



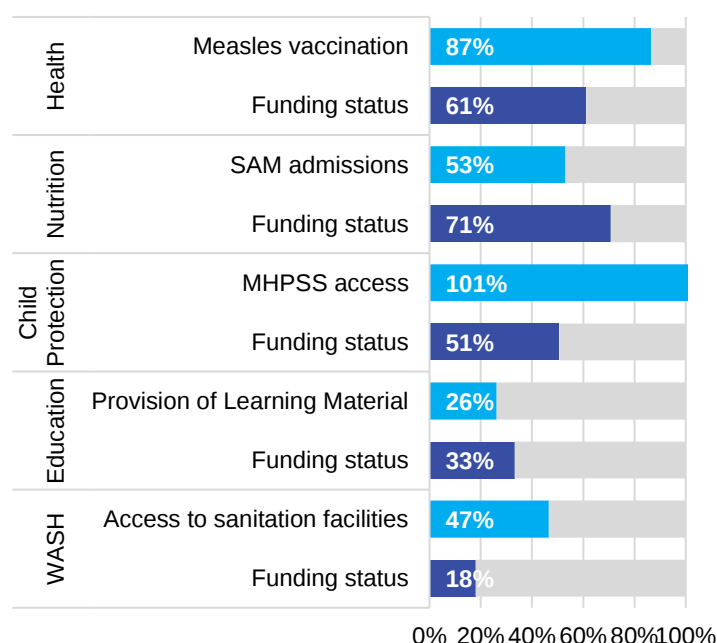
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September 2022

Highlights

- Ongoing conflict in northern Ethiopia has led to the additional displacement of approximately 574,000 people in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray since fighting resumed in late August. Insecurity and restrictions on the movement of aid continue to constrain the humanitarian response across the three regions.
- Despite a constrained operating environment in September, UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care services to 23,062 children and women in Tigray, Afar and Amhara.
- In the reporting period, UNICEF delivered over 100,000 cartons of RUTF and approximately 2,000 cartons of therapeutic milk across Ethiopia, enough to provide children with critical SAM treatment through December.
- UNICEF and partners reached nearly 500,000 drought-affected children in Oromia and Somali with routine measles vaccination in September.

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



Ethiopia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9

including Northern Ethiopia and Drought responses

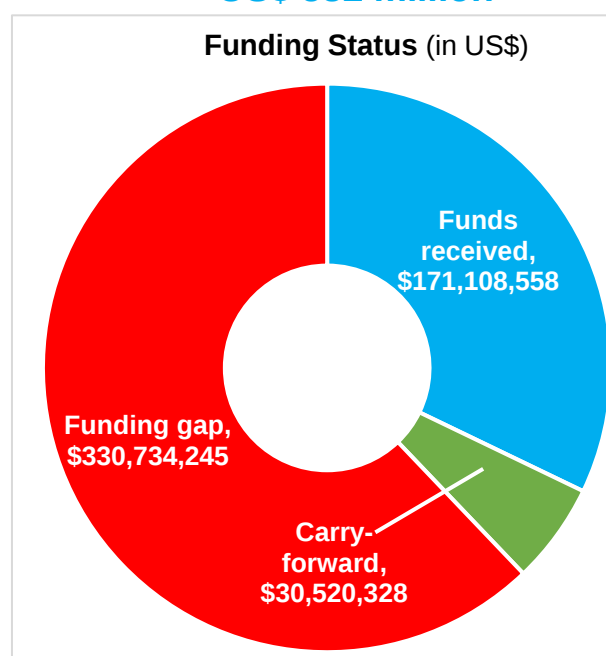
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for every child

Situation in Numbers

- 29.7 million** people in need (2022 HNO)
- 12.5 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance (2022 HNO)
- 2.75 million** Internally Displaced People (IDPs) (DTM 2022) **
- 875,879** pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, 30 September 2022)

UNICEF Appeal 2022

US\$ 532 million



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

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2022 currently requires US\$532.3 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of children, adolescents, women, and men in Ethiopia. This represents an increase of over US\$281 million from 2021 primarily due to the expanding conflict in northern Ethiopia, increased needs due to climatic shocks including severe drought, failed harvests, public health emergencies, and deepening food insecurity across the country. To date, US\$201.6 million has been received towards the appeal, representing, with the carry forward from 2021, only 38 per cent of the required needs to reach children and their families with critical lifesaving support.

Within the appeal, funding dedicated to the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan is budgeted at US\$223.1 million and fully incorporated in the HAC. Furthermore, due to the severe drought that has impacted close to 17 million people across four regions, another US\$202.9 million within the HAC has been dedicated to the drought response. UNICEF appeals for support to close the remaining gaps and to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving support.

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

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Ongoing conflict in northern Ethiopia has led to an increasingly volatile security environment and a deteriorating humanitarian situation across Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions. Continued airstrikes and shelling on multiple fronts are driving additional displacement along Tigray's northern border, where more than 210,000 people have been newly displaced since the resumption of fighting in late August. A comprehensive humanitarian response to new and existing displacements in Tigray remains constrained by insecurity and limited access, where restrictions on the movement of humanitarian supplies, cash, fuel, and staff—via land and air—into the region are limiting critical health, WASH, nutrition, and education programming interventions, among others. For example, there was an approximately 84 percent reduction in the number of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) accessing primary healthcare services in Tigray from August to September. Additionally, a UNICEF-led 'Find and Treat' campaign across three woredas in Tigray found global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of 30.1 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively; however, insufficient nutrition supplies in the region, as well as the inability of partners to access operational sites, could lead to a shortage of lifesaving nutrition services and an increase in malnutrition rates in the coming weeks.

In Afar, 163,709 people have been newly displaced from conflict-affected woredas of Zones 2, 3, and 4 bordering Tigray, as of September 30, representing a more than thirtyfold increase in the number of displacements due to the northern Ethiopia conflict since the fighting resumed. In addition to access constraints, health services in Afar are disrupted by a shortage of medical supplies to treat acute and chronic illnesses, particularly among newly displaced populations. In Amhara, more than 200,000 people in North Wollo and Wag Hemra zones have been newly displaced, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region to more than 1.1 million. Additionally, in conflict-affected areas of the region, 180 health posts, 39 health centers, and one primary hospital are non-functional, interrupting health services for approximately 340,000 children and PLW. The escalation of conflict has also had a significant negative impact on education services in North Wollo, North and West Gondar, and Wag Hemra, where 625 schools are closed, leaving more than 500,000 children without access to education.

Meanwhile, the effects of drought and conflict continue to converge in eastern and southern Ethiopia, driving displacement and disrupting pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihoods across Oromia, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP), Southwest, and Sidama regions. Drought and persistent conflict among unidentified armed groups (UAGs) in Oromia has led to the displacement of nearly 1.5 million people, a spike in the SAM caseload, and an increase in protection concerns, such as early marriage, among displaced children. Additionally, ten drought-prone zones in the region continue to receive below-average to no rainfall, leaving more than 1.6 million people in need of urgent water supply.

