



© UNICEF/NYHQ2011-1567

# Ethiopia

## SITUATION UPDATE

During the first six months of 2012, Ethiopia witnessed a worsening humanitarian situation. According to the Government of Ethiopia's Humanitarian Requirements Document released on 13 August 2012, the number of people requiring emergency food assistance in Ethiopia increased from 3.2 million people at the beginning of the year to 3.76 million in August 2012<sup>1</sup>. The increase is mainly due to a deteriorating food and nutrition situation following the delayed and below-normal 2012 *belg* (February to May) rains. The Government has also revised upwards the number of woredas (districts) classified as 'priority one' hotspots,<sup>2</sup> increasing by 64 per cent from 117 woredas in February to 192 in May.<sup>3</sup> The arrival of refugees from Somalia and South Sudan continues, although at a much slower rate as compared to 2011. As of July, there are 164,256 Somali refugees in the Dollo Ado camps (Somali Region) and 60,719 South Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia. In the first seven months of 2012, 21,029 new Somali refugees and 17,390 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia.<sup>4</sup>

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

UNICEF continues to work with the Government and humanitarian partners to ensure that children have access to health, nutrition, education, water, and sanitation and are protected during various emergencies. UNICEF is the cluster lead for WASH, child protection, and nutrition, and also co-leads the education cluster with Save the Children UK and leads the child protection/gender based violence sub-cluster at the national level. The organization has provided technical support on regional emergency preparedness and response plans for 2012 to regional government Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Afar, Somali and Gambella regions. During these planning sessions, UNICEF also provided training on disaster risk reduction for Government, UN agencies and NGO partners. Working closely with UNHCR and the Government, through the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs, UNICEF continues to support the response to refugees from Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, including support for 30,000 children to access primary education; nutrition interventions in Dollo Ado and Assossa camps; provision of essential drugs for primary health care; deployment of two mobile health and nutrition teams in Dollo Ado; and tracing and reunification of separated and unaccompanied minors as well as strengthening child protection mechanisms the camps.

In addition to the results listed in the table below, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and NGOs in the management of severe acute malnutrition by providing therapeutic food, drugs and equipment to more than 10,000 therapeutic feeding sites in the country. From January to June 2012, UNICEF procured and distributed a total of 1,724 tons of Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic-Food, 1,758 cartons of F75 and 1,221 cartons of F100 to support the treatment of nearly 140,000 severely malnourished children. To assist the Somali and Afar Regional Health Bureaus' programmes for hard-to-reach communities, UNICEF provided 268 emergency drug kits to mobile health and nutrition teams sufficient to meet the various medical needs of 670,000 people. Similarly, 80 emergency drugs kits (renewable) were sent to five regions to respond to a measles outbreak, supporting access to basic health service for more than 150,000 people. UNICEF also supported the treatment of 1,028 patients for acute watery diarrhea (AWD). Fifty-nine thousand children in Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia and Somali regions were able to continue their education partly due to provision of supplies from UNICEF including 300 early childhood development kits, 200 teacher kits and 1,000 learners' kits. Additionally, schools were rehabilitated in Afar, Amhara and Oromia; two schools were constructed in the Somali Region by the Regional Education Bureau (REB); and 65 school tents were procured and delivered to Afar and Somali REBs.

In the WASH cluster, the absence of an emergency preparedness and response unit under the water bureau at regional level has posed some limitations for immediate humanitarian response. Although UNICEF has played an important role in standardizing partners' reporting, information sharing remains a challenge.

	Cluster target (people to be reached by 31 Dec. 2012)	Cluster total progress (people reached by 30 June)	UNICEF target (people to be reached by 31 Dec. 2012)	UNICEF total progress (people reached by 30 June)
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
Children < 5 years old with severe acute malnutrition admitted into therapeutic feeding programme	312,211	155,631	312,211	155,631
Children < 5 years old receiving vitamin A twice a year	11,700,000*	8,444,563	11,700,000	8,444,563
Pregnant and breastfeeding women screened	1,260,000	1,264,140	1,260,000	1,264,140
<b>HEALTH</b>				
Children < 5 equitably accessing lifesaving interventions including measles immunization and insecticide treated nets			157,248	97,000
Children, adolescents and women with sustained access to essential health services for high-impact preventive and			524,160	101,831**

curative interventions (consultations provided by mobile teams)				
Population affected by acute watery diarrhoea and measles having access to life-saving curative interventions			15,771	5,028 (AWD 1,028 and measles >4,000)
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
Children and women access sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	1,345,699	1,001,186	650,000	584,368
Children and women receive critical WASH related information to prevent child illness especially diarrhoea	327,747	258,719	1,000,000	215,000
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
Identification, documentation, family tracing and reunification (IDFRT) of separated and unaccompanied children (Dollo Ado)	1,000	611	1,000	611
Children provided with access to psychosocial support services by registration with Child Friendly Spaces (Dollo Ado)	20,000	10,265	20,000	10,265
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Children affected by emergencies will continue their education with the establishment of safe and protective learning environment and basic educational materials	118,446	N/A	90,000	59,000***
Children affected by emergencies will have access to improved quality education through the provision of life skills, psychosocial support, and peace education training for teachers	385,000	33,839	230,000	27,250

