

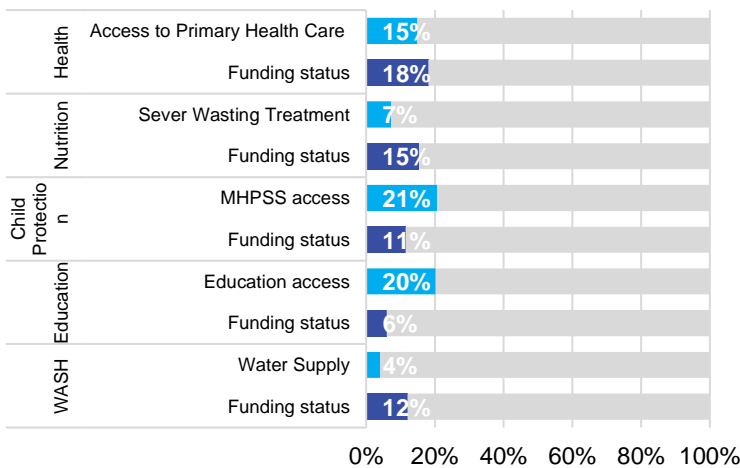


@UNICEF Ethiopia/2024/ Nahom Tesfaye

## February 2024

### Highlights

- In February alone, 705,054 new malaria cases including 153 deaths were reported from Oromia (34%), followed by Amhara (18%), Southwest (13%), and South Ethiopia (10%) regions.
- The Ethiopian Government and humanitarian partners have jointly issued and launched the [2024 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) and [Priority Humanitarian Response appeal](#).
- During the reporting month, UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care services to over 223,000 children and women across drought and conflict-affected areas of Ethiopia. Access to safe drinking water was provided to over 80,000 people through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes and provided critical water and hygiene supplies to approximately 318,000 people.
- UNICEF requires US\$ 535 million to support the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance, including supplies, cash, essential services and technical assistance to refugee children, adolescents, and families. As of the end of February 2024, US \$55 million is available, leaving a 90 per cent funding gap.



# Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

including Refugee response

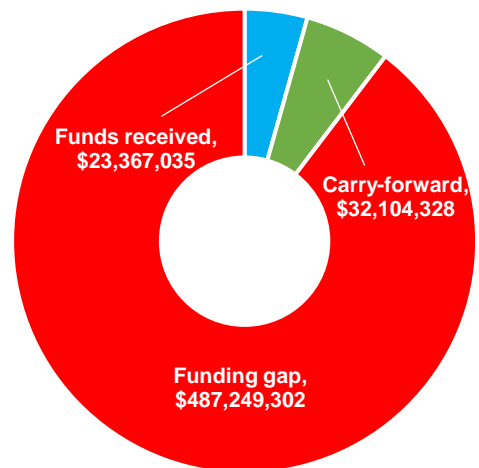
## Situation in Numbers

- 21.4 million** people in need\*
- 10.8 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance\*\*
- 3.45 million** Internally Displaced People (IDPs) \*\*\*
- 972,835** Total Refugees and Asylum Seekers\*\*\*\*

## UNICEF Appeal 2024

**US\$ 535 million**

### Funding Status (in US\$)



\* UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) [2024 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan](#)

\*\*Percentage of children (53.9 per cent) is based on UNOCHA 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Ethiopia population estimates of children in need.

\*\*\* International Office for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) [National Displacement Report \(August – September 2023\)](#) .

\*\*\*\*UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) total refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia [as of 29 February 2024](#).

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2024 Appeal requires US\$535.3 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of children, adolescents, women, and men in Ethiopia. To date in 2024, UNICEF Ethiopia has received US\$ 23.3 million towards the appeal, which, when combined with US\$32.1 million of carry-over from 2023, represents only 10 per cent of the required funding needed to reach children and their families with critical lifesaving and life-sustaining support. UNICEF continues to appeal for support to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving support in 2024 and beyond.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the many donors who have already provided critical support towards UNICEF's 2024 HAC, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Denmark, UK Aid / Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) / Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) / PRM, and private sector donor contributions through UNICEF National Committees.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Ethiopia is currently facing a protracted humanitarian crisis and political tensions due to years of conflict and recurrent climate shocks. The country has been caught in a cycle of multiple, often overlapping crises, which has resulted in deepening humanitarian needs. In 2024, 21.4 million people<sup>1</sup>, including internally displaced people (IDPs), crisis-affected communities, and returning migrants, require humanitarian assistance and protection services. The Ethiopian government and humanitarian partners issued the [2024 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) in February 2024. This Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) provides an overview of the response planned for 2024 using the information available as of the beginning of the year. An additional [Priority Humanitarian Needs Appeal](#) was released in March 2024.

