

HIGHLIGHTS (16 Sep 2021)

- The first EU Humanitarian Air Bridge flight arrived in Tigray, carrying supplies, including ready-to-use therapeutic food for severely malnourished children.
- The last humanitarian cargo that entered the Tigray region via road was on 7 September.
- Last week, more than 448,000 people received only one commodity (2kg of pulses per person) due to a shortage of stock, out of about 547,000 people assisted with food under round 2.
- The number of confirmed humanitarian workers' deaths in Tigray since the outset of the conflict has climbed from 12 to 23.
- The spillover of the conflict into the Afar and Amhara regions continues to affect civilians with increased food insecurity, increased displacement, and disruption of livelihoods.



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KEY FIGURES

5.2M

People in need

5.2M

People targeted

63,110

Refugees in Sudan since 7 November

FUNDING

\$854M

Requirements (May - December)

\$171M

Outstanding gap (Sep - Dec)

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BACKGROUND (16 Sep 2021)

Disclaimer

OCHA Ethiopia prepares this report with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 31 August -13 September. The dashboard data below is as of 8 September. 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 23 September.

VISUAL (18 Aug 2021)

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



ETHIOPIA

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

As of 13 August 2021



CLUSTERS

10



PARTNERS

54



PEOPLE IN NEED

5.2M



PEOPLE TARGETED

5.2M












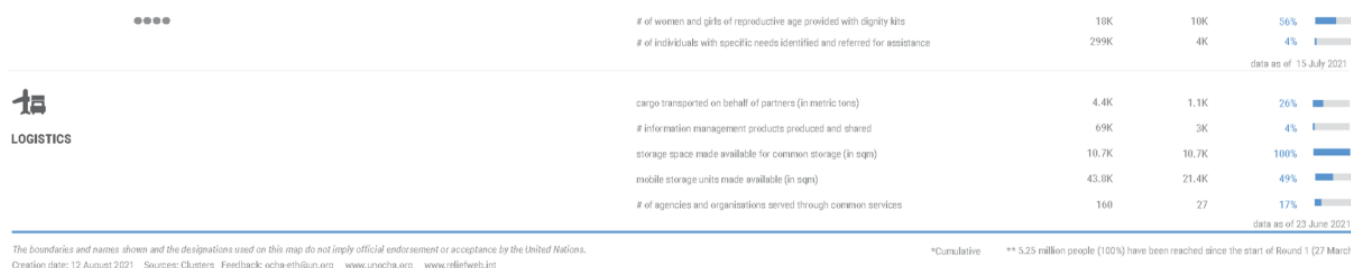
PEOPLE REACHED

4.15M

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.



CLUSTER	PARTNERS <small>Since 1 May 2021</small>	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	KEY INDICATORS	TARGET <small>May-December 2021</small>	REACHED* <small>Since 1 May 2021</small>	% REACHED
 FOOD	9	5.2M	5.2M	4.15M **	# of people reached with food assistance in round 1 (started on 27 March) # of people reached with food assistance in round 2 (started on 10 May)	5,20M 5,20M	4,15M** 1,4M	80%** 27%
<small>data as of 04 August 2021</small>								
 WASH	18	4.5M	3.2M	1.2M	# of people having access to safe drinking water through emergency water trucking # of people having access to safe drinking water through durable solution # of people reached through essential sanitation and hygiene message # of people provided with lifesaving WASH NFI # of people accessing sanitation facility (latrines & bathing/hand washing facilities)	1,84M 2,90M 2,95M 2,25M 1,22M	1,26K 911K 93K 739K 169K	64% 31% 3% 33% 14%
<small>data as of 13 August 2021</small>								
 AGRICULTURE	6	2M	1.2M	803K	# of HH who benefited from distribution of agricultural inputs (emergency seed) # of households that received animal health support services (vaccination and treatment) # of households that received emergency animal feed (hay, forage seed, concentrate) # of households that benefited from draft power support and livestock asset restoration # of people that benefited from capacity building activities	250K HH 730K 315K 270K 2,50M	160K HH 0 0 0 79	64% 0% 0% 0% 0%
<small>data as of 13 August 2021</small>								
 ESNFI	26	3.2M	2.9M	357K	# of displacements affected populations that have received non-food items that consider the most vulnerable or at risk and beneficiaries' safety # of displacements affected population receiving emergency shelter and NFI assistance that considers the needs of women, children, people with disabilities and the safety of beneficiaries # of displacements affected populations that have received Emergency Shelter to improve physical protection and health of the displacement of affected population	1,10M 709K 1,025M	357K 223K 56K	33% 31% 5%
<small>data as of 13 August 2021</small>								
 CCCM	3	1.8M	1.2M	130K	# of camps coordinated, including information management # of individuals benefited from community participation, mobilization/self-governance # of training provided on capacity building of stakeholders, including government camp management focal points	100 560K 30	38 130K 3	38% 23% 10%
<small>data as of 23 June 2021</small>								
 HEALTH	23	3.8M	2.3M	87K	# of OPD consultations (individuals) # of children 6 months-15 years receiving emergency measles vaccination # of health facilities rehabilitated and are fully functional in areas affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergency # of health facilities conducting integrated diseases surveillance and reporting # MINE in crises affected locations # of health facilities with capacity for clinical management of rape # of health facilities with capacity for clinical management of MHPSS	2,30M 750K 100 200 100 40 40	87K 888 37 36 55 21 30	3.7% 0.1% 37% 18% 55% 53% 75%
<small>data as of 23 June 2021</small>								
 NUTRITION	12	1.6M	1.4M	66K	# of children 6-59 month children benefiting from BSFP # of PLW benefiting from BSFP # of children treated for SAM # of MAM children benefiting from TSFP # of MAM PLW benefiting from TSFP # of pregnant and lactating women benefiting from IYCF counselling	658K 184K 23K 313K 225K 1,50M	66K 22K 1,5K 17K 13K 10K	10% 12% 6% 5% 6% 1%
<small>data as of 23 June 2021</small>								
 EDUCATION	15	1.4M	0.72M	18K	# emergency-affected girls and boys accessing formal or non-formal education opportunities, including early learning # emergency-affected girls and boys benefiting from learning materials # children learning in TLS/classroom repairs with safe school protocols # female and male education stakeholders trained/capacity strengthened (incl. teachers/facilitators, NGO personnel, education authorities and parents/caregivers) # emergency-affected girls and boys benefiting from emergency school feeding	420K 720K 450K 8,4K 126K	18K 10K 8K 2K 1K	4% 1% 2% 24% 1%
<small>data as of 13 August 2021</small>								
 PROTECTION	24	2.7M	1.4M	30K	# women, men, girls and boys accessing OP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, response service # of children (and caregivers) accessing mental health and psychosocial support # unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative care arrangement	436K 27K 69K	30K 11K 3K	7% 41% 4%



