



Early Warning and
Response Directorate
DRMFSS, MoA

Early Warning and Response Analysis November, 2015



This bulletin is prepared by the Early Warning and Response Directorate to coordinate and disseminate early warning and food security information.

For any comments, questions or suggestions and/or to receive the bulletin on your email please write to info@dppc.gov.et

If you are planning to contribute to the response effort, please inform DRMFSS by writing to infodrmfss@gmail.com

Released on November, 2015

Contents

Acronyms	3
Early Warning and Response Summary for November, 2015.....	4
Weather Conditions	5
Nutrition	7
Appendix	9

ACRONYMS:

CHD: Child Health Day

CPI: Consumer Price Index

CSA: Central Statistical Agency

DRMFSS: Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector

EGTE: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

EHNRI: Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute

ENCU: Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FMOH: Federal Ministry of Health

GAM: Global Acute Malnutrition

HRF: Humanitarian Response Fund

IMC: International Medical Corps

ITCZ: Inter Tropical Convergent Zone

MAM: Moderate Acute Malnutrition

NMA: National Meteorological Agency

OTP: Outpatient Therapeutic Program

PLW: Pregnant and Lactating Women

SAM: Severe Acute Malnutrition

TFU: Therapeutic Feeding Unit

TSF: Targeted Supplementary Food

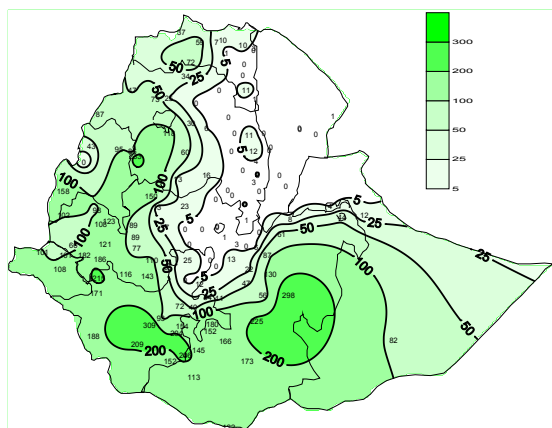
TSFP: Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program

WFP: World Food Programme

EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE SUMMARY

- Pursuant to the National Meteorological Agency weather/climate outlook, during the upcoming November 2015, the wet weather condition will continue over south and southeastern parts of the country in a better strength with a chance of heavy falls at places, which can causes flash flood at places in the areas. Therefore proper precautions should be undertaken ahead of time over flood prone areas of the aforementioned areas.
- Occasional rainfall is anticipated over northern, northeastern, central and eastern parts of the country which can have negative impact on harvest and post harvest activities. Therefore, the concerned personnel should respond appropriately in areas where crops are attaining full maturity stage in order to avoid crop yield losses due to the expected unnecessary moisture condition.
- Nationally, a total of 259,332 SAM cases were treated in TFP program between January to September 2015. The September 2015 SAM cases decreased by 14.2 percent from 43391 in August to 37,223 SAM cases in September 2015.
- The September 2015 TFP admission has shown an increase in SNNPR, Tigray, and Amhara region by 19.8%, 35.3% and 85% respectively.
- Normally, the TFP admissions follows either a decreasing trend or stable situation from July onwards until end of the year but this year the trend is not showing this pattern in many of the regions because of the negative impact of the El Nino. .
- Close monitoring of the evolving nutrition situation and further strengthening of the emergency food and nutrition responses required for woredsa of Afar, Amhara, SNNPR, Oromiya, Tigray and part of Somali regions.

