



### HIGHLIGHTS (9 Dec 2021)

- Large scale displacement continues to be reported from conflict-affected areas in Amhara, Afar and Western Tigray.
- Between 1 and 7 December, only 44 trucks with humanitarian supplies arrived in Mekelle. Fuel and medications cargo are still not allowed to join the humanitarian convoy.
- Between 25 November-1 December, only about 43,000 people were assisted with food in Tigray under the current food distribution round, including more than 10,000 newly displaced.
- Partners resumed support to three hospitals and 19 health centres in Amhara. In addition to 26 mobile health and nutrition teams providing health services in the region.
- About 16,000 people received food assistance and more than 26,000 displaced people received WASH NFIs in Afar. 30 mobile health and nutrition teams are operating in the region.



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### KEY FIGURES

**8.1M**

People targeted in Amhara, Afar and Tigray

**63,110**

Refugees in Sudan since 7 November

### FUNDING

**\$957M**

Requirements Northern Ethiopia

**\$342M**

Outstanding gap

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### BACKGROUND (9 Dec 2021)

#### Disclaimer

OCHA Ethiopia prepares this report with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 30 November – 6 December. In some cases, access and communication constraints mean that updates for the period are delayed and cannot be reflected. The next issue of the sitrep will be published on 16 December.

### VISUAL (25 Nov 2021)

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



## ETHIOPIA

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

as of 15 November 2021



CLUSTERS  
**10**



PARTNERS  
**46**



PEOPLE IN NEED  
**5.2M**



PEOPLE TARGETED  
**5.2M**



PEOPLE REACHED  
**5.0M**

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	5.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of people reached with food assistance in round 1 (started on 27 March)</li> <li># of people reached with food assistance in round 2 (started on 10 May)</li> <li># of people reached with food assistance in round 3 (started in mid-October)</li> </ul>	5.20M	4.6M**	88%**
<b>WASH</b>	18	5.2M	5.2M	1.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of people having access to safe drinking water through emergency water trucking</li> <li># of people having access to safe drinking water through durable solution</li> <li># of people reached through essential sanitation and hygiene message</li> <li># of people provided with lifesaving WASH NFI</li> <li># of people accessing sanitation facility (latrines &amp; bathing/hand washing facilities)</li> </ul>	1.84M	1.5M	80%
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	14	3.7M	2.9M	993k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of HH who benefited from distribution of agricultural inputs (emergency seed)</li> <li># of households that received animal health support services (vaccination and treatment)</li> <li># of households that received emergency animal feed (hay, forage seed, concentrate)</li> <li># of households that benefited from draft power support and livestock asset restoration</li> <li># of people that benefited from capacity building activities</li> </ul>	250K HH	199K HH	80%
<b>ESNFI</b>	14	4.2M	2.4M	441k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># 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</li> <li># of displacements affected populations that have received non-food items that consider the most vulnerable or at risk and beneficiaries' safety</li> <li># of displacements affected populations that have received Emergency Shelter to improve physical protection and health of the displacement of affected population</li> </ul>	709K	292K	41%
<b>CCCM</b>	5	1.8M	652k	424k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of camps coordinated, including information management</li> <li># of individuals that benefited from community participation, mobilization/self-governance</li> <li># of training provided on capacity building of stakeholders, including government camp management focal points</li> </ul>	651K	424K	65%
<b>HEALTH</b>	18	3.9M	2.3M	1.4M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of health facilities rehabilitated and are fully functional in areas affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergency</li> <li># of health facilities conducting integrated diseases surveillance and reporting</li> <li># MHNT in crises affected locations</li> <li># of health facilities with capacity for clinical management of rape</li> <li># of health facilities with capacity for clinical management of MHPSS</li> </ul>	100	40	40%
<b>NUTRITION</b>	12	1.6M	1.4M	582k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of children 6-59 month children benefiting from BSFP</li> <li># of PLW benefiting from BSFP</li> <li># of children treated for SAM</li> <li># of MAM children benefiting from TSP</li> </ul>	658K	582K	88%



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 Creation date: 16 November 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 (9 Dec 2021)

### Situation Overview

The situation in northern Ethiopia continues to be highly fluid and unpredictable with ongoing fighting in multiple locations significantly impacting the humanitarian access and response. The active conflict continues to increase humanitarian needs due to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and lack of access to markets, food, and basic services.

Large scale displacement continues to be reported from conflict-affected areas in Amhara Region, including tens of thousands of people displaced from Shewa Robit Town in North Shewa Zone (Amhara) to Samurobi, Hadelela and Dalefage *woredas* in Zone 5 in Afar Region. Several thousands of people were also displaced from Woldiya and Lalibela towns to Meket *Woreda* in North Wollo Zone in Amhara. An undetermined number of IDPs have moved back from Dessie and Kombolcha to rural areas in North and South Wollo zones in Amhara after the cessation of hostilities to attend to their harvests.

Meanwhile, in Afar Region a few thousand people were displaced within Adar *Woreda* in Zone 1; while, in Tigray Region, since 20 November, tens of thousands of people are estimated to be displaced from Western Zone to North-Western Zone.

Between 1 and 7 December, 44 trucks of humanitarian supplies arrived in Mekelle, Tigray via the Afar-Abala-Mekelle corridor compared to 157 trucks a week earlier (24-30 November). The cargo carried more than 1900 MT of food, nutrition, and WASH supplies. This brings the total number of trucks that entered Tigray since 12 July to 1,317 trucks and represents 13 per cent of the required supplies to meet the humanitarian needs in the region.

