



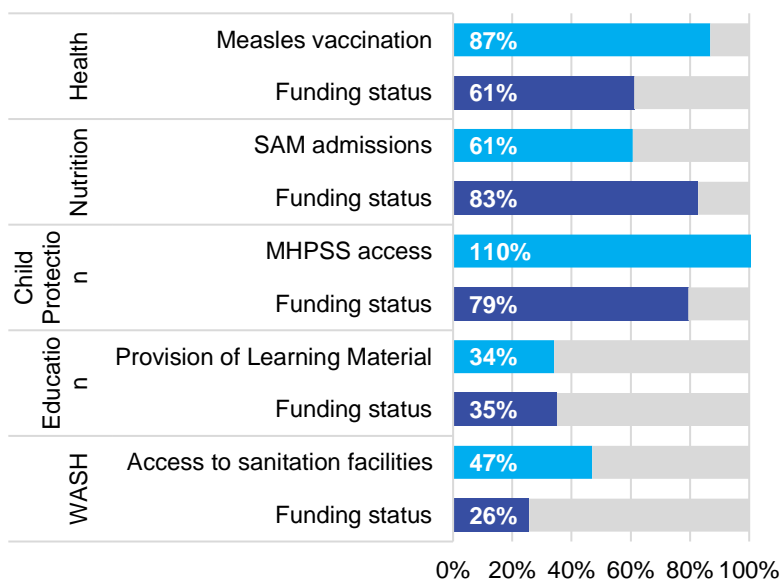
©UNICEF Ethiopia/2022/Mulugeta Ayene

October 2022

Highlights

- Peace talks in South Africa, sponsored by the African Union (AU), were a first step in finding a political solution to the conflict in Tigray region and initiating the reconciliation process focusing on protection of civilians and facilitation of humanitarian aid delivery.
- With an improved security situation in North Wollo, over 106,000 IDPs located in IDP camps and within the host community of Mersa town returned to their place of origin.
- UNICEF supported the first-round vaccine campaign of the Novel Oral (nOPV) in 68 *woredas* affected by conflict in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Afar and Oromia regions reaching over 1 million children under the age of five (97% of the target).
- In Tigray, children under five are currently experiencing critical levels of wasting across several parts of the region, with children aged 6-24 months being the worst affected.
- In drought affected zones of Bale and Liben in Oromia and Somali regions, respectively, an active cholera outbreak is ongoing, with 379 cholera cases and 17 deaths reported as of 8 November 2022.

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



Ethiopia

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10

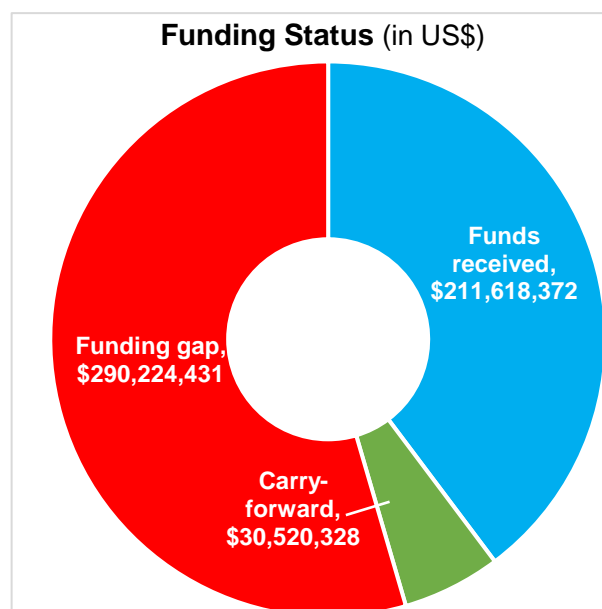
including Northern Ethiopia and Drought responses

for every child

Situation in Numbers

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

UNICEF Appeal 2022
US\$ 532 million



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

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2022 currently requires US\$532.3 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of at least 29.7 million children, women, and men in Ethiopia. This represents an increase of over US\$281 million from 2021 primarily due to the situation in northern Ethiopia, increased needs due to climatic shocks including severe drought, failed harvests, public health emergencies, and deepening food insecurity across the country. To date, US\$ 242.1 million has been received towards the appeal, representing, with the carry forward from 2021, only 45 per cent of the required needs to reach children and their families with critical lifesaving support.

Within the appeal, funding dedicated to the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan is budgeted at US\$223.4 million and fully incorporated in the HAC. UNICEF has also developed a Northern Response Scale Up Plan budgeted at US\$ 400.5 million for a period of 12 months to provide immediate, medium and long-term support towards the rehabilitation of services in Afar, Amhara and Tigray. Of this total, more than US\$ 180 million is required for supplies. Further details will be shared with partners upon finalization of the plan.

Furthermore, due to the severe drought that has impacted close to 17 million people across four regions, another US\$ 202.9 million within the HAC has been dedicated to the drought response. UNICEF appeals for support to close the remaining gaps and to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving support.

