



2016 ETHIOPIA
Humanitarian Requirements Document
MID-YEAR REVIEW
August 2016

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Save lives and reduce morbidity related to drought

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



Protect and restore livelihoods

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Prepare for and respond to other humanitarian shocks, including natural disasters, conflict and displacement

PEOPLE TARGETED (HRD)



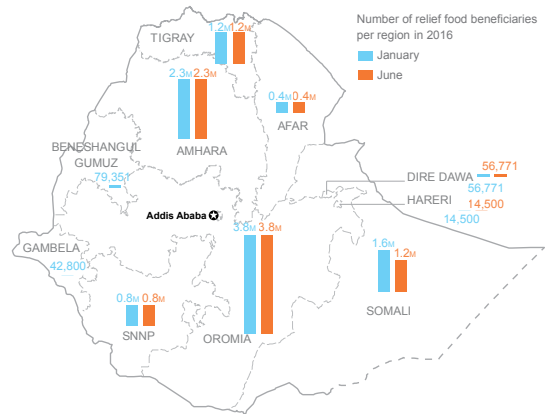
9.7M

OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



\$612M

JANUARY 2016 VS JUNE 2016 PEOPLE NEEDING HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE



Key Humanitarian Issues

- Lives remain at risk due to a lack of food and water, and the risk of disease outbreaks;
- Livelihoods continue to be threatened due to livestock death or poor health, or remain precarious due to limited agricultural inputs for the rest of the year;
- Flooding and other drought or conflict-related displacement continues to lead to critical needs for food, shelter and non-food items.

The *belg/ spring rain* assessment indicates the following priority needs:

- 0.4M severely acute malnourished
- 2.3M moderately acute malnourished
- 2.1M without safe drinking water
- 0.8M displaced due to shocks

SECTOR SUMMARIES

SECTOR	# PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS US\$ (Apr 2016)	REVISED REQUIREMENTS US\$ (Aug. 2016)	CARRY-OVER 2015 US\$	CONTRIBUTIONS US\$ (7 Jul 2016)	GAP US\$
General Ration: MT						
Gross: 1.6m MT	9.7M	1.1Billion*	1.1B	158.2M	471.4M	479.6M
Net Aug. to Dec. 2016						
MT: 623,932M						
FOOD SUB TOTAL		1.1Billion				
FOOD	9.7M	1.1BILLION	1.1BILLION	*158.2M	471.4M	479.6M
Nutrition Supplies(MAM)	2.36M	93M	83.4M		57.2M	26.2M
Nutrition	0.42M	39.2M	44.8M		47.5M	2.7M
*** NGO support to Nutrition					49M	
Health	2.7M	33.6M	60.3M		25.3M	35M
WASH	3.9M	73.4M	114.9M		93.9M	21M
Agriculture	2.9M	101.3M	91.3M		73.7M	17.5M
Education	4M	33.4M	52.2M		**15.9M	36.3M
Protection	2.5M	11M	23.8M		7.8M	16M
Logistics	N/A	15M	15.4M		7.5M	8M
Emergency Shelter/NFI	0.82M	24M	24.4M		12.6M	11.8M
NON-FOOD SUB TOTAL						132.8M
Multi-sectors					36M	
Total	9.7M	1.52Billion	1.6Billion	158.2M	849.2M	612.4M

N.B
 Note that this summary reflects confirmed contributions and does not include pledges
 * \$60.6M Carry over and \$97.6M Government contribution
 ** \$10m Government contribution to education
 *** Not included in HRD requirements and contributions

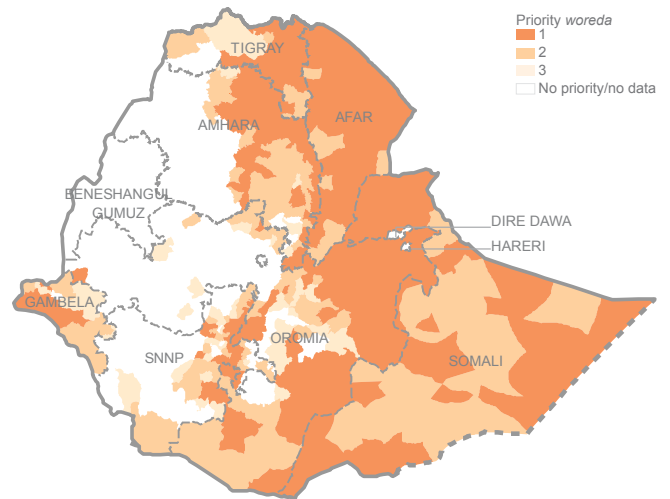
SUMMARY

Drought exacerbated by El Niño, combined with extensive flooding, disease outbreaks and the disruption of basic public services, is having a negative impact on the lives and livelihoods of 9.7 million Ethiopians. Food security and agricultural production are severely affected, with cascading effects on livelihoods, nutrition, health, water, sanitation, education and other sectors.

Food insecurity and malnutrition rates remain high with the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance having tripled since early 2015. The national hotspot classification was updated in early July based on the findings of the *belg* assessment, conducted by the Government and humanitarian partners, resulting in a slight decrease in the number of priority *woredas* from 429 to 420, of which 206 are now 'priority one' *woredas*. Some 420,000 children under age 5 are expected to require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016.

Failed rains in 2015 and the El Niño-induced drought in 2016 significantly eroded coping capacities. Many regions experienced severe flooding with unusually heavy *belg*/spring rains in April/May 2016. However, some areas did not receive sufficient rainfall, and some people still do not have access to adequate water. While these rains reduced emergency water trucking requirements in most areas, flooding affected more than 480,000 people, displaced close to 190,000 people, damaged several water points and presented an urgent need for water treatment chemicals and rehabilitation of water points. Reported cases of acute

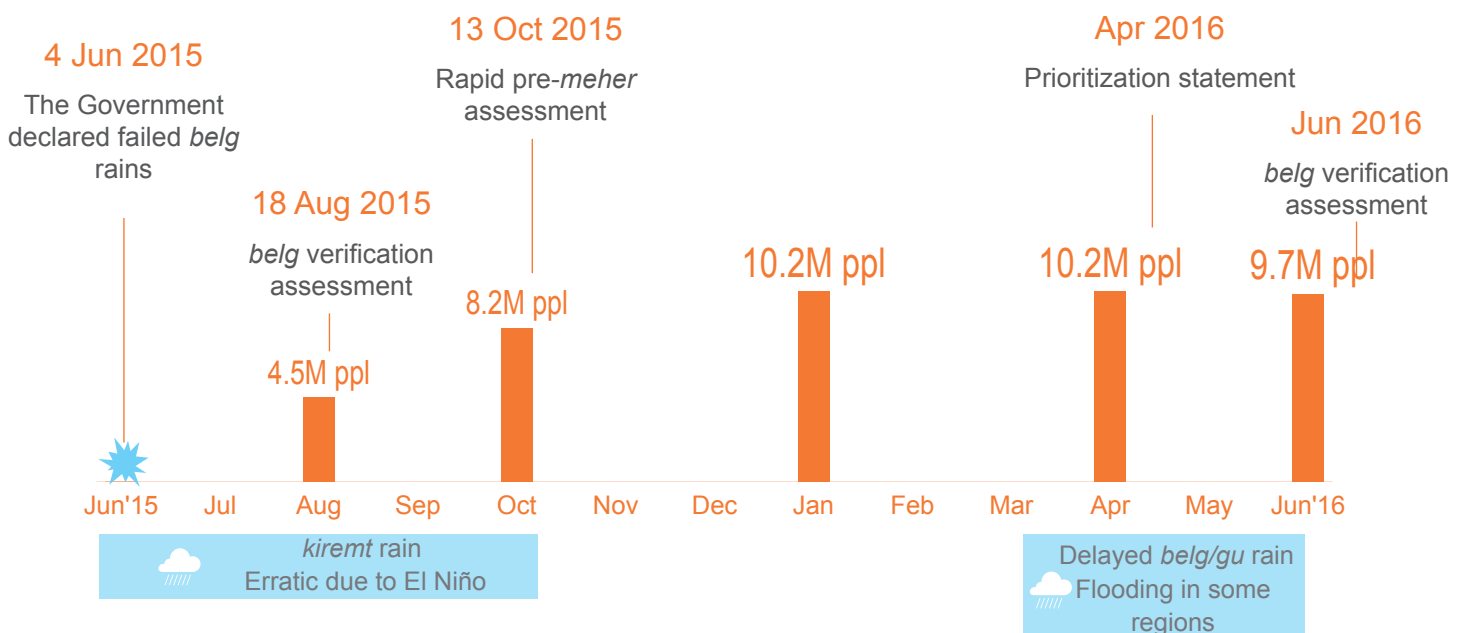
HOTSPOT WOREDAS (AS OF JULY 2016)



watery diarrhoea (AWD) increased since mid-June as a result of poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Initially reported in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions, cases were later reported in Addis Ababa on 9 June 2016. Other endemic diseases such as measles, meningitis, malaria and scabies are burdening an already overstretched health system. There is a high risk that AWD can spread to all the regions with high speed as there is frequent population movement between Addis Ababa and other regions.

Drought and flooding in Ethiopia continue to have a

CRISIS TIMELINE



particular impact on women and children. Temporary displacement, flooding of schools, and financial constraints within families resulted in closure of schools in some areas, and increased teacher and student absentee rates. Nearly four million children require school meals and school supplies once schools reopen in September. As is

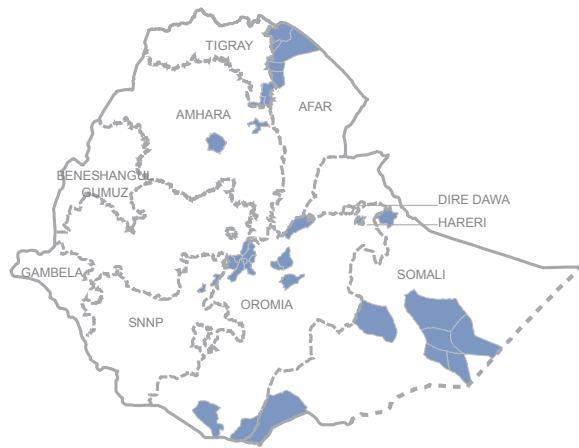
the case globally during drought and flood disasters, meal rationing in food-insecure areas disproportionately affects women, exacerbating existing health problems, especially for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. Girls' schooling is more affected than boys' due to increased household demands and dwindling finances.

