



Women collecting water from rehabilitated borehole by UNICEF, Somali region, ©UNICEF Ethiopia/2017/Tsegaye

SitRep # 4– Reporting Period 21 March – 5 April 2017

Highlights:

- Seasonal rains have started in the south eastern parts of the country, bringing relief in term of access to water, but also threatening the spread of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD).
- In Somali region, UNICEF supported the Regional Health Bureau to deploy six rapid response teams to four *woredas* to ensure effective treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- The combined efforts of the Government and WASH partners in water trucking is currently benefiting some 1.3 million people in Afar, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), Somali and Tigray regions.
- Responding to the AWD outbreak in Somali region, UNICEF dispatched 27 drums of community level water treatment chemicals, household water treatment chemicals (to benefit more than 10,000 families for two months), water storage containers and soaps.
- In March 2017, 16,274 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella region of Ethiopia, an increase from 5,570 in February 2017.

UNICEF’s Key Response with Partners in 2017

Indicators	UNICEF & Partners		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
WASH: People accessing safe water	1,460,000	217,000	9,200,000	1,300,000
Nutrition: Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment to therapeutic care programmes	304,300	23,107	303,000	23,107
Health: People provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services	400,000	42,208		
Education: School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes	630,000	141,800	2,000,000	1,700,000
Child Protection: Vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support	30,000	5,377	45,000	5,361

See Annex 1 for more information on programme results for 2017.

ETHIOPIA Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

5.6 million people* require relief food assistance in 2017

303,000 children* are expected to require treatment for SAM in 2017

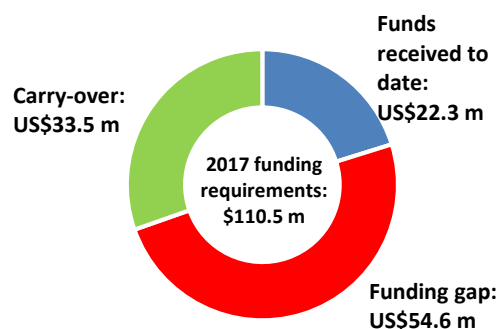
9.2 million people* require access to safe drinking water and sanitation services

2 million school-aged children* require emergency school feeding and learning materials assistance

There are **811,555** refugees in Ethiopia (UNHCR, February 2017)

*HRD, January 2017.

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



**Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as carry-over from 2016.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Seasonal rains have started in all regions with varying distribution and intensity. In Somali region, rains came in some *woredas* of Erer, Jarar, Korahe and Nogob zones while no rains were received in the severely drought affected areas including Dollo, Korahe (partly) and Shebelle zones. Although delayed by more than a month in Oromia and SNNP regions, the *Belg* rains have started (except pocket areas) including in drought affected zones. If rains continue with the same intensity and coverage, the availability of water for domestic use and livestock will increase as well as the regeneration of pasture. However, milk production is not expected soon and the immediate impact of the rains is harmful. Weak and emaciated livestock typically die due to the cold, change of weather and increase in diseases. The rains also increase the risk of water borne diseases, including acute watery diarrhea (AWD). In Somali region, the movement of people to informal settlements may particularly expose them to outbreaks of infectious and water borne diseases.

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities of eastern lowland areas remain affected by the ongoing drought, which include Oromia, Somali and parts of SNNP region. From 6 to 15 March 2017, a joint assessment mission composed of DFID, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF and WFP visited the three most drought affected zones of Oromia region: Guji, Borena and West Guji. The team found that the number of people requiring food aid has increased and, in some areas, the need has doubled from the number in the Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD) released in January 2017. There is an increase in malnutrition cases in children and in pregnant and lactating women; critical water shortage and significant livestock deaths. The zones also reported an increase in the number of children dropping out of school. School feeding and provision of water were mentioned as key priorities. There are concerns with regard to the lack of adequate, continuous response, funding and presence of implementing partners, especially as the humanitarian situation is likely to deteriorate given the expected below normal *Gana* rains.

