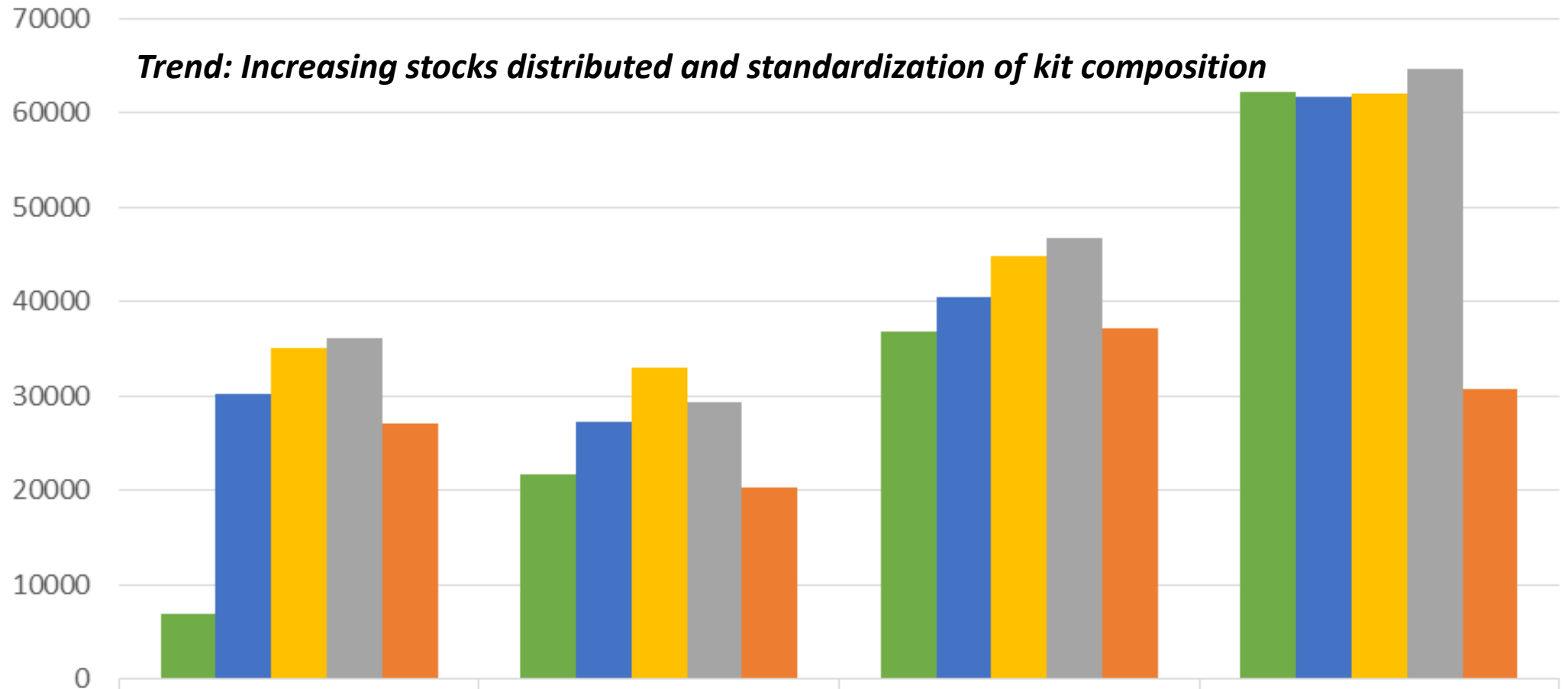




# **Shelter-NFI Cluster Ethiopia**

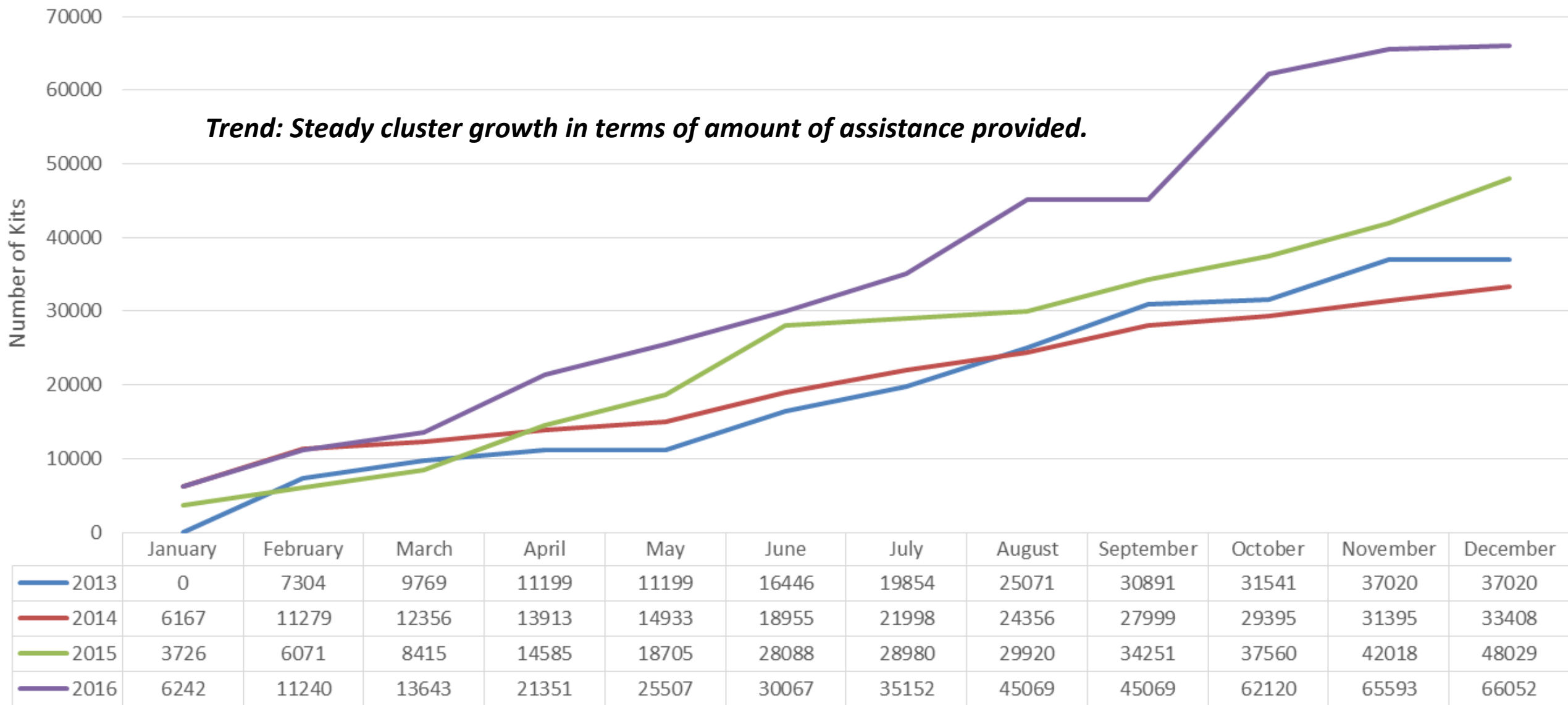
**Graphical Analysis of 4W Data  
2013-2016**

## Item Type & Annual Kit Distributions



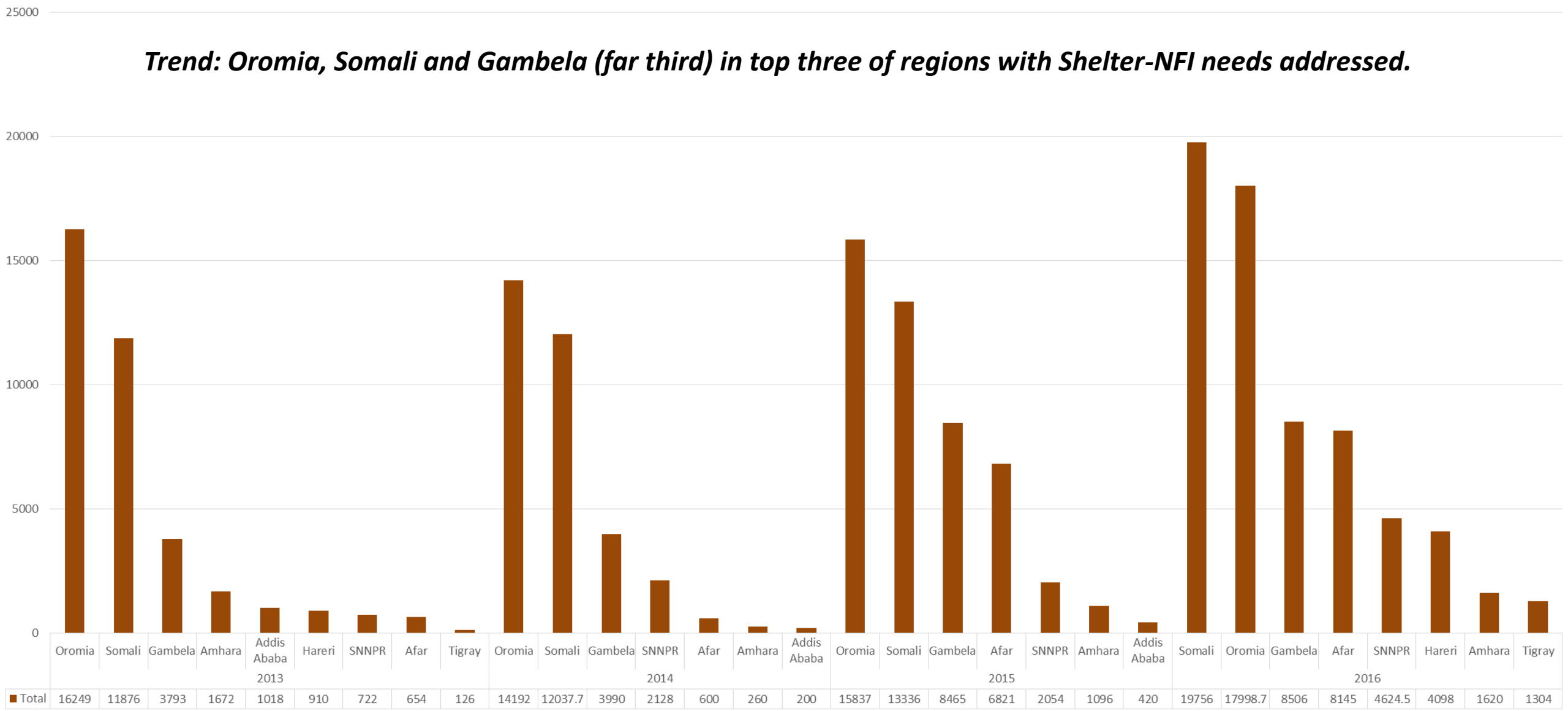
# ESKs	6965	21781	36830	62152
# Kitchen Sets	30226	27321	40464	61653
# Buckets / Jerry Cans	35170	33065	44765	62089
# Bedding Sets	36170	29393	46702	64754
# Mosquito Nets	27050	20265	37171	30767

## Monthly Cumulative Kit Distribution



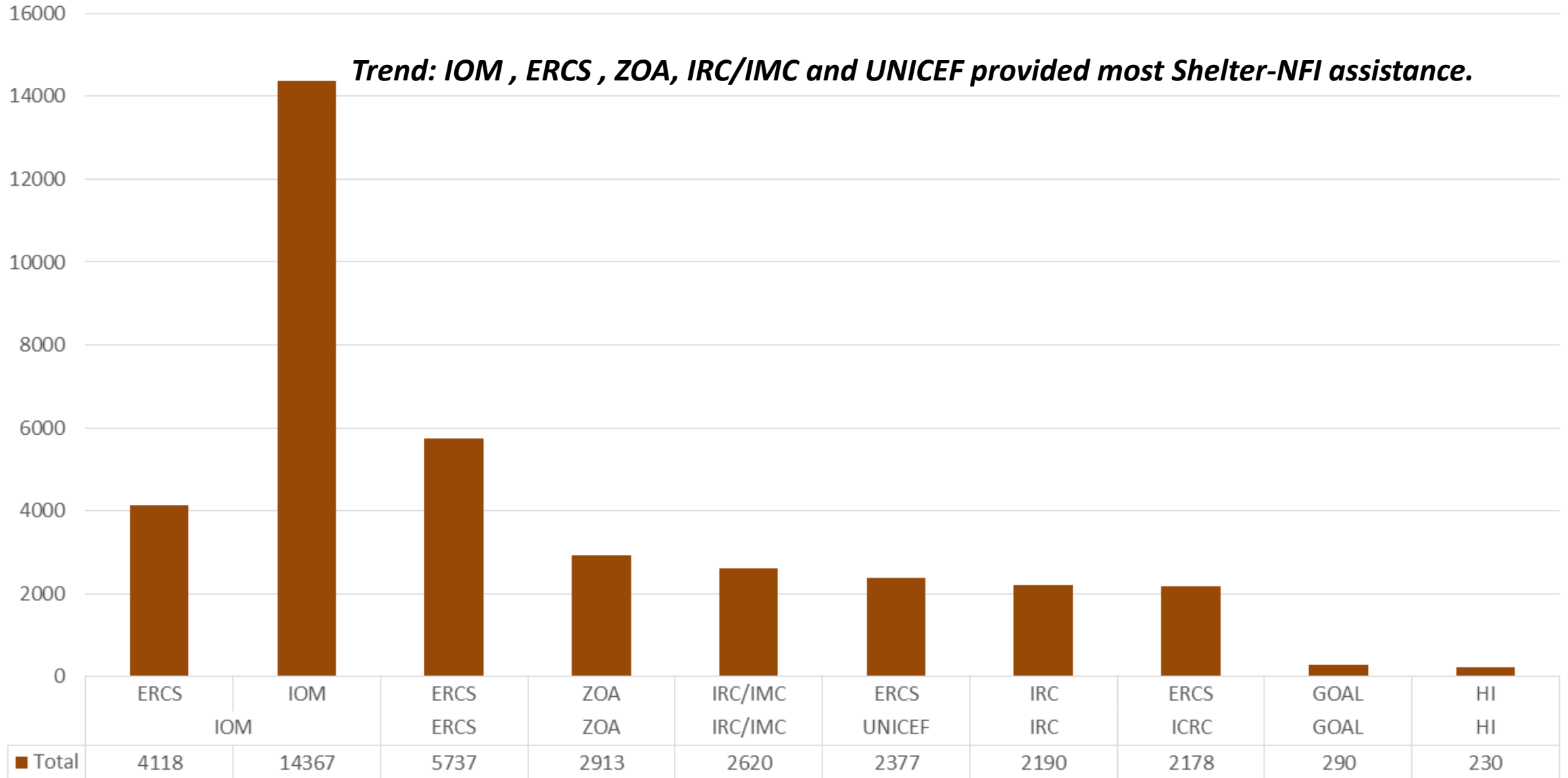
Number of Kits Distributed per Region per Year

*Trend: Oromia, Somali and Gambela (far third) in top three of regions with Shelter-NFI needs addressed.*



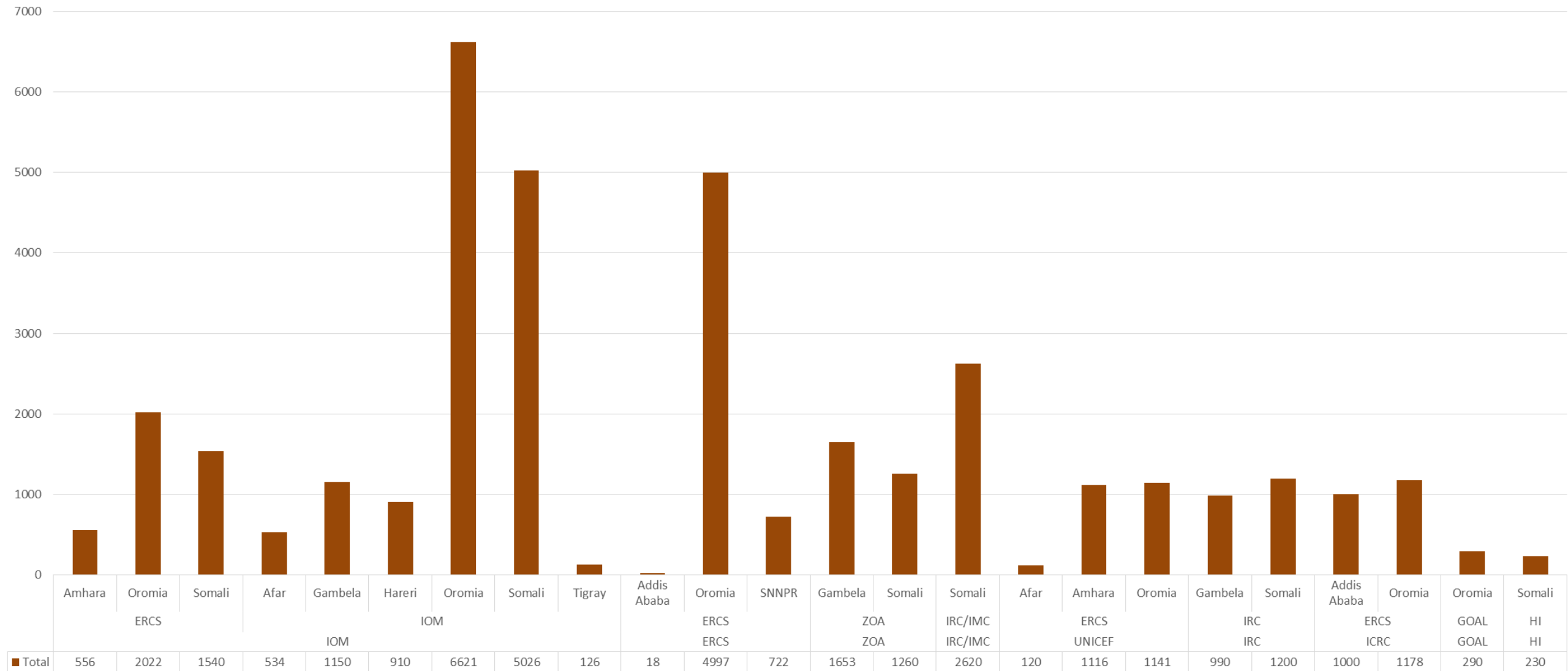
# 2013

## Number of Kits Distributed by Each Agency



# 2013

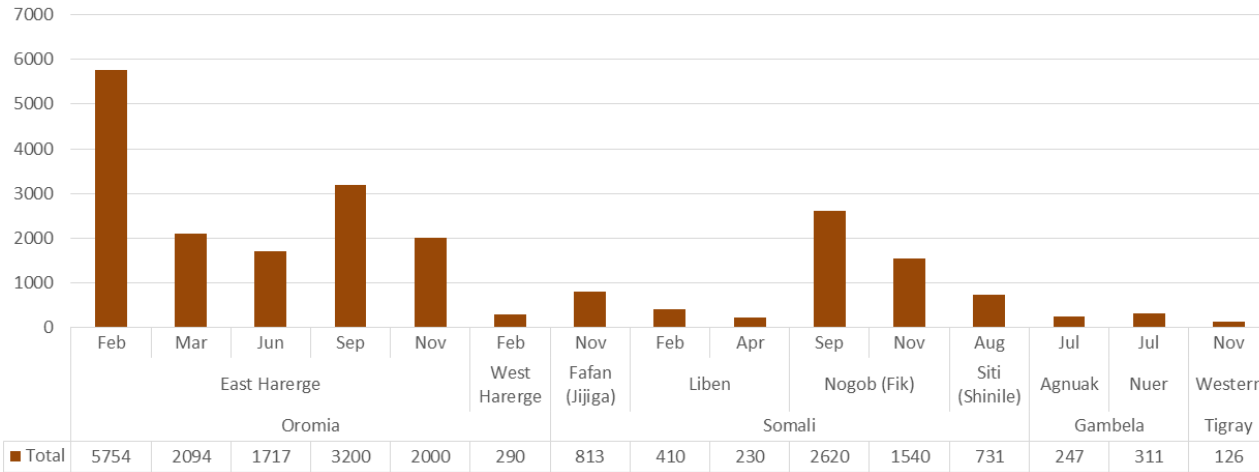
Number of Kits Distributed by Agency and by Region