October 2015 weather conditions

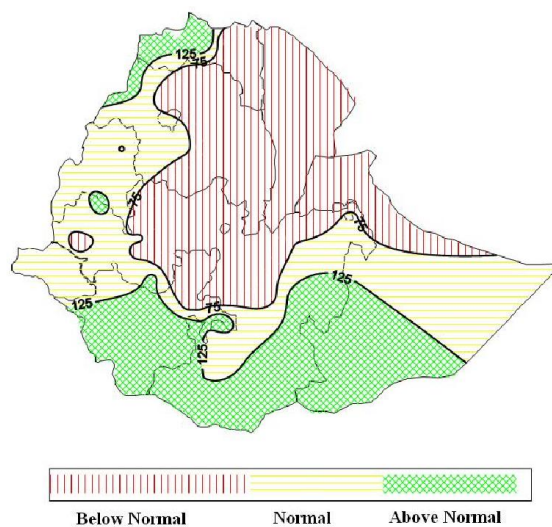


Map 1: Rainfall distribution in mm for the month of October 2015

Source: NMA

During the month of October 2015, central and some areas of eastern SNNPR including parts of southeastern Oromiya received fall greater than 200mm. Parts of northwestern Amhara, southwestern, southeastern and parts of eastern Benishangul Gumuz, southern, parts of western and eastern Oromiya, southwestern Somali, most parts of Gambela and most parts of SNNPR experienced falls ranging from 100 – 200 mm. Some areas of western, central and eastern Oromiya, parts of southern Oromiya, most parts of western half of Benishangul Gumuz, parts of northwestern Amhara, parts of western Tigray, parts of central and southern Somali and a few areas of northeastern SNNPR exhibited falls ranging from 50 - 100 mm. Parts of western half of Tigray, a few areas of northern and central Amhara, a few areas of central and eastern Oromiya, parts of central

and southeastern Somali, a few areas of Benishangul Gumuz and parts of northeastern SNNPR experienced falls ranging from 25 - 50mm and parts of eastern Tigray and pocket areas of southern Tigray, a few areas of eastern and parts of Amhara, a few areas of eastern and central Oromiya and a few areas of northern Somali exhibited 5 - 25 mm of rainfall. Little or no rainfall was observed for the remaining parts of the country.

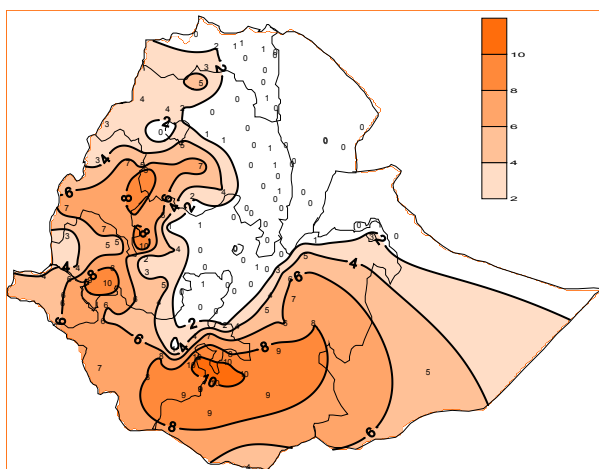


Map 2: Percent of normal rainfall distribution for October 2015

Source: NMA

As can be seen from map 2, normal to above normal rainfall has been observed over western half of Tigray, northwestern Amhara, most parts of Benishangul Gumuz, western, southern and parts of eastern Oromiya, most parts of SNNPR, most parts of Gambela, most parts of central and southern parts of Somali while the remaining parts

of the country exhibited below normal rainfall during the month under review.



Map 3: Number of Rainy day days for the month October 2015

Source: NMA

A few areas of southwestern Oromiya received falls in greater than 10 rainy days. Eastern Benishangul Gumuz, pocket areas of western Oromiya and parts of southern Oromiya, southwestern SNNPR and a few areas of western Amhara received falls in 8 - 10 rainy days. Most parts of Benishangul Gumuz, most parts of western half of SNNPR, eastern half of Gambela, parts of western, southern and eastern Oromiya, southwestern Somali and parts of southwestern Amhara received falls in 6-10 rainy days. Western half of Gambella, parts of western and eastern Oromiya, parts of northern Benishangul Gumuz, some areas of western and northwestern Amhara and parts of southeastern Somali received falls in 4 - 6 rainy days. Therefore, the observed rainfall distribution could have positive impact on crops

which are at different phonological stages at this time of the year while it could have negative impact in areas where harvest and post harvest activities are under question. The rest parts of the country received falls in 0 – 5 rainy days during the month of October.

Weather outlook and its possible impact for 1-30 November 2015

Under normal circumstance during the month of November, sunny, dry and windy Bega weather condition is a normal phenomenon in the daytime while cool weather condition in the night and early in the morning over northern, northeastern, central and eastern highlands of the country. On the other hand the seasonal rainfall will continue over southern half and southwestern parts of the country.

