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# Ethiopia

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4

### July - August 2025

#### Highlights

- Floods in July and August affected thousands of people across Ethiopia, with the Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia, and Southern regions being particularly impacted.
- Between July 1 and August 31, 2025, a total of 1,424,392 malaria cases and 77 deaths were reported nationwide
- In July and August 2025, UNICEF has provided lifesaving treatment to nearly 99,787 children under five suffering from acute malnutrition across the country.
- During the same period, a total of 516,697 women and children received primary healthcare services, 384,463 people gained access to safe drinking water through the rehabilitation and solarization of water systems and 25,743 children, adolescents, and caregivers received mental health and psychosocial support.
- UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Ethiopia, totaling \$493 million, remains 77 per cent unfunded, despite ongoing needs for supplies, cash assistance, essential services, and technical support for vulnerable children and families

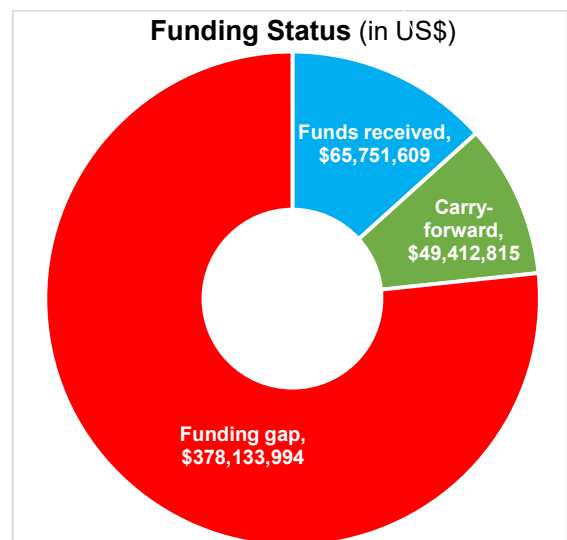
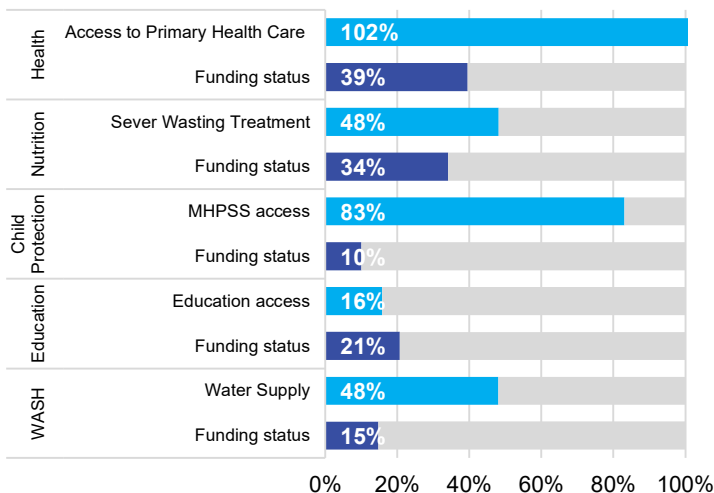
### Situation in Numbers

**1,085,018**  
Total Refugees and Asylum Seekers\*\*

### UNICEF Appeal 2025

**US\$ 493.3 million**

#### UNICEF Response and Funding Status\*



\* The UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, while the funding status covers the entire sector.  
 \*\*UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) total refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia [as of 31 August 2025](#).

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2025 Appeal highlights the urgent need for US\$493.3 million to address the critical humanitarian requirements of children, adolescents, women, and men in Ethiopia. As of August 2025, UNICEF Ethiopia has received US \$115.1 million towards the appeal, which, when combined with US\$49.4 million of carry-over from 2024, represents only 23 per cent of the total financing required. This significant shortfall underscores the necessity for continued support to bridge the funding gaps and provide lifesaving humanitarian programming. UNICEF urges donor partners to provide assistance to ensure that children and their caregivers receive the lifesaving and life-sustaining aid they urgently need in 2025 and beyond.

UNICEF extends our heartfelt thanks to all donors who have generously supported the 2025 HAC. Special appreciation goes out to the Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), German Federal Foreign Office, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malta, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), Malta, United State Foreign Assistance and all private sector donors who have shown their commitment through UNICEF National Committees. Your contributions are making a profound difference in the lives of children and families in Ethiopia.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Humanitarian food assistance needs in Ethiopia are currently at the annual peak, driven by seasonally depleted household food stocks, elevated fuel and staple food prices, and a prolonged recovery from the severe shocks experienced between 2020 and 2023<sup>1</sup>. Starting in September/October, the availability of the *Meher* harvest is expected to improve food access across the country. Households will begin consuming their own production and anticipated increased market supply is expected to drive seasonal declines in staple food prices. These improvements are likely to reduce overall food assistance needs; however, acute food insecurity will persist in several regions — notably Tigray, Eastern Amhara, Eastern Oromia, and pastoral areas of Afar, Oromia, and Somali — through at least January 2026. In the pastoral south and southeast, forecasts indicate a below-average October to December *deyr/hageya* season, which may stall recovery from the 2020–2023 drought. In a worst-case scenario, significantly below-average rainfall could lead to further deterioration in food security by late 2025. Rainfall during the June to September *Kiremt* season has generally been favorable in western and central areas. However, the northeast experienced a slow start, with below-average conditions in June and July. By late July and August, rainfall became widespread in Amhara and Tigray, though localized heavy rains raised concerns about flooding, landslides, and waterlogging in crop fields.

