

HIGHLIGHTS (14 Oct 2021)

- Some 211 trucks of humanitarian supplies arrived in Tigray last week, up from 80 trucks a week before. Although an improvement, this is still insufficient to meet the needs.
- More than 145,000 people received food aid in Tigray (30 September-6 October). Some 870,000 people need to be reached per week to serve 5.2 million people in a six-week cycle.
- Partners also reached almost 640,000 people with food aid in Amhara Region since early August, and about 72,000 internally displaced people in Afar Region.
- Vaccines and logistical support, including fuel, are required to vaccinate more than 887,000 children for polio and more than 790,000 children for measles to avoid outbreaks.
- Many humanitarian partners in Tigray significantly reduced and/or halted response programs due to lack of fuel, cash and supplies.



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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)

\$270M

Outstanding gap (Sep - Dec)

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BACKGROUND (14 Oct 2021)

Disclaimer

OCHA Ethiopia prepares this report with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 5-11 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 21 October. The report is expanded to cover Amhara and Afar regions.

VISUAL (14 Oct 2021)

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



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

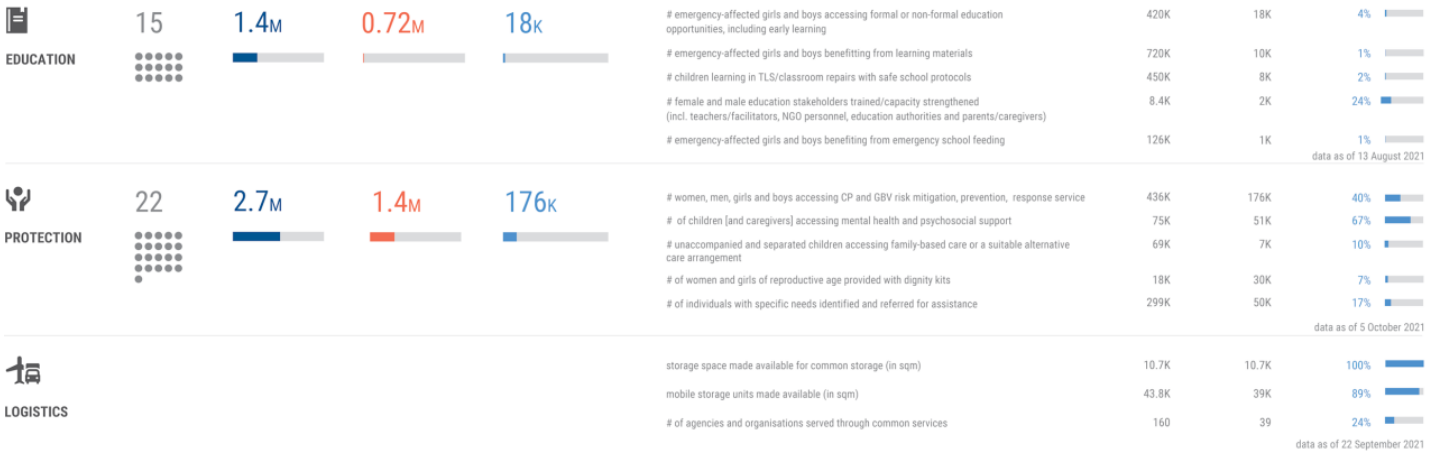
As of 5 October 2021



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	4.6M**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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) # of people reached with food assistance in round 3 (launched on August) 	5.20M	4.6M**	88%**
WASH	18	4.5M	3.2M	1.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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	1.5M	82%
AGRICULTURE	14	2M	1.2M	984k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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	197K HH	79%
ESNFI	14	3.2M	2.9M	408k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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 non-food items that consider the most vulnerable or at risk and beneficiaries' safety # of displacements affected populations that have received Emergency Shelter to improve physical protection and health of the displacement of affected population 	709K	292K	41%
CCCM	5	1.8M	1.2M	424k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of camps coordinated, including information management # of individuals that benefited from community participation, mobilization/self-governance # of training provided on capacity building of stakeholders, including government camp management focal points 	651K	424K	65%
HEALTH	18	3.8M	2.3M	211k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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 # MHNT in crises affected locations # of health facilities with capacity for clinical management of rape # of health facilities with capacity for clinical management of MHPSS 	100	40	40%
NUTRITION	12	1.6M	1.4M	350k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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 counseling 	658K	350K	53%