Pursuant to the National Meteorological Agency weather/climate outlook, during the upcoming November 2015, the rain producing weather systems will have more strength in areas where seasonal rainfall is expected. Therefore the wet weather condition will continue over south and southeastern parts of the country in a better strength. Moreover there will be a chance of heavy falls which can causes flash flood at places in the areas. Thus proper precautions should be undertaken ahead of time over flood prone areas of the aforementioned areas.

Occasional rainfall is anticipated over northern, northeastern, central and eastern parts of the country due to a gradual increase of Mediterranean Sea surface temperature, the expected eastward movement of low pressure areas together with the expected moisture incursion from Arabian Sea, which can have negative impact on harvest and post harvest activities. Therefore, the concerned personnel should respond appropriately in areas where crops are attaining full maturity stage in order to avoid crop yield losses due to the expected unnecessary moisture condition.

NUTRITION

1: Nutrition situations: The ENCU of the DRMFSS routinely monitors the emergency nutrition situation at national level by collecting and analyzing different sources of nutrition information such as TFP admissions, ad hoc or bi-annual surveys and revision of woredas's hotspot status. Accordingly, food insecurity and concerning nutrition situation continued to be reported from some woredas of Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, Somali and Oromiya regions in the reporting month.

TFP admissions:

Nationally, between January to September 2015, a total of 259, 885 SAM cases with 89.6 % were treated in TFP sites with severe acute malnutrition of which 50% of the cases were treated in

oromiya region. Overall, Analysis of the last nine months TFP data shows that admission to TFP has been increasing since January 2015 from 18,333 SAM cases to 43,391 SAM cases in August 2015 but it has dropped to 37223 SAM cases in September 2015.

On the other hand, the September 2015 TFP admission has increased by 52.1% when compared with the same month of last year admission.

The September 2015 SAM cases decreased by 14.2 percent from 43,391 in August to 37,223 SAM cases in September. Although the overall admission in September 2015 has shown a decrease compared with August, SAM admission has increased in SNNPR, Tigray, and Amhara by 19.8%, 35.3% and 85% respectively.

As depicted in the blow graph, the TFP admission in Amhara region with above 92% reporting rate was stable throughout the year except a significant increase was recorded in September 2015.

The reasons for the high admission in Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR regions is partly associated to the CHD screening conducted in the reporting month which increased referral linkages to TFP sites and also attributed to the households food insecurity situation. Some Woredas of East and West Hararghe and West Arsi from Oromiya region; Gedeo, Hadiya and Sidama zones from SNNPR; woredas of North and South Wollo and Wag Himra zones of Amhara, Zone 1 and 3 from

Afar region and Siti zone from Somali region are areas that reported increased malnutrition situation which needs close follow up and strengthening further the emergency food and nutrition responses.

Normally, the TFP admissions follows either a decreasing trend or stable situation from July onwards until end of the year but this year the trend does not showing this pattern in many of the regions because of the negative impact of the El Nino phenomenon.

Ad hoc nutrition survey: In August and September 2015, two ad hoc nutritional surveys were conducted by GOAL Ethiopia and Save the Children International. ENCU conducted data quality check and also reviewed the whole report.

Both surveys were conducted maintain qualities of good nutritional surveys and endorsed by the DRMFS. The survey conducted by GOAL Ethiopia in Guba Koricha woreda of West Hararghe zone indicated GAM rate of 6.9% and SAM rate of 0.5% and the one conducted by SCI in Goro Bakaksa woreda of Afder zone in Somali region has shown GAM rate of 12.4% and SAM rate of 1.1%. According to the national guideline of conducting nutrition surveys in Ethiopia, the alert level of malnutrition for Guba Koricha is Poor and that of the Goro Baqaqsa rated as serious. On the other hand, both crude and under-five mortality rates in both surveys were normal as per National guideline for emergency nutrition assessment and Sphere Stand.

