

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #17, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

AUGUST 19, 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

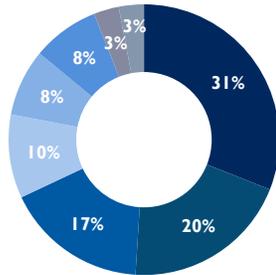
3.9 million

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/OFDA¹ 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/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/Ethiopia Mission Director announces \$35 million in new humanitarian funding for the Ethiopia drought response
- GoE releases mid-year review of the HRD for 2016, requesting \$612 million

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- During an August 19 event commemorating World Humanitarian Day in Ethiopia's capital city of Addis Ababa, USAID/Ethiopia Mission Director Leslie Reed announced approximately \$35 million in new USAID funding to respond to the critical humanitarian needs of drought-affected populations in Ethiopia. The new contribution brings the total U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian funding for Ethiopia to nearly \$774 million since October 2014.
- The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) released the mid-year review of the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) for 2016 on August 12, calling for more than \$612 million to provide emergency food and other humanitarian assistance to an estimated 9.7 million people through December 2016.
- The USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) visited USAID/OFDA supported relief program sites in Amhara and Tigray regions in early August.

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

- On August 19, Mission Director Reed announced approximately \$35 million in new USAID funding to provide safe drinking water, specialized nutrition commodities and other emergency nutrition services for the treatment of acute malnutrition, and health care services via mobile health teams to support vulnerable, drought-affected populations in Ethiopia. Mission Director Reed announced the new funding, including more than \$29.3 million from USAID/OFDA and approximately \$5.6 million from USAID/FFP, during an event commemorating World Humanitarian Day in Addis Ababa. In addition, an estimated \$31.6 million in recently committed funding from State/PRM brings total USG humanitarian funding for Ethiopia to nearly \$774 million since October 2014.
- The GoE launched the mid-year review of the 2016 HRD on August 12 during an assembly of representatives from the GoE and the international community. Jointly developed by the GoE and humanitarian partners, the revised HRD targets 9.7 million people with relief food assistance—an approximately 5 percent decrease from the 10.2 million people targeted in the initial 2016 HRD, released in December 2015. The number of people projected to experience severe acute malnutrition (SAM) during 2016 decreased from 458,000 cases identified in early 2016 to 420,000 people, while the number of people experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) decreased from 2.5 million cases projected in May to nearly 2.4 million people. The revised HRD also includes assistance for up to 800,000 people potentially displaced by floods, conflict, and other events. In total, the revised HRD requests \$612.4 million to assist populations through December 2016. The HRD revision is informed by an assessment of February-to-June *belg* rainfall and harvest and associated humanitarian needs conducted by the GoE and relief actors in June.
- U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia Patricia M. Haslach spoke at the mid-year review launch, recognizing the GoE's leadership during the drought response and urging the government to prioritize under-served *woredas*, or districts, and utilize assistance offered by the international community to solve the logistical issues hampering the humanitarian response to date.
- Relief agencies and media have reported ongoing demonstrations in Ethiopia in recent months, particularly in urban areas of Amhara and Oromiya regions. During the week of August 8, clashes between protestors and GoE security forces resulted in more than 100 deaths in the two regions, international media report. The DART is tracking the effects of civil unrest on drought relief programs, as decreased access to vulnerable communities could result in further deteriorated food security and nutrition conditions.

FOOD SECURITY

- Heavy seasonal rainfall and localized floods have hampered logistics operations and hindered relief food distributions in recent weeks, according to the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. In early August, relief organizations reported that rain and flooding had restricted access to populations in drought-affected areas and resulted in the closure of some roads and bridges.
- As of August 15, the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and food partners—including the UN World Food Program (WFP) and the USAID-supported, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-led Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP)—had collectively dispatched 84 percent and distributed 47 percent of the fifth round of 2016 relief food assistance, which began in mid-June, according to WFP. The sixth round of relief food distributions also remains ongoing, with 22 percent of food assistance dispatched and 1 percent distributed as of August 15. The NDRMC plans to begin the seventh round of relief food distributions in September. The GoE announced the closure of the fourth round of relief food assistance on August 2, with 94 percent of food assistance dispatched and 89 percent distributed, WFP reports.
- Using data from the GoE and other food and nutrition actors, WFP recently undertook an exercise to identify districts for prioritization during future rounds of relief food distributions. WFP coordinated with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the GoE-led Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) to rank districts based on a set of operational and vulnerability factors, including recent dispatch of relief food and targeted supplementary feeding assistance; the district's current hotspot classification; MAM prevalence; and SAM

treatment admissions levels. 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, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, and other contributing factors. The aim of the prioritization exercise was to address the food needs of underserved communities and prevent the humanitarian situation from deteriorating. Although further analysis is required to complete the exercise, the GoE and relief actors have found the prioritization findings valuable and plan to prioritize underserved districts—particularly in Somali Region’s Sitti Zone—during the sixth round of relief food assistance, which began in late July.

