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Ethiopia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8

including Northern Ethiopia and Drought responses

August 2022

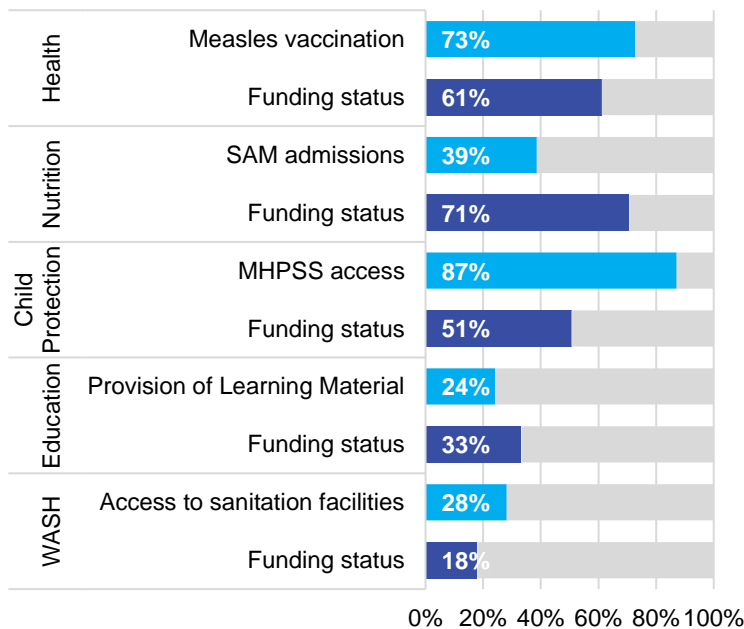
Situation in Numbers

- 
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) **
- 
874,239
 pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, 31 August 2022)

Highlights

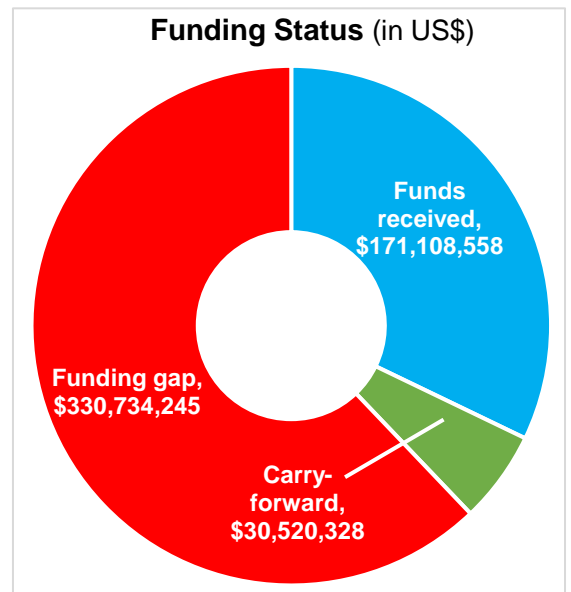
- The resumption of conflict in the northern part of Ethiopia has worsened the security and humanitarian situation in Afar, Amhara and Tigray, with humanitarian flights and road movements to and from Tigray suspended since 25 August 2022, impacting the delivery of humanitarian supplies.
- Heavy rains recorded in July and August in some regions have resulted in floods, displacement, loss of lives and livelihoods, and damage to infrastructure in parts of the country.
- In the reporting period, UNICEF also delivered over 94,000 cartons of RUTF and about 1,700 cartons of therapeutic milk, enough to treat children in need across Ethiopia until the end of October of 2022.
- UNICEF delivered 16 Emergency Drug Kits (EDK) to eight drought-affected *woredas* in Borena zone of Oromia region. The EDKs are enough to provide 40,000 medical consultations for three months.

