Highlights:

- On 12 August, the Government of Ethiopia launched the revision of the joint Government and partners’ Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). The revised HRD estimates that 9.7 million people in Ethiopia will be in need of emergency food assistance until the end of the year. This is a decrease from the 10.2 million people estimated at the beginning of the year. Similarly, the estimated number of children that require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016 decreased from 458,000 to 420,000.

- In response to the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak in the country, UNICEF (through a Project Cooperation Agreement with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS)), has reached 718,000 people in Addis Ababa through mass media hygiene education on transmission and prevention of AWD. In total, ERCS is targeting 3.3 million population at risk of AWD in Addis Ababa.

- With focus on sustainable water systems, the Oromia Regional Water Bureau with UNICEF support, rehabilitated 13 water systems that will benefit a total of 121,500 people with improved access to clean water.

- In July, UNICEF provided 68 emergency drug kits and 34 renewable kits to 49 mobile health and nutrition teams that are operating in Afar and Somali regions. Each drug kit enables access to basic health service for three months to an estimated 2,500 people, who are living in remote areas where access to fixed health facilities is difficult.

UNICEF’s Key Response with Partners in 2016
Updated as of 31 July 2016 (See Annex 1 for further details)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; Partners</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cluster Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People in humanitarian situations</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>5,849,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessing water for drinking and cooking purposes</td>
<td>1,270,739</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # children 6-59 months with SAM</td>
<td>458,000</td>
<td>458,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>173,598</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children and women accessing</td>
<td>5,850,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essential health services</td>
<td>890,917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of school-aged children accessing</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>1,287,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formal and non-formal education</td>
<td>141,120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children reached with</td>
<td>74,500</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical child protection services</td>
<td>26,720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.7 million people, including 5.7 million children require relief food assistance in 2016.

420,000 children are expected to require treatment for SAM in 2016.

3.9 million people require access to safe drinking water.

9.8 million people at risk of AWD.

743,190 refugees in Ethiopia (UNHCR, June 2016).

UNICEF requires US$106 million for its humanitarian work in 2016, including US$97.5 million for the drought response and US$8.5 million for refugee programming.

Funding against the 2016 HAC

- Carry forward amount: 26.9 million
- US$106 million
- Funding gap: 19.8 million
- Funds received to date: 59.3 million
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The mid-year review of the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) was launched on 12 August 2016 and calls for US$612.4 million to help 9.7 million people with emergency food and non-food assistance between July and December 2016. The document is a revision of the 2016 HRD – released on 7 December 2015 – based on the multi-agency belg/gu/ganna/sugum national needs assessment, which was concluded in early July 2016. The revised HRD estimates that 9.7 million people in Ethiopia will be in need of emergency food assistance until the end of the year. This is a decrease from the 10.2 million people estimated at the beginning of the year. Similarly, the estimated number of children that require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016 decreased from 458,000 to 420,000 and those in need of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition from 2.5 million to 2.36 million. The decreased overall humanitarian needs result from the relatively good seasonal rains during the first half of 2016 in the south and eastern parts of the country.

In terms of non-food sectors, an estimated 3.9 million people will be targeted for access to clean water and sanitation services – down from 5.7 million during the first half of the year. In emergency education, protection and health, the needs have all increased. The revised HRD is targeting 4 million school aged children for assistance with food, school supplies and education access (up from 1.3 million) and 1 million children with protection assistance including protection against child abuse, exploitation and risk of migration – up from 800,000 at the beginning from of the year. Health funding requirements have increased by over 50 per cent to target an estimated 2.7 million people who are expected to be affected by endemic diseases, including the increasing Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) cases, measles, meningitis, scabies and malaria.

