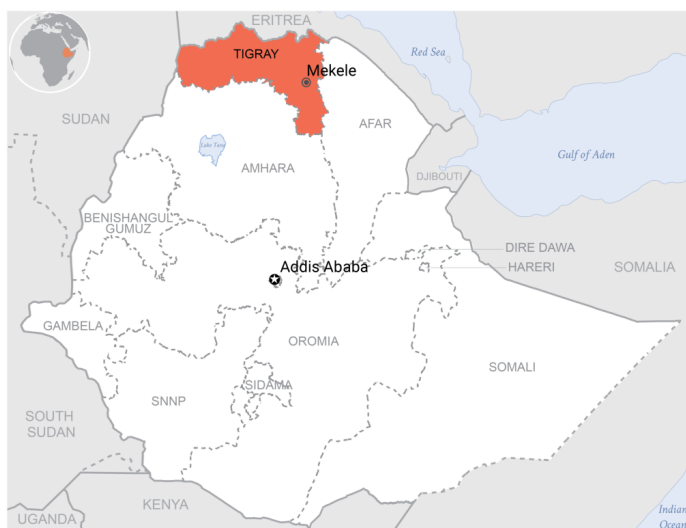


HIGHLIGHTS (26 Aug 2021)

- No trucks with humanitarian supplies have entered Tigray since 20 August.
- Food stocks are depleted since 20 August. Partners have ceased food distribution, with exception in some areas where supplies previously dispatched.
- Between 12-18 August, over 547,000 people were reached with food assistance, under Round 2, bringing the total number of people reached since mid-May to over 3 million people.
- Protection presence is established in five locations in Adigrat, Maichew, Abi Adi, Sheraro, and Axum, in addition to Mekelle and Shire.
- Humanitarian partners are supporting the regional authorities'-led response efforts in Afar and Amhara regions.



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)

\$170.7M

Outstanding gap (Aug - Dec)

CONTACTS

Hayat Abu Saleh
Public Information Officer
abusaleh@un.org

Saviano Abreu
Public Information Officer
deabreuisidoro@un.org

BACKGROUND (26 Aug 2021)

Disclaimer

OCHA Ethiopia prepares this report with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 17-23 August. The dashboard data below is as of 13 August. 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 2 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%
 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	1.28M 911K 93K 739K 169K	64% 31% 3% 33% 14%
 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 756K 315K 270K 2.50M	160K HH 0 0 0 79	64% 0% 0% 0% 0%
 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%
 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%
 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 # MHPN 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% 3.7% 18% 55% 53% 75%
 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 RYCF counselling	658K 184K 23K 313K 225K 1.50M	66K 22K 1.5K 17K 13K 10K	10% 12% 6% 5% 6% 1%
 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%
 PROTECTION	24	2.7M	1.4M	30K	# women, men, girls and boys accessing CP 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 # of women and girls of reproductive age provided with dignity kits # of individuals with specific needs identified and referred for assistance	436K 27K 69K 18K 299K	30K 11K 3K 10K 4K	7% 41% 4% 56% 4%
 LOGISTICS					cargo transported on behalf of partners (in metric tons) # information management products produced and shared storage space made available for humanitarians (in m³)	4.4K 69K 10.7K	1.1K 3K 10.7K	26% 4% 100%



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 August 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 (26 Aug 2021)

Situation Overview

The situation remains unpredictable with Tigray Forces reportedly continued their incursions into neighboring Amhara and Afar regions. On 19 August, hostilities were reported in Abala town, the only entry point into Tigray for humanitarian cargo, raising serious concerns of further limiting the already restricted transport of supplies into the region. Clashes were also reported in Amahara region, including several areas in South and North Gondar Zones. In May Tsebri, in the NorthWestern Zone of Tigray, clashes were reported between Tigray Forces and Amhara Special Forces.

Humanitarian access in large areas inside Tigray remains viable and secure, with some 75 per cent of the region fully accessible. Access to areas bordering Eritrea in the far north, western, and southern parts of the North-Western Zone, and southern parts of the Southern Zone remain inaccessible due to the fluid security. Western Zone remains under the control of Amhara Forces with limited movement and is inaccessible from neighboring North Western Zone.

Meanwhile, no trucks with humanitarian supplies entered Tigray via the only available route in Afar during the reporting period. Since 15 July, only 321 trucks have entered the region, a fraction of the required humanitarian cargo to meet the needs of at least 5.2 million people. Humanitarian partners estimate that 100 trucks of food, non-food items, and fuel must enter Tigray every day to sustain an adequate response. This includes at least 90 trucks or 3,600 metric tons of food commodities, equivalent to a common food basket for around 210,000 people. Food partners reported that food stocks are depleted since 20 August. Partners have ceased food distribution, with exception in some areas where supplies previously dispatched.