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2022

US\$ 532 million



** 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

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2022 currently requires US\$532.3 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of children, adolescents, women, and men in Ethiopia. This represents an increase of over US\$281 million from 2021 primarily due to the expanding conflict in northern Ethiopia, increased needs due to climatic shocks including severe drought, failed harvests, public health emergencies, and deepening food insecurity across the country. To date, US\$201.6 million has been received towards the appeal, representing, with the carry forward from 2021, only 38 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\$223.1 million and fully incorporated in the HAC. Furthermore, due to the severe drought that has impacted close to 17 million people across four regions, another US\$202.9 million within the HAC has been dedicated to the drought response. UNICEF appeals for support to close the remaining gaps and to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving support.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the many donors who 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, Japan, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK Aid, United Arab Emirates, USAID, Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF), and private sector donor contributions through UNICEF National Committees.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The resumption of conflict in Northern Ethiopia has led to deteriorating security and humanitarian situations in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions. In Afar, according to the regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Programme Coordination Office (DPFSPCO) about 107,000 people have been newly displaced from Zones 1 and 4, specifically Yallo, Gulina, Megale, Ewa and Chifra *woredas*. In Amhara, movement restrictions and curfews have been imposed in most *woredas* of North Wollo, North Gondar, and Wag Himra zones. In Tigray, the security situation has significantly deteriorated in the northwest, south and southeast zones of the region. Humanitarian flights and road movements to and from Tigray have been suspended since 25 August 2022, impacting the delivery of humanitarian supplies. The limited stock of humanitarian supplies, fuel and cash are challenging the implementation of humanitarian interventions and operations.

The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted in Tigray in June 2022 reports that 29.4 per cent of children have wasting and 5.8 per cent have severe wasting using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements. Other alarming figures are the levels of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) which range from 55-80 per cent as shown by the results of the 'Find and Treat' campaigns and the EFSA report. Additionally, the number of low birth-weight babies has been increasing in recent weeks, raising serious concerns. With the ongoing conflict, the situation in Tigray in the past few weeks has significantly deteriorated with a monthly average of 10,000 children being admitted for treatment of severe wasting which is more than the targeted 7,500 children per month. The high admissions levels raise concerns about potentially high unreported malnutrition cases in the region due to low coverage of current nutrition interventions that result from dysfunctional health systems and supply interruptions. In conflict-affected areas of Afar 31.3 per cent of the total health facilities are damaged and no blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) has been conducted since July. In addition, there are no nutrition partners in Zone 2 to scale-up the nutrition response.

Due to the heavy rains recorded in July and August, some regions have been affected by floods in the country. In Gambella, the regional authorities have reported that over half the population (more than 250,000 people) have been affected by floods across eight of the 14 *woredas*, including 36,000 children. In addition, 75,000 people-including 10,000 children, have been displaced. The heavy rains in the neighbouring highland areas have also caused flash floods from the Awash River in Afar region, displacing over 70,000 people and causing damage to 59 schools, 21 health facilities, and 36 water supply points/schemes in 10 *woredas*. In addition, in Amhara, heavy rains have led to flooding and landslides, causing displacement, loss of lives and livelihoods, and damage to infrastructure. According to zonal authorities, flooding and landslides have so far affected over 260,000 people, destroying 51 schools impacting over 16,000 people in Wag Himra, Central Gondar, Oromo special zone and South Wollo zones.

Drought continues to impact pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in southern and eastern Ethiopia. In Oromia, although the lowlands of five of the 10 drought-prone zones have been receiving below normal rainfall, over 2.9 million people still need urgent lifesaving water supply. In Somali, the *Gu* assessment covering 33 *woredas* across the region, has been completed. The report indicates that the performance and distribution of rainfall is highly erratic leading to deteriorated ground conditions, stressed vegetation, enhanced seasonal dryness, mid-season moisture deficits, and negatively impacted cropping activities and livestock products and productivity. In addition, the assessment identified that over 2.2 million people require emergency water interventions. In Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP), Southwest and Sidama regions, the findings from the recent *Belg* assessment indicate that over 3.7 million people are currently affected by the drought, with nearly 1,000 failed and dried water schemes leading to 2 million people in need of immediate WASH assistance.

The security situation in Benishangul Gumuz remains tense and unpredictable, with many woredas inaccessible for humanitarian responses. According to the regional Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC), the number of returnees, who have lost their assets and livelihoods, has increased by 25 per cent with 21,000 returnee children and PLW are reported in need of lifesaving support.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care to nearly 13,000 children and women in conflict-affected woredas of Benishangul Gumuz, in addition to vaccination services for over 1,700 children. In Gambella, UNICEF continued to support the delivery of health services to refugees and host communities through the provision of medical supplies, as such over 17,500 received primary health care services. UNICEF also distributed cold chain supplies to strengthen immunization services across Nguenyiel, Pinyudo and Jewi refugee camps.

