



July 2022

Highlights

- In the regions of Ethiopia worst affected by the drought, child marriage has on average more than doubled in the space of one year.
- Sporadic measles outbreaks and seasonal malaria cases have shown an increase especially in the southern part of the country following the rainy season.
- In Somali, the increase in security incidents due to communal conflicts and Al Shabab incursion has hampered access to drought affected areas of Gode, Afder and Dolo Ado *woredas* of Liban zone where security restrictions and measures have increased.
- As part of preparedness for a Cholera outbreak among new IDPs in Debre Birhan, UNICEF has prepositioned five Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) kits.
- UNICEF has additionally allocated US\$ 1.7 million to Oromia to support more people affected by the drought.

Ethiopia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7

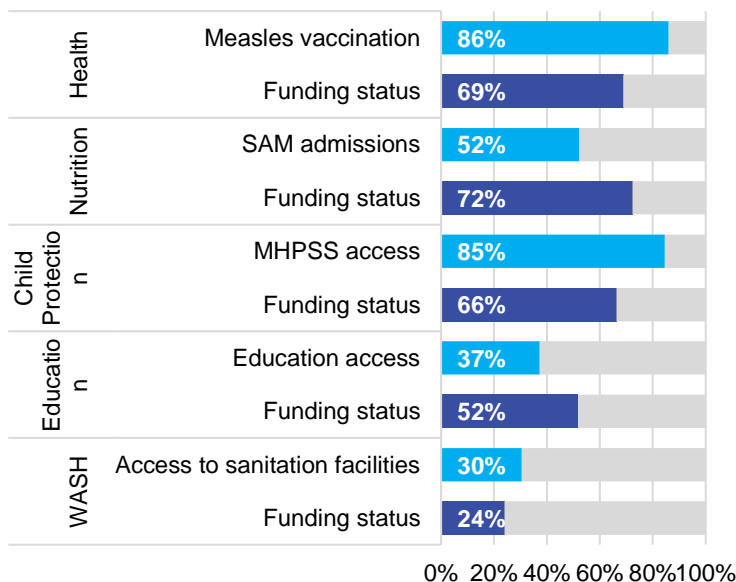
including Northern Ethiopia and Drought responses

for every child

Situation in Numbers

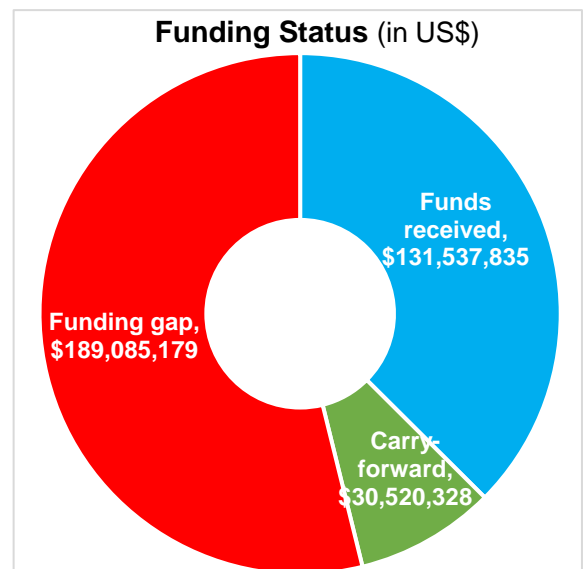
- 29.7 million** people in need (2022 HNO) *
- 12.5 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance (2022 HNO) *
- 2.75 million** Internally Displaced People (IDPs) (DTM 2022) **
- 871,910** pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, 31 July 2022)

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2022

US\$ 351 million



*Based on the figures issued in May 2022 Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview

**Ethiopia National Displacement Report 12: Site Assessment Round 29 and Village Assessment Survey Round 12 (March - April 2022). The 2.75 million IDPs are not inclusive of IDPs in Tigray, the Emergency Site Assessment - Northern Ethiopia Crisis - Round 8 had indicated that the number of IDPs in Tigray was around 1.8 million

Funding Overview and Partnerships

¹UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2022 requires US\$351.1 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of children, adolescents, women and men in Ethiopia. To date, US\$131 million has been received towards the appeal, representing, with the carry forward from 2021, only 46 per cent of the required needs to reach children and their families with critical lifesaving support.

