



Reporting Period: January 2022

# Country Office

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

including Northern Ethiopia Response



### Situation in Numbers

**15.6 million**  
 children in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>1</sup>

**29.4 million**  
 people in need (MYR HRP and NERP 2021)<sup>1</sup>

**4.24 million**  
 Internally displaced people (IDPs) (DTM 2021)<sup>2</sup>

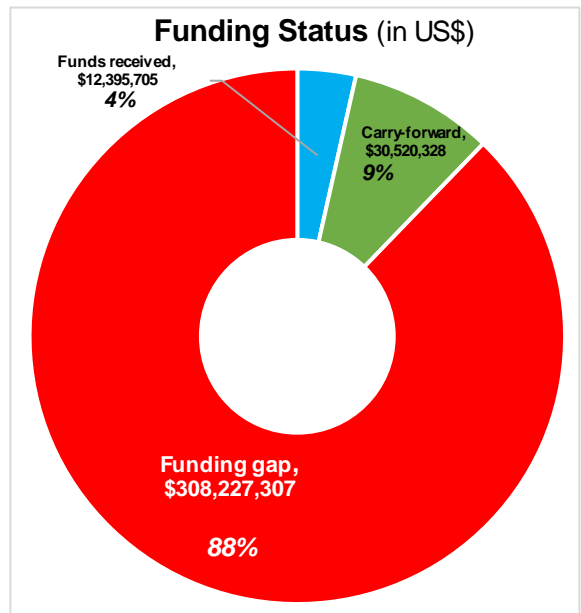
**830,305**  
 pending and registered refugees (UNHCR, 31 January 2021)

### Highlights

- After the third consecutive failed rainy season, the drought in southern and south-eastern parts of Ethiopia (Somali, Afar, Oromia, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR)) is now significantly impacting the lives and livelihoods of 6.83 million people including 2.5 million children.
- A nutritional screening conducted by the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) across Somali Region in December 2021 revealed a proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 18 per cent, higher than the global threshold of 15 per cent. Some 225,000 malnourished children and over 100,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Somali and Oromia currently need nutrition support.
- Measles Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA) integrated with vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign was launched in Tigray on 1 January 2022. A total of 690,074 children aged 6 - 59 months were vaccinated in phase I and phase II covering 95 per cent of the targeted 722,928 children.
- In Amhara, through UNICEF supply and technical support, essential health service provision to internally displaced people and affected communities has continued, 150 Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs) (enough for 375,000 medical consultations), 73 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs), 20,000 Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) (enough for 40,000 people), 8 generators, 57 room heaters, 1,000 reusable suction bulbs and 600 neonatal resuscitator sets were dispatched to 60 health centres and 8 hospitals as part of the health facility service restoration and recovery in conflict affected areas in the region.

### UNICEF Appeal 2022

#### US\$ 351 million



<sup>1</sup> Mid-Year Revised Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 and Revised Northern Ethiopia Response Plan 2021, the numbers of PIN and CIN will be updated when the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan is finalized

<sup>2</sup> DTM Ethiopia Site Assessment Round 27 and DTM Ethiopia Emergency Site Assessment Round

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

After the third consecutive failed rainy season, the drought in southern and south-eastern parts of Ethiopia (Somali, Afar, Oromia, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR)) is now significantly impacting the lives and livelihoods of 6.8 million people including 2.5 million children. The situation in the four regions is worsening: large displacement (estimated already 1.6 million IDPs); food insecurity and malnutrition (an estimated increase of roughly 20 per cent compared to the same period last year), failed crop harvests, increased drop out of schools, widespread water shortages, livestock migration, decline in livestock production and increased livestock deaths.

In Somali, over 17,000 households have reportedly displaced from Dollo, Jerer, Korahey and Nogob zones to Fafen zone with their livestock putting pressure on meagre resources in the host communities; in addition, an influx of asylum seekers was reported at the border entry points in Dollo Ado from Somalia due to a looming drought in Bakol region<sup>3</sup>. The January 2022 Hotspot classification system has identified 83 *woredas* as Priority 1 and 10 *woredas* as Priority 2, which is an increase from 69 *woredas* in Priority 1 identified in July 2021.

A nutritional screening conducted by the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) across Somali Region in December 2021 revealed a proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 18 per cent, higher than the global threshold of 15 per cent. Some 225,000 malnourished children and over 100,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Somali and Oromia currently need nutrition support.

The movement of pastoral communities in search of water has led to high absenteeism and school closures. In addition, according to *woreda* women and social affairs offices, with the increasing number of children migrating to different urban areas in search of means of survival, the situation has aggravated the risk of vulnerability to child labour, trafficking, child marriage and psychological distress. Currently 1,115 schools have been impacted by the drought (727 partially closed and 388 completed closed), affecting nearly 200,000 children across Somali region. While in Oromia a total of 678 schools (409 primary schools) in 11 *woredas* within 8 zones have been closed due to the current drought, over 220,000 students (over half girls) have been forced to drop out from school. In addition, a total of 902 schools have been closed due to conflict in the region. As a result, 850,903 (360,074 girls) students have been forced to leave school. Moreover, 2,496 schools are at high risk of closure unless the drought situation improves.

Water scarcity is at an alarming level requiring scaled-up water trucking support. In Oromia, over 904 water schemes are reported non-functional in the lowland areas, 30 per cent of these non-functional schemes require replacement of pumps and generators. Further to the above, 213 water trucks are needed to provide safe water supply across affected areas in the region, however, only 103 trucks (48% of the need) are currently providing water rationing. UNICEF is supporting 16 of the 103 water trucks in Borena, East Hararghe, West Hararghe, Guji, and West Arsi zones reaching more than 300,000 beneficiaries including IDPs. In Somali region, over 1,141 sites require water trucking support, two million people in 657 kebeles of 86 *woredas* are facing water shortages. Of 487 boreholes in the region, at least 87 boreholes are dysfunctional. UNICEF is currently supporting the rehabilitation of 14 strategic boreholes and water systems for emergency water supply systems (including procurement of electromechanical items). In SNNP, the residents of South Omo zone (Dasenech, Hamer, Ngangatom, Benastemaye and Malle *woredas*) and Konso zone are facing water shortage with over 20,000 peoples affected by drought emergency in Loka Abaya, Boricha, Bilate zuria, Derara and Hawela zuria *woredas* of the Sidama region and the problem is intensified due to the failure of 40 water schemes in five droughts affected *woredas*: out of a total of 798 non-functional water schemes in the region.

