Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report

Highlights:

- In December 2014, the Government of Ethiopia launched the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and its Strategic Programme Investment Framework – an important step in addressing chronic vulnerabilities of population through effective DRM.
- During the month of November, UNICEF and partners supported the treatment of 23,884 children under five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from seven regions who were admitted into the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme.
- UNICEF and implementing partners continue to provide humanitarian assistance to South Sudan refugees and vulnerable host communities in the Gambella Region of Ethiopia. Between December 2015 and 9 January, more than 194,546 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia.
- Since 19 September, the Gambella Regional Health Bureau with UNICEF support provided free primary health care services to more than 48,300 refugees and members of the host communities affected by the conflict and the floods.

UNICEF’s Key Responses with Partners in Ethiopia¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF 2014 Humanitarian Results</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; Partners</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People in humanitarian situations accessing water for cooking, drinking and cooking purposes</td>
<td>UNICEF Target: 1,200,000</td>
<td>Cluster Target: 1,129,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative results (#): 619,117</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#): 1,177,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # targeted children 6-59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>264,298</td>
<td>241,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children and women accessing essential health services</td>
<td>533,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of school-aged children accessing formal and non-formal education</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>150,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SitRep #6 – Reporting Period November and December 2014

3.2 million
People will require emergency food assistance in 2014 (HRD 2014-mid-year review)

264,298 Children will require treatment for SAM in 2014 (HRD 2014 mid-year review)—243,273 children were treated for SAM by November 2014

194,546 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia since December 15, 2013 (UNHCR January 2015)

UNICEF humanitarian appeal 2014
US$ 42.3 million - 75% funded

¹ See Annex 1 for UNICEF summary results
1. Humanitarian Situation Overview

1.1 Disaster Risk Management/Resilience Initiative:
In December 2014, the Government of Ethiopia launched the DRM Policy and its Strategic Programme Investment Framework – an important step in addressing chronic vulnerabilities of populations through effective disaster risk management programme.

The joint UNICEF/WFP/FAO/UNHCR action plan to address food and nutrition insecurity in Ethiopia has been finalized. The action plan includes government-led multi-sectoral response to food security and nutrition linked to medium and longer term strategies to addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

1.2 Humanitarian Requirement Document-2015:
The national 2014 meher humanitarian needs assessment began on 29 November and was completed by the third week of December. Some 200 experts from government offices, NGOs and UN agencies participated in the assessments throughout the country; including in areas where there were kiremt rains (June to September) and areas where there were deyr/hagaya rains (October to December).

The assessment results will inform the humanitarian needs for 2015 that will be outlined in the final Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRF) - a joint Government of Ethiopia and partners appeal. The document is tentatively expected to be released by the end of January 2015.

Preliminary reports from the assessment teams indicate that, with the exception of chronically food insecure areas, a near average harvest is expected. In the south and south eastern pastoralist and agro pastoralist areas, the good deyr rains replenished water sources and pasture while pocket areas are experiencing water stress following inadequate rains.

1.3 Refugee Update:
According to UNHCR, the number of refugees in Ethiopia is over 656,199 individuals (as of 9 January 2015), with the number increasing on a daily basis due to the current influx from South Sudan. The largest group of refugees is from South Sudan with 251,545 individuals (including refugees who have arrived before December 2014), followed by Somalis with 254,175 individuals, Eritreans with 118,959 individuals, Sudanese with 35,779 individuals and refugees from several other countries including Kenya, Djibouti, DRC, Yemen, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda with 4,738 individuals.

The number of South Sudanese refugees who have crossed the border into Ethiopia since the conflicts in December 2013, has reached 194,546 individuals (191,944 have entered through Gambella Region while 2,302 have entered through the Benishangul Gumuz Region). The average daily arrival rate has remained low, at around 70 from the average of 700 during the past months. However, at the end of December with the intensification of conflicts in South Sudan, there was a sudden influx of 200-300 refugees per day through Akobo entry points.

The relocation exercise from Matar, Pagak and Pamdong to Pugnido refugee camp continued with support from IOM for transport. A total of 6,507 refugees have been relocated from Matar, including 844 unaccompanied and separated children. From the total, 427 vulnerable refugees were relocated by helicopter. Additionally, 1,278 refugees have been relocated from Pagak, including 123 unaccompanied and separated children, and 421 refugees have been relocated from Pamdong. The relocation exercise ended at the end of 2014 as all refugees who had registered for relocation has already been moved.

