Highlights

• The killing of four government officials in late September in Benishangul-Gumuz Region aggravated already existing ethnic tensions resulting in a large-scale intercommunal conflict displacing approximately 200,000 people along the Benishangul-Gumuz-Oromia border.

• A polio vaccination campaign was successfully conducted in five zones of the Somali region between 23-26 September, reaching 486,816 children under 5 years of age.

• Government-led relocations and returns of people displaced in Gedeo and West Guji zones, which began in August, continue. There is no official consensus on the actual numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in either of the two zones, complicating response planning and targeting. UNICEF will target most-in-need children across all affected woredas based on specific sector criteria and guided by Operational Guidelines endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team.

UNICEF’s response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<th>UNICEF* Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Cluster** Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>363,611</td>
<td>225,811</td>
<td>370,005</td>
<td>223,726***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>391,884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>3,320,000</td>
<td>5,514,301****</td>
<td>8,185,521</td>
<td>10,141,415****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td>91,348</td>
<td>52,181</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>363,000</td>
<td>17,357</td>
<td>2,606,768</td>
<td>1,612,269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UNICEF targets and results include refugee population

**Cluster targets are based on the mid-year review of the HDRP (September 2018)

***SAM admissions are from January to August 2018

****The significant increase of the water supply results is due to the massive distribution of Household Water Treatment Chemicals (HHWTC) to emergency affected regions

7.95 million*
People in need of relief food/cash

370,000*
Children in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition

2.6 million*
School-aged children, including adolescents, in need of emergency school feeding and learning material assistance

2.8 million**
Internally displaced people in Ethiopia (80 per cent displaced due to conflict)

919,938***
Registered refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia

*2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan Mid-Year Review for Ethiopia, September 2018

** DTM Ethiopia National Dashboard Round 11, (IOM May-June 2018) and UNOCHA- West Guji/Gedeo Situation Update #7, August 1 and UNOCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, Ethiopia 15-28 October 2018

*** Ethiopia, refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, 31 August 2018) and UNHCR Eritrean influx update of 20 October 2018

Funding Status 2018

Funds received to date: US $36.1m (29.2%)

2018 Funding Requirements: $123.7m

Funding gap: US $74.7m (60.3%)
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Ethnic conflicts that erupted in April along the border areas of Gedeo zone in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People’s Region (SNNPR) and West Guji zone in Oromia region displaced over 1 million people. Following peace and reconciliation efforts made in August, the Government began to return IDPs from Gedeo to West Guji and within West Guji to locations closer to the IDPs’ places of origin. Many ethnic Gedeos who returned to West Guji are living in 1 of 40 collective centres as their houses were destroyed. Further, the returnees in West Guji report fear of renewed violence due to ongoing ethnic tensions and a lack of security. Other IDPs are thought to have moved closer to their relatives and friends in host communities both within their kebeles of origin and in areas of displacement within both zones.

UNICEF revised its Gedeo/West Guji IDP Strategy to adapt to emerging needs in a conflict-sensitive manner. Given the absence of official consensus on the actual numbers of IDPs or returnees in either zone, UNICEF is considering the needs of the entire population in the affected woredas in both zones. From this total affected population, UNICEF is targeting children most-in-need based on specific sector criteria, guided by Operational Guidelines endorsed by the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team. Supplementing this approach are efforts to leverage development resources to invest in sustainable and conflict-sensitive solutions. The revised response strategy, through to December 2018, faces a funding gap of 57 per cent (US$ 8.3 million).

On 24 September, violent protests were reported in Gambella town in the Gambella region. The protests were linked to ethnic tensions in the region and caused a temporary suspension of humanitarian activities and service delivery which directly affected 422,000 refugees. Although the situation has been resolved, external visits to Gambella region remain restricted.

