



©UNICEF Ethiopia/2022/Mulgeta Ayene

# Ethiopia

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 11

including Northern Conflict and Drought responses

### Situation in Numbers

-  **29.7 million** people in need (2022 HNO)
-  **15.7 million\*** children in need of humanitarian assistance (CSA)\*
-  **4.51 million** Internally Displaced People (IDPs)\*\*
-  **878,027** pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, 31 October 2022)

### UNICEF Appeal 2022

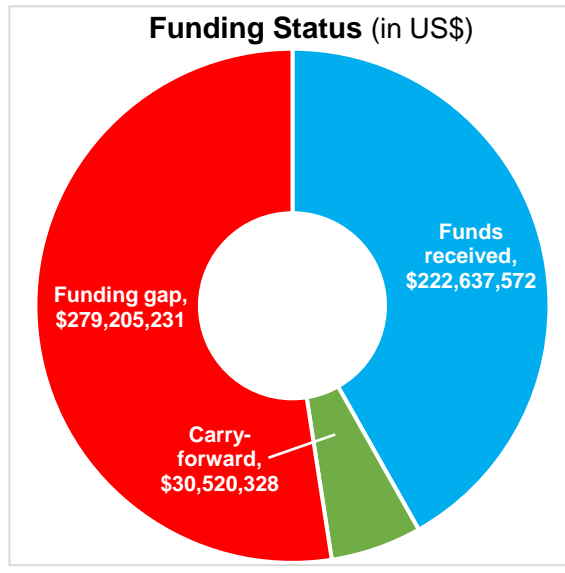
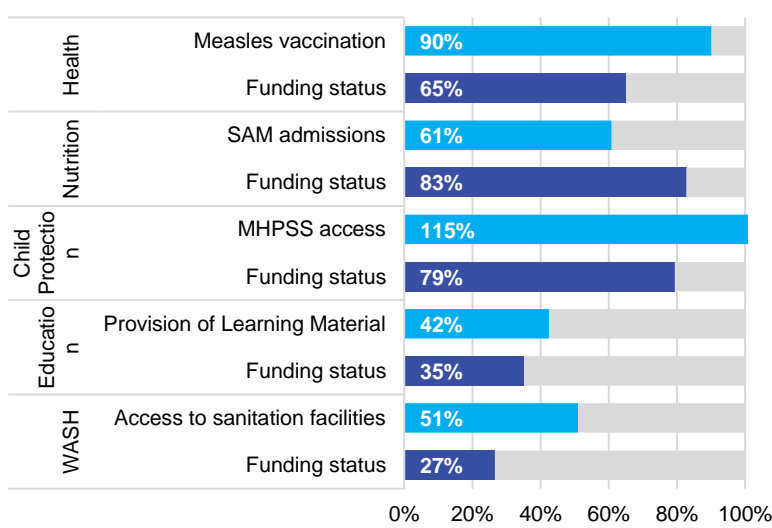
#### US\$ 532 million

November 2022

### Highlights

- Ongoing deterioration of livelihoods in the drought affected regions of Ethiopia continues to result in negative coping mechanisms of communities; incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) are affecting the lives of millions of women and adolescent girls.
- In November 2022, UNICEF supported 60,000 people through child protection interventions including mental health and psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and prevention and response to violence, including GBV.
- In Borena zone, Oromia, UNICEF provided 10 Emergency Drug Kits (EDK) and expanded provision of essential health services to drought affected communities.
- UNICEF provided financial support for shock responsive cash transfers through the government-led rural Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) for drought affected families, covering the needs of 64,315 households.
- UNICEF-procured 1.4 million doses of routine vaccines reached Tigray, which will help vaccinate an estimated 50,000 children.

### UNICEF Response and Funding Status



\*Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency (CSA) population estimation of children 0-17 years in 2022.  
 \*\*UNICEF estimates that there are approximately 4.51 IDPs across Ethiopia at this time. This is based on the most recent DTM Ethiopia National Displacement Report 13: Site Assessment Round 30 and Village Assessment Survey Round 13 (June - July 2022), which identifies 2.71 million IDPs across all regions of the country except Tigray and is coupled with DTM Emergency Site Assessment - Northern Ethiopia Crisis - Round 8 (October 2021), which indicated there were 1.8 million IDPs in Tigray. Based on recent regional reports from Tigray, 1.8 million IDPs remains an accurate estimate of displaced persons at this time.

## 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 situation 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\$253.1 million has been received towards the appeal, representing, with the carry forward from 2021, only 48 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\$223.4 million and fully incorporated in the HAC. Furthermore, due to the severe drought that has impacted 24.1 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), Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and private sector donor contributions through UNICEF National Committees

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The deteriorated livelihood situation in the drought affected regions has continued to cause people to resort to negative coping mechanisms, and gender-based violence (GBV) is affecting the lives of millions of women and adolescent girls. The data from West Guji zone Bureau of Women and Children Affairs office, collected from 10 drought and conflict affected *woredas* shows that 293 children were exposed to child marriage over the last three to four months. In addition, there are increased reports of children fleeing from their villages and crossing the border to Kenya, Djibouti and Somaliland, primarily from East Hararghe and Borena Zones of Oromia region, to avoid impact of the current climate shock.