FLOODING -2016 KIREMT/SUMMER SEASON

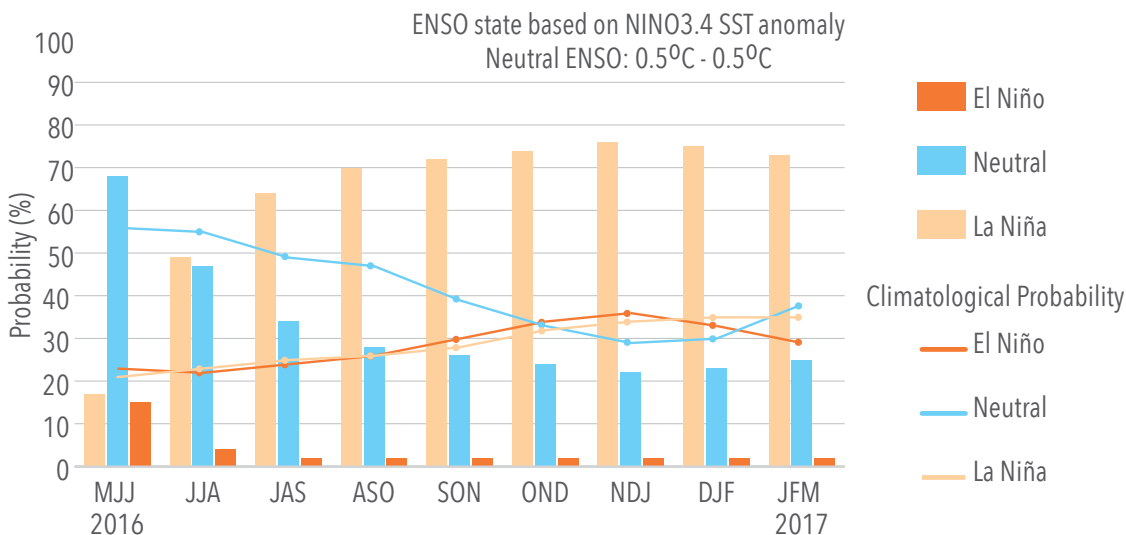
The National Meteorological Agency (NMA) forecast indicates that most *kiremt* rain-benefiting areas of the country will likely receive normal to above normal rainfall. This strong rainfall may continue beyond its usual seasonal period with the onset of La Niña. While these rains will boost agricultural production in highland areas, above normal rainfall could also spell disaster for communities in mid and lowland areas who were already affected by flooding and mudslides following the late, heavy *belg* rains this year. While flooding is regularly anticipated at the peak of the *kiremt* rainy season (July and August) in most flood-prone areas of the country, this year the impact will be particularly severe. The Flood Contingency Plan prepared by the National Flood Task Force predicts at least 1,057,448 people will be affected by floods during this season. Of these, nearly 460,354 are expected to be temporarily displaced. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) has alerted regional Governments and the community to prepare and take preventive measures.

While good *kiremt* rains are expected for much of the country, the 75 per cent likelihood of a global La Niña event increases the risk of a drought in pastoral areas of southern Ethiopia and possible delayed or poor rains in early 2017.

AREAS FLOODED DURING BELG RAINS



EARLY JUN CPC/IRI OFFICIAL PROBABILISTIC ENSO FORECAST



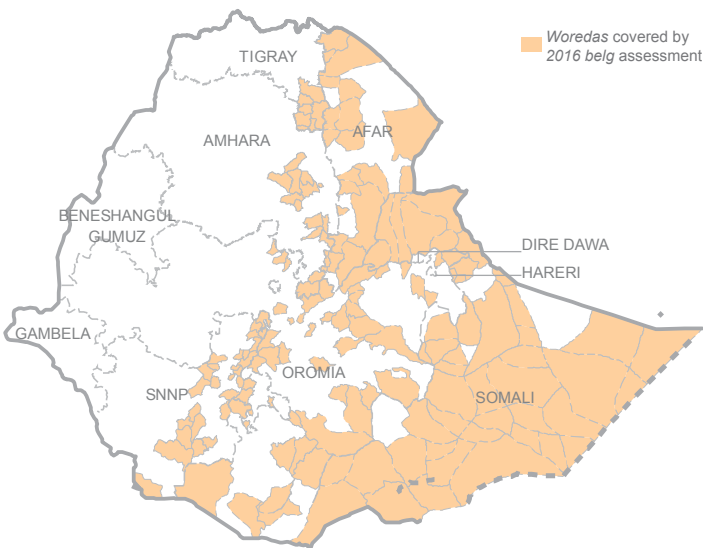
* the chance of La Niña increases during the summer and is favored by June-July-August (JJA) 2016.
 * the chance of La Nina is roughly 75% during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter 2016-17.

SUMMARY OF

ASSESSED NEEDS

On 5 June, some 210 staff from the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and donors deployed to 38 zones in six regions to assess the *belg* season's performance and its impact on lives and livelihoods. Overall, good rains were received in most *belg*-benefiting areas and the contribution of the *gu/ganna/sugum* season (April - June) in pastoralist areas was significant. However, the overall food security situation has not improved in most cropping areas due to limited *belg* production performance because of prolonged drought. Livestock have started to recover, but it will take time before conception, calving and improved milk production for all animals. Income from livestock sales and products is increasing countrywide. Further, income source opportunities for labour have not yet rebounded to previous levels. Nutritional needs remain high in both *belg* and *kiremt* dependent areas. Regional *belg* assessment summaries (in the annex) provide further details on the specific multi-sectoral impact of the rains. The overall strategy of response for the second half of 2016 remains fundamentally as outlined in the original HRD. Changes in context and operational plans are captured here.

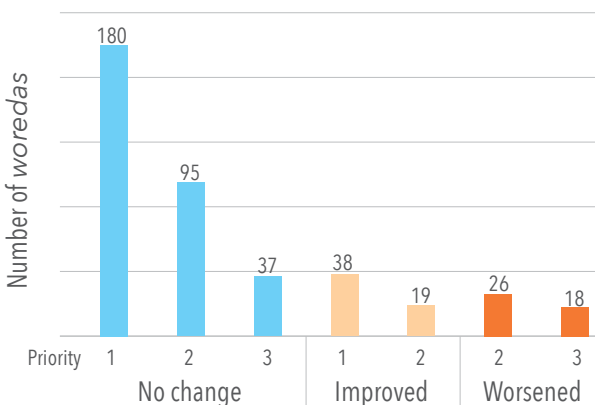
WOREDAS COVERED BY BELG ASSESSMENT



SAM/MAM NEEDS

Region	Annual SAM Target	Annual MAM Target
ADDIS ABABA	1,200	-
AFAR	24,274	157,202
AMHARA	64,396	533,489
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ	1,973	-
DIRE DAWA	1,368	-
GAMBELLA	2,328	3,094
HARARI	951	-
OROMIA	186,912	997,009
SNNP	84,342	268,805
SOMALI	39,206	239,941
TIGRAY	12,758	163,848
TOTAL	419,706	2,363,389

COMPARISON OF OVERALL HOTSPOT CLASSIFICATION: MARCH AND JULY 2016



- 37 'priority one' woredas improved to 'priority two'
- 1 'priority one' woreda improved to 'priority three'
- 18 'priority three' woredas worsened to 'priority two'



Food



Agriculture



Education



Emergency Shelter



Health



Logistics



Nutrition



Protection



WASH



PART II: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

FOOD



PEOPLE TARGETED BY HRD 2016



REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1,2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Improved food consumption for targeted households and / or individuals.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Humanitaran food needs caused by emergency shocks prepared and responded to.

Despite some improvements in relief household food consumption between February and June, recent household food security surveys in drought-affected areas show that a large proportion of households still cannot meet their minimum food requirements. Food assistance in the first half of the year has improved food consumption, while the rains have also improved milk and vegetable consumption levels, and the market prices of cereals remained stable from January to April. However, reported high increases of cereal and prices in some regions are unfavourable for poor households who depend on these cereals as staples. On the other hand, livestock prices have increased, which is favourable for rural households who sell livestock to buy cereal.

The 2016 HRD identified 10.2 million relief food beneficiaries in need of emergency food assistance between January-December. Preliminary indications from the

belg multi-agency assessment underline the need for continued assistance to the 9.7 million people until the end of 2016. 7.1 million people will continue to be assisted through NDRMC/ WFP, while 2.6 million will be assisted through the JEOP. The Government of Ethiopia has procured 50,000 metric tons of corn soya blend (CSB). Given the prevailing situation in the run up to the next harvest, NDRMC has requested that CSB be included in the general food distributions for 35 per cent of targeted beneficiaries in 'priority one' *woredas*; operational costs for humanitarian partners to support the Government in this regard have been included in the revised budget below. In order to extend assistance until the end of the year, an additional US\$482 million is required, bringing the entire 2016 food sector requirement to \$1.1 billion. The revised needs are:

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries Jan. 2016	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Net requirements until Dec. 2016 US\$
Critical	NDRMC/WFP	7.6M	7.1M	827.6M	351.7M
Critical	JEOP	2.6M	2.6M	275.8M	127.8M
Critical	Operational costs - CSB delivery			2.5M	2.5M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		10.2M	9.7M	1.1B	482M

AGRICULTURE



PEOPLE TARGETED



REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Livelihoods protected and restored through the provision of emergency seed and livestock interventions

Despite the overall good performance of the spring rains, results from the *belg* assessment confirm that the food and livelihood security of households dependent on agriculture and livestock production remain at risk and require emergency interventions until the end of the year. These activities will prevent further losses, help recovery and reduce the need for emergency humanitarian food aid in 2017.

