

Nutrition Response in Ethiopia: Benishangul-Gumuz

As of 15 April 2019

Context

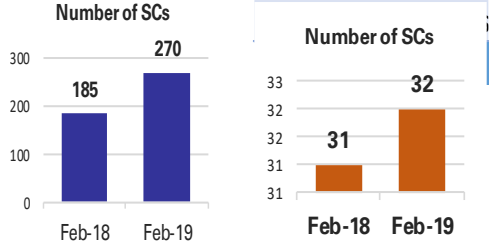
No woreda in the region classified as hotspot 1 (severely affected districts)*
Population estimated to be **1 million** (CSA projection)
3,455 children with SAM expected in 2019*

*Latest Hotspot classification conducted in January 2019
**Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (2018). **As per 2019 estimated caseload.

Coordination

- UNICEF is participating in relevant regional and zonal level coordination meetings

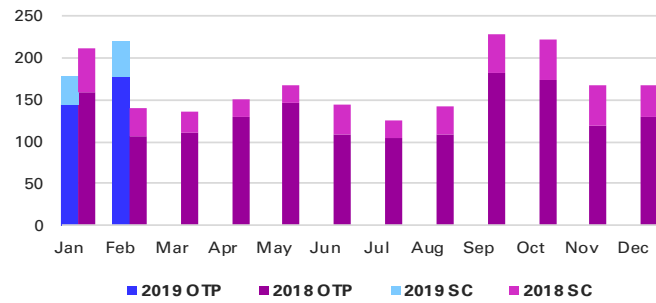
Expansion of SAM Facilities, 2018-2019



To Facilitate Rapid Response

- 1 UNICEF staff supporting nutrition programme
- 3 CMAM monitors deployed

SAM Admissions, 2018-2019



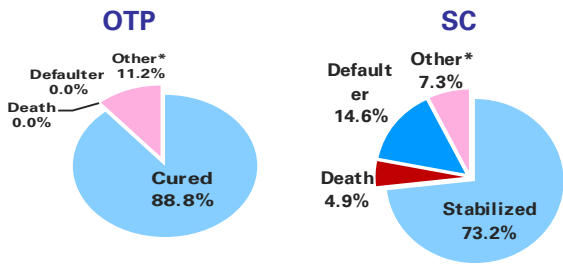
398 U5 children admitted with SAM in Jan – Feb 2019, out of whom **76** were admitted to inpatient care (**19%** of total SAM admissions) **89%** reporting rate

220 children were admitted for SAM treatment in February 2019 with **87.4% of reporting rate**. The February 2019 SAM admissions has increased significantly by 36 % compared to the same month last year, 2018

Overview of Region

- Benishangul-Gumuz mainly receives rains from June-September, during which heavy rains occasionally deter access to health facilities. The rain also heightens the risk of water-related diseases.
- Lean season spans from May to July in the region, followed by increase in SAM admissions between June-August.
- In Jan 2018-Feb 2019, **0.8%** of the national SAM burden was reported in Benishangul-Gumuz Region, which is the lowest SAM burden next to Gambela.
- In Kamashi zone, circa 52,000 people have been displaced since September 2018 due to conflict.

SAM Programme Performance in 2019



*Other includes non-responders, medical transfers and transfers to other CMAM facilities.
Stabilization for SC includes recovery and transfer to OTP.
Performance in line with SPHERE standards (cure>75%, defaulter<15%, death<10%).