A deteriorating access environment in Somali's southern zones—including Afder and Shebelle—due to an incursion by Al-Shabaab in July and August improved during the reporting period, leading to a resumption of critical programming in drought-affected areas; however, a border dispute between armed groups in the Somali and Afar regions has generated a new wave of IDPs in Sitti zone, where hundreds of thousands of people are sheltering in makeshift sites and are in need of critical nutrition, WASH, and protection assistance. Separately, a recent *Belg* assessment of SNNP, Southwest, and Sidama regions, found that nearly 4.4 million people require humanitarian assistance due to drought and recurring intercommunal violence across the three regions, including more than 2.4 million people in need of immediate WASH assistance.

In addition, continued heavy rainfall in Gambella region throughout September has exacerbated flooding that began during the June-August *Kiremt* rainy season. The ongoing flooding in the region has affected more than 250,000 people—including 36,000 children—in nine woredas and left more than 75,000 people—including 10,000 children—displaced. Additionally, flooding has completely or partially damaged 117 schools, while 21 schools are serving as

temporary IDP shelters, which has interrupted schooling for nearly 60,000 children. According to the regional Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the most urgent needs among IDPs in Gambella include food, shelter, WASH, health, and nutrition assistance. Periods of intense rainfall are also leading to flash floods in four zones near the Awash River in Afar, which have displaced 59,440 people as of the end of the reporting period.

While the general security situation in Benishangul Gumuz remained relatively calm in September, active fighting in several woredas of Kemashi and Metekel zones, as well as Mao-Komo special woreda, continues to block humanitarian organizations from carrying out assistance activities. As of the end of the reporting period, the regional DRMC reports that there are more than 440,000 IDPs in the region, of which nearly one-quarter are children younger than five years of age and PLW.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care services to 23,062 children and women in conflict affected regions in Tigray, Afar and Amhara, as well as 39,011 children and women in drought-affected regions, including Afar, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali. Additionally, in Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care services to 12,164 children and women through health & nutrition teams that UNICEF supplied with five Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs). In addition, with UNICEF support, 800 IDP and host community children in Benishangul Gumuz's conflict-affected Metekel zone received measles vaccination. In Gambella, UNICEF supported the delivery of primary health care services to flood-affected communities in the region, where 24,019 individuals received emergency drugs and medical supplies, as well as technical assistance.

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

With UNICEF support in September, 9,234 people, including children under 5 and PLW, accessed primary health care services in Tigray, a sixfold reduction in the number of people access healthcare since August due to the resumption of fighting and subsequent decline in humanitarian access that has hampered service delivery and collection of data from health facilities. Additionally, despite significant limitations in routine vaccination services in the region, UNICEF supported the provision of a full round of measles immunization to 143 children during the reporting period.

UNICEF also sustained its support for the provision of maternal health services, reaching 3,240 pregnant women with antenatal care (ANC); however, this figure represents less than half the number of pregnant women who received ANC during the month of August. Despite a constrained humanitarian operating environment, health workers supported 411 women during childbirth, while 702 mothers and their infants attended postnatal care services.

In September, in partnership with Mekelle University, UNICEF supported clinical mentorship activities in four hospitals in Mekelle zone. A total of 21 mentees attended mentorship programs to improve the quality of maternal and newborn care services, including Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) services, and NICU/KMC as appropriate. Similarly, 74 mentees in the Central and Southeast Zones have successfully completed clinical mentorship in 23 selected health facilities supported by UNICEF in partnership with REST. These mentees are well equipped and will continue to deliver quality, critical newborn health services to reduce the current neonatal mortality in the selected health facilities. UNICEF provided maternal newborn supplies to Ayder Comprehensive Specialized Hospital to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths. These include two Warmer systems, one Midwifery kit, one drug kit containing 13 items, two Midwifery kits-2 and 3, one Resuscitation basic kit, two sets of neonatal resuscitator hand operator, and body and laundry soaps delivered to support the NICU and maternity services. UNICEF provided assorted prevention and protection equipment (PPE) to 196 health staff, including 20,000 bottles of 250ml of sanitizers, 96 Coveralls, and 280 boxes of packs of 50 surgical masks to the Central, Eastern, Mekelle, Southeast, and Northwest zones for the prevention of COVID-19 among the IDPs and the host community through GOAL Ethiopia and IRC.

In Amhara in September, 7,263 women and children received essential health services through UNICEF-supported mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs). UNICEF supported the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) through deployment of 10 MHNTs for provision of primary health care with a focus on IDPs in conflict-affected woredas. The support also included the provision of 30 EDKs—enough to conduct 75,000 medical consultations—for conflict-affected health facilities and ensured end-user distribution. In addition, over 11,200 IDPs were screened and counselled for mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) using MHNTs at IDP sites. During the reporting period UNICEF and partners also began the renovation process for 25 health centers in the region. UNICEF also provided technical and logistics support to carry out rapid assessments at new IDPs sites in North Wollo zone's Mersa town.

UNICEF also supported the delivery of primary health care services to IDPs and host communities in conflict-affected areas of Afar through the deployment of 10 MHNTs in collaboration with the RHB and IMC, delivering 6,656 medical consultations during the reporting period. UNICEF provided 66 EDKs—enough to conduct 165,000 medical consultations—to Afar's RHB for distribution to MHNTs and health facilities to support primary health services in the conflict, drought and flood responses.

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

In drought affected regions of Somali, Afar, Oromia and SNNP, UNICEF has reached 39,260 children and women with medical consultations through MHNTs, Sustainable Outreach Strategy (SOS) and the provision of medical supplies in UNICEF supported health facilities. In Oromia's East Bale and West Guji zones, UNICEF delivered 10 EDK—Sufficient to conduct 25,000 medical consultations—to populations in need. Additionally, through a combination of EDK provision and outreach from fixed health facilities, UNICEF supported medical consultations for 32,509 individuals in SNNP during the reporting period.

UNICEF has also been supporting the measles outbreak response in Oromia, Somali and SNNP through provision of EDKs for case management, provision of operational cost and technical assistance to support the capacity building of health workers, technical assistance for mop up measles vaccination, and Vitamin A supplementation. In Oromia, 210,202 children younger than ten years of age have received supplementary measles vaccination in East Bale zone and 241 IDP children younger than one received comprehensive, routine measles vaccination. In Somali, UNICEF, in collaboration with the RHB and Ethiopian Public Health Institute, supported measles vaccination services for 277,342 children younger than ten years of age in woredas with active measles outbreaks. UNICEF also supported integrated health and nutrition services training for 30 health workers on strategies related to integrated management of newborn and childhood illnesses, expanded program on immunization, and nutrition management in outpatient therapeutic feeding programs and at stabilization centers.

