Ethiopia

Due to urgent humanitarian needs in the Shire camps, hosting Eritrean refugees, and urgent needs to expand the water supply system for the South Sudanese refugees in Gambella, UNICEF Ethiopia urgently requires an additional US$12.88 million, bringing its overall 2015 requirements to US$49.1 million.

A total of 2.98 million people will require emergency food assistance in 2015 as a result of overall poor performance of the 2014 seasonal rains in parts of Somali, Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ regions. The Government estimates that some 264,515 severely malnourished children will require treatment in 2015. Since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013, over 201,000 South Sudanese refugees - mostly women and children - have fled the violence to Ethiopia. By the end of 2015, 340,000 South Sudanese refugees are expected to reside in Ethiopia in need of protection and humanitarian assistance. The health and nutrition situation of newly arrived South Sudanese refugee children remains a particular concern. The majority of South Sudanese refugees are in Gambella, where basic resources for both refugees and host communities have quickly become over stretched. In addition to the South Sudanese refugees, Eritreans are the fastest growing refugee population in Ethiopia since the last quarter of 2014, when the monthly arrival rate increased to 5,000 people. Of particular concern is a large number of unaccompanied children. According to UNHCR, as of March 2015, a total of 5,192 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered of which 952 arrived during the first three months of 2015. UNHCR estimates that by the end of 2015, 821,000 refugees will be residing in Ethiopia, of which 131,660 will be Eritrean. South Sudan and Somalia will equally constitute an estimated 76 per cent of the refugee population with the remaining 24 per cent coming from Eritrea (19 per cent), and Sudan (5 per cent).

Humanitarian strategy

In 2015, UNICEF will continue to work with the Government of Ethiopia and partners in supporting humanitarian action, ensuring children affected by crises have adequate access to education, health and nutrition care, safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and that they receive protection support. UNICEF will support community-level and systems resilience building interventions that reduce the vulnerability of women and children in Ethiopia. In the remote and emergency-affected areas of Somali and Afar regions, UNICEF will support mobile health and nutrition teams to provide access to basic essential health services. UNICEF will collaborate with WHO and partners to provide support to the Federal Ministry of Health in the prevention and control of disease outbreaks, including in Ebola preparedness. UNICEF will support the treatment of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition through government-led community-based management of acute malnutrition. UNICEF aims to reach people with sanitation and hygiene information, and support the establishment and rehabilitation of water sources to prevent child illnesses. UNICEF will facilitate continued education for children affected by emergencies. In child protection, UNICEF will bolster community-based social protection structures to strengthen the traditional care and support systems of local communities. UNICEF will facilitate sector coordination as the cluster lead in nutrition and WASH and co-lead in education and child protection. For refugee response, UNICEF will work closely with UNHCR and the Government to deliver life-saving interventions to refugees and host communities, across the various sectors. UNICEF will continue to support the empowerment of government institutions and communities to enhance their resilience to multiple and recurrent shocks.

©UNICEF Ethiopia/2014/Aslanyan

2015 Programme Targets

Nutrition

- 264,515 children under 5 affected by severe acute malnutrition treated
- 2,203,841 children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women screened for malnutrition, received vitamin A supplementation and deworming treatment

Health

- 350,000 children and women access essential health services though preventive and curative interventions in Somali and Afar regions
- Populations affected by disease outbreaks access lifesaving curative and preventive interventions
- 108,000 refugee children vaccinated against measles

WASH

- 1,000,000 people have access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- 1,140,000 emergency-affected people receive sanitation and hygiene information to prevent illnesses

Child Protection

- 67,000 children in humanitarian situations vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse accessing appropriate care and services
- 5,000 separated/unaccompanied children reunited with their families or provided with appropriate alternative care

Education

- 136,000 children in emergency-affected areas access temporary learning spaces and basic education materials
UNICEF Ethiopia increased its emergency requirements for 2015 from US$36,200,000 to US$49,086,452 to reflect the additional resources needed for the South Sudanese refugee in Gambella Region and the increase influx of Eritrean refugees in the northern part of the country.

