



Women fetching water from a UNICEF-supported water point, Somali region ©UNICEF

# ETHIOPIA

## Humanitarian Situation Report



SitRep # 9 – Reporting Period 6- 20 June 2017

### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- Between January and April 2017, 110,676 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted into the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programme. While overall SAM admissions in April decreased by 11 per cent compared to March, drought affected zones in Oromia, SNNP and Somali reported increasing admissions.
- Floods displaced over 2,395 people in Gambella region and affected 3,000 people in Oromia region. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission and partners are working on a response plan for the emergency while at the same time are working on a Flood Alert document as early warning to at-risk regions.
- In SNNP region, UNICEF supported community-level C4D activities on prevention and control of scabies reached 57,584 people over the past month.
- To protect South Sudanese pregnant and lactating refugee women and under five year old children from malaria infection, UNICEF provided refugee populations in Kule and Tierkidi camps with 9,000 mosquito nets reaching 18,000 beneficiaries.

**5.6 million**

People\* require relief food assistance in 2017

**303,000**

Children\* are expected to require treatment for SAM in 2017

**9.2 million**

People\* require access to safe drinking water and sanitation services

**2 million**

School-aged children\* require emergency school feeding and learning materials assistance

**838,722\*\***

Refugees in Ethiopia (UNHCR, May 2017)

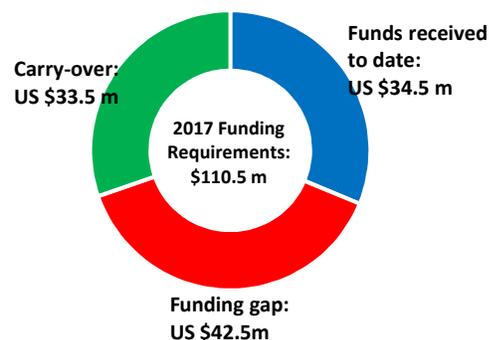
\*HRD, January 2017

\*\*Verification of Eritrean refugees has decreased the number of refugees from the April figure

Indicators	UNICEF & Partners		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
<b>WASH:</b> People accessing safe water	1,460,000	1,138,000	9,200,000	4,271,000
<b>Nutrition:</b> Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment to therapeutic care programmes	304,300	110,676	303,000	110,676
<b>Health:</b> People provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services	400,000	194,062		
<b>Education:</b> School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes	630,000	160,337	2,000,000	1,700,000
<b>Child Protection:</b> Vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support	30,000	20,621	45,000	17,483

See Annex 1 for more information on programme results for 2017

**UNICEF Appeal**  
**US\$110.5 million**  
**2017 Funds available\*\*\***



\*\*\*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The *Belg* rains (February to May) have improved the availability of water, contributing to the regeneration of pasture and *Belg* crops plantation. However, in Somali region the overall performance of the rains is reported to be insufficient and limited availability of water and adequate pasture is expected to continue until the next rains in October 2017. Consecutive seasonal rain failures did not allow for the full livelihood recovery of pastoralist communities that continue to be affected by drought despite the recent rainy season. In the *Belg* producing areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP) region, due to the delayed rains, the *Belg* harvest is expected to be delayed until August thus leading to increased food insecurity. The Government of Ethiopia led *Belg* assessments are currently under finalization and will inform the mid-year revision of humanitarian needs in the country.

The National Meteorological Agency released its 2017 *Kiremt* (June to September) seasonal outlook. *Kiremt* is the main rainy season in the country (with the exception of the south and southeast regions). The season is expected to have an early to normal onset and normal cessation while rainfall is expected to also be normal to above normal. Some heavy rains are also expected that may lead to flash floods in flood prone areas and along river banks. In Gambella, the Disaster Prevention and Food Security Agency reported that heavy rains on 18 May caused floods that have displaced over 2,395 people. In Oromia region, floods also affected nearly 3,000 people in Dodota and Arsi Negele *woredas* (districts). The National Disaster Risk Management Commission, with support from partners, including UNICEF, is preparing to respond to the flood emergency and is also preparing a Flood Alert document as early warning for at risk communities.

