



PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
6.7 M	5.6 M * (83.6%)
WOREDAS TARGETED	WOREDAS REACHED
980	456 (47%)
USD REQUIRED	USD RECEIVED
187.3 M	36.9 M ** (19.7%)
TOTAL HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS	REPORTING HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS
76	53
All data as of 31 October 2024	
* Excludes people receiving health messages	
** https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1195/summary	
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- **Conflict and Public Health Impact:** The ongoing conflict in the Amhara and Oromia regions is severely affecting public health, with increased violence and barriers to accessing health services. This complicates the response to outbreaks like cholera, measles, and malaria.
- **Cholera Outbreak:** Despite a decrease in cholera cases, a new outbreak in the Benishangul Gumuz region poses a significant threat, especially with the influx of displaced people from the Amhara region.
- **Measles and Malaria:** Measles cases have reduced but remain a risk due to low vaccination coverage. Malaria cases have reached epidemic proportions, with over 300,000 cases reported weekly, making it the highest number ever recorded in a year.
- **Health Cluster Actions:** Health partners have reached over 5.6 million beneficiaries in 2024 despite security challenges. Efforts include intensified outbreak responses and coordination mechanisms led by WHO.
- **Challenges and Funding Gaps:** The health response is hindered by inadequate funding and restricted access due to insecurity. The health cluster has received only \$36.9M of the \$189.34M needed, leaving a significant funding gap.

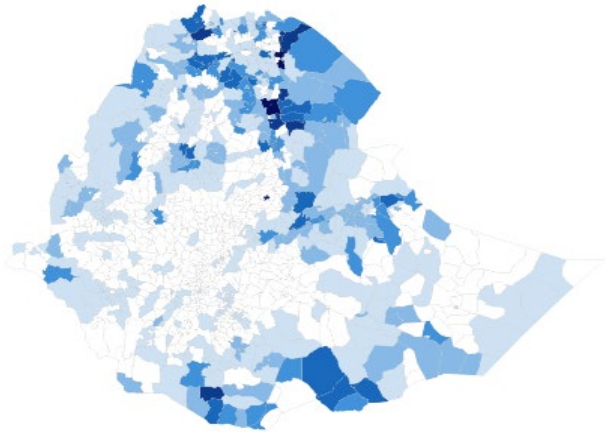
Public Health Situation

The conflict in parts of the country especially in the Amhara and Oromia regions and other parts continues to have a negative impact on the public health situation in Ethiopia. In addition, the perceived increase in abductions, killings, and sexual gender-based violence, and health partners continue to face significant barriers to accessing health facilities and delivering life-saving interventions to the affected population thereby posing a substantial challenge to the response to ongoing public health events (i.e., cholera, measles, and malaria outbreaks) and other public health issues. Even though there has been a substantial decrease in the number of cholera cases across the country. The confirmation of a new outbreak in the Benishangul Gumuz region amidst the influx of displaced people from the Amhara region continues to pose a huge public health threat. The Country is also on heightened alert due to the risk of Mpox transmission from bordering countries especially Kenya which confirms three new Mpox cases from Nairobi and Mombasa counties.

Health Cluster action

Despite the volatile and unpredictable security situation in parts of the country, particularly in the Amhara and Western Oromia regions, partners continue to find alternative ways to access health facilities and deliver life-saving services to the affected population. This is especially crucial in response to ongoing outbreaks of cholera, measles, and malaria.

Through collective efforts, the 53 health cluster implementing partners have reached over 1.6 million beneficiaries (971,000 in September and 666,000 in October 2024), bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 5.6 million since the beginning of 2024¹.



Indicator	Total Reached	Girls	Female Adults 18 to 65	Female Elderly 65+	Boys	Male Adults 18 to 65	Male Elderly 65+	People with Disability
Number of OPD consultations	4,341,088	1,081,768	1,267,806	91,237	1,054,495	738,324	107,458	9,384
deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants	349,601	48,435	297,906	3,260				2,167
Children 6m-15y Emergency Measles Vaccination	1,001,705	503,534			498,171			46
Emergency/Maternal Referrals for Life-Saving Services	305,508	57,383	98,298	14,655	46,863	67,443	20,866	368
Total Reached	5,997,902	1,691,120	1,664,010	109,152	1,599,529	805,767	128,324	11,965

