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Reporting Period: April 2021

Highlights


- In April, 78,573 new medical consultations were conducted in Afar, Somali and Tigray regions through the 79 UNICEF-supported Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs), 38,758 of these in Tigray through the 30 active MHNTs.
- In the past three months, UNICEF reached 1,583,723 people throughout Ethiopia with safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene through the rehabilitation of non-functional water systems, water treatment, and water trucking; 641,976 of these were in Tigray.
- Since the beginning of the Tigray crisis, UNICEF has delivered 1,282 metric tons of multi-sectoral supplies to nine partners (including regional bureaus) valued at US\$ 3.2 million.
- In February, UNICEF supported the treatment of 34,883 under 5 children with Severe Acutely Malnourished (SAM) in Ethiopia, 48 per cent in Oromia, 26.7 per cent in Somali, and 4.3 per cent in Tigray.

Ethiopia Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report

Includes results from Tigray Response

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Situation in Numbers

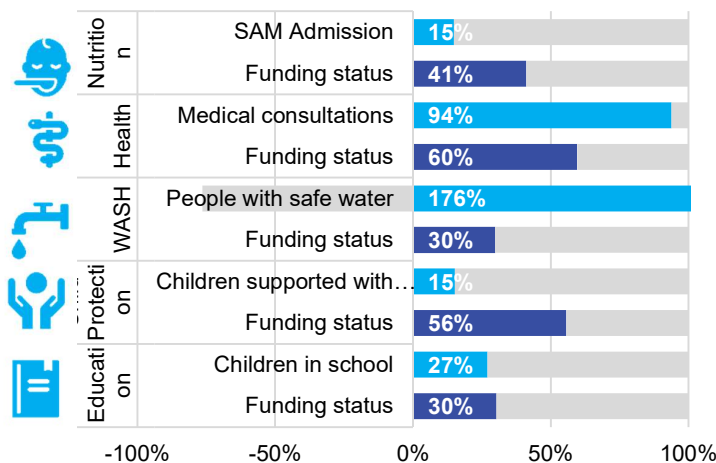
 **12.5 million**
children in need of
humanitarian assistance
(HNO 2021)

 **23.5 million**
people in need
(HNO 2021)

 **2.96 million²**
internally displaced people
(DTM, 2021)

 **805,164**
registered refugees
(UNHCR, 31 March 2021)

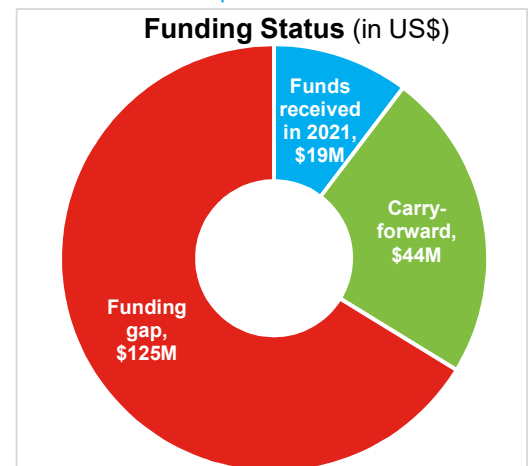
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF HAC Appeal 2021

US\$ 188 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



¹ Therapeutic Feeding Program data reporting lags behind by at least 6 weeks

² DTM Ethiopia National Displacement Report 7 and [DTM Emergency Site Assessment \(ESA\) Round 4](#)

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for 2021 is for US\$188 million to sustain life-saving and humanitarian services for women and children in Ethiopia. To date, UNICEF has received over US\$19.3 million, leaving a funding gap of 66 per cent. Without sufficient funding, over 300,000 children will not have access to formal or non-formal education and/or skills development training, including early learning opportunities, and over 77,826 children will not have access to mental health and psychosocial support. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the following donors for their valuable contributions; the UK's FCDO, Canada, ECHO, OFDA, CERF, SIDA, Denmark, Finland and Japan. UNICEF Ethiopia's appeal for Tigray, which is fully incorporated in the HAC, stands at US \$47.6 million, with a 56 per cent funding gap. This appeal lasts until September 2021.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The vulnerabilities of women and children in conflict-affected areas of Tigray, Amhara and Afar are increasing as conditions continue to deteriorate and internal displacement rapidly expand even as access to these IDPs remains a challenge, especially in Tigray. To address GBV risks and vulnerabilities, 17,180 women and children across the country, 10,959 of them in Tigray, benefitted from GBV risk mitigation interventions such as awareness-raising and referrals to appropriate services. UNICEF carried out a field visit to two health facilities in Edagahamus and Freweyni town and found that water networks are damaged; rooms, compounds, and medical equipment were not functional. Another joint monitoring assessment by UNICEF and the Regional Water Bureau (RWB) in Abi-Adi town found major gaps in WASH, i.e. inadequate water trucking; limited emergency latrines; not enough WASH NFIs to cover three months, and poor solid waste management. Water trucks and MHNTs continue to be directly impacted by insecurity and attacks by security actors, hindering adequate and timely delivery of essential services to affected population in Tigray. Contracted transporters also refuse to go out of Mekelle due to insecurity and large parts of the region remain inaccessible to MHNTs. The looting and vandalizing of health facilities has also continued, including to recently installed supplies in several locations.

UNICEF and partners screened over 172,000 under five children and found SAM levels at 2.7 per cent and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) at 19.6 per cent. Global acute malnutrition levels among 45,000 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were an alarming 46 per cent.

UNICEF and partners have identified/registered about 5,000 separated and unaccompanied children. Insecurity and lack of communication are hindering family tracing and reunification services. Approximately 1.3 million school-aged children remain out of school following the prolonged closure of schools initially due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but now protracted due to the crisis. While refugee schools in other regions have re-opened, an estimated 12,274 pre-primary, primary and secondary school children (5,830 females) in Tigray (Mai-Ayni, Mai-Tsebr) remain out of school due to the conflict in the region. Reportedly, over 50 schools in Shire, Axum, Adwa, Abi Adi, Adigrat and Mekelle are occupied by 427,575 IDPs. Some 15 schools are occupied by the military.

In mid-April, UNICEF conducted a multi-sectoral GBV safety audit in Gelabo and Belbela IDP sites in Konso Zone, SNNPR Region. Safety audits were also carried out in Tigray (nine IDP camps in Adigrat, Shire, Axum), in Amhara (Ranchi IDP camp, Agew Awi Zone) and in Benishangul-Gumuz (China IDP camp in Metekel Zone). The audits identified safety risks, protection concerns and specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations living in the IDP sites and the findings will inform existing and future programming. Key findings include insufficient or no lighting, lack of protective fencing around the camps and overcrowded shelters without lockable doors. While some camps had latrines and water points, some of these were not made of solid material, lacked functioning locks, and were not gender disaggregated. Other camps, especially in Tigray, did not have latrine facilities and where water points were available, water supply was irregular. Education, nutrition and health services varied across the sites, but the findings show that most staff had not received basic GBV training. In addition, while GBV referral pathways may exist, service-provider who are in contact with women and children need to be briefed on their existence to ensure timely referrals. The reports propose agency-specific and collective recommendations to be implemented to mitigate GBV/protection risks and vulnerabilities.

