1)

ETHIOPIA
Humanitarian
Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights:

- The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (Early Warning Bulletin of May 15-31) reports that the overall performance of Belg crops in 2015 is expected to be poor due to failed seasonal Belg rains.
- An estimated 1.59 million people require emergency water supply following the failed Belg rains in the most of the country.
- The overall admission into the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) of children with severe acute malnutrition increased by 15.4 per cent from February to March 2015. A total of 22,700 children were admitted in March.
- As of the end of May 2015, the number of South Sudanese refugees in the country that have arrived since the conflict in December 2013 reached 205,524, including 19,138 unaccompanied and separated children.
- 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 increased influx of Eritrean refugees in the northern part of the country.

UNICEF’s Key Response with Partners
See Annex 1 for further details as of May 2015

### UNICEF Funding Level HAC 2015 US$49 million

**Highlights:**

- 264,515 children will require treatment for acute severe malnutrition in 2015 (HRD 2015) – 60,610 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition by March 2015
- 205,524 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia since 15 December 2013 (UNHCR May 2015)
- UNICEF humanitarian appeal 2015 US$49 million – 15 % funded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</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>850,000</td>
<td>29,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # children 6-59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>60,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children and women accessing essential health services</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>32,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of school-aged children accessing formal and non-formal education</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>14,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>25,968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

1.1 Food-security Situation:
The Early Warning and Response Directorate within DRMFSS (Early Warning Bulletin of May 15-31) reports that due to failed Belg rains, the total planted area in Belg growing areas is significantly lower than planned. In Oromia, the planted area is as low as 2 per cent in Horo Guduru, West Wellega, East Haraghe, Arsi, West Arsi, West Shewa and East Wellega. In Amhara, only 42 per cent of the planned areas are covered by crops in the Belg growing areas of North Shewa, South and North Wello.

Famine Early Warning Systems (April to September 2015 issue) reports that the below average cumulative Belg (February to May) rainfall is likely to result in below-average harvests in June/July. This will entail a deteriorating food security situation in eastern Amhara, Tigray, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ Region (SNNPR), and eastern and central Oromia starting from July to September.

On 4 June, the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) released the revised nutrition hotspot woreda list, reflecting the deteriorated food security following poor Belg rains. The number of nutrition hotspot priority 1 and 2 woredas drastically increased in May 2015 compared to February 2015, when the last hotspot revision was made. There are 48 additional priority 1 woredas and 42 additional priority 2 woredas in the May classification.

As part of the review of the 2015 Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD), a Government-led Belg/Gu assessment will be conducted starting from 8 June in the Somali Region and 22 June in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Afar regions. The assessments will provide a better overview of the impact of the delayed and insufficient rains on the populations. The findings will inform the upcoming revision of the HRD.

1.2 Refugees and Returnees Update:
Following the escalation of the conflict in Yemen, the Government of Ethiopia with support from IOM, has been evacuating some of its citizens. Since late April 2015, 3,471 Ethiopians have returned to Ethiopia from Yemen. As of 25 May, no separated and unaccompanied children have been identified among the new arrivals. The Government of Ethiopia estimates that over 5,000 Ethiopians are still in need of evacuation from Yemen in the very near future. In partnership with IOM, UNICEF continues to support in the protection of separated and unaccompanied children.

Ethiopia’s generous “open door policy” towards refugees has meant that the country continues to receive many asylum seekers. According to UNHCR, the number of refugees residing in Ethiopia has reached 689,107 individuals as of 30 April 2015. The South Sudanese refugee population is the largest with 265,469 individuals (38.52 per cent), followed by 246,152 Somalis (35.72 per cent), 135,655 Eritreans (19.69 per cent) and 36,478 Sudanese (5.29 per cent). Of the total refugee population, 50.2 per cent are women and girls while 53.4 per cent are children. These large numbers place significant strains on the limited basic services in the host communities around the refugee camp locations, as witnessed in the Shire area in Tigray and Gambella regions, where refugee camps for Eritrean and South Sudanese refugees respectively are located.