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

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The prolonged drought situation remains alarming despite drought affected zones receiving partial to full coverage of rainfall at varying intensities. The humanitarian situation remains dire due to failure of the main production season, severely deteriorating household food security. In addition, an active cholera outbreak is ongoing in four *woredas* of Bale Zone of Oromia and two *woredas* of Liban zone, Somali region. As of 8 November 2022, 379 cholera cases have been reported including 17 deaths (7 in Oromia and 10 in Somali). The use of unsafe water from contaminated water points, limited access to water and sanitation (WASH) services, poor hygiene practices, including open defecation and lack of water treatment options have contributed to the rapid spread of the outbreak.

In addition to the cholera outbreak, the drought situation is creating pressing child protection needs and concerns such as separation of children from families/caregivers, psycho-social distress and various forms of violence including gender-based-violence (physical, sexual, and emotional violence) and harmful practices, such as child marriage. In the reporting period, case marriage cases have shown an increase of 156 per cent in Somali and 18 per cent in SNNP drought affected *woredas*. In Oromia, an assessment in Shoa, West and East Hararghe found that 76 per cent of respondents have mentioned child marriage as a coping mechanism. In addition, the ongoing conflict in Wollega and Guji zones of Oromia region is worsening the situation of children and women. Inter-communal conflict between Somali and Oromia along the border areas has also intensified since early October 2022. As the two communities share a number of settlements, the primary cause of the violence is control over pasture, water and grazing land, as well as ownership of some land. As a result, over 12,500 families have been displaced and are living in spontaneous sites/settlements within Guradhamole *woreda*.

The peace talks sponsored by the African Union (AU) in South Africa has been the first step in finding a political solution to the conflict in Tigray and initiating the reconciliation process, including the protection of civilians and the facilitation of humanitarian aid delivery. The talks in Pretoria were followed by discussions in Nairobi to work out the disarmament plan and other implementation details of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement signed on November 2 by the GoE and the TPLF. The security situation in Northern Ethiopia, particularly Afar and Amhara is improving. As a result, all restrictions on *woredas* in zone 2 and zone 4, with the exception of Megale *woreda* of Afar region, has been lifted. Similarly, due to the improved security situation in North Wollo and North Gondar, humanitarian partners are able to reach areas which were previously inaccessible. During the reporting month, over 106,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) located in IDP camps and within the host community of Mersa town have returned to their place of origin in Raya Kobo *woreda* and Kobo town. In Tigray, while the discussions were ongoing, the security situation was reported as calm but still unpredictable. School reopening was postponed and continues to hinder the access of 2.4 million children from learning. A water scheme damage assessment was completed in October 2022 in Tigray, indicating that 72 per cent of non-motorized and 75 per cent of motorized water supply schemes are non-functional, impacting 4.1 million people directly in the region. In November, UNICEF has dispatched 27 trucks of multisectoral supplies worth US\$ 2.6 million to Tigray, which is the first delivery of humanitarian supplies since August 2022.

The number of displaced people in Benishangul Gumuz region has shown an increment according to the Disaster Risk Management Office (DRMO). As of October 2022, the total number of IDPs reported in the region has reached over 515,000 of which over 320,000 are in Metekel zone, over 128,000 in Kamashi zone, about 47,000 in Assosa zone and

the remaining 20,000 in Mao-Komo Special *woreda*. Inaccessibility continues to hinder humanitarian operations in the mentioned zones and *woredas*, with the overall security situation remaining unpredictable.

In Gambella, heavy rains from early August to October caused flooding across 12 *woredas* displacing an estimated 180,000 people. Displaced people have taken refuge in substandard and overcrowded shelters, such as schools and health facilities, and some remain sheltered in the open. An assessment has identified that 72 per cent of cropland was damaged (mostly the staple maize) and, on average, eight per cent of livestock have reportedly died. Destruction of properties and of social infrastructure is also rampant with 250 water schemes in 10 flood-affected *woredas* non-functional and requiring maintenance. In addition, over 70 health facilities are affected by the floods, leaving the population in these areas without access to health services. There is also a high risk of water-borne diseases outbreak due to stagnant water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Meanwhile, at least 135 schools were damaged by the floods affecting the education of over 56,000 children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF supported the first-round vaccine campaign of the Novel Oral Polio Vaccine (nOPV) in 68 *woredas* affected by conflict in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Afar and Oromia regions. Over one million children under the age of five were vaccinated, reaching 97 per cent of the target. The second round of campaign is planned to start in mid-November 2022.

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care to about 16,000 children and women through UNICEF-supported health and nutrition teams (MHNTs). Of the total cases, over 12,000 consultations were specific to malaria cases. In Gambella, about 20,000 individuals received primary health care services through UNICEF-supported emergency drug kits (EDKs). As part of the response to the flood emergency, the RHB established outreach teams through UNICEF to support the health and nutrition services in flood affected *woredas*. Antenatal care (ANC) services were provided to over 4,000 mothers, while about 2,000 mothers received post-natal care (PNC) services.

UNICEF continued to support primary health care services in conflict affected communities in Oromia region. Five EDKs (enough for 12,500 medical consultations) were distributed for new IDPs displaced due to conflict in Horo Guduru Wollega zone of the region.

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

In the reporting month in Tigray, about 13,000 people received primary health care services, including pregnant women and children. Limited routine vaccination services continued in the few functional health facilities in Mekelle zone and parts of the eastern zone. Furthermore, maternal health services were provided in some accessible areas, where close to 2,000 pregnant women received one or more visits for antenatal care services, which is much lower than the number of women who accessed ANC services in September 2022. Similarly, 463 skilled deliveries were attended to, and 324 mothers and their infants received early postnatal care service. With the current situation in Tigray, maternal and child health services have stopped in many of the health facilities in the region and the health system has been severely compromised in the last two years which has increased the risk of high morbidity and mortality.