Within the appeal, funding dedicated to the Northern Ethiopia Response plan is budgeted at US\$176.3 million and fully incorporated in the HAC. Furthermore, due to the severe drought, which has affected more than 9.9 million people across four regions, another US\$65.7 million within the HAC has been dedicated to the drought response. UNICEF appeals for additional donor support to close the remaining gaps and to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving services and supplies further support interventions that seek to address climate resiliency and durable solutions. Due to increased needs related primarily to climatic shocks, failed harvests, and deepening food insecurity across the country, UNICEF is currently undertaking a revision of the HAC to reflect increasing funding requirements. Further details will be shared once the revision is finalized. Furthermore, more than 85 per cent of funds are currently being channelled to the northern and drought responses, leaving highly critical gaps in humanitarian response in other areas of the country which are highly in need.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the many donors that have already provided critical support towards UNICEF's HAC, including Australia, Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), China, Denmark, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK Aid, USAID, Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) and private sector donor contributions through UNICEF National Committees.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The security situation in Benishangul Gumuz has shown some improvement in Metekel zone, with humanitarian access to Dibate, Bullen and Wonbera *woredas* now open. However, Sherkole and Mao-Komo special *woredas* from Assosa zone and five *woredas* in Kemashi zone continue to be inaccessible. With the incursion of unidentified armed groups (UAGs) through Gizen to Sherkole *woreda*, the security situation has resulted in movement curfews in Assosa town in the first week of July 2022. According to the regional Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC) estimates, the number of IDPs in the region has exceeded 480,000, of which over 100,000 displaced in Gumuz have been returning to their places of origin and to IDP sites and are in dire need of humanitarian services including food, shelter, health services, non-food items (NFI) and other humanitarian assistance. An estimated 20,000 children and pregnant and lactating women are at high risk for disease, malnutrition, and protection issues.

In Gambella, due to continuing heavy rain in the upper and downstream of the Baro river, flooding and evacuation of people is expected in the Itang special *woreda*, Abol, Lare, Makeuy, Jikow, Jor, and Gambella town. According to the regional Disaster Risk Prevention and Food Security Agency, heavy rain is predicted over August and September, in Itang *woreda*, three alternative basic education and 10 formal primary schools have been affected by floods while heavy winds in Gambella *woreda* has dismantled three schools, affecting the education of 2,000 students. In addition, in Afar, over 94,000 people living in 16 *woredas* along the Awash River basin (in zone 1, 3, and 5) are expected to be affected by floods, with over 63,000 estimated to be displaced.

In northern Ethiopia, the humanitarian needs continue to be high including high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The overall security situation within Tigray has been reported to be relatively calm, while it continued to be unstable and volatile in border areas. In July, regional authorities in Afar continue to support the return of IDPs. As of the end of July about 98 per cent of the total conflict induced IDPs have reportedly returned to their places of origin. However, the damage and destruction caused by the conflict requires huge investment to ensure the continuity of essential services for children and women. Assessments have shown that as over 70 per cent of the health facilities have been compromised to provide basic services due to damage and looting; 43 per cent of water supply schemes have become non-functional; and 30 per cent of the schools require renovation/rebuilding, furniture and equipment to provide education services for over 120,000 children. Reports also indicated that most of the IDP communities returned to Zone 2 are settled in schools. In addition, preparation is ongoing to facilitate the logistics required to return the remaining 7,330 IDPs residing in Semera and Agatina sites.

In the regions of Ethiopia worst affected by the drought, [child marriage](#) has on average more than doubled in the space of one year. In addition, sporadic measles outbreaks and seasonal malaria cases have shown an increase in Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), Southwest Ethiopia People's Region (SWEPR) and Sidama Region following the rainy season. Over 60 cases of measles and over 56,000 cases of malaria were reported in July. Majority of the measles cases were of children under five largely caused by children having not received a second dose of the measles vaccine.

In Somali, the increase in security incidents due to communal conflicts and Al Shabab incursion in the reporting period has hampered access to drought affected areas of Gode, Afder and Dolo Ado *woredas* of Liban zone where security

restrictions and measures have increased. In Oromia, four of 10 zones affected by drought have received below normal rainfall; the intermittent rainfall is estimated to contribute to severe water stress in the coming months, particularly in lowland areas. In addition, the poor seasonal rainfall is affecting crop plantation in eastern and south-eastern Oromia which may exacerbate the existing poor nutrition situation in the coming months. In Afar, some *woredas* in three zones (1, 3 and 4) have recorded light showers of rain. Many parts of zones 2 and 3 remain dry with the drought conditions persistent throughout the region.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In the reporting month, UNICEF provided four Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs) enough for 10,000 medical consultations and five Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) kits as preparedness for a Cholera outbreak among new IDPs in Debre Birhan. The CTCs will be enough to cover the needs of 50,000 people in the event of Cholera outbreak. In conflict affected areas of Oromia, UNICEF has delivered 20 EDKs for Kelem Wollega, West Wollega and East Wollega to ensure health service continuity. Through the 20 EDKs, a total of 50,000 IDPs and returnees have received lifesaving essential health services of which 17,500 (35%) are of children under five.

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF has provided cash support of US\$ 65,000 to *woreda* health office to improve the access and quality of outreach services, Maternal and Newborn Child Health (MNCH) services in IDP hosting *woredas* through capacity building training, supportive supervision/performance review meeting, and covering the operational cost for outreach teams for the provision of health services. In Gambella, through Refugees and Returnees Service (RSS), UNICEF provided over 68,000 long lasting insecticide nets (LLINs) for pregnant and lactating mothers (PLWs) and children under five in seven refugee camps. In addition, seven direct solar device refrigerators were distributed to support immunization services in the camps.