Some 95 schools (84 primary and 11 secondary) are reportedly damaged in Metekel Zone due to the ongoing ethnic conflict. There is an immediate need to rehabilitate the damaged schools and provide PSS/SEL training for teachers in order to restore education for the affected children.

The food security situation is deteriorating in many places which are affected by drought, desert locusts, conflicts, increased food prices, and general inflation. The impact is reflected in the increase in SAM) admissions in the regions

As of 30 April 2021, 257,422 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 3,688 deaths were reported in Ethiopia since the COVID-19 outbreak on March 13, 2020. All the regions are reporting cases, including Tigray which begun reporting in April after COVID-19 lab testing services were interrupted by the conflict. Regional distribution of cases is as follows: Addis Ababa (169,071); Oromia (36,083); Amhara (10,443); Sidama (8,203), SNNP(8062), Tigray (6,829), Dire-dawa (4,962), Harari (4,101), Benishangul Gumuz(3,390), Afar (2,573), Somali (2,324); and Gambella (1,401). In the reporting period, 198,862 patients were reported to have recovered and among 54,890 active cases, 962 severe COVID-19 cases were admitted to designated treatment centres in Addis Ababa and the regions.

Over 1.2 million people have received COVID-19 vaccinations as per the COVID-19 vaccine implementation plan. UNICEF has deployed seven consultants to support COVID-19 vaccine roll-out: a consultant supports Communication for Development activities at the national level and six are supporting the cold chain, vaccine management, micro-planning, and last mile vaccine distribution at national and sub-national levels.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is aligned with the Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan, and cluster and programme priorities. While the humanitarian response in Ethiopia is led by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) through the federal and regional Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs), UNICEF continues to lead the Nutrition and WASH Clusters, and co-leads the Education Cluster and Child Protection AoR both at national and sub-national levels (UNICEF is increasingly posting staff to support cluster coordination in Mekelle).

UNICEF is the lead agency for the WASH Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and works in partnership with several NGOs operating in different geographical locations. Through the RRM, UNICEF is implementing water trucking, water scheme rehabilitation, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and NFI distribution.

UNICEF continues to lead the Nutrition Cluster at the federal level and additional support is being provided through the global emergency response team to Tigray. UNICEF participates in meetings organized by the regional/sub-regional Emergency Coordination Committee (ECC) on IDP affected areas in Amhara (Chagni, Awi Zone), and refugees (Benishangul-Gumuz and Central and Northern Gondar for refugees from Tigray). The nutrition cluster organizes regular bi-weekly Multi-Agency Nutrition Taskforce (MANTF) meetings where the EHF priorities and allocations are discussed, and consensus reached. The Nutrition Cluster supports the Shire subnational cluster coordination team to strengthen coordination. Currently, the subnational cluster is chaired by Samaritan's Purse. UNICEF, through the nutrition cluster, supported the implementation of rapid nutrition assessments in four *woredas* in Tigray. The partner mapping matrix (4W) has been updated for all the humanitarian partners to ensure efficient use of resources and avoid duplication. Considering the upcoming general elections, the cluster has led the preparation of the Election Contingency Plan which is at draft stage.

UNICEF continues to co-lead subnational education clusters through the designated education in emergency (EiE) specialists in field offices. UNICEF has deployed an EiE specialist from the Emergency Response Team (ERT) to co-lead the national Education Cluster in an interim capacity for the coming two months. The national education cluster has continued to strengthen the coordination function among education cluster members and through enhanced leadership of Ministry of Education (MoE) at national level and Regional Education Bureaus (REBs) at the regional level. Coordination meetings are held monthly at the national level and weekly at the subnational level. Key activities for the national education cluster include the revision of the education cluster strategy, discussion with MoE on election preparedness, and participation in the inter-agency assessment in North Shewa. Meanwhile, the Amhara subnational education cluster is developing a response plan to scale-up education activities in North Shewa. For the Tigray subnational education cluster, an education and protection position paper has been drafted and shared with the inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT), upholding the right to education, advocating for the protective nature of education and providing guidance on planning for safe school reopening. The Tigray subnational education cluster has also developed a school reopening action plan with the REB. The school reopening action plan is aligned to the REB's priorities, is supported by the 14 active education cluster members and will be implemented in the coming months to support the REB's planned school reopening in September.

In April, the child protection AoR remained actively involved in Tigray coordination support and advocacy. On 23 April, the CP / GBV AoR, together with the Global CP and GBV AoR, held a virtual donor briefing on Tigray where the CP and GBV situation, needs and gaps, were highlighted. UNICEF presented findings and recommendations from the GBV safety audits conducted in Adigrat, Shire, Axum and Adwa in March. More than 140 participants attended the call, which highlights strong interest from the donor community. In other regions, the AoR has finalised a 2021-2022 workplan highlighting joint priorities for the year. The AoR was also involved in the drafting of a contingency plan for the election, which is coordinated by UNOCHA and is under finalisation.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF has continued to respond to the multiple challenges of drought, flooding, cholera and the complex situations in Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz. The conflicts in Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz have resulted in massive displacement of populations requiring emergency life-saving WASH interventions. This combined with drought related emergencies in parts of Amhara, Afar, Somali and Oromia, and cholera outbreaks in SNNPR and Benishangul-Gumuz has required the rapid scaling-up of the emergency response.

UNICEF has responded by scaling up sustainable safe water supply in which 626,871 people have had access to sufficient safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene. This is in addition to 941,747 people reported in Jan-March through rehabilitation of shallow wells, mass chlorination of water supply schemes, and rehabilitation of the existing water systems, which include supply and water pipeline extensions.

