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# Ethiopia

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

including Northern Conflict and Drought responses



January 2023

### Highlights

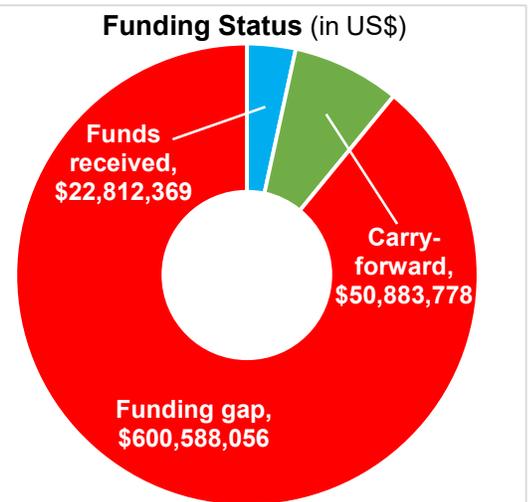
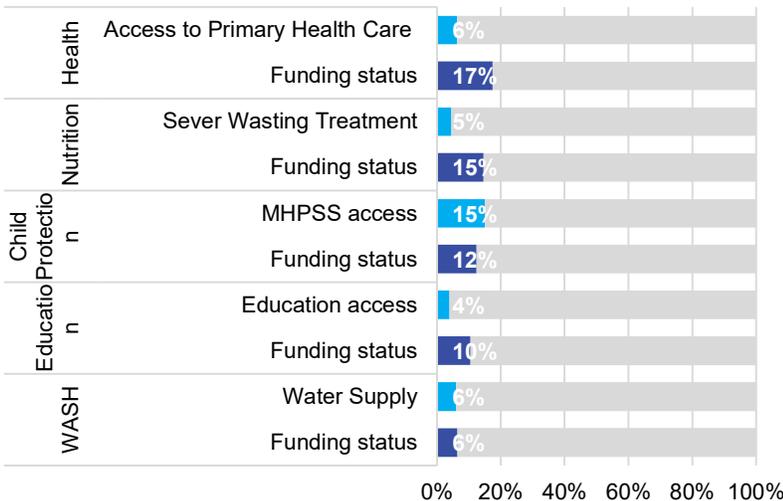
- UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2023 Appeal requires US\$ 674.3 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of children, adolescents, women, and men in Ethiopia.
- As of January 2023, over 400,000 people are reportedly displaced in Amhara region following hostilities in North Shewa and Oromo Special Zones.
- Cholera has spread to 66 *kebeles* in eight *woredas* across Oromia and Somali regions, with over 1,100 cases reported.
- UNICEF and partners supported the treatment of over 6,000 children with severe wasting in Tigray.
- UNICEF provided access to safe drinking water for approximately 100,000 people through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes and water trucking in drought affected regions.
- An oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign for IDPs has been ongoing since mid-January in two priority *woredas* in Oromia, reaching approximately 80,000 people. However, a comprehensive vaccine campaign remains hampered by a worldwide shortage of OCV.

### Situation in Numbers

-  **25.3 million** people in need (2023 HNO draft)
-  **13.3 million\*** children in need of humanitarian assistance (CSA)\*
-  **4.51 million** Internally Displaced People (IDPs)\*\*
-  **884,294** Total Refugees and Asylum Seekers (UNHCR, 31 January 2023)

**UNICEF Appeal 2023**  
**US\$ 674 million**

### UNICEF Response and Funding Status



\*The percentage of children (52.4%) is based on the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia 2022 projected population statistics.  
 \*\* UNICEF estimates that there are approximately 4.51 IDPs across Ethiopia currently. This is based on the most recent DTM Ethiopia National Displacement Report 14: Site Assessment Round 31 and Village Assessment Survey Round 14 (August - September 2022), which identifies 2.73 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) 2023 Appeal requires US\$ 674.3 million to meet the critical humanitarian needs of children, adolescents, women, and men in Ethiopia. This represents an increase of about US\$ 142 million from 2022 primarily due to the drought driven by climatic shocks and failed harvests, the scaleup of humanitarian intervention in Northern Ethiopia, deepening food insecurity across the country, and public health emergencies. In 2023, US\$ 22.8 million has been received towards the appeal, with the carry-over from 2022 of US\$ 50.8 million, representing only 11 percent of the required needs to reach children and their families with critical lifesaving support. Within the appeal, funding dedicated to the Northern Ethiopia Response has been budgeted at US\$ 255.7 million and fully incorporated into the HAC. Furthermore, another US\$ 345.4 million within the HAC has been dedicated to responding to the severe drought that has impacted over 24 million people across four regions. UNICEF continues to appeal for support to close the remaining gaps and to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving support in 2023 and beyond.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the many donors who have already provided critical support towards UNICEF's HAC, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Germany, Japan/JICA, Ireland, UK Aid, USAID/BHA, FCDO, United Internet and private sector donor contributions through UNICEF National Committees.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

