



Baby being fed on ready to use therapeutic food in Dupti health centre, Afar ©UNICEF Ethiopia/2016/Ayene.

**SitRep #8 – Reporting Period August to September 2016**

# ETHIOPIA Humanitarian Situation Report

**SITUATION IN NUMBERS**

**Highlights:**

- From 3 September to 2 October 2016, more than 32,000 South Sudanese refugees have crossed the border into Gambella Region in western Ethiopia. The refugees are coming at a daily arrival rate of about 1,000. This is a huge increase compared to a total of 2,000 between January and August 2016.
- In August, in response to the drought, 11,279 children in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions benefited from a range of child protection activities aimed at protecting children from child abuse, neglect and gender based violence.
- Between January and July 2016, 195,351 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted to the national community management of acute malnutrition programme (CMAM). Out of these, 15,645 children (8 per cent) were admitted to in-patient care.
- With UNICEF support, 14 water supply systems in Oromia and three in SNNPR region were rehabilitated and maintained resulting in 52,000 people gaining access to safe water.

**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)

**743,732** refugees in Ethiopia (UNHCR, August 2016).

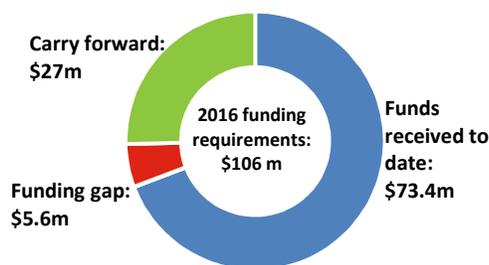
UNICEF requires **US\$106 million** for its humanitarian work in 2016, including US\$97.5 million for the drought response and US\$8.5 million for refugee programming.

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

Updated as of 30 September 2016. Nutrition results as of 31 July 2016. (See Annex 1 for further details).

Indicators	UNICEF & Partners		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
<b>WASH:</b> People in humanitarian situations accessing water for drinking and cooking purposes	2,200,000	2,955,000	5,849,964	7,273,952
<b>Nutrition:</b> # children 6-59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care	458,000	195,351	458,000	195,351
<b>Health:</b> # of children and women accessing essential health services	5,850,000	994,359	N/A	N/A
<b>Education:</b> # of school-aged children accessing formal and non-formal education	430,000	158,870	1,287,444	3,110,000
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of children reached with critical child protection services	74,500	45,328	800,000	55,896

**Funding Status  
UNICEF Ethiopia 2016 HAC**



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

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

According to the mid-year review of the 2016 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), 9.7 million people require emergency food assistance in 2016, following the El Niño-induced drought. Particularly, *meher* dependent areas will require continued food assistance throughout the lean season until November 2016, when the *meher* harvest starts. Following the anticipated good performance of the seasonal rains, normal *meher* harvest is expected. However, in some areas of Oromia and Tigray regions, heavy rains have destroyed crops, which may have a negative impact on crop production. The joint Government and humanitarian partners' national flood contingency plan estimates that more than one million people are at risk of flooding with more than 45 per cent expected to be displaced.

In addition to the 9.7 million people that require food assistance, 7.6 million people are targeted to benefit from additional rounds of Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) cash and food transfers until the end of the year. The PSNP targets poor people in rural areas facing chronic food insecurity.

During September 2016, 32,142 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Gambella Region of Ethiopia. The refugees are coming at a daily arrival rate of about 1,000. This is a huge increase compared to a total of 2,000 between January and August 2016. Among the new arrivals, 66 per cent are children; and 4,466 of this group are identified as unaccompanied and separated children. The Government's Administration for Refugee and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR are conducting registration and screening of the new arrivals before they are transferred to refugee camps. Allocation of land, construction of shelters and provision of basic services for the new arrivals remain a priority. South Sudanese refugees remain the largest group of refugees (38 per cent) in Ethiopia followed by Somalis (34 per cent) and Eritreans (22 per cent).



## 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.

WASH, Education and Child Protection Clusters have developed action plans for strengthening clusters at regional level. Education in Emergencies workshop has been conducted at national level with federal and regional level participants (the training will be rolled out in the regions in September and October; 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 September and October. Inter-cluster coordination is also 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 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 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 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.

