

Ethiopia: Drought Response

Situation Report No. 04 (as of 31 August 2016)

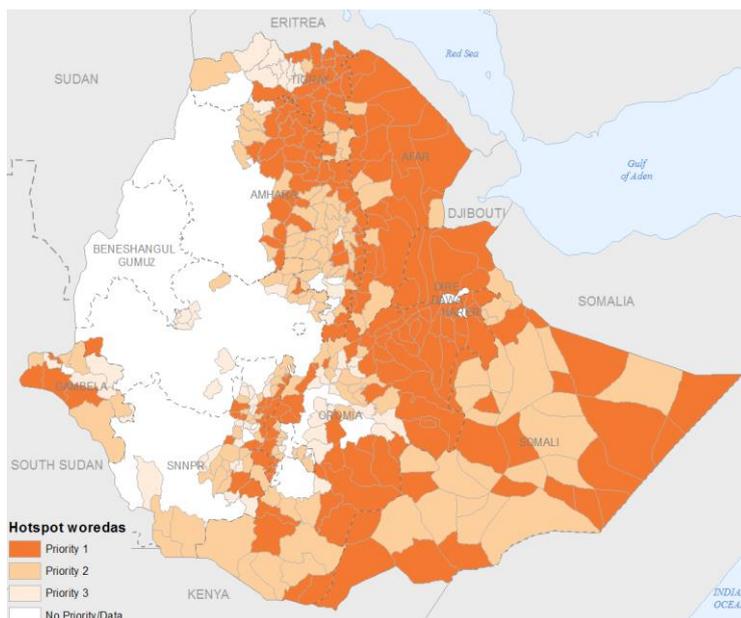


A product of the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG)

This report has been prepared under the auspices of the Federal Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group, co-chaired by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) with participation of Sector Co-Chairs (Government Line Ministries and Cluster Coordinators). It covers the period from 01 July to 31 August 2016.

Highlights

- Government and humanitarian partners launched the revision of the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) for the second half of 2016. The revised HRD seeks additional US\$612.4 million to help 9.7 million people with emergency food and non-food assistance. The total amount required for Ethiopia is US\$1.5 billion.
- The 2016 Government-led *belg* assessment highlights national hotspot classification demonstrating a slight decrease in the number of priority *woredas* (districts) from 429 to 420, of which 206 are now 'priority one' *woredas*, but food insecurity and malnutrition rates remain alarming. Some 420,000 children under age 5 are expected to require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) until the end of 2016.
- Severe flooding with unusually heavy *kiremt* (*summer*) rains in many regions in August 2016 and late but prolonged *belg* (*spring*) rains has affected more than 480,000 people, displaced close to 190,000 people, damaged several water points and presented an urgent need for water treatment chemicals and rehabilitation of water points.



| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 9.7m Require food assistance | 2.5m Moderately malnourished | 458,000 Severely malnourished | 3.9m People requiring WaSH support | 2.9*m Farmers in need of emergency seeds in <i>belg</i> and <i>belg/kiremt</i> farming areas | 2.7*m People in need of emergency health interventions | 820,000 Households in need of ES/NFI support | 4* m School age children requiring EiE interventions |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|

Situation Overview

Mid-year assessment shows increase WaSH and Education needs

In June 2016, Government and humanitarian partners deployed some 210 staff to 38 zones in six regions to assess the impact of the *belg* (spring) rains on food production and livelihoods. The assessment brought in a revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) for the second half the year. Result of the assessment shows food insecurity and malnutrition rates are alarming with the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance having tripled since early 2015. The national hotspot classification updated in early July based on the findings of the *belg* assessment resulted in a slight decrease in the number of priority *woredas* from 429 to 420, of which 206 are now 'priority one' *woredas*. Some 420,000 children under age 5 are expected to require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016. The *kiremt* rainy season (June – September) and subsequent flooding is likely to cause an increase in the proportion of children with SAM complications due to an increase in morbidity.

Failed rains in 2015 and the El Niño-induced drought in 2016 significantly eroded coping capacities. Many regions experienced severe flooding with unusually heavy *belg*/spring rains in April/May 2016. However, some areas did not receive sufficient rainfall, and some people still do not have access to sufficient water. While these rains reduced

emergency water trucking requirements in some areas, flooding affected more than 480,000 people, displaced close to 190,000 people, damaged several water points and presented an urgent need for water treatment chemicals and rehabilitation of water points. Reported cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) spiked sharply since mid-June as a result of poor hygiene and sanitation practices, population movements and religious gathering. Initially reported in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions, cases were later reported in Addis Ababa on 9 June 2016. Other endemic diseases such as measles, meningitis, malaria and scabies are burdening an already overstretched health system.

