Highlights:

- UNICEF has deployed 100 water trucks, in all six drought affected regions of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray. These trucks are providing water to an estimated 300,000 people.

- UNICEF is supporting the establishment of 812 additional stabilization centers for the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition and with medical complications in Amhara, Afar, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions. UNICEF is providing stabilization center opening kits for these new centers; 188 kits have been distributed during the first round in March, 257 are procured and will be distributed in the next months. UNICEF will procure the remaining 367 kits required as funds become available.

- UNICEF in partnership with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society provided 800 non-food items kits to benefit the same number of ethnic conflict displaced families in Gambella Region. The kits include shelter materials, sleeping mats, blankets and various kitchen utensils.

UNICEF’s Key Response with Partners in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF &amp; Partners</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH:</strong> People in humanitarian situations accessing safe water for drinking and cooking purposes</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> # of children 6-59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>435,000</td>
<td>25,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong> # of children and women accessing essential health services</td>
<td>5,850,000</td>
<td>990,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection:</strong> # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>74,500</td>
<td>16,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated as of 31 March 2016 (See Annex 1 for further details)
1. Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Following the request of the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group, revision of the priority woreda classification is finalized and will be released early April 2016. This will be followed by the review of the Humanitarian requirement Document (HRD) for 2016 that was released in December 2015. The revised HRD is expected in mid-April 2016.

According to the National Meteorology Agency (NMA), the rains in most parts of Belg harvesting areas of the country, will continue in the coming months. NMA forecasts that Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions will have sufficient amount of rains to meet the needs of the farmers and pastoralists. The rains will significantly contribute to the coming Belg harvest, pasture, and drinking water as well as cooling the extreme heat. However, according to FEWS Net reports, poor households in Afar and northern Somali Regions will continue to face food insecurity through September 2016. In these areas, communities have lost a large amount of their livestock through deaths and sales.

On 31 March, heavy rains in North Wollo, Amhara Region, caused loss of lives and property damage. At the beginning of April, the Regional Government conducted a rapid assessment to evaluate the extent of the damage and the immediate humanitarian needs. In Woldia town, one person was reported dead while properties were being damaged and washed away. The Regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Programme Coordination Office has sent wheat to the Zonal Office for distribution to the affected population.

Similarly, in Somali Region, Jijiga town, a flood killed 14 people (including 8 children) and more than 2,000 goats. The number of deaths may increase as many people are still missing. The flood has also destroyed and damaged homes and properties. Preliminary figures indicate an estimated 1,000 households are displaced. In Afar, flash floods from Amhara and Tigray highlands have affected an estimated 300 households. Distribution of relief food and non-food item kits (NFI) is ongoing. An assessment is planned to determine actual needs.

As a result of the floods a Flood Task Force has been reactivated at federal level. In the coming weeks, the Nationals Disaster Risk Management Commission will launch a National Floods Alert, indicating areas of concern.

An increasing number of displaced people (IDPs) are being reported as a result of floods, drought and ethnic conflict. It is reported that between August 2015 and February 2016, 280,752 individuals have been displaced as a result of the El Nino induced drought in Afar, Oromia and Somali regions. Out of these, 92,483 have returned to their places of origin. In February, 57,832 people are reported as newly displaced in Afar, Gambella, Oromia and SNNP regions. From these displaced, 48,615 are displaced as a result of conflict over natural resources, 8,682 people are displaced as a result of drought and 535 due to fire. Assessments have found that there are clear gaps in humanitarian assistance for the IDPs as well as for the host communities.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Ethiopia 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 (DRMTWG) and brings together various task forces/sector clusters’ partners to coordinate the drought response efforts. The DRMTWG has requested clusters to revise the December Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) targets and requirements. The process should be finalised by the second week of April.

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

UNICEF is also supporting the coordination of humanitarian partners at the regional level given its strong field presence.

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
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 throughout the emergency. More specific UNICEF interventions are listed below:

- 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 Diarrhoea.
- 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 stocks in Addis Ababa and within two regional hubs to address the needs of 120,000 people. These supplies are currently being used to provide immediate assistance to drought-affected populations based on requests from the Regional Governments. UNICEF has established long-term agreements with suppliers of key emergency response supplies, including long-term agreements with companies who drill boreholes, which together enables quick humanitarian responses if/when needed.

In the refugee context, UNICEF supports UNHCR and the Government’s Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to spearhead refugee 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

UNICEF continues to support the Federal Ministry of Health and Regional Health Bureaus to treat under five children with severe acute malnutrition across the country in around 15,300 outpatient therapeutic feeding sites and stabilization centres. UNICEF has been providing to these treatment centres ready-to-use-therapeutic food, first line medicines, stabilization centers establishment kits, consumables and training for the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Regional Health Bureaus (RHB) staff.

The Nutrition Cluster is planning to establish 812 additional stabilization centers for the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition and with medical complications in health centers and hospitals in Amhara, Afar, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions. UNICEF is providing stabilization center opening kits for these new centers; during the first round distribution in March 188 kits were distributed while a further 257 are procured and will be distributed in the next few months. UNICEF will procure the remaining 367 kits required as funds become available.

