HIGHLIGHTS (7 Oct 2021)

- The overall humanitarian situation in Northern Ethiopia continues to deteriorate.
- During the week, 80 trucks of humanitarian supplies arrived in Tigray via Afar.
- As per a rapid market survey in Tigray, prices of essential commodities spiked dramatically since mid-June, including by 2,300 per cent for benzine in Shire.
- Partners reached more than 444,000 people with food assistance in Amhara and about 72,000 internally displaced people in Afar since early August.
- The Government of Ethiopia expelled seven UN officials, including senior humanitarian officials.

KEY FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
<th>Refugees in Sudan since 7 November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>63,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements (May - December)</th>
<th>Outstanding gap (Sep - Dec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$854M</td>
<td>$270M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTACTS

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BACKGROUND (7 Oct 2021)

Disclaimer

OCHA Ethiopia prepares this report with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 29 September - 4 October. In some cases, access and communication constraints mean that updates for the period are delayed. The next issue of the sitrep will be published on 14 October. The report is expanded to cover Amhara and Afar regions.
### Visual (18 Aug 2021)

Results from the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan (since 1 May)

On 14 May, humanitarian partners finalized the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan which outlines the planned response from May to December 2021. This dashboard provides an overview of the response progress by cluster against the plan, with details on progress against key cluster indicators. The progress is monitored by clusters on a weekly basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>People Reached</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Reached*</th>
<th>% Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>4.6M</td>
<td># people reached with food assistance in kind</td>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.5M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td># people reached with water assistance</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGR</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.2M</td>
<td>358k</td>
<td># of people benefited from agricultural inputs</td>
<td>358k</td>
<td>358k</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.8M</td>
<td>130k</td>
<td># of camps coordinated, including information management</td>
<td>130k</td>
<td>130k</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.8M</td>
<td>108</td>
<td># of health facilities established and fully functional in areas affected by humanitarian crisis</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.6M</td>
<td>350k</td>
<td># of children 0-5 years of children benefitting from BRFP</td>
<td>350k</td>
<td>350k</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>18k</td>
<td># emergency affected girls and boys accessing formal or non-formal education opportunities, including early learning</td>
<td>18k</td>
<td>18k</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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BACKGROUND (7 Oct 2021)

Situation Overview

The overall situation in Northern Ethiopia continues to be highly unpredictable and is deteriorating by the day. In Tigray, the humanitarian situation remains increasingly dire, while the spillover of the conflict to neighboring Amhara and Afar regions is rapidly increasing the humanitarian needs in those areas. Humanitarian access in large areas inside Tigray remains viable, with some 75 per cent of the region fully accessible. Access to areas bordering Eritrea in the far north, western and southern parts of North-Western Zone, remains inaccessible due to the fluid security situation. However, the lack of fuel and cash is significantly impacting the response. In addition, the delivery of humanitarian supplies to Tigray Region remains heavily constrained via the only access route through Afar (Semera-Abala-Mekelle corridor). Access to some areas in Afar and Amhara regions also remains restricted due to the ongoing conflict and insecurity.

Between 29 September – 5 October 80 trucks of humanitarian supplies arrived in Tigray via Afar. This brings the number of humanitarian trucks that entered the region since 12 July to 686 trucks, or about 12 per cent of the trucks needed. Humanitarian partners estimate that 100 trucks with food, non-food items, and fuel must enter Tigray every day to meet the needs on the ground.

The trucks that arrived during the week carried food, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection and mixed cargo items. However, much-needed fuel and medical supplies were not allowed. The most recent fuel tanker entered Tigray on 29 July - over nine weeks ago - while eight tankers in Semera (Afar) are pending Government approval to proceed. Consequently, several UN and NGO partners have had to significantly reduced or suspended response activities, programs, needs assessments, and movements to and from their field offices to other locations, as they have almost run out of fuel supply.

The health situation is of particular concern due to lack of medicine and medical equipment. It is reported that in Ayder hospital in Mekelle city, 18 people, including one child, died due to lack of hemodialysis catheters. The lives of 34 patients are at risk unless dialysis supplies are not provided immediately. The oxygen machine in the hospital is broken and needs spare parts that are not available in the region. In Selwa Woreda, Southern Zone, five women are understood to have died at
home at time of delivery from post-partum hemorrhage due to lack of health care. Hospitals outside of Mekelle, including in Hawzen, Axum and Adigrat, have run out of nutrition therapeutic supplies to treat severe malnutrition cases among young children. Health partners capacity for essential activities continues to reduce due to limited flow of medical supplies, cash, and fuel. They are now only supporting 13 health facilities and 39 IDP sites in 10 Woredas compared to 125 health facilities, IDPs sites, and hard to reach areas in 25 Woredas a month earlier.

