

Flash Update of the 2005 Humanitarian Appeal for Ethiopia

A Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Appeal

**May 4, 2005
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Flash Update to the 2005 Joint Humanitarian Appeal has been developed in response to an increase in the number of vulnerable people requiring both food and non-food assistance. With emerging data of acute malnutrition, there is concern about survival of children in parts of the

country, as well as food security conditions and general stress amongst the population at risk in some hotspot areas. Multi-agency teams led by the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) conducted field assessments in eight regions from 20-25 April, and in consultation with regional authorities revised both emergency beneficiary numbers and their food and non-food aid requirements.

In terms of food aid, beneficiaries have increased by 687,470 from 3.1 million to 3.8 million. This translates into an additional food aid requirement of 66,198 MT, increasing the total requirement to 464,385 MT. Taking into account contributions already pledged and received, a shortfall of approximately 165,510 MT of food, valued at US \$66.2 million remains to be secured. Following the *belg/gu* assessment to be undertaken beginning from late June, food aid requirements for the second half of 2005 in Somali and Afar regions, as well as in *belg* crop producing areas, will be established. The requirements during the July – December period for Afar and Somali Regions for the past three years have averaged approximately 160,000 MT. Additional requirements for *belg* producing areas vary significantly from year to year.

In terms of non-food requirements, while requirements for ‘Agriculture’, ‘Disaster Response/ Capacity Strengthening’ and ‘Overall Co-Ordination’ have not increased, there is an increased requirement of approximately US \$12 million for ‘Health and Nutrition’ and US \$ 12 million for ‘Water and Sanitation’. Regarding nutrition activities, there is currently limited capacity and resources to meet the needs of malnourished children and urgent scaling of funding required. The total revised non-food requirements is now US\$ 135.6 million, of which US \$ 30.6 million (22.5 percent) has been resourced, leaving a funding gap of US \$ 105 million. Details of funding requirements are included in the following sections of this document.

Table 1: Summary of 2005 Flash Update

Sector	Original Requirements	Additional Requirements	Total Revised Requirements	Available Resources	Shortfall
Food (MT)*	398,187 MT	66,198 MT	464,385 MT	298,875 MT	165,510 MT
Food (US\$)	159,274,800	25,486,000	184,760,800	119,550,000	65,210,800
Health and Nutrition (including supplementary food for the EOS/CSI)**	83,730,245	12,293,156	96,023,401	25,102,838	70,920,563
Water and Sanitation	10,042,894	12,109,562	22,152,456	2,286,061	19,866,395
Agriculture	10,860,210	(1,555,731)	9,304,479	2,395,413	6,907,046
Disaster Response/ Capacity Strengthening	6,539,980	0	6,539,980	123,414	6,416,566
Coordination	1,567,470	47,230	1,614,700	654,254	960,446
Total Non-food	112,740,799	22,894,217	135,635,016	30,561,980	105,071,016
Grand Total: Food and Non-Food (US \$)	272,015,599	48,380,217	320,395,816	150,111,980	170,281,816

*Food requirements do not include Afar and Somali requirements or any additional beg crop dependent area requirement – period from July to December.

** Extended Outreach Strategy/Child Survival Initiative includes US\$ 53 million (88,927MT) for targeted supplementary food requirement and US\$16.2 million (27,158MT) available against the requirement. Available resources for health and nutrition are based on confirmed receipt of donor contributions reported to DPPC, but not yet confirmed by the Health Sector.

1. Introduction

The humanitarian situation has shown signs of deterioration since the beginning of the year. With emerging data of acute malnutrition, there is concern about survival of children in parts of the country, as well as food security conditions and general stress amongst the population at risk in some

hotspot areas. This situation has resulted from a combination of an increase in the number of vulnerable people requiring assistance in these affected areas and delays in the transfer of resources to beneficiaries, either under the emergency Appeal or the Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) during the first three months of the year. Recent findings from the regions indicate that a total of 687,470 additional beneficiaries will require food assistance of 66,198 MT from May – October 2005, bringing the total beneficiaries from 3.1 to 3.8 million and adjusted total requirements for 2005 to 464,385 MT. A total of US \$ 105.9 million is required to meet the adjusted non-food needs of affected populations.

With the additional needs, 64 percent of requirements is covered and there is a projected shortfall of 165,027 MT of food for the period May – October 2005. Further requirements to the end of the year will be identified by the annual *belg/ gu* assessment which begins in late June.

On the non-food side, only 22 percent of the total revised requirement of US\$ 135.6 million has been met by the end of April. Critical gaps remain in all sectors included in the Joint Appeal. In particular, supplementary food is essential to reduce the current prevalence of acute malnutrition. Adequate and timely intervention in the non-food sectors of health, water and agriculture is required.

