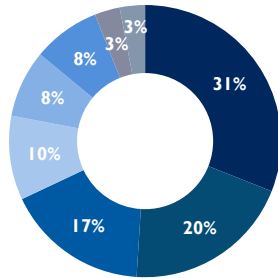
**3.9 million**

People Lacking Adequate WASH Access  
GoE – August 2016

**\$1.6 billion**

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

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Nutrition (31%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (17%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (10%)
- Health (8%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (8%)
- Protection (3%)
- Other (3%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (99%)
- U.S. In-Kind Nutrition Commodities (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- IOM reports increased displacement in August due to flooding and conflict
- Upcoming *meber* harvest likely to improve food security
- DART assesses nutrition conditions in SNNP, visits USAID partner activities

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$95,305,213
USAID/FFP	\$532,906,926
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$145,326,921
<b>\$773,539,060</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of September 9, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and other response actors had distributed approximately 93 percent of the planned 33,320 metric tons (MT) of emergency seeds to farmers across six regions for planting during the *meber* agricultural season. The Emergency Seed Working Group (ESWG) has also completed a post-distribution assessment of the seed interventions.
- Below-average rainfall in areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions has resulted in some wilting of crops and impacts on maize productivity, although forecasts indicate that the upcoming *meber* harvest will improve overall food security across areas of Ethiopia receiving June-to-September *kiremt* rainfall.
- Insecurity and civil unrest continues in areas of Amhara and Oromiya regions since early August. According to response actors, the security situation and logistical constraints have temporarily affected the timely dispatch and delivery of relief items in some areas.

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

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

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

## CURRENT EVENTS

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that approximately 41,300 people—7,850 households—were newly displaced in Amhara, Oromiya, and Somali regions during August, primarily due to seasonal flooding and conflict. Heavy June-to-September *kiremt* rainfall and related flooding displaced households from two *woredas*, or districts, in Amhara’s South Gondar Zone and from areas of Oromiya’s West Arsi Zone. Between March and August, seasonal flooding displaced an estimated 64,000 households, of which 54,600 households—85 percent—have returned to areas of origin, according to IOM. The majority of August internally displaced persons (IDPs) fled intercommunal conflict in Somali’s Liben and Nogob zones, unrelated to the unrest in Amhara and Oromiya. The August figures represent a 317 percent increase from the 9,900 IDPs in July, due to increased civil unrest and conflict-related displacement, as well as above-average *kiremt* rainfall in some areas.
- According to relief agencies and media, insecurity related to tensions between protestors and GoE security forces remained ongoing in recent weeks, particularly in areas of Amhara and Oromiya. The UN World Food Program (WFP) reports that insecurity and logistical constraints had slowed dispatch and distribution of sixth- and seventh-round relief food assistance and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) supplies from Oromiya’s Adama—or Nazareth—regional hub as of early September. Insecurity near the WFP warehouses at the Kombolcha hub in Amhara also affected the dispatch of relief food and TSF supplies to Afar Region. To date, USAID relief food partners report experiencing minor delays in affected areas. As of early September, WFP anticipated that improved security conditions would facilitate the imminent completion of the delayed dispatches and distributions.
- The USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and other members of the humanitarian community continue to monitor and work to address any potential insecurity-related impacts on drought relief programs, as reduced access to vulnerable communities could exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition.
- In August, members of the Shelter/Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter and NFI activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—distributed relief item kits to approximately 7,400 displaced households in Gambella, Oromiya, and Somali regions. The cluster has approximately 30,000 relief item kits available for dispatch to areas affected by further displacement.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that areas of Ethiopia, such as Amhara’s Wag Himra Zone, severely affected by the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought will likely continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity through the coming weeks, or through January in some areas.<sup>4</sup> Due to average to above-average *kiremt* rains in many *meher*-cropping areas, harvest yields are generally expected to improve the ability of drought-affected households to meet their basic food needs during the coming months. Below-average *kiremt* rains in areas of SNNP and central and eastern Oromiya may cause below-average agricultural production; however, short-term harvest yields in these areas will likely contribute to improving food availability and access for drought-affected populations.
- FEWS NET also forecasts that southern pastoral areas of SNNP and Somali regions could receive below-average rainfall during the October–December *deyr* season, likely limiting pasture regeneration, livestock production, and income from the sale of livestock. Due in part to a potential La Niña climatic event, this could lead to an early lean season in 2017 and an increase in the number of people facing Crisis levels of food insecurity.

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## FOOD SECURITY

- WFP recently conducted a prioritization exercise—using data collected in August and serving as a follow on to an initial exercise using July data—to identify underserved districts for prioritization during the seventh and future rounds of relief food assistance. In this second iteration, WFP—in coordination with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the GoE-led Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit—identified at least 70 priority districts, a 9 percent increase from the approximately 65 underserved districts identified during the initial WFP-led prioritization exercise. Underserved districts were assessed based on a set of operational and vulnerability

<sup>4</sup> 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 across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

factors, including the recent dispatch of relief food and TSF supplies, the prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and outpatient therapeutic program admissions.