To sustain humanitarian operations, and estimated US$6.5 million are needed every week, either through a functioning banking system or Government approval to transport adequate amount of cash. Since 12 July, about $4 million (189 million birr in local currency) has been cleared or dispatched to Tigray, including $973,000 (45 million birr) between 21-28 September. As per the procedures set by the Government of Ethiopia, partners can only carry a maximum of $432,000 (2 million birr) on the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight.

UNHAS continues to operate two passenger flights per week between Addis Ababa and Mekelle, with 19 flights having operated since July. On the 30 September flight, however, about half of the passengers flying from Addis Ababa to Mekelle were unable to board the flight due to a new requirement of additional supporting documentation from the Ministry of Peace. International staff working with international agencies require a resident ID issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and those working with NGOs need a resident ID issued by the immigration authority. International staff temporarily deployed as part of the humanitarian scale up require an approval and supporting letter from the Ministry of Peace.

The lack of commercial supplies arriving to Tigray has led to severe shortages of essential commodities in markets. Rapid market surveys of basic food and non-food items in Shire and Mekelle, show that prices of essential commodities have significantly increased since mid-June, making them unaffordable for most of the population (see table with some examples). This is compounded by significantly reduced purchasing power among vulnerable households due to loss of livelihoods, including non-payment of salaries for civil servants since June. Some humanitarian staff have also not been paid for several months due to lack of access to adequate amount of cash or banking services.

Food continues to be the most urgent need in Tigray, with an estimated over 400,000 people are suffering from catastrophic hunger levels (IPC 5), according to the latest food security analysis. People suffering from acute food insecurity could slide into catastrophic level of hunger and further into famine-like conditions if food assistance is not rapidly scaled up. Credible reports indicate that internally displaced people (IDP) are selling emergency shelter and non-food items in exchange for food and paying for essential services.

In neighboring Afar and Amhara regions, the conflict continues to affect civilians resulting in increased food insecurity and displacement, as well as the disruption of livelihoods. In Amhara, hostilities have led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in North Gonder, Central Gonder, South Wello, South Gonder, and Awi Zones. In Afar, it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people are directly affected by the conflict, including several tens of thousands displaced. Assistance is urgently needed to these areas and humanitarian partners are working with regional authorities to respond in Amhara and Afar.

On 30 September, the Government of Ethiopia expelled seven UN officials, including senior humanitarian officials. In response, the UN Secretary-General expressed his shock of the decision highlighting that all UN humanitarian operations are guided by the core principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. He conveyed his full confidence in the UN staff who are in Ethiopia doing this work.

VISUAL (23 Sep 2021)

Humanitarian Access in northern Ethiopia
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. © OCHA