With the ongoing rainy season, floods have been reported from different parts of the country. The flooding threat will continue until mid-September as the national Meteorological Agency forecasts normal to above normal rains in most parts of the country. In Afar Region, floods were reported from Awash Fentale and Gewane woredas. A team led by the Regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Sector and comprised of IOM, UNICEF and UNOCHA was deployed to the affected area to assess humanitarian needs. Preliminary findings indicated that 1,586 households were affected out which 965 families were displaced. The woreda administration provided food to affected populations. Similarly in Gambella Region, several woredas were affected by flooding following torrential rains. It is feared that stagnant water in the affected areas could provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes thus contributing to the spread of malaria, which is already endemic in the region. The flood contingency plan released in July 2016 estimated that more than 1 million people are expected to be affected by floods during the current season, of which 460,000 people are expected to be displaced.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Ethiopian Government’s National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) leads the overall humanitarian coordination through the Federal and Regional level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs) and brings together various taskforce/sector cluster partners to coordinate drought and flood response efforts.

Together with the Government of Ethiopia, UNICEF continues to provide cluster leadership for WASH, Nutrition, and Education (co-leadership with Save the Children International (SCI) and sub-cluster co-leadership, with UNFPA, for Child Protection and Gender Based Violence; and plays a key role in the Health Cluster coordination.

In May, as part of the UNICEF strategy for strengthening clusters, UNICEF organised a two-day workshop on Core Cluster Functions and Multi-cluster Integration. A total of 113 participants involved in sectoral coordination at regional level (including 50 Regional Government Counterparts, 37 UNICEF Project Officers from the regions, eight federal Cluster Coordinators and Information Management Officers, as well as OCHA and SCI from federal and regional levels) from the six drought affected regions and five sectors (Health, Nutrition, WASH, Child Protection and Education) attended the workshops. UNICEF Ethiopia is working on cascading the training at regional level for the cluster members.

WASH, Child Protection and Education Cluster have developed action plans for strengthening the clusters at regional level. In August, Education and Child Protection clusters will conduct Education in Emergency (EiE) and Child Protection in Emergency (CPIE) workshops at the regional level for cluster members. The WASH Cluster is also expected to conduct regional workshops (Cluster and Inter-cluster Coordination, Emergency Preparedness) in August and September.
Humanitarian Strategy: Prepositioning and Partnerships

The Government and humanitarian partners’ strategic priorities as detailed in the HRD 2016 include:

1. Save lives and reduce morbidity related to drought
2. Protect and restore livelihoods
3. Prepare for, and respond to other humanitarian shocks – natural disasters, conflict and displacement

The release of the revised HRD has not changed the overall response strategy outlined in the original HRD.

In line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF is supporting the Government to achieve objectives 1 and 3. UNICEF is scaling-up its response to mitigate the impact of the current drought and flood on children and women. UNICEF is working with all partners to ensure that children have access to education, health and nutrition care, child protection, safe water, sanitation and hygiene services during emergencies.

- Ongoing support is provided to community resilience-building efforts aimed at reducing the vulnerability of women and children.
- In drought-affected pastoralist areas, UNICEF is supporting mobile health and nutrition teams to provide access to life-saving health and nutrition services.
- UNICEF and partners are supporting the Ministry of Health in the prevention and control of diseases, including Scabies, Measles, Meningitis, and Acute Watery Diarrhea.
- UNICEF is supporting the treatment of severely acute malnourished children through the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM).
- In addition, UNICEF is complementing life-saving WASH interventions with the establishment and rehabilitation of water sources and the dissemination of sanitation and hygiene information and water treatment chemicals.
- UNICEF facilitates education for children affected by emergencies and is providing minimum packages for child protection in emergencies. UNICEF has reached an agreement with the Regional Governments of Afar, Somali, Oromia, Tigray and Amhara to implement the Child Protection Minimum Package of interventions reflected in the HRD Operational Plan in selected woredas and is mobilizing funds to accelerate the plan’s implementation. The services will include identification and referral of children at risk of/or victims of abuse, violence and exploitation, identification and referral of unaccompanied and separated children, psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces and community mobilization to prevent family separation, dangerous migration, child marriage and other protection issues. UNICEF is finalizing partnership agreements with key INGOs to support critical Child Protection interventions in Somali and Oromia regions.

To respond to any rapid onset crisis in a timely manner, UNICEF prepositioned non-food item stocks in Addis Ababa and at two regional hubs to address the needs of 120,000 people. These supplies are currently being used to provide immediate assistance to drought and flood affected populations based on requests from the Regional Governments and other partners. UNICEF established long-term agreements with suppliers of key emergency supplies and for drilling shallow boreholes, which enable scaling up quick responses if needed.

