



Classmates and best friends, Solomon and Jabir. "We are both 12 years old too" said Solomon, 5th grade at Tsore Arumela Primary School, Assosa.
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ETHIOPIA

Humanitarian Situation Report

SitRep # 11 – Reporting Period 01-30 November 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF and the Federal Ministry of Health have validated Acute Malnutrition Guidelines that revise the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 11.0 to 11.5 cm. The change will have a significant impact on reported SAM cases in 2019.
- In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF supported a yellow fever vaccination campaign from 16-23 November in nine *woredas* of Wolayita and Gamo Gofa zones in Southern Nations, Nationalities Peoples' region reaching over 1.5 million people.
- As 2018 comes to an end, the Ethiopian Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) remains substantially underfunded while the needs of conflict displaced populations remain critical. Conflict displacement is expected to continue through 2019.

UNICEF's response with partners

	Sector/Cluster		UNICEF	
	Cluster Target*	Cluster Result	UNICEF Target**	Total Results
Nutrition: children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment to therapeutic care programme	370,000	280,892	383,500	284,675***
Health: people provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services			400,000	423,966
WASH: people accessing safe water	8,185,521	10,495,666	3,320,000	5,575,725****
Child Protection: vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support	30,000	32,970	91,348	53,731
Education: school-aged children with access to emergency education	2,606,768	1,612,269*****	363,000	380,193

*2018 HDRP Mid-Year Review for Ethiopia, September
 **2018 UNICEF targets and results include refugee population
 ***SAM admissions are from January to October 2018
 ****The significant increase of the water supply results is due to the massive distribution of Household Water Treatment Chemicals (HHWTC) to emergency-affected regions in October 2018
 ***** Provision of school feeding programme by the Government reached 1,595,966 children in all regions

7.95 million*

People in need of relief food/cash

370,000*

Children in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition

2.6 million*

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

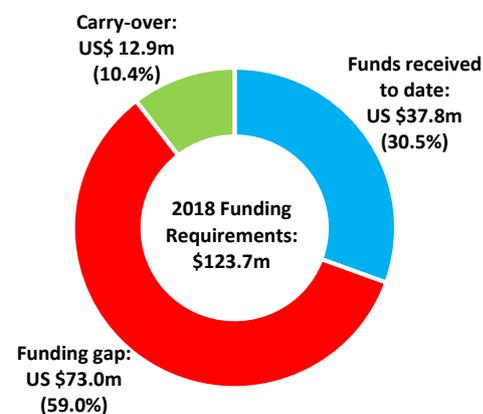
2.8 million**

Internally displaced people in Ethiopia (80 per cent displaced due to conflict)

919,938*** Registered refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia.

*2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan Mid-Year Review for Ethiopia, September 2018
 ** DTM Ethiopia National Dashboard Round 11, (IOM May-June 2018) and UNOCHA- West Guji/Gedeo Situation Update #7, August 1 and UNOCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, Ethiopia 15-28 October 2018
 *** Ethiopia, refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, 31 August 2018) and UNHCR Eritrean influx update of 20 October 2018

Funding Status 2018



Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

As 2018 comes to an end the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) remains critically underfunded¹. While, in-kind food commodities have been secured to provide a standard food basket for those in need until the end of the year, there are no new provisions to support recent conflict displacements.

Reports from the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group highlight renewed violence between the Gebra and Garre communities in Moyale town which have left 15,000 people displaced and a considerable number crossing the border into Kenya. Renewed conflict on the border of the Oromia region and Benishangul-Gumuz has displaced an estimated 250,000 people. An Operational Plan, costed at US\$ 21 million, has been drafted to secure a multi-sectoral response to internally displaced persons (IDP) and host community needs. Significant security concerns have largely prevented assessment teams and humanitarian actors from accessing IDPs. The regional governments have delivered, under military escort, a limited quantity of health and nutrition supplies, as well as food by helicopter.