The killing of four government officials in Benishangul-Gumuz on 25 September has aggravated simmering ethnic tensions and displaced approximately 200,000 people along the Benishangul-Gumuz/ Oromia border as illustrated in the map on the left. As of 22 October, the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) estimated that there were over 57,000 IDPs in the region. The IDPs are in two of the region’s four zones (Kamashi zone is hosting 42,000 IDPs and Asossa zone 15,000). Information from the Oromia Disaster Risk Management Office (DRMO) received on 16 October estimates that 144,000 IDPs are being hosted in East and West Wollega zones.

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), through the regional bureaus, has conducted rapid assessments in the affected zones. However, humanitarian partners have only been able to access East Wollega zone in the Oromia region. Insecurity in the Kamashi zone has restricted humanitarian access and, since September, markets have also been affected as commercial vehicles cannot access the zone, rendering a further 200,000 people vulnerable from lack of food, essential commodities and basic services. Due to the security situation, limited life-saving supplies, such as water and food, have reached the displaced. The Government recently airlifted emergency drugs and food to some 1,300 people in the Kamashi zone.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 14,107 new refugee arrivals from Eritrea crossed the border between 12 September and 20 October. UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment in Tigray region at the Eritrean border crossing points and in host communities and collected anecdotal evidence from existing refugee camps to better understand the needs and concerns of women and children among the new arrivals. The assessment found that new arrivals are stretching the resources of host communities and already over-crowded refugee camps. Disease outbreaks, such as measles and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), have been identified as key threats. A measles vaccination campaign is currently ongoing and is targeting 6,279 refugee children under 15 years, including new arrivals at the reception centre.
**Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination**

Large numbers of children and women in Ethiopia face a twin humanitarian crisis of drought and conflict that has accentuated inequalities, compounded vulnerabilities, and left millions in need of humanitarian assistance. The government, under the overall leadership of the NDRMC, has shown a willingness and capacity to address its humanitarian challenges. UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the Government.

With its global cluster mandate, UNICEF continues to provide cluster coordination and information management support to the nutrition, WASH, and education clusters and the child protection sub-cluster.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF works with the government and partners to reach affected populations with critical child protection, education, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health interventions. UNICEF supports coordinated humanitarian responses as co-lead of the education, WASH, and nutrition clusters and child protection sub-cluster.

Access to treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is being expanded and the early detection of acute malnutrition is being improved through community mobilization. UNICEF continues to strengthen the capacities of local health personnel to promote Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies through related trainings, including on Integrated Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). UNICEF-supported mobile teams are providing life-saving health and nutrition services in Afar and Somali regions. To better facilitate responses to disease outbreaks, UNICEF is strengthening related prevention, preparedness and response mechanisms through training, supplies and emergency operations. The WASH response focuses on life-saving activities and building resilient water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly for displaced populations. Children and women are receiving protection risk mitigation and prevention and response interventions, including for gender-based violence (GBV). Access to quality education in safe environments is being expanded for displaced and refugee children through the provision of school supplies in the construction of temporary learning spaces and teacher training.

Due to the growing displacement of individuals due to conflict, UNICEF with protection partners is actively strengthening and delivering key protection advocacy messages to government partners, putting protection monitoring teams on the ground that are generating evidence to inform responses and building the capacity of partners to deliver services to those affected and most in need.

**Summary Analysis of the Programme Response**

**Nutrition**

From January to August 2018, 223,726 severely malnourished children\(^1\) were admitted to the CMAM programme across the country through the nutrition cluster including 22,214 who were admitted to in-patient care due to medical complications (10 per cent of total SAM admissions). The overall CMAM programme performance is well above the acceptable Sphere Standards\(^2\) (91 per cent recovery, 0.2 per cent deaths and 1.5 per cent defaulter). In August, according to cluster data, 25,257 children were identified for SAM treatment, with a reporting rate of 77.3 per cent (the lowest reporting recorded in the past two years). This low reporting rate is a direct consequence of the ongoing insecurity in the Somali region and the lack of trained staff impacting on service delivery. Given the low reporting rate, the high admissions remain a matter of concern.

