

# ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

NOVEMBER 4, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**9.7 million**

Projected Population Requiring Relief Food Assistance in 2016  
GoE – August 2016

**2.8 million**

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

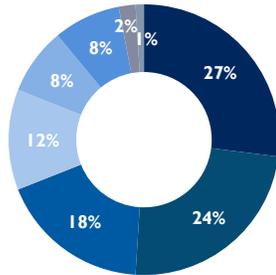
**3.9 million**

Projected Population Lacking Adequate WASH Access in 2016  
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 (27%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (24%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (12%)
- Health (8%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (8%)
- Protection (2%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)

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



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (96%)
- U.S. In-Kind Nutrition Commodities (4%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actors monitor yields, areas of concern during ongoing *meber* harvest
- NOAA revises La Niña forecast; below-average *deyr* rains remain likely
- Nutrition screenings reach fewer children in Amhara, Oromiya since July

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$104,087,009
USAID/FFP	\$532,906,932
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$162,718,934
<b>\$799,712,875</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) declared a countrywide State of Emergency on October 8, following several months of anti-government protests and related insecurity in areas of Ethiopia, the UN reports. Humanitarian actors, including the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), are monitoring potential impacts on relief assistance for vulnerable populations, including refugees.
- The GoE and relief agencies are preparing for the *meber* assessment, which will assess agricultural yields, identify humanitarian needs, and inform the 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) appeal for Ethiopia.
- In early October, the UN World Food Program (WFP) and other response stakeholders determined that populations residing in 73 *woredas*, or districts, had not received adequate food assistance in several weeks. Relief food distribution delays are partly due to logistics challenges and insecurity.

<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 GoE declared a countrywide State of Emergency on October 8 following several months of tensions between anti-government protestors and GoE security forces and related insecurity, including a deadly stampede during mass gatherings for the *Irrecha* holiday in Oromiya Region's Bishoftu town on October 2. While reported circumstances and casualty figures vary across sources, at least 50 people died as a result of the incident, according to local media. The UN and international media have reported that the State of Emergency, which could remain in effect nationwide until April 2017, permits the GoE to exercise several extraordinary powers, including population movement and assembly restrictions. In early October, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern regarding insecurity in Ethiopia and called for an independent investigation of the October 2 incident.
- The revised 2016 HRD for Ethiopia estimates that 9.7 million people will require relief food assistance through December. The UN reports that unrest has resulted in blocked roads, loss of relief food commodities, and damage to storage facilities, delaying the timely delivery of aid. The humanitarian country team—including UN agencies, donors, and other relief organizations—is working with the GoE to ensure that relief distributions and other operations continue supporting populations across the country despite the movement restrictions and other limitations, the UN reports. In coordination with response partners, the DART and other U.S. Government (USG) stakeholders are monitoring security-related impacts on drought relief and other humanitarian operations.
- In preparation for the annual *meber* seasonal assessment, the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and relief agencies plan to start training assessment teams in mid-November, when the majority of crops have likely benefited from *kiremt* rains and matured. From November 22–December 9, teams will evaluate agricultural performance across *meber*-cropping areas of Ethiopia and identify humanitarian needs. Findings will inform the 2017 HRD, which is expected to launch in mid-January and cover needs from January–December 2017, the UN reports.
- On October 13, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) issued a revised El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast for the Northern Hemisphere. Despite a previous decision to remove the La Niña climatic event watch and projections of ENSO-neutral conditions, in mid-October, NOAA reported a 55–70 percent probability of weak La Niña conditions through mid-winter 2016/2017. Whether an event is declared, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) anticipates that the October-to-December *deyr* rainy season in areas of the Horn of Africa region will be below average.
- The current ENSO forecast and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole, a climatic phenomenon typically associated with below-average *deyr* rains, will likely affect southern and eastern areas of Ethiopia at least through the end of 2016. The UN reports that poor *deyr* rains are likely to limit water and pasture availability, negatively impacting crop production, livestock health, and pastoral livelihoods, particularly in pastoral areas. Normal to above-normal rainfall is expected in western areas of Ethiopia, and normal to below-normal rainfall is expected in northern and central areas, according to forecasts from the GoE National Meteorological Agency.
- According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), approximately 36,000 people fleeing conflict and food insecurity in neighboring South Sudan arrived in western Ethiopia's Gambella Region between early September and early November. Relief agencies are providing arriving refugees with food; health and psychosocial support; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance; and other critical relief interventions. Ethiopia hosted more than 321,200 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers as of November 1, according to UNHCR. In October, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—allocated approximately \$9.5 million for critical food, health, nutrition, protection, WASH, and other critical relief assistance for refugees in Gambella.

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## FOOD SECURITY

- Analyzing dispatch and distribution data from September, WFP—along with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the GoE-led Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU)—determined that populations in 73 districts in Afar, Amhara, and Oromiya regions have not received adequate food assistance. The

WFP-led prioritization committee has conducted monthly analyses since July, designating critically underserved districts as level one, or areas that urgently require relief food and nutrition commodities.