In contrast to previous years where only limited nutrition information was available, the Enhanced Outreach Strategy/Child Survival Initiative (EOS/CSI)¹ in combination with a multitude of nutrition surveys has provided an abundance of information on the nutritional status of children in Ethiopia. Recent nutrition information indicates a worrying trend in vulnerable areas and a fast deteriorating situation. To date, 136,000 children in the most vulnerable areas are severely malnourished (SAM). This figure could grow to an estimated 370,000 children. On average, SAM is double the national level in vulnerable areas and has reached critical levels of 4 percent in some areas.

Without treatment, a considerable number of severely malnourished children may be lost, which could be accelerated if additional shocks and other diseases, such as measles and diarrhea and pneumonia are not prevented. Currently, there is capacity nationwide to meet the needs of only 3,000 severely malnourished children and urgent resources are required to scale up treatment capacity to 19,400 on a day to day basis.

A major additional concern is that global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are also well above emergency threshold levels in a number of woredas, reaching levels of over 15 percent. This comprises 360,000 children with moderate malnutrition who could become severely malnourished if not treated urgently. If adequate treatment is not provided over the next few months, the total caseload of moderately malnourished children could increase significantly. As a result of strengthened information for early warning, there is now a window of opportunity for donors to provide urgently needed funding support to stave off a major crisis.

The Government and humanitarian partners have been attempting to address the most urgent needs with the limited available funds. Some progress has been made to support livestock health and critical water supply needs in Somali and Afar regions. In parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) and Oromiya Region, distribution of supplementary food and increased rations to areas where malnutrition is present has been a priority as well. Support to health clinics and hospitals with therapeutic feeding supplies and other support has been made where acute malnutrition among children has been assessed. Although these efforts have been increased in the

¹ The EOS/CSI provides a child survival package twice a year of vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, measles catch-up, nutritional screening of children and referral to supplementary or therapeutic feeding programs (where appropriate).

past weeks, further and much more substantial interventions are required for which donor funding is urgently sought.

The Flash Update of the 2005 Humanitarian Appeal is a result of joint efforts by the government of Ethiopia and the humanitarian community. Led and coordinated by the DPPC, the update is based on comprehensive review and analysis of “hotspot”² data in food, agriculture, health/nutrition, water/sanitation emergency needs by the concerned Sectoral Task Forces. A multi-agency mission visited 8 affected regions from 20-25 April 2005 to consult with the regional authorities. Based on these reviews and consultations, food aid beneficiary numbers and other specific emergency requirements have been revised as necessary.

The regular *belg* and *gu* assessment could be carried out in June/July. Based on the more detailed data to be gathered during this comprehensive mission, revisions to the 2005 Humanitarian Appeal contained in the Flash Update will be reviewed and modified as necessary. In the following sections, the current humanitarian situation will be presented, revisions to sector requirements will be elaborated and the total revision to resource needs will be presented. Details of the requirements by region are presented in the Annexes to this document.

2. Humanitarian Conditions and Response by Region

Tigray: An unfavorable *meber* season and limited showers in January followed by a complete failure of rains in February has resulted in serious food and water shortages in central, southern and eastern Tigray. An additional 569 MT of food was distributed starting in April by DPPC to meet the critical needs of 30,655 new beneficiaries in two woredas.

Amhara: In four *belg* growing zones there had been concerns earlier due to absence of rains in February. The situation improved in March and April, and the current crop condition seems to be good, although in some areas concerns remain. The continuation of rains to the end of May is important for better production prospects.

Oromiya: The situation in certain lowland areas of eastern and central Oromiya has deteriorated with the delay in safety nets, poor start to the *belg* rains and ‘serious’ levels of malnutrition being reported in some areas. Hotspots have been identified in Bale, Arsi, East and West Hararghe zones where food security and malnutrition conditions have worsened significantly over the past months.

In East and West Haraghe, additional supplementary food was distributed to alleviate the acute nutrition situation in the most critical parts of these two zones. In Arsi, an advance distribution of safety nets food was provided to beneficiaries in one woreda in March.

SNNP: Due to poor harvest at the end of 2004, food shortages have been reported since March of this year in the lowland of Sidama zone. Some of the woredas in the zone have been identified by the DPPC as hotspots. Conditions are critical in Boricha, Sidama, where DPPC has increased beneficiary number from 13,000 to 50,000 and provided blended food for the 35 percent of the population which is considered particularly vulnerable. Since late March, clean water and additional supplementary food have been delivered.

