

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #18, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

AUGUST 31, 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

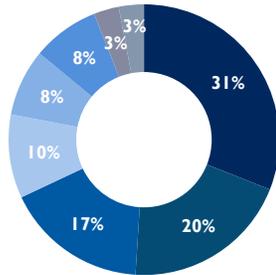
3.9 million

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

- *Kiremt* rains, flooding displace an additional 1,785 households in Afar, Oromiya during July
- ESWG launches seed assessment; distributions remain ongoing in some areas of Ethiopia

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

- Increased rainfall in areas of Oromiya Region has resulted in improved water, farmland, and livestock conditions, as well as positive food security trends, according to local Government of Ethiopia (GoE) officials and USAID partner reports. To date, August rains have also reduced reliance on water rationing in parts of Oromiya due to increased water availability.
- On August 22, the GoE and relief actors launched a post-distribution seed assessment to evaluate emergency seed interventions in areas of Ethiopia where farmers have prepared and planted fields for the upcoming *meber* harvest.
- The GoE and relief organizations recently commenced the seventh round of 2016 relief food distributions. The fifth and sixth rounds of relief food assistance also remained ongoing as of August 26—with 81 percent and 39 percent of supplies, respectively, delivered to final points for distribution to intended beneficiaries.

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

- Strong rainfall and localized flooding continue to affect populations and cropland in several drought-affected and other areas of Ethiopia during the June-to-September *kiremt* season. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 1,785 households—an estimated 9,900 people—were newly displaced in July due to floods in Afar Region’s Zone 3 and Oromiya’s Arsi and East Shewa zones. Floods displaced nearly 56,000 households in the city of Dire Dawa and Afar, Amhara, Harari, Oromiya, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions from March–July, IOM reports. Approximately 50,500 displaced households—90 percent—had returned to their areas of origin by late July as floodwaters receded. Humanitarian organizations, which are providing water treatment supplies and other relief assistance to flood-affected households, have expressed concern that additional rainfall could affect lowlands and flood-prone areas in the coming weeks.
- Following delayed and intermittent *kiremt* rainfall in Oromiya’s East Hararghe Zone in June and July, all *woredas*—districts—in the zone received good rains in early August, improving crop conditions, according to USAID/FFP field reports. Poor rainfall returned during the second week of August but did not adversely affect agricultural crops. In Oromiya’s West Hararghe Zone, rainfall and crop performance have remained average throughout the *kiremt* season. Although water rationing continues for vulnerable populations residing in some districts of East Hararghe, authorities have discontinued water rationing in West Hararghe due to increased water availability.
- In Afar, average rainfall has continued throughout August but not resulted in additional flooding, according to field reports. While water supplies are being replenished, pasture conditions are improving more slowly than in other parts of Ethiopia due to the degradation experienced during consecutive El Niño-related failed rainy seasons in 2015.
- Some lowland areas along the Rift Valley—including parts of Gamo Gofa, Sidama, and Wolayita zones in SNNP—have received irregular and erratic rainfall in recent weeks, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the UN World Food Program (WFP). FEWS NET also reports below-average rainfall in some lowland districts of Oromiya’s West Arsi Zone. The below-average rainfall has not significantly affected crops to date, but relief actors plan to closely monitor conditions in West Arsi through the *kiremt* season.
- According to relief organizations and international media, public demonstrations remain ongoing in Ethiopia, particularly in urban areas of Amhara and Oromiya. Clashes between protestors and GoE security forces have resulted in an estimated 100 deaths in the two regions since early August, international media report. The USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and other members of the humanitarian community are monitoring any potential impacts on drought relief programs, as reduced access to vulnerable communities could exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition.

FOOD SECURITY

- To date, *kiremt* rainfall has improved water, farmland, and livestock conditions in Oromiya’s Dodota and Mieso districts, according to partners of the USAID/FFP-supported, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-led Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) and local GoE authorities. Data collected from the JEOP Early Warning System aligns with local GoE reports, showing decreasing food prices and increasing small livestock prices in both districts, according to CRS. In Mieso, local authorities report that the number of malnutrition cases admitted to the district’s outpatient therapeutic program decreased by nearly 27 percent between June and July, despite typical lean season spikes in malnutrition.
- The GoE and relief organizations launched the seventh round of relief food distributions on August 26; the fifth and sixth rounds also remain ongoing. As of August 26, the fifth round was in its eleventh week, with 81 percent of food delivered to final distribution points and 70 percent distributed to households, according to the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. As of August 23, relief food actors—including the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), JEOP, and WFP—had delivered approximately 39 percent and distributed 14 percent of sixth round food assistance, which commenced in late July. The GoE plans to launch a total of 10 rounds of relief food distributions in 2016, with the final round likely spanning from late 2016 to early 2017.

