Highlights

- In February 2019, UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 48 water schemes benefiting 114,200 people in Oromia Region and handed over 30 vehicles to the Somali and Afar Regional Health Bureaus to support a longer-term viable and cost-effective system to run Mobile Health and Nutrition Services (MHNS).
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Gedeb Woreda, Gedeo Zone in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ (SNNP) Region remain in dire need of humanitarian support with restricted access to the woreda.
- Road and security issues posing restrictions on humanitarian response in Dawa Zone of Somali Region and Kamashi Zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Region have reportedly improved, easing the provision of humanitarian food relief.

UNICEF’s response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<th>UNICEF ClusterTarget**</th>
<th>Cluster Result</th>
<th>UNICEF* Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: Children under 5 years with SAM admitted treatment</td>
<td>370,005</td>
<td>386,456***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: Women and children under 5 years accessing essential maternal and child health services</td>
<td>441,000</td>
<td>25,029</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People accessing sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene</td>
<td>8,185,521</td>
<td>3,688,000</td>
<td>982,416</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: Vulnerable children provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with multi-sectoral programming interventions</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>30,572</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: School-aged children, including adolescents, accessing quality education</td>
<td>2,606,768</td>
<td>370,017</td>
<td>27,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* UNICEF target includes refugee
** The cluster target for 2019 remains the same as target 2018 until the finalization and release of 2019 humanitarian needs overview in March 2019
*** Nutrition results are in lieu by six weeks

7.95 million* People in need of relief food/cash

370,005* 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

2.95 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 Round 14 + DTM RRA4 (Gedeo + West Guji) + estimates from Regional Government for Benishangul Gumuz
*** Ethiopia, refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, 31 August 2018) and UNHCR Eritrean influx update of 20 October 2018

Funding Status 2019

- Funds received to date: US $7.7m (6%)
- Funding gap: US $78.9 m (64%)
- Carry-over: US $37.4m (30%)

2019 Funding Requirements: US $124.1m
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

UNICEF requires US$124.1 million to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Ethiopia in 2019. The cost per sector incorporates the needs on the ground, agreed targets, and UNICEF and partner capacities to deliver. The costs reflect an increase in the targeted number of beneficiaries for nutrition and WASH compared with the 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal mostly due to the rising number of IDPs (currently at 2.95 million) and the sub-optimal rainfall, which has affected recovery of the population. The cost of reaching new refugee arrivals is also included. The limited number of operational partners, insecurity, and inaccessibility due to poor infrastructure continue to hamper humanitarian assistance.

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) has reported the overall national Meher crop production of 2018 as average. Specifically, staple cereal crop production, mainly maize and sorghum, in most Meher-producing areas of Amhara, western Oromia, Beshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Tigray, and western areas of SNNP regions is estimated to be average following the mostly favourable performance of the June to September 2018 Kiremt rainy season. However, in portions of the eastern lowlands of Oromia, eastern Amhara and southern Tigray, and conflict-affected areas of SNNP and Oromia, Meher production is below average and access to food for most households is constrained. These areas will be in crisis (IPC Phase 3) between February and September 2019. Southern parts of SNNP and Oromia, southern and central Afar, northern Somali region of Shinille Zone and major parts of eastern Amhara and south-eastern Tigray will remain stressed (IPC Phase 2) from February to September 2019.

According to the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the number of conflict-induced IDPs has increased significantly from the second half of 2018 to beginning of 2019. Since the release of the DTM R14 report, the ongoing violence in Amhara Region has resulted in the displacement of more than 76,481 people (10,000 IDPs estimated to be displaced in February alone), according to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)².

The majority of IDPs (some 60,000) are displaced in Central and West Gondar zones of the Amhara Region and about 70 per cent of the IDPs in the region are living with host communities with the remainder living in temporary, sub-standard settlements requiring shelter and support with non-food items. The risk of outbreak of communicable diseases is also very high given the shortage of safe drinking water reported in most collective sites, the poor personal hygiene, lack of latrine management and open defecation, coupled with the poor nutritional status of the population and the sub-standard shelter conditions. So far, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) has dispatched initial relief food supplies to affected communities and has assigned a dedicated staff to monitor the situation.