Nutrition

Malnutrition remains a public health concern in all regions of Ethiopia due to the compounding impacts of conflict, drought, flooding, and poor macroeconomic conditions. UNICEF continues to support treatment of children suffering from SAM in Ethiopia. During August, UNICEF provided SAM treatment to more than 60,000 children across the country, and since January 2022, UNICEF has provided treatment to 447,000 children suffering from SAM, accounting for 53.3 percent of the annual target. SAM admissions during the reporting period were 32.4 percent higher compared to the same period of 2021. In collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) Ministry of Health (MoH) and nutrition partners, UNICEF continued supporting the lifesaving emergency nutrition response for IDPs in hard-to-reach areas of the country through the deployment of more than 100 MHNTs. To ensure the quality of the emergency nutrition response, UNICEF also deployed 43 emergency nutrition officers to support staffing of the MHNTs. On average, the emergency nutrition officers monitor between 15 and 24 SAM management centers per month, providing technical support to health care providers and supporting 'last-mile' supply distribution. In addition, they are also attending sub-regional nutrition coordination meetings to ensure efficient and effective utilization of available resources.

During the reporting period UNICEF provided supplies for critical for the treatment of SAM, including more than 100,000 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and 2,000 cartons of therapeutic milk, which are sufficient to treat children suffering from SAM across Ethiopia until the end of December 2022.

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

In Tigray, children under five are currently experiencing above emergency threshold levels of wasting (>15 percent) across several parts of the region, with children aged 6–24 months as the worst affected. PLW in the region currently face acute malnutrition rates above 70 percent.

In September 2022, UNICEF and its partners continued providing lifesaving nutrition services to IDPs and host communities in the region, reaching more than 72,000 children and women. Among these, 4,607 received SAM treatment, accounting for 60 percent of the monthly target. Since January 2022, 44,085 children have been reached with SAM treatment out of an annual target of 56,000. Additionally, 33,813 children received Vitamin A supplementation. A total of 8,055 PLW received iron-folic acid supplementation and 25,754 PLW were reached with maternal, infant, and young child feeding and care counseling, helping them to improve child feeding and care practices.

Additionally, during the reporting period, UNICEF conducted a 'Find and Treat' campaign in three woredas--Hawzein Rural, Hawzein Town, and Zata—reaching 97 percent, or 16,920, of the targeted children under five and 80 percent—or 4,692--of the targeted PLW with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening, as well as providing treatment for malnourished women and children, including linking them with outpatient therapeutic feeding centers and stabilization centers for follow-up treatment. Of the three woredas screened, Zata had the highest prevalence of SAM and GAM, with rates of 8 percent and 33 percent, respectively. With the recent resumption of fighting, importation of supplies into the region has been stopped and current lifesaving nutrition supplies are out of stock, which, at the current caseload, could lead to more than 7,000 children missing critical nutrition treatment in October.

In Amhara the nutrition situation in conflict-affected zones remains dire. Aside from two woredas in North Gondar zone, everywhere in Amhara is classified under nutrition hotspot Priority One, with Wag Hemra, North Wollo, and North Gondar being the most affected. In August 2022 UNICEF supported the treatment of 7,866 children suffering from SAM, an increase of 18 percent over the previous month and more than 100 percent over August 2021. The current admission rate likely undercounts the true SAM rates in Amhara given that more than 41 percent of health facilities in zones that are contributing most of the SAM caseload in the region are not treating and reporting SAM cases.

In Afar the nutrition situation for children and women continues to deteriorate due to the combined impact of conflict, drought, and flash floods. During August 2022 a total of 2,746 children suffering from SAM were treated; 19.3 percent—or 530—of the treated SAM cases contained complications and were admitted to stabilization centers. UNICEF supported the deployment of 36 MHNTs to reach IDPs and children in hard-to-reach areas. Among the 2,746 children treated for SAM in August, 18.3 percent—or 502—were treated by MHNTs. UNICEF continued to scale up its emergency nutrition response by entering into Program Cooperative Agreements (PCAs) with partners, and during the reporting period, UNICEF signed Program Documents (PDs) with three INGOs--Plan International, GOAL Ethiopia, and International Medical Corps--to cover 19 conflict-affected woredas in the region.

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

The drought situation across Afar, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali continues to drive displacement and humanitarian needs, as pastoral and agro-pastoral communities migrate from increasingly uninhabitable areas in search of assistance, including food, water, and basic healthcare. In most of the Somali region, the nutritional status of children has deteriorated significantly, where 8,941 children were identified as having SAM during the reporting period. Six percent of the SAM caseload—or 536 cases—were treated in stabilizations centers, while 10 percent—or 894—were treated through MHNTs.

Additionally, UNICEF signed two PDs with partners that focus on family MUAC and IYCF-in emergencies and aim to cover eleven woredas in Somali's Jarar and Erer zones. During the reporting period, 250 mother support groups received orientation trainings on MUAC screening and IYCF-e.

In Oromia, prolonged drought and conflict continue to affect household-level food security, resulting in increased SAM rates in eight zones across eastern and southern Oromia, where admission rates for malnutrition remain high. In August, a total of 26,727 new SAM cases were admitted for treatment, representing the highest monthly caseload in the last six years and 10.1 percent increase over the previous month. When compared with August 2021, the SAM caseload in Oromia has increased by 41.2 percent. 64.3 percent of SAM cases reported come from just five zones—East Hararghe, Guji, West Arsi, Arsi, and West Hararghe.

In addition, UNICEF conducted routine 'Find and Treat' campaigns providing treatment for malnutrition and micronutrient supplementation in drought affected zones during the reporting period. UNICEF and partners screened 1,287,199 children younger than five years of age, of which less than one percent—or 9,489—had SAM, and 10.2 percent—or 131,202—had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Additionally, 302,201 children received Vitamin A supplements and 26,238 PLW received iron-folic acid.

In SNNP, Southwest, and Sidama regions, UNICEF supported the treatment of 7,019 children suffering from SAM, of which 13.3 percent—or 935—were admitted to stabilization centers for intensive therapeutic nutrition and medical treatment. The proportion of SAM admissions with medical complications requiring inpatient care was 13.3 percent—14 percent in SNNP, 12.9 percent in Sidama, and 5.7 percent in Southwest, higher than the national average of 10 percent. However, despite consistently high SAM figures, there were slight improvements in the nutrition situation over previous months. When compared to July 2022, the number of children admitted for treatment during the reporting period decreased by 65.5 percent in Sidama, 33.5 percent in Southwest, and 2.2 percent in SNNP. When compared to August 2021, however, there was a 16 percent increase in the caseload across the three regions.

