Ethiopia: Humanitarian Response
Situation Report No. 06 (as at 31 October 2016)

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 OCHA with participation of Sector Co-Chairs (Government Line Ministries and Cluster Coordinators). It covers the period from 01 October to 31 October 2016.

Highlights

- Unrest disrupts the delivery of humanitarian services, declaration of State of Emergency easing movement of relief items to affected communities
- Poor preforming hagayya/deyr rain from late September to November in Somali and Oromia regions as well as late onset and erratic performance of kiremt rains in Afar is causing shortage of water and pasture and calling for urgent water trucking services in the regions

Situation Overview

Poor Preforming Hagayya/Deyr Rain Resulted in Shortage of Water and Pasture in South and South Eastern Ethiopia

Southern and southeastern parts of the country are being highly affected by poor performance of the 2016 seasonal rain which normally starts in late September. In Oromia, poor performance of hagayya rain is affecting pastoralist and agro-pastoralists in Bale, Guji and Borena zones. Shortage of water and pasture, and deteriorating livestock physical condition are rising in these areas. Following recent assessment conducted by the Borena zone sector offices in collaboration with NGOs operational in the zone, the regional Government deployed 13 water rationing trucks to woredas experiencing serious shortage of water and pasture. However, more requests are coming for water trucks and livestock feed support from the Guji and Bale lowlands which are facing the same problem. The situation will continue until the next rainy season which is expected in March 2017.

In Afar region, although the food security situation is improving, the regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group expects some parts of the region to be vulnerable to shocks due to the protracted drought in the previous two years. Despite the recharging of water sources by the good amount of kiremt rains received, there
are reports of water shortage in the Region. Currently, three water trucks are functioning in Abala, Elida’ar and Serdo Kebele of Dubti woredas with the support of GIZ and the coordination and monitoring role of DPFSPCO.

Most parts of Somali region have not received the deyr rain expected from late September. Water trucking interventions started in Dolo Ado zone where the situation is severe. The 2016 gu assessment in June predicted that some 236 kebeles would require water interventions by the end of September. According to the WaSH Cluster, water trucking is ongoing in 38 woredas with 57 trucks in Afar (3 trucks), Oromia (34 trucks), SNNP (5 trucks), Somali (3) and Tigray (12 trucks). The current 2016 drought response in Ethiopia is the biggest ever of its kind, which thanks to Government leadership and generous donor support has averted a major catastrophe. Urgent funding gaps for the response remain across multiple sectors to the end of 2016, notably for response to Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), for interventions in livestock feed, animal health, and food assistance. There are outstanding financial requirements to the end of the year of over $300m.

**Largest Humanitarian Response in Ethiopia Continues Despite Unrest**

Ongoing protests in some parts of the country intensified following the deadly stampede at the Ireecha festival on 2 October 2016. The situation affected the delivery and implementation of humanitarian services across the country, increasing household food insecurity and moderate and acute malnutrition. Protesters reportedly blocked roads in several towns of Oromia and targeted public and private properties including trucks, affecting the dispatch and distribution of relief food and other humanitarian services. Relief warehouses were reportedly attacked by protesters in West Arsi. Restrictions on movement in Oromia and the limited access to the area in and around Assossa caused delays to erection and finalisation of Mobile Storage Units (MSUs).

However, since the declaration of the State of Emergency on 08 October 2016, road access across the country improved, allowing for better movement of relief items to affected woredas, and for distributions to resume in many areas where activities had been suspended due to protests in some parts of the country.