During the reporting period, floods have affected thousands of people across Ethiopia, with significant impacts in the Afar, Amhara, Oromia, and Southern regions. In Afar Region, both floods and windstorms have severely affected six woredas Afambo, Golina, Kilalu, Yangudi, Awash Fantale, and Dulesa resulting in the displacement of over 5,264 households. In the Southern Region, overflow from the Omo River and backflow from Lake Turkana continue to threaten the Dasenech community, where 8,445 individuals have been displaced. Among them are 192 children (103 boys and 89 girls), including 83 children with disabilities (44 boys and 39 girls). In Oromia Region, more than 5,240 people have been displaced in Ilu and Sebeta Hawas woredas due to overflow from the Awash River in Southwest Shoa. Flash floods have also been reported in Gedeb Asasa (West Arsi), with related displacement in Southwest Shoa. In Amhara Region, flooding has been most severe in Ambasel (South Wello Zone), Efratana Gidem (North Shewa), and Debay Telatken (East Gojam). According to forecasts from the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI) and alerts from the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, the ongoing *Kiremt* rainy season poses a high risk of further flooding, particularly in Dasenech Woreda.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are residing in more than 200 collective centers<sup>2</sup> and planned sites across the country, and within informal settlements and host communities. Tigray and Amhara have the largest number of planned sites, while Somali, Afar, and Oromia host most informal sites. Service access remains extremely low: 22% for WASH, 44% for health, and 26% for education. Overcrowding, insufficient shelter, and protection concerns persist, with 128 sites reporting no shelter and 63% of IDPs reporting lack of privacy. At least 2.8 million IDPs have returned to their places of origin in the last three years - mainly in Tigray, Amhara, and Afar. In Western Oromia (East Wollega Zone). However, many remain without shelter, livelihoods, or access to essential services. In contested areas like Korem and Alamata, humanitarian assistance has been suspended since January 2025, increasing food insecurity among returnees, IDPs, and host communities.

In the second quarter of 2025, a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition Plus (SMART+) survey<sup>3</sup> was conducted in the GEB Livelihood Zone of Guraghe by The Hunger Project. The findings revealed (*chart 1*) a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 2.1% among children under five and 21.7% among pregnant and breastfeeding women. A Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) survey was carried out in

<sup>1</sup> FEWS NET August 2025

<sup>2</sup> OCHA- HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PRIORITIES AND CRITICAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND GAPS

<sup>3</sup> Ethiopia Nutrition Cluster Quarterly Bulletin 2\_2025

Miyo Woreda of Borena Zone by Action Against Hunger (AAH). The single coverage estimate for Miyo Woreda in 2025 was 61.8% (95% CI: 51%–71.5%) for the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) and 59.7% (95% CI: 48.8%–69.5%) for the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP). Both figures exceed the minimum coverage standard of 50% for therapeutic feeding programs in rural settings, indicating promising service reach.

According to the malaria surveillance report for Epidemiological Week 36, between July 1 and August 31, 2025, a total of 1,424,392 malaria cases and 77 deaths were reported across the country. The majority of cases were reported from the five highest-burdened regions: Oromia (31.8%), Amhara (18%), South Ethiopia (13.8%), Southwest Region (12.7%), and Benishangul-Gumuz (8.4%). A total of 842 woredas reported at least one malaria case during this period. The laboratory confirmation rate was 93.4%, with Plasmodium falciparum accounting for 58.6% of the confirmed cases. Furthermore, according to the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) cholera database, a total of 1,403 cholera cases and 12 deaths were reported between July and August 2025. Cholera cases remain active in four regions. The Amhara Region reported the highest number, with 997 cases and 6 deaths, followed by Tigray with 187 cases and 6 deaths. Gambella reported 120 cases, while Oromia reported 97 cases.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

In the month of July and August, UNICEF supported the provision of primary health care services for over 516,709 women and children throughout Ethiopia while 13,255 children received supplemental measles vaccinations. Over 42,883 live births were delivered in UNICEF-supported health facilities, and 3,699 cholera cases received treatment.

During the reporting period, in Amhara region, a total of 147,120 women and children (99,341 females) among conflict affected communities; IDPs and refugees/returnees received primary health care services. A total of 50,993 children received Routine vaccination services against measles, and 24,547 live births were delivered at UNICEF-supported primary health care facilities, IDPs collective sites, and refugee camps. UNICEF has supported a total of 968 cholera cases during this reporting period. In the Afar Region, A total of 27,465 medical consultations were carried out; among these, 12,809 were children. These services were provided through the 30 SOS Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) at IDP sites, as well as in drought- and conflict-affected regions. In the Oromia Region, a total of 118,561 patients received lifesaving essential curative health service. Besides, 7,385 live births were delivered to health facilities in UNICEF-supported areas, and 121 cholera cases were supported. In the Tigray Region, a total of 136,172 people received essential MNCH services, 56.8% were females and 25% were under 18 years old. A total of 2,552 skilled births were attended. In the Somali region, a total of 42,082 medical consultations were provided by MHNT (Mobile Health and Nutrition Team) and SOS (Sustainable Outreach Services) teams in priority locations, with 29% of the beneficiaries being women.

