

### HIGHLIGHTS (21 Oct 2021)

- Two airstrikes on Mekelle killing three children and injuring 10 people, according to health officials. Another airstrike carried on 20 October, injuring a number of people.
- Between 7-13 October, only about 52,000 people reached with food or 1 per cent of the targeted population in Tigray, in which half of them received only one or two food items.
- Fuel is still not allowed to enter Tigray via Afar.
- The percentage of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in Tigray is rising on weekly basis and alarming at above two per cent.
- Partners reached more than 807,000 people with food since early August in Amhara Region, including nearly 97,000 people during the reporting period.



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

### 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)

### CONTACTS

**Hayat Abu Saleh**

Public Information Officer

[abusaleh@un.org](mailto:abusaleh@un.org)

**Saviano Abreu**

Public Information Officer

[deabreuisidoro@un.org](mailto:deabreuisidoro@un.org)

### 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)



## ETHIOPIA

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

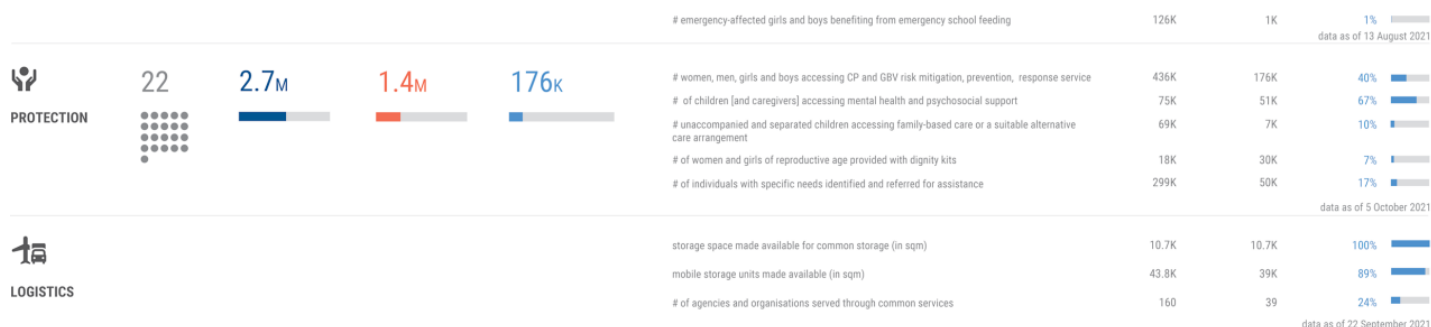
As of 5 October 2021



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
<b>FOOD</b>	9	5.2M	5.2M	4.6M**	# 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 5.20M 5.20M	4.6M** 4.6M 0 M	88%** 88% 0%
data as of 5 October 2021								
<b>WASH</b>	18	4.5M	3.2M	1.5M	# 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	1.5M 911K 234K 739K 169K	82% 31% 8% 33% 14%
data as of 5 October 2021								
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	14	2M	1.2M	984K	# 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 736K 315K 270K 2.5M	197K HH 0 2.5K 0 79	79% 0% 1% 0% 0.1%
data as of 31 August 2021								
<b>ESNFI</b>	14	3.2M	2.9M	408K	# 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 1.08M 1.025M	292K 408K 62K	41% 40% 6%
data as of 5 October 2021								
<b>CCCM</b>	5	1.8M	1.2M	424K	# 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 651K 600	424K 139K 145	65% 21% 24%
data as of 5 October 2021								
<b>HEALTH</b>	18	3.8M	2.3M	211K	# 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	100 200 100 40 40	40 108 46 14 40	40% 54% 46% 35% 100%
data as of 5 October 2021								
<b>NUTRITION</b>	12	1.6M	1.4M	350K	# 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 184K 23K 313K 225K 1.50M	350K 60K 18K 67K 61K 73K	53% 33% 80% 21% 27% 5%
data as of 08 September 2021								
<b>EDUCATION</b>	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 benefitting 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)	420K 720K 450K 8.4K	18K 10K 8K 2K	4% 1% 2% 24%



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
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 (21 Oct 2021)

### Situation Overview

The overall situation in Northern Ethiopia remains unpredictable and volatile. Heavy military reinforcements by parties to the conflict continue to be reported along the regional boundaries with Tigray Region and with ongoing fighting in Amhara and Afar regions.

