

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

Up to
2.7
million

People Requiring Emergency Food Assistance

Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and Humanitarian Partners – January 2014

629,718

Refugees in Ethiopia

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2014

200

Measles Outbreaks in Ethiopia in 2014

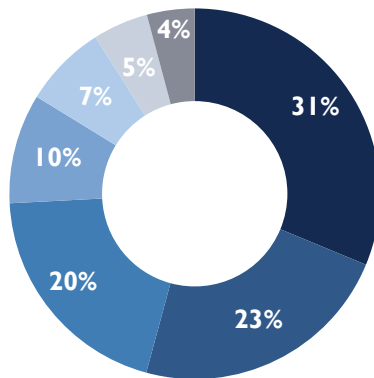
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – August 2014

348

Hotspot Districts Requiring Nutritional Interventions to Combat Malnutrition

GoE – August 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Nutrition (31%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (20%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (10%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Health (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Insufficient rainfall is exacerbating food insecurity for populations in eastern Ethiopia.
- The U.S. Government (USG) provides approximately \$231 million in FY 2014 to respond to humanitarian needs in Ethiopia.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO ETHIOPIA TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$22,270,694
USAID/FFP ²	\$135,410,500
State/PRM ³	\$73,242,676

\$230,923,870

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Populations in eastern Ethiopia are generally experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity, with many households relying on humanitarian assistance to prevent deterioration to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity as of September, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ Below-normal rainfall between June and September in parts of Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions is expected to result in below-average harvests and possible deteriorating food security conditions.
- In FY 2014, the USG provided approximately \$231 million in humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Ethiopia. This includes more than \$22 million from USAID/OFDA for activities supporting nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); agriculture and food security; logistics; humanitarian coordination; and health. USAID/FFP provided approximately \$135 million to address ongoing food insecurity in the country. With more than \$73 million, State/PRM assisted refugees in Ethiopia through registration services, child protection and nutrition activities, and health care services, as well as activities for prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV).

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

- FEWS NET reports that below-average cumulative rainfall between June and September resulted in slow growth or wilted crops, especially in central SNNP, eastern Amhara and Tigray, and central and eastern Oromiya. Most households in these areas are experiencing Stressed levels of food insecurity; FEWS NET predicts food security conditions may further deteriorate in these areas after December as populations deplete available food stocks following below-average harvests.
- With the beginning of the dry season in October, vulnerable households in northeastern Afar Region will likely remain at Crisis levels of food insecurity through December due to deteriorating livestock conditions and access to food, FEWS NET reports. In western and southern parts of Afar, poor households will require humanitarian assistance to remain at Stressed levels of food insecurity through December.
- In southern parts of Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali, anticipated near-average October-to-December rains will likely improve livestock conditions and productivity. FEWS NET expects that in these areas, poor households—currently at Stressed levels of food insecurity—will remain at Stressed levels, but will have a decreased reliance on humanitarian food assistance.
- In July, USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$9.8 million to the Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP)—a consortium of relief agencies led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) that provides food assistance to nearly 1 million people in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP support for JEOP in FY 2014 totaled nearly \$62 million—the estimated value of more than 80,000 metric tons (MT) of U.S. food commodities provided for food-insecure populations.
- USAID/FFP also recently committed nearly \$4.2 million to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation to support Eritrean, Somali, Sudanese, and South Sudanese refugees with more than 6,000 MT of emergency food assistance. USAID/FFP assistance to WFP operations in Ethiopia totaled approximately \$73.5 million in FY 2014.
- USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$500,000 in crisis modifier funding through USAID/Ethiopia to provide emergency feed and fodder for livestock in Oromiya’s Borena Zone, enabling poor families to save breeding animals during drought. USAID/OFDA also provided approximately \$1 million in complementary funding to non-governmental organization (NGO) Mercy Corps to address similar needs in drought-affected zones of Afar and Somali.
- With more than \$400,000 in FY 2014 assistance to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), USAID/OFDA promoted activities that strengthen food security and build resilience to agricultural shocks among vulnerable farmers in Ethiopia.
- USAID/OFDA partnered with USAID/Ethiopia on several programs to build resilience among rural Ethiopians. With \$3 million in FY 2014 assistance, USAID/OFDA complemented funding from USAID/Ethiopia to CRS and Project Concern International (PCI) to conduct activities in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia to mitigate the effects of climate change on food security and nutritional status. In addition, USAID/OFDA—with \$1.3 million in support—coordinated with USAID/Ethiopia to promote livelihoods opportunities in Somali Region through vocational and livelihood training.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- On August 18, the GoE’s Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) reported 125 districts at priority one status for malnutrition—an increase of nearly 65 percent from the 76 priority one districts listed as malnutrition hotspots in April. The ENCU also listed 162 priority two and 61 priority three districts, for a total of nearly 350 nutrition hotspot districts throughout the country. In response, humanitarian actors—already operational in 56 priority one districts—announced plans to expand emergency nutrition interventions into an additional 45 districts, according to the U.N.
- Therapeutic feeding programs (TFPs) treated more than 5,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition in SNNP in July—a 20 percent decrease from the number of children in SNNP treated in June, according to OCHA. The approximately 2,700 children admitted into TFPs in Amhara also reflected a decline of nearly 30 percent in the region since June. The U.N. attributes the decreases to ongoing emergency food distributions and TFP interventions. However, TFP admission trends are unknown in Afar and Oromiya due to a lack of reporting.

