



Reporting Period: October 2021

Highlights

- A nationwide nOPV2 vaccination campaign was launched on 22 October 2021 in all but three regions of the country (Afar, Somali and Tigray). UNICEF supported the campaign's communication and social mobilization, vaccine management and logistics.
- To date, a total of 177,687 children (48% girls) have been reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions in Ethiopia.
- Approximately 245,000 children were screened for malnutrition in Tigray and more than 5,900 children (2.4%) were found to have SAM and were admitted for treatment showing an increase of 48 per cent compared to last month.
- A total of 168 cholera cases were reported with five deaths in Oromia and Somali.
- UNICEF scaled-up humanitarian cash transfers to Dessie town for people displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia conflict benefiting over 10,000 internally displaced people in Dessie town.
- 35 GBV survivors in Amhara region have accessed a safe reporting system and received MHPSS, food and NFIs, dignity kit, medical, emergency cash support and legal advice, through referral linkages in Debark and Dabat *woredas* of North Gondar while 251 GBV survivors in Tigray were provided with case management and referred to appropriate services.
- UNICEF and partners reached over 359,000 people through emergency water supply including water trucking and repairs/maintenance of durable water supply schemes across the country including conflict affected areas of Afar, Amhara and Tigray in October alone.

Ethiopia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9

includes Northern Ethiopia Response



Situation in Numbers



14 million
children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2021, Northern Ethiopia Response Plan)



26.3 million
people in need (IOM DTM 2021)¹

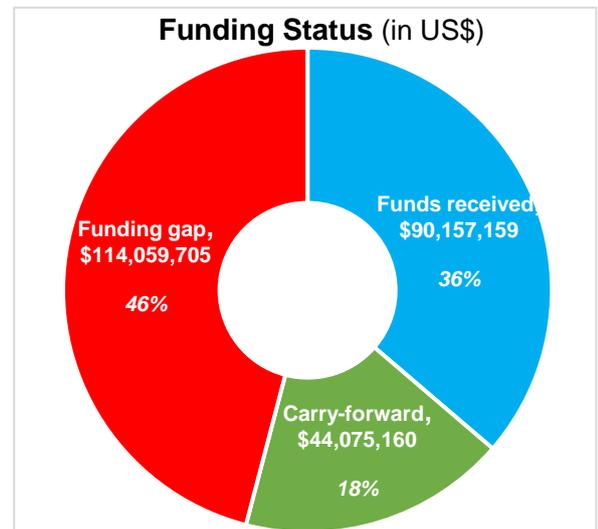


4.2 million
Internally displaced people (IDPs) (IOM DTM 2021)²



808,530
of pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, 31 October 2021)

UNICEF Revised Appeal 2021 US\$ 248.3 million



¹DTM Site Assessment round 26 and Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 7.

²Draft Site Assessment Round 27 and Draft Emergency Site Assessment Round 8.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Across the northern regions, children's and women's humanitarian needs are rapidly deteriorating. More specifically, 80,000 children under the age of 5 are determined to be severely malnourished in the crisis impacted areas of Tigray, Afar and Amhara; 3.8 million people are in need of basic health services, nearly half are children; more than 855,000 children aged 6 to 59 months are missing out on routine immunization services; about 2.7 million school aged children, are out of school due to the conflict; 240 schools are used as internally displaced persons (IDP) sites affecting over 200,000 children and nearly 2,500 schools are completely or partially damaged affecting over 1.4 million boys and girls; 7.3 million people in need of emergency WASH services; and around 3 million women and children are in need of emergency protection services.

In Amhara, the evolving conflict has impacted regular programme operations in Waghumira, North Wollo, South Wollo and North Gondar zones. According to a regional Disaster and Risk Management Commission (DRMC) report, over 2.2 million people are currently displaced, of which over 285,000 are children under five years and 75,286 are estimated pregnant and lactating women (PLW). With the recent influx of IDPs, shelters in Dessie and Kombolcha are overcrowded causing a decline in access to water supply, aggravating the already existing poor sanitation and hygiene situations in the IDP sites and host communities and heightening the risk for disease outbreaks such as cholera. According to the regional Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC), health service provision across the region is highly impacted by the ongoing conflict with over 200 health centers, 600 health posts and 20 hospitals being to be reportedly damaged with more than 7,000 health workforces displaced leaving over 1.3 million women and children with urgent needs to basic health services and more than 45,000 children aged 0 to 59 months missing out routine immunization services.

In Tigray the overall humanitarian situation in the region continues to further deteriorate with conflict ongoing in Western area and areas bordering Amhara and Afar regions. In October, air strikes have hit in different parts of the region including in Mekelle city disrupting safe access to affected population. Restriction on the flow of humanitarian supplies, fuel, cash remains the main challenges to operate and address needs of affected population. According to IOM³ there are over 2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in various formal and informal sites, including schools out of these IDPs, around 880,000 (44%) are children. The population continues to face devastating losses due to the ongoing conflict and limited or no means of access to adequate food and health services. According to the week 41 WHO surveillance data cases of malaria, scabies and dysentery diseases were reported from an average of 92 health facilities.

The blackout of essential services, including telecommunications, electricity, financial services, in addition to lack of fuel, road closures in and out of Tigray cutting off the region from important supply routes, has potentially exacerbated the protection risks and needs such as the physical safety and psycho-social wellbeing of 1.5 million of girls and boys, and 810,000 women and 780,000 men in Tigray Region. In line with these structural factors, the conflict in Tigray has driven an increment in reported gender-based violence (GBV) cases.

In Afar, the general security situation in the bordering area with Tigray remains volatile, with active fighting ongoing in and around Chifra, Megale, and Ewa *woredas*. Eleven *woredas* in zone 1, 2 and 4 were inaccessible in the reporting period affecting the emergency response. Due to the suspension of commercial flights and road movement restrictions, programme delivery in the region has been greatly affected. This includes the postponement to the "Back-to-School" campaign in conflict affected *woredas* and polio campaign (social mobilization activities are ongoing) due to access and logistical challenges. According to regional Disaster Preparedness and Food Security Program Coordination Office (DPFSPCO), by the end of October, the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region due to conflict has reached over 282,000 out of which 243,000 are displaced due to the expansion of the Tigray conflict into Afar, while the remaining 39,000 are displaced due to the clashes between the Afar-Issa and the Somali ethnic groups. Nearly 835,000 people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, including 467,600 children in 13 conflict-affected *woredas*. A total of 214 schools are currently closed, forcing 30,296 students to be out of school. More than 20,123 children aged 6 to 59 months are missing out on routine immunization services in the conflict-affected *woredas*. As per the regional mass nutritional screening results, 27.8 per cent of children under the age of 5 are acutely malnourished. Over 1,800 children under the age of 5 are severely malnourished (2.1% SAM), and 19,270 children (25%) and 9,830 (45%) pregnant and lactating women are moderately malnourished in conflict-affected *woredas*.

