



Early Warning and
Response Directorate
DRMFSS, MoA

Early Warning and Response Analysis January 2014



This bulletin is prepared by the Early Warning and Response Directorate to coordinate and disseminate early warning and food security information.

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ACRONYMS:

CPI: Consumer Price Index

CSA: Central Statistical Agency

DRMFSS: Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector:

EGTE: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

EHNRI: Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute

ENCU: Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FMOH: Federal Ministry of Health

GAM: Global Acute Malnutrition

HRF: Humanitarian Response Fund

IMC: International Medical Corps

MAM: Moderate Acute Malnutrition

NMA: National Meteorological Agency

OTP: Outpatient Therapeutic Program

PLW: Pregnant and Lactating Women

SAM: Severe Acute Malnutrition

TFU: Therapeutic Feeding Unit

TSF: Targeted Supplementary Food

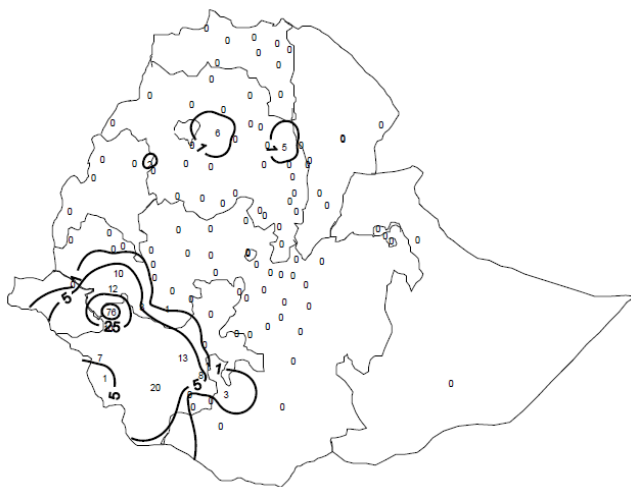
TSFP: Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program

WFP: World Food Programme

- The expected slight rain showers over Rift Valley areas and the surrounding areas of northeastern, central and southwestern parts of the country during the upcoming January 2014 would have negative impact on harvest and post harvest activities. Thus, proper precaution should be undertaken ahead of time to avoid harvest and post harvest losses due to unnecessary moisture existence, in areas where still harvest and post harvest activities are in progress.
- On the contrary the dry Bega weather situation will continue to prevail over the remaining parts of the country. Therefore, attention should be given at the time of using fire around barns and near crops which are ready for harvest.
- TFP admissions trend at national cannot be described with certainty due to low reporting rate in November 2013.
- Low TFP reporting rate, irregularity as well as absence of submission of the monthly TFP report from some of the regions is limiting the use of the TFP information at national level and requires special attention.
- TFP admissions in SNNPR, Amhara and Tigray continued to be stabilized at regional level but nutrition concern was reported in some of the woredas of North Gondar, Waghimara and Central Tigray zones.
- Two ad hoc survey results indicated a serious situation while one out of the three bi-annual surveys result indicated a poor nutrition situation based national guideline classification system.
- Partners continued supporting the government in strengthening emergency nutrition responses in hotspot woredas.
- Close monitoring of nutrition situation is recommended in Amhara, Tigray and Afar regions.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

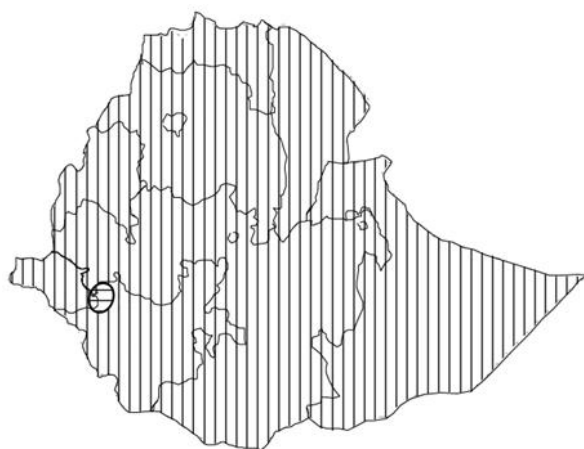
December 2013 weather conditions



Map 1: Rainfall distribution in mm for the month of December 2013

Source: NMA

During the month of December 2013, few areas of western Oromiya and northwestern SNNPR exhibited falls greater than 25mm. Most parts of SNNPR, eastern half of Gambela, and parts of western Oromiya received 5 – 25 mm of rainfall. Pocket areas of Amhara, central parts of Gambela, few areas of western Oromiya and few areas of eastern SNNPR received 1 – 5 mm of rainfall. No rain for the rest parts of the country.