The recent rapid assessment carried out in Dasenech *woreda*, in South Ethiopia (SE) region, revealed high levels of malnutrition, with proxy Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at eight per cent and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 34 per cent, despite the ongoing response with multiple partners. The Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) assessment results indicate that the ongoing interventions have prevented the deterioration of the nutritional status of under-five children. However, there is an urgent need for multi-sectoral support, particularly for IDPs, especially those residing in newly established sites. The conflict in Konso Zone, SE region, has led to the displacement of households and individuals in multiple kebeles. Specifically, in Segen Zuria *woreda*, a significant number of households were displaced, and while some individuals have returned to their original locations, others remain in collective sites. A recent multi-sectoral needs assessment report conducted in locations where displaced communities have returned reveals

destruction and damage to shelters, public facilities (such as those related health, education, water schemes, etc.), as well as other assets and infrastructure. Unfortunately, there is currently no available or planned rehabilitation support to address these challenges. Additionally, the report highlights that the conflict has exacerbated issues such as family separation, child marriage, school dropout, migration, child labour, gender-based violence (GBV), and the exposure of children to various forms of abuse.

The ongoing El Niño-induced drought has impacted communities across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and parts of Oromia, Somali, and Southern regions, causing displacements and food insecurity. The drought has severely affected crops, water sources and pastures crucial for livestock, which is the primary source of food and income for communities in the area. According to a multiagency rapid assessment conducted in February, the people residing in the five assessed *woredas* in Fafan Zone of Somali region are facing water shortages due to the drought effects stemming from the below-average rainy season (July-September 2023), with traditional water sources depleting and essential pastures for livestock grazing diminishing. Due to these conditions, families are being compelled to relocate to areas near boreholes or valleys where they can access water including for their livestock, resulting in the displacement of approximately 400 individuals within the community and from other areas. Furthermore, around 450,000<sup>2</sup> people require provision of emergency water intervention. According to local authorities, crop failure and rising food commodity prices have had an impact on food and nutrition security. An estimated of 260,000 people are currently facing a food deficit, leading to an urgent need for immediate food assistance to address the critical food shortage. To prevent an increase in morbidity and mortality among affected communities, it is critical to strengthen health and nutrition services. Additionally, there is a cholera outbreak affecting seven out of fourteen *woredas* in Fafan Zone, necessitating a swift response. Priority intervention needs include food, water, nutrition, cash assistance, hygiene, and sanitation, health services, and livestock feed and treatment. The ongoing El Niño-induced drought has impacted more than 254,200 individuals, with nearly 4,400 individuals affected by the drought and over 18,000 conflict-affected IDPs facing dire humanitarian conditions in three recently assessed *woredas*.

The ongoing malaria outbreak continues to affect 73 *woredas* across the country. In February alone, a total of 705,054<sup>3</sup> new malaria cases including 153 deaths were reported from Oromia (34%), followed by Amhara (18%), Southwest (13%), and South Ethiopia (10%). Notably, the number of malaria cases so far this year is already higher than reported during the same period in 2023. Measles continues to be active in 71 districts as of 26 February, with the highest number of new cases reported in Oromia (26%), Southwest (24%), Somali

<sup>1</sup> Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview Feb 2024

<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA Humanitarian Situation Report, 25 March 2024

<sup>3</sup> EPHI Public Health Emergency Center (PHEOC) Multi outbreak situation response 3 March 2024

(13%), Amhara (14%) and South Ethiopia (9%). Alarming, 54 per cent of the reported measles cases<sup>4</sup> are children under the age of 5, and among them, 32 per cent have not received any measles vaccination. The combination of these disease outbreaks and limited vaccination coverage poses a significant health risk to the affected population, particularly children. According to the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), the number of cholera cases continues to rise, with about 36,700 cases reported and a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.41 per cent. New cases are being reported from Afar, Dire Dawa, Harari, Oromia, and Somali regions. Notably, the number of cholera patients admitted to cholera treatment centers (CTC) has increased significantly from 47 in January to 151 in February (126 in Somalia, 21 in Oromia, and 4 in Afar), with 75 per cent of these cases are directly linked to the consumption of untreated water from rivers, streams, and lakes, compounded by unseasonal rainfall and drought.