BACKGROUND (16 Sep 2021)

Situation Overview

The humanitarian situation in Tigray remains dire, while the conflict continues to affect neighboring Amhara and Afar regions severely. On 2 September and on behalf of the humanitarian community in Ethiopia, acting Humanitarian Coordinator for Ethiopia, Grant Leaity, issued a statement warning that the humanitarian situation in Northern Ethiopia is set to worsen dramatically due to the inability to bring in enough and sustained levels of humanitarian supplies, cash, and fuel.

Between 5 and 7 September, 147 trucks of humanitarian supplies arrived in Tigray via Afar. Before this, no trucks had been able to go into Tigray since 22 August. This brings the number of humanitarian trucks that entered Tigray since 12 July to 482 trucks. Some supplies have not been allowed to enter, including fuel, without which humanitarian operations will not continue. 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. Meanwhile, commercial supply is still interrupted, leading to severe shortages of essential commodities in the private markets and a spike in prices, making it impossible for people to afford basic necessities.

On 11 September, the first EU Humanitarian Air Bridge flight arrived in Tigray carrying 7 metric tons (MT) of nutritional supplies, including ready-to-use therapeutic food for severely malnourished children. Medicines, however, were removed during government inspection in Addis Ababa. This delivery comes after the humanitarian cargo flight by the United Arab Emirates on 18 August, which was the first one since late June.

While cargo flights are important to transport lighter and high-value items, such as medicines and nutrition supplies, they are not a replacement for delivering food and other assistance via road. While humanitarian access is now viable and secure in 75 per cent of Tigray, delivery of humanitarian assistance remains constrained via the only access route to the region (Semera-Abala-Mekelle corridor). Furthermore, the road between Kombolcha, Amhara, currently the main hub for humanitarian cargo, and Semera, has been heavily militarized recently. At least 10 checkpoints have been reportedly installed, further delaying the movement of trucks.

The UNHAS passenger flight, Addis Ababa-Mekelle-Addis Ababa, continues to operate two flights per week as planned, with 12 flights having operated to date since July. All passengers continue to experience thorough searches at Addis Ababa airport on departure and arrival.

The Ethiopian Immigration has restarted the eVisa application effective from 31 August. Partners have reported improved issuance of visas, where international non-governmental organization (INGO) colleagues have used the service and got permits. Some UN organizations, though, continue to face visa restrictions and delays.

Parts of the Tekeze bridge, connecting Shire to May-Tsebri, Laelay Tselemti, and Tselmti *Woredas* in North Western Zone, which were destroyed in early July, are now usable for pedestrians following repairs. These parts are going through additional repairs and reinforcement for the passage of vehicles, including heavy trucks. This will allow partners to transport

humanitarian supplies across the bridge.