# 2013

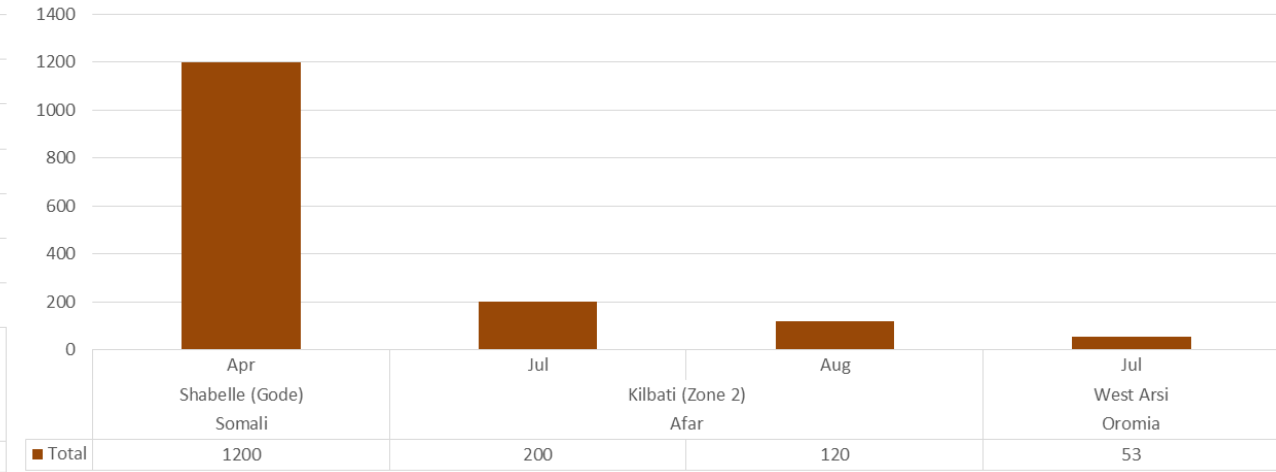
## Conflict

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



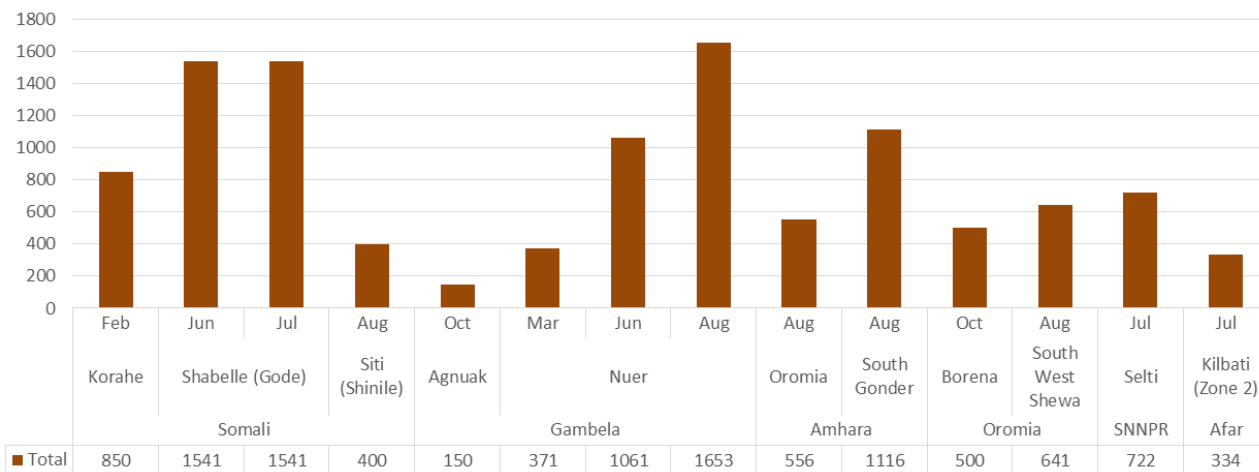
## Drought

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



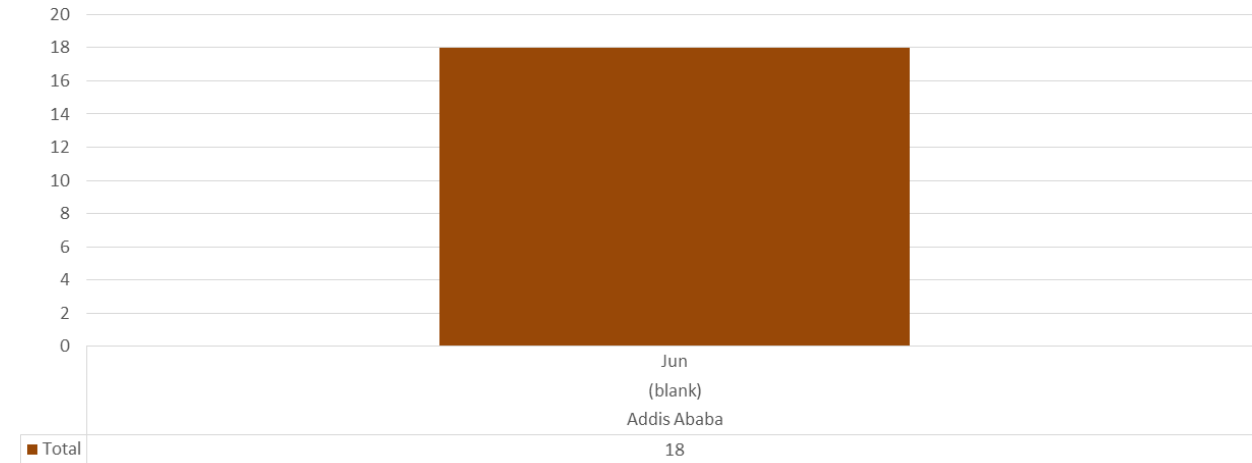
## Flood

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



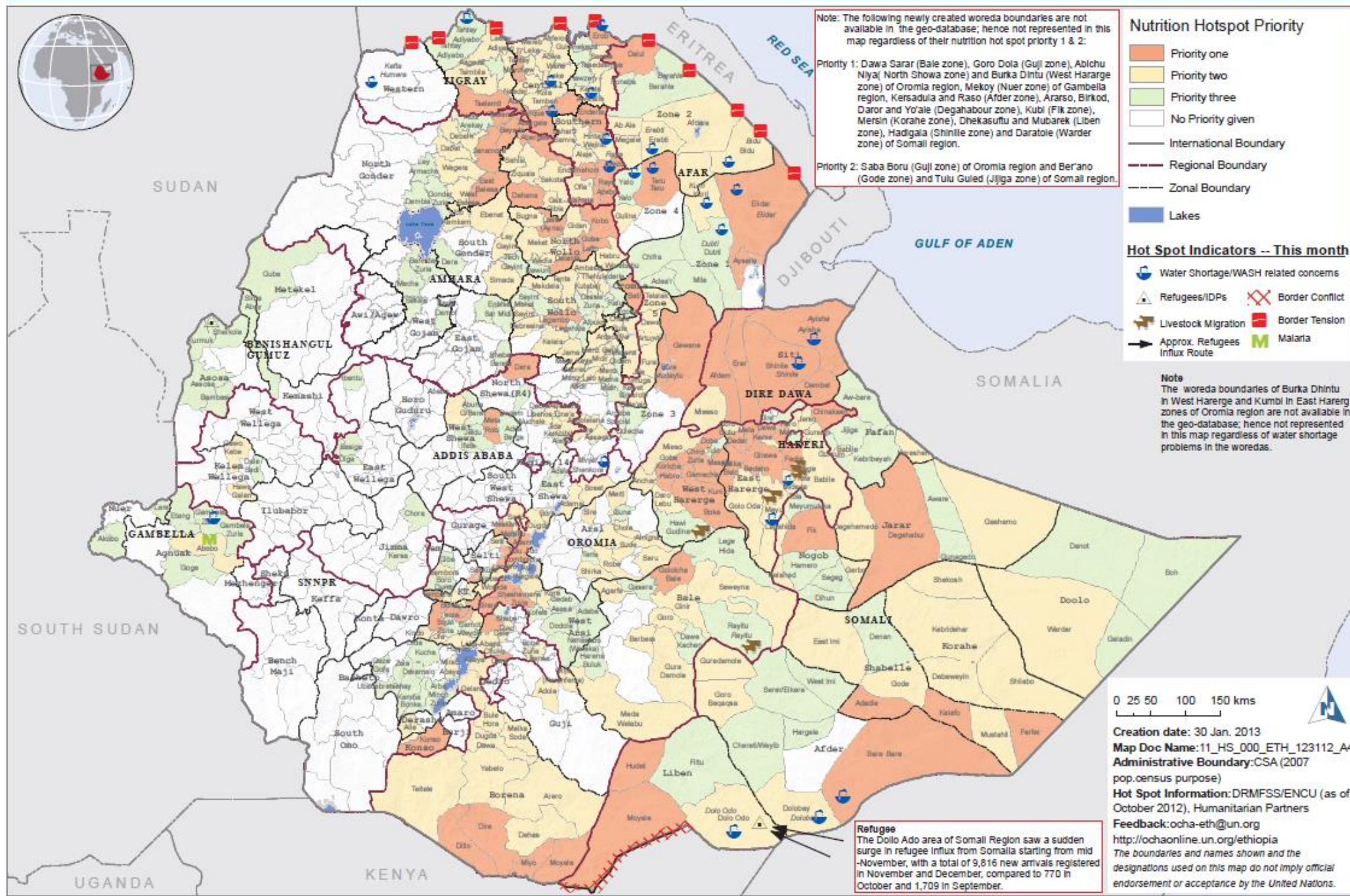
## Fire

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone

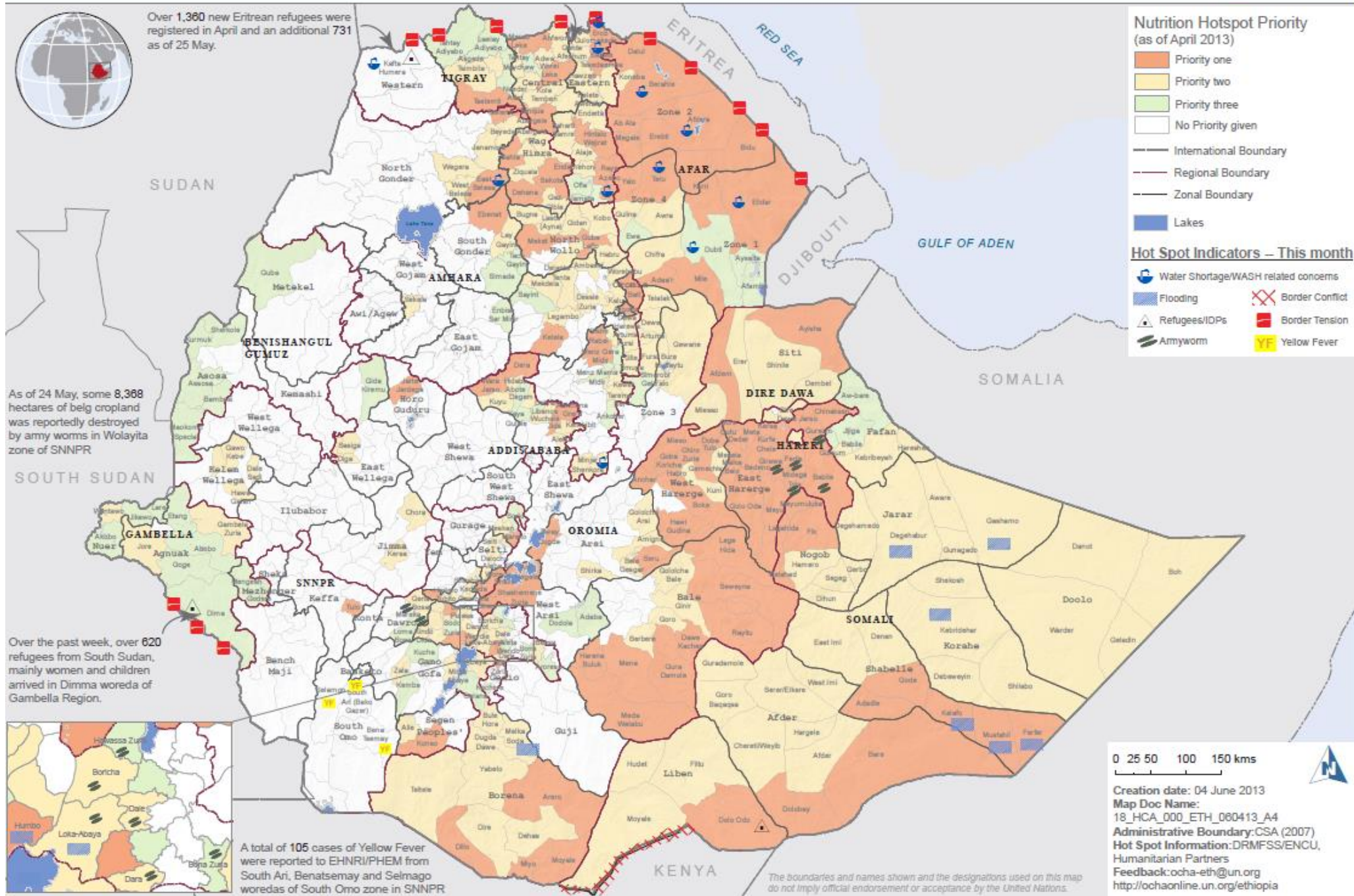


***Largely consistent with identified zones in need except for coverage of SW Shewa and Addis Ababa***



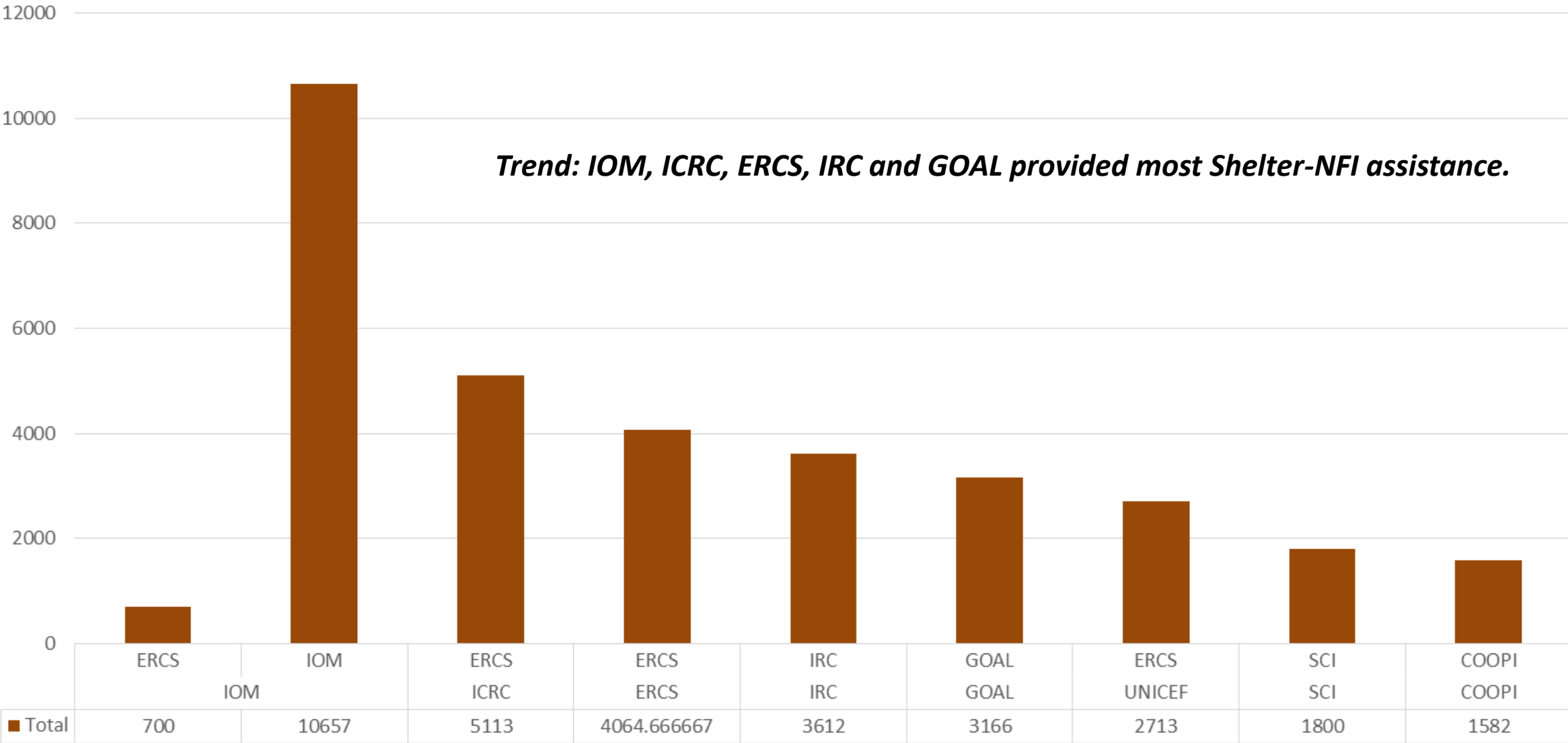






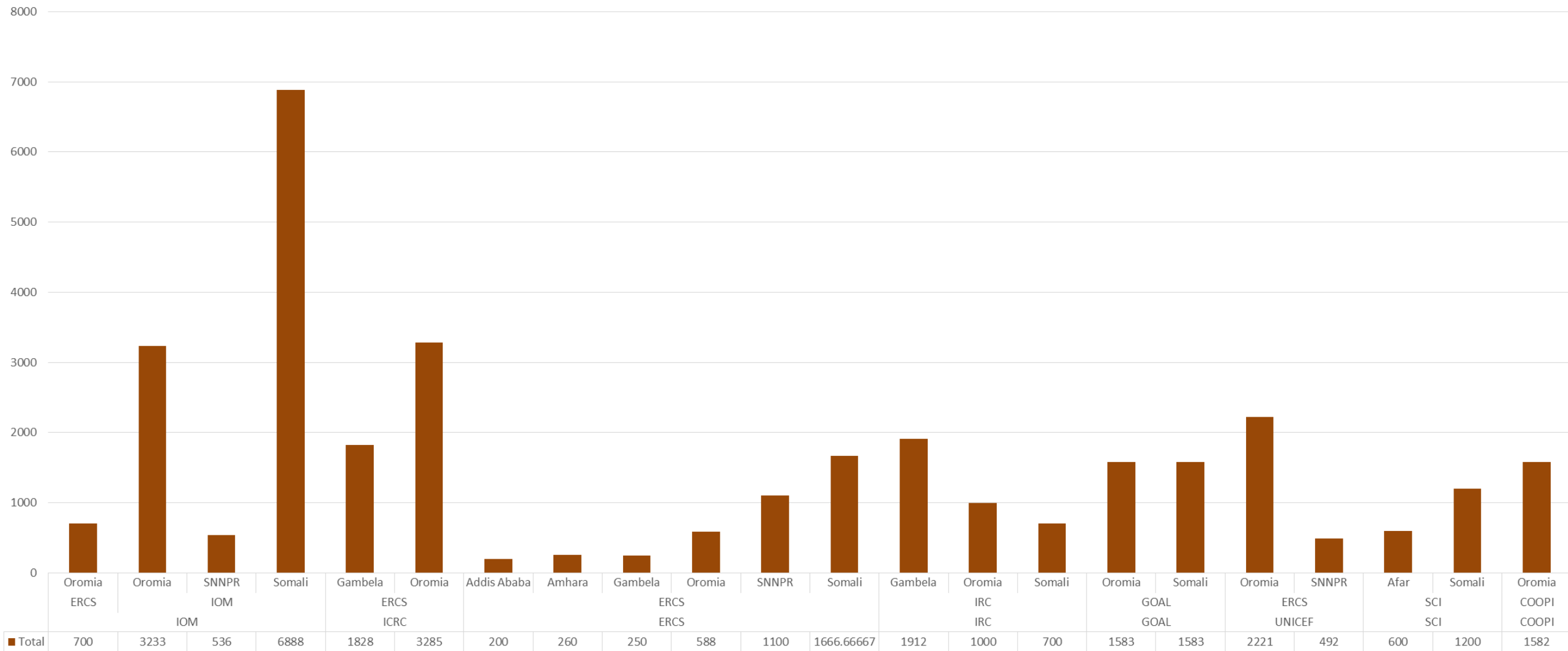
2014

Number of Kits Distributed by Each Agency



# 2014

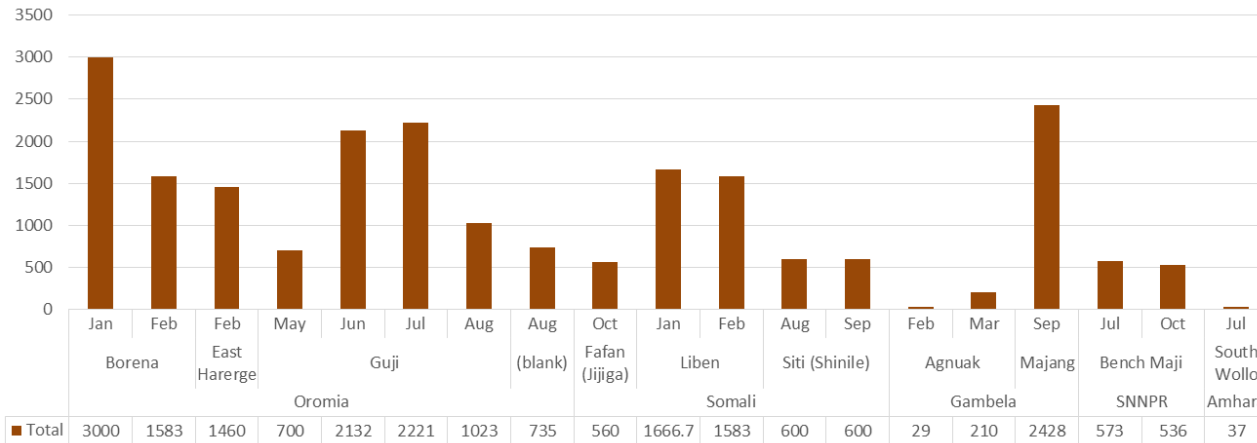
Number of Kits Distributed by Agency and by Region