In the refugee response context, UNICEF supports UNHCR and the Government’s Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to spearhead the emergency response coordination. The partnership is based on a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed in 2012 between the two sister agencies and a tripartite agreement signed in 2007 with ARRA and UNHCR to establish a framework of collaboration for the delivery of services and assistance for refugees.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Nearly 28,140 under five children were admitted in June 2016 in the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Programme (CMAM). Admissions in June were similar to that of May 2016 (see Figure 1). In total, 173,598 children have been treated since the beginning of the year. From the total number of children treated since January 2016, 13,216 were admitted as inpatients in stabilization centres.
Trainings on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) started in July 2016 in Oromia Region. The regional level Training of Trainers on IYCF-E was conducted in Adama town from 26 to 28 July 2016 for 26 participants from zonal health offices and IMC. The woreda level cascading training will be conducted in August. In Somali Region, the Regional Health Bureau (RHB), with support technical and financial support from UNICEF, provided training on SAM and IYCF-E to 454 health personnel. The training is part of an effort by UNICEF to strengthen the capacity of woreda health staff to improve SAM case management as well as IYCF counselling in emergency. The RHB further trained 30 local media personnel with the objective of building skills to effectively transmit on TV and other media platforms key nutrition messages relating to the appropriate IYCF practices and management of acute malnutrition.

**Health**

The ongoing rainy season and flooding in some parts of the country are expected to increase the risk of AWD. Furthermore, a number of religious pilgrimages in many parts of the country will be an additional threat for the spread of AWD. Since the start of the AWD outbreak in November 2015 in Moyale area, the outbreak has expanded geographically. AWD is being reported from Addis Ababa, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions. The major cause of the spread remains poor access to clean water and sanitation in addition to low hygiene and sanitation awareness and practice. UNICEF provided additional case treatment centre (CTC) kits for the isolation and treatment of AWD patients. To date, UNICEF has provided a total of 10 CTC kits in Addis Ababa (2 kits), Oromia (24 kits), Somali (13 kits), SNNP (9 kits) Afar (2 kits) and, Tigray (2 kits) with a total value of US$500,000. Each kit includes a tent, drugs, medical supplies, buckets and ten beds for the inpatients with AWD. In addition, UNICEF provided 276 beds. UNICEF has also provided technical inputs to the development of an updated and comprehensive national AWD response plan that is being prepared by the Health and WASH clusters.

Given the high risk scenario of AWD, there is funding gap for the emergency response, including for logistics support and for increased monitoring capacity as more case treatment centres are being set up.

In July, UNICEF provided 68 emergency drug kits and 34 renewable kits for mobile health and nutrition teams that are operating in Afar and Somali regions. Each drug kit enables access to basic health service to an estimated 2,500 people for three months. In the two regions, 49 teams are currently operational and providing access to health service to communities in remote areas where access to fixed health facilities is limited.

From 13 to 22 July, UNICEF, in coordination with WHO and IOM conducted a joint scabies assessment in the four scabies affected regions: Tigray and Amhara regions still report some active cases in June and July (560 and 21,800 respectively) while Oromia and SNNP regions do not have active cases any more (however the risk of re-emergence exists). UNICEF is reviewing and updating its scabies strategy in coordination with the FMoH and other stakeholders involved in scabies response.

**WASH**

Despite good rains in most part of the country, some woredas are not receiving seasonal rains and continue to be affected by the drought. In addition, conflict and AWD have increased the need for the provision of clean water to affected communities. In Kumbi woreda of Oromia Region, water trucking is ongoing to provide clean water to conflict affected people while in Shashemene woreda in the same region, one truck has been deployed to provide clean water to AWD affected people. Currently, in Oromia Region water trucking is ongoing with 20 trucks in East Hararghe, Bale,
and West Arsii benefiting 117,889 people. In Afar, the regional government, AMREF and FURDA (local NGO) have deployed five water trucks to provide clean water in Elidar and Bidu woredas.

In support of recovery and resilience building, the Oromia Regional Water Bureau with UNICEF support, rehabilitated 13 water systems. These works benefit a total of 121,500 people with improved and clean water.

