



ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

MAY 13, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.48 million

People Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity between January and June
Government of Ethiopia (GoE) – February 2013

240,000

Approximate Somali Refugee Population in Ethiopia

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2013

90,000

Approximate Sudanese and South Sudanese Refugee Population in Ethiopia
UNHCR – April 2013

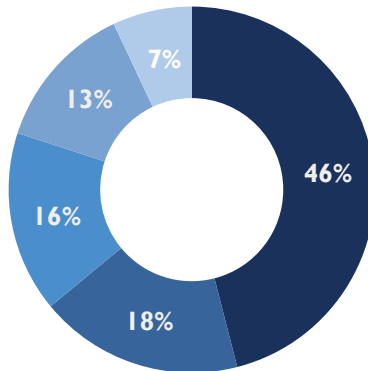
66,000

Approximate Eritrean Refugee Population in Ethiopia
UNHCR – April 2013

342

Nutrition “Hotspot” Districts
GoE Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit – April 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Health
- Agriculture & Food Security

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2013 Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) identifies 2.48 million people in need
- Delayed and poorly distributed *belg* rains raise food security and WASH concerns
- U.S. Government (USG) commits \$150.8 million for relief activities in Ethiopia

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO ETHIOPIA TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$7,815,250
USAID/FFP ²	\$134,784,500
State/PRM ³	\$8,180,141

\$150,779,891

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Although the recent good performance of seasonal rainfall has enhanced water and pasture availability in most drought-prone areas of Ethiopia, populations in some *belg*-producing parts of eastern Ethiopia will likely continue to experience Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—level food insecurity through June due to delayed and poorly distributed February-to-May 2013 *belg* rains and resulting planting disruptions.
- As of February, approximately 2.48 million people in Ethiopia faced acute food insecurity, according to the GoE. Approximately 39 percent of acutely food-insecure populations reside in Somali Region, while 34 percent reside in Oromiya Region.
- To date in FY 2013, the USG has provided nearly \$150.8 million to address the needs of vulnerable populations across Ethiopia, including approximately \$134.8 million in USAID/FFP emergency food assistance for drought-affected and refugee populations. In addition, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7.8 million to support humanitarian activities—including agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, and WASH interventions—in Ethiopia, while State/PRM has provided nearly \$8.2 million in assistance for refugees and other vulnerable populations.

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)

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- As of late April, Ethiopia hosted approximately 400,000 refugees from neighboring countries, including nearly 240,000 from Somalia, approximately 90,000 from Sudan and South Sudan, more than 66,000 from Eritrea, and nearly 4,000 from Kenya and other countries, according to UNHCR.
 - In northern Ethiopia's Tigray Region, UNHCR recently recorded an influx of new refugee arrivals from Eritrea, with approximately 1,500 refugees registered during March and 1,400 refugees registered during April. As the three existing camps in northern Ethiopia are approaching full capacity, the GoE's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs and UNHCR have opened a fourth camp to accommodate new arrivals.
 - As of April 30, the five Dollo Ado refugee camps and Dollo Ado transit center hosted approximately 194,000 Somali refugees, a 6.7 percent increase from the approximately 181,000 registered in Dollo Ado as of January 5. Following an increase in Somali refugee arrivals in Ethiopia at the beginning of 2013, UNHCR recently reported a decrease in arrivals, from approximately 4,700 in February to 2,000 in March. Between April 1 and 28, relief agencies registered approximately 400 Somali arrivals, although the low arrival rate in April may be attributed to the onset of seasonal rains—when mobility decreases and some populations remain in areas of origin in Somalia to cultivate crops.
 - Heavy seasonal rains and associated localized flooding in March and April have resulted in population displacement, infrastructure damage, and crop and livestock losses in areas of Afar, Oromiya, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions. Heavy rains in the Bale Mountains caused significant flooding along the banks of the Shabelle River in FerFer, Kelafo, and Mustahil districts in Somali Region's Shabelle Zone, affecting more than 42,000 people in total, according to the U.N. Rapid assessments in mid-April indicated that flood-affected populations in Shabelle Zone required emergency relief supplies, shelter materials, and WASH assistance. USAID/OFDA partners Global Communities—formerly known as CHF International—and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) responded to humanitarian needs in flood-affected areas of Shabelle Zone.
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FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Due to below-normal October-to-January *meher* harvest production and forecast below-normal June-to-August *belg* harvest production, vulnerable households in many parts of Amhara, eastern Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions will likely continue to experience Crisis-level food insecurity through June, FEWS NET reports. Annual national *belg* harvest production is expected to be below normal due to delayed and poorly distributed *belg* rains that disrupted planting activities, particularly in eastern parts of Amhara and Tigray regions. While the *belg* harvest typically accounts for 5 to 10 percent of annual domestic food production, some *belg*-dependent areas rely on the harvest for approximately 40 to 50 percent of annual production, according to the U.N.
- March-to-May *sugum* rains have been delayed and below-normal in volume in northern Afar Region, particularly in Awsi, Fanti, and Kibleti zones. Following extremely hot and dry conditions in February, poor *sugum* rainfall for the sixth consecutive year in Afar has resulted in severe drought conditions and the depletion of livestock herds among vulnerable households, which are expected to continue facing Crisis-level food insecurity through September, FEWS NET reports.
- March-to-May *gu/ganna* rains in southern and southeastern pastoral areas of Ethiopia have been timely, evenly distributed, and above normal in volume, improving water and pasture availability in most parts of southern Somali Region and lowland areas of Oromiya Region's Bale, Borena, and Guji zones, according to FEWS NET. As a result, food security conditions have improved in most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas—with the exception of southeastern Ethiopia border areas and northern Somali Region—due to improved livestock health and increased milk availability.
- As of April 23, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 85 percent of food assistance to the 2.48 million individuals throughout Ethiopia targeted in the first round of 2013 food distributions, according to the U.N. USAID/FFP is supporting more than 435,000 food-insecure individuals in Somali Region