UNICEF supported nutritional screening in host and returnee communities in West Guji zone. A total of 93,628 children were screened in October (48 per cent out of the targeted total) out of which 4,924 (5.3 per cent) were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 307 children (0.33 per cent) with SAM. This brings the cumulative total of SAM admissions in West Guji in July and August to 2,183. Although the proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in West Guji and Gedeo from the October screening data is 5.3 per cent, the situation remains worrisome due to the low screening coverage and other aggravating factors that affect displaced populations. To improve the low screening coverage, a review meeting was conducted where partners in the woredas committed to addressing challenges in screening.

All children identified with SAM were referred to the existing Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites for treatment, while the MAM children and pregnant and lactating women were linked to the Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme. There are currently adequate stocks of SAM management supplies in all the regions.

The August conflict in the Somali region led to the exodus of Government personnel, leaving essential health and nutrition services significantly understaffed. This in turn created pressing and urgent humanitarian needs for children and women. The shortage of health staff, coupled with communication challenges, resulted in a sharp drop in the reporting rate of SAM in the region. UNICEF is advocating for, and supporting, the resumption of basic social service provision in the Somali region with agreements reached with the regional government to expedite the deployment of health workers, conduct capacity building initiatives, and facilitate the resumption of interventions by NGO partners as soon as possible.

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\(^1\) This figure excludes refugee children and represents the official reports provided by the National Nutrition Cluster

UNICEF continued to support the emergency nutrition response in the context of ongoing conflict-induced displacements in various parts of the country. These include the recent displacements in Benishangul-Gumuz and Oromia regions. UNICEF is working closely with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit to ensure that affected children are receiving life-saving nutrition treatment services through the implementation of quality treatment services, as well as effective and efficient coordination mechanisms.

Health

From January to October 2018, 3,372 AWD cases were reported as follows: 1,844 (Tigray), 1,209 (Afar), 165 (Somali), 110 (Oromia), and 44 (Amhara). The total number of AWD cases reported in 2018 is significantly lower (by more than 90 per cent) than were reported in the same period last year. Although the national trend is much better compared to last year, AWD preparedness and response remains a high priority for the country. Between 22 September and 22 October, 223 AWD cases were reported in Tigray, 89 in Oromia, 41 in Somali, and 30 in Amhara. In Tigray, AWD transmission continued but the AWD caseload is significantly lower than the 739 cases reported last month. In Tigray, UNICEF provided a multi-sectoral response to the AWD outbreak through actively engaging in the AWD taskforce, focusing on overall coordination, community mobilization through an assigned C4D consultant at the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) level, provision of Cholera Treatment Centre kits, and technical assistance.

A second monovalent Oral Polio Vaccine Type II (mOPV) vaccination campaign was successfully conducted in five zones in the Somali region between 23-26 September targeting 394,609 children under 5 as part of the Horn of Africa vaccine derived Polio virus type II Campaign. The administrative coverage reported was 486,816 (123 per cent), which is higher than the target due to an initial underestimation. UNICEF support included vaccine procurement and management and social mobilization and logistics through the FMoH and the Somali RHB. This second round was conducted to strengthen the immunity of the high-risk population and as a follow-up to the initial round conducted in July. Government and partners are planning two rounds of bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) in November targeting 2.6 million children in all refugee camps in Somali and Gambella regions plus parts of the Amhara region.

UNICEF continues to support RHBs in Somali and Afar with emergency drug kits and operational costs to manage the 49 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs). Through these MHNTs, 391,884 primary health care consultations were provided from January to September (166,026 consultations in Afar and 225,818 consultations in Somali region). Of these consultations, 152,228 (39 per cent) were among children under five, 137,763 (35 per cent) among women, and 101,853 (26 per cent) were among other adults.