² “Hot Spots” refer to specific areas of the country where a particular humanitarian concern has been identified and agreed by the Government and its humanitarian partners and that require further assessment or urgent action to address the problem.

Gambella: Due to ongoing sporadic incidents of violence, access remains to be an impediment to humanitarian assistance. Roughly 50,000 people have been identified in the 2005 Humanitarian Appeal and assisted by DPPC/WFP with food.

Harari: Unfavorable weather conditions earlier this year and poor *belg* season rainfall has delayed land preparation and planting and may impact negatively on overall agricultural production. In particular, in lowland areas livestock conditions are reportedly poor due to shortage of pasture and water.

Dire Dawa: Initial concerns due to the absence of rains in February have been eased by the belated arrival of rains in March. Future crop and livestock performance will depend on the availability of rainfall until May. In few lowland areas chronic shortage of water remains a serious problem due to overall poor performance of the rains.

Afar: In January 2005 the regional government confirmed the deterioration of conditions in pasture and water, and increased stress as a result of reduced livelihoods from repeated years of rain failure. Since then, due to timely mobilization of resources and some rain in parts of the region in March as well as precipitation in April in other parts, the situation has improved, but it will take considerable time before pastoral livelihoods recover.

The response to the crisis in Afar has been positive. Regular distributions of DPPC/WFP relief food have taken place and NGOs, UN agencies and regional bureaus have intervened in health and nutrition, livestock health, water tankering, and environmental sanitation.

Somali: The recent April – May rains in parts of Afder, Liban, Gode, Fiq, Degehabur and Jijiga as well as heavy rains in Shinile in mid-March have helped alleviate the severe long-existing water shortages in these areas though it is too early to predict the mid-term impact of the rain. As this update is being finalized there has been extensive flooding along the Wabe Shebelle and Fafan rivers causing deaths and extensive damage to homes and farmlands. While the full impact of these floods is still unknown and it is still being assessed, the Government and some of its humanitarian partners are currently providing assistance.

Deteriorating conditions in West Imi and Guradamole in Afder zone continue to require attention. In Guradamole, estimated 10-15,000 displaced persons reported to have been affected and are in need of food and water. The previously identified Hartishek refugees/IDP population in Jijiga zone which should have been considered part of the host community is also in need of continued assistance. Critical conditions remain in Gashamo, Degehabur zone, where reportedly a therapeutic feeding center has been opened recently.

Delays in emergency food distributions, particularly in five zones of the region, since the beginning of this year have to a certain extent contributed to the deterioration of conditions in these areas. Food is now being received in some areas, although the cessation of relief for a period of over two months has radically increased wheat prices in the local markets.

3. The Food Situation

Contributions towards the original emergency food aid requirements under the 2005 Humanitarian Appeal, of 398,187 MT, (as adjusted in March to include additional urgent needs in Afar and some woredas in Oromiya and SNNPR) mean that these needs have been 75 percent covered, with 298,875 MT pledged. The 2005 Appeal gave food requirements for 3.1 million emergency beneficiaries including 933,000 beneficiaries in Somali Region and Afar Region, originally planned to be covered under the Productive Safety Net Program.

The food security situation in some areas has caused some concern. Seven multi-agency teams, led by the DPPC (Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission), were dispatched to drought affected Regions between 20 and 25 April 2005. The objective of the mission was to review the adequacy of current emergency responses and to determine additional food aid needs.

The multi-agency teams who consulted with regional authorities concluded that while in some areas the food aid distributions until now have helped to save lives and protect household resources from further depletion, in other areas an inadequate and irregular distribution of food aid has not prevented out-migration and malnutrition.

The teams further concluded that 687,470 beneficiaries should be added to the revised figures of December appeal, translating into an additional 66,198 MT of food aid required between May and October 2005 (Table 1). The main reasons stated for this increase include delayed response and implementation of the safety net programs, an original under-estimation of those in need of emergency assistance; less than planned distributions of food aid in the first quarter of the year; low response for non-food aid under the 2005 appeal; poor livestock condition (and hence a decline in the terms of trade) and the absence of other off-farm income options. The use of emergency food aid resources to cover more than originally planned figures in some areas has also contributed to poor targeting and a dilution of relief resources at household level.

The 2005 Humanitarian Appeal issued in December 2004 covers emergency food aid requirements in pastoralist and dominantly *belg* dependent areas only for the first six months of the year. The requirements for July – December (second half of the year) in pastoral areas will be estimated after the *belg/gu* multi-agency assessment which takes place in June/July. In the past three years, the number of beneficiaries in Afar and Somali regions has averaged 1.4 million, requiring about 165,000 MT for the July – December period. In the traditional *belg* crop dependent areas, emergency food aid needs from July to the end of the year will be established from the same assessment.