Additionally, 1,137 children were vaccinated against measles as a supplemental dose. A total of 154 children were safely delivered in UNICEF-supported health facilities. In South Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia and Sidama Regions, a total of 1,939 women and children received primary health care services in UNICEF supported health facilities, and 129 children received measles supplemental vaccination. In Gambella region, 11,650 women and children received primary health care services in UNICEF supporting health facilities in both refugee and host communities. A total of 8,630 children were vaccinated against measles in health facilities supported by UNICEF in both host and refugees. Similarly, 2,800 live births were attended by skilled health workers, and 2,611 cholera cases were reported in the month of July and August. In Benishangul-Gumuz region, essential Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) services were provided to 31,713 women and children in conflict affected woredas of Metekel and Kamshi zones, and IDP camps in Bambasi woreda. Besides, 3,304 children received vaccination against measles and 5,440 live births occurred in health facilities receiving support from UNICEF.

### Nutrition

Between July and August 2025, a total of 104,891 children suffering from severe wasting were admitted for treatment. The therapeutic feeding program delivered strong results, with 94% of children successfully cured, 2% defaulting from treatment, and a notably low mortality rate of 0.2%. These outcomes underscore the program's effectiveness and high quality in addressing severe acute malnutrition during the reporting period.

Between July and August 2025, a total of 7,193 children under five were admitted for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment in the Afar Region. Of these, approximately 2% (227 children) required inpatient care due to medical complications. Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams operating in hard-to-reach areas across 15 woredas managed 6.6% (231 children) of the total admissions to Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP). The program's performance indicators during this period were strong, with a cure rate of 94.4%, a low mortality rate of 0.1%, and a defaulter rate of 2.3%.

During July and August 2025, a total of 16,423 children under five were admitted for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment in the Amhara Region. The program's overall performance exceeded SPHERE standards, with 88.6% of children cured, 10.58% defaulted, 0.16% died, and 0.71% classified as non-respondents. Notably, 548 children representing 65% of all defaulted cases were from Sayint Woreda (South Wollo) and Meket Woreda (North Wollo), primarily due to inaccessibility and critical shortages of nutrition supplies caused by ongoing conflict.

During July and August 2025, a total of 21,240 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened for malnutrition across conflict-affected and displacement-prone areas in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. Of these, 502 children identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were enrolled in Therapeutic Feeding Program (TFP) services, supported by effective referral mechanisms from community-level screening to health facilities. In addition to treatment services, 2,342 children received Vitamin A supplementation to prevent deficiency and enhance immunity, while 894 pregnant and lactating women were provided with iron-folate supplements to reduce the risk of maternal anemia and delivery-related complications. Furthermore, 1,692 mothers and caregivers in IDP settings received Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) counselling to promote optimal feeding practices.

During July and August 2025, UNICEF and the Regional Health Bureau jointly supported an integrated measles and nutrition campaign across 14 woredas and 7 refugee camps in the Gambella Region. The campaign achieved 96% Vitamin A coverage, reaching 130,150 children, and screened 123,633 children under five for malnutrition. As a result, 318 new cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were identified and referred to Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFP). In parallel, Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) were deployed to two refugee reception sites—Muon and Wanthoa town—to deliver comprehensive health and nutrition services. A total of 3,927 children aged 6–59 months were screened for acute malnutrition, with 58 SAM cases identified in August and 91 in July, all linked to appropriate treatment services. The MHNTs also provided Vitamin A supplementation to 10,850 children and deworming treatment to 6,193 children.

During July and August 2025, across the four regions—South Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia, Sidama, and Southwest Ethiopia—a total of 17,012 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted to therapeutic feeding programs. Cure rates ranged from 86.6% in Central Ethiopia to 96.6% in Southwest Ethiopia. Defaulter rates remained low, from 0% in Sidama to 3.1% in Central and Southwest Ethiopia, while death rates were minimal, with a maximum of 0.5% in South and Southwest Ethiopia. In addition to treatment services, 717,724 children aged 6–59 months received Vitamin A supplements, 654,644 children aged 24–59 months received deworming tablets, and 157,823 pregnant women were provided with iron-folic acid supplements.

During the reporting period of July and August 2025, a total of 39,284 children under five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were treated through the Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) in Outpatient and Stabilization Centres across the Oromia Region. UNICEF continued its support for nutrition interventions, including in conflict-affected areas. TFP performance met Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 90.1%, a death rate of 0.2%, and a defaulter rate of 2.1%. Additionally, UNICEF supported integrated outreach in 46 conflict-affected woredas, delivering SAM treatment, micronutrient supplementation, and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. Each month in July and August, 386,803 children were screened for malnutrition, 84,464 received Vitamin A supplements, 68,583 were dewormed, 28,144 pregnant women received iron and folic acid supplements, and 131,444 caregivers received IYCF counselling.

In July and August 2025, a total of 16,746 children under five were treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in the Somali Region. As part of preventive efforts, 3,674 children aged 6–23 months received Small Quantity Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplements (SQ-LNS). Continued monitoring and support remain critical to prevent further nutritional deterioration. Furthermore, The Nutrition Cluster's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), released in August, identified a funding gap of \$430,000 for operational and programmatic needs—excluding nutrition supplies, which are funded separately. This shortfall poses a risk to the continuity of essential activities such as coordination, monitoring, capacity building, and outreach in affected zones.

