

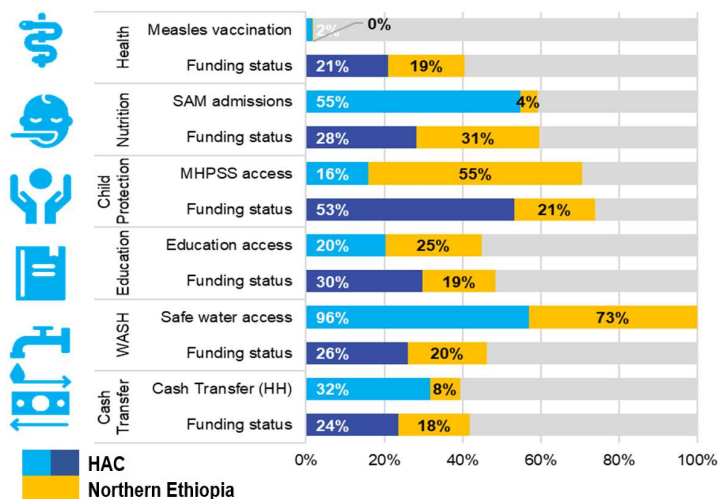


Reporting Period: September 2021

## Highlights

- Since January UNICEF reached almost 4 million people with safe water provision and treated over 330,000 children against malnutrition.
- A total of 2,105,387 IDPs have been found to be displaced across Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions so far, out of whom 44 per cent are children and 51 per cent are women<sup>2</sup>.
- In September, 17,491 girls, boys, women and men were reached with child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services across the three conflict-affected regions of Tigray, Amhara and Afar.
- Over 58,000 people have been affected by flooding and landslides in SNNPR Region. UNICEF delivered 200 cartons of High Energy Biscuits to reach 375 children and 225 pregnant and lactating mothers affected.
- Altogether 4,800 displaced people in Somali region have been provided access to sanitation.

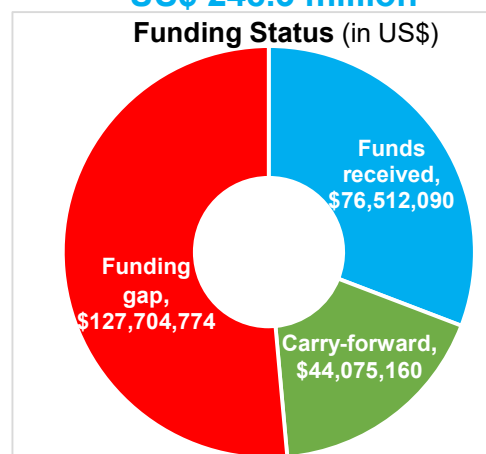
## UNICEF Response<sup>3</sup> and Funding Status



## UNICEF Revised Appeal 2021

**US\$ 248.3 million**

**Funding Status (in US\$)**



<sup>1</sup>Ethiopia National Displacement Report; Site Assessment Round 26 and Village Assessment Survey Round 9 (June - July 2021)

<sup>2</sup>Emergency Site Assessment 7 (1 - 26 June 2021)

<sup>3</sup>Results are cumulative (results for HAC and the Northern Ethiopia response are presented separately) for the year to September 2021, except for nutrition where results are behind by at least 6 weeks due to delay in the Therapeutic Feeding Program data reporting

\* Measles vaccination campaign in Tigray has been delayed due to constraints in dispatching vaccines; for Amhara and Afar micro plans are under development for the commencement of the campaign in conflict affected areas, however there is a funding gap as extra resources will be required to deploy mobile teams due to the ongoing security situation. FMOH is planning to implement a catch-up routine immunization campaign for all antigens as part of the humanitarian response which will include measles vaccination in all conflict affected settings (Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz)

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Conflict-affected communities in Tigray region continue to see a breakdown in pre-existing social structures and justice mechanisms, which has resulted in safety threats including gender-based violence (GBV) and family separations. Women, girls, at-risk children, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and persons living with disabilities are disproportionately impacted by the risks presented by the conflict and by the absence of community support structures. In line with these structural factors, the conflict in Tigray has driven an increment in reported GBV cases, which is believed to represent a small proportion of the GBV incidents that have taken place, given the lack of access to medical facilities in many parts of the region, as well as social stigma around reporting. Similarly, there has been a rise in the number of reported cases of family separation to access basic services.

A rapid assessment of the health system led by the health cluster in Tigray categorized 142 out of 249 health facilities (57%) as 'priority 1', indicating the severe looting and vandalism of the facilities and through which only basic services can be provided by mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs). Another 56 health facilities (22%) were defined as 'priority 2', which have recommenced some essential health care, but which lack some basic medical equipment. The remaining 51 health facilities (21%) are considered as 'priority 3' facilities, as they continue to provide most essential services, but which do not have adequate supplies and equipment as per the required minimum standards. The limited capacity of healthcare services in the region is further compounded by a vaccine stockout, preventing critical measles and polio campaigns from taking place for children under five.

The Ministry of Health September 2021 Emergency Response Plan noted that as of 6 September 2021, the data collected shows that nearly 17.5 per cent (175) of woredas in the country are affected by conflict. Around 271 health centers and 1,143 health posts giving service to more than 6.5 million people have ceased providing primary health care services to the community and more than 22 hospitals are currently not providing health care services.

In Tigray by the end of September, UNICEF in collaboration with partners, has screened 1,117,352 children under five since the start of the conflict, albeit some children were screened more than once. Of the number screened, proxy severe acute malnutrition (SAM) averages around two per cent and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) around 16.2 per cent. UNICEF and partners also conducted 276,768 screenings of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) for whom proxy MAM averaged still significantly high, at 53.3 per cent.

In Amhara, according to the latest Therapeutic Feeding Program data reporting (August TFP<sup>4</sup>), a total of 3,857 children U5 were admitted to the programme, which is 8.6 per cent higher compared to July data (reporting rate: 72.8%). This current rise of SAM admissions does not reflect the true status of children in the region who are suffering from severe acute malnutrition. This is because 22 to 25 per cent of caseload reporting zones were missed due to siege and service interruptions/inaccessibility due to active conflict in Waghimra, North Wollo and some *woredas* of North Gondar zones. As for Afar, according to August 2021 Therapeutic Feeding Program data report, a total of 2,083 children suffering from SAM were treated showing a 4.5 per cent increment from July 2021.

