



World Food Programme



# WFP Ethiopia

## Drought Emergency Situation Report #2

03 May 2016

### In Numbers

**10.2 million** people in need of food assistance in 2016.

**7.6 million** people targeted in the 2016 joint Government-WFP response

**2.5 million** people children under five, pregnant women and nursing mothers in need of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

### Highlights

- Heavy rains have caused significant dispatch and distribution delays for all components of the emergency response.
- An additional 300,000 beneficiaries are being targeted under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme following the revision of the Priority Hotspot woreda-classification.
- The current 2016 HRD estimate of 10.2 million beneficiaries is expected to grow significantly in the second half of the year.

### WFP Funding Requirements

For the rest of the year (May to December), WFP needs an additional **USD570 million** for the drought emergency response.

### Global Humanitarian Funding

As of 31 March 2016, **USD761 million**, or **51 percent** of the overall [2016 Humanitarian Requirements Document](#) (HRD) response needs of **USD1.4 billion** has been funded.

### Latest Reports

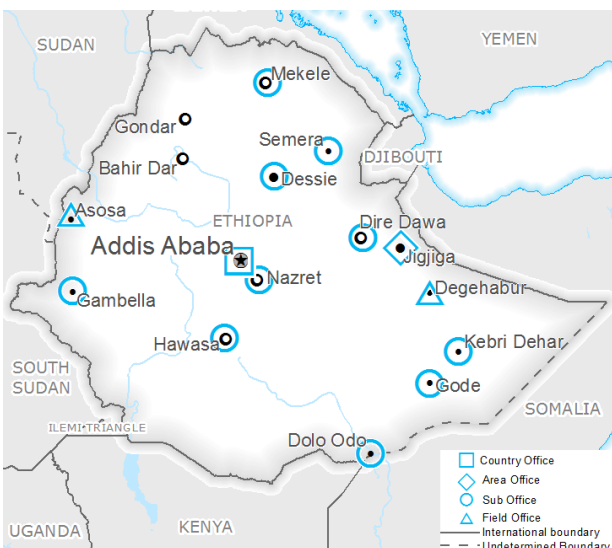
- WFP Ethiopia [Drought Emergency Relief Programme Update #2](#) (28 April 2016) **NEW**
- WFP Ethiopia [Drought Emergency Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme Update #2](#) (02 May 2016) **NEW**
- WFP Ethiopia [Drought Emergency Dashboard](#) (26 April 2016) **NEW**

### Situation Update

- Heavy rains in April have caused significant dispatch and distribution delays for emergency relief and nutrition operations. WFP and the Government are undertaking a review of Food Distribution Points (FDPs) in Somali region.
- The current 2016 HRD estimate of 10.2 million beneficiaries is expected to increase significantly in the coming months. There are currently an estimated two million additional "ad hoc" beneficiaries, and, from July onwards, a large number of PSNP beneficiaries are likely to also require assistance.
- After a late start, Spring rains have picked up, but have so far been unevenly distributed. An assessment is planned for May/June.
- Preliminary findings of the second round of household food security monitoring indicates that the situation remains critical, with affected households still employing negative coping mechanisms.

### WFP Response

- WFP is classifying the Ethiopia operation as a Prioritized Emergency, and is drawing on surge support from within the region, Headquarters, and beyond.
- WFP's support to the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in the Somali Region covering 1.5 million people faces significant funding gaps which have serious implications given the current drought conditions in that region. As a result, from May onwards, only 600,000 people will receive WFP assistance—less than half of the planned beneficiaries.
- An additional 300,000 children under five and pregnant and nursing women are being targeted under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding-programme (TSF) following the revision of the Priority Hotspot woreda-classification finalized on 07 April, bringing the revised 2016 total to 2.5 million.



Ethiopia: PRRO 200712—Humanitarian Relief Response

Photo: Gazgibla Woreda, Amhara Region. © WFP/Michael Tewelde

- On top of these 2.5 million, WFP will target an additional 200,000 beneficiaries at high risk of acute malnutrition under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP).
- The Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme beneficiary figures for the April-June period has increased to 750,000 children under five and pregnant and nursing women, an increase of 85,000 in line with seasonal expectations.