Since April 2023 to March 2024, over 118,000 people have entered Ethiopia from Sudan and South Sudan due to the Sudan conflict. Crossings have been made through various border points of entry (PoE), but mainly at the Metema - West Gondar Zone, and the Kurmuk - Assosa Zone in the regions of Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz, respectively. Sudanese nationals represent the greater percentage of arrivals currently standing at 46 per cent, followed by Ethiopian returnees at 40 per cent, and third country nationals at 14 per cent.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response<sup>5</sup>

### Health

UNICEF supported the provision of essential healthcare services to over 223,000 women and children in Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, and South Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia, Sidama and Central Ethiopia regions. In addition, over 15,000 children received measles supplementation vaccinations, and 7,770 live births were delivered in health facilities in Tigray and Amhara regions.

In Amhara, a total of 85,641 individuals accessed primary health care services through outreach and static implementation strategies. Additionally, 5,554 children were vaccinated against measles supplementation doses, and 2,770 live births were delivered in UNICEF-supported health facilities. Similarly, in Tigray, over 43,000 individuals accessed primary health care services. Additionally, UNICEF strengthened access to and quality of newborn and child health services, with 7,892 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) receiving antenatal care (ANC), 4,823 PLW giving birth with a skilled birth attendant (SBA), and over 4,800 mothers and children attending early postnatal care (PNC) services in Tigray region. During the reporting period, medical consultation has been provided to more than 35,311 emergency affected people in drought, conflict and flood-affected *woredas* of Afar and Oromia regions. Besides, 4,412 children

were vaccinated in drought affected IDP sites in Oromia region.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, measles vaccination campaign was conducted, resulting in the vaccination of 1,033 children under the age of 10 in Metekel and Kamashi zones. Additionally, over 21,000 individuals accessed primary health care services, while 112 pregnant women received skilled delivery and post-natal care services. In Gambella, through UNICEF supported Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs), a total of 3,500 individuals received primary health care services, and 884 children were vaccinated against measles. Additionally, UNICEF provided support for the provision of primary health care services to 6,834 individuals in Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia and Sidama regions. Moreover, as part of an outbreak reactive vaccination effort, a total of 1,786 children under the age of 5 were vaccinated against measles.

As part of UNICEF's refugee response, a total of 4,758 women and children accessed primary health care services and 543 children received measles supplementation vaccination in Amhara, Somali and Gambella regions. In Amhara, UNICEF has continued its support for Metema refugees and returnees through Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs), where 2,315 children and women have accessed primary health care services, 35 PLW received ANC, 20 women received PNC services. Furthermore, 547 individuals were screened and counseled for mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) services during the month. Similarly, in Gambella, UNICEF provided primary health care services to over 1,061 South Sudanese asylum seekers in Gog *woreda* as part of their support to address the health needs of newly arrived refugees. Moreover, in Somali, 1,382 people received medical consultations and case treatments, while 341 children under the age of one received routine measles vaccinations.

UNICEF has continued to improve the quality of health service delivery as part of its efforts to *build community resilience*. In the reporting month, three vehicles and eight motorcycles were procured and delivered to the Afar Regional Health Bureau (RHB) to support MHNTs Sustainable Outreach Strategy (SOS). UNICEF also supported the installation of 27 solar refrigerators in conflict affected *woredas* of Afar region. Furthermore, six health centers are being renovated in Dallol and Abala *woredas* as part of the response to the northern Ethiopia conflict. Moreover, in Amhara, UNICEF in collaboration with its partners trained 373 health workers in human-centered design and 28 in mental health gap action (mhGAP). In addition, UNICEF supported community engagement and demand creation activities to increase the uptake of maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) services. Accordingly, orientation in human-centered design was provided to health workers, health extension workers, religious leaders, health center board members, and kebele leaders in 16 target *woredas*, involving a total of

<sup>4</sup> Ethiopia Health Cluster Bulletin, January 2024

<sup>5</sup> The **Summary Analysis of Programme Response** reflect as of February 2024



820 participants. As part of the ongoing efforts to restore health services, UNICEF procured and handed over three vehicles and eight motorcycles to RHB for eight health centers in the North Wollo zone.

### **Nutrition**

In February alone, UNICEF and partners provided treatment to nearly 35,000 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In addition, over 586,000 children received vitamin A supplementation, over 96,000 pregnant mothers received iron folic acid (IFA) supplementation and approximately 350,000 primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months received counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

In Tigray, UNICEF and its partners treated 3,677 children for severe acute malnutrition, with 3,490 receiving treatments in Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and 187 Stabilization Centers (SC). There has been a significant increase by 47.8 per cent in SAM admissions, with 3,677 cases in February compared to 1,961 cases in January. This increase is due to UNICEF supported 'find-and-treat' campaign, which improved access to care for children and women. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed essential nutrition supplies including 4,725 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in 18 *woredas* where targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) services are not available, supporting the management of high-risk cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Similarly, in Amhara, UNICEF and its partners admitted and treated 7,186 children aged 6–59 months for SAM. They also carried out screenings for acute malnutrition, reaching 11,827 children under five and 4,772 PLW resulting in the identification and referral of 41 SAM and 465 MAM children for treatment.