Nutrition Cluster

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) and Nutrition Cluster at a national level is working to enhance coordination with the two main agencies—UNICEF and WFP—on a prioritization approach for responding to MAM children with a reduced amount of nutrition commodities. The first standard allocation from EHF has included an intersectoral collaboration promoted by five clusters for reducing the burden of malnutrition in drought-affected regions, including Somali and Oromia. Nearly \$14 million will be allocated to NGOs as implementing partners in support of this joint goal.

The geographical scale of the nutrition response has increased when compared to previous months, with partners reaching 882 woredas with SAM assistance and 108 woredas with MAM assistance. Furthermore, ENCU and EDRMC and partners updated the rapid needs assessment guidelines in August 2022, and partners developed an advocacy and position paper concerning the nutrition situation and subsequent response in Tigray.

WASH

In September, 194,715 crisis-affected people across Ethiopia received access to a safe water supply through water trucking and rehabilitation of water schemes. Water trucking is currently ongoing in Oromia, Afar, Amhara, Tigray, SNNP and Somali regions. In addition to the rehabilitation of water schemes in Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF coordinated with partner IRC to install water storage tanks in Tsore refugee camp to address the significant gap in the supply of safe drinking water. Moreover, 188,552 people had access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities through emergency latrine construction, repair of existing nonfunctional latrines, and desludging of filled latrines in Amhara, Tigray, Somali, SNNP and Benishangul Gumuz regions. Additionally, 96,210 people were reached with handwashing and behavior-change activities in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and Somali. A total of 376,591 people were also reached through

provision of basic NFIs like soaps, household water containers and water treatment chemicals in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNP, Gambella and Somali regions.

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

UNICEF sustained the response to IDPs and host communities to conflict-affected people in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions. In September, UNICEF addressed the needs of 94,505 people with access to safe water supply mainly through water trucking and restoration of damaged water schemes. Implementation was facilitated mainly through partnerships with NGO partners, private contractors, and regional water and health bureaus. A total of 135,601 people were reached through provision of NFIs and 173,704 people received access to basic sanitation facilities. Additionally, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 80,211 people.

In Tigray, UNICEF and its implementing partners continued to provide appropriate WASH services to crisis-affected populations, reaching 58,836 people in September through emergency water trucking and rehabilitation and maintenance of non-functional water supply schemes in Shire, Selekleka, Asgede, Tahtay Koraro, Degua Temben, Geraleta, Laelay Maichew, Ahferom, Emba Sieneti, Edaga Arbi, Hahayle, and Endafelasi despite deteriorating security conditions and a constrained humanitarian operating environment. Additionally, a total of 59,297 people had access to newly constructed sanitation facilities—including latrines, showers, and handwashing stations—and desludging of existing latrines in Mekelle, Adigrat, Shire, and Axum IDP sites. To improve hygiene practices and the prevention of infectious diseases amongst displaced persons, UNICEF and partners conducted hygiene promotion sessions in various locations in the north-western and central regions as well as Mekelle. Approximately 12,045 people were reached through handwashing and behavior-change activities and hygiene promotion messages during the reporting period, and 14,414 people received different WASH NFIs, such as water containers, soaps, and Aqua tabs, in different IDP sites in the region. Additionally, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Tigray RHB and local actors, organized a clean-up campaign in Mekelle city 26 September, where UNICEF staff, celebrities, volunteers, and residents participated.

In Amhara, partners providing WASH responses through in IDP sites and host communities in Debre Birhan town, Sekota town, Mersa town and Ziquala wereda continued water trucking and construction and desludging of latrines. WASH NFIs distributed for IDPs and host communities in Wag Hemra zone; Sekota, Abergelie, and Ziquala, reaching 9,130 people. Furthermore, UNICEF carried out hygiene promotion activities in Ziquala, Sekota Zuriya, Sekota town, Gazgibela, and North Wollo IDP sites and host communities, reaching 48,966 people.

In Afar, 23,269 people benefited from the provision of a safe water supply through water trucking in the newly established Gora'ee IDP site in Gulina woreda and rehabilitation of the big four water schemes in four woredas—Aba'ala, Berhale, Ada'ar, and Dewe. Additionally, during the reporting period, UNICEF and partner APDA installed a 10,000-liter roto tank in Gora'ee IDP site, benefitting 4,920 individuals. Furthermore, over 20,000 IDPs have been reached with key hygiene messaging on hygiene promotion and solid waste management activities in Agatina and Gora'ee IDP sites, as well as returnee areas. Additionally, UNICEF supported the distribution of critical WASH NFIs—including jerrycans, buckets, soap, underwear, solar torches, and water purification tablets—to 114,000 beneficiaries in Gora'ee IDP site and six returnee woredas.

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

In the month of September, UNICEF was able to address the needs of 91,125 people in getting access to drinking water supply through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes and water trucking in Afar, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions. Additionally, 30,970 people were reached through the provision of WASH non-food items (NFIs), including household water storage containers, water treatment chemicals, and soaps.

WASH Cluster

In September, 67 WASH cluster partners reached over 404,000 people in Ethiopia. This includes 397,482 people reached with safe water (328,819 with durable solution and 397,482 through water trucking), 17,900 people reached with sanitation service and 53,261 people reached with WASH NFI and 160,681 people reached with hygiene messaging during the response period.

The WASH cluster worked closely with the health cluster to respond to the cholera outbreak in Oromia region, Bale zone, Harana Buluk and Berbere *woredas*. By end of September, 121 cases were reported with two deaths (cumulative CFR of 1.65 %). Coordination at regional and zonal level was strengthened, the WASH cluster encouraged more WASH partners to intervene in affected areas. Further, water quality monitoring in drought affected areas (Afar, Oromia and Somali) highlighted high level of water contamination which is particularly alarming for public health risks, and requires collective corrective action.

Child Protection

In September, UNICEF supported government and NGO partners to reach 96,298 people—19,475 boys, 28,146 girls, 18,582 men and 30,095 women—affected by conflict in northern Ethiopia, drought, flood, and other emergencies, through a range of child protection interventions, including MHPSS, family tracing and reunification (FTR), and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), case management and prevention and

response to violence, including gender-based violence (GBV) services, GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response etc. UNICEF continued to support Bureaus of Women and Social Affairs, Bureaus of Justice and key non-governmental partners such as Imagine 1 Day, PIE, World Vision, and EDUKANS, among others through the deployment of community service workers, social workers and psychologists/psychiatrists and training and materials to enable them to respond to child protection and GBV needs in the different emergency regions and districts.

29,027 children and parents/caregivers—9,049 boys, 9,392 girls, 4,407 men and 6,179 women—were reached with specialized and non-specialized MHPSS through a variety of mechanisms, including individual psychosocial support and counselling, child friendly spaces, socio-emotional learning and parenting skill sessions, non-specialized individual support and referral to specialized MHPSS services by trained social workers and psychologists.