Fuel has not arrived in Tigray via the Afar route since 2 August, with eight tankers currently in Semera (Afar) waiting for clearance to proceed. The fuel shortage in Tigray is significantly affecting partners' ability to transport food items to areas for distribution as well as conducting monitoring activities. At least 150,000 liters of fuel are needed to dispatch around 10,000 MT of food currently available in Mekelle. WASH partners require 2,200 litres of fuel daily to make more than 300 water truck trips to reach about 418,000 displaced people. Overall, humanitarian partners require at least 282,000

liters of fuel every week to fully carry out their operations in Tigray. In addition to not receiving adequate humanitarian assistance, the population is directly affected due to lack of fuel by inadequate provision of basic services, including health, water, and sanitation, electricity interruption, limited transportation, and limited access to livelihoods and markets.

Similarly, medicines and medical equipment have not been allowed to enter Tigray except for limited essential medicines via the second ECHO flight on 6 October and limited emergency kits via Afar between July and September. Humanitarian partners estimate 2.3 million people targeted for health interventions in Tigray, half of them are children, according to the Northern-Ethiopia Response Plan. Essential medical equipment, supplies, vaccines, and basic medicines, including cholera kits, antibiotics, anti-malaria medicines are urgently needed. Health partners in Tigray have gradually reduced the mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) services by nearly 65 per cent from 57 MHNTs to 21 due to lack of medical supplies, fuel, and cash in the last few months. In Amhara, more than 500 health facilities, and more than 1,700 health posts are reportedly damaged and/or looted due to the conflict. In Afar, only 94 health facilities, or 22 per cent of the 414 facilities, are functional.

UNHAS operated two flights between Addis Ababa and Mekelle during the reporting period. It now operates two flights per week since it resumed regular on 24 November. Passengers reported heavy searches at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa. UN and humanitarian partners were able to transfer a limited amount of operational cash. Partners estimate that at least ETB 300 million (about US\$6.2 million) is required each week to sustain operations. Since 12 July, 435 million Ethiopia Birr (ETB), or equivalent to about US\$9.5 million, of cash has been cleared to move to Tigray for humanitarian operations. This is only about 7 per cent of the required cash to meet the operational needs. The ETB 2 million ceiling for cash for each organization per UNHAS flight remains in place and has proven insufficient to sustain operations at scale.

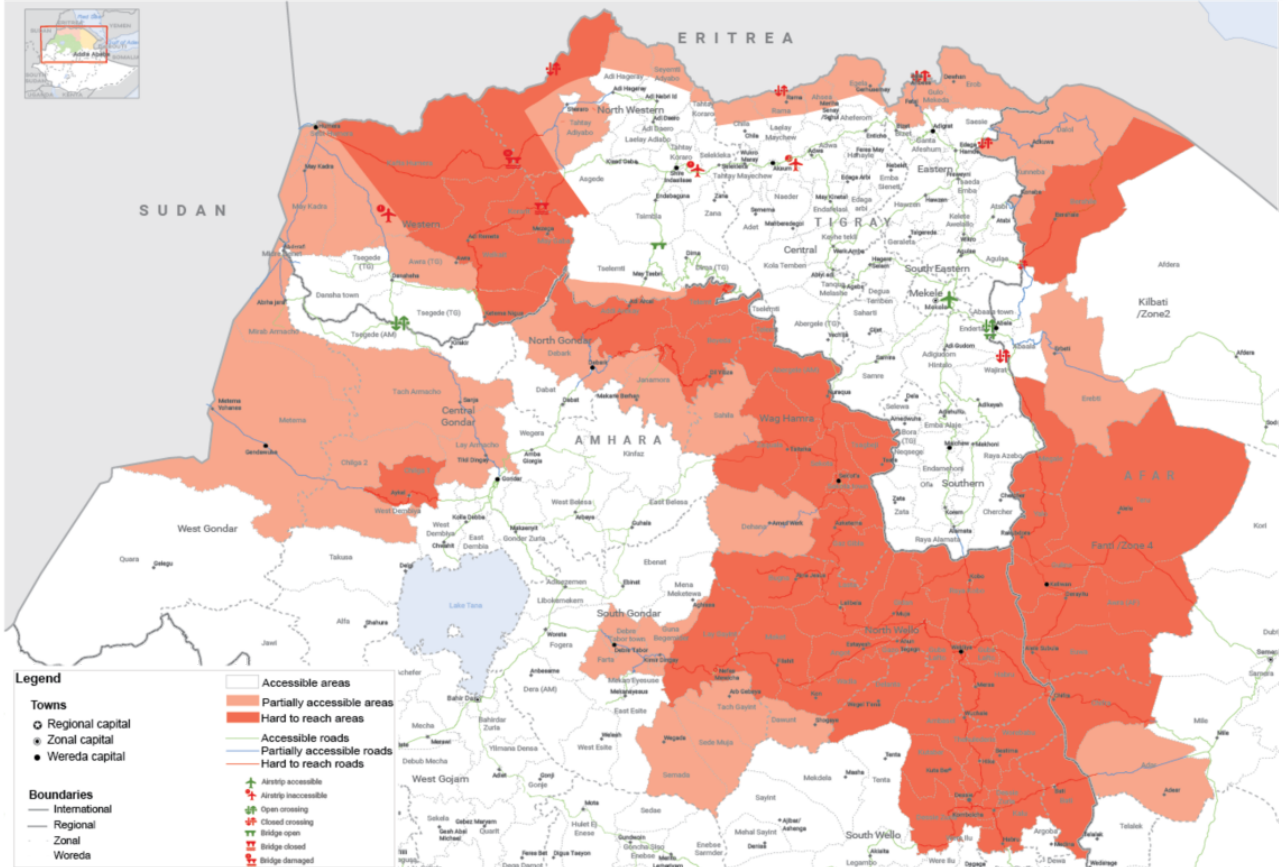
In Amhara, a joint assessment mission was conducted to Dessie and Kombolcha between 27 and 29 November to assess humanitarian needs and gauge the humanitarian access. Damage and looting of public services were observed, depriving the populations living in the two towns of accessing critical and life-saving services, including health facilities. Electricity, water supply, communications, banking system are not available in the area. Electrical supply, however, has resumed in Kombolcha on 29 November after operating two generators. Markets and public transportation are not functioning as the main roads from Addis Ababa and Afar are blocked by ongoing fighting. Currently, few partners are on the ground in the two towns and their ability to respond beyond food assistance is hampered by limited supplies available, including medicines, fuel, and cash.