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and OCHA-led joint humanitarian response monitoring mission was completed at the end of March 2017. The purpose of the assessment was to review the ongoing humanitarian response and assess the evolving humanitarian situation. The report is currently being finalized and will inform the revision of the beneficiary number. The 2017 HRD released by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) indicates that some 5.6 million people are in need of food assistance in 2017 due to the severe drought. Seventy five per cent of these people in need of food aid are found in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions.

New asylum seekers from Somalia fleeing conflicts and food insecurity continue to arrive in Somali region of Ethiopia. Between 1 January 2017 and 24 March 2017, 4,569 new Somali refugees, a 50-person daily average, have arrived at the Dollo Ado refugee camp. Out of the new arrivals, 70.5 per cent are children. Prevalence of malnutrition among refugee children under five continue to be high. In Gambella region, 77,874 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Ethiopia since 1 September 2016. In March, 16,274 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in the country, an increase from 5,570 refugees that have arrived in February 2017. Ethiopia hosts more than 800,000 refugees with the majority from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea.



Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

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

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

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



Humanitarian Strategy: Prepositioning and Partnerships

The 2017 humanitarian response is based on three strategic objectives which will inform sector specific operational plans. These strategic objectives are:

1. Save lives and reduce morbidity due to drought and acute food insecurity
2. Protect and restore livelihoods
3. Prepare for, and respond to other humanitarian shocks – natural disasters, conflict and displacement

In line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF is supporting GoE to achieve objectives one and three. UNICEF is working with all partners to ensure children have access to health and nutrition care, education, protection and safe water, sanitation and hygiene services during emergencies.

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

In the refugee response context, UNICEF supports UNHCR and GoE's Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to spearhead emergency response coordination. The partnership is based on a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed in 2016 between the two sister agencies and a tripartite agreement signed in 2007 with ARRA and UNHCR to establish a framework of collaboration for the delivery of services and assistance to refugees.



Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

In response to the drought emergency in different regions of Ethiopia, the Federal Ministry of Health and Regional Health Bureaus (RHB) with support from partners including UNICEF have expanded the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition programme (CMAM). Since January 2017, 230 new treatment sites were opened allowing children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to be treated near their home. In addition, 23,107 children with SAM have been admitted to 16,917 CMAM programme sites for treatment, including 1,502 children with medical complications who were admitted to inpatient care. UNICEF continues to support the CMAM programme with provision of nutrition supplies, drugs and medical materials, technical assistance and capacity building.

In Borena zone, where SAM admissions were reported to increase significantly, the Oromia RHB, with UNICEF support, trained 39 health workers on SAM management and is preparing to open eight new stabilization centres (SCs).

In Somali region, UNICEF supported RHB to deploy six rapid response teams (RRTs) to Danot, Gashamo, Shilabo and Warder *woredas* to ensure effective malnutrition case management. Each team is composed of six members including a supervisor, outpatient and stabilization centre staff as well as community mobilizers. The teams undertake weekly screening, treatment of children with SAM with medical complications, providing basic health services and health and nutrition education. Currently, UNICEF has deployed eight CMAM monitors in Afder, Dollo, Erer, Jarar, Korahe, Nogob and Shebelle zones of Somali region. At the end of March 2017, the monitors provided training to 27 health workers on SAM management in Bare *woreda*, Afder zone.

In SNNP, UNICEF is currently the only humanitarian actor able to respond to the emergency since other partners' support is delayed. UNICEF has deployed four CMAM monitors and technical assistants. In total, UNICEF has deployed 32 monitors in Amhara, Afar, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions to support RHBs to ensure the quality of services provided at CMAM and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programmes.