**Funding Update (as at 31 October)**

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All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA Ethiopia of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: ocha-eth@un.org
Humanitarian Response

Food

Needs:
- 9.7 million people in need of relief food assistance for Round-7 and Round-8.
- The September Drought Emergency Household Food Security Monitoring found that despite some improvement in food consumption, a large proportion of households still cannot meet their minimum food requirements. The improvement is attributed to improvement in delivery of food assistance, improved milk availability and green harvest in some areas.
- The October to December pastoral rains in southern parts of Oromia have been poor so far

Response:
- On 18 October, the Food Prioritization Committee decided to close Round-6. The NDRMC distribution was extended by an extra week. When closed, Round-6 targeting 9.7 million people reached 94 per cent dispatch and 82 per cent distribution. As of 27 October, Round-7, targeting 9.7 million people, reached 76 per cent dispatch and 30 per cent distribution. Round-8 was officially launched on 18 October. By 27 October, 34 per cent of the food had already been dispatch. WFP had almost finished Round-8 as it had prepositioned the food during the first half of October.
- Mid-month analysis of the dispatch of Round-7 indicated that all food operators used the Food Prioritization Tool to prioritize dispatch to Level-1 woredas (woredas with incomplete dispatches in previous rounds).

Gaps & Constraints:
- The October analysis conducted using the Food Prioritization tool identified 73 woredas that were underserved in September. Of these woredas, 22 woredas were underserved for the last three food rounds. All food operators are prioritizing these woredas for Round-7 distribution and Round-8 dispatch.
- In September, the joint WFP-GoE pipeline showed breaks in vegetable oil. Shortfalls in cereal and pulses will start in November.
- The total shortfall of the food response until December 2016 is estimated in around $140 million.

Agriculture

Needs:
- Some 25,003,846 livestock need animal health treatment and vaccination
- A total of $48 million is needed to offset impact of poor deyr/hagaya rains till April 2017 ($21 million in lowland and $27 million highland areas)

Response:
- So far 13 million was mobilized for the following interventions in the livestock sector:
  - More than 1.1 Million animal have been supported with provision of Animal feed;
  - 6.5 million of animals get treatment and vaccination
  - More than 52,000 animals have benefited through rehabilitation of water points
  - 40,000 animals have been destocked through commercial destocking
  - More than 6,000 of animals destocked through slaughter destocking

Gaps & Constraints:
- The limited information flow from the Government to Agriculture Cluster working groups’ constrains prioritization of meager resources.
- The total shortfall until December 2016 is $36 million
Education

Needs:
- 4 million school children (1.1 million targeted by the humanitarian community and 2.9 million by the government) need school feeding.
- 2.2 million children need learning supplies
- 2,325 schools need school WaSH facilities for students and teachers.
- 6,758 teachers need training on Psychosocial First Aid training.
- There is a need to establish 347 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) to enable IDP children to pursue their education.
- The spread of AWD in schools is still a concern.

Response:
- The provision of learning supplies for 1.8 million school children (5 exercise books, 1 pen and 1 pencil per student) is in progress
- The construction of 37 temporary learning centers is proceeding.
- The provision of WaSH facilities for 200 schools is in progress.
- 20 back to school campaign (community dialogue) conducted in 20 newly constructed Temporary Learning sites.

Gaps & Constraints:
- 2.2 million school children (57 per cent) do not have learning supplies. School feeding has not begun. The Government response plan, targeting 2.9 million students, is pending approval of the National Emergency Council and the humanitarian response plan, targeting 1.1 million students, has not received any funding.
- There is an overall financial gap of $21.1 million to provide Education in Emergency (EiE) responses

Emergency Shelter and NFI

Needs:
- Verification is on-going in Gedeo zone, SNNP region, for the estimated 21,000 persons displaced by the recent unrest. The cluster is identifying preposition stocks for when needs are clearly defined.
- Joint assessments are being planned for Raaso and Dekasuftu in Somali region for the IDPs who have not been relocated to Qoliji site.
- Most people displaced by floods (91 per cent) returned to their area of origin, and may require further support to minimize seasonal displacement in the future.

Response:
- As of 31 October, more than 43,500 households (est. 239,343 people) were reached with emergency shelter kits and 43,000 households with household NFIs.
- Distributions of Shelter & NFI kits are on-going in Dawe Serer and Kumbi woredas, Oromia region; Qubi and Annod woredas, Somali region; Humera woreda, Tigray region. The cluster continues to advocate for partners to distribute dignity kits alongside household items.
- Reportedly, DPPB in SNNP region distributed DFID Shelter & NFI kits to people displaced by inter-communal unrest in Konso and Gedio zones.
- The cluster had started price-mapping exercise for key non-food items in markets where partners are present.