On 18 October, two airstrikes were reported in Tigray's regional capital Mekelle and its outskirt. Health workers and community members confirmed that three children aged 9, 12 and 14 were killed, and two people injured in the airstrike near Ato Lilay Niguse crop field while harvesting and herding animals. A second airstrike in Mekelle Town reportedly injured nine people and caused damages to nearby houses and a hotel. On 20 October, airstrikes carried out at a factory in Mekelle. Initial information from the ground indicates that civilians were injured including women and children.

In Amhara, active fighting continued in parts of North and South Wello, Wag Hamra, and North Gondar, blocking access and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In Afar, extensive fighting was reported in Ewa and Awra *Woredas* in Zone 2, with unverified reports of civilian casualties. Inside Tigray, some areas in Eastern Zone remain inaccessible.

In Tigray, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate due to the continued restrictions imposed on the delivery of humanitarian supplies into the region via the route through Afar (Semera-Abala-Mekelle). Between 13 and 19 October, 215 trucks of humanitarian supplies arrived in Tigray, a slight increase from the week before. This brings the number of trucks carrying humanitarian supplies that entered the region since 12 July to 1,111 or 15 per cent of the trucks needed. An estimated 100 trucks with food, non-food items, and fuel must enter Tigray daily to meet critical humanitarian needs.

The trucks this week carried food, nutrition, shelter and mixed cargo supplies. Fuel, however, has still not been allowed into Tigray. Fourteen fuel tankers (45,000 liters/each) remain in Semera. On 14 October, fuel trucks received approval by the Government to proceed, but they were denied transit to Tigray at a checkpoint, requiring a letter of authorization from the Federal Police Commissioner in Addis Ababa. Consequently, the trucks returned to Semera. 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 humanitarian partners were forced to significantly reduce or suspend their activities. Since 11 October, out of the seven main active food partners, for instance, at least three have already forced to cease food distribution. The other four will also have to cease distribution outside of Mekelle within one week if fuel is not received. Water trucking and dislodging by some partners have almost seized, as well as the distribution of WASH items.

One-stop centers, providing services to survivors of gender-based violence, halted their activities, including field movements, outreach and assistance. Nutrition partners are currently at less than 20 per cent capacity, reducing malnutrition screening and treatment activities for children and pregnant and lactating women. Some health partners have halted or reduced the frequency of the mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) field visits from five to three or two per week. to 3 or 2/ week.

UNICEF confirmed the transport of 14 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) and 28 Emergency Drug Kits (EDKs), containing essential medicines via the second ECHO flight on 6 October. The kits are the standard kits that UNICEF distributes to hospitals throughout the country on a regular basis. The IEHK kits benefit 5,000 people and the EDK benefit 5,000 people over a 3 months period. In addition, between July and September, UNICEF transported 55 IEHKs and 117 EDKs via road. However, this is still far from sufficient to reach an estimated 2.3 million people targeted for health interventions in the region, in which half of them are children. Essential medical equipment, supplies, vaccines and basic medicines, including cholera kits, IEHKs, antibiotics, antimalaria medicines, kits for the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition, and reproductive health kits, are needed.

UNHAS continues to schedule two passenger flights per week between Addis Ababa and Mekelle. Passengers reported intrusive and intensive searches at Addis Ababa airport on departures and arrivals. On average 10-15 international humanitarian workers have been denied to board each flight since additional supporting documentation were requested from the Government came into effect on 30 September. International staff working with international agencies require a resident ID issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and those working with NGOs need a resident ID issued by the immigration authority. International staff temporarily deployed as part of the humanitarian scale up require an approval and supporting letter from the Ministry of Peace.

The amount of cash allowed to be brought by humanitarian organizations into the region is still limited and insufficient to sustain humanitarian operations. An estimated US\$6.5 million are needed every week, either through a functioning banking system or Government approval to transport adequate amount of cash. Since 12 July, about \$6.4 million (295 million *Birr*) has been cleared or dispatched to Tigray, including \$826,000 (38 million *Birr*) last week. As per the procedures set by the Government of Ethiopia, partners can only carry a maximum of \$432,000 (2 million *Birr*) on UNHAS flight.