During the reporting period, in the Tigray region, a total of 7,582 children aged 6–59 months were treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), and 26,325 caregivers received MIYCF counselling. Additionally, A "Find and Treat" campaign was conducted from 29 August to 5 September 2025 across four hotspot woredas in Tigray Kola-Temben, Keyih Tekli, Tanqua-Milash, and Abergele-Yechila. During this period, 53,021 children under five years old (26,397 girls and 26,624 boys), representing 108.7% of the target population, were screened for malnutrition. Among those screened, 703 children were identified as severely malnourished, including 36 with oedema. In addition, 15,980 pregnant and lactating women were screened, with 12,727 (80%) found to be acutely malnourished. All severely malnourished children were enrolled in treatment programs, while moderately malnourished children and acutely malnourished mothers were referred to the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program. The proxy prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children was 19.8% and 1.3%, respectively. The campaign also provided 9,735 children with vitamin A supplementation, 30,141 children with deworming medication, and 1,531 pregnant women with iron and folic acid supplementation.

During the reporting period, a total of 7,582 children aged 6–59 months were treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in the Tigray Region, and 26,325 caregivers received Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) counselling. From 29 August to 5 September 2025, a “Find and Treat” campaign was conducted across four hotspot woredas—Kola-Temben, Keyih Tekli, Tanqua-Milash, and Abergele-Yechila. During the campaign, 53,021 children under five (26,397 girls and 26,624 boys), representing 108.7% of the target population, were screened for malnutrition. Among them, 703 children were identified with SAM, including 36 with oedema. Additionally, 15,980 pregnant and lactating women were screened, with 12,727 (80%) found to be acutely malnourished. Accordingly, all children with SAM were enrolled in treatment programs, while moderately malnourished children and acutely malnourished mothers were referred to the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP). The proxy prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and SAM among children was 19.8% and 1.3%, respectively.

## WASH

Between July and August 2025, UNICEF provided access to clean water for 402,338 people across Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Tigray, SNNP, Somali, and Gambella regions. This was achieved through the restoration of damaged water infrastructure and the upgrade of diesel-operated water systems to solar-powered schemes. In Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, and Tigray, 7,125 people gained access to improved sanitation facilities, contributing to better hygiene and public health. Additionally, 111,498 people in Tigray and Oromia participated in handwashing and hygiene behaviour change programs. UNICEF also supported 353,230 people in Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNP, and Gambella with essential non-food items, including soap, water containers, and purification chemicals, addressing urgent hygiene and water storage needs. A total of five health facilities four in Tigray (East Tselemti, Maitsebri town, and West Tselemti) and one in Gambella (Lare woreda) were upgraded with improved WASH services.

In Gambella, UNICEF, together with OXFAM and UNHCR, provided essential WASH non-food items to 12,500 South Sudanese refugees, improving hygiene and access to safe water. Maintenance of 25 shallow wells restored safe water for 7,875 people across four woredas. The Kuer-Geng Health Center in Lare Woreda was upgraded with a solar-powered water system and new sanitation facilities, benefiting 34,690 people, nearby residents, and students. Hygiene promotion reached 118 people, 10,703 adolescent girls received soap, and 3,774 students participated in hygiene education during MHH Day celebrations.

In Somali Region, UNICEF, in partnership with the Regional Water Bureau, completed and rehabilitated several water supply projects to improve access to safe water in drought- and conflict-affected areas. Key interventions included: Construction and upgrades in Warder, Horshagah, Galadi, and Fer-Fer woredas, benefiting over 95,000 people. Installation of solar-powered systems, elevated tanks, pipelines, animal troughs, and water points. Notable projects include Wafduk, Ceel Dibir, Nagardale, Duco-Walid, Yammruglay, Goraf, and Burcukur systems. These efforts are significantly enhancing water access and resilience in vulnerable communities across the region.

In Afar Region, UNICEF supported the restoration and improvement of water systems, benefiting 32,011 people. Key activities included operationalizing a solar-powered borehole in Kefilu village, Gereni Woreda (serving 5,000 people), rehabilitating eight water schemes—including pipe extensions in Wassema and Kori, and hand pump repairs in Dewe, Telalak, and Afambo—and disinfecting five water schemes in cholera-prone areas (Wasema, Aysaita, Dubti Urban, Dubti Rural, and Mille).

In South Ethiopia, Sidama, Central Ethiopia, and Southwest Ethiopia regions, UNICEF improved access to safe water and hygiene for over 16,500 people. Achievements include providing safe water to 13,836 people in Fasha Buyibura, Koleme Woreda (Konso Zone) through upgrading a diesel-operated system to solar technology, benefiting 1,200 people in Mel Koysha and Zala Woredas (Goffa Zone) through hand pump conversions to solar-powered systems, and distributing essential WASH non-food items to 1,500 flood-affected people in Dasenech Woreda (South Omo Zone), enhancing hygiene and clean water access.

In Oromia, UNICEF used Anticipatory CERF funding to install and expand solar-powered water systems across several zones, improving access to safe water for thousands. Key interventions included new and rehabilitated water systems in Sewyna, Seaboru, Elweye, and Meyu Muluke woredas, benefiting communities, schools, and health centers. Social and behavior change campaigns and open defecation prevention activities reached over 5,000 people. In response to flooding in Southwest Shoa and West Shoa, essential WASH supplies were provided, restoring safe drinking water for nearly 34,000 people and reducing waterborne disease risks.

In Amhara, between July and August 2025, UNICEF established five solar-powered water projects, providing durable water services to 84,621 people across three zones. An additional 10,000 people benefited from improved water access at the Andasa holy water site. Over 300,000 people in four zones and Debre Birhan City received essential WASH supplies and water treatment chemicals. Around 24,000 IDPs in Debre Birhan also benefited from ongoing hygiene promotion and waste management support.