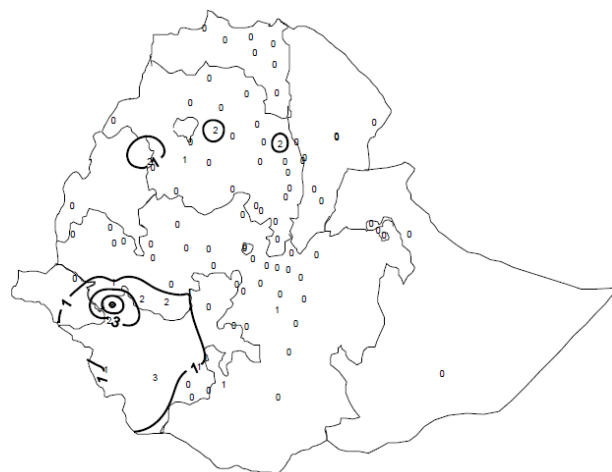


Below Normal Normal Above Normal

Map 2: Percent of normal rainfall distribution for December 2013

Source: NMA

As can be seen from map 2, with the exception of few areas of northwestern parts of SNNPR most parts of the country experienced below normal rainfall during the month of December 2013.



Map 3: Number of Rainy day days for the month December 2013

Source: NMA

A few areas of western Oromiya and northwestern SNNPR received falls in greater than 3 rainy days. Most parts of SNNPR, few areas of western Oromiya, eastern Gambela and pocket areas of Amhara received falls in 1 - 2 rainy days.

Weather outlook and possible impact for the coming month/January 1-31, 2014

Under normal circumstance the month January is characterized with dry, sunny and windy Bega weather situation in most parts of the country as it is the last month of the season. Besides, cool weather condition during the nighttime and early in the morning prevailing particularly in central, northeastern, eastern and southern high grounds of the country. On the other hand a gradual increasing of maximum temperature is a normal phenomenon over northwestern, western and southwestern lowlands of the country at this time of the year. However some areas of

SNNPR, western and southern Oromiya, eastern Amhara, central and eastern Oromiya suppose to have slight rain shower for few days.

In accordance with the monthly NMA weather/climate forecast normal Bega dry weather situation will prevail over most parts of the country during the month of January 2014. However in relation to the weather systems, which are accountable for the existence of moist weather condition there will be a slight rain showers over Rift Valley areas and the surrounding areas of northeastern, central and southwestern parts of the country. Thus, proper precaution should be undertaken ahead of time to avoid harvest and post harvest losses due to unnecessary moisture existence, in areas where still harvest and post harvest activities are in progress.

Generally, during the month of January 2014, eastern Tigray and Amhara, central and eastern parts of the country including Rift Valley areas, western and southern Oromiya and SNNPR will have close to normal rainfall over a few places. On the contrary the dry Bega weather situation will continue to prevail over the remaining parts of the country. Therefore, attention should be given at the time of using fire around barns and near crops which are ready for harvest. Relatively minimal cool weather condition during the nighttime and early in the morning is expected during the month of January 2014.

NUTRITION

1: Nutrition situations: The emergency nutrition situation in the country is monitored by ENCU of the DRMFSS by collecting and analyzing routing/monthly new TFP admissions, ad hoc and periodic surveys and hotspot information collected by government and partners. The nutrition situation in November/December is briefly described below covering TFP admissions, TSF beneficiaries, ad hoc and Bi-annual surveys as well as responses and challenges.

1.1 TFP admissions trends

The overall TFP admissions trend in November continued to be limited in its use and creating difficulties to describe the situation as it is far below the minimum threshold for the reporting rate to characterizing situation due to low reporting rate ie 73 percent¹ with 16,606 new SAM caseload admitted in 9,142 TFP sites in the five² major regions.

As it was reported in the October and November bulletin, the major reasons for low reporting rate at national level is low reporting rate in some of the regions mainly in Oromiya and Somali regions. For instance, the reporting rate was 68.8 percent in September, 63.8 percent in October and only at 54.3 percent in November for Oromiya while it was only 50.4 percent in October and only 58.3 percent in November for Somali region and no TFP report from Afar for the month of November 2013. Generally, the July to November caseload represents 80 percent of the 124,650 SAM caseload projected in the July to December 2013 HRD.