Food continues to be urgently needed in Tigray Region, with at least 5.2 million people in need of emergency food assistance, including over 400,000 people in famine-like conditions (IPC 5: 'catastrophic' level of food insecurity) and more than 4 million people - 70 per cent of the population – experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or above). As the conflict continues and humanitarian and commercial supplies remain sporadic and insufficient, more people could slide into famine like condition. Infants and children under five years old, pregnant and nursing women, elderly, and people with disabilities or chronic diseases are particularly at increasing risks of starvation.

The levels of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children under the age of 5 continue to be alarming at above 2 per cent. Of the approximately 63,000 children, including about 32,000 girls, some 1,600 children, or about 2.5 per cent were diagnosed with SAM during the reporting period, up from 2.3 per cent a week earlier and 2.1 per cent two weeks ago. Malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women is constantly very high at above 60 per cent during the reporting period.

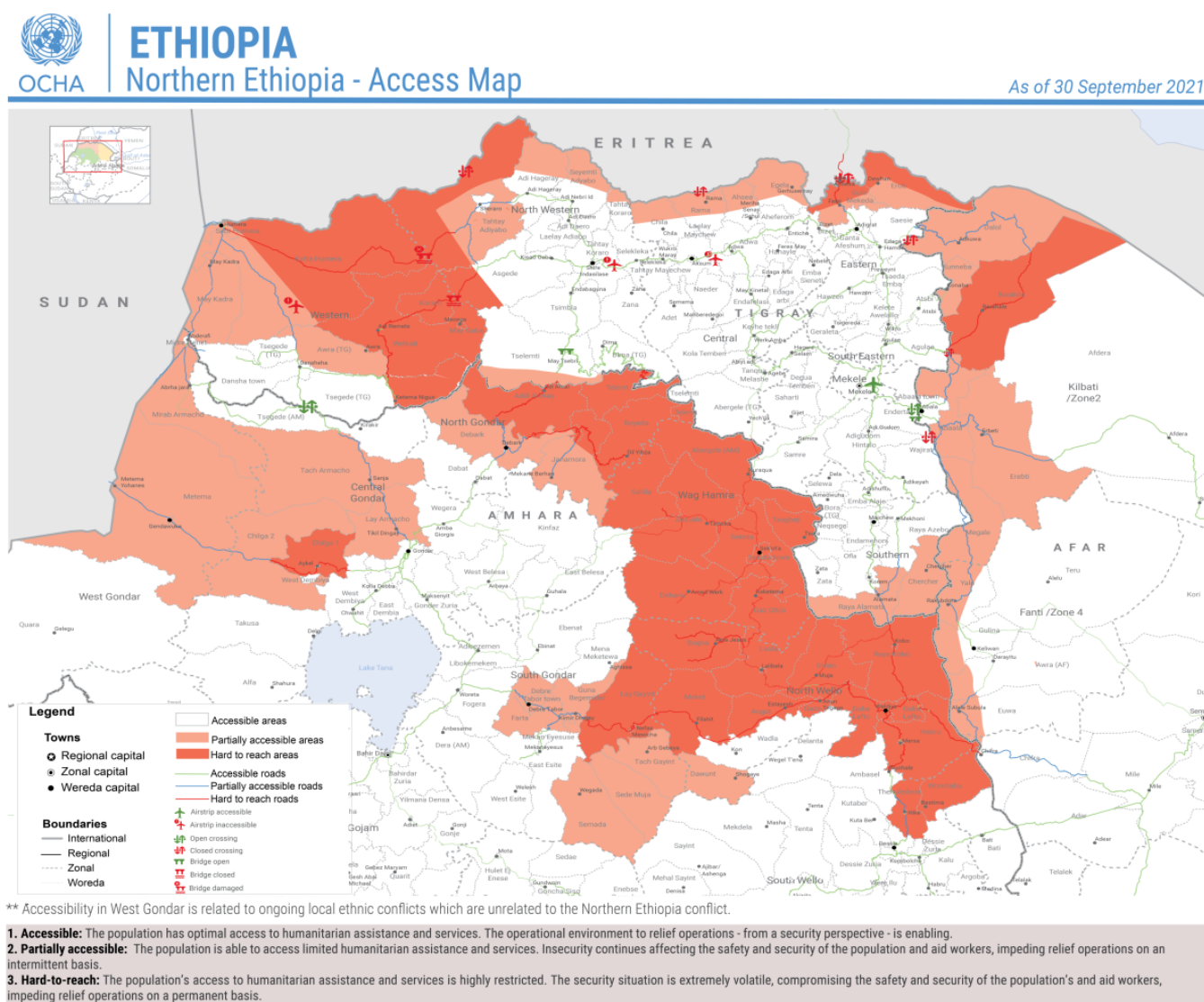
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that a few summer-bred swarms of Desert Locust are likely to have formed in parts of Afar and adjacent areas of southeast Tigray and eastern Amhara regions, which will further affect the already dire food security situation. However, the exact locations and scale of infestation are not yet confirmed as most areas are inaccessible due to insecurity.

