



# ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

MAY 29, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**Up to  
2.7  
million**

People Requiring Emergency Food Assistance

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

**536,742**

Refugees in Ethiopia

U.N. World Food Program (WFP) – April 2014

**588**

Suspected Cases of Measles between April 28 and May 4

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

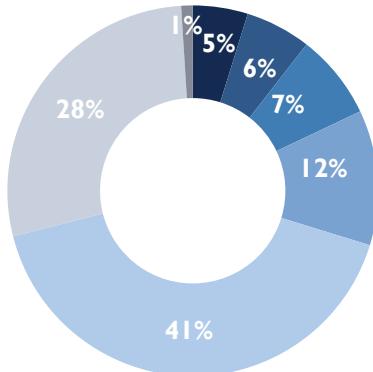
**20,037**

Severely Acute Malnourished Children Accepted at Feeding Programs in March  
OCHA – May 2014

**334**

Nutrition Hotspot Districts GoE – May 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Health (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (12%)
- Nutrition (41%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Other (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Eastern areas of Ethiopia remain food insecure; food security improves in the west
- Authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) have deported more than 163,000 Ethiopians since November

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO ETHIOPIA TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$12,085,684
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$123,135,200
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$37,717,921

**\$172,938,805**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Food Security Outlook for Ethiopia forecasts improved food security in western parts of Ethiopia, where populations will likely experience Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity through September.<sup>4</sup> In western areas of Somalia, FEWS NET anticipates continued Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity during this period.
- On May 12, the U.N. reported four active outbreaks of measles in areas of Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions. Between April 28 and May 4, health actors reported more than 580 suspected cases of measles in Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP.
- To date, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$173 million in humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Ethiopia.

<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)

<sup>4</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 cross countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

## **POPULATION DISPLACEMENT**

- On May 7, flash flooding from storms in Somali's Korahe Zone resulted in the displacement of nearly 315 households in Kebridahar town, Kebridahar District, and approximately 2,000 households in Shilabo District, according to a May 8 assessment by local authorities and OCHA. The majority of affected households require food and relief commodities. The GoE and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) plan to provide emergency relief supplies—including blankets, kitchen utensils, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, soap, and water containers—to the affected population in Kebridahar in the coming days.
  - Between April 15–17, an interagency team—comprising local government authorities, relief organizations, and U.N. agencies—assessed humanitarian needs near Oromiya's Negele town, where inter-communal conflict in late March resulted in at least 20 deaths, displaced nearly 31,000 people, and destroyed approximately 300 houses. The assessment identified agriculture, education, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as priority sectors for humanitarian interventions. The GoE, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, and USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) are providing emergency food rations, pharmaceuticals, and relief commodities to affected populations.
  - As of early May, more than 163,000 Ethiopians—an increase of 5,000 people since early February—were deported from KSA since November following the passage of a new law mandating the immediate deportation of undocumented migrant workers, according to IOM. A third of all returning Ethiopians from KSA are women and five percent are children. State/PRM partner IOM has assisted 93 percent—more than 153,000 returnees—of Ethiopians returning from KSA with food assistance, medical services, psychosocial support, and relief commodities.
- 
- 

## **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS**

- Vulnerable populations in eastern areas of Ethiopia, most notably in areas of Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, and Tigray regions, will likely experience Crisis and Stressed levels of food insecurity through September, according to FEWS NET's April–September Food Security Outlook. Populations in western Ethiopia—including areas of western Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, western Oromiya, SNNP, and western Tigray regions—will likely experience Minimal levels of food insecurity through September.
- In northeastern Afar, poor July-to-September *karma* rains, below-average March-to-May *sugum* rains, and a long February-to-April dry season resulted in a shortage of pasture and water. These dynamics compound challenges created by Afar's low livestock holdings and rising cost of food. As a result, FEWS NET anticipates that vulnerable households in Afar will likely experience Crisis levels of food insecurity through September.
- FEWS NET anticipates normal March-to-June *gu/genna* and *sugum* rains for southern and northern pastoral areas of Ethiopia, respectively. Normal rainfall would improve pasture and replenish water supplies, as has already started in *gu/genna* areas, improving livestock health and milk availability. Increases in staple food prices, however, may require pastoralists to sell additional livestock to meet basic household grain needs.
- FEWS NET reports near-normal February-to-May *bely* rains—important for agricultural production in central, eastern, and southern *bely*-receiving areas of Ethiopia. If the June-to-September *kiremt* rains are normal, *bely*- and *kiremt*-receiving areas should experience an improvement in food security starting in June. However, weak rains and the poor June-to-July 2013 *bely* harvest continue to affect food security for populations in North Wollo and South Wollo zones in Amhara. Likewise, below-average *kiremt* rains and *meber* harvest in 2013 contribute to ongoing Crisis levels of food insecurity for vulnerable populations in Amhara, Oromiya, and Tigray. FEWS NET expects that households in these areas of Amhara, Oromiya, and Tigray will likely experience Crisis levels of food insecurity through June 2014.
- Since March, swarms of desert locusts originating from northern Somalia have arrived in parts of Afar, Oromiya, and Somali and in the capital city of Addis Ababa, according to the U.N. The Desert Locust Control Organization for

Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) and the GoE Ministry of Agriculture are working to control locusts swarms with aerial and ground insecticide operations in Dire Dawa and Somali regions, USAID/OFDA staff report. However, swarms in rugged and inaccessible areas are difficult to target. Humanitarian and development actors are concerned that without an urgent response, the locusts could severely disrupt agricultural and pastoral activities.