Ethiopia remains the second largest refugee recipient country in Africa with 838,722 refugees, of whom 58 per cent are children under 18 and 50 per cent are women. South Sudanese are the largest refugee group (45.1 per cent), followed by Somalis (29.8 per cent), and Eritreans (19.2 per cent). Refugees from Sudan, Yemen and other countries constitute the remaining. The refugees are fleeing conflict, drought and poor economic situations in their country of origin. New refugees, particularly South Sudanese and Somali, continue to arrive in Ethiopia. Since January 2017, 5,163 new Somali refugees arrived in Melkadida, Somali region and 34,958 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella region of Ethiopia. As the refugee camps in Gambella region have reached their full capacity, arriving South Sudanese refugees are being relocated to the newly established Gure Shembola refugee camp in Benishangul Gumuz region. Considering the deteriorating situation in South Sudan, humanitarian partners expect a massive influx of asylum seekers. The latest UNHCR refugee response plan for the South Sudanese refugees estimate that under the best case scenario, some 75,000 new refugees are expected to arrive in Ethiopia this year.



### Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) leads the overall humanitarian coordination through the federal and regional level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs) and brings together various taskforces and sector cluster partners to coordinate emergency response efforts. A number of UN agencies and NGOs are supporting the Government-led humanitarian response targeting priority hotspot *woredas* (districts).

In the Somali region, the Ministry of Health is leading the current acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) response while the World Health Organization (WHO) deployed a senior surge team, now based in Jijiga, Somali region. WHO has strengthened its health cluster leadership at national and Somali region levels, while UNICEF collaborates and coordinates its response efforts with the WHO team and partners.

Together with the Government of Ethiopia, UNICEF continues to provide cluster leadership for WASH and nutrition as well as co-leadership with Save the Children International (SCI) for education. In addition, UNICEF provides sub-cluster co-leadership with UNFPA for child protection and gender based violence and plays a key role in the health cluster coordination.

As a cross-cutting strategy, UNICEF continues to support Communication for Development (C4D) interventions, including strengthening communication coordination mechanisms, enhancing capacity of social mobilization networks, and disseminating context specific key messages through multiple channels and platforms



### Humanitarian Strategy: Prepositioning and Partnerships

The 2017 humanitarian response is based on three strategic objectives which inform sector specific operational plans. These strategic objectives are: 1. Save lives and reduce morbidity due to drought and acute food insecurity; 2. Protect and restore livelihoods; and 3. Prepare for, and respond to other humanitarian shocks – natural disasters, conflict and displacement. In line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF is supporting the

government to achieve objectives one and three. UNICEF is working with all partners to ensure children have access to health and nutrition care, education, protection and safe water, sanitation and hygiene services during emergencies.

To respond to any rapid onset of crises in a timely manner, UNICEF prepositioned non-food item (NFI) stocks in Addis Ababa and two regional hubs that can benefit 120,000 people.

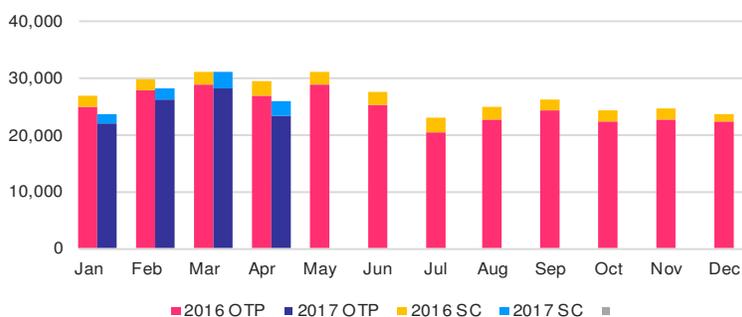
In the refugee response context, UNICEF supports UNHCR and the government’s ARRA to spearhead emergency response coordination. The partnership is based on a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed in 2016 between the two sister agencies.