People continue to be displaced in Amhara following reports of ongoing fighting in the region, as well as neighbouring areas of Oromia. As of January 2023, over 400,000 people are reported to be displaced following hostilities in Amhara's North Shewa and Oromo Special Zones, and an additional 8,500 new IDPs who were registered in Sekota town had been displaced from Abergele and Tsagbji *woredas* of Wag Hemra zone. In addition to the presence of protracted IDPs within the host communities in West Gojjam, East Gojjam, Awi, North Wollo, North Shewa, Wag Hamra Zones, and Debre Berhan city, the persistent arrival of new IDPs continues to deteriorate the humanitarian situation in the region. Separately, UNICEF has scaled up the humanitarian response in Tigray following the restoration of basic services such as banking, telecommunications, and electricity. In addition, supplies are being delivered to Tigray through Afar and Amhara. In Afar, the regional Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) conducted a rapid nutrition assessment in five conflict-affected *woredas* of Berhale, Abaala, Erebti, Golina and Ewwa. Given that the assessment collected data in the three most affected kebeles in each *woreda*, the results are not representative of the overall situation in the *woredas*. The assessment revealed that the kebeles covered by the assessment are hotspot areas in need of rapid responses for care and prevention of wasting cases. The proportion of children with global acute malnutrition by measurement of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in several kebeles that were assessed is below the emergency threshold level of 15 percent; however, children in three kebeles in Erebti *woreda* are experiencing life-threatening levels of wasting and remain in immediate need of an emergency response and lifesaving assistance. According to the estimates of Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), in 2023, about 7.4 million people are in need of nutrition assistance, with about 90 percent of people in need identified in Oromia, Somali, Amhara, Tigray and SNNP regions, indicating an expected increased caseload of wasting among children in those areas.

Additionally, cholera has further spread to 66 *kebeles* in eight *woredas* across Oromia's Bale, Guji and West Arsi zones and two *woredas* in Somali's Liban zone. As of 10 February 2023, more than 1,100 cholera cases had been reported, including 28 associated deaths, with a cumulative Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 2.48 percent<sup>1</sup>. The total cholera caseload has increased by 30 percent since the beginning of January 2023 with new daily cases reported and new patients admitted in Goro, Nenesebo and Girja *woredas*. By mid-January, an OCV campaign had been officially launched in Somali and Oromia. Nearly 1 million people are at high-risk in the 10 affected *woredas* across the two regions. UNICEF is supporting the prevention, response, and outbreak containment efforts through case management, distribution of cholera treatment kits, risk communication and community engagement, provision of water supply, distribution of WASH NFIs and water treatment chemicals.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

UNICEF continued to support the provision of essential health services to conflict-affected IDP and host communities in Benishangul Gumuz's Metekel and Assosa zones through the provision of technical, supply, and financial support at the regional, zonal, and *woreda* level, as well as in individual facilities throughout the two zones. In January 2023, over 15,000 women and children received medical consultations with UNICEF support of drugs and supplies. In Gambella, primary health care services were provided to 5,500 beneficiaries through Emergency Drug Kits (EDK) distributed to health facilities, health promotion activities, and disease prevention activities ongoing through health extension workers and community health agents in the refugee camps.

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

In Tigray, UNICEF supported provision of primary health care for over 35,000 women and children who accessed curative services including over 12,000 under-five children. In addition, about 80,000 children under one year of age have received routine vaccination services. UNICEF also continues to strengthen access to and quality of new-born and

<sup>1</sup> A CFR above 1 percent for cholera is considered severe, according to the World Health Organization

child health services, with 650 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) receiving antenatal visits and 148 PLW giving birth with a skilled birth attendant (SBA). In addition, 175 mothers attended early postnatal care. In response to the malaria upsurge in Northwest zone, UNICEF distributed about 40,000 long lasting insecticide treated nets for prevention of malaria, sufficient to protect over 78,000 PLW and children under five. In Amhara, 10 mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) continue to provide medical consultations to IDP and host communities. In the reporting period over 12,000 IDPs and members of host communities were provided medical consultations. In Afar, medical consultations have been provided for about 9,000 conflict-affected people, including over 3,700 under five children.