In Afar, a total of 3,688 children with SAM were admitted for treatment, with 3,536 of the cases reported as new admission to the programme. Furthermore, UNICEF conducted capacity building training to 17 health and nutrition experts on a new deworming protocol for children aged 12-24 months, and 45 health professionals received training on Family-led Middle Upper Arm Circumference (F-MUAC) approaches for early detection and referral of acute malnutrition.

Moreover, UNICEF provided support for quarterly Community Health Days (CHD), benefiting 278,210 children under-five who were screened for malnutrition. Out of those screened, 71,483 children (5,300 SAM and 66,183 MAM) and 40,759 PLW were identified as acutely malnourished. In Oromia, a total of 19,753 cases of SAM were admitted to the programme. In addition, therapeutic feeding supplies including 4,760 cartons of RUTF, 195 cartons of F75 and 31 cartons of F100 were distributed to four Wollega zones to fill the gaps and strengthen the ongoing nutrition response. UNICEF also supported MHNs to provide screening for acute malnutrition to 76,473 under five children and 12,971 PLW in 23 conflict-affected *woredas* through the life-saving emergency nutrition response, where 1,379 (1.8%) children were identified with SAM and 2,355

(3.5%) with MAM where all severe cases are linked to the service. In Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia and Sidama regions, a total of 7,479 children suffering from SAM were admitted to a therapeutic feeding programme (TFP) during the reporting month. Furthermore, 289,098 children aged 6 to 59 months were provided with vitamin A supplementation and 245,407 children aged 24 to 59 months were dewormed as part of the routine system. Moreover, 57,493 pregnant women received IFA supplements.

As part of UNICEF's refugee response, 845 children under five years and 697 PLW were screened, resulting in the identification of 69 cases of SAM and 72 cases of MAM in Metema and Dabat refugee camps in Amhara region. Additionally, 70 children under five received vitamin A supplementation, 113 children were dewormed, 85 pregnant mothers were provided with IFA supplementation and 1,064 mothers and caregivers with children under two years old received counselling on optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices in emergency situations (IYCF-E). In Somali, UNICEF continues to strengthen systems by providing nutrition services essential for the treatment of acute malnutrition. During the reporting period, 490 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened for acute malnutrition, with 68 identified with SAM and referred and admitted for treatment. Furthermore, 237 pregnant women and breastfeeding groups received counseling sessions on IYCF, aimed at promoting optimal nutrition practices, while 58 pregnant women benefited from iron folic acid supplementation to enhance maternal and child health outcomes. In Gambella, UNICEF supported the treatment of 143 refugee children under five suffering from SAM through the OTP programme. Furthermore, 12 children under five years old with complicated SAM received treatment care in the stabilization center.

### **WASH**

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided access to safe drinking water for over 80,000 people through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes and water trucking in Amhara, Afar, Tigray and Somali and South Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia, Sidama and Central Ethiopia regions. Moreover, 36,428 people were reached with handwashing and behaviour-change activities in Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and South Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia, Sidama and Central Ethiopia regions. In addition, a total of 317,798 people were reached through provision of basic NFIs like soaps, household water containers and water treatment chemicals in Somali, Oromia, and Tigray regions.

In Afar, the rehabilitation of three water schemes in Dallol and Amibara *woreda* has been completed, benefiting a total of 13,340 people. Additionally, an emergency water kit (EmWat kit) was delivered to the Regional Water Bureau (RWB) for installation, to enhance the water supply provision for Dubti Hospital. In Tigray, UNICEF provided safe water access to 8,610 affected people, through the restoration of non-

functional water supply systems along with emergency water trucking for 9,750 people. In addition, a total of 12,470 people were reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes in IDP sites and host communities. Moreover, over 29,000 people were reached through the provision of basic WASH NFIs in south and northwestern zones. In Oromia, UNICEF distributed household water treatment chemicals, including 4,560 sachet PUR, 11,200 tabs of aquatabs, 461 jerrycans and 1,326 bars of soaps, to over 6,000 cholera affected people in Bale and Wollega zones. In addition, an advocacy workshop on cholera outbreak prevention and control intervention carried out in 13 woredas from five cholera-affected zones with the presence of partners and government focal points. Similarly, in Somali, UNICEF supplied 20,000 bar of body soaps and water-treatment chemicals for cholera-affected *woredas*, benefitting approximately 280,000 people. In Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia and Sidama regions, a total of 36,025 people were able to access lifesaving drinking water through the provision of community water storage tanker and rehabilitation and expansion of four water supply schemes in affected woredas. Additionally, 2,084 people received WASH NFIs in Sidama region.