Beneficiary numbers will peak at 3.8 million in May and June, up from the previously predicted 3.1 million. This latest increase, which brings the total needs of the year to 464,385 MT, will put further pressure on the existing food aid pipeline. With the additional requirements from this updated appeal, the pipeline as of early May 2005 will be able to supply only 64 percent of the emergency food aid needs (Table 2). In addition, only 31 percent of the required food for supplementary feeding programs has been pledged thus far. These aggravating factors, coupled with delays in the implementation of productive safety net program and distribution of the already pledged resources have contributed to the high malnutrition rates in the country.

The eastern, central and southern part of Tigray, eastern half of Oromiya and SNNP regions account for many of the new beneficiary numbers with the relative increase in number of beneficiaries in Tigray, higher than all the other regions (Table 3).

Timing of pledges for food requirements will continue to be crucial to the continued success of the Ethiopian Government and the international community in containing the on-going food insecurity.

Donors must continue to push forward delivery schedules to meet these critical gaps during the expected period of highest need.

Table 2: Adjusted 2005 Emergency Food Aid Requirements*

	Cereals (MT)	Blended Food (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Total (MT)
January – December 2005					
Total Requirements under 2005 Humanitarian Appeal	323,045	33,569	32,013	9,560	398,187
Newly Identified Requirements	53,456	5,613	5,347	1,782	66,198
Adjusted Total 2005 Requirements	376,501	39,182	37,360	11,342	464,385
Total Available 2005	245,791	20,398	21,701	10,985	298,875
Shortfall	(130,710)	(18,784)	(15,659)	(357)	(165,510)
Coverage (%)	65%	52%	58%	97%	64%

* This includes additional May-December food requirements. To be updated with *belg/gu* assessment findings in July 2005.

Table 3: Food Aid Beneficiaries and MT Requirements in 2005 by Region

Region	Beneficiaries			Food Requirement in MT		
	Dec Appeal	Additional May Flash	Total	Dec Appeal	Additional May Flash	Total
Tigray	391,844	311,078	702,922	66,563	34,670	101,233
Amhara	114,610	0	114,610	15,560	0	15,560
Oromiya	500,004	182,751	682,755	70,041	20,368	90,409
SNNPR	325,997	99,670	426,667	39,016	5,555	44,571
Harari	0	6,605	6,605	0	736	736
Somali	1,240,806	0	1,240,806	137,916	0	137,916
Afar	457,112	87,366	544,478	58,602	4,869	63,471
Diredawa	38,454	0	38,454	4,987	0	4,987
Gambella	49,500	0	49,500	5,502	0	5,502
Total	3,118,327*	687,470	3,806,797	398,187**	66,198	464,385

*This figure includes safety net beneficiaries from Afar and Somali Region.

** This figure is adjusted upward in March from the original December appeal.

4. Agriculture

Current Situation

The country is currently in the midst of the *belg* season for *belg* crop dependent areas, which typically runs from February to June. Pastoral main rains (*Gu*) also occur between March and May. This year, despite an early start of the season in January, much of the country experienced below-normal rainfall and dry conditions during late March and the beginning of April. In major parts of the country, particularly *belg* crop dependent central and northeastern highlands, the rains were much below average - scanty in amount, irregular and erratic in spatial distribution.

During the second dekad of April, the rains restarted and covered most of the *belg* crop-producing areas in central, eastern, northern, and some of western parts of the country. These rains were also observed in the typical pastoral areas of southern and southeastern parts of the country reaching south Omo and most parts of central and northern parts of Somali Region. The amounts and spatial distribution were above average in places. Although some areas in Afar and Somali regions are reported to have received sporadic rains, the availability of pasture and water has not yet fully improved.

In general, the effect of these very erratic *belg/gu* rains on the future food security situation and projected food aid needs cannot yet to be quantified. An assessment of needs will be made in June/July, during which time the performance of the rains and their impact on harvest will be known.

Responses to the 2005 Agricultural emergency requirements and current gaps

The table below presents summary of Emergency Agricultural requirements in 2005 and responses to date and shortfalls.