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 Creation date: 08 September 2021 Sources: Clusters Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

*Cumulative ** 5.25 million people (100%) have been reached since the start of Round 1 (27 March)

BACKGROUND (14 Oct 2021)

Situation Overview

The overall situation in Northern Ethiopia remains unpredictable and volatile. Military reinforcements by parties to the conflict is being reported and the areas along the border between Tigray and Amhara and Afar have seen clashes during the past week. The spread of the conflict to Afar and Amhara regions is rapidly increasing the humanitarian needs, with access to some areas restricted due to conflict.

In Tigray, the humanitarian situation continues to be increasingly dire, as the delivery of humanitarian supplies into the region is still heavily restricted via the only route through Afar (Semera-Abala-Mekelle). Checkpoints are in place along the routes many of which conduct thorough searches of the trucks, significantly delaying cargo movements.

Between 6-12 October, 211 trucks of humanitarian supplies arrived in Tigray, up from 80 trucks the week before. This brings the number of trucks carrying humanitarian supplies that have entered the region since 12 July to 897, or about 14 per cent of the trucks needed. While the increased number of trucks is a positive development, this is still insufficient compared to the need. An estimated 100 trucks with food, non-food items, and fuel must enter Tigray daily to meet the needs on the ground.

The trucks this week carried food, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and shelter supplies. Fuel, however, has still not been allowed into Tigray. Ten fuel tankers (45,000 liters/each) remain staged in Semera. They have however received approval by the Government to proceed and is expected to move to Tigray with the next convoy. Partners estimate they need more than 272,000 liters of fuel every month to carry out their humanitarian operations. Due to the severe shortages of fuel, several UN and NGO partners have had to significantly reduced or suspended their activities. Water trucking services in Central and Northwestern zones, for instance, are reduced from 67 trucks to 45 trucks two weeks ago as a result, affecting more than 472,000 people. Lack of fuel has also significantly affected the work to undertake improvements and repairs at IDP sites. Consequently, One UN agency temporarily withdrew staff from Abi Adi, Adigrat, Axum and Sheraro; two partner agencies reduced response in Adwa, Shire and Mekelle, while another partner halted operational activities completely.

Much-needed medical supplies and life-saving medications continue to be blocked from going into Tigray, leading to an alarming deterioration of the health situation and crippling partners' capacity to respond to urgent health needs. Nine trucks carrying medicines have been waiting for approval to proceed in Semera, since the beginning of August. Polio vaccines, for example, are urgently required to vaccinate more than 887,000 children and measles vaccines needed to vaccinate more than 790,000 children. Failure to do so will result in an outbreak.

On 6 October, the second flight of the EU Humanitarian Air Bridge arrived in Mekelle with 10.6 metric tons (MT) of mixed humanitarian supplies and 4.4 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic food for severely malnourished children.

UNHAS continues to operate two passenger flights per week between Addis Ababa and Mekelle. Passengers reported intrusive and intensive searches at Addis Ababa airport on departures and arrivals. Some items, including personal medicines, were at times not allowed. UNHAS reported severe shortage of fuel to operate generators and vehicles at Mekelle airport to support the flight, while airport staff are not able to travel to work. This may have serious implications for the continuation of the flights.

Food continues to be urgently needed in Tigray and malnutrition continues to be at alarming levels. Between April and October 2021, food partners have distributed the common food basket, meant to cover 63 percent of the minimum caloric needs of the population (2,100 kcal per person per day), when stock was available. However, as rounds of food distribution have stretched longer than expected, up to 4 or 5 months instead of 6 weeks, it is estimated that the distributed assistance could cover, on average, 29 per cent of the minimum caloric needs of the population.

