Ethiopia

Humanitarian Situation

Ethiopia continues to experience emergencies related to climate change including droughts, floods, land slides and disease outbreaks. During the first half of 2014, limited seasonal rains in pastoralist areas of southern Oromia, Afar and Somali region were insufficient to sustain communities and livestock throughout the upcoming dry season. Consequently, an estimated 2.7 million people (52 per cent children) remained in need of emergency food assistance. The Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners are currently conducting a multi-agency seasonal assessment as part of the mid-year review of the 2014 humanitarian needs for Ethiopia. From January to April 2014, 81,300 severely malnourished children were treated in Ethiopia, a 9 per cent decrease from the same period in 2013. In total, however, UNICEF estimates that some 238,700 severely malnourished children will require treatment in 2014. Since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013, over 150,000 South Sudanese refugees have fled the violence to Ethiopia, with latest estimates projecting that an additional 150,000 refugees, mostly women and children, will seek protection in Ethiopia by December 2014. The health and nutrition situation of newly arrived South Sudanese refugee children is of particular concern, with recent nutrition screenings showing that nearly 20 per cent of those under 5 are acutely malnourished. As of June 2014, a total of 570,000 refugees, including from Somalia (42.6 per cent), South Sudan (32 per cent), Eritrea (16.8 per cent), and Sudan (7 per cent), were residing in Ethiopia and in need of assistance and protection.¹

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF is working with the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners to ensure that children affected by emergencies continue to have access to nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities as well as to education and child protection services. In the remote and emergency-affected Somali and Afar regions of Ethiopia, UNICEF is supporting mobile health and nutrition teams. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners, UNICEF is working with the Federal Ministry of Health to prevent and control disease outbreaks, and to treat children suffering from severe and acute malnutrition (SAM), including through government-led community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM). UNICEF is also complimenting life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions with the establishment and rehabilitation of water sources. UNICEF is facilitating education for children affected by emergencies and supporting community-based social protection structures to strengthen local communities’ traditional care and support systems. As cluster lead in nutrition and WASH and co-lead in education and child protection, UNICEF is also facilitating coordination. For refugee response, UNICEF is working closely with UNCHR and the Government to deliver life-saving interventions in response to the critical needs of refugees and host communities, including health and nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and child protection.

Results 2014 (January to June)

During the first half of 2014, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in the management of severe acute malnutrition by providing therapeutic food, drugs and equipment to more than 11,000 therapeutic feeding sites in the country. UNICEF also supported the treatment of nearly 81,300 severely malnourished children through the procurement of nutrition supplies, and is working with the Ministry of Health to enable its gradual takeover of the procurement of nutrition supplies starting from 2015. To assist the Somali and Afar regional health bureaux’ programmes for hard-to-reach communities, UNICEF provided 52 emergency drug kits (EDKs) to mobile health and nutrition teams.

Over 112,000 people sustained access to essential health services for high-impact preventive and curative interventions. UNICEF seconded technical staff in WASH, nutrition, child protection and education sectors to work with UNHCR in support of the South Sudanese refugee response. Essential primary health care supplies were provided for more than 10,000 refugees, and water trucking for more than 100,000 people. In total, more than 449,000 emergency-affected people have access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene. In Gambella, UNICEF facilitated training on Acute Watery Diarrhea for 260 health extension workers and 179 regional and districts officials. The provision of UNICEF education supplies enabled a total of 41,491 children, including refugees in Gambella, Oromia and Somali regions, to continue their education. During the first half of the year, progress made in child protection interventions has been rather limited due to funding constraints and delayed implementation of planned activities. With funding pledges from several donors, implementation is expected to speed up during the second half of the year. In the area of preparedness, UNICEF supported eight regional government Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus in the revision of their 2014 multi-sectoral Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans.

