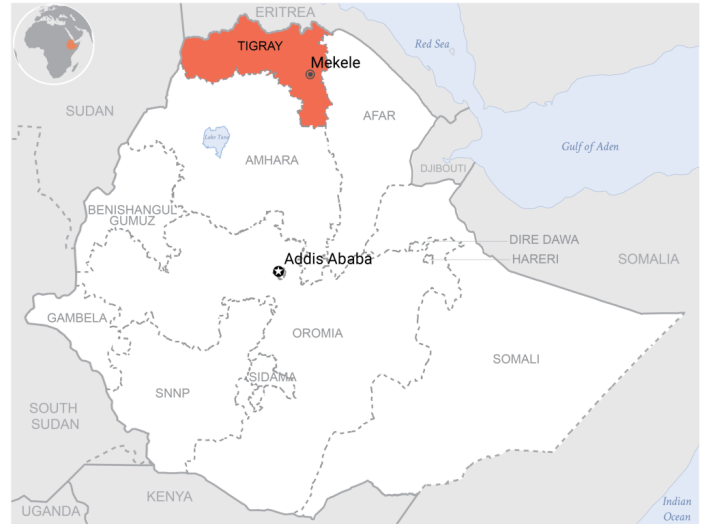


HIGHLIGHTS (5 Aug 2021)

- The UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, made a six-day mission to Ethiopia.
- Over 100,000 children could suffer from severe acute malnutrition in the next 12 months in Tigray– a tenfold increase compared to the average annual caseload.
- Some 175 trucks with humanitarian supplies arrived in Mekele during the reporting period but this is still not enough, with an estimated 100 trucks needed daily.
- Since mid-May, over one million people were reached with food assistance in Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones.
- Humanitarian partners are scaling up response in neighbouring Afar and Amhara Regions affected by the conflict.



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KEY FIGURES

5.2M

People in need

5.2M

People targeted

63,110

Refugees in Sudan since 7 November

FUNDING

\$854M

Requirements (May - December)

\$284M

Outstanding gap (Aug - Dec)

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BACKGROUND (5 Aug 2021)

Disclaimer

OCHA Ethiopia prepares this report with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 27 July- 2 August. The dashboard data below is as of 22 June. 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 12 August.

VISUAL (30 Jul 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 July 2021



On 14 May, humanitarian partners finalized the **Northern Ethiopia Response Plan** which outlines the planned response from May to December 2021. This dashboard provides an overview of the response progress by cluster against the plan, with details on progress against key cluster indicators. The progress is monitored by clusters on a weekly basis.



CLUSTER	PARTNERS <small>Since 1 May 2021</small>	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	KEY INDICATORS	TARGET <small>May-December 2021</small>	REACHED* <small>Since 1 May 2021</small>	% REACHED
FOOD	9	5.2M	5.2M	3.71M**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people reached with food assistance in round 1 (started on 27 March) # of people reached with food assistance in round 2 (started on 10 May) 	5.20M	3.71M**	71%**
WASH	18	4.5M	3.2M	631k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people having access to safe drinking water through emergency water trucking # of people having access to safe drinking water through durable solution # of people reached through essential sanitation and hygiene message # of people provided with lifesaving WASH NFI # of people accessing sanitation facility (latrines & bathing/hand washing facilities) 	1.84M	631K	34%
AGRICULTURE	6	2M	1.2M	261k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of HH who benefited from distribution of agricultural inputs (emergency seed) # of households that received animal health support services (vaccination and treatment) # of households that received emergency animal feed (hay, forage seed, concentrate) # of households that benefited from draft power support and livestock asset restoration # of people that benefited from capacity building activities 	250K	261K	21%
ESNFI	26	3.2M	2.9M	298k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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 	1.10M	298K	27%
CCCM	3	1.8M	1.2M	130k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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	38	38%
HEALTH	23	3.8M	2.3M	87k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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 # 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 	2.30M	87K	3.7%
NUTRITION	12	1.6M	1.4M	66k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of children 6-59 month children benefiting from BSFP # of PLW benefiting from BSFP # of children treated for SAM # of MAM children benefiting from TSFP # of MAM PLW benefiting from TSFP # of pregnant and lactating women benefiting from IYCF counseling 	658K	66K	10%
EDUCATION	15	1.4M	0.72M	16k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 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) # emergency-affected girls and boys benefitting from emergency school feeding 	420K	16K	4%
PROTECTION	24	2.7M	1.4M	30k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # women, men, girls and boys accessing OP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, response service # of children (and caregivers) accessing mental health and psychosocial support # unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative care arrangement 	436K	30K	7%