As of 14 December 2022, 669 cholera cases have been reported including 24 deaths. Close to 743,000 people are at high-risk in the eight *woredas*. Of the total 669 cholera cases, 191 IDPs have been affected in five *woredas* of Bale zone (Harena Buluk, Berbere, Delo Mena, Gura Damole and Meda Welabu), one *woreda* of Guji zone (Girja) and two *woredas* of Liban zone (Quarsadula and Guradamole) with Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 3.59 per cent. In Girja *woreda* over 100 cases have been recorded in less than two weeks. The reported cases mostly fall within the age range of 0 to 14 years (with 16 per cent children under five), of the total caseload, more than 65 per cent have not received any doses of Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV). UNICEF continues to support the scale-up of health, WASH and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities in priority areas.

The situation in Northern Ethiopia has shown improvement; the remaining 690 IDPs from Agatina IDP site in Afar have safely returned to Tigray through the multi-sector coordination facilitated by teams in Afar and Tigray. Similarly, in Amhara, over 250,000 IDPs in North Wollo, North Gondar, and South Gondar zones were returned to their place of origin. However, returnees are in urgent need of basic services due to damage or non-functionality of service delivering facilities. In Tigray, humanitarian convoys are gradually entering the region with food, health, education, nutrition, WASH and child protection supplies. Since the resumption of convoy movements in November, UNICEF has dispatched 28 trucks through the Semera (Afar) - Mekelle (Tigray) road with over 1,100 metric tons of multi sectoral supplies. In addition, on 8 December, UNICEF delivered 1.4 million doses of routine vaccines through UNHAS, which will help vaccinate an estimated 50,000 children. The distribution of aid to the most affected populations outside of Mekelle has been a work in progress, with supplies dispatched through UNICEF Rapid Response Mission (RRM) to Adigrat, Maichew and Abi Adi during the month of November, where nutrition, health, WASH and child protection supplies for vulnerable IDPs and host communities has been distributed.

While the relatively improved security situation in northern Ethiopia is gradually easing humanitarian movement, ongoing hostilities in western Oromia continue to displace hundreds of thousands of civilians impacting humanitarian operations. With the high probability of continued violence, the number of IDPs is expected to increase whilst response preparedness and capacity on the ground is very low to inadequate, compounded by access challenges. The escalation of hostilities in western Oromia has also impacted humanitarian operations in eastern Benishangul Gumuz Region. There is no road access along the main Assosa – Addis route via Oromia since 31 October, blocking both humanitarian and commercial supplies impacting approximately 200,000 IDPs and 76,000 refugees in the region.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

In the reporting period, antenatal care services were provided to over 4,000 mothers, and over 1,800 mothers received post-natal care services. In Oromia, UNICEF provided essential primary health care services for over 8,000 people in three IDP sites and for host communities through the provision of Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs). In addition, about 4,500 children 6 to 59 months in Guji zone have received measles vaccination. UNICEF provided

technical, logistics, and financial support to provide primary health care services in Amhara for over 10,000 people. In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF supported the provision of medical consultations for approximately 22,000 children and women through the provision of EDKs and Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) to Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in conflict affected *woredas*.

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

In November, over 7,300 people, including pregnant women and children, accessed primary health care services in Tigray. UNICEF distributed essential health supplies to Adigrat, Abi Adi and Maichew towns, a total of 14 EDKs (enough for 35,000 estimated consultations), three IEHKs (enough for an estimated 15,000 beneficiaries), four midwifery kits and 15 midwifery kits (to assist with an estimated 750 skilled deliveries) were distributed to 11 health facilities. Furthermore, UNICEF delivered one EDK and two midwifery kits to improve maternity and under-five child services.

Through UNICEF supported MHNTs, over 8,200 children and women have accessed primary healthcare in Amhara. UNICEF dispatched 32 oxygen concentrators, 80 oxygen cylinders and 36 EDKs to conflict affected health facilities in the region. In Afar, over 15,000 conflict affected people received medical consultations through 10 UNICEF supported MHNTs.

### Health - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali)

In Somali, with the support of sustainable outreach strategy (SOS) teams, about 600 children and 680 women have accessed primary healthcare services and medical consultations. In addition, through UNICEF support, a mop-up measles vaccination campaign was conducted for children under 15 years, where a total of 112,000 children were vaccinated against measles in six *woredas*, which now has a 98 per cent coverage rate.

In Oromia, UNICEF delivered 10 EDKs for Borena zone while the provision of essential health services continued for drought affected communities. In Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), outpatient medical consultation service was provided for about 18,000 people in drought-affected *woredas*, through UNICEF supported EDKs. In addition, in Afar, over 25,000 drought-affected people were provided with medical consultation through UNICEF supported MHNTs.

### Nutrition<sup>1</sup>

In October 2022, UNICEF supported the Child Health Day campaign with funding and technical support in Gambella. As a result, over 60,000 children aged 6-59 months were screened and supplemented with Vitamin A and nearly 30,000 children 24–59 months were also provided deworming tablets. Among the screened children, 179 (0.3%) children were found with severe wasting and 325 (0.5%) with moderate wasting. While the severe wasting cases were referred to outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP), the moderate wasting cases received nutrition counselling services. In addition, the six MHNTs operating across six flood-affected *woredas* supported the screening of over 6,500 children. Among the screened children, 72 (1.1%) were identified with severe wasting and consequently linked to treatment, with 26 children requiring inpatient care in a stabilization centre.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, the 'Find and Treat' campaign was finalized across the 19 accessible *woredas*, where a total of 91,272 children aged 6-59 months and 21,242 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition. As a result, 793 (0.9%) children were identified with severe wasting and 2,532 children with moderate wasting (2.8%). These children were referred and linked for nutrition treatment. In addition, among screened PLWs, 1,700 (8%) were acutely malnourished. This gives only a partial view to the nutrition situation as there has been no provision of nutrition services in Kamashi zone and Mao Komo special *woreda* and rural parts of Metekel *woreda* due to inaccessibility for almost a year. UNICEF distributed 533 cartons of high energy biscuit to Metekel zone and distributed to *woredas* to support 103 PLWs and 270 children of IDP affected population.