AGRICULTURE

- The Emergency Seed Working Group (ESWG)—co-led by the GoE and USAID/OFDA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—launched a post-distribution seed assessment on August 22 to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency seed response for the *meber* planting season, which is set to conclude in the coming weeks. Assessment teams expect to survey 10–20 percent of the nearly 250 districts where emergency seed actors conducted interventions during *meber* planting to identify lessons learned for the mitigation of key response challenges, including transport constraints and limited availability of certain seed varieties. The ESWG expects to release assessment findings in mid-September.
 - The *meber* planting period for cereals typically concludes in August in most agricultural areas of Ethiopia; however, some crops—including cereals and vegetables—can be planted into early September or later in certain areas. Cereal seed distributions are ongoing in some areas with later planting windows, such as Oromiya’s Borena Zone, according to FAO. In addition, relief actors continue to distribute vegetable cuttings, seedlings, and seeds throughout areas targeted by emergency seed interventions. As of August 19, USAID/OFDA seed partner CRS and its implementing partners had distributed more than 90 percent of all planned emergency seeds to farming households in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions. The NGO expects to complete scheduled seed distributions in September.
 - In May and June, the USAID-funded Agriculture Knowledge, Learning, Documentation and Policy (AKLDP) Project conducted studies in Amhara and Tigray regions to explore the impacts of the El Niño-induced drought on household indebtedness. AKLDP studied two severely drought-affected districts in each region and assessed indebtedness in households that receive assistance from the GoE-led Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), as well as households that do not receive PSNP assistance. The AKLDP studies found that while household debt in Tigray increased by 60 percent in PSNP beneficiary households and 57 percent in non-PSNP households, the average debt values for PSNP households were lower overall than those of non-PSNP households, at \$271 and \$310, respectively. In Amhara, household debt increased by up to 94 percent in some areas since the onset of the El Niño-induced drought in 2015.
 - While many rural households regularly borrow from family, friends, and other sources to increase agricultural productivity, the drought and poor harvests forced many households to seek loans and accrue long-term debt to meet food needs, according to AKLDP. The studies in Amhara and Tigray indicate that the resultant impact on households’ agricultural livelihoods will likely extend beyond the upcoming *meber* harvest and end of the current drought response.
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LOGISTICS

- Limited GoE staffing at regional hubs and district-level distribution points has contributed to delayed relief food distributions over the course of the drought response in Ethiopia. In response, the NDRMC plans to hire more than 1,000 additional staff in the coming weeks, with support from the Logistics Cluster. The NDRMC and WFP, in support of the GoE, plan to hire an estimated 800 people to serve as storekeepers and staff regional hubs. As of August 22, the NDRMC and a local, WFP-contracted recruitment agency had hired approximately 560 staff—nearly 70 percent of the planned total—to work in Benishangul Gumuz Region, Harari, Oromiya, and other areas countrywide. Additionally, GoE authorities in Somali plan to hire nearly 200 staff to support logistics operations in the region.
 - The Logistics Cluster reports that heavy rains and floods continue to cause road and bridge closures, particularly in Afar and Amhara. As of August 19, logistics actors had identified more than 20 districts in the two regions that were completely or partially inaccessible. The cluster continues to provide periodic and ad hoc access constraint updates and identify alternate routes for humanitarian actors when possible.
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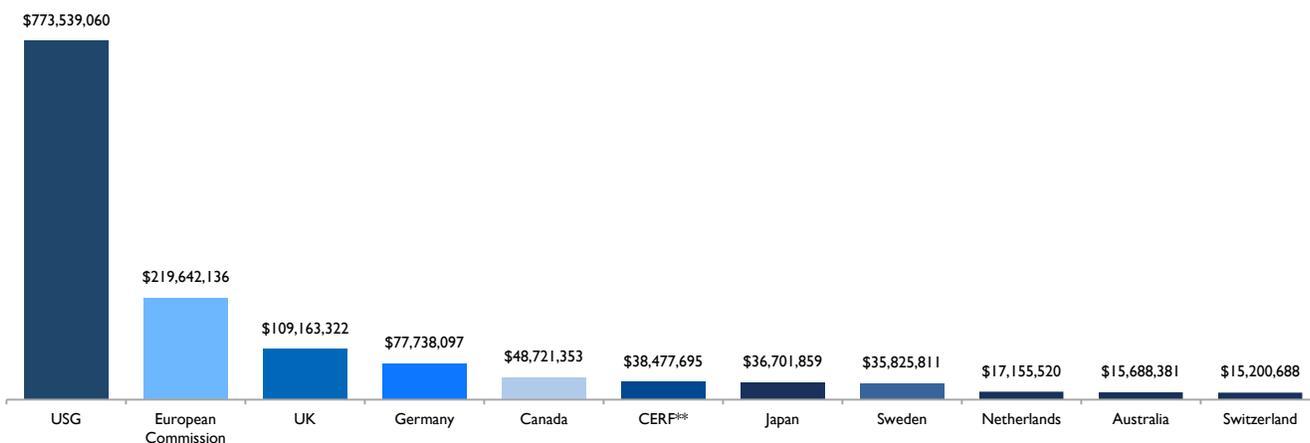
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- On August 26, the DART met with WFP and UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) leadership to discuss lessons learned during the El Niño-related drought response and identify ways to build resilience against future crises in Ethiopia. The UN agencies are piloting a new initiative in Afar to link recipients of WFP nutrition commodities with UNICEF mobile

health and nutrition teams and bolster the continuum of treatment for vulnerable, drought-affected individuals—particularly children—experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). As part of the pilot program, WFP vehicles are accompanying the mobile teams, which provide SAM treatment services, with supplies of targeted supplementary feeding typically given to MAM cases. USAID/OFDA and USAID/Ethiopia support the UNICEF mobile teams in Afar and Somali.

- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak—which was first identified in Oromiya’s Moyale District in November 2015—had spread to the capital city of Addis Ababa and Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, SNNP, and Tigray. The UN reports that, as of mid-August, there were nearly 12,000 AWD cases reported across the affected areas, with approximately 58 percent of the cases located in Addis Ababa.
- Humanitarian organizations—including members of the Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) clusters—are working with the GoE Ministry of Health to support AWD response activities, such as hygiene promotion and provision of clean water and sanitation services, and decrease vulnerability to AWD, particularly in areas prone to flooding or significant population movement. OCHA also plans to support AWD surveillance, case management, treatment, and other GoE-led response efforts through the disbursement of pooled resources—including a recent contribution from USAID/OFDA—from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF).

2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 31, 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 Humanitarian Requirements Document 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 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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) 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
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	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
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
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
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
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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>