In Afar region, the food security situation in the region is deteriorating. This is especially true in IDP sites. According to a recent Rapid Nutrition Assessment (RNA) conducted by Disaster Prevention, Preparedness, and Food Security Coordinator office (DPFSPCO) and UNICEF in Abala *woreda* and in the nine IDP sites in Fenti Resu zone, the result showed a deteriorating food security situation and critical malnutrition status. The malnutrition status (SAM) of children aged 6-59 months was found to be 2.7 *per cent* in Abala *woreda*, 21.3 *per cent* in Chifra *woreda* and 20 *per cent* in Ewa-Awra IDP site. A Rapid Nutrition Assessment is ongoing by regional ENCU in conflict affected *woredas*/IDP sites in Golina, Awra and Yalo *woredas* and IDP sites. As for Amhara, a find-and-treat campaign will be launched to assess all accessible conflict-affected *woredas*, led by UNICEF in collaboration with the RHB, to conduct a nutritional assessment and determine the needs.

Schools are about to reopen across Ethiopia; however, the Education Cluster's unofficial estimate indicates that around 2.7 million children remain out of school due to the recent conflict across the northern area. In September, the Afar Regional Education Bureau led a multi-agency assessment together with UNICEF in *woredas* affected by the conflicts (6 *woredas* from Zone 4, 1 *woreda* from Zone 1 and 6 *woredas* from Zone 2). The assessment identified that over 450 schools are affected by the conflict; 38 primary schools and 6 Alternative Basic Education (ABE) centers were destroyed following the conflict. In general, a total of 88,846 (42% female) students enrolled in 455 schools and 2,515 (17% female) teachers from 13 *woredas* of Zone 1, 2 and 4 are affected by the current conflict and 44 schools in four *woredas* of Fenti zone (Yallo, Ewa, Awra and Gulina *woreda*) require reconstruction of classroom blocks and refurbishment. In addition, 82 primary and seven secondary schools in Fenti zone Teru *woreda*, Awsi zone Chifra *woreda* and Semera-Logiya town administration where 14,595 (46% female) and 6,381 students (40% female) respectively were damaged by IDPs occupying the schools as shelter, and require maintenance work, while 15 schools in Fenti zone (Yalo, Ewa,

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<sup>4</sup> Results are behind by at least 6 weeks due to delay in the Therapeutic Feeding Program data reporting

Awra, Gulina and Teru *woreda*) and Awsi zone Chifra *woreda* continue to serve as IDP shelters. Student registration in Zone 4 *woredas* has been suspended due to the damage forcing children to stay out of school until IDPs are relocated and schools are rehabilitated.

The damage to WASH infrastructures would require replacement of looted or destroyed electromechanical (switch boards, generators and pumps) and extension of the network to areas hosting IDPs. Based on RWBs assessment conducted and estimated in hard-to-reach areas, around 2 billion ETB (US\$51 million) is required to fix the damages and restore WASH services, including both water and sanitation facilities. Recent assessments in war affected areas of Amhara and Afar regions have indicated similar levels of damages to water supply infrastructure, with up to 57 per cent of the boreholes reported as damaged/looted or non-functional. The operational constraints in Tigray has led to a significant reduction in water trucking operations reported to be 98 trucks in June and now only 36 are operational. It is estimated that in most IDP locations water per capita is as low as 6 liters per day

Based on an assessment conducted by the Oromia Disaster Risk Management Commission, approximately one million people (16% children) in Bale, East Hararghe, West Harargie, West Arsi, East Bale, Guji, West Guji and Borena zones are facing critical water shortages. The drought conditions observed since mid-April continue to affect communities and their livelihoods following water rationing measures across affected communities. There are increasing immediate needs, as the need to accelerating early detection and treatment of malnutrition, providing access to clean and safe water and case management services for the most vulnerable children. The data from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Site Assessment Round 26<sup>5</sup> indicates that Oromia region now hosts over 490,000 IDPs, however new displacements in the region have been observed as continued unidentified armed groups (UAGs) attack civilians and active military operations has triggered further displacement of individuals.

The Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC) reported that over 58,000 people have been affected by flooding and landslides due to heavy rain and winds in Halaba zone (Atote Ulo, Wera and Wera Dijo *woreda*), Keffa Zone (Chena, Giwata and Gesha *woredas*), Wolayta zone (Kindo Didoye and Kindo koysha *woreda*), Silte zone (Belosso Bomabe, Damot Woyde, Alichu Wereo *woreda*), Gamo zone Gaco Baba *woreda*, Gurage zone (Geta, Gunnera and Gedbama *woreda*). In South Omo zone Dasenech *woreda*, flooding was due to the overflow of Omo river and the back flow of Lake Victoria. Currently, out of the total people affected, more than 36,000 people are displaced, including over 5,600 children under the age of five and over 1,200 pregnant and lactating mothers from 32 kebeles of Dasenech *woreda* to three IDP sites (Lebemuket, Neberemus and Selegn IDP sites). The flood has also had an impact on school preparation for the upcoming academic year, as well as the education of an estimated 232 pre-primary students (109 girls) and 1,076 primary school children (370 girls) enrolled in the flood affected schools.

In IDP sites in Konso zone and returnee sites in Gedeo zone, there are more than 24,000 children who are in need of multisectoral services, such as child protection, health, education, nutrition, and psychosocial support (PSS). Although partners continue to provide services, some sectors, including education and GBV, are severely constrained due to funding shortages and lack of specialized partners operating in the affected areas.

An assessment on availability of education service for asylum seeking children was conducted by UNICEF at the Pagak entry point in Gambella. The result of the assessment indicated that approximately 1,000 school-aged children have not been accessing education for the last year due to the unavailability of education services and lack of support for children. Furthermore, UNICEF conducted an assessment at nearby host community school and there is a lack of facilities and teachers to accommodate the asylum seekers.

UNICEF conducted a joint multisectoral assessment between 13 and 26 August 2021 in Siti zone, where nearly 32,500 people were displaced from Garbocise and its surroundings due to the conflict with Afar. The situation also affected over 161,000 people across the zone who are hosting IDPs in Ma'ayso, Afem, Erer and Bike *woredas*. The displaced populations settled in 12 sites across the four *woredas*. Most IDPs are hosted by the community while others are sheltered in schools and *woreda* administration buildings. Additionally, more than 8,280 school age children currently displaced in the conflict devastated villages of Adeyti, Undufo, Garbocise and Dallahelay have had no access to education. In most of the affected areas, people are experiencing drastic shortages of water supply and very poor access to sanitation facilities.