Health

The AWD outbreak is ongoing in Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions posing a risk to public health and adding pressure on health systems. In Somali region, 38 *woredas* in Dollo, Erer, Jarar, Korahe and Nogob zones are currently reporting active AWD cases. The incidence trend is increasing significantly while low access to safe water continues to hamper efforts to control the spread of the disease. With the start of *Gu* rains in some parts of the Somali region, the situation could deteriorate significantly. A large-scale and well-coordinated response that includes prevention and treatment of AWD is required to curb the spread of the disease. UNICEF is supporting the AWD outbreak response with much-needed drugs, case treatment centre (CTC) kits and technical support. Since July 2016, when a second wave of AWD re-emerged, UNICEF provided 60 CTC kits and 100 emergency drug kits (EDK). Each EDK provides access to health care for an estimated 2,500 people for three months. UNICEF is also providing technical support in response planning and coordination.

Health services for emergency affected populations in Afar and Somali regions are provided through 49 mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs), supported by UNICEF through the provision of nutrition, health and WASH supplies. In addition, in Somali region, UNICEF has supported RHB to establish temporary comprehensive treatment centers in temporary resettlement sites providing more than 37,000 families with access to health care services together with MHNTs and static health facilities.

In Somali region, 2,424 children under 15 in temporary resettlement sites were vaccinated against measles. The Somali region-wide campaign is scheduled for mid-April. The national measles vaccination campaign, led by the Ministry of Health, which targeting over 22 million children was completed in March 2017. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the campaign.

For South Sudanese asylum seekers, the screening vaccination at entry points of Pagak and Akobo in Gambella region is ongoing. From 12 to 25 March 2017, in coordination with Gambella RHB, UNICEF-supported teams vaccinated 4,458 children age 0 to 15 years against polio and 4,158 children who are 6 months to 15 years against measles.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF continues to support drought affected communities through the provision of safe water for cooking and hygiene purposes, water purification chemicals and water containers to obtain and store water safely. UNICEF also supports Regional Water Bureaus (RWBs) in keeping water supplies safe from contamination. The combined efforts in water trucking of the Government and WASH partners are currently benefiting more than 1.3 million people in Afar, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions. In the most drought affected regions of Somali and Oromia, some 600,000 and 500,000 people, respectively, are receiving emergency water through water trucking.

UNICEF is working to restore the operation of water supply systems that have been non-functioning as a result of overuse and other technical issues to reduce communities' vulnerability for the future. In Oromia and Tigray regions, the rehabilitation and maintenance of 18 water supply systems is providing 54,000 people with access to safe water.

Through a programme cooperation with UNICEF, the local NGO, Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA), is conducting hygiene and sanitation activities in 18 temporary resettlement sites in Dollo zone targeting more than 9,200 households. The activities include construction of emergency latrines (two blocks with four seats each) for women and men, distribution of WASH supplies including soap, water treatment chemicals, buckets and jerry cans and undertaking mass sanitation and hygiene awareness raising activities through community hygiene volunteers.

As part of the AWD response in Somali region, UNICEF dispatched 27 drums of community level water treatment chemicals, 620,160 pieces of household water treatment chemicals (to benefit more than 10,000 families for two months), water storage containers (600 jerry cans and 1,500 buckets), and hygiene materials (71,000 body soaps) to affected *woredas* in Afder, Dollo, Erer, Jarar, Koraha, Liban and Nogob zones.

Education

The Government of Ethiopia is providing school feeding to some 1.2 million students and an additional 500,000 students are assisted by partners out of the 2 million children requiring school feeding assistance. The Ministry of Education has called for support to meet the needs of all children who were identified as requiring assistance.

UNICEF continues to support education in emergency settings so that children affected by emergencies can continue their education. UNICEF has finalized the preparation to dispatch 235,426 exercise books to be distributed to children affected by drought in Amhara and Afar regions. UNICEF has received 235,426 exercise books out of the total 953,753 exercise books ordered for printing. When finalized, the exercise books will benefit an estimated 190,750 school children in affected areas. As part of AWD prevention efforts, the exercise books include related messages in Amharic, Afar, Oromiffa and Somali languages.

