**ETHIOPIA Humanitarian Situation Report**

**SITUATION IN NUMBERS**

- **9.7 million people**, including **5.7 million children** require relief food assistance in 2016. (HRD, August 2016).

- **420,000 children** are expected to require treatment for SAM in 2016. (HRD, August 2016)

- **3.9 million people** require access to safe drinking water. (HRD, August 2016)

Currently, there are **761,302** refugees in Ethiopia. (UNHCR, September 2016).

UNICEF requires **US$124 million** for its humanitarian work in 2016, including US$115.5 million for the drought response and US$8.5 million for refugee programming.

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**Highlights**

- From 3 September to 30 October 2016, 36,673 South Sudanese refugees have crossed the border into Gambella Region in Western Ethiopia. The average daily arrival rate has decreased from 1,000 at the beginning of September to 630 by end October. A new refugee camp, Nguenyyiel, has been opened.

- Between January and August 2016, 221,233 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programme. Out of these, 17,809 children (8 per cent) were admitted to in-patient care.

- The Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak has continued since November 2015. With the exception of Gambella, all regions are now affected. The overall outbreak trend significantly decreased in October 2016, especially in Addis Ababa city. However, AWD is still a major concern.

- The Education Cluster is underfunded with only US$5.6 million (20 per cent) of the required funding received. Educational materials are still required for 2.32 million children affected by humanitarian crises.

- On 9 October 2016, the Government of Ethiopia declared a state of emergency following protests in Amhara and Oromia regions. This had severe impacts on the delivery of humanitarian service.

**UNICEF’s Key Response with Partners in 2016**

Updated as of 31 October 2016. Nutrition results as of 31 August 2016. UNICEF Targets have been modified as per revised Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal. See Annex 1 for further details.

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**Indicators**

<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>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH:</strong> People in humanitarian situations accessing water for drinking and cooking purposes</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>3,059,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> # children 6-59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td>221,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong> # of children and women accessing essential health services</td>
<td>6,800,000</td>
<td>1,122,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> # of school-aged children accessing formal and non-formal education</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>158,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection:</strong> # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>74,500</td>
<td>55,546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.*

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**Funding Status**

**UNICEF Ethiopia 2016 HAC**

- **Carry forward:** $27.7 m
- **Funding gap:** $124 m
- **Funds received to date:** $75.63 m

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**SitRep #9 – Reporting Period October 2016**

- **9.7 million people**, including **5.7 million children** require relief food assistance in 2016. (HRD, August 2016).
- **420,000 children** are expected to require treatment for SAM in 2016. (HRD, August 2016)
- **3.9 million people** require access to safe drinking water. (HRD, August 2016)
- Currently, there are **761,302** refugees in Ethiopia. (UNHCR, September 2016).
- UNICEF requires **US$124 million** for its humanitarian work in 2016, including US$115.5 million for the drought response and US$8.5 million for refugee programming.
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Following protests in parts of the Amhara and Oromia regions on 9 October 2016, the Government of Ethiopia declared a six-month State of Emergency. Three weeks after the declaration of the State of Emergency, the Government announced that the emergency measures have enabled the Government to restore peace and order in the country. Roads and businesses have indeed reopened, allowing for better movement of relief items and for distribution to resume in many areas where activities had been suspended.

Forecasts indicate that due to negative Indian Ocean Dipole impacts, the south eastern and southern parts of the country will have below average rainfall during the October to December rainy season. This will result in below normal crop production, critical water shortage water and poor regeneration of pasture in Somali Region and parts of Oromia and SNNPR. The delayed and poor performance of the Deyr/Hagaya rains (October to December) has already led to critical water shortages in Borena, Guji and Bale zones of Oromia Region and in seven out of nine zones of Somali Region. Water trucking has started in the critically affected areas of these regions.

While in 2016 the Government and partners estimated that 9.7 million people require food aid, 7.6 million additional people will continue to benefit from cash and food transfers under the productive safety net programme (PSNP) until the end of the year. To determine the humanitarian needs for 2017, the Government and partners have started the planning process for multi-agency, multi-sectoral field assessments to take place in late November 2016. The launch of the 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document is planned late January 2017. Although the number of food aid beneficiaries is expected to decrease, climate change continues to have an adverse impact on rainfall patterns. Humanitarian partners will continue to support the Government to strengthen its early warning and preparedness capacity and recovery programming in addition to emergency response activities.

The Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak, which started in November 2015, continues to spread throughout the country, affecting all regions with the exception of Gambella. The outbreak in Addis Ababa city is under control with only a few new daily cases reported. In most regions the overall trend is slowly decreasing, however, the situation is still a major concern.

Between 3 September and 30 October 2016, 36,673 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella Region, Ethiopia. Of these new asylum seekers, 35,257 were registered and relocated to Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyyiel refugee camps. 1,416 South Sudanese refugees have undergone level 1 registration and are awaiting relocation to refugee camps. 64 per cent are children, including 7,236 unaccompanied and separated children. In October 2016, a daily average of 630 asylum seekers have crossed the border into Ethiopia, a decrease from 1,000 per day in September 2016. The new Nguenyyiel camp has opened on 20 October 2016. Under the leadership of the regional sectoral bureaus, the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR, humanitarian partners continue to provide assistance to refugees both in the refugee camps and at the entry points.

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/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 for Child Protection and Gender Based Violence (with UNFPA); and plays a key role in the Health Cluster coordination.

WASH, Education and Child Protection Clusters have developed action plans for strengthening clusters at regional level. Education in Emergencies workshops have been conducted at national level with federal and regional level participants; Child Protection in Emergencies workshops have already been held in Tigray Region in July and Oromia Region in August. WASH workshops at regional level are expected to be held in the next months. Cluster Core Functions and Inter-cluster coordination are included in the trainings.
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 revised August 2016 HRD has not changed the overall response strategy outlined in the January 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 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 disease, including scabies, measles, meningitis, and AWD.
- UNICEF is supporting the treatment of severely acutely 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 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

From January to August 2016, a total of 221,233 children received treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Among them, 17,809 children with medical complications were admitted to stabilization centers (SCs) and 203,424 received treatment in their communities. August admissions increased or remained at similar levels compared to July in all regions, taking into consideration their respective programme reporting rates (figure 1).
The nutrition response during the past few months experienced some challenges including below SAM reporting rate in Somali and Oromia and suboptimal nutritional screening coverage in Amhara and Oromia regions in July-August, which has likely contributed to less than expected SAM admissions during this period. In addition, the AWD response was prioritized, affecting provision of health and nutrition services in some woredas.

As of August 2016, SAM services were available at 14,756 outpatient facilities (OTPs) and 1,467 stabilization centers (SCs). Performance in both OTPs and SCs is in line with global standards (SPHERE).

As of October 2016, regional health bureaus, with UNICEF support have trained 6,270 health workers and health extension workers on community management of acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding in emergencies in all drought affected regions.

All 20 mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT) in Afar and 6 out of 29 MHNTs in Somali have started to provide, in partnership with WFP, mobile targeted supplementary programme (TSFP) services as of October 2016. UNICEF provides technical assistance, health, nutrition and water and sanitation supplies.

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit, under the NDRMC, organized a review of the emergency nutrition response with partners on 27 October to jointly assess performance and take stock of progress with a view to improve coverage and quality of the emergency response. 48 partners from 27 stakeholder organizations attended.

Health

AWD outbreak, which started in November 2015, is ongoing. So far all regions, apart from Gambella, have reported cases. The number of cases significantly decreased in October 2016. However, Somali Region has reported an increase from week 41 to week 44. Fafan, Shebelle and Fik zones are the most affected zones in Somali Region. In response to the ongoing outbreak, UNICEF continues to provide technical and logistic support, including 18 Case Treatment Centres (CTCs) kits provided in October. National and regional command posts and coordination forums are supported with technical assistance. Gaps in quality of case management and access issues were identified as key challenges in responding to the AWD outbreak.

Responding to the ongoing drought, life-saving and essential health services continue to be provided through 49 mobile health and nutrition teams in Afar and Somali regions. Essential health services and medical consultations are ongoing; an average of 26,549 medical consultations are conducted monthly. Essential drugs kits and supplies were procured and distributed.