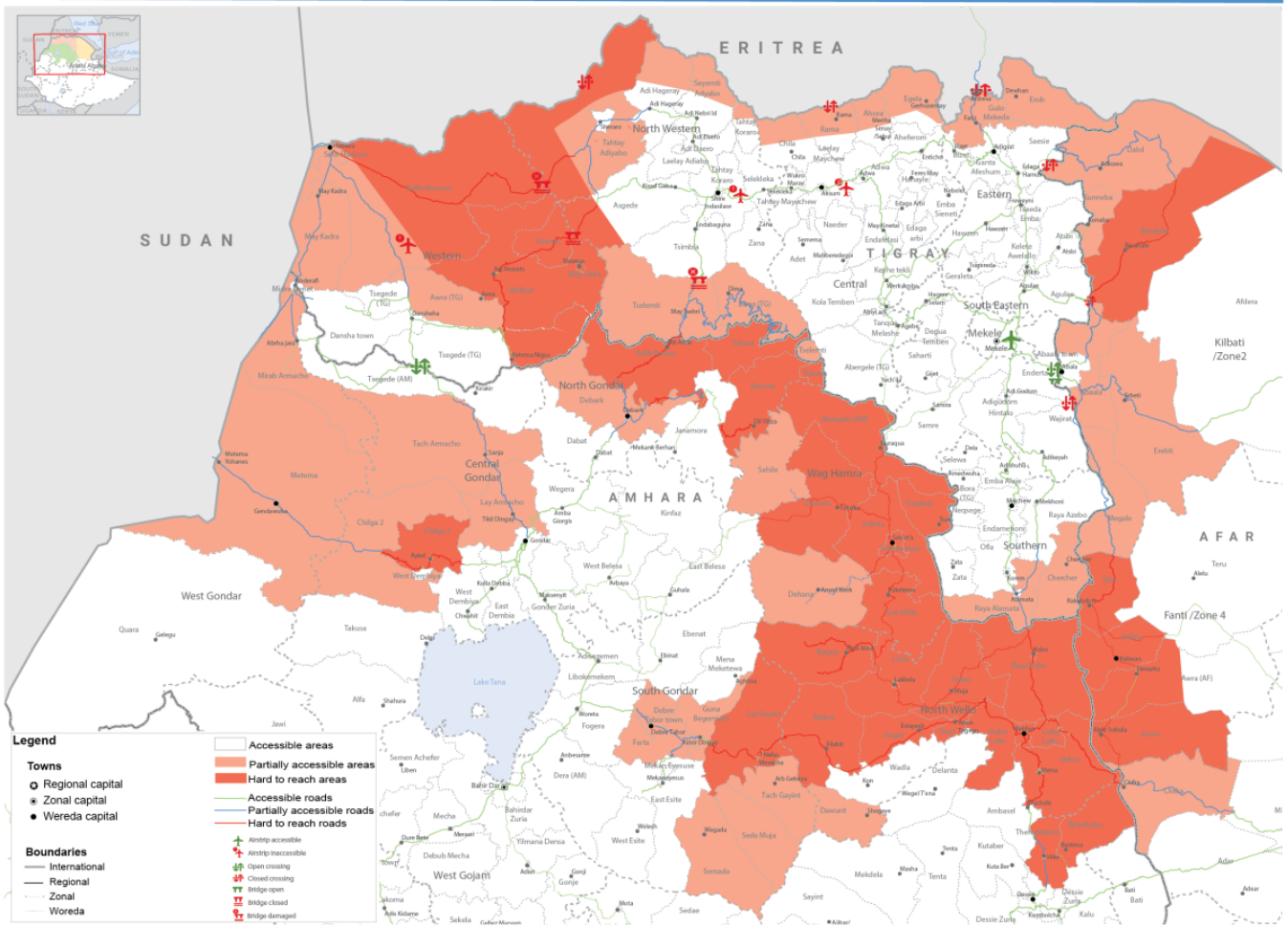
Approximately 105,000 children under five years of age, including more than 54,000 girls, were screened during the reporting period for acute malnutrition of whom, 2,459, or about 2.3 per cent were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), compared to 2.1 per cent a week earlier. Malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women continues to be very high at about 63 per cent.