In this reporting period the number of IDPs in Benishangul Gumuz has reached over 368,000, about 2,000 new IDPs are displaced from Odda Bidiiglu *woreda* in Assosa zone. From the total IDPs, about 57,200 are under 5 children and approximately 20,000 are pregnant and lactating women. Over 280,000 IDPs have settled in Metekle zone 7 *woredas*

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<sup>5</sup> [DTM Site Assessment Round 26](#)

in 19 collective sites and the rest have settled in 5 *woredas* in Kamashi zone and 3 *woredas* in Assosa zone. From the affected *woredas* only five are fully accessible (Pawi, Dangur, Bambasi, Assosa, Sherkole), 4 *woredas* are partially accessible (Mandura, Dibate, Bullen, Bildiglu) and the remaining 7 *woredas* (Sedal, Yasso/Zai, Kamashi, Mijiga/Below and Agalomiti/Dembe, Guba and Wombera) are fully inaccessible. Due to the conflict in the region, it is estimated that about 16,000 under one-year children and 57,000 under five children do not have regular access to routine immunization and essential health and nutrition screening services in the past 6 months.

Ethiopia continues to report COVID-19 cases. By the end of September 2021, a total of 345,674 confirmed cases with 5,582 deaths (case fatality rate (CFR) = 1.62%) were reported since the onset of outbreak in March 2020. A total of 312,806 (90.5%) patients were reported to have recovered. A progressive increasing trend of confirmed cases has been recorded in the last two months. The monthly report of August and September showed sixfold and ninefold increment of confirmed case respectively compared to the month of July. As of 30 September, a total of 7,940,790 COVID-19 vaccines doses have been received in country and 8,073,805 doses are in the pipeline. Altogether 3,753,523 doses were administered to 2,881,533 people, of whom 1,693,977 people received the full dose.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to provide lifesaving therapeutic and preventative nutrition services to IDPs, refugees and vulnerable host populations reaching more than 2.9 million children and women. Among these, 40,890 children received treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM); 1,144,317 children received Vitamin A supplementation; 218,141 pregnant and lactating women received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling; 1,579,663 pregnant women received folic acid; and 3,333 IDPs received High Energy Biscuits (HEBs). The emergency nutrition response has been strengthened through the 42 Emergency Nutrition officers (ENOs) deployed across the country, particularly in conflict-affected areas. The presence of third-party ENOs also provides strong sub-regional capacity for effective coordination mechanisms by the decentralized clusters.

In Gambella, despite the heavy rain reported from Godere, Jor, and Lare *woredas*, the current *Meher* rain is characterized by low precipitations, uneven distribution, erratic and long dry spells, which might impact the food security situation in the coming months. During the reporting period, ENOs visited 30 health facilities and provided on-the-job capacity building on preventive and curative nutrition services for 51 healthcare providers.

In Oromia region, the impact of the drought continues to affect populations in Bale, East Hararghe, West Harargie, West Arsi, East Bale, Guji, West Guji and Borena zones. UNICEF continued delivering Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) supplies and during the reporting period 7,663 cartons of ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF) and other supplies were delivered and prepositioned in hot spot zones. Furthermore, 300 cartons of HEB distributed for newly displaced children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

In the reporting period, in flood affected South Omo zone, Dasenech *woreda*, where 5,634 children under the age of five and 1,227 pregnant and lactating mothers were affected, health extension workers conducted screening for malnutrition. One thousand children under five were screened of which 91 children were found to be severely malnourished (9.1% SAM) and referred for treatment. In response to the Dasenech flooding, 200 cartons of HEB were transported to the *woreda* agriculture office able to support 375 children and 225 pregnant and lactating mothers. Additionally, one-month of CMAM supplies were also delivered and prepositioned for all *woredas* in SNNPR and Sidama region.

In Somali region, drought has affected many parts of the region, leaving 1,232,283 people at risk. Flooding due to Shebelle river overflow has affected over 17,000 people. UNICEF in partnership with Relief and Development for the Vulnerable (RDV) and Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMD) reached over 14,000 children and mothers. Among these, 8,611 children were screened for malnutrition of which 1,521 were identified as having SAM (17.6%) and then treated, while 4,067 mothers are received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling.

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

In Tigray among the children screened, a total of 23,950 children under five identified with severe acute malnutrition received treatment from February to September. In September alone, 4,721 children under five were admitted through our eight implementing partners on the ground including IRC, IMC, AAH, FHI 360, CRS, Concern Worldwide, World Vision, and GOAL. As compared to the same period of 2020, the total admissions in Tigray increased by more than two-fold. In addition, 164,347 PLWs received counseling on recommended IYCF practices, 18,244 pregnant women received



iron and folic acid supplement, 57,034 children received Vitamin A supplementation and 37,499 children dewormed. UNICEF also mobilized adequate capacity ensuring zero stock out; over 21,720 cartons of RUTF have been delivered by UNICEF since the start of the year. There is currently 17,000 cartons of RUTF in Tigray, and the current stock is adequate until the end of December at the current rate of SAM admissions.

In Afar UNICEF deployed 10 MHNTs to provide basic lifesaving services including SAM treatment integrated with IYCF and micronutrients in the affected locations. CMAM supplies were delivered and prepositioned, which will last until the end of November. According to August 2021 TFP report, a total of 2,083 children suffering from SAM were treated according to August TFP data

In Amhara region, the humanitarian situation has persistently deteriorated with an increasing IDP influx. UNICEF continued to provide lifesaving services for IDPs. 20 MHNTs have been established to deliver lifesaving primary health care and nutrition services. UNICEF is also in the process of establishing partnerships with five INGOs to augment the capacity of the RHB in the affected areas, including North Gondar, West Gondar, Central Gondar, South Gondar, Waghmra, South Wollo and North Wollo. UNICEF also engaged five Emergency Nutrition Officers (ENOs) to support coordination, assessments, response supervision and reporting – reaching a total of 8 in the region. Among the services, 3,333 IDP children and PLW received High energy biscuit (HEB) of which 2,080 children U5.

UNICEF also delivered 200 cartons of HEB able to serve an estimated 714 children and distributed to IDPs in Debark North and Ebinat *woredas* in South Gondar zones. Temporary OTP sites were established in IDP sites and proper referral mechanisms were put in place for complicated SAM management.

UNICEF allocated US\$90,000 to the regional Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and over US\$497,000 to the RHB to undertake rapid nutrition assessments, establish and strengthen emergency coordination system, and undertake nutrition screening, wasted child management, micronutrient supplementation, capacity building and monitoring respectively in Dessie IDPs sites.