Amhara region: Number of displaced people by Woreda (February 2019).
Source: OCHA; Amhara flash update, March 2019
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

According to UNOCHA, the humanitarian response in the Dawa Zone of the Somali Region, restricted for a year due to poor road access and security concerns, is reportedly improving with food deliveries reaching the area. Similar progress is reported in Kamashi Zone in Benishangul-Gumuz Region, which humanitarian partners were unable to access for five months. However, growing access constraints have been reported in Gedeb Woreda of SNNP Region, which has restricted humanitarian assistance to the displaced communities. Without much-needed humanitarian assistance, IDPs in the woreda face substantial risks of disease due to crowded and sub-standard living conditions and inadequate access to water and sanitation.

On 12 February 2019, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and UNICEF handed over 30 vehicles to the Afar and Somali Regional Health Bureaus for the provision of Mobile Health and Nutrition Services (MHNS) for children. The Somali Region received 19 vehicles and 11 went to Afar. These vehicles will be used by Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) in the two regions to reach children in remote and hard-to-reach areas with essential lifesaving services. It is expected that the cost of running the teams will also be significantly reduced as resources will be saved from vehicle rental costs.

¹ Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) phases are used to illustrate thresholds and classify the severity of the current or projected food security situation. The phases range from IPC 1-5 ranging from minimal food insecurity to famine.
² Ethiopia Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 72 | 7 - 20 January 2019
The DTM for South Sudan reports movements of South Sudanese refugees from Itang Refugee Camp in the Gambella Region to Jekawo, Pagak, Burebey, Maiwod and Nassir areas in the Upper Nile State, South Sudan.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination
The humanitarian response in Ethiopia is led by NDRMC through federal and regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs). UNOCHA coordinates the humanitarian response of UN agencies and NGOs in support of the Government-led humanitarian response. The Government prioritizes its emergency response based on targeted hotspot woredas (districts). Prompted by global efforts and commitments to address structural causes of crises following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the post-EI Niño drought context in Ethiopia is increasingly defined by development programming and financing with a view to reducing humanitarian needs, risks and vulnerabilities. In 2019, a Humanitarian Needs Overview, complemented by a Humanitarian Response Plan, will document the Government's humanitarian asks. The 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan are expected to be launched in early March.

Humanitarian Strategy
In 2019, UNICEF will focus on providing an integrated response to displacement triggered by conflict and seasonal climatic shocks. This includes preventing disease outbreaks, addressing malnutrition and ensuring the centrality of protection in all programme interventions. UNICEF will provide assistance to people in need and hard-to-reach populations through its eight field offices and UNICEF-supported mobile teams. UNICEF will leverage its cluster leadership role to influence how partners prioritize resources and interventions. The response will prioritize life-saving services, including the detection and treatment of SAM and the prevention and treatment of diseases by providing essential medicines, strengthening response systems and developing the skills of health professionals. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response will focus on life-saving activities and building resilient water and sanitation infrastructure. UNICEF will invest in mitigating and preventing gender-based violence to address the protection risks faced by refugees and IDPs, particularly girls. Through the Ministry of Education and regional education bureaus, UNICEF will advocate for flexible, accelerated access to education for displaced children. In line with the New Ways of Working and the Grand Bargain commitments, UNICEF will establish and strengthen new and existing partnerships to invest in durable solutions.

Summary Analysis of the Programme Response
Nutrition
UNICEF, in close collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia and other partners, continued to deliver much-needed life-saving nutrition treatment services for children, pregnant and lactating women. This nutrition response includes treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children under five years of age, provision of vitamin A supplements to children under five, and multi-micronutrient supplementation (or iron and folic acid) for pregnant and lactating women in affected areas. Furthermore, UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the IDP related humanitarian response in SNNP, Oromia, Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. In 2018, 332,132 children with SAM were admitted for treatment (at a reporting rate of 86.4 per cent).