A reactive Measles supplementary immunization activity (SIA) was conducted in south Omo zone reaching close to 65,000 children under the age of 10.

Health- Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara, Afar)

In July 2022, UNICEF continued to provide essential health services to IDPs and affected communities. In Amhara and Tigray, over 32,000 children and women had accessed primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities. In Afar, 10 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) supported by UNICEF provided medical consultations for over 7,600 conflict-affected communities including close to 4,000 children and 2,250 women in Zone 2. UNICEF donated one used vehicle to RHB to replace one of the four looted MHNT cars in Zone 2.

As part of the rehabilitation of health systems, UNICEF has allocated US\$ 130,000 for the construction of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) extension of Dubti Hospital. In addition, UNICEF provided over US\$ 53,000 for maintenance of 16 MHNT vehicles and procurement of tyres for 15 MHNT vehicles. While in Tigray, UNICEF distributed assorted cold chain equipment to health facilities, including 137 refrigerators, 50 deep freezers, and 67 vaccine refrigerators. In addition, 50 freezers and 297 fridge tags and their spare parts were donated to health facilities in the Central, Southeast, Southern, and Northwest zones, which will improve and strengthen the capacity of the health facilities to maintain vaccine potency. Similarly, 27 baby scales, 17 oxygen concentrators, 60 pulse oximeters, and 84 nasal prongs were received for the "Save Little Lives" project² to improve the quality of newborn and kangaroo care in 10 hospitals in Tigray.

In Tigray, malaria continues to be the leading cause of morbidity, contributing to 57 per cent of all morbidity, followed by upper respiratory tract infection, dysentery, diarrhoea, and severe acute malnutrition, respectively. The region has continued to experience an increasing number of malaria cases reported from all over the region, with high cases reported from the Central, Northwest, and Eastern. During the last two weeks, a total of 11,030 individuals with malaria-related symptoms were tested and 4,898 tested positive for malaria, a positivity rate of 44 per cent. Response to the malaria upsurge is quite challenging as there are complete stock-outs of malaria drugs in all the health facilities. UNICEF distributed 6,000 long-lasting treated nets to pregnant women and children under five for prevention.

Health- Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali)

As part of the drought response, UNICEF has dispatched seven EDKs to Bale zone for the provision of essential health services for approximately 52,000 people. In Afar and Somali, MHNTs continue to provide health and nutrition services in hard-to-reach areas, and over 41,000 children and women have accessed primary healthcare service and medical consultations during the reporting period.

² A rapid assessment was conducted in 10 hospitals with the objective of identifying major barriers to providing quality maternal and neonatal care, including Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) services. Poor-quality delivery, neonatal care, and KMC services were identified as key bottlenecks, as were a lack of basic materials, including critical supplies that resulted in neonatal infection; a weak and non-functional referral pathway; significant displacement of NICU/KMC, labor and delivery staff; and a shortage or absence of hospital food supply for mothers

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the treatment of severely malnourished children across the country, through the procurement and management of nutrition commodities. In July, over 56,000 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and close to 4,000 cartons of therapeutic milk were dispatched to regions. The supplies will enable the treatment of 56,465 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), out of which 15,882 will receive inpatient treatment. The July SAM admission data is not yet available³, however, the public health emergency management (PHEM) weekly report indicated a total of 31,889 SAM children were admitted for treatment in July. Currently, there are over 34,500 cartons of RUTF available in UNICEF warehouse. The delivery of additional 12,000 cartons of RUTF from a local producer has been confirmed, which will enable to cover the needs till mid-September.

Nutrition - Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara, Afar)

The increasing trend in SAM admission in Tigray region indicates the deterioration of the nutritional status of children in the region. In July, over 8,000 children were admitted for SAM treatment, out of whom, three per cent had SAM with medical complications and were admitted to inpatient facilities. Compared to the previous month, the admission in July shows a 5.2 per cent increase, and altogether a 251 per cent increase since July 2021.

In the reporting month, 30 MHNTs in Afar provided basic health and nutrition services. Accordingly, over 8,000 children 6-59 months of age were screened for malnutrition, of whom 1,114 children (14%) were found to be severely malnourished, while 3,598 (44.5 per cent) children were identified as moderately malnourished. Likewise, 8,848 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) were screened and 4,893 (55%) were identified as malnourished.

In Amhara, MHNTs screened over 14,000 children 6-59 months and identified 205 children (1.4%) as severely malnourished, who were then admitted for treatment. In addition, 962 children (6.7%) were found to be moderately malnourished. Out of the 6,454 PLWs screened, 1,142 (17.6% cent) were identified as malnourished. Over 900 children under five and 420 PLW in IDP sites received high energy biscuits (HEB).

Nutrition - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali)

In Somali, UNICEF is supporting MHNTs to avail services for underserved pastoralist communities while emergency nutrition officers are providing monitoring and quality assurance service to emergency affected zones. According to the PHEM data, in the four drought affected regions, 221,966 severely malnourished children received treatment. During the reporting period, over 3,000 cartons of HEB were distributed to 3,551 children under five and 1,641 PLWs in IDP sites located in Somali.