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

In Tigray, UNICEF delivered 6,000 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), 200 cartons of therapeutic milk, 13,657 packs of Vitamin A supplements and 1,993 cartons of HEB to Mekelle. In addition, UNICEF and partners gradually resumed humanitarian support in Mekelle and some accessible *woredas* within Tigray, providing lifesaving emergency nutrition interventions, including treatment of severe wasting, micronutrient supplementation, and maternal, infant, and young child feeding promotion for children and women. Furthermore, UNICEF also supported the establishment of 11 mother support groups (MSG) across IDP camps in the Mekelle zone to help improve both exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding of infants and young children aged 0-23 months. During the reporting period, the MSGs reached 430 women with messages and engaged them in the production of highly nutrient-dense vegetables through backyard gardening.

In Afar, a 'Find and Treat' campaign was conducted by the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) with financial and technical support from UNICEF across all zones (except for Dallol and Konaba *woredas*), where a total of 260,369 children aged 6-59 months and 72,692 PLW were screened for acute malnutrition. As a result, 7,388 (2.8%) children were identified

---

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



with severe wasting and 63,192 children with moderate wasting (24.3%), and these children were referred and linked for nutrition treatment. The proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate stands at 27 per cent, presenting a very concerning prevalence of acute malnutrition, which has been at this level for over a year now. In addition, among screened PLWs, 36,406 (50.1%) were acutely malnourished. UNICEF also supported the re-opening and strengthening of 10 stabilization centres (SCs) for the treatment of acute malnutrition with complications.

In Amhara, a total of 14,914 children under five years and 5,569 PLW were screened through MHNTs in eastern Amhara zones. Among these, 190 children were identified with severe wasting (including 14 complicated cases requiring inpatient care) and were linked to treatment centers. A total of 1,397 new arrival IDP children under five and 637 PLWs received High Energy Biscuits (HEB), and a total of 4,351 mothers/caregivers were oriented about optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

### **Nutrition - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali)**

In SNNPR, Sidama and SWER, UNICEF has scale-up its drought response. In October, UNICEF allocated funds for capacity building training and a 'Find-and-Treat' campaign, family mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) expansion, and caretaker food. Moreover, UNICEF provided technical assistance through its Emergency Nutrition Officers (ENOs) to support the supply management of nutrition supplies to address artificial shortages of supplies by facilitating the transportation of supplies from *woredas*. October has witnessed a decrease in severe wasting cases as compared to September 2022, which is linked to an improvement in the food security situation as a result from the current 'Meher' harvest, but also the past low screening coverage leading to delayed case detection in most part of the regions.

In Oromia, as part of the drought response, a 'Find and Treat' campaign integrated with micronutrient supplementation for children and women was conducted in six selected *woredas* of Guji zone. This enabled the screening of 66,539 under five children, of which 1,408 children (2.1%) were identified with severe wasting and 22,611 (34.0%) with moderate wasting. The proxy wasting was 36.1 per cent, which is more than twice the emergency threshold levels of 15 per cent. Similarly, from the total 17,369 PLWs screened, 4,564 (74%) were identified with acute malnutrition. All children identified with severe wasting were linked to SAM treatment, and 160 children with moderate wasting and 1,871 PLWs were linked to TSFP. UNICEF supported the distribution of nutrition supplies: 12,258 cartons of RUTF and eight cartons of therapeutic milk for West and East Hararghe, West Arsi, East Shewa, West Shewa, Southwest Shewa and Borena zones.

In Somali, UNICEF supported the RHB and coordinated among partners to complete a 'Find and Treat' campaign across the four zones of Jarar, Korahe, Afder and Liban. This campaign led to the screening of 150,735 under five children, of which 5,071 children (3.4%) were identified with severe wasting and 26,656 (17.7%) with moderate wasting. The proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) was 21.1 per cent -- over emergency threshold levels. Out of 93,883 PLWs screened, 28,468 (30.3%) were identified with acute malnutrition. Preparatory plans are underway to expand the 'Find and Treat' campaign to Dawa zone due to the dire needs.

### **Nutrition Cluster**

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) and Nutrition Cluster has supported regions with information management roving technical capacity and coordination support. A Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) from the ENCU was launched and will be defining the way forward in terms of strategic response. A new cash and nutrition task force is being created between ENCU/Nutrition cluster and cash working group and will be focusing on sectoral top ups complementing multipurpose cash and the nutrition response. New NGOs have established agreements to operate in Ethiopia and will be contributing to an expansion of the nutrition response. In all, 881 *woredas* have been provided SAM care services and 208 *woredas* assistance for moderate acute malnourished children. An operational micro-plan for 2023 response (CMAM) is underway.

