



WFP Ethiopia Country Brief

Highlights

- Humanitarian needs are increasing in areas affected by the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). Indeed, although IOD affected areas in Oromia and SNNPR received scattered showers during the last part of March 2017, the distribution of rains was insufficient to positively impact pasture and water availability.
- New arrivals fleeing hunger in Somalia and South Sudan continue to arrive in Melkadida, and Gambella in Ethiopia. South Sudanese refugees are arriving at an average daily rate of 350 persons per day.

WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity			
PRRO 200712 (Jul 2015 – Jun 2018)	1.36 b	560 m (41%)	194 m* (76%)
Food Assistance for Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese Refugee			
PRRO 200700 (Apr 2015 – Mar 2018)	487 m	255 m (52%)	25.1 m (39%)
Country Programme – Ethiopia			
DEV 200253 (Jan 2012 – Dec 2017)	340 m	139 m (41%)	3.6 m (45%)
Provision of humanitarian air services in Ethiopia			
SO 200711 (Jan 2016 – Dec 2017)	11.5 m	9.7 m (54%)	1.3 m (12%)

*May – October 2017

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200712

is addressing acute food insecurity, currently aggravated by the resurging drought which is affecting South Eastern Ethiopia the most. The objectives are to transition chronically food insecure households to a predictable safety net; to provide emergency food assistance for vulnerable households and to address malnutrition through a combination of preventative and curative approaches. The PRRO supports and complements the Government's social protection, disaster risk management and nutrition programmes.

Following the completion of the 2016 autumn assessment, the Government of Ethiopia indicated that a total of 5.6 million people required urgent humanitarian assistance in 2017. This was updated on the 27th of April to 7.78 million by the National Disaster Risk Management. Poor livestock conditions and lack of milk on the market as well as the unfavourable livestock-to-cereal prices have led to increased use of negative coping mechanisms. Prices of livestock have reportedly decreased by up to 75% in the pastoral areas of the Oromia region as compared to normal seasons due to distress sales.

The PRRO 200700 provides food assistance to 650,000 refugees in Ethiopia. 19 percent of the people assisted through the PRRO receive a combination of cash and food assistance in 10 camps. Refugees also benefit from a school meals programme, targeting children attending primary schools and nutrition interventions for prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Prevention of moderate acute malnutrition targets children aged 6-23 months, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, while

targeted supplementary feeding is for children under the age of five. A small non-food intervention aims to support livelihoods and environmental rehabilitation projects in refugee areas, complementing the resources of partners.

Following a high influx of South Sudanese refugees to Gambella (about 350 a day), a new camp has been established in the Benishangul Gumuz Region. Relocation of refugees from Gambella to the new camp is expected to be undertaken in May. WFP is distributing high energy biscuits (HEB) to all new arrivals at the Pagak entry point to cover the first 3 days in the new camp. WFP is also providing technical support through erecting Mobile Storage Units at the two way stations which serve as temporary shelters.

Country Programme (200253) comprises of the Food for Education Programme and support to people living with HIV and AIDS, which is implemented through a Trust Fund.

SO 200711 provides safe and reliable air transport to thousands of humanitarian personnel. The budget revision was approved and the programme is extended until 31 December 2017. The specific objectives of this operation include providing transportation of light relief cargo, such as medical supplies and support equipment and carrying out medical and security evacuations for humanitarian agencies as well as responding in a fast and reliable manner to the needs of the humanitarian community.

