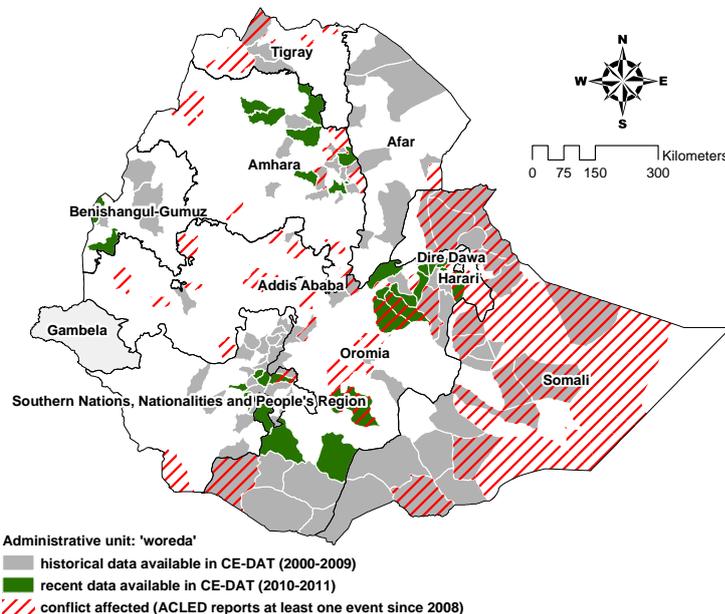




CE-DAT spotlight: Ethiopia



CE-DAT coverage Ethiopia

Years covered	2000-2011
Total surveys	309
Surveys on residents	272
Surveys on IDPs	9
Surveys on refugees	21
Surveys on mixed populations	7
Validated	209
Pending	95
Confidential	5

Definitions of indicators and population groups and further technical information can be found on www.cedat.be.

Median (minimum - maximum) values: 2010-2011 (n=43)

	Acute malnutrition (%)		Mortality (deaths/10,000/day)		Vaccination (%)
	Global	Severe	Crude	Children under 5	Measles
Amhara	11.2 (3.8 - 16.7)	0.7 (0 - 1.5)	0.13 (0.03 - 0.22)	0.35 (0 - 0.81)	79 (52.1 - 89.3)
Benishangul - Gumuz	11.5 (10.7 - 12.3)	1.1 (1 - 1.2)	0.16 (0.12 - 0.2)	0.66 (0.58 - 0.73)	81.2 (78.5 - 83.8)
Dire Dawa	11 (10.8 - 11.2)	1.1 (0.8 - 1.4)	0.14 (0.04 - 0.24)	0.49 (0.2 - 0.78)	61.2 (57.4 - 65)
Oromia	8.4 (4.3 - 16.4)	0.4 (0.2 - 1.5)	0.09 (0 - 0.31)	0.26 (0 - 0.95)	64 (35.8 - 82.8)
SNNPR	6.3 (3.8 - 8.3)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.6)	0.16 (0.06 - 0.23)	0.38 (0 - 0.72)	78.2 (47 - 82.2)

Values are for resident populations. GAM values refer to NCHS standards. Values in red indicate serious situations according to the WHO classification criteria for emergencies. Administrative regions for which no data for 2010-2011 is available in CE-DAT are not listed in the table.

The nutritional situation is serious in the western part of the country (Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz administrative regions), yet without reporting alarming values. In the other areas, GAM is below 10%. Community-based management of acute malnutrition and outreach activities implemented following the 2002/2003 drought are paying off. Severe malnutrition and mortality rates are low as well. Measles vaccination remains inadequate in four out of five regions, with alarming minimum values reported in Oromia (35.8%) and SNNPR (47%). No recent data is available on the refugees from Somalia, residing in the Somali region, as well as on those from southern Sudan, residing in Benishangul Gumuz and Gambela regions.



Spotting trends

The large number of small-scale surveys from Ethiopia (309 by the end of 2011) provides insights into national and regional trends of key health indicators – essential for the (early) detection of emergency situations, as well as to monitor and evaluate relief efforts. Here we identify trends in child malnutrition and mortality – highly sensitive indicators for the health status of the whole population. For other indicators, please visit cedat.be.

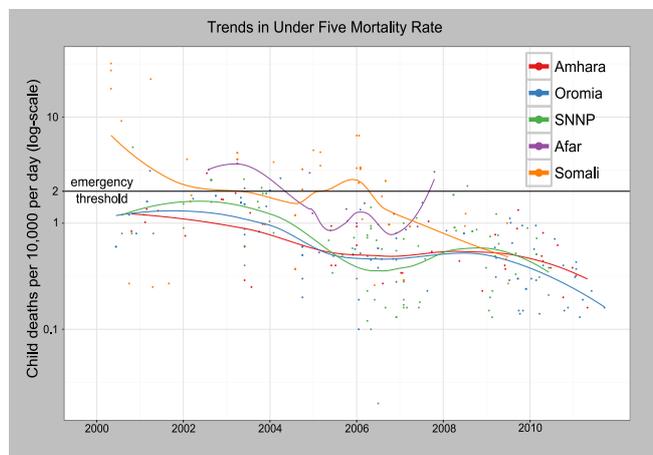
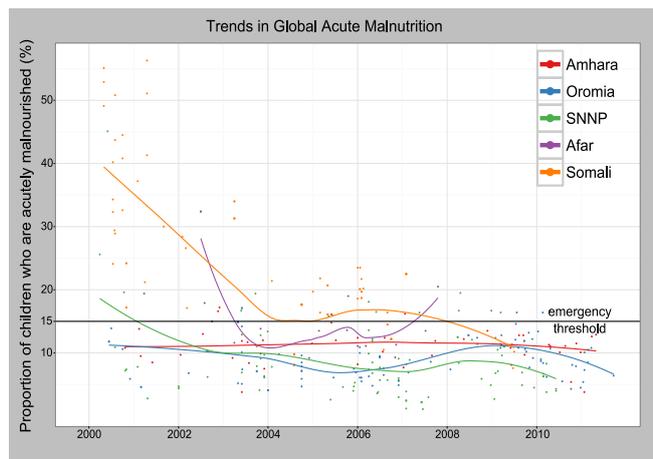
Over the last decade, **the number of surveys with malnutrition values above the emergency threshold is decreasing.**

However, many indicate a serious situation. Also, we observe distinct regional patterns. In some areas, for instance in Somali and SNNPR, the situation improved perceptibly over time. In other regions, such as Amhara, little if any improvement is visible.

Nevertheless, there is uncertainty in specific areas and populations. Particularly in Somali, ongoing political insecurity will have a negative impact on nutritional status of the local communities on whom there is little data.

Child mortality trends are reassuring.

In recent years, nearly all reported values were below the emergency threshold. Moreover, there is some convergence to the “baseline mortality” in a developing country setting (0.53 deaths/10,000/day). Additional mortality data is needed in order to confirm and monitor this positive trend.



Policy Advice

Our analysis shows that malnutrition and mortality in Ethiopia have improved in recent years. **Effective targeting of humanitarian aid requires recent data from high-risk pockets such as those in the Somali region and among refugees from Sudan and Somalia.**

This CE-DAT spotlight is based on the following datasets:

CE-DAT: The Complex Emergency Database, www.cedat.be. Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels, Belgium

ACLED: Raleigh et al. 2010. Introducing ACLED - Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5) 1-10.