 **Summary Analysis of Programme response**

**Nutrition**

The recent rains in the country had a positive impact on the nutrition status of children, which resulted in a decreasing number of children with SAM admitted in the National Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. The total number of children under 5 admitted for SAM treatment in April 2017 was 27,711, which represents an 11 per cent decrease from 31,066 in March (Figure 1).

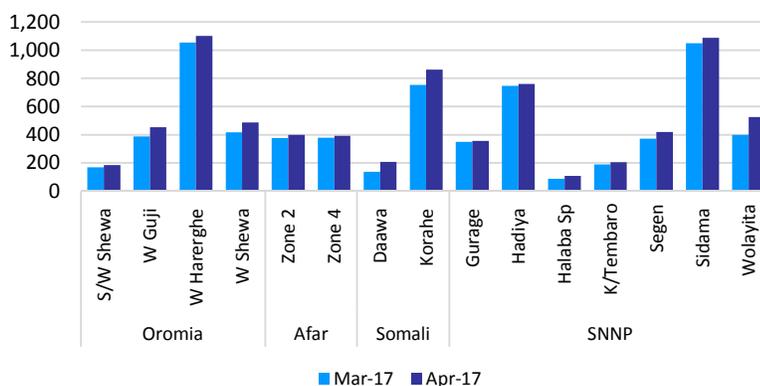
Figure 1. SAM admissions in Ethiopia, 2016-2017



Source: ENCU data

In the drought-affected zones of Oromia, SNNP and Somali, however, an average of 10% point increase in SAM admissions were reported in April. (Figure 2).

Figure 2. SAM admissions by drought-affected zones



Source: ENCU data

In Somali region, the nutrition situation is likely to deteriorate further, particularly in the temporary resettlement sites (TRS) as wet feeding is no longer provided due to funding constraints. Moreover, there is concern of potential pipeline breaks for relief food and targeted supplementary food from July 2017 onwards. This will further worsen the food security and nutrition status of the most vulnerable communities. Discussions are ongoing with the Government, WFP, and donors to ensure the continuity of life-saving supplies.

In Oromia, the situation in drought-affected pastoralist areas seems to have improved with the recent rains. In SNNP, and more particularly in South Omo and Segen, two of the drought-affected zones, access to SAM treatment has

improved due to increased NGO support. In South Omo, 52 health workers from all stabilisation centres and all health extension workers from five priority 1 *woredas* were equipped with skills and knowledge to identify children with SAM early on and provide them with quality treatment. UNICEF-supported CMAM consultants continued to provide service quality improvement through on-the-job training and supervision to the health facilities in both zones.

In Gambella region, nutrition consultants deployed by UNICEF and the Regional Health Bureau (RHB), continued supporting emergency nutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programmes. Consultants supported quality improvement in more than 40 health facilities and provided on-the-job training for 21 health workers and 28 health extension workers on management of SAM. Consultants also monitored the therapeutic feeding supplies to ensure that adequate stock is available in health facilities for the treatment of children with SAM.

UNICEF Ethiopia continues to support the CMAM programme with the provision of technical support, therapeutic food, medical supplies and drugs. In 2017, UNICEF has distributed, to all regions, 125,006 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food enough for the treatment of more than 170,000 children with SAM. UNICEF is urgently following up on the possible increased need of nutrition supply pipeline.

## Health

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), scabies and measles cases continue to be reported in different parts of the country. New AWD cases have been reported from Amhara, Oromia and Somali regions, with Somali region remaining the most affected. Although the overall situation of AWD continues to improve, the outbreak continues as people collect and use unsafe water from recent rains for their daily consumption. In addition, children with SAM are at greater risk of contracting AWD as they have a weaker resistance to diseases. The AWD situation in Dollo zone, Togowuchale town (border with Somaliland) and Faafan zone remain to be of high concern. With the increasing risk of national outbreak, the national AWD Incident Command Post has been reactivated under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. The number of scabies cases are decreasing significantly in the four affected regions of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray, while active case searching, treatment of people with scabies and awareness creation on the disease continues.