# 2014

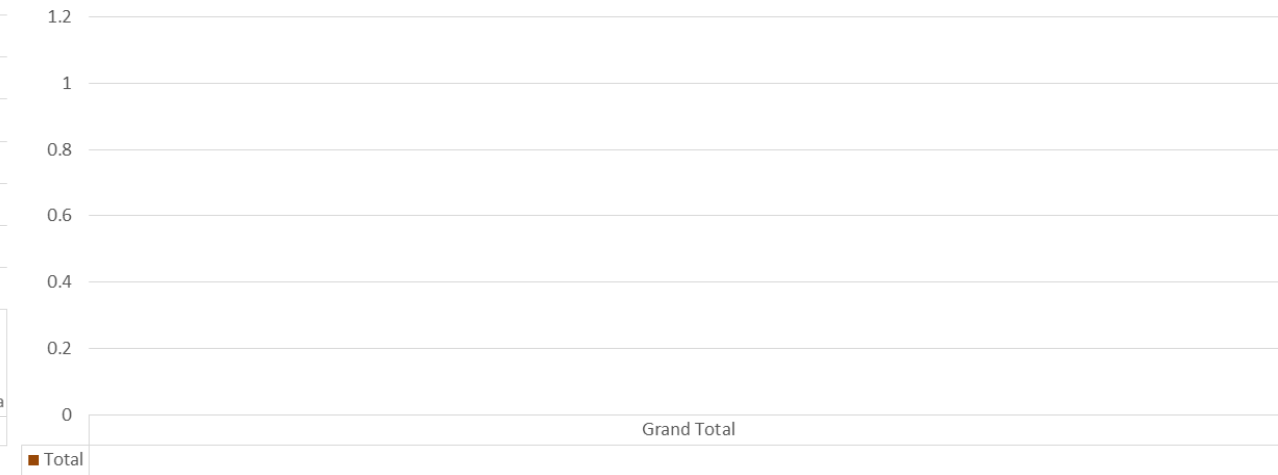
## Conflict

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



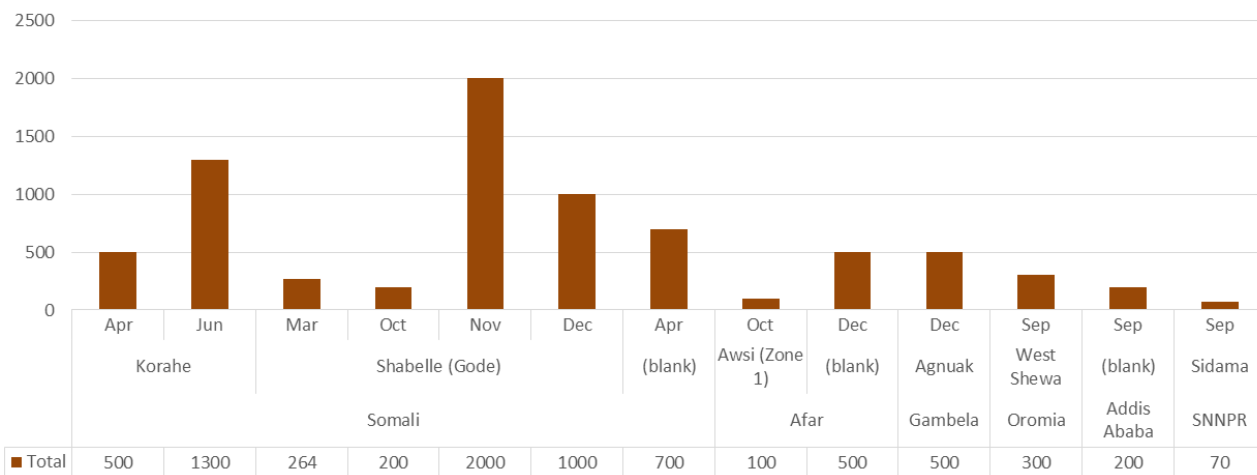
## Drought

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



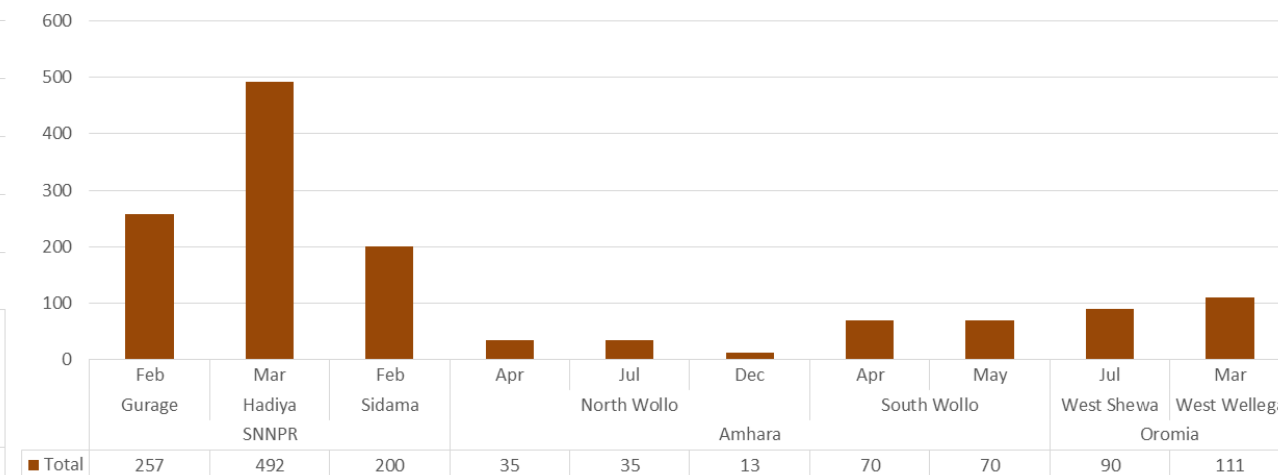
## Flood

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



## Fire

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



***Largely consistent with identified zones in need except the cluster did not seem to respond to drought that year***

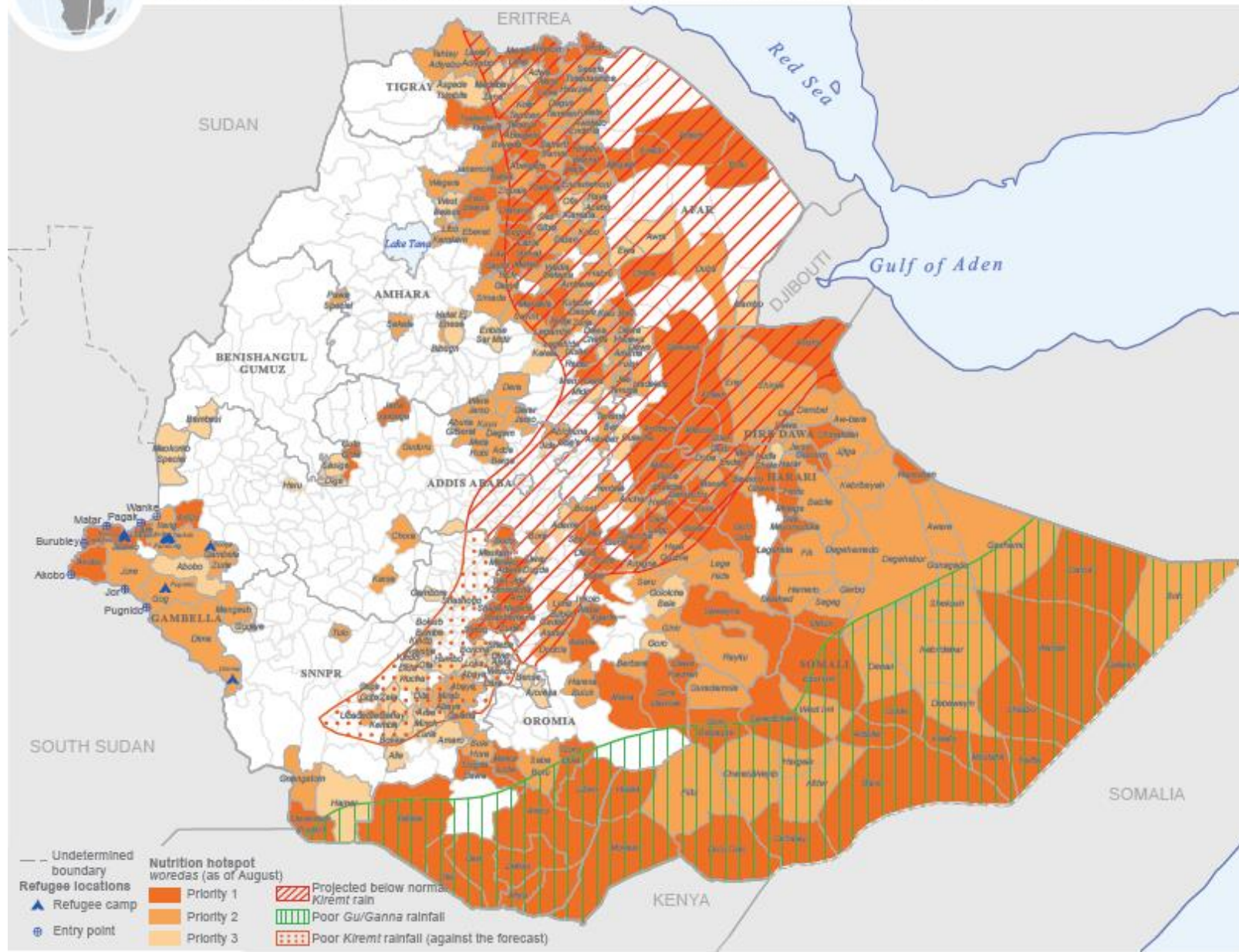


 Agri 8% funded (\$0.7m)

# ETHIOPIA: Areas of Humanitarian Concerns Snapshot (as of August 2014)



Increasing water shortages are reported in areas that received poor *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* rains in Afar, Oromia and Somali regions. People and livestock are migrating looking for water and pasture. As per the revised nutrition hotspot list released on 18 August, these regions account for 75 per cent of the 125 nutrition hotspot priority one *woredas*, reflecting the impact of the inadequate seasonal rains in these areas. Humanitarian needs and associated monetary requirements are expected to increase in the second half of 2014 and beyond.

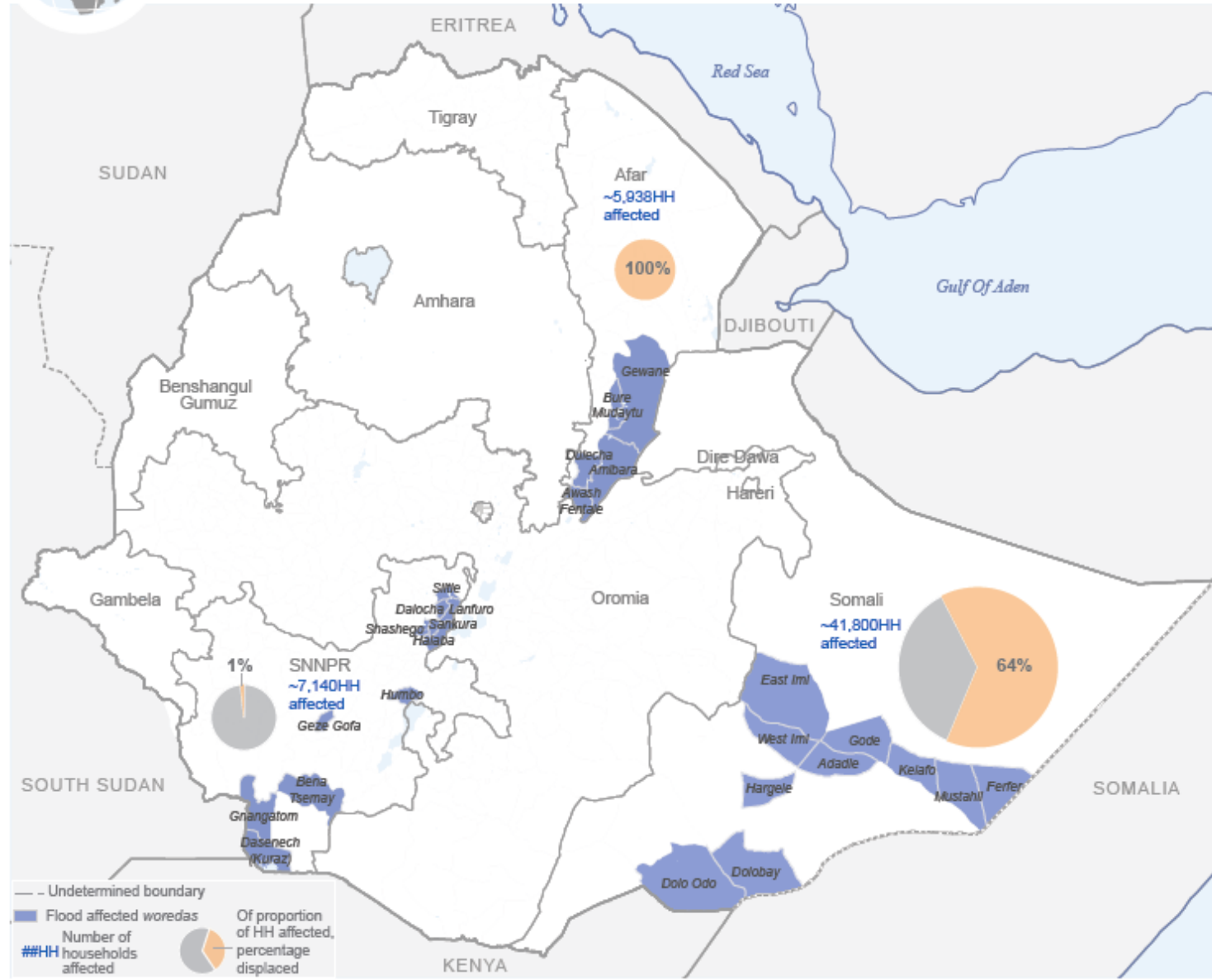




# ETHIOPIA: Areas of Humanitarian Concerns Snapshot (as of October 2014)



Some 72,680 people in Afar, Somali and SNNP regions were affected by flooding. More than 50,000 people were displaced, having partially or totally lost their homes and livelihoods. The forecasted good performance of the *deyr* (October-December) rains in the Somali region pose a continued risk of flooding. The Government and humanitarian partners started mobilizing resources. Responses are coordinated through the Government-led Incident Command Posts in Gode, Jijiga (Somali region) and Amibara (Afar region). Given the limited resources, partners were advised to prioritize the most vulnerable people.



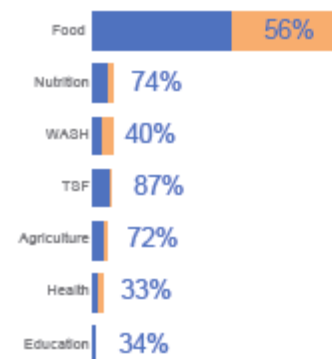
The 2014 *meher* humanitarian needs assessment teams concluded the assessment on 21 December. Assessment results, coupled with a five-year sector and weather trends analysis, and preliminary seasonal forecast by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) will be used to project humanitarian needs in 2015. The launch of the 2015 Humanitarian Requirements Document is tentatively scheduled for the last week of January.

The 2014 HRD was funded at 58 per cent, including \$50.7 million carried over from 2013 and \$67 million from the PSNP's Risk Financing Mechanism.

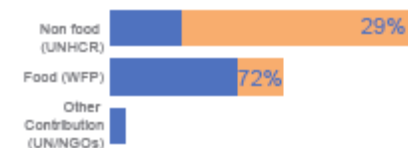
## FUNDING UPDATE



### Per cent funded by sector<sup>2,3</sup> - HRD



### Per cent funded<sup>2,3</sup> - Refugee operation



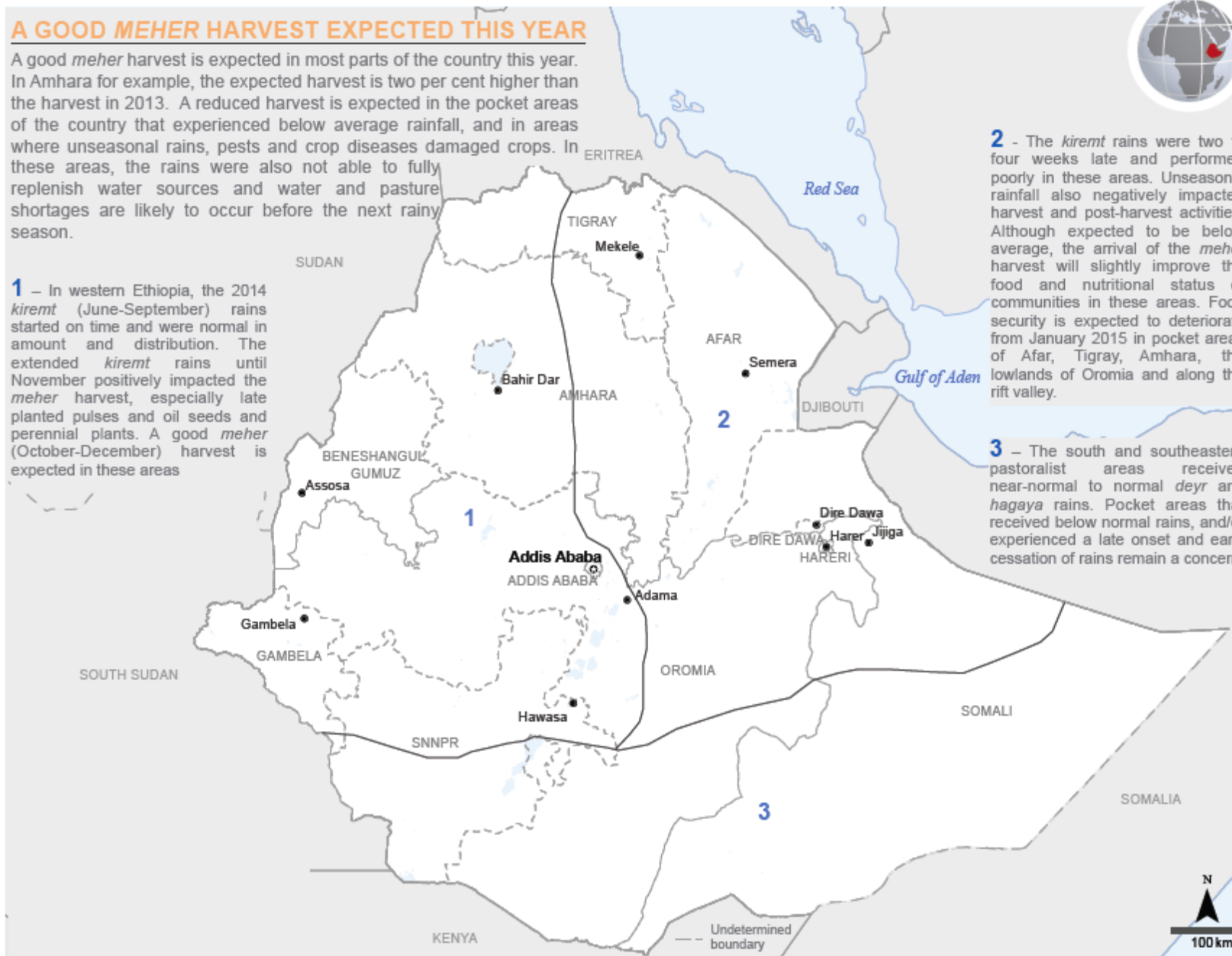
## A GOOD MEHER HARVEST EXPECTED THIS YEAR

A good *meher* harvest is expected in most parts of the country this year. In Amhara for example, the expected harvest is two per cent higher than the harvest in 2013. A reduced harvest is expected in the pocket areas of the country that experienced below average rainfall, and in areas where unseasonal rains, pests and crop diseases damaged crops. In these areas, the rains were also not able to fully replenish water sources and water and pasture shortages are likely to occur before the next rainy season.

**1** – In western Ethiopia, the 2014 *kiremt* (June-September) rains started on time and were normal in amount and distribution. The extended *kiremt* rains until November positively impacted the *meher* harvest, especially late planted pulses and oil seeds and perennial plants. A good *meher* (October-December) harvest is expected in these areas

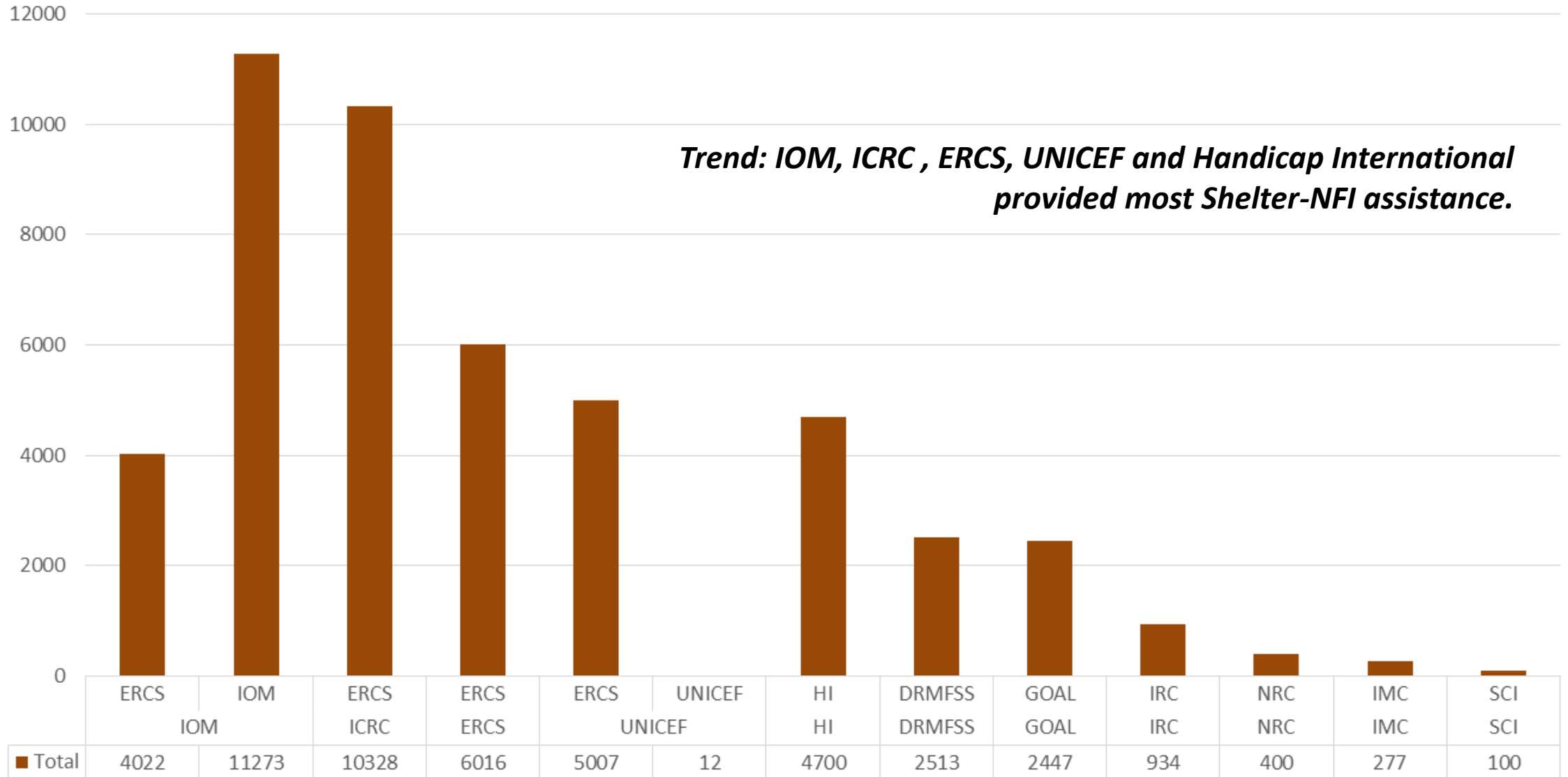
**2** – The *kiremt* rains were two to four weeks late and performed poorly in these areas. Unseasonal rainfall also negatively impacted harvest and post-harvest activities. Although expected to be below average, the arrival of the *meher* harvest will slightly improve the food and nutritional status of communities in these areas. Food security is expected to deteriorate from January 2015 in pocket areas of Afar, Tigray, Amhara, the lowlands of Oromia and along the rift valley.

**3** – The south and southeastern pastoralist areas received near-normal to normal *deyr* and *hagaya* rains. Pocket areas that received below normal rains, and/or experienced a late onset and early cessation of rains remain a concern.