The situation in northern Ethiopia remains tense with heavy clashes reported in Afar region, along the border with Tigray. The new conflict reported in Kilbati zone has affected six *woredas* of Abala, Berhale, Dalol, Erebt, Koneba and Megale. According to the Afar regional authorities, nearly the entire population of Megale, Abala and Konaba *woredas* have been affected, with over 200,000 people newly displaced. According to Afar regional authorities the overall IDP case load of the region has now reached around 765,000, which is nearly 40 per cent of the total population of the region. The conflicted coupled with the looming drought has disrupted social services which is further complicating and deepening the suffering of the lives of the pastoralist community. The situation in Tigray also continues to deteriorate with the continued access constraints and clashes in areas bordering Afar and Amhara. While access within Tigray has significantly improved since July 2021, humanitarian supplies were not able to reach Tigray through the Semera-Abala-Mekelle corridor, the transport of humanitarian supplies into Tigray remain on halt since 15 December 2021 causing a grave impact on the implementation of humanitarian programs. In particular several critical lifesaving supplies are running out, such as Ready to Use Food and Health kits.

The Amhara regional authorities have identified 11.6 million people in need of relief assistance in Amhara region, out of which 6.7 million are targeted to be reached with humanitarian intervention efforts through the Government and partners. Interruptions of water supply due to power outage, increasing cases of malnutrition among children and mothers, disruptions to learning and teaching continue to be reported in the region.

In Benishangul Gumuz, with the exception of Assosa zone, the overall security situation in the region remains tense and unpredictable with armed clashes between government forces and unidentified armed groups (UAGs) recorded in Mao Komo special *woreda*, Metekel, and Kemashi zones. In addition, the security situation in Tongo town, Assosa zone has

<sup>3</sup> During the last week of January, UNHCR recorded an influx of refugees per border migration tracking.

worsened as a result of the UAG attack on 18 January 2022, which resulted in approximately 11,000 refugees fleeing Tongo refugee camp and attempting to settle in the nearby Tsore refugee camp. Due to the ongoing conflict in the region, 43 per cent of the 289 schools are closed, with over 136,000 children out of school; 62 per cent of health posts and 33 per cent of health centers are closed and/or looted or destroyed and 1,390 water schemes (39%) are non-functional.

In Gambella, according to the regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Agency (DPFSA) report, on 12 January 2022 new conflict between South Sudan government forces and rebels have increased at the border area of Pagak and South Sudan, which led to the displacement of over 9,200 people in four kebeles in Jikaow and one kebele in Lare *woredas*. According to the Regional Education Bureau (REB) five schools are closed in both *woredas* due to the intercommunal conflict.

In January 2022, there were 34 cholera cases (with no death) reported from Oromia region, Bale zone, Harena Buluk and Dollo Mena *woredas*. Since August 2021, a total 674 cases have been reported from Oromia region (567), Dollo Mena, Meda wolabu, and Harana Buluk *woredas* and Somali region (107), Kersadula *woreda*. Measles outbreak has been reported in 9 zones and 13 *woredas* of four regions, a total of 1,640 measles cases and 13 deaths with a case fatality rate of 0.8 per cent were reported in SNNP (1,005), Somali (495), Oromia (90) and Amhara (50). Deaths were reported in Somali (9) and SNNP (4). The major portion of measles cases in Somali were reported in Dollo Ado refugee reception center.

As of 31 January 2022, a total of 465,158 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 7,337 deaths (case fatality rate (CFR) 1.58%) were reported in Ethiopia since the onset of the outbreak in March 2020. A total of 398,445 patients (85.7%) have recovered, while 59,374 cases remain active cases with 272 severe cases admitted in designated treatment centres in Addis Ababa and across the regions. The trend in COVID-19 case reports has shown a reduction in the number of cases, admission and positivity rate in January 2022 as compared to the previous month. Among the variants of concern, Alpha, Beta, Delta and Omicron variants were detected in Ethiopia. Over 9.37 million people have so far received COVID-19 vaccination while a total of 10.9 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines are being administered. UNICEF supported the delivery of 22.9 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines in 2021 (from March to December) and 18 million doses in 2022 (from January to February). In total, 40.9 million doses were delivered through COVAX.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

UNICEF continues to support the delivery of messages focused on COVID-19 and cholera prevention, maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) service availability and utilization, gender-based violence (GBV), and hygiene promotion. To reach internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict affected communities with COVID-19 vaccination as well as routine immunization messages, UNICEF has been providing technical and financial support for activities at the community level. In January 2022, over US \$200,000 were allocated to Amhara and Afar for integrated demand promotion interventions to reach IDP/refugees and host communities. About 31 million people were reached with COVID-19 vaccination and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) key messages via multi-channel communication interventions.

UNICEF also provided support and facilitated an advocacy workshop for People with Disabilities (PWDs) on developing COVID-19 vaccination demand promotion activities in disability friendly channels. About 40 disabilities-focused organisations from the national and sub-national levels participated in the workshop and further developed tailored demand promotion interventions aimed at reaching one million people with disabilities across the country with the COVID-19 vaccination. A refresher training was also provided to hotline/call center counsellors on the COVID-19 vaccination.

In December 2021, a total of 38,637 new medical consultations were conducted in Afar (14,791) and in Somali (23,846) through UNICEF supported Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs). Of which, 14,129 (37%) were provided to children under five and 15,033 (39%) were for women. All medical consultations were performed by 45 UNICEF supported MHNTs in Somali and Afar regions plus additional MHNTs run by the Somali RHB and INGOs, for which UNICEF provided the drugs and medical supplies to carry out the services.

In Oromia, a total of 7,394 IDPs and returnees have received lifesaving essential health services, of which 3,131 (42%) are children under five years of age. In Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), a total of 26 health workers who were trained on emergency management conducted 1,938 medical consultations during the month focusing children and women.

UNICEF is monitoring and supporting the measles response through the provision of Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs) for case management and providing technical assistance to monitor the response in SNNP and Somali regions.

UNICEF continues to support the Gambella RHB to provide vaccinations for South Sudanese refugee children at entry points and refugee camps. In January 2022, 123 children received measles vaccination and a total of 1,380 medical consultations were provided at refuge entry points (reception centers).

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

A measles Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA) campaign integrated with vitamin A supplementation and deworming was launched in Tigray on 1 January 2022 covering Mekelle City and eight major towns of Maychew, Wukro, Adigrat, Abi-Adi, Adwa, Axum, Shire, and Sheraro and nine IDP sites. A total of 145,473 children aged 6 - 59 months were vaccinated against measles in phase I. After completion of phase II, (in early February) a total of 690,074 children 6-59 months were vaccinated. The total number of children vaccinated for both phases represents 95 per cent of the overall target of 722,928 children.

UNICEF has received the approvals to dispatch critical lifesaving health and nutrition supplies to Tigray, however limited air cargo availability and fuel supply within the region remain key challenges. Across the three regions, UNICEF is supporting 39 MHNTs, and, in January alone, 34,204 children and women received medical consultations.