Ethiopia is faced with renewed influx of refugees into the Gambella region as sporadic reports of conflict continue in many border regions of South Sudan. Reports from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) indicate that 1,024² new arrivals were recorded in November at the Pamdong Reception Centre, which is a significant increase on the monthly averages of 80 reported this year. The new arrivals are citing family reunification as a motivating factor for voluntarily leaving the protection of civilian sites in South Sudan and crossing over into Gambella. Gambella region hosts more than 400,000 refugees from South Sudan, accounting for over 44 per cent of refugees in the country.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Government, with the overall leadership of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), leads the humanitarian response in Ethiopia while UNICEF continues to provide cluster coordination and information management support to the nutrition, WASH and education clusters and the child protection sub-cluster. Two Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) were established in Dilla town in Gedeo Zone and in Bule Hora town in West Guji Zone given the complexity of the IDP response since June 2018. UNICEF has been working with both EOCs to ensure coordination at *woreda* and zonal levels including deploying staff to support the EOCs. With the developing humanitarian situation, driven by conflict displacement along the Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz border, the NDRMC has proposed the establishment of an EOC on the border close to the affected zones. UNICEF plans to support this EOC when established. UNICEF remains committed to providing technical support to the Government in coordinating the response across the country.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF continues to work with the Government and partners to meet the humanitarian needs of children and women in Ethiopia in line with the HDRP. Access to SAM treatment for children under 5 and early detection of acute malnutrition is provided systematically across all regions. UNICEF-supported Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) provide life-saving interventions in the Afar and Somali regions. To facilitate treatment and prevent disease outbreaks, UNICEF ensures the availability of essential medicines and strengthens response mechanisms and the skills of health professionals through collaboration with the federal and regional bureaus of health. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response focuses on life-saving activities and building resilient WASH infrastructure, including boreholes, particularly for the displaced. UNICEF continues to support at-risk children and women by ensuring that they receive protection and response services and information through improved community-based referral systems. UNICEF also invests in mitigating and preventing gender-based violence (GBV) to address continuing protection risks for internally displaced people and refugees, especially girls. Girls and boys equally enjoy access to education in safe environments through temporary learning spaces equipped with school supplies and teachers able to deliver quality education.

Summary Analysis of the Programme Response

Nutrition

The nutrition and food security situation remains at Crisis (Integrated Phase Classification - IPC 3) in some parts of the country especially the conflict-affected *woredas*³. New reported admissions for SAM steadily increased between June and October and are expected to continue in the coming months. The increase is partially attributed to the ongoing conflict-induced displacements along the Oromia/Somali/Southern Nations, Nationalities Peoples (SNNP) and Benishangul-Gumuz regional borders.

Between January and October 2018, 284,675 children with SAM were admitted for treatment, out of whom 27,899 (approximately 10 per cent were admitted to inpatient care due to medical complications. The target for SAM treatment in the year is 370,000. October data received from the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit and the refugee response from UNHCR shows that 30,474 (3,783 in refugee community) children with SAM were admitted for treatment in various health

¹ National Disaster Risk Management Commission Situation Report No. 9 dated November 2018.

² This data is not published on the UNHCR data portal but is from internal UNHCR communications at field office level.

³ Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) analysis, November 2018

facilities in the country. The reporting rate of the month was 87 per cent which is an increase from 82.5 per cent in September at national level. The reporting gap is partially attributable to delayed submission and insecurity-related constraints in some parts of the country such as Dawa Zone in Somali region, however reasons vary from region to region.

In the Somali region, staffing remains a critical gap in the delivery of nutrition support in some of the most vulnerable zones, such as Dollo, Erer, Liban, Dawa and Afder that are currently hosting the heaviest IDP caseloads.

In November, UNICEF supported the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) to convene a validation workshop on the revised Acute Malnutrition Guidelines. The revision included the change in MUAC for SAM from 11.0 cm to 11.5 cm, in alignment with international standards. This official change, to be implemented next year, will translate into a significant rise in SAM burden and admissions.

Health

Between 1 January - 31 October, with UNICEF support, 185,131 medical consultations were conducted by MHNTs in Afar region and 238,795 in Somali region. Out of these, 164,675 (39 per cent) were children under 5 and 149,115 (35 per cent) were with women.