Nutrition Cluster

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) and Nutrition Cluster at national and regional level has supported partners in the nutrition response, providing information management (IM) capacity and tools for improved visualisation of data. The main focus during the reporting month has been in supporting WFP and UNICEF in finding solutions and alternative to pipeline constraints. The community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) technical working group is providing technical solutions and a protocol for applying simplified approaches in exceptional circumstances which will enable partners to adapt their responses as required. The ENCU nutrition cluster has promoted together with four other clusters the intersectoral collaboration for famine risk reduction. A conceptual framework for drought-affected areas has been developed and joint prioritisation and planning was carried out in Afar region, which is affected by high death rates in one stabilization center and large-scale return of IDPs. A joint mission of five clusters (Agriculture, Food, Health, Nutrition and Wash) was carried out in Somali and Oromia with the intention of promoting collaboration and establishing/reinforcing coordination mechanisms for the implementation of an integrated response to reduce the number of cases of acute malnutrition and risk of deaths.

WASH

In the month of July 2022, close to 255,000 people had access to safe water supply through water trucking, rehabilitation and upgrades of water systems and installation of emergency water treatment kit. Water trucking was implemented in Oromia, Afar, Amhara, SNNP and Tigray regions. In addition, about 32,000 people had access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities through emergency latrine construction, repair and desludging of existing latrines in collective centers in Afar, Amhara, Tigray and Benishangul Gumuz. Besides, 133,969 people were reached with handwashing and behavior-change activities. In addition, a total of 67,572 people were reached through provision of basic NFIs like soaps, household water containers and water treatment chemicals and in particular settings in Afar solar torches were also distributed. In West wollega zone of Oromia region about 1,200 IDP women and adolescent girls were supported with menstrual hygiene keeping products (sanitary pad, underwear and soaps).

³ Data will be updated once the complete data is received from the TFP report

WASH - Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara, Afar)

UNICEF sustained the response to IDPs and host communities to conflict affected people in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions. In July, UNICEF has addressed the needs of 130,726 people with access to safe water supply mainly through water trucking and restoration of damaged water schemes. The implementation was facilitated mainly through partnerships with NGO partners, private contractors and regional water and health bureaus. A total of 10,523 people were reached through provision of NFIs and 23,704 people received access to basic sanitation facilities. Additionally, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 46,570 people. In Tigray, hygiene promotion sessions were conducted through door-to-door campaigns and through focused group discussions (FGD) in Mekelle, Adigrat, Shire Sheraro, and Maitsebri, the topics covered include safe solid waste management, safe water handling, critical time of hand washing, safe latrine usage, and scabies prevention.

WASH - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali)

In the month of July, UNICEF was able to address the needs of 111,300 people in getting access to drinking water supply through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes, water trucking and installation of emergency water treatment plant in Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions as part of the drought response. In SNNP, the WASH cluster able to cover only 16 water trucks out of the required 54 water trucks to address drought affected people. Since January, out of a total 550 non-functional water schemes, only 132 water schemes were rehabilitated in drought affected *woredas* including planned and on progress. In addition, over 21,000 people were reached through provision of WASH NFIs (mainly household water storage containers, water treatment chemicals and soaps) across the drought affected regions. Also, about 3,500 people get access to basic sanitation facilities through newly constructed and renovated latrines and UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 63,012 people with an aim of preventing spread of diseases.

WASH Cluster

In July, the WASH cluster's 41 active partners reached a total of over 230,000 people with WASH activities. In line with the global level 2022 Inter-Cluster Joint Statement on Famine and Food Crises and aims to enhance coordination between key clusters to improve results for affected populations, the Inter-Sector Collaboration (ISC) initiative has been launched. The approach focuses on common targeting in key hotspots; implementation of minimum packages of activities for each sector; and joint monitoring. With heavy rain expected in north-western regions, the cluster has inputted to the government's annual flood preparedness and response plan to support flood affected communities.

Child Protection

In July 2022, UNICEF supported over 114,197 people (20,847 boys, 39,223 girls, 15,157 men and 38,970 women) including those affected through the northern conflict as well as those in drought affected regions through comprehensive child protection interventions, including through mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), family tracing and reunification (FTR) and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), case management and prevention and response to violence, including gender-based violence (GBV) services.

In the reporting month, a total of 28,453 children and parents/care givers who were affected by displacement, conflict and drought were reached through MHPSS through different mechanisms such as individual psychosocial support and counselling, child friendly spaces, socio-emotional learning and parenting skill sessions, access to 'Bete' centers, non-specialized individual support, and referrals to specialized MHPSS services by trained social workers and psychologists.

UNICEF continued to support the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCSA) and key non-government partners in identification and registration of UASC as well as other vulnerable children for case management services. Consequently, 883 UASC that were identified and registered by social workers across the country were reunified or placed in alternative care arrangements such as kinship care and foster care arrangements.