During the month of April 7,171 new refugees were registered. The largest groups of arrivals were 4,156 South Sudanese in Gambella, 2,456 Eritreans in Shire and 308 Somalis in Dollo Ado. Assosa in Benishangul-Gumuz Region registered 214 new arrivals (148 South Sudanese, 62 Sudanese and 4 others) while 37 Yemenis were registered in Addis Ababa.

Discussions are ongoing with UNHCR Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Administration for Returnees and Refugees Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR Somalia on a possible voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Dollo Ado in the Somali Region of Ethiopia.

As of 22 May, 205,524 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella Region since the conflicts started in December 2013. 90 per cent of refugee population are women and children. In addition, 19,138 unaccompanied and separated children have been registered. From these new arrivals, 170,124 (82.9 per cent) have been transferred to camps, 31,461 are living with host communities while 3,939 are at Pagak entry point awaiting transfer to the refugee camps.

Last year, floods displaced 51,000 refugees from flood-prone camps of Leitchour and Nip Nip refugee camps. The refugees sought shelter with neighboring host communities. However, overall access to services has been poor and inadequate for the displaced. As a result, a contingency plan was developed to relocate these refugees to a new safe location. The relocation exercise started at the beginning of May from Leitchour and Nip Nip camps to the new camp in Jewi about 18 Km from Gambella and has now been completed. By the end of May 2015, the number of refugees relocated to Jewi camp is 45,280 (11,320 households). The next focus is to improve and upgrade the provision of basic social services in Jewi camp.
Considering the continued movement of South Sudanese refugees into Gambella Region of Ethiopia, an additional refugee camp has been approved by the Government. The new camp, Pugnido 2 has a capacity of 40,000 people and is located in the vicinity of the Pugnido refugee camp.

A Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) was conducted in Tierkidi, Kule, Okugo and Pugnido refugee camps targeting a total of 940 children. The survey sought to assess the nutrition status of children under the age of five. Preliminary results show critical nutrition situation in Tierkidi (with GAM of 28.3 per cent), Kule (with GAM of 21.3 per cent), and Pugnido (with GAM of 24.2 per cent), camps while the situation is serious in Okugo camp (with GAM of 10.1 per cent). As compared to surveys conducted in June/July 2014, the nutrition situation has shown no improvement in Kule and Tierkidi. In Pugnido, the nutrition situation has deteriorated as compared to surveys conducted in April 2013.

Hepatitis E has been reported in all the refugee camps in Gambella since April 2014. Although, partners have been working to prevent an outbreak and to improve access to clean water, cases continue to be reported in 2015. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 288 suspected cases were reported from all the camps. During the last week of May, 16 cases were reported from Kule refugee camp while zero cases were reported from Tierkidi, Akula, Leitchour, Jewi and Pugnido. The hepatitis E virus is mainly transmitted through contaminated drinking water while low standards of sanitation increase the risk for transmission of the virus. The unhygienic water collection and storage containers in the camps are cited as main risk factors.

In Shire refugee camps (Shimelba, Mai Aini, Hitsats and Adi Harush), 102,657 Eritrean refugees (73,725 male) were registered as of April 2015. From January to April 2015, some 8,237 new refugees have arrived into Ethiopia. The high number of unaccompanied minors and secondary movement of the young Eritrean refugees remains a concern. As of March 2015 (latest data available), there were 1,975 unaccompanied children in Shire refugee camps.

**1.3 Nutrition Update:**
As a result of failed *Belg* rains food insecurity is expected to negatively impact on the health and nutritional status of children in Ethiopia in the coming months.

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) continues to monitor the emergency nutrition situation both at regional and national levels. The unit collects and analyzes different sources of nutrition information such as Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) admissions and ad hoc nutrition surveys.

The number of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted into the CMAM programme during March was 22,700 (with reporting rate of 87.3 per cent), which is an increase of 15.4 per cent as compared to February 2015.