Regionally admissions continued to vary but at declining trend generally. In Oromiya, the nutrition situation cannot be easily described with certainty based on TFP admission due to low reporting rate but the overall nutrition situation in the region is described as normal/stable during the reporting month. In SNNPR the overall nutrition situation at regional level is normal and the TFP admissions caseload has shown a 10 percent decline as compared with October admissions where it dropped from 5733 in October with reporting rate of 96.4% to 5157 in November with about 98.5% reporting rate.

In Amhara region, the TFP admission declined from 4270 in October with reporting rate of 83.9% to 3735 in November with about 88% reporting rate and overall the nutrition situation reported to be normal. However, some nutrition concern still reported in Tselemt woreda of North

¹The report rate threshold for characterizing TFP admissions trend is 80% and above.

²SNNPR, Oromiya, Tigray, Somali, and Amhara .

Gonder and Sekota woreda of Waghimra zone of the region.

In Somali and Tigray regions, the reporting rate in November was still very low straggling at 62.5 and 58.3 percent respectively, thus, limiting characterizing the TFP admissions trend in the two regions. On the other hand, there was no TFP report from Afar for the month of November. However, from partners updates and information obtained from the recent Meher Multi-Agency Needs Assessment findings, the regions' nutrition situation described normal and stable.

In general, low reporting rate, irregularity as well as absence of submission of the monthly TFP report from some of the regions is limiting the use of the TFP information at national level and requires special attention.

1.2 TSF beneficiaries: By the end of November, the total number of woredas supported by NGOs decreased from 24 in October to 17 in November in four regions (SNNPR-3, Afar-3 and Oromiya-8 and Somali-3) and a total of 5238 moderately malnourished children below the age of five years and 5614 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in the TSF program.

Overall, the total moderately malnourished children and PWL enrolled in TSF programme across the country during the July to November period reached 436,953 representing about 83.5 percent of the July to December 2013 HRD TSF caseload. WFP supporting the regional early warning bureaus in implementing TSF in hotspot priority one woredas continued to account for large part of the beneficiaries at 70 percent while NGOs accounted for 30.0 percent of the 436,953 caseload.

1.3 Ad hoc surveys: Two ad-hoc emergency surveys were conducted by partners between November and December 2013 and its quality cleared by the ENCU. The nutrition situation in Gode and Tselmt woredas conducted by Merlin and GOAL Ethiopia were classified as serious with GAM 16.6 and 12.4 percent respectively. Both the Crude and under-five mortality rates in the two surveys were normal as per national and

Sphere emergency thresholds³. IMC is finalizing preparations for an end line nutrition survey in DamotePulasa woreda of SNNPR. Similarly, Merlin has planned to conduct a monitoring survey in Kebridahar woreda of Somali region and a base line surveys in Dawakachen and Dhas Woredas in Oromiya regions that were expected to commence 3rd week of January 2014.

1.4 Bi-annual surveys:

Sixteen bi-annual nutrition surveys were completed in Afar (3), Amhara (4), Oromiya (6) and Tigray (3) regions where as 6 surveys in SNNPR and three in Somali regions are ongoing in SNNPR and Somali regions. The three bi-annual surveys (Raya Azebo, SaesiTsaedaEmba and TanquaAbergele woredas) in Tigray region were completed and its quality cleared by the ENCU. The nutrition situation in Raya Azebo, and SaesiTsaedaEmba woredas were classified as Normal with GAM 4.2 and 8.7 percent respectively. Both the Crude and under-five mortality rates in the two surveys were normal as per national and Sphere emergency thresholds. However, the nutrition situation in TanquaAbergele woreda (central Tigray) was classified as poor with GAM 13.8 percent without the aggravating factors and both the Crude and under-five mortality rates were normal. Data analysis and report writing is ongoing for Amhara, Oromiya and Afar Bi-annual; surveys. According to the field level bi-annual survey qualitative report, close monitoring of nutrition situation is recommended in Amhara, Tigray and Afar regions.