In addition, 137 vulnerable children in Amhara region that were identified from poor families deprived of basic subsistence were linked with humanitarian cash transfer program that is supported by UNICEF. Furthermore, close to 10,000 women and adolescent girls were provided with dignity kits and other risk reduction and selfcare materials in Amhara, Oromia, Benishangul, Gambella, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Tigray regions.

Over 3,150 children who experienced different forms of violence (sexual, physical and emotional) in all regions were reached with case management services including health, psychosocial and legal services as well as referrals where there was need.

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF support 10 tents and 7 recreational kits to Bambasi *woreda* IDP sites for the purpose of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), group-based psychosocial service as well as facilitating delivery of quality and comprehensive child protection services.

As part of UNICEF's support to women and children returned from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNICEF has assigned 18 social workers at Bole International airport for on-arrival support. During the month, assigned social workers identify unaccompanied minors, registered 465 children, conducted rapid assessment, and provided emergency counselling

and information about the available services at the airport and linked them with existing service providers including health, food assistance, and other services. Out of the children registered, 344 children arrived without any type of parental/adult caretaker; 34 were escorted by social workers and were taken to IOM transit centre based on their willingness/interest and provided with NFIs. A total of 88 children were referred for various services-including food support and medical care.

Child Protection - Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara, Afar)

In July 2022, a total of 86,890 men, women, boys and girls were reached with child protection and GBV prevention and response services including GBV risk mitigation and response interventions, case management services, support to GBV survivors and UASC, as well as MHPSS for children and their caregivers, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and provided dignity kits or other risk reduction materials, across the three conflict-affected regions.

In Afar, UNICEF and partners reached over 10,300 vulnerable individuals identified with psychosocial distress. Of these, 6,102 children have benefited from specialized and non-specialized services including CFS spaces. A total of 129 UASC were identified and arranged into family-based care arrangements. Through the case management intervention, a total 212 cases were identified and provided with case management services. With UNICEF support, sanitary supplies and other NFI support were distributed to a total of 807 women and girls. In the reporting period, partners organized awareness-raising events on PSEA, and a total of 6,865 communities, including children, were reached with key messages on where and how to get access to safe channels of reporting. Also, awareness-raising activities on child protection and GBV prevention and risk mitigation was conducted for a total of 8,224 people.

In Amhara, through UNICEF support, a total of 2,772 people received MHPSS services. A total of 102 children were placed under alternative care arrangement and one boy UASC was reunified with his family. A total of 1,087 children with child protection concerns (UASC, orphans, distressed children, children from the poorest families) were identified and provided with child protection case management services including alternative care arrangements, health, social-economic support, and justice/law enforcement services. In addition, a total of 937 women and girls were provided with dignity kits. Regarding the GBViE and PSEA, a total of 7,066 people were reached with GBV messages, and a total of 10,167 people were provided with access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

In Tigray, during the reporting period, a total of 2,945 caregivers and children were provided with basic non-specialized and focused specialized MHPSS services. Additionally, a total of 124 UASC were provided with alternative care and FTR services. A total of 305 children who have experienced violence were reached by health and social work services through case management services. A total of 858 dignity kits were provided to 621 women and 237 adolescent girls of reproductive age. A total of 668 community members were reached with awareness raising on access to a safe channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse and UNICEF's CP and GBV partners provided GBV response services, risk mitigation and prevention activities to 33,225 community members.

Child Protection - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali)

UNICEF continued to support the Bureau of Women and Social Affairs (BOWSA) to provide child protection in emergencies response to most vulnerable children in drought affected areas of Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Afar regions. In Afar, a total of 85 children identified with different protection concerns and provided with case management services including referral services. The majority of cases were psychosocial problems and child marriage cases. While 387 children identified with psychological distress from drought-prone *woredas* were provided with specialized and non-specialized services, including individual counselling services, and psycho-education sessions.

In Oromia, a total of 1,312 children and women were reached with different services during the reporting month. The service includes MHPSS for 542 children, women and men. Alternative care and reunification services were provided for 249 children, and multisectoral services through case management for 87 children. GBV mitigation services were provided for 434 girls and women of which 200 received dignity kits. UNICEF through partners has deployed eight CP officers and 16 social workers to facilitate child protection services in the targeted *woredas*.

In SNNP, 15 social workers were recruited in four droughts affected *woredas* to facilitate case management services. During the reporting month, 65 separated children who migrated due to drought from different kebeles in Dasenech and Hamar *woredas* were identified and reunified with their families. A total of 1,117 adolescent girls received dignity kits as part of risk mitigation mechanism. In addition, ECM and FGM awareness raising activities were conducted for 4,560 community members.