### **WASH**

In November 2022, a total of 388,078 people had access to safe water supply through water trucking and rehabilitation of water schemes. Water trucking is being implemented in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella and Somali regions. Moreover, 41,536 people had access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities mainly through emergency latrine construction, repair of existing nonfunctional latrines and desludging of filled latrines in Amhara, Tigray, Somali and Oromia regions. In Oromia, through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), UNICEF completed the construction of 17 semi-permanent latrines and seven trench latrines in Dolo Mena, Harena Buluk and Meda Welabu *woredas* benefiting over 8,000 cholera risk population including IDPs and about 10,000 people using health facilities. Furthermore, 247,498 people were reached with handwashing and behaviour-change activities in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella and Somali. In addition, a total of 272,915 people were reached through provision of basic non-food items (NFIs) such as soaps, household water containers and water treatment chemicals in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, SNNPR and Somali regions.

### **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 the reporting month, in Tigray, a joint assessment was conducted in Adigrat, Abi Adi, and Maichew in hospitals, new IDP locations, and water utility sites. For IDPs in Abi Adi and Maichew, there was a severe lack of water and sanitation

services. Open defecation was common, and the use of contaminated water sources was seen. UNICEF, together with its implementing partners, continued to provide appropriate WASH services to the crisis-affected people. UNICEF dispatched essential WASH supplies to support an estimated 15,000 households (approximately 69,000 individuals). Through the installation of generators and switchboards for water supply systems supported by UNICEF, a total of 7,900 people in Mekelle and eastern zones were provided with essential safe water supplies. In addition, a total of 6,450 people accessed sanitation facilities through cleaning and desludging of existing latrines in Mekelle IDP sites. Similarly, to improve hygiene practices and the prevention of infectious disease among displaced people, hygiene promotion sessions are being conducted in Mekelle. Approximately 3,265 people were reached through handwashing and behaviour-change activities and hygiene promotion messages during the reporting month.

In Amhara, safe water for drinking and domestic needs was delivered at different sites of conflict-affected communities, accordingly 128,375 people get access to water supply through UNICEF RRM. Hygiene promotion and awareness creation activities were conducted in Ziquala, Sekota Zuriya, and Sekota town, Gazgibla *woredas* as well as North Wollo IDP sites and host communities, with a total of 13,244 people reached. WASH NFIs were distributed in Adirkay for 1,039 individuals. Furthermore, 12,945 people were supported on the appropriate use of sanitation facilities.

In Afar, over 35,000 people were reached with key hygiene promotion messages and solid waste management activities in a returnee community. Finally, basic WASH NFIs (jerrycans and soaps) were distributed to 11,209 beneficiaries in conflict affected areas.

### **WASH - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali)**

In November 2022, UNICEF supported 170,317 people in accessing drinking water through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes and water trucking in Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions. In addition, a total of 50,221 people were reached through the provision of WASH NFIs. In addition, 11,783 people were reached through hygiene promotion interventions in Afar and Oromia regions.

### **Child Protection**

UNICEF continued providing child protection in emergencies response services in Kiremu, Gida Ayana, Boji Dirmeji, Shambu town, Jardaga Jarte and Amuru Woredas of East, West and Horo Gudru Wollega zones of Oromia region amid the ongoing armed conflict in Western Oromia. This was made possible in partnership with local civil society organizations such Gurumu Development Association and Development Expert Center (DEC). The ongoing conflict has exposed children and women to different child protection and GBV risks including sexual violence, separation from family, child marriage, child labor, physical violence and emotional distress. As of November 2022, 7,444 children remain separated from their families and the number of UASC is increasing significantly as children are forced to flee for survival and in search of labor, as a coping mechanism.

In November 2022, UNICEF supported 60,078 people through child protection interventions including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), family tracing and reunification and alternative care services for UASC and prevention and response to violence, including GBV services. In addition, 1,849 children were provided with NFI support.

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

In November 2022, a total of 22,966 men, women, boys and girls were reached with child protection and GBV prevention and response services including 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 provision of dignity kits or other materials, across the three conflict-affected regions Afar (201), Amhara (21,371), and Tigray (1,394).

In Tigray, during the reporting period, CP and GBV partners in some parts of the region were able to restart services, while other areas continued to be impacted by security challenges. Overall, a total of 329 caregivers and children were provided with both basic and specialized MHPSS services. A total of 134 violence-affected were provided with access to case management services from health and social workers and were referred to other services as appropriate. Due to the conflict and movement restrictions, as well as continued communication challenges, partners were not engaged in family tracing and reunification in this reporting period. A total of 541 dignity kits were provided to 412 women and 129 adolescent girls of reproductive age. UNICEF's CP and GBV partners provided GBV response services and prevention activities to 384 community members. One of the challenges currently facing GBV survivors within Tigray's Northwestern zone is the lack of access to multi-sectoral GBV response services. A recent assessment shows that health facilities in the zone, including the One Stop Centers (OSC), are not operational/inaccessible, and the few operational facilities in the area lack medical commodities and the manpower to provide services.