In Amhara, through UNICEF supply and technical support, essential health service provision to IDPs and affected communities has continued, medical consultations and free MNCH services have been provided to 31,761 women and children in conflict affected communities through the deployment of 30 MNHTs. Medical supplies including 150 Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs) (enough for 375,000 medical consultations), 73 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs), 20,000 Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) (enough for 40,000 people), 8 generators, 57 room heaters, 1,000 reusable suction bulbs and 600 neonatal resuscitator sets were dispatched to 60 health centres and 8 hospitals, as part of the health facility service restoration and recovery in conflict affected areas in the region.

In Afar, as part of the north conflict response, UNICEF supported nine MHNTs through Regional Health Bureau (5) and International Medical Corps (4) to provide medical consultations to IDPs and host communities in the region. A total of 2,443 medical consultations were provided, of which 1,197 were children and 561 were women. In addition, 20 UNICEF-supported MHNTs also continued to provide medical consultation to children and women in hard-to-reach areas of the region. In total, 12,348 medical consultations were provided, including 6,051 for children and 2,834 for women. UNICEF dispatched 30 EDKs (enough for 75,000 medical consultations) and 15 IEHKs to Afar region to support primary health care services.

## Nutrition

UNICEF has strengthened the emergency nutrition response through the deployment of 42 Emergency Nutrition officers (ENOs) across the country, also providing strong sub-regional capacity for effective coordination mechanisms by the decentralized clusters. Overall, all regions are in urgent need of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and therapeutic milks (F75 and F100) to cover the needs of children affected by the conflict and climate-driven emergencies. To cover the needs of the severely wasted children across Ethiopia until July 2022, UNICEF needs US \$26.1 million to procure 268,604 cartons of RUTF and other nutrition supplies. If the resources are not mobilized by February, this funding gap will put over 400,000 children at risk of missing out on receiving lifesaving treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), putting them at nine times greater risk of death as compared to children who are not malnourished.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, in January, UNICEF technically supported partners in accessible zones. However, reported achievements are lower than the monthly target due to issues of access, lack of health workers in conflict-prone areas, closure of health facilities in Metekel and Kamashi zones, and high resources needed for MHNT services. With six *woredas* inaccessible due to conflict, over 22,000 children under five cannot be reached with nutrition services, which represents 31 per cent of the under-five population in the region.

In Gambella, a Community Health Day was conducted, through which a total of 40,129 children and 11,509 pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition. A total of 248 SAM cases (0.6%) and 580 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases (1.5%) were found in children under five screened, while 296 cases (2.57%) of acute malnutrition were found in pregnant and lactating women (PLW). All the newly identified SAM cases were referred to services. Two therapeutic feedings sites were activated this month (one Stabilization Center in Jor *woreda*, and one Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) site in Gambella town administration. The trained focal persons were oriented, and the sites were equipped with Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) supplies for the services. Moreover, regular on-the-job training on SAM management was provided by UNICEF supported ENOs in 59 health facilities for 85 nutrition implementing staff. At the Pagak nutrition center, 1,464 children under five and 377 PLW were screened for malnutrition, of which 105 (7.2%) and 117 (8.0%) children under five were identified with SAM and MAM, respectively, while 40 PLW (10.6%) were found to have MAM. UNICEF partner Action Against Hunger followed-up with treatment of children and women and promoted key nutrition messages.

In Oromia, Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) supplies were distributed to zones based on their caseloads, as such 17,040 cartons of RUTF, 114 cartons of F-75 and 5 cartons of F-100. In the reporting month, UNICEF allocated a total of US \$62,865 for drought response in Borana, Bale and East Bale zones particularly to support increasing coverage of screening, vitamin A supplementation, deworming and training of health extension workers on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM). UNICEF continued to support the Nutrition response within the region through deployment of ENOs, particularly in emergency affected zones to strengthen the emergency response through technical support. Major challenges faced have been the delayed delivery of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and general food distribution to affected populations in Priority 1 *woredas*.



In SNNP and Sidama, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling has been delivered in the two regions to primary care takers of children under two years of age. In the reporting period, UNICEF supported ENOs visited 65 health facilities, and trained a total of 141 health professionals on IYCF and SAM management in the context of COVID-19. The officers have closely monitored nutrition supply status and filled the gaps by transporting supplies. UNICEF has hence provided the region with 5,292 cartons of RUTF in January. Active case finding, which is the implementation of catchup campaign integrated with nutritional screening was conducted in the six drought-affected *woredas* in South Omo during the third week of January, the SAM admissions of the last week of January have consequently increased by 69 percent (425 additional cases) compared to the previous week.

In Somali, UNICEF continues to support the provision of preventative and curative services for SAM children in partnership with RHB, Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMDO), and Relief and Development for Vulnerable (RDV) in all 93 *woredas*. Furthermore, UNICEF-supported 10 ENOs trained more than 150 health workers on CMAM and IYCF service delivery in target priority hotspot *woredas*. However, there are a challenge in terms of inadequate supplies to scale-up to reach more children, inadequate service centers and lack MHNTs to reach hard-to-reach areas, both crucial to be tackled within the emergency drought response affecting the region. UNICEF supported the RHB on conducting two trainings as part of scale-up response on CMAM and IYCF-E focusing on drought worst hit *woredas* in Priority 1. Preposition of lifesaving nutrition supplies was ongoing during the whole month as part of the drought response.

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

In Tigray, in January, UNICEF continued to focus on the provision of life-saving nutrition services for children under five and PLW despite the continued impediments to the delivery of humanitarian aid. UNICEF and partners supported the treatment of 586 children aged 6–59 months with SAM. The admission rate reported in January is lower by 23.3 per cent from December 2021 and this is the lowest achievement of weekly SAM admissions since June 2021. The lack of fuel and cash are hindering implementation and causing low admission of SAM cases in addition to the RUTF stockout since December which is blocking UNICEF's lifesaving nutrition services. Since mid-December, 4,800 cartons of RUTF have been stranded in Semera due to the road blockage. UNICEF is therefore looking at air freight as a possibility to get this lifesaving treatment to the affected populations. During this time, an estimated 6,000 children under five years have missed required SAM treatment of SAM.

A total of 41,789 of children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation in Tigray. This nutrition intervention took place along with deworming (with Albendazole), and screening for acute malnutrition, integrated with measles vaccination. This was conducted in Mekelle city and eight major towns of Tigray (Maychew, Wukro, Adigrat, Adwa, Axum, Abi-Adi, Shire, and Sheraro) from 2-8 January 2022. Also, during the campaign, 80,402 (64%) and 53,149 (69%) children in the host community were supplemented with Vitamin A and albendazole, respectively. In IDP sites, 5,054 and 2,720 received vitamin A and albendazole, respectively. UNICEF and partners also reached 11,347 PLW with IYCF counselling. Furthermore, in January, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) was provided to 1,088 pregnant women. The critical shortage of nutrition supplies especially RUTF, and therapeutic milk (F-75 and F-100) was the major challenge to addressing life-saving interventions. The health workers and health extension workers who were once the backbone of the health system in Tigray are now rarely available due to displacement and insecurity and have not been paid for the last eight months. Moreover, a couple UNICEF partners, among the eight on the ground, are no longer able to operate due to lack of fuel and cash. Lack of information flow due to the communications blockage combined with lack of cash and fuel has also affected programme implementation and monitoring.