Some 18,600 children under the age of five in Tigray have been admitted for treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from February to August this year compared to 8,900 in 2020, a 100 per cent increase, according to UNICEF. In Afar Region, as of July, SAM admissions increased by 17 per cent as compared to the same period in 2020.

The conflict continues to affect civilians in Afar and Amhara regions, leading to displacement, disruption of livelihoods and increased food insecurity. 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 also estimated that hundreds of thousands of people are directly affected by the conflict, including many tens of thousands displaced. Assistance is urgently needed to these areas and humanitarian partners are scaling up the humanitarian response in support of the regional authority-led responses (see below on response).

VISUAL (23 Sep 2021)

Humanitarian Access in northern Ethiopia



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 Creation date: 17 September 2021 Sources: OCHA Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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VISUAL (14 Oct 2021)


Tigray Humanitarian Operational Capacity

Summary of resources needed to deliver humanitarian response

CASH (ETB) 

300M

NEEDED WEEKLY TO DELIVER TARGET

FUEL (LITERS) 

200K

NEEDED WEEKLY TO DELIVER TARGET

SUPPLIES (TRUCKS) 

100

NEEDED DAILY TO DELIVER TARGET

Resource availability by cluster activity

Cluster	Activity	People Targeted	Activity Status	HOW LONG DO THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES LAST TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTIVITY			# PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE (UPCOMING) SUSPENSION
				CASH	FUEL	SUPPLIES	
Food							
Food distribution		5.2M	Partially active (7%)	7 days	14 days	7 days	5.1M
Health							
Delivery of emergency kits		2.3M	Suspended	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	Partially active (20%)	0 days	0 days	22 days	40K
Management of severe acute malnutrition, in SC		4K	Partially active (20%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	4K
BSF/TSF		1.4M	Partially active (20%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	1.4M
Vitamin A supplementation		574K	Partially active (20%)	0 days	0 days	22 days	574K
ESNFI							
Provision of ESNFI kits		525K	Partially active (35%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	525K
Provision of NFI items		1.1M	Partially active (35%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	761K
Emergency shelter assistance		998K	Partially active (35%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	944K
WASH							
Water supply through trucking to IDPs living in collective sites		525K	Partially active (25%)	0 days	0 days	N/A	525K
Water supply through durable solutions		2.1M	Partially active (17%)	0 days	0 days	1 day	2.1M
Constructions of sanitation facilities for IDPs living in collectives sites		525K	Partially active (15%)	0 day	0 days	N/A	452K
WASH NFIs		525K	Partially active (10%)	0 days	0 days	7 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
Improved Vegetable Seed		250K	Partially active (57%)	0 days	N/A	45 days	250K
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	0 days	N/A	10K
Prevent and respond to separation of children from families		18K	Suspended	0 days	0 days	N/A	18K
GBV prevention and response		436K	Partially active (10%)	14 days	0 days	0 days	424K
Protect children & affected populations from SEA		288K	Partially active (10%)	14 days	0 days	N/A	218K
Gender-Based Violence							
Provide health, social work or justice/law enforcement services		7K	Suspended	0 days	0 days	0 days	7K
CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response services		180K	Active	0 days	0 days	0 days	71K
Provide dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age		299K	Partially active (10%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	256K
PFA and MHPSS		43K	Active	0 days	0 days	0 days	27K
CCCM							
Site improvement		1.2M	Partially active (20%)	10 days	0 days	N/A	1.2M
Information management and coordination		1.2M	Suspended	10 days	0 days	N/A	1.2M
Capacity building		1.2M	Partially active (10%)	10 days	0 days	N/A	1.2M

* 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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (14 Oct 2021)

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

Humanitarian partners maintain their commitment to stay and deliver to meet current and emerging humanitarian needs. As of 12 October, 472 UN staff (10 UN agencies) support the humanitarian response in Tigray. Similarly, NGOs continue to maintain a significant presence in Tigray, with at least 1,560 staff from 36 NGOs (29 INGOs and 7 NNGOs).