On 19 August, the cargo scanner at Silsa checkpoint (about 350 km from Mekelle) was moved to Serdo checkpoint (about 400 km from Mekelle), reportedly closer to the technician as it is encountering repeated breakdowns. The frequent breakdown of the scanner is further slowing the movement of the cargo, raising serious concerns. In addition to logistical and bureaucratic challenges, the road via Afar is perilous due to the sporadic attacks against convoys reportedly by local communities.

Tigray's humanitarian operations continue to be severely affected by the ongoing supply disruption, depletion of stocks, lack of cash, banking services, and telecommunications. Transport of ICT equipment and generators are still prohibited, and the limited fuel delivery with cargo in the last several weeks is insufficient to carry out operations.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) passenger flight Addis Ababa-Mekelle-Addis Ababa continues to operate two flights per week as planned, with some delays during the reporting period. The flight that was supposed to fly initially on 19 August departed on 21 August due to delayed clearance by the Government. To complement UNHAS flights, OCHA coordinates joint convoys from Mekelle to Semera and Addis-Ababa twice a week, depending on requests from partners and security conditions. On 19 August, the Government of Ethiopia announced it will resume the visa on arrival and online service, which had been suspended on 19 June.

On 21 August, electricity was partially restored in major towns in Tigray after clearing the siltation blocking the hydropower turbine at Tekeze river by local authorities. Telecommunications, banking services, the flow of cash, and commercial supplies are still unavailable across the region.

An estimated 2.1 million people were displaced due to the conflict. According to an intention survey at IDP sites, most displaced people in 305 sites, out of 377 sites assessed, prefer to return to their places of origin. Insecurity, lack of food, damaged or destroyed homes, and limited or lack of livelihood opportunities at their places of origin are the major factors preventing them from returning.

There are currently 23,000 Eritrean refugees in Mai Aini and Adi Harush refugee camps in North-Western Zone. UNHCR and its partners regained partial access to the camp after violent clashes in the area. The humanitarian situation in the camps is reported to be dire due to a lack of essential services and necessities. Safe passage of the refugees to Alemwach new site, near Dabat town, in the Amhara region, is required.

Meanwhile, the spillover of the conflict into neighboring Afar and Amhara regions continues to affect civilians with increased displacement, needs, and restrictions. Consequently, humanitarian partners are scaling up response and supporting the regional authorities'-led response efforts in both regions, and in response to the emerging needs.

In Afar, currently, there are an estimated over 229,000 IDPs, with 48 percent of them displaced by the ongoing conflict, including about 70,000 newly displaced people in Zone 4, according to regional authorities. An additional 500,000 people in Awsi, Kilbati, and Fanti Zones are at high risk of displacement if the conflict continues. Security concerns and poor road conditions due to rains and flooding pose serious challenges reaching people across the region.