Of the 626,871 people, 11,500 were Amhara IDPs who were reached through a UNICEF partnership with the RWB and INGOs. In Oromia, 234,488 people have been reached with water trucking, rehabilitation of hand pumps (five motorized and five hand pumps) in South West Shoa Illu and Dawo *woredas*. In SNNP, 163,911 people benefited from the installation of three Emergency Water Treatment Kits (EmWatKit) in Dawuro Zone and rehabilitation/maintenance of 14 water supply schemes in Hadiya, Halaba and South Omo zones. Among these, 94,500 were reached with water trucking through RRM partners in Konso and Dawuro zones and spring development in Birbibisa *kebele* in Segen Zuria *woreda*, Konso and Shebayoyo *kebeles* in Tercha Zuria, Derashe *Woreda*. In Benishangul-Gumuz, 35,500 IDPs and host community members were supported through maintenance and rehabilitation of five water schemes in Sherkole IDP site and 10 water schemes treated with chlorine. In addition, water was trucked to the IDPs in Mandura, Debare and Bulen *woredas* in Metekel Zone. In Gambella, water was provided to 20,000 people and in Somali, 122,323 people were reached through rehabilitation of eight non-functional boreholes/water schemes in Danyaray 1, Danyaray 2, God-cusbo, Hargele, Sanqaroror, Robo, Nini and Melka-ade, installation of two Emwat kits in Dabakur and Gan in Kelafo and water trucking in six *kebeles* in Jerati, Hargele, Kelafo and Hudet *woredas*. In Afar, 39,149 people benefited from rehabilitation of three major boreholes in Aysaita, Dubti and Amibara, installation of an EmWat Kit in Amibara *woreda*, and water trucking in one quarantine center and eight flood and drought affected *woredas*.

In collaboration with the RWBs, the Regional Health Bureaus (RHBs) and NGO partners, UNICEF was able to support 64,695 people with critical lifesaving WASH supplies in the reporting period through its RRM. Among these, 12,000 people were in Oromia, 12,893 in SNNPR (beneficiaries in Derashe, Karat Zuria and Segen Zuria *woredas* were supported through our RRM partner), and 962 in Amhara. In Somali Region, 33,840 people were provided with WASH supplies and 5,000 refugees in Gambella reached with WASH supplies in partnership with an INGO.

During the reporting period, 777,404 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages, in addition to the 529,275 people reported in Jan-March. This activity was undertaken through public awareness campaigns using mobile audio vans, health extension workers, community volunteers, and information education communication (IEC) materials. The messaging focused on cholera and COVID-19 prevention, including regular hand washing with soap, social distancing and wearing of face masks. Among those reached in the month, 12,317 were in Amhara, including IDPs displaced by conflicts, 24,597 IDPs and host communities in Oromia, and 62,613 people in Somali Region in Jiic, Iyole, Budul, Hargudub, Boble, Baargun, Hudet 01, Hudet 02, Hudet IDP, Hudet 03 and Melkacade as well as Hudet, Mustahil and Kelafo in Somali. Some 582,307 IDPs and host communities in SNNP Region were with mass mobilization activities in Gedeo, Gofa, Hadiya Kambata Tembaro, South Omo, West Omo and Wolayita Zone including in Karat Zuria, Segen Zuria, Tercha Town and Tercha Zuria *woredas* of Konso and Dawro by an RRM partner. Similar activities reached 55,570 people in Afar through RRM partners and 40,000 refugees in Gambella, in partnership with an INGO.

As part of an overall sanitation strategy to end open defecation, UNICEF worked with communities, government authorities and NGO partners to support 16,206 people to access appropriately designed and managed latrines, in addition to the 64,695 people reported in Jan-March.

WASH - Tigray Response

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided water to 258,389 people affected by the Tigray crisis. In Maycadra and Adi-Remets, 81,862 people accessed safe water when UNICEF provided fuel for the operation of the water supply system in North Gondar. An additional 152,432 people across the region accessed safe water through water trucking undertaken by a UNICEF RRM partner. Fuel provided for the operation of water supply systems and rehabilitation of three community water supply schemes in Tigray and Afar by RRM partners ensured that 24,095 people benefited from safe water.

UNICEF continued to deploy 33 trucks to ferry water to IDPs and host communities sites in Mekelle, Adigrat, Wukro, Zalambesa, Freweyni, Enticho, Hawzien, Adwa, Hagereselam Shire and Maisebri town IDP camps.

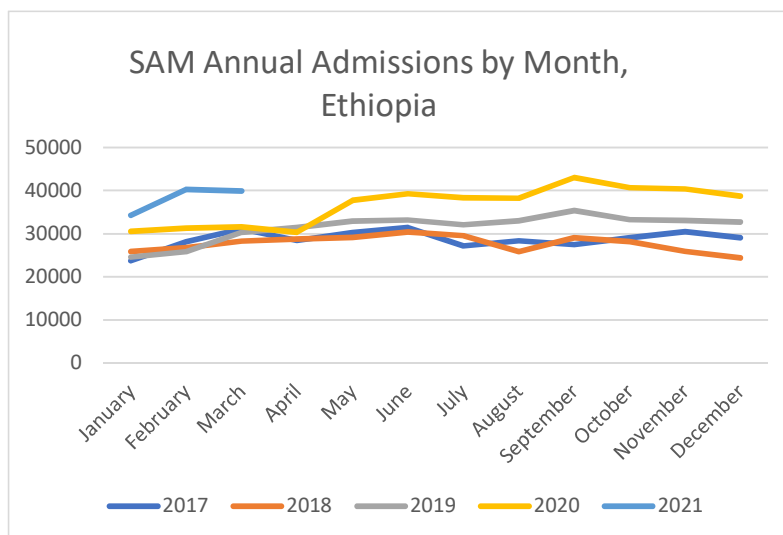
WASH NFIs were distributed to 6,872 people - 2,910 in Mekelle town and 3,750 in North Gondar. Since the crisis, UNICEF has reached 36,123 people with WASH NFIs.

Some 35,380 people were reached with hygiene promotion and COVID-19 awareness in Tigray conflict-affected *woredas* and displaced communities in Afar through RRM partners. Since the conflict started, 373,069 people have been reached with hygiene promotion.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the treatment of 39,867 SAM children across the country in March, with a reporting rate of 88.9 per cent. In total, from January to March 2021 (the latest data available), 114,381 children have been treated for SAM throughout the country. Compared to the same period last year, the admission rate has increased by 22.5 per cent in 2021. UNICEF has dispatched 149,531 cartons of RUTF; 2,811 cartons of F-75 and 1,666 cartons of F-75 to enable the treatment of about 149,500 children with SAM in the second quarter of 2021.