In Benishangul Gumuz region, Metekel zone, a military operation was conducted against an unidentified armed group (UAG) in Guba, Dangur, Mandura, Dibate, Bullen and wombera *woredas*, leading to a new displacement of 78,000 people based on reports received from the regional Disaster Risk Management Commission. Altogether, there are now over 446,000 IDPs in the region (57,222 are under 5 children and 19,997 pregnant and lactating women). Three zones (Metekel, Kamashi and Assosa) and 18 *woredas* continue to be affected by the conflict. Out of all affected *woredas*, only four from Assosa zone (Bambasi, Sherkole, Assosa and Kumruk) are fully accessible and four *woredas* (Mandura, Dibate, Dangur and Guba) from Metekel zone are partially accessible. Fifty percent of rural health facilities in Metekel and Kamashi zone are still not providing routine essential health and nutrition services. The mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) deployed by UNICEF in partnership with the regional health bureau (RHB) continue to provide essential services to children and women in Metekel and Asosa zone, where only 6 of the 16 IDP sites are accessible.

³National Displacement Report 9 (June - July 2021)

According to the Oromia Regional Bureau for Education (RBE), a total of 366 schools from four zones (Wollegas, East and West Guji, West and North Shewa) remain closed due to insecurity. As a result, more than 156,312 students have been forced out of school. According to Guji Zonal Education Bureau, a total of 14 schools are occupied by IDPs whereas 67 schools are reportedly occupied respectively, in Gumieldelo (22), Liben (8), Goradola (12) and Sababoru (25) *woredas* by UAGs since early February or late June 2021. Occupation of schools has resulted in a total of 39,697 children being out of school, disrupting the teaching and learning process. Given access restrictions due to continued insecurity, it is challenging to determine the status of occupation, the impact in terms of damages or looting, and motivation for school use by UAGs. In addition to the existing IDP caseload, in the second week of October, over 34,000 civilians were newly displaced from West Guji zone raising the number of newly displaced individuals since early July 2021 in the region to over 330,000. The areas most affected by displacement include Guji, West Guji, West, East, Kellem and Horaguduru wollegas. A key obstacle in reaching IDPs with needed lifesaving support remains the lack of access especially in remote hard-to-reach *kebeles*. UNICEF together with regional Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BoWCA) is currently supporting zones and *woredas* to prevent violence including Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) against women and girls through awareness initiatives despite inaccessibility related issues due to the ongoing insecurity in the area. WASH needs in most lowland parts of the region remains critical. More than 1.3 million people are experiencing critical water shortages due to the ongoing drought both for domestic and pasture use in Borena, Guji, East Hararghe, West Hararghe, Bale, East Bale, West Guji zones. In addition, more than 450,000 new and existing IDPs have critical WASH challenges that urgently need to be addressed, including a cholera outbreak in Bale zone which requires an immediate WASH response to contain further spread of the outbreak.

The humanitarian situation in Somali region, Dawa zone, continues to worsen due to the late *Deyr* rainy season. The last two rainy seasons were characterized by late onset and poor rain distribution across the zone and the current rainy season from October-December is forecasted to be below normal, which will further compound the negative economic effects the region has already faced. Frequent breakdown of strategic boreholes has been observed due to increased pressure and overuse by communities, while many open water sources including *Birkas*, water pan, and dams have dried up. Preliminary reports indicate that an estimated 50,425 people, including 33,201 protracted conflict affected IDPs are in need of humanitarian assistance in the zone. Water remains the biggest challenge for the majority of the residents of Mubarak, Hudet and Qadaduma *woredas*.

In Gambella, heavy rains caused flooding and overflow of the Baro River in September continued to impact communities in October. The regional Disaster Risk Management Commission flood assessment report indicated that 40 schools (4 Alternative Basic Education (ABE) centers, 29 primary and 7 secondary schools) were partially damaged and a total of 11,484 students continue to be affected. Furthermore, damage to the Lare-Jikawo bridge caused by the Baro river overflow was yet to be repaired and continued to affect transportation to and from Jikawo, Makuoy and Wanthoa *woredas*. In late October, 9,453 asylum seekers (1,774 households) were screened by UNHCR and Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS)⁴. Among these, 8,881 individuals (1,673 households) were cleared for further review and approval. UNICEF continues to provide basic lifesaving services including medical consultations, nutrition services, WASH, and protection in partnership with the regional government and partners.

In Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), the number of people displaced due to floods and landslide has increased to over 64,000 in Wera Dijo *woreda* in Halaba zone, Dasenech *woreda* in South Omo zone, Bulike and Gize Gofa *woredas* in Gofa zone, Yirgachefe, Kochere and Rephe *woredas* in Gedeo zone, Gacho Baba *woreda* in Gamo zone, and Derashe Special *woreda*. The Emergency Nutrition Officers (ENO) continues to provide technical assistance for the response.

As of the end of October 2021, a total 365,167 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 6,459 deaths (case fatality rate (CFR)=1.77%) was reported in Ethiopia since the onset of the outbreak in March 2020. Addis Ababa reported the highest cases (245,508) followed by Oromia (47,616). The positivity rate was 9.9 per cent -- a slight increase compared to the previous month. A total of 339,742 patients (93%) were reported to have recovered and by the end of October there were 18,964 active cases with 432 severe cases across all regions. The trend of COVID-19 cases reported in October showed an overall reduction of 48 per cent compared to September. A total of 3,513,870 people had received the COVID-19 vaccination as of the end of October with 4,774,947 vaccines doses administered. COVAX facility with UNICEF logistics and cold chain support has delivered so far 14,046,770 doses with 21,891,340 currently in pipeline.

⁴In November 2021, the former Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) was renamed Refugee and Returnee Services (RRS).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to provide lifesaving therapeutic and preventative nutrition services to IDPs, refugees and vulnerable host populations. Among these, 35,614 children received treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM); 121,937 children received vitamin A supplementation; 28,755 pregnant and lactating women received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling; and 8,265 pregnant women received folic acid. The emergency nutrition response has been strengthened through the 42 Emergency Nutrition Officers (ENOs) deployed across the country, particularly in conflict-affected areas. The presence of third-party ENOs also provides strong sub-regional capacity for effective coordination mechanisms by the decentralized clusters.

In Gambella, UNICEF continued to work with the RHB to increase institutional delivery, and coverage of ante-natal care (ANC) to prevent maternal deaths due to iron deficiency anemia and other complications.

