

# Emergency Nutrition Response in Ethiopia: Somali

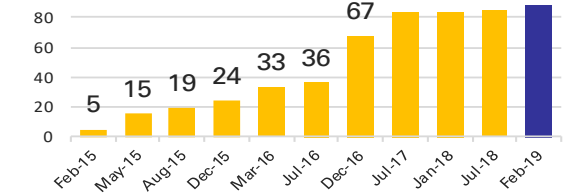
As of 15 April 2019

## Context

**88** out of 93 woredas classified as hotspot 1 (severely affected districts)\*  
 Population estimated to be **6 million of which 2.9 million are age 0-19** (2019 CSA projection)  
**772,000** children and PLW with MAM expected in 2018\*\*  
**128,112** children with SAM expected in 2019\*\*\*

\*Latest updated figures from the January 2019 Review of the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan . \*\*\*As per January 2019 estimated caseload. \*\*The Revised figure was discussed during the August 2018 Mid Year Review .

### Hotspot Priority 1 Woredas, 2015-2018



\*Number of **Hotspot P1 Woredas** increased by **31%** in February 2018 as compared to December 2016 in Somali.  
**95%** of the woredas in Somali classified as Hotspot P1 (severely affected districts) in January 2019

## Coordination

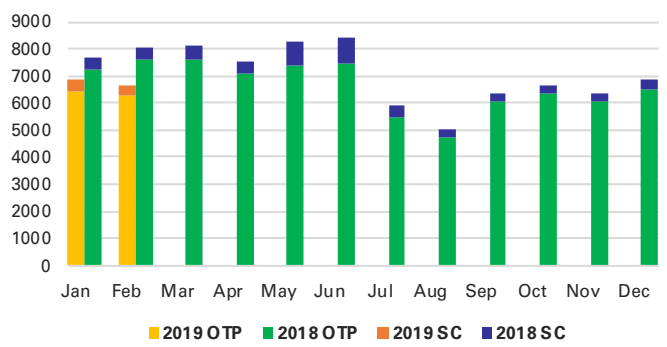
- UNICEF is supporting Emergency Nutrition Coordination at regional and zonal levels
- UNICEF is participating in relevant regional and zonal level coordination meetings

## To Facilitate Rapid Response

- UNICEF staff supporting emergency
- International Emergency Nutrition Specialists
- 18 CMAM monitor
- 9 zonal nutrition coordinators
- 9 zonal nutrition specialists

CMAM Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition  
 IYCF-E Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies  
 FMoH Federal Ministry of Health

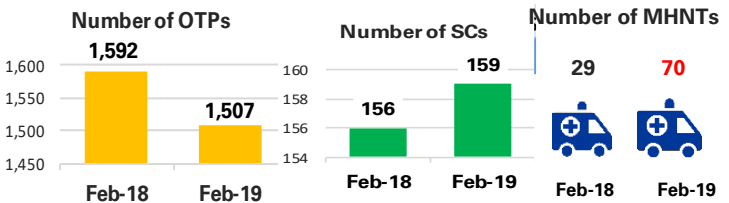
## SAM Admissions, 2018-2019



**13,522** admitted with SAM in Jan 2019 –Feb 2019, out of whom **751** were admitted to inpatient care (**5.6%** of total SAM admissions)  
**85%** reporting rate

In February 2019, a total of **6,684** children were admitted for treatment of SAM in Somali Region. In February 2019, number of SAM admissions showing decline by 17% as compared to 2018 in the same month.

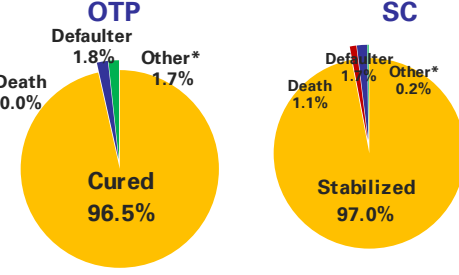
## Expansion of SAM Facilities, 2018-2019



## Overview of Region

- Majority of Somali region has two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. *Gu* rains influence agricultural and livestock production in Apr-Jun, and is followed by *hagaa* dry season, which is then broken by *deyr* rains in Oct-Dec. In Jan starts long dry spells *jilaal*, and subsequent lean season in Feb-Apr, accompanied by an increase in SAM admissions.
- Somali region remains the worst affected by recurrent droughts in the past years. In Jan 2019-Feb 2019, **27%** of total SAM admissions of Ethiopia were reported from Somali Region.
- 20%** of OTP admissions were managed by the MHNTs between Jan-Nov 2018.
- An estimated 500,000 IDP reside in Somali region due both to conflict and the effect of protracted droughts. They remain highly vulnerable and in need of full response and recovery package.

## 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%).

HEW Health Extension Worker  
 HW Health Worker  
 MAM Moderate Acute Malnutrition

MHNT Mobile Health and Nutrition Team  
 OTP Outpatient Therapeutic Programme  
 PLW Pregnant and Lactating Women

RUTF Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food  
 SAM Severe Acute Malnutrition  
 SC Stabilisation Centre