- GoE- and WFP-led Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFPs) in Ethiopia provide emergency food assistance to malnourished children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women. In March, TSFPs treated more than 20,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), according to OCHA. Between February and March, the number of children accepted into TSFPs increased by 21 percent, 3 percent, and 8 percent in Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP, respectively—a normal seasonal trend. Compared to March 2013, however, the number of children admitted into TSFPs has decreased by 11 percent in Oromiya and 30 percent in SNNP. TSFP admission trends are unknown in Afar and Somali due to a lack of reporting.
  - Due to an in-country shortage of fortified blended flour, the GoE has removed the flour from the general relief ration. However, fortified blended flour remains part of the ration distributed to TSFP beneficiaries.
  - USAID/OFDA partner GOAL recently conducted a nutrition assessment in Afdera District, northern Afar, reporting that approximately 20 percent of the population is experiencing global acute malnutrition (GAM)—almost 5 percent higher than the U.N.’s emergency GAM threshold of 15 percent. Likewise, nearly 4 percent of the population is experiencing SAM—higher than the 2 percent U.N. emergency SAM threshold. Similar recent GOAL assessments in Oromiya found GAM rates below 6 percent in Borena Zone, 11 percent in Bale Zone, and nearly 12 percent in East Hararghe Zone.
  - To date in FY 2014, USAID/FFP has funded more than 70,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food commodities for the Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP)—a consortium of relief agencies led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) providing food assistance to nearly 1 million disaster-affected people in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP has also funded more than 91,000 MT of food assistance for partner WFP to distribute to vulnerable populations across Ethiopia.
  - With more than \$210,000 in FY 2014 USAID/OFDA funding, International Medical Corps (IMC) is working in partnership with GOAL to strengthen emergency nutrition interventions in East Hararghe. IMC is also providing treatment for children and pregnant and lactating women experiencing GAM, as well as providing technical and logistical support for outpatient therapeutic and nutrition stabilization centers.
- 

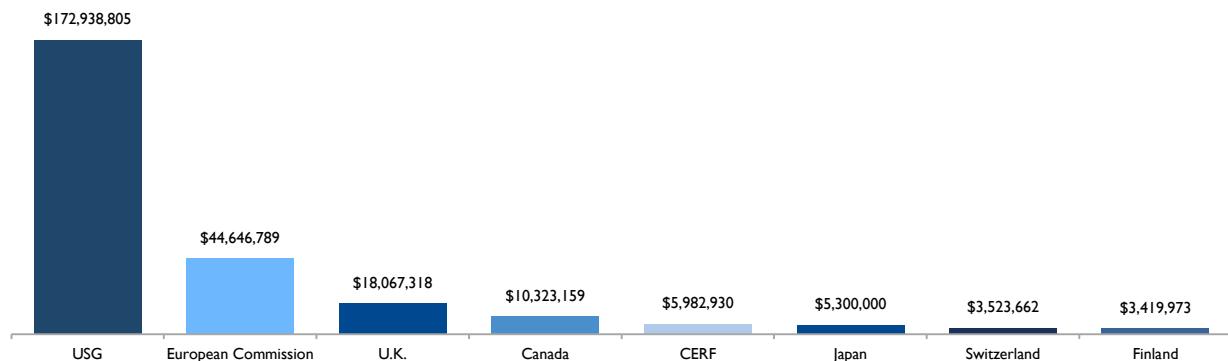
## HEALTH

- On May 12, the U.N. reported four active outbreaks of measles in areas of Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali. Between April 28 and May 4, clinics reported more than 580 suspected cases of measles in Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP. The majority of reported cases—more than 65 percent—were in Amhara.
- Following a 2013 Wild Polio Type 1 (WPV1) outbreak in the Horn of Africa, health actors have recorded only one confirmed case of WPV1 in 2014, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention partner the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Despite a reduction in reported WPV1 cases, health actors continue to inoculate children. Between May 2–7, the GoE and health partners vaccinated more than four million children under the age of 15 against polio in Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Harari, Oromiya, and Somali regions.
- USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$700,000 in FY 2014 funding to UNICEF for health care interventions. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF is training medical staff on best practices during emergency responses across Ethiopia. UNICEF is also providing essential medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to mobile health teams.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

### 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of May 29, 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 *bēlg* 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 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
DLCO-EA	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$156,077
GOAL	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
IRC	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$650,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali	\$249,328
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,043,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$425,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$400,000
	Program Support Costs		\$162,279
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$12,085,684</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
CRS/JEOP	70,820 MT of Title II Emergency Food	Countrywide	\$52,136,400
WFP	91,100 MT of Title II Emergency Food	Countrywide	\$70,998,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$123,135,200</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Action Contre la Faim	Nutrition, Psychosocial Support	Gambella Region	\$938,353
Handicap International	Protection	Somali Region	\$222,467
IOM	Emergency Post-Arrival Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants Returning from Saudi Arabia	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
International Rescue Committee	Health, Protection, and WASH	Benishangul Gumuz Region	\$1,842,649
Norwegian Refugee Council	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Tigray Region	\$599,452
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance – South Sudan emergency appeal	Countrywide	\$1,400,000
World Vision	Agricultural and Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Benishangul Gumuz Region	\$715,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$37,717,921</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$172,938,805</b>

<sup>1</sup>Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of May 29, 2014.

<sup>3</sup>Estimated 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](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:
  - The 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>