In response to the new influx of South Sudanese refugees in Gambella Region, screening and vaccination (polio and measles) at entry points is underway, targeting new arrivals 15 years and below. From 9 September to 23 October 2016, 23,543 children 0 to 15 years and 21,863 children 6 months to 15 years have received polio and measles vaccines, respectively. Service delivery is provided by Gambella Regional Health Bureau with UNICEF technical and operational support. At Pagak entry point, an emergency clinic was established on 6 October 2016 by the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) with UNICEF support. It provides clinical consultations for new arrivals and host communities, living at the entry point. As of 27 October 2016, 677 individuals (413 refugees and 264 host communities) accessed clinical services of which 284 were under 5 years. 37,900 mosquito nets -of which 27,000 were from UNICEF - were distributed to pregnant and lactating women and under five children in six refugee camps.
In an effort to better understand the determinants of health system resilience and document lessons learned from the ongoing drought response, UNICEF Ethiopia participated in UNICEF global study titled “Documenting Lessons Learned & Producing Guidance for Building Resilience in Health Systems.” The aim of the qualitative study is to understand the determinants of building resilience in community health systems, especially for maternal, newborn and child health services. Data collection was completed in October from three regions in addition to the national level. UNICEF HQ is conducting data analysis, and preliminary results are expected by end November 2016.

**WASH**

Water shortages are reported throughout Somali, southern Oromia and SNNPR regions due to poor Deyr/Hagaya rains. Delayed Deyr (October to December) rains in Somali Region forced communities to rely on emergency water rationing. Partners allocated 13 trucks to provide water trucking in 12 woredas experiencing critical water shortages. In Afar, with support from the local government and NGOs, five water trucks are providing safe water to an estimated 10,000 people in Elidaar and Bidu woredas. Similarly in Oromia Region, insufficient rains, conflict and AWD have called for water trucking. During the month, water trucking was ongoing in 23 woredas of East Hararghe, Bale, Borena and West Arsi zones with 33 trucks benefitting more than 228,000 people. In building more sustainable systems, the Oromia Regional Water Bureau with UNICEF support rehabilitated and maintained seven water supply schemes in Borena Zone benefitting 16,000 people. Also through an agreement with a private contractor, two water schemes were rehabilitated from which over 10,000 people now access safe water. In SNNPR state, UNICEF completed eight shallow wells providing safe water to some 4,000 people in Shashego, Anlemo and Lanfuro woredas. Fifteen additional shallow wells are having pumps installed.

The AWD outbreak in most regions accelerates the need to ensure household water safety and security through provision of water treatment chemicals and WASH items. To this end, UNICEF provided 900,000 sachets of household water treatment chemicals for distribution in AWD affected areas of Somali Region. This will benefit some 25,000 households through provision of clean water for one month. In addition, 5,000 jerry cans, body and laundry soaps, 42 drums of chlorine for community water treatment, 66,000 AWD brochures, 2,000 posters and megaphones were provided to support the AWD response in the region. UNICEF signed a project cooperation agreement with Save the Children International to respond to the AWD outbreak in Kelafo, Somali region.

In Gambella, UNICEF provided to the organization ZOA 5,000 pieces of soap for distribution to new South Sudanese refugees at the Akobo entry point. Two emergency water treatment kits were also provided to increase the production of clean water at refugees’ entry point to benefit a minimum of 4,000 persons on a daily basis. Additionally, 20 handwashing containers for use at latrines were provided.

**Education**

The Federal Ministry of Education has prepared a response plan to provide school feeding support to 2.9 million children (out of the total 4 million in need) and submitted for approval to National Emergency Council. The education cluster also revised its school feeding response plan to cover 1.1 million remaining children for three months and submitted to OCHA for prioritization. The education cluster also requested the humanitarian community to support this request to cover 1.1 million children as the government was unable to provide school feeding assistance. The provision of school feeding has not yet started. The school year was delayed following unrests in many parts of Amhara and Oromia regions.

The provision of WASH for 200 schools through WASH cluster is in progress. The education cluster has finalized the 2016/17 Education in Emergencies Response Strategy and submitted to the Ministry of Education for endorsement.