In response to the emergency situation, UNICEF continues to support the Government of Ethiopia so that women and children - who are more vulnerable to disease and death - have access to essential health services. As a preventive measure, a measles campaign incorporating key nutrition services such as vitamin A supplementation and nutritional screening, was conducted in the high-risk priority *woredas* in Somali region, and is currently expanded to all zones. Since January 2017, UNICEF has provided 31 cases of treatment centre (CTC) kits, 139 emergency drug kits and 68 renewable medical supplies to Somali region, where 92 per cent of the total AWD cases have been reported. Each CTC kit will help to establish isolation wards for patients and can accommodate 10 severe and 23 mild patients at any point in time. It is also estimated that each emergency drug kit will provide access to basic health service to some 2,500 people for three months. All twenty-nine of the UNICEF supported mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT) in this region were re-directed to critical drought and AWD affected *woredas* to provide basic health, nutrition and WASH services to vulnerable communities, including temporarily displaced people. As a result of these interventions, 49,896 people had the opportunity to be treated for diarrheal diseases. UNICEF also collaborates with WHO and other health partners in order to strengthen the health system and ensure health workers have the capacity to provide an effective response.

Between January and June 2017, with UNICEF support, the Gambella RHB vaccinated 44,569 South Sudanese children (under 15 years) against polio and 42,019 South Sudanese refugee children (6 months to 15 years) against measles. To protect vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women and under five children discharged from in-patient therapeutic feeding centres) from malaria infection, UNICEF provided refugee populations in Kule and Tierkidi camps with 9,000 mosquito nets reaching 18,000 beneficiaries.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Despite rains, water trucking continues in areas of the country where rains were reported to be insufficient. Regional Water Bureaus have been closely monitoring the performance of the rains to reduce and/or re-direct the water trucks deployed to areas where they are most needed. Currently, 187 water trucks are deployed mainly by the Government in the drought-affected *woredas* of Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions and are providing daily safe water to more than 423,000 people.

Along with the emergency provision of water through water trucking, partners are also continuing to support the rehabilitation of non-functional water systems and the construction of new ones. In Oromia region, with UNICEF support, the rehabilitation of 28 water supply schemes was completed over the past two weeks providing over 42,000 people with access to safe water. In Oromia region, UNICEF provided four million sachets of household water purification chemicals, which are currently being distributed by the Regional Water Bureau with priority to zones affected by AWD.

In response to the AWD outbreak in Somali region, a mass water chlorination campaign for all high-risk surface water and shallow groundwater sources was conducted by a UNICEF/RHB/cluster integrated team from April to May 2017 in

the major towns of Degehabur, Jijiga, Gode, Kebridehar and Warder. It is estimated that some 850,000 people in these towns are now benefiting from access to safe water. In addition, the chlorination of open wells, reservoirs of water supply networks and water trucking filling stations is also being conducted.

The Somali region WASH cluster developed a sanitation scale up strategy for 252 temporary resettlement sites. UNICEF has allocated more than US\$1 million for sanitation provision through partnerships with five NGOs.

## Education

In 2017, the education cluster is targeting two million school children for the provision of school feeding and education materials and plans to establish temporary learning spaces for an estimated 73,700 displaced children. However, due to critical funding gap, currently 1.3 million children (65 per cent of the target) are benefiting from the provision of school feeding and only some 8,000 displaced children (11 per cent of the target) have access to school through the establishment of temporary learning spaces. The school feeding programme, mainly Government-implemented, supports children to avoid hunger and continue attending school contributing to their physical and cognitive development.