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF supported the maintenance of 225 shallow wells with hand pumps across multiple woredas, benefiting over 55,000 people. Two school water schemes were rehabilitated, reaching 2,487 students. In Sherkole Woreda, a menstrual hygiene management (MHH) safe space and income-generating shop were established, supporting 349 girls. Four health facilities received water system upgrades, and 670 people benefited from new or rehabilitated household latrines. Additionally, WASH non-food items were distributed to internally displaced persons in Metekel Zone and Bambasi Woreda, improving hygiene and access to clean water.

Between July and August 2025, UNICEF and partners improved WASH services across Tigray, reaching over 71,000 people through the rehabilitation of boreholes, wells, and solarized water sources. An additional 4,217 people benefited from new water points and handpumps, while WASH facility upgrades in health centers and schools supported over 6,300 students. WASH non-food items were distributed to 5,065 people, and 7,500 received hygiene supplies and Aquatabs. Hygiene campaigns reached more than 68,000 people, and 121 health workers were trained in cholera preparedness. Additionally, 222 individuals received training on GBV and PSEA risk mitigation in Maitsebri, Gulo Mekeda, and Adigrat woredas.

### Child Protection

In July and August 2025, a total of 19,385 children (9,590 boys and 9,795 girls), including 31 children with disabilities, and 7,258 parents/caregivers (4,271 women and 2,987 men) were reached with non-specialized, community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. These services were delivered through child-friendly spaces, individual and group counselling sessions, play and storytelling activities, and positive parenting sessions across eight regions of program implementation.

In Amhara region, during August, 111 children (48 girls and 63 boys) participated in recreational activities, games, and psychosocial support sessions at the Child-Friendly Space (CFS) in Merawi Town. These activities provided a safe environment to promote emotional wellbeing, social interaction, and resilience.

During the reporting period, 3,023 children (1,673 girls and 1,350 boys), including 2 children with disabilities, were identified and received child protection case management services through referrals to health, psychosocial, and legal services. Additionally, 1,018 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (486 girls and 532 boys) were provided with alternative care arrangements, primarily through kinship and foster care. Among them, 52 children returned from Djibouti and were supported at the IOM transit center with psychosocial first aid, case management, and recreational activities until family tracing and reunification were completed, accompanied by social workers.

In Amhara and Tigray regions, 3,444 individuals (958 girls, 942 boys, 829 women, and 715 men) were reached with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sessions aimed at reducing the risk of injury and death from explosive ordnance incidents in conflict-affected areas.

In Gambella, 25 child protection committee members and 9 case workers were trained on key protection concepts, case management, referral pathways, and safe practices for community-based identification. These trained individuals are now better equipped to support early risk identification and promote child safety and wellbeing at the community level. A total of 80 foster parents and caregivers (20 men and 60 women) received training on child protection principles, GBV prevention, child safeguarding, and positive parenting skills. The training aimed to strengthen their capacity to provide safe and nurturing environments, promote positive discipline, and ensure early identification and referral of protection concerns.

During the reporting months, 43,686 individuals (9,304 girls, 6,250 boys, 21,663 women, and 6,469 men), including 37 persons with disabilities, were reached through GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services. Furthermore, 509 GBV survivors (145 girls and 364 women) received integrated case management services, including psychosocial support, health services, legal aid, and emergency assistance such as clinical management of rape, cash assistance, dignity kits, and other services. These were provided through One Stop Centers (OSC) and health facilities in Afar (26), Amhara (81), Oromia (152), and Tigray (250) regions.

### 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 Bureaus (REBs), and NGO partners across Ethiopia. During the reporting period, over 27,613 out-of-school children gained access to formal or non-formal education. Furthermore, 53,699 children received essential learning materials to support their return to learning and strengthen their educational journey.

In the Afar, the Accelerated Skills and Readiness (ASR) program reached 1,800 children (878 girls) across 30 ASR centers in Chifra and Ewa woredas. An additional 690 children (350 girls) participated in the program through 23 primary schools in Amibara woreda. Under the KfW-supported Alternative Learning Program (ALP) in Amibara, 976 out of 1,000

enrolled students (428 girls) successfully completed the program across 25 ALP centers and have now transitioned to formal education. During the reporting period: 263 teachers and facilitators (50 female) were trained in basic pedagogy, 69 ASR facilitators (15 female) received additional training on facilitation skills, 194 teachers (35 females) were trained on inclusive education and gender-responsive pedagogy using the gender-responsive toolkit, 191 participants (59 females)—including cluster supervisors, school directors, and girls' club leaders—were trained on life skills.

In the Amhara, UNICEF-supported education interventions during the reporting period reached thousands of displaced and conflict-affected children and families across Ethiopia: 750 internally displaced children (316 girls) accessed education through 12 rehabilitated temporary learning spaces at Jara IDP camp, 81 education personnel trained on school improvement, EMIS, conflict-sensitive education, DRR, and climate change; 175 participants (36 girls) trained on education management and gender-sensitive approaches, *Imagin 1 Day (I1D)* and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) reached 4,957 students (2,437 girls) through Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) programs in Lalibela, Lasta, Raya Kobo, and Dabat woredas, supported by 123 facilitators (98 female) and 20,000 school bag kits distributed to IDP and conflict-affected children (10,200 girls) and Amhara Development Association (ADA) provided teaching materials to six pre-primary schools, benefiting 784 children (400 girls). Additionally, 6,899 parents and caregivers (6,053 women) participated in sessions promoting child development, effective parenting, and child-friendly home environments.