A total of 3,401 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported nationally between 1 January - 22 November 2018. Regionally, the largest number of reported cases are in Tigray (1,853). Twenty-nine AWD cases were reported between 22 October - 22 November. Rapid multi-sectoral response, improved human resource capacity and pre-positioning sufficient commodities contributed to the reduction in number of cases.

UNICEF continues to support the Gambella Regional Health Bureau (RHB) to vaccinate South Sudanese refugee children at entry points. In November, 1,024 new arrivals were reported in Gambella, out of which approximately 65 per cent were children. RHB teams vaccinated 535 children aged 6 months to 15 years against measles. Since January, 11,692 South Sudanese refugee children have been vaccinated against polio and 10,973 against measles.

A yellow fever vaccination campaign targeting 1,307,908 people aged 9 months and above was conducted from 16-23 November in nine *woredas* in Wolayita and Gamo Gofa zones (seven and two *woredas* respectively) to contain a yellow fever outbreak. A total of 1,342,918 (102 per cent) people were vaccinated in the nine targeted *woredas*. Among those who were vaccinated, 16 per cent were aged 9 to 59 months while 84 per cent were 5 years and above. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF supported FMoH and RHB with technical assistance, communication and social mobilization of the yellow fever vaccination campaign.

A total of 1,577 cases of pertussis (whooping cough) were reported from 23 August to 26 November in Daramalo *woreda* of Gomo Gofa zone in SNNP region. Ten kebeles were affected in Daramalo *woreda* and 77 per cent and 21 per cent of cases were children under 5 and under 1, respectively. The 10 affected kebeles were hard-to-reach areas within the *woreda* - UNICEF is working with SNNP RHB to address equity issues in immunization programme in Gamo Gofa, Woliyta and Sidama zones in the region. UNICEF supported the response through technical assistance, social mobilization to enhance immunization and prompt case management.

WASH

The demand for the provision of safe water to IDPs and drought-affected communities continues to be high in the Oromia region, with 63 trucks in operation daily providing water to some 700,000 IDPs and host community members in East and West Hararghe, Bale, West Guji, and Borena zones. In November, three water bladders with a capacity of 10,000 litres each were installed at returnee sites in West Guji⁴, Oromia region, benefitting 5,800 people. In support of durable and long-term solutions, UNICEF through mobile maintenance teams, has rehabilitated 25 non-functional water schemes benefitting 30,000 displaced and host community members in Borena, West Guji, East Hararghe, West Hararghe and Bale zones.

Some 183,418 IDPs and host community members in Bale, West Hararghe and West Guji zones have received key hygiene promotion messages with a focus on safe excreta disposal, proper latrine utilization, hand washing at critical times and scabies identification and prevention. The construction of emergency trench latrines is continuing with 44 blocks (with seven stances/drop holes per block) completed in West Guji in returnee transitional sites, currently benefitting 24,551 people.

In Gedeo zone in SNNP region, five emergency water treatment kits have been installed in Dilla, Yirgachefe, Kochere and Gedeb *woredas* supplying 112 m³ of water daily, benefitting 22,400 people, including IDP and host community members. UNICEF is constructing and rehabilitating 11 water schemes in five *woredas* in Gedeo, Konso and Bensa *woredas* in SNNP region to ensure long-term solutions for the conflict-affected communities. Additional latrines are being constructed for the IDPs with 24 new stances benefitting 3,000 IDPs while some 35 stances have been decommissioned in Yirgachefe and Gedeb *woreda* of Gedeo zone in SNNP region.

⁴ Egu Abayi, Lami Kercha and Banko Guduba *woredas*

In Shabele, Kolaji and Galadi *woredas* of Somali region, three months' worth of household water treatment chemicals, soap, buckets and jerry cans have been distributed benefitting 25,915 households. Household water treatment chemicals, soap and jerry cans were also sent to Sedal and Odda *woredas* in Bengishangul-Gumuz and East Wollega for 3,500 households.

UNICEF continues to support the regional water bureaus in various locations with chlorine to improve water quality through disinfection of water for trucking, at-risk water sources and cleaning and disinfecting storage tanks. In this period, 126 drums were distributed to Tigray, Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions to ensure access to safe water for 126,000 people.