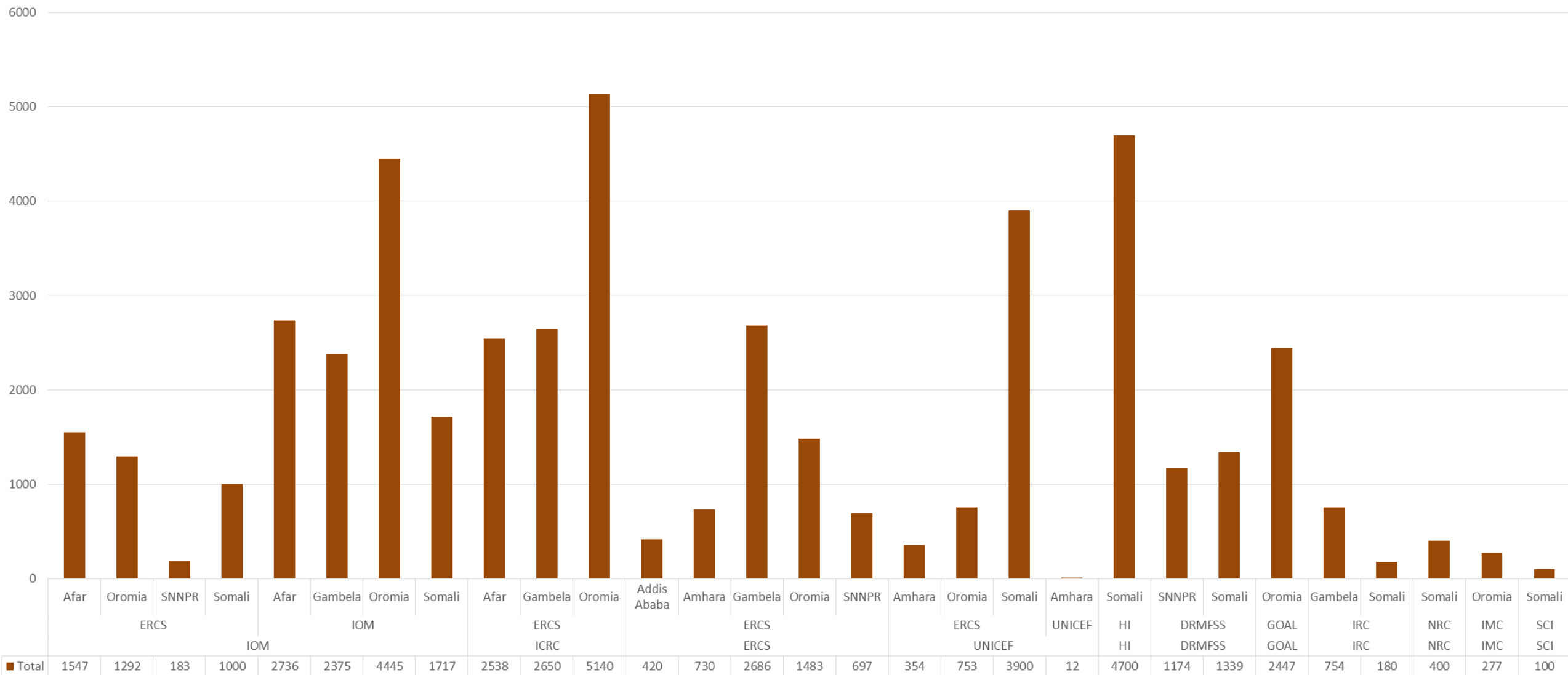
# 2015

## Number of Kits Distributed by Each Agency



# 2015

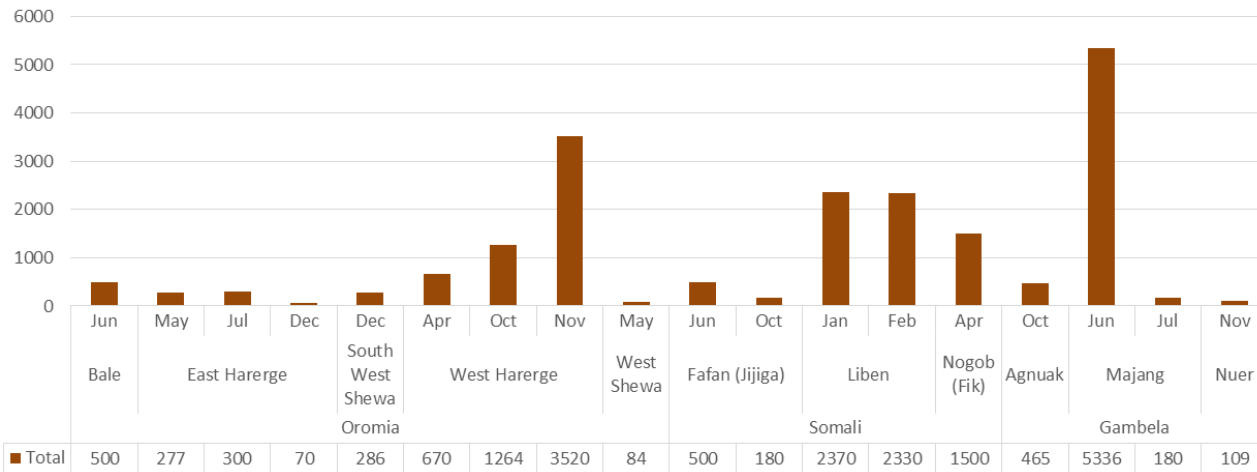
Number of Kits Distributed by Agency and by Region



# 2015

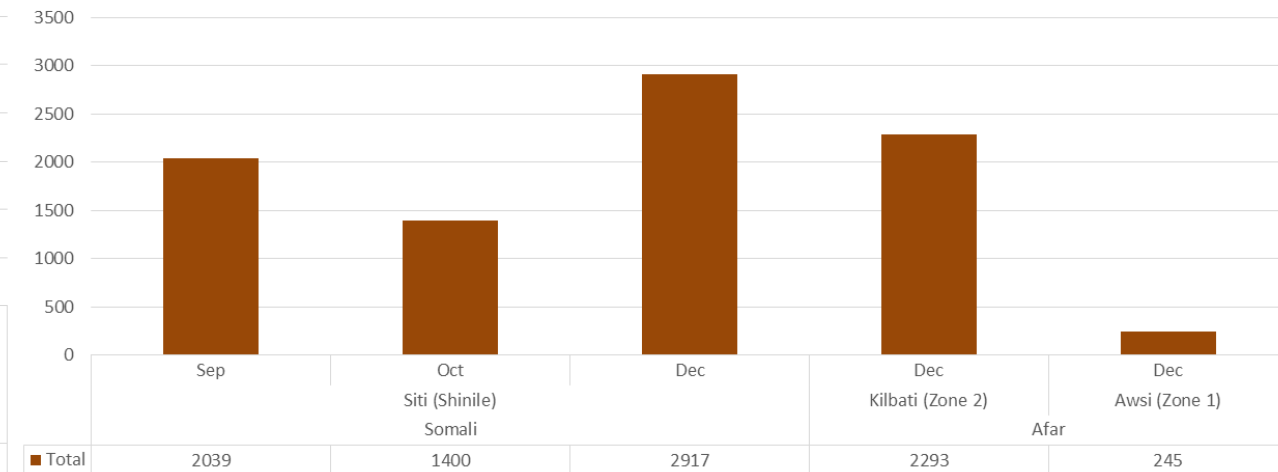
## Conflict

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



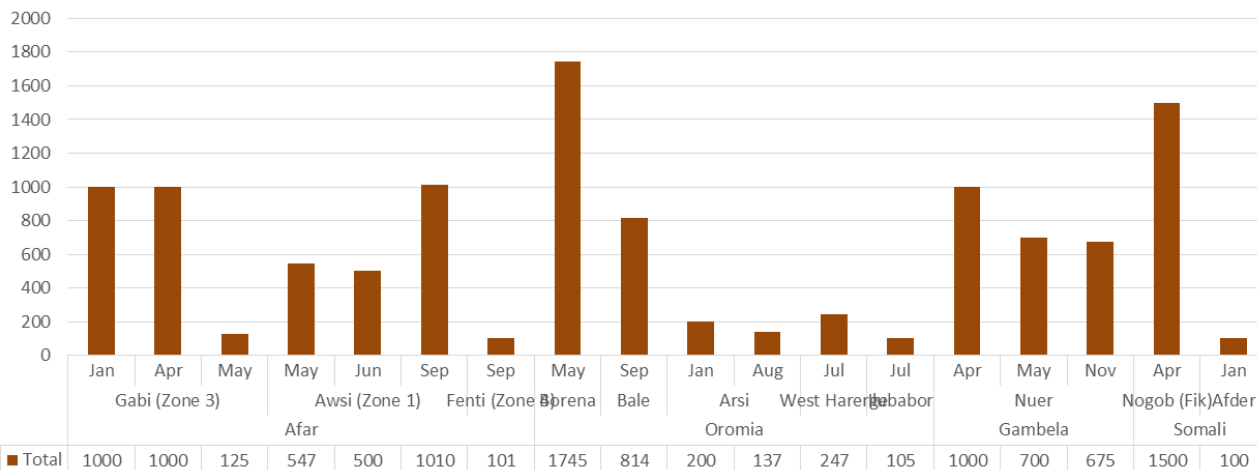
## Drought

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



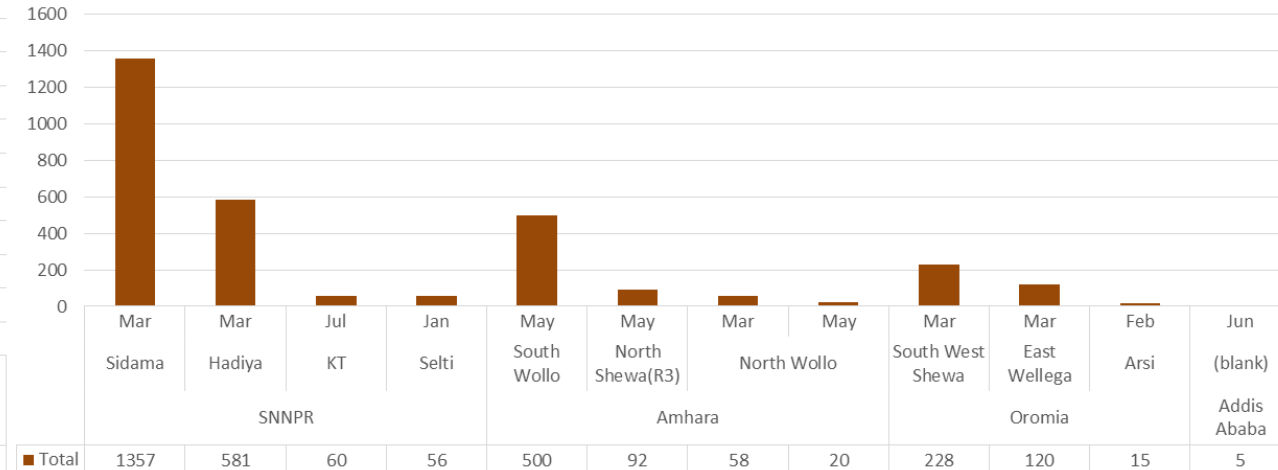
## Flood

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



## Fire

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



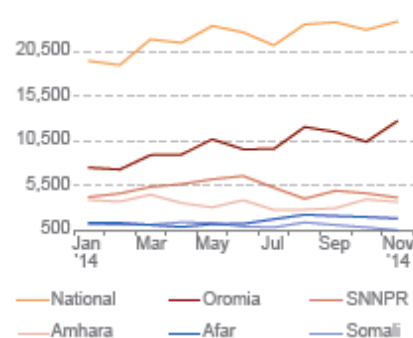
***Largely consistent with identified zones in need***

Drought conditions continue to be reported in parts of Oromia with fourteen water trucks requested to address critical water shortages in East Hararge, West Hararge and West Arsi zones. A 22 per cent increase in TFP admissions in drought-affected *woredas* of Oromia largely caused the 4 per cent increase in the national TFP admissions in November 2014.

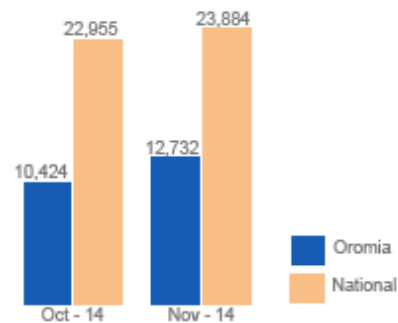
## TFP ADMISSION



TFP admission by region (top five regions)

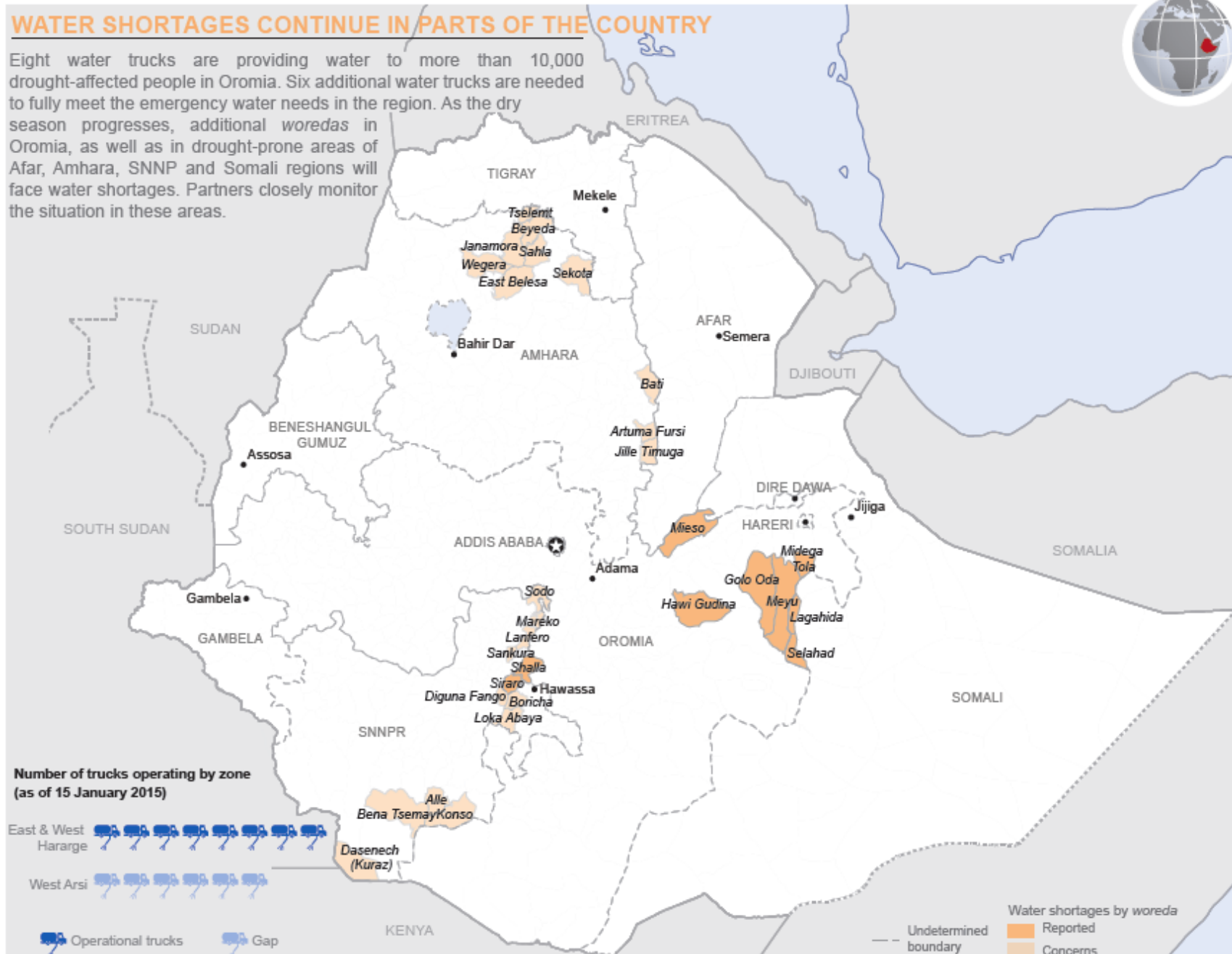


The Oromia TFP caseload accounted for 53 per cent of the national caseload during the month.



## WATER SHORTAGES CONTINUE IN PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

Eight water trucks are providing water to more than 10,000 drought-affected people in Oromia. Six additional water trucks are needed to fully meet the emergency water needs in the region. As the dry season progresses, additional *woredas* in Oromia, as well as in drought-prone areas of Afar, Amhara, SNNP and Somali regions will face water shortages. Partners closely monitor the situation in these areas.





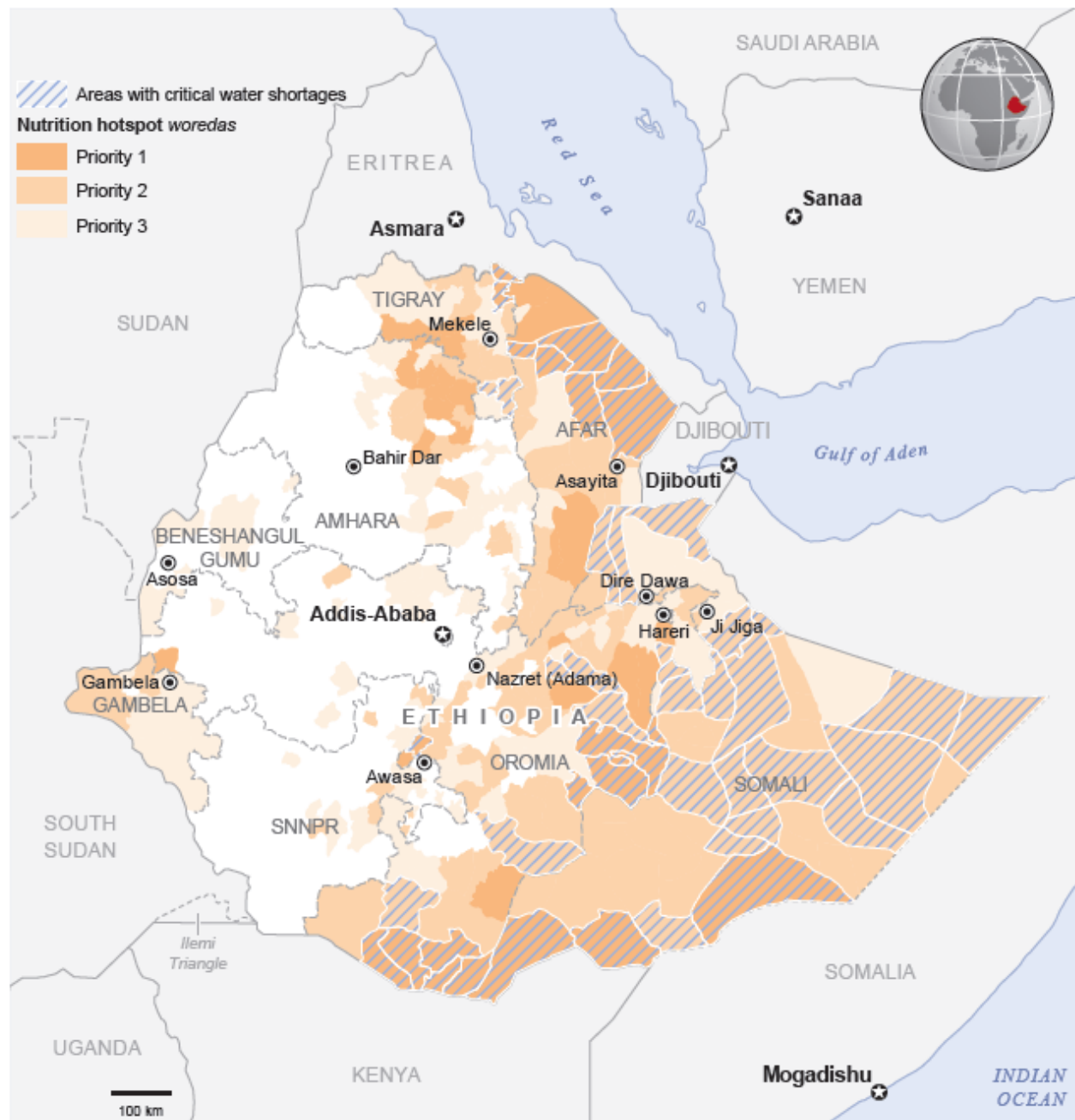
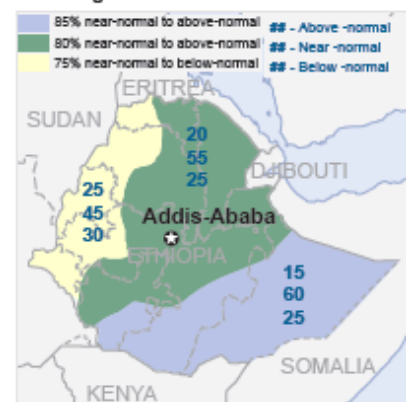
Pocket areas that received inadequate seasonal rainfall in 2014 and/or had a poor harvest due to flooding or crop disease will remain vulnerable in early 2015. Released on 18 February, the nutrition hotspot classification for the first quarter of 2015 identified 338 nutrition hotspot *woredas* for priority intervention. The classification team also identified *woredas* that require emergency WaSH intervention.

## FOOD SECURITY



Food insecurity is worsening in *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* rain-receiving areas, as the dry season reaches its peak. The *belg* (mid-February-May) rains are delayed, while the *gu/ganna/sugum* rains in the lowlands of Afar, Oromia and Somali regions are expected in mid-March. Delayed rains and the expected below-average seasonal rainfall performance will impact *belg* planting, as well as water and pasture availability in pastoralist areas.

### 2015 belg forecast<sup>1</sup>



## REFUGEE



Ethiopia hosts the largest refugee population in Africa

**656,199** registered refugees in Ethiopia

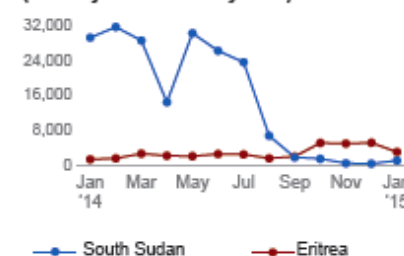
**251,545** South Sudanese refugees

**196,000** new arrivals in Gambella since mid-December 2013.

UNHCR and partners continue to respond to the sudden spike in Eritrean refugees, who are the fastest growing refugee population in the country since October 2014. Even though nearly 125,000 Eritreans are registered as refugees, the actual refugee population is believed to be a third of that figure as a result of secondary movements.

**33,000** new Eritrean arrivals registered in 2014 (including unaccompanied minors)

### Refugee arrival trend by country of origin (January 2014 - January 2015)<sup>2</sup>



The 2015 appeal calls for US\$386 million to address the relief food needs of 2.9 million people and emergency needs in the nutrition, WaSH, health, agriculture and education sectors. With \$41 million carry-over from 2014, the target is \$344 million. Additional humanitarian needs are expected in all sectors in the coming weeks given the delayed 2015 *belg* (mid-February to May) rains and its impact on water availability as well as food and nutrition situations in affected areas.