Also in Amhara, a rapid assessment was conducted by humanitarian partners in Mekane Selam Town, South Wollo Zone on 2 and 3 December. According to the regional authorities, there are an estimated 17,000 displaced people, mostly from North Wollo and South Wollo zones, currently in town, including about 4,000 people previously displaced from Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz. The majority of IDPs are living with the host community, while two schools in town are used as shelters for the displaced. After visiting the two IDP sites, the assessment team noted the need to provide water, shelter, sanitation, and medicine support. There has been no electrical supply since early October following the damage of the distribution point at Akesta (a town that lies between Dessie and Mekane Selam) and alternative power solutions are limited.

In Afar, the ongoing conflict has affected more than 1.3 million people in four zones and 21 *Woredas* in the region and displaced a few hundred thousand people, according to the regional authorities. According to a recent assessment mission to two IDP sites (Waranso and Wake50 IDP sites in Chifra and Adarar Woredas), priority needs among the displaced population are food, water, emergency shelter, non-food items, health care services, nutrition, protection including reunification with missing family members, livelihood opportunities.

**VISUAL** (11 Nov 2021)

### Humanitarian Access in northern Ethiopia



\*\* Accessibility in West Gondar is related to ongoing local ethnic conflicts which are unrelated to the Northern Ethiopia conflict.

- 1. Accessible:** The population has optimal access to humanitarian assistance and services. The operational environment to relief operations - from a security perspective - is enabling.
- 2. Partially accessible:** The population is able to access limited humanitarian assistance and services. Insecurity continues affecting the safety and security of the population and aid workers, impeding relief operations on an intermittent basis.
- 3. Hard-to-reach:** The population's access to humanitarian assistance and services is highly restricted. The security situation is extremely volatile, compromising the safety and security of the population's and aid workers, impeding relief operations on a permanent basis.

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 Creation date: 02 November 2021 Sources: OCHA Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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### VISUAL (9 Dec 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	
<b>Food</b>						
Food distribution	5.2M	Partially active (7%)	0 days	0 days	7 days	5.2M
<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 (60%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	40K
Management of severe acute malnutrition, in SC	4K	Partially active (10%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	4K
BSF/TSF	1.4M	Partially active (30%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	1.4M
Vitamin A supplementation	574K	Partially active (20%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	574K
<b>ESNFI</b>						
Provision of ESNFI kits	525K	Partially active (5%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	525K
Provision of NFI items	1.1M	Partially active (5%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	761K
Emergency shelter assistance	998K	Partially active (5%)	0 days	0 days	14 days	944K
<b>WASH</b>						
Water supply through trucking to IDPs living in collective sites	450K	Partially active (45%)	0 days	7 days	N/A	450K
Water supply through durable solutions	1.8M	Partially active (14%)	0 days	0 days	7 days	1.8M
Constructions of sanitation facilities for IDPs living in collectives sites	450K	Partially active (6%)	0 day	0 days	N/A	450K
WASH NFIs	450K	Partially active (10%)	0 days	7 days	7 days	450K
<b>Agriculture</b>						
Livestock vaccination, drug and vet supply	370K	Partially active (40%)	0 days	N/A	0 days	370K
Livestock feed	200K	Suspended	0 days	N/A	0 days	200K
Improved Vegetable Seed	250K	Partially active (100%)	0 days	N/A	0 days	250K
<b>Protection</b>						
Protection monitoring and CRIs for PSN and PwD	300K	Active	0 days	0 days	0 days	300K
<b>Child Protection</b>						
MHPSS services for children, adolescents, and caregivers	11K	Active	0 days	0 days	N/A	10K
Prevent and respond to separation of children from families	18K	Partially active (1%)	0 days	0 days	N/A	18K
GBV prevention and response	436K	Partially active (10%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	424K
Protect children & affected populations from SEA	288K	Partially active (10%)	0 days	0 days	N/A	218K
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>						
Provide health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	7K	Partially active (1%)	14 days	0 days	14 days	7K
CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response services	180K	Active	14 days	0 days	14 days	71K
Provide dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age	299K	Partially active (10%)	14 days	0 days	14 days	256K
PFA and MHPSS	43K	Active	14 days	0 days	14 days	27K
<b>CCCM</b>						
Site improvement	651K	Partially active (5%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	651K
Information management and coordination	651K	Partially active (50%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	651K
Capacity building	651K	Partially active (5%)	0 days	0 days	0 days	651K
<b>Education</b>						
Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM)	40K	Suspended	0 days	0 days	0 days	40K
School meals/snacks	6.5K	Suspended	0 days	0 days	0 days	6.5K
Teacher/facilitator training (PSS, etc.)	8.4K	Suspended	0 days	0 days	0 days	8.4K
Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS)	2.1K	Suspended	0 days	0 days	0 days	2.1K