# of women and girls of reproductive age provided with dignity kits	18K	10K	56%
# of individuals with specific needs identified and referred for assistance	299K	4K	4%

data as of 15 July 2021



LOGISTICS

cargo transported on behalf of partners (in metric tons)	4.4K	1.1K	26%
# information management products produced and shared	69K	3K	4%
storage space made available for common storage (in sqm)	10.7K	10.7K	100%
mobile storage units made available (in sqm)	43.8K	21.4K	49%
# of agencies and organisations served through common services	160	27	17%

data as of 23 June 2021

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 July 2021 Sources: Clusters Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

*Cumulative ** 4.81 million people (93%) have been reached since the start of Round 1 (27 March)

BACKGROUND (5 Aug 2021)

Situation Overview

Humanitarian operations in Tigray remain highly compromised by lack of access into the region and depleting relief supplies. Access is hampered by ongoing armed hostilities in boundary areas between Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions. Clashes reported in various locations in North Gondar and North Wello Zones in Amhara Region as well as in Fanti Zone in Afar Region. Meanwhile, access to North-Western Tigray through Amhara-controlled Western Tigray remains cut to relief partners.

Meanwhile, access via the only open road through Afar Region has been challenging and unpredictable due to insecurity, extended delays with clearances by concerned authorities, and thorough searches at checkpoints. Since 28 July, at least 223 trucks with humanitarian supplies for the UN and INGOs left Semera, the capital city of Afar Region, toward Mekelle. By 4 August, 175 trucks with food, non-food items, and fuel arrived in Mekelle, while most of the remaining trucks are being scanned at a checkpoint and few trucks are in Abala, the last entry point to Tigray. Two trucks have reportedly been blocked by civilians and looted at Sixty checkpoint, 97 km from Semera, on 28 July. While this recent entry of supplies is a positive step, it is still insufficient, with an estimated 100 trucks needed every day to assist 5.2 million people in need.

Staff rotation to and from the region is challenging. In addition to the flight of the visiting UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, on 30 July, only two scheduled flights of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) have flown to and from Mekelle, one on 22 July and another, originally set to depart on 26 July on 4 August. UNHAS is ready to run two flights per week from Addis Ababa to Mekelle, pending Government clearance, as commercial flights have been halted since 24 June.

The humanitarian situation in Tigray remains dire with the interruption of supply lines to the region and the depletion of humanitarian stocks. According to the latest food security analysis review published on 22 July, there is clear evidence to support the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) findings that roughly 400,000 people are acutely food insecure in phase 5 (Catastrophe). This is in addition to four million people in phase 3 or 4 (Crisis or Emergency) in Tigray and neighbouring zones of Amhara and Afar regions.

Based on qualitative information from the field, the number of food insecure people continues to increase. The people currently suffering from acute food insecurity could slide into a catastrophic hunger and further into famine-like conditions if food and livelihood assistance are not rapidly scaled up. UNICEF estimates that over 100,000 children could suffer from life-threatening severe acute malnutrition in the next 12 months – a tenfold increase compared to the average annual caseload. Screening data also indicates that almost half (47 per cent) of all pregnant and breastfeeding women are acutely malnourished.



The agricultural planting season has been missed in many parts of Tigray. While there is currently a limited window to support planting, with a significant increase in planting with the good rains, many farmers remain unable to plant mainly due to a lack of seeds. The best estimate for harvest is dire. It is expected that only 25 -50 per cent of the average cereal production will be available this year. Besides, there are no/limited available food stocks as many people were unable or prevented from planting for the last eight months. Consequently, food assistance will be required up to the following year's harvest season in October 2022.