Smallholder farmers

Smallholder farming communities in *belg*-dependent areas across the country benefited from *belg* rains, prepared and planted their fields, and even harvested in some locations. Although some areas experienced moisture stress, torrential rainfall or flooding, *belg* season yields are expected to be comparable to a normal year – a boon for farmers following last year's complete failure of the spring rains.

To ensure the last remaining planting windows of the year are met by vulnerable farming families, the sector needs an estimated \$8.8 million to provide cereal, legume and vegetable seed and root crop planting materials to 530,000 households. With the National Meteorology Agency (NMA) forecasting heavier and extended rains in highland areas as a result of La Niña, the sector will implement vaccination and treatment activities to ensure

the survival and productivity of draught, dairy and core breeding stock.

Pastoral areas

Although the *belg* season typically relieves the impacts of drought in lowland areas, and while browse and pasture are recovering, pastoral households still require urgent interventions to safeguard their herds, improve milk and meat production and ensure access to feed and water. Activities to support the livestock-based livelihoods of 2.4 million households will require \$36.2 million until the end of the year. This includes urgent, large-scale vaccination and treatment campaigns to preserve drought and flood-weakened herds, especially ahead of the likely La Niña episode in late summer, which will bring heavier rains to the northeast pastoral areas and continued drought conditions to the southern pastoral areas of Oromia and Somali regions. The sector will develop a La Niña contingency plan in early autumn that will enable early detection and associated preparedness and mitigation interventions. The sector will implement cash for work activities to boost water availability and income to allow pastoralists to restock themselves, and provide feed in areas where pasture has not fully regenerated, and support fodder production in vulnerable areas.

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Pastoral zones – Afar and Somali regions and Borena and South Omo zones					
Critical	Animal health support and emergency vaccination for livestock	400,000	1.2M	2.8M	19.6M
Critical	Provision of emergency food crop seed to small-scale agro-pastoralists	200,000	0.03M	100,000	200,000
High	Rehabilitation of livestock water sources through cash-for-work	100,000	0.06M	2.9M	2.8M
High	Provision of emergency livestock feed for core breeding animals (3 months)	100,000	0.04M	4.6M	3M
High	Support to fodder production	100,000	0.01M	200,000	2M
High	Destocking (commercial) and market support	1.1M	0.05M	3.4M	2.8M
High	Restocking with appropriate livestock	-	0.03M	-	1.8M
<i>Belg and belg/kiremt farming zones – Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regions</i>					
Critical	Provision of emergency food crop seed to smallholder farmers	2.2M	0.5M	3.3M	8.6M
Critical	Animal health support and emergency vaccination for livestock	1.5M	1.2M	4.7M	3.9M
Critical	Rehabilitation of livestock water sources through cash-for-work	100,000	6,000	2.4M	300,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR		2M	2.9M	46.3M	45M
TOTAL ANNUAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS					91,300,000

EDUCATION



PEOPLE TARGETED



REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1 AND 2

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 A safe and protective environment provided to school-aged children and adolescents affected by shocks.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 The return of children to school is promoted through the provision of school meals.

The Ministry of Education has been providing school feeding for 2,886,040 school children (the costs for 178,127 school children were covered through local resource mobilization) in drought and flood-affected areas. About four million school children require school feeding in the first semester of the new academic year. To compliment school feeding provided by the Government, humanitarian partners plan to provide 1.1 million school children with school feeding to minimize dropout due to lack of food.

Construction of 345 temporary learning centres (TLCs) for 309,976 internally

displaced school children, provision of water for 2,325 schools, training of teachers (ToT) for 6,758 teachers on Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and on management of school feeding is required to provide education for children affected by drought and flooding. Education supplies for approximately four million children are also needed for the next academic year (in September) due to the inability of the households to pay for educational materials. Subsequently, about \$36.3 million is needed until the end of the year to ensure that education provision is not disturbed in the coming year.

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	Provision of school feeding, related transportation, utensils and ToT training	1.2 million school children	1.1 million	13.8 million	13,311,861
Critical	Provision of water	188 schools	2,325 schools	1.1 million	8,611,111
Critical	Provision of exercise books and pen	1.2 million school children	4 million	1.2 million	11,111,111
Critical	Construction of TLC	188 TLCs	345 TLCs	0.22 million	1,597,222
High	Training of teachers on PFA	1,907 teachers	6,758 teachers	0.2 million	281,583
High	Organizing back to school campaigns	3,379 schools	6,758 schools	0.1 million	1,351,600
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR				16.7	36,264,489
TOTAL ANNUAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS					52,223,299

* 6 of them are actively working in EiE

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



PEOPLE TARGETED

0.82M

(with an additional 82,500 buffer)

REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

24.4M

OF PARTNERS

23

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1, 2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Access to locally appropriate emergency shelter and non-food items for drought, flood and other natural disaster affected people with a focus on the most vulnerable, improved.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Population movement tracking, registration and profiling management strengthened, to improve the delivery of immediate humanitarian services, including shelter and non-food items (NFI).

The ES/NFI response saves lives through the provision of emergency shelter, kitchen set, and dignity and hygiene kits, enabling IDPs to resume their normal lives faster in their place of origin or at a new location. During the first six months of the year, NDRMC and the cluster's partners have provided emergency shelter assistance to 21,000 households and essential non-food items (NFIs) to 23,000 households in Afar, Amhara, Harari, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions. Collectively, the cluster currently has enough stocks to provide 31,500 households with both emergency shelter and NFIs. The stock is expected to be depleted within the next few months while procurement lead-time remains a challenge.

While the HRD's projection of 149,359 households (821,400 people) requiring emergency shelter and NFIs assistance in 2016 remains valid, the effects of La Niña is expected to continue into the second half of the year, causing more displacements. As such, the cluster is planning for a buffer stock of 15,000 kits in country to respond to such

needs. The cluster also plan to strengthen its regional coordination by appointing regional cluster focal points to work closely with the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus. Monitoring of displacements will continue by IOM through protection-enhanced Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

In Ethiopia cash-based emergency shelter & NFI interventions are yet to be explored. However, NDRMC and the ES/NFI Cluster plan to advocate and prepare for increase in "self recovery" interventions with more focus on DRR and 'Build-back Safer' capacity building to households and builders to mitigate repeated displacements. Two surveys are required to set the baseline for these interventions: 1) an emergency market mapping and analysis (EMMA) of key shelter materials in the regions; and, 2) a nationwide study to determine factors that cause damage to houses and methods to minimise those damages.

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	ES/NFI assistance for most vulnerable disaster affected population and vulnerable host communities	821,400 (149,359 households)	821,400 (149,359 households)	7.4 million	20.9 million
High	Buffer stock of ES/NFI kits for additional displacement towards the end of 2016 or contingency stock for start of 2017		82,500 (15,000 households)		2.1 million
High	Strengthening regional ES-NFI coordination		821,400		100,000
High	EMMA on shelter materials as basis for future cash-based programming		821,400		100,000
High	National study on factors that caused houses to collapse and recommendations to 'Build back safer' houses with vernacular methodologies		821,400		300,000
High	DTM		2,000,000	900,000	900,000
TOTAL ANNUAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS				8.3 million	24.4 million

HEALTH



PEOPLE TARGETED



REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Life-saving health services to highly food insecure and displaced people in emergency affected areas provided.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Epidemic disease outbreaks in high-risk areas detected and responded to on time.

Apart from severe acute malnutrition among children, the health sector and partners anticipated the occurrence of outbreaks of diseases such as malaria, measles, meningitis, and diarrheal diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) during the drought, exacerbated by El Niño. A table-top record review, results of the field assessments and other monitoring visits revealed that different outbreaks occurred or were aggravated due to the El Niño effect, such as the chikungunya viral disease outbreak in Dolo Ado Suftu *woreda*, scabies in Amhara and Tigray regions, sporadic measles outbreaks in 24 *woredas* of Oromia region, rising incidence of malaria and other vector borne diseases in Amhara, Afar, Tigray SNNP and Somali regions, and reported sporadic AWD cases in Addis Ababa, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions.

The current rainy season and subsequent months will continue to pose the risk of the occurrence or expansion of disease outbreaks like malaria, and other vector-borne diseases, as well as water-borne diseases such as AWD. The occurrence of these outbreaks will overstretch health service delivery at health facilities and overburden surveillance, outbreak investigation and response efforts, requiring the support of humanitarian actors and investment including assets, trained staff and medical supplies. In addition, regions with low health service coverage require to support in providing essential health services and supplies.

Consequently, the Ministry of Health, together with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) and the Health Cluster, has developed a health operational plan for July – December 2016. The plan targets 2.7 million indirect beneficiaries with a strong focus on improving access to health care, strengthening response capacity to the outbreak of communicable diseases, preparedness and support for life-saving essential health care services in affected areas, including maintenance of the supply chain and implementation of the minimum initial service package for reproductive health (MISP). Cluster activities include environmental health, procurement and distribution of basic medicine and supplies for immunization, vector control, and reproductive and maternal health services through fixed facilities, mobile units and specialized outreach. Activities are primarily prioritized in the most affected regions and health actors intend to work closely with health authorities in all locations, prioritizing the most affected *woredas*.

To address the anticipated and the ongoing communicable diseases outbreak response, strengthen surveillance and to provide essential emergency health care including implementation of the minimum initial service package for reproductive health to the affected population, \$38,272,483 is urgently required until the end of the year.

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	Support provision of essential health services and supplies, referral support and outreach services including preventive and curative, routine immunization, screening and treatment through MoH health facilities and mobile teams to affected populations		Indirect – 1,680,000 individuals		17,872,483
Critical	Support Reproductive Health services including MISP and Emergency Obstetric care		Indirect – 480,000 individuals		5,300,000
Critical	Identification of public health risk of different types of outbreak-prone diseases prevalent pre-event; Surveillance system (re)established for early detection and response to disease outbreaks; Environmental health capacity to rapidly contain disease outbreaks; Support Federal and eight Regional Health Bureaus Emergency Operation Centers to strengthen health all-hazards data sharing and response coordination		Indirect – 1,500,000 Individuals Direct - 9 Health Bureaus		15,100,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR			5,400,000		38,272,483
TOTAL ANNUAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS					60,310,000

LOGISTICS



PEOPLE TARGETED

 N/A

REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 15.4M

OF PARTNERS

 N/A

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 To support and enhance an effective and efficient logistics and supply chain of the GoE and humanitarian community to ensure a successful humanitarian response to the emergency.

