Emergency Nutrition Response in Ethiopia: SNNPR
As of 10 October 2017

Context

- **34** out of 137 woredas classified as hotspot 1 (severely affected districts)*
- Population estimated to be **19.2 million** (CSA projection)
- **830,000** children and PLW with MAM expected in 2017**
- **64,000** children with SAM expected in 2017**

UNICEF is supporting the Government of Ethiopia for emergency response.

*Based on the latest classification conducted in July 2017.
**Mid-year HRD revision.

Overview of Region

- **SNNPR** has multiple complex livelihood zones due to a high degree of ecological variation and different rainfall patterns. Cooler highlands in northeast are more densely populated, and receive **belg** rains between Mar-May and **sapie** rains in Dec-Jan which are important for growing root crops. Southern parts of region are predominantly pastoral and agro-pastoral, whereas western parts mainly rely on summer **kiremt** rains for cropping and are relatively food secure. SAM admissions tend to peak in Apr-Jun, earlier than other agrarian regions.

- In Jan-Aug 2017, **17%** of total SAM admissions were reported from SNNPR.

- SC admissions have increased since beginning of year, from **12%** of total SAM admissions in January 2017 to **16%** in August 2017, calling for the need of early case finding.

Coordination

- UNICEF is supporting Regional Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (R-ENCU)
- UNICEF is participating in relevant regional and zonal level coordination meetings

To Facilitate Rapid Response

- 2 UNICEF staff supporting emergency
- 5 CMAM monitors deployed

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