At the end of December 2014, the three camps established in 2014 to accommodate the South Sudanese refugees were approaching full capacity. Therefore, the Ethiopian Administration for Returnees and Refugees Affairs (ARRA) identified, two additional sites and approved them for development as refugee camps. The two sites are Koben and Cholan, 43 kilometres and 18 kilometres from Gambella respectively; site assessments are being conducted to determine suitability and capacity.

In Shire, the increased rate of new asylum seekers arriving from Eritrea has continued. In November, 4,914 new arrivals were registered, while in December 5,108 new arrivals (including 412 unaccompanied minors) were registered.

1.4 Nutrition Update:
During the month of November, 23,884 children under five with SAM from eight regions were admitted (with 86 per cent reporting rate) into the CMAM programme. This is an increase of 4 per cent from 22,955 admissions registered in October. From January to November 2014, a total of 243,273 children with SAM were admitted into the CMAM programme.

The increase at national level was largely due to a 22 per cent increase in Oromia Region, which were associated with food insecurity especially in East and West Hararghe zones and child health day screening (involving high level of social mobilization) in most zones of the region. In East and West Hararghe zones, due to belg seasonal rains failure, the number of admissions of children with SAM remained at an elevated level. Admissions decreased slightly in Amhara and Afar
regions by 7.2 and 8.1 per cent respectively. However, despite the overall stable and reported slight decreases in admission in Amhara, Waghimra and North Gonder zones remain of concern with regard to food security and nutrition situation. As a result, regional officials have requested DRMFSS/ENCU to engage partners to continue strengthening emergency nutrition responses in some of the seriously affected woredas; such as Tselemt in North Gonder zone.

In SNNPR, in Dessanech woreda, increasing admissions into CMAM have been observed as compared to preceding months. However, regional admissions have decreased by 10 per cent.

In Somali Region, although November CMAM admission reports have not yet been received, worrying food insecurity situations, severe water shortages and high malnutrition, in both children and adults, have been reported from Legahida and Salahad woredas of Nogob zone by the deyr assessment team. A multi-sectoral assessment is planned to take place at the beginning of January 2015 with the participation of Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, UNICEF and OCHA.

Nutrition Surveys:
In the Somali Region, an emergency nutrition survey conducted in Dollo Ado woreda in December 2014 revealed a critical nutrition situation with 28.7 per cent GAM and 3 per cent SAM being present because of a number of aggravating factors including lack of pasture, poor animal conditions, low availability of milk and household food insecurity.

A response monitoring (project end-line) survey conducted by Concern Worldwide in Lare woreda in Gambella revealed an improvement in the nutrition situation from the critical situation in May (GAM 18.2 per cent) to a poor situation in November (GAM of 9.7 per cent). SAM prevalence also dropped significantly from 4.3 to 0.9 per cent during the same period. Nutrition responses implemented by Concern Worldwide, funded by OFDA, and an improvement in household food security has contributed to the improved situation.

By the end of December 2014, annual surveys were completed in 18 woredas of Afar, Amhara, SNNP, Tigray and Oromia regions and are ongoing in three woredas of Somali Region. Preliminary results will be available in January 2015. These surveys are conducted twice every year to complement the data for admissions into the CMAM programme and to provide enhanced understanding of the nutrition situation in the selected woredas.

1.5 Health Update:
Following the declaration by WHO that Ebola Virus Disease is a Public Health Emergency of international concern at the beginning of August 2014, the Government of Ethiopia established a high level National Ebola Committee, which is chaired by the Prime Minister office. A national Ebola Technical Working group (EVD-TWG) under the Federal Ministry of Health, Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) was also established. UNICEF Ethiopia is represented in this EVD-TWG and is leading the Communication for Development (C4D) sub-technical working group. UNICEF supported the government with the procurement of personal protection supplies as well as C4D material.

1.6 WASH Update:
Dry situations persisted in the lowlands areas of Oromia Region, requiring a continued assistance of emergency water provision for the affected population. Eleven water trucks have been requested to supply water for East Hararghe, West Hararghe and Borena zones. Other areas of the country did not report on any need for water trucking.

