

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)

Ethiopia

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP¹

As indicated by the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) published in July, 4.5 million people are in need of food assistance during the period July to December 2011. This is an increase from 2.8 million (issued in February). It is also notable that additional 7.5 million people under the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) are receiving food inputs for six months of the year. The Government of Ethiopia and its humanitarian partners appealed for net requirements of USD 75 million in order to address the needs.

The underlying factor for the drought is considered to be the *La Niña* episode, which has caused much below normal rainfall conditions in the region. Pasture and water shortages have caused massive livestock deaths in Southern Oromia and Somali Regional States. The areas that are primarily affected are the pastoralist/agro-pastoralist lowlands of the South and South-eastern Ethiopia. Moreover, the *Belg/Gu/Genna* producing areas and the Eastern parts of the country are also affected.

Recent weather forecasts for the October to December rains in the South and South-eastern parts of the country predict average rainfall during the early stages of the season and hotter than normal weather conditions are predicted during most of the growing period, increasing the crop water requirements.

Unprecedented refugee influx has occurred in the Southern parts of Ethiopia as large numbers of people have arrived and still arriving from Somalia fleeing from drought and conflict. The influx began the upward trend in February and peaking in June when over 24,000 people arrived in that month alone. As of 28 November 2011, the total number of refugees in Dolo Ado camps was 137,572 out of whom 97,093 arrived this year (UNHCR²). After a recent decline of the refugee influx to about 150 a day in September, the trend in October was an average of 400 per day. DG ECHO³ has conducted so far 5 missions in Dolo Ado which have confirmed that the crude mortality rate dropped under the emergency threshold; however the nutrition, health and wash remain of great concern. Therefore, a timely and continuous response is vital.

An envelope of 15 millions EUR from EDF B envelope was also allocated in June 2011 to humanitarian actions in Ethiopia.

The crisis affecting the Horn of Africa has continued to deteriorate and generate an increasing influx of refugees from Somalia to Ethiopia putting serious pressure on the capacity and services in the Dolo Ado camps. In order to continue addressing this humanitarian emergency additional funding needs to be allocated to the region. Therefore, an additional amount of EUR 4,86 million is allocated to the HIP 2011 bringing the total allocation for Ethiopia to EUR 35,86 million.

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

³ Directorate General for Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection
WWD/ETH/2011/03

1. CONTEXT

Ethiopia is one of the countries classified under “Low Human Development” and ranks 157 out of 169 countries of the world, with 39% of the population living on less than USD 1.25 a day⁴. The Global Vulnerability Index for Ethiopia is 3 and the Crises Index as well is 3. The population of Ethiopia is estimated at about 85,000,000 people, with an average annual growth rate of 2.6 percent⁵. The largest segment of the population (83%) in Ethiopia relies on rain-fed agriculture, which is highly susceptible to seasonal variations and weather conditions. By-and-large the major cause of food insecurity is drought, followed by floods as well as epidemics.

The number of people in need of food assistance for the period July-December 2010, according to the Humanitarian Requirement Document published in November 2010, is about 2.3 million, which is approximately 2.7% of the country’s population and with a sharp reduction from the previous figure of 5.2 million. However, it only accounts for people living under the survival threshold, while DG ECHO would consider assisting people in need (i.e. including people below the livelihood threshold). Therefore, the figures presented may be significantly lower than the real situation. Moreover, it has to be considered that in 2010 about 7.5 million people are benefiting from the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), whereby people are provided with food rations based on productive community work done.

In 2010 improvements in food security were reported in most parts of the country, including southern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. According to the Ethiopian National Meteorological Agency (NMA), the *Belg* rain season (February - May) has been favourable for crop production, with a positive effect on the prices of food commodities across district markets. Terms of trade for livestock have been increasing as the pasture and water conditions have improved in most parts of the southern pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country. The *Meher* production season (June - September), which contributes for 90-95% of the country’s annual production, has been equally positive. The food security situation in 2011 seems therefore to follow a good year scenario, where a further decrease of the number of people in need of food assistance is expected.

However, to mitigate this positive picture, it has to be noted that *La Niña* is prevailing from September 2010 and it is expected to linger during the *Belg* season of 2011. It has already caused a below normal rainfall condition in October and November 2010 in some pastoral areas of Ethiopia, leading to scarcity of water and pasture for livestock consumption. Moreover, in the *Meher* of 2010, yellow rust was reported in over 400,000 hectares of land, from the total of 1.7 million hectares of wheat land Ethiopia has. According to some early indication, the rainfall in the *Meher* of 2011 is expected to be even higher than the 2010 average and temperatures might drop further. This situation usually favour yellow rust infestation and may lead to increased area of wheat land getting damaged, with a consequent deterioration of the food security situation.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

(1) Affected people/ potential beneficiaries

The revised humanitarian needs in Ethiopia in 2011 from July to December are food aid, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, agriculture as well as livelihood support. Even if it is not included in the Revised HRD, refugees assistance is also highly needed. The

4 UNDP, Human Development Report 2010

5 UNFPA, The State of the World Population 2010
WWD/ETH/2011/03

food aid beneficiaries reside in eight of the Regional States of Ethiopia. The below table provides a reference to the potential beneficiaries in the country.