The spillover of the conflict to Afar and Amhara regions continues to lead to displacement, disruption of livelihoods and increased food insecurity. According to recent needs assessments led by the Afar regional government, and with participation from NGO partners, the spill-over of the Tigray conflict has affected more than 323,000 people in zones 2 and 4

in Afar. Assistance is urgently needed to both regions and humanitarian partners are scaling up humanitarian aid in support of the regional authority-led responses (see below on response).

**VISUAL** (21 Oct 2021)

### Humanitarian Access in northern Ethiopia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations  
 Creation date: 12 October 2021 Sources: OCHA Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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

**VISUAL** (14 Oct 2021)



### Tigray Humanitarian Operational Capacity



## ETHIOPIA

### Tigray Humanitarian Operational Capacity

As of 1 October 2021

#### 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

			HOW LONG DO THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES LAST TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTIVITY			# PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE (UPCOMING) SUSPENSION
						
			0 - 14 days	15 - 28 days	29 - 60 days	+ 60 days
	<b>Food</b>					
Food distribution	5.2M	Partially active (7%)	7 days	14 days	7 days	5.1M
	<b>Health</b>					
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
	<b>Nutrition</b>					
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
	<b>ESNFI</b>					
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
	<b>WASH</b>					
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
	<b>Agriculture</b>					
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
	<b>Protection</b>					
Protection monitoring and CRIs for PSN and PwD	300K	Active	14 days	7 days	14 days	300K
	<b>Child Protection</b>					
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
	<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>					
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

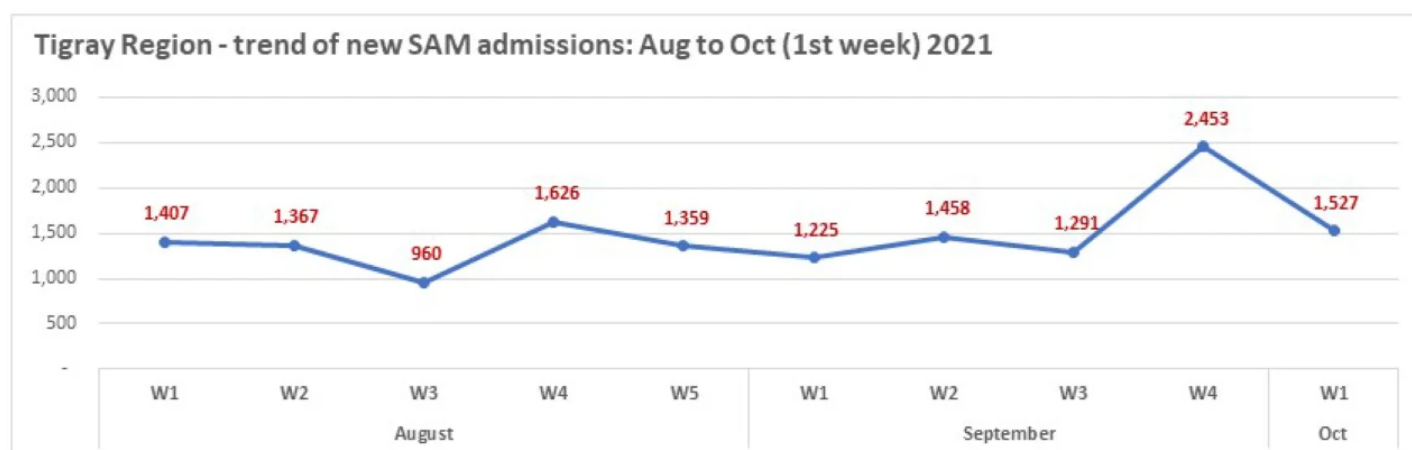
CCCM		Target	Current	Days since last update	Days since last update	Days since last update	Target
Site improvement	1.2M	Partially active (20%)	10 days	0 days	N/A	1.2M	
Information management and coordination	1.2M	Suspended	10 days	0 days	N/A	1.2M	
Capacity building	1.2M	Partially active (10%)	10 days	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