¹ Health Cluster Dashboard:
<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoieA5NjI1NjYtODk1MC00ODVlTlIzZmYtNTRlNzBjZTY0N2Q4IiwidCI6ImY2MTBjMG13LWJkMjQ0NGlzM0S04MTBjLTNkYzI4MGFmYjU5MCIslmMiOjh9&pageName=ReportSection019482ace2b42ef3b49b>

Outbreak response

Cholera

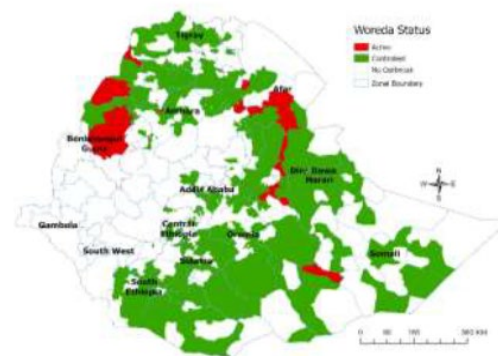
Health partners continue to collaborate with other sectors, especially WASH to mount a vigorous response to the ongoing cholera outbreak which started in August 2022. As of October 2024, there has been a significant decrease in the number of woredas with active cholera cases from 65 on 25 September 2024 to 25 Woredas as of November 17, 2024². The number of cases has also dropped from an average of more than 200 cases per week during the peak of the outbreak to an average of 59 cases per week as of mid-November.³ However, the confirmation of a new outbreak in the Benishangul Gumuz region amidst the influx of displaced people from the Amhara region constitutes a huge public health threat and worry to health partners.

Region	Total Cases	Total Deaths	CFR
Somali	11,103	49	0.44%
Oromia	6,808	91	1.34%
Amhara	4,337	59	1.36%
Afar	1,843	34	1.84%
Dire Dawa	956	5	0.52%
Tigray	553	11	1.99%
Harari	487	4	0.82%
B-Gumuz	267	4	1.50%
SER	229	5	2.18%
Sidama	195		
CER	12	1	8.33%
Total	26,790	263	0.98

Measles

From 01 January 2024 to 18 November 2024, 29,073 cases and 225 deaths (CFR=0.77%) were reported.

Measle cases have reduced significantly in Ethiopia compared to the previous year's event though the risk of outbreak is eminent due to the low vaccination coverage in most parts of the country which is evidenced by the high number of zero-dose children. The measles outbreak is controlled among 236 of the 247 affected woredas since January 2024. As of November 2024, the outbreak is active in only 11 Woredas.

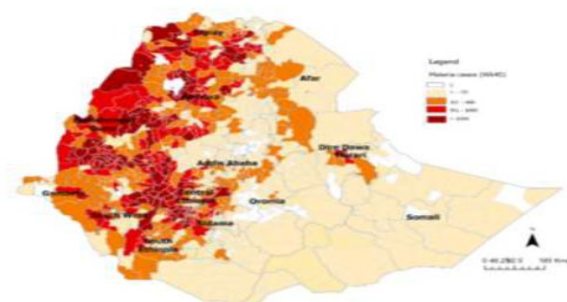


² PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (PHEOC), ETHIOPIA; Multi Outbreak Situation Response Weekly Bulletin (11– 17 November 2024)

³ Ibid

Malaria

Malaria continues to pose a public health risk in Ethiopia has reach an epidemic proportion with an average of more than 300K malaria cases reported weekly across the country⁴. Almost every woreda in the country has reported a case and many of these woredas have surpassed the Epidemic threshold. At the beginning of 2024, more than 8.4 Million cases have been reported across the country making it the highest ever number of cases reported within a year⁵.



Map 4: Malaria Case distribution in Ethiopia, Epi-week 47, 2024

Partners Action

In response to these multiple health emergencies, health partners under the leadership of WHO have intensified response activities through the establishment of coordination mechanisms at the regional levels to strengthen the coordination of activities among partners, intensification of surveillance systems to generate and analyse data, as well as implementing vector control measures like IRS, breeding site management, and promoting ITN use and procurement and distribution of malaria drugs t health facilities across the country.

Mental Health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)

From October 31 to December 2, WHO in collaboration with the Amhara Public Health Institute, the Ethiopian Public Health Institute, organized an emotional resilience training for 76 zonal and woreda level PHEM health workers in Bahir Dar. The training aimed to equip participants with practical skills to manage stress, prevent burnout, enhance emotional well-being, improve job performance, and reduce turnover rates by addressing burnout's root causes. Sessions covered topics such as the science of emotional well-being, resilience concepts, stress management, relaxation techniques, and savoring exercises, fostering a supportive work environment prioritizing mental health.