In February 2019, UNICEF supported the IDP humanitarian response through nutrition screening of IDPs living in sites and host communities in the Oromia Region. This exercise covered 35 woredas in five zones, namely West Wollega, East Wollega, West Guji, West Hararghe and East Hararghe. A total of 182,690 children under five years of age were screened out of which 4,483 were found with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 572 with SAM. The average zonal screening coverage was 22 per cent in West Guji Zone and 73 per cent in West Hararghe Zone. Appropriate referrals to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP) and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFP) were made for those identified with acute malnutrition. In addition, UNICEF delivered 18 weighing scales, 17 sets of length/height measuring boards, 16 Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFP) were made for those identified with acute malnutrition. In addition, UNICEF delivered 18 weighing scales, 17 sets of length/height measuring boards, 16 packets of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes, and 78 mattresses to the Oromia Regional Health Bureau. These supplies were used to establish seven stabilization centers in East Wollega Zone (5) and West Wollega Zone (2).

In the Somali Region, UNICEF provided critical support to over 1,200 therapeutic feeding sites. UNICEF’s support included nutrition surveillance (nutrition information management), on-the-job training, and on-site coaching to strengthen the capacity of service providers, and more importantly, provision of therapeutic products and routine medication in both outreach sites and stabilization centers.

SNNP is among the regions most severely affected by conflict and displacement in the second half of 2018. The number of SAM cases reported in Gedeo Woreda has been increasing with a total of 111, 128, 132 and 152 cases reported in weeks four, five, six, and seven, respectively. To address this worrying trend, UNICEF has recruited a nutrition consultant to work specifically in the Gedeo Zone alongside the zonal health department and woreda offices. SAM cases in SNNP however have seemingly declined due to low reporting rates and temporary availability of food from the Meher harvest.

3 Districts, or woredas, are the third-level administrative divisions of Ethiopia. They are further subdivided into a number of wards (kebeles), which are the smallest unit of local government in Ethiopia.
4 The expected number of beneficiaries of the nutritional support in Somali regional state will be released in two months’ time.
which has performed poorly. Coupled with delayed and inadequate food relief, the subsequent deterioration in food security and potential displacements in the coming months, SAM cases are expected to escalate in future. UNICEF has prepositioned Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), Stabilization Center (SC) kits, therapeutic milk (F-75, F-100), and drugs for routine treatments of malnourished children in the zones with expected upsurge of needs.

Health
As of week six of 2019, 25 measles cases have been reported in six zones in the Somali and Oromia regions, with 50 per cent of woredas in Bale Zone in the Oromia region being the most affected. Eighty-five per cent of the cases reported in the zone are under the age of 15 years. In the six zones reporting measles cases, four woredas - Ginir (Bale Zone, Oromia), Hawi Gudina (West Hararghe Zone, Oromia), Midega (West Hararghe Zone, Oromia), and Gode City (Shabelle Zone, Somali) - are the four most affected. Seventy per cent of the cases in all outbreaks involve children under 15 years. The outbreak in the Somali Region has been protracted since the beginning of 2018, with 51 per cent of suspected cases being positive for measles (42 per cent reported in 2018 and 60 per cent reported in 2019). In response to these measles outbreaks, UNICEF is providing technical support at national, subnational and service delivery levels in coordination, planning and implementation, monitoring of response (particularly in developing the micro plans) and conducting social mobilization for case management, including reactive response vaccination in 20 woredas in Bale Zone.

UNICEF has supported the Gambella Regional Health Bureau (RHB) to vaccinate 33 South Sudanese refugee children against measles and polio at the entry points. Out of the 90 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals in February 2019, 33 children were under the age of 15. In addition, 3,247 children received measles vaccination in Gambella refugee camps.

The Mobile Health Nutrition Teams (MHNTs), which UNICEF supports, provided 21,886 new consultations in the Afar Region as of January 2019. Of these, 10,943 (50 per cent) were children under the age of five and 5,909 (27 per cent) were women. In addition, UNICEF, through the Sustainable Outreach Service (SOS), provided 3,143 medical consultations in 15 woredas of the Somali Region. Of these, 1,037 (33 per cent) were children under the age of five and 1,257 (40 per cent) were women.