During the reporting period, 748 UASC—383 boys and 365 girls—were identified and received FTR services, as well as alternative care services in Afar (8), Amhara (17), Benishangul Gumuz (215), Gambella (5), Oromia (147), SNNPR (8), Somali (250) and Tigray (91) regions. Of the 743 UASC, 481 were placed in alternative care arrangements, including family-based care and kinship care, while the remaining 267 were reunified with their families.

2,659 vulnerable children—1,361 boys and 1,298 girls—who experienced different forms of violence—including sexual, physical and emotional—in all regions were reached with case management services such as health, psychosocial and legal services, as well as referrals when needed. The regional breakdown of this includes 76 in Afar, 1,230 in Amhara, 29 in Benishangul Gumuz, 594 in Oromia, 573 in SNNPR, 84 in Somali and 73 in Tigray regions. Displaced children in conflict and drought affected areas were also provided with NFIs.

With the intention of strengthening multisectoral support for vulnerable children and women, PIE organized a two-day training for a total 50 partners—including BOWCY and its woreda structures, Health Office, Education Office, Justice Office—and frontline workers engaged in GBV prevention and risk mitigation. The training also emphasized measures and mechanisms each sector needs to put in place to mitigate GBV risks and protect GBV survivors from the risk of further violence.

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

In September, 57,404 men, women, boys and girls across the three conflict-affected regions in the north were reached with child protection and GBV prevention and response services including GBV risk mitigation and response interventions, case management services, support to GBV survivors and UASC, as well as MHPSS for children and their caregivers, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and provided dignity kits or other risk reduction materials.

In Afar, UNICEF and partners reached a total of 4,113 with MHPSS in six conflict-affected woredas, of which 1,004 children benefited from specialized and non-specialized services, including through access to child friendly spaces. A total of 8 UASC were identified and placed into family-based care arrangements, including foster and kinship care arrangements, while also receiving case management and referral services. 45 highly vulnerable children in three woredas were also identified as having protection concerns and provided with case management services. With UNICEF support, partners distributed dignity kits to 781 girls and 338 NFIs to 185 women and 153 men in Teru woreda. In the reporting period, awareness-raising events on PSEA were conducted and reached 1,217 individuals, including children, with messages about where and how to access safe reporting channels. Also, awareness-raising activities on CP and GBV were conducted in Agatina, Chifra and Teru woredas for a total of 14,116 individuals.

In Amhara, UNICEF is providing continued support to the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCSA) to strengthen efforts to respond to child protection and GBV response needs of conflict-affected individuals. This includes the deployment of more than 293 social workers, as well as 58 MHPSS professionals. Additionally, UNICEF facilitated the hiring of an information management officer embedded at BoWCSA, who has been providing technical support to the bureau's structures at the zonal and woreda levels, as well as strengthening coordination mechanisms to increase the timeliness and effectiveness of the Child Protection Case Management and GBVIE response services in the region. In order to guarantee technical and coordination support to both BoWCSA and implementing partners, UNICEF has deployed five child-protection in emergency (CPiE) consultants in 5 different zones: Wag Hemra, North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa and North Gondar.

With UNICEF support, a total of 1,230 children with CP concerns were identified through the national case management framework vulnerability criteria and provided with Child Protection Case Management services, such as alternative care arrangements, health services, social-economic support, and justice/law enforcement services. Of the children reached, 17 were placed under alternative care arrangement, while 1 boy was reunited with his family. In September, and thanks to its partners, UNICEF was able to provide MHPSS to 5,272 children and 4,108 caregivers. Such services were provided by MHPSS experts—including psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers—who were deployed by UNICEF in collaboration with Ethiopian psychologists' associations and the Amhara Public Health Institute across seven regional zones. UNICEF also provided comprehensive GBV and PSEA services, such as clinical management of rape, HIV, STI's and Hep.B screening & Rx, MHPSS, social service, temporary accommodation, and legal support to 45 survivors in Woldiya and in the newly constructed Dessie OSCs.

Given continued hostilities in Tigray, many UNICEF partners had to draw down operations and relocate staff to Mekelle. However, partners continued their reduced operations across the region, providing crucial and life-saving case management and MHPSS support. During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners provided specialized and non-specialized MHPSS to 1,915 individuals in Shire, Abiadi, Mekele, Adigrat, and Hawzien woredas. The services were provided within child-friendly spaces, as well as through individual and group counselling moderated by social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists.

With recent drone attacks, the Tigray Bureau of Education banned all gatherings of children for informal and formal learning, thus affecting the activities of child-friendly spaces. This is gravely affecting children's social and developmental well-being as the spaces are main outlets for engaging in social, recreational, and learning activities. A safety audit conducted by UNICEF and IRC in September in Kelawlo and Zelazle IDP camps identified children exhibiting distress and feeling scared given that they resided within 15 kilometers of the ongoing shelling. Discussions with authorities during the visit touched upon unverified cases of 11 children—six girls, five boys—killed as result of the heavy shelling. The renewed conflict, drone attacks, and shelling in the Tigray's Northwestern zone have resulted in families fleeing from Sheraro and its surrounding woredas to Asgede (Zelazle) and Tahtay Adiabo (Kelawlo) woredas. In response to the crisis, UNICEF and its partners distributed NFIs to 2,500 UASC and vulnerable children. NFI packets included body and laundry soap, clothes, shoes, paraffin oil, plastic bucket, socks, underwear, comb, and mat. 91 UASC received FTR and alternative care services in Hawzien, Shire, Mekelle, and Adigrat, while 73 children who have experienced violence were reached with health and social work support through case management services.

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

In September, 18,384 children and parents and caregivers were reached through different child protection services including MHPSS, case management, FTR for UASC, and GBV response services in drought-affected woredas of Afar, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali regions.

In Afar, case management services, including referral services, were provided for 31 children in five drought-affected woredas through PIE. Most cases were child marriage cases and children in need of psychosocial support. Additionally, 494 vulnerable children and caregivers were identified with psychological distress in five woredas and provided specialized and non-specialized services, including individual counseling and education sessions. Out of these, 442 are children, and the remaining are caregivers. Awareness-raising was conducted on CP and GBV issues in five woredas in which PIE reached a total of 946 with key CP/GBV messages, of which 662 were children. 664 community members including children/adolescents were also reached with awareness-raising messages on where and how to access safe SEA reporting channels.

In Oromia, UNICEF has been supporting the government and Imagine 1 Day in 22 woredas in Guji, Bale, Hararghe and Borena zones to reach more than 8,000 individuals with CPIe response services. Accordingly, MHPSS were provided to 664 children and 1,784 parents/care givers, FTR services for 121 children, and multisectoral case management services for 119 children who had experienced different forms of violence. UNICEF is also supporting the regional BOWCSA to deploy 25 social workers in humanitarian cash transfer (HCT) target woredas. 4,552 girls and women were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response services, of which 303 were provided with dignity kits.