\* 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 (9 Dec 2021)

#### Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

In Tigray, despite reduced capacity, humanitarian partners continued to deliver life-saving assistance and critical services across the region. In response to the new displacement from the Western Zone to the North-Western Zone in Tigray, partners activated a multi-sectorial response. Food, water trucking, WASH NFIs, emergency shelter kits and education material for children were distributed in Dedebeit, Mai-Tsebri and Sheraro, where the newly displaced people are sheltering. WASH NFIs supplies were dispatched to Shire to cover the needs of 10,000 newly displaced people.

During the reporting period, operating WASH cluster partners have increased from five to 18 partners compared to the previous week, but still at reduced capacity from the 46 WASH cluster partners in Tigray. Cumulatively, these partners have reached more than 108,000 people with water trucking in eight locations in Tigray compared to only 27,000 people in two locations a week earlier. Likewise, during the reporting period, eleven health partners continued to provide lifesaving healthcare services through direct support to health facilities or through mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) in 25 *woredas* and 47 IDP sites in Tigray, reaching more than 45,000 people with various health services.

Nutrition partners scaled-up malnutrition screening in Tigray during the reporting period thanks to a limited amount of fuel was made available by the Regional Bureau of Health. More than 79,000 children under five years and more than 21,000 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition. Based on the screening results, the prevalence of severe and moderate acute malnutrition remains alarming with severe acute malnutrition among children under five years remaining slightly above 2 per cent. The proportion of malnourished pregnant and lactating women also remains alarmingly high at more than 60 per cent.

In Amhara, while partners have not been able to conduct any “cross-line” intervention to assist communities in the eastern part of the region, they continue to scale up response in accessible and secure areas across the region, including food, nutrition interventions, health services, education support, WASH services and prepositioning of stocks and commodities. To date, more than 947,000 people were assisted with food under the current food distribution activities since the beginning of November in Amhara, including more than 370,000 people during the reporting week alone. Thousands of displaced families at IDP sites in Motta, Ebinat, Debre Berhan, Debark and Mekaneselam received emergency shelter kits and NFIs during the reporting period. Health partners resumed support to health services in three hospitals in Amdework, North Mewucha and Meket, and to 19 health centres in Wag Hemra, North Gondar, South Gondar and North Wollo, including providing medical equipment, medicine and therapeutic food and nutrition supplements. In addition to supporting health facilities, partners are operating 26 MHNTs across Amhara serving IDPs and host communities.

In Afar, partners also continue to scale up response including food, nutrition interventions and healthcare services through direct support to health facilities or through 30 mobile health and nutrition teams in the region. Nearly 16,000 people received food assistance in Koneba Woreda in Zone 2, increasing the number of people reached under the current food distribution to more than 102,000 people in the region. Partners aim to assist 534,000 people with food in zones 1, 2 and 4. Partners prepositioned nutrition supplies and routine drugs sufficient to treat malnourished children till the end of the year. More than 26,000 IDPs received WASH NFI supplies in four IDP sites in the region.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE (9 Dec 2021)

#### Funding Update



The cumulative funding gap for both the [Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian Response Plan](#) and the [revised Northern Ethiopia Response Plan](#) stands at more than US\$1.2 billion. An estimated \$614 million has been mobilized towards the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan, and \$596 million for response towards the Mid-Year Review Humanitarian Response Plan. However, this is far from sufficient to cover the increasing humanitarian needs.

Since the beginning of the year, 92.5 million has been received in firm contributions to the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) from 14 donors. The funding balance increased due to additional funding of \$14.4 (\$7.9 pledges and \$6.5 pipeline) from the governments of Ireland, France, Azerbaijan, the UK, Norway, Switzerland, and Germany. This increased the projected funding balance to \$29.6 million. As the humanitarian needs are increasing in conflict and natural disasters-affected areas across the country, additional resources are required to enable humanitarian partners delivering assistance.

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## **VISUAL** (9 Dec 2021)

### **Inter-sectoral gaps**



### Inter-sectoral gaps

Humanitarian partners continue to do their utmost to implement humanitarian activities in the most-affected areas but continue to face challenges and operational constraints in delivering assistance across northern Ethiopia. Below are some common areas of concern, which were reported this week from across the clusters. Cluster-specific gaps are included following to the cross-cutting gaps.



#### Low funding levels

Amidst the large number of IDPs in northern Ethiopia and mounting needs.



#### Lack of electricity and telecommunications

In Tigray and parts of Amhara and Afar causing delay or absence of reporting of information on the situation and updates on the ongoing response.



#### Insufficient amount of cash

For humanitarian partners entering Tigray to pay salaries for staff, including teachers, health workers, and contractors to implement humanitarian programs.



#### Insufficient amount of fuel

Entering Tigray for the humanitarian organizations to transport supplies, distribute food, water, and other life-saving assistance, relocate displaced people from schools, and improve IDP sites, forcing partners to halt or significantly reduce operations.



#### Limited or no access

Limited or no access to hard-to-reach areas and movement restrictions due to ongoing fighting and insecurity.