UNICEF Ethiopia is in critical need of urgent funding. As of mid-May 2015, the agency has only received US$393,391, less than 1 per cent of requirement against its revised 2015 humanitarian appeal. Furthermore, funding requirements may increase at mid-year in line with revisions to the inter-agency appeals to respond to additional humanitarian needs identified until the end of the year.

**Nutrition**

Children under 5 years of age with severe acute malnutrition treated: 264,515 (2015) vs. 14,629 (2015 Results) vs. 264,515 (2015 Results)

Children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women screened for malnutrition, received vitamin A supplementation and deworming treatment: 2,203,841 (2015) vs. - (2015 Results) vs. 2,203,841 (2015 Results)

Refugee children ages 6 to 59 months received vitamin A supplementation: 33,200 (2015) vs. - (2015 Results) vs. - (2015 Results)

**Health**

Children and women have sustained access to essential health services for high-impact preventive and curative interventions: 350,000 (2015) vs. 32,888 (2015 Results)

Refugee and host community children vaccinated against measles: 108,000 (2015) vs. 1,836 (2015 Results)

People in humanitarian situations accessing water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene: 1,244,100 (2015) vs. 97,500 (2015 Results) vs. 1,000,000 (2015 Results) vs. 7,500 (2015 Results)

Children and women receive critical WASH-related information to prevent illness, especially diarrhoea: 850,000 (2015) vs. - (2015 Results) vs. 1,140,000 (2015 Results)

**Child Protection**

Children in humanitarian situations vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse accessing appropriate care and services: 67,000 (2015) vs. 25,968 (2015 Results)

Identified vulnerable children, including separated and unaccompanied children, reunited with their families/caregivers or provided with an appropriate alternative care arrangements: 5,000 (2015) vs. 250 (2015 Results)

**Education**

Children in humanitarian situations accessing formal and non-formal education: 292,118 (2015) vs. 7,700 (2015 Results) vs. 136,000 (2015 Results) vs. 5,700 (2015 Results)

**Funding requirements**

UNICEF Ethiopia increased its emergency requirements for 2015 from US$36,200,000 to US$49,086,452 to reflect the additional resources needed for the South Sudanese refugee in Gambella Region and the increase influx of Eritrean refugees in the northern part of the country. UNICEF Ethiopia is in critical need of urgent funding. As of mid-May 2015, the agency has only received US$393,391, less than 1 per cent of requirement against its revised 2015 humanitarian appeal. Furthermore, funding requirements may increase at mid-year in line with revisions to the inter-agency appeals to respond to additional humanitarian needs identified until the end of the year.

### Sectoral Funding Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original HAC 2015 requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2015 HAC Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Received in 2015</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>10,000,000*</td>
<td>10,090,800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,090,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>8,600,000</td>
<td>9,137,000</td>
<td>160,372</td>
<td>8,976,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>17,817,500</td>
<td>137,070</td>
<td>17,680,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,428,300</td>
<td>27,414</td>
<td>3,400,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>6,058,300</td>
<td>67,535</td>
<td>5,990,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>2,554,552</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,554,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,200,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,086,452</strong></td>
<td><strong>393,391</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,693,061</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The total requirement for emergency nutrition response in 2015 is US$21 million of which $11 million already funded through multi-year grants provided by DFID and Government of Canada. UNICEF has US$12,824,677 in carry-forward from 2014.

For further information please contact:
- Gillian Mellsop
  Representative
  Ethiopia Country Office
  Tel: +251 11518 4003
  Email: gmellsop@unicef.org
- Yasmin Haque
  Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS)
  UNICEF, New York
  Tel: +1 212 326 7100
  Email: yhaque@unicef.org
- Olav Kjørven
  Director, Public Partnerships Division (PPD)
  UNICEF, New York
  Tel: +1 212 326 7160
  Email: okjorven@unicef.org