As part of UNICEF's refugee response, efforts were made in collaboration with partners to improve access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services for Metema entry point, refugee camp and water supply schemes rehabilitation in Amhara region. Through emergency water trucking, approximately 14,785 refugees received drinking water, effectively addressing their immediate water needs. Furthermore, five emergency trench latrines were completed, two of which are now operational, and volunteers were hired to ensure the safety and sanitation of the camp through mobilization efforts. Sanitation and hygiene promotion activities were conducted in Kumer and transit refugee camps, with a total of 4,300 refugees participating and acquiring basic concepts of hygiene promotion.

As part of UNICEF's efforts to build community resilience, the completion of Asbuli water supply construction in the Somali region will provide a permanent water supply to a total of 7,843 people, including host communities, drought-affected individuals, and conflict-induced IDPs.

### **Child Protection**

In February, UNICEF supported a total 46,539 people (10,471 girls, 10,015 boys, 15,415 women and 10,638 men) affected by conflict, drought, cholera, and other emergencies across the country with protection services, providing child protection, GBV prevention, and other social service interventions, including MHPSS, family tracing and reunification (FTR), and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children. Through these interventions, UNICEF contributed to improving the wellbeing of the affected children and their caregivers to regain the sense of normalcy and reinforce their protection from violence neglect abuse and exploitation.

During the reporting month, a total of 42,912 children and adults were reached through various child protection and GBV interventions including case management, MHPSS, GBV prevention and response, FTR and community-based alternative care for unaccompanied and separated children. A total of 7,301 children and 6,775 caregivers received MHPSS services including access to safe spaces and specialized and non-specialized individual support provided by social workers and psychologists to help the children to cope with the adversities of conflict, drought, and other calamities that forced them to flee from their habitual residence. Additionally, 280 unaccompanied and separated children were reunified or placed in alternative care arrangements, while 968 children experiencing violence and neglect received child protection case management services through referrals to health psychosocial, and legal services. Furthermore, a total of 9,211 were reached with awareness raising sessions on explosive ordinance risk education (EORE) to seek reduction of the risk of injuries and death from explosive ordnance incidents in the conflict-affected Amhara and Tigray regions. Moreover, a total of 24,535 individuals were reached through GBV prevention and response messages.

UNICEF-supported One-Stop Centers (OSCs) in Amhara region have provided comprehensive services, including case management and referral, to 32 (21 girls, 11 women) survivors of GBV. Furthermore, UNICEF's technical team engaged in advocacy with government offices to initiate civil registration services in conflict-affected *woredas* of Amhara region. Additionally, birth registration was integrated into community awareness toolkits provided to cash transfer beneficiaries. Moreover, 25 social workers received training on birth registration in Oromia and Amhara regions. UNICEF-supported social workers raised awareness about birth registration and facilitated the referral of unregistered children to civil registration offices/centers in five IDP hosting *woredas* of the Oromia region. Additionally, capacity-building training was provided to 41 front-line workers consisting of relevant government experts and community service social workers, on the basics of Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE), GBV, MHPSS/Psychological First Aid (PFA), and case management in Dasenech *woreda*, South Ethiopia region.

Through the refugee response in Amhara, Gambella, Somali and Afar regions, a total of 3,627 people were reached through case management, FTR and alternative care and MHPSS services. In Amhara, the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCOSA) is supporting the response due to the Sudan crisis by identifying and referring children to essential services at Metema entry points. Child friendly spaces are playing important role to reach children in refugee settings in different regions. In Afar, 76 children attended both indoor and outdoor play, learning and recreational activities at Aysaita child-friendly space to enhance the psychosocial well-being of children affected by tragedy and foster their resilience. Similarly, in Gambella, 953 children accessed 10 child-friendly

spaces in two refugee camps, where they engaged in age and gender-appropriate activities such as games, sports, arts, and non-formal education. Additionally, a total of 97 UASC were placed under alternative care arrangements with extended family (kinship) care in Gambella and Somali regions. Moreover, in Gambella, informative discussions were conducted with foster parent networking groups and caregivers, covering various topics including safeguarding children from violence, exploitation, child marriage, and promoting positive parental care practices.