## FOOD INSECURITY<sup>1</sup>



**2.9 million**

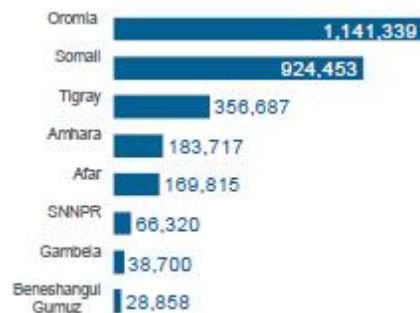
people require emergency food assistance



**1.0 million**

people targeted for TSF

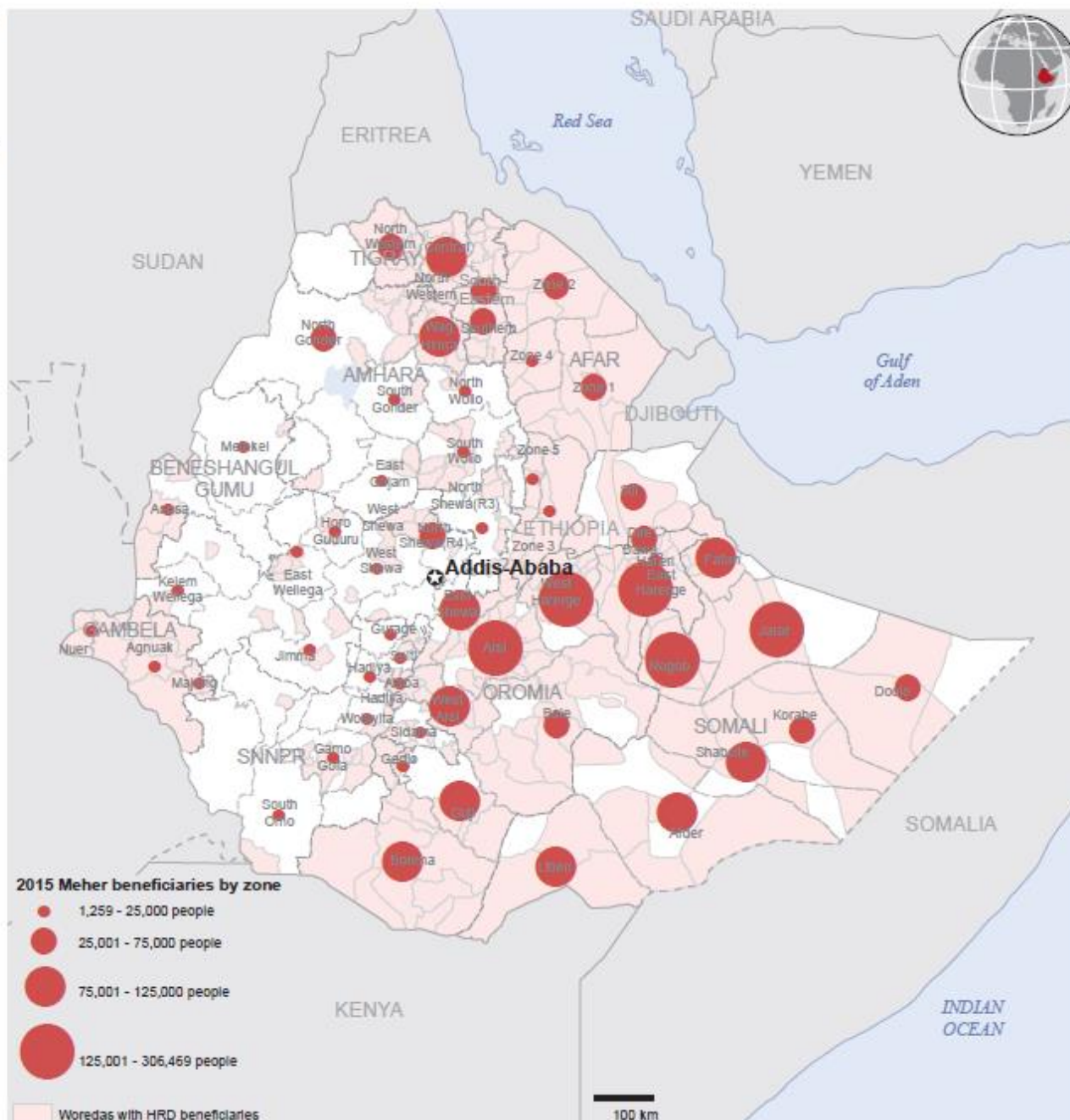
## Emergency food beneficiaries by region<sup>2</sup>



## 2015 Meher beneficiaries by zone



Woredas with HRD beneficiaries



## HEALTH<sup>1</sup>



**5.8 million**

people targeted for health interventions

**\$11.4 million**

required to respond to health emergencies

## NUTRITION<sup>1</sup>



**1.7 million**

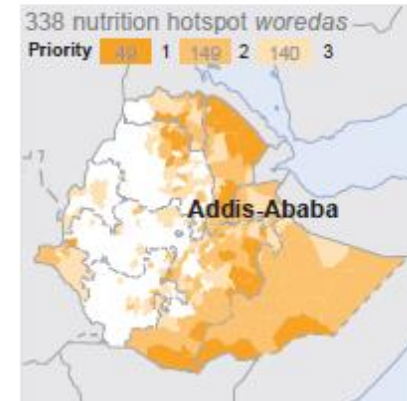
children under-5 need screening, vitamin A & de-worming

**446,800**

pregnant and breastfeeding women need nutrition interventions

**264,500** SAM cases

## Nutrition Hotspot Woredas<sup>2</sup> as of Feb 2015





## INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEED EXPECTED IN THE SECOND HALF OF 2015

Contrary to the forecast at the beginning of the year, inadequate *belg* (mid-February-May) rains received this year drastically changed the humanitarian context in Ethiopia. Increasing water and pasture shortages were reported in parts of the country, leading to deteriorated livestock production and productivity, deepening food insecurity and rising malnutrition. The *belg* harvest is expected to be significantly less than the projection in the 2015 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). Planned to start on 8 June in Somali region and 22 June elsewhere in the country, the mid-year humanitarian needs assessment is expected to confirm an increased number of relief food beneficiaries in the second half of the year. Ad hoc requests were coming from Afar, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regional authorities for increased food aid. Preventing the spread of the measles outbreak is also crucial to avert higher morbidity and mortality rates, especially in nutrition hotspot *woreda*.



**2.9 million**  
people need relief  
food assistance

**6 million**  
PSNP  
beneficiaries

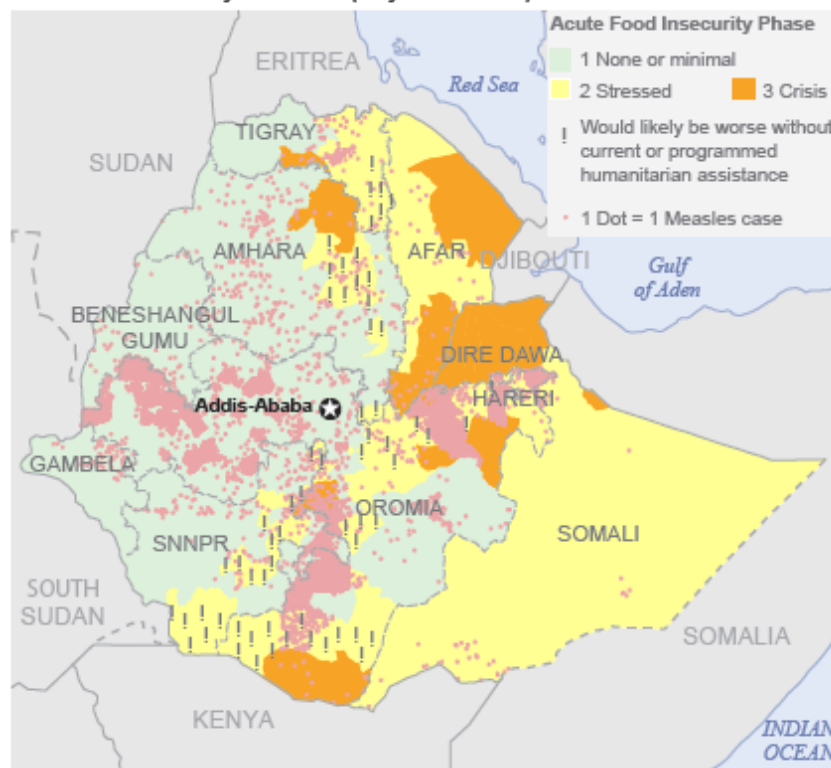
**200,000**  
children under-5 expected  
to be treated for SAM

**1.6 million**  
people need water  
trucking support

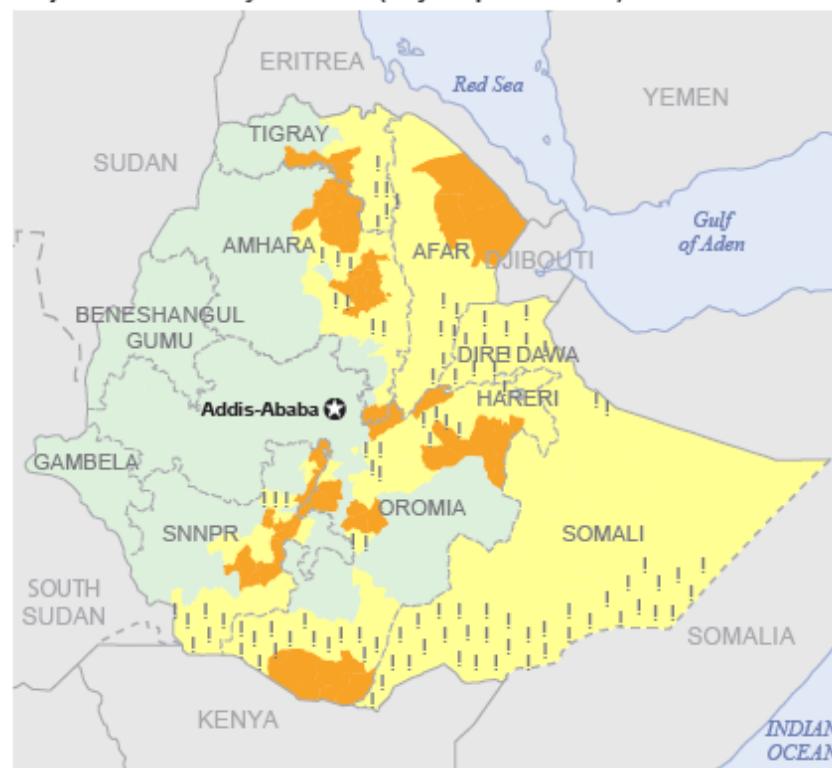
**173**  
measles out break  
sites in 2015.  
80% of reported cases  
are in Oromia

**40 million**  
children between 9 months and  
14 years of age nationwide  
need measles vaccination

Current food security outcomes (May - June 2015)



Projected food security outcomes (July - September 2015)



Despite the urgency to increase nutrition support in areas affected by the failed *belg* (mid-February-May) season, funding shortfalls are limiting partners' capacity to expand their operation. Food insecurity is expected to deepen and malnutrition to rise in the coming months given the on-going El Niño phenomenon negatively affecting rainfall patterns throughout the year and through the first half of 2016.

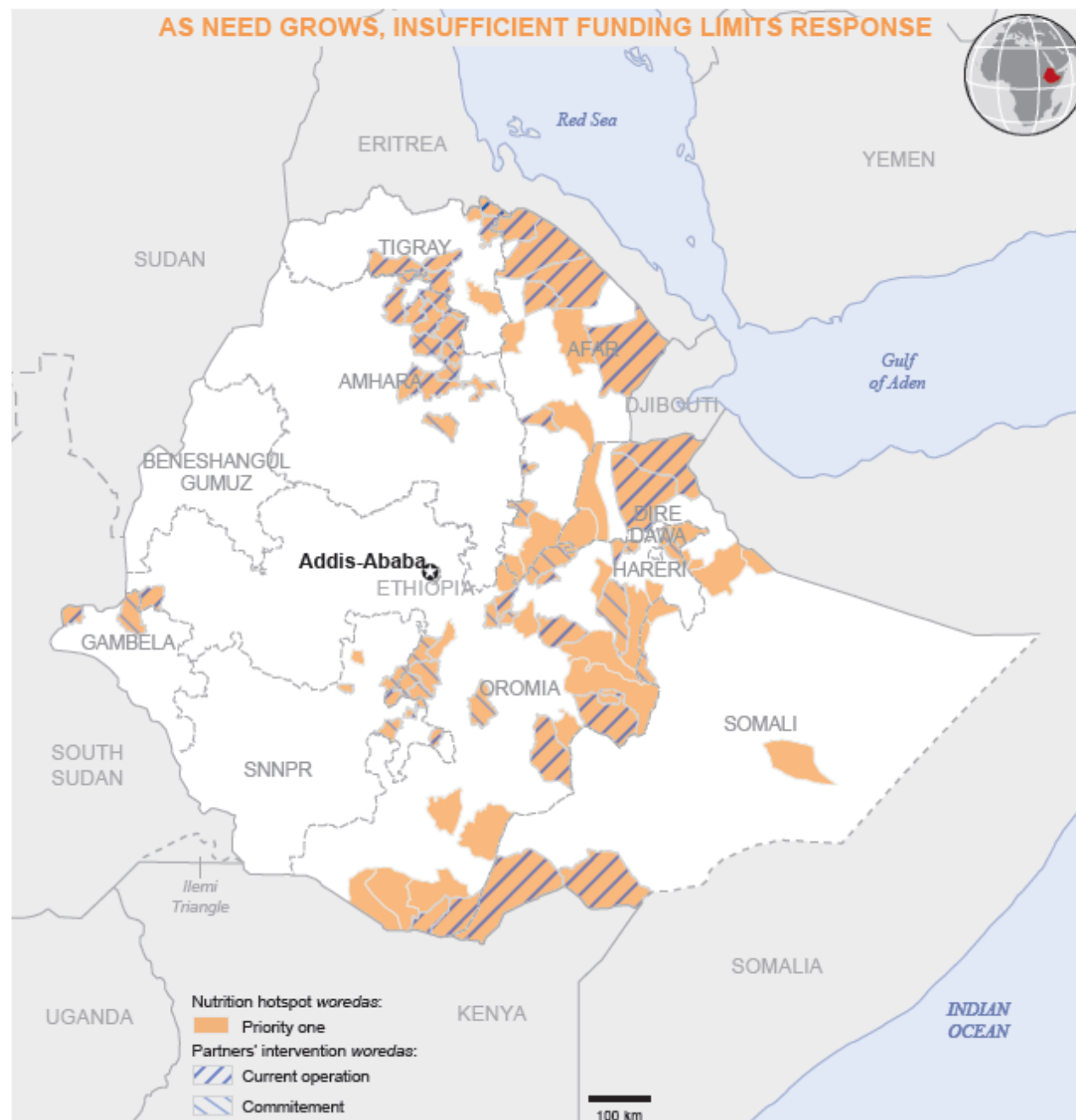
## FUNDING STATUS



The beneficiary figure and financial requirements will likely increase following the on-going mid-year needs assessment, scheduled to end on 3 July. Humanitarian partners continue to advocate for additional funding from donors to cover current and projected needs. Without additional donor funding, significant responses cannot be mounted at this time.

### 2015 HRD contributions and gaps (million US\$)

	Funded	Unmet	Gap (%)
Food	142.5	142.5	51%
Nutrition	17.1	11.9	41%
TSF	16.8	6.8	29%
WASH	3.7	18.3	83%
Agriculture	3.5	11.8	77%
Health	1.8	9.6	84%
Education	2.1	1.4	39%



## NUTRITION



**97** nutrition hotspot priority one woredas were identified in May 2015, up from

**49** woredas identified in February 2015.

### Hotspot priority woredas

(as of)	one	two	three
Feb'15	49	149	40
May'15	97	191	60

### Nutrition hotspot priority one woredas vs partners' coverage



### Nutrition hotspot priority one woredas response per region

	Priority 1 woredas	Coverage (%)	Gap (%)
Oromia	41	66%	34%
Somali	15	40%	60%
Amhara	13	146%	-146%
Afar	13	69%	31%
Tigray	7	71%	29%
SNNPR	6	100%	0%
Gambella	2	100%	0%

■ Current response ■ Commitment ■ Gap

All necessary measures need also to be taken to prevent the food security and nutritional status in the 191 priority two woredas from spiralling downwards.



The Ethiopian government and humanitarian partners confirmed the deteriorated humanitarian context in the country following failed *belg* (mid-February-May) rains. Spikes in malnutrition were confirmed by the revised nutrition hotspot classification in May 2015, which indicated that the number of hotspot priority one *woredas* doubled to 97 *woredas* since February 2015.

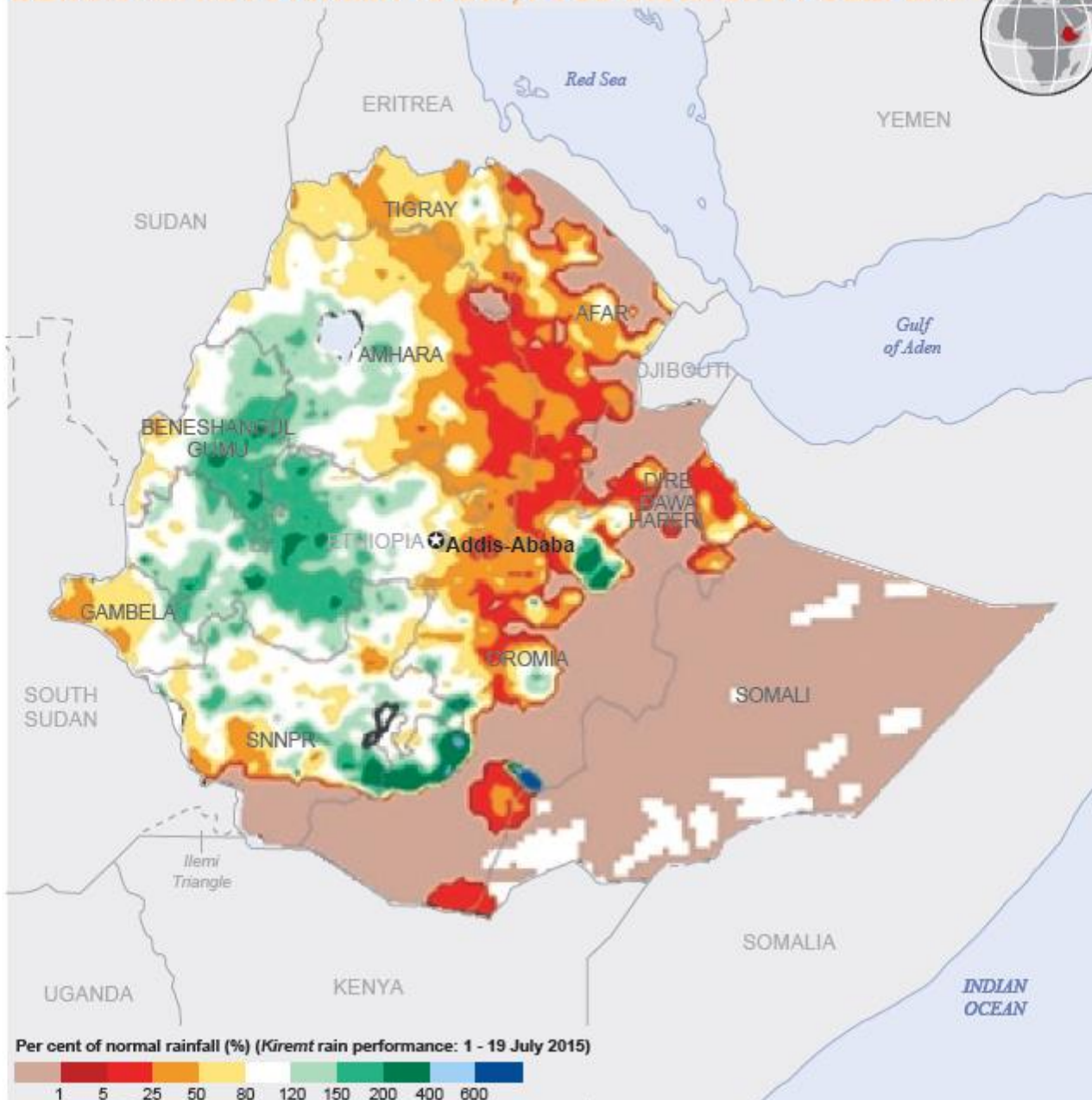
#### Hotspot priority *woredas*

(as of)	one	two	three
Feb'15	49	149	40
May'15	97	191	80

#### El Niño's impact

Food insecurity will continue to deepen throughout the year, not least with the on-going El Niño phenomenon, which will continue to affect rainfall patterns through the first quarter of 2016 (80 per cent probability). The overall good *kiremt* (June-September) rains in June improved water and pasture availability, and benefitted land preparation for short maturing *meher* crops. However, the rainfall performance declined in the first two dekads of July. Weather forecasts indicate that the rains are unlikely to improve in the coming weeks, especially in north eastern Afar, northern Somali and the lowlands of East and West Hararge zones of Oromia. July is the planting season for short maturing *meher* crops.

### EL NIÑO IMPACTS KIREMT RAINS, FOOD INSECURITY DEEPENS



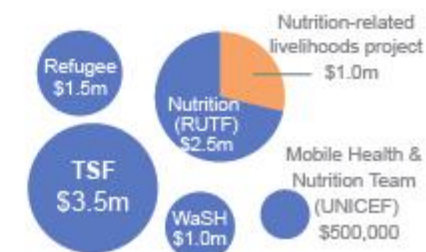
#### Funding status

The relief food beneficiary figure is expected to increase for the remainder of 2015, and with it, the financial requirements to respond to the increased needs. This is worrying given existing funding shortfalls.

#### 2015 HRD contributions and gaps in million US\$ (as of 30 July 2015)

	Funded	Unmet	Gap (%)
Food	172.1	109.5	39%
Nutrition	18.2	10.8	37%
TSF	16.8	6.8	29%
WASH	9.6	12.5	57%
Agriculture	4.1	11.2	73%
Health	1.9	9.8	84%
Education	0.6	2.9	84%

CERF allocated \$10 million for Ethiopia under the under-funded emergency window. To ensure a big impact with the little money received, the Humanitarian Coordinator and cluster leads agreed to allocate the fund for nutrition and nutrition-related interventions.



El Niño-caused drought is devastating livelihoods of poor households across parts of Ethiopia. The Government revised the relief food caseload three times this year. The Ethiopia HCT estimates 15 million people will require food aid in early 2016.