Amhara Region continues to be affected by conflict-induced displacements and other humanitarian crises which have resulted in increased SAM admissions, the highest reported in Sekota (213), Zequala (210) and Danhea (187) in Wagehimera Zone. In March 2021², a UNICEF monitoring team performed joint monitoring and supportive oversight in eight *woredas* spanning four zones - Adiarkay and Debark Zuria in the North Gondar region, and Dawa Chefa and Kemissie town in the Oromo Zone, Tarmaber and Moretena Jiru in the North Showa Zone, and Gunagua and Changi town in the Awi Zone. Seventy health facilities (17 health centers, 3 hospitals, and 50 health posts) were supported. A total of 177 health workers (HWs) and extension workers (HEWs) were provided with on-the-job training based on gaps observed during field supervision. Additionally, eight *woreda* officers and 17 health centre heads participated, and their capacity has been enhanced to undertake similar supervisions using checklists for the rest of the facilities. Apart from this, capacity-building was provided through training and 103 HWs (2 from East Gojjam and 21 from South Gondar Zone) were trained on the revised acute management of nutrition guidelines. Additionally, 30 HEWs were trained on SAM case management at OTP and active case detection in the community from Jawi *woredas* through UNICEF financial support. UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to nutrition screenings performed in Chagni town for the host population and IDPs. A total of 4,741 children were screened, 53 of whom had MAM and 7 had SAM. Some 603 under five children from IDPs hosted in the community were screened; 18 had MAM and 3 had SAM. The children with SAM began receiving OTP care at Chagni Health Centre and Hospital. Some 838 PLW were screened, of which 756 were Chagni town residents and 82 were IDPs residing in the city; MAM was detected in 50 women from the host community and 15 IDPs. A total of 369,486 children aged 6 to 59 months in Amhara received a second dose of vitamin A supplementation. IDPs in host communities were also assessed in Goungna *woreda* and 6,653 children under the age of five years were screened, with 187 cases of MAM and 22 cases of SAM reported. Some 731 children under the age of five were screened from IDPs in the host community in Goungna *woreda* from which 22 were found with MAM and 2 with SAM. All SAM cases were linked, and OTP management initiated.



The drought in many parts of the SNNP Region, due to the delayed *Belg* rains, portends a fragile food security situation. Furthermore, conflict induced IDPs will complicate the humanitarian situation in the region. For instance, 84,244 IDPs in Konso Zone, 15,751 in Alle, 17,248 in Derashe and 11,658 in Amaro means the region has 128,901 IDPs displaced since November 2020. This situation requires a doubling of efforts to screen children and provide a comprehensive humanitarian response that saves lives. Emergency Nutrition Officers provided technical support in monitoring supply status and ensured no supply breakage in the region. Shortages of Vitamin A and Stabilization Center (SC) kits in South Omo Zone, amoxicillin, mebendazole, CInuS registers, and tally sheets, among others, are key challenges in the management of SAM.

UNICEF has aimed at building the capacity of health workers and health extension workers in Somali by providing quality maternal infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) for PLW and other caregivers through our partners on the ground. Under this objective, training-of-trainers (TOT) was conducted for 79 health workers (52 males and 27 females); among these, 50 were trained in Cherati, Hargelle and Dollo-bay *woredas* and 29 in Dollo-Ado and Bokolmayo *woredas*. Furthermore, training was cascaded for HWs/HEWs on MIYCN and 264 HWs and HEWs (164 males and 100 females) were trained on MIYCN. A total of 196 (132 males and 64 females) were trained in Cherati, Hargelle and Dollo-bay *woredas* and 68 (32 males and 36 females) in Dollo-Ado and Bokolmayo *woredas*. In addition, training was conducted for non-health workers including religious and community leaders and multisectoral focal points on MIYCN. A total of 90 non-health workers (84 males and 6 females who included 30 school teachers, 30 community and religious leaders)

² Therapeutic Feeding Program data reporting lags behind by at least 6 weeks.

were trained on MIYCN in Cherati, Hargelle and Dollo-bay *woredas*. Counselling of PLW and other caregivers was done, and 481 pregnant women and 763 lactating mothers were counselled on MIYCN. Among these were 178 pregnant women and 344 breastfeeding mothers in Cherati, Hargelle and Dollo-bay *woredas* and 303 pregnant women and 419 breastfeeding mothers in Dollo-Ado and Bokolmayo *woredas*.

In the Somali Region, UNICEF has been working on enhancing the community intervention for early detection of children with acute malnutrition. A training for mentor mothers on IYCF and use of family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was conducted and 205 mentor mothers were trained on MIYCN and MUAC for early case detection of malnutrition in children. A total of 140 were trained in Cherati, Hargelle and Dollo-bay *woredas* and 65 in Dollo-Ado and Bokolmayo *woredas*. A consequence of the training is that 1,057 children were screened by mentor mothers and 73 found with MAM and 15 with SAM using family MUAC approach. The children with SAM and MAM were referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment. Out of the 1,057 screened, 672 children (45 with MAM and 9 with SAM) were identified in Cherati, Hargelle and Dollo-bay *woredas* and 385 children (28 with MAM and 6 with SAM) in Dollo-Ado and Bokolmayo *woredas*. Finally, through monthly mass screening in the communities in Dollo-Ado and Bokolmayo *woredas*, with support from HEWS, 498 children were screened out of which 19 had SAM and 103 MAM. Reports from Cherati, Hargelle and Dollo-bay *woredas* are being compiled.

In Afar, Anticipatory Action response was planned for 15 drought-prone *woredas* in collaboration with Afar RHB. A total of 145,960 under five children, 37,823 PLW, 346 HWs/HEWs and 1,124 IYCF mother-to-mother support group facilitators were targeted. Emergency Nutrition Officers in Gambella have provided monitoring services for 42 health facilities, 26 health centres and 16 health posts. They provided on-the-job training for 19 health workers and 16 health extension workers.

The RUTF pipeline remains heavily underfunded. A gap of USD19.8 million remains, with USD 4 million needed to cover needs for the third quarter. Scale up and quality of care for children is critical and an additional USD3.3 million is needed to provide treatment for the rest of the year. In addition, USD800,000 is required to retain 41 Emergency Nutrition Officers until December 2021 to continue monitoring the nutrition response. UNICEF continues to work closely with development partners to mobilize resources needed to respond to the growing needs of the humanitarian situation in the region.

Nutrition - Tigray Response

In partnership with the RHB, UNICEF is supporting the operationalization of 30 MHNTs across the region. Support has been provided in the screening, active case identification and referral for management of SAM, OTP, and admission of children. Other cross-sectoral support has been provided to meet the needs covering health, WASH, protection, and education.

Cumulatively since the beginning of February 2021 and until first week of May, 173,237 children were screened in accessible 69 *woredas*, city administrations, and IDP sites across the region. Out of the children screened, 4,578 (2.7 per cent) had SAM and 33,728 (19.6 per cent) had MAM. The 4,578 children have been admitted into the SAM treatment programme. MAM among 44,756 PLW screened across 46 *woredas* was 46 per cent. In the fourth week of April, 19,505 children were screened across the region and the proxy SAM and proxy GAM indicators were 429 (2.2 per cent) and 3,491 (17.9 per cent) respectively.