Table 4. Summary of Sectoral Emergency Requirements, Responses, and Shortfalls

Sub Sector/ Programmes		Initial Requirements	Revised Needs	Responses	Shortfall
Provision of emergency Seeds	MT of seed	17,975	13,926	2,020	11,906
	US \$	5,934,779	5,376,360	1,200,000	4,176,360
Livestock emergency interventions	US \$	3,925,431	3,314,193	1,095,413	2,218,780
Sectoral capacity Building, early warning coordination ³	US \$	1,000,000	600,000	100,000	500,000
Total US \$		10,860,210	9,304,479	2,395,413	6,907,046

Regarding **the crop sub-sector**, as shown in the above table and indicated in the joint humanitarian appeal launched in December 2004, the national emergency seed requirement for 2005 *belg* and *meher* cropping seasons was about 17,975 metric tones. A total of US \$ 5,934,779 was required to address the requirement for seed emergency interventions. However, the overall emergency seed response as

³ National, Regional, Zonal, and Woreda stakeholders.

of April 2005 reported to be only 2,020 MT of seeds. In addition, over 5 million sweet potato cuttings were reportedly distributed to various woredas in Tigray region. This response was only 11.2 percent of the total emergency seeds requirement requested in December 2004. The response includes fresh contributions from donors as well as use of left over funds, and utilization of seed reserves established in 2004.

The estimated seed need for the coming *meber* season is about 11,906 tones. This includes both improved and local varieties of crops that will be planted in the main *meber* season (May-October). This also comprises the initial *meber* need and additional need due to fresh needs and caseloads from the 2005 *belg* effect. The current emergency seed requirement is only 66.2 percent of the overall seed need initially targeted in December 2004. The reduction is due to the fact that the emergency seed need of the *belg* season was excluded.

Failure to timely and fully meet the emergency needs implies that the agricultural activities will be disrupted due to shortage of seed and lack of access to adequate amount of quality seed. The global production and household's food supply will be reduced. Eventually farmers will be forced to rely on external food aid. Overall recovery will be retarded and lead to further destitution. Conversely, timely response enhances agricultural productivity, enable destitute farmers to produce their own food and set them to better food supply and recovery of livelihood.

In the livestock sub-sector, the livestock conditions in the drought-affected areas have shown no significant improvement during the past three months. The situation was more alarming in Afar and Somali regions that were affected by drought in the past three years. The drought induced feed and water shortages affected the health and productivity of livestock. In Afar the current *sugum* (mid February- April) rains so far are generally inadequate. Although the sporadic rains in the region favoured growth of browses for browsers (Camels and Goats), the majority of water and pasture resources have not yet fully recovered and thus the majority migrated livestock have not yet returned to their original places. Moreover, due to drought induced problems death of a significant number of livestock has been reported. Similarly, in Somali region, although some rains have been observed in Jijiga and Shinile zones, the main Gu rains that is expected as of early April over the southern part of the region is said to have been late in most areas. This situation coupled with the preceding long dry period (Jilal) has negative effect on livestock production in the region. Therefore, in order to protect the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralist, implementation of animal health emergency intervention is crucial in 2005.

According to the December 2004 Appeal, a total of US \$ 3.93 million was requested to address the livestock emergency requirements. However, only US \$ 1.1 million is reported to have been obtained as of April 2005, which is 28 percent of the requirement.

In the sectoral capacity building and coordination, although US\$ 1,000,000 was requested for coordination, only US\$ 100,000 is reported to have been secured from the FAO. Using this fund, sectoral coordination support was provided to the National and Regional Emergency Agriculture Task Forces.

The estimated fund requirement for capacity building and coordination is US\$ 500,000.

5. Health and Nutrition

Current Situation

In addition to other food security problems, water scarcity and very poor hygiene conditions together with localized measles outbreaks have been the major aggravating factors of a very poor nutrition and health status of communities especially children in various regions of the country.

Two regions (Afar and East Hararghe zone in Oromiya) covered by the nationwide measles campaign end 2002/ early 2003 have been reporting measles cases. Gambella, which due to security reasons had never been covered by the nationwide campaign, has reported a measles outbreak. Afar, Gambella, East/West Hararghe need to undertake a measles campaign. Gambella will cover children 6 months -14 years; Afar and East/West Hararghe children 6 - 59 months. All regions will add deworming and Vitamin A supplementation. An estimated total of 748,565 children needs to be covered by measles immunization.

Even though two border/ barrier polio immunization rounds had been conducted, the polio outbreak from Sudan spread to North Western Ethiopia with 2 cases reported in Tigray in December 2004 and an additional 4 cases (3 from Western Tigray and 1 from North Gondar) confirmed end of April 2005. This is requiring mass immunization an intensified surveillance to prevent further spread of the virus to other parts of the country.

Sporadic meningitis outbreaks have affected 18 woredas of 6 regions, with a total number of reported cases of 519 and 58 reported deaths.