## Education

UNICEF continued 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. In February, a total of 65,149 children (31,417 girls) were supported to access formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions of Ethiopia. In addition, a total of 1,643 children received teaching learning materials, 9,573 children benefitted from life skills, and 12,675 teachers trained on basic teaching pedagogy.

In Amhara, 24 accelerated learning programme facilitators were recruited in three *woredas* to provide access to accelerated education for out-of-school children. Along with the facilitators, four *woreda* education experts received five days of training on the condensed curriculum developed for the programme. During the reporting period, a total of 88 children with disabilities (were provided access to education, medication, referral, writing, and reading support from their peers in Chillaga and Dembeia *woredas*. Furthermore, 161 children experiencing psychosocial distress were identified and provided with psychosocial support services through trained MHPSS teachers in their Education Cannot Wait (ECW) intervention school. Moreover, in collaboration with World Vision Ethiopia (WVI), UNICEF rehabilitated 16 classrooms, constructed four blocks with eight semi-permanent temporary learning centers and eight gender-disaggregated latrines, and distributed 20 water tankers to target schools in Gonder and Debarke towns, while also providing 405 combined desks that benefitted 2,430 children in the rehabilitated and constructed classrooms. In Afar, the second round of life skills sessions has commenced in nine targeted conventional schools in Chifra and Ewa *woredas*, reaching a total of 800 children, including 442 girls. Furthermore, 180 students completed socio-emotional learning sessions and have graduated from the nine conventional schools.

In Tigray, 613 students were supported through the provision of learning materials. Additionally, a total of 68 parents were trained on MHPSS. Training of representatives from the Parent and Students Teacher Association (PTSA) and the Communities Care Coalition (CCC) is being conducted through a new approach that aims to create linkages between social workers and school structures to enable referrals of students with specialized MHPSS and child protection needs to case management support. To enhance the

quality of learning, 459 teachers received training to improve their skills in child-centered teaching methodologies and teaching in an Education in Emergencies (EiE) setting. Among the trained teachers, 77 individuals, along with 16 representatives from PTSA, gained enhanced skills in improved school management and school improvement planning (SIP).

In Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia and Sidama regions, UNICEF in collaboration with Imagine 1 Day (I1D), distributed assistive devices to 22 children with special needs including four wheelchairs, five crutches, seven hearing aids, and six eyeglasses in Konso and Derashe Zones. In addition, school furniture, including 61 combined desks, five blackboards, two teachers' tables and two teachers' chairs, was provided to formal primary schools and Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Karat Zuria *woreda*. Moreover, UNICEF, in partnership with WVI, constructed two TLSs in two IDP sites in Dasenech *woreda*, benefiting 341 children who were displaced from their place due to flooding. In Oromia, a total of 53,476 children had access to both formal and non-formal education. In addition, 1,030 children received learning materials, while 3,355 children were provided with skill training to enhance their practical abilities. Furthermore, 11,974 teachers and facilitators were trained in basic pedagogy. UNICEF, in collaboration with the REB and national education cluster, conducted a three-day training on EiE fundamentals for 39 focal staff from emergency *woredas* /zones and the College of Teachers Education (CTEs), aiming to strengthen their knowledge and capabilities in effectively responding to education challenges in emergency situations.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, a three-day training programme on life skill education was conducted for 60 teachers focusing on empowering teachers to deliver life skills education through school clubs and peer education, with the aim of fostering personal and social well-being, nurturing creativity, and encouraging healthy lifestyles among students. In addition, life skills development training was provided to 3,255 children focuses on effective communication, goal setting, and vision development for overall development. Furthermore, 847 children were able to access social and emotional learning (SEL) programmes in the targeted *woredas* to assist children in developing emotional skills, such as recognizing and managing their emotions, and equipping them with techniques to cope with stress and challenging situations. Moreover, 405 parents received comprehensive education on effective parenting skills to enable them to manage their children's behaviour in a way that fosters a safe, nurturing, and supportive environment.

## Social Protection

In February 2024, 170 conflict-affected households received cash transfers in Guba *woreda* of Benishangul-Gumuz region. Furthermore, a second round of transfers was provided to 2,890 households in Abi-Adi and Shire towns of Tigray region. More than 1,300 individuals had safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and 1,065



women, girls, and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and/or response interventions by community-level social workers during household visits, cash transfer/payment days, and regular follow-up visits. UNICEF continued its collaboration with BoWCSA in Amhara to support the implementation of Shock Responsive Cash Transfers (SRCT). *As part of UNICEF's efforts to build community resilience*, 20 community-level social workers received training and continued to provide case management services, facilitating the connection of individuals to various social services. Additionally, community service workers linked 1,190 individuals to different social services, including psychosocial support, health, nutrition, education, food support, and provision of clothing.

