



Children playing at a UNICEF supported child friendly space at Tsore Refugee camp. Copyright UNICEF Ethiopia/2018/Mulugeta Avenue

ETHIOPIA

Humanitarian Situation Report

SitRep # 8– Reporting Period August 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Approximately 141,410 people were displaced in Somali region after conflict erupted on 4 August. The conflict led to the exodus of government personnel, leaving essential services significantly understaffed. This in turn created pressing and urgent humanitarian needs for children and women in the region.
- Through UNICEF support, 134,446 people in Gedeo-West Guji received essential and life-saving health care services and 30,579 children under 5 years were treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- The Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) situation in the country continues to be of great concern. In Tigray region, 769 AWD cases have been reported between 22 July and 22 August 2018. UNICEF has provided support in C4D, health and WASH in the affected locations.

7.9 million*

People in need of relief food/cash

350,111*

Children in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition

2.2 million*

School-aged children, including adolescents, in need of emergency school feeding and learning material assistance

2.6 million**

Internally displaced people in Ethiopia (79 per cent displaced due to conflict)

923,863*** Registered refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia.

*2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan for Ethiopia, March 2018

** DTM Ethiopia National Dashboard Round 11, (IOM May-June 2018) and UNOCHA- West Guji/Gedeo Situation Update #7, August 1

*** Ethiopia, refugee and asylum seekers (UNHCR, June 2018)

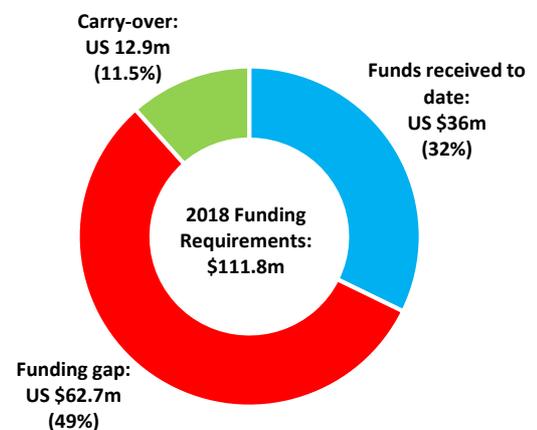
UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Cluster Target	Total Results
Nutrition: children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment to therapeutic care programme	363,611*	171,299**	350,111	169,214
Health: people provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services	400,000	340,131		
WASH: people accessing safe water	3,110,000*	2,718,594	6,050,000	6,507,650
Child Protection: vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support	58,300*	28,533	30,000	15,632
Education: school-aged children with access to emergency education	300,000*	14,789	2,190,000	1,612,269

*UNICEF targets and results include refugee population

**SAM admission is for January to June 2018

Funding Status 2018



Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Inter-communal conflict in the Somali and Oromia border regions that started on 4 August in Jijiga and quickly spread to Dagahbur, Warder, Kabridahar, Gode and Babile left approximately 141,410 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. An initial rapid assessment by the Somali regional government and humanitarian actors on 8 and 14 August in Jijiga identified critical needs to be food, WASH, health, and non-food items (NFIs). Despite the vacuum left due to the exodus of essential staff at regional and zonal levels in the Somali Region, the Department of Prevention and Preparedness and regional bureaus worked closely with humanitarian partners to address urgent needs. A new regional president for the Somali region, Mustafa Muhumed Omer, was officially accepted on 26 August. He will initiate the appointment of new officials. UNICEF has resolved to increase the number of civil society partners through partnership agreements as well as working through private contractors to ensure that the needs of vulnerable women and children are met until essential staff are in place at regional and zonal levels. An internal UNICEF immediate response plan has been drafted to target key IDP and refugee populations in nine priority zones.

The population displaced by violence in West Guji and Gedeo zones stands at 883,337.¹ The government remains committed to a political solution to the conflict and maintains its commitment to relocate IDPs to their places of origin, an exercise that began in early August. The absolute number of returnees is not yet clear - but the government intends to have all IDPs return to their places of origin by 10 September. UNICEF will deliver life-saving assistance to the IDPs in their current locations while scaling up existing services (through established systems) in places of return. As of 24 August, the revised West Guji/Gedeo strategy had an estimated cost of US\$ 14,434,638 for a six-month humanitarian response. The funding gap currently is US\$ 8,510,661.