The increase is mostly reported in three regions:
- In SNNPR, the SAM cases increased by 32.2 per cent from 4,099 in February 2015 to 5,441 in March 2015 (latest data available) with reporting rate of 98.5 per cent; the concerned woredas are Bensa, Gibe, Halaba, Shebedino and East Badewacho. The increase in admissions can be attributed to worsening food insecurity due crop failure.
- In Oromia, the March 2015 admissions increased by 24.1 per cent from 8,801 caseload in February 2015 to 10,926 in March 2015 with a reporting rate of 83.7 per cent. The following woredas are of main concern: Shalla and Shashamane in west Arsi Zone and Girawa, Fedis and Bedeno in East Haraghe Zone.
- In Amhara, the SAM cases reported in March were 3,797 with reporting rate of 95.2 per cent, which is an increase of 8.2 per cent from the 3,509 cases reported in February 2015 with the same reporting rate. The woredas of concern are Sekota Zuria, Lay Gaint and Ebenat.

Cumulative admissions from January to March 2015, are at 60,610, which is similar to the same period in 2014 but 11 per cent less compared to 2013. Currently, there are 49 priority 1 woredas, of which 39 are covered by international NGOs for support and capacity development of government health workers.

**Ad hoc Nutrition Surveys**
CONCERN Worldwide completed two nutrition surveys (in Itang and Wanthuwa woredas) in the Gambella Region. UNICEF provided technical and financial support. The nutrition situation was classified as “serious” with aggravating factors in both woredas with GAM of 13.3 per cent and SAM of 1.1 per cent for Itang and GAM of 12.5 per cent and SAM of 1.6 per cent for Wanthuwa. Both woredas are affected by the high influx of South Sudanese refugees in Gambella Region.

---

1. The nutrition situation is classified as critical when GAM>=15%
2. According to the Ethiopia classification of malnutrition levels, a nutrition situation is considered as “serious” when the Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence is between 15 and 19 or when the Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence is between 10 and 14 with aggravating factors.
1.4 Health Update:
Measles cases continue to be reported in various parts of the country. From the beginning of the year until 15 May, 11,675 cases have been confirmed. Children under the age of five accounted for 39 per cent of cases and children between 5 to 15 years of age accounted for 40 per cent of cases. The Ministry of Health is planning to conduct a national measles campaign in October 2015.

1.5 WASH Update:
Following the poor performance of the *Belg/Gu/Ganna/Sugum* rains in SNNPR, Oromia, Somali and Amhara regions and severe water shortages in Afar Region, assessments conducted in April-May 2015 revealed that an estimated 1.59 million people are in need of urgent water trucking support. During this period, the total water trucking requirement was 140, with only 70 deployed.

1.6 Education Update:
According to the Sitti zone (Somali Region) Multi Agency Rapid Assessment report conducted from 28 April to 03 May 2015, the delay of the current 2015 Gu rainfall coupled with the long dry season of Jilaal has caused critical water shortage across all woredas of the zone. As a result, 65 (36 per cent) out of the 179 alternative basis education centres in the five visited woredas (Afdem, Aysha, Mieso Erer and Hadagala), have been closed as children have moved with their livestock and families in search of water.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Together with the Government of Ethiopia, UNICEF continues to provide cluster leadership for WASH, nutrition and education sectors. In 2015, the UNICEF-supported clusters are experiencing significant funding gap. The Humanitarian Requirement Document requirement for the nutrition sector is 42 per cent funded (with a gap of US$16.8 million), the WASH sector is 14 per cent funded (with a gap of US$18.9 million) while the Education sector is only funded at 2 per cent (with a gap of US$3.4 million).

UNICEF and its partners continue to support the emergency response to South Sudanese refugees for the provision of health care, nutrition, water, sanitation, education and child protection services.

Humanitarian Strategy: Prepositioning and Partnerships

In the refugee context, UNICEF supports UNHCR and ARRA. The partnership is based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2012 between the two sister agencies and the tripartite agreement signed in 2007, with ARRA and UNHCR to establish a framework of collaboration for the delivery of services and assistance.