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

As part of UNICEF's ongoing drought response, more than 57,000 women and children accessed primary healthcare services and medical consultations during the reporting period in drought-affected *woredas* through UNICEF supported MHNTs and sustainable outreach services (SOS) in Somali, Oromia, Afar and SNNP.

In preparation for a potential cholera outbreak, UNICEF supported the distribution of 10 CTC kits, provided operational cost and technical assistance in planning and monitoring of preparedness activities, and conducted communication and social mobilization activities. UNICEF also provided capacity building training for cholera case management at CTCs for 500 health workers in drought-affected *woredas* in Oromia region, including in those areas currently experiencing a cholera outbreak, as well as funds for operational costs for staff at CTC sites in Bale zone. An OCV campaign has been ongoing since mid-January 2023 in two priority *woredas* in Oromia with a significant IDP population, reaching approximately 80,000 people (99% of the target). However, despite ongoing vaccination efforts, a global shortage in OCV supply is currently constraining a comprehensive and widespread OCV campaign in Oromia and Somali. Out of 2 million OCV doses requested to effectively respond to the cholera outbreak in Ethiopia, only 86,000 doses were allocated, representing a nearly 96% shortfall in supply.

### Nutrition<sup>2</sup>

UNICEF has distributed 255,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) throughout the country to cover needs from February-to-April 2023 and avoid shortages at *woreda* level. Moreover, UNICEF continues to deploy its 48 Emergency Nutrition Officers (ENOs) to monitor health facilities' use of supplies and provide technical support. UNICEF also scaled up humanitarian partnerships reaching more than 200 *woredas* through NGO partners while over 200 MHNTs also continue in coordination with RHBs.

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

In January 2023, UNICEF and its 13 partners in Tigray supported the treatment of over 6,000 children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed approximately 20,000 cartons of RUTF and 130 cartons of therapeutic milk to 47 *woredas* across the region. In addition, orientation on nutrition supply management was provided to the nutrition cluster partners. In Amhara, the rollout of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in emergencies as a key preventative nutrition activity was undertaken in five *woredas* by establishing 135 new mother-to-mother support groups involving over 1,500 new PLW to engage in discussion sessions on feeding practices for their children during emergencies and other related topics on their children's health. UNICEF has dispatched 7,200 cartons of RUTF to the RHB, out of which over 5,400 cartons of RUTF have already been distributed to *woredas* and health facilities in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

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

UNICEF is collaborating with BoLSA and RHB on an integrated Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) for IYCF in emergencies to address vulnerable families, malnourished children, and PLW in three drought-affected *woredas* of Afar. The objective of the HCT programme is to reduce the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations, promote and enhance the participation of community members—primarily women—in health and nutrition services, and contribute to reducing malnutrition prevalence in drought-affected districts. The project aims to target over 1,600 of the most affected households, including over 8,000 children and PLW. Moreover, six MHNTs are currently supporting drought-affected areas, including in four *woredas* that lack functioning health facilities.

UNICEF launched the family MUAC approach in Shalla and Siraro *woredas* in Oromia's West Arsi zone to improve early detection and treatment for severe wasting. In Somali, the implementation of family MUAC is ongoing in 11 *woredas*, where partners have screened more than 11,000 children ages 6 to 59 months for wasting, identifying 887 severe wasting cases and linking them to services in January<sup>4</sup>. UNICEF has also been supporting the livelihood-based SMART survey, which is ongoing in Dollo zone.

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<sup>2</sup> Data on nutrition programme response is two months delayed due to lengthy data collection and verification process from the kebeles to the federal level. UNICEF has secured RUTF to cover the current needs in Ethiopia to treat children with severe wasting up to October 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Severe wasting is also known as severe acute malnutrition.

<sup>4</sup> Family MUAC screening provides a more complete picture of the food security situation at the household level in a given area when compared to isolated, individual screenings.