In Benishangul Gumuz, relatively high defaulter rates of up to 17.2 per cent were recorded with no deaths. The trend of admission of also showed an 8.9 per cent reduction as compared to the same period in 2020. This is partly due to closed health facilities in conflict affected areas of Metekel and Kamashi zone. UNICEF is ensuring continued budget for MHNTs to carry out their critical work. In the emergency affected *woredas*, 3,478 under five children and 226 pregnant mothers have received vitamin A and iron folate, respectively.

In Oromia region, SAM remains the major public health problem affecting children particularly in drought prone areas of the region. The number of children with SAM admitted to Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) in September⁵ decreased by 0.3 per cent when compared to the same month in 2020. The decrease in SAM admissions can be attributed to the restricted access to *woredas* due to insecurity. According to the routine screening data collected through DHIS2 during August 2021⁶, a total of 3,508,691 children 6 to 59 months were screened to assess their nutritional status with regional average screening coverage of 57 per cent. Out of the total number of children 6 to 59 months that were screened, 20,907 (0.6%) had Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 172,188 (4.9%) had Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

In SNNPR, SAM admissions in September decreased by 7.3 per cent compared to the same period last year. A nutrition screening exercise was incorporated into the latest polio campaign in both SNNPR and Sidama region; the findings are yet to be released. ENOs provided technical support for the management of SAM and IYCF, and monitoring supply status and Open-Data Kit (ODK) database utilization. The officers continued supporting *woredas* in South Omo, Hadiya and Konso zones. As a result, in October 2021, a total of 77 health facilities (54 health posts, 21 health centers, and 2 hospitals) were visited by the ENOs where on-the-job technical support was provided to 145 health professionals.

In Somali region, with UNICEF's support, 8,452 children screened for SAM received treatment in 1,521 therapeutic feeding sites across 99 *woredas*. During this reporting month, the ENOs supported 31 stabilization centers and 108 OTP sites by providing mentoring and technical support to 133 health extension workers (HEWs) and 47 health workers (HWs) with the aim of improving quality of services provided. The ENOs also supported stock reports and timely forecasting for community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) supplies from the *woreda* health office to the RHB. The team conducted end-user monitoring using ODK to ensure acceptable nutrition supply in the pipeline. In addition, 246 care takers of children enrolled in OTPs received IYCF key messages during OTP follow up visits and UNICEF and NGO partners supporting nutrition assisted delivery of nutrition supplies in Afder, Erer, Nogob.

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

In October, approximately 245,000 children were screened for malnutrition in Tigray and more than 5,900 children (2.4%) were found to have SAM and were admitted for treatment – an increase of 48 per cent compared to last month. The screening coverage of children and PLW has significantly decreased from 60 to 18 *woredas*. Out of these *woredas* accessed, seven showed very high proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above 15 per cent and proxy MAM among PLW was more than 70 per cent. Despite the limitation of fuel and access, a 'Find & Treat' campaign commenced in October in one *woreda* of the central zone identified as a priority based on the IPC analysis using the Center for Disease Control (CDC) 2021 guidelines. A total of 14,812 children were screened (100% of screening coverage) amongst which 1,901 children (12.8%) were identified with MAM and 302 children (2%) with SAM. UNICEF delivered SAM supplies in Tigray sufficient quantities to meet the needs until end of December, however lack of fuel hampers their last mile distribution.

In Afar, 25 UNICEF-deployed MHNTs continue to provide basic lifesaving services including SAM treatment integrated with IYCF and micronutrient supplementation in the affected locations. CMAM supplies were delivered and prepositioned, which will last until the end of November. UNICEF also conducted the 'Find & Treat' campaign across the entire region except in Chifra and Dalol *woredas*, due to insecurity. Over 224,000 children were screened from 26

⁵Results are behind by at least 6 weeks due to delay in the Therapeutic Feeding Program data reporting

⁶Results are behind by at least 6 weeks due to delay in the Therapeutic Feeding Program data reporting

woredas, with proxy SAM of 2.2 per cent and MAM of 25.8 per cent, and 21 out of 26 woredas recording very high proxy GAM (that is higher than 15%). Proxy MAM among PLW was 35 per cent.

In Amhara region, the humanitarian situation has persistently deteriorated with an increasing influx of IDPs. UNICEF continued to provide lifesaving services for IDPs. Twenty MHNTs were established to deliver lifesaving primary health care and nutrition services. UNICEF is also in the process of finalizing partnerships with five INGOs to augment the capacity of the RHB in the affected areas, including North Gondar, West Gondar, Central Gondar, South Gondar, Waghmra, South Wollo and North Wollo. UNICEF also recruited nine additional ENOs to support coordination, assessments, response supervision and reporting. The 'Find & Treat' campaign was conducted in 33 woredas integrated with oral polio vaccine (OPV) campaign, where 233,037 children were screened. A total of 717 SAM (0.3%) and 5,598 MAM (2.4%) were cases identified, respectively. In all, 34.1 per cent of PLWs were identified with MAM. All children identified with SAM received treatment in the UNICEF-supported CMAM programme. The 'Find & Treat' campaign could not be conducted in conflict-affected woredas, of which 54 are inaccessible; therefore, the screening results are not representative of the consequences on malnutrition of the current conflict.

WASH

UNICEF, Government and NGO partners continue to implement a WASH Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to address needs across Ethiopia with support from USAID. Through this mechanism, 1.38 million people have had access to safe water, over 300,000 people have received WASH non-food items (NFIs), 58,200 people have had access to improved sanitation and 419,000 people were reached with hygiene messages.

Out of the 160,903 people provided with clean water supply in October, an estimated 149,720 people benefited from water trucking and rehabilitation and maintenance of non-functional water schemes in Borena, East Bale, Guji and East Hararghe zones. In SNNPR, 10,512 people benefitted from clean water through installation of *Emwat kit* (a water treatment plant used to treat river water for drinking purpose. It produces 12,000 liters of clean water per one round treatment cycle), water storage tanker and borehole rehabilitation in Dasenech woreda in South Omo zone, Duguna Fango woreda in Wolayita zone and Durame Zuria woreda in Kambata Tambaro zone. In Metekel zone of Benishangul Gumuz region, 671 people were reached through maintenance of three water schemes: one through a government partnership and two through partnership with Plan international.

In collaboration with the Regional Water Bureaus (RWBs), RHBs and NGO partners, UNICEF was able to support 44,921 people with critical lifesaving WASH supplies in four regions of Amhara, SNNPR, Oromia, and Somali in October. In Amhara, WASH supplies were distributed to 13,508 people in Dessie, Kombolcha, Debark and Ebinet. In SNNPR, 8,889 people affected by floods benefited from distribution of WASH supplies in Dasenech woreda (South Omo) and Yirgachefe (Gedeo zone). In Somali, WASH supplies were distributed to 1,710 vulnerable people in cholera affected Kersadula woreda. In Oromia, 20,814 people received essential WASH NFIs in Borena, Bale and West Guji zones.