through WFP, as well as more than 650,000 food-insecure people in Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromiya, Somali, and Tigray regions through the CRS-managed JEOP, during the first round of food distributions.

- To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$134.8 million in emergency food assistance to Ethiopia, including more than 127,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance for drought-affected populations and nearly 32,000 MT of food assistance for refugees.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems activities in Ethiopia with more than \$5.6 million in ongoing funding. For example, USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) continues to provide technical assistance and coordination support to the GoE Disaster Risk Management Agriculture Task Force (DRM-ATF)—a sectoral task force that convenes U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and GoE federal, regional, and zonal authorities to share information on agricultural hazards, conduct joint assessments, and coordinate food security response activities in Ethiopia. FAO is helping to establish six new regional and zonal DRM-ATFs, offering trainings to DRM-ATF member organizations on improved agricultural techniques, and promoting agriculture stakeholder participation through research institutions, civil society, and private sector actors.

NUTRITION, HEALTH, AND WASH

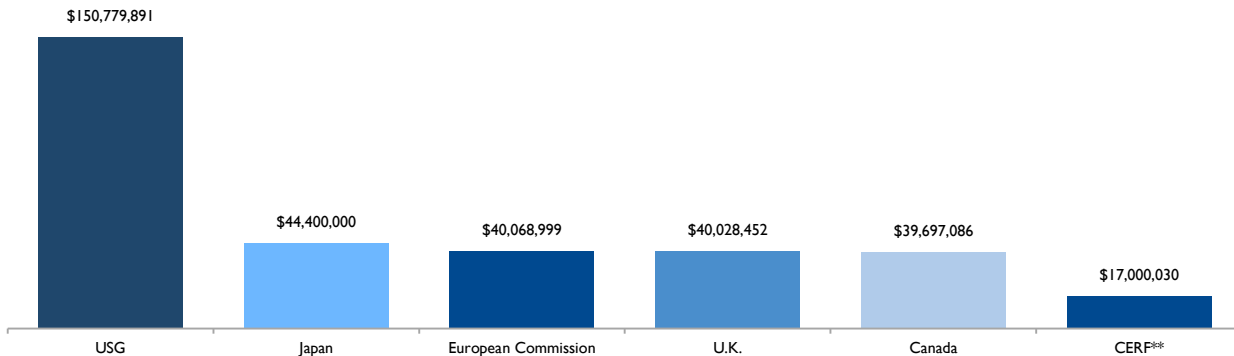
- Delayed and poorly distributed February-to-May 2013 rains perpetuated drought conditions in parts of Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali, and SNNP regions, resulting in significant water shortages and elevating disease risks. However, the good performance of seasonal rainfall during April has enhanced water and pasture availability in many drought-prone areas of Ethiopia. Water-insecure parts of Oromiya Region, including Bale, Borena, Guji, West Arsi, and East and West Hararghe zones, and all zones of Somali Region, with the exception of Afder, received average to above-average rainfall during the second half of April, the U.N. reports. Most areas in southern and eastern SNNP Region received low-to-medium rainfall during the same period, which facilitated cultivation activities.
- Due to improved rainfall and resulting replenishment of water sources in April, countrywide water trucking requirements decreased considerably in recent weeks, from 78 trucks during the week of April 1 to 29 trucks during the week of April 29, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- The GoE identified a total of 342 nutrition “hotspot” districts in April, a 4.5 percent increase from the 327 “hotspot” districts identified in January. The number of priority 1 districts—characterized by high food insecurity, moderate to high levels of acute malnutrition, and increased therapeutic feeding program admissions—increased by approximately 27 percent, from 89 in January to 113 in April, denoting a deteriorating nutrition situation in Ethiopia. The GoE and relief agencies use the “hotspot” district list to plan and prioritize nutrition-related humanitarian assistance interventions in Ethiopia.
- With nearly \$16.8 million in ongoing FY 2012 and FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA partners continue to respond to identified health, nutrition, and WASH needs in Ethiopia. Between January and March, through the USAID/OFDA-funded nutrition rapid response program (RRP), GOAL supported community management of acute malnutrition programs in seventeen districts across Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP regions. In total, GOAL-managed facilities treated approximately 4,700 moderately malnourished individuals and nearly 400 severely malnourished individuals during the first three months of 2013. GOAL also offered health education sessions for more than 485,000 people.