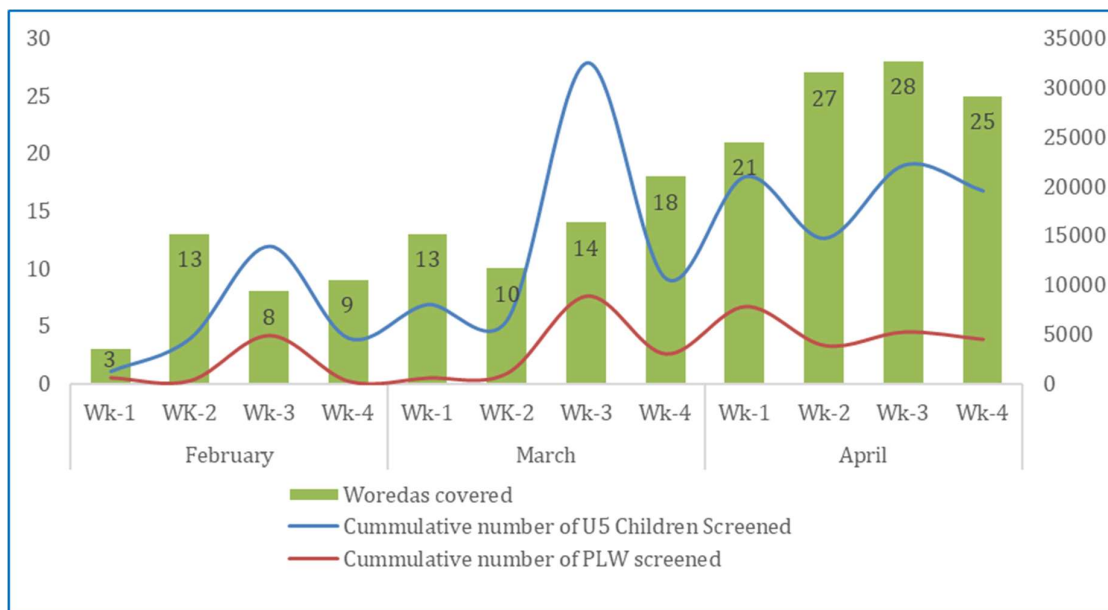


Figure 1: Trends in Screening Children and Referrals in Tigray Region - February to April 2021.

UNICEF continues to support field visits to IDP sites and other centres that are accessible in the region. A cross-sectoral team comprising Nutrition, Health and Education teams visited Mai Tsebri from 20 – 24 April. Along with partners, UNICEF is exploring assessments to provide a clear picture of the situation on the ground through standardised measurements and assessments in relief and transition (SMART) surveys. However, the security situation has not allowed this, and such assessments can only be conducted once the security situation allows. Despite this, the regional Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) recently conducted rapid screening which showed SAM with oedema as worse than the routine screening presents. Advocacy is therefore needed to enable more comprehensive assessments like the SMART surveys.

A total of 7 Emergency Nutrition Officers, each a focal point for the Tigray Region's seven zones, were deployed to support on-the-job mentorship, support and supervision, and supplies management.

UNICEF delivered 18,620 cartons of RUTF, enough to meet the full needs of the annual HRP target of 15,761. Despite this, supply shortages are still being reported in Tigray due to constraints on movement and communication that limits transportation of supplies and stock monitoring by phone. The number of children treated for SAM is 4,578.

Health

A total of 15,848 medical consultations were conducted in Afar and 23,967 in Somali region through UNICEF supported MHNTs, bringing the total of consultations to 39,815. Of these, 16,685 (42 per cent) were under five children and 14,539 (37 per cent) were women. Since January, 127,825 medical consultations have been conducted: 55,432 in Afar and 72,393 in Somali region. Some 52,943 (41 per cent) were for under five children, 45,517 (36 per cent) for women, and 29,365 (23 per cent) for others.

All these medical consultations were performed by 49 UNICEF-supported MHNTs in Somali and Afar regions and an additional 17 MHNTs run by the Somali RHB and INGOs to whom UNICEF provided drugs and medical supplies.

UNICEF continues to support the Gambella RHB to provide vaccination to South Sudanese refugee children at entry points and refugee camps. In April, 801 children were vaccinated against polio and 699 against measles at entry points in Gambella, bringing the number of children vaccinated against polio and measles at entry points since January to 3,555 children and 4,693 children respectively. In March, 3,339 children were vaccinated against measles at refugee camps, bringing the total number of children vaccinated against measles in refugee camps in Gambella to 7,506.

In April, 94 cholera cases with three deaths were reported: 16 in SNNPR and 78 in Oromia. Since January, 1,564 cholera cases (8 lab-confirmed) with 11 deaths were reported (Case Fatality Rate of 0.7 per cent).

UNICEF continues to support the delivery of messages focused on COVID-19 and cholera prevention, MNCH service availability and utilization, GBV, PSEA, and hygiene behaviour. Over 595,480 people were reached in April: 20,523 in Amhara, 40,094 in Oromia, 70,267 in Somali, 458,927 in SNNP, 3,453 in Benishangul-Gumuz, and 2,216 in Gambella. The messages were delivered through community outreach, social mobilizers, and mass media.

UNICEF conducted two rounds of a mobile-based assessment in partnership with VIAMO to understand the level of knowledge, attitude, and practice on COVID prevention. Almost half of the respondents believed they are not at risk of COVID-19 infection: female respondents had a higher risk perception than males; people who reported handwashing with soap all of the time and most of the time remained almost the same at 88 per cent and 89 per cent respectively during the first and second rounds of data collection. However, the practice of wearing a mask in public always slightly declined from 73 per cent to 67 per cent and the practice of physical distancing at all time also declined from 57 per cent to 47 per cent. Regarding the willingness to take COVID-19 vaccines, about 81 per cent of the respondents said they would like to get the vaccine once it was available. UNICEF used the findings to inform its risk communication interventions and accordingly worked with the government to revitalize the national RCCE strategy with a focus on improving risk perception and ensuring ownership of C4D intervention at all levels, with focus on enforcement of protective behaviours and ensuring community ownership.

Implementation of a Demand Generation Plan of Action on the introduction of the COVID-19 vaccine is in process at the federal, regional and community levels. UNICEF supported the IDP health response in SNNP (Konso, Dasanach, Alle, Dereshe) for the continuation of essential services through the provision of 13 Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs) which was enough for 32,500 medical consultations. In addition, operational funds support was provided to deploy health workers to IDP hosted *woredas*. Similar support was also provided to Benishangul-Gumuz Region for its Metekel Zone IDP health response. Ten EDKs, enough to provide 25,000 medical consultations, were provided to IDP hosting *woredas* in Metekel Zone. The EDKs and operational funds contributed to the provision of essential health services to IDPs through establishing temporary clinics, outreach health services, and strengthening of existing fixed health facilities. Five and ten EDKs with operational cost support were provided to Afar and Amhara regions respectively, enough to provide 37,500 medical consultations, for strengthening essential services as part of the northern Ethiopia humanitarian response.

Health - Tigray Response

UNICEF-supported MHNTs remain to be one of the most important modalities for accessing essential health services. A total of 25,511 people benefited from health consultations that included 2,478 mothers receiving maternal health services, 4,217 OPD services for children under five, and 9,277 infants who received vaccination. In April, 36 additional EDKs and 22 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) were distributed through the RHB and NGO partners. The EDKs will benefit 45,000 people for three months. The MHNTs have supported the establishment of outposted clinics in the IDP sites using these supplies.