In the reporting period, through MHNTs, over 13,000 children and women have accessed primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities in Amhara region. Vaccination service has also been provided by the MHNT using outreach and temporary clinic, where about 1,000 children received routine vaccines. UNICEF supported the health facility assessment conducted for 25 damaged health facilities, which focused on estimating the costs required for rehabilitating and equipping the damaged health facilities in the conflict affected zones of South Gondar, South Wollo, and North Shewa. UNICEF also dispatched 17 EDKs, enough for 42,500 medical consultations in Waghimera and North Gondor zones.

In Afar, UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care services through the deployment of 10 MHNTs, who were able to reach to over 10,000 people with medical consultations in two conflict affected zones. UNICEF also supported Dubti hospital to address critical human resource gaps in the provision of health care services. As such, UNICEF has under process the recruitment and deployment of specialists and other health workers to the only general hospital in the region.

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

In Somali, UNICEF supported a refresher training of 26 MHNTs where a total of 72 health workers were trained on management of childhood and adult illness, nutrition management, vaccination and cold chain management. UNICEF also supported the cholera outbreak response in the two affected *woredas* with the dispatch of 10 cholera treatment (CTC) kits, technical assistance in planning and monitoring of the response and risk communication and social mobilization activities. Similarly in Oromia, UNICEF delivered an additional three CTC kits to Bale zone health office further to eight kits already prepositioned to promptly respond in case the outbreak expands to other zones. An additional five kits are under process to be dispatched. In addition, two health emergency consultants have been deployed in Bale and Borena zone to support the drought and cholera response, monitor the situation and provide technical assistance. Furthermore, UNICEF has scaled up Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities in Oromia and Somali focusing on strengthening the community conversation to prevent and control the cholera outbreak.

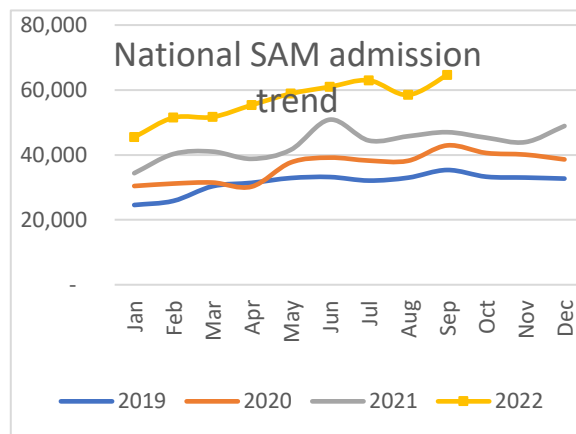
In Afar, UNICEF supported 20 MHNTs in drought affected *woredas* to provide medical consultations. In the reporting period over 15,600 drought-affected people, of which 7,000 are under-five children, had access to medical consultations.

Similarly, in Oromia, over 4,000 IDPs were reached with essential health care at UNICEF supported primary health care facilities in three IDP sites in Guji zone. Furthermore, over 8,000 children under five received measles vaccinations in Guji zone, while a total of 166 mothers received ANC services and 27 mothers received delivery services in health institutions.

In Southern Nations Nationalities and People’s Region (SNNPR) drought affected areas, UNICEF reached over 8,000 people with medical consultations in UNICEF-supported health facilities and through outreach activities. In addition, UNICEF has disbursed funds to implement RCCE activities in 23 drought-affected *woredas*.

Nutrition¹

In September 2022, UNICEF provided lifesaving therapeutic and preventative nutrition services to affected populations, including IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host populations reaching more than 2.3 million children and women. Among these, 63,571 children received treatment for severe wasting, 277,712 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling, over 632,000 million children received Vitamin A supplementation, and nearly 100,000 pregnant women received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA).



Malnutrition continues to increase among children under five years and PLWs in all regions of Ethiopia. Among a total of 63,571 children suffering from SAM treated in September, about 7,000 (10.8%) were treated in stabilization centers. Cumulatively, 510,643 children suffering from SAM have been treated across the country from January to September 2022 -- 61 per cent of the annual target. The severe wasting admission during September indicates a 10 per cent increment compared to August 2022 and over 37 per cent increment compared to the same period in 2021.

In Gambella, a ‘Find and Treat’ campaign was conducted by health care providers and MHNT in September. During the campaign, over 6,500 children were screened for wasting and 176 children were identified with severe wasting and 265 with moderate wasting. Among the identified children with severe wasting, 25 of them had complications and were admitted to stabilization centers (14.2%). UNICEF supported MHNTs were deployed in six floods affected *woredas* and continued to provide lifesaving nutrition services for people displaced by the floods.

In Benishangul Gumuz, the nutrition situation continued to deteriorate due to increased internal displacement. A ‘Find and Treat’ campaign was conducted, where a total of 14,500 children and 2,854 PLW were screened for wasting-of which 207 (1.4%) children were identified with severe wasting and 451 children with moderate wasting (3.1%). The children were provided with nutrition treatment. In addition, among screened PLW 386 (13%) of them were moderately malnourished.