## VISUAL (21 Oct 2021)

### Tigray region - trend of new SAM admissions

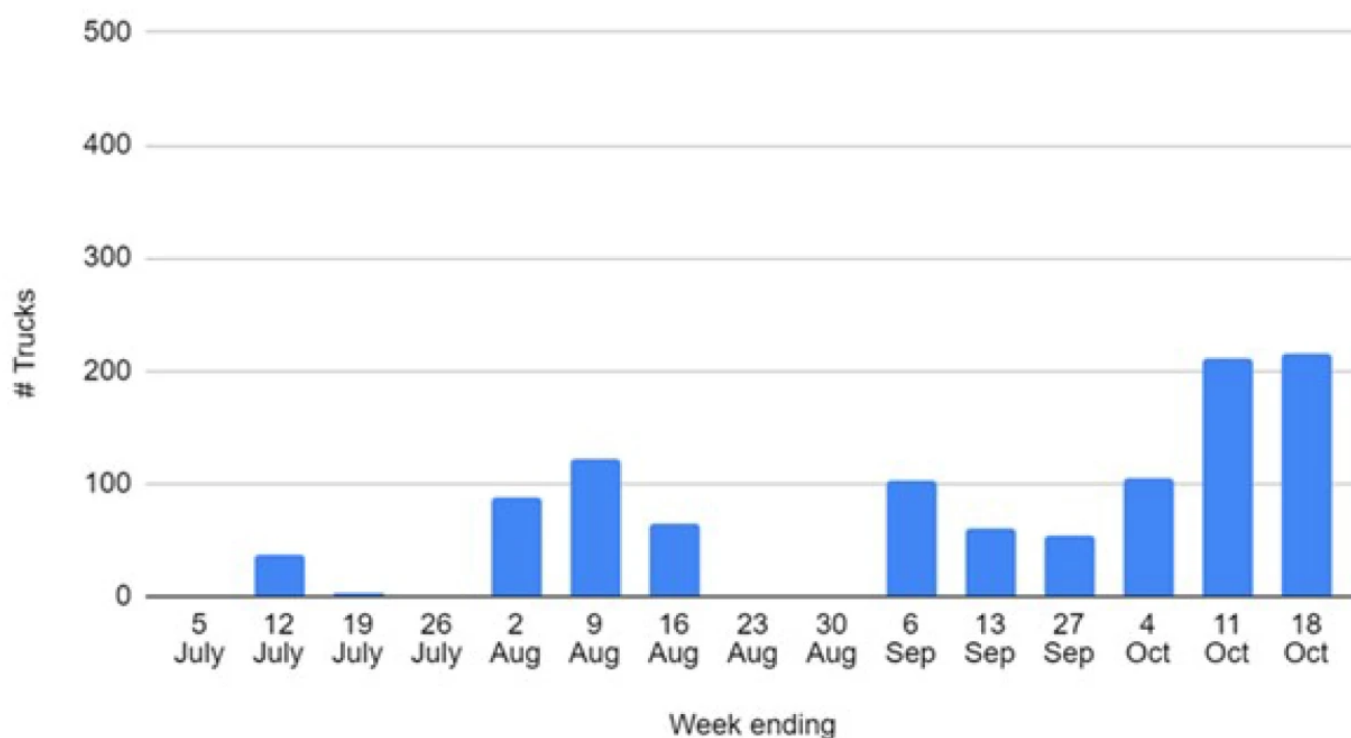


Tigray region - trend of new SAM admissions (Aug to Oct 1 week 2021)

## VISUAL (21 Oct 2021)

### Trucks to Tigray by week

### Trucks to Tigray by week



Trucks to Tigray by week

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (21 Oct 2021)

### Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

Humanitarian partners maintain their commitment to stay and deliver to meet current and emerging humanitarian needs. As of 20 October, almost 400 UN staff (10 UN agencies) support the humanitarian response in Tigray. Similarly, NGOs continue to maintain a significant presence in Tigray, with nearly 1,700 staff from 37 NGOs (30 INGOs and 7 NNGOs).