In February 2019, three cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported in Afar. UNICEF has provided the RHB with AWD treatment kits and technical assistance and has continued to reach communities with Communication for Development (C4D) messages.

UNICEF has distributed Long Lasting Insecticide Treated (LLTNS) nets in malaria-endemic areas to IDPs - 30,000 in SNNP and 25,000 in Benishangul-Gumuz regions. These nets, if used correctly, will offer coverage to approximately 110,000 IDPs or 27,500 families.

WASH
Water shortages are reported in Oromia, Somali, SNNP and Amhara regions due to limited rainfall. This, coupled with the lack of water and sanitation schemes, puts the IDPs and host communities at risk of outbreaks such as AWD and scabies. In Oromia, for instance, the need for construction of new latrines and the maintenance of existing ones remains high for the IDPs to stem open defecation which remains a health risk.

The Oromia regional government has scaled up its water supply operation to affected communities with the provision of 100 water trucks daily. Consequently, UNICEF’s water trucking operation was reduced from 63 to 32 trucks (at the end of February), benefiting 98,000 people daily. UNICEF, in turn, is redirecting resources towards more durable solutions such as the rehabilitation and construction of water schemes.

In February 2019, UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 48 water schemes benefiting 114,200 people in the Oromia Region. This involved rehabilitating springs, boreholes, shallow wells and handpumps. Alongside the rehabilitation of these schemes, three water storage tanks have been installed to increase storage capacity in the communities and 6,710 soaps were distributed, benefiting 3,356 IDPs in West Guji Zone, Oromia Region.

Between December 2018 and February 2019, UNICEF distributed 114,655 bars of soap (70,667 body, 43,988 laundry), 2,038 jerry cans and household water treatment chemicals (3,858 cartons of water flock disinfectant – PUR - and 84 cartons of water disinfectant tabs) for IDP sites in Gedeo Zone, SNNP Region benefitting an estimated 91,000 IDPs. In February in the Somali Region, UNICEF distributed 152,840 bars of soap, 3,750 jerry cans and buckets and household water treatment chemicals estimated to benefit 42,570 households for a duration of three months.

UNICEF continues to support WASH cluster coordination. UNICEF provided critical WASH Non-Food Items (NFIs) to the Tigray RHB in case of AWD outbreak or other water-related emergencies. The WASH NFIs distributed to the RHB included 10,000 jerry cans, 5,000 body and 5,000 laundry bar soaps, 5,000 buckets and 2,000 cartons of water flock disinfectant (PUR), and water treatment chemicals. These prepositioned supplies are estimated to benefit 26,000 households or 13,000 individuals.
UNICEF’s hygiene promotion activities have been scaled-up to respond to the scabies cases reported in East Hararghe, West Guji and West Wollega of Oromia. Hygiene promotion messages and concurrent hygiene promotion sessions aim to create awareness on personal hygiene, safe water handling, usage of household water treatment chemicals and latrine utilization. A total of 72 sessions were conducted for 6,141 people in West and East Hararghe zones of Oromia and 356,536 people were reached with the messages in Gedeo Zone of SNNP through health extension workers.

Child Protection

In Oromia, UNICEF and its partners have reached 12,160 children and adults with child protection in emergency interventions since January 2019. In February, 183 unaccompanied and separated children (86 girls, 97 boys) were identified and documented in West Guji Zone and along the Oromia-Somali border target woredas. Identification and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) also continued in four UNICEF targeted woredas of East and West Wollega zones. Of the total 183 UASC caseload, 29 children (13 girls, 16 boys) were placed in alternative care and 16 separated children (9 girls, 6 boys) were re-unified with their families. Furthermore, 81 potential foster parents (60 women, 21 men) were identified and participated in positive parenting sessions.

Aiming at enhancing protection, resilience and improving access to Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) for children and women in selected IDP sites in West and East Wollega and Assosa zones, UNICEF signed a partnership agreement with World Vision International to reach 10,400 children and 8,400 children with child protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) interventions. Core interventions include provision of community-based response services for UASC, such as family tracing and reunification, referral services, PSS to children and women, and promotion of community involvement in awareness-raising and community mobilization for risk mitigation of GBV.