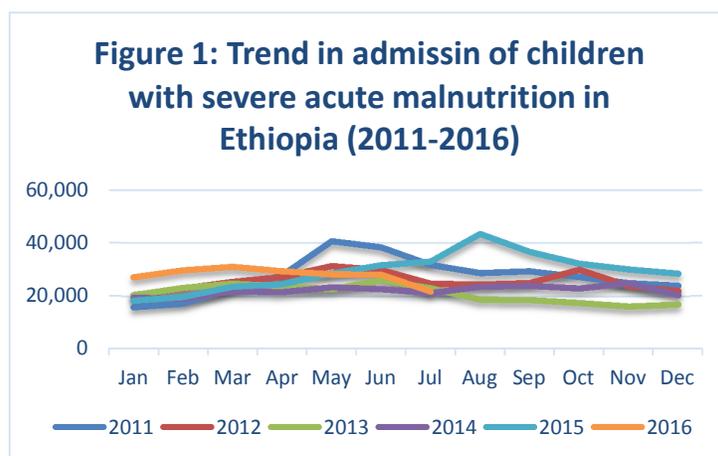
In the refugee response context, UNICEF supports UNHCR and the Government's Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to spearhead the emergency response coordination. The partnership is based on a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed in 2012 between the two sister agencies and 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

Between January and July 2016, 195,351 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted in the national community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme. Out of these, 15,645 children (8 per cent) were admitted in inpatient care. In July, the number of children admitted has decreased by 22 per cent as compared to the previous month (21,753 admissions in July as compared to 28,140 in June – figure 1). Ongoing relief food and nutritional assistance, good seasonal rains and *belg* production in some parts of the country have contributed to the improved nutritional status of children.



Source: Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit, NDRMC.

As part of the drought response, the Government of Ethiopia developed an action plan to ensure improved infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Following this action plan, IYCF in emergency training is integrated in all training of health extension workers at every level so that health workers have the knowledge to counsel families and caretakers on appropriate IYCF practices. Currently, with UNICEF support, IYCF training is being rolled out in the

regions. Messages on IYCF have further been broadcast on radio in five different languages and in all affected regions. Stressing improved and proper IYCF practices are important particularly during emergencies to prevent mortality and malnutrition.

UNICEF and WFP continue to collaborate in support of the government to respond to the drought emergency. Both agencies carried out a review of the joint emergency nutrition response plan on 16-17 August, identifying achievements and bottlenecks for future action. The joint review was followed by a joint visit of the Regional Directors of the two agencies who visited Afar Region to assess the joint response for further support.

## Health

UNICEF continues supporting 54 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) in Somali and Afar regions to provide access to health care services in the remote and drought affected areas. In Somali Region, out of the 34 teams deployed, 29 are operated by the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) while an additional five are managed by international NGOs. In Afar Region, all 20 teams deployed are managed by the RHB. As of June 2016 (latest data available), these teams in both regions provided consultations to 238,948 people (60 per cent reporting rate), including children and women.

Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak remains a major public health threat in Ethiopia. AWD continued to be reported from all affected regions including as Addis Ababa, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions. Working with partners, case management, surveillance, coordination, improved access to safe water and sanitation, extensive hygiene promotion, social mobilization and advocacy have been strengthened. Daily labourers remain the most affected group. UNICEF continues to provide case treatment centre (CTC) kits. As of the end of September, 170 CTC kits, including drugs and medical supplies, have been distributed directly to the affected regions. AWD is a water-borne disease that can lead to death by severe dehydration if not treated. The main risk factors for AWD are drinking contaminated water including those from holy water sites, eating contaminated raw meat, vegetable salads. Anticipated flooding as a result of *La Nina*, religious pilgrimage and the opening of schools pose severe threat to the spread of AWD. The Health and WASH clusters finalized the humanitarian partners' AWD response plan support for the Government of Ethiopia. UNICEF continues to support and monitor the response while risk assessment is ongoing. UNICEF is also mapping available stocks of resources, partners' presence at zonal level in order to provide support if the need arises.