In flood affected areas of Dassenech and Nyangatom woredas of South Omo zones, SNNP Region, an estimated 36 and 34 per cent (respectively) of the water supply systems are non-functional. This is forcing people to use unprotected water sources and is increasing the risk of water borne diseases.

1.7 Education Update:
Floods in October 2014 had damaged schools in Afar (32 formal schools and 20 alternative basic education centres) and Somali (an estimated 5,800 children affected) regions. Children miss out on school in some areas or in other areas children are being educated in the existing poor facilities. No assistance to these children has been provided because the education in emergencies sector remains underfunded.

2. Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination
UNICEF leads the WASH and nutrition clusters. UNICEF also co-leads the education cluster with SCI. It also leads the child protection/Gender Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster at the national level. In the refugee setting, UNICEF works in support of UNHCR and ARRA to ensure access to basic services and technical support is provided.
3. Summary Analysis of Programme Response

3.1 South Sudanese Refugees Emergency Response:
UNICEF continues to support UNHCR/ARRA to provide health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection services to refugees within the refugee camps and at the border crossing points. UNICEF seconded WASH, Nutrition, Health and Child Protection Specialists to UNHCR. This was done with a view to support the sector coordination and to provide leadership in the respective sectoral responses, including: humanitarian situation monitoring and providing technical support to the partners in implementing programmes to support them in reaching results in accordance with set standards.

Health:
As part of malaria prevention and control and in addition to the provision of bed nets, the Gambella Regional Health Bureau, with support from UNHCR and ARRA, started spraying the refugees’ houses with chemicals. A one-day training was first provided to 14 sprayers, three social mobilizers and three team supervisors. From 24 to 26 December, 310 houses were sprayed. Gambella is one of the regions where malaria prevalence is high.

With UNICEF technical support, the Gambella Regional Health Bureau continues to provide entry point measles vaccination for children aged 6 months to 15 years. Accordingly, 117,867 children received measles vaccinations as of end December 2014. Similarly, oral polio vaccines were provided for 98,716 children 0 to 15 years, while Vitamin A was provided to 52,052 children 6 months to 5 years.

Nutrition:
In December, four consultants deployed through UNICEF, provided technical assistance to 31 health facilities in Lare, Itang, Gambella Zuria, Gambella town, Wanthua, Makuye, Jikawo, Gog and Jor woredas. In addition, 26 health workers received on the job training on community management of acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding.

The health and nutrition consultants have been providing technical assistance to the health facilities in Gambella Region as part of UNICEF’s strategy to support the host communities.

WASH:
WASH partners continue to work on improving access to clean water and to sanitation facilities in the refugee camps and in the surrounding host communities.

Partners continue to construct more latrines in the refugee camps to meet the standard of one latrine stance for 50 persons. As a result of floods damaging a number of latrines, Leitchour refugee camp is lagging behind meeting the standards; currently one latrine serves 96 persons. In Kule refugee camp, Oxfam has been constructing latrines under the UNICEF Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and to date, has completed 350 latrines out of the planned 440 latrines.

Access to clean water within the camps continues to improve as a result of partners’ commitment to the construction of water supply systems; DRC is planning to construct three additional water points in Tierkidi refugee camp. Access to clean water is above the standard of 15 litre per person per day in Leitchour and Pugnido refugee camps. Access is still below the standard in Kule and Tierkidi camps at 13 and 14 litres per person per day but has improved from October when it was 10 and 11 litres per person per day respectively.

Access to sanitation facilities is good in all camps meeting the standard of one latrine stance for 50 persons.

The proposed permanent water system for Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps is ongoing, with the construction of water storage and pipe installation.

Education:
During the months of November and December 2014, UNICEF signed two PCAs) with the Danish Refugee Council and Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) for the construction of two permanent primary schools in Gambella to benefit 400 host community children in each school.

Two other PCAs have been signed with Save the Children International (SCI) and PIE for the construction of semi-permanent schools for an estimated 3,400 refugee children in pre-primary and primary schools in Tierkidi and Kule camps.

Enrolment of school-aged children continues to increase and as of December 2014, 39,814 children (50% of school-aged children) are enrolled; an increase from 37 per cent in October 2014.
Child Protection:
During the month of December, UNICEF conducted a four day child protection in emergencies training in Gog woreda for 36 government officials from woreda Women, Children and Youth Office, Social Affairs, Education, Health, Justice and Police, Disaster Preparedness and Response Department, care and coalition committee members, Ethiopian Red Cross Society and SCI. Gog woreda is one of the woredas of Gambella Region affected by the influx of refugees. The training is expected to benefit host community children. A child protection task force has also been established in the woreda. During the first meeting, a two-month action plan was prepared with priority activities including the establishment of child friendly spaces, community awareness raising on child trafficking, sexual and gender based violence, and harmful practices and child labour.