In the SNNP Region, UNICEF continued to support the verification of 2,576 UASC (1,249 girls, 1,327 boys) that were identified and registered during the onset of the emergency in Gedeo Zone in July-August 2018. This was done because IDPs have been moving spontaneously to the host communities and returning to their place of displacement, which has made tracking of registered UASC very difficult. Of the 2,576 UASC and other vulnerable children, 1,953 children (940 girls, 1,013 boys) were verified in February 2019. UNICEF also supported the best interest assessment of 145 UASC (58 girls, 87 boys) to identify prioritized protection concerns that require urgent protection services. Of these, four girls required referrals for medical treatment and nutrition services and two unaccompanied boys were reunified with their families. UNICEF also supported the development of the referral pathway for child protection and GBV for Gedeo Zone in SNNP. Sixty-six social workers and staff from the woreda Bureau of Women, Children and Youth office (14 female, 52 male) were equipped with skills and knowledge to establish and manage child-friendly spaces and to conduct inclusive structured activities for children.

In February 2019, 16,470 children (8,395 girls and 8,075 boys) received PSS through access to child-friendly spaces. Of these, 8,237 (3,774 girls, 4,463 boys) were in Oromia Region, 464 (209 girls, 255 boys) were in Somali Region, and 7,769 (4,412 girls and 3,357 boys) in SNNP region. Some 11,435 persons (3,880 girls, 3,382 boys, 2,378 women and 1,795 men) were reached through awareness-raising sessions focusing on basic concepts of GBV referral pathways and reporting - 3,123 (1,828 women, 1,295 men) in Oromia, 6,690 (3,130 boys, 3,560 girls, 500 men, 550 women) in SNNP and 572 (320 girls, 252 boys) in Somali regions.

Education

Children displaced by conflict are largely still out of school. In East and West Wollega zones, 18,460 school-age children (13,367 in East Wollega, 5,093 in West Wollega) remain out of school with 12 schools damaged (nine in East Wollega, three in West Wollega). Furthermore, 95 primary schools and five secondary schools have been closed in North Gondar Zone in Amhara Region due to conflict and, as a result, 44,210 primary school and 5,482 secondary school children are currently not in school. A total of 931 primary and 126 secondary school teachers have reportedly been displaced.

In February 2019, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO-Ethiopia), with UNICEF’s support, provided psychosocial support and emotional learning training for 323 primary school teachers (134 in Somali and 189 in Oromia). Additionally, VSO conducted three community awareness-raising events in West Guji Zone for 150 community participants to support teachers and students to resume education in emergency services. VSO, through its international volunteers, has visited four schools in Bale, Guji and West Guji zones of Oromia Region and has reported that teachers are engaging and motivating traumatized children through participatory teaching methods. The volunteers have also mentored teachers and school directors on how to help students to cope better and motivate them in the actual teaching learning process.

UNICEF, in partnership with Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA), has started the implementation of the Education in Emergencies (EiE) response in Elmahan IDP site in the Somali Region. To date, OWDA has conducted an awareness-raising and enrolment campaign for the IDP community in the site. Parents, Teachers and Students Association (PTSA) and kebele Education and Training Board Committees were established together with Hudet Woreda

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5. The best interests procedure is a mechanism used to ensure that the best interest principle (set out in Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child) is respected in work with individual children.

Education Office to support the awareness-raising and enrolment of out-of-school children. OWDA has given one-day training for the established committee, including community elders and women groups, on the importance of education for children, roles and responsibilities of school PTSA and protection of children. So far, 4,331 (2,197 male, 2,134 female) out-of-school children between the ages of 4-15 were registered against the planned 1,956 pre-primary school age children and 4,288 primary school age children. The community mobilization sessions were conducted in three sites in a three-day period in each site. Among these 4,331 children enrolled, 1,100 children in the age group of 4-6 years were identified as pre-primary children and will attend the Child-to-Child (CIC) sessions which will start soon. OWDA is also working with Hudet Woreda Education Office to identify teachers and Temporary Learning Space (TLS) facilitators for the delivery of primary and pre-primary education services in Elmahan. So far, 35 were identified out of the planned 80 primary school teachers.