## Nutrition Cluster

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit and Nutrition Cluster continue to support regions throughout Ethiopia with roving technical capacity on information management. Additionally, in January, the ENCU organized a joint mission with the Global Nutrition Cluster Coordinator, the EDRMC commissioner, the Early Warning Directorate, and UNICEF colleagues to monitor drought-affected areas of SNNPR. Separately, two NGOs are planning to increase their capacity and expand their contribution to the nutrition response in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, and SNNPR. With support from the Government of Ethiopia, the ENCU revised the hotspot classification of *woredas* based on the recent *Meher* assessment result. Other coordination efforts undertaken by the ENCU during the reporting month include collaboration with FEWSNET on a joint food security and livelihood survey in pastoralist areas of Oromia's Borena and Guji zones; coordination of the SMART plus survey conducted in Somali and Oromia regions; and support to the Amhara and SNNPR regional DRM offices for the development of emergency preparedness and response plans for expected crises in the regions.

## WASH

In January 2023, more than 485,000 people across the country received access to a safe water supply through water trucking, rehabilitation of water schemes, and installation of water storage tankers in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Benishangul Gumuz, and Somali regions. Moreover, over 18,000 people had access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities mainly through emergency latrine construction, repair of existing nonfunctional latrines, and desludging of filled latrines in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia and SNNP regions. In addition, 153,000 people were reached with handwashing and behaviour-change activities across the country, while 55,000 people were reached through the provision of basic NFIs like soaps, household water containers, and water treatment chemicals in Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz and SNNP regions.

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

In January, UNICEF continued its response to conflict-affected IDPs and host communities in Tigray, Amhara and Afar, addressing the needs of approximately 104,000 people with access to safe water supply mainly through water trucking and restoration of damaged water schemes<sup>5</sup>. In addition, over 48,000 people were reached through the provision of NFIs while 17,000 people had access to basic sanitation facilities. Additionally, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to about 50,000 people.

In Afar, as part of durable solutions to conflict-affected communities, UNICEF and partners completed the solarization of the Yelibaha water supply scheme in Afdera *woreda*, benefiting 3,000 people. UNICEF and partners also continue to make progress on the rehabilitation and solar upgrading of other water supply schemes in the region, including the Chifra water supply project. In addition, UNICEF is supporting the preparatory work for the rehabilitation of six prioritized water schemes in four *woredas* of Zone 2--Erebt, Kuneba, Dallol, and Berhale. In Amhara, two generators with different capacities and one submersible pump have been procured and transported to different sites, including South Wollo, Mekdela and Kelala *woredas* for installation. The solarization project in Zarima, North Gondar is about 80 percent complete. In Tigray, emergency water trucking is operational, and rehabilitation of non-functional water supply schemes has been completed, benefiting more than 97,000 people in Northwest, Eastern and Central zones. As part of sustainable water services, UNICEF has directly installed two surface pumps and one generator in Eastern zone and rehabilitated 58 handpumps in Central zone.

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

In January 2023, UNICEF was able to support approximately 100,000 people in getting access to drinking water through rehabilitation of existing non-functional water schemes, water trucking, and installation of water storage tanks in Oromia, Somali, and SNNP. Additionally, a total of 7,000 people received WASH NFIs, including household water storage containers, water treatment chemicals, and soaps. Furthermore, 61,000 people were reached through hygiene promotion interventions in Afar, Somali, SNNP and Oromia.

## Child Protection

UNICEF supported over 133,500 people affected by the northern Ethiopia conflict, drought and various other emergencies across parts of the country in January alone through numerous child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) interventions. These included mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), family tracing and reunification (FTR) and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), prevention and response to violence, and social norm change interventions.

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

UNICEF and partners reached over 92,000 community members in Northern Ethiopia, particularly through case management, family-tracing and reunification (FTR) or alternative care, MHPSS, GBV prevention and response. Moreover, as UNICEF and partners are increasing efforts in explosive ordnance and risk education (EORE) now that previously inaccessible conflict-affected areas are now accessible and are posing a risk to displaced populations.

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<sup>5</sup> UNICEF WASH interventions support WASH institutions—including schools/learning centres, health facilities and nutrition centres—as part of UNICEF sectoral integration.

UNICEF and partners further strengthened the child protection and GBV emergency response in conflict-affected areas, particularly those with high numbers of returnees. UNICEF provided MHPSS for conflict and displacement-affected community members, reaching over 35,000 individuals in the three regions. Children in need of case management were provided with child protection and health services and referrals. In addition, over 1,900 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) were provided with alternative care and FTR services. A total of 7,300 community members were reached with EORE activities, ensuring children and adults are aware of mine risks and how to avoid unexploded ordnances. In addition, in Tigray, UNICEF in collaboration with partners trained 12 partners staff on mine action in humanitarian settings, mechanisms for facilitating mine awareness sessions to children and adults, information management in mine action and more.