In Amhara, UNICEF continued to support the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCSA) and key non-government partners to respond to child protection and GBV response needs in *woredas* affected by the conflict through strengthening the case management and deploying more than 293 social service workforce and social workers and 58 MHPSS professionals through the Rapid Deployment Model. UNICEF further invested in building the capacity of child-protection actors and front-line workers to provide comprehensive child protection services. In the reporting period, through UNICEF support, a total of 5,880 people received MHPSS services. This is provided by MHPSS experts – including psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers - who are deployed by UNICEF in collaboration with the

Ethiopian Psychologists Association (EPA) and Amhara public health institute (APHI) across seven zones of the region including health facilities. In addition, a total of 318 children were placed under alternative care arrangements. A total of 799 children with CP concerns, such as UASC, orphans, distressed children, and children from the poorest families, were identified and provided with child protection case management services, for example alternative care arrangements, health, socio-economic support, justice and law enforcement services and referrals to other services as needed. In addition, a total of 324 children and caregivers were linked with humanitarian cash transfers and a total of 2,617 women and girls were provided with dignity kits supported by UNICEF. Regarding GBViE and PSEA, a total of 3,903 people were reached with GBV messages, and a total of 7,854 people were provided with awareness messaging on access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse.

In Afar, a total of 44 UASC were identified and case management was provided, resulting in family reunification. With UNICEF support, partners distributed dignity kits to 100 women and 111 adolescent girls. In the reporting period, awareness-raising activities on CP and GBV were conducted, and a total of 157 people were reached with key messages. With UNICEF support, RADO started explosive ordnance risk education intervention in Zone 2 and reached 3,896 individuals including children with mine risk awareness messages. Moreover, 56 survivors of incidents involving unexploded ordnances were identified for child protection support and additional rehabilitation assistance.

### **Child Protection - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali)**

In November 2022, 1,943 children were supported with child protection case management services. This includes 1,880 children in Oromia, 24 in Somali and 39 in SNNP regions. In addition, 205 children were provided with alternative care arrangement and reunified with their families. This includes 19 children who were found crossing the border into Somaliland and were reunited with their families. In addition, 2,978 children and caregivers accessed MHPSS services in Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions. This is through access to child friendly spaces, socio-emotional learning and parenting skills education. In addition, 18 children were referred for specialized MHPSS services in Nekemit Hospital.

Over 5,472 community members were reached with GBV prevention messaging. This includes 4,611 individuals who participated in community dialogue sessions on GBV and harmful practices, such as child marriage. The focus of the dialogue session was to increase participants knowledge on negative consequences of GBV and harmful practices. In addition, 15,352 girls and women were provided with dignity kits in Oromia, Somali and SNNPR. Of these, 9,987 girls and women received cash in lieu of dignity kits. The distribution of the cash was facilitated by UNICEF-funded social workers who supported the identification of cash recipients and disseminated child protection and GBViE messages following the cash distribution, including on available services and how and where to access them.

In Oromia, 21 girls who reported having experienced sexual violence received medical and physical support in the region; however, seven of them were not able to pursue their legal case as the relevant government institutions are not fully operating due to the ongoing conflict in Western Oromia.

### **Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)**

Coordination meetings took place at the national and subnational levels in Benishangul Gumuz, Afar, and Tigray regions. Moreover, in Oromia, UNICEF led the establishment of a *woreda*-level Child Protection AoR in *Barbere woreda* of Bale zone and East Hararghe zone. Given that the lack of a birth certificate increases the risk of statelessness and challenges in accessing social services, UNICEF has started supporting initiatives to expand birth registration services for children in IDP settings. Due to challenges in the legal framework that prohibits removal of the registration books from the civil registration office and requirement for registration in the permanent place of residence, this initiative is not being implemented throughout the country. Regions that are flexible to remove the procedural barriers and willing to provide birth certificates free of charge such as Somali and Oromia have started providing birth registration services in some IDP camps. UNICEF is working with the Ethiopian government to remove the procedural barriers and ensure expansion of birth registration and certification services to all IDP children.

In Tigray, UNICEF, with the coordination of CP partners, established a child protection desk in each of the seven sub-cities of Mekelle to support the registration of IDP children with protection concerns, including those who were displaced from Northwestern, Southern, and Eastern zones due to the conflict. The registration started on 28 October and is still ongoing in all sub-cities. The partners are engaged in identifying and registering children who have protection concerns, including UASC, for further support. In November, 591 children were identified, 291 were verified for CP case management response, and 300 children are still awaiting verification.

### **Education**

UNICEF continued to provide education assistance to 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 283,851 children have been reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions.

Under the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) programme, in November 2022, UNICEF through its partners continued to provide school feeding assistance for 9,180 children, including 1,014 children accessing catch-up classes in 11 targeted schools across Amhara region. UNICEF also supported the provision of sanitary pads and soaps for 557 adolescent

girls to help improve hygiene and sanitation practices. UNICEF and REB have also supported the conduct of a three-day training on conflict, gender, and child-sensitive pedagogy and disability inclusive education for 64 teachers. Additionally, UNICEF provided stationery with backpacks for 20,000 emergency-affected children in Central Gondar, East Gojam, and North Wollo zones and supported REB to enroll children in schools at the start of new academic year.

In Gambella, UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, continued to support the provision of learning opportunities linked with child protection services. In November 2022, UNICEF provided stationery with backpacks for 8,174 students in Nguenyiyel refugee camp. UNICEF also supported the conduct of trainings on the utilization of science and mathematics kits, 21st century/life- skills pedagogy, psychosocial support, school-related GBV and PSEA for 258 refugee teachers (25 female) and 76 (3 female) national primary school teachers who were teaching in Pugnido I and II refugee camps, and 30 primary school teachers (3 female) in host communities. Further, 40 pre-school teachers (24 female) and 30 primary school teachers from three flood-affected woredas (Itang, Gog, and Gambella) were trained on pedagogy, psychosocial support, school-based GBV, and PSEA.