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

In Tigray, children under five are currently experiencing critical levels of wasting across several parts of the region, with children aged 6-24 months being the worst affected. From a recent ‘Find and Treat’ campaign, PLW continue to be affected with wasting rates as high as 70 per cent. In response, UNICEF distributed 145 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF), 99 cartons of therapeutic milk as well as multi-charts and other community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) supplies in September 2022. However, the supplies are running low and the level of malnutrition is expected to increase in the absence of all the required nutrition supplies, which if it persists is estimated will lead to 7,000 children missing their required treatment in November. UNICEF is hopeful that with the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, supplies will soon reach Tigray again and children will receive the essential treatment they require to recover from severe wasting.

In Afar, UNICEF continued to provide lifesaving preventive treatment and other nutrition services to children and PLW through the 36 MHNTs and government health facilities. In September, over 3,500 children with severe wasting were treated in Afar, indicating a 47 per cent increment compared to August 2022. In Amhara, delayed general food distribution (GFD) and reduced number of people targeted for relief food assistance impacted the nutrition situation, which was dire already. The distributed food does not fulfil the nutrient needs and standards, especially for vulnerable children and PLW thus as expected, in September 2022, the admissions of SAM children increased by 14.65 per cent compared with the previous month. Similarly, the admission is more than triple as compared to the same period in 2021.

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

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

In Somali, Oromia, SNNPR, Sidama, SWE and Afar, the severe drought continues to impact the nutrition situation among children and PLW. In Somali, in addition to the severe drought, access restrictions in some areas bordering Somalia are hindering the nutrition response. In September 2022, UNICEF and implementing partners treated over 10,700 children with severe wasting of which 38 per cent were managed with inpatient care -- a 20 per cent increase compared to August 2022.

In Oromia, food insecurity due to prolonged drought and high number of IDPs across various regions continued to lead to an increase in wasting trends amongst children under five and PLWs. In September, a 'Find and Treat' campaign integrated with micro-nutrient supplementation for children and women, promotion of IYCF key message for primary care givers was conducted in selected *woredas*. The report compiled from 36 *woredas* indicates that over 560,000 under five children have been screened, of which 11,063 children (2%) were identified with severe wasting and 102,967 (18%) with moderate wasting. The proxy wasting was 20 per cent, which is above emergency threshold levels. Similarly, from the total 225,437 PLWs screened, 95,399 (42%) were identified with moderate wasting.

In SNNPR, Sidama and SWE, the humanitarian situation remains dire due to failure of the main production season. This has led to the deterioration of household food security coupled with the rise of staple food prices. In September, nutrition supplies and essential drugs including over 10,000 cartons of RUTF and 118 cartons of therapeutic milk were dispatched to zones and special *woredas* to support the treatment of over 9,000 severely and acutely malnourished children. Severe wasting admissions increased in the three regions by 23.6 percent in September 2022 compared to August 2022.

Nutrition Cluster

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) and Nutrition Cluster at national level is working and enhancing coordination with the two main agencies (UNICEF and WFP) in prioritization approach to provide a response for MAM children with a reduced amount of nutrition commodities. The first standard allocation from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) has included an intersectoral collaboration promoted by five clusters to reduce the burden of malnutrition in seven *woredas* affected by drought in Somali and Oromia regions.

The geographical scale of the response has increased compared with previous months. Out of 880 *woredas* supported with severe wasting care service, 262 *woredas* received assistance for moderate wasting children. Furthermore, Ethiopia Nutrition Cluster Unit (ENCU) and partners have completed the country coordination management performance survey that will assess its performance. Nutrition assessments are being planned for November in drought and conflict affected areas.

WASH

In October, close to 500,000 people had access to safe water supply through water trucking and the rehabilitation of water schemes. Water trucking is being implemented in Oromia, Afar, Amhara and Somali regions. In addition, rehabilitation work was completed in Amhara, SNNPR, Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz. Water storage tanks was installed in Amhara and Somali regions.

In Benishangul Gumuz, training was provided for 37 water and sanitation committee (WASHCO) members from three *woredas* of Metekel zone on operation and management of water schemes. Furthermore, two 5m³ capacity emergency water treatment kits were installed and are being used in cholera affected locations in Bale zone, Oromia. Moreover, over 4,500 people had access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities mainly through emergency latrine construction and desludging of filled latrines in Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions.

In addition, close to 130,000 people were reached with handwashing and behavior-change activities in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia and Somali. UNICEF also distributed basic WASH NFIs to over 224,000 people across the country.

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

UNICEF sustained its response to IDPs, host communities and other conflict affected people in Tigray, Amhara and Afar. In October, UNICEF provided over 190,000 people with access to safe water supply mainly through water trucking and restoration of damaged water schemes. The implementation was facilitated mainly through partnerships with NGOs, private contractors and regional water and health bureaus. A total of 101,062 people were reached through provision of WASH non-food items (NFIs) and about 5,000 people received access to basic sanitation facilities through the construction and desludging of communal latrine. Additionally, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to about 21,000 people.