From the 20 Solar Direct Drive Devices (SDDs) that were supplied by UNICEF in March, 12 have been distributed and installed in Saesetsaedaemba, Hawzen, Tsegereda, Atsebi, Ganta afeshum, Hagereselam, Werkeamba, Ahferom, rural Adwa, Adwa town, L/maichew and Aksum town. These solar fridges will enhance and promote vaccination services which were interrupted in many parts of the region.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued providing child protection in emergency response for the internally displaced and returnees in Amhara, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Somali, SNNPR, Tigray and new refugee arrivals in Gambella through Pagak entry point. To ensure continuum of case management services for vulnerable children in the context of COVID -19, 250 social workers were supported with materials for self-care across all these regions.

During the reporting period, 1,422 children with protection concerns were identified and provided with case management services in Oromia (796), Gambella (488) and SNNPR (138). In addition, 185 children were reunified with their families and 66 children were placed under foster care in Benishangul-Gumuz (166), Gambella (24) and Oromia (61).

Some 2,435 children were reached with messaging on prevention and access to child protection/GBV services, in the context of COVID-19, and 1,921 women, boys and girls were provided with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response services in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, and SNNP regions. The GBV risk mitigation messages included information on intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation, where to report risks/threats and how to access GBV response services. The awareness-raising activities increased knowledge and understanding of GBV prevention and response programming, including information on available services.

Some 1,000 children were provided with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) that included safe space activities integrated with other sectors such as education, Socio Emotional Learning (SEL) sessions, and parenting skill education for care givers in Afar (3), Benishangul Gumuz (232), Gambella (43), Oromia (317) and SNNP (405). The SEL enabled children to learn skills of managing their emotions, build healthy relationships and more adaptive behavioural responses that reduce the harmful effects of emergencies on their development. In addition, 621 care givers in Oromia (450) and SNNP (171) were reached through parenting skill education using the materials contextualized for Ethiopia. The parenting skill education enabled parents and care givers to recognize distress reactions among children of different ages and developmental stages and promoted their psychosocial competence to identify and support children in distress.

In partnership with an INGO, 42 NGO staff (17 females, 25 males) and 112 social workers (55 females, 57 males) in Somali and Gambella were trained on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation Abuse (PSEA). The training focused on basic concepts of GBV, SEA, IASC core principles of preventing, mitigating, and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, 15 female GBV caseworkers were trained to address specific complexities of SEA cases, such as barriers to reporting SEA cases, understanding and addressing survivor's fear of retaliation, and the needs of survivors of SEA. The training was designed to enhance case workers' knowledge, skills, and attitudes when dealing with SEA cases. The training improved participants' awareness of the importance of delivering quality care to survivors of GBV, using a survivor-centred approach during service provision, and effectively responding to SEA claims, as assessed by the post-test outcome. In this reporting period, 2,214 people (IDPs) were provided with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse in Gambella.

Child Protection - Tigray Response

The protective environment in Tigray Region continues to be precarious, with ongoing and increasing displacement and violence posing severe risks to women and children, including the separation of children from their families and gender-based violence including sexual violence. UNICEF's Child Protection and GBV response in Tigray and affected *woredas* of Amhara and Afar has been able to reach 23,423 girls and boys, women and men with prevention and response services in the reporting period through social workers providing case management for children who have experienced violence, GBV risk mitigation and response interventions, the distribution of dignity kits for adolescent girls and women, specialized support to GBV survivors, as well as mental health and psychosocial support for children and their caregivers. Special attention is given to the protection needs of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), as well as survivors of GBV. The UNICEF response encompasses 11 child protection and GBV partnerships with NGOs

covering Mekelle, Shire and Mai Tsebri, Tigray Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Zone, as well as conflict-affected areas of Amhara and Afar.

In the reporting period, UNICEF and partners identified and registered 2,264 UASC among IDPs in Tigray (1,899 in Shire, 349 in Mekelle and 16 in Abi Adi). Of these, 357 were provided with family-tracing and reunification support in Shire and Mekelle, and 54 children (28 females) placed in alternative temporary care - 36 children (21 females) in kinship care and 18 (7 females) in foster care. In Mai Tsebri, an additional 917 UASC were provided with alternative care arrangements and case management services. A UNICEF partner in Shire has also been providing cash assistance to caregivers. So far, the caregivers of 137 UASC (59 females) have been reached with such cash support, and a further 401 (257 females) have been identified in the coming weeks. In Afar, 31 separated IDP children (13 males, 18 females) were identified and supported with family-based care arrangements (kinship).

In the reporting period, UNICEF and partners supported 116 GBV survivors (23 refugees, 93 IDPs, all females) in Tigray with case management services, psycho-social support and referral to other services as needed, including health services. Of these, 72 GBV survivors were supported at Ayder One Stop Center in Mekelle. Some 21 girls who had experienced other types of violence received case management services and cross-sectoral support in Tigray Region, whereas 4 boys and 2 girls in Berahile, Golina, and Yallo *woredas* in Afar were provided medical support and 3 with legal assistance. This brings the total of children reached by social workers and referrals to health and psycho-social services to 369.

As psychosocial needs rise among the conflict-affected population, partners reached 5,284 children and caregivers with mental health and psychosocial support in the reporting period. Of these, 4,620 children received level 1 psycho-social support through the provision of safe spaces, whereas 99 people, including GBV survivors received more specialized mental health support. Some 565 community members were reached through other psychosocial support activities.

GBV risk mitigation and prevention interventions, including awareness-raising on GBV risks, were conducted in various locations, reaching a total of 2,681 community members. In Afar Region's Aba'ala and Megals *woredas*, 160 people (50 women, 20 adolescent girls and 15 boys from IDP sites and 30 boys from host communities) were reached in the reporting period. Awareness-raising and sensitization on GBV and available services was also provided in Mai Aini and Adi Harush refugee camps, reaching 2,120 refugees (1,282 females), whereas 401 IDPs (253 females) were reached in Shire IDP sites. UNICEF and partners have also strengthened PSEA reporting channels in the reporting period: a total of 13,020 people (8,037 females) were reached with sensitization on PSEA, reporting procedures and available support to survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse.

As additional GBV risk mitigation, 4,411 women and girls received dignity kits and material support in three IDP locations in Shire in the reporting period, bringing the total to 14,906 dignity kits and material support provided to refugees and IDP women and girls through UNICEF and partners so far.

