HIGHLIGHTS (24 Jun 2021)

- Since the release of the latest Northern Ethiopia response plan on 1 May, about 3.7 million people reached with food aid out of the targeted 5.2 million (as of 22 June).

- While partners continue to gradually scale-up, the response, is insufficient to meet needs, particularly in some sectors.

- Reports of airstrike killing and wounding civilians in a market in Togoga village in Central Zone.

- On the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, influential women called for increased assistance to survivors, accountability and justice.

- The Northern Ethiopia Response Plan is facing a significant funding gap of US$364 million until the end of the year.

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>
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FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements (May - December)</th>
<th>Outstanding gap (May - December)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$854M</td>
<td>$364M</td>
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</table>

CONTACTS

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BACKGROUND (24 Jun 2021)

Disclaimer

This report is prepared by OCHA Ethiopia with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 12-18 June. The dashboard data below is as of 22 June. In some cases, access and communication constraints mean that updates for the period are delayed. The next issue, covering the period from 19-25 June, will be published on 1 July 2021.
### ETHIOPIA - TIGRAY REGION HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

**Situation Report**

**Last updated: 24 Jun 2021**

#### CLUSTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
<th>People Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>5.2M</td>
<td>3.67M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.5M</td>
<td>3.2M</td>
<td>631K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2M</td>
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<td>261K</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESFI</td>
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<td>3.2M</td>
<td>2.9M</td>
<td>167K</td>
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<td>RCIC</td>
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<td>1.8M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>3.8M</td>
<td>2.3M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.6M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>1.4M</td>
<td>0.72M</td>
<td>16K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.7M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>5K</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Key Indicators

- **Food**: 520K people reached with food assistance in 2 weeks (177K). 520K people reached with food assistance in 2 weeks (162K).
- **Wash**: 611K people have access to drinking water. 442K people have access to drinking water. 442K people have access to drinking water.
- **Agriculture**: 250K people benefiting from distribution of agricultural inputs. 531K people benefiting from distribution of agricultural inputs.
- **ESFI**: 1.19M people affected by food insecurity. 1.19M people affected by food insecurity.
- **RCIC**: 1.9M people affected by camp closures. 1.9M people affected by camp closures.
- **Health**: 715K people have been vaccinated against COVID-19. 715K people have been vaccinated against COVID-19.
- **Nutrition**: 63K people benefiting from BISP. 63K people benefiting from BISP.
- **Education**: 473K children are attending school. 473K children are attending school.
- **Protection**: 45K women, girls, and boys accessing SRH services. 45K women, girls, and boys accessing SRH services.

### As of 23 June 2021

- **Clusters**
  - Food: 7
  - Wash: 18
  - Agriculture: 6
  - ESFI: 26
  - RCIC: 3
  - Health: 23
  - Nutrition: 12
  - Education: 15
  - Protection: 22

- **People in Need**: 5.2M
- **People Targeted**: 5.2M
- **People Reached**: 3.67M

### Links

- [Downloaded: 24 Jun 2021](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia)
BACKGROUND (24 Jun 2021)

Situation Overview

The security situation remains highly complex and extremely volatile. Ongoing hostilities and attacks, including on main roads, and use of artillery shelling are reported in several locations.

On 22 June, reports received of airstrike that killed and wounded civilians in a market in Togoga, Central Zone. Armed forces have reportedly blocked roads and denied medical personnel timely access to the wounded. Acting Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ramesh Rajasingham, called on the Ethiopian authorities to carry out a prompt and effective investigation into this attack and subsequent acts depriving victims of medical treatment, and to prosecute perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

Partners reported challenges transporting medical supplies, food and non-food items to multiple locations, especially to hard-to-reach areas, due to denial of access. Checkpoints in Agulae (Eastern Zone), Wajerat (South Eastern Zone), Maichew (Southern Zone) and Enticho (Central Zone) remain main bottlenecks for humanitarian movements. However, Dongolat checkpoint (South-Eastern Zone) was dismantled during the reporting period.