## FOOD SECURITY



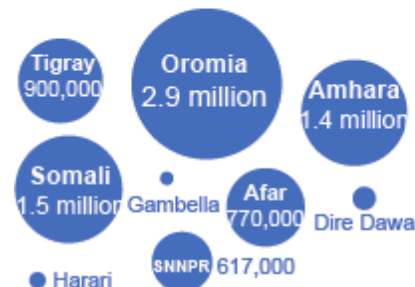
### 8.2 million

people require food assistance through the end of 2015

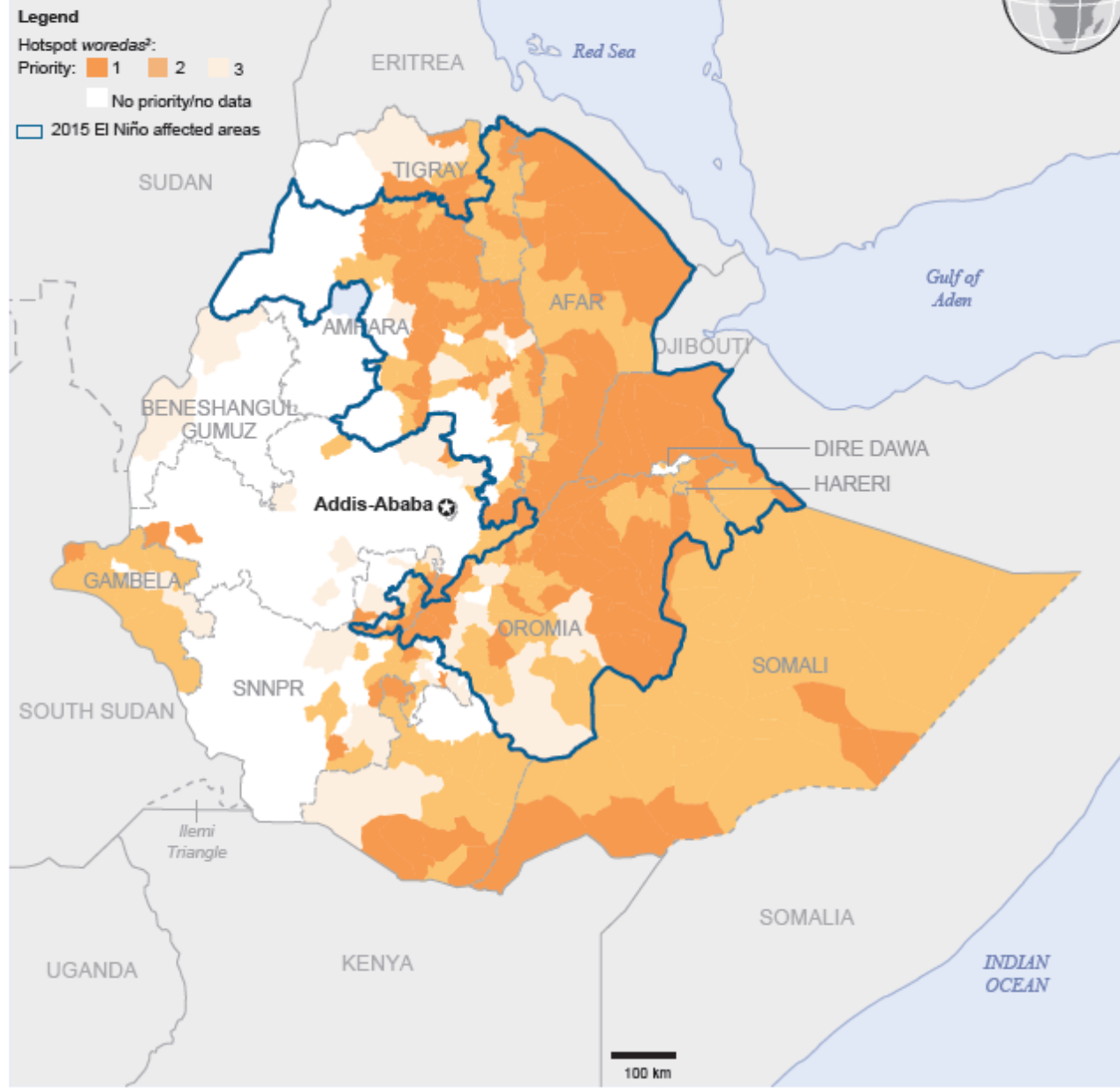
2015 relief food beneficiaries per month<sup>1</sup> (in millions)



2015 relief food needs per region as of October (in millions)



## ETHIOPIA IS EXPERIENCING ITS WORST DROUGHT IN DECADES

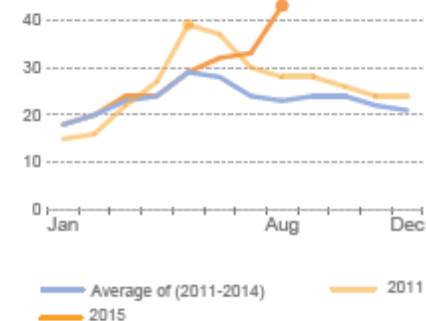


## NUTRITION



In a normal year, the *belg* harvest in June marks the beginning of a decline in admissions of severely malnourished (SAM) children under five years into therapeutic feeding program sites. However this year, monthly admissions continue to increase. There was a 32.5 per cent increase between July and August 2015 alone. SAM cases are likely to further increase with the expected reduced *meher* (October-December) harvest, peaking in February/March 2016.

Trends in Severe Acute Malnutrition admission (2011-2015)<sup>3</sup> in thousands



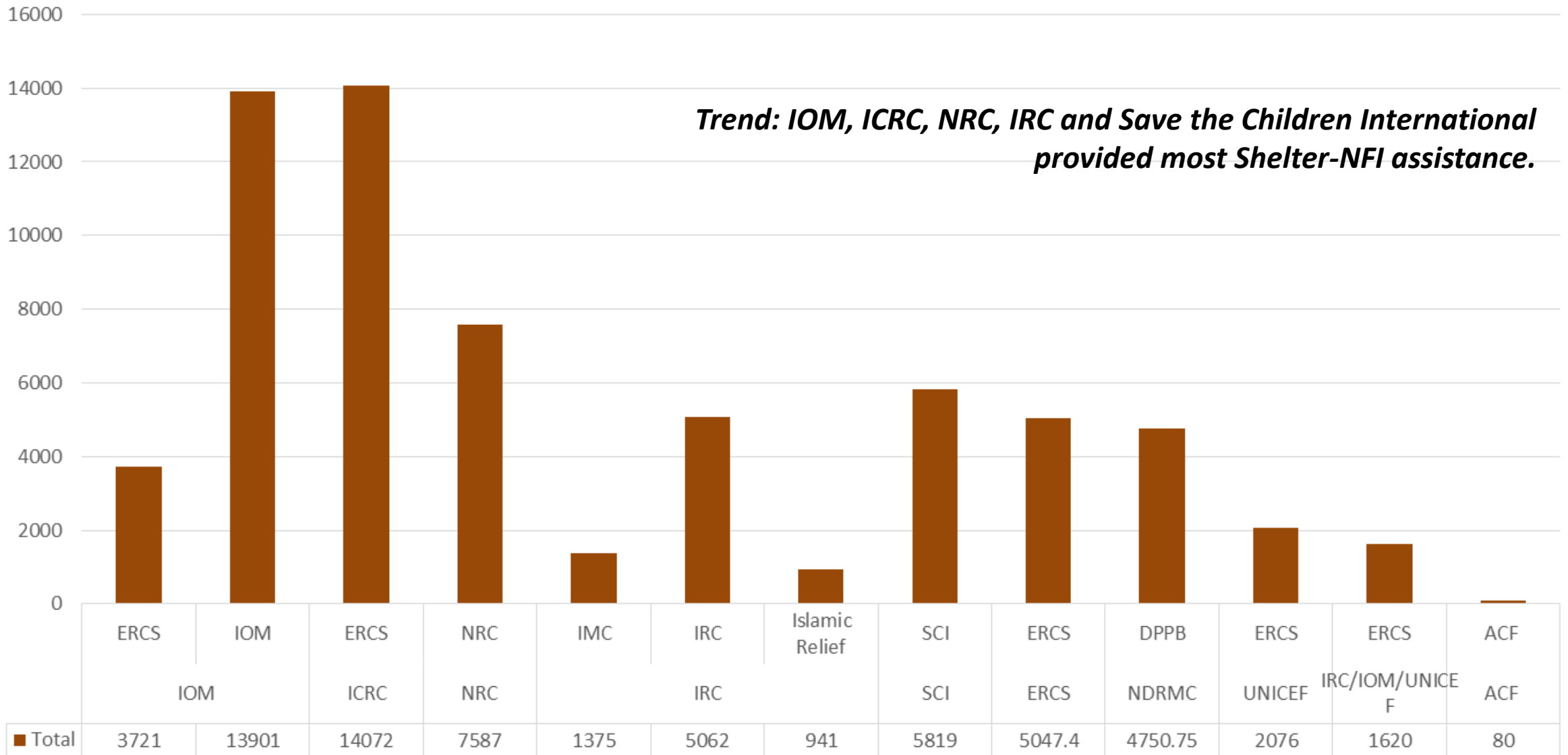
July 2015 SAM admissions were on par with the July 2011 rates, the year of the La Niña drought. While the drought in 2011 impacted southern and south eastern Ethiopia; the current El Niño drought impacts a much larger geographic area and wider population, in the northern and central highlands.



# 2016

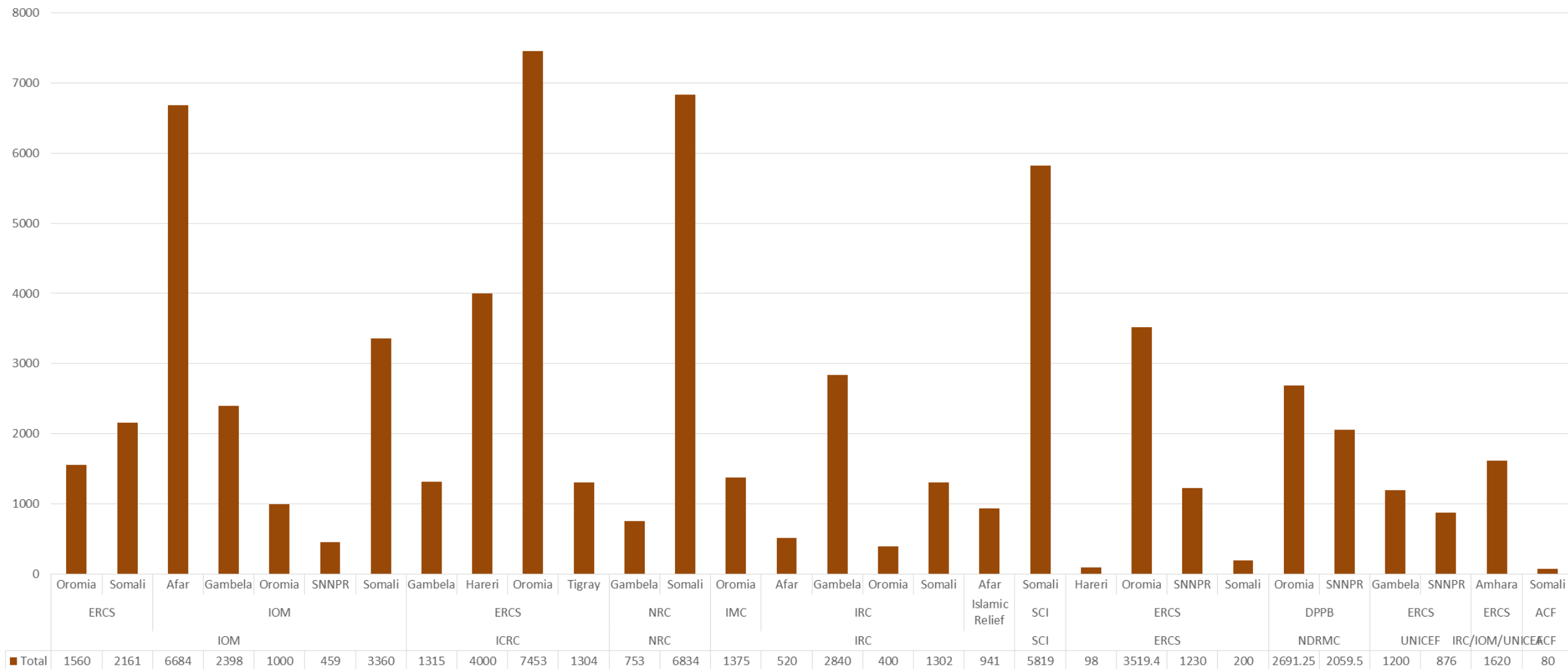
## Number of Kits Distributed by Each Agency

***Trend: IOM, ICRC, NRC, IRC and Save the Children International provided most Shelter-NFI assistance.***



# 2016

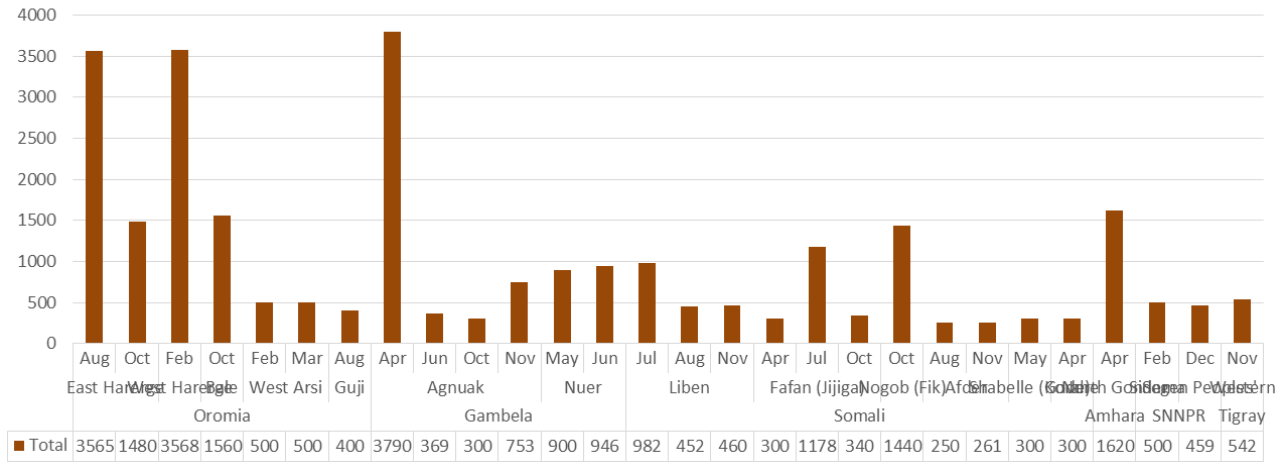
Number of Kits Distributed by Agency and by Region



# 2016

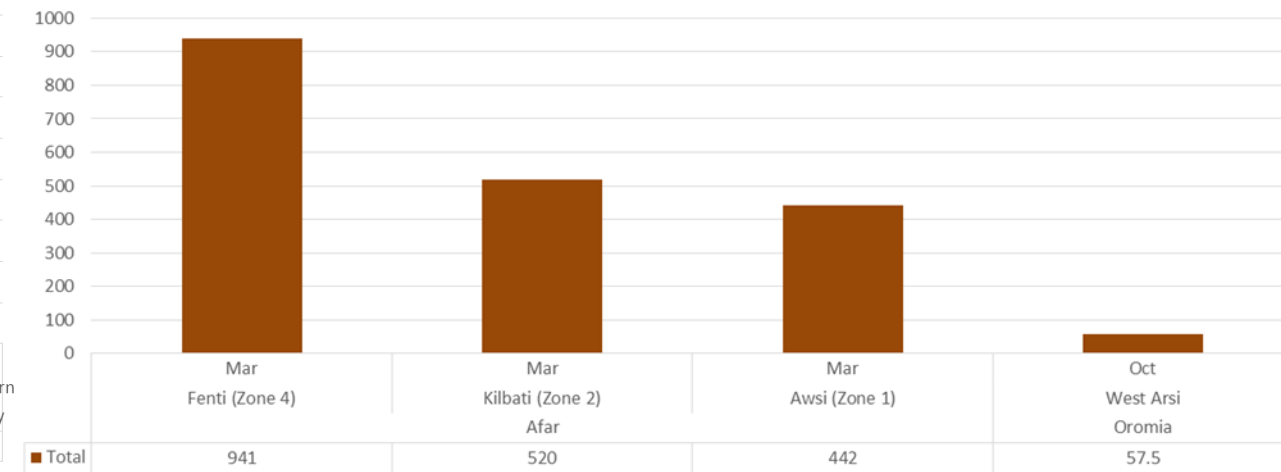
## Conflict

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



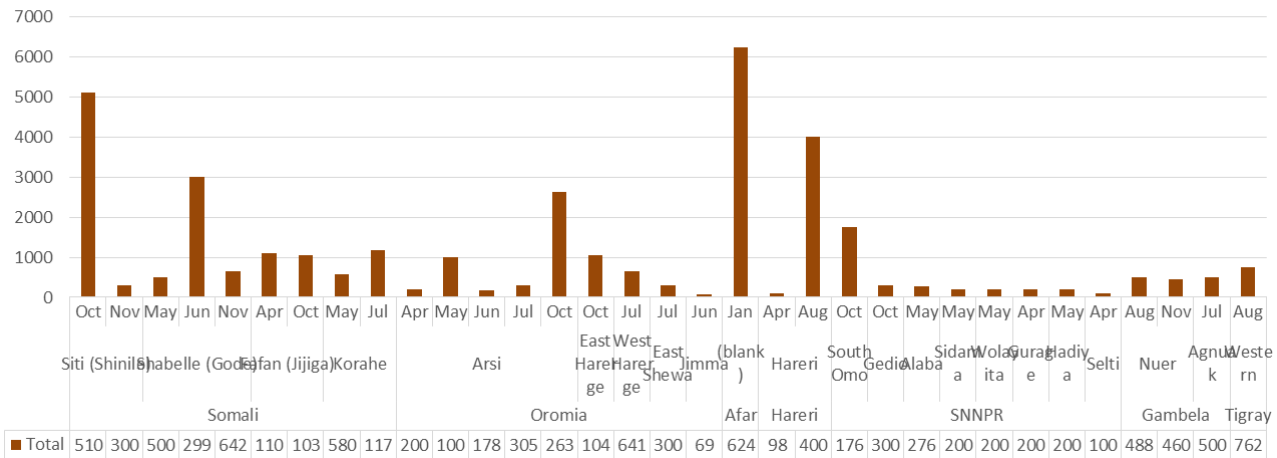
# Drought

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



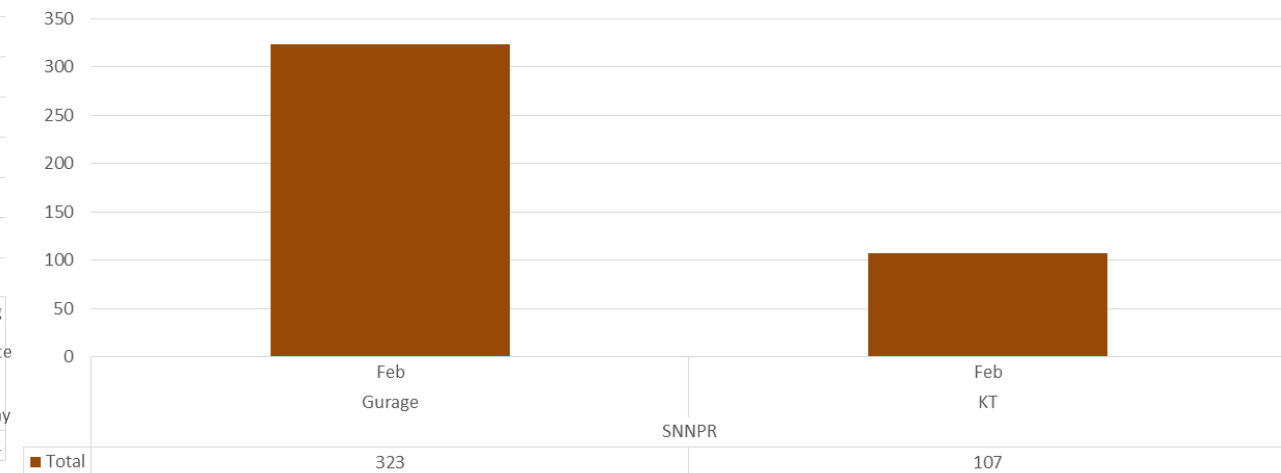
## Flood

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



# Fire

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



***Largely consistent with identified zones in need***

10.2 Million

People to receive  
humanitarian food assistance

\$1.4 Billion

Humanitarian Response Plan  
requirements for 2016

## PEOPLE TARGETED PER SECTOR

10.2M

5.8M

3.6M

2.5M

2.1M

2.0M

1.3M

0.8M



## FUNDING REQUIRED PER SECTOR

1.1BILLION

73.5M

33.6M

11.9M

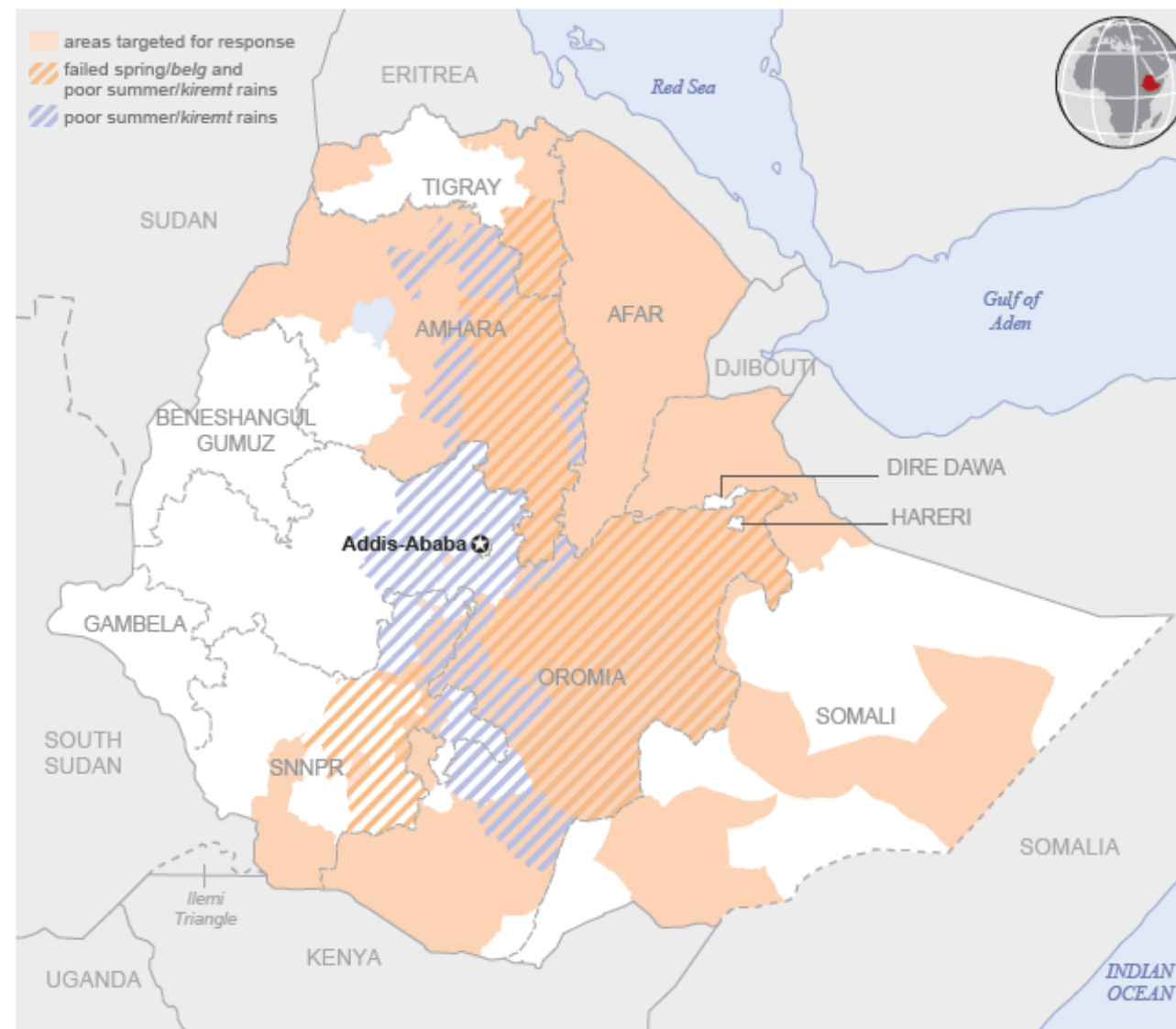
115.4M

46.3M

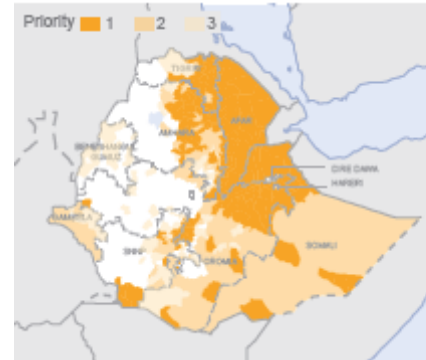
16.7M

8.2M

**THE 2016 HRD REFLECTS SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS:** Failed 2015 spring *belg* rains and the El Niño-caused drought during the summer *kiremt* season has driven food insecurity, malnutrition and water shortages in affected areas. 10.2 million people need emergency food assistance in 2016, while 435,000 children under five and 1.7 million children, pregnant and lactating women require specialized nutritional support.