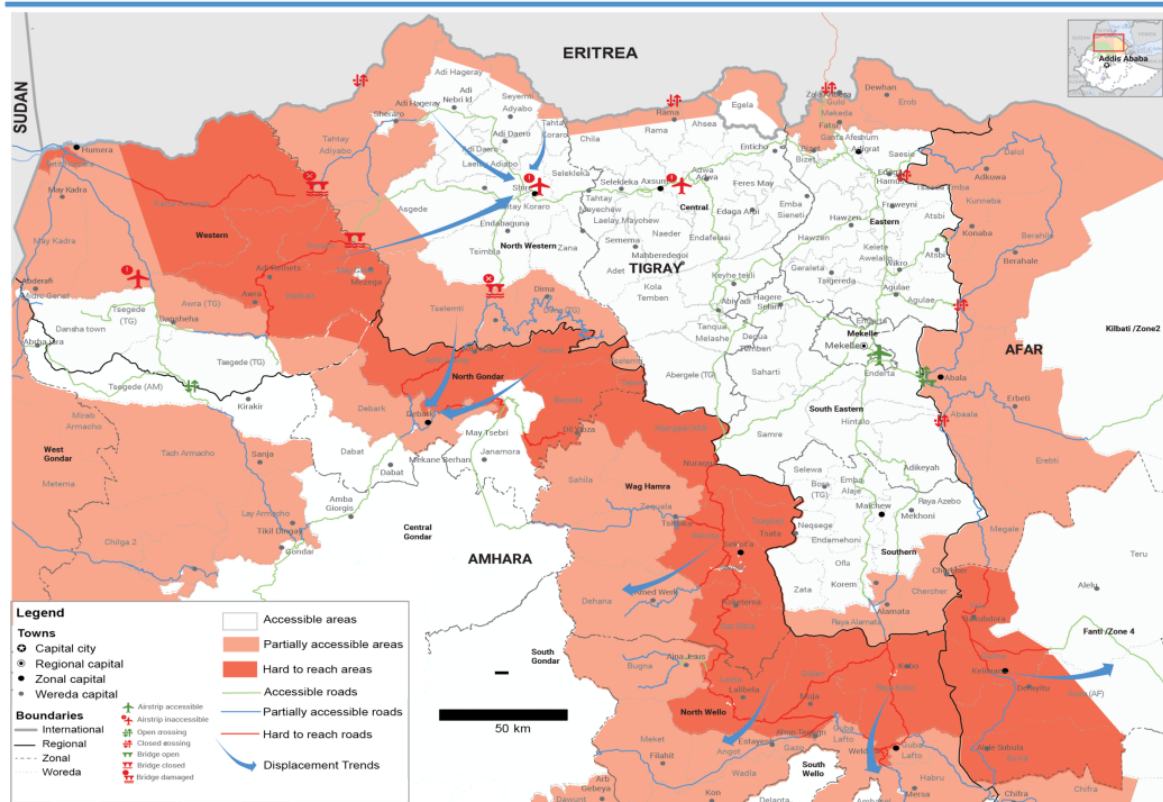
The Afar Regional authorities have distributed food and non-food items to some recently displaced people in Zone 4. WFP has started transporting food from its warehouses in Kombolcha, Amhara Region, to provide emergency food assistance to 70,000 IDPs in Zone 4. Partners are planning to provide shelter, non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, medical supplies, and health services to IDPs in Zone 4. Partners deployed four mobile health and nutrition teams to provide nutrition services.

In Amhara, the worsening conflict is further increasing the number of IDPs. Currently, an estimated 100,000 IDPs are located in volatile and conflict-prone areas in North Gondar, Central Gondar, South Gondar, Awi Zone, and various areas. Over 150,000 new IDPs were reported in North Wello at the end of July. There are reports of additional conflict-related displacements in Debark, North Gondar.

The National Disaster Risk Management Committee (NDRMC), Amhara Regional DRMC, and the Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) provide emergency food throughout the region. Following NDRMCs' request, WFP will start food support to IDPs in North Shewa, North Wollo, and Waghimra. UNICEF and WHO provide technical support on health and nutrition while UNICEF and partners provide mobile clinics in North Gondar. UNICEF is also running a cash program in North Shewa, and continues its response with WASH, nutrition, education, and child protection activities in IDPs hosting areas. UNFPA has pre-positioned reproductive health kits at selected health facilities in North Shewa, South Wollo, and Oromo Special Zone and started distributing 5,000 dignity kits for IDPs in Debark, Dabat, West Armachiho, and Chagni.

VISUAL (27 Aug 2021)

Humanitarian Access in Tigray



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: 13 August 2020 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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (26 Aug 2021)

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

Humanitarian partners continue to maintain a presence, to stay and deliver to the current and emerging needs. As of 26 August, there are 472 UN staff (10 UN agencies) supporting the humanitarian response (99 international staff and 221 national staff in Mekelle and 21 international staff and 131 national staff in Shire). Similarly, NGO partners continue to maintain a presence in Tigray, with 35 NGOs (29 INGOs and 6 NNGOs) currently responding to the needs on the ground.

Food partners continue to respond to the critical food situation in the region. For Round 2 distribution, launched in mid-May, they reached more than 3 million people in Central, Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones as of 18 August. Between 12 and 18 August, they reached more than 547,000 people under Round 2. However, with stocks are running out, food distribution will not be sustained without new supplies reaching Tigray.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) cluster partners scaled up their response, currently covering 46 *Woredas* in Mekelle, Central, Eastern, South-Eastern, and Southern Zones, up from 35 *Woredas* a week earlier. About 368,000 people were reached with water compared to 184,000 people a week earlier.