On 18 June, the Interim Regional Administration issued a directive on new regulations at checkpoints to facilitate access for humanitarian organizations. UN and other international and local humanitarian vehicles would undergo an expedited search with no additional permission letter required other than the previously obtained from the Prime Minister’s office, according to the directive. Humanitarian cargos will be given a priority to pass through with no lengthy delays.

In the meantime, while the UN staff and some INGO partners, mainly big INGOs, are able to receive three months visa extension to operate in the region, other partners’ requests are being rejected. Visa extensions for all partners area prerequisite to sustain existing programs and scale-up operations.

Harassment, intimidation, detention of aid workers, and confiscation of humanitarian supplies continue to be reported. For example, on 16 June, six barrels of fuel belonging to an INGO were confiscated at a military checkpoint out of Mekelle towards Eastern Zone. On 17 June, Eritrean forces reportedly stopped and physically assaulted a vaccination team in Asgede Woreda, North-Western Zone.

On 16 June, a mission visited Samre and Gijet Woredas, South Eastern Zone. It noted public facilities, including administration offices, schools, health facilities, and water system, destroyed, vandalized or looted. Partners provided limited food, nutrition, non-food items and health services. Food aid is urgently needed with some parts of the zone are at risk of starvation.
Another inter-agency assessment mission was also carried out in Eastern Zone, including to Adigrat, the zonal capital, and IDP sites in Edaga Hamus, Freweyni and Wukro towns. The mission observed high levels of vulnerability among IDPs but with substantial community support. Food, cash, health, including vaccinations for children, and psychosocial support are among top needs in the sites visited.

In Western Zone, about 500 people (100 households) reportedly returned to Dansha from Metema in Amhara region and from neighboring Sudan. Food has been distributed in the zone in the first two months since the conflict, but there has been no distribution since February.

High and critical levels of food insecurity and malnutrition are widespread and would likely slip towards catastrophic levels and looming famine if not addressed immediately. UNICEF says that at least 33,000 children in inaccessible parts of Tigray are severely malnourished and face imminent death without immediate help. UNICEF projects that 56,000 children under five will need treatment this year for severe acute malnutrition – almost six times higher than the average annual caseload for the region.

While partners continue to scale-up response, progress in some sectors is still insufficient to meet the high needs. Of the 3.2 million people targeted for water, sanitation and hygiene, for example, to date only about 20 percent or 631,000 people were reached. Access restrictions, insecurity, lack of fuel, damages to water systems, lack of spare parts and equipment to repair or maintain water systems as well as lack of funding are among the reasons behind this response gap.

Conflict-related sexual gender-based violence continues to be reported across the region. On 18 June, the eve of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, over 50 influential women from Africa or of African descent, signed an open letter in solidarity with the women and girls in Tigray. They urgently called for an immediate ceasefire; increased and timely humanitarian assistance for the survivors; and an independent justice mechanism to ensure that those responsible for the suffering are held to account.

Similarly, more than a dozen renowned women, including former Administrator of the UN Development Programme, Helen Clark, called the UN Security Council to "set up a tribunal to investigate the allegations of sexual violence in Tigray as a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act of genocide". They added that “failure by the international community to act would undo the progress made so far in eliminating sexual violence in conflict.”

In a joint statement on 18 June, EU High Representative, Joseph Borrell and UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Pramila Patten, said they are deeply concerned about the use of sexual violence in the Tigray region and called on all parties involved in armed conflicts to heed the UN Secretary-General’s call for a global ceasefire and immediately end all acts of conflict-related sexual violence.

On 13 June, the G7 called for "an immediate cessation of hostilities, unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas and the immediate withdrawal of Eritrean forces.”