In the Oromia, UNICEF made significant strides in expanding access to education across target woredas, enrolling 10,813 children (6,077 girls) in Accelerated and Alternative Education Programs and providing individual learning materials to 11,031 children (5,794 girls). Notably, 3,502 out-of-school children (1,778 girls), including 488 children with disabilities, accessed education through ALP, while 970 children with disabilities (467 girls) received tailored learning materials. A total of 748 individuals—including teachers, school directors, and facilitators—were trained in basic pedagogy and inclusive teaching approaches. Across 49 woredas, UNICEF-supported projects funded by ECW/FER, EU, ECHO, FCDO, KFW, and STEP are progressing well, directly benefiting over 100,000 children (48,000 girls). UNICEF continues to advocate for increased resources to strengthen Education in Emergencies (EiE) efforts in the region.

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF, in collaboration with Plan International Ethiopia (PIE), supported six schools in Bambasi, Homosha, and Ura woredas with amplifiers for climate-responsive messaging and initiated the planting of climate-adaptive trees. To enhance learning outcomes, interactive pedagogies such as Learning Through Play (LtP) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) were introduced. A disability gap assessment identified 401 children with disabilities, leading to the deployment of 16 trained ASR facilitators (10 females) across 16 learning sites. These facilitators are currently supporting 640 children (336 girls), including 32 children with disabilities, through play-based, gender-sensitive, and inclusive education approaches, complemented by preparatory sessions and individual learning materials.

In South Ethiopia, a total of 1,034 children (506 girls) in Derashe and Segen Zuria woredas successfully completed the Accelerated Education Program (AEP) and are ready to transition to Grade 3 in the 2025/2026 academic year. With UNICEF support, *Imagine1day* trained 41 facilitators (23 females) to implement the Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) program, focusing on play-based, gender-responsive, and inclusive education. Through the ASR program, 1,859 children (932 girls) received essential learning materials to prepare for Grade 1.

In Tigray, during the summer holidays, UNICEF and IHS implemented an Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) for 3,247 out-of-school children (1,672 girls) in Abiy-adi and Shire. A total of 15,817 children (8,106 girls) received learning materials, and 78 teachers (48 females) were trained in basic pedagogy. Temporary learning spaces were established, 530 children (262 girls) participated in life skills sessions, and 135 children with disabilities (38 girls) received assistive devices and materials. To support back-to-school efforts, UNICEF and partners also renovated 46 classrooms, repaired desks, and distributed over 24,000 school bag kits, recreational kits, and Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits.

## **Social Protection**

In 2025, UNICEF continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and the Bureaus of Women, Children and Social Affairs/Labor and Social Affairs (BoWCSA/BoLSA) to support drought and conflict affected households through Shock Responsive Cash Transfers (SRCTs).

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided crucial support to the coordination of the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) and its sub-national counterparts in the Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, and Tigray regions. This effort improved coordination between humanitarian and social protection sectors, leading to a more harmonized approach to cash transfer allocations. It also strengthened the capacity of relevant ministries to respond to crises in a timely manner. As part of the support to beneficiary households, community service workers linked 41,646 individuals to a range of essential social services including health, nutrition, education, case management, birth registration and climate adaptation. In collaboration with the Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) team,

among 41,646 beneficiaries 40,132 individuals were specifically connected with information and services on local climate adaptation. This effort is part of a broader "cash plus" strategy to link beneficiaries with other programs, information and services.

A total of 1,153 women, girls, and boys received gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions. Of this group, 831 individuals (72%) were children. These crucial services were delivered through community-level social workers during household visits, cash transfer payment days, and regular follow-up visits, ensuring consistent support for vulnerable individuals. Furthermore, over 1,356 individuals impacted by conflict and drought gained access to safe and accessible channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse. Of this total, 811 (60%) were children, highlighting the significant vulnerability of minors in these crises.

During the reporting period in the Amhara region, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Amhara Bureau of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs (BoWCSA), conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) training following a cash distribution. Data was then collected in all SRCT woredas. Additionally, a PDM for beneficiaries of cash top-ups, including individuals with disabilities, and dignity kit top-ups were completed in four woredas: Minjar Shenkora, Gazo, Merawi, and Wegera. In Oromia, the second round of Shock-Responsive Cash Transfer (SRCT) payments was successfully delivered to 24,449 households (99,309 individuals, and 12,072 women-headed households) across ten woredas: Dubluk, Yabello, Teltale, Abaya, Liben, Wadera, Delo Mena, Meda Walabu, Saweyna, and Golo Oda. Each household received an amount of ETB 10,000, bringing the total two-round payment to ETB 20,000. Of these beneficiaries, 14,131 individuals received their cash through cash in hand under UNICEF's monitoring, while the remaining households were paid through bank credit transfers. Recognizing the heightened vulnerability of people with disabilities during climate emergencies, the second-round payment included a disability cash top-up of ETB 3,800 for 3,067 individuals with disabilities.