**VISUAL (16 Sep 2021)**

**Tigray Humanitarian Operational Capacity, September-December**

**ETHIOPIA**

**Tigray Humanitarian Operational Capacity**

As of 17 September 2021

Summary of resources needed to deliver humanitarian response
## Resource availability by cluster activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
<th>Activity Status</th>
<th>How Long Do the Available Resources Last to Implement the Activity?</th>
<th># People Affected by the (Upcoming) Suspension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic food distribution</td>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>Partially active (15%)</td>
<td>7 days 22 days 0 days</td>
<td>5.1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delivery of emergency kits</td>
<td>2.3M</td>
<td>Partially active (20%)</td>
<td>0 days N/A 0 days</td>
<td>2.3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vaccination for cholera (second dose)</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days N/A 0 days</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management of severe acute malnutrition, in OTP</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>Partially active (20%)</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 22 days</td>
<td>40K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management of severe acute malnutrition, in SC</td>
<td>4K</td>
<td>Partially active (20%)</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>4K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BSF/TSF</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>Partially active (20%)</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>574K</td>
<td>Partially active (20%)</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 22 days</td>
<td>574K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESNFI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of ESNFI kits</td>
<td>525K</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>525K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of NFI items</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>763K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency shelter assistance</td>
<td>998K</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>944K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water supply through trucking to IDPs living in collective sites</td>
<td>525K</td>
<td>Partially active (25%)</td>
<td>0 days 0 days N/A</td>
<td>525K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water supply through durable solutions</td>
<td>2.1M</td>
<td>Partially active (17%)</td>
<td>7 days 0 days 1 day</td>
<td>2.1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constructions of sanitation facilities for IDPs living in collectives sites</td>
<td>525K</td>
<td>Partially active (15%)</td>
<td>7 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>452K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WASH NFIs</td>
<td>525K</td>
<td>Partially active (10%)</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 7 days</td>
<td>525K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livestock vaccination, drug and vet supply</td>
<td>370K</td>
<td>Partially active (40%)</td>
<td>0 days N/A 45 days</td>
<td>370K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livestock feed</td>
<td>200K</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days N/A 0 days</td>
<td>200K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved Vegetable Seed</td>
<td>250K</td>
<td>Partially active (57%)</td>
<td>0 days N/A 45 days</td>
<td>250K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection monitoring and CRIs for PSN and PwD</td>
<td>300K</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>14 days 7 days 14 days</td>
<td>300K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MHPS services for children, adolescents, and caregivers</td>
<td>11K</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>14 days 0 days N/A</td>
<td>10K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevent and respond to separation of children from families</td>
<td>18K</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days 0 days N/A</td>
<td>17K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GBV prevention and response</td>
<td>436K</td>
<td>Partially active (10%)</td>
<td>14 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>424K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protect children &amp; affected populations from SEA</td>
<td>288K</td>
<td>Partially active (10%)</td>
<td>14 days 0 days N/A</td>
<td>218K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender-Based Violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide health, social work or justice/law enforcement services</td>
<td>7K</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days 0 days 0 days</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response services</td>
<td>180K</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>7 days 0 days 7 days</td>
<td>71K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age</td>
<td>299K</td>
<td>Partially active (10%)</td>
<td>7 days 0 days 7 days</td>
<td>256K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PFA and MHPSS</td>
<td>43K</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>7 days 0 days 7 days</td>
<td>27K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCCM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site improvement</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>0 days tbc N/A</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information management and coordination</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
<td>Partially active (30%)</td>
<td>0 days tbc N/A</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
<td>Partially active (30%)</td>
<td>0 days tbc N/A</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Where cash, fuel and supplies have been exhausted, partners have been able to sustain some limited activities through temporary arrangements and coping mechanisms including borrowing.*

**Access impediments include movement restrictions, bureaucratic impediments and insecurity.}

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE (7 Oct 2021)

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

Humanitarian partners maintain their commitment to stay and deliver to meet current and emerging humanitarian needs. As of 6 October, 492 UN staff (10 UN agencies) support the humanitarian response in Tigray (106 international staff and 219 national staff in Mekelle and 35 international staff and 132 national staff in Shire). Similarly, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners continue to maintain a presence in Tigray, with at least 1,560 staff from 36 NGOs (29 INGOs and 7 NNGOs).

Although with significantly reduced capacity due to the depletion of stocks, fuel and cash, humanitarian partners continued to respond to some of the urgent needs in Tigray. Between 23 -29 September, 260,000 people were assisted with food. However, to serve 5.2 million people within a six-week cycle, partners are expected to assist at least 870,000 people on average per week. The quantity of water distributed per person has also been reduced to less than the standard due to lack of fuel and cash, so that more people would be reached. During the reporting period, about 193,000 people were reached with emergency water trucking in Mekelle, Eastern, North Western, Central and South Eastern zones.

During the reporting period, more than 1,200 children under the age of five with acute malnutrition and more than 4,800 moderately malnourished children received treatment. This is compared to more than 1,400 children and more than 5,000 children treated respectively a week earlier. Similarly, about 5,300 pregnant and breastfeeding women received treatment for acute malnutrition during the reporting week, compared to about 4,000 women a week earlier.

Despite the severe lack of cash, Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Item (ES/NFI) Cluster partners reached 400 displaced households in Adigrat with some cash support of 1,600 birr per household (about US$35), and 630 households in Shire with 3,500 birr (about $75) per household. Additional 510 households were supported with in-kind non-food item kits in May Tsebri.

In Afar and Amhara regions, humanitarian partners are scaling up response and strengthening coordination systems. In Afar, WFP reached about 72,000 internally displaced people with food. Partners screened more than 520 children and about 280 pregnant and lactating women for malnutrition. Some 1,250 IDPs received treatment for moderate malnutrition, while 25 mobile and health nutrition teams (MHNT) were deployed to the conflict-affected areas. Partners dispatched more than 1,000 MT of food distribution centers in the region.