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

In October, UNICEF reached more than 243,000 people with safe drinking water supply through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes and water trucking in Afar, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions. In addition, about 68,000 people were reached through provision of WASH NFIs mainly household water storage containers, water treatment chemicals and soaps. As part of the cholera response, through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), UNICEF

provided water treatment chemicals -- including over 100,000 sachets of the water treatment chemical PUR and 1.9 million aqua tabs -- supporting over 10,000 people.

WASH Cluster

In October 2022, cluster partners continued to support affected populations in flood affected areas. In Gambella and Afar the WASH cluster participated in flood task forces. In Afar and Amhara, in addition to support provided to IDPs, the response was expanded to WASH interventions in areas with large returnee populations. Due to the ongoing cholera outbreak in Oromia and Somali, the WASH cluster participates in the national-level Cholera Working Group, led by the Ethiopia Public Health Institute (EPHI), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and WHO. Similar coordination was set up at the regional and zone levels to ensure that the WASH response is closely aligned with the health response and focuses on cutting transmission. In two of the most affected *woredas*, NGO partners were asked to lead on the coordination at the *woreda* level. The zonal coordination continues to expand to other regions as well. In Amhara, WASH Cluster coordination was revitalized in South Wollo and North Shewa zones. In SNNPR, a South Omo zonal WASH cluster was established to support an integrated and harmonized emergency response that includes a mapping of partners. Additionally, a Konso zonal WASH cluster was revitalized, and current IDP and host community WASH gaps and responses were discussed.

In October, the Ethiopia cluster team participated in the Global WASH cluster satellite events to continuously advocate for ongoing humanitarian needs in Ethiopia with the focus of advocating for WASH needs, responses, and gaps in drought-affected areas. The team also presented the Ethiopia inter-sectoral collaboration (ISC) initiative implemented in Oromia and Somali regions to enhance cluster coordination in five clusters -- health, nutrition, food security, agriculture and WASH.

Child Protection

In collaboration with government and NGO partners, and through the rapid deployment of social service workers and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) experts in all emergency-affected regions, UNICEF continued supporting the Child Protection in Emergencies and GBVIE responses in conflict, drought and flood affected regions during the reporting period. In October 2022, UNICEF supported 79,514 children and women through different child protection interventions including MHPSS, family tracing and reunification (FTR), and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and prevention and response to violence, including gender-based violence services.

In the reporting month, through UNICEF support, 17,850 children and their caregivers received MHPSS services throughout the country. These include access to safe spaces and basic specialized and non-specialized individual support by social workers and psychologists who are deployed by UNICEF, in collaboration with Ethiopian Psychologists' Associations (EPA), in health facilities across the country. MHPSS helps children and caregivers to cope with the adverse effects of conflict, drought and other emergencies that displaced them from their homes.

Across the country, over 3,400 children were identified with different protection concerns, including family separation and exposure to different forms of violence. The children were provided with case management services including referral to health, psycho-social and legal aid services. Moreover, 25 survivors of GBV in Amhara received comprehensive GBV response services at the Dessie One Stop Center (OSC). In the child-friendly space that has been established at Lare *woreda* of Korgeng town high school IDP site, Gambella region, 232 children participated and engaged in indoor and outdoor play and learning activities based on their age and gender category.

Over 690 UASC were reunified or placed in alternative care arrangements such as kinship care and foster care arrangements. Vulnerable IDP children and families in conflict and drought affected areas were also provided with NFIs.

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

In October 2022, a total of 57,234 men, women, boys and girls were reached with child protection and GBV prevention and response services, including GBV risk mitigation and response interventions, case management services, support to GBV survivors and UASC, as well as MHPSS for children and their caregivers and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) services. UNICEF also supported the provision of dignity kits and other risk reduction materials across the three conflict-affected regions.

In Afar region, despite continued security challenges in zones 2 and 4 during the reporting period, UNICEF and partners continued to reach vulnerable individuals and children with MHPSS, FTR and case management services, including referral and care arrangements. In Amhara, UNICEF continued to support the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs (BoWCOSA) and key NGO partners to respond to child protection and GBV response needs in *woredas* affected by the conflict through strengthening case management and deploying over 348 social workers and MHPSS professionals, and through building capacities of child protection actors and front-line workers to provide comprehensive child protection services.

In Tigray region, many partners continued to face operational and security challenges and needed to scale down operations. Nonetheless, during the reporting period, caregivers and children were provided with basic non-specialized

and focused specialized MHPSS services. In addition, health and social workers reached approximately 380 children who have been victims of violence through case management services. UNICEF continued to lead and coordinate the Mine Action Area of Responsibility in Tigray. In collaboration with partners, UNICEF supported a workshop on mine action which is intended to strengthen explosive ordinance risk education and victims' assistance in Tigray.

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

In October 2022, close to 2,800 children, parents, and caregivers were reached through different child protection services including MHPSS, case management, FTR for UASC and GBV response services in drought affected *woredas* of Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali regions. In Oromia, UNICEF continued to support child protection response services in the six most drought affected *woredas* in Borena and Guji zones. In the reporting month, 27 children who experienced violence received case management services, while 50 UASC were reunified and/or placed in alternative care arrangement. In addition, over 2,200 vulnerable families received unconditional cash support, while 43 girl club members were trained on prevention of harmful practices and 3,100 community members were sensitized on early child marriage (ECM) and female genital mutilation (FGM).