As part of its GBV response, UNICEF and partners were able to reach over 25,000 individuals through the provision of GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions in various *woredas*. This included GBV case management for survivors; provision of material support to vulnerable women and girls of reproductive ages; access to psychological first aid (PFA) and psychosocial support (PSS) services; sexual exploitation and abuse and GBV awareness-raising and access to services and safe reporting mechanisms; the Girl Shine intervention for adolescent girls; and capacity building of GBV frontline responders and community structures. Additionally, during the reporting month, a number of capacity-building trainings were conducted including: Caring for Child Survivors which aimed to enhance care for child survivors to aid their recovery and healing from abusive experiences; GBV case management, which aimed to increase the in-house capacity of partners' response interventions to provide survivor-centred GBV case management; Girl Shine Mentor Training for nine female mentors that aimed at familiarizing the mentors with the Girl Shine curriculum tools and establishing the parameters of support required of them to support the implementation of the programme; and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse training provided for 24 community members that aimed to provide participants with the six core principles of accountability to the affected populations they serve and the mechanisms of reporting suspicion and/or breach of the core. In addition, with the support of UNICEF, Suhul One-Stop Center (now known as the Belez Center) has resumed services after undergoing renovations and receiving child-friendly equipment.

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

As part of its efforts to strengthen the child protection system in drought affected *woredas*, UNICEF continued providing technical assistance to government bureaus and NGO partners on the national case management framework and through placement of additional social service workforce capacities to the Bureau of Women and Children. UNICEF with partners also strengthened community-based child protection structures at the *woreda* level. The community-based structures supported information sharing and dialogue among community members on protection risks children face in the context of displacement. Members of the community-based structures were also supported to identify children who are at risk and refer them to multisectoral services. In January 2023, a total of 442 children who experienced violence were referred to MHPSS, health, social worker or justice/law enforcement services and received multisectoral services. UNICEF provided community-based mental health and psychosocial support interventions, including PFA, structured activities in the safe space, and parenting skill education for over 4,500 people. In addition, 160 UASC were identified and registered by UNICEF and its partners and were provided with alternative care support through foster families and kinship care and received regular follow up support by social workers while family tracing is underway to reunify them with their parents.

As part of UNICEF's effort to prevent and respond to GBV, over 22,000 people were reached with prevention of GBV activities, including community dialogue on ending harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM).

### **Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)**

National and sub-national coordination of the child protection AoR continued during the reporting month. Despite security challenges in Oromia's Guji and West Guji zones, UNICEF, through its third-party consultant, is continuing efforts to revitalize the local CP/GBV coordination mechanisms. Following a nearly two-month suspension due to a deteriorating security environment, UNICEF resumed a monthly CP and GBV AoR partner meeting in Borena Zone's Negele *woreda*. Regular CP activities were conducted—including case management, identification and response to UASC, parenting programs, child protection committees, provision of MHPSS to children, multipurpose cash assistance, and awareness raising information campaigns. In Tigray, the resumption of activities by CP/GBV partners in intervention areas improved, and all target *woredas*—with the exception of Asgede, Erob, Edagaarbi, and Embaseneiti—became accessible for operations.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, ongoing efforts to increase birth registrations in the region have been interrupted due to conflict, which has also resulted in damage to and looting of registration centres.

### **Education**

UNICEF continues to provide critical education assistance to internally displaced and emergency-affected out-of-school children in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Regional Education Bureaus (REB), and NGO partners across Ethiopia. In January 2023, with UNICEF support, 46,000 children continued to access formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, UNICEF is coordinating to support the provision of learning and curriculum materials, uniforms, and other essential supplies to support 250 refugee secondary school children, focusing on adolescent girls in Tsose, Sherkole, and Bambasi refugee camps. In Oromia, the construction of two temporary learning spaces (TLS) has been completed, which will benefit approximately 200 children in Guji and East Bale zones. In Amhara, UNICEF has supported the construction of four semi-permanent classrooms (each with two classrooms) in East and West Dembia benefitting over 400 children.

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

In January 2023, UNICEF reached over 18,000 children through the provision of formal and non-formal education across the three conflict-affected regions of Tigray, Amhara, and Afar. In addition, over 10,000 children were provided with education supplies such as recreational kits and backpacks with stationeries.