Health partners operated 29 mobile health and nutrition teams across the region during the reporting period. These partners reached more than 16,000 people with outpatient consultations, more than 5,000 people with mental health and psychosocial services, and more than 11,500 people with health education. WHO provided drugs and medical supplies to health facilities, Tigray Regional Health Bureau, and Tigray Research Institute of Health. This included Emergency Health Kits to 14 hospitals in Southern, Eastern, Central, and North-Western Zones to serve 300,000 people for three months.

To date, and since the start of the year, some 671,000, about 25 per cent of the total 2.7 million people targeted, were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items, up from 658,000 people by the last reporting period. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 1.18 million people, 43 per cent of the targeted population, will be reached by the end of the year.

The Protection Cluster is strengthening its presence on the ground by setting up five new field offices across the Tigray region (Abi Adi, Adigrat, Maichew, Sheraro, and Axum), in addition to Mekelle and Shire.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 2021)



Agriculture



Needs

- Provision of seeds to farmers as local sorghum and vegetable seeds and Mung Bean can be planted end of August due to the continued rain season.



Response

- Distribution of 335,429 quintals (a quintal equals 100kg) of fertilizers to farmers is ongoing with some 552,715 quintals distributed through the agriculture cooperative unions to date.
- Partners reached 191,907 households with 9,545 MT metric tons of seeds and the Bureau of Agriculture reached 126,976 households to date.



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 army worm affecting maize and sorghum crops.
- Small desert locust swarm was detected in 14 *Woredas*.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 2021)



Food

Needs

- According to the latest food security analysis, over 400,000 people in Tigray region are suffering from catastrophic levels of hunger (IPC 5) through the lean season; and 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% to 50% of the normal 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 18 August, the three main food partners have assisted 5,575,806 people with 94,172 MT of food across Mekelle town, Eastern, Western, Central, North-western, Southern and South-Eastern Zones under Round 1.
- For Round 2 distribution launched in mid-May, some 3,001,862 people have been assisted with 50,880 MT of food in Central, Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones as of 18 August.
- During the reporting period (12 August -18 August), food partners have distributed 5 MT of food to 290 people under Round 1; and 9,276 MT of food to 547,329 people under Round 2.
- 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) is completing its Round 1 distribution with 69,463 MT (91%) of the allocated food distributed, assisting 4,098,110 people as of 18 August. JEOP partners have also launched its Round 2 distribution, assisting 1,364,359 people with 23,126 MT of food in Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Zones.
- WFP and its partners have completed their Round 2 distribution with 27,754 MT of food distributed to 1,637,503 people in Southern and North-Western Zones as of 18 August. WFP is gearing up its preparation for Round 3 distribution which was supposed to start in early August but has been significantly delayed due to operational challenges. From Round 3 onwards, WFP will take over the distribution in Shire town and Tahtay Koraro Woreda in North-Western Zone from JEOP.
- Partners have been dispatching food and conducting distribution in prioritized *Woredas*, especially targeting the areas that used to be hard to reach due to access/security and those that will be difficult to access during the rainy season which has already started in some locations. It has been a very difficult prioritization exercise for all food partners as the stock requirements for all the hotspot locations is way higher than the amount of food commodities available in Tigray.
- To improve quality of assistance, partners are deploying teams to food distribution points and the affected communities to conduct process monitoring and post-distribution surveys with beneficiaries.

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 in order to sustain the food assistance for at least 5.2 million people and to avert the risk of famine.
- Between 15 and 19 August, only 32 trucks with humanitarian food commodities (1,280 MT) have entered Tigray. Since 20 August, no partner has been able to bring in any food commodity as of 25 August.
- Food stocks are depleted since 20 August. Partners have ceased to food distribution, with exception in some areas where supplies previously dispatched.
- The continuous delays in humanitarian cargo movement due to insecurity, extended delays in clearances and thorough searches to convoys in the Semera-Abala corridor is significantly hampering food response.
- In addition, the longer the food commodities are kept in Semera, the higher risk they will be infested due to the hot weather.
- 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 non-functional communication network in Tigray as well as irregular supply line into the region are significantly hindering the resumption of food response.
- Several partners are currently operating in debt. If the issue of access to cash is not urgently resolved, partners may be soon forced to temporarily cease operation.
- The flexibility for timely inclusion of verified vulnerable new caseloads in food assistance without quota limitation is urgently needed. Efforts to reach out to the areas that are previously inaccessible by food partners and conduct food distribution closer to the target communities is critical.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 2021)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- Food, non-food items, cooking energy, milling support and drinking water at IDPs sites.
- In Shire and Adwa, food was reported as the most critical unaddressed need in all IDPs sites followed by non-food items, shelter, water and health services.
- 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.