\*The target figure provided in the 2012 HAC Plan of 5 million children and 600,000 pregnant and lactating women was erroneous. The correct figures are 11.7 million children and 1.26 million pregnant and lactating women.

\*\* Data for number of mobile health team consultations are only available for Somali Region up to May 2012 and Afar Region up to April 2012.

\*\*\*\* Supplies pre-positioned for around 109,000 school children.

## WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE IN 2012

UNICEF will continue to support the treatment of all children suffering from severe acute malnutrition – an estimated 149,478 for the second half of the year.<sup>5</sup> Eleven million children under age five will receive essential child survival intervention every six months, preventing excess child mortality (vitamin A supplementation, deworming, screening for acute malnutrition and referral to supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes).

An estimated 200,000 people will benefit from 26 UNICEF supported mobile health and nutrition teams in Somali and Afar regions. Sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity will be provided for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene for approximately 650,000 people (of which 104,000 are children) affected by drought, floods, acute watery diarrhea outbreaks and influxes through water trucking, the rehabilitation and construction of water schemes and the distribution of water treatment chemicals and safe storage receptacles.

In addition, approximately 90,000 emergency-affected children will continue their education with the establishment of safe and protective learning environment (including rehabilitation and construction of schools) and with the provision of basic educational materials and 230,000 children will have access to improved quality education through the provision of life skills, psychosocial support and peace education training for teachers. In child protection, UNICEF will continue to support 'Community Care Coalitions,' community based social protection structures that aim to strengthen the traditional care and support systems of local communities to benefit 100,000 people. UNICEF will also support the identification, registration and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children, particularly in refugee settings.

## UNICEF Funding Requirements from 30 June 2012 – 31 December 2012

UNICEF is requesting US\$ 58,339,000 to respond to the emergency needs of Ethiopian children. As of 30 June 2012, \$21.4 million has been received, which is 37 per cent of the required funding. UNICEF is still in urgent need of funding to put in place prevention activities for AWD and malaria outbreaks; to scale up response to children suffering from severe acute malnutrition; to procure the necessary school supplies for children before the opening of schools in September; and to increase access to clean water and the protection of the rights of Ethiopian children.

Sector	Original 2012 HAC requirements	Revised HAC requirements	Funds received*	Funding gap
<b>Nutrition</b>	32,328,000	32,328,000	10,378,839	21,949,161
<b>Health</b>	6,405,000	6,405,000	3,084,982	3,320,018
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	13,063,000	13,063,000	5,074,904	7,988,096
<b>Child Protection</b>	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,286,317	(136,317)
<b>Education</b>	3,260,000	3,260,000	1,582,501	1,677,499
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
<b>Cluster/Sector coordination</b>	1,933,000	1,933,000	-	1,933,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,339,000</b>	<b>58,339,000</b>	<b>21,407,543</b>	<b>36,931,457</b>

\* Figures reflect funds received as of 30 June 2012. Pledges are not included. All income figures are preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Government of Ethiopia – Humanitarian Requirement Documents 2012 – [www.dppc.gov.et](http://www.dppc.gov.et)

<sup>2</sup> Woredas are classified as 'hotspot priority' at levels 1, 2 or 3 based on a combination of factors including high food insecurity, moderate to high levels of malnutrition, admission trends in therapeutic feeding programmes and other vulnerability indicators.

Priority 1 woredas require the most urgent humanitarian interventions.

<sup>3</sup> List of new hotspot woredas provided by the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit via email on 15 May 2012.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 2 August 2012, <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/region.php?id=7&country=65> and [http://data.unhcr.org/Sudanese\\_Refugees\\_in\\_Ethiopia/country.php?id=65](http://data.unhcr.org/Sudanese_Refugees_in_Ethiopia/country.php?id=65)

<sup>5</sup> Government of Ethiopia – Humanitarian Requirements Document - August 2012 – [www.dppc.gov.et](http://www.dppc.gov.et)