

ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

DECEMBER 6, 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 Moderate Acute Malnutrition or Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2016
GoE – August 2016

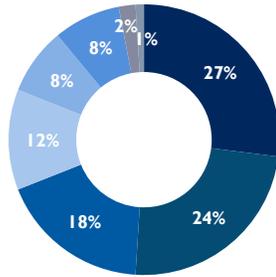
3.9 million

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/OFDA¹ 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/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2017



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- FEWS NET projects improved overall food security despite areas of concern
- USAID, partners respond to emerging needs in southern, southeastern areas
- USAID deactivates Ethiopia drought DART, RMT

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2017

USAID/OFDA	\$104,087,009
USAID/FFP	\$557,946,764
State/PRM ³	\$162,718,934
\$824,752,707	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ethiopia's acutely food-insecure population will likely decrease in the coming months, given projections of improved agricultural yields and pasture conditions and increased access to food supplies in many areas, according to recent projections. However, the delayed onset of October-to-December *deyr* and *hagayya* rains and new drought conditions have affected southern and southeastern Ethiopia.
- USAID demobilized the Ethiopia Drought Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and Response Management Team (RMT) on November 15. In the coming months, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP will continue to coordinate with U.S. Government (USG), UN, and other relief partners to monitor ongoing drought relief programs, assess emerging needs, and implement additional humanitarian activities.
- In FY 2017 to date, USAID/FFP has provided 50,850 metric tons (MT) of in-kind relief food to the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

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 November 15, USAID deactivated the DART and corresponding RMT for the Ethiopia drought response; USAID Administrator Gayle Smith announced the activation of the DART and RMT in early March to coordinate and support USG and other humanitarian interventions. Preliminary projections indicate near-average *meber* yields, and the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that the number of acutely food-insecure people in Ethiopia will continue to decline through the end of 2016, aided in part by USAID-supported drought interventions, including relief food distributions and agricultural, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. In addition, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and relief actors are increasingly focusing on early recovery and disaster risk reduction efforts, as impacts of the El Niño-induced drought continue to subside. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff in Washington, D.C., and the region will continue to monitor drought response programs in FY 2017, identify emerging humanitarian needs, and support programs to address humanitarian impacts of the anticipated below-average *deyr* season and other potential concerns.
- Several relief actors report improved humanitarian access and resumption of relief activities in unrest-affected areas, including Oromiya Region's West Arsi Zone, and normalization of operations in Oromiya's Arsi Zone and Halaba *woreda*, or district, in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region. Additionally, the UN reports that many major routes in Amhara and Oromiya regions remain accessible despite insecurity and heightened tensions during recent months. The GoE has assured humanitarian actors that assembly restrictions related to the ongoing State of Emergency, enacted by the GoE in early October, do not apply to gatherings related to relief assistance, such as food distributions and nutrition screenings, according to the UN. The USG and UN continue to monitor impacts of insecurity and the State of Emergency on humanitarian operations.
- According to the UN, the average number of refugee arrivals from South Sudan into Ethiopia has decreased from approximately 1,000 refugees per day as of early September to approximately 630 refugees per day. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that approximately 267,600 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia between December 2013 and November 11, 2016; the vast majority of refugees are sheltering in western Ethiopia's Gambella Region. Relief agencies in Ethiopia continue to provide the refugees with food, health services, psychosocial support, WASH assistance, and other emergency relief interventions.

FOOD SECURITY

- In FY 2017 to date, USAID/FFP has contributed 50,850 MT of in-kind relief food assistance—a value of approximately \$25 million—to the JEOP, a CRS-led consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). JEOP members deliver relief food assistance to transitory or acutely food-insecure people in up to 76 districts of Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions and the city of Dire Dawa. USAID/FFP provided more than 532,610 MT of in-kind relief food and nutrition assistance—valued at nearly \$269.2 million—in FY 2016 to the JEOP to support drought-affected and other vulnerable people across the four regions and Dire Dawa.
- The sixth round of 2016 relief food assistance closed in mid-October, concurrent with the launch of the eighth round, according to USAID partner the UN World Food Program (WFP). As of November 9, relief food actors—including the GoE National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), WFP, and JEOP—had dispatched approximately 94 percent and distributed 83 percent of the sixth round, which began on July 29 and required nearly 12 weeks to complete—three times the intended four-week pace. The seventh and eighth rounds of relief food assistance were underway as of November 9, with relief food actors distributing 49 percent and 19 percent of allocated supplies, respectively, WFP reports. All three relief food actors had launched round nine by mid-November and planned to commence the tenth round by late December, with distributions likely continuing into January 2017.
- Although the timeliness of distributions has not improved due to insecurity and storage limitations, among other constraints, the NDRMC and JEOP had delivered relief food to nearly all 73 districts identified as critically underserved by mid-October, WFP reports.