2014 REVISED PROGRAMME TARGETS and RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUTRITION</th>
<th>Cluster 2014 Target (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>Cluster Results (as of 30 June)</th>
<th>UNICEF 2014 Target* (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>UNICEF Results (as of 30 June unless otherwise noted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition treated</td>
<td>238,700</td>
<td>81,300</td>
<td>238,700</td>
<td>81,300**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women screened and referred to supplementary feeding programme</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>170,753***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee children age 6 to 59 months received vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>64,400</td>
<td>41,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| HEALTH | | | | |
| Children and women have sustained access to essential health services for high-impact preventive and curative interventions (consultations provided by mobile teams) | 533,000 | 112,244**** |
| Refugee and host community children vaccinated against measles | 175,000 | 91,785 |

| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | | | | |
| People in humanitarian situations accessing water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene | 1,029,091 | 600,595 | 617,455 | 449,072 |
| Children and women receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness, especially diarrhoea | 1,900,000 | 434,000 | 1,140,000 | 434,000**** |

| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | |
| Children in humanitarian situations vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse accessing appropriate care and services | N/A | N/A | 36,000 | 12,325 |
| Identified separated and unaccompanied children reunited with their families/caregivers or provided with an appropriate alternative care | N/A | N/A | 2,500 | 209 |

| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Children in humanitarian situations accessing formal and non-formal education | 300,000 | 41,491 | 135,000 | 41,491 |

* UNICEF targets have been revised in order to align them with overall cluster targets in the Humanitarian Requirement Document; and taking into consideration the remaining implementation period of 6 months and the current funding level plus pledges.
** Data are from January to April 2014.
*** Data are from January to April 2014. Target expected to be achieved by the end of the year.
**** Data from January to April 2014. Target expected to be achieved by the end of the year.
***** Target is expected to be achieved during the second half of the year due to major pilgrim events.

Funding requirements

UNICEF Ethiopia increased its emergency requirements for 2014 from US$36,086,000 to US$42,311,000 to reflect the additional resources needed for the South Sudan refugee crisis. As of 30 June 2014, a total of US$16,030,503 million, or 38 per cent of revised funding requirements, has been received, including 2013 carry-over funds. Of the total amount available, US$9,364,697 was received this year. UNICEF Ethiopia is in urgent need of funding to scale up the treatment of acute malnutrition, increase access to clean water, procure the school supplies for children before the opening of schools in September and to strengthen child protection systems, particularly for refugee children.

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### Cluster 2014

- **Nutrition**: 9,500,000
- **Health**: 10,300,000
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**: 8,275,000
- **Child Protection**: 3,500,000
- **Education**: 3,000,000
- **Cluster/Sector Coordination**: 1,511,000

### Revised HAC Requirements

- **Nutrition**: 3,600,000
- **Health**: 3,330,000
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**: 2,110,000
- **Child Protection**: 2,000,000
- **Education**: 7,500,000
- **Cluster/Sector Coordination**: 1,511,000

### Funds Available Against 2014 Appeal

- **Nutrition**: 7,000,949
- **Health**: 3,344,698
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**: 3,180,748
- **Child Protection**: 1,404,069
- **Education**: 1,100,039
- **Cluster/Sector Coordination**: 1,511,000

### Funding Gap

- **Nutrition**: 3,499,051
- **Health**: 6,955,302
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**: 5,319,252
- **Child Protection**: 2,095,931
- **Education**: 6,899,961
- **Cluster/Sector Coordination**: 1,511,000

### % Funded

- **Nutrition**: 67%
- **Health**: 32%
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**: 37%
- **Child Protection**: 40%
- **Education**: 14%
- **Cluster/Sector Coordination**: 0%

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*This includes US$2,580,000 for the refugee response in Gambella (Response to South Sudan Crisis)***

**This is in line with the revised South Sudan Refugee Emergency Revised Regional Response Plan for January to December 2014

*** Revised HAC requirements include amounts revised downwards for the original HAC plus the new requirements for the South Sudan refugee response.

**** Includes funds carried over from 2013. Of the total amount available, US$9,364,697 has been received in 2014, including recovery costs.