**Education**

UNICEF is preparing to support the Ministry and Bureaus of Education in organizing “back to school” campaigns for the upcoming school year starting in mid-September 2016.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the Cluster Coordinator and the Information Management Officer, UNICEF supported them with training abroad. The training focused on conducting needs assessment, preparing response framework to meet strategic objectives and on preparing strategic plan.

**Child Protection**

The findings of the child protection rapid assessment conducted in SNNP was presented and validated by the Regional Government. Response plans will be prepared for 21 hot spot woredas in the region. Some of the key findings from the assessment include increased levels of separation from families as children are sent away by parents for work or to relatives due to lack of means to support them, high stress for children as they are unable to attend school, engagement of children in hard and dangerous work and increase in child migration.

As one of the components planned under the UNICEF response plan following the significant child abduction incident in April 2016 in Gambella Region, a two-day parenting skills training was provided to 14 (5 female) staff members of Gambella Bureau of Women and children Affairs (BoWCA) and Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs (BoLSA). Topics of the training include fulfilling needs of children, dimensions of child development, child abuse and forms of abuse, positive parenting and major roles and responsibilities of parents, teachers and community members in raising well-adjusted children. The trainee officers are currently providing parenting skill training for parents among IDPs this week. The training is now underway in Lare woreda and will be continued in other woredas.

A five-day implementation tools and contextualization training for drought response was conducted in Somali and Tigray regions for ten staff from BoLSA, 14 woreda coordinators and 60 social workers from the ten selected woredas from each region. The content of the training includes child protection package of services for drought response, child protection in emergencies, tools for implementation including case management, psychosocial support and communication strategy and monitoring and reporting. Another training was held in Tigray Region for cluster coordination for some 35 participants including woreda administrators, cluster representatives from other sectors on child protection in emergencies, minimum standards and on cluster coordination.

In response to the drought, UNICEF child protection activities target 51 woredas in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions in partnership with government bureaus and NGOs. In July, 7,890 children have benefitted from psychosocial support services and 354 unaccompanied and separated children were reunified with families.

In July, UNICEF supported the documentation of 165 (6 female) separated migrant children who returned from Zambia, Yemen and Djibouti and provided psychosocial support while they stayed in the transit centre. Accompanied by UNICEF supported social workers, the children were taken to their respective regions and reunified with their families living in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray in the presence of government representatives. UNICEF provided reunification grants to the families of reunified children.

**Communication for development**

As an integral part of its AWD response in July, UNICEF has focused its communication activities on the prevention and control of AWD in all affected regions, sharing information on AWD through various platforms including the production and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials through radio, TV and social mobilization so that the public has knowledge on the transmission and prevention of AWD and knows to protect itself against AWD. With support from UNICEF, ERCs has reached 718,000 people in Addis Ababa through mass media hygiene education on transmission and prevention of AWD. ERCs is using ten mobile vans with eight members in each van for mass education at market places, bus and train stops and is distributing brochures and displaying posters. In total, ERCs is targeting 3.3 million population at risk of AWD in Addis Ababa. In addition, UNICEF has provided 90,000 AWD Amharic brochures for ERCs distribution in Addis Ababa and surrounding Areas.

Many religious pilgrimages are found to be high risks for the outbreak and transmission of AWD. UNICEF has supported mapping of such events that are taking place in the next few months and is extending its support in prevention activities in partnership with religious leaders. During these religious celebrations, thousands of people are gathered for days and weeks in areas where access to clean water and sanitation services is very low. UNICEF conducted assessments of the sites with respect to availability of water and sanitation services, provided technical assistance and dispatched
IEC material. Accordingly in July, 40,000 brochures and 6,000 posters in Amharic were sent to Kulubi (Oromia) and Tsadkane (Amhara) pilgrimage sites. UNICEF also sent 80,000 brochures and 5,000 posters in both Oromiffa and Amharic to other affected areas in Oromia and SNNP regions. UNICEF is preparing to send 30,000 brochures and 1,000 posters (Afari language) to Afar Region.

UNICEF deployed eight TAs continue to support Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions, coordinating, implementing and monitoring social mobilization and distribution of IEC materials.