Since its activation on 24 March 2016, the Logistics Cluster, led by WFP and under the leadership of NDRMC, aims to support the GoE and the humanitarian community to facilitate, coordinate, and ensure effective and efficient delivery of life-saving humanitarian relief to affected populations in Ethiopia. As part of the initial scoping mission undertaken to assess the humanitarian supply-chain system, several logistics gaps and mitigating activities have been identified and proposed. The major gaps identified include congestion at the port of Djibouti and limited visibility of incoming cargo; insufficient availability of transporters; limited availability of adequate storage capacity throughout the supply chain from main hubs to Final Distribution Point; insufficient logistics staff from Logistics Officers to warehouse managers and tally clerks; lack of logistics supply chain coordination and of timely information sharing. All of the above gaps are leading to significant delays in delivery of relief and food distributions.

As a result of the plan of action agreed between the NDRMC and the Logistics

Cluster, under the activities to be funded by the Special Operation, effective until November 2016, activities to support and strengthen the NDRMC food pipeline and management have already begun. These include storage augmentation in NDRMC hubs and at selected field locations; support to enhance food management in NDRMC hubs in Nazareth and Dire Dawa; and better visibility of NDRMC food commodity stocks and incoming cargo. However, the following areas need further prioritization in the coming months: NDRMC staffing capacity augmentation; support NDRMC in the planning of food dispatches and deliveries to FDPs; complimentary support on transport as the last resort; storage augmentation to be continued at identified priority locations (including rehabilitation of existing local storage facilities at FDP level); training of NDRMC staff on warehouse management and best practices. The Logistics Cluster requires \$15,440,865 million to undertake the above activities during the remainder of 2016.

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	Coordinate logistics response and share information management products with the GoE and humanitarian partners.	N/A		N/A	2,895,294
Critical	Provide complementary logistics support to the NDRMC and humanitarian organizations when a logistics gap is identified and support is requested (Primarily storage augmentation but also transport services etc.).	N/A		N/A	7,457,504
Critical	Provide advisory and support the NDRMC and humanitarian partners on food pipeline management and planning. Propose and implement ad-hoc mitigating activities.	N/A		N/A	5,088,067
TOTAL ANNUAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS					15,440,865

NUTRITION



PEOPLE TARGETED

 2.78M

REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 128.2M

OF PARTNERS

 27

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 420,000 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children under age 5 identified and treated.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 2.36 moderate acute malnourished (MAM) cases; 1.52million MAM girls and boys of 6 to 59 months and 0.84 million moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women treated in 'priority one' woredas.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 1.1million children 0-23 months and 600,000 pregnant and lactating women have access to counseling on appropriate caring and feeding practices for children, pregnant and lactating women in emergencies.

The national hotspot classification was updated based on the findings of the *belg* assessment, resulting in a slight decrease in the number of priority *woredas* from 443 to 420, of which 206 are now 'priority one'. Majority of these *woredas* are *belg* producing and the reduction is attributed to improved water availability and expected good *belg* production in the coming three months. The decrease in 'priority one' *woredas* will inevitably result in a decrease in MAM and SAM caseloads, which remains high at 2.36 million MAM (1.52 million children 6-59 months and 0.84 million pregnant and lactating women), and 420,000 SAM caseload, therefore for the second half of 2016 we expect 220,000 SAM cases and 1.2 million MAM cases.

With the current and upcoming rainy seasons, waterborne diseases and disruption in basic services, are now major risk factors for acute malnutrition. A focus on increasing the countries' capacity to treat acute malnutrition with complication is necessary along with appropriate infant and young child feeding counseling to prevent acute malnutrition.

Due to the difficulties in monthly screening in some *woredas* and the potential deterioration of the nutrition security in the most affected *woredas*, blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) is necessary in order to prevent widespread malnutrition.

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	SAM treatment	458,000	420,000	42.5 million	40.4 million
Critical	MAM treatment*	2.5 million	2.36 million	90 million	83.4 million
High	Malnutrition screening**	13,200,000 children and PLW	13,200,000 children and PLW*	3 million	3.4 million
High	Infant and young child feeding in emergency	600,000 children 0-2years and 300,000 PLW	1.1 million children 0-2years and 600,000 PLW	0.75	1 million
TOTAL ANNUAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS				136.25M	128.2 million

* Including Blanket Supplementary Feeding for 200,000 children

** Additional funds are needed to support monthly screening in 'priority one' *woredas*

PROTECTION



PEOPLE TARGETED



REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1, 2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Vulnerable groups are protected from life threatening protection risks including gender-based violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation and other life threatening forms of violence in hotspot 'priority one' *woredas* (142) affected by the drought.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Vulnerable women and children are protected against life threatening protection risks including gender-based violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and other life threatening forms of violence in hotspot 'priority one' *woredas* affected by the drought.

The impact of the drought on protection manifested itself in increased levels of risks for child protection (CP) and gender-based violence (GBV) as indicated in the findings of the child protection rapid assessment (CPRA) and the *belg* seasonal assessment. The Protection and CP/GBV sub-cluster are working closely with partners to facilitate psychosocial support services, case management, increase GBV prevention and establish/strengthen referral systems. In addition, roll out of the GBV information management systems (IMS) and dignity kits for vulnerable women and girls will take place in 'priority one' drought-affected *woredas*. The recently conducted CPRA in SNNP region, in cooperation with the BoWCA, has reinforced the need for establishing coordination mechanism and response services for children and women in the most affected kebeles.

Protracted IDPs need durable solutions (especially in Afar, Oromia and Somali regions) and further flooding could

increase displacement and negatively impact CP and increase the risk of GBV for women. According to the previous inter-agency protection field mission, the Protection Cluster field mission, and other assessments conducted within the context of the drought, displacement situations may place additional strain on the available limited resources, which may also lead to competition over resources between host communities and displaced persons. These reports also indicate access to services are not designed to incorporate the needs of vulnerable groups amongst affected populations. As a result, the Protection Cluster and CP/GBV sub-cluster are working to ensure that services are provided in a meaningful and inclusive manner for affected populations based on the principle of the Centrality of Protection. Protection mainstreaming works are being undertaken as well to ensure safety and dignity, avoid causing harm, meaningful access, accountability and participation.

General Protection (GP)

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	Support training and capacity building as well as Developing and disseminate check lists and tools	100,000	100,000	700,000	No change
High	Follow up of internal displacement workshop recommendations and action plan	100,000	100,000	100,000	No change
High	Developing protection and gender analysis of humanitarian response and support response to findings.	700,000	700,000	400,000	No change
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GP				1.2 million	No change

* Children - 1M
Women and girls - 1.3M
Men and boys - 0.2M

** Children Protection - 12.3M
Gender Based Violence - 10.37M
General Protection - 1.2M

Gender Based Violence in Emergency (GBViE)

Critical	Provide dignity kits for vulnerable women of reproductive age	100,000	150,000	2.09 million	2.69 million
Critical	Equip health facilities with medicines and treatment kits for survivors of sexual violence	186 health facilities	226 health facilities	255,750	310,750
Critical	Establish/strengthen referral pathways to link survivors of GBV among multi-sectoral service providers	100,000	160,000	1.95 million	1.55 million
Critical	Provide psychosocial support and GBV prevention services for vulnerable women and girls through women-friendly spaces	1.2million	1.62 million	2.73 million	3.99 million
High	Support GBV coordination at national and regional level	100,000	130,000	160,000	660,000
	Establish and strengthen GBV information management system				560,000
High	Provide capacity building trainings for governmental and non-governmental frontline service providers	39,000	52,000	480,000	600,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS for GBViE		1.5M	2.112M	7.67M	10.37M

Child Protection in Emergency (CP)

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	Prevent and respond to the child separation and violence	100,000	530,000	2.1million	7.8 million
Critical	Prevent and respond to psychological distress among the most vulnerable affected children	100,000	530,000	1.2 million	2.9 million
High	CP Coordination at federal, regional and zonal level sub cluster/sectors.	900,000	1 million	450,000	700,000
High	Capacity building for MoWCA and BoWCAs	100,000	100,000	350,000	900,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS for CP		1,100,000	1,630,000	4,100,000	12.3M

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



PEOPLE TARGETED



REVISED ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1, 2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Emergency water supplies for human and livestock consumption provided in a sustainable manner.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Safe access to water and sanitation to drought and flood affected communities facilitated.

The onset of the spring *belg* rains contributed to the replenishment of surface water storage bodies and recharging of shallow and hand-dug wells greatly reducing the demands for water trucking. However, the rains also resulted in massive flooding, coupled with widespread open defecation, which increased WASH-related disease outbreaks such as AWD. The floods also destroyed a significant amount of water points, thus increasing the non-functionality rate of water points, further reducing the available amount of safe water.

As a result of the massive contamination of open waters and shallow wells, the demand for household water treatment chemicals increased in areas where families collect potentially unsafe surface water, which causes waterborne diseases and subsequently increases nutritional insecurity. Supplies are required for 3.89 million people until the end of October. *Belg* floods impacted almost 100 *woredas* and although partners provided household water storage containers, jerry

cans and buckets, water treatment chemicals, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities to between 300,000-500,000 beneficiaries, pre-positioning of additional supplies in affected regions is necessary. Due to the high rate of non-functionality of water supply schemes, there is an urgent need to repair and rehabilitate water supply schemes. Community-level emergency water (EmWat) kits are also urgently required to provide longer-term access to safe water. Poor hygiene and sanitation practices also continue to contribute to water related diseases, and therefore the need to promote good sanitation and hygiene practices has been heightened. Predicted above-average *kiremt* rains will further increase WASH needs, especially in Afar, SNNP, Oromia and Somali regions. The WASH Cluster continues to coordinate WASH humanitarian actors to ensure the provision of adequate WASH services and facilities to affected populations/communities in line with SPHERE/GoE requirements.