## WASH

In the reporting period, UNICEF provided 186,304 people with access to safe water supply through rehabilitation/expansion of existing water schemes, in addition to 3,519,149 people reached since January. A total of 56,945 people were reached through provision of non-food items (NFIs) in addition to 917,167 people reached since the beginning of the year. Altogether, 4,800 people had access to improved access to basic sanitation facilities, in addition to 254,712 people reached since January. Furthermore, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the delivery of risk communication messages to 114,176 people. This is in addition to 2,058,779 people who were reached since the beginning of the year.

Out of the 186,304 people provided with clean water supply, an estimated 22,000 community members in SNNPR benefitted from rehabilitation of eight water supply schemes in Gofa Zone Zala *woreda*, Konta Special *woreda*, South Omo zone Dasenech *woreda*, Kambata Tambaro zone Domboya *woreda* and Doyo Gena *woreda*, Dawuro zone Tarcha town, Wolayita Duguna Fanigo *woreda* and Halaba zone Atote Ulo *woreda* and Alaba Kulito. In Oromia, 164,304 people had access to clean water supply through water trucking, construction of a new water supply scheme and rehabilitation and maintenance of non-functional water schemes in Borana, Bale, East Bale and West Haraghe zones.

Across the country UNICEF is working through 6 partners in 28 IDP locations through the WASH Rapid Response Mechanism. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), UNICEF collaborated with the Regional Water Bureaus (RWBs), RHBs and NGO partners to reach 56,945 people with critical lifesaving WASH supplies in four regions: Amhara (CARE and PLAN International.), SNNPR (PLAN International), Oromia (GOAL Ethiopia), Afar (CARE and APDA) and Somali (GOAL and OWDA).. In Amhara, WASH supplies were distributed to 26,400 conflict affected people in Dessie, S. Wollo, Wag Himera, North Gondar. In SNNPR, 10,644 people affected by drought, floods and conflict benefited from distribution of WASH supplies in Gofa zone Zala *woreda*, Basketo Special *woreda*, South Omo zone Dasenech *woreda*, and Dawuro zone. In Somali, WASH supplies were distributed to 13,500 vulnerable people in Muli and Afdem *woreda* IDPs sites. In Oromia, 6,401 people received essential WASH NFIs in West Hararge zone.

A total 114,176 people were reached with basic hygiene messages through public awareness campaigns using mobile audio vans, health extension workers, and community volunteers and behavioral change communication (BCC) materials with a focus on COVID-19 and cholera infection prevention and control (IPC). In Oromia, 33,484 people have received key messages on personal hygiene practices, disease prevention, behavioral change, prevention of COVID-19 and preparation and use of water chemicals in five *woredas* in Bale zone Sawena, Dawe-kachen, Rayitu, Laga-hidha, and Ginir and West Haraghe; Mieso and Hirna. In Benishangul Gumuz, 49,057 people were reached with key messages on hygiene practices in four *woredas* -- Bullen, Dibatie, Dangur and Mandura -- through partnership with Plan

International. Furthermore, in Amhara, 31,635 people were reached with hygiene promotion activities in Ephrata-Gidim, Shewa Robit, Jiletimuga, Artuma, Fursi, Tehuledere, Kutaber, Agoba.

In the reporting period, UNICEF supported 4,800 people to access basic sanitation facilities, in addition to the 254,712 people reached since beginning of the year. With UNICEF financial support to Somali RHB, 24 blocks of semi-permanent latrines in Siti zone IDPs sites are under construction, 12 of which have been constructed. This will increase access to sanitation for a total of 4,800 displaced people.

In Oromia, a total of 2,930 people were reached with gender-based violence risk mitigation and prevention messages in the context of COVID-19, and referral pathway in East Bale (Sawena, Rayitu, and Dawe-Kachen *woredas*), West Wollega, and East Hararge zones. In the reporting period, a total of 150 people reached with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

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

During the reporting period, in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Action Against Hunger (AAH) and Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), UNICEF delivered clean water to a total of 108,571 people through water trucking. Out of the total beneficiaries, 76,071 IDPs and host communities in Sheraro, Abi-Adi, Mekelle and Adigrat were reached in Tigray region, while 32,500 people in Berahle, Konoba, Gukina, Teru, Chifra, Awra and Ewa *woredas* in Afar region had access to safe water supply.

UNICEF, through its partners, including CARE, CRS, DRC, AAH, Concern, REST, World Vision and Ethiopia Red Cross Society distributed critical lifesaving WASH supplies to 53,368 people in Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions. In Afar, 15,540 people in Berahle, Konoba, Gukina, Teru, Chifra, Awra and Ewa *woredas* received WASH NFIs, while in Amhara, 27,200 people were reached with distribution of WASH supplies in Dessie, South Wollo, Wag Himera, North Gondar. In Tigray, UNICEF distributed WASH NFIs to 10,628 people in four IDP sites (Elala, Gerebtsedo, Hope and Derek police tabia) in Mekelle.

In terms of hygiene promotion activities, 20,500 IDPs sites and members of host communities in Afar were reached with hygiene promotion activities in Berahle, Konoba, Gukina, Teru, Chifra, Awra and Ewa *woredas*.

### **Health**

In partnership with the RHB/Ministry of Health (MOH), UNICEF facilitated an ideation session with health workers to address COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy issues among health workers. A rapid qualitative assessment conducted by UNICEF highlighted that low confidence in the vaccines because of its newness and rush development and doubt over efficacy of the vaccines are the main underlying reasons of hesitancy among health workers. Key recommendations from the ideation sessions included organizing face-to-face trainings for health workers on the COVID-19 vaccination while practicing COVID-19 prevention practices; facilitating a forum or panel discussion with health workers in which health workers have an opportunity to express their concerns as well as technical questions; and providing timely and up-to-date information on the vaccines for health workers through different communication platforms.

In Afar and Gambella, UNICEF distributed various PPE supplies including 50,000 N95 masks, 1,600 surgical gowns, 1,000 face shields 1,500 coverall protection and 100,000 surgical masks for health workers as part of the prevention of COVID-19. So far in 2021 UNICEF has distributed PPE for 41,800 health workers.