The Regional Health Bureau teams supported by UNICEF has been conducting vaccinations for all newly arriving South Sudanese refugee children in Pagak entry points since the beginning of the new influx of the refugees in September 2016. As of 3 October 2016, total of 15,581 children (0-15 years old) have been vaccinated against Polio, 14,507 children (6 month – 15 years old) were vaccinated against Measles while 6,943 children (6 months – five years) received Vitamin A, and 4,652 children (2-5 years old) received deworming tablets, in addition, 3,400 mosquito nets were distributed for new arrivals in Terkidi and Jewi camps.

## WASH

The *kiremt* seasonal rains (June to September) continued in most parts of the country. However, in parts where the rains have a different pattern, shortage of water has been reported. These areas include pastoral areas of Borena and Guji zones in Oromia Region. Similarly in Somali Region, water shortage continues to be an issue of great concern in Dollo, Korahe, Nogob, Jarar and Erer zones. WASH partners will conduct rapid multi-agency WASH needs assessment to further determine priority needs. The next seasonal rains are expected in October. In addition, conflicts and AWD affected areas require support for the provision of emergency water rationing. In Oromia region, water trucking is ongoing with 20 trucks in seven *woredas* of Bale, East Hararghe and West Arsi, providing safe water to an estimated 117,900 people. In Afar, five trucks are providing safe water to at least 10,000 people in the chronically affected *woredas* of Elidar and Bidu.

Sustainable water supply system works continued in both drought and AWD affected areas in the six regions of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, Somali and SNNPR. In SNNPR, the rehabilitation of three boreholes in AWD at risk *woredas* were completed benefiting 7,500 people with access to clean water. In Oromia, Borena Zone, UNICEF supported the rehabilitation and maintenance of 12 water supply systems that are benefitting 35,000 people. In the same region, in West Hararghe Zone, two rehabilitated water schemes are providing clean water to an estimated 10,000 people.

In the WASH sector and in response to the AWD outbreak, UNICEF has been providing collapsible water storage tanks and treatment chemicals to help ensure access to safe water. An additional 40 water storage tanks with a mix of 5m<sup>3</sup> and 10m<sup>3</sup> liters capacity are available and will be distributed as soon as a distribution plan is received from the Ministry of Health/Addis Ababa Regional Health Bureau. To date, UNICEF has provided water and sanitation supplies valued at US\$3.1 million and that have reached more than 800,000 people in all affected areas of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions. These supplies include water treatment chemicals at household

and community water supply level, pillow tanks, emergency water treatment kits, jerry cans and body and laundry soaps. Additional supplies to the value of US\$1.2 million are under procurement.

In response to the recent influx of South Sudanese refugees, UNICEF in partnership with IRC is providing safe water to an estimated 108,000 refugees in Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps and 2,000 people from surrounding host communities. In addition, water purification chemicals, soaps, buckets, jerry cans, hand washing containers, pillow tanks (5,000 litres capacity), squatting plates and emergency water treatment kits have been provided to the regions to support the refugee response.

## Education

With the opening of schools in September 2016, the revised HRD estimates that 4 million children will require school meals and education materials. Furthermore, there are reports that the majority of the schools in the six drought affected regions of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions have no water and sanitation facilities.

UNICEF is currently undertaking the printing of 953,573 exercise books and the procurement of 260,000 pens and 260,000 pencils as a part of response to meet the learning needs of school children those have been affected by drought emergency in Afar, Amhara and Somali regions. These exercise books will have educational messages on hygiene and sanitation.

Moreover, the construction of 26 semi-permanent learning spaces are currently underway in Sitti Zone and Babile areas of Somali Region to support the education of displaced school children. The construction of six of these semi-permanent learning spaces are completed.

The Ministry of Education with UNICEF and Save the Children support provided training for 28 national and regional education cluster members. The training focused on overall humanitarian principles, Education in Emergencies (EiE) minimum standards, development, implementation and monitoring EIE strategy, and roles and responsibilities of the education cluster and partners. The training is expected to strengthen the education cluster coordination.

In collaboration with the global education cluster, UNICEF as co-chair of the education cluster coordinated and supported the development of a strategic plan for the cluster.