Communication, Advocacy and Partnerships

As part of ongoing partner engagement, a drought related field visit to Amhara was organized for representatives of the US Government (OFDA) to see first-hand the impact of their contributions as well as ongoing needs in the drought response in the areas of Health, Nutrition WASH and Child Protection. Ongoing support to media interviews and media field visits has been provided.

In support of the AWD response, IEC materials were widely shared with the public through social media channels.

Funding:


In 2016, UNICEF Ethiopia has received funds from the Governments of Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, UK, and USA, and from Bill and Belinda Gates Foundation, CERF, ECHO, Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund, and the National Committees for UNICEF of Japan, the Netherlands, the US and UK.

UNICEF has received US$ 59.3 million, which includes US$57 million for the drought response and US$2.3 million for refugee response. In addition, US$26.9 million received at the end of 2015 has been carried over to 2016.

The table below shows the funding status as of 31 July 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements US$</th>
<th>Funds available US$</th>
<th>Funding gap US$</th>
<th>per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
<td>23,441,412</td>
<td>10,558,588</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>17,500,000</td>
<td>15,374,848</td>
<td>2,125,152</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>41,198,303</td>
<td>-6,198,303</td>
<td>-18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>2,889,386</td>
<td>1,110,614</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>3,323,521</td>
<td>8,676,479</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>86,227,471</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,772,529</strong></td>
<td><strong>19%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward (US$26,956,737). In addition, nutrition supplies valued at US$20 million have also been moved to 2016.

Next SitRep: September 2016

Who to contact for further information:

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### Annex A
SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS: ETHIOPIA

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since last report</td>
<td>▲▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since last report</td>
<td>▲▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Children under 5 years with SAM admitted to therapeutic care programmes**
  - 2016 Target: 458,000
  - Total Results: 173,598
  - Change since last report: 28,137
- **Children under 5 years who received vitamin A supplementation**
  - 2016 Target: 11,800,000
  - Total Results: 784,918
  - Change since last report: -

#### HEALTH

- **Children under 5 years vaccinated against measles**
  - 2016 Target: 6,800,000
  - Total Results: 23,739,945
  - Change since last report: -

#### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

- **People provided with access to safe water**
  - 2016 Target: 5,849,964
  - Total Results: 3,219,389
  - Change since last report: -
- **People reached with key health promotion messages**
  - 2016 Target: 3,500,000
  - Total Results: 353,391
  - Change since last report: -

#### CHILD PROTECTION

- **Separated and unaccompanied children registered in family tracing services and received family-based or appropriate alternative care**
  - 2016 Target: 22,000
  - Total Results: 710
  - Change since last report: 603
- **Vulnerable children in refugee camps, host communities and drought-affected areas benefitted from critical child protection in emergencies services**
  - 2016 Target: 800,000
  - Total Results: 37,288
  - Change since last report: 18,258

#### EDUCATION

- **School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes**
  - 2016 Target: 1,287,444
  - Total Results: 2,800,000
  - Change since last report: -
- **Refugee and host community children received psychosocial support in emergency education programmes**
  - 2016 Target: 130,000
  - Total Results: 22,400
  - Change since last report: -

#### OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

- **Health**
  - Regional Health Bureaus, Mercy Corps, SCI, ADRA, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, Islamic Relief, MSF
- **Nutrition**
  - Ministry of Health, Regional Health Bureaus Federal and Regional, Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (under DRMFSS), Concern Worldwide, International Medical Corps, World Vision, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, SCI, MSF, ADRA, GOAL Ethiopia and Plan International Ethiopia
- **WASH**
  - Federal and Regional Mines and Water Bureaus, Oxfam Intermon, Adhorn, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, SCI
- **Education**
  - Federal and Regional Education Bureaus, SCI, PIE, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association
- **Child Protection**
  - Regional Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, Regional Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, SCI, Plan International Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, GOAL Ethiopia

*Initially, the target was for under five children (6.8 million children). Based on analysis of the ground situation, the Government increased the target to included children under 15 years of age.

**The Government has plans to roll out school feeding programme in all affected regions and for all students and has so far reached 2.8 million children.*