

Situational Update
and
Status of Resource Availability

01 November 2011

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I. Weather Condition

The performance of the 2011 *kiremt* rains was normal to slightly above normal in most parts. Although the onset of the rains was delayed in some areas, the performance of the rains improved both in amount and distribution from July onwards in most places apart from some pockets in the eastern *kiremt* rains receiving parts of the country. Meanwhile, although the NMA forecasts near normal to below normal *deyr/hagaya* rains across south and southeastern parts of the country, the onset of the rains was timely in most areas including Borena, Bale and Liben zones of Oromia, and the seven *deyr* zones of Somali. NMA also forecasts weak La Niña condition during the current *bega* season.

II. Overall current and anticipated Food security situation

Following to the normal to slightly – above normal *kiremt* 2011 rains, the *meher* production prospect is promising in most parts of the country. In general, the anticipated production this year is expected to be higher than last years' estimated production in many *meher* rain benefiting areas of the country. The rainfall condition during the season was in general favorable for *meher* crop development and planting of late crops (chickpeas and lentils). Slight improvement in the food security situation has started to be witnessed in some areas following the green harvest. Nonetheless, in some pocket areas in southern Tigray, North Wollo, South Wollo and Wag Hamera zones (Amhara); Arsi, East Hararghe and West Hararghe zones (Oromia), the rains were late in on-set, erratic and inadequate to support crop growth.

The food security situation in the drought affected areas in the ***south and south eastern parts of the country*** (Borena and lowlands of Bale zones of Oromia and the *deyr* rain benefiting area of Somali (seven zones) regions had been critical due to poor 2011 *gu/ganna* rainfall. The situation led to critical shortage of pasture and water and subsequently poor physical condition and in some cases deaths of livestock. The problem was very severe in Miyo, Moyale, Dire, Dhas and Dilo woredas of Borena and Rayitu, D/Kachene, Sewena zones of Oromia Region, and many woredas including parts of Moyale, Hudet and Dolo-ado woredas of Liben zone, Chereti, Bare and Dolobay woredas of Afder zone, Mustahil, Kelafo, and Ferfer woredas of Gode zone of Somali Region. Currently, the situation is improving in most places as a result of the timely on-set of the short rainy season. This situation has helped in alleviating the critical water shortage problem and regeneration of pasture. An improvement on the overall food security situation in most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas is expected, if the rains continue through the end of the season (November/December 2011).

WASH: Most parts of Somali Region (Warder, Korahe, Gode, Liben, Degahbur, and Afder zones) continued to receive the seasonal *deyr* rains starting from the last week of

September 2011. The rains have contributed in improving water availability both for human and livestock consumption. Similarly, in Oromia Region, apart from some lowland areas of East and West Hararghe, other drought affected areas in Borena and Guji zones received good amount of rainfall during October 2011. The overall water trucking requirement in country has, therefore, reduced from 157 in end of September to 39. Currently, 34 trucks are operating in drought affected parts of the country, reaching an estimated 68,000 people, leaving a gap of 5 trucks. The water trucking requirement for the Somali and Oromia regions reduced to 9 and 8 water trucks respectively. Nonetheless, in Afar Region, the *karma* rains have been inadequate to supply sufficient water to the North and North Eastern parts of the region. Subsequently, water trucking requirements increased from 9 trucks to 11. It is estimated that over 13,150 people are benefiting from water trucking in the region. In Tigray, the water truck requirement remains 11 trucks, with a gap of 3 trucks. Rehabilitation of water sources is being planned to help reduce the needs for water trucking. Due to the ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation works, 92 per cent (264 out of 287) of the viable boreholes are functioning in Somali Region; whilst, Currently 81 per cent (56 out of 70) of the viable boreholes are functioning in Oromia Region.

Nutrition: TFP admissions reached its peak in May with 40,662 at 84.2% reporting rate. Admissions have been decreasing continuously then after in most of the regions for four months in a row at 6, 17 and 10 percents in June, July and August respectively at over 80% reporting rate. By the end of September, a total of 25,908 SAM cases were admitted in 6,955 TFP sites in the eight regions with 74.9% reporting rate. TFP sites providing services to SAM cases also increased by 9.5% from 8,475 in May to 9,284 in September. Overall, a total of 248,708 SAM cases were admitted in an average of 7,112 TFP sites per month from January to September with 82.8% reporting rate. Out of the 215,572 that were discharged from the TFP services, 83% of them were cure. Based on the September TFP admission available at the ENCU/DRMFSS, the ENCU projects that TFP admissions at national level will continue to decrease in October between 10-15% associated with the *meher* harvests and then stabilize throughout the December 2011. Out of the 152 priority 1 woredas in the five regions (SNNPR, Somali, Tigray, Amhara and Oromia), 96% of them were covered with OTP; 83% with TFU and 84% with TSF. With respect to 110 priority 2 woredas in the same regions; 98% were covered with OTP; 87% with TFU and 70% with TSF. In terms of priority 1 gaps; 6 woredas were still without OTP; 25 without TFU and 24 still lacked TSF. For the 110 priority 2; only were lacked OTP services, 14 without TFU and 33 lacked TSF of which only 12 were recommended for TSF response.

Health: The AWD outbreak that was reported in Kebridehar has been contained with joint efforts by MoH and partners. The Government, in collaboration with health partners, is implementing AWD preventive and control activities, as well as strengthening disease surveillance at all levels. To address the continued outbreaks of measles reported since early 2010, an integrated supplementary measles and polio immunization campaign targeting more than 7 million children aged 6 months to 15 years is being conducted in six regions (Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray). Although currently there is no large scale epidemic reported except for the ongoing

localized measles outbreak, there is still a risk of an outbreak of diseases like malaria and AWD in drought affected areas.

Relief Food Response: Food: The 7th round of food dispatch stands at an overall 33% (DRMFSS) and 13 (WFP) as at 10 October. Considering available resources at hand, the 7th round relief food allocation ration rate, as recommended by the Prioritization Committee is as follows; in DRMFSS operated areas (1.6ml beneficiaries), all commodities will be at full ration with no allocation of pulses. In areas covered under the Hubs-and Spokes programme (1.27ml beneficiaries), all commodities will be at full ration apart from pulses which will be dispatched at a reduced rate of 1 kg. In JEOP operated areas (1.04ml beneficiaries) all commodities will be at full ration rate.

For the planned 8th and 9th rounds (November and December), no shortfall of commodities is anticipated in both Somali and non-Somali Regions, given that all expected arrivals are timely.

III. Status of resource availability: In response to the emergency requirements identified in the HRD for the second half of 2011, a total of USD 322,900,060 has been secured thus far, which constitute 81 per cent of the total requirement – 82 % (Food), 101 % (Health and Nutrition), 61% (WASH), 67% (Agriculture), 0.33% (Education). Although the funding to some of the sectors such as health and nutrition has been commendable, more funding is required for Agriculture, WASH and Education sectors. The recurrent drought and subsequent depletion of communities’ resilience to shocks calls for an enhanced funding of early recovery and livelihood related interventions.

Table 1: Contribution Against Jul- Dec HRD

Sectors	Net Requirement	Response	Gap	% Funded
Food	329,834,684	270,721,579	59,113,105	82%
Health and Nutrition	31,360,739		(322,171)	101%
WASH	20,163,178	12,335,697	7,827,481	61%
Agriculture	12,131,129	8,143,374	3,987,755	67%
Education	4,950,000	16,500	4,933,500	0.33%
Total	398,439,730	322,900,060	75,861,840	81%