In Numbers

7.78 million people in need of emergency food assistance (GOE, April 2017)

1.69 million people assisted in the Somali region in April

587,335 refugees assisted in April

People Assisted
April 2017



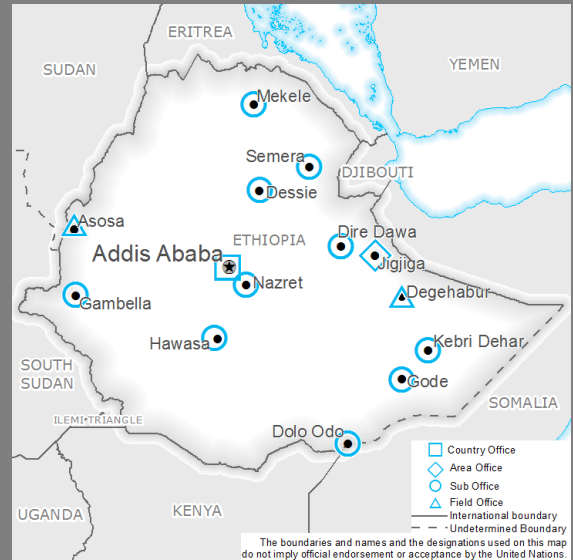
Operational Updates

- April distributions targeted 1.69 million people in the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) affected regions in response to the increasingly deteriorating food security situation in the Somali Region. WFP provided specialized nutritious food to 562,145 children under five years and pregnant women and nursing mothers in 192 priority one woredas in the Somali, Afar, Southern parts of Oromia and the Southern Nations Nationalities People's Regions.
- The number of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases in Somali region is increasing. The current outbreak is quite severe and since January 2017, over 22,000 people have been treated. This outbreak will potentially increase the number of people supported by nutrition interventions and will most likely complicate the humanitarian response overall.
- The Federal Ministry of Health and UNICEF are taking the lead in the response to the AWD outbreak by deploying health professionals, including nurses and doctors. In addition, the Government and partners have commenced a mass chlorination campaign in various zones across the region.
- For the Nutrition Response, the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) has conducted a new screening exercise in the Somali Region. Results indicate that out of the 99 woredas where screening was conducted, 32 percent presented moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates ranging from 10-20 percent. Nine percent of the woredas presented MAM rates of above 20 percent. These results indicate the need for higher MAM coverage to stabilize the situation and avoid further deterioration.
- As of the end of April 2017, over 360,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella Region. The average daily rate is about 350 persons per day. Of the recent arrivals in the last two weeks, 65 percent of the total registered new arrivals are children, including 18,870 unaccompanied and separated children.
- As Nguenyiel camp is reaching its capacity, preparations for relocation to the newly established Gure Shembola camp in Assosa are ongoing. 1,989 South Sudanese have expressed an interest to relocate to the new site. An information campaign is ongoing to inform refugees about the planned relocation, with no viable options remaining to support refugees in Gambella.

Challenges

- Additional resources are urgently required to meet the increased needs resulting from the deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation in south eastern Ethiopia. Unless funding is received urgently, the gains made over the last one year will be rapidly eroded.

Country Background & Strategy



Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa. Over the past seven years, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent per annum and reduced extreme poverty from 60.5 to 30.7 percent, enabling it to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger rates by half, as was expected in Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1. The government's medium term strategic framework Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), promotes agricultural development to achieve food and nutrition security with the aim of building resilience and places emphasis on the production of high value crops and livestock production. The overarching objective GTP II is the realization of Ethiopia's vision of becoming a middle income country by 2025. Even though Ethiopia is one of the ten countries globally to have attained the largest absolute gains in its Human Development Index (HDI) over the last several years, it still ranks 174th out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report.

Ethiopia hosts the largest refugee population on the continent. Officially, 780,000 registered refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya now reside in 26 camps located in five regional states including Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray. WFP Ethiopia's Country Strategy focuses on disaster risk management and resource management; basic social services and agriculture markets and livelihoods. The overarching goal is to reduce hunger and contribution to Ethiopia's transformation.

WFP has been present in Ethiopia since 1968.

Population: **97 million**

2016 Human Development Index:
174 out of 188

Income Level: **Low**

Stunting: 40 percent of children
between 6-59 months

Donors

Australia, Austria, Canada, DFID, ECHO, Egypt, Germany, Luxembourg, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, USAID