- The committee estimates that 28 percent of identified level one districts received less than half of their allocated food rations for three consecutive rounds of relief distributions. However, some relief actors have noted concerns that the analysis overemphasizes preexisting vulnerability factors—including relief caseload, acute malnutrition levels, and GoE hotspot classification<sup>4</sup>—and may not include complete data for all districts.
- The prioritization committee is urging relief actors to target the 73 level one districts, which are the highest priority and collectively host nearly 2.7 million acutely food-insecure people, for relief food and targeted supplementary feeding distributions during the ongoing seventh and eighth rounds. The WFP-led analysis of dispatch and distribution data has improved monitoring and targeting of underserved areas.
- The eighth round of relief food assistance, which began in mid-October, was more than 50 percent dispatched as of November 2. Relief food actors—including the NDRMC, WFP, and the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), which is funded by USAID/FFP and led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS)—had dispatched and distributed 84 percent and 51 percent, respectively, of seventh-round relief food between early September and early November. The sixth round was nearing completion, with 94 percent of supplies dispatched and 82 percent distributed.
- Relief food actors are receiving ad hoc requests from local authorities to support populations—including people affected by land-related clashes in Oromiya and Somali regions—not targeted by the HRD, according to WFP. The NDRMC and other agencies are assessing supply pipelines and coordinating efforts to support an increased beneficiary caseload during upcoming relief food distribution rounds.

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## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

- *Kiremt* rainfall was normal to above-normal in northern, central, and western areas of Ethiopia, which are expected to produce strong *meher* yields, according to FEWS NET. However, eastern Oromiya, Somali, and southern areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region received less than half of average *kiremt* rainfall. In particular, Oromiya’s East Hararghe and West Hararghe zones received poor rainfall for a third consecutive season, including previous failed rains due to the 2015/2016 El Niño climatic event.
- To date, pasture and water shortages prompted by poor short rains in southern Ethiopia are resulting in deteriorated livestock health conditions. In Oromiya’s Borena Zone, local authorities have provided approximately 8,100 emergency livestock feed to pastoral households and delivered critical water supplies for drought-affected people and livestock and communities, the UN reports. Emergency water trucking is also ongoing in 38 districts of Afar, Oromiya, Somali, SNNP, and Tigray regions.
- Populations residing in areas of Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali affected by below-normal *kiremt* and *deyr* rains continued to experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity in October, according to FEWS NET.<sup>5</sup> Unlike other drought-affected regions, FEWS NET notes that relief assistance has prevented further deterioration of food insecurity.
- From April–September, emergency seed actors reached an estimated 1.5 million households, nearly 90 percent of seed-insecure households targeted by the response, according to a post-distribution assessment led by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Seed actors, including USAID partners, distributed approximately 32,000 metric tons (MT) of crop seeds, as well as substantial amounts of cuttings, seedlings, and vegetable seeds, to drought-affected families in time for *meher* planting.
- Emergency Livestock Working Group (ELWG) members—such as USAID/OFDA partners CARE, FAO, Food for the Hungry (FH), Oxfam, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)—have responded to drought-induced pasture and water shortages across Ethiopia since mid-2015. Led by the GoE and FAO, the ELWG has provided emergency assistance, valued at more than \$12.2 million, for the benefit of nearly 5.3

<sup>4</sup>The GoE classifies hotspot districts—ranging from priority one to three—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. This process is separate from the WFP-led prioritization.

<sup>5</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.

million livestock. ELWG interventions include animal destocking, livestock health services, and delivery of feed and water in Ethiopia's drought-affected highlands and pastoral lowlands.

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## LOGISTICS

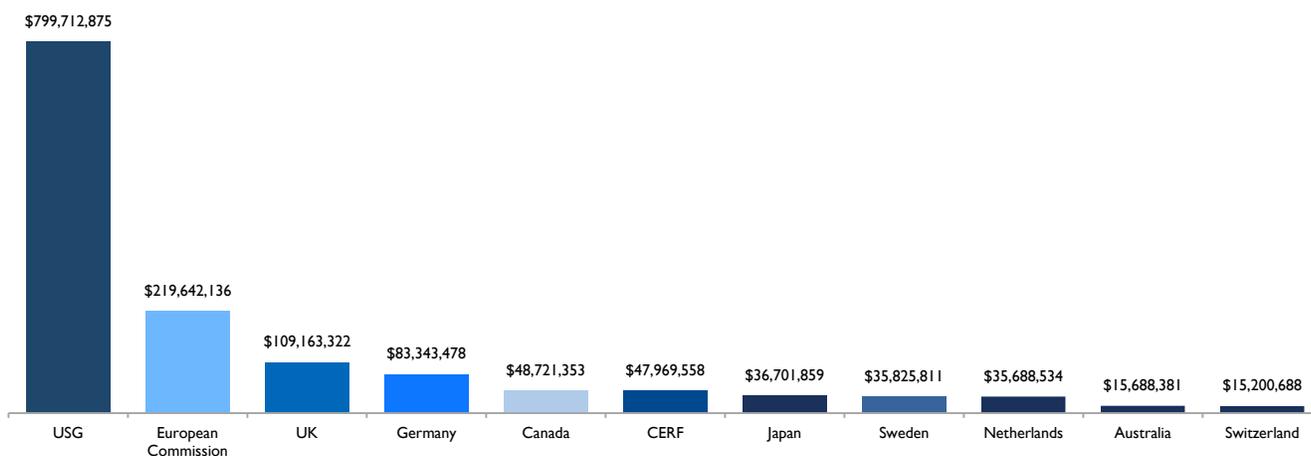
- Access has improved in some unrest-affected areas of Ethiopia, with members of the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders—reporting that food dispatches from Oromiya's Adama regional hub were functioning at a near-normal pace as of October 31.
  - Between early and mid-October, NDRMC food commodity dispatches from the Adama regional warehouse in Oromiya decreased from a daily average of 2,000 MT to less than 1,000 MT per day, according to the Logistics Cluster. Insecurity-related access challenges, as well as warehouse closures for routine inventory exercises, slowed the dispatch of food and other relief items to households in areas of SNNP and Oromiya, including Arsi, Borena, and West Arsi zones. Food dispatches from other major hubs in Amhara and Tigray and the city of Dire Dawa have maintained normal operations in recent weeks.
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## NUTRITION

