1

ETHIOPIA
Humanitarian Situation Report

SITURATION IN NUMBERS

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
1.7 million** Internally displaced people in Ethiopia (64 per cent displaced due to conflict)
901,235*** Registered refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Cluster Target**</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment to therapeutic care programme</td>
<td>363,611*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>350,111*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: People provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>36,864***</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People accessing safe water</td>
<td>3,110,000</td>
<td>529,721</td>
<td>7,850,000</td>
<td>1,157,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: Vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>58,300</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: School aged children with access to emergency education</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UNICEF target includes 350,111 Ethiopian children with SAM and 13,500 refugees.
**2018 draft Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan for Ethiopia (February 2018)
***Results of MHNTs wrongly reported as 62,335 in the previous Situation Report (January 2018)

Funding Status 2018**

- 2018 Funding Requirements: $111.8m
- 2018 Funding Requirements: US $12.92m (11.56%)
- Funds received to date: US $2.33m (2.08%)
- Carry-over: US $96.55m (86.36%)

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as carry-forward from the previous year.
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Current weather forecasts show that there is a high probability that the spring gu/genna rains will again be erratic or underperform in southern and southeastern Ethiopia leading to continued food insecurity and water shortages. If the rains fail, it will be the fourth consecutive year of inadequate rains in some of these areas. Global weather forecasts have identified Ethiopia as one of four countries at highest risk of La Niña, which will further extend the dry season. An estimated 7.9 million people will need food and cash assistance in 2018. Malnutrition, disease outbreaks and internal displacement, aggravated by drought and conflict, are expected to remain risks throughout 2018.

Immediate life-saving assistance for conflict displaced populations around the border areas of Somali and Oromia regions needs to be urgently scaled up while partners participate in Government-led efforts to find durable solutions which include voluntary returns and resettlement or integration of IDPs into host communities.

Since January 2018, 7,895 refugees have arrived in Ethiopia. Refugees came mainly from South Sudan (5,960) and Eritrea (1,639), bringing the total number of refugees in Ethiopia to 901,235.

The Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), in advance of the 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), have launched an Immediate Humanitarian Funding Priority document requesting US$242.2 million for the next six months. The priorities identified include emergency education for 125,000 conflict-affected IDP children, continued outreach through Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs), measles vaccinations, support for Mobile Protection Teams, and water trucking and hygiene and sanitation efforts to prevent disease outbreaks.

On 15 February, Ethiopia’s Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn resigned. Immediately thereafter, the Government declared a six-month nationwide State of Emergency which was ratified by Parliament on 2 March as required by the constitution. A contingency plan to mitigate the impact of civil unrest on the delivery of development and humanitarian assistance has been finalized by UNICEF for four months.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The humanitarian response in Ethiopia is led by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission through the federal and regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs). UNOCHA coordinates the humanitarian response with UN agencies and NGOs in support of Government-led humanitarian interventions. The Government prioritizes its emergency response based on target hotspot woredas.

UNICEF continues to provide the Government of Ethiopia with crucial support in cluster coordination at varying administrative levels in water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, and education (with Save the Children International). UNICEF also provides coordination support to the child protection and gender-based violence sub-clusters and plays a key supporting role in Health Cluster Coordination (with WHO). UNICEF has eight field offices in the regions of Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People’s (SNNP), Somali, and Tigray that serve the population through regional and zonal interventions.

Humanitarian Strategy: Prepositioning and Partnerships

The 2018 Ethiopia Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) is currently being finalized and represents a first step in the development of a multi-year planning framework. More specifically, the HDRP will seek to increase the quality and predictability of delivery of a required multi-sectoral humanitarian response, mitigate future needs in areas that experience recurrent climate-induced shock, and support the strengthening of national service provision to address chronic and acute needs and the recovery of affected communities. The current HDRP seeks to provide assistance across three pillars: 1) Prevention and Mitigation; 2) Response and Response Preparedness; and 3) National Systems Strengthening and Recovery.

In line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF will support the Government under Pillar 2 to respond to humanitarian situations and through its regular programming contribute to Pillars 1 and 3. UNICEF is working with its partners to ensure that children have access to health, nutrition, education, protection, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene during emergencies.

To respond to rapid onset of crises in a timely manner, UNICEF has pre-positioned supplies to meet the immediate life-saving needs of 120,000 people. Prepositioned stocks are kept in Addis Ababa and in two regional hubs in Gambella and Somali Region.

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1 A woredas is an administrative unit under zone. The administrative hierarchy in Ethiopia is Region, Zone, Woreda and Kebele.
2 HDRP, draft February 2018
Summary Analysis of the Programme Response

**Nutrition**

As per the Immediate Humanitarian Funding Priorities for Ethiopia (February 2018), it is estimated that 7.9 million people will need food or cash assistance in 2018 and 350,111 children will need treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). An additional 13,500 refugee children will need treatment for SAM. There are significant concerns about pipeline breaks for the treatment of moderately malnourished (MAM) and SAM requiring an immediate commitment of US$39 million for the nutrition cluster partners.