UNICEF is preparing a project cooperation agreement with Save the Children International to provide access to education for newly arrived South Sudanese refugee children relocated to Jewi and Terkidi refugee camps. UNICEF newly constructed schools in Jewi host community and Jewi refugee camp school are complete and will soon be handed over to ARRA. Over 2,400 children are expected to benefit from the additional classrooms. A total of eight tents were also provided to partners to kick-start the provision of education for children at the new refugee camp, Nguenyyiel. Currently, (though registration is not yet completed), 42,206 (40 percent female) primary school children are registered in all schools in the five refugee camps which are under ARRA supervision. A total of 25,140 (12,582 female) children are registered in the existing early childhood, care and development centers in all the five refugee camps that are managed by Save the Children and Plan International.

Education partners including UNICEF provided learning supplies (exercise books, pens and pencils) to 1.7 million school children (42 per cent of the 4 million in need) which will soon be distributed to students in all regions. There is shortage of educational material supplies for 58 per cent of the children. This may have adverse effect on further registration and enrolment of school children in the 2016/17 academic year.

The education cluster is underfunded with only US$ 5.6 million (20 per cent) of the required funding received.
Child Protection

As part of the drought response in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, a total of 3,104 girls and 3,320 boys (total 6,424 children) between the ages of 12-17 benefited from messages on Child Protection and Gender Based Violence CP/GBV while 4,412 female and 4,176 male adults (total 8588) took part in the sensitzation on CP/GBV messages. The messages are geared towards prevention of child abuse cases in the communities, giving information on what to do and where to report if anyone comes across or suspects a case of abuse in the communities. The messages were delivered mainly in Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) for the children. For parents the main channel is during positive parenting sessions in CFSs. Other avenues channel community conversations, some of which are held in the CFSs compounds.

In September, a total of 2,623 (1,378 female and 1,245 male) adults, composed of different members of the community, including community care coalitions (CCC) members, Child Rights Committees teachers, health workers and local security personnel from UNICEF supported regions of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, were trained on case management and psychosocial support. These members provide direct services to children and communities.

At the awareness sessions, they are encouraged to be vigilant on child protection issues and also be able to refer cases to the relevant authorities according to their woreda/kebele response mechanism in place. Awareness on psychosocial support enables parents to identify different factors that may be stressful to a child and how they can support the child. The training also aims to develop adults' knowledge with regard to their role and responsibilities in promoting and protecting the welfare of children during emergencies.

In some instances, the drought has led to separation of children from their usual caregivers through children migrating to the nearest towns in search of work to support their families, children being left behind as parents go in search of water and pasture for their livestock, and children being separated from their families as they search for pasture or migrate from one town to another. Of 1,024 identified as unaccompanied and separated children (384 girls and 640 boys) in the drought affected regions of Amhara, Afar, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, 38 girls and 70 boys were placed in community based care systems while tracing continues for their families and usual caregivers. Of these, 629 children (269 girls and 360 boys) were reunified with their families.

In addition, among the 1,700 children (714 girls and 986 boys) who were identified as being at risk of and/or survivors of CP/GBV, 208 girls and 298 boys (506 children) were supported through case management, providing them with specific services for the children and their families in need, including preventive support service. Positive parenting sessions were organized in the five regions (Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray) in order to create parents’ awareness to continue taking care of their children despite the adversity they may be facing. Towards this, 2,163 parents and caregivers (1239 female, 924 male) took part in the trainings.

In Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, UNICEF supported children friendly spaces helped children to play, learn and socialize with each other through the involvement of animators. Child Fund, a partner of UNICEF in drought response runs 30 CFS in Oromia, and another 30 CFS in SNNPR, while Save the Children International runs 7 CFS in Sitti Zone in Somali Region. The activities include free play as well as structured play, where animators guide children through play as children learn social skills and respect for one another. Other activities are drawing, where children express themselves through art and animators are able to identify issues children are going through by the style of drawings they present. In Oromia Region, adolescent children attending the CFS have organised themselves to form football clubs where children from one village compete against another. This is to encourage cohesion and good neighbourliness. Health extension workers take such opportunities to talk to the adolescents and their caregivers about health issues such as importance of handwashing. In September, 9,712 children (4,588 girls and 5,124 boys) benefited from psychosocial support services provided by animators in the CFS.

During the month of September, UNICEF supported the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in provision of psychosocial support and reunification of 141 children (1 female) who are between 12 to 17 years old. The children arrived from Yemen, Djibouti, and Southern African countries.