In the reporting period, UNICEF distributed 35 emergency drug kits (EDKs) which will benefit an estimated 87,500 consultations and 18 inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHKs) to Afar region for the provision of primary health care to IDPs through fixed health facilities and 20 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams. Furthermore, 20 EDKs and 10 IEHKs were distributed to Somali region, within the conflict area of Siti zone, which will benefit an estimated 50,000 patients with medical consultations

UNICEF responded to South Omo flood emergency through the provision of six EDKs, three IEHKs, 3 cholera treatment centre (CTC) kits and technical assistance for strengthening essential health service delivery and cholera preparedness. These EDKs and IEHKs will enable the provision of 15,000 medical consultations while the CTC kits will help with the admission and treatment of 60 cholera cases per week

In September 2021, there were 133 cholera cases (131 suspected and 2 confirmed cases) with one death reported in Oromia region Dolo Mena district. Since January, a total of 1,702 suspected cholera cases (10 confirmed through lab tests) with 12 death cases with CFR=0.7% have been reported. UNICEF supported the cholera outbreak response in Oromia through technical assistance and provision of four CTC kits, which will enable the admission and treatment of 80 cholera cases per week

In addition, a measles outbreak in two *woredas* (Selamago and Male) of South Omo was ongoing in September. As of mid-September, 92 new cases were reported with zero deaths. Since the outbreak began in June 2021, a total of 362 recorded cases and eight fatalities were reported. The RHB is assisting with emergency response activities, while UNICEF is providing technical assistance.

In August 2021<sup>6</sup>, a total of 31,658 medical consultations (10,599 in Afar and 21,059 in Somali regions) were conducted through UNICEF supported Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs). Of these, 12,150 (38%) were of children under five and 10,663 (34%) were of women. Since January 2021, a cumulative total of 268,815 medical consultations have been conducted in both regions. Of these 109,425 consultations (41%) were of children under five and 93,456 consultations (35%) were of women.

UNICEF provided support for planned polio campaign on 22 October 2021 with introduction of new Polio vaccine (nOPV2). UNICEF key support focused on Vaccine management, logistic and communication and social mobilization. UNICEF provided support in addressing logistic challenge for delivery of vaccines to Benishangul Gumuz region. UNICEF supported air transport for delivery of vaccines and support vehicle for transport dry supplies.

UNICEF continued to support the Gambella RHB to provide primary health care and vaccinations for South Sudanese refugee children at Pagak entry point. In the reporting period, 257 children received polio vaccinations and 208 children received measles vaccinations at entry points in Gambella. Since January 2021, a total of 5,063 children received polio vaccination and 5,948 children received measles vaccination at entry points. In the same reporting month, a total of 312 children were vaccinated for measles in refugee camps. This brings the cumulative total of refugee children vaccinated against measles since January to 9,333.

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

During the reporting period, through UNICEF supported MHNTs and health facilities, a total of 19,054 children and women received medical consultations, of which 11,708 were in Tigray, 4,846 in Amhara and 2,500 in Afar regions. UNICEF supported Afar and Amhara RHBs for the deployment of 25 MHNT in conflict affected areas.

UNICEF distributed a total of 272 midwifery equipment kits (type 2) adequate for 13,600 deliveries: 124 to Tigray, 90 to Amhara and 60 to Afar regions. In addition, 196 midwifery kits (type 3) renewables were distributed adequate for 9,800 deliveries (to Tigray 106, Amhara 60 and Afar 30). The distribution of midwifery kits aims to improve maternal and neonatal care in conflict affected health facilities and support resumption of delivery services in health facilities that were disrupted.

### Child Protection

UNICEF continues to provide child protection services in emergency situations in collaboration with the Bureau of Women, Children, and Youth (BoWCY) and NGO partners through a coordinated case management system and qualified social service personnel. In the Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali regions, 716 children (421 girls, 2,951 boys) who experienced violence have received medical, psychosocial and legal/law enforcement services by experts. UNICEF is supporting 472 social workers (229 female, 243 male) in emergency affected *woredas* of Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions.

A total of 49 social workers were provided with materials for self-care and messages on lifesaving / behavior change messages on COVID-19, bringing the total number of social workers supported for self-care and lifesaving / behavior change messages on COVID-19 to 521 since the beginning of the year.

In addition, 334 children (189 girls, 145 boys) who were unaccompanied/separated were reunified with their families and/or placed under foster care. This includes 292 children in Oromia, 19 children in Amhara, 15 children in Benishangul Gumuz and 8 children in SNNPR.

Further to the above, 3,766 children (2437 girls, 1329 boys) were reached through community-based mental health and psychosocial support interventions facilitated through *Bete* activities include, peer/group support activities, socio emotional learning and parenting skill education sessions.

Finally, 9,281 IDPs (5,613 females, 3,668 male) were provided with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response services. The GBV risk mitigation messages include information on intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation, where to report risks/threats and how to access GBV response services. In addition, eight survivors of sexual violence were

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<sup>6</sup> MHNT report from Somali and Afar is delayed by one month. September report will be captured in October

referred and received comprehensive GBV services that includes health, psychosocial support and legal aid in East Wollega zone of Oromia region. In addition, 8,579 IDPs (6,836 females, 1,743 males) were supported to access to safe channels to report SEA.

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

In September 2021, a total of 17,491 girls, boys, women and men were reached with child protection and GBV prevention and response services including GBV risk mitigation and response interventions, case management services, support to GBV survivors and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), as well as MHPSS for children and their caregivers and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), across the three conflict-affected regions Tigray, Amhara and Afar.

Since the start of the conflict, over 51,510 community members have been provided with specialized and non-specialized MHPSS support through Bete (46,135 in Tigray; and 5,936 in Amhara). In the reporting period, 9,768 children (4,756 female) and caregivers received basic non-specialized individual mental health and psychosocial support in Tigray region. MHPSS services were also provided to 1,562 children (1,011 males, 551 females) in Amhara Region with humanitarian response by child protection officers, community service workers and health personnel.

In Amhara Region, UNICEF activated a new emergency partnership with Plan International for Dessie, Debark, Dabat, North Shewa and Oromia zones, in order to strengthen the child protection and GBV response and respond to increased needs across these locations. Moreover, to strengthen the Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) and GBV humanitarian response with regard to the northern conflict, two CPiE consultants were deployed in Dessie and Debark, while 75 community service workers (CSW) and social workers (SW) were deployed at different emergency response *woredas* and city administrations in the region. In addition, UNICEF provided key technical support to regional Government partners (BoWCYA) on Child Protection-GBV response and case management, for example through support on Area of Responsibility (AoR) coordination. Similarly, UNICEF through the Child Protection and GBV AoR in Afar Region were able to mobilize resources for the implementation of the developed response plan to respond to the spillover of the conflict from Tigray. UNICEF is further initiating/expanding two partnerships to address increasing child protection and GBV concerns in Afar region.

Since the beginning of the conflict, a total of 697 GBV survivors have been supported through UNICEF and partners with case management, referrals to emergency health services, and psychosocial support in Tigray. In September, 47 girls who have experienced sexual violence benefitted from health and psychosocial services with UNICEF support at Ayder and Mekelle One Stop Centers in Tigray region.