In the Somali and Oromia regions, the IDP situation remains critical, with just a marginal decrease in new SAM admissions in Somali region: a total of 8,896 children were admitted in the month of December 2017, compared to 8,943 in November. Zones with the highest case loads include Shebelle (1,780), Afder (998), Jarar (887), Liben (772), and Korahay (705). In East and West Hararghe in Oromia region in January 2018, 16,643 children under 5 were screened (76 per cent coverage). Of these, 2,311 were diagnosed with moderate malnutrition and 155 with severe acute malnutrition. A total of 6,558 pregnant and lactating women were screened (91 per cent coverage) and 2,552 identified with moderate malnutrition. All malnourished children and women were referred to a CMAM programme for appropriate treatment.

**Health**

The Health Cluster has identified a significant gap in essential medicines and financial resources to support operational costs of the health emergency response. Key concerns, particularly in the IDP response, include lack of essential drugs, limited visits of mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) to IDP sites, and significant WASH gaps. These gaps have left IDPs extremely vulnerable to AWD and other communicable diseases driven by poor hygiene and sanitation. One key gap is the lack of funding for 316 primary health care kits required to treat 36,000 AWD cases projected for 2018. Moreover, when medicines are not available in health facilities, staff are using SAM management commodities, thus compromising the SAM treatment programme. The Health Cluster immediately requires US$12.7 million to cover priority needs.

Measles cases have been reported in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions and UNICEF, together with WHO, is providing technical assistance and support to the relevant regional health bureaus.

Scabies has been widely reported in communities in Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regions. UNICEF continues to provide technical support within multi-disciplinary rapid response teams and most recently conducted an assessment in Amhara whose findings are yet to be finalized. However, emphasis is being placed on supporting the Government to develop a long-term sustained strategy to address recurrent, seasonal outbreaks.

**WASH**

The WASH Cluster is requesting US$29.4 million to meet its prioritized WASH needs until June 2018. Key activities include water trucking, sanitation (construction of latrines), hygiene promotion, WASH NFIs4, and rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems. The meher assessment noted that levels of access to safe water have deteriorated, particularly in priority woredas in SNNP, Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Somali regions.

Currently, plans are in place to expand water trucking to conflict IDPs in the Oromia region as the current response remains inadequate and falls short of the agreed national standards for safe water access for IDPs in Oromia and Somali regions. As an immediate bridge, UNICEF is exploring how to improve NFI distribution and scale-up water trucking with WASH Cluster NGO partners. In Somali region, a contract has been signed for strategic borehole rehabilitation in drought-affected areas. A total of 15 boreholes are planned for rehabilitation in the next four months.

A WASH Cluster Review Workshop was held in the last week of February to inform the WASH Cluster 2018 annual work plan.

**Child Protection**

Inter-communal conflict along the Oromia and Somali border continues to exacerbate existing protection risks for children and women. The Protection Cluster requires US$4.5 million to meet the immediate protection needs of IDPs in 80 prioritized sites. Children displaced by drought and conflict are the most vulnerable and least able to access protection services or traditional community networks - now scattered through displacement. Their needs have been identified as immediate in the Protection Cluster prioritization exercise.

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3 In December 2017, 344,666 children were treated for SAM with a spike in the last quarter of 2017 most likely due to the impact of protracted drought and population displacement due to conflict.

4 Non-Food Items
In February, UNICEF supported the Protection Cluster to organize a workshop on Protection Mobile Teams (PMTs). Participants, including the Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BoWCA) from the Oromia and Somali regions and UN and NGO partners, are now better equipped to provide expert advice and referral through PMTs. With financial and technical support from Humanity Inclusion, Help Age and IRC, new PMTs will be launched shortly in Oromia and will include a BoWCA representative.

In February, UNICEF supported BoWCA in the Oromia and Somali regions to finalise Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Response Plans. In the Somali region, newly-recruited social workers and a UNICEF Child Protection in Emergencies Officer will actively support the roll-out of the response plans.

With UNICEF support, BoWCA in the Oromia region will recruit additional social workers and community volunteers to scale up child protection initiatives in 12 targeted woredas. In February, Oromia BoWCA identified 267 separated and unaccompanied children; 119 were reunited with their families. In the same region, psychosocial support was provided to 491 children in the IDP settlement sites and BoWCA through community awareness campaigns reached 500 community members with key messages on violence prevention and the protection of children. In IDP sites in the Oromia region, 52 cases of sexual and physical violence against children were reported (47 girls and 5 boys). Appropriate referrals to services were made. In the Somali region, with UNICEF support, a multi-agency team of BoWCA, IRC and DRC registered 202 unaccompanied and separated children.