The top three leading causes of morbidity illustrated in the graph for children under 5 were acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, and ear infections. In September, 14,667 new consultations were conducted in Afar and 11,375 in the Somali region. Of these, 9,621 (36.9 per cent) were among children under 5 and 9,146 (35.1 per cent) among women. In the Somali region, most MHNTs were not operational in August and September due to insecurity. An additional 17 MHNTs in the region are operated by the RHB and INGOs with UNICEF providing drugs and medical supplies.

This month, in the Ofa woreda of Wolaita zone in SNNPR, 33 suspected yellow fever cases were reported and five confirmed through the WHO collaborating laboratory in Dakar. The FMoH applied for 1.4 million doses of yellow fever vaccines from the International Coordinating Group on Vaccine Provision for Yellow Fever Control and intends to conduct a vaccination campaign next month in the outbreak affected woreda and adjacent woredas targeting 1,301,848 people above 9 months of age. UNICEF has seconded two technical assistants (through regular resources) to the national and regional health teams. The technical assistants are supporting the Government-led response with communication and social mobilization efforts, focused on raising community awareness on yellow fever symptoms and the benefits of seeking early treatment.

A measles outbreak continued in Somali region with 251 cases reported in Dawa zone (Hudet, Moyale, Mubrarek, and Kededuma woredas) and Liben zone (Bogolmayo and Dekasutlu woredas). Twenty-three per cent of cases were reported among IDPs and 87.6 per cent of the cases were reported in Hudet woreda. Given the vulnerabilities of the affected population, UNICEF, with the RHB, has prioritized a measles vaccination campaign together with Vitamin A supplementation and is supporting the development of a micro plan covering the six affected woredas. UNICEF continues to provide technical support, including related to C4D. Both the yellow fever and measles responses were Government-led with UNICEF providing limited support, highlighting the noteworthy progress made with regard to resilience and health system strengthening efforts.
UNICEF continued to support primary health care services to IDPs in Gedeo and West Guji through technical assistance and provision of emergency drug kits. In addition, UNICEF provided eight emergency drug kits to East and West Wollega IDPs enabling the treatment of 20,000 people over three months.

**WASH**

UNICEF continues to support communities in areas affected by conflict in Gedeo and West Guji. Through partners, UNICEF has increased access to safe water through rehabilitation of water schemes, water trucking and instalment of three emergency water treatment kits. UNICEF has rehabilitated three water distribution systems, benefitting 32,000 people in Dilla and Yurga Chefe Town in Gedeo. To improve personal hygiene and contribute to the prevention of diarrhoea in vulnerable communities, UNICEF has supported 6,404 returnees in Kochere woreda (West Guji) with WASH non-food items such as jerry cans, buckets, laundry soap and body soaps.

To prevent AWD and improve hygiene practices among the affected population, 1,520 key personnel have been equipped to deliver adequate information on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation in SNNPR and Oromia. AWD prevention and sanitation clubs were established in both regions as channels to reach men and women in affected communities with key messages. UNICEF has strategically moved its sanitation focus from Gedeo zone (where over 100 emergency latrine blocks were already constructed) to West Guji where 95 latrine blocks (with seven stances/drop holes per block) will be constructed in response to returns that have been ongoing since August. Of the targeted 95 blocks, 23 have been completed benefiting 16,100 people.

UNICEF continues to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs living along the Oromia-Somali border. During the past month, UNICEF through its partners has supported 37,500 people with improved access to safe water through the rehabilitation of 15 non-functional water supply schemes in Borena, Bale, and East and West Hararghe. To meet acute water needs, water trucking continues in East and West Hararghe, daily with over 30 trucks providing water to over 125,765 people. Sanitation continues to be a major issue in the displaced community along the Oromia and Somali border, particularly for people living in IDP camps and woredas in Somali region where there is an active AWD outbreak. As an alternative to water trucking, and a step towards a more sustainable solution, UNICEF has been supporting the extension of pipelines and construction and maintenance of boreholes for IDPs and host communities in the Somali region.