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

Across the three conflict affected regions in Northern Ethiopia, UNICEF has reached over 84,000 women and children with primary health care services through UNICEF supported health facilities and/or Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs). Following restoration and rehabilitation efforts in Amhara region, the MHNT service has been scaled down from 30 to 10 teams. In Afar, UNICEF donated one vehicle to replace one of the MHNT vehicles damaged by the conflict. Furthermore, UNICEF is currently procuring 10 cars for MHNTs and five ambulances to replace damaged and destroyed vehicles.

Routine vaccination services have continued in Tigray, though on a small scale in several health facilities during the reporting period. Over 1,000 children under one completed Penta-3 and about 1,800 children were vaccinated against measles. To support the immunization programme by strengthening the capacity of the cold chain systems to ensure vaccine potency, UNICEF has supported the installation of 48 pieces of cold chain equipment, including Solar Direct Drive (SDD) Vaccine refrigerators and deep freezers, in the eastern and central Tigray zones, while in Afar, UNICEF has dispatched five SDD refrigerators on top of the previous five SDDs.

As part of capacity building efforts, UNICEF, in partnership with Mekelle University, has started clinical mentorship activities in 10 hospitals in Tigray, with 66 nurses, midwives, and clinical officers. This will now ensure the improvement in the quality of maternal and new-born care services, including Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) services, NICU/KMC, and the compromised standards in the delivery of the critical services at the labor and delivery wards as identified in the rapid assessment gaps in July 2022. Additionally, UNICEF has started clinical mentorship in the central and southeast zones in 23 health facilities to enhance the quality of MNCH services. A total of 74 mentees are currently undergoing clinical mentorship and will graduate after 45 days of successful completion of the program, in line with the national mentorship guidelines.

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

In drought affected regions of Somali, Afar, Oromia and SNNP, UNICEF has reached over 41,500 children and women with medical consultations through MHNTs, Sustainable Outreach Strategy (SOS) and provision of medical supplies in UNICEF supported health facilities. UNICEF delivered 16 Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs) to eight drought-affected woredas in Borena zone. The EDKs are enough to provide 40,000 medical consultations for three months.

UNICEF has been supporting the measles outbreak response in Oromia, Somali and SNNP through provision of EDKs for case management, provision of operational cost and technical assistance to support the capacity building of health workers, technical assistance for mop up measles vaccination, and Vitamin A supplementation. In Somali, over 2,000 children aged 6-to-59 months were vaccinated against measles. In response to a measles outbreak in SNNP, Konso zone, Basketo special woreda, UNICEF provided technical support for reactive measles supplementary immunization activities where over 400 under five children were vaccinated against measles.

Nutrition

UNICEF continues to respond to the high nutrition needs arising from both climatic and conflict humanitarian crises in Ethiopia. During the month of July¹, over 61,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted and provided with lifesaving treatment. Since January 2022, over 386,700 children have received lifesaving treatment for SAM across Ethiopia, which is nearly 100,000 more than the number of children reached during the same period in 2021. UNICEF also continues to support capacity building efforts through training of health workers and health extension workers.

During the reporting month, UNICEF also delivered over 94,000 cartons of RUTF and about 1,700 cartons of therapeutic milk sufficient to treat children across Ethiopia until October of 2022. UNICEF's RUTF pipeline has also been strengthened with new procurements.

¹ Data on nutrition programme response is two months delayed due to lengthy data collection and verification process from the kebeles to federal level.

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

During the month, UNICEF supported treatment of over 7,300 children suffering from SAM in Tigray. This number treated is more than two-thirds of the annual pre-conflict caseload. In Amhara, about 6,700 children were admitted with SAM, though the monthly admissions have decreased by 19 per cent compared with the previous month, the admission is 88 per cent high compared to the similar period of 2021. In Afar, nearly 2,800 children were admitted for SAM treatment about 30 per cent of whom were admitted through UNICEF-supported MHNTs in hard-to-reach areas of the region. UNICEF continues to provide therapeutic milk to Dubti Hospital, to where the most severe SAM cases with medical complications are referred.