As part of UNICEF's refugee response, SRCT was provided to 11 households in Kukur camp of Benishangul-Gumuz region and training was also provided to enumerators for post-distribution monitoring (PDM).

### **Social and Behavioural change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)**

During the reporting period, over 3.3 million people were reached and engaged through community engagement and strategic communication with messages on immunization, dengue fever, cholera prevention, measles, hygiene and sanitation promotion, essential health services, IYCF-E, education, and GBV. In addition, 95 frontline workers, community health workers, university staff, and youth group members received training on SBC skills, focusing on interpersonal communication. Furthermore, apart from disseminating information, ensuring participation on preventive behaviours, and available services, efforts were made to gather feedback from over 28,048 people regarding the services provided. The main concerns were lack of food, ambulance, educational materials, and quality of health service. The feedback was provided through established AAP mechanisms, such as focus group discussions, community sessions, peer-to-peer dialogue, and house-to-house & tent-to-tent visits.

### **Protection from Sexual Exploitation and (PSEA)**

In the reporting month, UNICEF reached over 13,000 individuals with information on safe and accessible SEA reporting channels, including focus group discussions, community awareness-raising sessions, and information campaigns in Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. The messaging included dissemination of safe reporting channels for SEA allegation, UNICEF's zero tolerance for SEA, community entitlements and rights on access free humanitarian assistance. In Tigray, UNICEF conducted 11 gender and age disaggregated focused group discussions (FGD) for different groups of women, men and adolescents in Shire, Axum, and its surrounding areas. The FGDs were part of regular risk assessments to consult community members on preferred channels of reporting and assess any risks of SEA in the programme areas. On partner capacity

building, 130 staff members from local CSO's received training on PSEA principles and programming of PSEA in Tigray and Oromia regions. Furthermore, an additional 16 partners from different field offices underwent PSEA capacity assessment. UNICEF has extended co-chairing support to the Inter-Agency efforts in strengthening PSEA, for the operational functioning of the PSEA network in Mekelle and Shire AoR.

### **Human Interest Stories and External Media**

In the reporting period, the UK Minister of State for Development and Africa, Andrew Mitchell visited Tigray region of Ethiopia, to see the assistance provided to women and children in UNICEF-supported [health centre and stabilization unit](#). The UNICEF Deputy Executive Director, Ted Chaiban also visited Tigray to witness the support provided to drought affected communities. The DED visited UNICEF-supported [health centre](#), [one-stop centre](#), [hydroponic farming project](#) and [school](#) established for internally displaced children. Additionally, the visit of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Dr. Ramiz Alakbarov to Tigray region was highlighted through a [video](#).

UNICEF continued to respond to emergencies in the conflict affected areas of [Oromia region](#), where many individuals, including women and children, have been displaced, facing disrupted education and affected by disease outbreaks. Furthermore, UNICEF emphasized the importance of education for children living in emergency situations in Amhara region through a [Human Interest Story](#). The support provided to hard-to-reach areas through [Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams](#) in the drought affected Afar region was also highlighted. UNICEF also promoted the launch event of the [Seqota Declaration](#) Resource Mobilization Plan and the [3rd national SBC summit](#) under the theme: 'Social and Behaviour Change for Sustainable Development'. Lastly, UNICEF celebrated [International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM](#), [Safer Internet Day](#) and the 2024 [African Union year of Education](#).

Donor contributions to UNICEF Ethiopia humanitarian appeal on social media were highlighted including [USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance](#), [Japan Government](#), [Denmark MFA](#), [German Foreign Office](#), [Gates Foundation](#), [Gavi](#), [EU Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid](#) and [FCDO](#).

### **Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy**

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is aligned with the 2024 HRP and UNICEF cluster and programme priorities. The humanitarian response in Ethiopia is led by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) through the federal and regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs), in which UNICEF remains an active contributing member. At the national and subnational levels, UNICEF continues to lead the Nutrition and WASH Clusters and Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) and co-leads the Education Cluster supporting relevant line ministries and the national and regional level DRMCs. As the lead agency

for three clusters and one AoR, UNICEF brings leadership to intersectoral coordination and efficiency and effectiveness when responding to immediate needs. UNICEF continued active participation in OCHA-led regional and sub-regional coordination mechanisms that involve the UN, NGOs, and the Government of Ethiopia and that take place through the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) meetings, using these

platforms to advocate for the needs of affected populations across all regions. Overall, UNICEF's leadership, coordination, and strategy in Ethiopia aim to ensure a well-coordinated and efficient response to humanitarian needs, leveraging partnerships and collaborating with relevant stakeholders for maximum impact.