Humanitarian operations continue to be severely affected by the lack of fuel. About 20 of the total 33 water trucks in Shire area, for instance, are out of service, leaving only 26 per cent of the water trucking capacity operational. Latrines and waste management are also affected by lack of fuel, contributing to disease outbreaks at displacement sites.

Electricity and telecommunications remain cut off, and banking services are still not restored. Humanitarian partners continue to face challenges with importing communications equipment. Six in-country communication devices are still in customs or held by the federal police, and some 30 VHF and satellite phones are still not authorized.

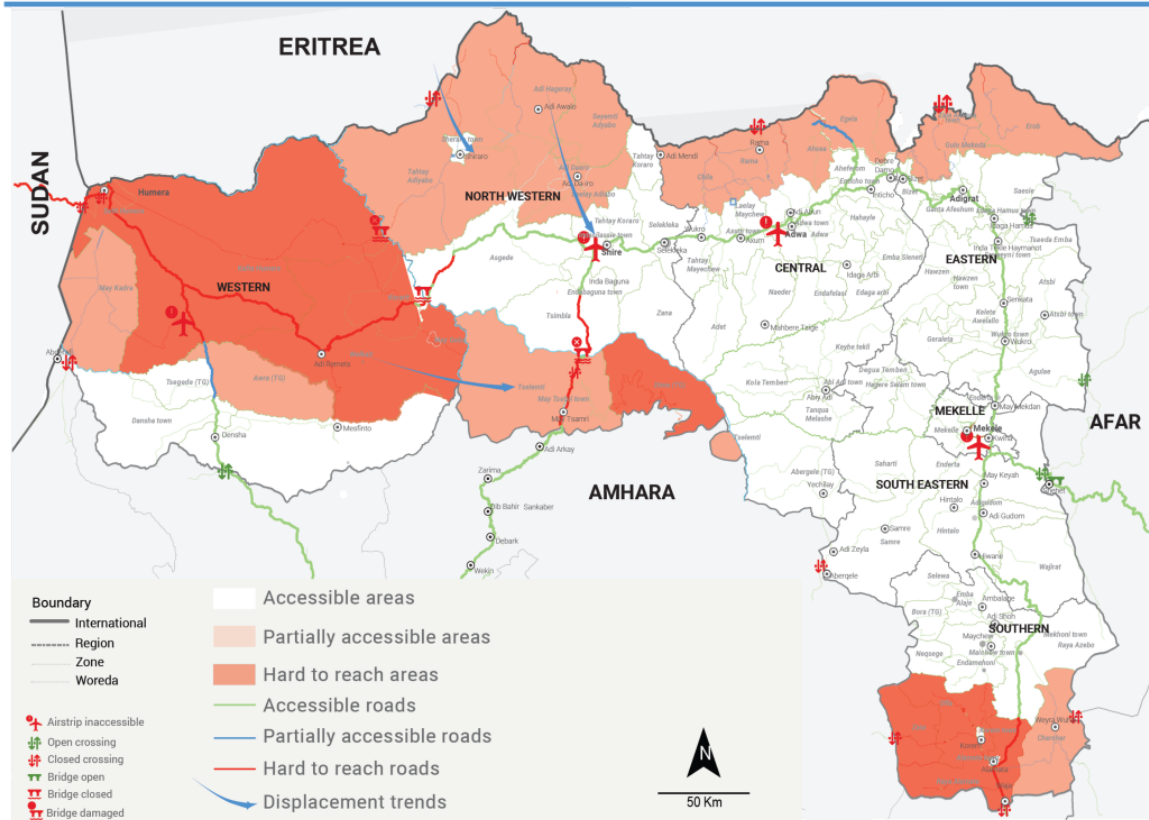
On 30 July, an INGO working in Tigray reported that alleged sexual violence cases in the Tigray region were on the decrease and there is a significant increase in reporting of previous cases. According to the INGO, about 70 unrecorded new rape cases were reported at the Adigrat IDP camps alone last week. The survivors reportedly cited the slow pace of their reporting to fear of reprisal from the alleged perpetrators.