Region Targeted	Beneficiaries	Region Targeted	Beneficiaries
Tigray	399,373	SNNP	252,236
Afar	132,995	Ben/Gumuz	29,514
Amhara	420,045	Gambella	
Oromia	1,889,267	Dire Dawa	5,000
Somali	1,438,826	Hareri	
		Total Beneficiaries	4,567,256

Source: *Government and Partners' Revised Humanitarian Requirement Document, July 2011*

(2) Description of most acute humanitarian needs

- Food insecurity: 4.5 million people in need of food assistance (an increase of 61% from the January HRD).
- Severe Acute malnutrition: 159,220 children, pregnant and lactating women (an increase of 49% from the January HRD).
- Moderate Acute malnutrition: 708,921 children, pregnant and lactating women (a reduction of 26% from the January HRD).
- Epidemics: (Cholera - Acute Watery Diarrhoea): 5 million beneficiaries

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

(1) National / local response and involvement

There is limited local capacity to respond to the situation. In terms of capacity or willness of the state to provide basic services to the population, the level of development reached by Ethiopia so far does not allow to adequately responding to the needs of the most vulnerable people of the country.

(2) International Humanitarian Response

The major donors in Ethiopia include the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Spain and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID). There is a Humanitarian Response Fund managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) with the participation of different donors. According to OCHA (Financial Tracking Service), in 2010 Ethiopia was the fifth largest humanitarian aid recipient country in the World, with USD 612 million.

In 2011, Ethiopia is the fourth largest humanitarian aid recipient country in the World.

(3) Constraints and DG ECHO response in terms of:

- i.) *Access/humanitarian space*: Humanitarian access in many parts of the country is unreliable, largely ad hoc and arbitrary. This has affected both NGOs and UN agencies. In addition to the Somali Regional State – with the ongoing armed opposition of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) - access problems are also reported in Gambella, Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and

People's Region (SNNPR). It is most likely that the access problem remains unchanged in the near future.

- ii.) *Partners*: Implementing capacity of partners in the country is constrained by the operating framework - which is too restrictive - unavailability of sufficient number of competent professional staff and overall limited operational capacity. There are few partners that can satisfy the minimum quality standards in their implementation and often they are targeted by different donors, leading to inability of the partners to use the funds allocated to them from various sources.
- iii.) *Absorption capacity on the ground and efficiency of operations*: NGOs' absorption capacity is largely constrained by a lengthy process related to concluding an agreement with the Regional Governments, which is essential to start implementing the operation. The factor indicated in here is expected to remain unchanged.

(4) Envisaged DG ECHO response

DG ECHO strategy in Ethiopia will continue to be focused on food assistance, with a prominent role for food aid and nutrition sectors. Moreover, in line both with national and Commission orientations, particular attention will be given to the reinforcement of the Regional Drought Decision (ECHO/-HF/BUD/2010/01000) approach in the different sectors of interventions. Given the importance of the development agenda in Ethiopia⁶, the Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) strategy and the coordination with the EU Delegation will continue to be at the centre of DG ECHO action.

Sector of interventions:

Food Assistance: DG ECHO strategy is to ensure not only saving life but also preventing livelihood erosion and detrimental coping strategies and therefore intends to act before people are not able to cover their basic needs (survival thresholds). *Food aid:* Improvements in food security have been reported during the *Belg* season of 2010. Besides, as described earlier, the forecast for the *Meher* production season is favourable for crop production, but still an important number of food aid beneficiaries will remain. *Agriculture:* Farmers and agro pastoralists have lost their seeds and other agricultural inputs such as fertilisers in the past consecutive drought years (2008 and 2009) or due to exceptional events (floods, rust, etc.). Revitalisation of their livelihood and improvement in food security is highly dependant on provisional agricultural inputs supply. *Livestock:* Providing support to the animal health service delivery system, maintaining productivity and minimising loss of direct livestock assets is imperative in the prevention or reduction of the effects of disease outbreaks and disasters.

Health: *Nutrition:* In affected areas of the country, apparent nutritional deterioration is observed and believed to be worse than what has been officially acknowledged. Hence, nutritional operations that target acute malnutrition will have a value of saving lives. *Primary health care:* The primary health service coverage is one of the lowest in the world and there is the need to intervene in some hotspot areas. *Epidemic outbreaks:* Cholera (AWD) has become endemic in the country and there are cases each year during

⁶ The GoE has recently adopted the "Growth and Transformation Plan", which is a medium term five years strategic framework for the country (2011 – 2015). It has, among others, the objective to eliminate the food aid needs of the country by 2015.

the raining season that need response. A measles epidemic started in July with hundreds of cases in the Dolo Ado camps and mostly in the Transit centre and the Kobe camp.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Water shortages are critical in many parts of the country, particularly in pastoral areas. Response in this specific sector in some critical areas is considered important because of linkages with the existing malnutrition and AWD cases.