As of the end of December, 4,399 unaccompanied minors and 13,211 separated children have been identified within the camps. Reunification and placing under foster care is underway for these children. Child protection partners continuously follow up on these children through home to home visits.

3.2 Emergency Response in Ethiopia

Floods Emergency Response:
Humanitarian response to the flood affected populations in Afar and Somali continued during the month of November and December. WFP distributed relief food items for 25,100 flood affected people in Addadle, East Imy, Kelafo, Mustahil and Shinile woredas. The Somali Regional Health Bureau (RHB) conducted household chemical spraying against malaria in areas in Mustahil and Kelafo woredas where receding flood waters allowed for the return of the population. Five of the Somali RHB mobile health and nutrition teams, fully supported by UNICEF, were relocated to the most affected woredas of Mustahil, Kelafo, Ferfer, East Imi and West Imi and provided health and nutrition consultations. The RHB also supplied the mobile teams with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) (provided by UNICEF) for the treatment of children suffering from SAM. UNICEF provided 10,200 long lasting insecticide treated bed nets targeting pregnant women. In addition, household water purification chemicals, soaps, jerry cans and information, education and communication materials, benefitting more than 12,550 families were provided. UNICEF also provided 4,000 school in a bag kits to affected children. However, critical gaps remain for the support of affected schools for short of funding for the education cluster.

In Afar, WFP also distributed relief food supplies in Amibara and Dulecha woredas for some 8,000 flood affected people.

In support of flood affected areas in Dessanech woreda of SNNPR, UNICEF is preparing to send financial assistance to woreda health bureaus for the rehabilitation of damaged health facilities and for hygiene promotion activities.

During the month of October, floods affected 28,392 people in Afar, 7,900 people in SNNPR and more than 210,000 people in Somali regions and damaged schools, water supply systems and health facilities.

Health:
An international multi-sectoral team, including 15 members from the United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and WHO, was in Addis Ababa for one week in November to assess the level of Ebola preparedness within the country. Follow up missions are scheduled after 40-50 days and 90 days from the first visit. The findings of the assessment team were presented to the Government of Ethiopia and will be circulated amongst partners to highlight any support required. In support of the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), UNICEF contributed to overall Ebola preparedness with close to US$500,000. UNICEF seconded a C4D consultant to support the National Ebola preparedness at the Ethiopian Public Health Institute.

The FMoH, with support from partners and UNICEF, conducted a training of trainers for health professionals that came from the different regions. As a next step, regions are expected to strengthen their preparedness level for Ebola response, including training rapid response teams, setting up isolation centres and strengthening surveillance activities.

UNICEF is also preparing to be able to support responses to possible Ebola outbreak with pre-positioning critical supplies, discussing on partnerships with possible implementing organizations and working on additional human resource needs.

Nutrition:
UNICEF continues to support the national CMAM programme with technical assistance and with the provision of supplies including CMAM sites medical supplies and milk, drugs and therapeutic food. In 2014, UNICEF procured and dispatched 219,038 cartons of RUTF that enabled the treatment of an estimated 257,680 children under five years of age suffering from SAM.

In response to the critical nutrition situation in Doolo Ado woreda, Somali Region, the Somali Regional Early Warning and Response Bureau, in collaboration with WFP is implementing a Targeted Supplementary Feeding program in the woreda and is strengthening SAM management with the support of SCI and MSF Spain.
To respond to the concerning situation in Legahida and Selahad woredas of Somali Region, DMRFSS/ENCU, UNICEF and WFP met and agreed on a number of actions, including; prioritization of relief assistance and strengthening of the management of SAM.

From the fourth week of December, Goal International started strengthening nutrition services in Dessanech woreda in response to the flood affected population.

**WASH:**
In Oromia Region, out of the required 11 trucks, four trucks are deployed in East Haraghe (two trucks), West Hararghe (one truck) and in Borena (one truck) zones, leaving a gap of seven trucks. These trucks are serving some 10,000 people with clean water. UNICEF supported the deployment of three trucks while the remaining one is deployed with the support of Action in Need (NGO).