Gaps & Constraints:
- The fixed modality of assistance (household sized kits) challenged the response to individual displacement in Tigray.
- Regional authorities in Tigray requested that the Cluster response must be channeled through ERCS.
Health

Needs:
- About 24,000 AWD cases with 174 deaths have been reported since the outbreak began in November 2015.
  - During October, new woredas in Somali region were affected including Bamble (Qoloji IDP), Kelafo, Mustahil, Ferfer (Shabelle zone), while the outbreak expanded in Jijiga.
  - Continued resurgence of AWD in Amibara, Dupit, and Gewane woredas in Afar region – these woredas are also currently reporting high caseloads of severe acute malnutrition.
  - Ewa woreda in Zone 4, Afar region was affected by AWD during October. AWD was notified Sadal, Yaso, Wombara woredas in in Kemashi and Metekel zones in Beneshangul Gumuz region.
- Deterioration in data collection and verification at the woreda and zonal level affected reporting and dissemination of data on outbreaks for the response for WaSH and Health actors.

Response:
- In Qoloji, a CTC and an outpatient clinic including a referral system to the Karamara Hospital in Fanfan zone, Somali region.
- In Nyueniyl camp (established during October), Gambella region a health post was established and is managed by ARRA.
- In Gambella, Health Cluster meetings have been reactivated. In terms of delivery of health services, 25,093 children aged 0-15 years received oral polio vaccine, 23,270 aged 6-15 years received measles vaccine; 12,896 children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation and 8,538 children 2-5 years were dewormed at Pagak entry point.

Gaps & Constraints:
- In Afar, Somali and Tigray regions, there were insufficient drugs and supplies for response including beds in CTCs, and poor infection control measures in CTCs which contributed to the spread of infection.
- Immunization outreach, deworming and vitamin A distribution activities are not available in the Qoloji site.
- Discussions with the Gambella Regional Health Bureau (RHB) to post WHO surveillance officers at entry points to strengthen outbreak surveillance including AWD surveillance were ongoing.
- Surveillance for diseases of outbreak potential such as AWD, is critical but at risk of total collapse due to lack of funding. Such a situation will result in delayed identification, reporting and confirmation of cases and a suboptimal outbreak response.

Logistics Cluster

Needs:
- Enhanced logistics coordination, information sharing and mapping of Government and humanitarian partner logistics capacity.
- To maintain a continuous logistics gaps and bottlenecks identification process.
- Follow up on erected Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) to ensure that their use is reported and issues identified and addressed.

Response:
- As of 31 October, cluster erected 77 MSUs as part of the Cluster storage augmentation plan. The augmented storage capacity is 46,400 MT, 77 per cent of the target.
- With Logistics Cluster support, NDRMC completed the recruitment of 522 storekeepers. The recruitment of staff through the third party employment agency is also progressing, with 259 out of 293 staff recruited.
- Induction trainings for the new recruits have been rolled out in Afar, Amhara and Tigray. These trainings are expected to be finalized by the first week of November 2016.
- A Port and Overland Contract training course facilitated by WFP and the Logistics Cluster took place in Djibouti, with participants from the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority (EMAA), the Ethiopia Road Transport Authority (RTA) and the Ethiopia National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), as well as member of the humanitarian community and WFP attending.
Gaps & Constraints:
- Delays to Logistics Cluster storage finalization due to UN imposed movement restrictions and limited access

Nutrition

Needs:
- There was an increase in the number of admissions to the Therapeutic Feeding Programme from 22,979 admissions in July to 23,475 in August.
- Integration of infant and young child feeding in emergency into the regular acute malnutrition management is needed.
- Low reporting from programmes in some location leading to gaps in response monitoring and subsequent decisions on programme support

Response
- As of 19 October, 221,233 severely malnourished children were treated and 17,809 cases were admitted to inpatient care (8 per cent of total SAM admissions) from January to August 2016.
- By the end of October, the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) reached 1.1 million moderately malnourished children and about 924,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Gaps & Constraints:
- The overall reporting rates continued to decline from 87 per cent in July to 83 per cent in August. Of particular concern are the 73 per cent reporting rate in Oromia region and the 47 per cent reporting rate in Somali region. Ideally all functioning nutrition centres should submit report as part of accountability resources, allocated having been informed by those reports.
- Discussions between NDRMC and NGOs to increase TSFP support in hotspot priority 2 woredas using NDRMC CSB and oil continued.