2. Strengthening nutrition responses in hotspot woredas:

In terms of emergency nutritional responses, Nutrition Cluster partners continued supporting the FMOH and DRMFSS in strengthening emergency nutrition responses, including community based management of acute

³Guideline on Emergency Nutrition Assessment [December 2002, DPPC] and Guidelines for Emergency Nutrition Surveys in Ethiopia, SMART Interim version, Sep' 2008

malnutrition (CMAM) in hotspot woredas. Of the 37 projects implemented by partners between July and December 2013 in 134 woredas in six regions⁴, 15 HRF funded projects covered 46 woredas most of which were priority one and two hotspot woredas. Fifteen projects were funded by ECHO⁵ (covered 32 woredas) and OFDA/GOAL⁶ (covered 35 woredas). Other donors⁷ funded seven additional projects that covered 21 woredas. In addition, one project that supported country-wide CMAM funded by OFDA was implemented by UNICEF through the FMOH. Efforts were placed to strengthen emergency nutrition responses in the woredas whose nutrition status were classified either as serious or poor

In terms of supplies, UNICEF supported the FMOH and NGOs by ensuring availability of adequate TFP supplies. From July to December 2013, 109,269 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF); 1,142 cartons of F-100; 1,685 cartons of F-75 and 128,323 bottles of amoxicillin were dispatched to regional health bureaus for the management of severe acute malnutrition. In addition, a total of 1700 cartons of RUTF, 109 cartons of F-100, 23 cartons of F-75 and 17,148 bottles of amoxicillin were distributed by NGOs to fill gaps in TFP supplies during the reporting period. NGOs implementing CMAM have free access to TFP supplies through the respective regional health bureaus⁸. Monthly updates on the TFP supply status were produced by ENCU. Most partners reported receiving adequate TFP supplies (RUTF, F-100 and F-75) and only in a few cases NGOs distributed their own supplies to fill gaps.

Challenges in implementing emergency nutrition responses in partners' hotspot operational woredas:

Some of the challenges faced by partners in their respective operational areas included: inaccessibility of some of the woredas due to poor infrastructure, disease outbreak such as malaria and measles and shortage of centrally procured HRF oil in NGOs supported TSF woredas. These challenges affected smooth implementation of the emergency responses in those areas.

Delay in submitting the November monthly TFP report and low reporting rates particularly from Somali, Oromia and Tigary regions and absence of submission of the November monthly TFP report from Afar have limited the national level TFP admission caseloads trend analysis and hampering timely nutrition responses.

RESPONSE

As of the 8th January, 2014, dispatch food status for 6th round is at 100% and 7th round is at 51%. The relief food distribution for 6th round is at 79%. Allocation of 7th round dispatch and distribution is on progress and reached 10%.

The total dispatch for PSNP is 100% for each month (January-June)