In Somali region, OWDA, with UNICEF support, is constructing (90 per cent completed) three temporary learning spaces consisting of six classrooms. These spaces will provide a conducive learning environment for school aged children in the Yu'ub Temporary Resettlement Site. In addition, when completed, they will provide a safe place for children as out of school children are at greater risk of violence and various forms of abuses.

Child Protection

In Tigray region, community based child protection systems identified 78 children that have been subjected to child abuse and separation. They are now registered and are receiving follow-up support. Twenty five separated and unaccompanied children were reunified with their families and trained on life skills. UNICEF provided reunification grants and training on positive parenting skills to their families. In the same region, with UNICEF support, 1,250 children received psychosocial support. In addition, 1,960 women and men were reached through community mobilization and awareness raising to promote child protection issues. Child protection in emergency training was also provided to 160 members of community based structures to prevent child protection cases.

In Somali region, through the joint effort of the Child protection/Gender-based violence sub-cluster lead (UNICEF and UNFPA), the Regional Bureau of Women and Children Affairs and Somali Development Association, six social workers are deployed in Yu'ub and Garlagube temporary resettlement sites of Dollo zone, to facilitate the child protection response. On an average, 80 children per week access psychosocial support in the centre which has been temporarily established under a tent.

Communication for Development

Alongside the provision of water and sanitation facilities, communication for development (C4D) is key in hygiene promotion and prevention of water-related diseases in emergency contexts. UNICEF is working through various communication channels to help prevent and curb further spread of AWD and scabies. In Tigray region, intensive hygiene promotion activities undertaken within communities, schools and health facilities by the government, NGOs and UNICEF resulted in zero-case report for the past six weeks. With technical assistance from the Regional Office, C4D Specialists from UNICEF Ethiopia undertook a C4D assessment in Somali region from 20 to 24 March 2017. The team found that in the visited areas of Degehabur and Legibey communities have adequate knowledge and awareness on AWD as a result of ongoing awareness creation activities in the area. However, due to a lack of water, visiting patients at health facilities and late admission at health facilities, AWD cases continue to be reported in the region. The team recommends further strengthening C4D interventions along the provision of safe water in order control the spread of AWD, particularly in Somali region. As per the recommendation, a 90-day C4D AWD intervention scale-up plan is currently being finalized.

During the reporting period, the Somali RHB, with UNICEF support, reached 397 health workers, 535 influential people, 201 sheiks plus 46 imams with key messages on child survival, AWD and measles. It is envisaged that these key health and religious people will engage their respective communities on improved hygiene practices and increased health seeking behaviour.

C4D continues to play an important role in the prevention of scabies. In SNNPR, with UNICEF financial assistance, sensitization on scabies prevention and control was provided to 62 local administrators, 124 health extension workers, 15 health development army groups, 83 health staff, 83 sector office heads and 96 school directors and teachers. These trained people are expected to mobilize community members and students on safe hygienic practices and behavioural change in the prevention of scabies. UNICEF also supported the distribution of 70,000 soap bars, 6,475 posters as well as 62,800 brochures which were distributed to scabies affected *woredas* in Kaffa and Bench Maji zones and Basketo special *woredas* of SNNP region. UNICEF has developed these printed materials with relevant and culturally appropriate messages.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF Ethiopia has highlighted the Horn of Africa drought emergency on media platforms through the use of human interest stories and photos. External media coverage is being monitored and media outlets have been approached to share stories.

UNICEF attends the Ethiopia humanitarian country team (EHCT) Emergency Communications working group to ensure streamlined messaging and advocacy efforts. In February, the group requested GoE to allow international media trips to drought-affected areas as soon as possible. In the first week of April, the Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Dr Gerd Muller, along with 16 journalists visited Waaf Dhug Temporary Resettlement Site in Somali region which resulted in international media coverage on the Horn of Africa drought and UNICEF's and partners' response to the drought.

EPRP

All regions, with UNICEF support, have started to prepare for the review of their respective emergency preparedness and response plans (EPRPs). Gambella and Oromia regions completed two-day workshop where regional stakeholders, including government officials, NGOs and UN agencies participated in the review process. These plans encompass all hazards that are likely to happen in the region and outline the steps to be taken to prepare and respond in case of an emergency. EPRPs have the goal to minimize damage resulting from disasters through improving the readiness of partners to respond to an emergency.