In Tigray, a 'Find and Treat' campaign was conducted in four *woredas* reaching 42,987 (97%) of the targeted children under five and 5,986 (96.9%) of the targeted PLW with MUAC screening and providing treatment for the malnourished while linking them with a follow-up OTP or SC sites. On average, of the children screened, 3.7 per cent had SAM and 21.7 per cent had GAM, with the highest GAM rate recorded at 28.1 per cent in Tahtay koraro *woreda*.

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

The prolonged drought induced food insecurity of the household has resulted in increased SAM cases in the affected *woredas*. In Oromia, over 22,700 new SAM cases of under five children were admitted for treatment, the number admitted is the second highest in the last five years and indicative of the severity of the drought crisis. In Somali, over 10,400 SAM cases were admitted for treatment since January 2022, in comparison with the same timeline of last year, the SAM admission increased by 33.5 per cent. Similarly, a comparison between July 2021 and July 2022 shows an increase of 17 percent. The overall nutrition outlook situation in the region continues to look alarming given that the drought situation has not improved due to continued failed rainy seasons and the limited resources to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among under five children and PLW, which threatens to overwhelm the health delivery systems as the MAM cases can develop into SAM cases.

Over 6,300 children with SAM were admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes in the SNNP and SWEP regions. This is a drop of 11% from the same period of 2021. UNICEF and partners are conducting analysis to understand the drop in admission and to take an accelerated action

Nutrition Cluster

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) and Nutrition Cluster at the national level have new standby partner capacity for the next three months providing IM support and tools for improved visualisation of data. ENCU is working with the two main agencies in prioritization approach for providing response for MAM children. The cluster has promoted a concept note for the intersectoral collaboration for reduction of malnutrition to be funded by the EHF through NGOs. The geographical scale of the response has increased compared with previous months, but there are areas with limited access and disruption of nutrition services due to insecurity. Furthermore, ENCU, EDRMC, and partners have updated the rapid needs assessment guidelines in August 2022. Advocacy points and a position paper have also been developed concerning the nutrition situation and response in Tigray.

WASH

In the month of August, over 262,700 people were reached with access to safe water supply through water trucking, rehabilitation and upgrades of water systems and installation of emergency water treatment kits. Water trucking was implemented in Oromia, Afar, Amhara, SNNP, Benishangul Gumuz and Tigray regions. In addition, nearly 47,000 people had access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities mainly through emergency latrine construction and repair of existing latrines in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz regions. Further, about 400,000 people were reached with handwashing and behaviour-change activities. In addition, over 213,000 people in Oromia, Afar, Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Somali and Gambella were reached through provision of basic NFIs like soaps, household water containers, and water treatment chemicals.

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

UNICEF sustained the response to conflict-affected IDPs and host communities in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions. In August, UNICEF addressed the needs of approximately 195,000 people with access to safe water supply mainly through water trucking and restoration of damaged water schemes. A total of 32,985 people were reached through provision of NFIs and 29,746 people received access to basic sanitation facilities through construction and desludging of latrines. Additionally, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 116,116 people.

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

In the month of August, UNICEF was able to address the needs of about 66,000 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. In addition, WASH NFIs such as water storage containers, water treatment chemicals and soaps were provided to over 87,000 people. UNICEF also provided

technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to about 49,000 people with an aim of preventing spread of diseases.

WASH Cluster

The WASH cluster continued to support the inter-sectoral collaboration (ISC) initiative. A joint mission was carried out in Somali and Oromia regions, during which the ISC concept was validated by regional and zonal governments, partners, and regional ICCGs. Following the mission, a pilot project is under development with support from the upcoming EHF allocation.

In Tigray, water quality emerged as a key priority gap. Out of 342 water samples taken from handpumps, motorized pumps, springs, and water trucks tested, 104 were contaminated (bacteriological/chemical). The current supply of water treatment chemicals in the region is alarming, with the current calcium hypochlorite stock expected to run out in October 2022 and household water treatment chemicals expected to run out in September 2022.

Child Protection

In August 2022, UNICEF supported 105,000 conflict, drought, and flood-affected people, through comprehensive child protection services. Such interventions include mental health and psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and case management and prevention and response to violence, including gender-based violence (GBV) services.