To strengthen the capacity of the social service workforce and related frontline workers, UNICEF and partners have been delivering training across the three affected regions, reaching a total of 279 frontline workers (105 females). Through UNICEF technical support, a case management training was provided to 82 social workers (37 females), community social workers and GBV officers based in Mekelle, Shire, Adigrat and Axum. Similarly, an orientation training on referral pathway mechanisms and services has been provided to 51 IDP committee leaders in Mekelle town in collaboration with partners. In Afar, 43 community service workers (29 males, 14 females), para-counsellors and *kebele* child rights committee members were trained on psychosocial support and psychological first aid. Some 12 community service workers (6 females, 6 males) and 4 para-counsellors (3 males, 1 female), received training on the National Case Management Framework and child protection, while 35 members (25 males, 10 females) of *woreda* and *kebele* child rights committees were oriented on child protection and identification and referral mechanisms. PSEA and child safeguarding policy was provided to 52 community service workers, community feedback committees and child rights committees (35 males, 17 females).

Education

UNICEF continues to provide education assistance for internally displaced children, returnees and emergency-affected children in Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali, SNNPR and Tigray and for the new refugee influx in Gambella. Some 100,316 children have been reached through the provision of education services supported by UNICEF, government and NGO partners and over 50,934 children have received essential learning materials such as stationeries, school and recreational supplies.

To strengthen the education response for the newly increased number of refugee children in Gambella from Pagak entry point to Kule and Nguenyiel refugee camps, UNICEF with Plan International engaged 24 Woreda Education Officers and ARRA personnel in a joint monitoring and outreach activity to improve the learning in eight primary schools in the refugee camps and eight host-community schools. Following the conflict in Konso Zone and adjacent special *woredas* over the last few months, a training of 104 zonal education department and special *woreda* education office experts from SNNPR and Sidama was conducted over five days on education in emergency data management and evidence-based analysis. Further capacity building was provided to 43 pre-primary school facilitators on early childhood education

(ECE) and 43 primary school teachers on active learning methods and formative assessment in emergency-affected *woredas* of Guraferda and Yeki-Tepi.

Over 50,934 children have received learning and recreational materials in SNNPR and Oromia. In SNNPR, 27,355 children received learning materials, and in Oromia UNICEF supported the REB to procure and distribute basic learning materials for 23,579 primary school age children across five zones and 16 *woredas*. During the reporting period, 18,917 displaced and emergency-affected children in Oromia accessed learning via child-to-child and accelerating learning programs. Under the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) programme, an additional 10,206 IDP and host community children in Babile, Midgatola, Mayu Muluqe, Chenakson, and Sasiga are accessing education supported by ECW and the construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) and rehabilitation of classrooms are underway.

UNICEF provided 20 tents, 10 recreational kits, and 25 school in-a-cartons to implement Bete (“my home”), an integrated child protection and education response, benefitting over 1,000 children in Dibate and Bullen IDP camps of Metekel Zone in Benishanguel-Gumuz Region. To strengthen Bete implementation, 138 teachers, directors and supervisors were trained on psychosocial and social-emotional learning support (PSS/SEL) in collaboration with Gelgel Beles College. In Central Gondar Zone in Amhara Region across four *woredas* (Chilga I and Chilga II and West Dembia and East Dembia), UNICEF is setting-up six temporary learning spaces using local materials and gender-sensitive latrines in six schools. Under the ECW project, UNICEF with a partner is reaching 4,526 children, 140 hygiene and sanitation club members from seven schools and 240 community members who received basic hygiene and sanitation training and awareness-raising.

To support safe school operation and COVID-19 prevention and protection, UNICEF supported the provision of 139 handwashing stations in Afar (99 schools), Amhara (7 schools), Somali (3 schools) and Tigray (30 schools). UNICEF continues to supply learning spaces and schools with WASH supplies and promote awareness programs for school communities on prevention mechanisms and promotion of handwashing and sanitation practices via the REBs. During this reporting period, an additional 36,682 bottles of hand sanitizer and 16,000 bars of soap were distributed. Furthermore, in Benishangul-Gumuz, the REB was provided with 32 water tankers of 10,000 litres capacity each and teaching and learning supplies. UNICEF also plans to provide over 14,000 solar power radios for out-of-school children in COVID-19 affected regions. UNICEF with partners continues to implement anticipatory action against drought in 15 *woredas* in Afar, 5 *woredas* in Somali and 2 *woredas* in SNNP aiming to reach 27,500 children. UNICEF is also procuring and distributing water tanks for 63 disaster prone schools.

Tigray Response

UNICEF continues to work with partners to advocate for safe school reopening and set-up of TLS in Tigray. UNICEF has established 54 temporary learning spaces via tents (48) and the use of existing classrooms via linked schools at IDP sites (19 classrooms being used) through Imagine One Day allowing 2,789 children to access alternative and non-formal learning. Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, 4,143 children have been able to access learning opportunities in TLS and host schools. As of the end of April, UNICEF with Imagine One Day and NRC installed 48 tents for TLS – 26 in IDP sites in Shire, 9 in IDP sites in Mekelle, 9 in host community schools, and 4 in a refugee camp in Mai Tsebri - to support an estimated 4,089 children (662 pre-primary) to access learning opportunities. In the 12 IDP sites where Imagine One Day is providing learning opportunities, efforts are underway to provide children access to integrated education and child protection services via UNICEF’s Bete approach. UNICEF provided in-kind support of 29 tents, 26 recreational kits, 52 early childhood development (ECD) kits and 65 school in-a-cartons to implement the Bete response in Shire and Mekelle.

With Imagine One Day, 51 facilitators/teachers (29 for Accelerated School Readiness and 22 for Accelerated Learning Programme) have been recruited and trained on PSS, SEL, and pedagogy in Shire. As a result, 662 pre-primary (311 girls) and 2,127 primary school age children (1,018 girls) have access to education services through ASR and ALP programmes. Specifically, 373 pre-primary school age children (176 girls) and 1,655 (782 girls) are accessing early learning in five IDP camps in Shire while 289 (135 girls) and 472 (236 girls) are accessing learning opportunities through ASR and ALP programs respectively in seven IDP camps in Mekelle.

UNICEF is also expanding the reach of the Bete integrated approach and learning opportunities in the South East zone through World Vision. Preparatory work has commenced with the training of 26 *woreda* education staff on education in emergencies over two-days and the identification of 16 ASR facilitators in Enderta town. UNICEF is also scaling up the Bete response to include Adet, Adwa, Axum and Adigrat through Save the Children, who are actively finalizing scoping and assessment missions to these areas.

In the two affected *woredas* of Telemit and Adiarkay in North Gondar Zone, Amhara Region, UNICEF is setting-up semi-permanent classrooms linked to host-community schools with Plan to allow 2,500 children to access non-formal learning activities and psychosocial support.