In SNNPR, Imagine 1 Day and BOWCSA facilitated case management services for 196 children in drought affected woredas of South Omo zone, and provided emergency dignity kits (EDKs) for 290 adolescent girls in Konso IDP sites. In addition, sanitary pads were provided for 256 adolescent girls. UNICEF partners conducted information sessions on how to utilize the EDKs and sanitary pads. Ending Child Marriage and FGM awareness raising activities were conducted in South Omo zone's Dasenech and Hamer woredas, and 1,463 community members were reached through community conversations.

In Somali, UNICEF and its partners—including the regional BOWCSA and Action Against Hunger (AAH)—provided community based psychosocial support services to 600 children and caregivers across Farbuo 2, Higlo, Birlays, Gabiyas, Bundo, Karan, Horsed of Daksuftu, Biki, Erer and Usbuli IDP sites. Social workers identified and registered 250 UASC and placed them in alternative care arrangement across Farbuo 2, Higlo, Birlays, Gabiyas, Bundo, Karan, Horsed of Daksuftu, Biki, Erer and, Qoloji IDP sites. Moreover, 113 children and women who experienced violence were reached through case management services and referred to various response mechanisms, including psychosocial support, legal aid, and health service across the IDP sites. UNICEF partners also reached 2,053 people with awareness-raising messages on prevention of GBV and violence against children, including ending harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. Additionally, they reached 809 children and caregivers with PSEA awareness-raising campaigns and provided information on safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

In conflict-affected areas, particularly northern Ethiopia, and in areas impacted by drought and flood, access to food and basic services remains the most urgent humanitarian need. In terms of child protection, the provision of (MHPSS) is increasingly important since a significant number of children are living with significant mental health and trauma issues due to various forms of violence and brutality they have directly experienced or witnessed.

CP case management was provided to 6,560 girls and boys, including FTR, case referrals, and placement in alternative care arrangements. 19,735 individuals, of whom 13,580 were children, were reached with MHPSS services, and 1,509 parents were provided with parenting-skill trainings. A total of 38,609 individuals were also reached with awareness raising on CP risk prevention and mitigation interventions. Additionally, 26 UASC were reunified with extended family members or placed in alternative care options.

Education

UNICEF continues to provide education assistance to IDPs and emergency-affected out-of-school children in collaboration with the GoE Ministry of Education (MoE), Regional Education Bureau (REB)'s, and NGO partners across Ethiopia. Since January, a total of 230,004 children—50 percent of whom were girls—continued to be reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions. In September, 3,414 children—52 percent of whom were girls—have been newly reached through the provision of learning spaces and conduct of accelerated learning classes.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, UNICEF and Plan International continued to support the provision of education services for 2,591 children—29 percent of whom were girls—including 1,928 primary school-aged children and 663 pre-primary-school-aged children. In September, 58 teachers and facilitators—34 percent of whom were female—and 22 education experts were trained on Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) facilitation by the REB to effectively implement and monitor the summer ASR programme in Assosa and Metekel zones to support pre-school children to prepare for the start of formal primary schooling. Further, UNICEF supported community sensitization campaigns in six woredas, in which 2,500 people—36 percent of whom were female—participated to support school enrollment mobilization efforts. Through the campaigns, 10,452 children—50 percent of whom were girls—were reached and subsequently enrolled in schools. Additionally, in Gambella, in partnership with Plan International, UNICEF continued to provide ASR programmes for 2,126 children—48 percent of whom were girls—newly relocated from Pagak to Nguenyiel refugee camp to support their transition to enrollment in Grade 1 classes. Plan and UNICEF supported efforts to register 160 teachers—9 percent of whom were female—from refugee communities in accelerated and intensive teacher training sessions through the Gambella College of Teacher Education. The training will continue until the end of December.

In Afar, UNICEF partnered with Edukans Foundation to implement the *Bete*, or “My Home”, education and child protection project in Dubti and Awash Fentale woredas. In September, 695 children—44 percent of whom were girls—ages 8 and 9 across the two woredas attended semi-condensed flexible learning programmes, and 817 children in the two woredas attended Accelerated Primary Learning Programmes (APLP) and life-skills sessions in 9 schools, preparing them for attending formal schooling for the 2022/2023 academic year. In Amhara, UNICEF and World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) continued to implement the Education Cannot Wait Multi Year Resilience Programme Seed project in Chilga and Dembia woredas. In September, the renovation and construction of schools in Chilga 1 and 2 in Central Gondar zone, benefitting 720 children—49 percent of whom were girls.

In Oromia, UNICEF supported Woreda Education Offices (WEO) in 23 woredas to conduct back-to-school campaigns—reaching 36,840 individuals—for school management, teachers, parent-teacher student associations, teacher associations, as well as faith-based organizations and community leaders. The campaigns supported the enrollment of 62,068 pre-primary children—46 percent girls—and 566,894 primary children—45 percent girls—in schools to start the 2022/2023 academic year.

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

Between January and September, UNICEF, in collaboration with NGO partners and REB's, has reached 158,017 children—50 percent of whom are girls in northern Ethiopia to facilitate access to education for out of school children.

In Amhara's Meket, Habru, and Gubalafto woredas, Imagine 1 Day and UNICEF reached 260 teachers, school leaders, and education personnel—21 percent of whom were female—with training on mental health and psychosocial support. UNICEF partners—including WVE and the Amhara REB—also reached 350 individuals through the dissemination of messages on access to education as part of a back-to-learning campaign for education stakeholders in conflict-affected areas of North Gondar zone, including Dabat and Debark woredas.

Despite challenges to ensuring the continuity of education activities in Tigray in September, UNICEF and partners continued to explore alternative modes of education delivery and provided technical guidance for cluster members on methods such as small group or home-based learning, community-based micro-teaching, and home-to-home or peer-based learning to ensure the continuity of education. In response to new displacements in Northwestern Zone, UNICEF dispatched 150 recreational kits and 20 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits to Shire to be distributed to displaced children in Zalazele in coordination with UNICEF child protection programmes.

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

In collaboration with Save the Children (SCI), UNICEF continued to provide education assistance to displaced children in drought-affected areas of Somali region. In September, 100 children—38 percent of whom were girls—received life-skills education programming in Farbu 2 site, 14 ASR facilitators—36 percent of whom were female—from 5 IDP sites

in Adadle received ASR management and pedagogy training, and, with UNICEF support, 18,000 children—40 percent of whom were girls— in five IDP sites—Birlays, Higlo, Farburo 2, Jeray, and Gabias—received education supplies, including exercise books, pens, pencils, and sharpeners

In addition, in collaboration with Imagine 1 Day, UNICEF supported 2,694 children—53 percent of whom were girls—in drought and flood-affected areas of SNNP's South Omo zone through the provision of ASR, Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP), and APLP, all of which are linked with the joint child protection services approach, or *Bete* ("My Home"). Additionally, UNICEF supported the construction of one Temporary Learning Space to provide additional space for education services in Selegn IDP site.