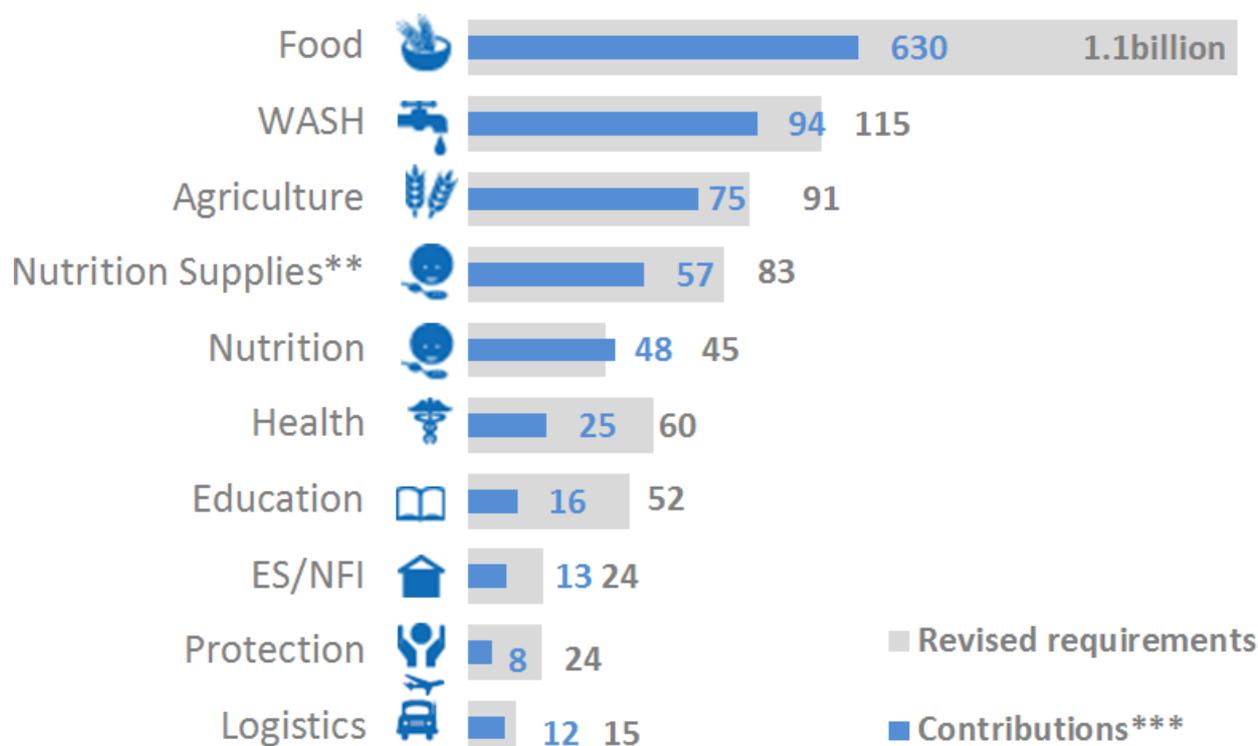
In January 2016 1.3 million children were unable to access learning opportunities as a result of the crisis and this number increased to about 4 million in June 2016. About 72 per cent schools in emergency affected areas have no school WASH facilities.

Drought and flooding continue to have a particular impact on women and children.

Drought and flooding in Ethiopia continue to have a particular impact on women and children. Result of the *belg* assessment shows that nearly four million children require school meals and school supplies once schools reopen in September. Meal rationing in food-insecure areas disproportionately affects women, exacerbating existing health problems, especially for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. Girls' schooling is more affected than boys' due to increased household demands and dwindling finances. Women and girls, and children from vulnerable families, are also more susceptible to gender-based violence (GBV), child labour, child marriage and other protection violations. Furthermore, services, in most cases, do not take into account the needs of vulnerable groups which is a hindrance to accessibility.

While the El Niño phenomenon is subsiding, its humanitarian impacts will remain high well into 2017 with the continuation of flooding and diminished agricultural production. Besides, while good *kiremt* rains have been experienced in much of the country, the 75 per cent likelihood of a global La Niña event increases the risk of a drought in pastoral areas of southern Ethiopia and possible delayed or poor rains in early 2017.