Since 2014, UNICEF has developed an integrated emergency response strategy for both refugees and host communities in Gambella Region. The three-pronged strategy includes support to UNHCR in the sectoral coordination, technical assistance and provision of basic social services in the refugee camps, support to the host community at the entry points and in the proximity of the refugee camps, and support to the host communities in the other areas that are not directly affected by the refugee crisis as part of a conflict prevention strategy.

UNICEF has been working closely with IOM on the issue of returnee children from the third countries. This has been facilitated through a Letter of Agreement signed between the two agencies in 2013. This partnership supports the Government of Ethiopia’s Safe Return and Reunification Programme. The Government of Ethiopia’s Safe Return and Reunification Programme for Unaccompanied and Migrant Children is led by the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MOWCYA). It is further supported and implemented by the regional governmental bureaus and woreda offices. UNICEF provides support to the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children.

UNICEF has prepositioned emergency supplies in Addis Ababa, Jijiga, Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions for timely response to the acute emergency needs of 125,000 refugees and vulnerable host communities in partnership with regional governments, ARRA, UNHCR and NGOs.

---

3 *Belg* rains occur from February to June Belg receiving areas of the country
*Gu/Ganna* rains occur from March to June in the Southern pastoralist areas of the country
*Sugum* rains occur from March to June in the Northern pastoralist areas of the country
3.1 South Sudanese Refugees Emergency Response:

South Sudanese refugees

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.

**Health:**

With a support of the UNICEF Health Officer seconded to UNHCR, partners continue to provide health services for the refugees at the different entry points and refugee camps in Gambella Region.

Newly arriving refugee children continue to be vaccinated at the entry points in Pagak, Burubey and Akobo. In 2015 (as of May), a total of 9,510 children (0-15 years old) have been vaccinated against Polio, 8,682 children (6 month – 15 years old) were vaccinated against Measles while 4,469 children (6 months – five years) received Vitamin A. Three UNICEF consultants are providing technical support to the Regional Health Bureau to provide entry point vaccinations to the refugees.

To prevent mortality and morbidity from malaria, in 2015 UNICEF has so far provided 5,331 insecticide treated bed nets to refugees. This is expected to benefit 2,665 families with a distribution of two bed nets per family.

UNICEF provided four tents to UNHCR to support the establishment of a health clinic in Jewi refugee camp.

**Nutrition:**

With a support of the UNICEF nutrition officer seconded to UNHCR, partners continue to provide nutrition services for the refugees at the different entry points and refugee camps in Gambella Region.

Various nutrition programmes are ongoing in all the refugee camps, transit sites and entry points:

- Four stabilization centers are operational in Itang, Kule, Leitchour and Tierkidi refugee camps for the management of children with severe malnutrition and medical complications;
- 15 outpatient therapeutic centres for the management of children with severe malnutrition and no major medical complications;
- 15 targeted supplementary feeding centers for the management of children with moderate malnutrition (MAM).

In 2015, the above programmes have enrolled over 14,370 malnourished children (1,737 in the stabilization centre, 5,685 in outpatient therapeutic care programme and 6,948 in the targeted supplementary feeding programme) for treatment.

Another component of the nutrition programme is the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programme where activities are undertaken at facility level as well as in the community to promote and support exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding. On a weekly basis, an average of 7,580 pregnant and lactating women receive IYCF information at the nutrition centres in the refugee camps.

In March and April, UNICEF-funded nutrition consultants provided quality supervision review at 29 health facilities in the host communities (3 in Itang, 7 in Makuye, 4 in Jikawo, 1 in Gambella town, 5 in Abobo, 2 in Lare and 7 in Gambella/Zuria) on the provision of community management of acute malnutrition programme for children with severe acute malnutrition.

To support IYCF in Itang woreda, UNICEF supported the establishment of 23 mother-to-mother support groups in March and April. More than 328 mothers, health workers and health extension workers were sensitized on IYCF. In Jikawo woreda, fourteen mother-to-mother supporting groups were established while in Makuye woreda six groups were established in coordination with the woreda health office and other humanitarian partners.