UNICEF continued to support the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCSA) and key non-governmental organization partners in identification and registration of UASC, as well as other vulnerable children for case management service. Consequently, 691 unaccompanied and separated children across the country were reunified or placed in alternative care arrangements such as kinship care and foster care arrangements.

In the reporting month, 43,339 people were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response activities in all regions. Of which, about 12,000 women and adolescent girls received dignity kits and other risk reduction and selfcare materials. In addition, about 3,000 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 is need. Through UNICEF partners, a total of 23,837 people were reached with prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) awareness-raising activities, including access to reporting channels through community social workers and front-line service providers.

As part of UNICEF's support to women and children returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), UNICEF has assigned 18 social workers at Bole International Airport for on-arrival support. During the reporting month a total of 135 unaccompanied minors arrived from KSA, Yemen, Djibouti, and Sudan. Up on their arrival social workers conducted orientation, profiling and registration, psychological first aid and best-interest assessment followed by family tracing for reunification. Of the total UASC, 106 were escorted by social workers and reunified in Amhara, Oromia and Addis Ababa.

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

In August 2022, a total of 67,973 people 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, PSEA, and provided dignity kits or other risk reduction materials, across the three conflict-affected regions.

In Amhara region, UNICEF continued to strengthen child protection and GBV response efforts to conflict-affected individuals by bolstering its case management services and deploying approximately 350 social workers and MHPSS professionals. As such, close to 8,000 people were reached with MHPSS services. In Afar and Tigray, approximately 2,600 caregivers and 5,000 children were provided with basic non-specialized and focused specialized MHPSS services, respectively. In addition, a total of 108 UASC-25 in Amhara, 26 in Tigray and 57 in Afar were identified and provided with alternative care and family tracing and reunification (FTR) services. In addition, about 2,000 vulnerable children with protection concerns were identified and provided with case management services across the three regions.

In terms of GBViE and PSEA, about 15,000 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 nearly 30,000 community members.

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

UNICEF continued to support the BoWCSA to provide CPiE response services to the most vulnerable children in drought-affected areas of Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Afar. About 1,400 children and caregivers were identified with different protection concerns and provided with case management services including referral services. The majority of cases in Afar were issues related to psychosocial wellbeing and child marriage cases. In SNNP, UNICEF and its partners conducted awareness-raising activities on early child marriage and female genital mutilation in Dasenech and Hamer *woredas*, reaching about 1,500 community members were reached.

UNICEF and its partners reached over 300 children who have experienced violence through comprehensive response services including psychosocial support, legal aid, and health service.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

The revised dashboard for mid-year has been published and, per the results of the dashboard, only 23 partners reported using the 5W while the AoR has over 98 members. The AoR is also working on the finalization of the partners service mapping which was started in July 2022. The AoR is also facilitating the deployment of an Information Management Officer for Somali region. Partners provide case management services for close to 9,000 girls and boys, including linking with other service providers during the reporting month. The case management service includes FTR and placement in alternative care arrangements. About 14,000 individuals, 8,200 of which are children, were reached with MHPSS service. While over 900 parents were reached with parenting skill trainings. In all, 45,955 individuals were also reached through awareness-raising activities on CP risk prevention and mitigation interventions during the month.

Education

UNICEF continues to provide education assistance to internally displaced and emergency-affected, out-of-school children in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Regional Education Bureau (REB), and NGO partners across Ethiopia. Since, January 2022, a total of 226,590 children (49% girls) continued to be reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions. In August 2022 only, 32,091 children have been newly reached.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, under the integrated child protection and education-*Bete*-approach nearly 2,600 displaced and returnee children in Tsore refugee camp and three surrounding *woredas* in Assosa have gained access to learning opportunities, out of which 1,928 primary school-aged children and 663 pre-primary children attended summer accelerated classes in the camp. Additionally, in Gambella, under *Bete* approach, an estimated 2,126 children who had relocated from Pagak to Nguenyiel refugee camp have registered and started to attend Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) programmes to facilitate children's smooth transition to primary schooling in the coming academic year.

UNICEF supported the REB in Oromia to provide access to summer catch-up classes for 18,000 children and provide school bags with stationery in 1,104 conflict-affected schools. UNICEF supported REB to conduct training on peacebuilding and child protection for 82 teachers, education officials, and Parent Teacher Student Association members. UNICEF also facilitated and financially supported the conduct of a summer ASR programme, benefitting 1,911 children (888 girls) in 48 schools across 12 *woredas*.