In the reporting period, UNICEF closely collaborated with RHB and Afar Disaster Prevention and Food Security Programme Coordination Office (DPFSPCO) in supporting a Rapid Nutrition Assessment (RNA) carried out by Regional level Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (R-ENCU) in two IDP sites found in Chifra and Adar *woredas*. There, a total of 29 and 96 cases out of 600 total screened children under five presented with SAM and MAM, respectively. The overall proportion of SAM and MAM cases were 5.7 per cent and 17.3 per cent in Chifra IDP site; and 4 per cent and 14.7 per cent in Adar IDP site, respectively. Proxy GAM proportions were 23 per cent and 18.7 per cent in the two IDP sites of Chifra and Adar, respectively. These high rates of acute malnutrition are a result of the conflict on an already vulnerable population. UNICEF is providing technical support and monitoring capacity via its five deployed ENOs and is working with International Medical Corps (IMC) in five conflict-affected *woredas* (Yallo and Gulina *woredas* from Fenti Zone, Megale, Abala and Berahle *woredas* in Kilbati Zone) of Afar region on nutrition in emergencies, though IMC had to evacuate from 3 *woredas* namely Megale, Abala and Berahle due to insecurity. UNICEF has also ensured the distribution of 2,424 cartons of RUTF in January.

In Amhara region, a Find-and Treat campaign was conducted in 9 zones between December and January, screening 1,966,289 children under five, of which 21,804 were identified with SAM. However, only 22 per cent of SAM cases could be linked to OTP due to lack of supplies and infrastructure. The situation in South Gondar and Waghimra zones is of particular concern, as the proxy SAM and GAM are as high as 14 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, based on the 'Find-and-Treat' campaigns conducted in January. As for western Amhara zones, SAM admission increased by 215 per cent from November to December 2021, with a regional reporting rate of 50.5 per cent. In January, UNICEF provided the region with 792 cartons of RUTF. The main challenge consists of limited humanitarian actors and resources for emergency nutrition response in retaken areas of the region.

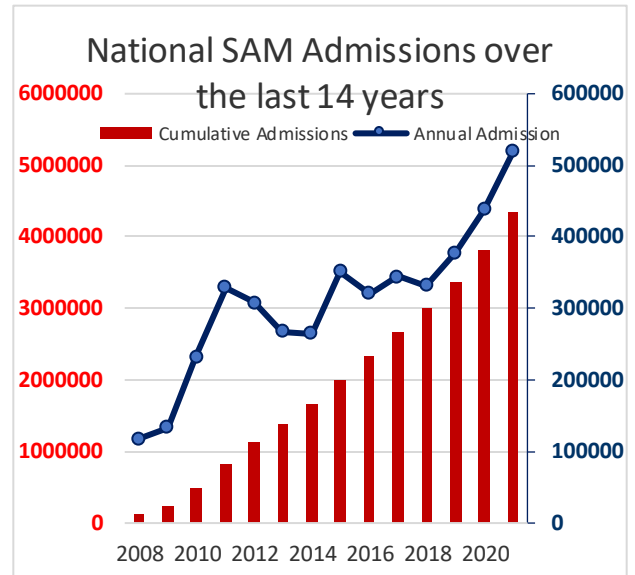
## Nutrition Cluster

In January 2022, two biweekly cluster coordination meetings convened focusing on response to drought and conflict affected areas. Nutrition cluster secured US \$4 million for conflict and drought response from the second-round standard allocation of EHF, which will cover 41 *woredas* in Oromia, Somali and Benishangul Gumuz regions. Accordingly, four partners for drought response and nine partners (including 2 UN agencies) for conflict response have been prioritized.

TFP data for the month of December 2021 compiled shared with Ministry of Health and Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission for their endorsement<sup>4</sup>. Unprecedented number of admissions have been recorded in 2021 which is 518,900, an 18.5 per cent increase compared to last year's admission. Since 2008, this level of admission has been observed for the first time.

The nutrition cluster finalized and endorsed the SMART survey conducted by GOAL Ethiopia in Siraro *woreda* of Oromia region. The survey finding and full report can be accessed [here](#). Besides three surveys conducted in three *woredas* of Somali region are under review. Coverage survey conducted by Oromia Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) in Fedis and Shalla *woredas* have been finalized and report is under review.

A two-day biannual review meeting involving regional ENCU has been conducted. The need to review the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) guideline which was developed in 2009 was discussed and agreed. As such the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) has been approached to support on the revision. In addition, GNC is looking forward to providing training on cluster coordination for subnational cluster coordinators and also cluster partners.



## WASH

In January, UNICEF provided access to safe water supply to 583,736 people, (including 195,213 people were in the three regions affected by the northern Ethiopia conflict) including 122,760 people through RRM through emergency water provision, rehabilitation of non-functioning boreholes (ranging from minor fixing to replacement of electromechanical equipment including generators and submersible pumps), expansion of existing water schemes and installation of water treatment plants. Beneficiaries were reached with safe water supply mainly in Oromia, SNNP, Somali, Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella regions.

Almost 43,250 people (16,466 people in the regions affected by the northern Ethiopia conflict) were reached with the provision of Non-Food Items (NFIs). Basic WASH NFIs distributed included household water treatment chemicals, body and laundry soaps, jerricans, buckets, basins, sanitary pads, underwear, solar torches etc.

A total of 45,365 people (32,700 people in regions affected by the northern Ethiopia conflict) received access to basic sanitation facilities in January 2022. This intervention was realised through renovation of existing latrines and newly constructed latrines in multiple regions. In host communities, UNICEF primarily supported social mobilization in collaboration with RHBs, whereas in IDP settlements new latrine construction was accomplished in partnership with NGOs and private contractors. UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to over 211,033 people (119,447 people as part of the northern Ethiopia response). These people were reached with basic hygiene messages through public awareness campaigns using mobile audio vans, health extension workers, and community volunteers and behaviour change communication (BCC) materials with a focus on COVID-19 and cholera infection prevention and control (IPC).

WASH supported 53,245 children with access to safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces, supported 9,994 girls and women access menstrual hygiene management services, enabled 9,736 people safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by aid workers and 202 women, girls and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions.

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

UNICEF provided over 195,213 conflict affected people in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions with access to safe water supply mainly through water trucking and rehabilitation of existing water schemes. The implementation was facilitated mainly through partnerships with NGO partners, private contractors and regional water and health bureaus. A total of 16,466 people were reached through provision of NFIs. Furthermore, 32,700 people received access to basic sanitation facilities. In addition, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 119,447 people.