Since the outset of the conflict, the number of humanitarian workers killed in Tigray has climbed from 12 to 23 as reports of the killing of an additional 11 aid workers from the Relief Society of Tigray (REST, an NGO based in Tigray) have recently emerged. Although these reports came recently, the deaths occurred back in June and January. In a statement on 2 September, acting Humanitarian Coordinator for Ethiopia, Grant Leaiti, condemned the killings, violence, attacks, abductions, and threats against aid workers. He called for humanitarians to be respected and protected and the attacks against them to be fully investigated.

Further complicating the food insecurity and agricultural yield in northern Ethiopia, new reports by FAO indicate that Desert Locust forming in the eastern Amhara Region. At the same time, swarms were seen in Tigray, southwest of Mekelle, and almost certainly forming in the Afar Region. However, Breeding areas cannot be accessed due to conflict, preventing the conduct of survey and control operations. As a result, new swarms are expected to form in northern and northeast Ethiopia in October, threatening Eritrea, eastern Ethiopia (Somali Region), and north Somalia, according to the FAO report.

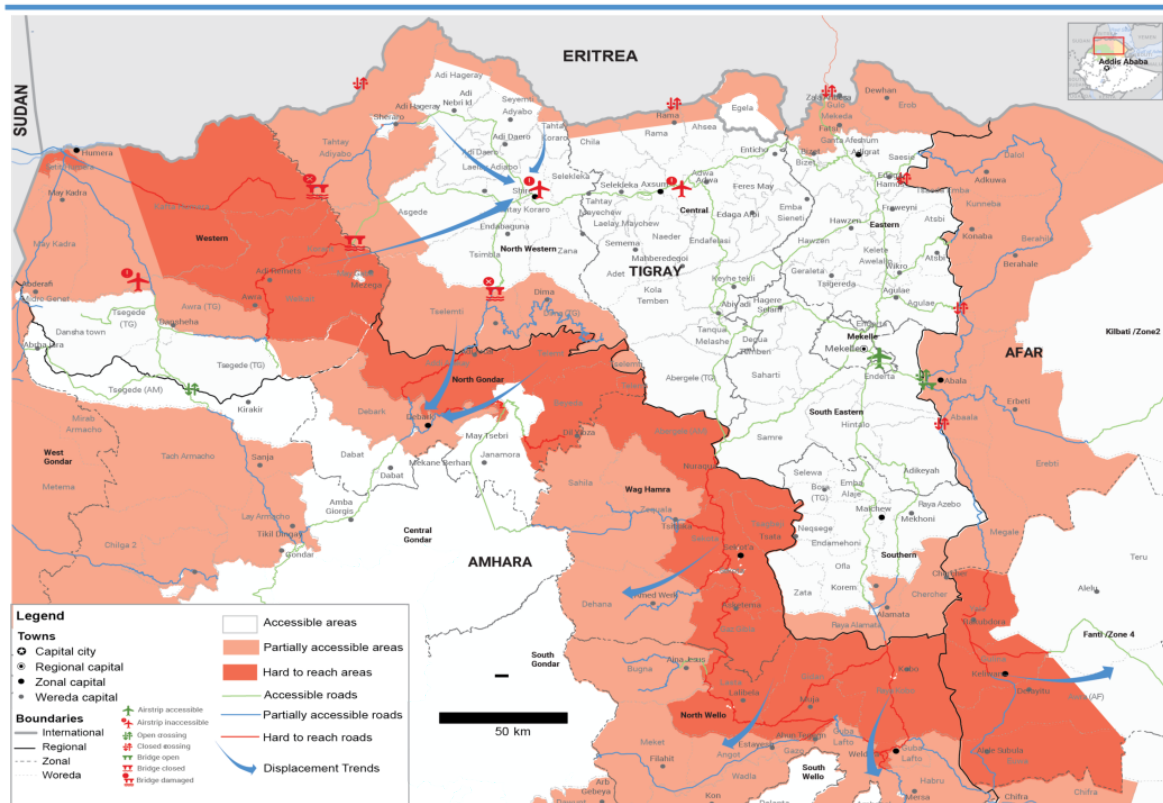
On 10 September, the joint investigation by the UN Human Rights Office and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission into alleged violations of human rights, humanitarian and refugee law committed by all parties to the conflict in Tigray has concluded its fieldwork phase. Between 16 May and 20 August, the team conducted investigations in Mekelle, Wukro, Samre, Alamata, Bora, Maichew, Dansha, Maikadra, Humera, Gondar, Bahir Dar, and Addis Ababa. It carried out more than 200 interviews with victims and witnesses, regional and national authorities, civil society organizations, religious institutions, medical and judicial authorities, and humanitarian agencies operating in Tigray. The team also examined documents, videos, photos, and other materials. The final report of the investigation will be published on 1 November.