AGRICULTURE

- Overall agricultural production in *meber*-cropping areas is expected to be slightly below average, with poor June-to-September *kiremt* rainfall in parts of eastern and central Oromiya and Rift Valley areas of SNNP expected to produce below-normal *meber* yields, according to FEWS NET. Countrywide, the number of people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of food insecurity will remain high through May 2017, but likely at lower levels than in 2016.⁴ Expected near-average *meber* harvests in western and northwestern Ethiopia will also facilitate normal food access for households in these areas and likely maintain Minimal levels of acute food insecurity. Although households in some areas began harvesting crops as early as October, comprehensive seasonal data is not yet available; the GoE and relief actors are expected to conclude the ongoing 2016 *meber* seasonal assessment by December 9, the UN reports.
- The *deyr* season has been unsuccessful in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of southeastern SNNP and southern and central areas of Somali Region, according to FEWS NET. In parts of Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali currently experiencing drought, FEWS NET projects that pastoral and agro-pastoral households will experience Crisis levels of food insecurity from February–May 2017. Areas of concern will also include lowland, agricultural and agro-pastoral areas in SNNP’s Gamogofa, Gedeo, Segen, Sidama, and Wolayita zones and the lowlands of eastern and central Oromiya’s Arsi, East Hararghe, East Shewa, West Arsi, and West Hararghe zones. In pastoral areas of southern Afar Region and Somali’s Sitti Zone, FEWS NET reports that favorable performance during two consecutive seasons in 2016 has regenerated water and pasture resources, allowing for improvements in body conditions for small and large livestock. As livestock herd sizes return to normal levels, food security is expected to improve later in 2017.
- During the week of November 21, USAID/OFDA staff participated in a seeds systems security assessment (SSSA) led by the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Amhara’s North Wollo Zone. FAO is conducting the SSSA—which includes focus group discussions, interviews with farmers, and site visits to seed cooperatives, among other locations—in seven regions of Ethiopia to evaluate the seed security situation in the country. USAID/OFDA and USAID/Ethiopia representatives also recently visited Oromiya’s Borena Zone to assess drought conditions and emerging needs among local communities, where local officials expressed concern that erratic and below-average *bagayya* rains in Borena may not adequately replenish water sources or regenerate pasture and browse. Additionally, the surveyed districts did not indicate any seed germination at the time of the assessment.
- In FY 2016, USAID was the largest provider of emergency seed assistance as part of the drought response effort in Ethiopia, contributing approximately 13,100 MT of emergency seed—valued at nearly \$18 million—and 8 million vine cuttings through NGO and international organization partners. In total, emergency seed actors distributed an estimated 32,000 MT of crop seeds, as well as substantial amounts of cuttings, seedlings, and vegetable seeds, to drought-affected families for *meber* planting.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT

- Since November 2015, 80 vessels carrying fertilizer and grain have berthed at the Port of Djibouti, discharging approximately 3.1 million MT of cargo, according to the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. This volume reflects an increase compared to average berths during previous years; prior to the 2015/2016 drought, the average annual discharge level at the Port bulk terminal was approximately 2.2 million MT, including shipments of coal, wheat, and fertilizer. The Port of Djibouti is the main point of entry for humanitarian and commercial cargo bound for Ethiopia.
- During the past year, the average vessel has spent approximately 47 days at anchorage in the Port of Djibouti and approximately 15 days alongside—delays that have resulted in excessive demurrage costs, the Logistics Cluster reports. To improve port productivity, the Ethiopia Maritime Authority Affairs has developed key performance indicators for all cargo routed through Djibouti and is working on measures to improve communication and resource management by importers. While a variety of constraints—including the limited number of operational berths at the port, as well as lack of trucks and poor road conditions due to heavy rains—delayed offloading and transport of relief commodities