An Infant and Young Child Feeding in emergencies (IYCF-E) Action Plan for Ethiopia was developed following a 2-day workshop with relevant stakeholders, including government, UN agencies and NGOs. As part of the action plan, IYCF-E was integrated into CMAM training and a Master Training of Trainers was conducted at federal level with regional health representation and with the aim of cascading down the training to regional level.

#### Health

With the strong leadership of the SNNP Regional Health Bureau and the technical and financial support of partners, including IFHP, IRC, SC, UNICEF, USAID and WHO, the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak in the region has
been contained. The AWD outbreak started in November 2015 in Moyale woredas of both Somali and Oromia regions and spread to Hulet and Lay woredas in Somali Region, Dhas Gelana woredas, and Negele and Shashemene towns in Oromia Region and in early March to Amaro, Arabaminch town, Arbaminch Zuria, Chencha, Bonkie, Gedebero, Kucha and Konso woredas in SNNP Region.

The scabies humanitarian response is ongoing. The positive collaboration among the Ministry of Health, the PFSA, UNICEF and other partners resulted in the establishment of Pharmaceuticals Fund and Supply Agency (PFSA) supply and distribution hubs, where RHBs and zones have better and timely access to scabies medical supplies at regional level. A total of 206,832 bottles of permethrin, out of the total 211,728 bottles, procured by UNICEF, have arrived in the country, of which 106,766 were distributed to 75 woredas of Amhara, 22 woredas in Oromia, 20 woredas in Tigray and 1 woreda in SNNP regions. UNICEF also provided scabies management guidelines, education and Communication materials (IEC) that include 105,500 pieces of scabies job aid for health workers, 66,000 pieces of scabies foldable posters for the Health Development Army and 60,000 brochures on scabies. UNICEF also provided logistics support for the distribution of scabies drugs and IEC materials.

**WASH**

The number of water trucks deployed has increased from 206 in February to 440 at the end of March 2016, to deliver water to affected population. Out of these, 306 trucks are deployed by the Government of Ethiopia, 100 trucks by UNICEF and 34 by different NGOs. These trucks provide water to an estimated 880,000 people on a daily basis in all affected regions.

Overall, the WASH cluster has reached a total population of 2,009,589 out of the targeted 5,850,000 people, through water trucking, drilling of new water systems, rehabilitation and hygiene and sanitation interventions.

In response to the drought emergency, UNICEF continued supporting the affected communities in the six regions of Ethiopia. Rehabilitation, upgrade and expansion works of the existing water supply schemes, distribution of water treatment chemicals and related supplies and water trucking are the major interventions. In the worst affected locations in six regions UNICEF has deployed 100 trucks (of which 70 have a 10,000 litres capacity and 30 have a 5,000 litres capacity) and are currently supplying water to the communities, schools and health facilities. This benefits an estimated 300,000 people with access to clean water. UNICEF continues to prioritize school locations in order to provide children with access to water in their schools. In addition, UNICEF has provided emergency supplies valued at US$1.5 million, which includes 60 generator sets, bladders, water treatment chemicals and other supplies to regional water/health bureaus in the six regions to enhance the response. Deployment of a service rig for rehabilitation, contracting of the private drilling firms were also used to enhance the response.

With UNICEF support, the WASH cluster has scaled up the real time data monitoring in 60 additional woredas. Currently, the real time monitoring is conducted in 90 worst affected woredas in the six regions. Results from this monitoring system enables the decision on the type and the scale up of WASH interventions in specific localities based on real time data.

Furthermore, in response to the AWD outbreak, UNICEF has mobilized resources in order to safeguard the water supply at community and household level in all affected regions. This was realized through disinfecting water schemes, provision of household water treatment chemicals and expansion and rehabilitation of water schemes. Partners are supporting hygiene promotion through community mobilization, mass media, IEC/Behavioural Change Communication through the local health structure. At least, 130,000 people have been reached with AWD awareness and prevention messages using mass media (radio, mass campaigns) and IEC materials. In SNNPR, with UNICEF support, AWD sensitization was conducted in 230 schools in 6 woredas.

In the AWD affected areas, UNICEF and partners constructed 14 communal latrines (mostly in market places) to promote safe sanitation practices. Alongside this, 121 food premises have been inspected, resulting in 11 premises being closed down. Over 40,000 pieces of soap have been distributed to households in affected woredas, the soap distribution is accompanied by hygiene promotion messaging related to hand washing practices at crucial times.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF is supporting the regional bureaus to undertake service mapping exercises in the selected kebeles for intervention and regional contextualization and training exercises on service delivery with focus on provision of psychosocial support and management of Child Friendly Spaces, Child Protection case management, identification, family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children and community mobilization for prevention.