Response

- Local authorities, with support from CCCM and Protection Clusters partners, activated a relocation taskforce (RTF). The RTF is comprised of members of local authorities, UN agencies, INGOs, NNGOs and Ethiopian Red Cross. It will provide guidance and coordination of all technical and operational activities to ensure the process of IDPs relocation is voluntary, consultative, systematic and rights-based, in accordance with national and international legal and humanitarian standards.

- CCCM and Organization for Social service, Health and Development (OSSHD) organized a visit to delegation of 21 women to “Sabacare 4” relocations site in Mekelle to address women’s concerns and recommendations about the site. The women recommended the rehabilitation of damaged shelters, to have women spaces, kindergarten, and a school for young children.
- Some 330 people received COVID-19 awareness sessions at an IDPs site in Mekelle.
- Improving and connecting the drainage system of four IDPs sites with the city drainage system in Shire.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of cash and fuel impacting the implementation of site coordination and improvement activities at IDP sites and the movement of partners to responds in remote collective sites.
- Lack of internet, communications and electric power are delaying timely reporting from the field.
- Lack of information about service provision from service providers and partners.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 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.
- Scholastic materials and high energy biscuit in support to students.
- Psychosocial support training for teachers and students.
- Food ration for school staff until salaries paid.
- High energy biscuit for school feeding.

➡ Response

- Some 1647 children are attending different learning programs in Shire and Mekelle IDPs sites; 5,212 children in six *Woredas* in South-Eastern Zone; 1,784 children in Mekelle, Adigrat, Adwa and Axum; and 240 children in Raya Azebo in Southern Zone.
- The programs are supported by partners.
- Some 3,274 children reached with early childhood education in Shire and 159 children in Mekelle.
- Regional Education Bureau announced opening schools on 20 September and registration of students starting 1 September.
- Regional Education Bureau, in collaboration with partners, concluded school damage assessment in five Zones. The assessment report is being finalized.

↔ Gaps

- Delay in preparation for reopening schools as IDPs are still sheltering there.
- Lack of cash to pay for teachers' salaries.
- Lack of cash to implement education programs.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 2021)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items



Needs

- Relocation of IDPs from schools as the local authorities plans to reopen schools on 20 September. There are 120 collective centers of which the majority are in schools.
- Supporting IDPs within the host community.
- Providing NFIs to IDPs.

→ Response

- To date, and since the start of the year, some 671,000 – nearly 25 per cent of the total 2.7 million people targeted were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items, up from 658,000 by last reporting period. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 1.18 million people, 43 per cent of the targeted population, will be reached by the end of the year.
- More than 10,000 IDPs in Sheraro and Asegede reached with emergency assistance in hard-to-reach locations.
- Between 14 and 16 August, ES/NFI, CCCM, WASH, and Protection Clusters conducted needs assessments in Abi Adi, Freweyne and Maichew of displaced people.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of supplies and market disruption due to access constraints to the region.
- Rainfall amid the already substandard living conditions of the IDPs.
- Lack of fuel, electricity, communication, cash and bank services are hindering the response.
- Lack of information on the number of IDPs who returned to their place of origin or to host communities.
- Lack of shelter construction materials in the local market.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 2021)



Health



Needs

- Essential medical equipment, supplies and medicines are required.
- Post exposure prophylaxis for Rabies is needed.



Response

- Health partners continue to operate mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) across the region.
- Twenty-nine MHNTs reached 16,415 people with outpatient consultations, 5,044 people received mental health and psychosocial services, and 11,513 people were reached with health education.
- WHO provided drugs and medical supplies to health facilities, Tigray Regional Health Bureau (TRHB) and Tigray Research Institute of Health. This included Emergency Health Kits to 14 hospitals in Southern, Eastern, Central and North-Western Zones to serve 300,000 people for a period of three months.
- TRHB, received 136 Cholera investigation kits to investigate 2,720 clinically suspected cholera cases. The kits will be placed in 116 hotspot areas to strengthen the Cholera alert and surveillance.
- Tigray Research Institute of Health received 22 Cholera laboratory kits to strengthen their Cholera case management.
- Some 381 SAM children were admitted in the Therapeutic Feeding Program in 19 health facilities in the region.



Gaps

- Lack of access of supplies to the region.
- Lack of telecommunications and cash.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 2021)



Logistics



Needs

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



Response

- About 90.6 metric tons (MT) of health items, dignity kits and non-food items transported on behalf of three partners.
- Eleven trucks with 240 MT of supplies shipped from Mekelle warehouse.