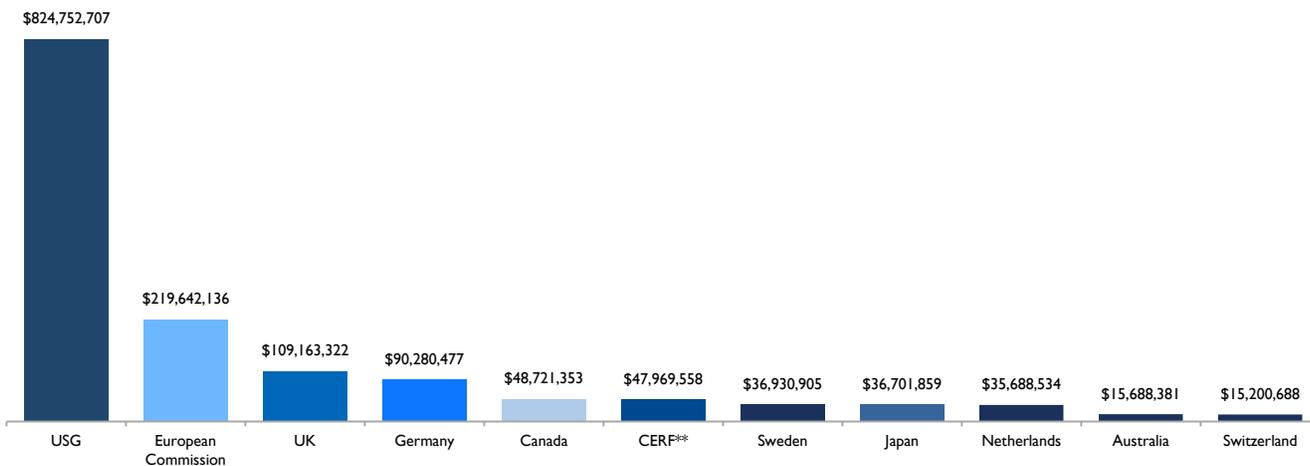
⁴The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

into Ethiopia during the drought response, the Cluster reports that congestion and traffic at the Port has improved in recent weeks.

WASH

- The NDRMC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) conducted a Humanitarian Response Monitoring (HRM) exercise from October 10–20, interviewing GoE Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau officials in 214 priority one and two hotspot districts.⁵ An estimated 80 percent of surveyed districts in Oromiya and 75 percent of surveyed districts in Somali indicated that communities were facing water shortages as of mid-October; however, water treatment chemicals were available in 70 percent of districts across all regions. Approximately 42 districts, or nearly 20 percent of all surveyed areas, anticipated poor crop production during the *meber* harvest, while the remaining 80 percent anticipated average or good *meber* yields. The majority of districts anticipating a poor *meber* are located in Oromiya—17 districts—and SNNP—15 districts.
- In response to increasing reports of water shortages in southern and southeastern Ethiopia, USAID/OFDA and USAID/Ethiopia partner, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), is planning to support populations in drought-affected areas of Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali. According to the NGO, Somali and Oromiya regional authorities have requested 38 and 161 emergency water trucks, respectively, to cope with delayed seasonal rains. With support from relief actors, the GoE had deployed 13 emergency water trucks to Somali and 41 trucks to Oromiya to assist communities facing critical water shortages as of mid-November.
- Utilizing FY 2016 funding from USAID/OFDA, IRC is preparing to expand WASH activities through the Rapid Response Mechanism in drought-affected communities of the two regions. With USAID/OFDA support, IRC also plans to distribute critical WASH items and promote hygiene awareness in response to a scabies outbreak in SNNP; an estimated 39,000 people in the region are affected by the outbreak, partly a result of water and water treatment supply shortages.

2015–2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 6, 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, FY 2016, and FY 2017—which began on October 1, 2014, October 1, 2015, and October 1, 2016, respectively.

**The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies.

⁵The 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.

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 RMT based in Washington, D.C., to support emergency response efforts in Ethiopia. USAID deactivated the DART and RMT on November 15, 2016.
- 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 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/FFP			
CRS/JEOP	50,850 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$25,039,832
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$25,039,832
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$25,039,832

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Concern	Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Tigray	\$3,279,665
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$8,998,663
Food for the Hungry (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
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali	\$4,376,301
IRC ²	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
	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund	Countrywide	\$6,700,000
Oxfam	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, 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
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
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
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) ³	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,376,487
Vétérinaires sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Afar	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
	Agriculture and Food Security	Tigray	\$249,715
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$200,000
USAID/Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security	SNNP	\$249,191
	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$534,283
World Vision	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$534,283
	Program Support Costs		\$2,084,921
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$84,831,378

USAID/FFP⁴			
CRS/JEOP	532,610 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance ⁵	Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray	\$269,203,700
Concern	2,404 MT In-Kind Nutrition Commodities	Amhara, Tigray	\$4,878,614
WFP	89,950 MT of In-Kind Relief Food Assistance	Somali	\$58,014,037
	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
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$383,496,584

STATE/PRM			
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$80,934,815
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE ETHIOPIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$549,262,777

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 2015–2017	\$824,752,707

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP funding represent committed amounts as of December 6, 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.

⁵ 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.
- 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>