#### Insufficient amount of humanitarian supplies

Entering Tigray, and depletion of stocks, including food and medicines due to bureaucratic impediments.



#### Limited presence of partners in some areas

Of northern Ethiopia due to lack of financial resources, capacity, and operational constraints including bureaucratic impediments.



#### Lack of commercial commodities

In the private market in northern Ethiopia leading to price increase.



#### Insufficient storage capacity and transportation

For commodities in Amhara.

### CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### Needs

- Support agricultural facilities damaged and looted due to the conflict in northern Ethiopia.
- Agricultural support needed for 3.7 million people in Tigray, 1.8 million people in Amhara, and 1.1 million people in Afar by the end of the year. This includes provision of seeds, irrigation scheme, and livestock interventions (animal health services and provision of supplementary animal feed).
- Effective control of Desert Locust infestation and other agricultural diseases reported in Tigray and Afar regions.
- Scaling up animal health services to protect livestock assets, maximizing dry season vegetable production, seed multiplication and supporting farmers to properly save seed in Tigray.
- Rehabilitation and/or restoration of 100 partially damaged veterinary clinics across Tigray.
- Provide emergency seed pack (cereals, legumes, vegetables, and maize) and fertilizer for 323,000 farm households (1.62 million people); animal feed provision and seed support to 88,000 farmers (440,000 people) in Tigray.

### Response

- Multipurpose cash distributed to 1,277 households in Dabat, Amhara.
- More than 14,000 IDPs and host communities identified for multipurpose cash distribution in Sehal, Wag Hemra, Ebinat, South Gonder, and Zenzelima, Bahir Dar City, Amhara.

### Gaps

- Shortage of labour for the harvest as most young people left their districts in Tigray.
- Lack of hand tools for harvesting hindering mobilizing labour from towns and IDP centers in Tigray.

## CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs

- 1.8 million people in Tigray need CCCM support.
- Latrines desludging at IDP sites in Tigray.
- Lack of critical medications for people with chronic diseases and skin infections at IDP sites in Tigray.
- Safe and dignified relocations of IDPs from schools to alternative shelters in Tigray.
- Food, non-food items, cooking energy, milling support, drinking water, dignity kits, medications, and scholastic materials for the displaced children at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia.
- Additional spaces to reduce the risk of communicable diseases, including COVID-19, and to provide privacy and protection and critical medications for people with chronic diseases at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia and support mechanisms to people living with disabilities

### → Response

- An estimated 1,180 people, including more than 770 women, participated in a COVID-19 awareness session, including maintaining hygiene and sanitation in the communities in Mekelle, Tigray.
- 18 IDP leaders, including 8 women, from six IDP sites in Tigray, received a training on CCCM principles.

### ↔ Gaps

## CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### Education

#### ? Needs

- Access to education of an estimated 2.7 million children in northern Ethiopia is affected by destroyed/damaged schools and IDPs sheltering in schools.
- Provision and rehabilitation of WASH facilities and access to clean water in schools in northern Ethiopia, including 500 schools in Amhara.
- Renovation of more than 1,000 schools damaged or looted and clearance from explosive ordinance across in Tigray and 4,000 schools in Amhara.
- Scholastic material and education supplies for 600,000 children in Tigray and 980,000 children in Amhara.
- School feeding for 100,000 children in Tigray and more than 675,000 children in Amhara.
- Psychosocial support for 8,400 teachers in Tigray and more than 47,000 teachers in Amhara.
- Provision of 167 Temporary Learning Spaces in Tigray.
- Increased access to alternative learning programs for 72,000 IDP children in Tigray and about 27,000 IDP children in the Amhara region.
- According to assessment by Amhara Regional Education Bureau, more than 17 schools and one teachers' college are occupied by IDPs in North Shewa Zone, interrupting education services for more than 20,000 children, of whom 53 per cent are girls.
- Renovation of 660 schools and 4 colleagues that were severely damaged, and 3,446 other schools were that were partially damaged in Amhara.

### → Response

- Support to schools opening in Tigray with at least 81,748 children returned to school in the South-Eastern and Eastern zones, while over 400 schools opened in the Central and North-Western Zones.
- More than 17,500 IDP children, including nearly 9,000 girls, are attending different learning programs in Axum, Adwa, and Mai Tsebri towns. This includes more than 4,000 children attending early childhood care and development program who also received meals.
- Over 3,000 school desks repaired and distributed to schools across Tigray.

- In Amhara, more than 4,400 exercise books and 7,500 pens distributed to IDP students in Amhara.
- 42 tents distributed in Debark and Ebenate for designated sites for IDPs sheltering at primary schools. More than 5,300 students, including more than 2,600 girls, had access to education.
- 672 education kits, 130 'School in a box' and 350 recreational kits dispatched to Debre-Berhan and Gondar for schools affected by conflict, expected to reach 68,600 pre-primary and primary school children.
- In Afar, alternative learning program is running in four schools in Awash Fentale benefiting 682 children, including about 300 girls.
- In Afra, six classrooms constructed in Awash Fentale and Dubti in Zone 1.
- Training on alternative education for 16 facilitators including three women, in Awash Fentale. More than 620 children are benefiting from the program.