A total 76,919 people were reached with basic hygiene messages through public awareness campaigns using mobile audio vans, health extension workers, and community volunteers and behavioural change communication (BCC) materials with a focus on COVID-19 and cholera infection prevention and control (IPC). Out of the total people reached in the month of October, 52,753 people were reached with hygiene and sanitation promotion in Ephrata-Gidim, Shewa Robit, Jile-Timuga, Artuma-Fursi, Tehuledere, Kutaber, Agoba woredas. In Oromia, 20,807 people received key hygiene and sanitation messaging focusing on personal hygiene practices, disease prevention, behavioural change, prevention of COVID-19 and the preparation and use of water chemicals in East Bale and Borena zones. In Benishangul Gumuz, 1,649 people were reached with key messages on the importance of hand washing in three woredas (Bullen, Dibate and Mandura). In Somali, it is reported that 1,710 people were reached with key messaging in cholera affected Kersadula woreda, targeting both communities and the cholera treatment center.

In the reporting period, UNICEF supported 24,808 people to access basic sanitation facilities through construction of health institution latrines completed in three health institutions in Amhara benefiting 17,000 people. In Benishangul Gumuz, with UNICEF financial support 7,808 IDPs in three woredas benefited from constructed 18 blocks (five seats per block) of trench latrines (5 in Bullen, 5 in Dangur and 8 in Mandura).

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

In October, UNICEF and partners reached 198,709 people through emergency water supply including water trucking and repairs/maintenance of durable water supply schemes. UNICEF partners including Action Contre Le Faim (ACF), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) provided safe drinking water through water trucking to 73,333 IDPs in Shiraro, Abi-Adi and Mekelle, though the amount is estimated at 7 liters per person per day which is less than the SPHERE standard of 15 liters per person per day, mainly due to the lack of fuel. CARE Ethiopia, DRC, World Vision and Action Against Hunger (AAH) provided safe drinking water through rehabilitation of non-functional water schemes to 21,376 affected people in eight woredas (Kafta-humera, Maygaba, Adihageray, Abiadi, Deguatembien, Enderta, Hintalo and Wajerat) of Western, North Western, Central, South Eastern zones. In Afar, 104,000 people were provided with clean water through rehabilitation of water scheme in Konnaba town benefiting 22,000 people, while 82,000 people in Semera, Logia, and Dubte towns and DerGeera, Musgiid, Waema, Gaali Koma and Digidiga rural areas were reached with water trucking services through Afar Pastoralist Development Association (APDA).

Through its partners ERCS, AAH and APDA, UNICEF provided access to basic sanitation to 38,583 people. In Tigray, through ERCS, 5,883 people get access to latrine through desludging and maintenance of existing latrines in two schools serving as IDP sites in Mekelle. Through AAH, six existing latrines in Tanqa Milash *woreda* (rural community hosting IDPs) were rehabilitated and are being used by 3,123 individuals. Rehabilitation and maintenance work of eight sanitation facilities conducted by APDA also benefited 32,700 people in Assgubi, Sahi gubi and Berahle rural kebeles in Afar.

In October, a total 137,352 people were reached through hygiene promotion sessions conducted across different locations in Eastern and Central zones of Tigray (Atsbi, Tsaeda-emba, Mekelle and Tanquamilash *woredas*) by Concern Worldwide, AAH and ERCS, reaching a total of 22,709 people. Environmental cleaning campaigns and disposal of solid waste have been carried out in IDP sites in Shire, Sheraro, Adi-hageray, Adi-daero as well as some sites in Mekelle. In Amhara, hygiene promotion activities were carried out in South Wollo and North Gondar benefiting 47,029 people. In Afar, in partnership with APDA 67,614 people have been reached in five rural locations in Teru, Awura, Ewa, Chifra and Dubti *woredas*.

UNICEF, through its partners, distributed critical lifesaving WASH supplies to 53,370 conflict affected people out of which 31,470 people were reached in Amhara (Dessie, Kombolcha, Debark and Ebinet). In Afar, WASH NFIs were distributed to 21,900 people in Yalibahe, Adda'ar, DerGeera, Lee'adda, Gur'Ale, Yaara and Afdera.

Health

Since the outset of COVID-19 in 2020, UNICEF through the COVAX facility has supported the delivery of 14,046,770 doses of COVID-19 vaccines and 21,891,340 doses are in pipeline.

In October 2021, a total of 168 cholera cases were reported with five deaths. Of these, 100 cases were reported from Oromia region in Dollo Mena, Meda wolabu and Harana Buluk and 68 cases from Somali region, Kersadula *woreda*, Liben zone. Since January 2021, altogether 1,872 cholera cases (8 confirmed) with 17 deaths have been reported with a total Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.91 per cent.

As of mid-October, a total of 3,321 suspected cases of measles and 23 deaths were recorded with a CFR of 0.71 per cent. Out of the total suspected cases reported in October, 64 per cent (63 cases) were reported from SNNPR.

A Dengue fever outbreak was also reported at the end of September 2021. As of late October, 465 clinically diagnosed dengue fever cases and four confirmed cases were reported in Dire Dawa city.

UNICEF supported the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) on the national launch of the novel oral polio vaccine type 2 (nOPV2) introduction campaign in all but three regions (Tigray, parts of Afar, and Amhara due to the ongoing conflict and active fighting) and nOPV2 digital media campaign and advocacy meeting with presidents of health associations on addressing COVID-19 vaccine uptake and hesitancy issues among the health workers. Data collection is in currently process for the behavioural and social drivers of COVID-19 vaccination at the national level and preliminary findings are expected to be available in mid-November. UNICEF supported the campaign's communication and social mobilization, vaccine management and logistics.

In Oromia, a total of 56,914 IDPs and returnees received essential health services of which 15,945 (28%) were children under five years of age. In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF continued to provide technical support for the provision of essential Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) services to IDPs and host communities through outreach teams. UNICEF also continued to provide close technical support to the zonal health department and *woreda* health offices and health facilities in implementation of the emergency response activities, including distribution and utilization of UNICEF health supplies.

In October 2021, a total of 32,950 new medical consultations were conducted in Afar (10,173) and Somali (22,777) pastoralist communities through UNICEF supported MHNT teams. Of these, 11,435 consultations (35%) were of children under five and 11,803 (36%) were of women. Altogether since January 2021, a total of 301,765 medical consultations have been conducted. Of these, 142,466 consultations were conducted in Afar and 159,299 consultations were carried out in Somali region. Furthermore, 120,860 consultations (40%) were of under five children and 105,259 consultations (35%) were of women.