## Hotspot woredas as of December 2015



## Priority woredas

1 - 186

2 - 154

3 - 89

The number of areas needing urgent humanitarian support (hotspot priority 1) quadrupled from 40 woredas in February 2015 to 186 woredas in December 2015, reflecting the deteriorated humanitarian context.



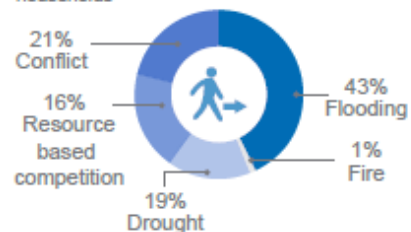
## KEY FIGURES<sup>1</sup>



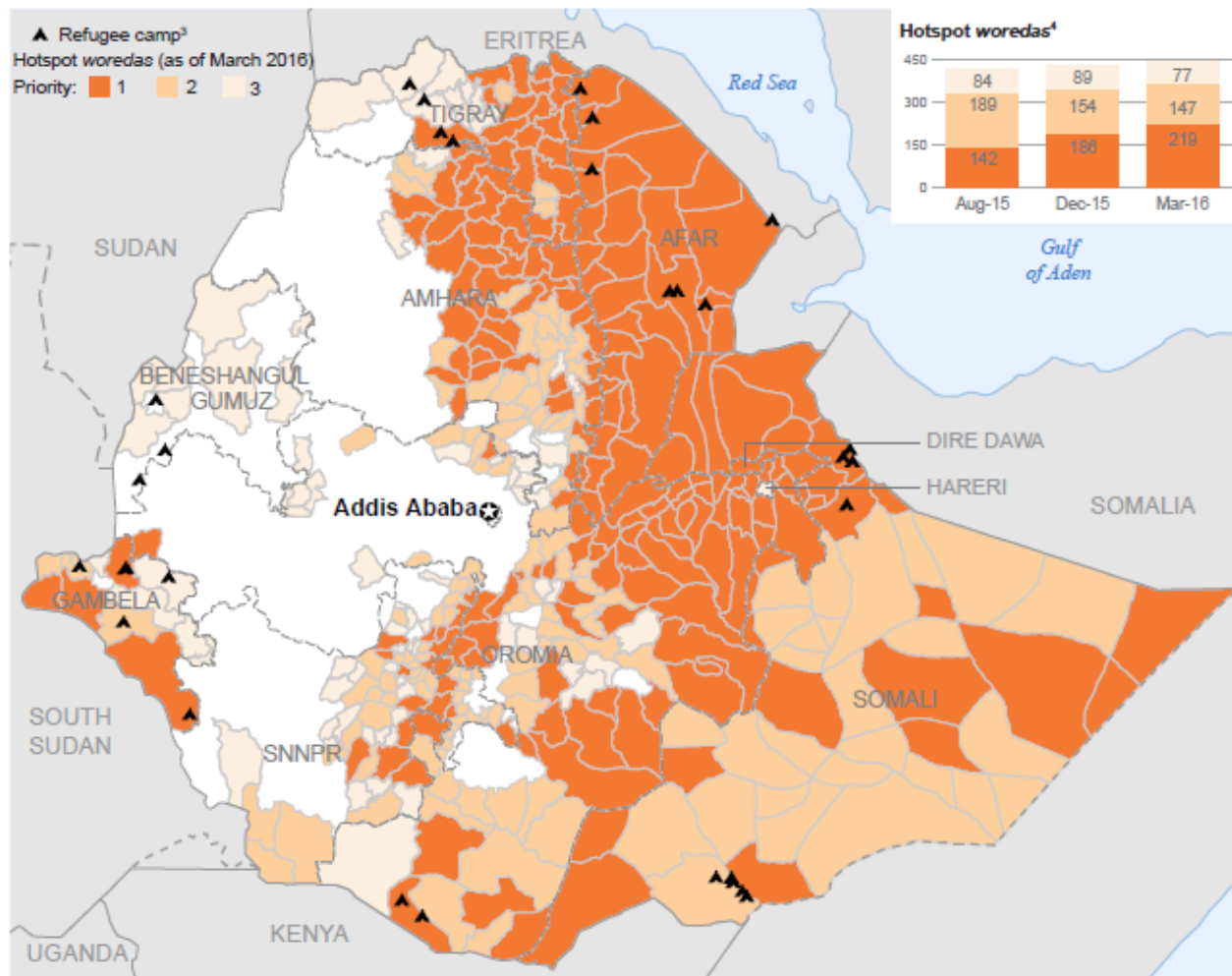
\* Increased needs since the 2016 HRD was launched in December 2015

## Cause of internal displacement (January - April 2016)<sup>2</sup>

**50,985** internally displaced households



Drought, worsened by El Niño effects, is having a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of over ten million Ethiopians. Failed spring short rains and erratic long summer rains caused by El Niño in 2015 led to serious spikes in food insecurity, malnutrition, water and fodder shortages, and health outbreaks across the country. The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate, with flooding causing further displacement and disease outbreaks.



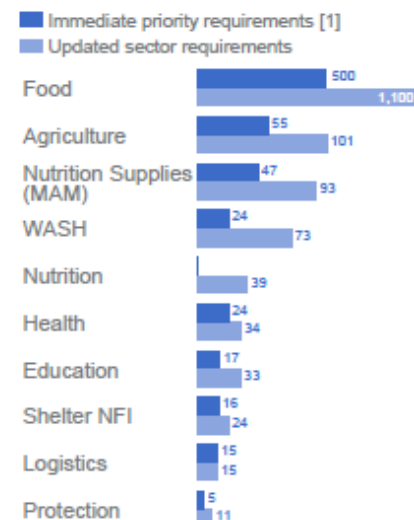
## SEASONAL CALENDAR<sup>5</sup>



## PRIORITIZATION<sup>6</sup>

Following a joint Government and humanitarian partners' prioritization exercise during the first week of May, the requirements for the Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD) increased from USD\$1.4 to \$1.5 billion. The additional funds required for the humanitarian response in Ethiopia stand at \$703 million.

## Updated and immediate requirements (in million US\$)



[1] The amounts included here as sector priority requirements are not necessarily inclusive of all unfunded requirements described in the original HRD.

## FUNDING UPDATE<sup>7</sup>

**\$1.52billion**

2016 Humanitarian requirements



## KEY FIGURES<sup>1</sup>

**9.7m**  
people require food assistance

**2.4m**  
Moderately malnourished

**420,000**  
Severely malnourished

**3.9m**  
People requiring WASH support

**2.9m**  
Farmers in need of emergency seeds in *belg*/kiremt farming areas

**2.7m**  
People in need of emergency health interventions

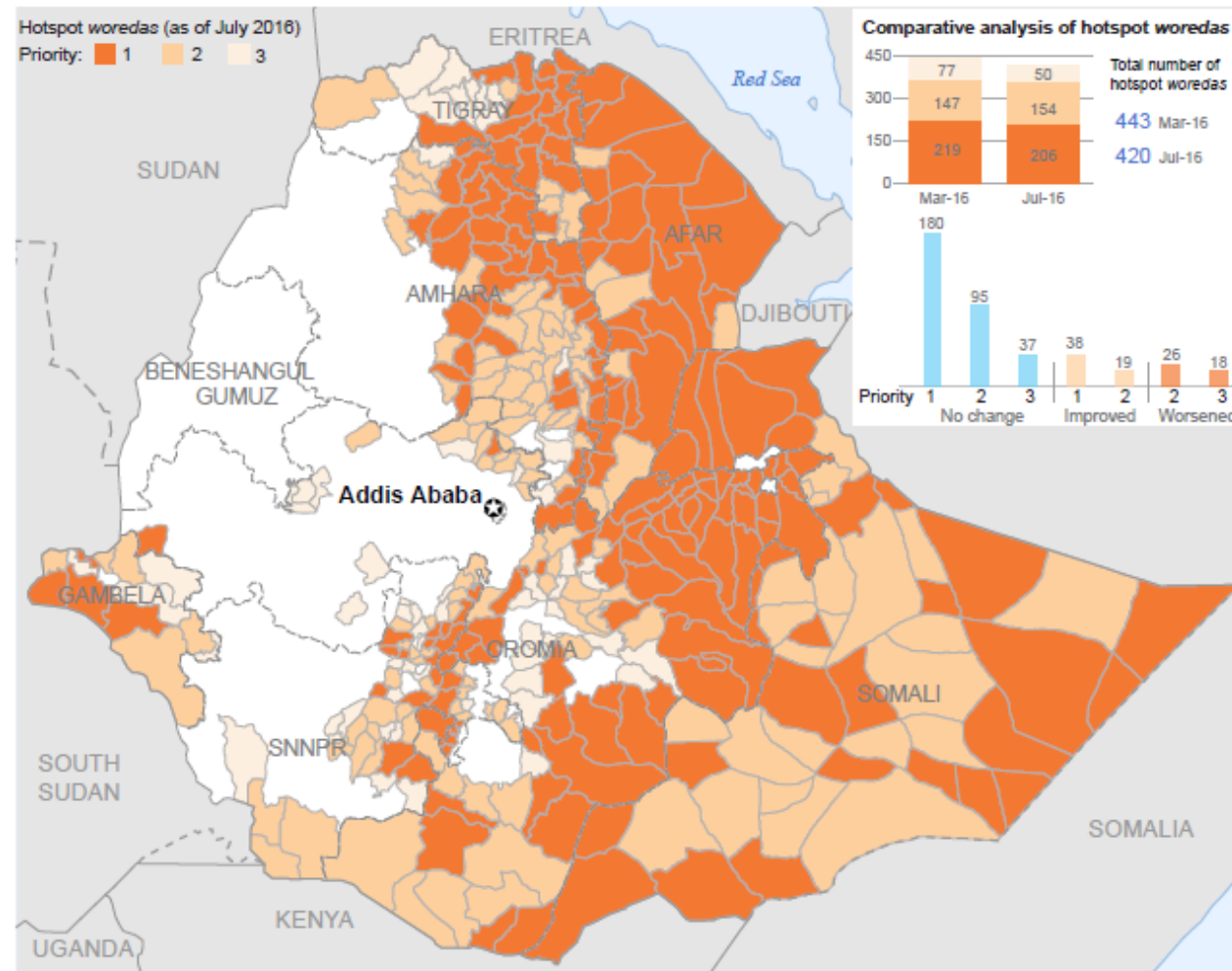
**4m**  
School children targeted for EIE\* assistance

**2.5m**  
Vulnerable group in need of protection

**821,400**  
Households in need of ES/NFI support

\* Education In Emergencies

Drought exacerbated by El Niño, combined with extensive flooding, disease outbreaks and the disruption of basic public services, is having a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of 9.7 million Ethiopians. Food security and agricultural production are severely affected, with cascading effects on livelihoods, nutrition, health, water, sanitation, education and other sectors.



## SEASONAL CALENDAR<sup>2</sup>



## BELG ASSESSMENT

In June 2016, the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and donors deployed teams to six regions to assess the *belg* season's performance and its impact on lives and livelihoods. The results of the assessment informed the mid-year review of the Humanitarian Requirements Document.

## FUNDING UPDATE<sup>3,4,5</sup>

**\$1.52billion**

2016 Humanitarian requirements

**\$1.62billion**

2016 Revised Humanitarian requirements



## Revised requirements and funding per sector (in million US\$)

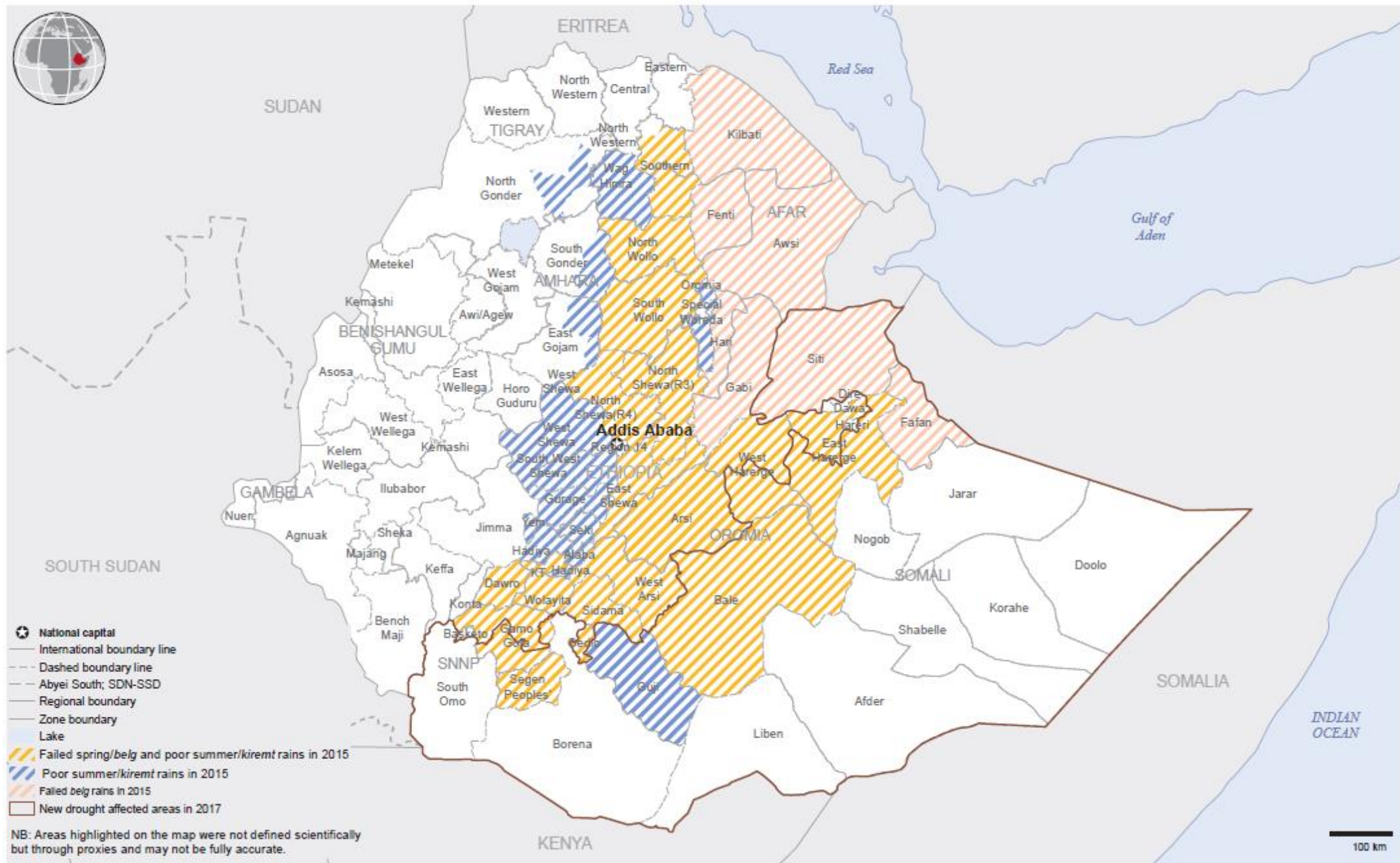
Food	630	1.1billion
WASH	88	115
Agriculture	74	91
Nutrition supplies**	57	83
Health	25	60
Education	16	52
Nutrition	44	45
ES/NFI	11	24
Protection	8	24
Logistics	8	15

Revised requirements

Funding

\*\* Moderate Acute Malnutrition



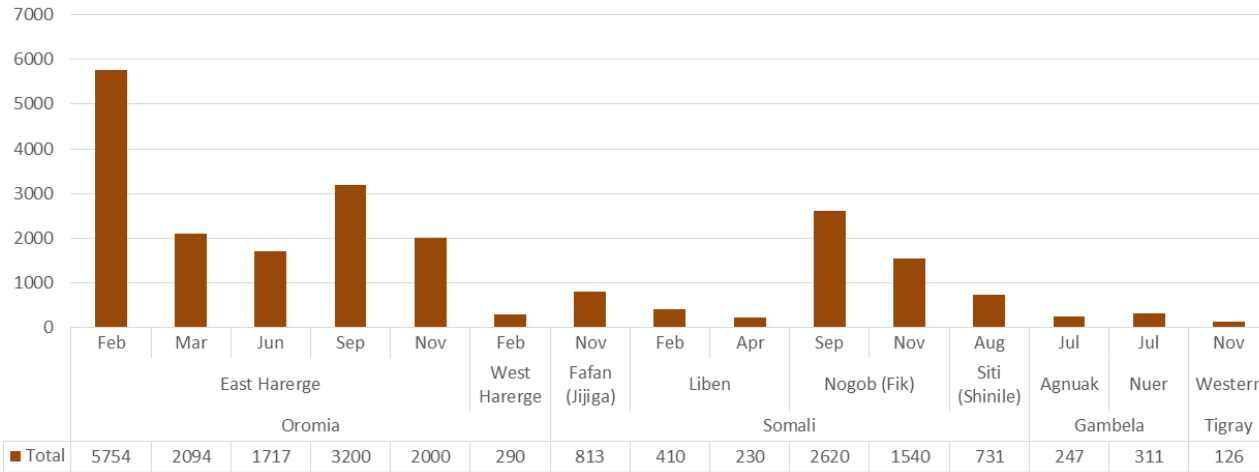


NB: Areas highlighted on the map were not defined scientifically but through proxies and may not be fully accurate.