Nutrition partners in Amhara provided more than 1,200 pregnant women with iron folate supplements and more than 800 children under five with micronutrient supplements. UNICEF allocated about $588,000 for nutrition screening, micronutrient supplements, capacity building, transportation costs, monitoring, rapid assessment, and establishment of coordination centers close to IDP sites. 36 out-patient clinics in affected areas were also supported. A new stabilization centre for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition was established in North Shewa and more than 2,400 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food delivered to the IDP sites in the region.

Health partners are now operating 12 temporary clinics and five mobile clinics in Dessie Town, while health personnel were deployed to provide service in two temporary clinics in Debark. More than 600 health kits were delivered in Dessie Town, North Wello and South Gonder zones.
CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)

Agriculture

Needs

Tigray
- Desert Locust that laid eggs in July and early August has started hatching in South, South Eastern, Central, and Eastern Zones. Samere, Hintalo, and Abargele Yichila Woredas in South-Eastern are now confirmed to have newly hatched locusts. Farm households are at risk of losing their crops without control operations.
- Response to livestock disease outbreak in 22 Woredas across the region.
- Support irrigation farming, seed multiplication, livestock vaccination, cash, and income-generating activities.

Amhara
- Support agricultural facilities damaged and looted due to the conflict in different areas.

Afar
- No updates.

Response

Tigray
- No updates since last reporting period.

Amhara
- Stocking agricultural and livestock supplies to the conflict affected areas.

Afar
- No updates.

Gaps

Tigray
- Lack of fuel and cash for transportation of agricultural inputs.
- Lack of refrigerator to keep vaccines and drugs.
- Lack of chemicals to combat fall armyworm affecting maize and sorghum crops.

Amhara
- Limited presence of partners for the agricultural response.
Afar

- No updates.

CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

Tigray

- Food, cooking oil, non-food items, cooking energy, milling support, drinking water, dignity kits, and medications, and scholastic materials for the displaced children at IDPs sites.
- Safe and dignified relocations of IDPs from schools to alternative shelters.
- Additional spaces to reduce the risk of communicable diseases, including COVID-19, and to provide privacy at the IDPs sites.
- Increased cases of scabies and other skin diseases at IDP sites in Shire and Mekelle.

Amhara

- No updates.

Afar

- No updates.

Response

Tigray

- Additional 34 households, (105 people) were relocated to “Sabacare 4” in Mekelle, bringing the number of people relocated to the site to 5,050 people. All the relocated households during the reporting period were female-head households.

Amhara

- No updates.

Afar

- No updates.

Gaps

Tigray
• One CCCM Cluster partner halted operational activities due to lack of fuel.
• Lack of cash and fuel to implement site coordination, improvement and repairs at IDPs sites.
• Delay with reporting from the field, including on new IDPs, due to lack of communications.
• Lack of essential materials and services at Sabacare 4 IDP site including food, WASH services, kitchen sets, streetlights, adequate water supply, and shades.

Amhara
• Lack of a dedicated CCCM coordinator with one partner currently in the whole region.
• Expanding CCCM interventions in North Gonder.
• Lack of partners to respond in displacement locations in Dessie and Kombolcha.

Afar
• No updates.

CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)

Education

Needs

Tigray
• Relocation of IDPs from schools. About 455,000 IDPs in 73 schools in Abi Adi, Adwa, Axum, Shire, Sheraro, and Mekelle.
• Renovation of schools damaged or looted and clearing them from explosives.
• Community mobilization and back to school campaign.
• Scholastic materials and high energy biscuits in support to students.
• Psychosocial support for teachers.
• Awareness raising on landmine and explosives at schools.

Amhara
• According to the Regional Bureau of Education, 1,660 schools and educational institutions were damaged and looted and need rehabilitation.
• Relocation on IDPs sheltering in schools in South Wello and North Gonder Zones ahead of school year.
• Provision of school materials and psychosocial support.

Afar
Response

Tigray

- Some 200 children completed learning programs in Mekelle and Adigrat and 1,880 children from the host community in 24 locations across the region.
- Some 375 children attending accelerated learning program (ALP) at Hintalo and Wejerat, South Eastern Zone, took placement exam with support from partners.
- Currently, some 4,916 children are attending different learning programs supported by partners.

Amhara

- Some 141 educators received training on education in emergency.

Afar

- No updates.

Gaps

Tigray

- Delay with the relocation of IDPs sheltering at schools.
- Delay with data entry and analysis of school damage assessment due to electricity blackout and communications.
- Lack of cash to pay salaries for teachers and to implement education programs.

Amhara

- Insecurity in North Wollo, Wagemehra and most parts of North Gondar Zones due hindering opening schools in these areas.
- Lack of funding to restore damaged schools.