Education Cluster

During the reporting period, the education cluster convened two cluster coordination meetings focusing on the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC 2023), humanitarian pooled funds, quality data assurance, monitoring and reporting, accountability to the affected populations and ensuring their feedback is incorporated into the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, and coordinating responses to drought and flood affected regions.

Additionally, the national education cluster facilitated capacity building initiatives to three regions during the reporting period, including the facilitation of a two-day training session on strengthening EiE; continuing data collection through the Rapid Response Mechanism; cleaning of data and analyzing them to strengthen the evidence-based programming in Somali region; supporting tools development, flood assessment, data analysis and report generation in Gambella region; and enhancing the capacity of sub-regional cluster coordinators in coordination initiatives and strategies to improve intersectoral coordination in Afar region.

Most education cluster partners worked on back-to-learning initiatives in September to increase the enrollment for the 2022/2023 academic year. However, the MoE's director of school improvement planning indicated that school enrollment fell by 45 percent against the target set for new academic year¹ that began in September, indicating the negative impacts conflict, drought, and floods have had on learning and education services in Ethiopia. The Department of Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) will closely monitor the registration records of children through the first quarter of the academic year while partners continue their efforts to strengthen back to learning initiatives.

Social Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and the Bureaus of Women, Children and Social Affairs/Labour and Social Affairs (BoWCSA/BoLSA) to cover drought and conflict-affected areas through humanitarian cash transfers (HCTs) in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali regions. All HCTs are conducted with post distribution monitoring, and results will be shared in the coming months.

In the reporting period, 6,668 women, girls, and boys—31 percent women, 69 percent girls and boys—participating in the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) had access to GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions through community-level social workers during household visits, cash transfer/payment days, and regular follow-up visits. To date, UNICEF has reached 44,277 PSNP participants with GBV risk mitigation and prevention programming. Additionally, UNICEF-supported Community Care Coalitions and PSNP task force appeal committees provided access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) to 4,106 (54 percent female) PSNP clients in September, bringing the total number of PSNP clients provided with access to safe channels for SEA reporting to date to 49,771.

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

In Amhara region, UNICEF provided the second round of HCT to 3,277 individuals from 908 households in three woredas—Kalu, Borena, and Argoba. The recipients included 1,881 (57.4 percent) children under 18 years, 1,852 (56.5 percent) females, 177 (5 percent) PLW, 68 (2 percent) unaccompanied and separated children, and 131 (4 percent) people with disabilities. There were 356 (39 percent) single-headed, and 49 (5 percent) child-headed, households. To date, 31,107 individuals (14,396 households) have been reached with HCTs.

In the reporting period, 3,431 women, girls, and boys had access to GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions through community-level social workers during household visits, cash transfer/payment days, and regular follow-up visits. Of these, 29 percent were women, and 71 percent were girls and boys. This brings the cumulative number to 17,900 (45 percent women and 55 percent girls and boys). Channels for reporting SEA were accessible to 1,983 people, of which 51 percent were female, and 18 percent were girls and boys. This brings the cumulative number to 14,592 (49 percent women and 20 percent girls and boys).

In addition, UNICEF selected and identified 11,500 IDPs for HCTs in Amhara's Debre Birhan city; Harbu, Tehulederie, and Hayke woredas; and Central Gondar and Wag Hemra zones.

¹ [Enrollment Rate Plummets As Violence, Drought Grip Ethiopia | The Reporter | Latest Ethiopian News Today \(thereporterethiopia.com\)](https://thereporterethiopia.com/enrollment-rate-plummets-as-violence-drought-grip-ethiopia/)

In Afar region, as part of the HCT initiative, market assessment tools were prepared in consultation with Cash Working Group partners. The registration and verification processes were also conducted for people affected by both conflict and drought in three selected HCT woredas—Awash, Aysaita and Dullesa. In the coming weeks, HCTs will be provided to approximately 5,478 people.

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

In SNNP region, UNICEF mobilised additional funds to scale-up the HCT program in four drought-affected woredas in South Omo and Konso zones. The first-round payment was provided to 690 households in HCT woredas in Konso zone. The cash was complemented with community awareness-raising sessions on GBV and PSEA prevention and response reporting mechanisms.

In Oromia, HCTs are targeting 9,497 drought affected households in nine woredas in Borena, Bale, East Bale, and East Hararghe zones. During the reporting period, 7,425 households received cash assistance. Plans are underway to reach the remaining 2,072 households in October. There are also plans to cover an additional 2,606 households in October. The HCT is complemented with social and behavior change communication activities, covering issues relating to nutrition and financial literacy. The monthly Oromia Cash Working Group was also held, providing a platform for partners to provide updates or progress on cash transfer programming for the drought and conflict responses.

In Somali, a Rapid Cash Feasibility Assessment was conducted for Sitti zone. The team consolidated a report which recommended cash distribution for additional funding in Asbulli and Aska where there are functional markets. BoLSA will engage with Jijiga University to conduct a cash feasibility assessment in Dollo and Erer zones. The outcome will inform future cash intervention preparedness and response planning.

Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)

During the reporting period, 3,561,833 people were reached and engaged through community dialogues, house-to-house visits, community volunteers, mass media and mobile vans. Mobilization and behaviour change efforts were aimed primarily at IDP communities to promote COVID-19 vaccination, hygiene and sanitation, nutrition practices, and GBV mitigation. In addition to providing information to affected populations, feedback on services provided was received from 89,205 people. This has been an integral part of the response to the crisis in terms of addressing the awareness gap and equipping the affected population with preventive behaviors and information on available services, including location.

UNICEF also supported three days of SBC community volunteer training on interpersonal communication and community mobilization in four IDPs sites in Somali's Shabelle zone, benefiting a total of 113 participants. Among these participants, 12 community volunteers were also trained on PSEA. Additionally, an SBC strategic event was held with Tigray inter-religious council members as part of efforts to strengthen engagement with religious leaders. During the event, it was agreed that UNICEF SBC will provide technical support and packages of key messages, orientation on SBC strategy, and communication channels while the inter-religious council will take the lead in educating the community about various behaviors through regular education in church or mosque rituals.

PSEA and GBViE

In the reporting period, UNICEF conducted PSEA capacity-building training for a total of 74 individuals—including 15 women—from INGOs, government stakeholders, and volunteers working at the front-line providing services in Somali, Addis Ababa and Amhara regions. As part of efforts to raise awareness on PSEA, as well as promote access to safe and accessible SEA reporting channels, UNICEF has reached a total of 22,345—including 4,870 men, 6,952 women, 5,939 girls, and 4,584 boys—in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray regions.