# Conflict

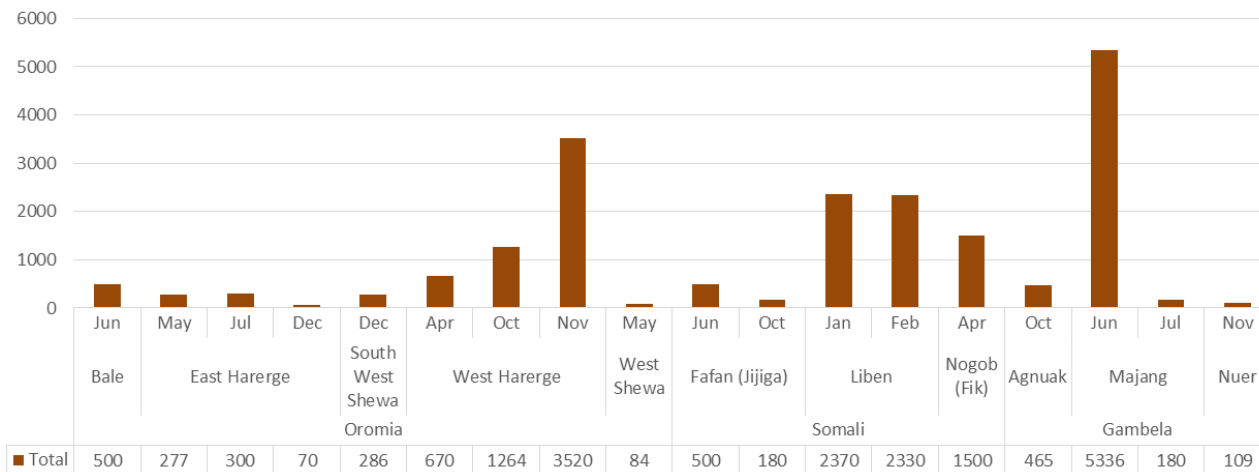
2013

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



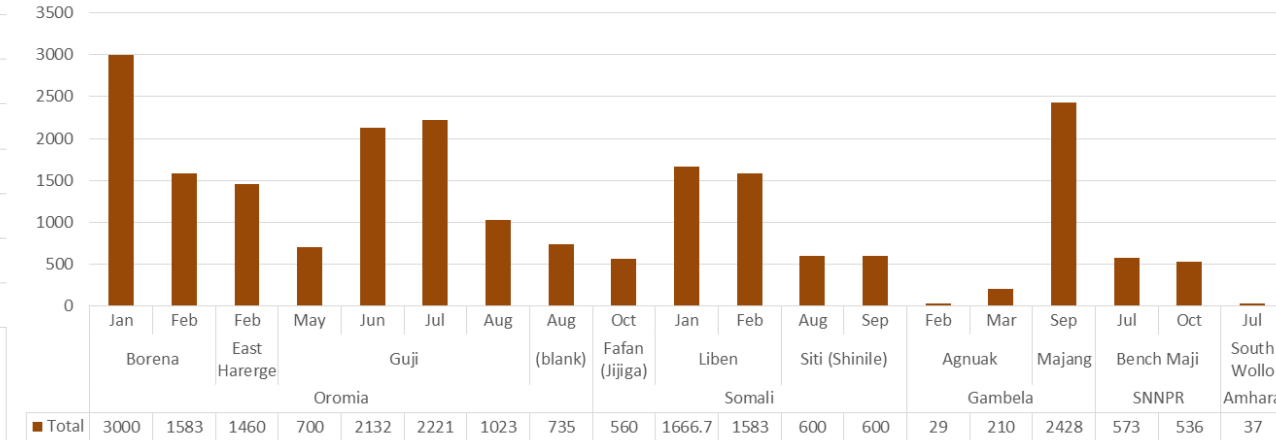
2015

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



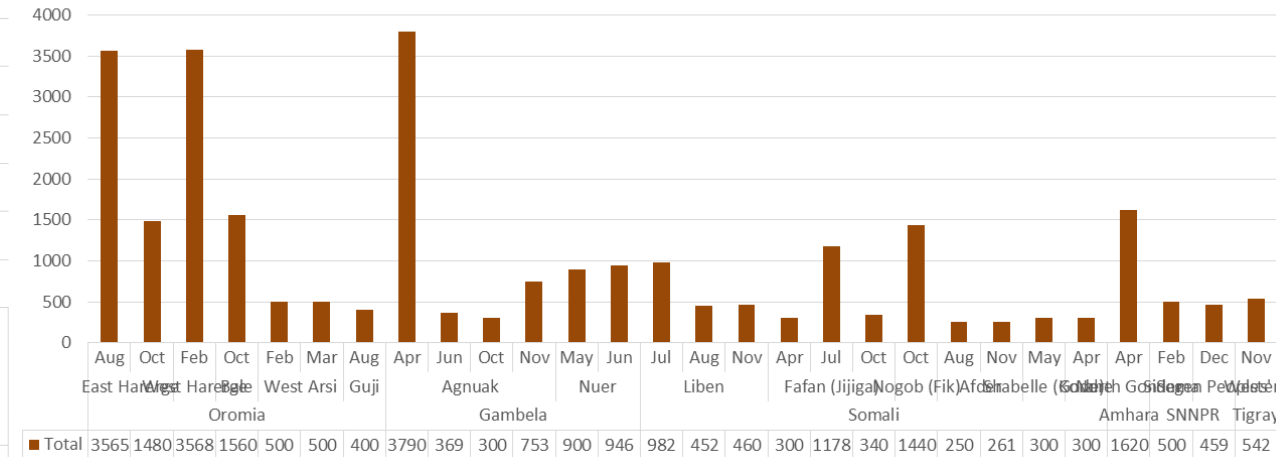
2014

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



2016

### Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone

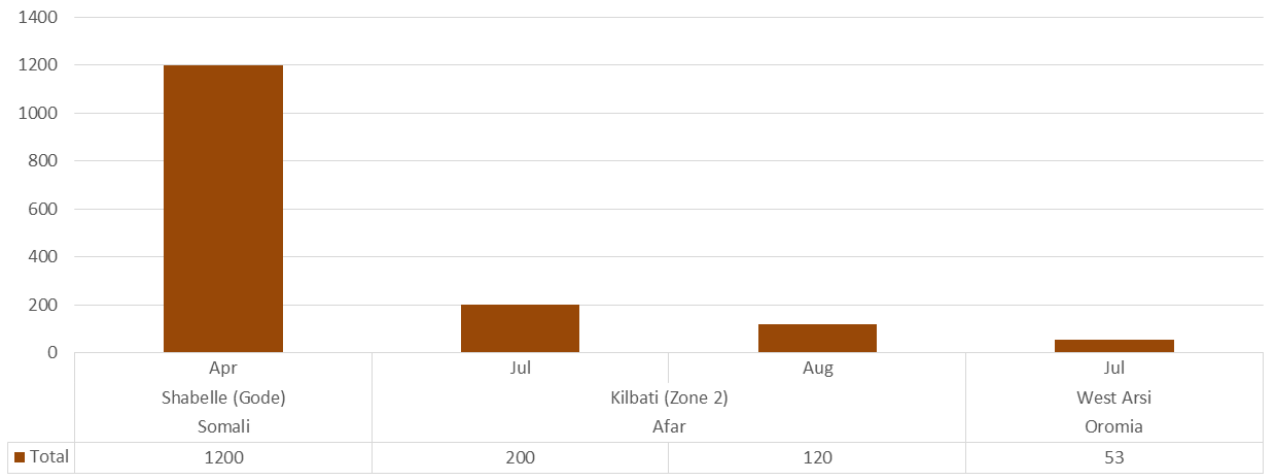




# Drought

2013

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



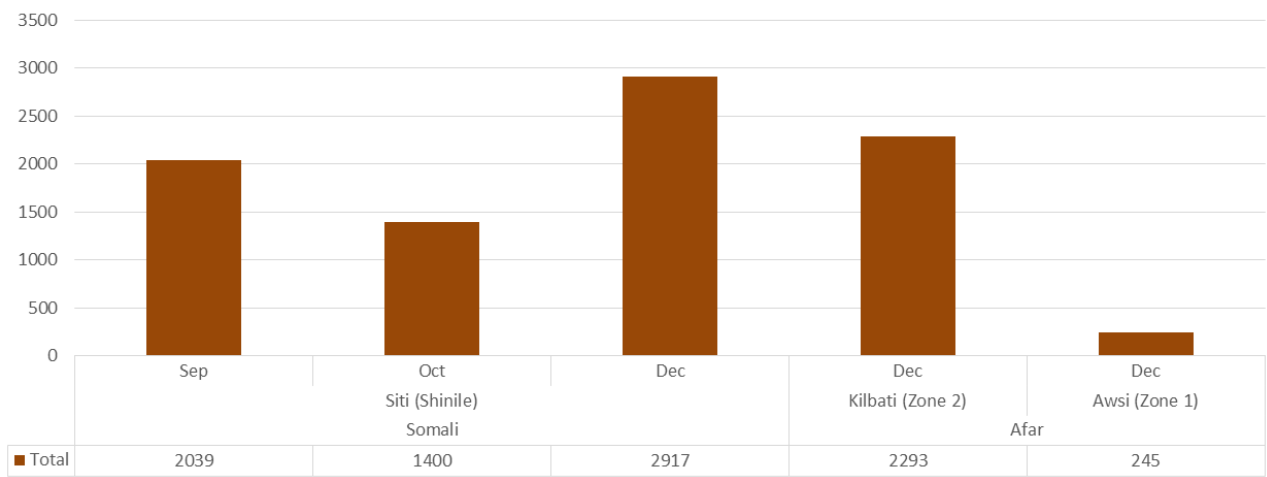
2014

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



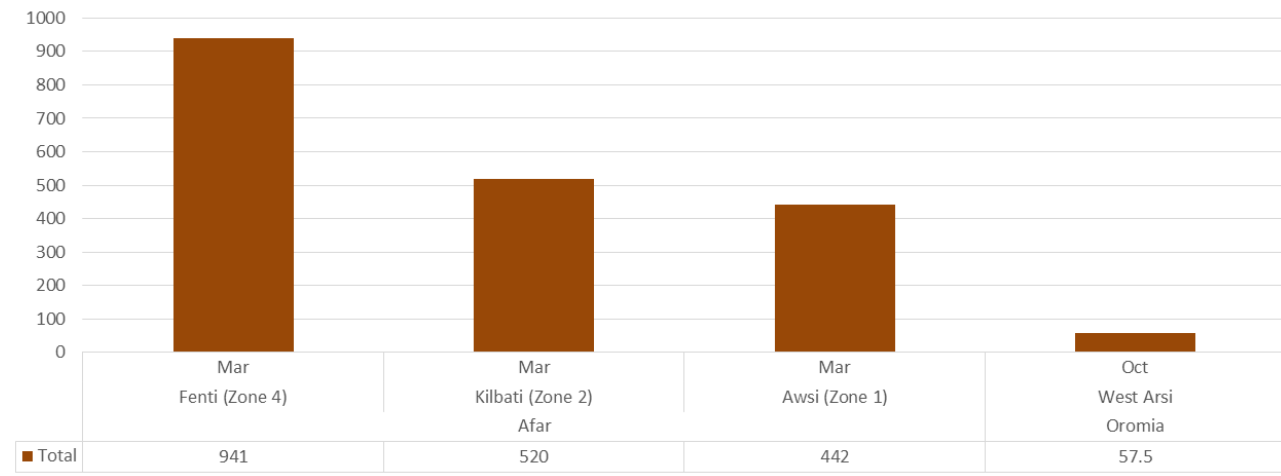
2015

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



2016

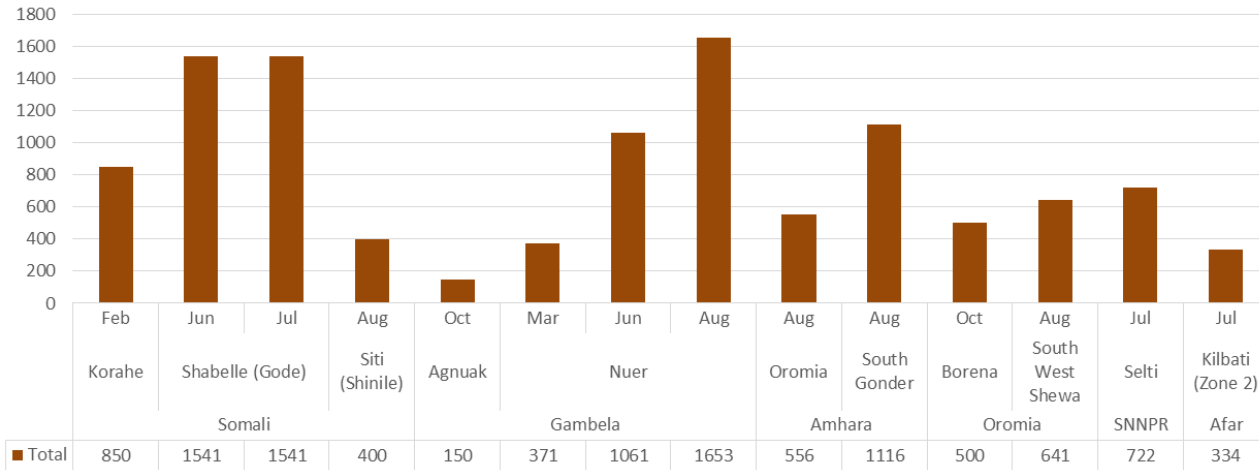
Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



# Flood

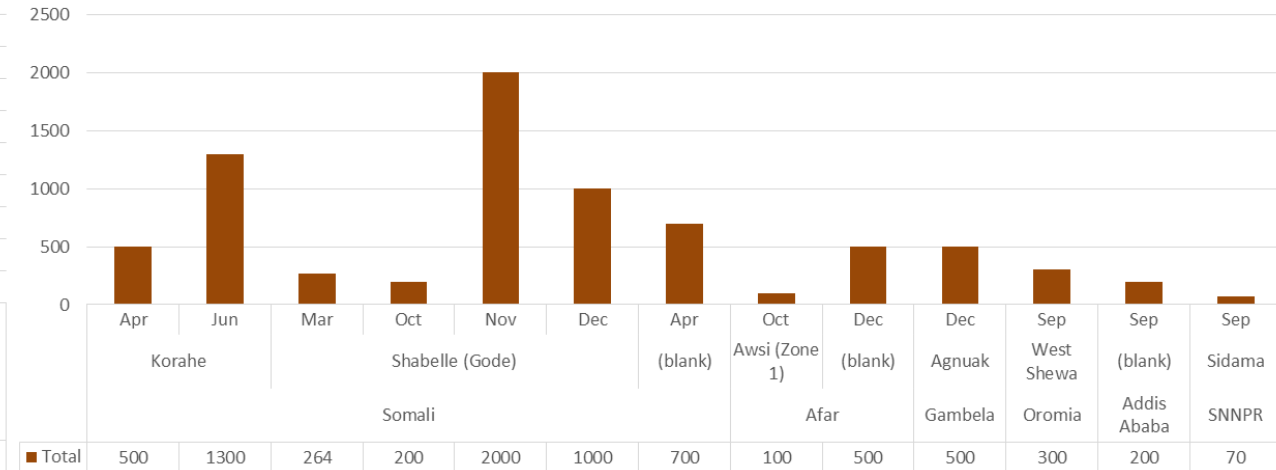
2013

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



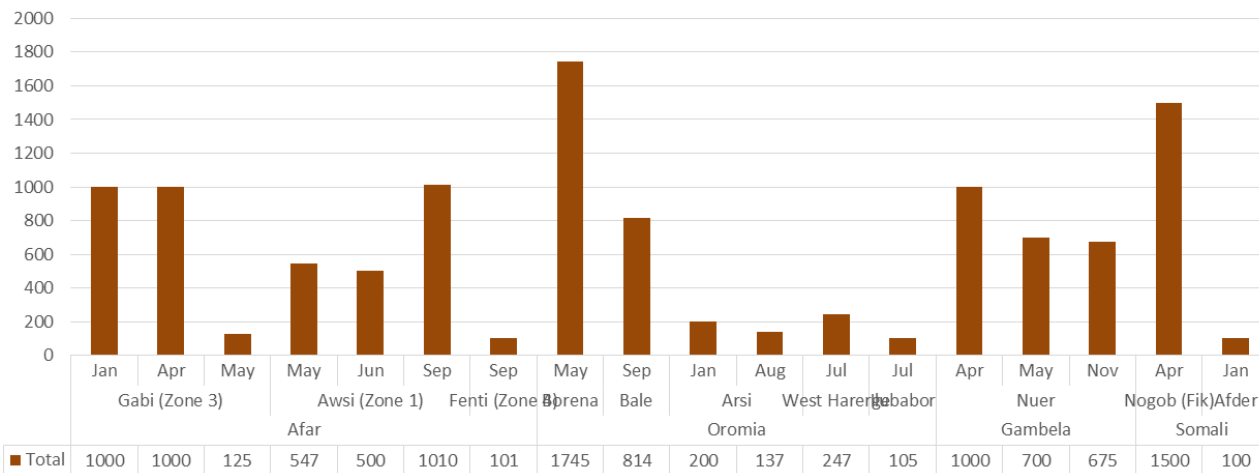
2014

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



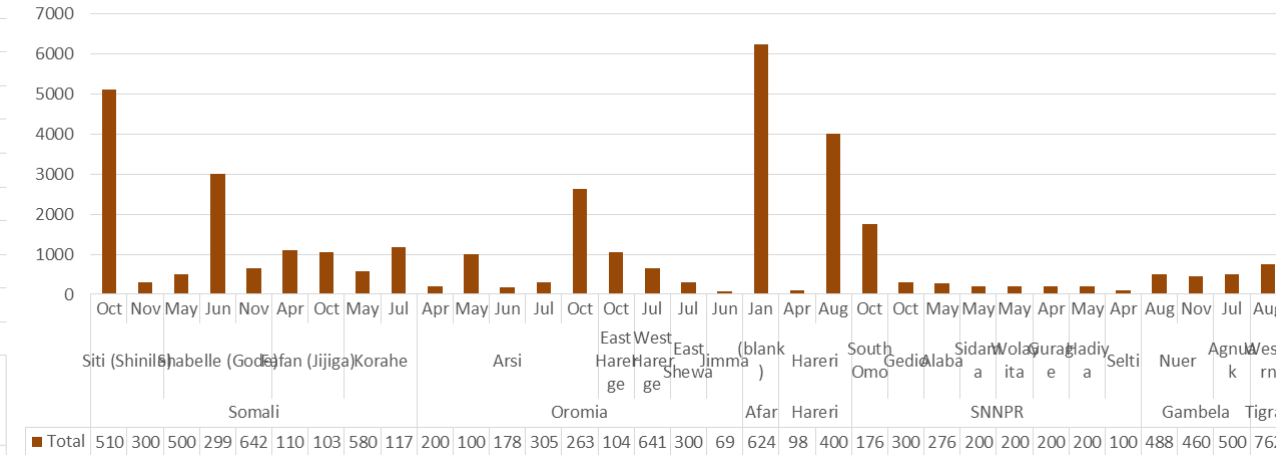
2015

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



2016

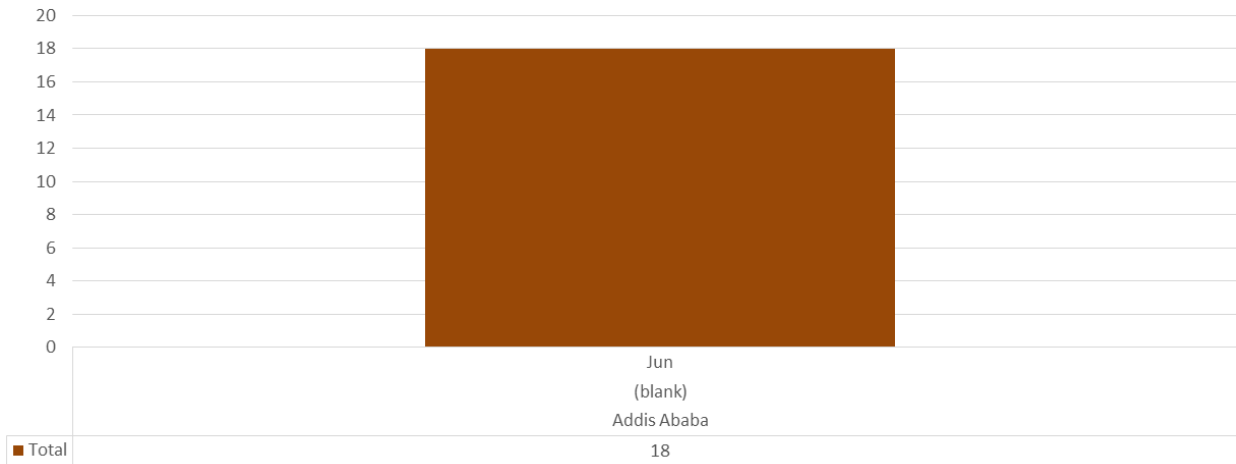
Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



# Fire

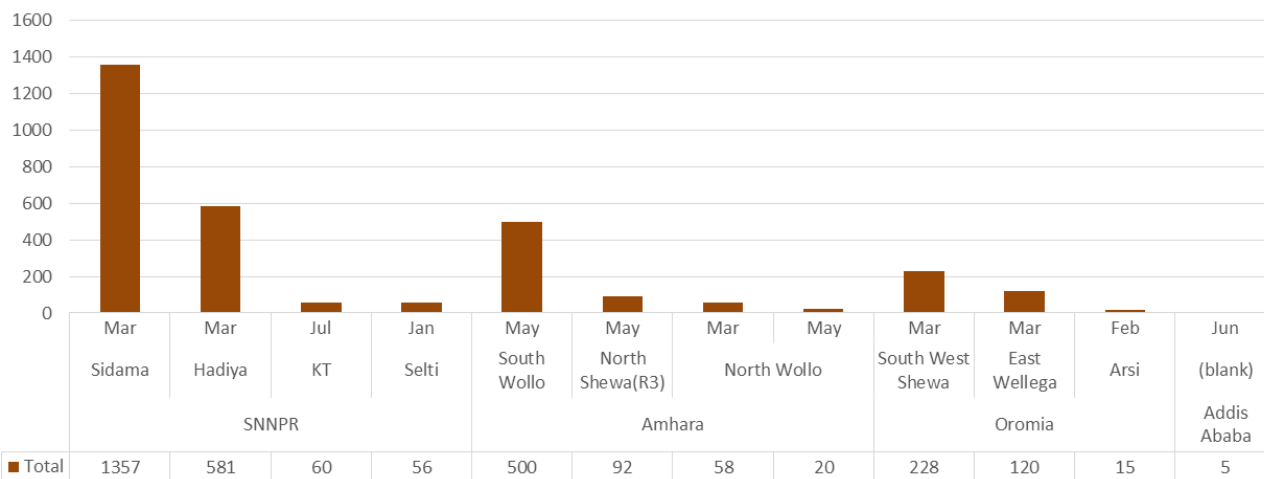
2013

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



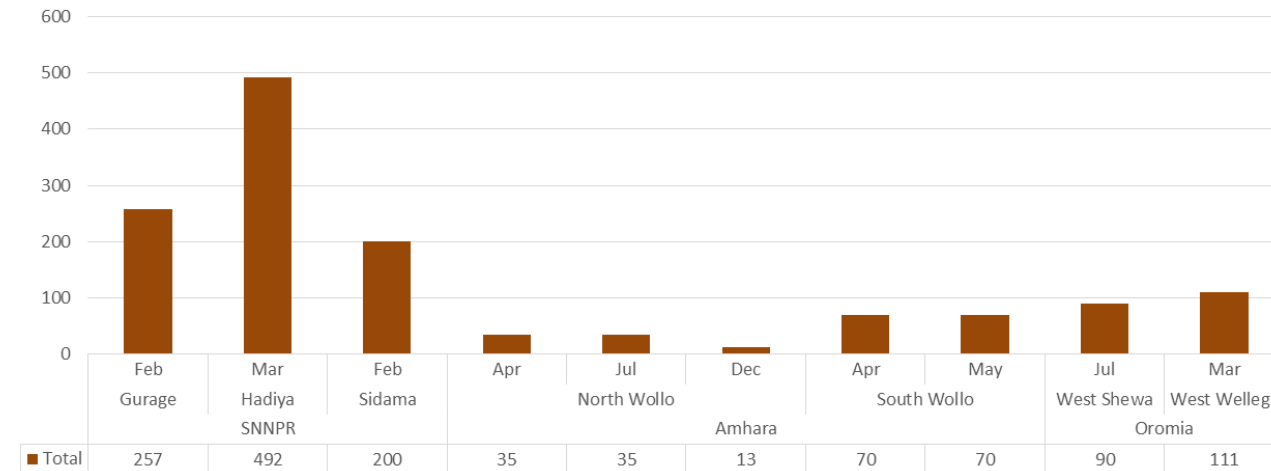
2015

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



2014

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone



2016

Number of Kits Distributed per Month per Zone