Afar

- No updates.
• Only 23 per cent of the IDPs in collective sites reached with NFIs so far.
• Adequate shelters for IDPs living in highly congested and substandard living conditions.
• Relocation of IDPs from schools to adequate alternative shelters.
• ES/NFIs to more than 11,000 newly displaced people, including 5,610 females, from areas bordering Eritrea to Adigrat, Axum, Adwa, Shire and Sheraro.

Amhara
• Emergency shelter kits and NFIs to IDPs.
• Cash support for IDPs living in host communities in Dessie, Kombolcha, and Debark towns.

Afar
• No updates.

Response

Tigray
• Since January, and to date, some 771,450 people, including 391,986 females, or 27 per cent of the total 2.7 million people targeted, were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items.
• Starting with construction of emergency shelters in Adwa and Sheraro.
• Some 400 IDP households in Adigrat received emergency shelter kit and cash of 1,600 birr per household. Another 630 households in Shire assisted with 3,500 birr each.
• Some 510 households were supported with in-kind non-food item kits in May Tsebri.

Amhara
• Local relief societies distributed blankets, mattress and sanitary items to IDPs.
• Ongoing Cash for Rent Feasibility Assessment in South Wello Zone.

Afar
• No updates.

Gaps

Tigray
• ES/NFI partners response capacity reduced by 65 per cent due to the current operational constraints.
• Lack of viable land and site preparation has delayed construction of alternative emergency shelters.
• Lack of supplies and market disruption due to access constraints to the region, further aggravating the IDPs’ already dire living conditions.
• Low funding amidst the huge number of IDPs and possible returns.
• Shortage of fuel and cash and interrupted electricity, communication lines and banking services.
• Lack of shelter construction materials in the local market leading to a spike in the prices.
Lack of essential NFIs in collective sites.

**Amhara**
- No updates.

**Afar**
- No updates.

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**CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)**

**Food**

**Needs**

**Tigray**
- At least 5.2 million people are targeted for emergency food assistance in Tigray.
- According to the latest food security analysis, over 400,000 people are suffering from catastrophic hunger levels (IPC 5) and more than 4 million people - 70 per cent of the population – are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or above).
- Food prices skyrocketed in the private markets accompanied with significantly reduced purchasing power among vulnerable households. Civil servants are not receiving salaries and remittances are halted. Humanitarian supplies have been sporadic and insufficient.
- Timely and sustained food assistance is urgently needed to avert the risk of famine.
- Food assistance will be required at least up to next year's harvest season during the last quarter of 2022, as the agricultural planting season was missed in some parts of the region.

**Amhara**
- Food for displaced people, where food and income sources have been affected by the conflict.
- Concerns of worsening food security situation in North Wollo, Wag Hamra and North Gondar zones, where access is constrained by insecurity.
- Food for the increased number of displaced people in Dessie and Bahir Dar towns.
- Increased food and non-food items prices will further deteriorate of food security situation, including among the host communities.

**Afar**
- The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) requested WFP to support 534,000 people with food in three zones (1, 2 and 3), starting from Round 3.
- Food for IDPs, where food and income sources have been affected by the conflict.
Response

Tigray

- Since the launch of the second round of assistance under the Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 in mid-May, 4,612,208 people have been assisted with food in Central, Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones as of 29 September.
- Between 23 and 29 September, 259,563 people reached with food.
- The Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) assisted 2,186,490 people in Central, Eastern, Southern and South Eastern Zones, as of 29 September, under Round 2.
- WFP and its partners assisted 2,425,718 people in Southern and North-Western Zones as of 29 September, under Round 2.
- Monitoring, post-distribution surveys, and market assessments to better understand the food security situation and improve the quality of assistance.

Amhara

- As of 4 October, WFP had distributed 3,578MT of mixed commodities to 211,070 people under Round 3.

Afar

- WFP distributed 1,220MT of food to 71,993 internally displaced people under Round 3.
- NDRMC provided food to affected people in Afar.