Between 30 September and 6 October, more than 146,000 people were assisted with food in Tigray Region. 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. Among the people assisted, 2,770 received only two food items (pulses and vegetable oil) due to shortage of stock. The quantity of water distributed per person has also been significantly reduced due to lack of fuel and cash. During the reporting period, about 143,000 people were reached with emergency water trucking in Mekelle, Eastern, North Western, and Central zones, down from about 193,000 people reached a week earlier.

During the reporting period, about 2,400 children under the age of five, including about 1,250 girls, with acute malnutrition received treatment, up from 1,200 children a week earlier. Meanwhile, about 6,800 moderately malnourished (MAM) children received treatment, up from 4,800. More than 3,300 children, including about 1,600 girls, were reached with educational programs in South Eastern Zone.

Some 40 staff in Mekelle underwent a training on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), while 72 female frontline aid workers and IDP committee members and volunteers attended trainings on PSEA reporting and gender-based violence (GBV) awareness. This is part of the joint action plan for PSEA preparedness and response.

In Afar and Amhara regions, humanitarian partners are scaling up the response and strengthening coordination systems and presence on the ground. In Afar, partners reached about 72,000 internally displaced people with food assistance since end of August. WFP identified more than 90,000 people, including more than 53,000 children under five in need of supplementary feeding. Some 95 per cent of the 1,079 MT of allocated therapeutic and nutrition foods were delivered to food distribution sites. Some 1,250 displaced people with moderate malnutrition received treatment during the reporting period. To date, UNFPA provided sexual and reproductive health kits for 16 health facilities reaching out to more than 283,000 people, 20,000 Dignity Kits and one ambulance.

In Amhara, partners reached almost 640,000 people with food assistance in accessible areas in North Gondar, North Wollo, Wag Hamra, South Gondar and South Wollo zones under the third round of food distribution, which began in early August. More than 2,000 children and more than 500 pregnant and lactating women were reached with therapeutic nutrition in Dessie town and South Wollo Zone. Twenty mobile health and nutrition teams deployed in six zones.

On 4 October, UNFPA delivered 20,000 dignity kits and 145 emergency reproductive health kits to serve more than 200,000 people in 22 health facilities in Amhara. UNFPA life-saving sexual and reproductive health supplies and dignity kits have reached nearly 400,000 conflict-affected people and 28 health facilities so far.

COORDINATION (14 Oct 2021)

Coordination

In Tigray Region, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCG) in Mekelle and Shire are holding regular meetings to enhance the response. Coordination meetings with partners are also held, in Adigrat and Abi Adi. The local Emergency Coordination Cell (ECC) meets once a week. The Humanitarian Response Plan for the region is being updated.

In Amhara Region, the ECC was launched in Bahir Dar on 17 September to support the scale up the response in the region, and the WASH, education, nutrition, health, agriculture and CCCM clusters have been activated. ICCGs are in place in both Semera (Afar) and Bahir Dar (Amhara), while Government-led Incident Command Posts (ICPs) are operational in Gonder, Debarq 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.

CLUSTER STATUS (14 Oct 2021)



Needs

Tigray

- Farmers shifted from high yielding long cycle crops to short cycle crops. About 370,000 hectares of land was planted – 47 per cent reduction from last year. The expected low harvest is at risk due to Desert Locust, which requires control operations.
- Support irrigation farming, seed multiplication, livestock vaccination and feed, veterinary services, cash, and income-generating activities.

Amhara

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

➔ Response

Amhara

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

↔ Gaps

Tigray

- Lack of fuel and cash for transportation of agricultural inputs.
- Lack of refrigerators to keep vaccines and drugs.
- Lack of chemicals to combat fall armyworm affecting maize and sorghum crops.
- Lack of coordination in the new satellite hubs specifically in Central Zone.