- Through the USAID/OFDA-funded International Rescue Committee (IRC) RRP, three NGO partners recently received approximately \$650,000 for emergency WASH interventions in drought-affected areas of Ethiopia. In total, the three RRP sub-grantees are working to increase access to safe drinking water for more than 34,000 drought-affected individuals in Afar, SNNP, and Somali regions. WASH interventions include the rehabilitation of wells, water catchments, and motorized water sources; construction of roof rainwater harvesting structures at school buildings and health posts; and trainings for health extension workers and water source maintenance technicians.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On February 28, the GoE and humanitarian partners launched the 2013 Ethiopia HRD, which identifies countrywide and regional humanitarian needs between January and June 2013. The HRD requests more than \$175.7 million to meet humanitarian requirements for the first six months of 2013, including nearly 166,000 MT of emergency food assistance and approximately \$43 million for agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, and WASH activities.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 13, 2013. All international figures are according to the OCHA 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, 2012.

**U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CONTEXT

- Following consecutive seasons of unfavorable rainfall and harvests in 2010 and 2011, Ethiopia experienced localized precipitation shortages during the February-to-May 2012 *belg* rainy season in 2012, which hindered recovery for populations that experienced significant food insecurity and malnutrition in 2011. Drought is 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 continue to confront several other challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized inter-communal conflict, above-average food prices, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services—that contributed to sustained humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 22, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth, renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Ethiopia for FY 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$425,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Somali Region	\$750,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$350,000

UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Countrywide	\$5,473,050
	Program Support		\$817,200
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$7,815,250

USAID/FFP³			
CRS/JEOP	59,830 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray Regions	\$47,058,200
WFP	67,980 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Somali Region	\$58,847,900
WFP	31,670 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$28,878,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$134,784,500

STATE/PRM			
Handicap International	Protection for Somali Refugees and People with Disabilities	Somali Region	\$315,275
IRC	Health, Protection, and WASH for Sudanese Refugees	Beneshangul Gumuz Region	\$1,671,072
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,479,352
World Vision	Agricultural and Livelihoods Support for Sudanese Refugees	Beneshangul Gumuz Region	\$714,442
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$8,180,141
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2013			\$150,779,891

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 13, 2013.

³ 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 response efforts in Ethiopia 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:
 - The 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>