In responding to flood affected areas, WASH partners began rehabilitating water supply schemes. The environmental sanitation is reportedly of concern in flood affected woredas of Somali Region; Mustahil woreda is the worst affected with the practice of open defecation being widespread. The regional WASH cluster is working with the Somali Regional Health Bureau on hygiene promotion for which UNICEF provided IEC materials. An estimated 27,477 flood affected people received WASH supplies, while more than 53,000 people were recipients of hygiene messages. UNICEF is also preparing to send financial support for hygiene promotion works in flood affected Dassenech and Gnagatom woredas.

2. **FUNDING:**
As of end of December 2014, UNICEF Ethiopia is funded 75 per cent against its requirement of US$ 42.3 million. During the year, UNICEF Ethiopia has received emergency funds from the Government of United Kingdom, Government of Japan, Government of USA, CERF, HRF, Government of Finland, Government of Germany, ECHO, US funds for UNICEF and UK National Committee for UNICEF.

In 2014, UNICEF was able to fulfill its core commitments for Ethiopian children thanks to the significant and valuable funds received from its donors.

In 2015, UNICEF will require US$36.2 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children and to build capacities at local and national levels to enhance resilience to recurrent shocks. The funding requirement includes US$13.8 million for UNICEF support to the South Sudan refugee crisis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements* US$</th>
<th>Funds received US$</th>
<th>Funding gap US$</th>
<th>Funding gap %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>6,980,484</td>
<td>3,519,516</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10,300,000</td>
<td>6,225,538</td>
<td>4,074,462</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>8,846,660</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>4,404,282</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>5,212,832</td>
<td>2,787,168</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination</td>
<td>1,511,000</td>
<td>1,511,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,311,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,180,796</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,131,146</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programme operations, transport and M&E costs are included in the sectoral budget lines.

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**Next SitRep: March 2015**

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### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS FOR 2014: ETHIOPIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 Target</td>
<td>2014 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Results</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since last report ▲▼</td>
<td>Change since last report ▲▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

- **People in humanitarian situations accessing water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene**
  - 2014 Target: 1,129,091
  - Total Results: 1,177,810
  - Change since last report ▲▼: -
  - 2014 Target: 617,455
  - Total Results: 619,117
  - Change since last report ▲▼: -

- **People in humanitarian situations receiving sanitation and hygiene information to prevent child illnesses**
  - 2014 Target: 1,000,000
  - Total Results: 830,655
  - Change since last report ▲▼: 380,655
  - 2014 Target: 1,140,000
  - Total Results: 828,045
  - Change since last report ▲▼: 378,045

#### EDUCATION

- **Children in humanitarian situations accessing formal and non-formal education**
  - 2014 Target: 251,400
  - Total Results: 150,661
  - Change since last report ▲▼: 106,009
  - 2014 Target: 135,000
  - Total Results: 76,718

#### HEALTH

- **Children and women accessing essential health services through preventive and curative interventions in the Somali and Afar regions**
  - 2014 Target: 533,000
  - Total Results: 311,347
  - Change since last report ▲▼: 106,527

- **Refugee and host community children vaccinated against measles**
  - 2014 Target: 175,000
  - Total Results: 177,393

#### NUTRITION

- **Children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition treated**
  - 2014 Target: 264,298
  - Total Results: 243,727
  - Change since last report ▲▼: 50,578
  - 2014 Target: 238,700
  - Total Results: 243,727
  - Change since last report ▲▼: 50,578

- **Children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women in humanitarian situations screened and referred to supplementary feeding programmes**
  - 2014 Target: -
  - Total Results: 2,600,000
  - Change since last report ▲▼: -
  - 2014 Target: 2,000,000
  - Total Results: 2,449,643

- **Refugee children age 6 to 59 months received vitamin A supplementation**
  - 2014 Target: -
  - Total Results: 64,400
  - Change since last report ▲▼: -

#### CHILD PROTECTION

- **Children in humanitarian situations vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse accessing appropriate care and services**
  - 2014 Target: -
  - Total Results: 36,000
  - Change since last report ▲▼: -
  - 2014 Target: 38,700
  - Total Results: 36,000