Funding Update (as of August 31)



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response



Food Security

Needs:

- 9.7 million people are in need of food support.
- The recently released “Prioritization Statement” established the revised food assistance needs (a combination of new and priority unaddressed needs from the original HRD) until the end of the year at \$500 million.

\$1.1 billion
food requirement

Response:

- Food cluster partners, targeting 10.2 million people in round three, dispatched 68 per cent and distributed 19 per cent of the food assistance.
- Food cluster partners, targeting 10.2 million people in round four, dispatched 11 per cent of the food with no reported food distribution.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Delays in dispatch and distribution: Poor road infrastructure and heavy rains continue to delay the dispatch of food assistance, especially in the Somali region. To augment transportation capacity, the World Food Programme (WFP) brought an additional fleet into the country, including 6x6 trucks. To speed up distribution, WFP and the Somali Regional Government agreed to consolidate the number of final distribution points.
- The Government launched a National Flood Contingency Plan, which forecasts that 485,610 people will be affected country-wide. Recently, the Government in Somali region requested food assistance for almost 300,000 people in the Shebelle area. WFP is responding based on a case-by-case assessment and is assessing the situation in the affected area.
- Pipeline break: The Government/WFP relief pipeline requires urgent support to meet the needs in the coming months. The Government committed an unprecedented level of resources to the response, but to meet escalating needs requires further international support. With the recent ECHO contribution of €85 million, WFP will purchase 144,000 MT of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to fill commodity gaps in the joint Government/WFP pipeline. However, this contribution is not enough to cover all the shortfalls in the next four months, thus further resources are required. A larger pipeline break is expected in July/August 2016.



Nutrition

Needs:

- 420,000 children need treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 2.36 million children and pregnant/breastfeeding mothers need moderate acute malnutrition treatment during 2016
- 3,7 million children in hotspot ‘Priority 1’ *woredas*
- 206 *woredas* were classified as hotspot ‘Priority 1’ in July 2016 compared to 219 in March 2016

\$128.2M
nutrition requirement¹

Response:

- In May 28,194 SAM cases were admitted of which 2,262 were admitted to the Stabilization centre due to complications (85 per cent reporting rate), this is a slight decrease from April and indeed all regions except Afar and SNNP saw a drop in SAM admissions. The observed reduction can be explained by a number of reasons playing in combination or in isolation to various degree; A robust food response to the food insecurity and enhanced performance of TSFP. Quality of care still in line with international standard with Death Rate <1 per cent et Cure rate > 90 per cent
- In Priority 1’ *woredas*, for the month of June 96 per cent of TSFP supplies have been dispatched and 87 per cent has been delivered. For the month of July 18 per cent of the supplies have been dispatched and delivered.

¹ Includes \$22.3million for NGO support until end of December which was not included in the initial HRD funding requirements

- From January to June 2016, a total of 496,950 MAM cases were treated out of an estimated 668,378 expected cases (74 per cent).
- NGO coverage is low with only 47 per cent of all priority *woredas* currently supported by NGOs (57 per cent in Priority 1, 58 per cent in Priority 2 and 20 per cent in Priority 3)
- 2,436,187 million children in Priority 1 *woredas* were screened on a monthly basis (71 per cent of all children 6-59 months) from January to May.
- A total of 6,916,061 of children (64 per cent coverage) were supplemented with vitamin A and 4,338,717 of children 23-59 months (59 per cent coverage) were provided deworming prophylaxis
- To date 8,268 health providers have been trained and 2,370 Mother-2-mother support groups established.
- With the current and upcoming rainy seasons, water-borne diseases and disruption in basic services, are now major risk factors for acute malnutrition. A focus on increasing the countries' capacity to treat acute malnutrition with complication is necessary along with appropriate infant and young child feeding counselling to prevent acute malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of discharge rations for SAM children who are discharged as cured from the OTP this increases the risk of SAM children being re-admitted.
- Slow progress in cascading the RHB mass IYFC-E training beyond the training of trainers.
- Limited of *woredas* with MAM/SAM continuum of care (only 44 against 90 planned by WFP)
- Lack of funds for TSFP resulting in potential break in MAM food's pipeline around October 2016. If this happen, then, it may have negative impact on nutritional status of children and lead to an increase of SAM caseload.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- 3.89 million People need WaSH supplies until the end of October.
- 300,000-500,000, who already received WaSh support by partners, require additional supplies people in 100 belg floods impacted *woredas*.
- There is an urgent need to repair and rehabilitate non-functioning water supply schemes.
- Predicted above-average kiremt rains will further increase WASH needs, especially in Afar, SNNP, and Oromia and Somali regions.
- There are 676,905 people affected by floods in the six regions of Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali who need WaSH support
- There is need for a cross border assessment between Kenya and Ethiopia for the persistent AWD cases due to cross border movements
- Joint assessments on WASH of CTCs and communities at risk of AWD in Addis Ababa will be made with MoH, MoWIE,

