

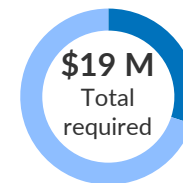
SCOPE AND STATUS OF REFUGEE NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA

- Nutrition specific and Nutrition sensitive programs are prioritised at all refugee locations.
- Nutrition services are provided at 41 nutrition centres
- UNHCR and RRS lead coordination of nutrition operations in liaison with UNICEF and WFP who provide all the therapeutic products for treatment of Acute Malnutrition and products for meeting the increased nutrient needs of children 6-59 months
- Analysis of the 2023 UNHCR Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in 21 of 26 camps/site indicated 1 out of 2 refugee children 6-59 months in Ethiopia is undernourished (wasted, stunted, underweight and micronutrient deficient). The Weighted GAM prevalence is 14.2% with no notable change to weighted score from SENS 2022 where GAM prevalence was 15.5%.
- Household food security has deteriorated in 2023 and multiple major shocks are likely to have direct impact to nutrition outcomes.

Newly arrived refugees are being screened for malnutrition in Dolo Ado in Ethiopia
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Funding needed to cover immediate nutrition Specific Lifesaving Nutrition Needs 2024

\$13.4 M
Gap (71%)



\$5.6 M
Funding commitment
(29%)

Most underfunded interventions

Detail	People in need	Required	Received	Gap
Complementary feeding for children 6-23 months	42,687	\$3.1 M	0	100%
Blanket supplementary feeding Programs children 6-59 months	203,271	\$2.3 M	0	100%
BSFP Pregnant and Lactating Women	40,654	\$0.5 M	0	100%
Infant and Young Child feeding at facility and community (IYCF)	42,687	\$2.0 M	0	100%

IF FUNDING REMAINS INSUFFICIENT



Increased risk of Mortality/deaths due to Acute Malnutrition for over 86,675 refugee children under five years

- 86,675 (11,627 SAM and 75,048 MAM) in need of immediate treatment for acute malnutrition
- Frequent infections and increased healthcare costs.
- Poor delayed physical and mental development



Prevention of undernutrition will not be possible for over 203,271 children under five and 40,654 pregnant and lactating women

- Higher incidence and prevalence of all forms of undernutrition
- Increased susceptibility to diseases with poor cognitive function
- Poor development and economic outcomes at societal level
- Increased maternal, neonatal and child mortality/death.



Lifesaving nutrition services will not be available all refugees and to the surrounding hosting communities

- Protection risks with negative coping strategies to 100%
- Conflict with the hosting communities over resources such as firewood, food from farms, water.
- Loss of livelihood for over 2,800 Nutrition incentive refugee workers.



Prevention of inter-generational impact of malnutrition for 104,980 adolescents' girls (15-18 years); 238,281 Women in child bearing age (15-49 years) will not be possible

- Increased protection risk through early marriage and birth complications
- Worsened negative coping strategies that are severe between 75.5% to 98.2% in 2023 survey.
- Poor nutrition outcomes in childbearing age 15-49 years

1 out of 2



Refugee children under-five in Ethiopia is undernourished.

95,334 out of 203,371 (46.9%) likely presenting at least one form of malnutrition: wasted, stunted, underweight, micro-nutrient deficient_ Anemia.

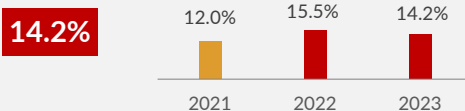
Despite limitations mothers provide a good nutrition start to the infants below 6 months by enabling early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding with prevalence of 82.7% and 78.3% respectively within UNHCR target.

Then at 6 months the onset of acute malnutrition with poor to no complementary diets for the young children leads to acute malnutrition and stunting which is irreversible

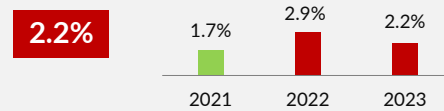
Results Nutrition Survey 2023 and Trends

■ Critical ■ Serious ■ Acceptable

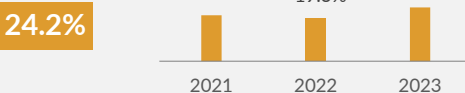
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)



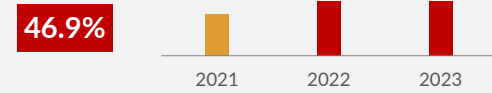
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)



Stunting



Anaemia



Current outlook of Nutrition in Ethiopia refugee camps and sites

- The Weighted GAM prevalence is 14.2% which is high and serious with no notable change to weighted score from 2022 surveys where GAM prevalence was 15.5%.
- Extremely high prevalence in 4 of the 7 locations** : Melkadida 16.7%, Bokh Mirqaan 24.2%, Afar 25.3%, Kurmuk 23.1%; High and serious in 2 of 7: Assosa 14.7% Gambella 10.3%.
- WFP recent Post Distribution Monitoring point towards **worse ever recorded food insecurity** where; Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) show; 65% of households are moderate food insecure and 11% severe food insecure.
- Analysis of food security indicators in 2023 between June and September 2023 shows that **refugees employed severe coping strategies to cater for the household food needs** during the food pause with between 75.5% to 98.2% prevalence of households that employed one or more negative coping strategies. This particularly imply that the protection risks increased noting refugees needed to: skip meals, rely on less preferred food, reduce consumption by adults so that children eat, live on debt, and engage in illegal and risky actions like theft, early marriages, child labour, mining in some locations, transactional sex to meet household food needs.

Operational Presence

13
Total Partners

41
Total Nutrition centers

Human resources	Total
National Nutrition staff	230
Refugee Incentive	1,069
Community Volunteer Mother groups	2,098
Community Volunteer father groups	571

Amhara (Alemwach and Metema)
3 Nutrition centres
RRS, RHB, WFP, UNICEF, MTI, PIE

Assosa (include Kurmuk)
4 Nutrition centres
RRS, RHB, WFP, UNICEF, GOAL

Gambella
16 Nutrition centres
RRS, RHB, WFP, UNICEF, GOAL, AAH, ASDEPO

Melkadida
10 Nutrition centres
RRS, RHB, WFP, UNICEF, IMC


Afar
3 Nutrition centres
RRS, RHB, WFP, UNICEF, GOAL

Jijiga
3 Nutrition centres
RRS, RHB, WFP, UNICEF, MTI


Bokh
1 Nutrition centre
RRS, RHB, WFP, UNICEF, MTI, OWDA




Major shocks in 2023 that likely had direct impact to nutrition outcomes:




Inadequate resources to nutrition sensitive sectors (WASH, Health, Food)




Climate change (flood and drought)




Conflict and insecurities



Inflation



Emergencies and new arrivals



Lack of sustainable livelihoods

For more information, please contact :
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