The spillover of the conflict into neighboring Afar and Amhara regions continues to affect civilians with increased food insecurity, increased displacement, and disruption of livelihoods. According to the Afar regional authorities, more than 140,000 people were displaced in the region by the end of August. In Amhara Region, the Disaster Risk Management Office reports that over 233,000 people were recently displaced in Dessie and Kombolcha in South Wello Zone. More than 1.7 million people in both regions are reportedly food insecure due to the conflict.

Despite access constraints to some areas in both regions (due to hostilities and lack of funds to secure supplies), partners continue to scale up the response and support the regional authorities'-led response efforts in both regions with the limited available resources.

VISUAL (27 Aug 2021)

Humanitarian Access in Tigray



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Creation date: 13 August 2020 Sources: OCHA Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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VISUAL (16 Sep 2021)

Tigray Humanitarian Operational Capacity, September-December

Summary of resource availability to deliver humanitarian response

CASH (US\$) 

134.5M

NEEDED TO DELIVER TARGET

FUEL (LITERS) 

2.3M

NEEDED TO DELIVER TARGET

SUPPLIES (TRUCKS) 

5,000

NEEDED TO DELIVER TARGET



Resource availability by cluster activity

	PEOPLE TARGETED	ACTIVITY STATUS	HOW LONG DO THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES LAST TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTIVITY			# PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE (UPCOMING) SUSPENSION
Food						
Food distribution	5.2M	Suspended	7 days	50 days	0 days	5.2M
Health						
Delivery of emergency kits	2.3M	Partially active (20%)	0 days	N/A	0 days	2.3M
Vaccination for cholera (second dose)	1.5M	Suspended	0 days	N/A	0 days	1.5M
Nutrition						
Management of severe acute malnutrition, in OTP	56K	Suspended	0 days	7 days	tbc	40K
Management of severe acute malnutrition, in SC	4K	Suspended	0 days	0 days	0 days	4K
BSF/TSF	1.4M	Suspended	0 days	0 days	tbc	1.4M
Vitamin A supplementation	574K	Suspended	0 days	7 days	tbc	574K
ESNFI						
Provision of ESNFI kits	525K	Partially active (35%)	0 days	0 days	30 days	525K
Provision of NFI items	1.1M	Partially active (35%)	0 days	0 days	30 days	761K
Emergency shelter assistance	998K	Partially active (35%)	0 days	0 days	30 days	944K
WASH						
Water supply through trucking to IDPs living in collective sites	525K	Partially active (25%)	0 days	7 days	N/A	525K
Water supply through durable solutions	2.1M	Partially active (15%)	0 days	7 days	1 day	2.1M
Constructions of sanitation facilities for IDPs living in collective sites	525K	Partially active (10%)	1 day	N/A	N/A	452K
WASH NFIs	525K	Partially active (20%)	14 days	N/A	21 days	525K
Agriculture						
Livestock vaccination, drug and vet supply	370K	Partially active (40%)	0 days	N/A	45 days	370K
Livestock feed	200K	Suspended	0 days	N/A	0 days	200K
Protection						
Protection monitoring and CRIs for PSN and PwD	300K	Active	14 days	7 days	14 days	300K
Child Protection						
MHPSS services for children, adolescents, and caregivers	11K	Active	14 days	N/A	N/A	10K
Prevent and respond to separation of children from families	18K	Suspended	0 days	N/A	N/A	17K
GBV prevention and response	436K	Partially active (10%)	14 days	N/A	0 days	424K
Protect children & affected populations from SEA	288K	Partially active (10%)	14 days	N/A	N/A	218K
Gender-Based Violence						
Provide health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	7K	Suspended	0 days	N/A	0 days	7K
CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response services	180K	Active	7 days	N/A	7 days	71K
Provide dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age	299K	Partially active (10%)	7 days	N/A	7 days	256K
PFA and MHPSS	43K	Active	7 days	N/A	7 days	27K
CCCM						
Site improvement	1.2M	Suspended	0 days	N/A	N/A	1.2M
Information management and coordination	1.2M	Partially active	0 days	N/A	N/A	1.2M
Capacity building	1.2M	Partially active (30%)	0 days	N/A	N/A	1.2M

0 – 14 days | 14 – 28 days | 28 – 60 days | + 60 days

* Access impediments include movement restrictions, bureaucratic impediments and insecurity

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (16 Sep 2021)

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

Humanitarian partners maintain their commitment to stay and deliver to meet current and emerging needs. As of 14 September, 510 UN staff (10 UN agencies) support the humanitarian response (97 international staff and 247 national staff in Mekelle and 33 international staff and 133 national staff in Shire). Similarly, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners continue to maintain a presence in Tigray, with 36 NGOs (29 INGOs and 7 NNGOs) currently responding to the needs on the ground, with at least 1560 staff working with INGOs.