Funding

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

UNICEF is currently responding to the emergency situation in the country using US\$33 million carried over from 2016 plus US\$22 million received in 2017. However, no funds have been received for child protection and education nor to assist the refugee response. Timely and flexible funding will allow UNICEF to allocate funds where they are most needed. Timely funding will also facilitate the uninterrupted delivery of essential health, nutrition and WASH services to large drought and conflict affected populations in Somali, Oromia and Afar regions. Finally, timely and flexible

funding will allow UNICEF to put in place preparedness measures in light of potential deteriorating emergency situations, including outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

In 2017, UNICEF emergency interventions are made possible through the contributions of HRF, CERF, ECHO and the Governments of Canada, Japan, Sweden and USA.

The table below shows the funding status as of 04 April 2017:

Appeal Sector	Requirements US\$	Funds available* US\$	Funding gap	
			US\$	per cent
Nutrition	41,600,000	12,500,779	29,099,221	70%
Health	13,200,000	11,733,222	1,466,778	11%
WASH	36,700,000	28,940,724	7,759,276	21%
Child Protection	3,900,000	293,422	3,606,578	92%
Education	11,600,000	2,432,643	9,167,357	79%
Cluster coordination	3,500,000	0	3,500,000	100%
Total	110,500,000	55,900,790	54,599,210	49%

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

**Funds available include funding received in 2017(US\$22,336,154) against current appeal as well as carry-forward (US\$33.56 million). In addition, nutrition supplies valued at US\$9.4 million have also been moved to 2017.

***Carry forward figure is provisional and subject to change in case of adjustments following 2016 account closure.

Next SitRep: 19 April 2017



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Annex 1

2017 UNICEF results table

	Overall needs*	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
NUTRITION							
Children under 5 years with SAM admitted for treatment to therapeutic care programmes	303,000	303,000	23,107	23,107	304,300 ¹	23,107	-
Caregivers of children 0-23 months accessing infant and young child feeding counselling	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-
HEALTH							
People provided with access to essential and life-saving health care services					400,000	42,208	-
People with access to treatment for diarrhoeal disease					35,000	4,387	2,082
South Sudanese refugees children aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles					36,000	16,531	5,213
South Sudanese refugee children vaccinated against polio					143,000	18,257	5,571
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
People accessing safe water	9,200,000	9,200,000	1,300,000	325,000	1,460,000	217,000	-
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices	4,800,000	4,800,000	783,000	-	1,600,000	350,000	-
CHILD PROTECTION							
Separated and unaccompanied children receiving appropriate care and protection services	25,000	25,000	4,286 ²	-	10,000	4,980 ³	-
Vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support	45,000	45,000	5,361 ⁴	-	30,000	5,377	-
EDUCATION							
School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000 ⁵	-	630,000	141,800	141,800
OPERATIONAL PARTNERS							
Health	Regional Health Bureaus, Mercy Corps, SCI, ADRA, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, Islamic Relief, MSF						
Nutrition	Ministry of Health, Regional Health Bureaus Federal and Regional, Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (under DRMFSS), Concern Worldwide, International Medical Corps, World Vision, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, SCI, MSF, ADRA, GOAL Ethiopia and Plan International Ethiopia						
WASH	Federal and Regional Mines and Water Bureaus, Oxfam Intermon, Adhorn, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, SCI						
Education	Federal and Regional Education Bureaus, SCI, PIE, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association						
Child Protection	Regional Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, Regional Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, SCI, Plan International Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, GOAL Ethiopia						

¹ Nutrition target for UNICEF would be revised to 307,300 (303,000 for Ethiopia and 4,300 for refugees).

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

³ UNICEF data includes 'refugee population' as well.

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

⁵ The GOE has reached 1.7 million children with school feeding programme.