NUTRITION

- From August 3–5, DART staff traveled to Adwa, Ahferom, Hintalo Wajirat, and Mereb Leke districts in Tigray to assess the nutrition situation and monitor USAID/OFDA-funded nutrition and WASH programs implemented by Concern and GOAL. The DART visited multiple health facilities, including health centers and rural hospitals, and met with local health authorities, regional WFP nutrition and targeted supplementary feeding focal points, and the regional ENCU office. The DART also met with staff from USAID partner the Relief Society of Tigray (REST)—an NGO responsible for transporting targeted supplementary feeding commodities from the operational hub in Tigray’s city of Mekele to health facilities.
- According to regional ENCU representatives, Concern and GOAL have played a significant role in helping to stabilize the nutrition situation in Tigray, where many districts were severely affected by drought. USAID/OFDA is supporting Concern and GOAL to assist women and children experiencing acute malnutrition using community-based management of acute malnutrition approaches, including the provision of targeted supplementary feeding supplies and admission to outpatient therapeutic programs. The partners are also implementing WASH programs to improve hygiene practices and increase vulnerable populations’ access to clean water.

AGRICULTURE

- June-to-September *kiremt* rainfall remains average to above-average in most areas of Ethiopia, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Relief organizations anticipate that favorable cropping conditions will likely result in a near-average *meber* harvest beginning in October. However, parts of Sitti Zone, the lowlands of Oromiya, and central and southern areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region have received below-average rainfall and continue to experience significant soil moisture deficits that could result in lower harvest yields. Although seasonal flooding typically occurs at the peak of the *kiremt* rainy season in July and August in most flood-prone areas of the country, the NDRMC has alerted regional government authorities and communities to prepare for severe flooding.
- FEWS NET reports a 55–60 percent probability that a neutral-to-weak La Niña climatic event could affect Ethiopia from August–October. FEWS NET notes an increased probability of heavy rainfall and hail in August and September that could result in flooding. The GoE-led Flood Task Force’s Flood Contingency Plan predicts that flooding may affect up to 1,060,000 people this season, including temporarily displacing more than 460,000 people. In July, seasonal floods displaced approximately 9,900 people in Afar and Oromiya regions, according to the Shelter/Non-Food Item Cluster. During the October-to-December *deyr* rainy season, FEWS NET expects La Niña to result in below-average rainfall in southern Ethiopia, affecting southern pastoralist livelihoods.

LOGISTICS

- As of August 7, five vessels carrying urgently-needed humanitarian cargo were berthed at the Port of Djibouti, and 10 additional vessels were at anchor awaiting access to the port. Combined, the 15 vessels carry nearly 400,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat, according to the Logistics Cluster. Between July 25 and August 7, the daily rate of discharge at the

Port of Djibouti decreased from approximately 2,300 MT per vessel during the previous two-week reporting period to 2,150 MT per vessel—significantly less than the 4,000 MT per vessel per day threshold required to ensure efficient port operations. The Logistics Cluster partly attributes the decreased discharge rate to a lack of bagging machines at the port and mismanagement of available trucks to transport the wheat into Ethiopia. Documentation processes and border crossing formalities also cause delays.

- CRS reported offloading more than 5,200 MT of JEOP wheat at the Port of Djibouti on August 11; CRS expects to continue exceeding the discharge threshold—4,000 MT per vessel per day—as long as its vessels can utilize the same berth and adequate trucks remain available.
- According to the Logistics Cluster, the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority (EMAA) recently announced a new system for determining berthing priority at the Port of Djibouti that will require importers to account for sufficient bagging, warehousing, and truck availability before berthing at the port. The cluster is assisting EMAA with organizing bulk importer meetings to support planning at the Port of Djibouti and also at Port Sudan on the eastern coast of Sudan and Port of Berbera in the semiautonomous region of Somaliland. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster plans to investigate options to improve bagging capacity at the Port of Djibouti and has disseminated updated customs processes and document requirements to partners in an attempt to mitigate delays.