Despite the depletion of food stocks and resources, food partners continued to distribute available supplies. Since the launch of the first round of food assistance under Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 in late March, and as of 25 August, the three main food partners have completed this round, assisting about 5.7 million people across Mekelle Town, Eastern, Western, Central, North Western, Southern and South Eastern Zones. For Round 2 distribution launched in mid-May, some about 3.9 million people have been assisted as of 08 September. Between 2-8 September, however, more than 448,000 people received only one commodity (2kg of pulses per person) due to shortage of stocks, out of about 547,000 people assisted with food under round 2.

WASH partners distributed more than 23,000m³ of water in Mekelle, Central, South-Eastern, and Eastern Zones, reaching about 365,000 people. During the reporting period (31 August -13 September), nutrition partners screened more than 137,000 children under-5 for malnutrition, of whom more than 3000 of them or 2.2 per cent were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and about 24,000 or 17 per cent with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). They also screened more than 33,000 pregnant and lactating women, of whom more than 22,000, or about 66.5 per cent were diagnosed with acute malnutrition.

Between 6 and 13 September, Logistic Cluster partners facilitated the transport of 9 trucks with 270 MT of WASH items from Mekelle to other parts in Tigray on behalf of two partners.

From January to August, about 717,000 people, or 26 per cent of the total 2.7 million people targeted, were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 1.18 million people, 42 per cent of the targeted population, will be reached by the end of the year.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Agriculture



Needs

- Desert Locust that laid eggs in July and early August has started hatching in South, South Eastern, Central, and Eastern Zones. A verification mission to Samre *Woreda* in South-Eastern confirmed the presence of the first Instar stage (newly hatched) locusts.
- Support irrigation farming, seed multiplication, livestock vaccination, cash, and income-generating activities.



Response

- Some 12,320 MT of seeds were distributed, reaching 201,283 households by partners and 126,976 households by the Bureau of Agriculture.
- Cluster partners are conducting a post-distribution monitoring in 10 *Woredas* in North Western, Central, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones to estimate the area planted in the *Meher* season versus expected yield.

- Cluster partners are conducting a clinical investigation following a reported animal metabolic disorder in Hahayle *Woreda*, Central Zone, leading to the instant death of 101 livestock.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of fuel and cash is hindering the transportation of agricultural inputs.
- Lack of refrigerator at *woreda* level to keep vaccines and drugs.
- Lack of chemicals to combat fall armyworm affecting maize and sorghum crops.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management



Needs

- Food, cooking oil, non-food items, cooking energy, milling support, drinking water, dignity kits, and medications at IDPs sites.
- Safe and dignified relocations of IDPs from schools used as collective sites to the planned sites and other alternative shelters with full consultation with the displaced community.
- Privacy at the collective sites and specific support to the people with disabilities.
- Lack of scholastic materials for the displaced children at the IDPs sites.
- Additional spaces to reduce the overcrowding at the IDPs sites to reduce the risk to communicable diseases including spread of COVID-19.
- Relocation of more than 50,000 IDPs from 6 schools in Adigrat, Eastern Zone, to alternative shelters.
- Relocation of IDPs from schools in Abi Adi. There are 15 collective sites in town, of which, 13 are schools, with more than 42,000 people. Relocation options such as unfinished buildings, government facilities, dormitories of tertiary institutions will be assessed and identified for relocation.
- Support to relocate approximately 400-600 households from two primary schools to the new relocation site "Sabacare 4" in Mekelle on 14 September.

➡ Response

- Completion of communal kitchens at IDP sites of Shire.
- Road improvements in various IDP sites in Shire.
- Thirty-two committee members, including 14 women, reached with COVID-19 and Cholera awareness-raising session at the IDPs site at Nigiste-Saba secondary school, Adwa. A Code of Conduct training was also provided to them.
- Some 500 trees were planted by IDPs in five sites in Mekelle.
- IDPs sites and city cleaning campaign was carried in Mekelle.
- Twenty staff from partner organizations were trained in Mekelle on camp coordination and management.

- CCCM and Protection Cluster partners conducted two training on Communication with Communities (CwC) and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) for service providers and authorities in Abi Adi.
- Some 13 IDPs collective sites were provided with firewood in Mekelle.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of cash and fuel impacts the implementation of site coordination, improvement and repairs activities at IDPs sites, and the movement of partners to respond in remote collective sites.
- Lack of internet, communications, and electric power delay timely reporting from the field, including new IDPs.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Education



Needs

- Relocation of IDPs from schools.
- Renovation of schools damaged or looted during the conflict and clearing them from explosives in preparation of return of students to schools.
- Community mobilization and back to school campaign.
- Scholastic materials and high energy biscuit in support to students.
- Psychosocial support for teachers.

→ Response

- World Vision provided 9,800 books to Education Offices to be distributed to children in Enderta and Asgede Tsibla *Woredas*. It has also offered sports materials to the 24 learning sites in six *Woredas* in South Eastern Zone.
- World Vision provided learning programs for 5,212 children at Enderta, Wejerat, Hintalo, Samre, Seharti, and Deguea Tembien *Woredas*.
- Tigray Development Association provided learning programs for 240 children at Raya Azebo, Southern Zone.
- Regional Education bureau provided free transport service for teachers from Mekelle to zonal towns.
- Save the Children hired three education in emergency officers in Mekelle, Adwa, Axum, and Adigrat IDPs sites to support 1,784 children with different learning opportunities.