In addition to the above, UNICEF continued to support the Gambella Regional Health Bureau with routine vaccinations of South Sudanese refugee children at entry points and refugee camps in the region. In October 2021, 235 children received polio vaccinations and 178 children received measles vaccinations at entry points. Altogether since January 2021, a total of 5,298 refugee children have received polio vaccinations and 6,126 children have received measles vaccination at entry points in Gambella.

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

During the reporting period, through UNICEF-supported MHNTs and health facilities, a total of 51,516 children and women received medical consultations, of which 18,685 were in Tigray, 31,707 in Amhara and 1,124 in Afar regions. UNICEF supported the Amhara RHB with the deployment of 20 MHNTs in conflict affected areas. Similarly, UNICEF supported the Afar RHB with the deployment of 10 MHNTs; two MHNTs were supported to provide essential health services in conflict affected areas in partnership with International Medical Corps (IMC).

In Tigray, five zonal emergency health workers contracted by UNICEF provided support to affected health facilities through provision of medical supply management, revitalizing facility-based coordination platforms, providing on-the-job mentorship and supportive supervision to improve the delivery of quality health services. Cumulatively since July, 89 health facilities in 44 *woredas* were visited and supported. In October, UNICEF distributed 74 Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs) and 34 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) to 74 health facilities able to treat 185,000 patients for three months. Cumulatively since January 2021, a total of 231 EDKs and 149 renewable kits enough for over 577,500 medical consultations were distributed to MHNTs and to health centres in IPC5 and IPC4⁷ *woredas*. UNICEF has received approval from the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) to dispatch measles vaccines required for campaign and routine vaccination programme in Tigray.

In Amhara, UNICEF continued to provide technical, supply and budget support for essential health services provision for IDPs and affected communities through MHNTs using 20 mobile clinics, outreach at IDP sites and referrals to nearby health services in affected areas. Twenty EDKs and 10 IEHKs were distributed for 20 MHNTs deployed to the region to support conflict IDP essential health services; an estimated 50,000 people will benefit from clinical consultations. Altogether 2,000 healthcare workers and community health workers were also provided with personal protective equipment (PPE). UNICEF is working on the restoration plan of 60 Health Centers initially in Amhara region and the same support will be extended to Afar region once the situation has stabilized.

In Afar, UNICEF distributed 35 EDKs and 18 IEHK for the use of MHNTs services and restocking of health facilities that are affected by the conflict; an estimated 87,500 people will benefit from medical consultations. Through UNICEF support, the RHB finalized preparations to deploy five more MHNTs to support conflict IDPs in the region.

Child Protection

UNICEF is supporting a total of 524 social workers and community service workers across the country, including 366 in the Northern Ethiopia response (Tigray, Amhara, Afar). The social service workforce has been able to reach 10,491 children with case management in the country since January 2021, including 5,527 children in the Northern Ethiopia response, as well as 7,177 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in total, including 5,527 in the Tigray, Amhara and Afar.

In October 2021, 228 children (142 girls, 86 boys) who have experienced violence were reached with case management services in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali and SNNPR facilitated by social workers deployed at woreda level Women Children and Social Affairs offices. The capacities of these social workers were built on a set of skills required for managing cases of vulnerable children (including UASC), through consecutive trainings and on-the-job mentoring sessions organized by UNICEF. To ensure that children received coordinated support through case management, coordination structures with multi-sectoral referral pathways were established and strengthened at woreda levels.

In Benishangul Gumuz, 193 vulnerable children (108 girls, 85 boys) including UASC were identified bringing the total number of UASC and vulnerable children case load in the region 3,106 (1,610 girls, 1,496 boys). A total of 108 children (69 girls, 39 boys) were provided with community-based psycho-social support (PSS) service through trained community social workers and 86 parents and caregivers (54 women, 32 men) were reached through sessions on 'parenting without violence'.

In Oromia region, 182 UASC were identified by social workers. Of these, 68 children (22 girls, 46 boys) were placed in alternative care arrangement services in East Wollega, West Wollega and East Guji zones. A total of 133 children (92 girls, 41 boys) received basic PSS services through trained community service workers in Babile *woreda*, East Hararghe zone, including through socio-emotional learning sessions. This brings the total number of children reached with these sessions in Oromia since January 1,456 (740 girls, 716 boys). In addition, a total of 271 children (132 girls, 139 boys) and 267 parents (141 female, 126 male) attended the regular socio-emotional learning and parenting without violence sessions in Gedeo Zone of SNNP region.

In Amhara region, 76 children (43 girls, 33 boys) who lost parental care were placed in family-based care (kinship) and one separated child (female) was reunified with her family in Zigem *woreda* of Awi zone.

In all, 3,771 women and children (1,956 female, 1,815 male) were reached with key messages that promote prevention of violence against children and GBV in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali and SNNPR. UNICEF continued to support woreda-level Women, Children and Social Affairs offices to operationalize the referral mechanism for reported GBV cases to access multi-sectoral response services. In October, 35 survivors of sexual violence in Oromia region

⁷Integrated Phased Classification for food security and malnutrition where IPC5 is famine like situation

(19), Amhara region (3) and Somali (14) were provided with comprehensive response services including psychosocial support, legal aid, and health services.

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

In October 2021, a total of 13,409 girls, boys, women and men 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 mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) for children and their caregivers, in addition to prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) across the three conflict-affected regions of Tigray, Amhara and Afar. This brings the total number of people reached through the Child Protection and GBV response to 176,350 since January this year.

UNICEF has been reprogramming and expanding partnerships in Amhara and Afar regions to respond to the increased child protection and GBV needs in the crisis-affected *woredas* of both regions. Simultaneously, critical human capacity has been increased. Across the three regions, a total of 366 staff in the social service workforce are being supported by UNICEF. In Afar Region, UNICEF and a partner has recently hired and trained 16 social workers and community social workers and assigned them to the conflict-affected *woredas*.

In Tigray region, UNICEF, together with implementing partners on Child protection/GBV continued to provide appropriate protection services to children and women affected by the crisis. However, a number of critical and demanding Child Protection interventions (family-tracing and reunification (FTR), capacity building) are suspended due to a shortage of cash and materials for the reunification package.

Since the start of the conflict, UNICEF and partners have identified over 5,000 UASC in Tigray and Amhara regions, and have provided support to over 1,800 UASC with family-based or alternative care modalities.

In the reporting period, 1,165 UASC (498 girls) were identified and registered in Amhara region (Bahir Dar, South Gondar, Wag Himra, Debarak, Dabat, Dessie and Kombolcha IDP sites). Of these, three UASC (1 female) was placed in a family-based alternative care arrangement (temporary foster care) in Dessie.

In Amhara region, 1,606 children (750 girls) in Dessie and Kombolcha IDP sites who have experienced violence (physical and psychological) were reached by social workers with case management services, as well as referrals to health and or justice/law enforcement in the reporting period. This brings the total of girls and boys who have experienced violence and have been reached with services to 3,379.