Meanwhile, the spillover of the Tigray conflict into neighboring Afar Region has so far displaced about 70,000 people, according to regional authorities. In ten districts bordering Tigray, communities have hosted and assisted nearly 50,000 of the displaced people of Tigrayan and Afari origin with minimal humanitarian assistance provided to these communities due to lack of resources and limited access. An additional 500,000 people in Awsi, Kilbati, and Fanti Zones are at high risk of displacement if the current conflict continues. Afar authorities distributed food and non-food items to some of the recently displaced people. At the same time, partners plan to provide health, protection, and emergency food, water, hygiene, and sanitation assistance to the displaced. In collaboration with the Afar Regional Health Bureau and humanitarian partners, UNICEF has deployed four mobile health and nutrition teams to provide nutrition services.

The conflict along the Amhara-Tigray regional border is also worsening, with an estimated 100,000 displaced people in volatile and conflict-prone areas in North Gondar, Central Gondar, South Gondar, Awi Zones, and in various pockets across the region. There is a limited humanitarian relief presence in North Wello, North Shewa, and Oromia Special Zone where urgent humanitarian needs are being reported. There are an unconfirmed number of IDPs in Zigem *Woreda* in Awi Zone, none of whom have received humanitarian assistance. Partners are prioritizing scaling up the response in Afar as well as in Amhara.

VISUAL (19 Jul 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: 12 July 2021 Sources: OCHA, Tigray Statistical Agency, humanitarian partners Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ethiopia www.reliefweb.int

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE (5 Aug 2021)

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

As of 3 August, there are 437 UN staff supporting the humanitarian response (70 international staff and 229 national staff in Mekelle and 16 international staff and 122 national staff in Shire). Despite depletion of stocks and resources, humanitarian partners continue to respond. Food assistance remains the most significant component of this response. Since the second round of food distribution launched under the Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan in mid-May and until 28 July, more than one million people have been assisted with food in Southern, North-western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Zones.

About 294,000 people living in displacement camps and host communities received water, sanitation and hygiene services, and non-food items. About 1200 m³ of water was provided in the Central, Southern, North-Western Zones and in Mekelle. During the reporting period, health cluster partners provided technical support to 35 mobile health and nutrition teams on the quality of service and provided basic medications to 14 hospitals to treat more than 50,000 patients.

This year, and by the end of July, more than 654,000 people – 24 per cent of the total 2.7 million people targeted- were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 1.1 million people, 39 per cent of the targeted population, will be reached by the end of the year.

COORDINATION (5 Aug 2021)

High-Level Visits

On 29 July, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, began a six-day mission to Ethiopia. During the visit, Mr. Griffiths met with high-level Government officials and humanitarian and donor community representatives. He traveled to the Tigray region, met the affected population by the conflict, and witnessed first-hand the challenges humanitarian workers face.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Agriculture

Needs

- The targeted people for response are being revised from 250,000 households to over 550,000 households to cover the population at emergency security levels (IPC 3 and above) following the latest IPC findings, improved access, and possible returns of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their place of origin. These households need short maturing live-saving crop inputs, including vegetables seeds, support to irrigation production, livestock vaccination, feed, and poultry production as well as cash.

Response

- Some 79,535 quintals (a quintal equals 100kg) of fertilizer were delivered and distributed to farmers. To date, 521,202 quintals of fertilizer were distributed through the agriculture cooperative unions.
- Cluster partners have already distributed 6,394 metric tons (MT) of seeds reaching 158,793 households and 107,870 households reached by the Bureau of Agriculture.
- Livestock vaccination campaign is ongoing. Some 450,000 animal vaccines have been delivered to 10 *Woredas* last week. This brings the total animal vaccine distribution to 768,700 doses.