Since the beginning of the northern, 24,089 Dignity Kits and other material support have been provided to women and adolescent girls across the three regions as part of GBV risk mitigation efforts. In the reporting period, UNICEF and partners have provided 2,529 Dignity Kits to adolescent girls and women in Debark and Dessie, Amhara.

UNICEF and partners have identified over 4,000 UASC in Tigray Region alone and of these over 1,800 UASC were supported with family-based or alternative care modalities. In the reporting period, 176 UASC (78 females) were identified in Tigray region (Samre, Enderta, Seharti, Abi Adi, Mekelle and Shire) and provided with case management services (identification and registration), whereas 13 UASC (7 female) in Mekelle and Shire have been provided with family-based/alternative care through partners supported by UNICEF. In Amhara Region, 159 UASC (88 females) from Debark, Dessie, Nefas Mewucha in South Gondar were identified in the reporting period and were provided with family-based care or a suitable alternative by relatives, neighbors and community members who had accompanied them during the displacement. UNICEF facilitated these care arrangements jointly with *woreda*-level partners.

Moreover, UNICEF supported the familiarization of the humanitarian cash transfer implementation guideline to the task force drawn from Dessie city administration to roll out to highly vulnerable children and their families for IDPs found in Dessie.

In Amhara Region, a total of 1,000 children, women and boys (463 female) displaced from different sites of North Wollo and South Wollo zones who have experienced violence (physical and psychological) were reached by social workers with case management services as well as referrals to health and or justice/law enforcement in the reporting period. This brings the total of girls and boys who have experienced violence and have been reached with services to 1,773.

In Amhara Region, 2,413 people (1,725 female) were reached with awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA through UNICEF *woreda*-level partners. This brings the total of people reached with PSEA awareness-raising to 37,162 across the regions.



## Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to provide education assistance for internally displaced and emergency-affected out-of-school children in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Regional Education Bureaus (REB) and NGO partners across emergency-affected regions. To date, a total of 142,983 children (48% girls) have been reached through the provision of formal or non-formal education across emergency-affected regions in Ethiopia. This includes 18,509 children (49% girls) who have received “*My Home*” integrated education and child protection assistance. 975 children were reached in September 2021 alone.

In Benishangul Gumuz, UNICEF in collaboration with REB, provided a five-day training for 36 facilitators on Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) programme benefitting 966 IDPs and host community children in four IDP sites of Metekel and 390 children in three conflict-affected *woredas* of Oda, Sherkole, and Bambasi *woreda* of Assosa. UNICEF in partnership with Plan International also provided individual learning materials for 2,481 children (1,241 girls); 2,157 children in Dangur and Pawe *woredas* and 324 pre-school young children in Dibate and Bulen *woredas*.

In Afar, UNICEF in partnership with Edukans Foundation provided psychosocial support/life-skills training for 110 teachers (55 female) so that they could help identify children in distress and provide required support for 4,880 conflict affected children (920 girls) once schools open. In September 2021, UNICEF also supported the procurement and delivery of learning materials to Woreda Education Office to reach 1,230 children (501 girls). Edukans also procured individual learning materials to reach an additional 4,880 children (920 girls) through the integrated education and child protection “*Bete-My Home*” approach.

In Oromia, a workshop on the integrated education and child protection project, “*Bete- My Home*”, was conducted with the participation of representatives from the MoE, Oromia REB, zonal/woreda education offices, Imagine 1 Day and consortium members. The project, which will be implemented in Oromia and SNNPR, will support a total of 21,775 out of school children in 10 emergency-affected *woredas* of Oromia and four *woredas* of Konso, SNNPR.

In SNNPR, with UNICEF support, the REB provided a five-day training on Education in Emergencies concepts, coordination of the Education Cluster, and emergency preparedness and response planning for 72 zonal and woreda education office representatives (5 female) from 10 emergency-affected *woredas* (Bena Tsema, Weba A’ari, Debub A’ari, Semen A’ari, Baka Dawse A’ari, Gnangatom, Dasenech, Male, Hamer and Selamogo *woredas*).

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

UNICEF in partnership with Imagine 1 Day, World Vision, Norwegian Refugee Council, and REB cumulatively reached 78,250 children in Tigray (Mekelle, Shire, Mai Tsebri, and six *woredas* in South Eastern zone). 18,509 children with 48 per cent girls were provided with the integrated “*Gezay-My Home*” education and child protection services focusing on Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) activities. A total of 59,741 children in government schools were supported in collaboration with the REB in conflict-affected *woredas* in Amhara. In conflict affected *woredas* of Afar, the construction of two temporary learning spaces (TLS) was completed by Plan International, which is expected to benefit 447 children (159 girls) in Abala.

In the reporting period, UNICEF, with its partners Imagine 1 Day and World Vision, supported approximately 8,500 out-of-school children in Mekelle, Shire, and six *woredas* in South East Zone (Enderta, Hintalo, Wojerat, and Deguea Tembien, Samre and Seharti) to access integrated education and child protection services using “*Gezay-My Home*” approach, while working with REB to help prepare for the school reopening plan. By the end of September 2021, UNICEF partners wrapped up ASR activities for pre-primary children; children who completed the programme are ready to be enrolled in grade 1 of primary school for the upcoming school year. With Imagine 1 Day, UNICEF also facilitated a meeting with 45 representatives from REB, university professors, and religious / community leaders and set up a task group to integrate and promote psychosocial support in the process of back-to-school campaign processes.

In bordering *woredas* of Afar and Amhara, UNICEF with Plan International are constructing upgradable TLS to benefit some 2,500 crisis-affected children. In Afar, the construction of two TLS and gender-segregated latrines for the TLS were completed and made ready for use. It is estimated that 447 conflict-affected children (159 girls) at Gugye and Hameligolo Primary Schools in Abala will benefit from the TLS. Meanwhile, the construction of two TLS in Megele *woreda* was 80-85 per cent completed.

In collaboration with the Amhara REB, UNICEF distributed 114 school tents with furniture (blackboards, teachers’ chairs, combined desks) to benefit an estimated 12,000 IDPs and host community children (50% girls) in South Gondar, North Wollo and Waghimera conflict-affected Zones when schools reopen. With UNICEF support, 64 zonal and woreda education personnel in North and South Gondar received training on Education in Emergencies planning and response including psychosocial support.

## Social Protection

Amhara region has made strong progress in building shock-responsive social protection systems, which has played a key role in the region's emergency response. In close coordination with the Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSA), a humanitarian cash transfer pilot was launched in North Showa Zone. In the reporting period, cash transfers were made to 79 households (300 individuals, of which 61% are children), bringing the cumulative number to 425 households (1,495 individuals, of which 62% are children). This response will expand to cover an estimated additional 2,125 IDPs in North Showa Zone and Artuma Fursi woreda of Oromo Special Zone. The amount of the transfer depends on family size, with each family member entitled to 1,560 ETB (approx. US\$35).