For more details, please see the table in the appendix

⁴ SNNPR, Oromiya, Somali, Afar, Gambela and Amhara

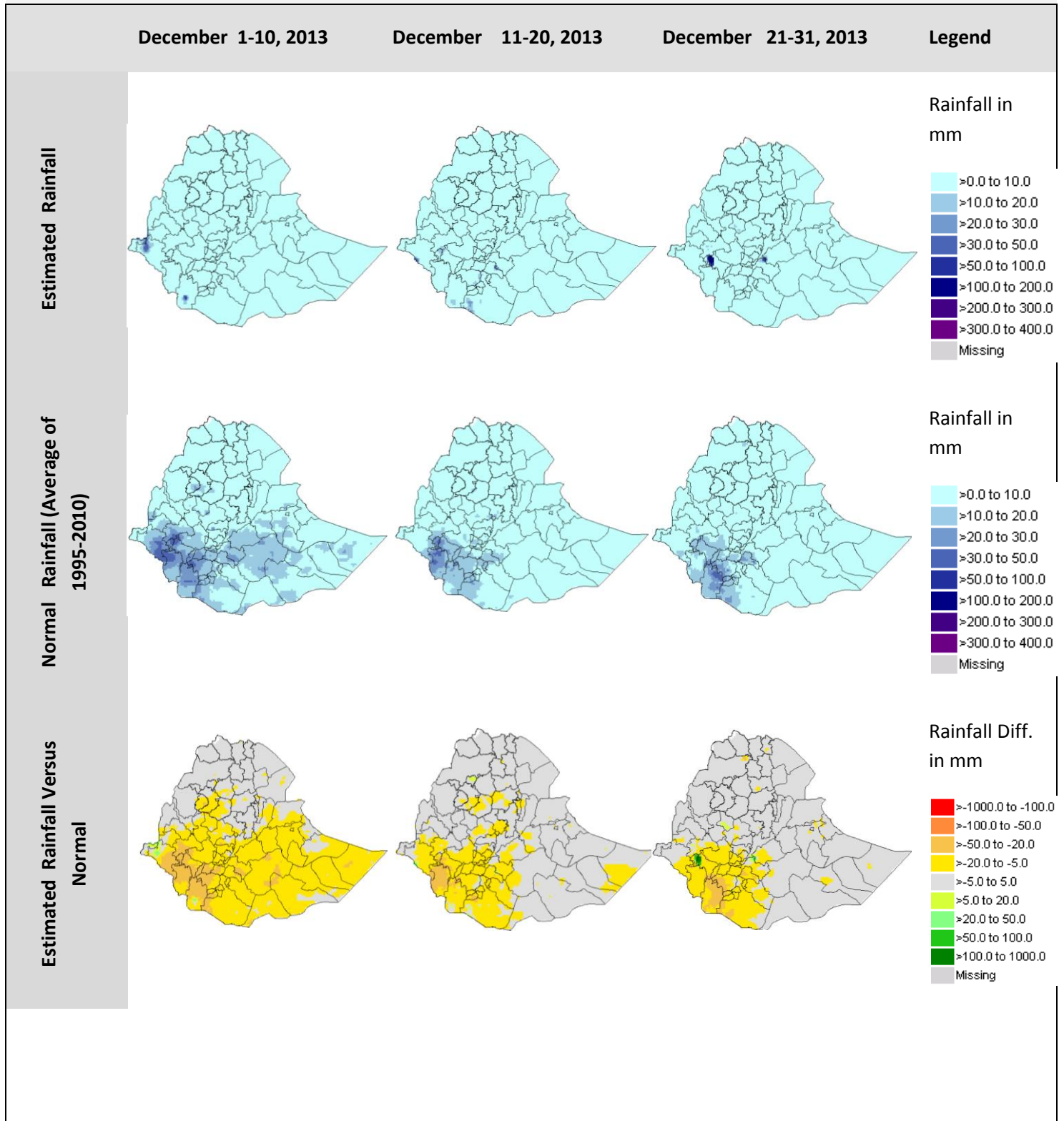