- From January–June, health workers screened a monthly average of 3 million children younger than five years of age for acute malnutrition in Oromiya, according to the ENCU. This figure decreased to 2.1 million children in August, representing an estimated 30 percent reduction in screening. In Amhara, acute malnutrition screening decreased from an average of 920,000 children to 380,000 children during the same period—a 59 percent reduction. The considerable decreases are likely a result of insecurity and limited humanitarian access in the unrest-affected regions.
- The June-to-September lean season in Ethiopia typically results in increased admissions of children younger than five years of age experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs). However, USG partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported abnormally low SAM admissions in July, particularly in Oromiya and Somali. In August, SAM admissions increased in Amhara but remained atypically low in Oromiya, according to UNICEF. From June–August, USAID/OFDA partner the International Medical Corps (IMC) reported increasing SAM admissions in its areas of operation in Oromiya, consistent with lean season trends; however, both screening and SAM admissions decreased in September. UNICEF reports that insecurity-related challenges and prioritization of local resources for acute watery diarrhea response efforts affected health and nutrition services in some areas of Ethiopia.
- Between mid-2015 and mid-2016, countrywide access to SAM treatment services increased by more than 33 percent and OTP services for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment increased by approximately 8 percent, according to UNICEF. During the same period, the number of USAID- and UNICEF-supported mobile health and nutrition teams increased by 36 percent, with nearly 50 teams delivering critical services for populations in more remote areas.

## 2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of November 4, 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.

### 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.
- On October 18, 2016, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Peter H. Vrooman re-declared a disaster for Ethiopia in FY 2017 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</b>			
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$3,279,665
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$8,998,663
FH	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Amhara	\$2,127,997
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
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$4,376,301
International Rescue Committee (IRC) <sup>2</sup>	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,830,000
International Potato Center (CIP)	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$800,000
Mercy Corps	Nutrition, WASH	Somali	\$4,222,743
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,800,000
	EHF	Countrywide	\$6,700,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Somali	\$2,277,762
Project Concern International (PCI)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar, Oromiya	\$1,530,320
	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Oromiya	\$1,500,000
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
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Afar, Somali	\$700,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$950,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Somali	\$500,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Protection	Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$1,000,000
UNICEF <sup>3</sup>	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,376,487
VSF/G	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar	\$1,000,000
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		\$2,084,921
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$84,831,378</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>4</sup></b>			
CRS/JEOP	532,610 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance <sup>5</sup>	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$269,203,700
Concern	2,404 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Amhara, Tigray	\$4,878,614

	89,950 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$58,014,037
WFP	52,080 MT of In-Kind Refugee Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,309,900
	3,160 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Countrywide	\$9,295,300
UNICEF	560 MT In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$2,795,033
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$383,496,584</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
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	Livelihoods, Nutrition	Gambella	\$399,977
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Gambella	\$998,307
GOAL	Nutrition	Gambella	\$1,000,000
Handicap International	Protection	Gambella	\$40,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Gambella, Somali	\$3,932,193
IRC	Livelihoods, Protection	Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, Tigray	\$4,093,969
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Livelihoods, Protection, Psychosocial Support	Somali, Tigray	\$685,100
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Food Security, Livelihoods	Somali	\$280,000
Plan International	Education, Protection	Gambella	\$799,934
SC	Education, Protection	Gambella, Somali	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Health, Multi-Sectoral Assistance, Protection, Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$61,047,635
UNICEF	Education	Benishangul Gumuz	\$1,259,623
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>\$80,934,815</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$549,262,777</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>\$799,712,875</b>

<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 September 30, 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.

<sup>5</sup> In FY 2016, USAID/FFP contributed 5,170 MT of nutrition commodities—valued at approximately \$5,007,373—to GOAL and SC through the CRS/JEOP award.

## 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>