In Somali region, UNICEF and its partners reached 33 children who have experienced violence with comprehensive response services including psychosocial support, legal aid, and health service across drought affected *woredas*. UNICEF supported BOWCA's social workers to provide community based psychosocial support to 2,754 people and distribution of sanitary pads to 6,000 girls and women in the drought affected IDP sites. Eleven unaccompanied and separated boys were identified and reunified and placed in alternative arrangement. A total of 2,000 people were reached with awareness-raising messages on prevention, gender-based violence and violence against children (VAC) including harmful practices, and 1,590 people were informed on safe channels to report SEA.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

CP AOR has revised its people in need (PIN) and target as part of the midterm evaluation for the humanitarian response in the country. As per the revision, the new PIN for the AOR is over 6.8 million with a target of 1.8 million. The requirement has also increase from US\$ 66 million to US\$ 73 million. In terms of services, partners provided case management services for over 6,000 girls and boys including linking with other service providers. Over 2,300 children have been provided with FTR services including placing in different alternative care arrangements. About 22,000 individuals of which close to 16,000 children were reached with MHPSS service.

Education

UNICEF continued to provide education assistance to internally displaced and emergency-affected out-of-school children. Since, January 2022, a total of 194,499 children (50% girls) continued to be reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions including over 45,000 children reached through integrated education and child protection assistance. In the reporting month only, close to 57,000 children were newly reached.

In Afar, UNICEF continued to support the provision of accelerated learning opportunities for displaced children in Awash Fentale and Dubti. In July, 480 pre-primary school-aged children in Awash Fentale were newly enrolled in Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and received essential learning materials. Supportive monitoring missions were conducted in both *woredas* to observe classes of accelerated learning attended by 1,507 children in four non-formal learning sites and nine schools, as well as life-skills education classes with 175 adolescents supported under the 'Bete' education and child protection integrated programme.

In Amhara, UNICEF supported the provision of individual learning materials for 9,152 children in 11 schools. An additional 319 young children started the ASR programme with the support of 26 facilitators. In SNNPR, 1,698 emergency-affected children who had attended accelerated learning programmes at primary level in Konso, took their final examination in July 2022. Those who pass the examination will join formal schools (grade 3/4) in the new academic year due to start in September 2022.

Education- Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara, Afar)

Since, January 2022, UNICEF in partnership with REBs and NGO partners cumulatively reached 148,966 out-of-school children (OOSC) in the northern part of Ethiopia. Out of these, nearly 43,000 children received integrated education and child protection assistance. In July 2022 only, 55,981 children were newly reached.

In Afar, UNICEF supported the enrolment of 1,582 pre-primary school age children in the summer ASR programme in 21 schools in Golina, Awura, and Chifra. It is hoped that these children will transition to Grade 1 when the new academic year starts. In Amhara, a total of 884 emergency-affected children participated in the accelerated learning programme (ALP). UNICEF furthermore supported the Regional Education Bureau (REB) to conduct classes and provide 195 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, 739 school kits, 368 recreational kits, as well as 800 combined desks and 300 blackboards, reaching 46,500 children in conflict-affected areas of Waghimra. In Tigray, UNICEF provided scholastic material support to 2,398 children in Shire, Selekleka, and Southern zones. In Adigrat and Mai Dumu IDP sites, 10 temporary learning spaces are being set up to benefit approximately 500 children.

Education - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali)

UNICEF continued to provide education assistance in drought-affected regions in the reporting period. In Somali, the construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) with 28 classrooms in five IDP sites was completed. In addition, 100 displaced children received backpacks with stationery. Furthermore, about 2,000 pre-primary school-aged children in IDP sites received solar-powered radios with Universal Serial Bus (USB) memory sticks to support home-based learning activities.

In SNNPR, UNICEF started the implementation of ASR/ALP activities linked with child protection services to support 3,450 children affected by drought. The recruitment of four ASR, 12 ALP, and 24 Accelerated Primary Learning Programme (APLP) facilitators is also underway. An additional 9,413 children will be reached through the provision of life-skills education.

Education Cluster

The Education cluster has finalized its [second quarter newsletter](#) and has been launched across multiple platforms. Even though the cluster has finalized a drought response plan and flood contingency plan, cluster partners have no or very limited resources for drought response that leave close to 482,000 children out of school due to drought. The cluster estimates that there is a US\$ 27.1 million gap to respond to flood emergency for the remainder of the year with the target calculated based on the *Belg* assessment report. The cluster has provided a capacity enhancement training for partners on strengthening education in emergencies coordination which was facilitated by Global Education Cluster.

Social Protection

UNICEF continues to collaborate with the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCSA) to cover IDPs and other affected populations through humanitarian cash transfers (HCTs) in Amhara, Afar, SNNP, Oromia, and Somali regions.

During the reporting period, in Afar, humanitarian cash preparatory activities, which include revision of the selection criteria, and registration format were done while the targeting team was deployed in preparation for the enumeration of 5,478 households.

Social Protection - Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara, Afar)

In partnership with BoWCSA, humanitarian cash was transferred to 61 individuals (22 households) in Amhara region, three *woredas* of, Sekota Zuria, Dawunt, and Mersa town that were missed in the previous round of payments that covered 24,000 people. The beneficiaries were paid following collaboration with communities and social workers through a case and complaints mechanism. To date, the region has reached 13,488 households (27,838 individuals) with humanitarian cash transfers.

