

**PRIME**

**Update of PRIME Trigger Indicators** Reporting Date: October 20, 2014

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| PRIME Trigger Indicators | Update | Warning Stage |
| Rainfall | * Under normal circumstance in relation to the continuation of southward retreat of the Inter Tropical Convergent Zone (ITCZ), the rain producing systems lose their strength from the northern parts of Meher producing areas of the country while the southern and southeastern parts of the country will continue to get their second seasonal rainfall during the month of October. In accordance with NMA’s forecast in relation to better performance of rain producing systems some areas of southern half of the country including southern Somali and Borana will have better rainfall. On the other hand an occasional falls is anticipated over Afar. * Normal southward advance of rain-producing systems are expected to herald on-time beginning of second rainy season over the south and southeastern lowlands. The expected normal rainfall over south and southeastern parts of the country would also favor the availability of pasture and drinking water over pastoral areas. *DRMFSS Early Warning Bulletin* * From September to December, 30 to 70 percent of total annual rainfall falls in parts of Ethiopia. El Niño is anticipated to result in average to above-average rainfall over the eastern Horn. Subsequently, the October to December rains in the Eastern Horn of Africa are likely to be average to slightly above average in amount, including in southeastern Ethiopia. There is some risk for river flooding and flash floods in flood-prone areas of the eastern Horn. While rainfall in the eastern Horn is likely to be average to above-average, it may be poorly distributed over time and space. *FEWS NET EAST AFRICA Assumptions for Quarterly Food Security Analysis October 2014* | Yellow |
| Water Availability | * With the start of *“Deyr”* rain and *“Hagaya”* rain in Liben and Borana zone respectively, it is expected improved water availability. * The Kerma rain in zone three of Afar region and Keran rain northern Somali region has improved water availability to livestock. | Yellow |
| Pasture Condition | * As reported in last week update, if the Deyr rain in Liben zone and Hagaya rain in Borana zone performs well as predicted it is expected to improve the pasture but presently in these two zones shortage of pasture is a critical problem and fully worsened. * The outflow of Awash River has caused flooding in Amibara, Gewane and Bure Modaitu woredas in zone 3 of Afar region that affected also grazing land. | Yellow |
| Mobility Pattern | * Following the start of *“Hagaya”* rain in Borana zone livestock migrated out of the zone are expected to return to their location. Similar movements are expected in Liben zone. | Yellow |
| Milk Price | * Despite the Karma/Karan rains, pasture has not fully recovered in most northern pastoral areas. Not yet having any increased livestock productivity, therefore, milk price stay at elevated level. The poor households will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance through December and beyond. *FEWS NET Food Security Outlook update* | Yellow |
| Basket of food | * The country level overall inflation rate (annual change based on 12 months Moving Average) rose by 7.9 percent in September 2014 as compared to the one observed in a similar period a year ago. The country level food inflation increased by 5.9 percent as compared to the one observed a year ago. The country level Non‐food inflation rate increased by 10.0 percent in September 2014 as compared to the one observed in September 2013. The 12 months moving average inflation rate shows the longer term inflationary situation. * The September 2014 general year‐on‐year inflation has increased by 5.6 percent as compared to the one observed in September 2013. This increase was attributed to the rise in the indices of PRIME operational regions such as Dire Dawa 10.3 percent, Harari 7.3 percent, Oromia 8.3 percent, and Somali 9.4 percent. However, decline was observed in the index of Afar by 4.7 percent. The year‐on‐year Food inflation has increased by 3.6 percent in September 2014 as compared to the one observed in September 2013. * The price index of Cereals in September 2014 has declined by 2.6 percent as compared to similar month last year which significantly contributed to the reduction in the magnitude of the indices of Food and the General Consumer Price Index. Moreover, the Non‐Food inflation also increased i.e by 7.8 percent in September 2014 as compared to the one observed in September 2013. *Central Statistical Agency Country and regional level consumer price indices For the month of September 2014* | Yellow |
| Wage Rate |  |  |
| Fodder Availability | * PRIME fodder voucher intervention started 2nd round fodder/feed distribution in Borana. In addition, suppliers are transporting fodder/feed to Afar | Yellow |
| Terms of Trade (ToT) | * In all clusters, with limited supply and high demand the grain prices show increments while due to poor body condition plus high supply to markets livestock price is declining making the Terms of Trade unfavorable to pastoralist community. Seasonality also contributed for what is observed in the market. *Update from PRIME Field team* | Yellow |
| Access to veterinary inputs | * Similar with last week update *“There is shortage of essential livestock drugs in rural animal health posts and most of them are poorly equipped by equipment and understaffed (shortage of qualified staff) Woredas in Liben zone have limited financial and human resources capacity to implement regular livestock vaccination; therefore requesting support from PRIME. So far, southern cluster developed concept note to support Filtu woreda but similar support should extend to other woredas too.”* | Yellow |
| Nutrition situation | * TFP admissions at national level increased slightly in August compared to July level. Oromiya reported significant increase by 25 percent in August compared to July and was more pronounced in zones such as Borena that reported poor Belg production performance. * The emergency surveys conducted in mid-August 2014 in woredas that experienced poor Belg rain and production performance in Borena( Diloworeda) cleared by the ENCU of the DRMFSS in terms of quality and the nutrition situation in Diloworeda was classified as poor with GAM of 8.6 percent. SAM prevalence was very low. Crude and under-five mortality rates were normal as per national and sphere standards emergency thresholds. Given that Borena communities prioritize under-five during intra-household food distribution that prevent children from becoming malnourished compared to other communities, ENCU of the DRMFSS reviewed survey results in recent years in woreda to see if the 2014 poor Belg performance contributed to increase in malnutrition. The review shows that, the latest survey in Dilo woreda was conducted in May 2012 with GAM of 6.3 percent. Although the absolute GAM levels can be considered low in other contexts, the increasein GAM levels in Dilo in August 2014 as compared to May 2012 (period of peak hunger gap) partly reflects the effects of the poor Belg performance. *DRMFSS Early Warning and Response Analysis October, 2014* | Yellow |
| Unexpected natural shock | * Flood – one of the major natural hazards in Ethiopia – affects lives and livelihoods in parts of the country. In Afar heavy rainfall in the surrounding highlands of Amhara, Tigray and Oromia often result in overflow of the Awash River and its tributaries. The overflow of Awash River has created flooding in Amibara, Gewane and Bure Mudayto woredas. The flooding currently has affected over 40 000 people in 10 kebele displacing over 19,000 people. * The flood caused devastating damage over 7000 hectare of land (investors land, small scale agro-pastoralists, small businesses, cropland, grazing land, etc. highly affected. Update from PRIME Field Team and information from Amibara woreda pastoral office | Red |

1. Green (normal conditions, within normal seasonal variations), Yellow (when indicators are trending outside of normal seasonal variations; and/or multiple indicators are moving in a negative direction, but not yet outside of seasonal parameters), and Red (when indicators show outside normal seasonal variations, and/or multiple indicators indicating serious consequences for late responses)