



## **Revised Humanitarian Requirements Document Launched**

On 22 October 2009, the Government and humanitarian partners launched the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) requesting US\$ 175 million for prioritized food and non-food needs for the remainder of the year. The revised HRD confirms that 6.2 million people will require emergency food aid assistance between October and December 2009. Regionally, 29% of beneficiaries are in the Somali, 22% in Oromiya, 17% in SNNP, 16% in Amhara, and 12% in Tigray. Given available resources amounting to \$157.6 million, the net emergency food requirement from October to December equals \$130 million, including \$121 million for general food rations (159,022 MT) and \$8.9 million for targeted supplementary food (11,000 MT).

The revised HRD also requests \$45 million to address emergency requirements in the health and nutrition, water and sanitation and agriculture and livestock sectors. The requested \$28.5 million for health and nutrition interventions targets more than 78,000 children under five years for treatment of severe acute malnutrition and up to 132,000 people for treatment of acute watery diarrhea (AWD). The health and nutrition component also covers prevention activities in response to potential outbreaks of malaria, measles and meningitis, as well as Influenza A H1N1. The water and sanitation sector seeks a net \$4.9 million for key emergency requirements in response to AWD and potential flood-related emergencies, as well as development of shallow wells in areas where critical water shortages prevail. The \$11.5 million for the agriculture and livestock sectors covers seed provision, feed supply and livestock health activities, as well as response in event of any desert locust infestation. The findings of the joint multi-agency *belg/gu* assessment conducted in June/July and subsequent assessments provided the basis for the above identified needs.

As the humanitarian situation has evolved since the *belg/gu* assessments, the findings of the mid-*meher* assessment conducted between 28 September and 13 October will be used to update planning figures for the first half 2010 and are expected to be presented in a contingency planning document in mid-November. For more information contact: [ocha-eth@un.org](mailto:ocha-eth@un.org) and [kassahund@dppc.gov.et](mailto:kassahund@dppc.gov.et)

## **Nutrition Update**

Summary of TFP monthly reports by partners submitted to ENCU during the MANTF meeting indicates a mixed nutrition situation across the regions. Admissions to Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) have been decreasing in some woredas of SNNPR, East Hararghe zone (Oromiya), Degehabur zone (Somali) and Mekedela and Legehida woredas (Amhara), while admissions have increased in Dalifage (Afar), Korahe (Somali) and Fedis and Midega (Oromiya). Similarly, the findings from standard nutrition assessments conducted between August and September 2009 also indicate a mixed nutritional situation.

As of 22<sup>nd</sup> October, the Early Warning Response Directorate (EWRD)/Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) and WFP have revised the national woreda hotspot list. The updated list indicates that the number of priority one woredas has decreased from 182 to 171, a 6.4% reduction, while the overall number of hotspot woredas (priority 1-3) has increased since June 2009. Through ENCU, the EWRD has requested nutrition cluster partners to support government efforts to cover additional emerging hotspot woredas with recommended nutrition interventions, inline with the existing national guidelines. Close monitoring of how the nutrition situation is evolving is going on through the existing nutrition information system. For more information contact: [isaackm@dppc.gov.et](mailto:isaackm@dppc.gov.et)

## **Health Update**

WHO reports an increase of malaria cases in some woredas of Amhara, Oromiya and SNNPR. The revised HRD identifies 2.6 million people at risk of malaria infection in 122 woredas across eight regions, requesting \$5 million (as a sub-set of the health and nutrition request) to undertake emergency interventions including indoor residual spraying, provision of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) and implementation of effective case management. Provision of anti-malarial drugs, supplies, and training of Health Extension Workers, community health promoters and kebele-level committee members have been prioritized for control and prevention of malaria.

Meanwhile, the incidence of new cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), as well as the number of affected woredas, continues to decline, particularly in Oromiya, Amhara and SNNP regions. WHO, however, reports that AWD cases continue to be reported in West Arsi zone (Shaeshemene and Arsi Negele woredas) and particularly in areas where communities reside around irrigation schemes and vicinities of Lake Awassa. Lack of safe drinking water, low latrine utilization, poor hygiene practices and environmental sanitation have been identified as risk factors contributing to the spread of the disease. For more information contact: [who-wro@et.afro.who.int](mailto:who-wro@et.afro.who.int)

## **Food Distribution Update**

WFP reports that the sixth round of food distributions (seventh round for Somali Region under the hubs-and-spokes system) for 6.2 million emergency beneficiaries is underway with allocations completed for Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromiya, SNNP and Tigray. The food basket contains a full cereal ration and reduced Corn-Soya-Blend (CSB) ration. Pulses and oil have been excluded due to resource shortages. Additionally, resources for the TSF programme are insufficient to meet requirements for another round of distributions in 2009. WFP further notes that shortages in 2009 mean that there will be no carry-over stocks into next year, threatening the programme's continuation. For more information contact: [wfp.addisababa@wfp.org](mailto:wfp.addisababa@wfp.org)

## **Market Watch**

According to the latest Ethiopia Market Watch issued by WFP, general inflation based on the monthly moving average continues to decline, standing at 24.1 per cent in August (down from 41.6 in May 2009), with food inflation at 25.4 per cent and non-food inflation at 21.8 per cent. The continued decline, particularly in food price inflation, which has declined by more than half over the same period, is attributed to the decrease in food prices, especially cereals, due to the continued market stabilization programme by government and food aid interventions. Since July 2009, the local price of major staple food has shown an average decrease of 6.1 per cent for wheat, 9 per cent for maize and 4.2 per cent for sorghum. For more information contact: [wfp.addisababa@wfp.org](mailto:wfp.addisababa@wfp.org)