**WASH:**

UNICEF has seconded a WASH Specialist, who provides support and technical guidance to partners for the implementation of WASH activities in the camps.
As of May 2015, access to water remains within the recommended range4 across all refugee camps except in Pugnido, where access is limited to 14 litres per day/per person.

Following the increased influx of South Sudanese refugees into Gambella since late April, the Regional Water Bureau with UNICEF support has been running a motorized water scheme in Pagak entry point to provide clean water to the new arrivals.

In May, Oxfam GB, through financial support from UNICEF, completed the construction of 600 household latrines in Kule camp benefiting a total of 3,000 refugee. In addition, 25,000 refugee children in schools have access to latrines through the construction of 25 blocks (with 192 stances) of permanent latrine.

In April and May, UNICEF provided 65 environmental cleaning kits and 800 garbage bins to Kule camp to encourage segregation of waste materials at the community level. UNICEF also provided to UNHCR 100 pieces of plastic sheets for the construction of emergency latrines in Jewi camp, 9,002 plastic buckets, 15,000 body soaps and 2000 water guard, eight bags of aluminium sulphate to be used in the newly established Jewi camp and in Pugnido refugee camp.

The construction of the permanent water supply system for Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps and surrounding host communities is in progress. UNICEF, IRC and World Vision are currently supporting the construction work. This project, once completed by the end of July, will benefit some 120,000 people, both refugees and host community.

As part of its conflict sensitive programming, UNICEF is planning to establish additional ten shallow wells in the host community. The drilling work started in April. When completed, these constructions are expected to increase access to clean water for an estimated 5,000 people.

**Education:**

Under the coordination and technical guidance of the UNICEF Education Specialist seconded to UNHCR, education programmes are implemented and monitored in the refugee camps.

As of May, overall enrolment for boys and girls aged 3 – 18 years old is 47 per cent, while that of primary school level (7-14 years old) for both boys and girls is 68 per cent. Comparing the overall enrolment of school aged population (3-18 years old), there are more boys (53 per cent) in schools than girls (40 per cent).

Enrolment in the early childhood care and development for children aged 3 to 6 increased from 22 per cent in March 2015 to 40 per cent in April thanks to partners’ continuous community sensitization activities.

As part of its programme to increase access to education for both refugees and host communities, UNICEF is in the process of constructing ten new schools (six in the host community and four in Tierkidi and Kule refugee camps) under partnership agreements with Plan International, SCI, ZOA, DRC and a private contractor. Upon completion, these schools will benefit 8,180 school children.

UNICEF in partnership with ARRA, the Regional Education Bureau and Gambella Teachers’ Training College conducted a 6-day teachers training programme in Kule, Tierkidi and Pugnido refugee camps. The topics focused on the curriculum, teaching methods, lesson planning, assessment of students’ achievement, classroom management, and psychosocial support, inclusive of special needs education, gender equality, and teachers’ code of conduct. A total of 379 teachers (37 Female) received the training. This training is expected to benefit 37,900 lower and upper primary school children.

To support woredas affected by the influx of refugees, UNICEF in partnership with Gambella Regional Education Bureau and Gambella Teachers Training Collage provided a 3-day training for 84 (12 Female) primary school teachers in Gambella. Teachers were selected from host community schools affected by the recent refugee influx. The training covered topics like conflict sensitive education, peace building, gender issues, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The programme is estimated to benefit 8,400 primary school children.

**Child Protection:**

Under the leadership of UNICEF Child Protection Specialist seconded to UNHCR, partners continue to implement activities aiming at providing protection of the refugee children.

Since the conflict started in December 2013, 19,138 children have been registered as unaccompanied and separated children.

---

4 The national standard for access to clean water is 15 liters, per person/per day while that of the international standard is 20 liters, per person/per day.
As of the end of April 2015, there are 1,697 children that are receiving appropriate family-type care by being placed in foster families, and receiving constant monitoring and support by social workers.

With UNICEF support, UNHCR and ARRA have been implementing various activities meant to ensure the protection of children from separation, abuse and neglect. These activities include awareness raising on child abuse, gender based violence and child rights, psychosocial support, establishment of help desks and child friendly spaces.