UNICEF, in partnership with Climate Relief, has started the implementation of the EiE response in Gaba Gabo IDP site benefitting 548 pre-primary and 2,641 primary school age children against the planned 1,956 and 4,288 pre- and primary school age children, respectively. UNICEF has signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with World Vision International to provide education services for 5,000 pre-primary and 80,000 primary school age children in Oromia and SNNP regions. Additionally, UNICEF has signed a PCA extension with VSO-Ethiopia to enhance the capacity-building of 37 education cluster members from Oromia, SNNP and Benishangul-Gumuz regions on how to collect, process, analyse and disseminate Education in Emergency (EiE) data and provide additional Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) training for 1,318 primary school teachers benefitting over 65,000 EiE affected children.

The lack of real-time information on community engagement, enrolment and IDP school age children’s learning outcomes, the discrepancy between number of school age IDP children in DTM data, and IDP sites assessment reports, and inadequate cluster coordination due to access to certain areas, has greatly affected UNICEF’s response in education.

**Media**

UNICEF Ethiopia highlighted ongoing support provided to IDP in the country through donor visits and publishing human interest story and photos on different media platforms in February. UNICEF’s response to IDPs in Qoloji Camp, Somali Region was highlighted through a story published on the website, [https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/stories/unicef-scales-efforts-eradicate-scabies-outbreak-internally-displaced-persons](https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/stories/unicef-scales-efforts-eradicate-scabies-outbreak-internally-displaced-persons)

**Funding**

UNICEF Ethiopia has appealed for US$ 124,093,133 in 2019 to support the humanitarian action for children (HAC). Since, January 2019, UNICEF has received a total of US$ 7,680,515 and has a carry-over fund of US$ 37,447,756.55 from 2018. The funds available so far account for 36 per cent of the overall funding requirement.

### UNICEF Ethiopia funding status as of 28 February 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements US$</th>
<th>Funds Received Current Year</th>
<th>Carry over* US$</th>
<th>Funding gap $</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>48,619,225</td>
<td>1,214,901.54</td>
<td>27,518,101.39</td>
<td>19,886,222.07</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>14,192,865</td>
<td>280,294.98</td>
<td>1,468,266.45</td>
<td>12,444,303.57</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>49,675,000</td>
<td>2,802,117.60</td>
<td>4,992,771.63</td>
<td>41,880,110.77</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,887,192</td>
<td>327,676.00</td>
<td>1,720,363.55</td>
<td>1,639,152.45</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,918,851</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,748,253.53</td>
<td>6,170,597.47</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds to be allocated</td>
<td>3,055,525.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>124,093,133</td>
<td>7,680,515</td>
<td>37,447,757</td>
<td>78,964,861</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Next SitRep: 7 April 2019**
## Annex A
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cluster</strong></td>
<td><strong>2019 Target</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Results</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall needs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Change</strong></td>
<td><strong>2019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>370,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years with SAM admitted treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>370,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children received vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>441,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and children under 5 years accessing essential maternal and child health services</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People affected by acute watery diarrhoea with access to life-saving curative interventions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudanese refugee children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households who have received two insecticide-treated bed nets in malaria-endemic areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people with access to health care facilities stocked with emergency drugs and supplies for three months.</td>
<td></td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,185,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People accessing sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene (more than 1 million through permanent infrastructure)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,164,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with key messages on hygiene practices</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable children provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with multi-sectoral programming interventions</td>
<td></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></td>
<td>6,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,606,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children, including adolescents, accessing quality education</td>
<td></td>
<td>266,768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nutrition result is delayed by 2 months due to data collection and verification*

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**UNICEF Ethiopia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal:** [https://www.unicef.org/appeals/ethiopia.html](https://www.unicef.org/appeals/ethiopia.html)