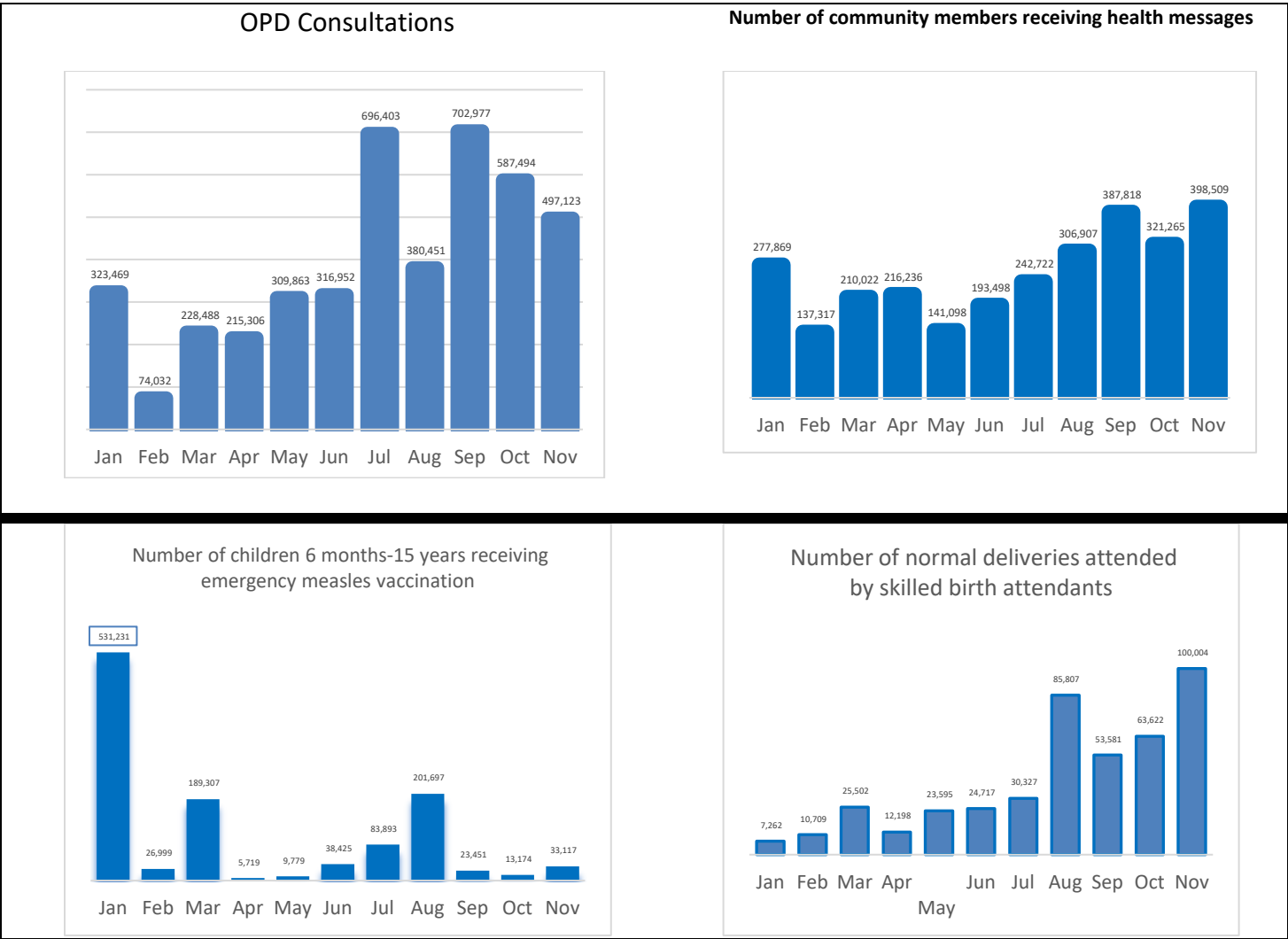
WHO in collaboration with the Amhara Public Health Institute, and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute, organized an emotional resilience training –

⁴ibid

Other Response Activities

- **Activity Info trainings have been conducted in** Arbaminch (for Southern regions) on 8-11 October, and Semera (for Afar) on 11-13 November 2024. A total of 46 participants from 26 organization participated in these trainings
- **2025 HPC Process:** the health cluster is working with OCHA and other clusters to finalize the PIN and Target for 2025.