In SNNPR, UNICEF provided child protection case management service to 405 children in drought affected *woredas* of South Omo zone. In addition, registration for the provision of cash, in lieu of dignity kits, to adolescent girls and women in two drought affected *woredas* is ongoing. Awareness raising activities on the prevention of ECM and FGM was conducted in Dasenech and Hamer *woredas*, where over 302 community members were reached.

In Somali, UNICEF-supported social workers identified, registered, and facilitated the placement of 30 separated children in alternative care arrangements. Similarly, 26 children who experienced violence were supported through case management and referral to response services, including legal aid, health and psychosocial support. UNICEF also provided technical and financial support to BOWCSA and other partners to reach 427 children with community based psychosocial support across IDP sites.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

Coordination meetings took place at national and subnational level in Benishangul Gumuz, Afar, and Tigray. Meanwhile, in Oromia, a *woreda* level Child Protection AoR was established in Barbere *woreda* of Bale zone led by UNICEF. In terms of partner presence, over eight CP AoR partners in the Northwestern and Central zones of Tigray suspended their activities and relocated their staffs to Mekelle due to the deteriorating security situation and shortage in resources. Moreover, some CP AoR partners suspended their activities in Tigray's Eastern zone due to insecurity. Despite insecurity in the region, a significant partner presence remains in Mekelle, as well as Tigray's Southern and Southeastern zones.

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 October, over 52,500 children were reached.

UNICEF provided backpacks with stationery and supported the government to enrol 30,000 children in 21 emergency-affected *woredas* in Amhara to support the back-to-learning campaigns. In addition, stationery was also provided to support 5,955 flood-affected children return to schools in Gambella.

In the reporting period, in Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF reached over 2,500 IDP and host community children in seven conflict-affected *woredas* and over 1,000 young children in Tsore refugee camp through the provision of Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and Early Childhood Education (ECE) classes. In Gambella, over 2,000 refugee children in Nguenyiel camp have successfully completed the ASR programme and have transitioned to primary schooling, joining the first grade. In SNNPR, Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP) started with the support of 25 facilitators trained in pedagogy, as well as holistic subjects such as gender and child protection. In addition, about 1,300 out of school children are accessing ALP and Accelerated Primary Learning Programme (APLP) in 25 learning sites. The procurement of essential learning materials and the construction of two additional Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) with four gender-segregated latrines in Segen Zuria, Konso have also started.

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

In October, over 32,000 children were reached in the three conflict-affected regions of Northern Ethiopia. In Afar, with the start of the new academic year, UNICEF provided 1,200 combined desks to six conflict-affected *woredas* benefiting an estimated 3,600 children with improved access to learning environment.

In Amhara, UNICEF has provided scholastic materials for over 1,100 children in Debark and Dabat. In North Wollo and South Wollo, UNICEF also distributed 272 combined desks and other learning materials benefiting over 800 children. Furthermore, UNICEF supported REB to provide 495 schools kits, 310 recreational kits, and 5 Early Childhood Development kits for 31,250 children in North Wollo and WagHimra.

In October, in Tigray, an estimated 12,440 children continued to be reached with non-formal learning opportunities including 8,390 children accessing ALP through adopting alternative learning modalities including micro-teaching (small community learning circles), home-to-home and child-to-child-based learning and 4,050 accessed ASR using the same approach. However, by mid-October 2022, most education interventions were suspended temporarily due to insecurity. Planning for school reopening is ongoing and guidelines for the provision of micro-learning for children in conflict-affected areas were developed by cluster leads and partners.

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

In Somali, UNICEF continued to provide accelerated learning opportunities for close to 4,000 drought-affected displaced children in 13 TLS in five IDP sites and 2 semi-permanent classrooms constructed in four formal schools in host communities. In October 2022, 400 adolescents have received solar-powered radios downloaded with life-skills/social emotional learning sessions to support home-based learning. The distribution of an additional 1,600 solar radios has been delayed and the activity will start once the security situations in other sites improve. In Sidama, SWEPR, and SNNPR, UNICEF continued to support about 2,700 drought and flood affected children through the provision of ASR, ALP and APLP linked with child protection services (“*Bete*” approach) in Dasenech, South Omo. In October 2022, UNICEF provided backpacks with stationery for over 26,600 attending 92 schools in 27 drought-affected *woredas* of SNNPR, Sidama and SWEPR.

Education Cluster

During the reporting period, the cluster worked on finalizing the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) analysis based on available and updated data, cross verified the facts and figures with sub regional clusters and incorporated the feedback received from the affected population into the analysis. During the HNO process, the Education cluster consulted with cluster partners, Ministry of Education, Regional Education Bureaus (REBs), donors and affected population, including children.

With thanks to EHF pool funded donors and OCHA, the cluster has also reviewed 33 proposals to support the most vulnerable children in conflict-affected regions like Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia. In addition, the cluster has submitted a proposal of US\$5 million for Education Cannot Wait (ECW) under its First Emergency Response to support back-to-learning initiatives for drought-affected children. The cluster also acknowledges the strong collaboration and contribution of the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) in signing the agreement with cluster partners for €1.5 million for EiE interventions in conflict-affected areas in Amhara region. As of the end of October, the education cluster is approximately 53 per cent underfunded against its Humanitarian Response Plan for 2022.