Gaps

Tigray

- Round 3 distribution, initially planned for July, is not started yet due to a lack of stocks and inter-Tigray operational challenges.
- Food distribution rounds stretched longer than expected, up to 4-5 months instead of 6 weeks, meeting far less than 63 per cent minimum caloric needs of the common food baskets.
- At least 3,600 MT of food commodities or 90 trucks, equivalent to common food basket for around 210,000 people, are required to move into Tigray every day to sustain food assistance.
- Between 23 and 29 September, only 67 trucks with food (2,71 MT) entered Tigray, and 136 empty trucks returned to Semera to carry more food stock back into Tigray.
- Insecurity facing cargo drivers through the Semera-Abala corridor.
- Lack of fuel and cash may soon force partners to cease operations.
- Inclusion of verified vulnerable new caseloads in food assistance without allocation limitation.
- Lack of cooking energy and milling support to utilize food.
- Partners suspended food distribution in Zalambessa Town in Eastern Zone due to reported movement of armed groups. The extreme northern parts of Tigray along the Eritrean border and the Western Zone continue to be inaccessible due to fluid security context.
Amhara

- Currently, out of the 20 planned Woredas, JEOP has full access only to 5 Woredas, partial access to 2 Woredas and no access to 13 Woredas in Amhara.

Afar

- Additional food needs will result in resource shortfalls.

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**CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)**

### Health

**Needs**

#### Tigray

- Essential medical equipment, supplies, and medicines.
- Support health facilities across the region to start operating with minimal activities.
- Strengthen disease surveillance and accelerate cholera and malaria readiness.
- Complete preparations for the second round of the oral cholera vaccination campaign.
- Feeding to most patients at hospitals including children.

#### Amhara

- Twelve temporary clinics and five mobile health clinics are providing service in Dessie Town.
- Health personnel deployed to provide service in two temporary clinics in Debark.
- The Regional Health Bureau deployed health teams to support IDPs in Bahir Dar town, Ebinat and East Belessa Woredas.
- WHO provided over 600 health kits in Dessie Town, North Wello, and South Gonder zones.
- Some 343 people received health consultations and care.
- Ninety-three people received mental health and psychosocial services.
- Some 640 people reached with health awareness activities.

#### Afar

- No updates.

### Response

#### Tigray

- Some 25,304 people, including about 14,000 females, reached with health service.
Amhara

- Ninety-three pregnant mothers at IDP sites were consulted for integrated antenatal care.

Afar

- Mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT) and emergency health teams provided health services in six Woredas in Zone 3.
- Some 228 people were reached with primary health care and nutrition services.
- Some 5721 people reached with risk communication and awareness activities.
- Some 18 people reached with mental health services.
- Twenty-nine health facilities received technical support on surveillance systems, and infection prevention in the six Woredas.

Gaps

Tigray

- Health partners capacity for essential activities are further reduce due to limited flow of medical supplies, cash, and fuel. Only nine partners are supporting 13 health facilities and 39 IDP sites in 10 Woredas compared to supporting 125 health facilities, IDPs sites, and hard to-reach areas in 25 Woredas a month earlier (as of 6 September).

Amhara

- No updates.

Afar

- No updates.

CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)

Logistics

Needs

Tigray

- Improved access and security to transport the required humanitarian supplies into the region.
- Additional access routes to bring humanitarian supplies into the region.

Amhara

- No updates.
Afar
- No updates.

Response

Tigray
- During the reporting period, 42.8 MT with WASH and NFI items were transported from Mekelle hub to 3 Woredas within the Tigray region and 41.6 MT of WASH and Shelter items transported from Shire hub to another 3 Woredas on behalf of 2 partners.

Amhara
- No updates.

Afar
- No updates.

Gaps

Tigray
- Only one road, via Afar, is currently partially accessible to transport humanitarian supplies.
- Lack of fuel, cash and telecommunications.

Amhara
- No updates.

Afar
- No updates.

CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)

Nutrition

Needs

Tigray
- An estimated 1.4 million children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need preventative intervention and malnutrition treatment.
- Nutrition survey to assess the nutrition situation.
Increased number of children with acute malnutrition and increased rate of defaulter (children absent for two consecutive weighing) in some areas where people are leaving in search of food and other basic health services.

Amhara

- Some 5,487 children under the age of five screened for malnutrition of whom 98 or 1.8 per cent were diagnosed with SAM and 435 or 8 per cent diagnosed with MAM.
- Some 1,625 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition of whom 240 or 14.7 per cent are diagnosed with malnutrition.
- Some 1,205 pregnant women were provided with iron folate supplementation.
- Some 806 children age from 6-59 months were provided with micronutrient supplements.
- UNICEF allocated about $588,000 for nutrition screening, micronutrient supplements, capacity building, transportation costs, monitoring, rapid assessment, and establishment of coordination centers close to IDP sites.
- A new stabilization centre for the treatment of SAM cases established in North Shewa.
- Some 2,424 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) delivered to the IDP sites.
- Some 36 out-patient clinics were supported in affected areas.

