



Key Events

- With only 25 per cent of the HRD requirements, including carryover, met as of 11 March, severe funding shortfalls are expected in all sectors. Available resources will not cover the needs for future food distributions.
- A new case of wild polio virus was confirmed in Somali region, bringing the total number of cases in Ethiopia to 10. A joint investigation team is conducting an investigation into the tenth case, a 25 month old male who reportedly received seven oral polio vaccine doses.
- The number of refugees hosted by Ethiopia surpassed 500,000 while the number of South Sudanese expected by the end of 2014 is now estimated at over 150,000.

Refugee Update

The influx of South Sudanese refugees into Ethiopia continued. As of 12 March, nearly 70,000 asylum seekers arrived in Gambella region. During the week of 1-8 March alone, nearly 8,000 asylum seekers arrived through the Pagak entry point. Of the 37,000 asylum seekers who arrived through the Pagak entry point an estimated 13,000 await relocation to Tierkidi refugee camp. The 897 children identified as malnourished during the recent MUAC screening were relocated together with their families to either Tierkidi or Leitchuor camps, where they were immediately enrolled in treatment programmes. Between 10 and 12 March some 7,232 people in Pagak received a two week food ration and jerry cans were distributed to new arrivals. Meanwhile, in Akobo nearly 26,000 new arrivals were recorded and some 2,700 relocated. Level-1 registration continued in the Pagak and Akobo Tiergol entry points while level-2 registration continued in Leitchuor camp. For more information, contact: getachew@unhcr.org

Health Update

A new case of wild polio virus was confirmed in Warder *woreda*, Dollo zone (Somali region) with a 5 January 2014 date of onset. A joint investigation team is conducting an investigation into the tenth case, a 25 month old male who reportedly received seven oral polio vaccine doses. An additional round of the supplementary immunization activity (SIA), targeting more than 4 million children under-15 in Somali region and other high risk areas, was planned for 14-17 March 2014. Separately, close to 15 new suspected cases of dengue fever were reported from an increasing number of newly affected *kebeles* in Gode zone (Somali region) over the past two weeks. While the results of samples from Gode and Kalafo *woredas* sent to West Africa for further laboratory analysis last week are still pending, government-led community awareness and vector control measures continue in the affected areas. A team comprised of FMOH, EPHI, WHO, CDC, UNICEF and CHAI targeting Sidama, Hadiya, Wolayita and Gamogofa zones, began its assessment of the root causes for the recurrent measles outbreak in SNNP region. For more information, contact: who-wro@et.afro.who.int

Nutrition Update

The February 2014 nutritional hotspot matrix identified 68 priority one *woredas*, a decrease from the 89 priority one *woredas* identified in January 2013. The number of hotspot priority two *woredas* increased by nearly 9 per cent and priority three *woredas* increased by nearly 23 per cent from the same months in 2013. This reflected a better food security and nutritional situation than previous years. Moreover the January 2014 national admission rates are nearly 20 per cent lower than the January 2013 and 2012 admissions. Due to lack of donor funding, WFP is not able to implement TSF in 56 priority one *woredas*. For more information, contact imanyama@unicef.org

WASH Update

Extended dry periods across parts of the country and severe water shortages were reported from Oromia, Afar, Tigray, Amhara and Somali regions affected an estimated 361,214 people. To meet these needs, 71 water trucks were requested and 32 deployed for emergency water delivery. In Amhara, more than 100 students dropped out of educational programmes for reasons linked to water shortages in their communities. Reportedly there was also some migration from Kiticha and Finanajo *kebeles*, to Ararti town. Separately, in Tigray region, eight water trucks provided safe water to more than 109,000 people. A recent assessment to the region by WASH partners is expected to increase the number of requested water trucks in the region.

In Afar, despite a US\$4.1 million funding gap in the Joint Action Plan (JAP), some 38,500 people were reached through sustainable water sources. Having reached 48 per cent of the people targeted, the JAP in Afar region aims to reduce water trucking needs by 85 per cent by the end of 2015. Meanwhile, seasonal water trucking requests are increasing. As of 12 March, three of the requested seven water trucks, provided safe water to 10,700 of the nearly 19,000 people in need. In Somali region, the first phase of the JAP targeted 169 *kebeles* of the 270 *kebeles* identified as prone to water shortages during 2010-2012. To date, activities were completed in 111 *kebeles* and in 2013 there was a reported reduction of 41 per cent in water trucking requests. Much like Afar, in Somali region, seasonal water shortages are becoming acute throughout the region. As of 12 March, nine of the 34 requested water trucks were operating in the region.

No information received from Agriculture and Education sectors this week