In the reporting period, 819 children accessing ASR and ALP continued to receive school feeding assistance in 11 of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) supported schools in Central Gondar. In addition, 80 blackboards, 44 bookshelves, 161 balls, 60 skipping ropes, 11 notice boards, and 11 suggestion boxes were also provided to these schools.

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

UNICEF continues to support children affected by the Northern Ethiopia conflict across the three affected regions, in the reporting period, over 9,000 out of school children have been provided with access to education services.

In Amhara, UNICEF supported nearly 2,000 children with access to ASR programmes as part of the emergency interventions. In addition, to improve the learning environment in schools in conflict-affected *woredas*, UNICEF has provided 885 combined desks, 93 blackboards, and 28 teacher tables in Sekota town, Habru, and Gubalafto. In Tigray, UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, provided formal and informal learning opportunities for over 7,000 children under ASR, ECD and ALP activities. In addition, approximately 5,300 children were also provided with learning materials, including ECD Kits, play materials, exercise books, stationery, and learning aids for teachers.

As part of capacity building efforts, 165 teachers in Tigray and 260 teachers, school leaders, and education personnel in Amhara were trained on MHPSS and social and emotional learning. In addition, 107 teachers in Tigray were trained in child pedagogy, basic classroom management, and teaching in emergency settings, benefiting an estimated 3,745 children. In Amhara, 94 ASR/ALP facilitators received training on Education-in-Emergencies (EiE) pedagogy and lesson preparation.

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

In collaboration with Save the Children (SCI), UNICEF continued to provide education assistance in drought-affected Somali region. In August, UNICEF supported the provision of 20 ECD kits and 35 recreational kits reaching about 2,000 children in five IDP sites. In addition, the Training of Trainers on ASR pedagogy was conducted in Gode town to support capacity building of four SCI education programme officers implementing the project. In Dasenech *woreda* of South Omo zone, SNNP, UNICEF and Imagine one Day registered over 2,100 children affected by drought to provide access to ASR, ALP, and Accelerated Primary Learning Programme (APLP) linked with child protection services under the *Bete* approach. The recruitment of 40 facilitators (4 for ASR, 12 for ALP, and 24 for APLP) was completed and training on

pedagogy was conducted in Jinka town. In Selegn IDP site, Imagine on Day began construction of a Temporary Learning Space (TLS) to provide additional learning space for children in ALP and APLP classes.

Education Cluster

The cluster is working with MoE and UNICEF technical teams to customize and contextualize an application on Rapid Pro platform to collect the EiE data from the hard-to-reach schools and *woredas* to ensure timely and quality data on EiE for rapid responses. The application to use on the Rapid-Pro platform is still under the development process. UNICEF has supported the onboarding of surge capacity from headquarters to Afar region, with the aim of improving the challenges in coordination in the region. The cluster has finalized its mid-year review against the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022, realizing that the reach is only 25 per cent against the HRP due to lack of funding and security reasons. The Education cluster is extremely underfunded, and the cluster partners have only received 38 per cent of the planned fund against HRP till August 2022. On top of the remaining HRP funding requirements, which is about US\$ 53.6 million, the cluster estimates that over US\$ 61.6 million is required for the rest of the year to bring back drought and flood-affected children to schools and provide any form of learning possible.

Social Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF continues to collaborate with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and BoWCSA to cover drought-affected and conflict-affected IDPs through humanitarian cash transfers (HCTs) in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNPR regions.

As part of the drought response, in SNNP, a total of 4,570 PLW received the second-round HCT payment, the process to complete transfer for the remaining 745 PLW is underway. Mini-post-distribution Monitoring (Mini-PDM) data analysis was performed, and the report will inform the design of scale up of HCT.

As part of the scale up efforts in Hammer and Nyangatom *woredas* of South Omo zone and Karat Zuria and Kena *woredas* in Konso zone, the registration of beneficiaries has been finalized. An additional US\$ 2.3 million has been allocated for the drought response in drought-affected areas of Oromia region. Out of the eight *woredas* targeted for the scale up of HCT in Oromia, four *woredas* (Goro Gutu, Babile, Dubuluk, and Dhas) have finalized beneficiary registrations and targeting. In Somali, an additional US\$ 400,000 has been allocated for the scale up, and detailed planning with partners is ongoing.