**VISUAL (3 Jun 2021)**

**Humanitarian Access in Tigray**
FEATURE (24 Jun 2021)

High Level Visits

From 14-18 June, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Dr. Catherin Sozi, visited Tigray region to see first-hand the humanitarian needs and the progress of the scale up response. She met with affected people at IDP sites in Mekelle, Shire, Axum, Adwa, and visited a hospital in Axum. Dr. Sozi also met with zonal and local authorities as well as humanitarian partners.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response
There are currently [as of 24 June] 419 UN staff supporting the humanitarian response (90 international staff and 173 national staff in Mekelle and 24 international staff and 132 national staff in Shire). There are 123 partners operating across the region: 70 international NGOs, 33 national NGOs, 11 UN agencies and 9 Government offices.

Food assistance remains the largest component of the humanitarian response. As of 22 June, and since the release of the latest Northern Ethiopia Response Plan on 1 May, about 3.7 million people of the targeted 5.2 million people received food assistance. During the reporting period, nutrition partners screened about 45,000 children under 5 were for malnutrition. Over 1,000 children received treatment for severe acute malnutrition and about 5,000 for moderate acute malnutrition (old and new cases screened).

To enhance food production, CARE Ethiopia and regional NGO Relief Society of Tigray (REST), with financial support from USAID, purchased 20 tractors to support agricultural works in twenty Woredas highly affected by desert locust or by conflict. This will benefit more than 14,000 farmers.

Health cluster partners are steadily scaling up response. Currently, there is a capacity to operate over 65 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in 55 Woredas, compared to 55 MHNTs a week earlier. From 6-12 June, 49 MHNTs operated in 44 Woredas providing medical services to over 22,000 people, an increase from 39 MHNTs operated in 36 Woredas reaching about 15,000 people first week on June.

Since the release of the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan on 1 May, and as 22 June, 167,000 people of the targeted 2.9 million people were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 709,000 people will be reached by the end of the year.

Since March, World Vision reached about 12,000 households – over 66,000 people including over 21,000 IDPs with multi-purpose cash assistance in Raya Alamata, Samre, Enderta, Wukro, Mekelle, Gulomakeda, Asgede Tsimbla, Raya Cherecher and Medebay Zana. It completed a new master beneficiary list for a second round in other locations. World Vision is in discussion with two banks on how to cascade the cash support at respective program area. Several organizations are planning to start with multi-purpose cash assistance.

OCHA coordinated a three-day workshop on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability to affected population training in Shire, North-Western Zone, for 28 trainers from UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and the Government.

CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)

Agriculture

Needs

- No updates since last reporting period.

Response

- About 83,506 quintals (a quintal equals 100kg) of fertilizer were distributed to agricultural cooperative unions, for further distribution to farmers.

- Some 8,452 quintals of improved agricultural inputs were distributed to 54,814 farming households (274,070 people) in 14 Woredas across Central, Eastern, North-Western, South-Eastern and Southern Zones.
• CARE Ethiopia and national NGO REST, with financial support from USAID, purchased 20 tractors to support agricultural works in twenty Woredas highly affected by desert locust or by conflict. This will benefit more than 14,000 farmers.

Gaps
• No updates since last reporting period.

CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs
• Accelerate site assessments, planning and construction of shelters and WASH facilities in Axum, Sheraro and Adwa.
• Finalize relocation plans to “Sabacare-4” relocation site in Mekelle.
• Construction of 25 guard posts at “Sabacare-4” site to curb the theft of construction materials.
• Relocation of IDPs from schools to adequate sites.

Response
• Completion of mapping of collective centres in Adigrat, Freweyni, Daga Hamus, Wukro, in Eastern Zone, for service delivery.

Gaps
• Unavailability of suitable land for shelter construction in the Shire.

CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)

Education

Needs
• Relocation of IDPs from schools. Some 86 schools continue to serve as collective sites, hindering the return of more than 91,000 children to schools.
• Renovation of schools damaged or looted during the conflict. Some 243 of the 325 schools assessed (75 percent) in the region require renovation and rehabilitation.
Psychosocial support training for teachers and students.