Following the South Sudanese refugee influx in Gambella, UNICEF provided non-food items (NFIs) including 200 mattresses, 200 children’s underwear, 200 plastic plates, 200 plastic cups, which are being distributed to the new arrivals. Seven tents and 24 recreational kits will be used by partners at entry points as well as in camps for provision of CFS activities.

Since the abduction of 159 children from Gambella in April 2016, UNICEF has worked closely with the Gambella Regional Government and bureau of women and children not only to secure their release, but has also supported interventions which include reunification and interim care, registration and family identification, post reunification care and support, provision of reunification grant and capacity building of families and stake holders. UNICEF also provided health, nutrition and non-food items support. On 23 October, 2016, a high level meeting was chaired by the President of Gambella and arrived at the resolution that zonal and woreda administrations and community members will take the responsibility to identify abducted children who had been missed in previous assessments. Also, the regional
Government will continue its effort and communication with South Sudan state Governors to ensure that all children abducted, in addition to the 91 (45 Girls, 46 boys) already returned to their families.

**Communication for Development**

In October, UNICEF’s communication for development activities focused on the prevention of AWD. The Federal Ministry of Health with UNICEF support provided a one-day refresher training for more than 40 participants from the health sector in Somali Region. The training focused on case management, infection prevention, case treatment center management and emergency communication strategies and response.

UNICEF provided 66,000 brochures and 2,000 posters with messages on AWD in Somali language for distribution in Somali region in areas affected by AWD.

Targeting schools in Addis Ababa, Afar, Amhara and Somali regions, UNICEF provided 367,000 brochures with messages on AWD in Afar, Amharic and Somali languages. More than 600,000 students in 641 schools will benefit from these messages in order to protect themselves and their family from AWD infection.

**Funding**

To meet the growing needs of people affected by *El Nino* and to put in place sustainable systems particularly in WASH, UNICEF has increased its funding requirements to US$124 million from US$106 million at the beginning of the year.

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.

To date in 2016, UNICEF has received, US$75.63 million, which includes US$72.01 million for the drought response and US$3.54 million for refugee response. In addition, US$27.7 million received at the end of 2015, has been carried over to 2016.

The table below shows the funding status as of 31 October 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>25,548,288</td>
<td>8,451,712</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>19,500,000</td>
<td>19,062,854</td>
<td>437,146</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>51,000,000</td>
<td>50,878,797</td>
<td>121,203</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>3,437,193</td>
<td>562,807</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>4,404,689</td>
<td>7,595,311</td>
<td>63%</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>124,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>103,331,821</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,668,179</strong></td>
<td><strong>17%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward (US$27,696,887). In addition, nutrition supplies valued at US$20 million have also been moved to 2016.

**Next SitRep:** 30 November 2016

**Who to contact for further information:**

Gillian Mellsop  
Representative  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 5184001  
Fax: +251 11 5511628  
Email: gmellsop@unicef.org

Alhaji Bah  
Chief-Field Operations and Emergency  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 5184082  
Fax: +251 11 5511628  
Email: abah@unicef.org

Alexandra Westerbeek  
Chief, Communication, Advocacy and Partnership Relations  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 5184039  
Fax: +251 11 5511628  
Email: awesterbeek@unicef.org
Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS: ETHIOPIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall needs*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years with SAM admitted to therapeutic care programmes</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who received vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>6,800,000**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People provided with access to health care facilities stocked with emergency supplies and drugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People provided with access to safe water</td>
<td>2,898,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with key health promotion messages</td>
<td>992,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated and unaccompanied children registered in family tracing services and received family-based or appropriate alternative care</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable children in refugee camps, host communities and drought-affected areas benefited from critical child protection in emergencies services</td>
<td>530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee and host community children received psychosocial support in emergency education programmes</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATIONAL PARTNERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Regional Health Bureaus, Mercy Corps, SCI, ADRA, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, Islamic Relief, MSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Federal and Regional Mines and Water Bureaus, Oxfam Intermon, Adhorn, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association, SCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Federal and Regional Education Bureaus, SCI, PIE, Ogaden Welfare and Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Results are as of 31 October 2016, except for Nutrition which are as of 31 August 2016.
*Revised Humanitarian Requirements Document, August 2016
**Initially, the target was for under five children. Based on analysis of the on the ground situation, the Government increased the target to included children under 15 years of age.