Based on the operational plans for the regions, UNICEF has released funds for child protection interventions in 50 kebeles, 10 kebeles in each of Amhara, Afar, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions. A Child Protection rapid assessment (CPRA) is under process in SNNP Region, where 10 kebeles will also be targeted for intervention. Service mapping has been conducted in Afar and Tigray, the same is planned to be conducted in Amhara, Oromia and Somali.
The Regional Bureaus are in the process of recruiting coordinators, social workers and para social workers at regional, woreda and Kebele level. UNICEF has also hired five technical assistants to be based in UNICEF regional offices to bolster the capacity of the Bureaus of Women and Child Affairs and Bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs for the drought response in UNICEF supported Kebeles.

Based on the funding released for the CPRA to Somali, Afar and Oromia, a total of 630 separated children were reunified with their families in Oromia region while 8 new Community Care Coalitions were established and continue to be strengthened in the drought hit Kebeles of Afar to respond to child protection concerns in the region.

UNICEF is also preparing a project cooperation agreement (PCA) with Child Fund for the drought emergency response in Oromia and SNNP regions and with Save the Children International in Somali and Afar regions. Another joint project cooperation agreement (PCA) with IRC for Child Protection and WASH responses for Fafan Zone of Somali Region is also in preparation stage. This PCA is in response to the IDPs situation in Fafan Zone and aims to ensure that WASH and Child Protection services are provided as an integral part of the response. And specifically, the PCA will ensure that the most vulnerable of the IDPs get access to water and sanitation services as well as child protection services. The response also includes dissemination of hygiene and sanitation messages and provision of water in child friendly spaces, where children and their caregivers get psychosocial support.

**Education**

With the aim of retaining children in schools, the Government is rolling out a school feeding programme with the plan to reach all affected schools in the country. The school feeding program has so far reached 72 per cent of schools in the affected regions, with the remaining 28 per cent still in need of school meals. The school feeding programme remains challenged by the lack of appropriate packaging and cooking utensils available in the regional markets.

The Education cluster has reached 61,955 school children with provision of education supplies. The Education Cluster also reports that 75 per cent of all schools do not have access to clean water. In order to address this gap, UNICEF is providing financial support for the implementation of school WASH services in selected schools in 48 UNICEF targeted hotspot priority 1 woredas.

The construction of 6 primary schools for South Sudanese refugees and host community in Gambella Region is underway.

**NFIs**

The Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) sector reported that out of the 16,594 households displaced in need of ES/NFI support in January and February, it was able to assist only 3,020 households in Oromia with standard ES/NFI kits and 1,752 household in Somali, SNNP and Oromia regions with partial kits. The sector is short of funding and is not able to address all the needs.

UNICEF in partnership with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society provided 800 NFI kits for people displaced as a result of conflict in Gambella Region. The kits include blankets, shelter materials, sleeping mats and kitchen utensils.

**Communication**

From 16 to 19 March, USAID/OFDA Director Jeremy Konyndyk visited Ethiopia to assess the drought response. He travelled to Tigray Region to observe USAID-supported drought response interventions and consulted with government and key partners in Addis Ababa on the ongoing response and need to address the intervention.

UNICEF Executive Director Tony Lake visited Afar Region to observe the UNICEF supported drought response.

**Funding:**

UNICEF Ethiopia has appealed for US$106 million for the scale-up of humanitarian activities in 2016. UNICEF continues to support the Government of Ethiopia to respond to the emergency situation including with funds received at the end of 2015 and carried over to 2016.
The table below shows UNICEF Ethiopia’s funding status as of 31 March 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Received in 2016</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
<td>11,081,396</td>
<td>22,918,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>17,500,000</td>
<td>7,100,869</td>
<td>10,399,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>11,456,568</td>
<td>23,543,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>1,175,626</td>
<td>2,824,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>1,554,679</td>
<td>10,445,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,369,138</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,630,862</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry-forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,266,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funding available</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>57,635,618</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,635,618</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,364,382</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*US$97.5 million is required for the drought response
** In addition, nutrition supplies valued at US$20 million are also carried over to 2016

Next SitRep: May 2016

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## ANNEX A
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS: ETHIOPIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall needs</strong></td>
<td><strong>2016 Target</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUTRITION
- **Children under 5 years with SAM admitted to therapeutic care programmes**: 435,000
- **Children under 5 years who received vitamin A supplementation**: 11,800,000

### HEALTH
- **Children under 5 years vaccinated against measles**: 6,800,000
- **People provided with access to health care facilities stocked with emergency supplies and drugs**: 5,850,000

### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE
- **People provided with access to safe water**: 5,849,964
- **People reached with key health promotion messages**: 3,500,000

### CHILD PROTECTION
- **Separated and unaccompanied children registered in family tracing services and received family-based or appropriate alternative care**: 22,000
- **Vulnerable children in refugee camps, host communities and drought-affected areas benefitted from critical child protection in emergencies services**: 100,000

### EDUCATION
- **School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes**: 1,287,444
- **Refugee and host community children received psychosocial support in emergency education programmes**: 130,000

### 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

### Note
* Measles vaccination campaign is expected to begin in April 2016