In the child friendly spaces (CFS) established in all the camps, children continue to enjoy different play activities although shortage of playing materials remain a challenge for active participation. To promote protection and psychosocial wellbeing of the targeted children, CFSs remain open throughout the week for children to play and engage in different structured activities. Both in and out-door activities are carried out in the CFSs. The indoor activities include building blocks, storytelling, demonstration of alphabets and different pictures, riddles, poem, literacy competition, dance, drama, gallery walk, Q&A sessions and other participatory games. The outdoor games include valley ball, football and engaging children in different playground materials including the balance, swing and slide. On average, 22,220 children benefit from activities on a monthly basis.

At Pagak entry point, a help desk is established by SCI with UNICEF technical support to facilitate the relocation of refugee unaccompanied and separated children into the refugee camps.

In April, UNICEF supported the training of 121 social workers from implementing partners on case management to be better equipped to identify, register and provide appropriate response to vulnerable children. A total of 20 social workers were trained in Tierkidi, 44 in Kule, 41 in Leitchour and 10 in Okugu refugee camps.

In the host community, out of the planned 10 Community Care Coalitions (CCC) to be constructed through UNICEF support, eight have been completed. The CCC are in Gog, Wanthowa, Makuye, Itang, Lare, Pugnido, Gambella Zuria and Godere woredas. Nine child friendly spaces are also under construction.

### 3.2 Emergency Response in Ethiopia

#### Health

With a plan to conduct a national measles vaccination in October 2015 for all children under 15 years of age in Ethiopia, the Ministry of Health has a US$37 million funding gap out of the required US$ 38 million. Discussions are ongoing with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) to support the vaccination of the children under the age of five.

UNICEF is supporting Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) in Somali and Afar regions to provide access to health care services in the remote areas of these two regions. Each team is comprised of six staff from the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) and includes two health workers (clinical and/or midwife nurse), two health extension workers, one social mobilizer and one driver. The MHNTs provide medical consultations, nutritional screening and promote safe motherhood (screening of pregnant and lactating women), health education and sanitation, hygiene promotion and emergency water treatment. UNICEF supplies these teams with essential drug kits and nutrition suppliers. As of April 2015, these teams in both regions provided consultations to 32,888 people (60 per cent reporting rate) including children and women.

#### WASH

UNICEF serves as WASH cluster lead and supports the Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy in the overall preparedness and response coordination of the sector. This ensures the timely delivery of quality and effective responses in line with international minimum standards.

The overall strategy of the WASH cluster puts emphasis on the design and implementation of medium to long-term solutions that are resilient and will break the vicious cycle of water trucking every year. The interventions proposed requires investments that go beyond emergency – life saving responses. A good example of this is the Joint Action plans (JAP) in Afar and Somali regions that were developed following the Horn of Africa drought response in 2012. These plans were designed to establish sustainable water supplies like drilling of boreholes, decentralised maintenance systems and the construction of cisterns to capture and store rain water in chronic drought-affected areas. Initial results show a reduction of about 30 per cent in water trucking needs in the targeted areas. Another example is the Ebo multi village’s scheme in Tigray Region that is now providing safe water to over 27,000 people in three different villages using

---

1 The CCC are community based structures engaged in social protection activities with the objective to strengthen traditional care and support systems.
a deep borehole as source in an area that has been affected by water shortages and water trucking responses for a long time.

The ONE-WASH National Programme, Ethiopia’s WASH sector wide programme, offers a great opportunity for emergency and development sector players to work closely together and ensure long-term investments go to the traditional emergency hot spot woredas to stop the vicious cycle of expensive short term emergency responses that are not sustainable.

To address the chronic issues of water scarcity in Afar Region, UNICEF, in partnership with UNESCO, has completed the hydro-geological mapping of some of the most complex areas in the region to identify potential deep ground water aquifers that could be developed as resilient water sources to provide sustainable water supply for several communities.