Gender, PSEA and Accountability to affected populations

PSEA is a cross-sectoral accountability for UNICEF and a mandatory indicator regarding access to safe reporting channels for SEA is included in each PCA with implementing partners. In April, UNICEF began to address an additional

indicator on number of persons reached through awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA, emphasising the importance of making beneficiaries aware of existing reporting channels and how to report. Additional efforts have been done to support partners to establish PSEA reporting channels in the Tigray response, a mapping tool has been developed and distributed to child protection partners, which is followed up by the GBViE/PSEA surge specialist.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF continues to support the delivery of messages focused on COVID-19 and cholera prevention, Maternal, New-born and Child Health (MNCH) service availability and utilization, GBV, and hygiene behaviours. Over 595,480 people were reached in Amhara (20,523), Oromia (40,094), Somali (70,267), SNNP (458,927), Benishangul-Gumuz (3,453), and Gambella (2,216). The messages were delivered through community outreaches via social mobilizers and mass media.

UNICEF has supported the development of key messages and communication materials for COVID-19 vaccine in different languages with the production of the initial 10 per cent of the communication products. Hence, UNICEF supported production of posters for health workers (2 versions), a poster targeting the elderly in 6 languages, posters targeting IDPs and refugee in 5 languages, a brochure in 6 languages, job aid for health workers, banners, vaccination cards in 5 languages, and 15 social media posts and monitoring tools for the vaccine rollout. Through this support, UNICEF aims to reach 23,500 health workers, 1,175,000 people above 65 years of age, and 37,000 IDPs and refugees.

UNICEF also supported orientation of 48 hotline operators (hotline number 8335) and 25 call centre operators (hotline number 952) on the COVID-19 vaccine introduction. Moreover, a similar orientation was held for 65 media professionals from government and private media agencies from all regions and city administrations and RHB public relations experts.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In the reporting period, UNICEF continued to develop and publish content on the ongoing emergency response in Ethiopia. With a focus on the emergency response in Tigray, UNICEF Spokesperson James Elder visited Tigray and briefed media on the situation of children in Tigray. A number of media interviews were conducted, including [an interview of ED Fore with CNN](#) and Reuters who interviewed Deputy Representative Michele Servadei: [Fears of exploitation grow for children stranded in Ethiopia's Tigray conflict](#).

Some of the other highlights from our digital media include:

[UNICEF steps up treatment of children with malnutrition in Tigray Region](#)

[Providing water to populations displaced by conflict in Tigray Region, Ethiopia](#)

[A social media post on the looming drought in Somali region of Ethiopia](#)

A press release: [Japanese Government provides New Emergency Grant to UNICEF to improve Cold Chain in Ethiopia](#)

As part of the effort to promote COVID-19 vaccines, UNICEF Ethiopia promoted messages on vaccine safety and benefits on social media during the World Immunization week (24 - 30 April) under the theme 'Vaccines brings us closer'

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Annex A Summary of Programme Results

		UNICEF and IPs		
Sector	2021 HAC Target <i>Includes Tigray targets as well</i>	Cumulative HAC Results	Cumulative Tigray Result	Total Results
Nutrition				
Number children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	522,199	111,997	2,516	114,513 ³
Number children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	1,369,413	1,086,982	664	1,087,646
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	568,354	2,972	192,070	195,042
Number of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	89,000	-	-	-
Health				
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	20,000	12,199	-	12,199
Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities (MHNT in Afar and Somali and provision of EDK in IDP and other vulnerable communities)	476,222	350,060	97,025	447,085
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers who received personal protective equipment	20,000	1,666	308	1,974
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions	21,000	1,564	-	1,564
WASH				
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	1,400,000	1,568,618	900,365	2,468,983
Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	390,000	100,344	76,900	177,244
Number people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services	4,750,000	236,881	36,123	273,004
Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices	6,300,000	1,306,679	373,069	1,679,748
Number of facilities (treatment, isolation quarantine sites) accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (emergency water trucking, roto tanks) to prevent COVID transmission.	300	28	-	28
Number of health care facilities with improved sanitation (this includes rehabilitation / fixing of existing latrines)	300	12	-	12
Child Protection				
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	14,177	2,058	369	2,427
Number of unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative	5,800	895	4,509	5,404
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	77,826	6,550	5,284	11,834
Number of social workers supported with materials for self-care and messages on lifesaving / behaviour change messages on COVID-19	4,393	641	162	803
Education				
Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	820	109	30	139
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education and/or skills development trainings, including early learning	300,667	33,643	66,673 ⁴	100,316
Number of children receiving learning materials	209,896	50,934	-	50,934
Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning	72,600	-	-	- ⁵
Social Protection				
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	101,866	7,063	-	7,063
PSEA				
Number of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)	421,371	4,148	15,400	19,548
GBVIE				
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)	616,132	17,180	10,959	28,139
Communication for Development (C4D)				
Number of people reached with messages on access to services	17,879,667	3,034,898	-	3,034,898
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	400,000	-	-	-

³ The data on the number of SAM children admitted covers the period Jan-March 2021.

⁴ This number includes the 6,932 children accessing learning opportunities in Tigray region and the 59,741 primary school-age children supported with education by the Amhara REB with UNICEF support.

⁵ The most marginalized children affected by multiple emergencies, including COVID-19, have been targeted to receive learning materials in response to ensure the continuity of learning whether in temporary learning spaces or to ensure continuity of "home"-based learning which is reflected in the indicator above # children receiving learning materials.

Annex B – Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Carry-over	\$	%
Health	18,939,441.00	2,799,093.32	6,761,607.09	9,378,740.59	50%
Nutrition	55,757,473.00	4,850,514.62	15,803,290.23	35,103,668.15	63%
Child Protection	15,624,895.00	2,919,558.57	6,163,682.77	6,541,653.66	42%
Education	16,816,769.00	3,159,863.69	3,212,625.91	10,444,279.40	62%
WASH	59,645,225.00	5,322,464.00	12,133,953.92	42,188,807.08	71%
Social Protection	3,548,880.00	317,206.55		3,231,673.45	91%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	16,052,138.00			16,052,138.00	100%
Cluster Coordination	1,623,326.00			1,623,326.00	100%
Total	188,008,147.00	19,368,700.75	44,075,159.92	124,564,286.33	66%

Annex C - Tigray Response Plan Funding Status (included in HAC)

Sector	Requirements	Total Funds Available	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Nutrition	3,845,450	3,855,499	-10,049	0%
Health	3,417,000	3,762,741	-345,741	-10%
Wash	19,354,080	6,075,294	13,278,786	69%
Child Protection	4,677,240	2,215,505	2,461,735	53%
Social Policy	2,833,323	1,382,381	1,450,942	51%
Education	10,360,440	1,866,712	8,493,728	82%
PSEA	61,819	0	61,819	100%
GBViE	22,896	0	22,896	100%
C4D	768,281	129,600	638,681	83%
Monitoring / operational cross-cutting costs	2,342,473	793,804	1,548,669	66%
Total	47,683,002	20,081,536	27,601,466	58%