The major transmission season for malaria is expected after the main rainy season, it is difficult in April to predict with accuracy the evolution of the malaria caseload later in the year. However SNNP reported a sporadic higher than expected caseload in some woredas for the first months of the year. Additional funding is required to ensure access to efficacious treatment and prevention.

Emergency support for case management of common diseases has been provided extensively to Somali and Afar regions during the first four months of 2005, depleting the stock of Emergency Drug kits. Children and other community members are rendered particularly vulnerable to diseases such as ARI and diarrheal diseases due to their poor nutrition status.

The deteriorating nutrition situation in the most vulnerable areas could worsen with the coming of the “hunger” season (July – August). The rise in malnutrition is a reflection of worsening vulnerability at household level. The Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) rounds conducted in January-March 2005 screened a total of 3,566,680 children and identified 60,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 190,000 suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. This prevalence of malnutrition (7% GAM and 2% SAM) if extrapolated to all EOS covered districts results in a total number of 136,000 children requiring case management of severe malnutrition over the coming 8 months to avoid the high mortality associated with severe acute malnutrition.

With the immediate caseload of 136,000 children with SAM in EOS/CSI districts, it is expected that, Ethiopia will require support to treat an estimated total of 370,000⁴ children including in districts of Afar, Somali and Oromiya regions not included initially in the EOS/CSI.

⁴ Requirements include procurement of anthropometric material, therapeutic products and drugs that are part of the protocol, training of health workers and operational costs.

In addition, in EOS/CSI areas there are an estimated 360,000 children with moderate malnutrition who are in need of targeted supplementary feeding. It is essential to address moderate malnutrition in order to prevent further deterioration.

DPPC/WFP Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) in support of the EOS/CSI is on-going in SNNPR and is being rolled out to other regions in 2005. Where TSF distribution have not started or where nutrition screening has not yet been finalized, blanket supplementary rations may be necessary in safety net woredas, to the 35 percent of the population considered as particularly vulnerable (children under 5, expectant women and nursing mothers, the sick and the elderly).

Table 5: 2005 Requirements for Health and Nutrition

	Total Original Requirements		Total Revised Requirements	
	Beneficiaries	Budget	Beneficiaries	Budget
Malaria epidemic prevention and control ⁵	5,369,999	11,142,538	5,999,407	12,448,535
Meningitis prevention and control	3,187,216	3,436,741	3,187,216	3,436,741
ARI, Diarrhea, and other communicable ⁶ disease	4,030,546	3,096,503	6,530,546	5,017,150
EOS/CSI ⁷ (vit. A supplementation and measles vaccination)	6,779,867	6,800,000	7,528,432	8,300,000
EOS/CSI (targeted supplementary feeding)	1,022,141	53,000,000	1,022,141	53,000,000
Emergency nutrition ⁸	271,195	5,000,000	371,195	6,843,692
Emergency Reproductive health ⁹	205,450	1,254,463	326,778	1,995,283
Emergency response to the new wild polio virus transmission ¹⁰			14,700,000	4,982,000
Total		83,730,245		96,023,401

6. Water

Current Situation

While December, January and March rains brought improvements in water and pasture conditions in some *belg* producing areas of the country, other areas did not benefit from this rain as it was interrupted by dry spells in February, late March and beginning of April. The current rainfall improvement as of mid-April is expected to have a positive impact on agriculture activities as well as

⁵ Malaria: SNNPR added 40 percent beneficiaries or 614,572, now total beneficiaries for SNNPR= 2,151,001- grand total now 5,999,407 ;

⁶ ARI / Communicable Diseases: 2,500,000 additional beneficiaries in various regions

⁷ EOS: the MoH has requested the addition of 748,565 children for measles 'plus' vaccination only - not included in the EOS coverage.

⁸ Emergency Nutrition: the recent EOS results and ENCU matrix has highlighted the acute malnutrition = 100,000 added.

⁹ Emergency Reproductive Health: Tigray region has requested to increase the RH beneficiaries to 151,128 - new total = 326,778.

¹⁰ Polio: new cases of Polio (WPV) in Ethiopia require fresh NIDs for 14.7 million children - not included in the Appeal 2005.

for replenishing pasture and water sources. However, this is expected to provide a temporary respite only, especially for pastoral areas.

Recent rains in all zones of Afar Region have had a positive impact on browsing for camel and goats. In Tigray, the impact of the 2004 drought on water supply and sanitation in most drought prone areas continued to be felt. In Amhara Region, shortage of drinking water is reported particularly in the lowlands of Sekota and Metema woredas and in the woredas bordering Afar region (Kobo, partly Gobalafto, and Harbu, Were Babo, Bati, and Chefa). It is assumed that the current rains may improve the overall water availability.