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 (26 Aug 2021)



Nutrition



Needs

- No updates since the last reporting period.



Response

- Some 75,226 children under 5 years were screened for malnutrition in which 12,046 of them, or 16 percent, were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1,426, or about 2 percent, were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- Some 16,759 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition in which 7,220 of them, or 43 percent, were diagnosed with MAM.
- Some 1,359 children under 5 years with SAM were admitted to outpatient treatment programme and 8 children were admitted to stabilization centres.
- Since May, and until 20 August, 27,478 PLW and 25,617 children received treatment of MAM through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme. Some 42,985 PLW and 196,481 children received Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme.
- Some 15,641 pregnant and lactating women received counselling on optimal infant and young child feeding practices.
- Some 5,267 children aged 24-59 months received deworming tablets and 1,833 children received iron and folic acid supplements.



Gaps

- Lack of stocks and nutrition supplies due to restricted access to the region.
- Lack of fuel and access to cash and banking services to carry out nutrition programs and services.
- Communications blackout hindering reporting and assessments.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 2021)



Protection



Needs

- Food, firewood and cooking energy, water and NFIs remain the main needs among IDPs.
- Accurate and timely information to displaced people about relocation and return.
- Support host community especially with food. Previously cohesive community structures in Mekelle are beginning to weaken with reports of abandoning unaccompanied and separated children by community caregivers due to depleting households' food resources.
- Urgent interventions are needed to establish accountable community leadership structures in IDPs sites in the periphery of Tigray, especially near the Eritrean border, who has high levels of food insecurity, to strengthen social cohesion. Direct nutrition and food interventions are also needed.
- Non-food items and shelter to returnees in Axum and new arrivals from Western Tigray in Sheraro.
- Lack of dignity kits in Mekelle. Only 12,000 kits are currently in stock where 26,000 kits are needed.

→ Response

- Protection presence is established in Adigrat, Maichew, Abi Adi, Sheraro and Axum.
- Protection partners conducted monitoring and outreach missions at IDPs sites to identify vulnerable individuals and to refer them to relevant services where possible.
- Some 140 adolescent girls, 120 women and 42 gender-based violence survivors received dignity kits in Shire.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of fuel for transportation of stocks, to conduct outreach missions to harder to reach areas.
- Capacity gap in areas such as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), protection mainstreaming, and case management.

CLUSTER STATUS (26 Aug 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.

→ Response

- WASH response covered 46 *Woredas* in Mekelle, Central, Eastern, South-Eastern and Southern Zones during the reporting period, up from 35 *Woredas* a week earlier.
- Cluster partners increased capacity of water trucking. About 18,131 m³ of water was distributed in Mekelle, Central, South-Eastern, North-Western, and Eastern Zones reaching 367,825 people compared to 9,637 m³ reaching 183,562 people a week earlier.
- Rehabilitations of 108 water points (hand pumps) reaching 33,381 people in South-Eastern, Southern and Eastern Zones.
- Ongoing constructions of latrines and bathing units at collective IDP sites across the region.
- Waste management of 110 latrines.
- Some 133,316 people reached with hygiene promotion and WASH NFIs at IDPs sites and host community.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of fuel and cash is significantly hindering WASH interventions, in particular water trucking operations and water generators.
- Completion of wash facilities constructions.

COORDINATION (26 Aug 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. Given the scale of the crisis and the need for rapid scale-up of assistance, clusters urgently require dedicated full-time coordinators and information management officers. With the improved access within the region, there is need for more strengthened and permanent presence of partners in the field hubs. The local authorities have announced that the existing Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) in Mekelle will continue to meet weekly and provide a platform for interaction with clusters and humanitarian partners.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (26 Aug 2021)

Funding Update

The Northern Ethiopia Response Plan currently appeals for US\$854 million for May-December but it will be updated to meet the growing requirements as the conflict expands to Afar and Amhara regions, needs outpace the response, and operational challenges raise costs. In the meanwhile, there is funding gap of \$170.7 million for the Plan. This reflects agency internal re-allocations and re-alignments as well new funding received. Information on how much funding is available for the response is updated continuously and can fluctuate based on new pledges and confirmed contributions by donors.

On 18 August, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund 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. The deadline for partners to submit

proposals under this allocation is 27 August. The process is expected to be completed by end of September. Partners will be able to start their response activities as soon as their budget has been approved. Urgent funding is required to continue supporting partners' response as the current fund balance stands at only \$2 million.

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

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

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