Amhara

- Limited presence of partners for the agricultural response.

CLUSTER STATUS (14 Oct 2021)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

📋 Needs

Tigray

- Food, cooking oil, non-food items, cooking energy, milling support, drinking water, dignity kits, medications, and scholastic materials for the displaced children at IDP 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.
- Critical medications for people with chronic diseases at IDP sites.

➔ Response

Tigray

- Some 1,410, including 680 females, reached with COVID-19 prevention sessions in IDP sites in Mekelle.
- Twenty-five IDP site committee members, including eight women, from Wewekma IDP site in Adwa, received training on code of conduct.

- Twenty-five partners' staff, including 13 women, received training on gender-based violence in Mekelle.

↔ Gaps

Tigray

- Lack of fuel for coordination, improvement and repairs at IDP sites. Consequently, IOM temporarily withdrew staff from Abi Adi, Adigrat, Axum and Sheraro; one partner agency halted activities completely; one partner agency halted activities in Shire and Mekelle; and one reduced response in Adwa.
- Delay with reporting from the field, including on new IDPs, due to lack of communications.
- Lack of food is delaying the relocation of IDPs from schools.

Amhara

- Lack of a dedicated coordinator with one partner currently in the region.
- Expanding interventions in Dessie, Kombolcha and North Gonder.

CLUSTER STATUS (14 Oct 2021)



Education



Needs

Tigray

- Renovation of schools damaged or looted and clearing them from explosives. Awareness raising on landmines and explosives at schools.
- Community mobilization and back to school campaign.
- Study materials and energy biscuits for students and psychosocial support for teachers.
- Alternative learning and recreational activities, and resilience programmes for children.

➔ Response

Tigray

- Some 3,332 children, including 1,606 girls, reached with educational programs in South Eastern Zone.

Amhara

- Psychosocial support training provided to 392 teachers, including 105 females, in South Gonder.
- Food and non-food items distributed to 1,535 people, including for 1,218 females and 819 children under-14.

↔ Gaps

Tigray

- Delay with the relocation of IDPs sheltering in schools and opening of school year.
- Delay with data entry/analysis of school damage assessment due to electricity and communications blackout.
- Lack of cash to pay salaries for teachers, and lack of fuel and telecommunications.

Amhara

- Fluid security situation.
- Limited funding and price inflation.
- Limited number of education partners and weak coordination system among existing partners, including with Government offices.

CLUSTER STATUS (14 Oct 2021)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

Needs

Tigray

- Adequate shelters for IDPs living in highly congested and substandard living conditions.
- Relocation of IDPs from schools to adequate alternative shelters.
- Provision of ES/NFIs to newly displaced people.

Amhara

- Emergency shelter kits and NFIs to IDPs in volatile and conflict-prone areas in North Gonder.
- Awi, Central Gonder, South Wello and South Gonder zones.

Response

- No update

Gaps

Tigray

- Capacity significantly reduced due to lack of fuel, cash and supplies.
- Lack of land and site preparation delayed construction of emergency shelters.
- Low funding amidst the huge number of IDPs and possible returns.
- Lack of shelter construction materials in the local market leading to increased prices.

- Lack of essential NFIs in collective sites.

Amhara

- Lack of funding.
- Limited information on the displaced people and their living conditions due to lack of access in some areas.
- More partners to response in the region, especially in North Wello and South Gonder.

CLUSTER STATUS (14 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

- Deterioration of food security in North Gonder, North Wollo, Wag Hemra zones.
- Additional displaced people in need of food assistance in Bahir Dar and Dessie towns.

Afar

- Approximately 534,000 people in zones 1, 2 and 4 are in need of food assistance.
- Increased number of people from the host community in need of food assistance.

