



# ETHIOPIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**2.7 million**

People Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity between July and December

Government of Ethiopia (GoE) – August 2013

**734,000**

USAID/FFP Emergency Food Assistance Beneficiaries

September 2013

**184**

Cases of Wild Poliovirus Type I (WPV1) in the Horn of Africa

U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) – September 2013

**13 million**

Planned WPV I Vaccinations for children during the GoE Nationwide Polio

Vaccination Campaign

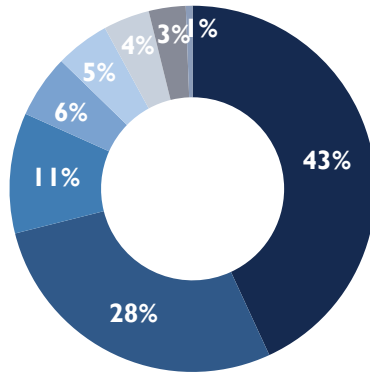
WHO – September 2013

**420,579**

Refugees in Ethiopia

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

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Nutrition (43%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Health (4%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (3%)
- Other (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The revised 2013 Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) reports 2.7 million people require food assistance
- Poor *belg* harvest and weather hazards have left populations vulnerable to food insecurity
- Inter-communal conflict affects up to 90,000 people in Oromiya and Somali regions

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

### TO ETHIOPIA TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$24,468,972
USAID/FFP	\$140,151,600
STATE/PRM	\$47,611,573

**\$212,232,145**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Delayed and poorly distributed February-to-April *belg* rains, crop disease, and flooding have disrupted seasonal harvests in parts of Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Meanwhile, poor seasonal rainfall in northern Afar and Somali regions has resulted in moderate water and pasture shortages, leaving some populations vulnerable to continued Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—levels of food insecurity, which is characterized by the inability of households to protect livelihoods, adoption of negative coping strategies, and an increase in acute malnutrition among children.
- In FY 2013, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$ 212.2 million to address the needs of vulnerable populations across Ethiopia, including nearly \$24.5 million from USAID/OFDA to support humanitarian activities—including agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. In addition, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$140.2 million in emergency food assistance for drought-affected and refugee populations, while State/PRM provided more than \$47.6 million for protection and multi-sectoral assistance for refugees and other vulnerable populations and return assistance for vulnerable Ethiopian migrants.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- As of September 23, inter-communal conflict between members of the Oromo and Somali communities in Meyu and Kumbi districts in East Hararghe Zone, Oromiya Region, had affected approximately 90,000 people, according to the U.N. The GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) is coordinating the ongoing humanitarian response. DRMFSS, USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and USAID/OFDA partner GOAL are providing food and nutrition assistance; the International Organization for Migration and USAID/OFDA partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) are supplying relief commodities; and USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Plan International are providing emergency health and WASH assistance to conflict-affected populations.
- In August, flooding in parts of Amhara Region—particularly in North and South Wollo, North and South Gondar, Oromiya, and West Gojam zones—affected nearly 40,000 households and damaged approximately 33,000 hectares of crops, according to the U.N. DRMFSS responded to the needs of populations displaced by flooding, while Danish Church Aid, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, and World Vision provided seeds to people in affected areas to help recover flooded fields before the start of the October-to-January *meber* harvest. USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) helped coordinate the response.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- The food security situation in Ethiopia generally improved in FY 2013. Average June-to-September *kiremt* rains in most areas of the country, including Amhara, Tigray, Oromiya, and SNNP regions, have facilitated land preparation and planting for the *meber* harvest. However, the June-to-August *belg* harvest was below average in areas of Amhara, Tigray, and Oromiya. In addition, weather hazards, including floods, hail storms, and landslides, have displaced populations, destroyed property, damaged crops, and resulted in the death of livestock in Amhara and SNNP regions, according to FEWS NET.
- The GoE's revised 2013 HRD identified 2.7 million people in Ethiopia as in need of food assistance. The GoE estimates that nationwide emergency food needs, including general food rations and supplementary food, require approximately \$193.7 million in additional humanitarian funding. The GoE releases and revises the HRD following multi-agency assessments to quantify humanitarian needs across the country.
- USAID/FFP partners continue to provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable communities in Ethiopia through the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), a consortium of USAID/FFP-funded international and local non-governmental organizations led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). In 2013, JEOP received \$47 million and targeted more than 734,000 beneficiaries. In addition, with nearly \$64 million in FY 2013 funding, USAID/FFP supported WFP's Hubs and Spokes relief operation, which targets approximately 658,000 food-insecure people in Somali Region. USAID/FFP also contributed nearly \$29 million to the WFP refugee program, providing assistance to approximately 400,000 refugees from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

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## NUTRITION, HEALTH, AND WASH

- Therapeutic feeding program admissions in East and West Hararghe zones in Oromiya Region increased in June and July, signaling deteriorating nutrition conditions, according to the GoE's Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit. Elevated malnutrition levels are partly due to chronic household food insecurity aggravated by consecutive below-average 2011–2013 *belg* harvests and below-average 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 *meber* harvests, according to the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities in Ethiopia. Relief agencies also report that the delayed arrival of targeted supplementary food assistance—aimed at rehabilitating moderately malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant and nursing women—contributed to increased malnutrition levels.