⁵ Implemented by five partners: CARE, Merlin, GOAL, IMC and ACF

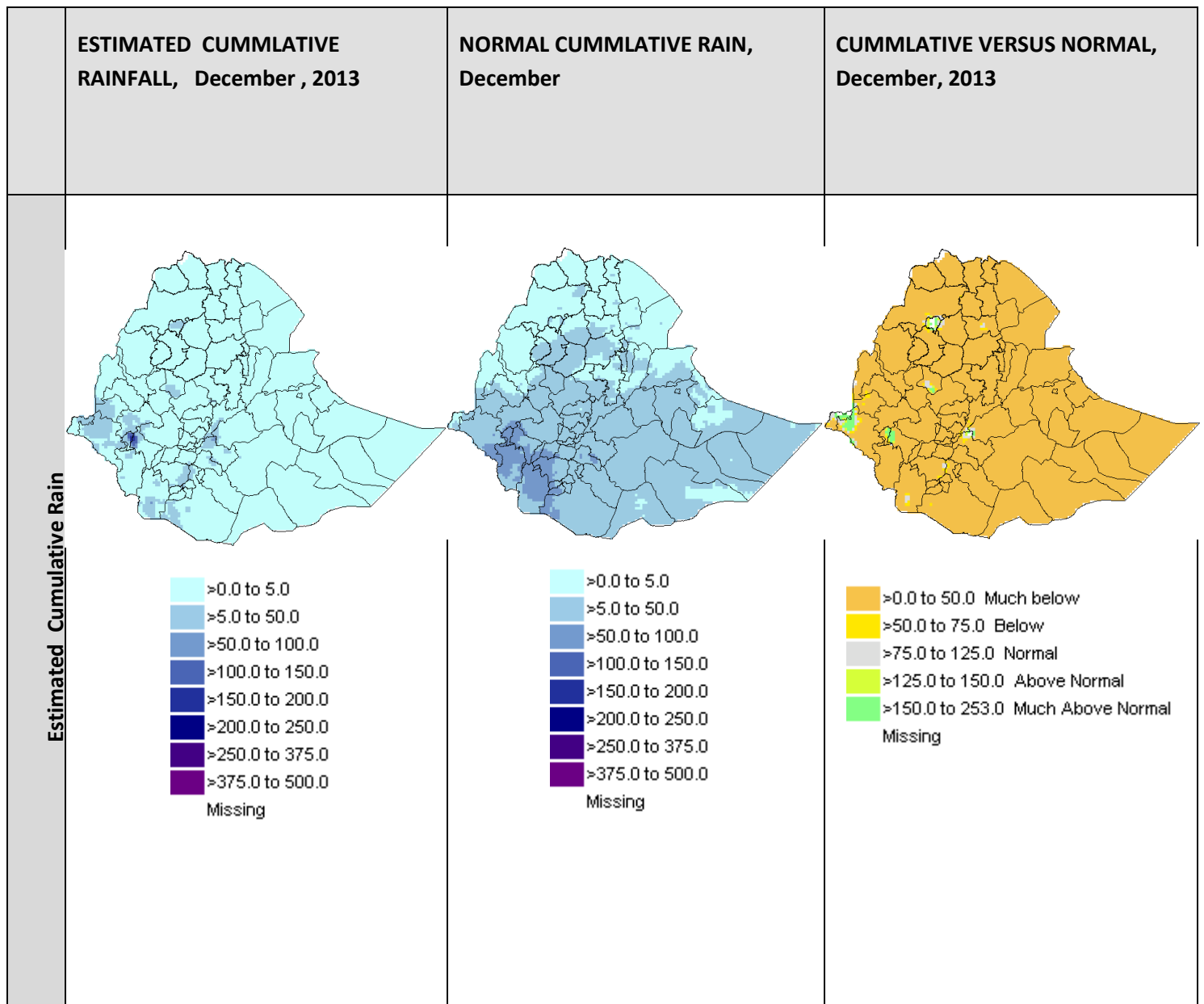
⁶ Implemented by 6 NGOs: GOAL, Concern, Merlin, KHI, Plan International, IMC