2024 HRP Monitoring



Response Gaps/Challenges

- **Inadequate funding:** the health cluster continues to face a substantial funding shortage which is taking a heavy toll on the health response. As of November 30, 2024, the health cluster has received only \$30.07M of the \$187.3M requirement needed to reach the health target leaving a funding gap of 157.2M (84.1% funding gap). This has made it difficult for the health cluster partners to reach the increasing number of vulnerable populations needing essential health services.
- **Lack of Access due to insecurity:** the conflict situation in the country especially in Amhara and Western Oromia Regions not only results in increasing health needs of the population but also restricted access of health partners to the areas most affected by the population affected by this conflict who are in dire need of health assistance. These have been exacerbated by the growing need whilst also restricting access by health partners to vulnerable populations in these conflict-affected areas of the country.
- **Multiple health emergencies:** Ethiopia is managing multiple outbreaks, including cholera, measles, malaria, and dengue fever, through a multi-outbreak response system activated in March 2023, involving regular coordination meetings and the expansion of the Public Health Emergency Operations Center the ongoing cholera outbreak, rising cases of malaria and the low vaccinates coverage among the children against the vaccine-preventable diseases seems to have eroded the gains made over the years. The low funding for health cluster partners has impeded major activities such as procurement of medical supplies and deployment of Mobile Health Teams to hard-to-reach areas and areas where the health system is disrupted due to damage to health facilities. This has left the population with limited or no access to health services.

Next steps

- **High-level Advocacy meeting on malaria:** In response to the rising cases of malaria, the Health Cluster under the leadership of its Lead agency, the World Health Organization in collaboration with the relevant government line ministry has planned a high-level advocacy meeting with donors, UN agencies embassies and diplomatic missions and all key stakeholders to deliberate on ways to end the malaria epidemics.

Region	Implementing Partner	Programme partner
Amhara	ACF, ABID, ASDEPO, CARE, CUAMM, CWW, BMwA, FH360, FIA, GOAL, Humedica e.V, IOCC, IOM, MSI, PAD, PI, RHB, SCI, VSF-SWM, WHO	ACF, ABID, ASDEPO, CARE, CUAMM, CWW, BMwA, FH360, GOAL, Humedica e.V, IOCC, IOM, MSF-H, MSI, MT, PAD, PI, SCI, UNICEF, WM, WHO
Afar	Amref, ASDEPO, Engender Health, ELP, Help Age, Humedica e.V, HL/HPA, IMC, IR, MCMDO, MIM, MSI, Nexus, PI, PU, WM, WHO	Amref, ASDEPO, Engender Health, ELP, Help Age, Humedica e.V, HL/HPA, IMC, IR, MCMDO, MIM, MSI, Nexus, PI, PU, WM, WHO
Benishagul Gumuz	ACF, ASDEPO, Help Age, IOM, MCMDO, MTI, PI, PU	ACF, ASDEPO, Help Age, IOM, MCMDO, MTI, PI, PU
Dire Dawa	MTI	IMC
Gambela	DPO	DPO
Oromia	ACF, ASDEPO, CARE, FIDO, GFDI, IMC, IOM, JSI, MC, MCMDO, PH, PI, SCI, UNICEF, VSF-SWM,	ACF, ASDEPO, CARE, FIDO, GFDI, IMC, IOM, JSI, MC, MCMDO, PH, PI, SCI, UNICEF, VSF-SWM,
South Ethiopia	CUAMM, Goal, IOM, MSI, PU, WM	CUAMM, Goal, IOM, MSI, PU, WM
Somali	ACF, Alima, ASDEPO, CARE, CUAMM, CWW, HL/HPA, IMC, IOM, IRC, MIM-G, OMDA, PAPDA, SCI, VSF-S, WHO	ACF, Alima, ASDEPO, CARE, CUAMM, CWW, HL/HPA, IMC, IOM, IRC, MIM-G, OMDA, PAPDA, SCI, VSF-S, WHO
Tigray	ACF, ASDEPO, FH360, GOAL, Humedica e.V, IMC, IOM, MCMDO, MIM, MFM, Nexus, PI, SCI, WM,	ACF, ASDEPO, FH360, GOAL, Humedica e.V, IMC, IOM, MCMDO, MIM, MFM, Nexus, PI, SCI, WM,

Health Cluster Donors

Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), European Union (EU), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (Gavi), Italian Government, Japan Government, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).