To date, UNICEF has supported post distribution monitoring surveys with a sample of 340 IDP households in North Showa. The majority of respondents are household heads (88%), and of these, 61% are female. Nearly a third of households have at least one member with a disability (29%), and 43% have at least one member who is pregnant or breastfeeding. When asked what impact the displacement has had on them, the majority had experienced loss of income (89%) and employment (88%), some level of food insecurity (81%), and loss of assets (52%).

Most (95%) respondents had accessed their cash transfer at the time of the survey, and of those, 99% said they had no challenges in doing so. Most respondents (66%) were either very satisfied or satisfied with the cash transfer value, and only 1% were very dissatisfied. Nearly all respondents used the cash to buy food for their household (98%), or specifically mentioned buying food for their children (74%), followed by purchasing blankets (60%) and drinking water (46%). In terms of benefits for children, the most frequent answers were the provision of food (71%), drinking water (58%) and blankets (50%). Almost a third of respondents (31%) also mentioned being able to cover costs associated with medical treatment for their children, a quarter (25%) said their children did not have to work to earn income, and 13% were able to get some education access for their children. Most respondents (96%) received support from a social worker or other government frontline staff, primarily to access food (62%), health services (50%), and their cash transfers (40%).

In the reporting period 1,036 Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) individuals were reached with key messages on GBV risk mitigation measures by community level social workers during household visits, public work sessions, and cash transfer/payment days and on regular follow up visits. Of these PSNP clients, 548 (53%) are females. This brings the cumulative number to 50,146 (53% females and 34% cent children).

Community Care Collations and PSNP task force appeal committees were strengthened in three woredas in two additional kebeles in Amhara during the reporting period, and access to safe channels to report SEA was ensured in these kebeles. As a result, access to safe channels to report SEA was established to cover 1,630 PSNP individuals (54% females). This brings the cumulative number to 39,675 individuals (51% female and 40% children).

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

UNICEF has plans to support an estimated 10,000 IDPs in Dessie Town. Selection and Identification Committees were established and have completed initial targeting of IDPs in 13 sites and host communities. This is being done in collaboration with Amhara BoLSA. In Afar, UNICEF also plans to provide humanitarian cash transfers to conflict-affected IDPs in the coming months. In Tigray, UNICEF's planned humanitarian cash transfer response for 19,960 IDPs cannot yet be restored due to limitations on cash flow and the banking system.

## Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF continues to support the delivery of messages focused on COVID-19 prevention, COVID-19 vaccination, cholera prevention, maternal health, nutrition, and hygiene promotion. During the reporting period, over 1,130,211 people were reached in Benishangul Gumuz (268,795), Afar (345,800), Somali (23,541), Amhara (100,391), Tigray (13,793), and Oromia (377,891). The messages were delivered via volunteers, community and religious leaders, house-to-house visits, and during social mobilization events.

Over 10,255 people in Amhara, Oromia, and Benishangul Gumuz shared their thoughts, concerns and asked questions about COVID -19 and other health issues. Concerns were shared during community events including group discussions and house visits, and via hotlines. Major concerns raised by community members included ambulance services, need for training on community mobilization, building/maintaining health centers, the need to have strong and responsive health education and promotion activities, peace and security, quality of health service delivery, and medical logistics and supply among others.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF has actively led or supported the coordination of the IDP and cholera outbreak responses in SNNPR, Benishangul Gumuz, Amhara, Tigray, Afar, Oromia, Somali and Gambella regions through the provision of technical support, further to supporting the coordination of the COVID-19 outbreak preparedness and response at national and subnational levels.

Per its leadership or co-leadership roles in WASH, Education, Child Protection AoR and Nutrition, strengthened intersectoral coordination has led to joint response plans. For example, WASH and Education clusters have held joint planning on decommissioning of WASH facilities initially established for IDPs sheltered in schools upon the confirmation of school re-openings for children. Similarly, the CP AoR and Education are jointly working on localization projects that worked together on drafting the localization strategies for cluster and selected three NNGOs from Oromia, Amhara and Somali regions for capacity assessment as pilot which will be followed by capacity building initiatives to enable them to respond to the humanitarian needs and applying for humanitarian pool funds. This will be replicated to other regions and NGOs form the lessons learnt from the pilot

During the reporting period, there were significant challenges in coordinating with sub-national clusters due to connectivity issues, which minimized active subnational coordination. In view of this and general information management challenges, the national level cluster coordination supported enhancing the capacity of Information Management Officers (IMOs) in Oromia, Amhara and Somali regions, and have opted to increase and regularize field visits to the regions to more actively engage in regional level coordination.

## Funding Overview

UNICEF Ethiopia's 2021 revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal in the sum of US \$248,292,024 is required to sustain life-saving and humanitarian services for women and children in Ethiopia. By the end of September, US \$76,512,090 had been received towards the appeal, leaving, with the carry forward from 2020, a funding gap of 51 per cent. With specific regard to the Northern Ethiopia Response budgeted at US \$108,100,517 and fully incorporated in the HAC, there is a significant funding gap of 47 per cent.

Without full support from the humanitarian community, more than 248,000 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition will not access the lifesaving treatment they require. Furthermore, more than 800,000 children across the country will not be protected against the potentially fatal and easily preventable measles infection. Reduced support will lead to more than 3.8 million people without access to critical WASH supplies and services and a further 175,000 children without access to learning at a critical moment in their lives. More than 8,500 children who have been forcibly displaced from their homes and families will lack the support they need to be reunited with their loved ones. UNICEF appeals for support to close the remaining gaps and to ensure that children and their caregivers receive lifesaving support. This includes ensuring that the remaining 15,000 urban productive safety net programme (UPSNP) Permanent and Temporary Direct support beneficiaries receive emergency cash support. This cash grant enables families to pay for expenses related to health, nutrition, education and ensure the wellbeing of their children, while also stimulating the local economy. Without the cash transfers, families may be forced to rely on negative coping strategies to survive, including reducing the amount of food given to children, or pulling children out of school to work increasing the vulnerability of these children.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the many donors which have already provided critical support towards UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children. This includes Australia, Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Denmark, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, UK aid, USAID, Education Cannot Wait, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and private sector donor contributions through UNICEF National Committees.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### UNICEF Ethiopia Humanitarian Response