Child Protection

In Oromia region, between September and November 2,463 children (980 girls; 1,483 boys) were reunified with their parents and 36 children (13 girls; 23 boys) were placed in appropriate alternative care from October to November. The need to verify the data and ensure accuracy resulted in late reporting. No protection concerns were identified during the post-reunification follow-up visits conducted for 245 children (89 girls; 156 boys) in West Guji. In six *woredas* in Oromia, 1,300 children (567 girls; 733 boys) received psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces and psychological first aid delivered by social workers. With financial support from UNICEF, Imagine One Day, a local non-governmental organization, raised awareness among 1,316 IDPs (695 women; 621 men) on factors that make children vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, including GBV. Furthermore, the sessions examined and discussed the referral pathway and services available in the IDP camps in West Guji. Following the sessions, 300 (184 girls, 116 boys) child protection cases, including unaccompanied and separated children, psychosocial needs and victims/survivors of sexual violence, were reported and referred for follow up.

In Gambella region, with support from UNICEF, 35 children (12 girls; 23 boys) were relocated from one camp to another to be reunified with family.

In the Somali region, with support from UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) constructed two women and girls' safe spaces in Degahle and Bombas IDP sites. A total of 250 women and girls (130 women; 120 girls) received psychosocial support. IRC also conducted 48 community dialogue sessions on female genital mutilation and early marriage involving 2,352 community members (1,492 women; 860 men) in Degahle, Bombas, Qudhahmatan, and Gebegebo IDP sites and assisted in the reunification of 200 unaccompanied and separated children (96 girls; 104 boys).

The Child Protection and GBV Working Group co-led by the Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (BoWCYA) and UNICEF, established a regional coordination mechanism in Benishangul-Gumuz to coordinate the IDP response.

Education

Conflict-related displacement continues to be the major challenge for the education sector. The federal education cluster estimates that 80,000 school-age children have been displaced by conflict and flood emergencies in Somali and Oromia regions, while the conflict in Benishangul-Gumuz has directly impacted 29 primary schools and 10 secondary schools in six *woredas* of Kamashi zone. In a baseline study conducted by Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) - Ethiopia in October in Kercha *woreda* of West Guji zone, school children indicated that displaced children were living in fear of renewed attacks and intimidation from the host communities, which was affecting their enrolment and attendance to school. The study also reported that inadequate psychosocial and emotional learning skills among *woreda* education personnel, directors, school teachers and supervisors has exacerbated the scale of the crisis. Teachers participating in the baseline study also explained the need for psychosocial support skills to deal with students by effectively employing gender-sensitive classroom management and creating functional referral pathways in collaboration with other actors.

In response to the education needs of the displaced populations, UNICEF in partnership with VSO provided a three-day training on psychosocial support (PSS) and emotional learning (EL) for 435 primary school teachers and social workers who directly engage with and teach IDP children on a regular basis. As a result, 21,750 primary school-aged children (ages 7-14) in Oromia region have received improved safe, gender-sensitive, quality education services from educators trained in PSS/EL. The training for trainers provided for 25 master trainers on PSS and in October, support was cascaded to 333 teachers (43 females) in Gedeo zone with the expectation of benefitting 15,000 IDP children who are enrolled in 30 conflict-affected schools in Gedeo Zone. UNICEF has also provided basic scholastic materials through Imagine One Day and Islamic Relief benefitting 45,101 IDP children in Oromia and 4,899 IDP children in Somali regions. Imagine One Day through its UNICEF-supported programme continues to provide pre-primary education services for 1,200 IDP children aged 4-6 years using the Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) approach in six affected *woreda* in West Guji zone.