In Amhara, under the integrated Child Protection and Education project, 'Bete' or 'My Home', UNICEF has reached approximately 350 children in Debark and Dabat *woredas* in North Gondar zone through Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and pre-primary education programmes. In addition, in North Wello, South Wello, and Wag Hemra, to support the implementation of 'Bete', UNICEF has delivered 40 high performance tents to serve as TLS benefitting about 2,000 children. UNICEF also supported the provision of 172 school-in-a-box kits and over 10,000 school bags with stationeries to students attending conflicted-affected schools in North Gondar, Wag Hemra, South Wollo, and North Wollo zones.

In Tigray, over 16,000 children accessed formal and non-formal education through UNICEF-supported programmes, including ASR and Accelerated Primary Education. As a result of the back-to-school campaigns, over 400 children have now been enrolled in schools. UNICEF has also delivered four high performance tents to Shire to reduce the overcrowding in schools. In addition, nearly 6,000 student kits with stationeries, including exercise books, pencils, pens, erasers and sharpeners have been pre-positioned in Shire in preparation for school reopening, while another 4,500 kits have been distributed to 4,500 students in the South-eastern zone.

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

As part of the drought response, UNICEF has dispatched 7,500 essential learning materials to Afar Regional Education Bureau (REB) to respond to the needs of children in a drought-affected area. In the reporting month, a total of 1,000 children in drought-affected schools in Bure Mudayitu and Awash Fentale *woredas* received backpacks with stationeries. In Oromia, UNICEF provided 20,000 school bags with stationeries to the REB to reach 56 drought-affected *woredas*. UNICEF also distributed seven recreational kits and 9,600 exercise books to over 500 Speed School students in five IDP sites in Somali. UNICEF is supporting the construction of four gender-disaggregated pit latrines, as well as Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and Accelerated Primary Learning Programme (APLP) sites in Dasenech *woreda* in South Omo zone. In addition, over 1,900 cartons of high-energy biscuits were distributed to drought-affected children in the learning sites to support children's return to their learning.

### **Social Protection**

In 2023, UNICEF has continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and the Bureaus of Women, Children and Social Affairs/Labor and Social Affairs (BoWCSA/BoLSA) to cover drought and conflict-affected areas through Shock Responsive Cash Transfers (SRCTs) in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali regions.

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

In Amhara, UNICEF and BoWCSA distributed the first round of cash transfers to 800 individuals (186 households) in Kobo town. Among these, 352 (44%) are children under 18 years, 448 (56%) are female, 102 (13%) are PLW, 24 (3%) are UASC, and 40 (5%) are people with disabilities. Among the 186 households, 25 percent were single-headed, and nine households are child-headed households. Community Service Workers also linked 111 individuals to social services, such as health, nutrition, psychosocial support, and helped them to access food. *Woredas* and Kebele Appeal Committees also received 43 complaints from the community and were able to address these and provide feedback to the respective clients.

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

In Oromia, UNICEF and BoLSA are preparing to provide SRCTs to more than 7,000 households in three drought and conflict affected *woredas* (Gimbi, Shalla and Dubuluk). This response will be complemented with the mobilization of Social Workers to support vulnerable households and provide linkages to services including case management, psychosocial support, etc. In Afar region, UNICEF, BoLSA, the Regional Health Bureau and the Disaster Risk Management Bureau are rolling out an integrated SRCT and nutrition response and have started registering over 1,600 households in three drought and conflict-affected *woredas* of Erebt, Hadelala, and Teru. In Somali, a rapid feasibility assessment was completed for an integrated nutrition and SRCT response and an IDP site in Hargelle *woreda* has been identified with preparations underway to support over 1,700 drought affected IDP households.

### **Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)**

In January 2023, over 8.2 million people were reached and engaged through community dialogues, house-to-house visits by community volunteers, mass media and using mobile vans mounted with loudspeakers for messaging. The majority of people were reached during nationwide integrated measles campaign by end of December 2022 and

beginning of January 2023. Key measles campaign messages were integrated with nutrition screening, Vitamin A supplementation, and other nutrition services. People in IDP sites were also reached with messages on COVID-19 prevention and vaccination, hygiene and sanitation promotion, essential health services, IYCF in emergencies, and GBV. In addition to providing the affected population with information on preventive behaviours, available services, and locations at which to access services, feedback was received from over 29,000 people on services provided. The feedback was provided through established mechanisms such as IDP focal points, focus group discussions, and community sessions.