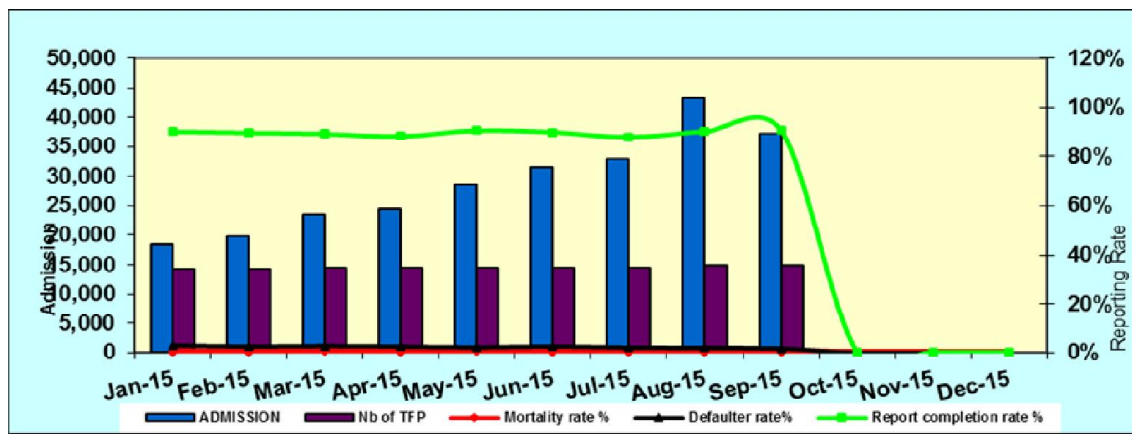


Fig 1. Number of TFP admissions and performance indicators in Ethiopia Jan-Sep 2015

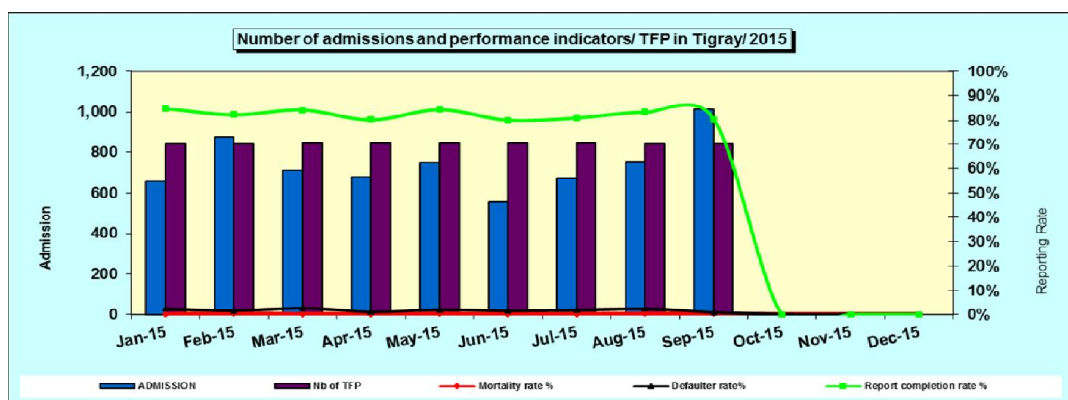


Fig 2. Number of TFP admissions and performance indicators in Tigray region, Jan-Sep 2015

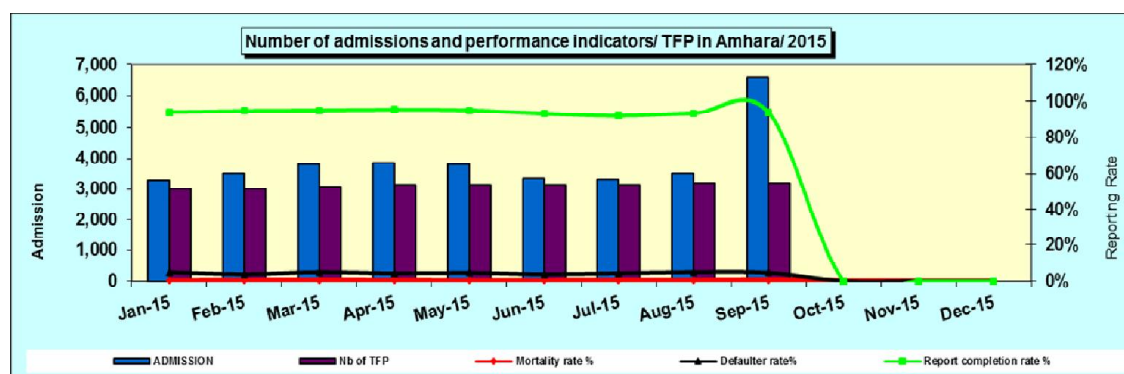


Fig 3. Number of TFP admissions and performance indicators in Amhara region, Jan-Sep 2015