Due to shortages of fuel and supplies, between 07 and 13 October, only about 52,000 people - or one per cent of the targeted 5.2 million - were assisted with food, including about 16,000 people who received only two food items (pulses and vegetable oil) and about 10,000 people received only pulses. To reach 5.2 million people with food assistance within a six-week cycle, partners are expected to assist at least 870,000 people on average per week.

During the reporting period, about 63,000 children under the age of five in Tigray, including more than 32,000 girls, were screened for acute malnutrition, down from nearly 105,000 children a week earlier due to lack of fuel and cash. Some 13,500 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition down from about 19,000 women screened a week earlier. Forty children, including 21 girls, with severe acute malnutrition with medical complication were treated, while nearly 1,500 children, including about 800 girls, were admitted to outpatient therapeutic program.



In Amhara, more than 8,000 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition in IDP sites and towns in Amhara of whom 78 children were diagnosed with SAM or one per cent, and more than 700 children or 8.7 per cent with MAM. Some 115 pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition at IDP sites of whom 79 or about 69 per cent were diagnosed with malnutrition. Some 78 children with SAM were referred to treatment.

Humanitarian partners continue to scale up the response and strengthen the coordination systems and presence on the ground in Afar and Amhara regions. To date, and since early August, partners reached more than 807,000 people with food under Round 3 distribution in accessible areas in North Gonder, North Wollo, Wag Hemra, South Gonder and South Wollo zones in Amhara. This includes nearly 97,000 people during the reporting period.

Also in Amhara, 700 emergency shelter and non-food items kits were distributed to 3,850 displaced people in North Wello Zone. In addition, US\$1 million allocated from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund targeting 4,400 households in North Shewa, North Wello, South Wello and North Gonder zones. More than 90 MT of Teff seeds and around 155 MT of fertilizer dispatched to be delivered to 14 Woredas in 4 zones in support of farmers. In Afar, 2,400 kits of emergency shelter and NFI kits were distributed reaching more than 13,000 displaced people in Abala town.

To strengthen the capacity for prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), including reporting, and the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) a training to 40 PSEA/AAP network members was conducted in Mekelle on 15 October.

---

## 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, Debark and Dessie towns. Partners are supporting the preparation of the Amhara Regional Government's three-month Emergency and Early Recovery Response Plan.

---

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (21 Oct 2021)

### Funding Update

The funding gap for humanitarian response in Ethiopia for 2021 stands at more than \$1 billion. An estimated \$598 million has been mobilized for response towards the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan, and \$474 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 Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) selected 51 projects for the 2021 second reserve allocation of \$20 million. The projects 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 was received in contributions to the 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 in confirmed funding. Overall, the OCHA-managed pooled funds (the EHF and the Central Emergency Response Fund-CERF) have allocated \$105.8 million to Ethiopia humanitarian response in 2021.

### CLUSTER STATUS (21 Oct 2021)



#### Agriculture



#### Needs

##### Tigray

- About 370,000 hectares of land was planted – 47 per cent reduction from last year.
- Control operations for Desert Locust.
- Support irrigation farming, seed multiplication, livestock vaccination and feed, veterinary services, cash, and income-generating activities.

##### Amhara

- Four million people affected by the Tigray conflict are targeted for agricultural support till end of the year.
- Crop interventions in North Wello, South Wello and South Gondar zones.
- 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. More than 900 quintals (one quintal equals 100 kg) of Teff seeds and around 1,550 quintals of fertilizer dispatched to be delivered to 14 Woredas in 4 zones.

#### ↔ 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.
- A narrow window of the residual moisture season for crop interventions.

- Teff seeds allocated for West and East Tselemt in North Gonder will be stored in Debark due to insecurity in the areas.