\$114.9m

WASH requirement

Response:

- Cluster distributed water treatment chemicals and WaSH NFIs to flood affected *woredas*
- Non-functional water points were rehabilitated in all six regions
- New water schemes, (boreholes, shallow wells, motorized water schemes) were constructed
- Hygiene and sanitation promotion, plus distribution of WaSH NFIs undertaken in six regions
- Based on its agreement with UNICEF for AWD response in Addis Ababa, Oxfam train 120 community based volunteers of which 30 volunteers were trained in *Addis Ketema* last week and have commenced hygiene promotion activities on 24th July in *Addis Katema*.
- Oxfam and Amref have trained 30 volunteers in *Gulele* and 60 in *Kolfe Keranio* sub cities
- UNICEF will be supporting the emergency water supply scheme development by deploying Emwat Kit and other appropriate water systems.
- 8 water trucks are deployed by Addis Ababa water and sewerage authority to supply safe water in the areas where water supply through piped network is not covered.
- Continue to provide HTH chlorine to CTCs
- Continue to provide discharge hygiene packs to patients discharged from the CTCs as requested.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a total funding gap of \$30 million for WaSH interventions
- Limited WaSH partners on board to provide adequate WaSH response for the Addis Ababa AWD response, given the current magnitude of the outbreak
- Limited involvement of urban authorities on AWD response
- Limited funding for AWD WaSH response in Addis Ababa
- Delayed water point construction and rehabilitation due to difficulties in importing water equipment
- Stock out of jerrycans and aquatabs, etc, in Addis, WaSH agencies are not able to meet their requirements
- Delayed water point constructions due to rainy weather and bad roads, accessibility problems

**Needs:**

- 3.6 million people will require emergency health services.
- From November 2015 to July 2016, a total of 6,424 acute watery diarrhoea cases and 43 deaths had been reported from 13 zones of Oromia, Somali, SNNP regions, and 10 sub cities of Addis Ababa
- As of 18 July, a total of 1208 cases and 20 deaths in Oromia region, 939 cases and seven deaths in Somali region, 616 cases and 10 deaths in SNNP region, and 3,661 cases and six deaths in Addis Ababa were registered
- The five sub cities reporting the highest caseloads in Addis Ababa are: Kolfe Keraniyo Nifas silk Addis Ketema, Lideta and Gulele
- The cases reported in the Oromia woredas surrounding Addis Ababa have almost doubled compared to previous weeks
- Scabies rapid assessment conducted in Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Oromia from 13 to 22 July 2016 showed an overall drastic reduction in the number of cases in the four affected regions, however Amhara and Tigray regions are still reporting cases (over 22,442 cases reported in July 2016, mainly in Amhara region). Scabies Partners Operational Plan has been revised to reflect the updated needs and response.
- As of 27 June 2016, a total of 864 Chikungunya cases and zero deaths were reported in two kebeles of suftu woreda, Somali region. About 49% of the cases were males by sex and the most affected age group was 15 – 44 years

\$60.3m

health requirement

Response:

- Cluster is participating in the the national acute watery diarrhea response plan
- AWD response in Addis Ababa is being implemented in the 10 sub cities through the thematic areas of: coordination, case management, surveillance, WASH, health promotion & coordination and logistics.
- WHO, UNICEF, MSF, and Red Cross are responding to AWD through technical and logistical support.
- Partners are availing CTC kits, diarrhoeal disease kits, cholera beds, rapid diagnostic test kits, medicines and other supplies. They are ready to provide more support upon request from federal ministry and regional health bureau until the outbreak is fully controlled
- Supply of scabies drugs on going for priority Tigray and Amhara regions for 180,000 cases and their contacts

Gaps & Constraints:

- Inadequate funding for AWD response, particularly outside Addis Ababa
- Low attention given to scabies outbreak at RHBs and MoH levels

**Needs:**

- 1.7 million households require emergency seed for the summer/meher cropping season.
- Support to smallholder farmers and pastoralists for a range emergency livestock response interventions that includes livestock feed, destocking of unproductive animals (lowlands only), animal health and restocking of plough oxen (highlands only), valued at \$36 million for the period July to December 2016.