In SNNPR, UNICEF continued to provide accelerated learning opportunities like Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP) and Accelerated Primary Learning Programmes (APLP) for 1,294 in Konso zone. In November 2022, UNICEF has procured and distributed 207 student combined desks and 25 blackboards that have benefitted 621 students enrolled in newly constructed temporary learning spaces in Konso.

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

In collaboration with partners, UNICEF provided access to Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) for 5,064 children and ALP for 8,556 children in Tigray. Out of the total 13,620 children reached, 1,251 are newly enrolled in ASR and ALP in the reporting period. In addition, 148 facilitators were also trained on how to improve the quality of teaching learning processes in ASR and ALP classes. A total of 653 ALP students in Maichew sat for placement exams and will be linked with primary schools to reintegrate back into the formal school system when schools reopen. Further, 300 combined desks and 170 chairs were distributed to ALP classes.

In Amhara, UNICEF rehabilitated four blocks of gender-segregated dry pit latrines with four instances each, two blocks of classrooms with four classrooms each, and one MHM block in Addis Fana Primary school in Dessie Zuria woreda, which benefit over 750 children. In Afar, UNICEF supported REB to enroll 6,200 children in schools through the provision of stationeries with backpacks in 13 emergency-affected *woredas* in Zone 2 and Zone 4.

### **Education - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali)**

UNICEF and REB supported the resumption of classes for 7,235 drought-affected children in seven *woredas* of Afar through the provision of stationery with backpacks. In Somali, UNICEF continued to provide accelerated learning opportunities for 2,845 children, including the distribution of ALP textbooks in all four IDP sites in Gode and Adadley. In SNNPR, UNICEF continued to support ALP linked with child protection services for 1,982 drought-affected children in South Omo zone.

### **Education Cluster**

In November 2022, the education cluster convened two coordination meetings at a national level focusing on a well-coordinated approach for assessments; planning for reconstruction of the education system in Northern Ethiopia and the corresponding interventions; strengthening partners' response to the needs in Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia regions, and prioritization of responses to the drought affected regions. The meetings also focused on the objectives of and methodology to calculate per child cost for the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The education cluster team also presented the importance of partner participation on the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) survey to ensure a joint analysis and consensus on the way to improve Cluster functioning, as such analysis will help the cluster team to develop a pertinent work plan for 2023.

The education cluster has also conducted an annual review and capacity building workshop with education cluster partners. The key areas covered during the capacity building sessions include establishing mechanisms to improve collection of feedback and bolster efforts at strengthening accountability to affected populations, as well as gender, inclusive, GBV, and intersectoral approaches to facilitate partner planning processes for 2023 and to ensure inclusion of cross cutting thematic areas. The annual review also supported partners to understand positive approaches and gaps in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting against the 2022 HRP. The cluster also conducted a three-days' workshop with staff from the regional education bureaus to revise the education cluster strategy and standards, share best practices on the Humanitarian Need Overview (HNO) process, and conduct information sessions on the Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) and Joint Education Need Assessment (JENA) tools.

The education cluster has also worked with the selected grantees on finalizing the ECW First Emergency Response grant-\$5 million pledged for Ethiopia for drought responses. The education cluster also published its quarter three [newsletter](#).



## Social Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, as well as BoWCSA and the Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs (BoLSA) to cover drought and conflict-affected areas through shock responsive cash transfers (SRCTs) in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali.

During November, community service workers linked 193 children to different social services including health, nutrition, and education. They have also supported these children with access to food and clothing.

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

In the reporting period, UNICEF supported the first round of SRCTs for 5,700 individuals (2,594 households) in three *woredas* in Amhara - Gondar, Raya Kobo, *woreda*, and Sekota of Amhara region. Among these, 2,463 (43%) are children, 3,144 (55%) are female, 431 (16.6%) are pregnant or breastfeeding women, 181 (3%) are UASC, and 173 (3%) are people with a disability. Among the total of 2,594 households, 531 (20.4%) are single-headed and 33 (1.2%) are child-headed. So far in 2022, SRCTs have reached 42,607 individuals (19,621 households). The SRCT is currently valued at 800 ETB per person/per month for a 3-month duration. In addition, 5,800 conflict-affected individuals (2,631 households) received the second round of SRCTs in four *woredas* - Habru town, Tehuldarie *woreda*, Haike town, and Debre Birhan.

### Social Protection - Drought Response (Afar, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali)

In Oromia and SNNP, the second and final round of cash transfers to SRCT households was completed except for Dubluku and Elwaye *woredas* of Borena Zone. During the reporting period in Oromia, 8,904 households received the second round of SRCTs. This brings the cumulative number to 17,041 households covered to date through SRCTs. In SNNP, 8,283 households have been covered in 2022. Since the beginning of the drought response in the region, the amount included in the cash transfer has been adjusted in order to meet continued and increasing needs, as well as meet adjusting market prices. Each household now receives two payments of 4,500 ETB each. Post distribution monitoring surveys in SNNP will be conducted during December.

In Somali, 3,869 IDP households (21,244 individuals) received a one-time SRCT of 4,950 ETB in Siti zone. Based on lessons learned, the SRCT will be expanded to Afder zone, with assessments underway to determine a cash transfer which will be provided for three rounds and with a value that better meets market prices. This SRCT will also be integrated with the nutrition sector. Post distribution monitoring for Siti Zone will be conducted in December.