Gaps

- Lack of electricity, telephone, banking, and fuel shortages is slowing the response.
- Some 22 trucks of seeds are delayed in Afar on the way to Tigray.
- Transportation of an additional 4,400 kilogram of vegetable seeds is suspended in Afar. These seeds were to be planted immediately to take advantage of the remaining rainy season in July and August.
- Swarms of desert locust were observed in Southern, South West and Central Zones and in 11 *Woredas* (Raya Chercher, Raya Azebo, Endamehoni, Enderta, Samere, Wajirat, Tisera Wonberta, Atsbi, Seharti Tanqua Milash, and Mekele) as well as fall army worms affecting maize and sorghum plants.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Food

Needs

- According to the latest unendorsed Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, without urgent and unimpeded food aid, over 400,000 people in Tigray region projected to face catastrophic conditions (IPC 5, Catastrophe); and over 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.
- In total, at least 5.2 million people are targeted for emergency food assistance in Tigray.
- Because of the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation, partners are revising their operational planning figures upwards to include additional needs identified on the ground.

Response

- Since the launch of the first round of assistance under Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 in late March, as of 28 July, the three main food partners have assisted 5,038,575 people with 85,066 MT of food across Mekelle town, Eastern, Western, Central, North-Western, Southern and South-Eastern Zones under Round 1.
- For Round 2 distribution, started in mid-May, some 1,001,784 people have been assisted with 16,828 MT of food in Southern, North-western, Eastern, and South-eastern zones as of 28 July.
- During the reporting period (22 July - 28 July), the food partners have distributed 795 MT of food to 46,870 people under Round 1; and 231,260 people have been assisted with 3,768 MT of food under Round 2.
- The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) has allocated 10,839 MT of food for round 1 of 2021 response plan. As of 23 June, it has distributed 1,664 MT of food to 110,923 people in Ofla, Zata, and Raya Alamata *Woredas* in Southern Zone and 927 MT of food to 61,771 people in Maykadra, Humera, and Dansha *Woredas* in Western Zone.
- The Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) is completing its Round 1 distribution of 2021 response plan, with 61,762 MT (81 per cent) of the allocated food distributed, assisting 3,643,775 people as of 28 July. JEOP partners have also launched its Round 2 distribution, assisting 101,553 people with 1,721 MT of food.
- As of 28 July, WFP has distributed 20,714 MT of food to 1,222,106 people in Round 1 of the 2021 response plan. WFP is also conducting the second round of distribution, assisting 900,231 people with 15,107 MT of food in Southern and North-western Zones as of 28 July.

Gaps

- Several partners are currently operating in debt. If access to cash is not urgently resolved, partners may be soon forced to cease operation temporarily.
- Shortage of fuel and cash and non-functional communication network and irregular supply lines into the region are significantly hindering the resumption of food response.

- Flexibility for timely inclusion of verified vulnerable new caseloads in food assistance without quota limitation is urgently needed.
- Limited size and composition of the current standard food basket. Some partners are exploring the option to provide a complete food basket and/or covering transportation or milling costs in the food assistance package in prioritized locations.
- Uncertainty on the population figures per location at this stage of the response due to the fluid context, turnover in the local government structure, and lack of documentation among displaced population.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- Increased needs of food, non-food items, shelter and firewood among IDPs.

Response

- The intention survey, asking IDPs if they wish to return to their place of origin, has been completed in Sheraro, Axum, Adwa, Adigrat, and Abi Adi. The collected samples have been uploaded to kobo server for analysis. The analysis outcome for the survey completed in Shire was shared with relevant stakeholders.
- CCCM cluster partners counted the number of people in 14 IDP sites in Shire to have the exact number of people.
- A joint assessment was carried out to identify structures, unfinished buildings, and private schools for relocations of IDPs from schools and flooded shelters in Shire. Of the seven assessed locations, two sites were selected for the relocation of IDPs.

Gaps

- Shortage of cash and fuel impacts the implementation of site improvement activities and the movement of partners to support people in collective centers.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Education

Needs

- Identify key priorities for school reopening and support with logistics.

- Mobilize resources for scholastic and recreational materials to schools to minimize parents' expense for allowing children to return to school. Blackboards were identified as the most needed input for school to restart with the minimum facility
- Salaries to teaching staff as there is no access to banking services.