Current humanitarian concern in SNNP emanates from last year's poor performances of *belg* rain in the moisture stressed lowlands, and problems of pasture and water in pastoral/agro-pastoral areas. The requirement for water and sanitation interventions is likely to increase, needing revision of the December requirements. The poor performances of previous rains continues to affect many areas, including most lowland parts of Arsi, Bale, Borena, East Hararghe, East Shoa, Guji and West Hararghe. However, there has been some improvements in the current amount and distribution of rains, which may improve the water availability of these areas.

Responses to the 2005 WES emergency requirements and current gaps

The response to the 2005 WES interventions was very poor. So far, around US\$ 1.7 million (16.8 percent of the requirement) is the confirmed contribution (through UNICEF) registered for WES interventions from January – April 2005. (In the meantime, UNICEF is under negotiation with some back donors for additional support). Most of the emergency rehabilitation and very little development activities that are on going in some regions are under implementation by the 2004 carry over budgets.

Prioritizing the most affected areas, the 2005-revised appeal anticipates to addressing at least 2.6 million people. Interventions will focus on emergency water tankering (as a life-saving measure), while parallel actions such as rehabilitation of systems that are out of order due to overuse and carefully selected construction of new systems to tap deep groundwater as well as systematic sanitation and hygiene improvements. Since the sector became involved in emergency preparedness and response program beginning from August 2002, different sector partners supported the rehabilitation and drilling/construction of many schemes benefiting millions of people in the drought affected regions.

Results of rapid assessments conducted in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions indicate that there is an additional need for water and environmental sanitation services to cover about 1.45 million additional people in the affected areas of the regions.

Table 6: Emergency Water and Sanitation Beneficiaries and Requirements

Region	Original Beneficiary numbers	Additional Beneficiary numbers	Total Revised Beneficiary numbers	Original Requirements USD	Additional Requirements USD	Total Revised Requirements USD
Afar	231,673	11,844	243,517	2,418,978	142,128	2,561,106
Amhara	356,160	112,100	468,260	1,075,147	460,295	1,535,442
Dire Dawa	28,523	0	28,523	189,837	0	189,837
Harari	10,500	0	10,500	336,667	0	336,667
Oromiya	439,708	398,576	838,284	1,315,540	4,091,484	5,407,024
SNNPR	182,112	142,350	324,462	841,667	1,260,518	2,102,185
Somali	451,553	550,613	1,002,166	2,066,150	3,703,965	5,770,115
Tigray	120,280	237,443	307,803	498,908	2,451,172	2,950,080
MoWR	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
MOH	0	0	0	300,000	0	300,000
Total	1,169,187*	**1,452,926	**2,622,113	10,042,894	12,109,562	22,152,456

* This is a net original figure used to avoid double counting of about 611,042 beneficiaries, who are benefiting both from the water supply, sanitation and hygiene education activities.

** The total revised beneficiary numbers does not include the additional beneficiary figure indicated under column 3.

7. Capacity Building and Overall Coordination

Overall Coordination

There has been no change to the original requirement for capacity building noted in the December 2004 Appeal. To meet the growing demand for improved overall monitoring of emerging humanitarian situations and relief needs in hotspot areas, increased early warning reporting and greater coordination support to the humanitarian partners, focus will be given to increased field presence and coordination support at regional level. To this end, the overall coordination requirement has been revised to US\$ 1,616,700.

Annex 1: Affected Population and Population Needing Food Assistance
From May to December 2005

No	Region	Emergency Food aid Beneficiaries as estimated in December 2004								Additional Beneficiaries *		Revised Estimate of Population Needing Assistance							
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Pop.	Duration	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Amhara	114610	114610	114610	114610	114610	0	0	0	0	0	114610	114610	114610	114610	114610	0	0	0
2	Tigray	388,646	388,646	388,646	388,646	388,646	388,646	0	0	311078	6	699724	699724	699724	699724	699724	699724	0	0
3	Oromiya	500,004	500,004	494768	493140	489951	142251	6542	0	182751	6	682755	682755	677519	664548	661359	313659	6542	0
4	SNNP	325997.2	319067	244097.2	44528	34608	23688	4725	0	99670	3	425667.2	418737	343767.2	49998	34608	23688	4725	0
5	Somali	1303087	1303087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1303087	1303087	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Afar	457112	457112	0	0	0	0	0	0	87366	3	544478	544478	544478	0	0	0	0	0
7	B-Gul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gambella	49500	49500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49500	49500	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dire Dawa	38454	38454	38454	38454	38454	0	0	0	0	0	38454	38454	38454	38454	38454	0	0	0
10	Harari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6605	6	6605	6605	6605	6605	6605	6605	0	0
	Total	3,177,410.	3,170,48	1,280,575.	1,079,37	1,066,269	554,585	11267	0	687470		3864880.	385795	2425157.2	1573939	1555360	1043676	11267	0

* Determined from the multi-agency mission and consultations in April 2005.