Meanwhile, provision of emergency water continues since the seasonal rains have been inadequate in many parts of the country this year. As of end of May 2015, out of the 140 trucks required for emergency water trucking operation, 70 have been deployed and are supplying water to an estimated 166,500 people.

In the Somali Region, UNICEF supported water trucking operation in Lagahida and Salahad woredas of Nogob zone with four trucks (two per woreda) took place in March and April and benefitted some 7,500 people. However, the support discontinued in mid-April due to fund constraints.

WASH partners continue to rehabilitate water supply systems in the different regions. In April, the Somali Regional Water Bureau completed the rehabilitation of two boreholes; one in Denan (Shebelle) and one in Shilabo (Korahe) woreda. Similarly, Save the Children has rehabilitated one borehole in Afdem woreda. In SNNPR, the rehabilitation of non-functional water systems and latrines is ongoing in flood-affected kebeles of Dassenech and Egnagatom woredas. An estimated 54,940 people in the two woredas will benefit from the construction of six new water points and from the rehabilitation of 29 water systems. The two woredas were affected by floods during the rainy season in July-September 2014.

Child Protection

In Shire refugee camps, Tigray Region, UNICEF has seconded an international Child Protection Officer to UNHCR, in support of the latter’s effort to protect the high number of unaccompanied and separated refugee children from Eritrea. UNHCR, together with partners, aims to:

- address the risks associated with secondary movement of these refugees through awareness creation and capacity building.
- strengthen family tracing and reunification
- improve opportunities for vocational training and livelihoods for adolescents
- build the capacity of stakeholders, increasing the services to children, and strengthening the child protection systems

UNICEF is also supporting assisted voluntary returnees and unaccompanied minors from third countries. In 2015, 223 children have been provided with UNICEF/ IOM partnership, most of them have returned from Yemen and Djibouti. The returnee children are provided with three categories of assistance by UNICEF and IOM and these include:

- **Transit centre**: this is managed by IOM and supported by UNICEF with sharing cost of rent, supplies for children. NGOs specialized in child protection provide psychosocial support at the centre.
- **Family tracing and reunification**: supported by UNICEF through Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs and their regional bureaus. After arrival in the transit centre, family tracing and reunification are done by the assigned social workers. During reunification, US$50 are being provided for the parents/ care givers that will be considered as reinsertion grant for each case. Besides, the total accommodation and feeding costs on the road is covered with nearly US$ 20 per person.
- **Reintegration of the returnee child**: supported by UNICEF through Addis Ababa Bureau of Women, children and Youth affairs office. Assisted volunteer return and reintegration (AVRR) department of IOM play a role on facilitating the family reunification, including logistical, financial and administrative arrangements.
Funding:


### Revised Funding Requirements – 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements US$</th>
<th>Funds Received in 2015 US$</th>
<th>Funding gap US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>10,090,800</td>
<td>2,595,142</td>
<td>7,495,658</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>9,137,000</td>
<td>855,703</td>
<td>8,281,297</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>17,817,500</td>
<td>1,116,354</td>
<td>16,701,146</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>3,428,300</td>
<td>651,330</td>
<td>2,776,970</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,058,300</td>
<td>1,992,921</td>
<td>4,065,379</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination</td>
<td>2,554,552</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,554,552</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,086,452</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,211,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,875,002</strong></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UNICEF Ethiopia has US$ 11.4 million carried over fund from 2014.*

Next SitRep: July 2015

Who to contact for further information:

- Gillian Mellsop
  Representative
  UNICEF Ethiopia
  Tel: +251 11 5184001
  Fax: +251 11 5511628
  Email: gmellsop@unicef.org

- Alhaji Bah
  Chief-Field Operations and Emergency
  UNICEF Ethiopia
  Tel: +251 11 5184082
  Fax: +251 11 5511628
  Email: abah@unicef.org

- Alexandra Westerbeek
  Chief, Media and External Relations
  UNICEF Ethiopia
  Tel: +251 11 5184039
  Fax: +251 11 5511628
  Email: awesterbeek@unicef.org