UNICEF continues to advocate with the Government and humanitarian organizations working in education for the rapid rehabilitation of damaged primary schools in West Guji and Gedeo zones. Furthermore, UNICEF is working with the Government to introduce and/or extend early childhood and primary education programmes (both within host communities and in IDP sites) and support the implementation of ASR and child-to-child programmes to provide young children with structured early learning and development activities in SNNP, Oromia, Somali, and Benishangul Gumuz. To this end, UNICEF is establishing agreements with Islamic Relief and World Vision International and extending existing agreements with VSO to support efforts to provide pre-primary and primary education services to children and training on PSS and EL for teachers.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF provided technical support in social mobilization to the yellow fever mass vaccination campaign, launched in response to the outbreak in Wolaita zone of SNNP region. Activities supported include provision of training of trainers with participants drawn from zonal and *woreda* levels to support the mass vaccination. Participants cascaded the training to health extension workers, the health development army and volunteers who were responsible for mobilizing the community for the mass immunization. The support also included message development for radio and interpersonal communication. The campaign was evaluated as a success by the Regional and Zonal Health Bureaus.

Due to continuing vulnerability of Sitti zone of Somali region to AWD, UNICEF continues to strengthen social mobilization activities in at-risk *woredas* to support a scale-up of ongoing interventions in the prevention and containment of cases. To strengthen existing community activities, the C4D team has organized a training for health extension workers in Sitti zone and provided them with a Job Aid on AWD Prevention and Control. This intervention will enhance community capacity to quickly respond to outbreaks.

Funding

UNICEF Ethiopia funding status as of 30 November 2018

Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
	US\$	Funds Received Current Year	US\$*	\$	%
Nutrition	47,349,123	16,216,365	4,373,071	26,759,687	57%
Health	16,047,402	3,154,367	1,791,444	11,101,591	69%
WASH	46,355,000	14,638,232	3,542,307	28,174,461	61%
Child Protection	5,183,401	2,397,611	1,339,356	1,446,434	28%
Education	8,859,136	1,424,449	1,877,059	5,557,628	63%
Total	123,794,062	37,831,024	12,923,237	73,039,801	59%

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

Next SitRep: 31 December 2018

Who to contact for further information:

Gillian Mellsop
Representative
UNICEF Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11 5184001
Fax: +251 11 5511628
Email: gmellsop@unicef.org

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

Victor Chinyama
Chief-Communication, Advocacy,
Partnerships
UNICEF Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11 5184039
Fax: +251 11 5511628
Email: vchinyama@unicef.org

UNICEF Ethiopia: www.unicef.org/ethiopia

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFETH>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFETHiopia>

UNICEF Ethiopia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/ethiopia.html>

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

	Overall ⁱⁱⁱ needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2018 ⁱⁱⁱ Target	Total Results	Change since last report	2018 Target ⁱ	Total Results	Change since last report
NUTRITION							
Children under 5, including refugee children, treated for SAM	370,005	370,005	280,892	57,166	383,505	284,675 ⁱⁱ	58,864
Children received vitamin A supplementation	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,535,277	0
HEALTH							
People accessing essential maternal and child health services					400,000	423,966	32,082
People affected by acute watery diarrhoea accessing life-saving curative interventions					16,000	3,401	29
Children immunized against measles (refugee)					35,313	10,973	535
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
People have access to safe water of appropriate quality and quantity	8,185,521	8,185,521	10,495,666 ^{iv}	354,251	3,320,000	5,575,725 ^{iv}	61,424
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices	6,200,000	6,200,000	3,708,237	649,457	2,120,000	2,741,177	161,832
CHILD PROTECTION							
Girls and boys provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with multi-sectoral programming interventions	30,000	30,000	32,970	1,300	91,348	53,731	1,550
Unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families and/or placed in appropriate alternative care	6,176	6,176	3,833	2,699	5,770	4,189	2,734
Children and women provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence	2,900	2,900	16,426	3,668	41,600	51,988	3,668
EDUCATION							
School-aged children, including adolescents, accessing quality education	2,606,768	2,606,768	1,612,269 ^v	0	363,000	380,193	362,836 ^{vi}

ⁱ UNICEF target are from the revised HAC of August 2018 and include SS refugee figures.

ⁱⁱ Nutrition result covers January to October 2018.

ⁱⁱⁱ Overall needs and cluster targets are from the revised HDRP of September 2018

^{iv} The significant increase in water supply results is due to the massive distribution of HHWTC to emergency-affected regions in October

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

^{vi} The significant increase in number of children accessing education is due to lack of reporting of the refugee figures for 2018, now corrected.