Provision of school snacks and meals such as high energy biscuits to maintain children's energy, attention and attendance at the temporary learning spaces.

**Response**

- Some 7,280 children received accelerated school readiness and accelerated learning program in Shire and Mekelle.
- Some 2,600 children received early childhood care and development services in Shire.
- Some 600 children are being served with play and early childhood learning activities in Mekelle and Adigrat.
- In South-Eastern Zone, 375 children started temporary school in Hintalo Woreda; 375 children received accelerated learning program in Enderta; and 100 children had child-to-child program in Mekelle.
- World Vision reached 2,761 children with accelerated school readiness and accelerated learning program in South-Eastern Zone.
- Daughters of Charity reached 175 children with early childhood education in Mekelle.

**Gaps**

- Delay in preparation for re-opening schools as IDPs are still sheltering there.
- Limited or no presence of education partners, including in Abi Adi, Adi Shuhu, Maichew and Sheraro.

**CLUSTER STATUS** (24 Jun 2021)

**Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items**

**Needs**

- Accelerate planning and construction of shelters at sites identified in Adigrat.
- Strengthen zonal cluster coordination through zonal NGO focal point system.
- Provide appropriate shelter solution to IDPs living under poor conditions especially those living in the open air as kiremt rainfall is approaching.

**Response**

- Since the release of the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan on 1 May, 167,000 people of the targeted 2.9 million people were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items (as 22 June). With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 709,000 people will be reached by the end of the year.
- An inter-agency mission was conducted in Eastern Zone to identify additional sites for shelter construction.

**Gaps**

- Limited shelter and NFIs response in hard-to-reach areas due to access constraints and insecurity.
Difficulties of transportation of NFIs to Shire due to insecurity and lack of access.

Difficulties with identifying appropriate sites for relocation of IDPs in Shire town due to lack of land.

Increased influx of new IDPs added to the already existing needs for shelter and NFIs.

Looting and damaging construction materials at IDPs relocation/unfinished sites.

**CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)**

**Food**

**Needs**

- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, more than 350,000 people are already facing catastrophic conditions (IPC 5, Catastrophe) and more than 1.8 million people are in emergency level of acute food insecurity (IPC 4) in Tigray and adjacent locations in Amhara and Afar affected by the conflict. Without urgent and unimpeded food aid, the severity of acute food insecurity is expected to increase through September with over 400,000 people projected to face catastrophic conditions.

**Response**

- Since the latest response plan for Northern Ethiopia was released on 1 May, 3.67 million people were reached with food aid out of the targeted 5.2 million (as of 22 June).

- From 27 March to 16 June (under round 1 food distribution), the three main food partners (the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, WFP and the Joint Emergency Operation Program) assisted 4,350,840 people with 73,410 MT of food in 71 Woredas.

- While round 1 distribution is being finalized, partners are simultaneously gearing up for round 2 distribution, which was launched on 10 May.

- During the reporting period (10 to 16 June), food partners distributed 7,894 MT of food to 485,384 people under round 1, and 96,599 people with 1,638 MT of food under round 2.

**Gaps**

- Delays with registration of targeted people in some accessible Woredas mainly due to the increasing needs on the ground, which is often greater than the approved caseload quota, insecurity, lack of documentation among the affected population, and poor or non-existing local government structure particularly in rural areas. This continues to delay the launch of planned food distributions.

- Flexibility for timely inclusion of verified new caseloads without quota limitation in food assistance is urgently needed.

- Limited access to at least 28 Woredas, seven of which are fully inaccessible.

- Partners reported increasing cases of trucks transporting humanitarian cargos being held by armed forces for a lengthy period of time.
• Reported looting of food stocks at distribution points in Hintalo Woreda, South-Eastern Zone.

• Shortage of fuel causing delay with dispatching and distribution of food especially in Western Zone.