In Somali region, the prolonged drought has led to the displacement of many children who remain out of school. Funding constraints have made it difficult to reach the majority of these out of school children.

## Child Protection

As part of the drought response in Somali region, UNICEF has been supporting child protection response in the two temporary resettlement sites of Korileh and Elbahay to ensure that the displaced and vulnerable children are protected from abuse, including child labour, gender based violence and harmful traditional practices. Child protection social workers from the Bureau of Women and Children's Affairs (BOWCA), deployed and trained with UNICEF support, continue to provide services such as case management, family tracing and reunification, prevention of violence against children, as well as strengthening referral linkage among MHNTs, stabilisation centres, case treatment centres and child protection services. In Elbahay site, 12 children with suspected AWD have been identified and referred to AWD treatment sites. In addition, awareness-raising sessions were conducted by the social workers on issues of early marriage, female genital mutilation and child labour through which 200 people (84 school girls, 116 adult males) were reached. In Korile displacement sites, 12 children with acute malnutrition and four children with physical injuries have been referred to nutrition stabilisation centres and health centres. Sixty six unaccompanied and separated children from both resettlement sites have been supported with family tracing and reunification services during this reporting period.

## Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF continues to play a significant role in the coordination of C4D interventions in response to the AWD outbreak in Somali region, particularly focusing on hotspot priority *woredas* and villages. There has been mass scale up of integrated C4D/WASH interventions in Fafaan and Dollo zones and Jijiga University where new cases have been identified. 2,395 people were reached with targeted AWD messages that will help them to understand and protect themselves and their family from AWD risks and ensure that they receive necessary treatment in case of illness. In order to intensify community level C4D interventions in the region, UNICEF has partnered with four local NGOs, these partners will implement targeted C4D interventions, including hygiene and sanitation promotion activities, focusing on affected communities, schools and displaced people in the Somali region.

In SNNP region, UNICEF supported community level C4D activities on scabies reached around 57,584 people over the past two weeks. Health education has been an essential component of UNICEF's C4D activity in the prevention and control of scabies cases in the region coupled with improving the quality of scabies treatment in the affected/risk *woredas*.

## Media and External Communication

UNICEF attends the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) Emergency Communications working group to ensure streamlined messaging and advocacy efforts. In February, the group requested an international media mission to highlight the severe impacts of the protracted drought. On 9 June, the media mission took place, generating wide coverage on BBC, Aljazeera and other media outlets. News articles are emphasizing the looming food shortage for drought-affected communities across the country if funding gaps are not addressed by international donors.

On 21 June, UNICEF supported UNHCR in the commemoration of the World Refugee Day in Nguenyiel Camp, Gambella region. High officials in attendance of the event, including Mr. Filippo Grandi, UNHCR head of mission in Ethiopia and other officials from the African Union and the Ethiopian Government, also toured the services provided in the camp for the refugees including the school and child friendly spaces supported by UNICEF through DFID funding in partnership with Plan International.

## Funding

UNICEF Ethiopia requires US\$110.5 million for its humanitarian programme in Ethiopia in 2017. Of this, US\$93.1 million is to respond to the drought emergency while the remaining is to assist refugee response in the country.

Over the past few weeks, UNICEF Ethiopia received an additional US\$3.3 million from ECHO to support South Sudanese refugees and host communities in the country.

UNICEF is currently responding to the emergency situation in the country using US\$33.5 million carried over from 2016 and US\$34.5 million received in 2017. In 2017, UNICEF has received funds from the EHF, CERF, ECHO, the Governments of Canada, Japan, Sweden and USA and the Swedish Committee for UNICEF.

The table below shows the funding status as of 17 June 2017:

Appeal Sector	Requirements*	Funds available**	Funding gap	
			US\$	per cent
Nutrition	41,600,000	19,193,673	22,406,327	54%
Health	13,200,000	12,721,589	478,411	4%
WASH	36,700,000	30,548,306	6,151,694	17%
Child Protection	3,900,000	612,029	3,287,971	84%
Learning & Dev	11,600,000	5,009,796	6,590,204	57%
Cluster coordination	3,500,000	0	3,500,000	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,500,000</b>	<b>68,085,393</b>	<b>42,414,607</b>	<b>38%</b>

\*Requirements reflected in this table for the drought response are part of the HAC 2017.