- **Identified, separated and unaccompanied children reunited with their families/caregivers or provided with an appropriate alternative care**
  - 2014 Target: -
  - Total Results: 2,500
  - Change since last report ▲▼: -
  - 2014 Target: 2,700
  - Total Results: 2,500

#### OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

**Health**

Regional Health Bureaus, Mercy Corps, SCI, ADRA, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, Merlin, Islamic Relief, MSF

*Data is not complete for 2014; review meetings of the mobile health and nutrition teams are planned during the first quarter of 2015 when all data of 2014 will be compiled.*

**Nutrition**

**Nutrition data is as of end of November 2014.**

Ministry of Health, Regional Health Bureaus Federal and Regional ENCU, Merlin, Concern Worldwide, International Medical Corps, World Vision, Action Against Hunger, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, SCI, MSF, ADRA, GOAL and Plan International

**WASH**

Federal and Regional Mines and Water Bureaus, Oxfam Intermon, Adhorn, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, SCI

**Education**

Federal and Regional Mines and Water Bureaus, Oxfam Intermon, Adhorn, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, SCI

**Child Protection**

Regional Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, Regional Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, SCI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>UNICEF and Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>%/number of refugee children (6-59 months) supplemented with Vitamin A (at the entry points and through mop up campaigns at the refugee camps)</td>
<td>64,400*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry points</td>
<td>% of children under five years old screened at entry points</td>
<td>14,688 (&gt;80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee camps</td>
<td>Number of mothers receiving IFE counselling and support</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children under five years old referred to selected feeding centres (CMAM)</td>
<td>64,400 (&gt;80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children under five years old admitted to the CMAM programme</td>
<td>21,000 (&gt;90%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of mothers receiving IYCF counselling and support</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 75% of severely malnourished children admitted to CMAM are cured</td>
<td>&gt;75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Number of children vaccinated against measles (6 months-15 years)-95% coverage (at the entry points and refugee camps)</td>
<td>98,285**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee camps</td>
<td>Number of refugee children vaccinated against Penta 3, fully covered through routine EPI (0-1 year) in the camps</td>
<td>3,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td>Number of people who have access to safe (through EMWAT, distribution of chemicals and drilling of shallow water well complete with hand pump) at the entry points and refugee camps</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Number of people reached with critical WASH related information</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry points</td>
<td>Number of people who have access to emergency toilets</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee camps</td>
<td>Number of people with access to appropriate sanitation services</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of people reached with critical WASH related information</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>Number of children 3-14 years who have access to psychosocial support through informal education/recreation in child friendly spaces</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Number of boys and girls assisted by referral mechanism on Violence Against Children (VAC) in emergency affected host communities</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee camps</td>
<td>Number of children accessing child friendly spaces</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children benefiting from psychosocial services through child friendly spaces</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Number of social workers/volunteers trained on CPIE</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry points</td>
<td>Number of boys and girls (3-14 years) accessing safe temporary learning spaces (Akobo)</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of young boys and girls (14-25) provided with sport for development and community cohesion education (Akobo only)</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of teachers trained in basic education, psychosocial support and community cohesion (Akobo)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee camps</td>
<td>Number of boys and girls age (3-14 years) accessing learning and recreational materials</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of teachers trained in basic education and psychosocial support</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARTNERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>UNHCR, ARRA, RHB, MSF,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>* it is estimated that 23% of the 350,000 refugees are between 6 months and 5 years based on 2nd level registration, that is 80,500 children and 80% of these children comes to 64,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>** Targets have been adjusted based on evolving situation of the newly arriving refugees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>* it is estimated that 23% of the 350,000 refugees are between 6 months and 5 years based on 2nd level registration, that is 80,500 children and 80% of these children comes to 64,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>** Result achieved is 51% because of the rainy season, the drilling of deep boreholes has not happened as planned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>UNHCR, SCI, ZOA, ERCS, DRC, NRC, ADRA, LWF, IRC, World Vision, ACF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*targets have been adjusted based on evolving situation of the newly arriving refugees

** it is estimated that 23% of the 350,000 refugees are between 6 months and 5 years based on 2nd level registration, that is 80,500 children and 80% of these children comes to 64,400
Child Protection | UNHCR, SCI, ZOA
---|---
Notes: | 100% of the children have been vaccinated. The overall target represents an estimation of the number of children expected to arrive until the end of 2014.
ND | No data provided by partners yet