Afar

- Afar Regional Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit will carry a Rapid Nutrition Assessment in conflict affected IDP sites in Golina, Awra and Yalo woredas of Zone 4 on 28 September. Preliminary results will be available next week.

Response

Tigray

- Some 53,239 children under five years were screened for malnutrition of whom 1,128 or 2.1 per cent were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), compared to 2.4 per cent a week earlier. Some 14,309 children or about 27 per cent with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), compared to 18 per cent a week earlier.
- Some 12,580 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition, of whom 7,364, or about 58.5 per cent were diagnosed with acute malnutrition.
- Some 1,233 children under the age of five with acute malnutrition, including 641 girls, and 4,831 moderately malnourished children, including 2,512 girls, received treatment.
- Some 5,282 pregnant and breastfeeding women received treatment for acute malnutrition.
- Some 18,078 children under 5 and 2,089 pregnant and lactating women received Blanket Supplementary Feeding.
- Some 19,000 women reached with optimal infant and young child feeding sessions.
- Twenty-nine health partners, including 13 women, completed seven days training on in-patient management of severe malnutrition in six zones across Tigray.
- Some 64 MT of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) for treating MAM arrived for WFP.

Amhara

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A new stabilization centre for the treatment of SAM cases established in North Shewa.

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Some 36 out-patient clinics were supported in affected areas.

Afar

Some 521 children and 279 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition.

Seven severely malnourished children were identified and referred to treatment.

Some 1,250 moderately malnourished IDPs received treatment.

Twenty-five MHNTs deployed to the conflict-affected areas.

Some 1,079 MT of food dispatched to the food distribution centers.

| Gaps |

Tigray

Lack of nutrition supplies. WHO only has medicine to treat 350 SAM children in Mekelle.

Lack of nutrition survey to reflect the complete picture of malnutrition levels.

Lack of fuel, cash and access to banking services to carry out nutrition programs and services.

Lack of communications hinder reporting, data collection, and assessments.

Lack of cash to pay health workers compromises health and nutrition service delivery.

Limited capacity to transport nutrition commodities to health facilities on a timely manner.

Amhara

Limited presence of partners in the affected areas.

Underreporting of SAM treatment particularly in Wag Hemra, South Wello, North Wello, North Gonder, and South Gonder.

Afar

Some 881 MT of specialized nutritious foods needed to manage moderately malnutrition.

Lack of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program service in operating areas.

Shortage of trucks to dispatch supplies to Dalol, Konaba, Magale areas, and to IDP sites.

Lack of access to some distribution centres in some areas due to insecurity.
CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)

Protection

Needs

Tigray

- NFIs, including aid devices for persons with disability, and dignity kits for women and girls.
- Child friendly service engagement at the new Sebacare 4 IDP site.
- Identifications and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- Strengthen staff capacity on clinical management of rape cases, community engagement on gender-based violence (GBV) response, mitigation and prevention.
- Comprehensive GBV services mapping and localized referral mechanisms.
- Permanent presence and upscaling of protection activities in areas outside Mekelle and Shire.

Amhara

- Increased provision of protection services at IDP sites.

Afar

- No updates.

Response

Tigray

- Some 1,247 dignity kits distributed to girls and women in Adigrat, Wukro, Mekelle, Abi Adi and Kola Tembien.
- Seven unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including four girls, were identified, documented, and reunified with their families. Another 168 UASC identified and looking for an appropriate alternative care or reunifying them with their families.
- Some 11,362 children, including 6,306 girls, received mental health and psychosocial support.
- Two child protection partners started child protection activities in Sebacare 4.

Amhara

- Mine Action activities are ongoing in some areas of North Gonder and North Wello.

Afar

- No updates.

Gaps

Tigray

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• Lack of fuel for transportation of stocks to hard-to-reach areas.
• Lack of specialized services and presence of partners in locations outside Shire and Mekelle.
• Lack of supplies, including to help people with disabilities, and dignity kits to women and girls.
• Capacity gap in Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), protection mainstreaming, and case management.
• Insufficient GBV case management services across the region.
• Lack of child protection services in Axum and Adwa.
• Lack of mental health and psychosocial support services.
• Lack of telecommunications.

Amhara
• No updates.

Afar
• No updates.

**CLUSTER STATUS (7 Oct 2021)**

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

**Needs**

**Tigray**
• Completion of WASH facilities at “Sabacare-4” IDPs relocation site in Mekelle.
• Completion of WASH facilities in other relocation sites across the region.
• Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities at schools used to shelter IDPs after their relocation.
• WASH NFIs for IDP sites and host communities.
• Adequate provision of WASH services to prevent disease outbreaks.

