WORLD VISION ETHIOPIA **HUNGER RESPONSE** SITUATION REPORT NO.I

MARCH, 2017



KEY MESSAGES

- WV Ethiopia responded to the 2015/16 El Nino induced drought declaring CAT III National Office response and benefitted over 2.6 million people. World Vision is on the ground responding to the current drought but urgently needs US\$7 million to scale up humanitarian assistance in the affected woredas to save the lives of children and affected community members. Our response will meet • Pastoralists can no longer meet their the health, nutrition, child protection, livelihoods, education and water and sanitation needs of the most vulnerable. • Large numbers of people are moving in
- water and the risk of disease outbreaks.
- Children are being forced of school in

 humanitarian and protection services

 search of food and water together with across the country.

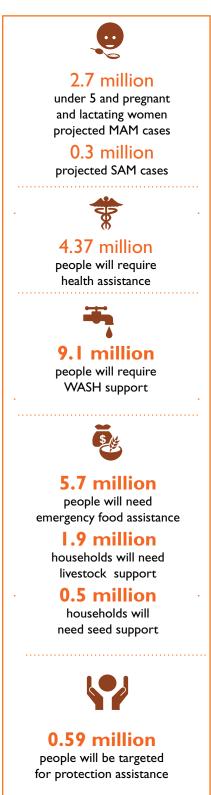
their families.. Early marriage and child labour are some of the negative coping mechanisms that are being employed during the crisis that increase the risk of violence for boys and girls and over two million children are currently malnourished and require urgent nutritional support to enable them to survive this crisis

- needs as their animals dies due to lack of water and pasture
- •5.6 million children and their families search of food and water and require remain at risk due to shortage of food and urgent humanitarian support including shelter for the displaced.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Ethiopia's southern and south eastern part suffered poor and erratic consecutive raining seasons such as spring Belg/ Gu/ Ganna rains (February-May), summer Kiremt rains (June-September) and autumn rains (October-November) known locally as Deyr/ Hagaya in southern Oromia and Somali Regions. After poor performance of 2016 spring rain, it was predicted that La nina could affect the next summer rainfall due to the predicted transition of 2015 El nino into strong La nino phenomena. However, in the meanwhile, a Dipole episode did emerge in the Indian Ocean that peaked in July 2016 at -1.3oC as the strongest negative episode in the last 50 years. As a result of this strong negative Dipole episode, the southern rainbelt of Ethiopia suffered the second consecutive rain failure.
- The poor spring rains, has significantly diminished the pasture and water availability









across the southern and south eastern region and as a result pastoralists started to report pasture and water resource shortages as early as September 2016. Due to failure of the second raining season (summer Kiremt rains (June-September) and autumn rains (October-November) with negative dipole phenomena, shortage of pasture and water were further exacerbated.

- The rainfall shortages in the two consecutive raining seasons were below average as to 30-50%. FAO in its special alert dated on December 20, 2016, indicated that "deyr/hageya" rainy season in southeastern and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) and southern Oromia region was very poor and the cumulative rainfall from October to mid-December was up to 50 percent below average with the most significant deficits recorded in the Segen zone of SNNPR and Borena zone of Oromia region. The Deyr rains in Somali Region for example were less than 30% of the seasonal average from 1981-2010.
- Failure of consecutive rainfall seasons in the southern and south eastern region manifested with continued loss of water, pasture and browse which resulted significant livestock milk production, deteriorating livestock body condition, and an increase in livestock mortality rates. As per information obtained from Strategic advisory group for DRM Commission, Clan elders in Doolo zone, Somali Region estimate sheep/goat losses now exceed 60%, while significant cattle losses are reported from eastern Somalia, southern Oromia and southern SNNPR regions. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) reports that the drought has resulted in 70-100% crop losses in Somalia and the Kenyan coast and losses of between 25-75% of small ruminants in some cross border areas.
- The government of Ethiopia along with its partners (UN Agencies and INGOs) released a Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD) on 17 January 2017, appealing for the international community that it needs US\$948 million to assist 5.6 million drought stricken people in Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali.