UNICEF is supporting the design and implementation of an open data kit (ODK), a free online data collection platform that is expected to support timely data collection for the education cluster. UNICEF will also support and train partners on the utilization of the tool. The ODK system using tablets will be piloted in 12 *woredas* from six regions.

UNICEF has also made preparatory data collection of regions those are at risk of being affected by AWD across the country before the opening of schools. In Afar, 101 schools in three *woredas*; in Amhara, 115 schools in five *woredas*; in Somali, 89 schools in three *woredas*; and in Addis Ababa 345 schools in four Sub-Cities were identified as AWD prone sites. UNICEF is reprinting 25,815 AWD posters and 410,138 brochures, and distribution of 108,726 bar of soaps and 5,163 jerry cans to these schools.

## Child Protection

As part of the drought response in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions, a total of 4,121 girls and 4,257 boys (total 8,444 children) benefited from messages on child protection (CP) and gender based violence (GBV) while 6,380 female and 6,553 males (total 12,696 adults) took part in the sensitization on CP/GBV messages. The messages are geared towards prevention of child abuse cases in the communities, giving information what to do and where to report if anyone comes across cases of abuse in the communities. In September, a total of 1,922 (926 female and 996 male) adults were trained on case management and psychosocial support. This programme is aimed at protecting children through recognition and reporting of child abuse that include neglect, physical and sexual abuse of children. It is also expected to develop adults' knowledge with regard to their role and responsibilities in promoting and protecting the welfare of children during emergencies.

One of the effects of the drought was that it led to separation of children from their usual caregivers. Of 751 identified unaccompanied and separated children (379 girls and 372 boys) in the drought affected regions of Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, 24 girls and 34 boys were placed in community based care systems while tracing continues for their families and 108 children were reunified with their families. In addition, among the targeted 2,414 children (980 girls and 1,434 boys) who were identified as being at risk and survivors of CP/GBV, 315 girls and 414 boys were supported through case management, providing them with specific services for the children and their families in need, including preventive support service.

During emergencies, parents and caregivers are preoccupied with means of survival, many times neglecting their children. Positive parenting sessions were organized in the five regions (Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray) in order to create awareness for parents to continue taking care of their children despite the adversity they may be

facing. Towards this, 3,401 parents and caregivers took part in the trainings, of these, 1,818 are female and 1,583 are male.

UNICEF encourage children to continue being children by offering safe spaces for them to come interact, learn and play with each other under the supervision of trained social workers in all drought affected *kebeles* where UNICEF is intervening. In August to September, 13,248, children (5,550 girls and 7,698 boys) benefited from psychosocial support services provided by social workers in the child friendly spaces. In UNICEF has supported in each of the six targeted regions, the establishment of ten child friendly spaces, where children can play and learn.

During the month of August, UNICEF supported IOM in provision of psychosocial support and reunification of 106 children (all boys) who arrived from Djibouti, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Due to the South Sudanese refugee influx in Gambella, UNICEF sent NFIs that will be distributed to new arrivals. Other programmatic emergency/humanitarian responses are being developed for the response.

### Communication for Development

In addition to the provision of safe water, UNICEF is working on information, education and communication activities to prevent AWD. UNICEF is working with partners to improve public information on prevention of AWD transmission, with messages focusing on hand-washing at critical times and eating well cooked food. UNICEF is using media including radio and television to disseminate these messages.

UNICEF has partnered with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) for social mobilization and awareness creation in affected areas of Addis Ababa as well as in regions where large religious celebrations are held. These religious sites are considered high risk because of the large number of people gathered and lack of adequate safe water and sanitation facilities.

In Addis Ababa, social mobilization reached a total population of 1,681,608 at risk population through educational entertainment programmes and through information, education and communication (IEC)/behavior change communication (BCC) materials in ten sub cities. Volunteers shared messages about the transmission and prevention of AWD and distributed 114,428 brochures and 566 posters. The UNICEF–ERCS agreement is being implemented in Addis Ababa, Oromia and surrounding towns and eight religious pilgrimage areas targeting an estimated 5,850,000 at risk population. In September, UNICEF provided a one-day training for 48 ERCS volunteers who will be doing social mobilization activities in five towns of Oromia Region surrounding Addis Ababa. They will be doing a variety of road shows including cultural dancing, live drama and music to transmit messages on AWD. A similar training was provided in Dessie town to 16 ERCS volunteers who will be conducting hygiene promotion activities during a religious celebration to be held in Amhara Region at the beginning of October. UNICEF also provided an orientation to ten religious leaders from the same area and will be expected to transmit safe hygiene practices to pilgrims. UNICEF also has an agreement with Oxfam and AMREF for hygiene promotion activities in three areas of Addis Ababa.