- USAID/FFP partner WFP and the Oromiya Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission provided emergency food assistance to populations in several districts in West Hararghe in late August, while USAID/OFDA partner GOAL's nutrition Rapid Response Program is providing targeted nutrition interventions based on assessments and surveys to treat acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups in East Hararghe. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$10 million in support for nutrition programs, including supplementary feeding and community-based management of acute malnutrition activities.
- As of September 24, WHO reported 191 confirmed cases of WPV1 in the Horn of Africa, including 174 cases in Somalia, 14 in Kenya, and three in Ethiopia. The GoE, in collaboration with partners, continues to strengthen community-based surveillance and implement supplementary polio immunization activities throughout Ethiopia to prevent the spread of the virus. As of September 2, emergency immunization campaigns had targeted more than 180,000 children under the age of 15 in Dollo Ado refugee camps and host communities, as well as more than 3.6 million children under the age of five in Harari, Oromiya, SNNP, and Somali regions.

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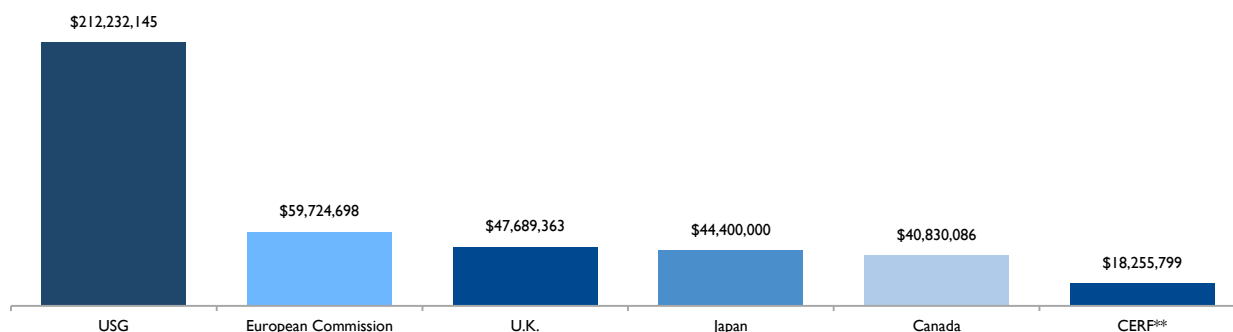
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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The initial 2013 HRD—released by the GoE in February—indicated that humanitarian agencies required approximately \$259 million to respond to humanitarian needs of populations across Ethiopia between January and June. The revised HRD—released in August—indicated the requirement of an additional \$239 million to respond to needs between July and December. However, actual need is greater as the HRD does not account for all humanitarian needs. As of September 30, donors had committed nearly \$484 million to humanitarian relief operations in Ethiopia in 2013.

## 2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2013. All international figures are according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (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 below-average rainfall during the February-to-May *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 2013<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$203,357
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Risk Management Policy and Practice	SNNP Region	\$749,970
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,125,000
Global Communities	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Somali Region	\$950,000
GOAL	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
IRC	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities and WASH	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
Save the Children (SC)	Agriculture and Food Security and ERMS	Somali Region	\$1,100,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Nutrition	Somali Region	\$1,053,041
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$350,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Countrywide	\$6,473,050
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Somali Region	\$800,000
	Program Support		\$1,414,554
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$24,468,972</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
CRS/JEOP	59,830 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray Regions	\$47,358,200
WFP	71,770 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Somali Region	\$63,915,000
WFP	31,670 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Countrywide	\$28,878,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$140,151,600</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Afar Pastoralist Development Association	Environment	Afar Region	\$25,000
GOAL	Nutrition	Somali Region	\$1,250,000
Handicap International	Protection	Somali Region	\$315,275
HelpAge International	Health and Protection	Somali Region	\$278,900
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health and Psychosocial Support	Somali Region	\$1,350,000

IRC	Multi-Sectoral Assistance and Protection	Beneshangul Gumuz, Tigray, Somali Regions	\$6,921,072
Jesuit Refugee Service	Psychosocial Support	Tigray Region	\$159,896
UNHCR	Multi-Sectoral Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$30,100,000
Save the Children Federation	Education and Protection	Somali Region	\$1,250,000
Women and Health Alliance International (WAHA International)	Health	Somali Region	\$621,990
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security and ERMS	Beneshangul Gumuz Region	\$1,814,440
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$1,425,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Multi-Sectoral Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$2,100,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$47,611,573</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$212,232,145</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> 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 disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>