A prioritisation exercise in line with the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) was released by partners on 3rd August seeking US\$ 277.5 million to urgently address humanitarian needs in the next three months. Partners identified response priorities and the most-critical funding gaps in the current context. Sectors with the highest needs were food (\$70.1m), WASH (\$62.5m), NFIs (\$53.7m) and nutrition (\$45.5m). A mid-year review of the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan is on-going and will be completed in the first half of September.

In early August 2018, the National Meteorology Agency issued a mid-season weather forecast for the remainder of the 2018 summer *kiremt* rainy season (August and September). Accordingly, the National Flood Task Force released a revised Flood Alert 2 on 30 August, based on the mid-season forecast. The Alert outlines areas expected to receive heavy rainfall and potential risks of flooding, including overflows of rivers and dams. The updated Alert will inform government's and partners' flood mitigation, preparedness and response measures. UNICEF together with other key members of the Task Force will support pre-positioning of immediate life-saving relief items to high-risk areas in accordance with the National Flood Contingency Plan.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Ethiopia is currently dealing with multiple crises that include protracted droughts and conflicts that have displaced millions of people and an influx of refugees that number more than 920,000 people. In August, conflict in the Somali region added to the numbers of displaced persons and led to an exodus of skilled personnel, resulting in the suspension of most, if not all, essential services throughout the region leaving over a million vulnerable children and women without services.

In this context, UNICEF has been pivotal in providing coordination and leadership support to the WASH, nutrition, education clusters and the child protection sub-cluster under the overall leadership of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups. Considering the current stretch on existing human resources, expert staff and surge from within and outside the country office have been mobilized.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF works with the government and other partners to reach affected populations with critical child protection, education, nutrition, WASH and health interventions. UNICEF supports a coordinated humanitarian response as co-lead of the education, WASH, and nutrition clusters and child protection sub-cluster.

Based on the current situation in the Somali region, UNICEF has identified key lifesaving activities required immediately to meet the needs in the region of the most vulnerable children and women.

A mid-year revision of the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) is currently being conducted to reflect the current situation in the country.

¹ This is a revised IDP figure UN OCHA/NDRMC Ethiopia: Gedeo-West Guji Displacement Crisis- Situation Update: 7: 17 August 2018

Summary Analysis of the Programme Response

Nutrition

UNICEF's nutrition programme is working closely with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit to ensure life-saving nutrition treatment services are implemented at scale to all affected children, and that efficiency and effectiveness are optimized. This is against a backdrop of on-going inter-communal conflicts, resulting in displacements and the impact of drought.

Between January and June 2018, a total of 169,214 children were admitted for treatment of SAM with good programme performance results² (91 per cent recovery, 0.2 per cent death and only 1.8 per cent defaulting). Since the beginning of the year, new admissions especially in June are partially attributable to the vulnerabilities faced by many displaced children along the Oromia/Somali regional border and in Gedeo and West Guji zones of Southern Nations Nationalities People (SNNP) and Oromia regions.

In the third week of August, UNICEF supported the zonal health department in Gedeo zone to conduct the third round of nutrition screening among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in host and displaced populations. Preliminary data shows that out of 237,069 children screened, 3,059 (1,464 in IDP and 1,595 in host communities) were identified with SAM and 34,740 with MAM. This translates to a proxy SAM and MAM rate of 1.3 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively which exceeds the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Partners are working to address this situation with the support of UNICEF and the Regional Health Bureau's. The screening also integrated vitamin A supplementation and deworming for children under the age of 5 years.

Similar nutrition screening was conducted in West Guji zone among IDP and host community children. Out of 138,219 children screened, 11,375 children with MAM and 1,019 children with SAM were identified (proxy SAM and MAM rate of 0.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively). All children with SAM were referred to existing OTP sites for treatment.

Health

A measles vaccination campaign targeting 1,464,077 children aged six months to 15 years among IDP and host communities in West Guji (Oromia region) and Gedeo (SNNP region) was completed between 4 and 13 August. The campaign in both Gedeo and West Guji integrated Vitamin A supplementation (targeting children aged 6-59 months) and deworming (targeting children aged 24-59 months). A total of 590,375 children in West Guji and 270,448 in Gedeo were vaccinated with a coverage of 97 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. Based on a post campaign evaluation conducted in SNNP region, the low immunization coverage of 70 per cent was due to an overestimation of the planning figures for the IDP in Gedeo.