Response

Tigray

- Since the launch of the second round of assistance under the Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 in mid-May, 4,758,030 people have been assisted with food in Central, Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones as of 06 October.
- Between 30 September - 06 October, 145,621 people were assisted with 2,472 MT of food under Round 2.
- Among the people assisted, 2,770 received only two food items (pulses and vegetable oil) due to shortage of stock. Partner provided food assistance in Adet (Central), Adwa (Central), Adwa town (Central), Agulae (Eastern), Asgede (North-western), Atsbi town (Eastern) and Naeder (Central).
- The Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) partners are continuing its Round 2 distribution, assisting 2,258,174 people (57% of its planned caseload) with 38,276 MT of food in Central, Eastern, Southern and South-eastern zones as of 06 October.
- WFP and its partners are completing their Round 2 distribution, assisting 2,499,856 people (81% of its planned caseload) with 33,740 MT of food in Southern and North-western Zones as of 06 October.

Amhara

- Partners reached 638,900 people in accessible areas in North Gonder, North Wollo, Wag Hamra, South Gonder and South Wollo zones under Round 3 food distribution, which started early August.

Afar

- Some 71,993 internally displaced people reached with food assistance.

↔ Gaps

Tigray

- Round 3 distribution, initially planned for July, is not started yet due to supply shortage and inter-Tigray insecurity and operational challenges.
- 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 1 and 10 October, 143 trucks with food (5,695 MT) entered Tigray, and 77 empty trucks returned to Semera to carry more food stock back into Tigray.
- Lack of cooking energy and milling support to utilize food.

Amhara

- Limited access in some areas to distribute emergency food assistance due the ongoing conflict.

Afar

- Additional funding to meet the amounting food needs.

CLUSTER STATUS (14 Oct 2021)





Needs

Tigray

- An estimated 887,639 children (6-59 months) need polio oral vaccination and 790,363 children need measles vaccination.
- Personnel and logistics support, including fuel, needed to complete the vaccination campaigns.
- Essential medical equipment, supplies, and medicines.
- Feeding to most patients at hospitals including children.

Response

Tigray

- Some 25,304 people were reached with health services.
- Some 411 children with SAM, including 245 girls, treated for medical complications.

Gaps

Tigray

- Vaccines and logistical support, including fuel, are urgently required for the polio oral vaccination and measles vaccination.
- Health partners capacity for essential activities are further reduce due to limited flow of medical supplies, cash, and fuel.

CLUSTER STATUS (14 Oct 2021)



Logistics

Needs

Tigray

- Improved access and security as well as additional access routes to transport the required humanitarian supplies into the region.

Response

Tigray

- As of 11 October, and since 12 July, the Logistics Cluster has facilitated the transport of 316 trucks from Semera to Mekelle.
- Between 4 and 8 October, 20 trucks with 960 MT of WASH, Protection and NFIs transported from Mekelle to Adiet, Axum, Hawzen, Maichew, Seharti, Shire *Woredas* on behalf of four partners.

Amhara

- Currently, there is a warehouse in Gonder and another one in Kombolcha with a total storage capacity of 3,040 m².
- Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) in stock in Kombolcha.

Afar

- Currently, there is a warehouse in Samera with a storage capacity of 640 m².

↔ Gaps

Tigray

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

CLUSTER STATUS (14 Oct 2021)



📋 Needs

Tigray

- An estimated 1.4 million children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need preventative intervention and malnutrition treatment.
- Dire food and nutrition situation reported in Atsbi. Endamekoni and Selewa.

Afar

- WFP identified 90,770 people, including 53,399 children under five for Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme.

➔ Response

Tigray

- A screening and treatment campaign for children with acute malnutrition launched in Keyhe tekli, Central Zone.
- Some 104,778 children under-5, including 54,485 girls, were screened for acute malnutrition of whom, 2,459, or about 2.3 per cent were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), compared to 2.1 per cent a week earlier. Some 16,721 children or about 16 per cent with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), compared to 27 per cent a week

earlier.