As part of the conflict response, in coordination with BoWCSA, UNICEF has reached over 3,200 people (908 households) in three *woredas* (Kalu *woreda*, Mekaneselam town, and Aregoba special *woredas*) of Amhara region with cash transfers. Among the beneficiaries, 1,881 (57.4%) were children under 18 years, 1,852 were women (56.5%), 177 were PLW (5%), 68 were unaccompanied and separated children (2%), and 131 were people with disability (4%). In addition, among the total 908 households 39 per cent were single headed and 5 per cent were child headed households. So far, in Amhara, about 31,000 individuals (14,396 households) have been reached with HCTs.

In Afar, the beneficiary registration and targeting of 5,478 people was completed in Megale and Yallo *woredas*. A cash withdrawal request letter was submitted to the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and approved. However, the payment to the affected population couldn't be carried out due to security and access restrictions in the area. As a result of this, the regional government changed the HCT implementation areas to three new *woredas* (Aysaita, Awash Fentaale, and Dullesa). The targeting team has been deployed, and beneficiary selection has started to support the affected population.

Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)

During the reporting period, over 1.8 million people were reached and engaged through the use of mobile vans, community dialogues, house-to-house visits, community volunteers, and mass media. The mobilization was mainly to promote COVID-19 vaccination, hygiene and sanitation, and nutrition practices. In addition to providing information to the affected population, feedback was received from over 35,000 people on services provided. This has been an integral part of the response to the crisis in terms of addressing the awareness gap and equipping the affected population with preventive behaviours, information on available services, and where to access the services.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF produced and published a variety of content on its humanitarian response activities. UNICEF spokesperson, James Elder, visited the conflict and drought affected regions of Afar and Amhara, and several photos and videos related to EiE and malnutrition were produced and shared at the global and regional level. During his visit, James Elder met and profiled a [doctor](#) working at Dubti Hospital and visited [mobile health and nutrition](#) units providing the much-needed services for the increasing number of children affected by malnutrition. In the Amhara region, he called [for an immediate response](#) for the displaced children and families in Debre Birhan.

For World Humanitarian Day, UNICEF Ethiopia emergency officer [Hiwot Mehret](#) was featured on global platforms showcasing the ongoing response for drought-affected families in the Somali region. For World Water Week, the

communication team produced a [photo essay](#) and videos showing innovative approaches by UNICEF and partners, such as [groundwater mapping technology](#) and [the use of solar power](#) to ensure sustainable solutions in the driest areas across the country. All content was amplified at a global level and shared with donors.

UNICEF continued to raise awareness of Northern Ethiopia's ongoing humanitarian response through videos, human interest stories, and social media posts. A [video](#) was produced on restoring lifesaving services in conflict affected Lalibela, Amhara region. A social media [post](#) highlighting the repairing of water supply systems in the Tigray region. A [human interest story](#) was also published about 'Bete-my home' providing child protection and accelerated learning opportunities for children displaced in the Amhara region. In addition, donor contributions to our humanitarian appeal on social media were highlighted, including [Finland](#), [Sweden](#), [Germany](#), [the United Kingdom](#), [USAID](#), [Japan](#), 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: 24 October 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	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
Nutrition ²		Jan-Aug 2022		Jan-Aug 2022		Jan-Aug 2022		Jan-Aug 2022
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	820,312	323,791	838,712	323,791	245,620	89,712	317,833	149,504
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation			5,764,031	4,307,365	2,427,450	2,460,197	1,811,385	1,185,911
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling			1,289,064	1,760,236	407,655	744,840	683,138	563,416
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron folic supplementation			1,330,364	572,350	246,573	251,148		
Health								
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles			3,555,301	2,589,959	2,616,801	1,608,294	810,346	744,829
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities			1,577,095	1,844,690	738,400	699,156	679,695	332,275
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions			32,400	34	6,500	0	24,900	34
WASH								
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	5,195,426	3,454,961	5,458,400	3,070,658	1,685,028	1,641,799	2,995,315	796,700
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	3,670,230	704,454	1,030,667	290,796	387,920	294,674	395,387	24,918
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	3,670,230	635,977	4,873,302	901,672	1,551,680	334,783	2,513,880	261,549
Number of people having safe access to, and use, appropriate WASH services in health care and learning facilities for children			8,098,800	107,865	3,394,300	13,480	1,312,600	1,020
Number of people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	8,583,865	1,109,007	8,319,200	1,321,366	3,394,300	732,306	3,077,800	158,942