Training on SBC was provided to 42 volunteers on community conversation facilitation skills, and behaviours around WASH, nutrition, health, and protection from sexual abuse. The volunteers with community leaders and health extension workers are facilitating community conversation sessions and discussions in three SNNP drought affected *woredas* and 30 kebeles. To enhance community engagement, training on interpersonal communication was provided to 30 religious leaders and community leaders.

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

During the reporting period, over 16,000 people were reached with safe and accessible SEA reporting channels, including over 9,000 women and 10,000 children. Additionally, 51 people from Amhara who received emergency cash transfers were trained on SEA prevention, response, and reporting mechanism. To understand community knowledge, attitude, and practice towards PSEA along with identifying the potential SEA risk contributing factors, four sex and age disaggregated focus group discussions were conducted in South Gondar Dabat IDP camp. To strengthen community awareness on PSEA, UNICEF has printed and distributed over 8,800 PSEA posters and messages in local languages including Amharic, Tigrigna, Afan Oromo, and Somali.

### Human Interest Stories and External Media

In the reporting period, UNICEF documented the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy, Dan Joergensen's visit to Afar where he met with drought-affected communities through [photos](#) and [video](#). UNICEF continued to raise awareness of the ongoing humanitarian response in northern Ethiopia through [photos](#) highlighting the reactivation of the COVID-19 vaccine campaigns in five areas of the Tigray region. UNICEF also published a [Human-Interest Story](#) (HIS) highlighting how UNICEF is expanding programming in IDP camps to provide services and support for children with disabilities and their families in Debre Birhan, Amhara region. In addition, UNICEF published a [photo](#) on the International Day of Education. Donor contributions to our humanitarian appeal on social media were also highlighted including [Denmark](#), [Germany](#), [KOICA](#) and [USAID](#).

### Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is aligned with the draft 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Cluster and programme priorities. While Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management work and humanitarian response in Ethiopia is led by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) through the federal and regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs), UNICEF continues to lead the Nutrition and WASH Clusters, and co-leads the Education Cluster and lead the Child Protection AoR both at national and sub-national levels supporting line ministries and EDRMC. UNICEF, as the cluster lead agency for four clusters, has brought great value in terms of intersectoral coordination and responding to immediate needs. 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 UNOCHA-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.

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

UNICEF 2023 Ethiopia Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal: [Ethiopia Appeal | UNICEF](#)

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## 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)	
	2023 target <sup>6</sup>	Total results <sup>7</sup>	2023 target	Total results	2023 target	Total results	2023 target	Total results
<b>Nutrition<sup>8</sup></b>		Jan 2023		Jan 2023		Jan 2023		Jan 2023
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	TBD	55,026	1,213,870	55,026	334,102	22,815	845,458	29,739
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation (SEMESTER 1)			5,835,146	693,031	2,169,383	181,061	3,340,380	597,674
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving IYCF counselling	TBD	188,549 <sup>9</sup>	1,047,650	188,549	527,530	76,736	450,561	129,939
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation			1,476,477	58,467	529,049	27,640	876,308	32,342
<b>Health</b>								
Number of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities			2,114,138	134,933	762,478	56,440	994,272	57,453
Number of children below 15 years of age vaccinated against measles			900,000	0	421,998	0	459,310	0
<b>WASH</b>								
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	TBD		8,078,358	485,627	2,882,536	103,920	4,326,372	99,644
Number of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	TBD		1,462,249	18,220	819,502	17,026	546,747	532
Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	TBD		6,216,236	153,302	2,282,536	49,851	2,516,700	61,000
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	TBD		3,212,822	55,127	1,022,000	48,046	1,555,622	7,081
<b>Child Protection</b>								
Number of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	TBD	30,377	275,012	41,158	190,910	35,347	80,026	4,522
Number of UASC provided with alternative care and/or reunified	TBD	1,079	16,002	2,098	9,000	1,909	6,496	161
Number of children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	TBD		295,000	5,652	295,000	5,652		
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	TBD	2,334	76,841	7,811	63,033	7,341	11,579	442

<sup>6</sup> The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is under finalization, Cluster targets will be included once endorsed.

<sup>7</sup> The WASH cluster is migrating to a new reporting platform, results for the cluster will be featured in the next sitrep.

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

<sup>9</sup> The cluster has prioritized targets for IYCF-E interventions in severity level 4 *woredas*. Integrated nutrition services (including IYCF-E) and activities are recommended in all *woredas*.