<sup>4</sup> The synopsis for the month is also being produced.

Despite access to fuel and cash challenge in Tigray, UNICEF through its partners was able to provide access to safe water supply to 58,713 conflict affected people in multiple locations through water trucking and rehabilitation of water schemes. A total of 926 people were reached through provision of NFIs. Operation was realised through partnerships with NGOs and private contractors. Furthermore, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 38,947 people in different woredas.

In Afar, UNICEF in collaboration with Afar regional water and health bureaus and NGOs provided access to safe water supply to 32,500 conflict affected people mainly Tigray bordering woredas of Afar and displacement into Semera Town through water trucking and rehabilitation of water schemes. A total of 15,540 people were reached through provision of basic WASH NFIs. Moreover, 32,700 people received access to basic sanitation facilities. Furthermore, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 20,500 people.

In Amhara, UNICEF in partnership with its Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners was able to provide access to safe water supply to 104,000 conflict affected people through water trucking and rehabilitation of water schemes. In addition, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 60,000 people using different channels.

## WASH Cluster

In January 2022 the WASH cluster finalized the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), presented results to the WASH Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and discussed key intervention strategies to address the increase in people in need of WASH services in the country. With support from the Global WASH cluster an assessment working group was put together with the objective to develop a WASH assessment framework for Ethiopia. The cluster also identified a PSEA focal point that will support cluster members to mainstream the six Core Principles relating to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by humanitarian workers during the implementation of WASH responses. Finally, the cluster organized an EHF (Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund) allocation, selecting seven partners to accelerate the response to conflict and drought affected areas in the Oromia, Somali and Benishangul Gumuz regions.

## Child Protection

UNICEF reached a total of 33,152 children and women (20,422 female, 12,730 male) through child protection interventions including mental health psychosocial support services, family tracing and reunification and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and prevention and response services for violence, including GBV services.

UNICEF supported government platforms and service providers to strengthen child protection case management services. UNICEF supported the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCY) to develop child protection and GBV response plans and strengthen their capacity to respond to protection needs caused by the drought and conflict induced displacements.

In January 2022, 724 children (572 girls, 152 boys) were identified/reported and received child protection case management services through referrals to child protection services. This includes 30 children in Afar region, 378 children in Amhara, 16 children in Benishangul Gumuz, 18 children in Gambella, 12 children in Oromia, 214 in SNNP and 56 children in Somali regions. Furthermore 1,932 children (772 girls, 1160 boys) were provided with family-based care or a suitable alternative care arrangement.

In partnership with Plan International, Imagine 1 Day, Edukans and World Vision Ethiopia, 14,298 children and caregivers (7,283 female, 7,015 male) were also provided with mental health and psychosocial support through 'Bete'<sup>5</sup> approach and using socio emotional learning packages facilitated by trained social workers. The 'Bete' centres provided a safe and supervised learning and recreational environment for children and adolescents, especially those showing signs of profound distress. These services helped children to deal with the distressing effects of conflict and displacement on their psychological and emotional well-being.

Sensitization activities were conducted with community-based structures to raise awareness of protection issues, specifically of GBV. Through these activities, 16,186 community members (11,785 female, 4,403 male) were reached with key messages promoting the prevention of violence against children and GBV in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia and SNNP regions. In addition, 12 survivors of sexual violence in East and West Wollega Zones of Oromia region were provided with multisectoral response services at the One Stop Center.

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

UNICEF In January 2022, UNICEF provided 49,917 children and community members with Child Protection and GBV prevention and response interventions, including 19,632 children who have been identified as needing child protection services and provided with case management services (140 in Tigray, 19,396 in Amhara, 96 in Afar). In addition, 639 UASC were supported through family-tracing, reunification and alternative care (207 in Tigray, 286 in Amhara, 146 in Afar), 16,685 women, girls and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response services (Tigray), 899

<sup>5</sup> See ['Bete' Programme visibility | UNICEF Ethiopia](#)

women and girls received dignity kits (Tigray), and 12,062 children and caregivers were provided with mental health and psychosocial support (4,670 in Tigray, 7,392 in Amhara). In January 2022, UNICEF was further able to roll out the humanitarian cash transfer in Amhara Region, with over 10,257 vulnerable children (with a priority of UASC), and families linked to cash transfer assistance.

In Tigray, UNICEF partners supported 207 UASC (125 girls, 82 boys) with identification and documentation for case management, this included newly internally displaced persons as a result of continued conflict in Aba'la *woreda* of Afar region bordering Tigray region. Furthermore, UNICEF and partner Imagine 1 Day were involved in supporting UASC in the return process and some relocation of IDPs into Sabacare camp due to deepening and unfulfilled humanitarian needs. The main challenge that hinders the implementation of child protection activities are the continued blockage of communication, supplies, cash, and fuel. These challenges have contributed to hampering family tracing and reunification of UASC with their caregivers. According to the Mekelle AoR, 8,089 UASC have been supported by AoR members in Tigray since the start of the conflict, of which 454 have been reunited with their families and 1,031 placed in alternative care (kinship and foster care).

Furthermore, 140 children (95 girls and 45 boys) who have experienced violence were reached by health and social work services including through One Stop Centers. The child and adult survivors of violence who were provided services at Ayder One-Stop-Centre in Mekelle received free legal aid support from public prosecutors. UNICEF's contribution to protection from GBV included case management and MHPSS for survivors, as well as engaging 16,685 community members in awareness raising on GBV consequences and access to services, and risk-mitigation with the provision of 899 dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age, including as material support to GBV survivors through One Stop Centres.

In Afar Region, UNICEF has supported the Afar regional BoWCA to respond to the humanitarian crisis in woredas/districts of Chifra, Ada'ar, Adelela and Dewe affected by the northern conflict. Social service workforce in these woredas has identified a total of 242 affected children (113 female) in the reporting period. Of these, 146 (68F) are separated and unaccompanied and the remaining 96 are other vulnerable children, including children with disabilities. All children received case management services including family-based care arrangement (all kinship care) and NFI support, as well as NFI support to 242 caregivers and families.

In Amhara Region, UNICEF has significantly stepped up its support, with more than 21 million ETB (equivalent to approx. US\$ 415,000) Direct Cash Transfer support to 26 zonal, city, woreda and regional Women, Children, and Social Affairs structures to strengthen the child protection case management and GBV response and to reach more than 2,350 vulnerable children. Training and continuous technical support was provided for 103 Community Social Workers (CSWs) and Social Workers (SWs) deployed by BoWCSA by the support of UNICEF, to strengthen the child protection case management and GBV response interventions. Moreover, needs assessments were conducted and child protection case management tools were shared to help identify and document vulnerable children who are in urgent need.

