

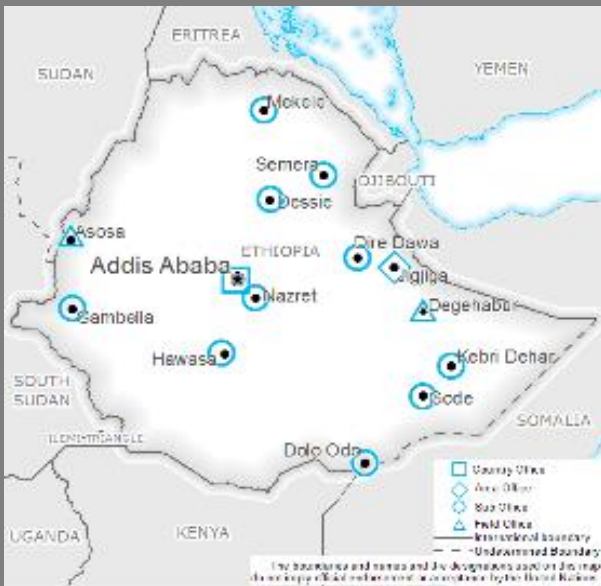


WFP Ethiopia Country Brief

April 2018

Operational Context

Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa. Over the past seven years, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent per annum and reduced extreme poverty from 60.5 to 30.7 percent, enabling it to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger rates by half, as was expected in Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1. The Government's medium term strategic framework Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), promotes agricultural development to achieve food and nutrition security with the aim of building resilience and places emphasis on the production of high value crops and livestock production. The overarching objective GTP II is the realization of Ethiopia's vision of becoming a middle income country by 2025. WFP Ethiopia's Country Strategy focuses on disaster risk management and resource management; basic social services and agriculture markets and livelihoods. The overarching goal is to reduce hunger and contribution to Ethiopia's transformation. According to the Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), 7.88 million people in Ethiopia will require food assistance in 2018, of which 18 million reside in the Somali Region.



Population: 97 million	2015 Human Development Index: 174 out of 188
Income Level: Low	Chronic malnutrition: 40% of children between 6-59 months

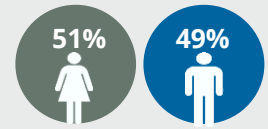
Country Director a.i: Samir Wanmali
 Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia
 * Excludes an estimated 173,000 children <5 and PLWs receiving nutrition support that overlap with the relief caseload in the Somali Region.

In Numbers

2.1 million people in the Somali Region being assisted through WFP's emergency relief assistance

US\$ 146 m six months net funding requirements (May - October 2018)

3.5 million people assisted in April 2018*



Operational Updates

- Heavy rainfall and flash floods received since April in the Somali Region in eastern Ethiopia have washed away livestock, homes and public infrastructure. According to a multi-sector, joint rapid flood assessment conducted in the Somali Region an estimated 165,000 people have been affected by the flooding.
- At the request of the Somali Regional Government, WFP is dispatching 2,800 mt of food commodities to assist 165,000 people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. However, some areas remain inaccessible as bridges and roads have been severely damaged or destroyed by the heavy rains.
- WFP plans to reach 2.1 million people with emergency relief assistance in the Somali Region (including 300,000 conflict IDPs and 165,000 flood IDPs).
- WFP plans to assist 851,000 acutely malnourished children under five years and pregnant and nursing women, in areas where there is high risk of malnutrition under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP). In addition, WFP is providing nutrition support to an estimated 15,000 IDPs (children under five years and pregnant and nursing women) in the Oromia Region that were displaced by the Oromia-Somali region border conflict in late 2017.
- Through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers who benefit from the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). In April, an estimated 9,200 farmers in the Tigray region registered under the insurance programme for farmers, received insurance pay-outs worth US\$ 63,300.
- WFP is distributing food commodities to 683,000 refugees; of which an estimated 145,700 (in 13 refugee camps) are receiving a combination of food and cash assistance. Ethiopia remains the second largest refugee hosting state in Africa with over 916,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers.

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) **
Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity			
PRRO 200712 (Jul 2015 – Jun 2018)	1.36 b	823.6m (60.5 %)	110 m (55%)
Food Assistance for Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese Refugees			
PRRO 200700 (Apr 2015 – Jun 2018)	487 m	341 m (68%)	36 m (45%)
Country Programme			
CP 200253 (Jan 2012 – Dec 2018)	340 m	141.5 m (42%)	0.7 m (34%)
Provision of humanitarian air services in Ethiopia			
SO 200711 (Jan 2016 – Dec 2018)	16.3 m	13.4m (80%)	0.9 m (41%)

**May – October 2018

- A generous contribution from the Government of France has enabled WFP to support Home Grown School Feeding programme which supports 27,000 students in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). The support will last for one semester (up to June 2018). Additional resources are needed to extend the support.

Monitoring

- Reports received from the second generation Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) clinics indicate a 93 percent recovery rate from moderate malnutrition in those treated through the TSF programme.
- The *Belg* (March to May) rains have improved water and pasture availability in parts of the Somali Region and lowlands of the Oromia Region. While the rains have been favourable for agricultural activities, food insecurity in lowland pastoral areas persist because of previous recurrent droughts, insecurity at the Oromia- Somali regional border and inflated food prices.
- WFP is planning to conduct a joint Cash Feasibility Assessment in the Somali Region to systematically assess the feasibility of using cash-based assistance for humanitarian and development/resilience assistance. The joint feasibility assessment will be carried out by national Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC) and the national Cash Working Group with support from WFP.

Political Situation

- On 02 April, Abiy Ahmed Ali was sworn in as Ethiopia's 12th Prime Minister.
- The State of Emergency (SoE) announced on 16 February 2018 has not been lifted. The SoE has not had any major impacts on WFP operations, but has constricted travel and communication.
- On 16 April, Abiy Ahmed named a sixteen-member cabinet, reshuffling five ministers and appointing eleven new ones, including five women. WFP management is meeting with the new Ministers.

Challenges

- The flooding is hindering WFP's regular emergency relief, nutrition and refugee response operations in the region, including support to 300,000 conflict IDPs displaced prior to floods, who are already severely food insecure.
- Inaccessibility has also limited the ability of humanitarian organizations to conduct full and comprehensive needs assessments in flood-affected areas.
- WFP is considering alternate ways to reach the vulnerable populations. The floods are receding slowly, however, the number of inaccessible areas remain high.
- WFP's refugee operation is facing critical funding gaps. From May onwards, WFP will be forced to cut rations by 40 percent of the entitlement in most of the refugee camps. As a result, each refugee will receive only 1,272 kcal per day, the rough equivalent of one and a half meal a day. In the past, ration cuts have created instances of unrest in the camps.
- Insecurity due to political unrest in Oromia is restricting dispatches to refugee camps in the Gambella and Benishangul- Gumuz regions.

Donors

[Austria](#), [BASF Stiftung](#), [Canada](#), [China](#), [Denmark](#), [European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations \(EU ECHO\)](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Japan](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Sweden](#), [Switzerland](#), [United Kingdom](#), [United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund \(CERF\)](#), [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund \(OCHA/EHF\)](#), [United States of America](#).