Protection

Needs:
- 7,632 unaccompanied and separated children are at high risk of SGBV with 3 to 7 cases referred to clinics every week
- Dignity kits for women of reproductive age in drought-affected communities.
- Capacity building for 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.
- Government and NGO partners in drought affected areas continued to identify children at risk: more than 500 new cases of children who have experienced or are at risk of violence, abuse or exploitation were identified during the month, bringing the cumulative total identified to 7,499 children (56 per cent boys, 44 per cent girls).

Response:
- The Child Protection and GBV sub-cluster trained 8,000 frontline staff on child protection in emergencies, exceeding the HRD target.
- During October, 1,400 separated children were identified by the Bureau of Women and Children (BOWCA) and Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BOLSA) bringing the total number of separated children (often due to livelihood related migration of parents or children) identified to 6,857 (60 per cent boys, 40 per cent girls) during 2016. Of these, 2,492 (56 per cent boys, 44 per cent girls) have now been supported to return to their families or carers.
- In October, 1,442 dignity kits were distributed.

Gaps & Constraints:
- The location of Child Friendly Spaces in remote kebeles presents challenges in recruiting and retaining social workers and para social workers (especially female) and in bringing in other sectoral services.
• CP/GBV services are very limited in Afar and Somali regions mainly targeting the IDPs communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Most of the regions are reporting AWD cases. There is an upward trend in the number of reported cases in Beneshangul Gumuz and Somali regions. This indicates that there is a need for ensuring household water safety and security through provision of water treatment chemicals and WaSH NFIs.
- In SNNP region, approximately 16,000 people in Dacenech woreda are displaced due to Omo River overflow threat and approximately 10,630 people in Gedeo zone are internally displaced due to conflict.
- Water shortages reported throughout Somali region, southern Oromia and SNNP regions due to poor deyr/hagaya rains. In Somali region, in AWD affected kebeles, the main source of water is dams and birkas.

Response:

- AWD response through provision of water treatment chemicals and WASH NFIs are ongoing; 11 INGO partners were able to scale up the response with EHF funding support. Stocks for water treatment chemicals and WaSH NFIs will address the needs for the next two months. Additional stocks need to be funded.
- Due to the recent increase in the number of AWD cases reported in Somali region, WaSH Cluster is working with partners to ensure the appropriate response and support. There is adequate stock of water treatment chemicals and WaSH NFIs in Somali region. WaSH Cluster and MoWIE representatives plan to visit Somali region soon.
- SNNP region team (UNICEF, RHB & RWB) visited Gedeo zone to do an assessment and initiate a response. Approximately 10,630 people in Gedeo zone are internally displaced due to conflict. The distribution of water treatment chemicals and WaSH NFIs is ongoing.
- The rehabilitation of two boreholes and water trucking in Konso woreda and Dilla town is ongoing for displaced people.
- In Somali region, WaSH response in IDP sites (Qoloji) and AWD affected woredas is ongoing and supplies are closely monitored.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are 59 operational water trucks in 43 woredas. Demand of water trucking is increasing in southern and eastern Oromia, Afar and Somali regions. The majority of the water trucking is conducted by Regional Water Bureau. However, the requests to WaSH partners for water trucking by RWBs are increasing.
- Household water safety and security through provision of water treatment chemicals and essential WaSH NFIs remains a key challenge due to wide spread of AWD. This includes provision of supplies and hygiene promotions.
- Supply of water treatment chemicals and WaSH NFIs is limited and can last for next 6 to 8 weeks. WaSH cluster is advocating for further procurement.

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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$114.9m WaSh requirement