**Amhara**
• WASH NFIs, and hygiene kits to IDPs living in shelters.
• WASH facilities at new and alternative IDP sites once those sheltered in schools are relocated.

**Afar**
• No updates.

**Response**

https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia/
Downloaded: 7 Oct 2021
Tigray

- WASH Cluster partners supported the relocated IDPs to “Sabacara 4” with WASH services. Permanent water system development is ongoing at the site.
- During the reporting period, WASH response covered 28 Woredas in Mekelle, Central, Eastern, South-Eastern, and Southern Zones.
- Some 61,220 people accessed safe drinking water through durable solutions.
- Some 192,899 people reached with emergency water trucking in Mekelle, Eastern, North Western, Central and South Eastern zones.
- Rehabilitation of 60 water points (hand pumps) and 5 motorized systems in South Eastern, Southern and Western Zones.
- Some 13,832 people reached with hygiene promotion at IDP sites and within the host community compared to 37,578 people a week earlier.

Amhara

- Hygiene items and jerry cans distributed at IDP sites in Ebinat.
- Some 10,000 liters of water distributed in North and Central Gonder.

Afar

- No updates.

Gaps

Tigray

- Limited capacity of WASH partners to support the relocation of IDPs.
- Lack of fuel, including for water trucking, and generators for water pumping.
- Construction of latrines and bathing units at some IDP sites halted due to lack of resources.
- Several sanitation facilities vandalized, doors and roofs looted at “Sabacare 4”.
- Permanent water supply system suspended due to lack of cash.
- Lack of WASH supplies due to limited availability of NFIs at the local market and lack of cash to replenish stocks.
- Reduction of quantity of water provided in some IDP sites due to lack of cash and fuel.

Amhara

- Five trucks are required to provide water to IDPs living in Dessie, Kombolcha, Debark, Dabat and Ebinat.
- Lack of funding to meet the amounting needs in the region.

Afar

- No updates.
COORDINATION (7 Oct 2021)

Coordination

Coordination platforms continue to function. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCG) in Mekelle and Shire are holding regular meetings. Coordination meetings between partners and the local authorities have been initiated in the main hubs in Mekelle, Shire, Adigrat, and Abi Adi. UNHCR deployed permanent staff in the five satellite hubs, while the team leaders support activating the ICCG-like coordination inter-agency coordination mechanisms (IACMs) there. OCHA has finalized the recruitment of dedicated full-time hub coordinators and the staff are waiting for visas to enter Ethiopia. Other agencies committed to deploying staff to the hubs to strengthen coordination and presence as access improves within the region. The local authorities have maintained the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) in Mekelle as the main authorities-led coordination forum. The ECC meets once a week and provides a platform for interaction between regional authority bureaus and humanitarian partners.

On 17 September, humanitarian partners together with the Federal Government and regional and local authorities activated an Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) in Bahir Dar (Amhara Region), to scale up the response in the region. Currently, WASH, education, nutrition, health, agriculture and CCCM clusters are reactivated and are functional, while other clusters are also planned to be activated. Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCGs) are also functional in Semera (Afar) and Bahir Dar (Amhara), while Government-led Incident Command Posts (ICPs) are now operational in Gonder, Debrak and Dessie towns. Partners are supporting the preparation of the Amhara Regional Government's three-month Emergency and Early Recovery Response Plan.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (7 Oct 2021)

Funding Update

The funding gap for humanitarian response in Ethiopia for 2021 stands at more than $1 billion. An estimated $583 million has been mobilized for response towards the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan, and $536 million for response towards the draft Humanitarian Response Plan in areas outside Tigray. However, this is far from sufficient to cover the mounting humanitarian needs. The response plans for Ethiopia, including the financial requirements, are currently being updated. The financial requirements for the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan (covering Tigray only) will increase. We are also working on further defining the needs in Amhara and Afar.

On 18 August, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) launched the 2021 second reserve allocation of $20 million. The allocation will target immediate and life-saving activities in emergency shelter, camp coordination and management, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors in Tigray, Amhara and Afar.

Since the beginning of the year, $64.2 million received in paid contributions to EHF from 11 donors. Urgent funding to the EHF is required to continue supporting partners’ response as the current fund balance stands at only $2.5 million. Overall, the OCHA-managed pooled funds (the EHF and the Central Emergency Response Fund-CERF) have allocated $76.5 million to the northern Ethiopia humanitarian response in 2021. At least 35 partners benefitted from the funds targeting 7.6 million people affected by the crisis.