### **Social and Behavioural change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)**

Between July and August 2025, over 2.2 million people were reached and engaged through Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) interventions. Messaging focused on key public health topics including immunization, cholera prevention, measles, malaria, hygiene and sanitation promotion, essential health services, Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E), education, and gender-based violence (GBV). Intensive hygiene and sanitation engagement was conducted at three holy water sites in Amhara, involving volunteers, religious leaders, pilgrims, and community members. SBC interventions utilized mass media and community-based platforms such as: Mother-to-mother support groups, pregnant mother conferences, community dialogues, interpersonal communication via mobile health and nutrition teams, community volunteers, health extension workers, religious and community leaders, community social workers and other frontline workers. These efforts ensured meaningful and context-specific engagement. Additionally, with UNICEF's support, 924 frontline workers, including volunteers at holy water sites and health workers—were trained in interpersonal communication, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), and accountability to affected populations (AAP).

In addition to providing the affected population with information and ensuring participation on preventive behaviors, available services, and locations to access services, feedback was received from over 2751 people on services provided. The main concerns include lack of food, cash support, and other basic needs in IDP sites and WASH access in holy water site specifically Andasa in Amhara; inaccessibility and unavailability of WASH particularly water treatment chemicals for cholera prevention and lack of food in Afar; and delays in infrastructure repair, lack of essential medicines, poor health facility conditions, youth dropouts and migration, scarcity of water and ambulance access in Tigray. The feedback was provided through established AAP mechanisms such as focus group discussions, community sessions, peer-to-peer dialogue, and house-to-house & tent-to-tent visits and through appeal committees.

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

Between July and August 2025, a total of 100,434 individuals were reached through reporting channels established by UNICEF partners. This included 48,563 women, 4,719 men, 22,487 boys, and 24,624 girls, as well as 41 persons with disabilities, across all regions.

In Benishangul-Gumuz, UNICEF and its partners raised awareness about Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), its harmful effects, and available reporting mechanisms among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in the Bullen, Dibate, Mandura, and Dangur woredas of the Metekel Zone. Integrated with Gender-Based Violence (GBV) awareness sessions, 3,218 individuals—including 1,395 children (844 girls and 551 boys) and 1,823 adults (1,037 women and 786 men)—were reached with key messages on PSEA. Furthermore, In the Amhara Region, community awareness sessions reached 66,870 individuals—including 27,338 women, 445 men, 19,561 boys, and 19,526 girls—providing essential knowledge on SEA and guidance on how to safely report incidents through existing mechanisms.

In the reporting period, in Oromia, field office awareness sessions reached 3,487 individuals—including 1,365 women, 803 men, 655 girls, and 664 boys. Participants received orientation on safe and accessible reporting channels and feedback mechanisms for reporting Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) through personnel supporting affected

populations. Among those reached, 22 were persons with disabilities (10 girls, 7 boys, and 5 women). Key messages emphasized the prohibition of aid workers requesting sexual favours in exchange for assistance, the prevention of SEA, and the available reporting mechanisms. In addition, in South Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia and Sidama regions, a total of 1,667 individuals were reached through PSEA awareness and prevention activities, including 453 children (249 girls and 204 boys) and 1,214 adults (756 women and 458 men). Among those reached, 41 were persons with disabilities. These activities included community awareness sessions on PSEA prevention in Arba Minch and Sodo Town, as well as in Dasenech, Dareshe, Segen, Gedeb, Segan Zuria, and Debub Ari woredas. Additionally, training on complaint handling and PSEA was provided for program staff, GBV case managers, and community volunteers in Turmi Town.

In the Tigray Region, PSEA awareness-raising activities focused on sensitizing internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees about the nature of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), its harmful consequences, and how to access safe reporting mechanisms. A total of 7,398 individuals—including 2,347 women, 1,547 girls, 1,414 boys, and 2,090 men—accessed safe and accessible channels to report SEA incidents involving aid workers. These efforts reflect a commitment to ensuring inclusive and equitable access to protection and reporting mechanisms for all community members. Additionally, in the Somali Region, as part of ongoing prevention and response efforts, 88 community members—including 28 women, 17 men, 18 boys, and 25 girls—were engaged by social workers through social mobilization activities across drought-affected woredas such as Babili, Dhekasoft, Hudet, Erer, Gode, and Adadle, as well as in IDP sites including Qoloji, Horseed, Buundo Qaran, and Dhuungo. These activities promoted awareness of safe and accessible mechanisms for reporting Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

In the Afar Region, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remained a key sub-component. Approximately 17,626 individuals were reached with key PSEA messages through community-level discussions, including 15,689 women, 93 men, 67 boys, and 1,777 girls. Furthermore, in the Gambella region, a total of nine social workers (eight men and one woman) were trained on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) during the reporting period. In addition, the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Gambella Regional Health Bureau (GRHB), organized training on workplace harassment and sexual violence, reaching 30 participants (27 men and 3 women), including members of the regional health bureau management.

### Human Interest Stories (HIS) and External Media

In the reporting period, UNICEF, together with the Government of Ethiopia, organized a [high-level recognition event for the Republic of Korea](#) which funded 10 million dollars to enhance primary health care & safe water supply services for women & children in Ethiopia. UNICEF published videos on [Digital skills training](#) programme given to vulnerable adolescent girls. Additionally, UNICEF produced multiple videos on communities fighting against [FGM](#) and Child Marriage ([video 1](#), [video 2](#), [video 3](#)). Videos to promote the [UN Food System Summit](#) and [World Breastfeeding Week](#) were also published. Furthermore, UNICEF published human interest stories focusing on [Birth registration for refugee communities](#), as well as how [WASH programmes are transforming rural communities](#) and how accelerated learning programmes are beneficial for [pastoralist communities](#) and [children displaced by conflict](#).