- As of September 1, the GoE had announced the closure of the fifth round of relief food assistance, which began in mid-June, with approximately 95 percent of food commodities dispatched and 82 percent distributed, according to WFP. Fifth-round relief food distributions are likely to continue at final distribution points in the coming weeks.
- The sixth and seventh rounds remain underway; relief food actors—including the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), the USAID-funded, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-led Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), and WFP—had dispatched and distributed 85 percent and 38 percent, respectively, of sixth-round relief food supplies as of September 7. To date, relief food actors have dispatched nearly 12 percent of relief food allocated for round seven, which officially launched on September 1.
- The August 2016 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) Mid-Year Review for Ethiopia reduced the overall population requiring relief food assistance by nearly 5 percent, from approximately 10.2 million to 9.7 million people. The revised HRD figures directly inform the total caseload of beneficiaries targeted with relief food assistance; the NDRMC–WFP operation is now supporting 7.1 million people, and the JEOP is supporting 2.6 million people.

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## AGRICULTURE

- Emergency seed actors had distributed 93 percent of the more than 33,320 MT of seed supplies intended for *meber* planting to farming households in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray regions as of September 9, according to the ESWG—co-led by the GoE and USAID/OFDA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). USAID emergency seed partner CRS reports that implementing partners had distributed at least 96 percent of the 5,200 MT of allocated seeds to agricultural areas of Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray as of September 7 and reached nearly all beneficiary farmers prior to the end of local *meber* planting. The planting period—particularly for varieties of vine cuttings, seedlings, and other vegetable seeds—extends as late as mid-September in some districts.
- Seed actors recently completed an ESWG post-distribution assessment, which launched on August 22, according to FAO. Preliminary assessment findings indicate that an estimated 90 percent of surveyed households in FAO coverage areas reported receiving emergency seed supplies in time to plant for the *meber*. Additionally, 90 percent of surveyed households reported receiving preferred seed varieties, and 96 percent of households indicated that the seeds were of good-to-excellent quality. CRS beneficiaries reported strong seed quality, and approximately 83 percent were satisfied or highly satisfied with the NGO’s overall emergency seed response.
- Several lowland areas of SNNP, including parts of Gamo Gofa, Sidama, and Wolayita zones and Halaba District, have received below-average rainfall since early August, according to USAID/FFP partners. Relief actors have also reported insufficient rainfall in SNNP’s Silte Zone. The lack of rainfall has caused crops to wilt in some areas of the region and will likely result in significant crop damage if rainwater remains in limited supply during the coming weeks. Partners are particularly concerned regarding maize productivity in Wolayita, as maize—a staple food in SNNP—is currently at a critical growth stage and requires large quantities of water to reach full productivity. Maize lethal necrosis disease, a wind-disseminated viral disease, has also damaged some of the maize crop in the zone, according to relief agencies. USAID and its partners plan to continue monitoring rainfall and crop conditions in SNNP through the *keiremt* season.

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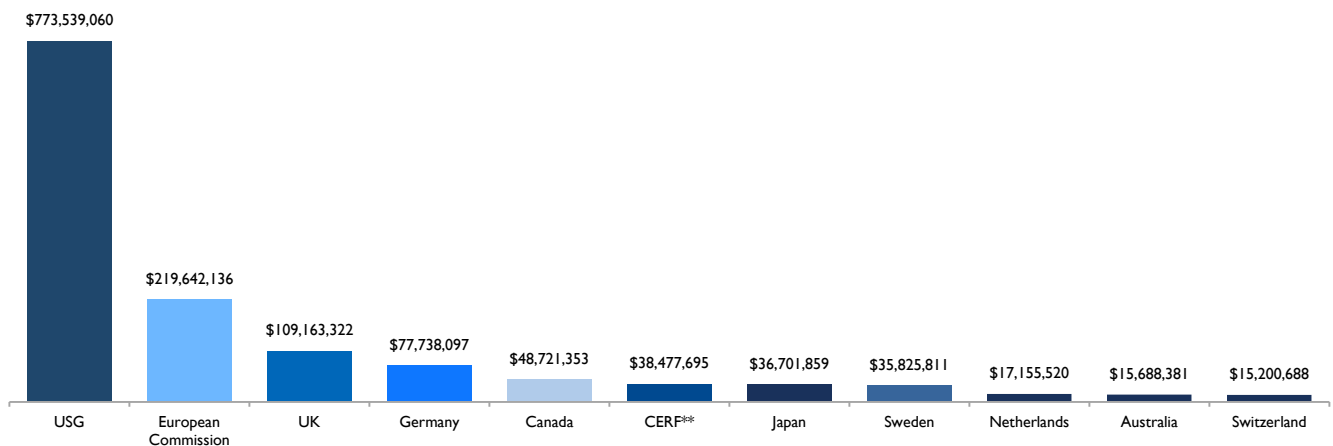
## LOGISTICS