Priority	Activity	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Revised	Requirements US\$	Requirements Revised US\$
Critical	Ensure access to safe water through provision of emergency water treatment chemicals; emergency water supply system; safe-water kits for safe water handling; temporary water supply at crucial points; and, repair and maintenance of water sources to improve access to safe water.		1,100,000		33,600,000
Critical	Promote hygiene and sanitation, including through distribution safe-hygiene kits distribution at household level (e.g. soap for personal hygiene and cleaning, C4D materials, etc.) and awareness on safe use of water treatment chemicals, safe sanitation and awareness raising on hygiene practice.		992,572		4,962,860
High	Preposition essential WASH supplies as to prepare for floods/disease outbreaks, including WASH NFIs (jerry cans, soap, water chemicals, emergency water treatment units, etc.), as part of flood response plan..		798,324		3,000,000
High	WASH response (improving access to safe water and safe sanitation with hygiene promotions) to WASH related disease outbreaks (AWD, Scabies, etc.)		1,000,000		17,000,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR			3,890,896		58,562,860
TOTAL ANNUAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS					114,900,000

PART III: ANNEXES

Needs/context evolution so far

Regional needs snapshots: *belg* assessment results

2016 Government of Ethiopia and donor contributions

NEEDS/CONTEXT EVOLUTION SO FAR

FOOD

9.7M

Need emergency food assistance



NUTRITION

2.78M

Comprising those with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM)

2.36M MAM



0.42M SAM

AGRICULTURE

2.9M

Need livestock and seed support



HEALTH

2.7M

Need emergency health care and disease control



EDUCATION

4M

Need Education in Emergency (EiE) school supplies



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

0.82M

Projected to be in need of emergency shelter and non-food item supplies



PROTECTION

2.5M

Need protection against sexual and other forms of violence; and victims in need of physical and psychological treatment



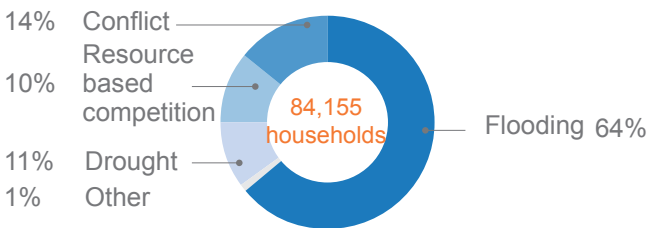
WASH

3.9M

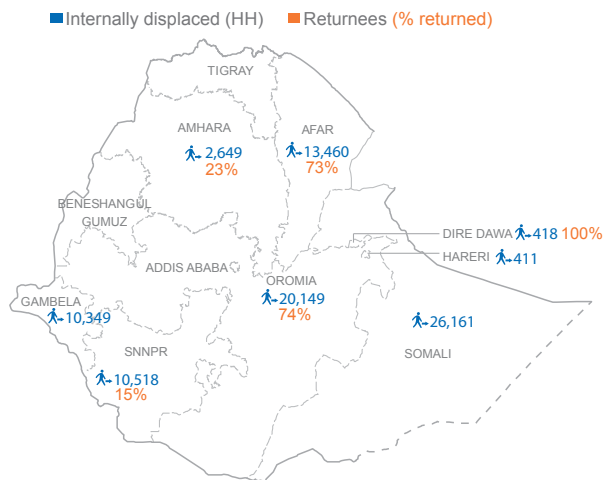
Need access to clean drinking water and basic latrine facilities



PERCENTAGE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS BY CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT (JANUARY - MAY 2016)



NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS IDENTIFIED BY REGION (JANUARY - MAY 2016)



2016 PROJECTED DISPLACEMENT - IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

Projected



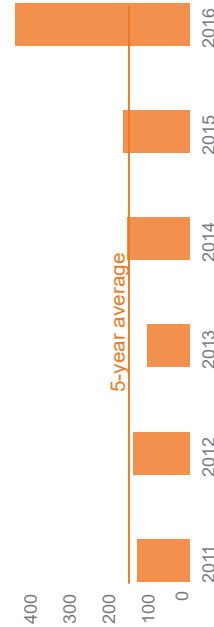
821,400

Afar Region: Belg Assessment Summary (as of 28 July 2016)

BASELINE DATA

Population:	1.7 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	pastoralism (90%) and agro pastoralism (10%)
Rainfall Calendar:	<i>sugum</i> (March - April), <i>karma</i> (July - September)

Food insecure population trend (in thousands)



COPING MECHANISMS

- Dependency on food relief, sale of livestock, migration to other areas in search of water for livestock, feed and water use.
- In some cases, people were forced to cull infant animals to save mothers and preserve milk for household consumption. The culture of sharing resources among relatives and clan members is another common coping strategy in the region.

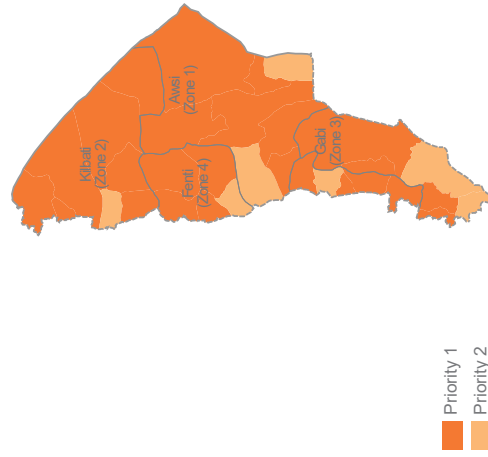
SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

- Generally, the *sugum* rains were late but with normal cessation and good distribution. The amount and duration showed heavy to moderate variability among *woredas*.
- Flooding in *woredas*, caused by heavy rainfall, occurred in March, April and May and resulted in the displacement of people, livestock migration and livestock death.

IMPACT

- The preceding El Niño-induced drought significantly changed pastoral modes of production and negatively impacted pastoralists, which resulted in decreasing livestock numbers.
- Current flooding damaged most cultivated areas causing low production.
- As a consequence of poor availability of pasture and grazing areas in the region over the last two years, the body conditions of livestock have been consistently poor.
- The overall supply of cereals to local markets was poor in all the *woredas* visited due to low or absence of cereal production inside and outside of the region.
- The prices of livestock are increasing due to low supply and high demand while the prices of cereals, mainly maize, varies among *woredas* and zones.
- Increase in water-related diseases like AWD. Lack of water availability affects school attendance.
- The number of SAM cases is 71% higher this year compared to the same month last year.
- Indications from assessed *woredas* show higher rates of morbidity attributed to malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia compared to other diseases.
- A total of 14,600 people were affected as a result of *sugum/belg* rains. Another 63,000 people are found in flood-prone areas, of which 44,100 people are expected to be displaced.
- 33% of respondents noted that children are involved in domestic labour, 30% in animal herding, and 20% transportation of goods and others.

HOTSPOT WOREDAS AS OF JULY 2016



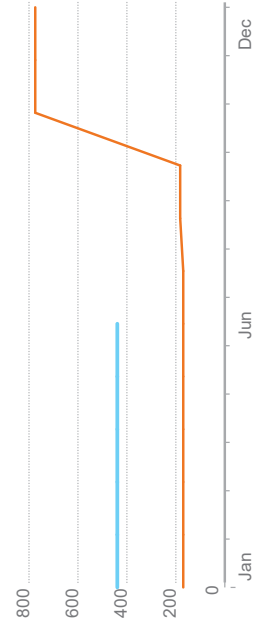
25% of the region's population requires food assistance

445,987 require food assistance

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is an urgent need to strengthen early warning systems at federal, regional and *woreda* levels.
- Livestock feed supply is needed for the coming four weeks to fill the feed requirement gap until the onset of the next *karma* rains.
- The provision of improved crop seeds and hand tools for agro-pastoralists is necessary given the lack of seed reserves and hand tools lost due to flooding.
- Revision of the baseline data needs attention as there is diversified community expenditure and a decrease in livestock-holdings.
- Pre-position 4,410 life-saving ES/NFI kits to timely address the needs of at least 50% of the population to be displaced in the coming rainy season.

Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jun.) (in thousands)



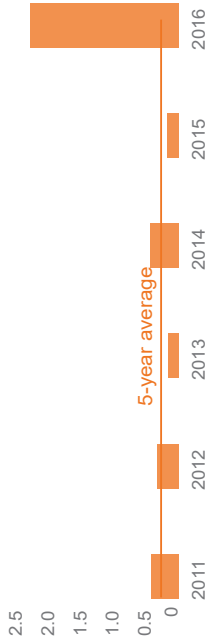
In 2016, ad hoc assistance was provided to 32,466 flood victims in May (not included in the HRD).

Amhara Region: Belg Assessment Summary (as of 28 July 2016)

BASELINE DATA

Population:	20.7 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	100% agrarian (mixed cropping and livestock)
Rainfall	<i>belg</i> (March-May) and <i>kiremt</i> (June-September)
Calendar:	

Food insecure population trend (in millions)



COPING MECHANISMS

- Purchasing cheap food, meal frequency reduction, borrowing of money from rural financial institutions, and labour migration are the reported coping mechanisms in almost all the *woredas* visited.

CURRENT RESPONSE

- Water trucking by the Government in the *belg* areas with below average rainfall.
- The number of facilities equipped to treat severe acute malnutrition increased from **3,129** health facilities to **3,445** facilities.
- A total of **18,695** SAM cases have been admitted from January - April accounting for **16%** of the total SAM burden for the country.
- Vaccination of **5,162,868 (96%)** of children aged six months to 15 years in response to the measles outbreak.