- Some 18,835 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition of whom 11,862, or about 63 per cent were diagnosed with acute malnutrition, compared to 58.5 per cent a week earlier.
- Some 2,398 children under five, including 1,247 girls, and 6,790 moderately malnourished children, 3,531 girls, received treatment.
- Some 6,616 pregnant and lactating women received treatment for acute malnutrition.
- Some 24,181 children and 3,237 pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached with blanket supplementary feeding.
- Some 12,521 women reached with optimal infant and young child feeding sessions.
- Some 285 MT of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) for treating MAM and 286 MT of milk fortified corn soy blend arrived for WFP to be sent to partners.
- Some 9,500 boxes of ready to use therapeutic food to treat about 9,500 SAM cases are now available in Mekelle.

Amhara

- Twenty mobile health and nutrition teams deployed in six zones.
- Some 2,008 children under-5 and 536 pregnant and lactating women reached with therapeutic nutrition in Dessie town and South Wollo Zone.

Afar

- Some 95 per cent of the 1,079 MT of allocated therapeutic and nutrition foods were delivered to food distribution sites.
- Some 1,250 displaced people with MAM received treatment.

↔ Gaps

Tigray

- Lack of nutrition survey and data to reflect the complete picture of malnutrition levels.
- Lack of fuel to carry out nutrition programs and services as well as to transport supplies to health facilities on a timely manner.
- Lack of access to basic commodities and cash, which coupled with inflation and decreased purchasing power is affecting food insecurity.
- Nutrition survey to assess the nutrition situation.

Amhara

- Limited presence of partners in the affected areas.
- Limited access to Wag Hemra and North Wollo zones.

Afar

- Shortage of trucks to dispatch supplies to Dallol, Konaba, Magale areas, and to IDP sites.
- Lack of access to some distribution centres in some areas due to insecurity.

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

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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).
- Comprehensive GBV services mapping and localized referral mechanisms.
- Health services for GBV survivors, including scale up in Abi Adi, Adigrat, Maichew.

Amhara

- Increased provision of protection services at IDP sites.

→ Response

Tigray

- Protection monitoring pilot initiated in five locations in Mekelle.
- Some 39 staff received training on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in Mekelle. Some 72 female frontline workers/IDP committees/volunteers also received PSEA reporting and GBV awareness training.
- Some 497 people, including 155 girls and 163 women, reached with GBV psychosocial support.
- Dignity kits distributed to 608 women and 27 girls.
- Some 293 children, including 232 girls, and 893 women received GBV prevention training.
- Some 69 women received GBV capacity building.
- Some 5,595 women, 1 girl and 2,705 men reached with GBV risk mitigation and awareness.

↔ Gaps

Tigray

- 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 PSEA and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), protection mainstreaming, and case management.
- Insufficient GBV case management and mental health and psychosocial support services.
- Lack of child protection services in Axum and Adwa.
- Lack of telecommunications.
- Strengthen staff capacity on clinical management of rape cases, community engagement on gender-based violence (GBV) response, mitigation and prevention.
- Permanent and increased presence in areas outside Mekelle and Shire.

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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

Tigray

- Permanent water system development is ongoing at “Sabacare 4” IDP site.
- During the reporting period, WASH response covered 16 *Woredas* in Mekelle, Central, Eastern, South-Eastern, and Southern zones, down from 28 *Woredas* a week earlier.
- Some 9,360 people accessed safe drinking water through durable solutions in Central, Eastern and South Eastern zones.

- Some 142,849 people reached with emergency water trucking in Mekelle, Eastern, North Western, and Central zones compared to 192,899 people reached a week earlier.
- Rehabilitation of 40 water points (hand pumps) and 1 motorized system in South Eastern and Eastern zones.
- Some 7,280 people reached with hygiene promotion compared to 13,832 people a week earlier.
- Ninety communal latrines, bathing and hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated benefiting 4,000 people in Mekelle town.
- Some 2440 WASH NFI kits distributed in Eastern and North Eastern zones reaching 3530 people.

↔ Gaps

Tigray

- Limited resources and capacity of WASH partners to support the relocation of IDPs.
- Lack of fuel, including for water trucking, and generators for water pumping.
- 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

- Lack of funding to meet the amounting needs in the region.

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