² 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 and August 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	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
Nutrition ²		Jan-Aug 2022		Jan-Aug 2022		Jan-Aug 2022		Jan-Aug 2022
Child Protection								
Number of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	305,115	268,769	204,516	178,127	120,414	116,798	54,831	13,587
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	105,799	97,750	26,142	41,303	12,334	29,579	11,448	1,248
Education								
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	2,027,350	313,609	777,712	226,590 ³	281,908	158,017	465,702	5,033
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	2,597,594	600,754	895,387	216,338 ⁴	383,725	133,589	476,662	33,905
Social Protection								
Number of households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding			61,902	42,961	19,402	15,212	42,500	26,320
PSEA								
Number people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)			7,422,871	559,561	3,191,752	209,474	330,333	155,296
GBVIE								
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			6,057,207	831,884	2,399,814	412,931	361,112	162,999
Social Behaviour Change (SBC)								
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services			20,001,573	36,855,879	2,019,468	3,652,798	1,500,598	800,196
Number of people engaged in RCCE actions			2,695,082	2,349,669	777,790	683,292	252,772	244,050
Number of people with access to established accountability mechanisms			680,522	756,318	187,993	332,798	89,546	97,292

³ Results in 2022 includes carried-over reach from 2021 (51,222 children) as education service provision is continuous across years.

⁴ Includes solar powered radios with USB to be used as learning aid.

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

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	44,072,295	19,848,700	7,105,480	26,954,180	17,118,115	39%
Nutrition	125,496,829	83,056,337	5,691,592	88,747,929	36,748,900	29%
WASH	207,654,873	28,943,133	8,289,676	37,232,809	170,422,064	82%
Education	61,020,560	18,345,778	1,950,810	20,296,588	40,723,972	67%
Child Protection	25,403,224	9,474,976	3,392,351	12,867,327	12,535,897	49%
Social Policy	18,306,994	10,906,473	-	10,906,473	7,400,521	40%
SBC and AAP	11,866,786	525,753	-	525,753	11,341,033	96%
GBVIE	34,477,386	-	3,661,862	3,661,862	402,322	10%
PSEA	4,064,184	7,407	428,556	435,963	34,041,423	99%
Total	532,363,131	171,108,558	30,520,328	201,628,885	330,734,246	62%

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	25,452,162	4,308,511	958,636	5,267,147	20,185,015	79%
Nutrition	49,202,014	33,975,296	557,290	34,532,585	14,669,429	30%
WASH	72,254,610	6,144,681	4,479,054	10,623,735	61,630,875	85%
Education	27,086,585	19,332,073	41,592	19,373,665	7,712,921	28%
Child Protection	14,300,108	3,323,566	2,269,885	5,593,451	8,706,657	61%
Social Policy	5,770,716	-	-	-	5,770,716	100%
SBC and AAP	2,076,347	-	-	-	2,076,347	100%
GBVIE	25,600,020	-	-	-	25,600,020	100%
PSEA	1,722,427	7,407	-	7,407	1,715,019	100%
Total	223,464,989	67,091,533	8,306,457	75,397,990	148,066,998	66%

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	14,212,514	2,872,340	11,340,173	80%
Nutrition	48,577,706	62,886,780	(14,309,074) ⁵	-29%
WASH	80,305,386	17,064,204	63,241,181	79%
Education	31,318,107	218,821	31,099,287	99%
Child Protection	15,045,984	613,394	14,432,590	96%
Social Policy	12,494,835	7,034,506	5,460,329	44%
SBC and AAP	1,040,811	-	-	100%
Total	202,995,343	90,690,046	112,305,297	55%

⁵ Due to the deteriorating nutrition situation across the country, UNICEF still requires \$26.5 million to cover the RUTF buffer for a period of 4 months (Sept – Dec 2023). The buffer enables UNICEF to rapidly respond as SAM figures escalate beyond projections.