\$91.3m

agriculture requirement

Response:

- 29 000 MT of different variety of seeds is procured for *meher* planting season
- FAO has procured 3 900 MT of seeds to reach 145 000 households
- \$13 million mobilized for livestock response by international partners

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited information flow from NGOs to agriculture cluster working groups is affecting agriculture sector information system.


Protection
Needs:

- Psychosocial support to vulnerable women, girls and boys in 131 hotspot 'priority 1' *woredas* using child and women-friendly spaces.
- Dignity kits to women of reproductive age in drought-affected communities.
- Capacity of front-line Government employees in hotspot 'priority 1' *woredas* to provide services on clinical management of rape survivors, psychosocial support and case management.
- Gender-based violence (GBV) referral system in hotspot 'priority 1' *woredas*.
- Limited access to services (shelter, food, water) for vulnerable groups, including the displaced.
- Limited availability of clean water for communities in northern Tigray region increased the school dropout rate causing health issues.

\$23.8m

protection requirement

Response:

- Partners reached 8,108 children who benefitted from psychosocial support through Child Friendly Spaces.
- 454 unaccompanied and separated children were reunited with their families.
- UNICEF to partner with Save the Children in Sitti Zone in Somali from July
- Protection response plan will be developed for 21 hot spot *woredas* in SNNP in the first week of August

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding gaps and limited operational capacity for Child Protection and GBV services.
- In Fafan and Siti zones, Somali region, IDPs and host communities have significant needs, with reportedly growing unmet access to food, health, shelter, NFIs, water supply and sanitation. In Fafan zone, most IDPs are protracted leading to frustrations within the host community due to continued sharing of limited resources.
- The Protection Cluster mission noted the lack of an Afar Government-focal point for addressing the needs of persons with disabilities; the limited capacity of health service providers to identify, respond to or refer GBV cases; and, raised concerns over a reported increase in child labour.

**Shelter and NFI****Needs:**

- In July, a total number of 20,034 individuals or 4,091 HHs were newly displaced due to flooding in Afar (5,856 persons/976 HHs), Oromia (4,045 persons/809 HHs) and Gambella (10,133 persons/2,306 HHs).
- Data verification is being conducted for reported displacements in the month of August; To date, reports indicated that 4,813 HHs have been displaced due to flooding in South Gonder zone of Amhara region and 251HHs displaced due to conflict in Raso *woreda* of Afdar Zone in Somali region.
- Shelter & NFI needs are expected to increase in the coming months as more displacement is anticipated due to flooding. For many regions and agencies, the lack of preposition stock will result in delayed response.

\$24.4m

ES/NFI requirement

Response:

- In August, total of 4,365 households were reached with emergency shelter and households NFIs in the following 3 regions:

| Region | Number of kits |
|--------------|----------------|
| Somali | 1,602 |
| Oromia | 1,775 |
| Gambella | 988 |
| TOTAL | 4,365 |

| Beneficiaries | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Flood affected | Conflict-induced |
| 900 | 702 |
| 0 | 1,775 |
| 988 | 0 |
| 1,888 | 2,477 |

- The cluster held a technical working group to finalize its recommendation for minimum kit content for emergency shelter and household NFI assistance. It also examined samples sent in from different suppliers for quality grading of key items such as tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets and jerry cans. The next step will be to draft beneficiary prioritization guidelines for use in collaboration with the kit content.
- The cluster will also be working to improve its reporting template for partners, increasing reporting frequency to bi-weekly to adapt to the increase in response activities.
- Drafting of TOR for IDPs Task Force, which Shelter & NFI cluster is co-leading with Protection cluster, has been completed. The meeting was held on Thursday 1st September to finalise the TOR and define its way forward.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Security situation in Hararge has halted distributions in Kumbi, East Hararge
- Multi-sectoral responses are needed in protracted and new IDPs sites
- Clear beneficiary prioritization and selection criteria is needed particularly in the context of internally displaced population.