Protection, Refugees and IDPs: Given that there are Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese refugees in the country and large number of Internally Displaced People - IDP - (though not recognized by the Ethiopian Government), this sector needs to be maintained, also in anticipation of possible increase of needs, especially due to the Somalia and Sudan situations. The number of refugees arriving in Ethiopia this year is indicated to be 5 times bigger than the projection by UNHCR at the beginning of the year. The needs particularly in Dolo Ado refugee camps remain extremely acute and morality figures appear to be under control, especially after a vaccination campaign has been completed in Dolo Ado refugee camps. Nevertheless, the needs of this sector continue to require special attention.

Disaster Risk Reduction: Ethiopia will continue to benefit from the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actions supported under the RDD, with an amount of about EUR10 million in 2011 (including part of cross-border projects). The DRR interventions aim at enhancing and diversifying coping strategies of vulnerable local communities, mainly pastoralist and semi-pastoralist in order to strengthen their resilience and mitigate the negative impact of recurrent drought cycles. In addition to this the DRR approach and climatic risk management will be mainstreamed into the other humanitarian programmes implemented in Ethiopia, where appropriate. Besides, as mentioned earlier, in 2011 DG ECHO will explore the possibilities of incorporating and extending the DRR approach in the areas of epidemics and floods.

(5) Expected results of humanitarian aid interventions

Reduced level of malnutrition in the country, reduced food insecurity, livelihoods protected, agricultural/pastoral activities resumed, killer diseases such as AWD mitigated and controlled, living situations of IDPs and refugees improved.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

Ethiopia has benefited in 2010 of DREF (floods, elections) and Small Scale Response decisions (ECHO/DRF/BUD/2010/03000). Most probably, part of the needs will continue to be covered by these decisions in 2011 as well.

An envelope of 15 millions EUR from EDF B envelope was also allocated in June 2011 to humanitarian actions in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia benefits of the largest 10th EDF allocation among the ACP countries: EUR 644 million for the A envelope and EUR 30 million for the B envelope. Rural development and food security is one of the main focal sectors and a large part of these funds are allocated to support the PSNP. Moreover, Ethiopia is largely benefitting of thematic instruments like the food facility (EUR 43 million) or the water facility.

Attempts have been made in order to ensure LRRD by linking humanitarian activities with EU-financed and others long term development programmes. However, this has proved to be difficult for the EU Delegation side as the 10th EDF is ongoing and no changes can be applied at this stage. As discussions for the 11th EDF will start soon, DG

ECHO will emphasise the need to include humanitarian strategic sectors like health and nutrition in the new strategy document.

Ethiopia is a very fragile country, prone to drought, floods, epidemics and conflict. Normally, in the best case scenario, positive changes might bring differences in large portions of the country and the Growth and Transformation Plan could represent the long term solution to the country's problems. However, in the short-medium run, there is no delusion of expecting changes that make uniform countrywide positive changes in all the traditional sectors of humanitarian needs at one go and therefore no exit strategy is foreseen for Ethiopia.

5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2011/01000 and the general conditions of the Partnership Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

5.1 Contacts⁷

Operational Unit in charge : East, West and Southern Africa, Indian Ocean

Contact person at HQ : Elisabeth COELHO DETOURNAIJ,
elisabeth.coelho-detournaij@ec.europa.eu

Contact person in the field : Jose TAMARIT, jose.tamarit@echofield.eu

5.2 Financial info

Indicative Allocation: EUR 35,860,000

Natural disasters: Hum. Aid: EUR 12,360,000 Food Assistance: EUR 23,500,000

5.3 Proposal Assessment

Assessment round 1

- Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: all interventions as described under section 3.4 of this HIP;
- Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 31,000,000 (Hum. Aid: EUR 8,000,000; Food Assistance: EUR 23,000,000)
- Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2011⁸
- The expected initial duration for the Actions is up to 15 months
- Potential partners: All DG ECHO partners
- Information to be provided: Single Form
- Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 15/01/2011 onwards

⁷ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL (e-Single Form)

⁸ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single Form or the eligibility date of the HIP, whatever occurs latest.

- Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge of the country and areas of intervention. The partner should have a consolidated presence in Ethiopia with an established office in Addis Abeba.

Assessment round 2

- Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: all interventions as described under section 3.4 "Protection, Refugees and IDP's" of this HIP;
- Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 4,860,000.
- Costs will be eligible from 01/12/2011⁹
- The expected initial duration for the Actions is up to 12 months
- Potential partners: All ECHO Partners
- Information to be provided: Single Form
- Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 15/12/2011 onwards
- Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge/experience of the areas of intervention (Dolo Ado). The Partner should have as well a presence in Ethiopia with an established office in Addis Ababa.

⁹ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single Form or the eligibility date of the HIP, whatever occurs latest.