### ↔ Gaps

## CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

#### 📋 Needs

- Adequate shelters and NFIs for IDPs living in highly congested and substandard living conditions and relocation of IDPs from schools to adequate alternative shelters across northern Ethiopia.
- Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs to newly displaced people across Tigray, Amhara and Afar.
- 4.2 million people need assistance with ES/NFIs in Tigray, including 2.1 million IDPs.
- Shelter and NFI assistance for IDPs willing to return to areas of origin, and for IDPs currently living in the host community in Tigray.
- Rental assistance schemes or other arrangements for IDPs living in host communities in Tigray.
- Provision of additional shelters for the increased number of IDPs in North Shewa and North Wollo in Amhara are needed. The number of IDP collective sites in Debre Berhane increased from 6 to 10, while the majority, 75 per cent, of the displaced people are living with the host community.
- Provision of ES/NFI to 846,000 people in Amhara.

#### ➔ Response

- Between January and 5 December, 825,000 people, including more than 421,000 women and girls, or 35 per cent of the 2.4 million targeted people, received ES/NFIs in Tigray.
- 290 new IDP households in Dedebeit, North-Western Zone in Tigray, received emergency shelter kits.
- Between 22 and 28 November, partners reached about 8,000 people with ES/NFI in Amhara, of whom 51 per cent are women and girls.

- NFIs distributed to 1,165 families in Motta IDP site; 950 families in Ebinat IDP site; 1817 families in Debre Berhan IDP site; 3,700 IDPs in Debark. Some 1,500 mattresses distributed in Mekaneselem IDP site.

### ↔ Gaps

- Lack of information on displaced people with host communities in Amhara.
- Reduction or suspension of activities due to ongoing hostilities in Eastern Amhara.
- Limited partners presence considering the magnitude of the displacement in Amhara.

## CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### Food

#### 📋 Needs

- An estimated 9.4 million people need food assistance in Northern Ethiopia, including IDPs and people in the host community.
- Maintain timely and sustained food assistance including sustained flow of fuel, cash and supplies in Tigray
- Food assistance will be required at least up to next year's harvest season during the last quarter of 2022 in Tigray, as the agricultural planting season was missed in some parts of the region.

### ➔ Response

- Between 25 November-1 December, 55,210 people were assisted with food under Round 2 in Mekelle and Erob in Eastern Zone, and Adet, Naeder, Tahtay Maychew and Tanqua Melash in Central Zone.
- In the same period, 43,361 people were assisted in Asgede, Shire, May Tsebri, Sheraro, and Zana towns in North-Western Zone as well as Zata and Raya Alamata in Southern Zone, including 10,028 newly arrived IDPs from Western Zone.
- In total, food partners have assisted 222,520 people in Tigray as of 01 December under Round 3, which started in mid-October.
- JEOP partners officially closed Round 2 distribution in early November, however, some final dispatch and distribution are still to be accounted for and reconciled. As of 1 December, 2,514,731 people or 64 per cent of its planned caseload, have been assisted with food in Central, Eastern, Mekelle, Southern and South-Eastern zones.
- WFP dispatched 610 MT of food from Kombolcha to Raya Alamata and Korem in Southern Zone on 27 November and 04 December respectively.
- In Amhara, food partners assisted more than 149,000 people in Dessie and Kombolcha towns in Amhara under current food distribution (Round 4) and as of 5 December.
- JEOP distributed food assistance to 484,631 people in South Gondar (Lay Gayint, Tach Gayint, Semada and Sede Muja), Wag Hamra (Dehana, Gaz Gibla, Abergele, Sahila and Ziquala) and North Gondar zones as of 5 December under the current food distribution (Round 4).

- To date, 947,796 people were assisted with food under the current food distribution round (Round 4) in Amhara, including 370,301 people during the reporting week.
- About 4,900 people in Meket (North Wello) assisted with food under Round 3 food distribution during the reporting week.
- In Afar, nearly 16,000 people received food assistance in Koneba *Woreda* in Zone 2, increasing the number of people reached under the current food distribution (Round 4) to 102,527 in the region. Partners will assist 534,000 people in zones 1, 2 and 4.

### ↔ Gaps

- Insecurity remains to be the main challenge that is contributing to the delay of dispatch and distribution of food commodities to conflict affected areas and hard to reach areas in Amhara and Afar.
- In Tigray, partners have not been able to deliver food assistance to some kebeles in Rama (Central Zone), Erob, and Zala Anbessa (Eastern Zone) due to presence of armed elements. The extreme northern parts of Tigray along the Eritrean border and the Western Zone continue to be inaccessible for food partners due to security concerns.
- Securing humanitarian food stocks, with reports of significant looting of warehouses in Kombolcha, Amhara.
- There are currently more than 100 trucks with food commodities in Semera waiting to be dispatched to Tigray. The longer the food commodities are kept in Semera, the higher the risk of stock spoilage and infestation due to harsh hot weather.

## CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### ? Needs

- 3.9 million people in Tigray need health services and interventions in Tigray.
- Essential medical equipment, supplies, vaccines, and medicines including cholera kits, interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs), malaria and scabies medicines, SAM kits, and reproductive health kits needed in Tigray.
- Disease surveillance in Tigray indicate high cases of malaria, dysentery, and scabies. Medications for those disease are also needed.
- An estimated 888,000 children under five years in Tigray and more than 360,000 children in Amhara need polio oral vaccination. 790,000 children need measles vaccination in Tigray.
- Nearly 30,000 HIV patients' treatment is interrupted due to ongoing conflict and damages to health facilities in Amhara.
- In Amhara, more than 500 health facilities, and 1,706 health posts are damaged and/or looted due to the conflict that need rehabilitation and support.
- In Afar, only 94 health facilities, or 22 per cent of the 414 facilities, are functional, including 2 hospitals and, 31 health centers. The rest need rehabilitation and support.