UNICEF also created awareness on the different international advocacy days in the months of July and August, including: [World Water Week](#), [World Youth Skills Day](#), [World Breastfeeding Week](#), [World Humanitarian Day](#). Finally, multimedia content was produced and published to provide recognition and visibility for multiple donors, including the [EU Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid](#), [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#), [European Union](#), [CERF - The UN's emergency fund](#), [KOICA](#), [BMZ through KFW](#), [FCDO](#), [Danish MFA](#), [Lego Foundation](#), [Grundfos Foundation](#), and [Sida](#).

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Who to contact for further information: [Aboubacar Kampo](#)  
Representative  
UNICEF Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 518 4001  
Email: [akampo@unicef.org](mailto:akampo@unicef.org)

[Mariko Kagoshima](#)  
Deputy Representative—Programmes  
UNICEF Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 518 4162  
Email: [mkagoshima@unicef.org](mailto:mkagoshima@unicef.org)

[Mohammed Mohammedi](#)  
Chief of Field Operations & Emergency  
UNICEF Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 513 015  
Email: [mmohammedi@unicef.org](mailto:mmohammedi@unicef.org)

## Annex A - Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Overall responses)	
	2025 target <sup>4</sup>	Total results	2025 Cumulative target	Total Cumulative results
<b>Nutrition<sup>5</sup></b>		<b>July- August 2025</b>		<b>July- August 2025</b>
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting <sup>6</sup>	<b>4,735,536</b>	4,456,293	<b>4,735,536</b>	4,456,293
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	<b>894,682</b>	430,785	<b>894,682</b>	430,785
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation (SEMESTER 1)			<b>5,919,401</b>	4,150,071
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving IYCF counselling <sup>7</sup>	<b>892,831</b>	819,856	<b>892,831</b>	819,856
Number of pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation			<b>1,495,543</b>	644,359
<b>Health</b>				
Number of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities			<b>2,782,077</b>	2,837,044
Number of children below 15 years of age vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose			<b>1,470,054</b>	5,209,239 <sup>8</sup>
Live births that were delivered in health facilities in UNICEF-supported areas			<b>173,093</b>	153,969
Individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities			<b>34,246</b>	15,968
<b>WASH</b>				
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	-	-	<b>3,818,582</b>	1,833,921
Number of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	-	-	<b>675,302</b>	408,855
Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	-	-	<b>4,275,243</b>	727,124
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	-	-	<b>2,533,167</b>	1,059,717
<b>Child Protection</b>				
Number of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	-	-	<b>168,400</b>	139,900
Number of UASC provided with alternative care and/or reunified	-	-	<b>11,842</b>	6,283
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work, or justice/law enforcement services	-	-	<b>49,700</b>	26,801
<b>Education</b>				
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	-	-	<b>600,953</b>	94,852
Number of children receiving learning materials	-	-	<b>535,000</b>	136,364
<b>Social Protection</b>				
Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers			<b>74,000</b>	57,762
Number of (women-headed) households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers [HCT]			<b>26,000</b>	33,665
<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>4,599,247</b>	235,981
<b>GBVIE</b>				
Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)			<b>185,268</b>	292,548

<sup>4</sup> The 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has not yet been endorsed and published.

<sup>5</sup> The data previously reported (Humanitarian Sitrep 1) for the screening and IYCF indicators has been revised to reflect corrected figures.

<sup>6</sup> To avoid cumulative reporting for this indicator, the highest figure from the January–June results is used for midyear reporting to prevent double counting.

<sup>7</sup> To avoid cumulative reporting for this indicator, the highest figure from the January–June results is used for midyear reporting to prevent double counting.

<sup>8</sup> The over-achievement in measles vaccination coverage are due to reactive campaigns conducted across the country in May 2025.

Sector	Cluster/Sector Response		UNICEF and IPs Response (Overall responses)	
	2025 target <sup>4</sup>	Total results	2025 Cumulative target	Total Cumulative results
Nutrition <sup>5</sup>		July- August 2025		July- August 2025
<b>Social Behaviour Change (SBC)</b>				
Number of affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services			<b>33,104,322</b>	3,822,3198
Number of people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms			<b>3,645,119</b>	3,833,661
Number of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms			<b>150,763</b>	14,840

## Annex B - 2025 HAC Funding Status

Sector	2025 HAC Funding Requirements (US)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2025 (USD)	Resources available from 2024 (Carry-over) (USD)	Total Funds Available (USD)	\$	%
Health	47,321,765	9,570,856.25	9,118,152	18,689,008	28,632,757	61%
Nutrition	125,702,549	30,873,279.80	11,962,101	42,835,381	82,867,168	66%
Child Protection, GBViE, PSEA	56,036,942	1,363,123.45	4,272,632	5,635,755	50,401,187	90%
Education	55,158,227	6,264,626.66	5,138,692	11,403,319	43,754,908	79%
WASH	142,918,104	10,041,439.89	11,003,749	21,045,189	121,872,915	85%
Social Policy	47,634,240	0	7,917,488	7,917,488	39,716,752	83%
Cross Cutting (SBC, AAP, RCCE)	18,526,591	7,638,282.81	0	7,638,283	10,888,308	59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$493,298,418</b>	<b>\$65,751,608.87</b>	<b>\$49,412,815</b>	<b>\$115,164,424</b>	<b>\$378,133,994</b>	<b>77%</b>