## CLUSTER STATUS (21 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 people, 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-two partners' staff, including 7 women, received training on PSEA in Mekelle and PSEA awareness session to IDP representatives in Shire.
- Ten IDP committee members and 4 religious leaders received training on child protection in Mekelle.
- CCCM partners coordinated the distribution of wheat grain and edible oil to 611 households in an IDP site 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.
- Relocation of the IDPs from the collective sites to Sabacare 4 is on hold due to the lack of fuel.

### Amhara

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

## CLUSTER STATUS (21 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.

### Amhara

- Rehabilitation of damaged schools.
- Educational supplies, scholastic materials, uniforms, and feeding to students.
- WASH facilities and COVID-19 preventive measures at schools.
- Back-to-school campaigns to promote school attendance.
- Psychosocial support to teachers and students.

## → Response

### Tigray

- About 2,500 children reached with different learning programs in South Eastern Zone compared to more than 3,300 children a week earlier due to lack of food, and lack of cash to pay to facilitators.

### Amhara

- Some 241 education kits, 21 recreational kits, 263 *school-in-a-carton* kits, 27 school-in-a-box kits distributed in Debark, Dabat and Ebenat *Woredas* and in Dessie, Kombolcha and Hike towns

## ↔ 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 and large-scale displacement.
- Limited funding and price inflation.
- Limited number of education partners and weak coordination system among existing partners, including with Government offices

---

## CLUSTER STATUS (21 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

### Amhara

- Some 700 kits distributed to 3,850 IDPs in Habru Woreda of North Wello Zone.
- US\$1 million allocated from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund targeting 4,400 households in North Shewa, North Wello, South Wello and North Gonder zones

### Afar

- Some 2,400 kits of ES/NFIs distributed reaching 13,200 IDPs in Abala town.

### ↔ 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 respond in the region, especially in North Wello and South Gonder.

---

## CLUSTER STATUS (21 Oct 2021)



### Food



### Needs

#### Tigray

- At least 5.2 million people are targeted for emergency food assistance in Tigray.
- Food prices skyrocketed in the private markets compounded 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 large-scale 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, South Wollo, Wag Hemra zones.
- Additional people are likely to require food assistance due to continued disruption of livelihoods.

#### 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, 4,809,843 people have been assisted with food in Central, Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones as of 13 October.
- Between 07-13 October, only 51,813 people were assisted with 878 MT of food under Round 2, but at least 870,000 people need to be assisted on average per week to serve 5.2 million people within a six-week cycle. This is compared to 145,621 people assisted a week earlier.
- Among the people assisted, 16,181 received only two food items (pulses and vegetable oil) and 10,049 received only pulses due to shortage of stock. Partners provided food assistance in Adigudom (South Eastern), Asgede (North Western) and Atsbi (Eastern).
- The Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) partners are continuing its Round 2 distribution, assisting 2,308,527 people (58% of its planned caseload) with 39,130 MT of food in Central, Eastern, Southern and South Eastern zones as of 13 October.
- WFP and its partners are completing their Round 2 distribution, assisting 2,501,316 people (82% of its planned caseload) with 33,765 MT of food in Southern and North Western Zones as of 13 October.

### Amhara

- Partners reached 807,585 people in accessible areas in North Gonder, North Wollo, Wag Hemra, South Gonder and South Wollo zones under Round 3 food distribution, which started early August. This includes 96,976 people reached during the reporting period

### 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 and fuel shortages.
- 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 11 and 15 October, 180 trucks with food (6,863 MT) entered Tigray, and 104 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 including most parts of North Wollo and Wag Hemra zones.
- Additional financial resources are needed to reach additional people once access permits.

#### Afar

- Additional funding to meet the amounting food needs.
- Food assistance within the IDP-hosting communities.

### CLUSTER STATUS (21 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, vaccines and medicines including cholera kits, IEHKs, Malaria medicines, SAM kits, and reproductive health kits.
- Feeding to most patients at hospitals including children.
- Increased diseases reported in the last two weeks including malaria, dysentery, and scabies.

##### Amhara

- Some 29,744 HIV patients' treatment is interrupted due to ongoing conflict and damages to health facilities.
- Oral polio vaccination for 360,389 children under 5 years.