UNICEF-recruited Communication for Development Technical Assistants (TA) are supporting the AWD response in health education. In SNNPR, health extension workers conducted house to house awareness creation activities on AWD prevention and control including use of safe water and proper hygiene and sanitation practices. A total of 7,908 people (5412 female) were reached and gained awareness on the use of safe water, avoiding use of uncooked food items, personal and environmental hygiene among others. Also in SNNPR, the regional FM radio broadcast key messages on AWD and Malaria prevention and control strategies with the facilitation of UNICEF recruited communication for development TAs, in the reporting period.



UNICEF is reviewing its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal and funding requirement until the end of the year to meet the increasing needs in the country. The initial HAC 2016 calls for US\$106 million, of which US\$8.5 million is for the refugee response.

In 2016, UNICEF Ethiopia has received funds from the Governments of Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, UK, and USA, and from Bill and Melinda 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\$73.4 million, which includes US\$71.18 million for the drought response and US\$2.28 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 30 September 2016

Appeal Sector	Requirements US\$	Funds available US\$	Funding gap	
			US\$	per cent
Nutrition	34,000,000	25,176,643	8,823,357	26%
Health	17,500,000	18,269,112	-769,112	-4%
WASH	35,000,000**	50,403,168	-15,403,168	-44%
Child Protection	4,000,000	3,433,343	566,657	14%
Education	12,000,000	3,144,085	8,855,915	74%
Cluster coordination	3,500,000	0	3,500,000	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,000,000</b>	<b>100,426,351</b>	<b>5,573,649</b>	<b>5%</b>

\*Funds available include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward (US\$26,956,737). In addition, in kind nutrition supplies from 2015 valued at US\$20 million are being utilized in 2016.

\*\*Funding requirements for WASH are being revised upwards.

Next SitRep: November 2016



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## Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS: ETHIOPIA

	Overall needs*	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2016 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2016 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Children under 5 years with SAM admitted to therapeutic care programmes	420,000	420,000	195,351	21,753	458,000	195,351	21,753
Children under 5 years who received vitamin A supplementation	11,800,000	11,800,000	784,918	-	1,800,000	784,918	-
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Children under 5 years vaccinated against measles					6,800,000* **	23,739,945	-
People provided with access to health care facilities stocked with emergency supplies and drugs					5,850,000	994,359	103,442
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
People provided with access to safe water	2,898,324	5,849,964**	7,273,952	4,044,573	2,200,000	2,955,000	1,634,271
People reached with key health promotion messages	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,158,115	2,804,724	1,000,000	1,263,000	1,033,000
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Separated and unaccompanied children registered in family tracing services and received family-based or appropriate alternative care	22,000	22,000	5,192	4,343	4,500	5,192	4,343
Vulnerable children in refugee camps, host communities and drought-affected areas benefitted from critical child protection in emergencies services	800,000	800,000	55,896	18,608	74,500	45,328	18,608
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
School-aged children with access to emergency education programmes	4,000,000	4,000,000**	3,100,000** **	300,000	430,000	158,870	17,750
Refugee and host community children received psychosocial support in emergency education programmes	130,000	130,000	49,094	26,694	130,000	49,094	26,694
<b>OPERATIONAL PARTNERS</b>							
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 DRMFS), 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						

Results are as of 30 September 2016, except for Nutrition which are as of 31 July 2016.

\*Revised Humanitarian Requirements Document, August 2016

\*\*Cluster targets revised upward.

\*\*\*Initially, the target was for under five children (6.8 million children). Based on analysis of on the ground situation, the Government increased the target to included children under 15 years of age. Therefore, more that 23 million children under 15 have been vaccinated against measles with Government support.

\*\*\*\*The Government has plans to roll out school feeding programme in all affected regions and for all students and has so far reached 3.1 million children.