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

UNICEF 2024 Ethiopia Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal: [Ethiopia Appeal | UNICEF](#)

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## Annex A - Summary of Programme Results<sup>6</sup>

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Overall response including Refugee Response)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Refugee Response only)	
	2024 target	Total results <sup>7</sup>	2024 Cumulative target	Total Cumulative results	2024 target	Total results
<b>Nutrition</b> <sup>8</sup>		Feb 2024		Feb 2024		Feb 2024
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	965,888	70,480	965,888	70,480	3,990	230
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation (SEMESTER 1)			5,815,199	1,733,451	43,955	1,042
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving IYCF counselling	1,053,135	349,900	1,053,135	349,900	24,786	1,300
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation			1,339,067	287,200	30,813	242
<b>Health</b>						
Number of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities			2,876,553	429,573	70,500	9,453
Number of children below 15 years of age vaccinated against measles			480,000	1,393,201 <sup>9</sup>	40,000	1,058
<b>WASH</b>						
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	6,351,065	612,778	4,896,984	203,606	71,868	24,093
Number of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	901,638	257,366	1,001,160	2,716	44,240	-
Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	6,047,211	510,104	7,247,012	50,183	145,000	9,300
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	3,168,874	146,202	3,155,124	381,900	79,200	-
<b>Child Protection</b>						
Number of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	350,000	7,755	188,014	38,982	6,513	4,405
Number of UASC provided with alternative care and/or reunified	15,000	62	13,205	1,140	1,099	149
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work, or justice/law enforcement services	70,000	504	49,506	1,826	3,975	98
<b>Education</b>						
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	746,119	11,381	717,398	145,167	30,000	15,460

<sup>7</sup> Due to a recent refinement of the system, it should be noted that not all cluster partners were able to submit reports, which has resulted in lower reported results.

<sup>8</sup> Data on nutrition programme response is two months delayed due to lengthy data collection and verification process from the kebeles to federal level.

<sup>9</sup> The over achievements in measles vaccination are because of reactive campaigns conducted in selected woredas in January 2024.

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Overall response including Refugee Response)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Refugee Response only)	
	2024 target	Total results <sup>7</sup>	2024 Cumulative target	Total Cumulative results	2024 target	Total results
<b>Nutrition <sup>8</sup></b>		Feb 2024		Feb 2024		Feb 2024
Number of children receiving learning materials	<b>700,000</b>	166,825	<b>517,575</b>	52,391	<b>19,200</b>	23,171
<b>Social Protection</b>						
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers			<b>265,000</b>	245	<b>15,000</b>	11
<b>PSEA</b>						
Number of people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (Cross-sectoral)			<b>1,224,246</b>	13,044	<b>17,967</b>	-
<b>GBVIE</b>						
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			<b>210,801</b>	48,882	<b>8,190</b>	2,846
<b>Social Behaviour Change (SBC)</b>						
Number of affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services			<b>42,713,214</b>	4,238,305	<b>145,000</b>	-
Number of people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms			<b>4,588,883</b>	394,916	<b>72,327</b>	-
Number of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms			<b>289,625</b>	46,132	<b>7,232</b>	-

## Annex B - 2024 HAC Funding Status including Refugee Response

Sector	2024 HAC Funding Requirements (US)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024 (USD)	Resources available from 2023 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	45,002,047	2,800,166	5,338,155	8,138,320	36,863,726	82%
Nutrition	99,826,914	5,867,458	9,467,966	15,335,424	84,491,490	85%
Child Protection, GBViE, PSEA	59,410,938	3,159,894	3,661,169	6,821,063	52,589,875	89%
Education	60,000,072	129,677	3,467,824	3,597,501	56,402,572	94%
WASH	144,280,947	9,989,918	7,420,197	17,410,115	126,870,832	88%
Social Policy	105,551,000	1,381,756	2,749,017	4,130,773	101,420,227	96%
Cross Cutting (SBC, AAP, RCCE)	21,230,203	38,167	0	38,167	21,192,036	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$535,302,121</b>	<b>\$23,367,035</b>	<b>\$32,104,328</b>	<b>\$55,471,364</b>	<b>\$479,830,758</b>	<b>90%</b>