Since the beginning of the conflict, a total of 732 GBV survivors have been supported through UNICEF and partners with case management, referrals to emergency health services, and psychosocial support across the three regions. In October, 35 GBV survivors in Amhara have accessed a safe reporting system and received MHPSS, food and NFIs, dignity kit, medical, emergency cash support and legal advice, through referral linkages in Debarak and Dabat *woredas* of North Gondar. In Tigray, an additional 251 GBV survivors (all female) were provided with case management and referred to appropriate services.

As part of GBV risk mitigation, awareness-raising and community outreach was conducted across the region, reaching a total of 132 adults (52 female) in Afar. An additional 2,010 community members (768 female) were reached with GBV prevention and risk mitigation messaging in Debarak and Dabat IDP sites of North Gondar zone, as well as in Dessie and Kombolcha IDP sites of Amhara region. This brings the total to 52,993 community members reached with GBV risk mitigation activities across the three regions.

In Tigray, 6,709 (3,867F) community members were also reached with child protection communication messages and received training to identify, prevent and respond to child protection cases. The community members also learned how to link and refer cases to the assigned social workers and community social workers at service delivery points. In addition, since the beginning of interventions, 25,461 Dignity Kits and other material support have been provided to women and adolescent girls across the three regions of Tigray, Amhara and Afar as part of GBV risk mitigation efforts. In the reporting period, UNICEF and partners have provided 1,372 Dignity Kits to adolescent girls and women in Dessie and Kombolcha IDP sites in Amhara alone.

Since the start of the conflict, over 57,572 community members have been provided with specialized and nonspecialized MHPSS support. In Amhara Region, 756 children (339 female) were reached with MHPSS services in Dessie and Kombolcha IDP sites. In Tigray Region, 6,449 (3,524 female) children and caregivers were reached with mental health and psychosocial support services. MHPSS included group counselling, individual counselling, play therapy at child friendly spaces (CFS) and specialized and non-specialized services managed by social workers, CFS facilitators, professional psychologists, and psychiatrists.

In Amhara, 795 people (126 female) were reached with awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA through UNICEF *woreda*-level partners. This brings the total of people reached with PSEA awareness-raising to 37,957 across the three regions.

Education

UNICEF continues to provide education assistance to internally displaced and emergency-affected out-of-school children in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Regional Education Bureau (REB), and NGO partners across Ethiopia. To date, a total of 177,687 children (48% girls) have been reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions in Ethiopia. This includes over 31,000 children (49% girls) since January 2021 reached through 'Bete' ('My Home') integrated education and child protection assistance in Afar, Amhara, BG, Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray where the integrated education and child protection projects have been implemented.

In Afar, Edukans Foundation in collaboration with UNICEF and the Regional Education Bureau (REB)/College of Teacher Education (CTE) reviewed and condensed the curricula for lower primary grades to prepare for the start of flexible learning and accelerated learning programmes for out-of-school children under 'Bete' project.

In Amhara and Gambella, UNICEF is supporting the provision of 2,000 solar-powered radios and 462 flash disks to the REB in order to support home learning of out-of-school children in IDP sites and emergency-affected areas. In Amhara, 28 radio programmes are made available and ready for broadcasting aiming to reach parents/caregivers of young children. While in Gambella, the REB curriculum and education radio media agency and CTE are supporting the development of radio education content.

In Benishangul Gumuz, through financial support from UNICEF, training of 14 facilitators (12 female) and 15 woreda/zonal education officials was conducted to improve the quality of pre-primary teaching for 339 young children (167 girls) in four woredas (Mandura, Dangur, Bullen, and Dibate) in Metekel zone. Further, 16 facilitators (4 female) have received training on education in emergencies and Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) in Bambasi, Sherkole, and Bildigilu woredas to benefit 434 young children (189 girls) attending pre-primary classes. In Dangur, Mandura, and Bullen woredas, Plan International also distributed 7,309 exercise books in six woredas in Metekel zone and 804 combined desks in Dangur, Mandura, and Bullen woredas.

In Oromia, ASR and ALP programme implementation started at the beginning of October 2021 in partnership with Imagine 1 Day in woredas supported by the Education and Child Protection programmes, 'Bete' and Education and Cannot Wait (ECW)-supported ECD projects reaching 22,500 children.

The implementation of 'Bete' project is also progressing in SNNPR in partnership with Imagine 1 Day and 1,759 young children (984 girls) started to attend ASR in Konso zone (Kenna, Kolme, Karat Zuria, and Segen Zuria). In SNNPR, with UNICEF support Imagine 1 Day conducted the training on ASR, play-based learning, child-friendly and gender-responsive pedagogy, psychosocial support, and inclusive education for 76 facilitators (29 female).

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

UNICEF since January 2021 reached a total of 87,922 children (46% girls) in Tigray (23,321), Amhara (59,741⁸), and Afar (4,880) in partnership with Imagine 1 Day, World Vision Ethiopia, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and REB. This includes 23,301 children (46% girls) reached through emergency education support focusing on the provision of 'Bete' integrated Education and Child Protection services in Tigray. Of total, in October 2021 only, 9,672 children have been reported to be reached.

In Tigray, in October 2021, UNICEF in partnership with IRC newly reached 4,792 children (43% girls) in Mekelle, Shire, and Mai Tsebri – 3,456 were facilitated access to the Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme; 560 were given access to ASR; and 776 children had access to ALP. The ASR programme was implemented in five IDP sites in Shire, as well as Mai Tsebri (some 560 children attending ASR in schools). Support provided included provision of ECD kits (40) and capacity building of ECD facilitators on the promotion of play-based learning activities. IRC also supported facilitators' learning circles so that meetings to improve their knowledge on teaching and class management and learn from each other could be held weekly. In addition, IRC supported the establishment of 20 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Shire. Ten TLS will contribute to creating a conducive learning environment for children accessing ALP, while the rest will benefit children accessing ECD and ASR.

In Amhara, construction of four TLS in Adiarkay and Telemt by Plan International has been impacted by ongoing conflict and progress rate stood at 38.75 per cent on average. UNICEF in collaboration with the REB also provided 343 ECD kits, 290 schools-in-a-box, 21 recreational kits, and 22 school tents to schools in South Wollo, North Gondar, and South Gondar zones. These items will be distributed in November 2021 and will benefit 23,750 crisis-affected children (aiming for 50% girls) in those areas.

In Afar, Plan International delivered 562 school bags, 4,900 exercise books, 3,200 pens, 1,600 pencils, and 1,600 erasers, as well as recreational materials (15 footballs/volleyballs, 8 volleyball nets, 8 air pumps, and 120 skipping ropes) to Megale woreda education office for the distribution to support children's back-to-learning in schools.