UNICEF also financially supported the rural Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) through the Drought Response Assistance Plan (DRAP). UNICEF's contribution covered 321,577 drought affected people (64,315 households) in Oromia, SNNP and Amhara.

## Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)

During the reporting period, over 1.2 million people were reached and engaged through community dialogues, house-to-house visits, community volunteers, mass media and mobile vans. The mobilization was mainly to promote hygiene and sanitation; routine vaccination services for polio, malaria, and cholera; nutrition practices; and GBV awareness. In addition to providing the affected population with information on preventive behaviors, available services, and where to access services, feedback was received from 28,692 people on services provided. People provided a range of comments and suggestions including about cash transfers, mobile health services, building and maintaining latrines, quality of health service delivery, and supply, among others. The feedback was provided through established mechanisms such as IDP focal points, focus group discussions, and community sessions.

Capacity building on interpersonal communication and community mobilization was provided to 297 people, including health workers, health extension workers (HEWs), community volunteers, and staff of vital registration offices. The trained people continue to reach out to their communities with integrated messages.

## Protection from Sexual Exploitation and (PSEA)

In the reporting period, 26 UNICEF staff members and 60 partner staff in the Oromia field office were trained on PSEA, covering topics on prevention, response, the UNICEF PSEA framework, PSEA reporting mechanisms, and programming for PSEA. In addition, 288 teachers from three refugee camps in Gambella received training on PSEA; the trained teachers are expected to reach over 18,200 students with PSEA messaging. To strengthen partner PSEA response capacity, five new partners have undergone an organizational PSEA risk assessment and subsequently generated a new PSEA action plan. As part of community SEA risk assessment, UNICEF conducted 10 focus group discussions (FGD) for community members in Somali and Oromia regions. The FGDs focused on understanding the concerns of the communities, identified SEA hotspot areas, and consulted women and girls on their preferences for SEA reporting channels. The team also used the FGDs to create awareness on SEA and the existence of the UNICEF hotline. Further, over 8,800 IEC materials in English, Amharic, Somali, and Oromo were printed and distributed among communities.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

In the reporting period, the communication team documented through [photos](#) and [video](#) the joint high-level visit to Ethiopia by UNICEF and WFP Deputy Executive Directors Omar Abdi and Valerie Guarnieri, who visited the conflict-



affected [Amhara](#) region and the drought-affected [Somali](#) region. UNICEF also documented through [photos](#) the Ambassador of Sweden to Ethiopia and Djibouti, Hans Henric Lundquist visit to the Afar region where he met with shock-responsive cash transfer beneficiaries in conflict affected areas.

UNICEF continued to raise awareness of the ongoing humanitarian response in northern Ethiopia highlighting the first [delivery](#) of humanitarian aid to Tigray since the signing of the peace agreement and the [distribution](#) of nutritional supplies in the region. UNICEF continued to raise awareness of the ongoing humanitarian response in northern Ethiopia highlighting the first [delivery](#) of humanitarian aid to Tigray since the signing of the peace agreement and the [distribution](#) of nutritional supplies in the region. UNICEF also produced a [video](#) to alert people of the critical nutritional situation in the Afar region. In addition, on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, UNICEF published two videos highlighting UNICEF-supported One-Stop Centers, one in [Dessie](#), Amhara region, the other in [Mekele](#), Tigray region.

UNICEF published [photos](#) on the celebration of World Children's Day, which this year coincided with the [Great Ethiopian Run](#). On this occasion, UNICEF published [photos](#) and a [video](#) to promote access to education with the message; 'Every Child Learns'. On the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), UNICEF produced a [video](#) with the contribution of the UNICEF Deputy Executive Directors Omar Abdi and a [human-interest story](#) highlighting the situation in Ethiopia. UNICEF also published a [photo](#) on World Prematurity Day.

Donor contributions to our humanitarian appeal on social media were also highlighted including [United Arab Emirates](#), [FCDO](#), [Germany](#), and the [European Union](#).

For more content please check: [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [YouTube](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Instagram](#), and [www.unicef.org/ethiopia](http://www.unicef.org/ethiopia)

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

## Next SitRep: 2 February 2023

Who to contact for further information: Mariko Kagoshima  
Representative, *a.i.*  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 518 4001  
Email: [mkagoshima@unicef.org](mailto:mkagoshima@unicef.org)

Trevor Clark  
Chief of Field Operations & Emergency  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 518 4082  
Email: [tclark@unicef.org](mailto:tclark@unicef.org)

Dheepa Pandian  
Chief of Communication, Advocacy, Partnerships  
UNICEF Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 11 518 4162  
Email: [dpandian@unicef.org](mailto:dpandian@unicef.org)