➔ Response

- Imagine One Day reached 7,279 children in IDPs centers in Shire and Mekelle.
- Save the Children supports 1,784 children in Mekelle, Adigrat, Adwa, and Axum IDPs centers with Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and Accelerated Learning Program (ALP).
- Save the children provides classes at 3 IDPs sites in Abi Adi for 309 children through 19 facilitators.
- St. Joseph kindergarten is providing service for 157 children at 3 IDPs sites in Mekelle.
- Operation Rescue supports 373 children through its ALP program in Enderta *Woreda*, South-Eastern Zone, along with food aid.
- World Vision supports 3,803 children at Enderta, Wejerat, Hintalo, Samre, Saharti and Degua Temben, in South-Eastern Zone.
- Tigray Development Association provides ALP service for 240 children at three linked schools at Raya Azebo, Southern Zone.

↔ Gaps

- Absence of banking services and lack of cash to pay for training and contractors.
- Lack of telecommunications. READ II terminated its ASR and ALP programs in Adigrat and Mekelle IDPs sites, affecting around 1000 children.
- Lack of fuel to operate transportation.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items



Needs

- Prioritize areas for the response that were inaccessible for months.
- Support the spontaneous or organized return of IDPs to their areas of origin.
- Support communities hosting IDPs.

➔ Response

- This year, cluster partners reached 654,000 people or 24 percent of the 2.7million target by the end of July. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, about 1.1 million people or 39 per cent of the total target will be reached.
- Some 580 non-food items kits were distributed to the most critically affected households in Freweyni town in Eastern Zone.

↔ Gaps

- Access restrictions to and from the region are delaying the response. More than 17,000 NFIs stranded in Semera for few weeks. Unconfirmed quantities of NFIs released and arrived in Mekelle on 2 August.
- Disruption of construction materials supply chain from Amhara region due to movement restrictions and insecurity.
- Stocks are depleting quite fast, bringing up the already limited intervention to an end line.
- Lack of fuel, electricity, communications, bank services, and cash significantly hamper the capacity to respond.
- Rainfall amid the substandard living conditions of IDPs sites.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Health

📋 Needs

- Strengthening disease surveillance through early disease detection across the region.
- Scale-up health response.
- Malaria and cholera preparedness once additional medical supplies are available.
- Engage with returned health staff to stay and deliver as they have not been paid since May, in cooperation with Regional Health Bureau (RHB)
- Scale-up response for severe acute malnutrition in areas with high caseloads in service delivery points.

➔ Response

- Technical support was provided to 35 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) on scale-up of quality of service.
- Technical support to RHB maternity and child health teams on integration of all reproductive maternal, neonatal, child health programs in the next 3 months response plan.
- Essential medications were provided to 14 priority hospitals to treat more than 50,000 patients
- Provided technical guidance to Mekelle hospital and HEWO hospital Quiha hospital in Mekelle on COVID-19 integration.
- Some 334 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases, including 17 cases with medical complications were admitted for treatment during the week of 19-25 July.

- Four IDPs sites in Mekelle were supervised to implement nutrition screening activities and Out-Patient services supported by MHNTs. Weaknesses with screening and management of SAM cases were identified and raised with RHB and partners.
- Eight health workers were trained to manage SAM cases with complications in Adihaki, Mekelle and Quiha hospitals.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of cash to sustain health operations, including staff payment, petty purchases, and fuel purchase.
- Limited medical supplies including medicines, consumables and medical equipment.
- Gaps in health service availability across a majority of Tigray
- Interrupted communications are affecting surveillance, planning, data sharing, and reporting.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)

Logistics

Needs

- No updates since the last reporting period.

Response

- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of 10 trucks of medical and non-food items supplies from Addis Ababa to Semera (Afar Region) on behalf of three partners.

↔ Gaps

- Ongoing insecurity and access restrictions are hindering transporting supplies to Tigray.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)

Nutrition

Needs

- No updates since the last reporting period.