- Human interest story: [Helping health workers help their communities during crisis](#)
- Human interest story: [Social workers help displaced families to cope and recover from trauma](#)
- Human interest story: [Humanitarian cash grant help families rebuild their lives in Ethiopia](#)
- Photo essay: [Crisis unabated](#)

## Social Media



[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [YouTube](#) | [Instagram](#) | [unicef.org/ethiopia](https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia)

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

**Next SitRep:** 20 November 2021

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## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results – 2021 HAC including Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara and Afar)

Sector	UNICEF and IPs Response		
	2021 Targets	Total 2021 Results	Change since last report
	(Jan - Dec)	(Jan - Sep)	
<b>Nutrition</b>			
Number children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	577,399	328,452	37,694
Number children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	1,446,966	4,486,261	1,117,665
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	643,081	935,394	272,833
Number of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	249,000	1,035,677	884,466
<b>Health</b>			
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	824,500	15,184	734
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)	852,700	757,018	108,557
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers who received personal protective equipment	12,000	41,800	7,733
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions	25,800	1,704	133
<b>WASH</b>			
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2,252,915	3,814,024	294,825
Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	610,000	296,199	41,487
Number people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services	4,898,593	1,027,480	110,313
Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices	6,925,930	2,193,455	134,676
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	42	8
Number of health care facilities with improved sanitation (this includes rehabilitation / fixing of existing latrines	300	20	0

<b>Child Protection</b>			
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	<b>26,177</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>3,157</b>
Number of unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative	<b>14,800</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>1,039</b>
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	<b>94,180</b>	<b>66,552</b>	<b>16,385</b>
<b>Education</b>			
Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	<b>1,905</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>0</b>
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education and/or skills development trainings, including early learning	<b>318,667</b>	<b>142,983</b>	<b>975</b>
Number of children receiving learning materials	<b>537,096</b>	<b>88,543</b>	<b>1,759*</b>
Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning	<b>72,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-**</b>
<b>Social Protection</b>			
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors (HH)	<b>25,325</b>	<b>9,982</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>PSEA</b>			
Number of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)	<b>694,253</b>	<b>138,899</b>	<b>12,772</b>
<b>GBVIE</b>			
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)	<b>616,132</b>	<b>143,369</b>	<b>12,759</b>
<b>Communication for Development (C4D)</b>			
Number of people reached with messages on access to services	<b>17,231,657</b>	<b>7,611,792</b>	<b>1,130,211</b>
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	<b>407,200</b>	<b>135,973</b>	<b>13,948</b>

*\*Distribution of school bags and stationeries to support the start of new academic year is planned in Oct-Dec 2021.*

*\*\*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. Distribution of 4,000 solar radios to Afar is planned in Oct 2021.*

## Annex B

### Summary of Programme Results - Northern Ethiopia Response (Tigray, Amhara and Afar)

Sector	UNICEF and IPs Response (Northern Ethiopia*)		
	2021 Targets	Total 2021 Results	Change since last report
	(Jan - Dec)	(Jan - Sep)	
<b>Nutrition</b>			
Number children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	78,200	23,950	4,721
Number children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	598,553	91,644	17,305
Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	274,727	164,347	107,802
Number of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplementation	160,000	18,244	1,469
<b>Health</b>			
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	774,000	739	214
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)	346,500	178,389	19,144
Number of health care facility staff and community health workers who received personal protective equipment	10,000	12,629	300
Number of people affected by cholera accessing life-saving curative interventions	4,800	-	-
<b>WASH</b>			
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	1,502,915	1,641,420	108,571
Number of people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	400,000	120,183	36,687
Number people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services	898,593	256,769	53,368
Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices	1,325,930	546,094	20,500
<b>Child Protection</b>			
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	12,000	1,773	1,773

Number of unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative	11,000	4,309	172
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	35,000	51,510	11,330
<b>Education</b>			
Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	1,205	74	0
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education and/or skills development trainings, including early learning	168,000	78,250**	960
Number of children receiving learning materials	348,000	15,656	507
<b>Social Protection</b>			
Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors (HH)	14,115	1,927	-
<b>PSEA</b>			
Number of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (Cross-sectoral)	364,544	37,162	2,413
<b>GBVIE</b>			
Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions (Cross-sectoral)	220,000	48,039	-
<b>Communication for Development (C4D)</b>			
Number of people reached with messages on access to services	690,000	949,940	-
Number of people who shared their concerns and asked questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms	7,200	3,714	21

*\*UNICEF Northern Ethiopia Response includes Tigray, Amhara and Afar response targets and results related to the Tigray crisis.*

*\*\* This number includes the 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.*



## Annex C

### 2021 HAC Funding Status including Northern Ethiopia Response

Sector	2021 HAC including Northern Ethiopia Response	Total Funds Available (USD)			Funding gap (USD)	
		Funds received in 2021	Carry over	Total	\$	%
Health	32,594,100	6,413,366	6,761,607	13,174,973	20,451,806	61%
Nutrition	72,915,205	27,634,523	15,803,290	43,437,813	31,537,471	42%
Child Protection, GBVIE, PSEA	22,808,032	10,683,690	6,163,683	16,847,372	6,958,074	29%
Education	18,788,716	5,891,882	3,212,626	9,104,508	10,628,938	54%
WASH	75,102,852	22,570,096	12,133,954	34,704,050	42,931,517	55%
Social Protection	7,621,998	3,188,934	0	3,188,934	4,811,432	60%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	8,830,349	129,600	0	129,600	8,762,211	99%
Cluster Coordination	1,623,326	6,413,366	0		1,623,326	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>248,292,024</b>	<b>76,512,090</b>	<b>44,075,160</b>	<b>120,587,250</b>	<b>127,704,774</b>	<b>51%</b>

## Annex D

### 2021 Northern Ethiopia Response Funding Status

Sector	2021 Northern Ethiopia Response	Total Funds Available	Funding gap (USD)	
			\$	%
Nutrition	25,750,984	22,838,297	2,912,687	11%
Health	12,908,480	6,336,699	6,571,781	51%
Child Protection	6,455,737	4,724,087	1,731,650	27%
WASH	31,658,927	15,177,516	16,481,411	52%
Education	11,809,115	3,506,141	8,302,974	70%
Social Protection	4,729,600	1,382,381	3,347,219	71%
PSEA	930,646	750,000	180,646	19%
GBVIE	5,081,302	0	5,081,302	100%
C4D	768,280	129,600	638,680	83%
Monitoring / operational cross-cutting costs	8,007,446	2,221,747	5,785,699	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,100,517</b>	<b>57,066,468</b>	<b>51,034,049</b>	<b>47%</b>