## 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
<b>Nutrition <sup>2</sup></b>		Jan-Nov 2022		Jan- Nov 2022		Jan- Nov 2022		Jan- Nov 2022
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	<b>820,312</b>	616,873	<b>838,712</b>	616,873	<b>245,620</b>	180,587	<b>317,833</b>	354,593
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation			<b>5,764,031</b>	3,217,242	<b>2,427,450</b>	930,498	<b>1,811,385</b>	1,340,526
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling			<b>1,289,064</b>	3,026,131	<b>407,655</b>	1,251,400	<b>683,138</b>	1,171,066
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron folic supplementation			<b>1,330,364</b>	1,063,539	<b>246,573</b>	447,619	<b>516,432</b>	347,206
<b>Health</b>								
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles			<b>3,555,301</b>	3,204,683	<b>2,616,801</b>	1,610,402	<b>810,346</b>	1,352,502
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities			<b>1,577,095</b>	2,199,928	<b>738,400</b>	796,454	<b>679,695</b>	472,581
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions			<b>32,400</b>	613	<b>6,500</b>	0	<b>24,900</b>	613
<b>WASH</b>								
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	<b>5,195,426</b>	3,852,443	<b>5,458,400</b>	4,150,356	<b>1,685,028</b>	2,064,127	<b>2,995,315</b>	1,301,698
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	<b>3,670,230</b>	722,354	<b>1,030,667</b>	525,437	<b>387,920</b>	492,242	<b>395,387</b>	31,554
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	<b>3,670,230</b>	689,238	<b>4,873,302</b>	1,775,636	<b>1,551,680</b>	652,325	<b>2,513,880</b>	410,725
Number of people having safe access to, and use, appropriate WASH services in health care and learning facilities for children			<b>8,098,800</b>	192,574	<b>3,394,300</b>	66,189	<b>1,312,600</b>	21,020
Number of people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	<b>8,583,865</b>	1,301,830	<b>8,319,200</b>	1,795,037	<b>3,394,300</b>	900,346	<b>3,077,800</b>	193,291
<b>Child Protection</b>								

<sup>2</sup> Data on nutrition programme response is two months delayed due to lengthy data collection and verification process from the kebeles to federal level.

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
<b>Nutrition <sup>2</sup></b>		Jan-Nov 2022		Jan- Nov 2022		Jan- Nov 2022		Jan- Nov 2022
Number of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	<b>342,723</b>	327,323	<b>204,516</b>	235,578	<b>120,414</b>	155,146	<b>54,831</b>	21,067
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	<b>173,778</b>	122,820	<b>26,142</b>	50,770	<b>12,334</b>	34,640	<b>11,448</b>	4,011
<b>Education</b>								
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	<b>2,027,350</b>	332,539	<b>777,712</b>	283,851 <sup>3</sup>	<b>281,908</b>	191,435	<b>465,702</b>	7,727
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	<b>2,597,594</b>	931,450	<b>895,387</b>	380,508 <sup>4</sup>	<b>383,725</b>	151,744	<b>476,662</b>	85,811
<b>Social Protection</b>								
Number of households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding			<b>61,902</b>	131,672	<b>19,402</b>	20,437	<b>42,500</b>	108,084
<b>PSEA<sup>5</sup></b>								
Number people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)			<b>7,422,871</b>	1,041,204	<b>3,191,752</b>	379,781	<b>1,026,757</b>	355,830
<b>GBVIE</b>								
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			<b>6,057,207</b>	1,420,586	<b>2,399,814</b>	596,581	<b>361,112</b>	459,646
<b>Social Behaviour Change (SBC)</b>								
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services			<b>20,001,573</b>	42,269,565	<b>2,019,468</b>	6,140,336	<b>1,500,598</b>	1,400,356
Number of people engaged in RCCE actions			<b>2,695,082</b>	3,240,449	<b>777,790</b>	814,835	<b>252,772</b>	465,098
Number of people with access to established accountability mechanisms			<b>680,522</b>	922,905	<b>187,993</b>	364,961	<b>89,546</b>	126,202

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes solar powered radios with USB to be used as learning aid.

<sup>5</sup> The significant increase to PSEA and GBVIE results is due to the retroactive update of results in Nutrition with the DHIS2 updates.

## 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	21,568,700	7,105,480	28,674,180	15,398,115	35%
Nutrition	125,496,829	98,131,103	5,691,592	103,822,695	21,674,134	17%
WASH	207,654,873	46,913,133	8,289,676	55,202,809	152,452,064	73%
Education	61,020,560	19,481,627	1,950,810	21,432,437	39,588,123	65%
Child Protection	25,403,224	16,774,176	3,392,351	20,166,527	5,236,697	21%
Social Policy	18,306,994	11,906,473	-	11,906,473	6,400,521	35%
SBC and AAP	11,866,786	555,753	-	555,753	11,311,033	95%
GBVIE	34,477,386	7,299,200	3,661,862	10,961,062	23,516,324	68%
PSEA	4,064,184	7,407	428,556	435,963	3,628,221	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>532,363,131</b>	<b>222,637,572</b>	<b>30,520,328</b>	<b>253,157,899</b>	<b>279,205,231</b>	<b>52%</b>

## 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,464,989</b>	<b>67,091,533</b>	<b>8,306,457</b>	<b>75,397,990</b>	<b>148,066,998</b>	<b>66%</b>

## 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 <sup>6</sup>	48,577,706	78,406,005	(29,828,299)	161%
WASH	80,305,386	8,367,538	71,937,848	90%
Education	31,318,107	1,790,923	29,527,184	94%
Child Protection	15,045,984	9,218,203	5,827,780	39%
Social Policy	12,494,835	8,587,610	3,907,225	31%
SBC and AAP	1,040,811	30,000	1,010,811	97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,995,343</b>	<b>109,272,620</b>	<b>93,722,723</b>	<b>46%</b>

<sup>6</sup> Due to the deteriorating nutrition situation across the country, UNICEF still requires \$26.5 million to cover the RUTF buffer for a period of four months (Sept - Dec 2023). The buffer enables UNICEF to rapidly respond as SAM figures escalate beyond projections.