11% of region's population requires food assistance

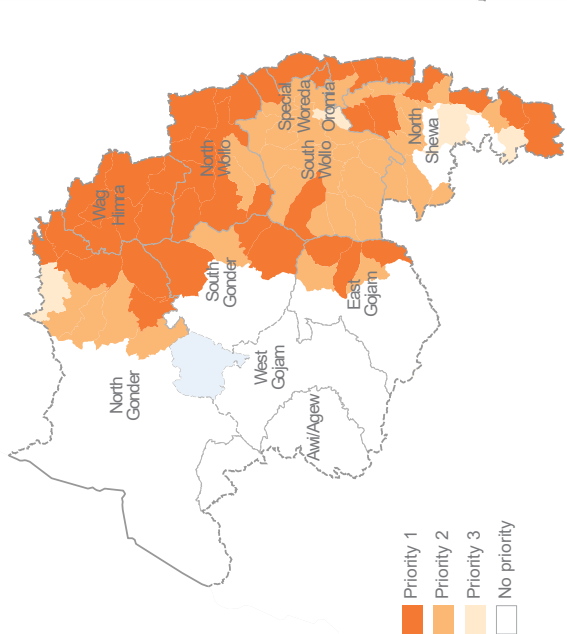


2,298,494 require food assistance

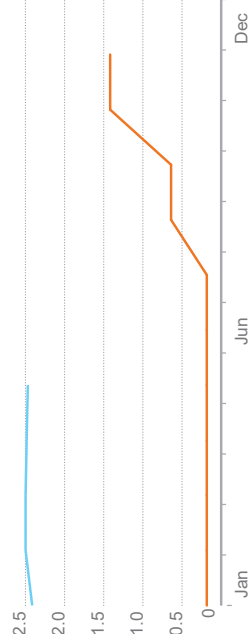
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Timely emergency relief food assistance for vulnerable households in identified *belg*-dependent areas from July.
- Follow up on the nutritional situation of children and mothers in both *mehar* and *belg* areas as the hunger season approaches.
- Focus on recovery activities like seed provision, restocking, and flood mitigation.
- Follow up on waterborne diseases and preposition supplies for the upcoming *kiremt* rainy season.
- Improve inter-sectoral collaboration and information management capacity at regional, zonal and *woreda* levels.
- Pre-positioning of lifesaving ES/NFI kits to at least **50%** of the people at risk of flooding.
- Shelter repair assistance to **355** flood-affected households.
- Provision of water purification and treatment chemicals at community and household-level as most people use water from unprotected sources. Rehabilitation of water points, water trucking, and hygiene and sanitation promotion activities are vital.

HOTSPOT WOREDAS AS OF JULY 2016



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jun.) (in millions)



In 2016, ad hoc assistance was provided to **33,635** flood victims in January and April (not included in the HRD).

SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

- Spring *belg* rains were delayed in most areas by two - four weeks to the third *dekad* of February, except for some areas that received low amounts of rainfall and uneven distribution during January.
- Moisture stress, pests and diseases, hailstorms, excess rains and flooding caused significant damage to crops. Hence, total crop production was **73%** of the normal yearly production of 3 million quintals, leaving a deficit of nearly 1 million quintals in the most affected areas. This is on the back of 18 months of drought, exacerbated by El Niño, which reduced ground absorption capacity.
- Rainfall ceased in the first and second *dekad* of May, negatively affecting late-planted crops.

IMPACT

- Overall crop production reached **73%** in planting areas while dry wind, frost and rust damaged **27%** during the *belg* season.
- Livestock feed shortages were critical in June and July.
- Average price of pulses increased by **25%** except in South Wollo zone with a **51%** spike.
- The number of SAM cases is **19%** higher this year compared to the same month of last year.
- AWD, dysentery, measles, and malaria are the anticipated disease outbreaks in the coming six months.
- Unsafe water use predisposes the community members to waterborne diseases like AWD. School attendance is also affected.
- A total of **25,624** people were affected by the *belg* rains of which at least **3,056** people were temporarily displaced and 186 permanent shelters were completely destroyed. A total of **351,199** people are at risk of flooding, of which **27%** are expected to be displaced.
- **45%** of key informants shared that children migrated to nearby *kebeles*, **35%** that children migrated to nearby zones, and **15%** agreed children to migrate to nearby *woredas*.

Oromia Region: Belg Assessment Summary (as of 28 July 2016)

BASELINE DATA

Population:	34.5 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	agrarian (85%) and pastoralist (15%)
Rainfall Calendar:	<i>ganna/belg</i> (April -mid-June), <i>kiremt</i> (July - October), <i>hagaya</i> (October-November)

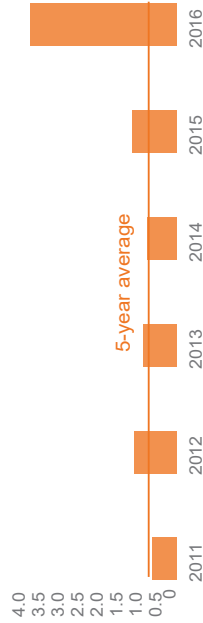
SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

- The overall performance of the 2016 *belg/genna* season was poor. The onset of the rains was late by two - five weeks in most midland and highland areas, but was normal in most areas of West Arsi and East Shoa zones. In most parts of the region, the rainfall amounts were normal to above normal.
- Belg/genna* rain performance was not favourable for crop production, but was good for pasture regeneration and water replenishment. Replenished water sources and regenerated pasture might sustain herds for nearly one to one and half months in lowlands of Arsi, Bale, Borena, and Guji zones.
- Above normal and high intensity rainfall was recorded in most areas of North Shewa zone in the first *dekad* of May, causing flooding.

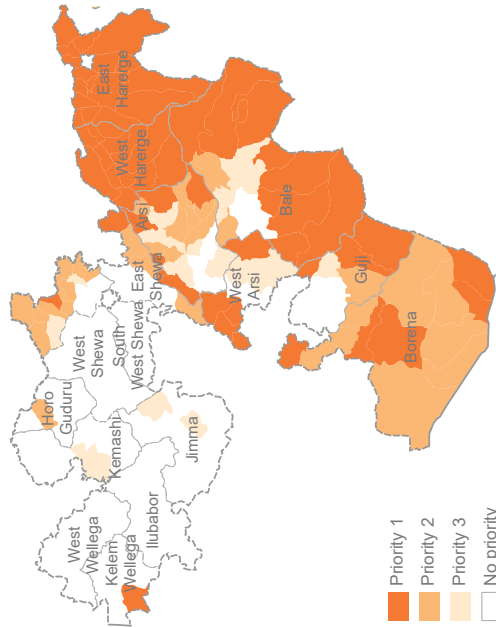
IMPACT

- The growth of planted crops was very much affected by the late onset of the *belg* rains. Long dry spells affected the timely land preparation. In all *belg*-producing parts of the region the growth stage of crops is much below normal.
- Livestock body conditions in most parts of the zones visited are improving following the rainy season. However, conditions are below normal in some *woredas* of Arsi, Bale and the northern parts of the Shewa zones.
- Supply of staple food grains is low, while its price is increasing.
- TFP admission in April was 25% higher compared to the same period last year.
- Measles, scabies, dysentery, anthrax and AWD were reported in the past three months in the region.
- Most of the community (>50%) are using pond water for drinking, which needs purification and treatment. However, there is a shortage of water treatment chemicals and purifiers.
- 5,777 households (31,773 people) were displaced and 3,383 houses were fully destroyed.
- Separated children were observed in Arsi, Bale, East Hararghe, North Shoa, East Shoa and West Arsi zones mostly due to depletion of household livelihood/assets.

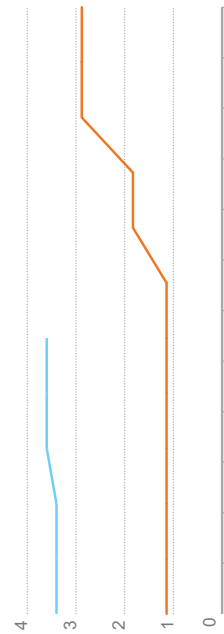
Food insecure population trend (in millions)



HOTSPOT WOREDAS AS OF JULY 2016



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jun.) (in millions)



In 2016, ad hoc assistance was provided to 14,197 flood victims in April and May (not included in the HRD).

COPING MECHANISMS

- Excessive sale of livestock; decreasing expenditure on non-staple foods; and, reducing the number of meals per day.
- Destructive coping strategies, such as charcoal and firewood sales increased at an alarming rate across *woredas*.

CURRENT RESPONSE

- The number of facilities equipped to treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM) increased from 5,940 health facilities to 6,441 facilities.
- A total of 51,042 SAM cases were admitted from January - April, accounting for 44% of the total SAM burden for the country.
- The Government and partners allocated significant resources for emergency water rationing to drought-affected community. The Government and partners are actively rehabilitating water schemes. Most water trucking services have ceased, except in the few *woredas* where water schemes are damaged or not functioning.
- Reactive vaccinations for 8,571,697 (98%) children aged six months to 15 years.

11% of region's population require food assistance



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

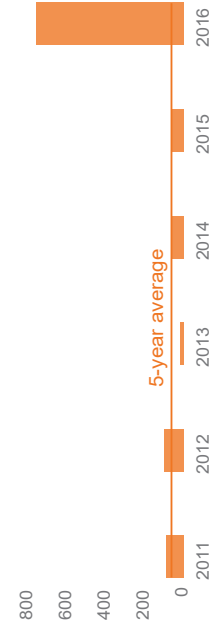
- Increased food security programmes and income-generation activities (to improve income diversification).
- Further emphasis on flood recovery and prevention.
- Integrated health and sanitation interventions.
- Close follow up of seed supply for the *kiremt* season. Preparation to provide the poorest households with seeds and fertilizer in the next season.
- Rehabilitate schools damaged by the floods.
- Supply of water treatment chemicals.
- Installation of emergency water kits (EmWat kits) to purify pond water.

SNIP Region: Belg Assessment Summary (as of 28 July 2016)

BASELINE DATA

Population:	18.7 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	cropping (88%), agro-pastoralism (4%) and pastoralism (8%)
Rainfall Calendar:	belg (March-May) and kiremt (June-September)

Food insecure population trend (in thousands)



SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

Overall, the belg rains in most belg-benefiting zones of the region were good in amount and distribution except for the heavy rains experienced in April, which triggered massive flooding and affected crops, livestock and people.