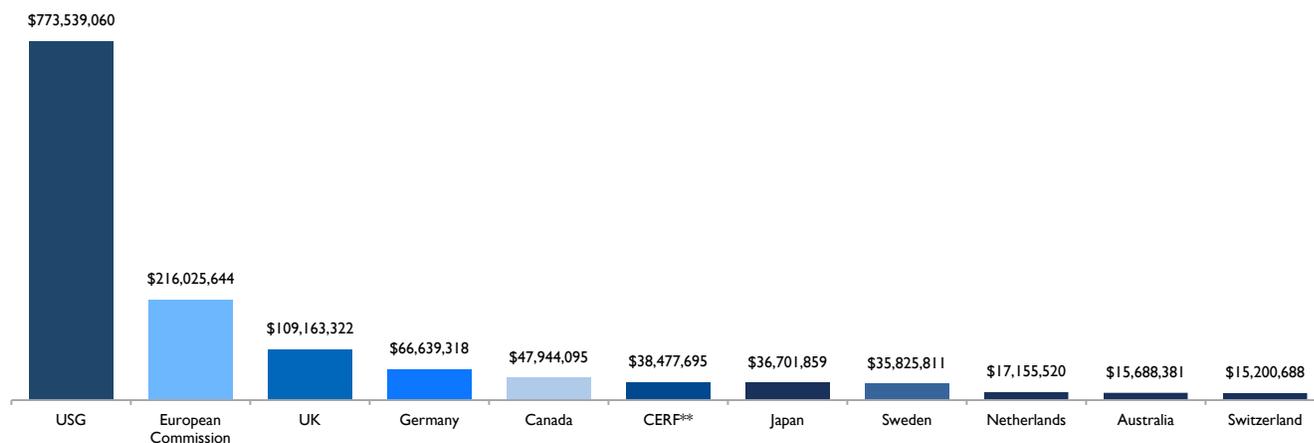
HEALTH AND WASH

- The WASH Cluster—led by the GoE Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Electricity—reports coordinating with the GoE Ministry of Health, as well as water and sewage authorities, to respond to the ongoing acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in the city of Addis Ababa and Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali. To date, WASH response activities have primarily included distributing water treatment chemicals, soap, and water containers; providing safe drinking water; and conducting hygiene awareness campaigns for populations susceptible to AWD transmission. The WASH Cluster recently invited all partners to join in the countrywide AWD response, noting that limited access to clean water and poor hygiene practices remain the fundamental issues underlying the outbreak. The cluster plans to appeal for funding from the UN to strengthen its AWD response. WASH Cluster members are also organizing a countrywide AWD training for WASH professionals.

OTHER USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- From August 4–7, the DART accompanied GoE staff and USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to observe the UN agency’s drought response activities in Amhara. During the trip, the DART traveled to the region’s Raya Kobo and Sekota districts, both of which were severely affected by the 1984/1985 drought. The DART attended a briefing regarding the drought response with GoE officials and NGO staff; visited health facilities and spoke with medical staff; and met with the local Community Care Coalition—a UNICEF-supported initiative that aims to ensure that no child is abandoned in the community.
- The DART observed a comprehensive drought response in the visited districts, noting the regional government’s support for UNICEF’s activities, including education, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions. In addition, the DART noted strong linkages between the health system and emergency nutrition assistance, with community health workers mobilizing community members to screen children for acute malnutrition and conveying methods to prevent and treat AWD. USAID/OFDA has provided UNICEF with more than \$14.5 million to date in FY 2016 to support emergency health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions throughout Ethiopia.
- On August 11, Ambassador Haslach participated in a ceremony to award the State/PRM-supported Julia Taft Fund for Refugees grant to the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The State/PRM initiative provides U.S. Ambassadors with a mechanism to respond to critical unmet needs of refugees. The new grant will enable IRC to improve sanitation facilities and provide safe drinking water to more than 21,000 refugees in Ethiopia, which hosts the largest refugee population in Africa, according to the UN.

2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 19, 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 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 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 during an August 2016 revision of the HRD.
- 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 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$3,279,665
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP	\$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
IRC ³	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
UNICEF ⁴	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,515,478
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$76,049,582

USAID/FFP⁵			
CRS/JEOP	532,610 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$269,203,700
Concern	4,300 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

	1,270 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Countrywide	\$9,295,259
UNICEF	560 MT In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$2,795,033
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$383,496,578

STATE/PRM			
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
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$63,542,802
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$523,088,962

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	\$773,539,060

¹ 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.

² 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.

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

⁴ 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>