Annex 2: Non-Food Sectors

Annex 2 Table 1: Beneficiary Households and Estimated Emergency Seed Requirements in Meher 2005

Regions	No of Beneficiary Household			Total Seed Need (Tonnes)					Fund Requirement (US \$)		
	Initial Target	current target	current Vs Initial target %	Initial requirement	Response As of Apr-05	% Met	Current need	Current Vs Initial target %	Initial requirement	Current n	Current Need Vs initial target %
Tigray	173,348	99,267	57.3	3,787	312	8.2	1,451	38.3	1,111,752	810,000	73
Oromiya	266,380	135,000	50.7	5,636	783	13.9	4,247	75.4	2,207,920	1,528,300	69
SNNPR	227,334	105,000	46.2	3,449	120	3.5	2,485	72.0	1,044,852	625,000	60
Amhara	79,479	64,225	80.8	3,494	480	13.7	2,113	60.5	1,177,961	782,060	66
Somali	123,328	38,500	31.2	1,205	200	16.6	1005	83.4	238,912	200,000	84
Gambela	13,077	6,539	50	305	125	41.0	180	59.0	122,219	80,000	65
DireDawa	4,984	3,000	60.2	99	0	0.0	65	65.7	31,163	25,000	80
Afar	0	15,000		0	-		360		-	126,000	
Total	887,930	466,531	52.5	17,975	2,020	11.2	11,906	66.2	5,934,779	4,176,360	70

Annex 2 Table 2: Emergency Requirements and Response in the Livestock Sub-sector

Region	Initial requirements								Revised Requirements	Response	Current Requirements
	No. of Target			Fund Requirement, US \$							
	Woredas	Households	Livestock	Vaccine	Drugs	Equipment	Operation	Total	US \$	US \$	US \$
Somali	20	94,000	3,214,550	260,425	390,155	68,140	27,500	746,221	746,221	450,000	296,221
Afar	16	86,580	1,501,715	289,365	872,011	111,812	149,074	1,422,262	811,024	620,000	191,024
Tigray	20	204,899	1,367,149	206,020	376,447	0	0	582,467	582,467	0	582,467
Amhara	38	197,834	3,651,023	0	730,595	176,744	88,372	995,711	995,711	12,500	983,211
Oromiya	5	10,829	415,460	67,106	6,682	0	9,129	82,915	82,915	12,913	70,002
SNNPR	4	86,117	848,537	4,803	88,687	0	2,365	95,855	95,855	0	95,855
Total		680,259	10,998,434	827,719	2,464,577	356,696	276,440	3,925,431	3,314,193	1,095,413	2,218,780

Annex 2 Table 3: Emergency WES Additional Beneficiaries as estimated in April 2005

Region	Water Tankering	Water Scheme Maintenance and Rehabilitation	New Water Schemes Development	Sanitation and Hygiene Education	Total Beneficiary Population
Afar	11,844	0	0	0	11,844
Amhara	0	63,100	17,500	31,500	112,100
Dire Dawa	0	0	0	0	0
Harari	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	194,112	27,500	139,214	37,750	398,576
SNNPR	1,000	48,050	93,300	same as in water	142,350
Somali	203,947	230,616	65,995	50,055	550,613
Tigray	9,000	62,628	153,250	12,565	237,443
Total	419,903	431,894	469,259	131,870	1,452,926

Annex 2 Table 4: Additional Financial Requirements for WES Interventions as estimated in April 2005

Region	Water Tankering (USD)	Water Scheme Maintenance and Rehabilitation (USD)	New Water Schemes Development (USD)	Sanitation and Hygiene Education (USD)	Capacity Building & Community Mobilization (USD)	Total (USD)
Afar	142,128	0	0	0	0	142,128
Amhara	0	146,940	187,355	126,000	0	460,295
Dire Dawa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	2,329,344	220,000	1,392,140	150,000	0	4,091,484
SNNPR	6,928	125,520	931,870	196,200	0	1,260,518
Somali	2,447,364	235,954	970,747	50,000	0	3,703,965
Tigray	13,873	360,989	2,026,050	50,260	0	2,451,172
MoWR	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOH	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,939,637	1,089,403	5,508,062	572,460	0	12,109,562