Belg rains were considered near normal and above-normal in April. Cessation of rainfall in most areas was reported in mid-May. The rainfall was favourable for most seasonal agricultural activities and positively contributed to land preparation and timely planting of most belg crops, enhanced crop germination, and early crop establishment and development.

IMPACT

- The shift in annual cropping to perennial cropping decreased annual crop yield to an estimated **1.60%** compared to last year's plantation, including a **40%** decrease in Segen zone.
- Some fields remain flooded, although replanting was possible in flood-affected areas. However, in lowland woredas in Wolaita zone, replanted crops are wilting due to the early cessation of the belg rains.
- Water and pasture is available, although livestock movement in search of water and pasture is not widely practiced. However, in South Omo zone animal disease outbreak is expected, due to possible livestock movement if conditions do not improve.
- 25-40%** increase in staple food prices compared to the same period last year; livestock prices for all livestock types, are generally stable in recent months.
- Almost all assessed woredas reported malaria cases, although the degree of malaria prevalence varies from woreda to woreda and month to month.
- Compared to the same period last year, TFP admissions in January were **48%** higher and in February admissions were **21%** higher.
- 76,152** people were affected by belg floods and **40,186** people were displaced. **96,326** people are expected to be displaced in the coming rainy season.
- Increased child migration to urban areas could have led to drastic decline in attendance and school dropout particularly in lowland and highly food insecure areas.
- AWD, malaria and measles are anticipated health risks in the coming months (July - December 2016).

COPING MECHANISMS

- Increased sales of livestock and livestock products.
- Sale of expensive crops such as teff and pulses to purchase cheaper crops and minimize expenditure on non-food items.

CURRENT RESPONSE

- A total of **756,483** people received food items including cereals, pulses, blended food and vegetable oil. Chronically food insecure people entitled to get assistance from January to June also benefited from the programme.
- During the current belg season, the regional Government and other partners supplied and distributed a total of **351,645** quintals of improved maize seeds, haricot beans and chickpeas, and sorghum, and **140,369** quintals of potato tubers through the regular seed supply system and emergency seed interventions.
- The number of facilities equipped to treat severe acute malnutrition increased from **3,560** health facilities to **3,681** facilities.
- A total of **19,212** SAM cases have been admitted from January –April accounting for **16.5%** of the total SAM burden in the country.
- Outbreak response in the region by vaccinating **5,924,670** (100%) of children aged six months to 15 years.

4% of the region's population requires food assistance

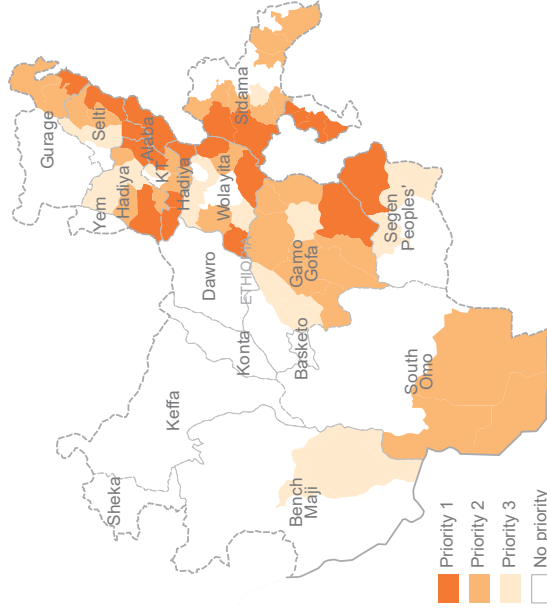


756,985 require food assistance

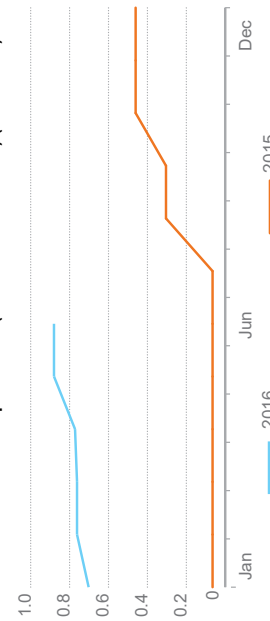
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Distribution of relief food for **756,985** people in the 56 identified woredas.
- Further develop the livestock feeding system to create awareness among farming communities on alternative feed sources mentioned, which are easily available in the area.
- Provide **2,627** ES/NFI shelter kits to people that are still displaced.
- Pre-position **9,632** ES/NFI kits to support a minimum of **50%** of people to be displaced during the expected kiremt flooding.
- Hygiene and sanitation promotion. Training of community health workers.

HOTSPOT WOREDAS AS OF JULY 2016



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jun.) (in millions)



In 2016, ad hoc assistance was provided to **62,135** flood victims in April and May (not included in the HRD):

BASELINE DATA

Population:	5.5 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	agro-pastoralist (30%), pastoralism (60%), sedentary (10%)
Rainfall Calendar:	gu (April - June) and deyr (November - December)

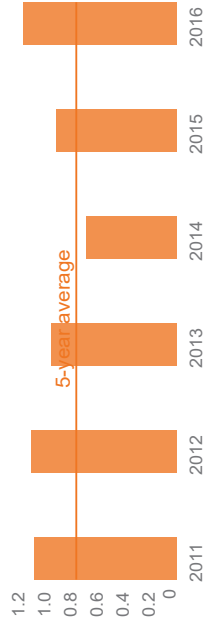
SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

- The 2016 gu rains varied in their performance in all woredas across the region. While onset of rains was normal in the majority of zones, a delay was reported in some areas, including Shabelle and Siti zones. Nevertheless, the overall performance of the rains, in terms of intensity and distribution, was normal to good with the exception of a few woredas and some pockets within woredas.
- Heavy rains and resultant floods caused destruction of crop lands, livestock death and displacement of households in Shabelle zone.

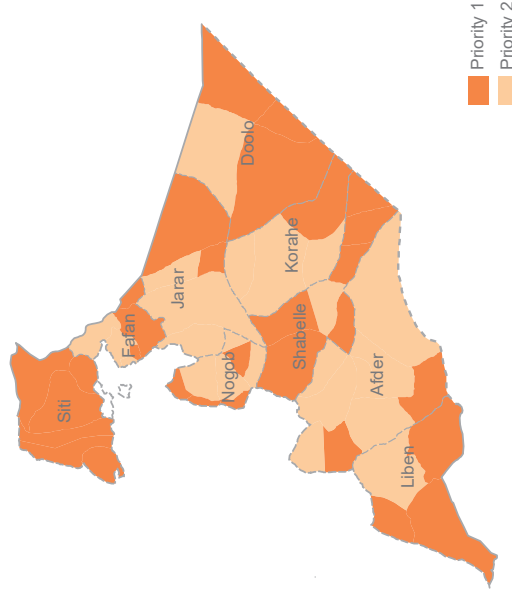
IMPACT

- The areas planted were less compared to normal years due to shortages of seeds and farm tools.
- Most crops were affected by flash floods from Omen, Tur, Adadle rivers, and from Gila and Gabra. Less than 650 hectares survived the flash floods and most crops were at developmental stages during June.
- Increased pastoral migration was reported in all woredas in Shabelle zone, which could intensify in the coming months.
- Livestock market demand and prices remain low despite showing signs of improvement, especially compared to the situation in the dry period.
- A total of 384,012 people were displaced - 64% through resource-based competition, 32% by drought; and, 4% due to flooding.
- TFP admission in April was 223% higher compared to the same period last year.
- Out of 372 boreholes, 27% are not functional; 26% of the 94 haffier dams are not functional; out of the 7,035 hand dug wells, 34% are not functional; and, there are 25 river intakes, of which 33% are not functional.
- During the reporting period, the five main causes of morbidity were acute febrile illness/malaria, respiratory infections including pneumonia, and seasonal diarrhoeal disease.

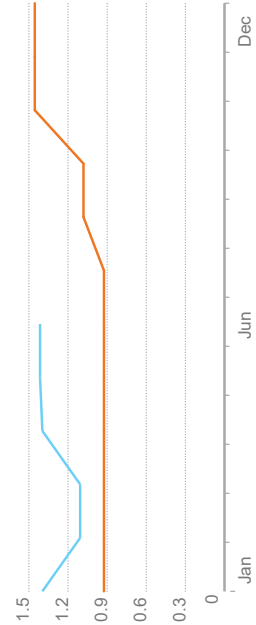
Food insecure population trend (in millions)



HOTSPOT WOREDAS AS OF JULY 2016



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jun.) (in millions)



In 2016, ad hoc assistance was provided to 85,296 flood victims in April and May (not included in the HRD).

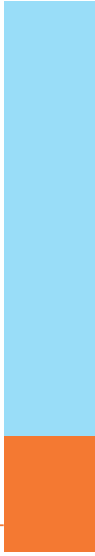
COPING MECHANISMS

- Migration of herds from place to place in search of pasture and water was the major coping mechanism that was reported in some parts of the region. Charcoal production in charcoal-producing areas, mostly Siti zone.

CURRENT RESPONSE

- The number of facilities equipped to treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM) increased from 229 health facilities to 534 facilities.
- A total of 11,535 SAM cases have been admitted from January - April accounting for 10% of the total SAM burden for the country.
- Flood-affected woredas of Shabelle zone received one round ad-hoc emergency relief, with no gap reported.
- The regional health bureau, in collaboration with humanitarian partners, is carrying out response aimed to minimize the impact of identified health problems.
- School feeding programmes to improve school retention and performance of students are ongoing for 312 schools scattered in several zones.
- Response to a measles outbreak in the region by vaccinating 2,488,232 (96%) children aged six months to 15 years.