Social Protection - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali)

In SNNP, 3,047 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) in 24 kebeles received cash, bringing the total reached to 5,315 PLWs. Following the first round of payments, a mini post-distribution monitoring (Mini-PDM) was conducted to track the use of the transfer and its impact. The data is being analysed with a report expected by the end of August. In addition, CERF funds were mobilised to expand coverage of the HCT programme in the SNNP region to four drought affected *woredas* of Nagatomo and Hammer in the South Omo zone, and Karat Zuria and Kena in the Konso zone. In preparation for the disbursement of cash, the officials were oriented on the objectives of the programme and its mode of operation.

In Oromia, a total of US\$ 1.7 million was additionally allocated by UNICEF to support more people affected by the drought. In preparation for implementation and response, eight *woredas* from four zones severely affected have been selected in consultation with BoWCSA.

Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)

During the reporting period, over 1.5 million people were reached and engaged through community dialogues, house-to-house visits, community volunteers, mass media and using mobile vans. The mobilization was mainly to promote COVID-19 vaccination, hygiene and sanitation, and nutrition practices such as infant and young child feeding. In addition to providing information to the affected population, feedback was received from over 81,000 people on services provided. This has been an integral part of the response to the crisis in addressing the awareness gap and equipping affected populations with preventive behaviours, information on available services, and where to access services.

UNICEF supported the capacity building of over 1,000 frontline workers, among whom about 660 *woreda* and kebele officials were trained to facilitate community dialogue on MCH. In addition, 240 health extension workers and health workers, 165 civil society organisation (CSO) staff, and 30 media professionals were trained on promotion of COVID-19 vaccination. As a result, over 60,000 people in IDP and refugee camps were reached by the trained frontline workers.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In the reporting period, UNICEF produced and published content on its humanitarian response in Ethiopia including [photos](#) and three videos related to [climate change](#), [drought](#) and [malnutrition](#) during the UNICEF Emergency Director Manuel Fontaine visit to Afar and Somali drought-affected areas of Ethiopia. A [press release](#) was issued based on the visit to drought-affected areas. It called on the immediate requirement to scale up the urgent need for humanitarian assistance to save children's lives and provide sustainable solutions.

The communication team documented [photos](#) and [video](#) of a high-level visit to Ethiopia by the Director General, Humanitarian and Development at the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), [Nick Dyer](#), who visited the drought-affected areas of Somali region. The team also documented through [photos](#) and [video](#) the Ambassador of Sweden to Ethiopia and Djibouti, [Hans Henric Lundquist](#) visit to the drought-affected areas of Afar region. Both emphasized the urgent need to act now to support displaced and local populations affected by drought.

UNICEF continued to raise awareness of the ongoing humanitarian response in northern Ethiopia through Human-Interest Stories, one highlighting the situation of [health workers](#) in Tigray and another one on the implementation of the [Humanitarian Cash Transfer](#) programme in Amhara region, which targets female-headed households affected by the conflict. In addition, social media posts were made focusing on the [COVAX vaccination campaign](#) and providing child protection and accelerated learning opportunities through '[Bete](#)' for children affected by the conflict in Tigray.

UNICEF highlighted the launch of the [Year of Nutrition and Food Security](#) in Ethiopia and the launch of the [COVID-19 vaccination campaign](#) in Mekelle. The communication team also produced a [video](#) to raise awareness on the COVID-

19 situation and the importance of vaccination. Donor contributions to our humanitarian appeal on social media were also highlighted including [United Arab Emirates](#), [Norway](#), [Korea](#), and [European Union](#).

For more content please check: [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [YouTube](#) | [Instagram](#) | [unicef.org/ethiopia](#)

UNICEF 2022 Ethiopia Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal: [Ethiopia Appeal | UNICEF](#)

Next SitRep: 23 September 2022

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Including Northern Ethiopia and Drought Response)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Northern Ethiopia Response only)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Drought Response only)	
	2022 target ⁴	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target ⁵	Total results
Nutrition ⁶		Jan-July 2022		Jan-July 2022		Jan-July 2022		Jan-July 2022
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	TBD	323,791	619,482	323,791	183,777	89,712	190,698	149,504
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation			3,862,746	4,307,365	2,354,680	2,460,197	1,045,550	1,185,911
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling			658,599	1,760,236	394,720	744,840	129,200	563,416
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron folic supplementation			807,843	572,350	283,876	251,148		
Health								
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles			3,006,322	2,585,721	2,860,179	1,608,294	460,138	742,320
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities			1,161,600	1,683,778	711,600	615,043	583,048	290,748
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions			20,000	34	8,000	0	35,999	34
WASH								
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	TBD	2,931,305	3,475,000	2,807,949	1,807,000	1,447,955	1,473,304	730,835
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	TBD	667,269	800,000	243,949	416,000	264,928	182,000	24,918
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	TBD	601,259	3,200,000	687,897	1,664,000	301,798	856,162	174,491
Number of people having safe access to, and use, appropriate WASH services in health care and learning facilities for children			7,000,000	101,845	3,640,000	13,480	50,000	0
Number of people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	TBD	927,865	7,000,000	926,043	3,640,000	616,190		

⁴ Pending cumulation of Cluster targets

⁵ UNICEF drought response plan was developed after the 2022 HAC was launched in December 2021 and therefore in several cases drought targets exceed overall HAC targets. UNICEF is currently revised its overall HAC on the basis of drought needs and it is anticipated that the revised HAC will be released in August 2022.