- As of September 9, two vessels were berthed at the Port of Djibouti and nine vessels carrying more than 347,000 MT of wheat cargo were at anchor awaiting access, the Logistics Cluster reports. An additional 35,000 MT of wheat are being stored at the port due to poor road conditions, a lack of cargo trucks, and limited GoE warehousing at regional hubs.
- Under the USAID/OFDA-supported, WFP-led Special Operation, which launched in May, cluster members have augmented existing warehouse space in Ethiopia by 40,000 MT to date—80 percent of the target 50,000 MT—through the establishment of 60 mobile storage units. The operation plans for the establishment of an estimated 120 mobile units countrywide, bolstering the capacity of regional hubs to store relief food and other supplies.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- On September 2, the UN-led Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team released an appeal for more than \$22 million to address the acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in Ethiopia; the outbreak was first identified in November 2015 and had spread to the capital city of Addis Ababa and a total of six regions as of mid-August. According to the UN, the response plan aims to provide health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to approximately 70,000 flood-affected and other at-risk people through December. The GoE has approved the UN-coordinated response, which aligns with the national AWD response plan and supplements the recent revision to the 2016 HRD for Ethiopia. As part of the AWD response, OCHA is allocating approximately \$5.4 million from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF)—a pooled fund supported by multiple donors, including USAID/OFDA—to enhance surveillance, case management, and treatment in AWD-affected areas throughout Ethiopia.
- In late August, DART staff visited Boricha, Misrak Badawacho, and Silte districts in SNNP to assess nutrition conditions and monitor USAID partner activities. Despite an increase in global acute malnutrition levels in April, acute malnutrition levels in the three districts have not increased in subsequent months, according to local authorities. District and health officials attribute the stable nutrition situation to the ongoing maize harvest; however, floods and agricultural losses, combined with seasonal conditions, could contribute to increased malnutrition levels in the coming months.
- Health facility staff across the three districts noted that district-level nutrition services have improved due in part to the USAID-supported, GOAL-operated community-based management of acute malnutrition program. The DART identified priority nutrition interventions—including improved infant and young child feeding counseling and additional training on the treatment of MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM)—and visited WFP-supported TSF interventions in Boricha and Misrak Badawacho, classified as priority one hotspot districts. Hotspots are a classification of districts most in need of humanitarian assistance based on the impact of food availability, access to markets, the nutrition situation, WASH infrastructure, and other contributing factors. Relief actors reported adequate nutrition supplies in the districts in recent months and that TSF interventions had prevented significant increases in the SAM caseload. In Silte, a priority two hotspot, relief actors reported that TSF interventions have faced challenges, including a lack of information-sharing and coordination between organizations providing nutrition and relief food assistance.

### 2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 16, 2016. All international figures are according to the 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 announcements 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 effects of the El Niño climatic event 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; the GoE reduced the estimated population in need to 9.7 million people in the August 2016 Mid-Year Revision of the HRD for Ethiopia.
- USAID announced the activation of a DART on March 3, 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 (RMT) 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 re-declared a disaster for Ethiopia in response to the ongoing complex emergency.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$3,279,665
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$8,998,663
Project Concern International (PCI)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,030,320
Food for the Hungry (FH)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Amhara	\$1,527,621
GOAL	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,500,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar, Somali	\$300,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$220,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$1,500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$4,376,301
International Rescue Committee (IRC) <sup>3</sup>	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
International Potato Center (IPC)	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$800,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,800,000
OCHA	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Somali	\$2,277,762
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$2,699,330
UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali	\$324,000

UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Protection	Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$1,000,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) <sup>4</sup>	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,515,478
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Afar, Somali	\$1,650,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	Tigray	\$249,715
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$200,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$249,191
World Vision	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$534,283
	Program Support Costs		\$2,017,253
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$76,049,582</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>5</sup></b>			
CRS/JEOP	532,610 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$269,203,700
Concern	2,404 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,878,614
WFP	89,950 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$58,014,052
	52,080 MT of In-Kind Refugee Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,309,920
	3,160 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Countrywide	\$9,295,259
UNICEF	560 MT In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$2,795,033
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$383,496,578</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	Gambella	\$235,261
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Psychosocial Support	Tigray	\$1,562,816
Handicap International	Protection	Gambella	\$40,000
IMC	Protection	Gambella	\$800,000
IRC	Protection	Somali	\$880,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Psychosocial Support	Somali	\$324,725
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Health, Multi-Sectoral Assistance, Protection, Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$57,100,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNFPA	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$63,542,802</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$523,088,962</b>

## USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015

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

<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016</b>	<b>\$773,539,060</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP funding represent announced amounts as of August 19, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA and USAID/Ethiopia are co-funding the IRC-managed WASH Rapid Response Capacity program; USAID/Ethiopia has provided \$4,999,999 in FY 2016 funding to support the countrywide mechanism.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/Ethiopia has contributed \$3,761,108 to UNICEF, bolstering USAID/OFDA-supported health, nutrition, child protection, and WASH interventions in Ethiopia.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>