⁷ WVI Korea, Plan German, Irish Aid, Plan International,

⁸ This is why NGOs' contribution for the overall supplies distributed is very small. For example, NGOs RUTF distributed supplies accounted for just 1.5 percent in the July to December period.

Appendix

I RAINFALL ANALYSIS**OPTION 1: DAKADAL RAINFALL ESTIMATE (mm)**



II. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) December 2013

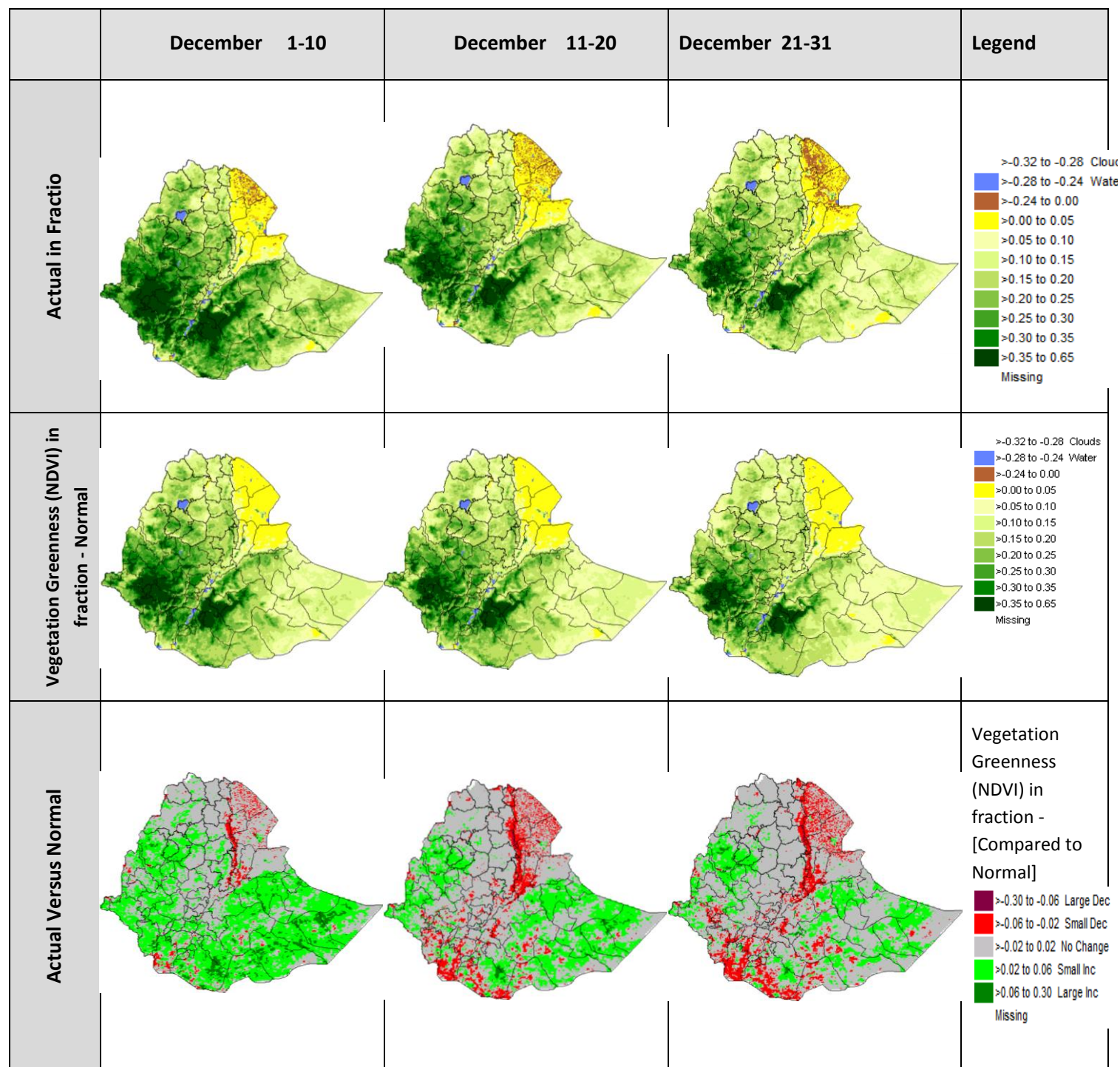
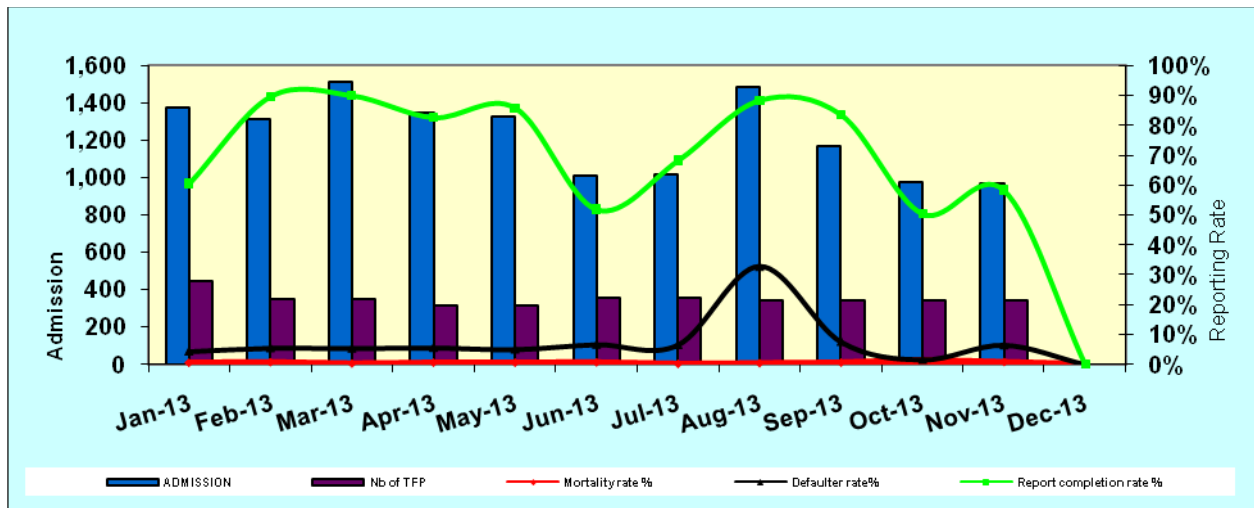


Figure 1: TFP admissions trends and performance indicators in SNNPR in January to November, 2013