↔ Gaps

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

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

Needs

- Relocation of IDPs from schools to adequate alternative shelters ahead of reopening of schools on 20 September.
- ES/NFIs to more than 11,570 people who were reportedly displaced recently from areas bordering Eritrea to Adigrat and are staying with the host community.

Response

- Between January and August, some 716,957 people—26 percent of the total 2.7 million people targeted were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 1.18 million people, 42 per cent of the targeted population, will be reached by the end of the year.
- During the reporting period more than 8,977 IDPs in Nebelet, Alamata and Maichew towns received emergency shelter assistance.
- More than 9,348 IDPs and 3,000 affected people in Adwa, Hawzen Maykenetal, Gerealta, Endabaguna, Indasilassie Town received emergency shelter assistance in inaccessible areas for the last 7 months.
- Four hundred NFI kits targeting 2000 IDPs and host communities were distributed in Zana, North Western Zone, previously inaccessible.

Gaps

- 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.
- Lack of fuel, electricity, communication, cash, and bank services are hindering the response.
- Lack of shelter construction materials in the local market leading to a spike in the prices.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Food

Needs

- According to the latest food security analysis, over 400,000 people in the Tigray region are suffering from catastrophic hunger levels (IPC 5) through the lean season. Across the region, more than 4 million people - 70 percent of the population – are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or above).
- Based on qualitative information from the field, the number of food-insecure people continues to increase.
- Timely and sustained food assistance is urgently needed to avert any risk of famine.
- It is expected that only 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the average cereal production will be available this year as agricultural planting season has been missed in many parts of Tigray. Also, there are no available food stocks as many people were prevented from planting since last November. As a result, food assistance will be required up to the next year's harvest season in October 2022.
- At least 5.2 million people are targeted for emergency food assistance in Tigray.

→ Response

- Since the launch of the first round of assistance under Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 in late March, and as of 25 August, the three main food partners have completed this round, assisting 5,692,161 people with 96,144 MT of food across Mekelle town, Eastern, Western, Central, North Western, Southern and South Eastern Zones.
- For Round 2 distribution launched in mid-May, some 3,941,462 people have been assisted with 59,470 MT of food in Central, Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones as of 08 September.
- Between 2 and 8 September, food partners have distributed 2,564 MT of food to 546,681 people under round 2, out of whom, 448,357 received only one commodity (2kg of pulses per person) due to shortage of stocks.
- The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) has allocated 10,839 MT of food for Round 1. As of 23 June, it has distributed 1,664 MT of food to 110,923 people in Ofla, Zata, and Raya Alamata *Woredas*, Southern Zone and 927 MT of food to 61,771 people in Maykadra, Humera, and Dansha *Woredas*, Western Zone. The Government of Ethiopia's Round 2 distribution in Western Zone has been on hold due to the fluid security situation.
- The Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) partners continue its Round 2 distribution, assisting 1,664,637 people with 28,216 MT (42%) of food in Central, Eastern, Southern and South Eastern Zones as of 8 September.
- WFP and its partners completed their Round 2 distribution with 31,254 MT of food, assisting 2,276,825 people in Southern and North-Western Zones as of 8 September. WFP will take over the distribution in Shire town and Tahtay Koraro *Woreda* in North-Western Zone from JEOP starting from Round 2 instead of Round 3. The distribution in Shire town began on 30 August with only one commodity – 2kg of pulses per person – due to stock unavailability. It is ongoing with 490,862 people assisted as of 08 September.
- Partners have been dispatching food and distributing in prioritized *Woredas* for Round 2 distribution, including Shire town, Asgede, Adet, Naeder, Maychew, Adigrat, Hawzen, and Chila *Woredas*. It has been a challenging prioritization exercise for all food partners as the stock requirements for all the hotspot locations are way higher than the amount of food commodities available in Tigray.
- No partner has started Round 3 distribution even though the launch was revised to early August instead of early July as planned initially. The significant delay continues due to a lack of stocks and inter-Tigray operational challenges.
- To better understand the food security situation and improve the quality of assistance, partners are strengthening process monitoring and post-distribution surveys and planning for household-level food security surveys and market assessments.
- A one-off distribution of 436 MT of rice targeting 32,320 school-going children occurred across 25 IDP sites in Mekelle between 3-5 September. Each child received 13.5kg of rice.