*El-Bahay, Somali Region, March 2016. WFP vehicles at one of many Food Distribution Points in Ethiopia's Somali region.*



### Food Assistance

- Round 2 of relief food assistance is currently 90 percent dispatched, with distributions at 59 percent. Round three, which commenced in late April, is currently ramping up, with dispatches at 41 percent, and distributions at 5 percent.
- Countrywide, relief distributions are lagging significantly behind dispatches, mainly due to the limited distribution capacities at Woreda (district), Kebele (ward) and Food Distribution Point-level. A Logistics Cluster Special Operation will make provisions to augment Government distribution capacity.
- In Somali region, WFP and the Government are currently undertaking a review of the number of Food Distribution Points (FDPs), where the regional authorities have designated 805 FDPs for the relief operation. This large number of distribution points represents a major logistical challenge.
- Preliminary discussions are ongoing with the Somali region Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), Bureau of Health and UNICEF on the use of mobile health and nutrition teams for TSF operations in hard to reach areas of Somali region.



### Logistics

- Many woredas in Somali region are becoming inaccessible due to heavy rain.
- In response to access challenges slowing operations in Somali region, WFP has imported an additional nine heavy trucks (6x6) to support

deliveries of relief and TSF commodities in Somali region. This has helped WFP reach areas normally inaccessible with standard trucks.

- WFP is planning the use of Port Sudan for the delivery of emergency commodities, particularly for TSF, to northern areas of Ethiopia. Berbera Port is already being used to deliver commodities to Somali region.
- Two additional warehouses are being rented by WFP in Dire Dawa to ease congestion and facilitate emergency food deliveries to Somali region as the operations are scaling up.
- WFP has temporarily provided four warehouses to the National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council (NDRMC) in Nazareth to store emergency relief food, increasing government capacity.
- On a case-by-case basis, the Government is permitting foreign transporters to operate within the country to augment local transportation capacities. A WFP regional fleet has already been deployed to augment transport capacity within the country.



*Hareri Gorge, Somali Region, April 2016. Heavy rains have caused flash floods in several areas, hampering WFP operations.*



### Logistics Cluster

- Since the activation of the Logistics Cluster for Ethiopia on 24 March 2016, the NDRMC has led a joint Logistics Gap Assessment to support the identification and analysis of logistics gaps, the assessment was completed on 22 April.
- The gap assessment was carried out under NDRMC lead, and completed on 27 April 2016. The results will be presented to key NDRMC and humanitarian partners.
- The preliminary findings of the analysis include upstream gaps such as congestion at the Port of Djibouti, limited availability of transporters, and an insufficient availability of adequate storage capacity. Downstream bottlenecks include insufficient staff numbers, inland transport difficulties, difficult road conditions, lack of timely information sharing, and a lack of logistics supply chain coordination.

## Partnerships

- WFP's Country Director John Aylieff, together with NDRMC Commissioner Mitiku Kassa and other humanitarian agencies, embarked on a tour of donor capitals in late April to raise awareness on the urgent need for increased funding for humanitarian operations in response to the ongoing drought emergency. The tour commenced in Oslo on 26 April, proceeded to Geneva on 27 April, and concluded with visits to Washington D.C., and New York.

## Resourcing Update

- For the nutrition response, the total TSF funding needs for 2016 have increased by USD37 million to a revised total of USD90 million following the March revision of the Priority Hotspot woreda-classification.
- The Government-WFP pipeline requires urgent support to meet the needs in the coming months. The Government has committed an unprecedented level of resources, but USD570 million is still needed to meet the escalating needs this year.

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## WFP ETHIOPIA DROUGHT EMERGENCY RESPONSE

	Total Requirements (USD)	Total Received (USD)	May—Dec Funding Gap (USD)	People Targeted (2016)
<b>PRRO 200712</b> (July 2015—June 2018)	1 170 000 000	276 000 000	570 000 000	
Emergency Relief Assistance				7 600 000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme				2 500 000
Productive Safety Net Programme				1 600 000