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)	
	2023 target <sup>6</sup>	Total results <sup>7</sup>	2023 target	Total results	2023 target	Total results	2023 target	Total results
Nutrition <sup>8</sup>		Jan 2023		Jan 2023		Jan 2023		Jan 2023
<b>Education</b>								
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	<b>TBD</b>	94,969	<b>1,088,257</b>	42,237	<b>508,393</b>	18,639	<b>465,702</b>	1,518
Number of children receiving learning materials	<b>TBD</b>	102,402	<b>1,095,894</b>	53,977	<b>508,393</b>	10,826	<b>476,662</b>	21,518
<b>Social Protection</b>								
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers			<b>220,000</b>	186	<b>90,000</b>	186	<b>127,000</b>	0
<b>PSEA</b>								
Number of people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (Cross-sectoral)			<b>969,403</b>	16,361	<b>345,904</b>	12,449	<b>519,165</b>	3,912
<b>GBVIE</b>								
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			<b>268,222</b>	74,331	<b>115,704</b>	44,661	<b>147,115</b>	28,511
<b>Social Behaviour Change (SBC)</b>								
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services			<b>35,208,969</b>	8,097,369	<b>4,491,642</b>	485,467	<b>17,215,321</b>	951,991
Number of people who participate in engagement actions			<b>3,378,969</b>	282,424	<b>728,398</b>	124,602	<b>2,018,725</b>	112,840
Number of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms			<b>816,196</b>	29,413	<b>153,874</b>	1,786	<b>504,345</b>	25,470

Annex B  
2023 HAC Funding Status *including* Northern Ethiopia and Drought Response

Sector	2023 HAC Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023 (USD)	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	35,076,756	6,121,404	10,837,459	16,958,863	18,117,893	52%
Nutrition	140,834,883	5,137,504	15,468,108	20,605,612	120,229,271	85%
WASH	236,545,571	4,620,476	10,594,636	15,215,112	221,330,459	94%
Education	86,258,265	1,506,532	7,529,518	9,036,050	77,222,215	90%
Child Protection	59,857,414	2,394,923	5,011,141	7,406,065	52,451,349	88%
Social Policy	73,998,886	233,977	1,442,916	1,676,893	72,321,993	98%
SBC and AAP	18,377,381	-	-	-	18,377,381	100%
GBVIE	14,483,988	2,797,554	-	2,797,554	11,686,434	81%
PSEA	3,422,078	-	-	-	3,422,078	100%
Cluster Coordination	5,428,981	-	-	-	5,428,981	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>674,284,203</b>	<b>22,812,369</b>	<b>50,883,778</b>	<b>73,696,147</b>	<b>600,588,054</b>	<b>89%</b>

Annex C  
2023 Northern Ethiopia Response Funding Status (part of the HAC)

Sector	2023 Northern Ethiopia Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023 (USD)	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	11,597,764	3,877,659	4,511,294	8,388,953	3,208,811	28%
Nutrition	40,102,284	3,877,659	8,115,004	11,992,663	28,109,621	70%
WASH	75,552,708	2,960,561	1,326,851	4,287,412	71,265,296	94%
Education	39,565,551	-	568,128	568,128	38,997,424	99%
Child Protection	43,414,446	986,854	239,036	1,225,890	42,188,556	97%
Social Policy	30,270,894	-	-	-	30,270,894	100%
SBC and AAP	2,812,694	-	-	-	2,812,694	100%
GBVIE	10,156,079	986,854	-	986,854	9,169,225	90%
PSEA	2,232,105	-	-	-	2,232,105	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,704,525</b>	<b>12,689,587</b>	<b>14,760,312</b>	<b>27,449,899</b>	<b>228,254,626</b>	<b>89%</b>

Annex D  
2023 Drought Response Funding Status (part of the HAC)

Sector	2023 Drought Funding Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023 (USD)	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	14,567,340	-	-	-	14,567,340	100%
Nutrition	96,516,407	2,200,000	2,943,612	5,143,612	91,372,795	95%
WASH	125,338,665	2,200,000	139,124	2,339,124	122,999,541	98%
Education	36,048,661	-	-	-	36,048,661	100%
Child Protection	20,500,848	-	-	-	20,500,848	100%
Social Policy	42,719,092	-	919,885	919,885	41,799,207	98%
SBC and AAP	9,666,573	-	-	-	9,666,573	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>345,357,584</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	<b>4,002,620</b>	<b>8,402,620</b>	<b>336,954,964</b>	<b>98%</b>