↔ Gaps

- 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 for at least 5.2 million people and to avert the risk of famine.
- Between 5 and 7 September, only 101 trucks with humanitarian food commodities (4,090 MT) have entered Tigray. Since 8 September, no partner has been able to bring in any food commodity as of 14 September.
- The safety and security of cargo drivers in the corridor is also a serious concern and requires urgent measures to ensure that transporters have the confidence to continue cargo movements.
- Lack of fuel and cash and a non-functional communication network in Tigray significantly hinder the delivery of food assistance.
- Most partners are currently operating in credit. If access to cash is not urgently resolved, partners may be soon forced to cease operation temporarily.
- The flexibility for timely inclusion of verified vulnerable new caseloads in food assistance without allocation limitation is urgently needed. Efforts to reach out to the previously inaccessible areas by food partners and conduct food distribution closer to the target communities are critical.
- Food partners are working with the local authorities to resolve the delays and inclusion/exclusion errors in government-led beneficiary registration and targeting, including IDP populations in Shire town and Adwa *Woreda*. The main challenges faced by partners include the increasing needs on the ground, which is often greater than the approved caseload allocation, turnover in the local government structure, and lack of documentation among the affected populations.
- Lack of cooking energy and milling support remains a concern hindering food utilization. Partners are looking into the possibility of including transportation and food preparation associated costs in the food assistance package in prioritized locations.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Health



Needs

- Essential medical equipment, supplies, and medicines are required.
- Support health facilities across the region to start operating with minimal activities as less than half of the referral hospitals are now operative.
- Post-exposure prophylaxis for Rabies is needed.
- The surveillance data collected from 14 health facilities and 30 mobile and static health teams highlight the increase of MAM from 9.4 percent to 15.4 per cent from week 34 to week 35.
- More than 116 priority 1 health facilities that urgently need health supplies and partner support.

- Strengthen disease surveillance through early disease detection and accelerate cholera and malaria readiness and completion of prepositioning of cholera supplies.
- Complete preparations for the second round of the cholera vaccination campaign in high-risk areas.

→ Response

- As of 6 September, 7 partners supported 125 health facilities, IDPs sites, and hard to-reach areas in 25 *Woredas* across the region. This decreased from the previous week where 10 partners covered 136 health facilities and IDPs sites across 25 *Woredas*.
- Partners continued to conduct training and provide materials and technical support to the Regional Health Bureau and health facilities.
- UNICEF has received 55 interagency emergency health kits and 40 emergency drug kits that will be distributed to priority 1 health facilities across Tigray.

↔ Gaps

- Health partners continue to operate with reduced capacity for essential activities due to a lack of limited flow of medical supplies, cash, and fuel to the region.
- Lack of telecommunications and cash.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Logistics



Needs

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

→ Response

- Between 6 and 13 September, 9 trucks departed from Mekelle to other parts in Tigray transporting 270 MT of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items on behalf of two partners.
- Some 88 trucks organized by the Logistic cluster arrived from Semera on behalf of 10 partners, including food, shelter NFIs, WASH, and nutrition items.

↔ Gaps

- Only one road, via Afar, is currently partially accessible for the transport of humanitarian supplies.
- Lack of fuel to carry out operations.
- Lack of telecommunications is hindering communications with partners and with the field.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Nutrition



Needs

- An estimated 1.4 million children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need preventative intervention such as Vitamin A supplementation and malnutrition treatment.



Response

- Between 31 August and 13 September, 137,526 children under 5 years were screened for malnutrition in which 3027 of them or 2.2 percent were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 23,838 or 17.3 per cent with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- Between 7 and 13 September, 51 SAM children with medical complications were admitted to in-patient treatment at various stabilization centres across the region.
- Between 31 August and 13 September, 33,633 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition of whom 22,356, or about 66.5 per cent were diagnosed with acute malnutrition.
- Between 7 and 13 September, 31,106 children under 5 and 3,369 pregnant and lactating women received Blanket Supplementary Feeding; 4,977 children under-5 received Vitamin A supplements; 14,102 pregnant and lactating women received Infant and Young Child feeding counselling; 21,968 pregnant and lactating women received counselling on optimal infant and young child feeding practices; and 1,641 pregnant women received Iron and Folic Acid supplements.
- Between 31 August and 13 September, some 1352 children between 2 and 5 years received deworming tablets.



Gaps

- Lack of stocks and nutrition supplies due to restricted access to the region.
- No recent nutrition survey conducted in Tigray to reflect the complete picture of malnutrition levels. This is due to lack of access to resources.
- Lack of fuel and access to cash and banking services to carry out nutrition programs and services.
- Communications blackout hindering implantation of nutrition programs, reporting, data collection, and assessments.
- Capacity gaps due to restrictions with visa issuance for staff.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Protection

Needs

- The inability of IDPs to meet basic needs remains a root cause of protection issues. There are reportedly increasing negative coping mechanisms and reports of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) incidents by partners, IDPs leaders, and host community members. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and tailored health services to survivors of GBV are ongoing critical needs.
- NFIs, including aid devices for persons with disability, and dignity kits to support persons with specific needs.
- Strengthen the staff capacity and knowledge gap on clinical management of rape survivors, community engagement in GBV response, mitigation and prevention
- Comprehensive GBV services mapping and localized referral mechanisms.
- Additional women and girls' friendly spaces in most affected areas across Tigray.
- Availability of clinical management of rape (CMR) supplies as well as training of health personnel of CMR.
- Equipment of a child friendly space, distribution of dignity kits, reinforcement of GBV case management protocol and provision of office supplies at One Stop Centers.
- Awareness campaigns and information about risks linked to unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) and firearms in displacement sites.