Social Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and the Bureaus of Women, Children and Social Affairs/Labour and Social Affairs (BoWCSA/BoLSA) to cover drought and conflict-affected areas through shock responsive cash transfers (SRCTs) in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali.

In Afar, SRCTs were provided for 1,722 flood-affected IDP households reaching 5,473 individuals in three *woredas*- Aysita, Dulesa and Awash Fentale. This brings the cumulative number to 2,538 households, or 9,186 individuals. Recent post distribution monitoring (PDM) findings show 99 per cent of IDPs had received their cash transfers, and all respondents confirmed that they have not faced challenges getting the cash transfers. Nearly all respondents (96%) used the cash to buy food for their household, with 52 per cent buying livestock, and 30 per cent buying essential household items.

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

In Amhara, 2,631 conflict-affected households, or 5,800 individuals, received SRCTs in four *woredas* - Habru town, Tehuldarie *woreda*, Haike town, and Debre Birhan city. Among these, 42.5 per cent are children under 18 years, 55.4 per cent are female, 17.5 per cent PLW, 4 per cent are unaccompanied/separated children, and 3.4 per cent are people with disabilities. Among the total of 2,631 households, 20 per cent are single-headed, and 1.6 per cent are child-headed. So far in 2022, UNICEF and BoWCSA have reached 17,027 households (36,907 individuals) with SRCTs.

Recent PDM findings show all IDPs had accessed their cash transfers, and 72 per cent had no challenges, while 25.6 per cent said they faced some challenges relating to the waiting time at the bank to withdraw their cash transfers. UNICEF is checking with government and Commercial Bank of Ethiopia counterparts how waiting time could be reduced in future rounds of SRCTs. Almost all respondents (97%) used the cash to buy food for their household, with 35 per cent buying clothes for their children, 26 per cent buying essential household items, 20 per cent spent on healthcare costs, and 18 per cent covering rent or other associated housing costs. SRCTs are expanding with registration and selection of an additional 5,700 IDPs in Central Gondar, Wag Himera and North Gondar zones.

In October, community service workers linked 131 children to different social services including health, nutrition, and education. They have also supported these children with access to food and clothing.

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

In Oromia, BoLSA and UNICEF provided 3,187 drought-affected households with SRCTs in October. This brings the cumulative number to 15,324 drought affected households in Oromia in 2022. In SNNPR, 2,278 households received the first round of SRCTs, bringing the total number of households covered in the region to 8,283 in 2022. For both Oromia and SNNPR SRCTs, PDMs will be conducted in November. In Somali region, registration and selection of IDPs in three sites of Sitti zone were completed. A total of 3,904 households were registered in Aska, Cowsbulli, and Bariweyne sites. A contract was also finalized with Shebelle Bank, who will support the cash distribution in November 2022.

Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)

During the reporting period, over 1.4 million people were reached and engaged with SBC messaging through community dialogue, house-to-house visits, community volunteers, mass media and mobile van campaigns. The mobilization was mainly to promote messaging on hygiene and sanitation, nOPV2, cholera, nutrition practices, and GBV. In addition to providing the affected population with information on preventive behaviors, available services, and locations at which to access services, feedback was received from approximately 50,000 people on services provided. People provided a range of comments and suggestions including about service availability, health issues, building/maintaining health centres, peace and security, quality of health service delivery, and supply among others. The feedback was provided through established mechanisms such as IDP focal points, focus group discussions, and community sessions.

Capacity-building on interpersonal communication and community mobilization was provided to 985 people, including health workers, health extension workers, and community volunteers. The trained people continue to reach out to their communities with integrated messages.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (PSEA and GBViE)

In the reporting month, UNICEF Ethiopia launched a four-digit toll free hotline number (9997), available seven days a week to serve as one of the primary channels for reporting Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA); fraud related to UNICEF programmes, and other complaints specific to UNICEF programmes. A flow chat for referral pathways has been created where reports/complaints received will be referred to the relevant section/people in accordance with UNICEF procedures. The hotline is available in Amharic, Somali, Oromo and English languages, follow up actions to reported SEA related issues will be taken within 24 hours of reporting,

Across three refugee camps in Gambella, UNICEF provided three days of capacity-building training on PSEA for 526 primary school incentive refugee teachers; over 26,000 students will be indirectly reached through the trained teachers. In addition, as part of strengthening civil society organization (CSOs) partners on PSEA, UNICEF conducted two days training for nine staff members of two partners.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In the reporting period, the communication team documented through photos the high-level visit to Ethiopia by the UK Minister for Development, Victoria Ford, who visited the drought-affected Afar region. She visited the [Boyena school](#) and a Mobile Health and Nutrition Team ([MHNT](#)), both activities supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).

UNICEF produced a [video](#) on the International Day of the Girl and documented through [photos](#) the high-level advocacy event organised with eight women ambassadors in Ethiopia and female role models in Bethlehem Secondary School, Addis Ababa. On World Teacher Day, UNICEF also produced a [video](#) highlighting the commitment of teachers to reach every child with quality education.

The communication team continued to raise awareness about [child marriage](#) in the drought-affected areas of the Oromia region and produced a [video](#) related to the nutrition response in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. In addition, UNICEF produced a [human interest story](#) to show the impact of the Humanitarian Cash Transfer programme in the drought-affected *woreda* of Dasenech in the SNNPR Region.