In July, 2018, a total of 27,452 primary health care consultations were conducted in Afar and Somali region by mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs). These consultations were attended by 11,319 (41 per cent) children under five years of age. An additional 25,174 people were reached in June 2018 by the MHNTs. This brings the total number reached in July to 52,626 people. These essential and lifesaving health care services are run by 49 UNICEF supported MHNTs in Somali and Afar regions plus an additional 17 in Somali region run by the Regional Health Bureau and INGOs. UNICEF supports these teams with essential drugs and medical supplies required to provide the services. The second round of monovalent Oral Poliovirus Vaccine (mOPV) campaign, planned for 9-12 August, was postponed due to insecurity. A new date for the campaign, whose target is 516,262 children under five years, is pending. UNICEF together with WHO is working with the FMoH and the Somali Regional Health Bureau to resume the campaign as soon as possible.

A total of 985 AWD cases were reported across the country from 22 July to 22 August 2018 in Tigray and Afar regions. In Tigray, 769 cases were reported from 29 *woredas* during the reporting period. In response to AWD in Tigray region, UNICEF dispatched 20 AWD treatment kits and surge staff, including a C4D expert, to support the Regional Health Bureau and affected *woredas*. Afar region reported 216 AWD cases from four *woredas* in the reporting period. In total 2,215 AWD cases have been reported since January across the country, significantly lower than the same period last year.

During the month of August, in SNNP region, UNICEF distributed 10 emergency drug kits (EDKs) and three tents to the Regional Health Bureau to support the strengthening of primary health care services in Gedeo. This is an addition to 40 EDKs distributed earlier in the response. The EDKs will treat 2,500 people for three months.

UNICEF continues to support the Gambella Regional Health Bureau to vaccinate South Sudanese refugee children at entry points. In August 2018, 30 children under 15 years were vaccinated against polio and measles. Since January 2018, a total of 10,998 South Sudanese refugee children have been vaccinated against polio and 10,296 children vaccinated against measles.

² This figure excludes refugee children and represents the official reports provided by the National Health Cluster

WASH

UNICEF is supporting the current Gedeo-West Guji zonal response with water trucking, construction of emergency latrines, rehabilitation and installation of new water points, hygiene promotion and distribution of WASH NFIs. Through UNICEF support, approximately 34 per cent of households have been reached with water treatment chemicals, 77 per cent with body soap requirements, and 31 per cent with Jerry cans (minimum of one per household) in Gedeo Zone; with additional distributions planned for September. As part of the WASH response by UNICEF, 54 latrine blocks have been completed in two *woredas* serving approximately 60,000 people. Of the planned 500 latrines, an additional 83 are under construction in three *woredas*. Despite the on-going construction, sanitation remains a major gap in the IDP response with the main challenge being a very high population density in the IDP sites. Funding also remains a key concern. UNICEF has only been able to mobilize 50 per cent of the required funds to meet our initial commitment to meet the needs of 75 per cent of the affected population. Hygiene promotion activities are ongoing to complement sanitation and safe water provision together with NFI distribution. In August, 36,640 people were reached with hygiene promotion messaging across sites in Gedeo and West Guji. However, due to low sanitation coverage and generally poor hygiene conditions, the risk of an AWD outbreak remains a significant concern. UNICEF continues to deliver services and has a plan to rehabilitate 94 water schemes to enhance water access among IDPs and host communities.

In West Guji, UNICEF has distributed NFIs to promote hygiene and sanitation and provided 46,246 people with household water treatment chemicals to last for three months. Provision of basic services in IDP sites along the Somali/Oromia border continues. Activities include construction of durable solutions for IDP, water trucking in the Oromia region (over 200,000 people served on daily basis), hygiene promotion and distribution of NFIs.

In response to the AWD outbreak in Tigray region, UNICEF has provided water treatment chemicals to 75,000 households and body soap for 10,000 people. UNICEF will continue supporting the region in the ongoing AWD outbreak for the coming months with relevant NFIs including information, education, communication materials, additional household water treatment chemicals and water storage tanks for target communities.