Education

Needs:

- In January 2016 1.3 million children were unable to access learning opportunities as a result of the crisis and this number raised to about 4 million in June 2016.
- 4,650 schools have no access to drinking water and 2,150 schools have no latrine in emergency affected areas (about 72% schools have no school WASH facilities).
- There were 320,000 IDP children in May and June 2016 requiring especial learning facilities – temporary classrooms. This need persists in the coming academic year.
- School feeding and provision of learning supplies and close monitoring have positive impact in reducing school dropouts.

\$52.2m
education requirement

Response:

- Towards building cluster coordination capacity in EiE, UNICEF recruited and deployed Education Cluster Coordinator
- Education Cluster Strategy drafted with the support from Global Education Cluster, consultation for inputs and finalization is in progress.
- About 3.1 million school children provided with school feeding by the government and other partners until June.
- The procurement of learning supplies with USAID fund (US\$4,032,822) and UNICEF (with US\$578,667) is in progress.
- The provision of school WASH (with US\$ 463,000) and temporary classrooms (with US\$217,725) by UNICEF for the new academic year is underway.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Total funding requirement until December 2016 is estimated at \$36,349,800 for school feeding, learning supplies, school WASH, establishment of temporary classrooms and training teachers.
- The use of \$5,487,592 is in progress with a funding gap of \$30,862,208.
- Collecting and sharing valid data from the ground is a challenge. The cluster established mini-working group, the group came up with the introduction and pilot testing the use of Open Data Kit (ODK) to collect and share EiE information. This is under consultation and resource mobilization.

Logistics Cluster

Needs:

- Enhanced logistics coordination, information sharing and logistics capacity of Government and humanitarian partners.
- To maintain a continuous logistics gaps and bottlenecks identification process.
- To identify mitigating activities for overcoming identified logistics gaps.

\$15.4m
logistics requirement

Response:

- In accordance with its mandate as a provider of last resort, WFP will support the Government and humanitarian community with ad-hoc provision of transport and storage capacity in specific areas when a logistics gap is clearly identified and support is requested.

- As of 30 August, the Logistics Cluster has set up 59 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), 19 units supporting NDRMC to augment storage in key logistics hubs; Nazareth, Dire Dawa and Semera, and the remaining 30 are supporting the temporary storage needs of NDRMC and CRS/JEOP in field locations. 19 sites have also been identified where alternative storage solutions (local rehabilitation/ construction) will be implemented.
- In line with the Logistics Cluster support to enhance pipeline reporting on behalf of the NDRMC and humanitarian partners, results as of 30 August, week 12 of Round 5 indicate that average total deliveries completed to FDPs for all partners is 94 per cent and the average distributions is 78 per cent. At week 5 of Round 6, average total deliveries completed to FDPs for all partners for Round 6 deliveries is 81 per cent and distributions 25 per cent.
- Five Logistics Cluster Logistics Officers are currently working alongside NDRMC staff (Addis Ababa, Nazareth and Dire Dawa hubs), including one Shipping Advisor embedded within the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority (EMAA), to support the Government of Ethiopia enhance operations and management of the logistics supply chain.
- The Logistics Cluster has been supporting the rehabilitation of key NDRMC Logistics Hubs. Work is almost completed at NDRMC Adama hub including upgrade to electrical infrastructure, office rehabilitation and re-bagging of commodities in the warehouses to ensure smoother and more efficient management of the hub.
- Supported by the Logistics Cluster, the NDRMC recruitment process for 522 additional staff for warehouses countrywide (hubs and regional FDPs) is ongoing. 188 staff will be hired by the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) for the Somali region, and 298 additional staff, including storekeepers and higher positions, will be hired by the NDRMC through a third-party recruitment agency. To date, a total of 629 additional staff have been hired, 64 per cent of the target.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Information sharing between and from partners on logistics constraints and logistics activities needs to be enhanced.
- The increased insecurity risks hampering access to a number of areas and therefore delaying the progress of the MSU implementation plan.

General Coordination

The overall humanitarian coordination in Ethiopia is led by the Government's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). The NDRMC leads federal and regional level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs) and hosts a series of specialized task forces that work jointly with the cluster lead agencies. The DRMTWG is the umbrella forum that brings all actors together at the technical level, including government and donor representatives. With the development of the crisis, the Government and humanitarian partners are working to strengthen regional DRMTWGs. At a higher level, NDRMC Commissioner and the Humanitarian Coordinator co-chair a monthly Strategic Multi-Agency Coordination (S-MAC) forum to deliberate on humanitarian response operations and address challenges.

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