- The NGO GOAL is undertaking nutrition interventions throughout Ethiopia, utilizing nutrition surveys and assessments to determine the most-affected populations. With \$4.8 million in FY 2014 assistance from USAID/OFDA, GOAL supported health care facilities to provide care for malnourished people and trained health care workers to identify and treat acute malnutrition.
- The GoE and humanitarian health actors had responded to more than 200 measles outbreaks across 189 districts in Ethiopia as of August 11, with 1,000 suspected cases of measles reported in the month of June alone, according to the U.N. Most measles cases occurred in Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP regions, with nearly 70 percent of cases documented in children under 15 years of age.
- USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$4.7 million to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for health, nutrition, and WASH activities throughout Ethiopia. UNICEF used this support to train medical staff on best practices during emergency responses, provide essential medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to mobile health teams, and contribute to WASH activities in Somali region.
- With \$4.2 million in FY 2014 funding from USAID/OFDA, the NGO the International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted rapid assessments and emergency response interventions countrywide, targeting populations most affected by drought, flooding, and conflict. IRC interventions included emergency water provision, rehabilitation and improvement of existing water systems, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and provision of relief commodities to displaced populations.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS

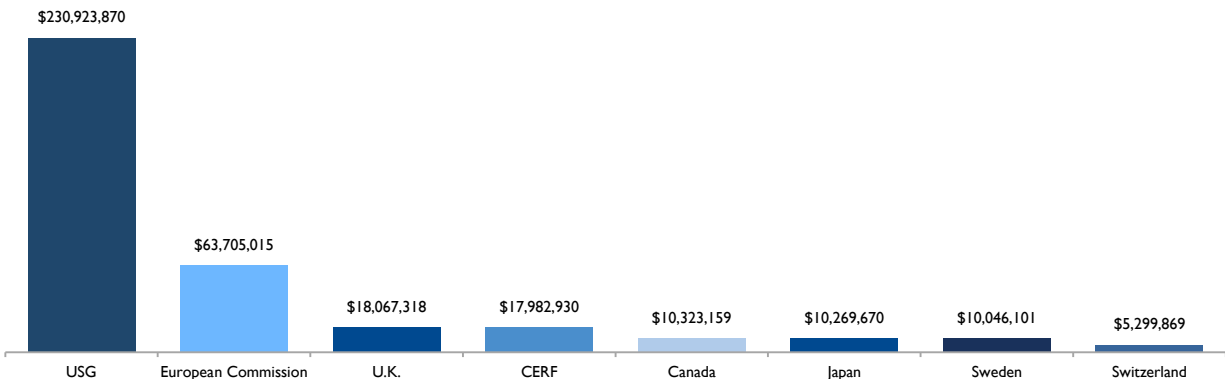
- The U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)—operated by WFP—provides air transport to humanitarian actors in Ethiopia, including representatives from U.N. agencies, donors, and NGOs, and facilitates access to vulnerable populations in areas otherwise unreachable due to remoteness. In FY 2014, the USG supported UNHAS operations in Ethiopia with \$1.6 million in assistance, including \$1.1 million from State/PRM and \$500,000 from USAID/OFDA.
- USAID/OFDA also provided \$700,000 through OCHA to support humanitarian coordination and information management in Ethiopia. USAID/OFDA-funded activities included strengthening early warning mechanisms for emergencies, bolstering timely reporting on humanitarian needs and access, and coordinating with the GoE to prepare for and respond to recurrent events. By enhancing humanitarian coordination, data collection, and analysis, USAID/OFDA is helping to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian relief operations in Ethiopia.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of September 30, international donors had provided nearly \$405 million in humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia in 2014. The USG remains the largest bilateral donor.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2014. 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, which began on October 1, 2013.

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.
- 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$425,000
GOAL	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$4,825,000
IRC	Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,250,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security	Afar and Somali	\$1,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security	Oromiya	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$700,000
PCI	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Oromiya	\$3,000,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali	\$349,328
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,675,000
UNHAS	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Somali	\$1,300,000
	Program Support Costs		\$746,366
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$22,270,694
USAID/FFP³			
CRS/IEOP	80,420 MT of Title II Emergency Food	Countrywide	\$61,960,100
WFP	97,160 MT of Title II Emergency Food	Countrywide	\$73,450,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$135,410,500
STATE/PRM			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition, Psychosocial Support – South Sudan emergency response	Gambella Region	\$938,353
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Psychosocial Support	Tigray Region	\$1,000,000
Handicap International	Protection	Somali	\$222,467
Innovative Humanitarian Solutions	WASH	Tigray	\$25,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Psychosocial Support, Protection	Somali	\$1,000,000

IMC	Prevention & Response to GBV – South Sudan emergency response	Gambella	\$1,800,000
IOM	Emergency Post-Arrival Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants Returning from Saudi Arabia	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
IOM	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance – South Sudan emergency response	Gambella	\$2,300,000
IRC	Health, Protection, and WASH	Benishangul Gumuz Region	\$5,383,644
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Psychosocial Support	Tigray	\$159,838
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	ERMS	Tigray	\$599,452
Save the Children (SC)	Education, Protection	Gambella and Somali	\$1,498,922
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance – South Sudan emergency response	Countrywide	\$22,700,000
UNICEF	Education	Tigray	\$600,000
UNICEF	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance – South Sudan emergency response	Gambella	\$1,200,000
UNHAS	Logistics	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
World Vision	Agricultural and Food Security; ERMS	Benishangul Gumuz	\$715,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$73,242,676
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2014			\$230,923,870

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

²USAID/OFDA funding represents actual amounts as of September 30, 2014.

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>