21% of region's population require food assistance



1,173,717 require food assistance

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

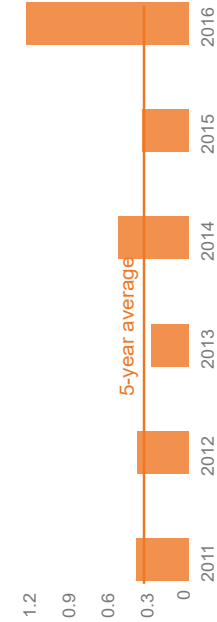
- Provision of food assistance and cash transfers to households severely affected by the drought in order to fill the food and income gaps created by the absence of livestock productivity.
- Livestock treatment and vaccination to facilitate speedy recovery of animals from the effects of the drought.
- Immediate provision of emergency shelter and NFI's to all zones. Urgent consideration should be given to newly identified IDPs.
- Conduct rapid verification assessments in areas with new IDPs and active conflicts including Korahay/Doolo, Nogob, Fafan and Liben zones.
- Assist in the crop protection Integrated Pest Management System, awareness creation and provision of the required inputs.
- Outbreak response in the region by vaccinating 1,679,759 (90%) children aged six months to 15 years.

Tigray Region: Belg Assessment Summary (as of 28 July 2016)

BASELINE DATA

Population:	5.1 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	agriculture (100%)
Rainfall Calendar:	<i>belg</i> (January-May), <i>azmera</i> (April to end of May), and <i>tsebita</i> (June-September)

Food insecure population trend (in millions)



SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

- Unseasonal rains started from the second to fourth week of December with below normal amounts. All *belg* growing *woredas* experienced a long five - eight week dry spell in January and February. This followed months of drought exacerbated by El Niño.
- In March and April above normal amounts of rainfall were recorded in all the *woredas*.

IMPACT

- In most *woredas*, the planted crops wilted due to moisture stress at the early stage of growth, followed by a long dry spell from January until the first week of March.
- Planted areas increased by an estimated **35.1%** as compared to last year.
- Yield production was **36.38%** below than planned.
- Livestock body conditions were reported as moderate.
- Livestock losses occurred due to flooding in four *kebeles* of Raya Azebo *woreda*.
- An increment in lentil prices was reported in *woredas*, varying from **51% to 175%**.
- A slight rise in livestock prices was observed as compared to last year.
- Compared to the same period last year, TFP admission in January was **76%** higher and admissions were **19%** higher in April.
- Malaria and pneumonia outbreaks were reported in five of the six *woredas* visited.

- Due to floods, **2,900** people were affected, **49** houses were destroyed, and **245** people were temporarily displaced in Alamata *woreda*. **16** houses were damaged by snowstorm and **80** people were displaced for one month in Raya Azebo *woreda*.
- Open defecation and limited access to clean drinking water predisposes communities to waterborne diseases like AWD. School attendance is also affected.
- Services are less accessible for people with reduced mobility and non-mobility related disabilities, such as for those with physical disabilities, the elderly and the chronically ill.

COPING MECHANISMS

- Sales of livestock and firewood.
- Labor migration from neighbouring and their own livelihood zones.
- Agricultural labor opportunities in all *woredas* were restricted due to *belg* crop failure.

CURRENT RESPONSE

- The emergency relief food comprises cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. **35%** of the relief beneficiaries who are malnourished in two *woredas* in Raya Alamata, Endamohoni, Emba Alajje and H/Wajirat also received two months of fortified supplementary feeding.
- Fortified supplementary food was distributed.
- Water trucking, rehabilitation of water points and construction of shallow wells.
- The number of facilities equipped to treat severe acute malnutrition increased from **847** health facilities to **853** facilities.
- A total of **4,138** SAM cases have been admitted from January –April accounting for **4%** of the total SAM burden for the country.
- Scabies case management, health, education and mass administration of medicine during a scabies outbreak, where **26,954** cases of scabies were registered.

24% of region's population requires food assistance

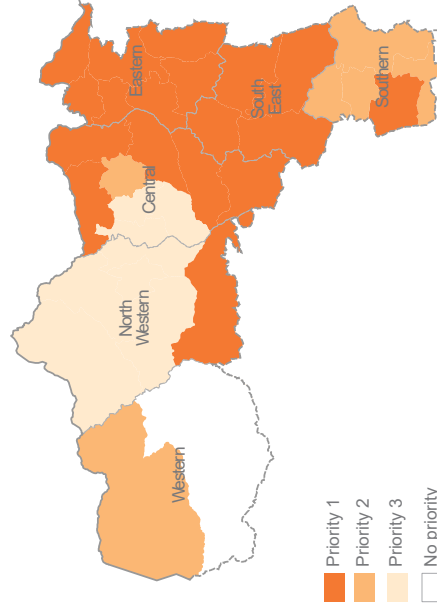


1,239,775 require food assistance

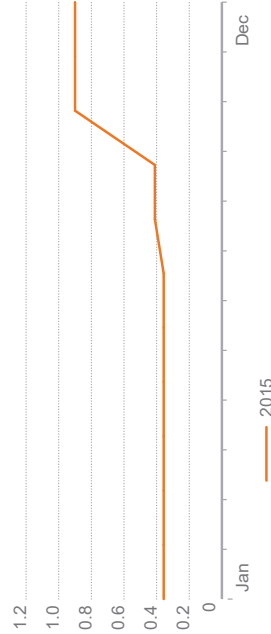
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Timely food allocation and food distribution for identified people in need.
- Provide shelter repair assistance to affected population.
- Pre-position life-saving ES/NI kits to timely assist at least **50%** of **5,850** people in flood-prone areas.
- Emergency preparedness and response plan to be put in place.
- Rehabilitation of water points, distribution of water treatment chemicals, provision of EmWat kits and hygiene and sanitation promotion activities are required.

HOTSPOT WOREDAS AS OF JULY 2016



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jun.) (in millions)

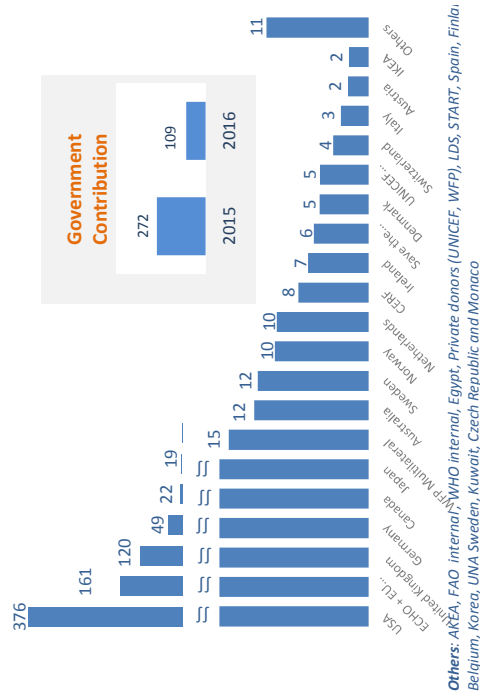


Ethiopia: Humanitarian funding update (as of 11 August 2016)

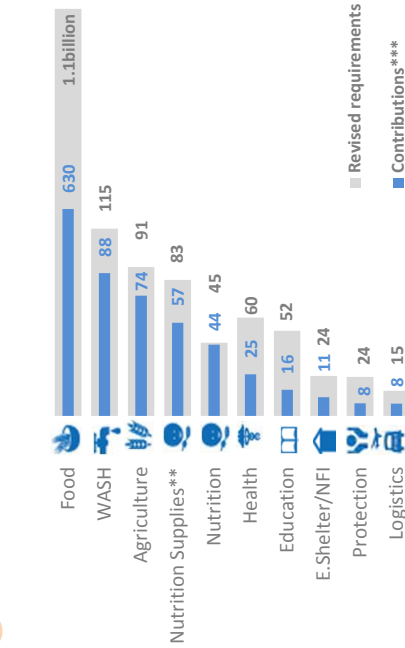


US\$1.62 billion required **\$612m gap** ***\$971m allocated to sectors** **\$36m allocated to multi-sector** **\$13.8m pledged**

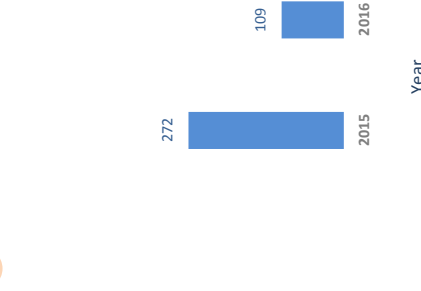
2016 donor contributions/commitments to the HRD - \$million



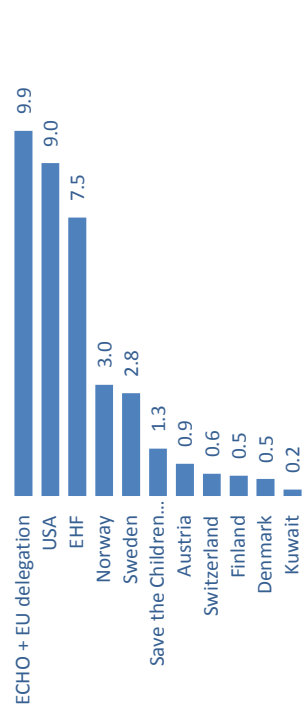
a Revised requirements and funding per sector - \$million



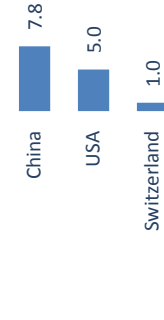
b Government contributions - \$million



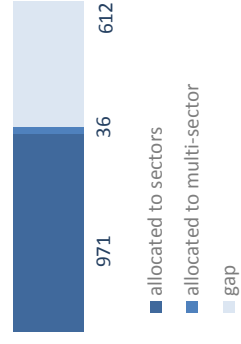
c Donor multi-sector commitments - \$million



d Donor pledges to the HRD - \$million



HRD funding - sector allocation and gap - \$million



* Includes US\$60.5m carry-over, US\$97.6m Government contribution to food and US\$11m to education,

** MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition),

*** does not include donor contributions to NGO Nutrition requirements ~\$49m

This is a joint Government of Ethiopia and Humanitarian Partners' document.

This document provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects the joint humanitarian response planning.