In response to conflict displacement in Benishangul-Gumuz and Wollega zones of Oromia region, UNICEF has provided water treatment chemicals, jerry cans, and soap to 17,000 displaced people in Oda woreda in Assosa zone. Maintenance of one water supply scheme in Oda woreda is ongoing to improve access to water for the IDPs and host communities. Ongoing insecurity is limiting access to other areas of the woreda.

**Child Protection**

In Oromia region, 1,757 children (779 girls, 978 boys) received psychosocial support services provided through child-friendly spaces funded by UNICEF and delivered through partners. Some 600 vulnerable children were supported with blankets and 400 girls received dignity kits. Through community mobilization sessions, 883 parents and caregivers were sensitized on the risks and vulnerabilities unaccompanied and separated children face. Child rights and child development information was also shared with parents and caregivers to enhance their understanding.

In Gambella region, with support from UNICEF, Plan International and International Medical Corps, awareness-raising sessions were provided to 9,757 community members (6,084 women, 3,673 men) in T erkiedi, Kule, Jewi, Ngunyiel and Pugnido refugee camps. The sessions included content related to child protection and GBV, the benefits of early reporting within 72 hours and service availability in the camps, leading to an improved understanding by community members on the availability of services and referral pathways for child protection and GBV. In these refugee camps, 4,170 children (1,917 girls, 2,253 boys) received group-based psychosocial support and 35 children (12 girls, 23 boys) were reunified with family members through inter-camp reunification services.

The Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, the Federal Child Protection and Inspection Directorate and the child protection sub-cluster coordinator participated in the UNICEF Global Area of Responsibility workshop on ‘Strengthening government coordination and leadership for Child Protection in Emergencies’ held in Addis Ababa from 1-5 October. An action plan to enhance government leadership in emergencies was developed and was shared at the October Child Protection/GBV sub-cluster meeting for implementation.

An ongoing interagency protection monitoring exercise led by the protection cluster in West Guji commenced on 16 October with UNICEF participation. The monitoring exercise includes the collection of information on protection concerns, including child protection, GBV, and violations of rights. The protection monitoring teams will produce weekly reports and inform protection responses and referral to services.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to UN Women as Chair of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network to conduct PSEA orientation sessions in Bole Hore, in West Guji and Dilla, in Gedeo. Through this session, 61 staff from different humanitarian organizations were reached, bringing the total number of staff equipped with PSEA information in the PSEA network in SNNPR to 201 staff. UNICEF staff from Oromia region and a representative from the Bureau of Women and Children Affairs in SNNPR, including other operational NGOs, participated in a Training of Trainers on Accountability to Affected Populations and PSEA from 22-26 October. As an outcome, a workplan was developed by each agency to support the PSEA network.
Education

The displacements in Gedeo and West Guji zones resulted in the discontinuation of schooling for significant numbers of children in July, the last month of the 2017/2018 academic year, with 20,726 children not being able to sit for the final year exams. Seventy schools were occupied as shelters for IDPs in Gedeo zone. Schools reopened on 24 September but few children in both the affected zones re-registered and actual numbers remain unclear. The reasons given include a continuing fear of inter-communal conflict and retaliation, the slow rehabilitation of damaged schools, lack of teachers, and few school supplies for returning children. While the Federal Ministry of Education has dispatched blackboards, school uniforms and basic educational materials, significant gaps remain.

To support the return to school, UNICEF has provided direct support to the SNNP Regional Education Bureau (REB) to launch an Accelerated School Readiness programme in 25 of the affected schools, benefiting 1,368 pre-primary school children. Further, with UNICEF financial support, an international NGO, Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO-Ethiopia), has led training activities to equip 25 teachers in Gedeo and 150 teachers in West Guji as trainers-of-trainers to equip others to provide psychosocial and emotional support to children returning to school and more informally, those within communities who have been directly or indirectly affected by the conflict. Through a national NGO, Imagine One Day, an early childhood/primary education programme utilizing child-to-child approaches has reached 1,200 pre-primary school children aged 5-6 years and equipped 24 young facilitators with the knowledge and skills to lead the child-to-child learning interventions in 12 project sites in West Guji zone.

UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the REBs in Gedeo and West Guji as well as at the federal level including in cluster coordination. Urgent financial support is required to sustain and scale up the education response in both zones and more generally in the various pockets of displacements that exist in the country. The recent displacements in Benishangul-Gumuz have also had a direct impact on education service delivery. According to the regional education cluster, an estimated 1,534 pre-primary school children and 20,818 primary school children enrolled in 2017/2018 in 57 schools are affected by the current insecurity and are unable to attend school. UNICEF is working with the newly-established working group in the region to better understand the needs of school-going children and to develop a response plan.

Communication for Development (C4D)

Following recent polio cases in neighboring Somalia, UNICEF has supported the activation of 264 social mobilization committees along the border areas of the Somali region and Somalia. Due to ongoing leadership changes in the regional administration, the functionality of these social mobilization committees has been stalled. UNICEF supported the development of the social mobilization committees and community groups to facilitate conversations on critical issues such as vaccination, hygiene promotion, AWD prevention, infant and young child feeding, harmful traditional practices and other child protection risks. The social mobilization committees will also support the second-round polio vaccination in the region planned for November 2018.

C4D materials have been shared with the UNICEF Djibouti office to support AWD prevention efforts across the border. Moreover, UNICEF is organizing a training of 180 health extension workers based on the gaps identified during an assessment in the affected location. These efforts will contribute to controlling AWD in the zone and preventing spread to other zones.

Funding

UNICEF Ethiopia funding status as of 31 October 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>Funds Received Current Year</td>
<td>Carry over*</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>47,349,123</td>
<td>14,576,365</td>
<td>4,373,071</td>
<td>28,399,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>16,047,402</td>
<td>3,154,367</td>
<td>1,791,444</td>
<td>11,101,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>46,355,000</td>
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<td>3,542,307</td>
<td>28,174,461</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,183,401</td>
<td>2,397,611</td>
<td>1,339,356</td>
<td>1,446,434</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8,859,136</td>
<td>1,424,449</td>
<td>1,877,059</td>
<td>5,557,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>123,794,062</td>
<td>36,191,024</td>
<td>12,923,237</td>
<td>74,679,801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In addition, UNICEF Ethiopia has supplies for nutrition, carried over to 2018 valued at US$ 10 million

Next SitRep: 30 November 2018
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## Annex A

### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5, including refugee children, treated for SAM</td>
<td>370,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children received vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and children under 5 accessing essential maternal and child health services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People affected by acute watery diarrhoea accessing life-saving curative interventions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children immunized against measles (refugee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People have access to safe water of appropriate quality and quantity</td>
<td>8,185,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with key messages on hygiene practices</td>
<td>6,200,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls and boys provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with multi-sectoral programming interventions</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their families and/or placed in appropriate alternative care</td>
<td>5,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children, including adolescents, accessing quality education</td>
<td>2,190,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>i</sup> UNICEF targets are drawn from the revised HAC of August 2018 and include South Sudanese refugee figures.

<sup>ii</sup> Nutrition result covers January to August 2018.

<sup>iii</sup> Overall needs and cluster targets are from the revised Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) of September 2018

<sup>iv</sup> Provision of school feeding programme by the Government reached 1,595,966 children in all regions.

<sup>v</sup> The significant increase in the water supply results is due to the massive distribution of Household Water Treatment Chemicals (HWTC) to emergency affected regions.

<sup>vi</sup> The results reported in August were an inclusive nationwide figure. The current reported numbers are revised in line with the targeted humanitarian response in Somali, Afar, Gambella, Benishangul Gumez regions.