Donor contributions to our humanitarian appeal on social media were also highlighted including [FCDO](#), [Korea](#), [Germany](#), and [USAID](#).

For more content please check: [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [YouTube](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Instagram](#), and www.unicef.org/ethiopia
UNICEF 2022 Ethiopia Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal: [Ethiopia Appeal | UNICEF](#)

Next SitRep: 21 December 2022

Who to contact for further information: Gianfranco Rotigliano
Representative, *a.i.*
UNICEF Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11 518 4001
Email: grotigliano@unicef.org

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

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

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Including Northern Ethiopia and Drought Response)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Northern Ethiopia Response only)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Drought Response only)	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
Nutrition ²		Jan-Oct 2022		Jan-Oct 2022		Jan-Oct 2022		Jan-Oct 2022
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	820,312	510,643	838,712	510,643	245,620	145,714	317,833	272,056
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation			5,764,031	1,975,976	2,427,450	756,132	1,811,385	671,877
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling			1,289,064	2,581,276	407,655	1,060,444	683,138	956,914
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron folic supplementation			1,330,364	867,443	246,573	378,874	516,432	256,987
Health								
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles			3,555,301	3,087,057	2,616,801	1,608,721	810,346	1,240,447
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities			1,577,095	2,047,014	738,400	758,543	679,695	407,217
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions			32,400	368	6,500	0	24,900	368
WASH								
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	5,195,426	3,852,443	5,458,400	3,762,278	1,685,028	1,927,852	2,995,315	1,131,381
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	3,670,230	722,354	1,030,667	483,901	387,920	472,847	395,387	28,518
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	3,670,230	689,238	4,873,302	1,502,721	1,551,680	571,446	2,513,880	360,504
Number of people having safe access to, and use, appropriate WASH services in health care and learning facilities for children			8,098,800	162,574	3,394,300	66,189	1,312,600	1,020
Number of people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	8,583,865	1,301,830	8,319,200	1,547,539	3,394,300	833,207	3,077,800	181,508

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

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Including Northern Ethiopia and Drought Response)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Northern Ethiopia Response only)		UNICEF and IPs Response (Drought Response only)	
	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results	2022 target	Total results
Nutrition ²		Jan-Oct 2022		Jan-Oct 2022		Jan-Oct 2022		Jan-Oct 2022
Child Protection								
Number of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	342,723	309,160	204,516	225,004	120,414	148,937	54,831	18,089
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	173,778	115,148	26,142	47,784	12,334	33,707	11,448	2,076
Education								
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	2,027,350	325,591	777,712	282,600 ³	281,908	190,184	465,702	7,727
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	2,597,594	826,940	895,387	304,993 ⁴	383,725	138,309	476,662	78,576
Social Protection								
Number of households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding			61,902	60,894	19,402	17,843	42,500	39,900
PSEA⁵								
Number people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)			7,422,871	852,410	3,191,752	317,023	1,026,757	281,952
GBVIE								
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			6,057,207	1,180,763	2,399,814	555,095	361,112	310,092
Social Behaviour Change (SBC)								
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services			20,001,573	41,253,057	2,019,468	6,019,639	1,500,598	1,132,395
Number of people engaged in RCCE actions			2,695,082	3,010,869	777,790	805,219	252,772	376,529
Number of people with access to established accountability mechanisms			680,522	894,213	187,993	364,376	89,546	117,229

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

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

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

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

Sector	2022 HAC Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	44,072,295	19,848,700	7,105,480	26,954,180	17,118,115	39%
Nutrition	125,496,829	98,131,103	5,691,592	103,822,695	21,674,134	17%
WASH	207,654,873	44,943,133	8,289,676	53,232,809	154,422,064	74%
Education	61,020,560	19,481,627	1,950,810	21,432,437	39,588,123	65%
Child Protection	25,403,224	16,774,176	3,392,351	20,166,527	5,236,697	21%
Social Policy	18,306,994	11,906,473	-	11,906,473	6,400,521	35%
SBC and AAP	11,866,786	525,753	-	525,753	11,341,033	96%
GBVIE	34,477,386	7,299,200	3,661,862	10,961,062	23,516,324	89%
PSEA	4,064,184	7,407	428,556	435,963	3,628,221	89%
Total	532,363,131	211,618,372	30,520,328	242,138,699	290,224,432	55%

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

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

Annex D 2022 Drought Response Funding Status (part of the HAC)

Sector	2022 Drought Response Funding Requirements (USD)	Humanitarian resources received in 2022 (USD)	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Health	14,212,514	2,872,340	11,340,173	80%
Nutrition ⁶	48,577,706	78,406,005	(29,828,299)	161%
WASH ⁷	80,305,386	6,397,538	73,907,848	92%
Education	31,318,107	1,790,923	29,527,184	94%
Child Protection	15,045,984	9,218,203	5,827,780	39%
Social Policy	12,494,835	8,587,610	3,907,225	31%
SBC and AAP	1,040,811		1,040,811	100%
Total	202,995,343	\$107,272,620	95,722,723	47%

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

⁷ The reduction in WASH funding is due to a recording error, the figures have been adjusted downwards in the current SitRep.