- Provision of medications, treatment, and access to health services. Malaria, typhoid fever, severe acute malnutrition (SAM), dysentery and epidemic typhus were reported as top 5 diseases to the Regional Health Bureau in Afar.

### → Response

- Eleven health partners continued to provide lifesaving healthcare services through direct support to health facilities or through mobile health and nutrition teams in 25 *woredas* and 47 IDP sites in Mekelle, Central, Eastern, and North-Western zones in Tigray, reaching nearly 45,500 people with various health services during the reporting week.
- Disease surveillance activities in Tigray are ongoing. Scabies, malaria, dysentery, and upper respiratory tract infections are top diseases reported among IDPs as well as among host communities.
- 254 reproductive health kits, dignitary kits and face masks distributed to 23 health facilities in Shire, Tigray, in the last five weeks.
- In Amhara, health partners resumed support to health services in three hospitals in Amdework, North Mewucha and Meket, and 19 health centres in Wag Hemra, North Gondar, South Gondar and North Wollo.
- Partners are operating 26 MHNTs in Amhara serving IDPs and host communities. During the reporting period, 14,801 IDPs were reached with health services via MHNTs.
- Medical equipment and medicine provided to health facilities in Debark and Dabat.
- More than 5200 cartons of therapeutic food and nutrition supplements provided to health facilities in Mai Gaba, Mai Kadra, and Setit Humera, Amhara.

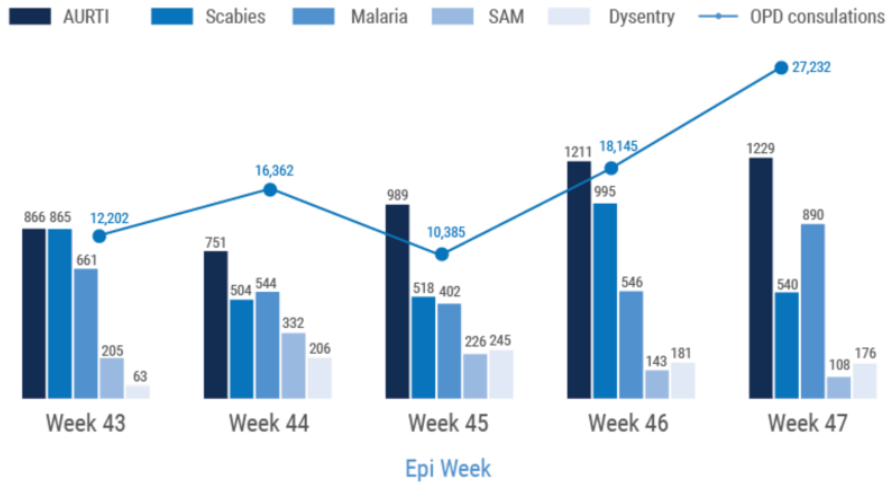
### ↔ Gaps

- Partners halted health and nutrition interventions in IDPs sites in South Wello, Kemissie and North Shewa zones in Amhara due to insecurity.

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## VISUAL (9 Dec 2021)

### Disease trends for top 5 causes of consultation in Tigray



### CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)

#### Logistics

##### Needs

- Improved security and current access routes as well as facilitating additional access routes to transport the required humanitarian supplies within and into Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions.

##### Response

- Between 1 and 7 December, the Logistics Cluster facilitated 27 trucks from Semera to Mekelle.
- Logistics assessment carried out to identify potential warehouse expansion in Amhara.

##### Gaps

### CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)

#### Nutrition

##### Needs

- An estimated 1.6 million children under five years and pregnant and lactating women in Tigray and an estimated 1.4 million in Amhara and an estimated 80,000 in Afar need malnutrition preventative and treatment interventions.



- About 56,000 children projected to be severely malnourished in Tigray, more than 460,000 children and more than 307,000 pregnant and nursing women in need of supplementary feeding.
- About 1,700 children under five years and more than 500 pregnant and lactating women require therapeutic feeding support at IDP sites in Kombolcha, Amhara, where the number of IDP sites increased from two to 17.

### → Response

- In Tigray, between 29 November and 6 December, more than 79,000 children under five years and more than 21,500 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition. The screening outcome compared to previous weeks is as summarized in the table below:

### ↔ Gaps

- Additional staff and financial capacity needed to address increased needs in Kombolcha, Amhara.

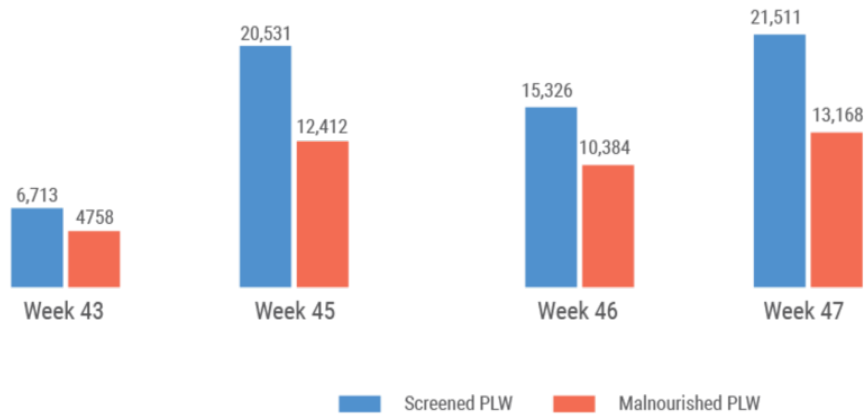
## VISUAL (9 Dec 2021)