WHAT WORLD VISION IS DOING

- For the 2017 drought WV Ethiopia planned to respond to 729,000 targeted people in SNNPR, Oromia, Somali regions, and pocket areas in other regions with initial US\$21.5 million.
- World Vision is providing food assistance for 104,305 people in 12 drought affected districts for the month of January 2017.
- Provided seeds for 4,324 households in Somali Region, Dollo Ado and Boklomau Distracts
- · Conducted forage production and management training for 100 farmers
- Provided support to prevent and protect 8977 households at risk of Acute Watery Diarrhea AWD through the provision of 615 sachets, 123,180 aqua tabs and 113,826 tabs in Oromia Region of Goro District

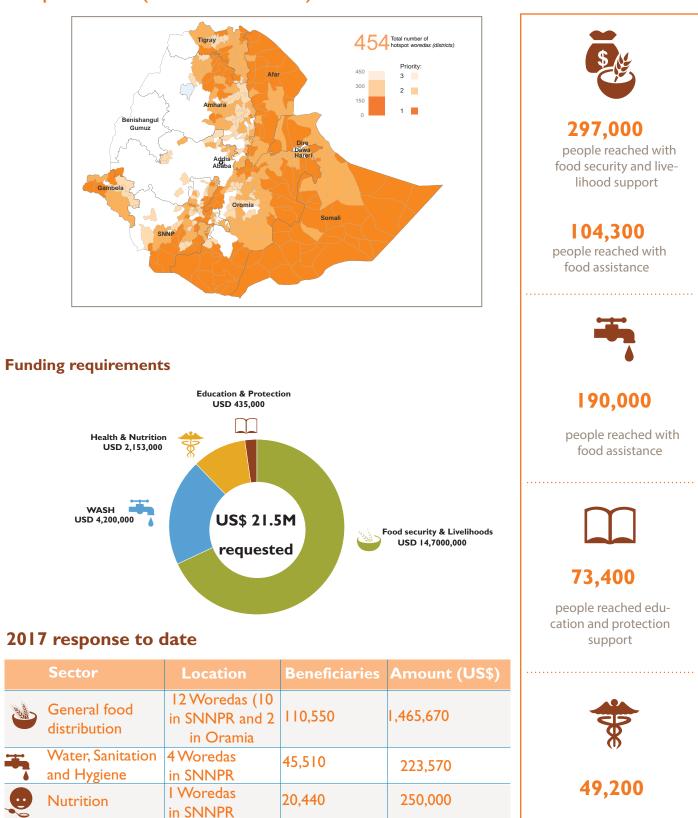
OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- The needs relating to the developing emergency exceed resources available to date. The government appealed \$948m for emergency response in 2017 to address the needs of projected 5.6 people with assistance.
- The drought has critically affected 19 Area Programs (Aps) and 13 non-APs WV Ethiopia operational areas and 15 of them are priority one.
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Current Situation in Oromia and SNNPR Region

In the lowlands of central and eastern Oromia, the Rift Valley of SNNPR, the lowlands of Waghimra Zone, and a few adjacent woredas in Tigray, own production from Meher harvests is likely to lead to short-term improvements in food access. However, household food stocks are likely to be exhausted earlier than normal due to below-average production. Particularly in East and West Hararhge and lowland of central Oromia, poorer households have reduced coping capacity following three consecutively poor production seasons and asset holdings are low. As a result, these areas are likely to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) with assistance from October 2016 to January 2017. With the exhaustion of household stocks two months earlier than normal and seasonal increases in staple food prices, poor households are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from February to May 2017. (Source: OCHA)





20,440

237,000

413,500

in **SNNPR**

2 Woredas in

Somali region

Nutrition

Food security

and livelihood

250,000

890,000

2,579,240

Hotspot Woredas (as of December 2016)

people reached health and nutrition support



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