\*\*Funds available include funding received in 2017 (US\$34.5 million) against current appeal as well as carry-forward (US\$33.5 million). In addition, nutrition supplies valued at US\$9.4 million have also been moved to 2017.

### Next SitRep: 5 July 2017



#### Who to contact for further information:

Gillian Mellsop  
Representative  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 5184001  
Fax: +251 11 5511628  
Email: [gmellsop@unicef.org](mailto:gmellsop@unicef.org)

Alhaji Bah  
Chief-Field Operations and  
Emergency  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 5184082  
Fax: +251 11 5511628  
Email: [abah@unicef.org](mailto:abah@unicef.org)

Frehiwot Yilma  
OIC-Communication, Advocacy,  
Partnerships  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 5184065  
Fax: +251 11 5511628  
Email: [fyilma@unicef.org](mailto:fyilma@unicef.org)

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2017 Target	Total Results*	Change since last report ▲ ▼
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment to therapeutic care programmes	303,000	303,000	110,676	28,995	304,300	110,676	28,995
Caregivers of children 0-23 months accessing infant and young child feeding counselling	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,712,609 <sup>1</sup>	-	1,000,000	1,712,609	-
<b>HEALTH</b>							
People provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services					400,000	194,062	66,214
People with access to treatment for diarrhoeal disease					35,000	35,421	2,304
South Sudanese refugees children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles					36,000	42,019	1,546
South Sudanese refugee children vaccinated against polio					143,000	44,569	1,647
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
People accessing safe water	9,200,000	9,200,000	4,271,000	42,000	1,460,000	1,138,000	42,000
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices	4,800,000	4,800,000	2,904,000	-	1,600,000	719,000	-
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Separated and unaccompanied children receiving appropriate care and protection services	25,000	25,000	5,320 <sup>2</sup>	66	10,000	7,101 <sup>3</sup>	66
Vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support	45,000	45,000	17,483 <sup>4</sup>	3,277	30,000	20,621	-
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000 <sup>5</sup>	-	630,000	160,337	-
<b>OPERATIONAL PARTNERS</b>							
Health	Regional Health Bureaus, Mercy Corps, SCI, ADRA, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, Islamic Relief, MSF						
Nutrition	Ministry of Health, Regional Health Bureaus Federal and Regional, Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (under DRMFS), Concern Worldwide, International Medical Corps, World Vision, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, SCI, MSF, ADRA, GOAL Ethiopia and Plan International Ethiopia						
WASH	Federal and Regional Mines and Water Bureaus, Oxfam Intermon, Adhorn, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, SCI						
Education	Federal and Regional Education Bureaus, SCI, PIE, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association						
Child Protection	Regional Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, Regional Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, SCI, Plan International Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, GOAL Ethiopia						

\* UNICEF Results include refugee response results, which means UNICEF results in some sectors will be higher than the cluster results.

<sup>1</sup> Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) data is used as a proxy for the indicator "caregivers of children 0-23 months accessing infant and young child feeding counselling" and data is compiled within regions with 2 to 3 months delay. UNICEF has reached more than its target as it is using this proxy-indicator. Target will be revised during the mid-year review.

<sup>2</sup> This information captures data against CP Sub Cluster indicator "CP cases identified, referred and responded to" which includes separated and unaccompanied children

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF data includes 'refugee population' as well.

<sup>4</sup> This captures data against CP Sub Cluster indicator "children receiving skills and support (including PSS) to prevent, mitigate or respond to CP risks" which includes vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support.

<sup>5</sup> The GOE and NGOs have reached 1.7 million children with school feeding programme.