In Gambella, a joint mission with child protection and GBV partners was organized by UNICEF to the One Stop Centre. The One Stop Centre offers multi-sectoral services, such as health, legal, and psychosocial, for survivors of violence. The aim of the mission was to introduce the centre to the agencies working in the refugee camps and explore opportunities to strengthen the referral and service network to ensure timely and relevant services. At Pamdong reception centre, Plan International, with UNICEF support, identified and registered new South Sudanese arrivals. Concurrently, new arrivals received information on protecting children and risks to children that make them vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect including family separation and abduction.

**Education**

The Education Cluster has identified 2.2 million children that require priority education support. Of these children, 1.2 million are affected by conflict and drought and require immediate support to ensure continuation of their education. In the next six months, the Cluster will prioritize 125,000 children with no access to education for back-to-school campaigns, temporary learning spaces, and school feeding in 62 woredas in Oromia and Somali regions. To meet these immediate needs, the Cluster requires US$3.8 million.

In the Somali region, UNICEF has signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with a local NGO, Ogaden Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA), to provide access to education for 3,600 pre-and primary school-aged children in IDP sites through 10 Temporary Learning Spaces.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**

The roll-out of the C4D plan that focuses on nutrition and integrated messaging on health, hygiene and sanitation, and child protection in 42 IDP sites in Somali region has continued in Jarar and Dollo zones. During the reporting period, 14 Safe Spaces (5 in Jarar zone and 9 in Dollo zone) have been established. The safe spaces provide an opportunity for discussions to be held on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), sanitation and hygiene, harmful traditional practices and other issues identified by the IDP community. In addition to accessing information in the camps, the Safe Spaces are used for encouraging participation, providing feedback, and active engagement of the community on issues that matter most to them.

As part of AWD prevention, UNICEF has provided onsite technical support to social mobilization teams in the Shebelle zone of the Somali region.

**Media and External Communication**

UNICEF Ethiopia actively monitors external media coverage to keep track of trends and highlights of UNICEF Ethiopia’s activities. UNICEF attends the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) Emergency Communications Working Group and the group has initiated the discussion for joint messaging and fundraising activities in line with the release of the Ethiopian Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan.

**Funding**

UNICEF Ethiopia is appealing for US$111.8 million for its emergency interventions in 2018. The amount includes US$15.3 million for the response to refugees.

In February 2018, UNICEF Ethiopia received US$600,000 for nutrition and US$533,499 for WASH from CERF and US$11,947 from the Spanish National Committee for UNICEF. UNICEF currently has a funding gap of US$86.5 million.
Funding is urgently required to continue the scale-up of life-saving interventions for children and women particularly in the displacement sites of Oromia and Somali regions.

**UNICEF Ethiopia funding status as of 28 February 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements US$</th>
<th>Funds available Current Year</th>
<th>US$*</th>
<th>Funding gap US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>41,610,000</td>
<td>816,000</td>
<td>4,373,071</td>
<td>36,420,929</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>14,036,440</td>
<td>324,000</td>
<td>1,791,444</td>
<td>11,920,996</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>43,475,500</td>
<td>1,073,499</td>
<td>3,542,307</td>
<td>38,859,694</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,829,863</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,339,356</td>
<td>2,490,507</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8,859,136</td>
<td>122,423</td>
<td>1,877,059</td>
<td>6,859,654</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>111,810,939</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,335,922</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,923,237</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,551,780</strong></td>
<td><strong>86%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The carry-forward figures are provisional and subject to change.

* In addition, UNICEF Ethiopia has a carried over nutrition supplies valued at US$10 million

** In addition to the above funding, to fill critical gap in the response for IDPs, UNICEF Ethiopia received a loan in the amount of US$3 million, from the Emergency Programme Fund of UNICEF Head Quarters.

**Next SitRep:** 31 March 2018

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### Annex A

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall needs*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5, including refugee children, treated for SAM</td>
<td>350,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children received vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and children under 5 accessing essential maternal and child health services</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People affected by acute watery diarrhoea accessing life-saving curative interventions</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children immunized against measles</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People accessing sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity</td>
<td>7,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with key messages on hygiene practices</td>
<td>5,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls and boys provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with multi-sectoral programming interventions</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families and/or placed in appropriate alternative care</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children, including adolescents, accessing quality education</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refers to draft HRD 2018, this is subject to change with the final HRD. Cluster needs and target figures for some sectors will also be available with the launch of the HRD.

**Following the issuance of the Ethiopia Immediate Humanitarian Funding Priorities (February 2018), UNICEF’s updated target includes 350,111 Ethiopian children and 13,500 South Sudanese refugee children.

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****UNICEF child protection target also includes refugee children

*****This includes 32 children reported from January 2018 and 119 reported for February 2018

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