In line with the child protection national case management framework (NCMF) a total of 19,396 children (8,689 girls) with different types of vulnerability and severity have been identified and registered by engaging more than 137 CSWs and SWs in North Gondar, North Shewa, Dessie, Kombolcha and South Wollo zones. Of these, 10,257 vulnerable children and their families were linked (through case management) with humanitarian cash transfer assistance initiatives supported by UNICEF, Plan International, Helvetas, Concern Worldwide (CWW). Moreover, a total of 286 UASC (132 girls) were identified and provided with case management services including alternative care arrangements. Among these, seven UASC (1 girl) were reunified with their families. In addition, a follow up was conducted for 76 children (33 girls) children who were placed in family-based care arrangements.

In the reporting period, a total of 4,670 children and their caregivers (2,682, female 1,988 male) from both IDP and host communities received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services provided by UNICEF's partners across all zones of Tigray: the Ethiopian Psychologists association (EPA) including support to zonal One Stop Centres operated in support of the RHB, World Vision International and Imagine 1 Day. Services and support include children enrolled and participating in supportive child-friendly spaces, basic specialized and non-specialized individual support by social workers and psychologists. There are increasing reports of suicidal ideation and attempts among adolescent girls and boys, especially among GBV survivors and UASC.

In Amhara, as part of UNICEF's rapid deployment model, a total of 47 MHPSS trained personnel (psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers) were deployed in collaboration with the EPA and Amhara Public Health Institute (APHI) in more than 15 health facilities across seven zones in the region in support of MHPSS services for GBV survivors and community members in distress. In addition, PSS and recreational services were conducted for 7,392 children (3,880 girls) in the IDP sites of Debark, Debre-Birhan and Ebinat IDP sites through child friendly spaces, distributing recreational kits and deploying CSWs and volunteer animators.

### **Child Protection Area of Responsibility**

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility at the federal level led consultations with partners on child protection response strategy for the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan. As a result, community-based reintegration services for



children with specific needs, including children are involved in hazardous labour, children affected or at risk of child marriage, as well as children who escaped or released from armed forces and groups. Reintegration services will include livelihood opportunities, vocational training, literacy classes, life skills training, and peer support. The AoR coordination also worked on the costing methodology for agreed response interventions, based on partners' applied costs to specific activities, including case management and MHPSS. These consultations contribute to the sectoral activity targeting and financial requirements for the HRP, which will be finalised in February.

In Tigray, the UNICEF co-chaired Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) led key initiatives on child protection preparedness, prevention, and response through coordination and partnership with child protection partners. As a result, partners identified and documented 1,022 children in need of child protection services and four adjusted their plans to address the needs of children by providing food and NFIs to a total of 1,358 in need of food. The Child Protection AoR has also been highly involved in the IDP return process with a focus on UASCs. In Afar and Amhara, biweekly Child Protection-GBV AoR meetings are held regularly and are supported through technical guidance by UNICEF.

## Education

UNICEF continued to provide education assistance to internally displaced and emergency-affected out-of-school children in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Regional Education Bureau (REB), and NGO partners across Ethiopia. In January 2022, a total of 76,492 children (37,245 girls) continued to be reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions including nearly 55,492 children (26,509 girls) reached through 'Bete' ('My Home') education and child protection joint assistance in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, SNNPR, and Tigray. During the reporting period, 25,270 children (12,683 girls) were newly reached in Afar, Amhara, SNNPR, and Somali.

In Afar, UNICEF continued to implement the 'Bete' programme with Edukans Foundation to provide integrated education and child protection services for children reaching a total of 2,529 children (1,050 girls). In January 2022, the construction of three semi-permanent classrooms with office and latrines was completed in Awash Fentale and Dubti. The new classrooms are to be used in February 2022 to benefit 535 children (269 girls) attending the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP). In 12 schools (2 in host communities and 2 in IDP sites in Awashi Fentale, as well as 8 in host communities in Dubti), Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) programmes are also ongoing, with 1,177 young children (485 girls) attending. In Koneba and Berhale, ASR programmes are reaching 817 young children (296 girls), who are also receiving psychosocial support from trained ASR and ALP facilitators. Finally, 535 children attending the ALP in Awash Fentale are also accessing life-skills classes.

In late January 2022, with the participation of REBs from Amhara, Oromia, and Somali, as well as partners Save the Children, Geneva Global Ethiopia, World Vision, Norwegian Refugee Council, and others, the Education Cannot Wait Multi Year Resilience Programme (ECW MYRP) Year Two implementation planning workshop was held. Feedback collected was shared and the Year Two implementation plan from respective regions is currently under review. In Year Two, an estimated 32,000 children will be reached in Amhara (7,000) and Oromia (25,000).

In January in SNNPR, the 'Bete' programme in partnership with Imagine 1 Day reported a total of 1,741 children (897 girls) are attending ALP in Konso. To facilitate learning of those children, UNICEF and Imagine 1 Day supported the provision of essential learning materials and school bags for 3,500 children including 1,000 children in ALP classes. In mid-January 2022, with UNICEF support, the Sidama REB conducted a training on Education in Emergencies data collection and management with the participation of 18 school head teachers (6 female) and woreda education office experts in Shashemene town.

In Somali, UNICEF in partnership with Organization for Welfare and Development in Action (OWDA) commenced an Education in Emergencies response focusing on the provision of learning spaces, teachers, training, and strengthening of gender clubs and Parent Teacher Student Associations for 720 conflict induced IDPs (360 girls) in Sitti zone. UNICEF with Geneva Global Ethiopia has implemented ALP for 2,600 emergency-affected children (1,300 girls) in Babili, providing 20 temporary learning spaces with school furniture, recruiting and training facilitators, and distributing learning materials.

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

UNICEF in January 2021 reached a total of 36,220 children (18,116 girls), 17,820 children (50% girls) in Tigray and in Amhara 18,400 children (51% girls) were reached in partnership with Imagine 1 Day, International Rescue Committee, World Vision, Save the Children, Plan International and REBs. This includes 17,820 children (8,942 girls) reached through *My Home* "Gezay" integrated education and child protection service provision in Tigray.

In Amhara, a total of 10,000 children (5,100 girls) received backpacks with basic scholastic materials (exercise books, pens, pencils, erasers, rulers and sharpeners with support of UNICEF and Imagine 1 Day. Further, in cooperation with the REB, UNICEF supported the provision of 190 early childhood development (ECD) kits, 89 recreational kits, and 217 school in a box/carton in emergency-affected schools in South Wollo and Dessie benefitting over 18,400 children including 9,500 young children (9,384 girls).

For children in Afar, UNICEF procured 5,000 backpacks with stationary to be distributed in February 2022. In Chiffra, Ewa, Gollina, and Awra, the distribution will be done by REB and in Yalo, Dubti, Megalle and Berhale, Edukans Foundation will support the distribution.