⁶ Data on nutrition programme response is two months delayed due to lengthy data collection and verification process from the kebeles to federal level. Results reflected for Nutrition are as of June 2022, as the Ministry of Health is upgrading the HMIS/UNISE system from DHIS2 2.30 to DHIS2 2.36 in the Ethiopian context, thus delaying the capture of the July data/results.

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Including Northern Ethiopia and Drought Response)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Northern Ethiopia Response only)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Drought Response only)	
	2022 target ⁴	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target ⁵	Total results
Nutrition ⁶		Jan-July 2022		Jan-July 2022		Jan-July 2022		Jan-July 2022
Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices							1,268,441	0
Child Protection								
Number of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	TBD	254,756	187,000	158,163	120,493	101,237	41,967	12,190
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	TBD	89,112	17,500	38,361	10,500	27,582	11,643	931
Education								
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	TBD	308,824	522,650	194,499 ⁷	248,704	148,966	577,879	5,033
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	TBD	572,111	536,140	206,151 ⁸	326,778	128,292	609,778	31,955
Social Protection								
Number of households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding			32,600	37,483	22,817	14,304	34,500	21,750
PSEA								
Number people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)			6,699,193	531,267	3,573,418	192,546	439,178	151,391
GBVIE								
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			5,597,612	781,623	2,571,856	381,019	439,178	122,817
Social Behaviour Change (SBC)								
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services			26,114,720	35,377,341	2,245,865	2,870,375	852,954	706,811
Number of people engaged in RCCE actions			2,430,593	1,996,778	209,031	437,196		
Number of people with access to established accountability mechanisms			589,261	720,649	50,677	325,799		

⁷ Results in 2022 includes carried-over reach from 2021 (51,222 children) as education service provision is continuous across years.

⁸ Includes solar powered radios with USB to be used as learning aid.

Annex B 2022 HAC Funding Status *including* Northern Ethiopia and Drought Response⁹

Sector	2022 HAC Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	31,981,073	14,910,189	7,105,480	22,015,669	9,965,404	31%
Nutrition	84,418,736	55,415,044	5,691,592	61,106,636	23,312,101	28%
Child Protection	16,511,512	7,544,490	3,392,351	10,936,841	5,574,671	34%
Education	40,402,592	18,962,373	1,950,810	20,913,183	19,489,410	48%
WASH	136,951,118	24,550,952	8,289,676	32,840,628	104,110,490	76%
Social Protection	10,186,830	9,621,627	-	9,621,627	565,203	6%
SBC and AAP	9,443,815	525,753	-	525,753	8,918,062	94%
PSEA	2,620,077	7,407	428,556	435,963	2,184,114	83%
GBVIE	18,627,587	-	3,661,862	3,661,862	14,965,725	80%
Total	351,143,342	131,537,835	30,520,328	162,058,162	189,085,179	54%

Annex C 2022 Northern Ethiopia Response Funding Status (part of the HAC)

Sector	2022 Northern Ethiopia Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	22,800,996	2,000,000	958,636	2,958,636	19,842,360	87%
Nutrition	33,539,683	32,826,360	557,290	33,383,649	156,034	0%
Child Protection	10,320,522	1,025,693	2,269,885	3,295,579	7,024,943	68%
Education	23,660,101	13,587,392	41,592	13,628,984	10,031,118	42%
WASH	65,664,377	2,900,000	4,479,054	7,379,054	58,285,323	89%
Social Protection	5,752,074	-	-	-	5,752,074	100%
SBC and AAP	1,366,943	250,000	-	250,000	1,116,943	82%
PSEA	1,637,680	7,407	-	7,407	1,630,272	100%
GBVIE	11,643,175	-	-	-	11,643,175	100%
Total	176,385,551	52,596,852	8,306,457	60,903,309	115,482,241	65%

Annex D 2022 Drought Response Funding Status (part of the HAC)

Sector	2022 Drought Response Funding Requirements (USD)	Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Health	5,238,093	3,621,298	1,616,795	31%
Nutrition	20,429,183	8,993,011	11,436,172	56%
Child Protection	3,609,809	3,839,470	(229,661)	106%
Education	7,962,726	835,416	7,127,310	90%
WASH	20,112,548	16,423,659	3,688,889	18%
Social Protection	8,415,360	5,838,324	2,577,036	31%
Total	65,767,719	39,551,178	26,216,541	40%

⁹ HAC funding requirements are currently under revision based on escalated needs, therefore all sectors require additional support to provide critical services to people in need.