Response

- A training was conducted for 45 IDPs leadership on ethics, governance, and effective representation in Abi Adi.
- Partners conducted training on accountability to affected population (AAP) and explosive ordnance risk education(EORE) in Adigrat, Abi Adi, and Mekelle.
- Some 631 households received NFIs in Adigrat and 498 households in Maichew.
- UNICEF conducted a follow-up visit to the Ayder Hospital One-Stop Center to monitor the needs and challenges encountered to ensure the quality of services to GBV survivors.
- Protection Cluster partners participated in the relocation task force activities in Mekelle, Adigrat, and Abi Adi and provided protection inputs for identified relocation and support options.
- Protection partners are supporting the relocation pilot to "Sabacare 4" relocation site in Mekelle through messaging, mapping, and establishing the site's protection services.

Gaps

- Lack of fuel for transportation of stocks to conduct outreach missions to harder to reach areas.
- Lack of supplies, including help aid to the people with disabilities.
- Capacity gap in areas such as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), protection mainstreaming, and case management.
- Proper GBV case management services, including MHPSS remain insufficient in most locations in Tigray. In Axum, for instance, GBV coverage is limited to only one partner covering four sites.
- Family tracing and registration services has been halted due to a lack of supplies and resources.

CLUSTER STATUS (16 Sep 2021)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs

- Completion of WASH facilities at “Sabacare-4” IDPs relocation site in Mekelle by September.
- 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 IDPs sites and host communities.
- Electromechanical equipment for urban water supply.
- Adequate provision of WASH services across the region to prevent disease outbreaks, including water-borne diseases.

Response

- During the reporting period, WASH response covered 30 Woredas in Mekelle, Central, Eastern, South-Eastern, and Southern Zones.
- Between 31 August and 13 September, about 23,185 m³ of water was distributed in Mekelle, Central, South-Eastern, and Eastern Zones, reaching 364,758 people.
- Between 31 August and 6 September, 2,200 families reached with soap in May Woyni displacement site in Mekelle; 7000 people reached with water treatment chemicals and products; and 640 people received hygiene kits.
- Six mobile handwashing facilities were installed in different locations across the region, targeting 2,400 people.
- Between 31 August and 13 September Rehabilitations of 157 water points (hand pumps) and motorized systems reaching 117,845 people in South-Eastern, Southern and Eastern Zones.
- Ongoing constructions of latrines and bathing units at collective IDPs sites across the region, but some partners stopped construction work in some areas due to operational constraints.
- During the two weeks (31 August and 13 September), 49,042, people reached with hygiene promotion and WASH NFIs at IDPs sites and host community down from 57,873 people a week earlier (last week of August).

Gaps

- Lack of fuel is significantly hindering WASH interventions, including water trucking, and generators for water pumping.
- Reduced capacity for water trucking among operating partners due to operational constraints. Consequently, IDPs received less than 7.5 litres of water per persons per day.
- Shortages of WASH supplies due to limited availability of NFIs at the local market and shortages of cash to replenish stocks.
- Completion of WASH facilities constructions.
- Looting of WASH supplies, equipment, vehicles, and administrative offices in several locations.

- Limited presence of WASH partners in the Central, South-Eastern, Southern and North-Western Zones.
- Market survey and application of cash vouchers for WASH NFIs supplies are pending due to operational constraints and lack of access to cash, fuel and supplies.
- Most of contractors work for latrines and showers construction at “Sabacare-4” IDPs relocation site in Mekelle stopped due to lack of cash.
- Government structure is partially functional.

COORDINATION (16 Sep 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 there. OCHA is finalizing the recruitment of dedicated full-time hub coordinators and 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 Government bureaus and humanitarian partners.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (16 Sep 2021)

Funding Update

To date, the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan mobilized US\$683 million but this is far from meeting the growing requirements. As the conflict expands to Afar and Amhara regions, needs outpace the response, and operational challenges raise costs. Accordingly, the Plan will be updated and is expected to be finalized in the second half of September.

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. Some 55 proposals have been submitted for consideration totaling \$26.8 million, indicating the increased needs. Urgent funding to the EHF is required to continue supporting partners' response as the current fund balance stands at only \$2.5 million. The meeting of the EHF Advisory Board will take place on 20 September to discuss the activities and performance of the fund since the beginning of the year and define the allocation strategy for the remainder of the year.

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