UNICEF continued to provide pre-primary and non-formal education at IDP sites and to host community children to bridge the gap while schools remained closed in Tigray. A total of 17,820 children (8,942 girls) were supported with age-appropriate non-formal learning opportunities through a combination of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), ASR, and ALP linked with child protection services. The combination of learning programmes provided follows a life-cycle approach, with 4,254 children (2,187 girls) aged 5 to 7 reached through a combination of ECCD and ASR, and 10,178 children (5,080 girls) aged 7 to 14 reached with ALP classes. A further 3,388 primary school children were provided teaching and learning materials in partnership with funding from Education Cannot Wait to support them to return to school.

In Tigray, to improve the quality of learning, 90 (41 female) facilitators and teachers from IDP and host community schools were also provided with refresher training on education in emergencies and gender-sensitive teaching methodologies through training from NGO partners. In addition, four Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) were provided for the establishment of learning centers in IDP sites and schools in Mekelle where there were many IDPs hosted in the community. In all, 4,996 ALP students in Shire and Mekelle IDP sites were provided with masks and equipment to protect them from COVID-19. Implementation of education activities have been impacted by lack of basic teaching learning supplies, school furniture, and shortage of cash or any in-kind support for teachers continued to adversely affect school re-opening, especially in cases where teachers were deployed away from their families or support network. The psychological impact of the conflict, hunger and trauma is impacting teachers and students alike.

### Education Cluster

A total of 130,659 crisis affected children (47% girls) were reached by education cluster partners in January 2022. 180,339 children were reached by school feeding support, 29,289 children reached through provision of school supplies and 9,841 children reached by rehabilitation of classes/ temporary learning spaces. 3,740 children participated on ALP programme and 6,000 early years children reached by Accelerated School Readiness programme, 51 children were supported on referral mechanism and safely networks. A total of 566 teachers were also trained on Psychosocial Support and Socio Emotional Learning and child safeguarding during the reporting period so that they will support children to cope with the situation.

Education cluster is having a great funding gap given the need to rehabilitate/ reconstruct the damaged schools over 10,000 and providing meaningful learning to the crisis affected children. Lack of partner presence on the ground to respond to the immediate needs was identified as a challenge, especially within conflict affected regions/woredas. The Education cluster focus is now on enhancing the capacity of local NGOs through localization efforts to mitigate this challenge.

An intersectoral approach is needed to respond to the needs of the crisis affected children. Accordingly, the Education, WASH and CCM clusters together with the Child Protection AOR are working closely together.

### Social Protection

UNICEF continues to collaborate with the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCSA) to cover IDPs with humanitarian cash transfers (HCTs) in Amhara, Afar and Gambella.

In Gambella, a one-day *woreda* level training was organized for 264 committee members to roll-out the HCT, which will cover 5,800 IDPs in 35 kebeles of five *woredas* in Gambella. The training focused on the identification process, selection criteria, and data collection tools and procedures. Identification and registration of IDPs was finalized and technical support has been provided to the *woreda* and regional level task force members. Discussions were also held with the regional president, head of Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED), Bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSA), and other regional officials on the HCT programme. The region subsequently agreed to contribute to the HCT's operational/logistical costs of approximately 6,000 USD. The HCT distributions is expected to commence in February.

During the reporting period, in three Integrated Safety Net Programme (ISNP) *woredas* in Amhara region, 4,271 Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) clients were reached with key messages on GBV risk mitigation measures by CSWs during household visits, public work sessions, and cash transfer/payment days and on regular follow-up visits. Of these clients, 38 per cent are female.

Community Care Coalitions and PSNP task force appeal committees were strengthened in three kebeles in Amhara during the reporting period, and access to safe channels to report SEA was ensured in these kebeles. As a result, access to safe channels to report SEA was established to cover 4,304 (35% female) PSNP clients.

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

UNICEF Amhara region has made strong progress in terms of building shock-responsive social protection systems, which are playing a key role in the region's emergency response. The Regional Cash Working Group has conducted regular meetings, and all members approved a Terms of Reference to guide and strengthen effective HCT coordination.

A two-day Post Distribution Monitoring Distribution (PDM) training was conducted for data collectors for the recent HCT in Debarq, where 16,860 IDPs were covered in December 2021. Data collectors have started conducting PDM surveys in with a sample of IDPs in Debarq, and findings will be available in February.

Six Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted with 48 unaccompanied, separated, and orphaned children (11-18 years of age – 50% girls) in Debarq. Despite the difficult situation, the FGDs confirm that all the girls and boys have been visited by one or more social workers, government and/or development staff members. All the girls and boys had received some level of support to cover their basic needs, such as referrals to health services, provision of recreational items, food and NFIs. In some cases, for children over 16 years of age, the government has approved the creation of a Commercial Bank of Ethiopia account, and they have received the HCT directly.

The cash transfers are also being expanded to conflict-affected individuals/households in North Wollo Zone, Meket *woreda*. Orientation for selection and identification committees in Meket *woreda* has been conducted and 3,820 individuals have been selected. The HCTs will be distributed in February. In Afar, further screening was conducted to select the final 3,640 IDPs in Chifra *woreda*. Cash transfers will also commence in February.

## Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)

During the reporting period, over 6.1 million people were reached and engaged through house-to-house visits, community volunteers, and using mobile vans. The mobilization was mainly around COVID-19 prevention and vaccine demand generation through mass media (radio and television) and interpersonal communication. Messages were also delivered on various thematic areas across WASH, nutrition, and measles through multi-media channels that include interpersonal communication, and dialogue. In addition to providing information to the affected population, feedback was received from over 4,275 people on services provided. This has been an integral part of the response to the crisis in terms of addressing the awareness gap and equipping the affected population with preventive behaviours, information on available services, and where to access the services.

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2022 requires US\$351.1 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of children, adolescents, women and men in Ethiopia. This represents an increase of over US\$100 million from 2021 primarily due to the expanding conflict in Northern Ethiopia, as well as increased needs due to climatic shocks, failed harvests, public health emergencies and deepening food insecurity across the country. To date, US \$12,395,705 has been received towards the appeal, representing, with the carry forward from 2021, 12 per cent of the required needs to reach children and their families with critical lifesaving support. There is also a carryover of \$8.3 million from 2021, representing five per cent of the funding required.