Child Protection

In Oromia region, with UNICEF's support, 29 unaccompanied children (15 girls, 14 boys) were placed in appropriate alternative care, 6 children (3 girls, 3 boys) reunified with their families and 5 female survivors of sexual violence supported through appropriate referral to services. Through child-friendly spaces, 5,490 children (2,182 girls, 3,308 boys) in targeted IDP sites received psychosocial support services. In SNNP region, through support provided to the Bureau of Women and Children Affairs and NGO partners, 2,000 unaccompanied and separated children (940 girls, 1060 boys) have been identified and documented across 72 IDP sites in Gedeo zone. While documentation and analysis of data of these 2,000 children is still ongoing, 2 girls were placed in alternative care and 4 boys who are unaccompanied were referred to ICRC/Ethiopian Red Cross for family tracing.

Through participation in positive parenting sessions, 98 parents (55 women, 43 men) acquired skills on positive discipline of children. A total of 5,429 displaced people (2,872 women, 2,557 men) were also reached through awareness-raising and information dissemination events on Gender Based Violence prevention and risk mitigation to facilitate rapid reporting of gender based violence cases; and child protection risk factors in the IDP sites. UNICEF staff equipped 35 frontline workers (22 men and 13 women) with knowledge and skills in child protection in emergencies in West Guji zone to support the efforts of the Bureau of Women and Children's Affairs to identify, register and respond to unaccompanied and separated children as well as other vulnerable children.

To strengthen the child protection response among displaced populations in West Guji and Gedeo zones, UNICEF has finalized programme cooperation agreements with Imagine One Day.

UNICEF continues to support child protection and Gender Based Violence mitigation and response activities in refugee camps in Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz regions. In that respect, UNICEF signed a programme cooperation agreement with International Rescue Committee at Bambasi and Homosha refugee camps and hosting communities in Benishangul Gumuz. In Gure Shembola refugee camp, with UNICEF support to Plan International, 81 unaccompanied children (24 girls, 57 boys) were placed in alternative care while best interest assessments were conducted for 32 newly identified unaccompanied and separated children (18 girls, 14 boys). Through access to child-friendly spaces, 1,435 children (536 girls and 899 boys) were provided with psychosocial support in the same region. In cooperation with UNICEF, International Medical Corps (IMC) supported 8 survivors of sexual violence to receive comprehensive response services in Gambella, including post-exposure prophylaxes. IMC also equipped 90 government staff (42 women, 48 men) in Wanthow *woreda* with the skills and knowledge required to care for child survivors of sexual violence, use and refer to Ethiopian law on Gender Based Violence and; conduct routine awareness-raising activities on Gender Based Violence and referral through current pathways.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) conducted a mission to Gedeo and West Guji zones from 8-12 August to identify and document alleged human rights abuses. The mission report and recommendations will be shared by OHCHR through the federal-level Protection Cluster. From August 9th to 12th, UNICEF

Tigray field office provided Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) training and supported the Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSA) to conduct a child protection assessment for IDP living in host communities. When available, the outcome of this report will be used to develop a costed response plan.

Education

Currently, 234,152 of the displaced population in Gedeo/West Guji zones are estimated to be between the ages of 4-14. The Emergency Operation Centre in Dilla has further received reports that 12 schools in Gedeo are damaged (four or which are destroyed) and 81 schools are currently occupied and being used as a shelter by the IDP. If damaged schools are not rehabilitated and the IDP relocated, 93,322 enrolled students and 234,152 IDP school-aged children in SNNP region will not be able to attend school at the beginning of the new year in September. In Oromia, the Regional Education Bureau has reported that 16 schools are damaged (three completely) directly related to the conflict while 14 schools are occupied by IDP. This in turn affects another 22,805 students already enrolled in Oromia region. Moreover, the federal Education Cluster estimates that some 80,000 school-aged children displaced in 2017 by inter-regional and flooding along the Somali and Oromia boarder are still in need of educational support.³

UNICEF in partnership with Word Vision International, OWDA, Plan International, VSO and Imagine One Day have engaged to restore education services by employing accelerated and innovative education service delivery approaches. UNICEF has signed partnership agreements with OWDA and Imagine One Day for Somali and Oromia regions respectively which are expected to provide 19,211 IDP children with education services. UNICEF is also planning to provide psychosocial support to 751 teachers from all the schools in Gedeb, Yirgachefe and Kochere *woredas* of Gedeo zone in collaboration with SNNP Regional Education Bureau.