Response

- Some 28,550 children under five years were screened for acute malnutrition, with 412 (1.5%) diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), while 4,363 (15.3%) presented with moderate acute malnutrition.
- Some 5,950 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened where 4,586 (77 %) were diagnosed with acute malnutrition.
- Some 1,106 children received vitamin A supplementation, and 390 pregnant women received Iron folate.
- Some 1,065 children received SAM treatment service.
- Some 6,043 PLW and caretakers of children under the age of 2 were counselled on infant and young child feeding.

↔ Gaps

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

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Protection

📋 Needs

- Lack of supplies and resources due to restricted access to the region are increasing the protection needs of the displaced population, including children.

➔ Response

- Some 741 children in Adigrat and Mekelle, reached with psychosocial support and recreational activities.
- Some 496 children were supported with recreation activities in Mekelle.
- World Vision and Save the Children completed identification and documentation of 19 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) in South-Eastern, Eastern and Mekelle Zones.
- Some 24 UASC were united with their families while 14 were placed with family care and 8 children were registered in North-Western Zone.
- Some 43 children, including 29 girls, subjected to gender-based violence (GBV), were referred to multi sectoral services.
- Some 9232 children and 1939 adults reached with GBV awareness in North-Western Zone.
- Some 22 women and 10 men received training on mental health and psychosocial services in South-Eastern Zone.
- Some 50 IDPs leaders were trained on GBV and 15 others on child protection in Mekelle.
- Some 1000 dignity kits distributed to girls of reproductive age at Samre, South-Eastern Zone.
- Partners provided rape treatment kits for 60 survivors and distributed 20 clinical management of rape kits to 7 health facilities across the region.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of basic supplies due to restricted access to the region including at IDPs sites.
- Lack of cash, access to banking system, fuel, and black-out of telecommunications are hindering response activities.

CLUSTER STATUS (5 Aug 2021)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

📋 Needs

- Fuel supply needed for carrying out operations.
- Support reactivation of the Government's structures and WASH services at the local level.
- Hygiene promotion and sanitation in IDPs camps need particular attention.

➔ Response

- Some 26 *Woredas* in Central, Eastern, South, South-Eastern, and Mekelle Zones are served by WASH partners.
- About 1181 m³ of water was provided in the Central, Southern, North-Western, and Mekelle Zones.
- Constructions of latrines and bathing units in collectives IDPs sites is going.
- Some 293,656 people living in camps and host communities received WASH and NFIs distribution.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of fuel and electricity significantly hinders WASH interventions, particularly water trucking operations and water supply schemes (generators). Some 84 per cent of water trucking capacity was reduced as a result.
- Interrupted or lack of telecommunications.
- Shortages of WASH supplies due to limited availability at the local market and shortages of cash to replenish stocks.
- Limited presence of WASH partners in the Central, South-Eastern, Southern and North Western zones.

COORDINATION (5 Aug 2021)

Coordination

Coordination platforms are functioning normally. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCG) in Mekelle and Shire are holding regular meetings. Coordination meetings between partners and the de-facto local authorities are 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. Now that there is improved access within the region, there is need for more strengthened and permanent presence of partners in the field hubs. The de-facto regional 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.

The de-facto authorities are engaging with partners to rapidly scale up response to address the dire humanitarian needs in the region. However, stock levels are currently low, and there are still huge challenges to bring in supplies from outside the region.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (5 Aug 2021)

Funding Update

The Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan is seeking US\$853 million until the end of the year to assist 5.2 million people. Despite agencies' reallocation of funds and new funding received, the planned humanitarian response faces a significant funding gap of \$284 million until the end of the year. 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. As this information is further clarified and needs evolve, the estimation of the funding available and funding gap will be updated.

On 30 July, the United States announced a contribution of more than US\$149 million in additional humanitarian assistance to Tigray, including more than \$105 million from the US Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID's funding will reportedly provide over 172,000 metric tons of wheat, yellow split peas, and vegetable oil enough to feed five million people for nearly two months. The additional assistance will also target survivors of gender-based violence and children affected by the conflict with support case management, screening and referrals, and safe spaces and psychosocial support, respectively, and provide training for social workers, medical staff, and community case workers.

In July, Germany, Canada, Switzerland, and the United States contributed and pledged a combined \$26.8 million to the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund.

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