### Weekly Screening of children and pregnant and lactating mothers for malnutrition in Tigray

Week	U5 Children Screened	GAM U5	# of U5 with MAM	# of U5 with SAM	Screened PLW	Malnourished PLW
Week 43	33066	5699	4779	920	6713	4758
Week 45	93687	15136	13393	1743	20531	12412
Week 46	72307	12947	11551	1396	15326	10384
Week 47	79086	16358	14705	1653	21511	13168
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,146</b>	<b>50,140</b>	<b>44,428</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>64,081</b>	<b>40,722</b>

## VISUAL (9 Dec 2021)

### Pregnant and lactating women screened and those with acute wasting (MUAC <23 cm) in Tigray



## CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### Protection



### Needs

- An estimated 3 million people need protection in Tigray.
- Identifications and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children and alternative care arrangement in Tigray.
- Provision of protection services at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia, including child protection, GBV and SGBV prevention and response, and mental and psychosocial support.
- NFIs, including aid devices for persons with disability, and dignity kits for women and girls across northern Ethiopia.
- Comprehensive gender-based violence (GBV) services mapping and localized referral mechanisms, health services for survivors, risk mitigation and prevention activities in northern Ethiopia.
- Scale up child protection services and referrals in all the three regions.
- Material support (tents, recreational kits) to establish and strengthening new and existing child friendly spaces at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia.

### → Response

- In Tigray, 1,170 children, including 426 girls, with various child protection concerns identified and documented in Mekelle, Enderta, Adwa, Adigrat, Maichew, Raya Azebo, Deguatambien and Chercher.
- 35 unaccompanied and separated children, including 22 girls, were identified and documented in seven towns in Tigray during the reporting period.
- 166 children, including 154 girls, received mental health and psychosocial support services and activities in Mekelle, Enderta, Maichew, Adigrat, Adwa, Axum, and Shire.

- 165 households in Motta IDP site in Amhara received core relief items.
- Community dialogues conducted on GBV prevention and mitigation mechanisms in Debarq, Dabat, Chagni and Gunaga in Amhara reaching more than 1000 people.
- Group counseling services provided to 96 IDPs (70 women and 26 girls) living in the host community in Chagni and Guangua, Amhara.

### ↔ Gaps

- Insufficient protection services, notably GBV case management and mental health and psychosocial support services and absence of child protection services in some areas across northern Ethiopia.

## CLUSTER STATUS (9 Dec 2021)



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

#### ? Needs

- Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities at schools used to shelter IDPs after their relocation across northern Ethiopia.
- Adequate provision of WASH services to prevent disease outbreaks at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia.
- About 9,300 water points or more than 54 per cent of the 17,080 water points in Tigray are not functional affecting more than 3.5 million people without having access to safe drinking water. Provision of fixing and maintaining water points is required.
- In Tigray, about 418,000 IDPs living in 131 IDP sites requires 6,269 m<sup>3</sup> of water daily or 313 water truck trips. This needs 2,200 liters of fuel.
- Completion of WASH facilities in Mekelle, Eastern, Central and North-Western zones of Tigray.
- WASH NFIs, and hygiene kits to IDPs living in shelters and with host communities. Currently there are 3,712 latrines with gap of 17,184 latrines at IDP collective sites across Tigray.
- Installation of water storage tankers after being delivered to IDP sites in Amhara.

#### → Response

- During the reporting week, more than 108,500 people were reached with water trucking in Enticho, Abi Adi, Shire, Sheraro, Adidaero, Endabaguna, Wukro and Mekelle, in Tigray.
- More than 47,000 people were reached with water via rehabilitation and maintenance of 22 hand pumps and five motorized boreholes in Tanqua Milash, Adet, Adihageray, Samre, Hagereselam, Deguatemben, and Wajrat, Tigray.
- 225 latrines were constructed, dislodged in Shire and Endabaguna towns in North-Western Zone in Tigray, benefiting nearly 22,000 people.
- 650 WASH NFI kits were distributed in Shire IDP sites, Tigray
- More than 17,000 soaps were distributed in Sebacare 4 IDP site in Mekelle to mitigate the risk of scabies outbreak.



- 300,000 household water treatment products (Aqua tabs) were distributed, providing access to safe drinking water to 3,300 people in Mekelle, Tigray.
- Three mass awareness campaigns, using media and social media platforms, and text messages, conducted across Tigray on COVID-19, cholera, malaria, rabies, water treatment and hygiene.
- More than 5,000 people were reached via hygiene promotion sessions in Tigray.
- In Amhara, 17 roto water tanks, 16,400 laundry soap and 5800 jerrycans were distributed in Genda Wuha, Debre Berhan, Debark, Amdework, Mekane Selam, and Baiker. 300 NFI kits were distributed, and eight water points established in Debark.
- 50 seats of trench latrines, 12 shower rooms were constructed, and roto tanks with 10,000 litres capacity installed in Motta Town.
- 850 litres of fuel provided to Aykel Town in Amhara to start water system with generator.
- Water trucking continues in Ebinat, Sehala and Amedework towns.
- In Afar, more than 26,000 IDPs in Chifra, Teru, Ewa, and Gega IDP sites received WASH NFI supplies including jerrycans and soaps.

### ↔ Gaps

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