#### Response

##### Tigray

- Some 26,085 people, including 14,637 Females received different health services, including medical consultations, mental health, health education, reproductive health services. Of those, 123 children, including 69 girls received emergency measles vaccination.

##### Amhara

- Additional partners scaled-up response and presence in affected areas and collective IDPs sites.
- Training for the upcoming oral polio vaccine campaign conducted to zonal health workers in Machael Woreda, East Gojam Zone.

##### Afar

- Partners dispatched health supplies to the region including 8 emergency health kits to serve 80,000 people, medical and therapeutic nutrition kits to serve 3200 children with severe malnutrition, and cholera kits enough for 6,000 people.

#### 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. Some health partners, for instance, have reduced the mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) field visits frequency from 5 to 3 or 2/ week.
- Only 39 MHNTs are operating in the region (19 MHNTs halted their operation beginning of October)

### Amhara

- Lack of information on the situation in inaccessible areas in North Wello and Wag Hemra.
- Low uptake of COVID-19 Vaccination among IDPs and inadequate sample collection and testing due to ongoing conflict in some parts of the region.

---

## CLUSTER STATUS (21 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

### 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 (21 Oct 2021)



#### Nutrition



#### Needs

##### Tigray

- An estimated 1.4 million children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need preventative intervention and malnutrition treatment.

##### Afar

- About 97,000 children, including about 12,000 under five, were identified with MAM and to be treated with therapeutic nutrition.
- Forty health posts and more than 10 health centers are damaged in Fanti-Rasu.



#### Response

##### Tigray

- Some 62,782 children under-5, including 32,657 girls, were screened for acute malnutrition, down from nearly 105,000 children a week earlier due to lack of fuel and cash. Of those screened during the reporting period, 1602 children, or about 2.5 per cent were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), up from 2.3 per cent a week earlier and 2.1 per cent two weeks ago. Some 9,087 children or about 14.5 per cent, with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), down from 16 per cent a week earlier.
- Some 13,511 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition down from 18,835 women screened a week earlier. Of those screened, 8,318, or 61.5 per cent were diagnosed with acute malnutrition, compared to about 63 per cent a week earlier.
- Forty children, including 21 girls, of SAM cases medical complication were treated.
- Some 1,487, including 794 girls, were admitted to outpatient therapeutic program, down from 2,398 children the previous week.
- Some 6,748 children, including 3509 girls, of MAM cases were treated across the region.
- Some 6,350 pregnant and breastfeeding women treated across the region.
- Some 30,990 children, including 16,115 girls and 2,557 pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached with supplementary feeding.

##### Amhara

- Some 8077 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition in IDP sites and towns of whom 78 children were diagnosed with SAM or 1 per cent, and 704 children or 8.7 per cent with MAM.
- Some 115 pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition at IDP sites of whom 79 or about 69 per cent were diagnosed with malnutrition.
- Some 78 children with SAM were referred to treatment. .



#### Gaps

### Tigray

- Capacity of cluster partners reduced to less than 20 per cent, including screening for malnutrition, due to lack of fuel and cash.
- Lack of nutrition survey and data to reflect the complete picture of malnutrition levels.
- Lack of access to basic commodities and cash, which coupled with inflation and decreased purchasing power is affecting food insecurity.

### Amhara

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

### Afar

- Lack of access to some distribution centres in some areas due to insecurity.
- Limited presence of partners in Fanti-Rasu and Kelbati-Rasu.
- Lack of resources for rehabilitation of damaged health facilities.

---

## CLUSTER STATUS (21 Oct 2021)



### Protection



### Needs

#### Tigray

- NFIs, including aid devices for persons with disability, and dignity kits for women and girls.
- Child friendly service engagement at the new Sebacare 4 IDP site.
- Identifications and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- 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

### ↔ 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 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

### CLUSTER STATUS (21 Oct 2021)



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



#### Needs

##### Tigray

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

##### Amhara

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

##### ➔ Response

##### ↔ 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.

---

*OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.*

[https://twitter.com/OCHA\\_Ethiopia](https://twitter.com/OCHA_Ethiopia)

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ethiopia>

<https://reliefweb.int/country/eth>

[About](#)   [Terms of Use](#)   [Privacy policy](#)   [Copyright notice](#)