Within the appeal, funding dedicated to the Northern Ethiopia response plan is budgeted at US\$176,385,551 and fully incorporated in the HAC. See sectoral gaps in the below funding tables. Critical gaps remain for all sectors, with more than 655,000 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in need of lifesaving treatment and more than 3 million children require immunization against measles. More than 3.4 million people require access to safe water supply and a further 180,000 children and caretakers require access to mental health and psychosocial support. UNICEF is also targeting 520,000 children to ensure access to formal and nonformal education. Furthermore, due to 3 consecutive failed rainy seasons, more than 6.8 million people in four regions have been affected by severe drought. 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 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.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is aligned with the draft 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Cluster and programme priorities. While the humanitarian response in Ethiopia is led by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) through the federal and regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs), UNICEF continues to lead the Nutrition and WASH Clusters, and co-leads the Education Cluster and Child Protection AoR both at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF is the lead agency for the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) working in partnership with several NGOs operating in different geographical locations. Through the RRM, UNICEF is trucking water, rehabilitating water schemes, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and distributing NFIs. UNICEF also participates in OCHA-led regional/sub regional coordination mechanisms that involve the UN, NGOs, and

the Government through the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) meetings to advocate for the needs of the affected populations across the regions.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF Ethiopia Humanitarian Response:

- Press Release: [Prolonged drought pushing families in Ethiopia to the brink](#)
- Photo Essay (Drought-Oromia): [Drought and climate change pushing communities to the brink](#)
- HIS (Drought-Somali): [Severe drought threatens the livelihood of millions in Ethiopia](#)
- HIS (Drought-Oromia): [Hagayya rain failed, the Ellas dried up and Bona strikes again](#)

International media coverage of the drought:

**CNN** - [Dried up streams and millions going hungry: The reality of Ethiopia's drought](#)

**Sky News**: [Drought grips Ethiopia and Somalia, with millions of lives now at risk](#)

**The Guardian** - [‘We pray for rain’: Ethiopia faces catastrophic hunger as cattle perish in severe drought](#)

**The Washington Post** - [Millions at risk as drought threatens the Horn of Africa](#)

**Bloomberg** - [Drought in Ethiopia Leaves Millions Needing Urgent Aid, UN Says](#)

**VOA News** - [Severe Drought in Ethiopia Threatens Lives and Livelihoods of Millions](#)

Social Media:

- Representative meeting with Education Minister: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFEthiopia/status/1485528596915576834>
- Great Ethiopian Run: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFEthiopia/status/1485150906605785093>
- EU: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFEthiopia/status/1482016029601673218>
- Germany Government: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFEthiopia/status/1479112890334396421>
- Portugal Government: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFEthiopia/status/1479066518667284481>
- COVAX: <https://twitter.com/UNICEFEthiopia/status/1486981627922292736>
- ECW: <https://twitter.com/ServadeiMichele/status/1485999607998042112>



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

## Next SitRep: 20 March 2022

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## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results

Sector <sup>6</sup>	UNICEF and IPs Response (including Northern Ethiopia Response)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Northern Ethiopia only)	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
<b>Nutrition <sup>7</sup></b>				
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	619,482	38,663	183,777	3,241
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	3,862,746	353,747	2,354,680	87,606
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	658,599	132,751	394,720	18,045
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron folic supplementation	807,843	41,938	283,876	4,489
<b>Health</b>				
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	3,006,322	145,596	2,860,179	145,473
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities	1,161,600	74,456	711,600	33,519
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions	20,000	34	12,000	0
<b>WASH</b>				
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	3,475,000	583,736	1,807,000	195,213
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	800,000	45,365	416,000	32,700
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	3,200,000	43,250	1,664,000	16,466
Number of people having safe access to, and use, appropriate WASH services in health care and learning facilities for children	7,000,000	53,245	3,640,000	80
Number of people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	7,000,000	211,033	3,640,000	119,447
<b>Child Protection</b>				
Number of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	187,000	26,360	120,493	12,062
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	17,500	20,365	10,500	19,632
<b>Education</b>				
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	522,650	76,492 <sup>8</sup>	248,704	36,220

<sup>6</sup> Cluster results will be including in the next reporting month as they finalize their 4Ws

<sup>7</sup> Data on nutrition programme response is lie by two months due to lengthy data collection and verification process from the kebeles to federal level

<sup>8</sup> The monthly results for January 2022 also include carried-over reach from 2021 (51,222 children continued to be supported in 2021/2022), as education service provision cycle is continuous across calendar year. New reach reported for January only is 25,270.

Number of children receiving individual learning materials	536,140	25,190	326,778	3,388
<b>Social Protection</b>				
Number of households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding	32,600	0	22,817	0
<b>PSEA</b>				
Number people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)	6,699,193	53,476	3,573,418	3,241
<b>GBViE</b>				
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)	5,597,612	85,541	2,571,856	19,926
<b>Communication for Development (C4D)</b>				
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	26,114,720	6,104,329	2,245,865	38,947
Number of people engaged in RCCE actions	2,430,593	11,847	209,031	11,347
Number of people with access to established accountability mechanisms	589,261	4,275	50,677	0

## Annex B

### 2022 HAC Funding Status including Northern Ethiopia Response

Sector	2022 Funding Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	Total Funds Available	\$	%
Health	31,981,073.40	5,545,579.00	7,105,480.00	12,651,059.00	19,330,014.40	60%
Nutrition	84,418,736.20	2,233,952.00	5,691,592.00	7,925,544.00	76,493,192.20	91%
Child Protection	16,511,512.00	1,089,456.00	7,482,769.00	8,572,225.00	7,939,287.00	48%
Education	40,402,592.44	1,757,159.00	1,950,810.00	3,707,969.00	36,694,623.44	91%
WASH	136,951,118.00	1,769,559.00	8,289,676.00	10,059,235.00	126,891,883.00	93%
Social Policy	10,186,830.00	-	-	-	10,186,830.00	100%
SBC and AAP	9,443,814.84	-	-	-	9,443,814.84	100%
PSEA	2,620,077.39	-	-	-	2,620,077.39	100%
GBVIE	18,627,587.28	-	-	-	18,627,587.28	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>351,143,341.55</b>	<b>12,395,705.00</b>	<b>30,520,327.00</b>	<b>42,916,032.00</b>	<b>308,227,309.55</b>	<b>88%</b>

## Annex C

### 2022 Northern Ethiopia Response Funding Status

Sector	2022 Northern Ethiopia Funding Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	Total Funds Available	\$	%
Health	22,800,996.00	-	958,636.40	958,636.40	21,842,359.60	96%
Nutrition	33,539,683.00	-	557,289.56	557,289.56	32,982,393.44	98%
Child Protection	10,320,521.68	-	2,269,885.22	2,269,885.22	8,050,636.46	78%
Education	23,660,101.39	-	41,591.98	41,591.98	23,618,509.41	100%
WASH	65,664,377.00	-	4,479,054.15	4,479,054.15	61,185,322.85	93%
Social Policy	5,752,074.25	-	-	-	5,752,074.25	100%
SBC and AAP	1,366,943.00	-	-	-	1,366,943.00	100%
PSEA	1,637,679.55	-	-	-	1,637,679.55	100%
GBVIE	11,643,174.72	-	-	-	11,643,174.72	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,385,550.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,306,457.31</b>	<b>8,306,457.31</b>	<b>168,079,093.28</b>	<b>95%</b>