Social Protection

⁸Back-to-school support provided by REB with UNICEF support for children in formal schools in Amhara in the 1st quarter of 2021

In close collaboration with the Bureau of Women's and Social Affairs (BoWSA), a humanitarian cash transfer (HCT) for IDPs was piloted in North Shewa zone. In this reporting period, the pilot was expanded in North Shewa and to Oromo Special zone, covering 2,131 IDPs (781 households). The majority of IDP recipients are female (62%) and 51 per cent are children. Since August 2021 the total number of IDPs reached with HCTs in these two Zones is 3,626 (1,206 households). Just over half are children (55%) and 56 per cent are women. Each IDP received 1,560 ETB (*equivalent to 35 USD*).

In the reporting period, in three Integrated Safety Net Programme (ISNP) *woredas* in Amhara region, 920 Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) clients were reached with key messages on GBV risk mitigation measures by community level social workers during household visits, public work sessions, and cash transfer/payment days and on regular follow-up visits. More than half of these PSNP clients are female (57%) are females. This brings the cumulative number to 51,066 PSNP clients (53% females and 47% children).

Community Care Coalitions and PSNP task force appeal committees were strengthened in three *woredas* in two additional kebeles in Amhara during the reporting period, and access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) was ensured in these kebeles. As a result, access to safe channels to report SEA was established to cover 5,450 (49% female) PSNP clients. This brings the cumulative number to 45,125 PSNP clients (51% female and 40% children).

UNICEF will expand HCTs for flood affected IDPs in Gambella region by the end of the year.

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

Using lessons learned from the HCT pilot in North Shewa and Oromo Special zones, UNICEF scaled-up the HCTs to Dessie town for people displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia crises/conflict. In the reporting period, HCTs were provided to 10,010 IDPs (3,113 households) in Dessie town. More than half of the IDP recipients are female (57%), and 4,935 (49%) are children. Out of the 3,113 households receiving the HCTs, 22 per cent have unaccompanied/separated or orphan children, 62 per cent are single headed households, and four per cent are child headed households. The first payment of 800 ETB (*equivalent to 17.5 USD*) per individual was transferred to each IDP Commercial Bank of Ethiopia account for October 2021. However, due to the escalating conflict, access and communication with Dessie are no longer possible. UNICEF is working with the regional government to ensure the second payment round of 1,600 ETB is transferred to the IDP accounts.

Post distribution monitoring will not be possible in Dessie at the moment; UNICEF is assessing the feasibility of a mobile phone-based option. UNICEF is also expanding the HCTs for IDPs to Bahir Dar, Ebinat and Debarq in Amhara region (targeting underway) and has commenced planning to implement in Afar.

Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF continues to support the delivery of messages focused on service access, nOPV2 promotion, COVID-19 prevention and COVID-19 vaccination. During the reporting period, over 2,103,395 people were reached, the messages were delivered via mass media, volunteers, house-to-house visits, and during social mobilization events across the country.

Over 26,422 people in Somali, Oromia, Afar and Amhara shared their thoughts, concerns, and asked questions about service availability, COVID -19 and other health issues. Concerns were shared during community events including group discussions and house visits, as well as via radio.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

During the reporting month, the Nutrition Cluster has finalized an interactive dashboard depicting the response status in Tigray region for cluster partners and donors easily visualize the need, target, response, and gap. The same interface will be produced for Afar and Amhara regions. In addition, the Nutrition Cluster has established an interactive map depicting 4Ws of partners for easy reference. A monthly synopsis was also produced using the latest (August) TFP data and shared with partners. The major challenges faced by cluster partners include the deteriorating security situation around Dessie, Kombolcha, Chifra which has led to the reprioritization of response activities, the low screening coverage and reduced identification and SAM management coverage due to lack of fuel in Tigray, and power and communication interruption in most parts of Tigray.

Education cluster in collaboration with Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR) coordinator, donors, OCHA, and NGO partners conducted a localization workshop to increase knowledge and skills to help create a platform to support participation of local actors in education sector coordination, promote good practices among education actors to enhance local actors' participation in humanitarian interventions. The Education Cluster is also supporting Education Cannot Wait (ECW)-funded project to develop Cluster advocacy and resource mobilization strategy and the recruitment of a consultant is in process. In October 2021, national Information Management Officer started to undertake work to improve Education in Emergencies data management and analysis and provide technical support to sub-national Clusters.

Funding Overview

UNICEF Ethiopia's 2021 revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal of US \$248,292,024 is required to sustain life-saving and humanitarian services for women and children in Ethiopia. To date, US \$90,157,159.34 had been received towards the appeal, leaving, with the carry forward from 2020, a funding gap of 46 per cent. With specific regard to the Northern Ethiopia Response budgeted at US \$108,100,517 and fully incorporated in the HAC, there is a funding gap of 46 per cent.

Without full support from the humanitarian community, more than 226,000 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition will not access the lifesaving treatment they require. Furthermore, more than 800,000 children across the country will not be protected against the potentially fatal and easily preventable measles infection. Reduced support will lead to more than 3.8 million people without access to critical WASH supplies and services and a further 175,000 children without access to learning at a critical moment in their lives. More than 8,500 children who have been forcibly displaced from their homes and families will lack the support they need to be reunited with their loved ones. UNICEF appeals for support to close the remaining gaps and to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving support. This includes ensuring that the remaining 15,000 urban productive safety net programme (UPSNP) Permanent and Temporary Direct support beneficiaries receive emergency cash support. This cash grant enables families to pay for expenses related to health, nutrition, education and ensure the wellbeing of their children, while also stimulating the local economy. Without the cash transfers, families may be forced to rely on negative coping strategies to survive, including reducing the amount of food given to children, or pulling children out of school to work increasing the vulnerability of these children.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the many donors which have already provided critical support towards UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children. This includes Australia, Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Denmark, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, UK aid, USAID, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and private sector donor contributions through UNICEF National Committees.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF Ethiopia Humanitarian Response

- UNICEF northern Ethiopia conflict response page: [Crisis grips families in northern Ethiopia](#)
- Human interest story: [Amid conflict in northern Ethiopia, children share their dreams for the future](#)
- Human interest story: [Roho's story - How Speed School Inspired Her](#)
- Video: [Bete, integrated education and child protection programme, brings children back to school in Tigray](#)
- Video: [UNICEF's response to the conflict in northern Ethiopia](#)

Social Media



[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [YouTube](#) | [Instagram](#) | unicef.org/ethiopia

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

Next SitRep: 20 December 2021

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results - including Northern Ethiopia Response 2021 (Tigray, Amhara and Afar)