Relief Dispatch Status

6th Round 2013 Relief food dispatch status made by DRMFSS, JEOP and WFP (H&Spokes), as of January 8, 2014													
Region	Benef	Allocated amount (MT)				Dispatched amount (MT)				Dispatch status (%)			
		DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total	DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total	DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total
Afar	152,620	2,707			2,707	2,706			2,706	100			100
Amhara	508,960	7404.196	1,825		9,229	7,404	1,825		9,229	100	100		100
B.Gumuz													
Dire-Dawa	65,510		1,162		1,162		1,162		1,162		100		100
Gambella													
Harari	8,030	142			142	142			142	100			100
Oromia	753,705	7,272	6,095		13,367	7,281	6,095		13,376	100	100		100
SNNPR													
Somali	574,820		1,047	10,673	11,720		1,047	10,673	11,720			100	100
Tigray	321,470	2,923	2,758		5,681	2,944	2,758		5,702	101	100		100
Total	2,385,115	20,449	12,887	10,673	44,009	20,478	12,887	10,673	44,038	100	100	100	100

7th Round 2013 Relief food dispatch status made by DRMFSS, JEOP and WFP (H&Spokes), as of January 8, 2014													
Region	Benef	Allocated amount (MT)				Dispatched amount (MT)				Dispatch status (%)			
		DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total	DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total	DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total
Afar	152,620	2,747			2,747	286			286	10	#DIV/0!		
Amhara	517,970	1156	2,656		3,812		2,467		2,467	0	93		65
B.Gumuz													
Dire-Dawa	65,510		1,214		1,214		1,134		1,134	#DIV/0!	93		93
Gambella													
Harari	8,030	49			49					0			
Oromia	775,569	2,233	6,367		8,600		5,776		5,776	0	91		67
SNNPR													
Somali	600,270		1,093	10,027	11,120			4,879	4,879			49	44
Tigray	321,470	498	2,881		3,379		1,356		1,356	0	47		40
Total	2,441,439	6,683	14,211	10,027	30,921	286	10,733	4,879	15,898	4	76	49	51

Relief Distribution

7th Round 2013 Relief food distribution status made by DRMFSS, JEOP and WFP (H&Spokes), as of January 8, 2014																	
Region	Allocation (MT) by agencies				Dispatched amount (MT)				Dispat ch vs allocati on (%)	Distributed amount (MT)				Distribution vrs Dispatched (%)			
	DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total	DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total		DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total	DRMFSS	JEOP	WFP	Total
Afar	2,747			2,747	286			286	10				0.00	0			0
Amhara	1156	2,656		3,812		2,467		2,467	65		14		14.00		1		1
B.Gumuz																	
Dire-Dawa		1,214		1,214		1,134		1,134	93		396		396.00		35		35
Gambella																	
Harari	49			49				0	0				0.00				
Oromia	2,233	6,367		8,600		5,776		5,776	67		396		396.00		7		7
SNNPR																	
Somali		1,093	10,027	11,120			4,879	4,879	44			501	501.00			10	10
Tigray	498	2,881		3,379		1,356		1,356	40		254		254.00		19		19
Total	6,683	14,211	10,027	30,921	286	10,733	4,879	15,898	51	0	1060	501	1561.00	0	10	10	10

PSNP Allocation

PSNP Allocation and dispatched food as of January 2, 2014																		
Region	Jan allocation			Feb allocation			Mar allocation			April allocation			May allocation			June allocation		
	Allocated (mt)	Dispatched (mt)	Dispatch status(%)	Allocated (mt)	Dispatched (mt)	Dispatch status(%)	Allocated (mt)	Dispatched (mt)	Dispatch status(%)	Allocated (mt)	Dispatched (mt)	Dispatch status(%)	Allocated (mt)	Dispatched (mt)	Dispatch status(%)	Allocated (mt)	Dispatched (mt)	Dispatch status(%)
Oromia	7,278	7,273	100	7,278	7,244	100	7,278	7,211	99%	7,623	7574	99	7,623	7582	99	7,623	7609	100
SNNP										780	780	100	780	780	100	780	780	100
Tigray	320	320	100	320	320	100	320	320	100%	2,814	2814	100	7,564	7564	100	8,350	8350	100
Afar	7,083	7,065	100	7,083	7,083	100	7,083	7,073	100%	7,083	7071	100	7,083	6924	98	7,083	7019	99
Amhara	606	606	100	1,253	1,229	98	1,253	1,253	100%	1,253	1253	100	1,253	1252	100	1,252	1253	100
Somali	9,445	9,445	100	9,445	9,390	99	9,445	9,397	99%	9,445	9444	100	9,445	9482	100	9,445	9409	100
Total	24,732	24,709	100	25,380	25,267	100	25,379	25,254	100%	28998	28936	100	33748	33583	100	34533	34419	100