In line with UNICEF's mandate for cluster coordination, technical support has been provided to the Education Cluster through the deployment of one surge staff in Dilla and another Education Specialist in West Guji. Additional staff capacity for both Oromia and SNNP regions is being sought through emergency recruitments. The Education Cluster has been activated in the Emergency Operation Centre in Dilla and in West Guji with regular meetings being conducted. Limited numbers of teachers, inadequate teaching and learning materials with few humanitarian partners have been key challenges to an adequate education response.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF Ethiopia continues to highlight conflict and drought related displacement on its social media platforms through videos, human interest stories, case studies and photos. In consultation with the Regional Office, a Q&A and quick-line on the civil unrest in the Somali region of Ethiopia were developed. After the heads of WFP and UNICEF visited the region, a joint press release was issued to the media. UNICEF Ethiopia and WHO issued a joint press release on the integrated measles, vitamin A, and deworming campaign for displaced people in West Guji/Gedeo Zone. In August, UNICEF's planned donor and partner visits to different regions of Ethiopia to advocate for a consistent focus on humanitarian and development issues were cancelled due to unrest in some areas and poor weather conditions. UNICEF also continues to provide support to the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team's Emergency Communications Working Group.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF provided technical support for social mobilization and community engagement during the recent AWD outbreaks in Tigray, Afar, and Dire Dawa. In Afar, as a co-lead of the regional social mobilization team, UNICEF supported the coordination of resource mobilization as well as community mobilization efforts involving the affected communities. UNICEF has partnered with an NGO called Population Media Center to continue the hygiene and sanitation promotion in the region using multi-media channels. In Tigray, UNICEF deployed a consultant for ten days to support the field office and the Regional Health Bureau to develop a response plan based on existing needs. The supports included development of a social mobilization guideline and a rapid assessment tool, among others. UNICEF has also dispatched C4D materials translated in Somali, Oromo and Amharic languages to support the response in Dire Dawa.

³ West Guji Zone Education in Emergency (EiE) Update, 30 July 2018

Funding

UNICEF Ethiopia funding status as of 31 August 2018

Appeal Sector	Requirements US\$	Funds available US\$*		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry over*	\$	%
Nutrition	41,610,000	14,576,365	4,373,071	22,660,564	54%
Health	14,036,440	3,154,367	1,791,444	9,090,629	65%
WASH	43,475,500	14,638,232	3,542,307	25,294,961	58%
Child Protection	3,829,863	2,397,611	1,339,356	92,896	2%
Education	8,859,136	1,424,449	1,877,059	5,557,628	63%
Total	111,810,939	36,191,024	12,923,237	62,696,678	49%

* In addition, UNICEF Ethiopia has supplies for nutrition, carried over to 2018 valued at US\$ 10 million

** Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-over from the previous year.

Next SitRep: 28 September 2018

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

	Overall needs*	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2018 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
NUTRITION							
Children under 5, including refugee children, treated for SAM	350,111	350,111	169,214	30,579	363,611*	171,299**	30,579
Children received vitamin A supplementation	-	-	-	-	1,500,000*****	4,075,567	0
HEALTH							
Women and children under 5 accessing essential maternal and child health services					400,000	340,131	52,626
People affected by acute watery diarrhoea accessing life-saving curative interventions					38,000	2,230	985
Children immunized against measles (refugee)					56,000	10,296	30
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
People have access to safe water of appropriate quality and quantity	10,239,130	6,050,000	6,507,650	1,259,600	3,110,000	2,718,594	679,651
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices	7,695,650	5,900,000	2,753,363	273,943	1,160,000	2,514,454	886,595
CHILD PROTECTION							
Girls and boys provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with multi-sectoral programming interventions	30,000	30,000	15,632	5,502	58,300	28,533	6,927
Unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families and/or placed in appropriate alternative care	5,000	5,000	948	37	12,760	1,232	118
Children and women provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence	65,000	55,000	9,440	5,429	20,000	32,479	10,949
EDUCATION							
School-aged children, including adolescents, accessing quality education	2,190,000	2,190,000	1,612,269**	0	300,000	14,789	0

* UNICEF target includes 350,111 Ethiopian children (HDRP 2018 target) and 13,500 South Sudanese refugee children.

** Nutrition result covers January to June 2018.

*** Health result for MHNT is from January to July 2018

**** Provision of school feeding programme by the Government reached 1,595,966 children in all regions.

***** The original HAC target of 2018 was an inclusive nationwide figure. It has been revised down to reflect the humanitarian needs and response, as have the results.