In the reporting month, 41,743 people—5,859 boys, 9,078 girls, 9,570 men and 17,236 women—were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response activities in all regions. Of these, 4,407 women and adolescent girls--3,429 girls and 978 women—in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Gambella, SNNPR and Tigray regions were provided with dignity kits and other risk reduction and selfcare materials.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF produced and published different content on our humanitarian response in Ethiopia including photos related to [child protection](#) and [health programmes](#) during the UNICEF Representative's visit to the Benishangul-Gumuz in conflict-affected areas. The communication team also documented through [photos](#) and [publications](#), the high-level visit to Ethiopia by the UNICEF Tokyo Director, Roberto Benes, who visited the drought and conflict-affected areas in Afar region.

UNICEF continued to raise awareness on the ongoing humanitarian response in northern Ethiopia through videos, one highlighting the situation of the [internally displaced persons](#) (IDP) living in Debre Birhan and the implementation of the [Humanitarian Cash Transfer](#) programme in the Amhara region, which targets female-headed households affected by the conflict.

UNICEF supported the back-to-school campaign through the publication of two videos [here](#) and [here](#) featuring UNICEF's spokesperson, James Elder, and a [Human-Interest Story](#).

In addition, during the reporting period, the donor contributions to our humanitarian appeal on social media were also highlighted including the [German cooperation KfW](#), [USAID](#) and the [Government of Japan](#).

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

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

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Who to contact for
further information:

Gianfranco Rotigliano
Representative, a.i.
UNICEF Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11 518 4001
Email: grotigliano@unicef.org

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

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

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

	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)	
Sector	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
Nutrition ²		Jan-Sep 2022		Jan-Sep 2022		Jan-Sep 2022		Jan-Sep 2022
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	820,312	445,358	838,712	445,358	245,620	121,855	317,833	220,406
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation			5,764,031	4,307,365	2,427,450	2,460,197	1,811,385	1,185,911
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling			1,289,064	1,760,236	407,655	744,840	683,138	563,416
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron folic supplementation			1,330,364	572,350	246,573	251,148		
Health								
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles			3,555,301	3,077,387	2,616,801	1,608,294	810,346	1,232,257
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities			1,577,095	1,942,946	738,400	722,218	679,695	371,286
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions			32,400	165	6,500	0	24,900	165
WASH								
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	5,195,426	3,852,443	5,458,400	3,265,373	1,685,028	1,736,304	2,995,315	887,825
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	3,670,230	722,354	1,030,667	479,348	387,920	468,378	395,387	28,518
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	3,670,230	689,238	4,873,302	1,278,263	1,551,680	470,384	2,513,880	292,519
Number of people having safe access to, and use, appropriate WASH services in health care and learning facilities for children			8,098,800	158,399	3,394,300	62,014	1,312,600	1,020
Number of people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	8,583,865	1,269,688	8,319,200	1,417,576	3,394,300	812,517	3,077,800	158,942

² Data on nutrition programme response is two months delayed due to lengthy data collection and verification process from the kebeles to federal level. Results reflected for the three indicators for Nutrition are as of June 2022, as the Ministry of Health is upgrading the HMIS/UNISE system from DHIS2 2.30 to DHIS2 2.36 in the Ethiopian context, thus delaying the capture of the July, August and Sep data/results with the exception of SAM results, where TFP data is reflected for July and August 2022.

	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)	
Sector	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
Nutrition ²		Jan-Sep 2022		Jan-Sep 2022		Jan-Sep 2022		Jan-Sep 2022
Child Protection								
Number of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	305,115	288,245	204,516	207,154	120,414	132,206	54,831	17,129
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	105,799	104,250	26,142	44,349	12,334	30,927	11,448	1,678
Education								
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	2,027,350	321,967	777,712	230,004 ³	281,908	158,017	465,702	7,727
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	2,597,594	622,187	895,387	234,338 ⁴	383,725	133,589	476,662	51,905
Social Protection								
Number of households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding			61,902	51,076	19,402	15,212	42,500	34,435
PSEA								
Number people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)			7,422,871	591,992	3,191,752	231,995	330,333	159,140
GBVIE								
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			6,057,207	905,276	2,399,814	457,767	361,112	184,107
Social Behaviour Change (SBC)								
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services			20,001,573	40,065,793	2,019,468	5,650,308	1,500,598	931,830
Number of people engaged in RCCE actions			2,695,082	2,701,588	777,790	747,436	252,772	282,806
Number of people with access to established accountability mechanisms			680,522	845,523	187,993	346,540	89,546	109,140

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

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

Annex B

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

Sector	2022 HAC Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	44,072,295	19,848,700	7,105,480	26,954,180	17,118,115	39%
Nutrition	125,496,829	83,056,337	5,691,592	88,747,929	36,748,900	29%
WASH	207,654,873	28,943,133	8,289,676	37,232,809	170,422,064	82%
Education	61,020,560	18,345,778	1,950,810	20,296,588	40,723,972	67%
Child Protection	25,403,224	9,474,976	3,392,351	12,867,327	12,535,897	49%
Social Policy	18,306,994	10,906,473	-	10,906,473	7,400,521	40%
SBC and AAP	11,866,786	525,753	-	525,753	11,341,033	96%
GBVIE	34,477,386	-	3,661,862	3,661,862	402,322	10%
PSEA	4,064,184	7,407	428,556	435,963	34,041,423	99%
Total	532,363,131	171,108,558	30,520,328	201,628,885	330,734,246	62%

Annex C

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

Sector	2022 Northern Ethiopia Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	25,452,162	4,308,511	958,636	5,267,147	20,185,015	79%
Nutrition	49,202,014	33,975,296	557,290	34,532,585	14,669,429	30%
WASH	72,254,610	6,144,681	4,479,054	10,623,735	61,630,875	85%
Education	27,086,585	19,332,073	41,592	19,373,665	7,712,921	28%
Child Protection	14,300,108	3,323,566	2,269,885	5,593,451	8,706,657	61%
Social Policy	5,770,716	-	-	-	5,770,716	100%
SBC and AAP	2,076,347	-	-	-	2,076,347	100%
GBVIE	25,600,020	-	-	-	25,600,020	100%
PSEA	1,722,427	7,407	-	7,407	1,715,019	100%
Total	223,464,989	67,091,533	8,306,457	75,397,990	148,066,998	66%

Annex D

2022 Drought Response Funding Status (part of the HAC)

Sector	2022 Drought Response Funding Requirements (USD)	Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Health	14,212,514	2,872,340	11,340,173	80%
Nutrition ⁵	48,577,706	62,886,780	(14,309,074)	-29%
WASH	80,305,386	17,064,204	63,241,181	79%
Education	31,318,107	218,821	31,099,287	99%
Child Protection	15,045,984	613,394	14,432,590	96%
Social Policy	12,494,835	7,034,506	5,460,329	44%
SBC and AAP	1,040,811	-	-	100%
Total	202,995,343	90,690,046	112,305,297	55%

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