Sector	UNICEF and IPs Response		
	2021 Targets	Total 2021 Results	Change since last report
	(Jan - Dec)	(Jan - Oct)	
Nutrition			
Number children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	577,399	449,742	97,340
Number children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	1,446,966	2,050,626*	248,981
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	643,081	522,258	37,139
Number of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	249,000	1,047,403	281,120
Health			
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	824,500	15,153	178
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities (MHNT in Afar and Somali and provision of EDK in IDP and other vulnerable communities)	852,700	827,224	89,350
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers who received personal protective equipment	12,000	43,800	2,000
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions	25,800	1,872	168
WASH			
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2,252,915	4,173,636	359,612
Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	610,000	359,590	63,391
Number people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services	4,898,593	1,125,771	98,291
Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices	6,925,930	2,407,726	214,271
Number of facilities (treatment, isolation quarantine sites) accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (emergency water trucking, roto tanks) to prevent COVID transmission.	300	43	1
Number of health care facilities with improved sanitation (this includes rehabilitation / fixing of existing latrines)	300	24	4
Child Protection			

Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	26,177	8,345	1,834
Number of unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative	14,800	6,497	208
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	94,180	74,161	8,752
Education			
Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	1,905	216	0
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education and/or skills development trainings, including early learning	318,667	177,687	34,704
Number of children receiving learning materials	537,096	102,618	14,075
Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning	72,600	0*	0
Social Protection			
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors (Households)	25,325***	13,636	3,894
PSEA			
Number of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)	694,253	107,504	5,767
GBViE			
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)	616,132	150,202	6,833
Communication for Development (C4D)			
Number of people reached with messages on access to services	17,231,657	9,715,187	2,103,395
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	407,200	162,395	26,422

**3,333,202 children received Vitamin A supplementation in the first semester of the year (January-June) and 1,325,029 children received Vitamin A supplementation in the second semester of the year (July-December). The current and following reports focus on woredas classified as hotspots as opposed the previous reports which were inclusive of results in all woredas across the country.*

*** The most marginalized children affected by multiple emergencies, including COVID-19, have been targeted to receive learning materials in response to ensure the continuity of learning whether in temporary learning spaces or to ensure continuity of "home"-based learning which is reflected in the indicator above # children receiving learning materials.*

**** Previous sitreps till August the results for cash transfer were reported in number of people instead of households.*

Annex B

Summary of Programme Results - *only Northern Ethiopia Response 2021 (Tigray, Amhara and Afar)*

Sector	UNICEF and IPs Response (Northern Ethiopia*)		
	2021 Targets	Total 2021 Results	Change since last report
	(Jan - Dec)	(Jan - Oct)	
Nutrition			
Number children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	78,200	85,626	61,676
Number children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	598,553	725,597*	127,044
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	274,727	172,731	8,384
Number of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	160,000	291,099	272,855
Health			
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	774,000	739	0
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities (MHNT in Afar and Somali and provision of EDK in IDP and other vulnerable communities)	346,500	229,815	51,516
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers who received personal protective equipment	10,000	14,629	2,000
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions	4,800		0
WASH			
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	1,502,915	1,840,129	198,709
Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	400,000	158,766	38,583
Number people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services	898,593	310,139	53,370
Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices	1,325,930	683,446	137,352

Child Protection			
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	12,000	3,379	1,606
Number of unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative	11,000	4,312	3
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	35,000	57,572	7,205
Education			
Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	1,205	74	0
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education and/or skills development trainings, including early learning	168,000	87,922**	9,672
Number of children receiving learning materials	348,000	20,983	5,327
Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning	-	0***	0
Social Protection			
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors (HH)	14,115	5,040	3,113
PSEA			
Number of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)	364,544	0	0
GBViE			
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)	220,000	50,181	2,142
Communication for Development (C4D)			
Number of people reached with messages on access to services	690,000	1,153,826	203,886
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	7,200	5,679	1,965

*1,962,233 children received Vitamin A supplementation in the first semester of the year (January-June) and 725,597 children received Vitamin A supplementation in the second semester of the year (July-December). The current and following reports focus on woredas classified as hotspots as opposed the previous reports which were inclusive of results in all woredas across the 3 regions affected by the North Ethiopia Crisis.

**This number includes the 23,321 children accessing learning opportunities in Tigray region and the 59,741-primary school-age children supported with education by the Amhara REB with UNICEF support.

*** The most marginalized children affected by multiple emergencies, including COVID-19, have been targeted to receive learning materials in response to ensure the continuity of learning whether in temporary learning spaces or to ensure continuity of "home"-based learning which is reflected in the indicator above # children receiving learning materials.

Annex B 2021 HAC Funding Status including Northern Ethiopia Response

Sector	2021 HAC including Northern Ethiopia Response Funding Requirement	Total Funds Available (USD)			Funding gap (USD)	
		Funds received in 2021	Carry over	Total	\$	%
Health	32,594,100	15,275,608.21	6,761,607.09	22,037,215.30	10,556,884.70	32%
Nutrition	72,915,205	30,757,278.87	15,803,290.23	46,560,569.10	26,354,635.90	36%
Child Protection, GBViE, PSEA	22,808,032	10,683,689.66	6,163,682.77	16,847,372.43	5,960,659.57	26%
Education	18,788,716	7,246,979.92	3,212,625.91	10,459,605.83	8,329,110.17	44%
WASH	75,102,852	22,570,095.61	12,133,953.92	34,704,049.53	40,398,802.47	54%
Social Protection	7,621,998	3,188,934.45		3,188,934.45	4,433,063.55	58%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	8,830,349	129,600.00		129,600.00	8,700,749.00	99%
Cluster Coordination	1,623,326	304,972.62		304,972.62	1,318,353.38	81%
Total	248,292,024	90,157,159.34	44,075,159.92	134,232,319.26	114,059,704.74	46%

Annex C 2021 Northern Ethiopia Response Funding Status

Sector	2021 Northern Ethiopia Response Funding Requirement	Total Funds Available	Funding gap (USD)	
			\$	%
Nutrition	25,750,984	23,654,407.91	2,096,576	8%
Health	12,908,480	6,336,699.00	6,571,781	51%
Child Protection	6,455,737	15,177,516.00	16,481,411	52%
WASH	31,658,927	4,724,087.00	1,731,650	27%
Education	11,809,115	1,382,381.00	3,347,219	71%
Social Protection	4,729,600	3,506,141.00	8,302,974	70%
PSEA	930,646	750,000.00	180,646	19%
GBViE	5,081,302	-	5,081,302	100%
C4D	768,280	129,600.00	638,680	83%
Monitoring / operational cross-cutting costs	8,007,446	2,221,746.74	5,785,699	72%
Total	108,100,517	57,882,579	50,217,938	46%