• Limited size and composition of the current standard food basket. Some partners are exploring the option to provide full food basket and/or covering transportation or milling costs in the food assistance package in prioritized locations.

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**CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)**

Health

**Needs**

• Support to ongoing Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign in 13 Woredas targeting 2 million people.

• Accelerate cholera readiness and completion of prepositioning of cholera supplies.

• Strengthen disease surveillance through early disease detection.

• Replenish health core pipeline to scale up the health response.

• Scale up response for severe acute malnutrition in areas with high caseloads including Adigrat, Kelete Awelallo, Mekelle and Shire.

**Response**

• The Regional Health Bureau and Health Cluster partners currently have the capacity to operate over 65 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in 55 Woredas, compared to a capacity of 55 MHNTs a week earlier.

• From 6-12 June, 49 MHNTs operated in 44 Woredas providing 22,479 people with medical consultations. This is an increase from 39 MHNTs operated in 36 Woredas reaching about 15,000 people first week of June.

• Distribution of jerry cans, soap and water purification tablets in the integrated WASH-OCV campaign

• Over 100,000 people received the first dose of COVID-19 in the region in which over 70,000 doses administered in the community and over 7,500 among IDPs.

• Some 203 mothers, care givers, and health workers were trained on measuring mid-upper arm circumference for malnutrition screening and another 230 mothers received infant and young child feeding counselling in Negsege, Raya Azebo and Endamehoni Woredas, Southern Zone.

• Some 269 girls and women received dignity kits in Maichew town, Southern Zone.

**Gaps**

• Limited health response in hard-to-reach areas due to access constraints and insecurity.

• Interrupted communications affecting surveillance, data management and reporting.

• Lack of cash flow due to banking restrictions, affecting the implementation of response activities.

• Shortage of the pipeline supply including essential medical supplies and medicines.
• Shortage of trained nurses and doctors on the management of severe acute malnutrition at the stabilization centers.
• Limited integration of infant and young child feeding in emergencies in nutrition programs.
• Limited targeted supplementary feeding program services to address malnutrition in the host community.

CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)

Logistics

Needs
• No updates since last reporting period.

Response
• During the reporting period, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the dispatch of 60 MT of NFI, WASH, shelter and protection cargo to Tigray on behalf of seven partners.
• The Logistics Cluster conducted a capacity building training for 14 staff from 6 organizations.

Gaps
• No update since last reporting period.

CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)

Nutrition

Needs
• Increased nutrition screening to determine the overall nutrition situation.

Response
• Nutrition partners continue to scale up nutrition screening. During the reporting period 44,957 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition.
• Of those children screened, 677 children (1.5 percent) were identified with severe acute malnutrition, 6,732 (15 percent) identified with moderate acute malnutrition, an increase from 5,705 or 11 percent a week earlier.
• Some 1023 children received treatment for severe acute malnutrition and 4,851 for moderate acute malnutrition (old and new cases)
• Some 14,338 pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition of whom 7,727 or 53 percent were identified with acute malnutrition, an increase from 43 percent a week earlier.

• Nutrition partners reached 60,389 children under 5 with blanket food distribution up from 51,637 a week earlier, and 12,801 pregnant and lactating women.

• Some 6,744 children under 5 received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition.

• Some 9,494 children under 5 received vitamin A supplemented, 6,776 children 2-5 years received albendazole tablet for deworming.

• Some 7,035 pregnant and lactating women received treatment for acute malnutrition and 624 women received iron folate supplement.

• Scale-up of maternal, infant and young child feeding counselling doubled during the reporting week from 5,098 up to 10,585 pregnant and lactating women with children under two years.

### Gaps

• No update since last reporting period.

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**CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)**

#### Protection

**Needs**

• Enhancing protection presence and services to unaccompanied and separated children, at-risk children, women and girls across the region.

• Enhance protection mainstreaming in the response activities of all clusters.

**Response**

• Case management services was provided to 710 vulnerable children including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in Mekelle and Shire. This included family-based care arrangement, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), cash support, medical services and NFI.

• Some 145 UASC are engaged in foster and relatives care arrangement, of whom 84 children, including 38 girls, are placed with family relatives care.

• Partners provided MHPSS services for 2,804 IDPs including children in Mekelle, Shire and Abi Adi.

• Some 2,711 people participated in awareness sessions on child protection and gender-based violence in Shire and Mekelle.

• Some 2,368 IDP women in reproductive age were provided with dignity kits in Mekelle, Shire and Abi Adi.

**Gaps**

• Slow implementation of family tracing and reunification due to limited operational capacity of protection partners.
CLUSTER STATUS (24 Jun 2021)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs

- Increased access to safe drinking water through durable solution, access to sanitation facilities, and hand washing facilities.

Response

- Water trucking in Mekelle, South-Eastern, Central and North-Western Zones benefiting 630,634 people.
- INGO Samaritan's Purse implemented WASH activities in Shire relocation sites including construction of 132 communal latrines benefiting 660 people and 48 showers benefiting 2,400 people.
- Regional Water Bureau rehabilitated and maintained motorized borehole in Raya Azebo (Southern Zone) and Hintalo (South-Eastern Zone) benefiting 12,600 people.
- National NGO REST maintained 16 wells and hand pump deep wells in Kelete Awelallo and Endeta (Eastern Zone) benefiting 2,640 people.
- Oxfam distributed dignity kits 3,780 people and WASH NFIs to 16,499 people Chercher, Raya Azebo, (Southern Zone), Mekelle and Wajirat (South-Eastern Zone).
- Construction of all 390 latrines and almost all the 338 showers and 125 water points in “Sabacare-4” IDP relocation site.

Gaps

- Limited WASH partners in Central, South-Eastern and North-Western Zones.
- Shortage of latrines in most IDPs sites due to limited space.
- Limited distribution of WASH NFIs due to access restrictions, insecurity, lack of fuel, and lack of funding.

COORDINATION (24 Jun 2021)

Regular Meetings

Coordination platforms are being strengthened. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCG) have been activated in Mekelle and Shire and are holding regular meetings. Coordination meetings with partners and local authorities are regularly taking place in Adigrat, Abi Adi, Axum, Adwa and Sherraro. However, Tigray UN-led clusters have very varied levels of capacity. Given the scale of the crisis and the need for coordination and information management, all clusters urgently require dedicated
full-time coordinators and information management officers. Decentralization of the coordination to the hubs must be also strengthened by the committed presence of cluster partners. The Interim Administration-led Tigray Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) continues to meet weekly with all clusters and with the humanitarian community.

The humanitarian community is now decentralizing the coordination structure further from Mekelle and Shire. A decentralized area-based coordination system is being set-up in additional six locations (Maichew, Abi-Adi, Adigrat, Axum, Sheraro and Dansha). This coordination system is currently being established by OCHA field coordination teams. It is working with agencies and partners, telecoms partners for installation of emergency telecoms, UN Department of Safety and Security for security focal points in each location, and with the logistics cluster to establish mobile storage units for prepositioning of relief items and regular UN led convoys for delivery to hubs. This is to bring the response closer to those in need, buffer against continuous access and security interruptions and mitigate against diversion of assistance and looting currently being experienced by partners operating without UN escorts.

An Emergency Response Framework has also been established including 3 key operational planning strategies: IDP strategy; famine prevention and response strategy; and protection strategy.

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**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**  
(24 Jun 2021)

**Funding Update**

The Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan is seeking US$853 million until the end of the year to assist 5.2 million people. Despite agencies’ reallocation of funds and new funding received, the planned humanitarian response is facing a significant funding gap of $364 million until the end of the year. As information on needs and requirements is further clarified the requirements will be updated.

On 18 June, Canada announced an additional $7 million to WFP, OCHA and OCHA managed Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund, and the International Committee of the Red Cross to support humanitarian operations in Tigray.