NORTHERN ETHIOPIA - HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

Situation Report

Last updated: 27 Jan 2022

HIGHLIGHTS (28 Jan 2022)

- Humanitarian partners in Tigray continue to downsize operations due to the depletion of supplies, fuel, and cash, voicing concerns over ceasing operations by end of February.
- Zero therapeutic nutrition supplies in Tigray, including for the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition.
- A shipment of medical supplies was transported via UNHAS flight to Mekelle on 24 January.
- More than 523,000 people reached with food assistance during the week under two food distribution rounds in Amhara.
- More than 60 unaccompanied and separated children, including 27 girls, were identified during the reporting period in Afar.



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KEY FIGURES

9.4M
People targeted in Amhara, Afar and Tigray

63,110
Refugees in Sudan since 7 November

FUNDING

$957M
Requirements Northern Ethiopia

$337.5
Outstanding gap

CONTACTS

Hayat Abu Saleh
Head, Strategic Communications Unit, Ethiopia
abusaleh@un.org

Saviano Abreu
Head of Communications, Eastern and Southern Africa
deabreuisidoro@un.org

BACKGROUND (28 Jan 2022)

Disclaimer

OCHA Ethiopia prepares this report with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 18-24 January 2022. 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 3 February 2022.

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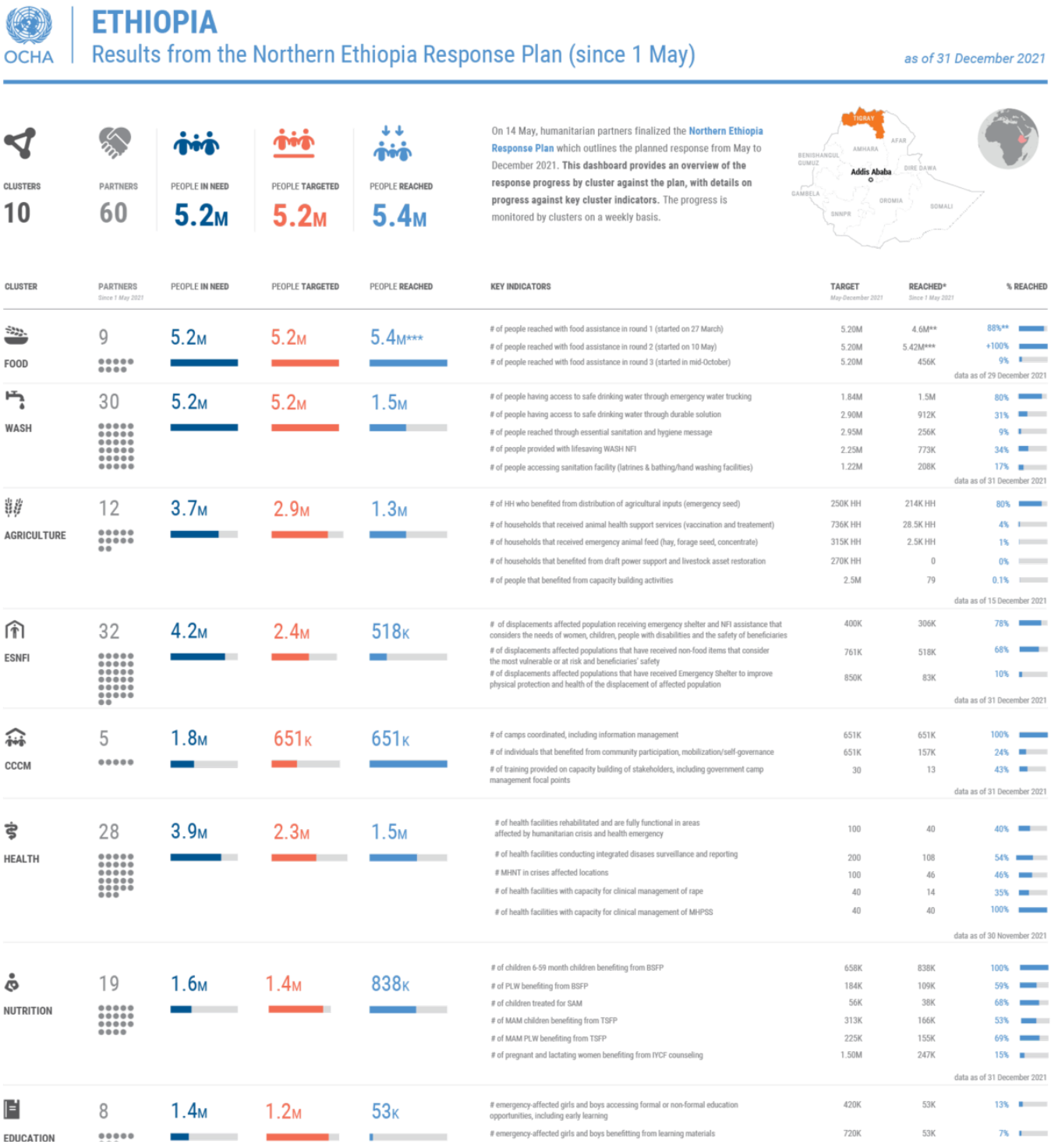
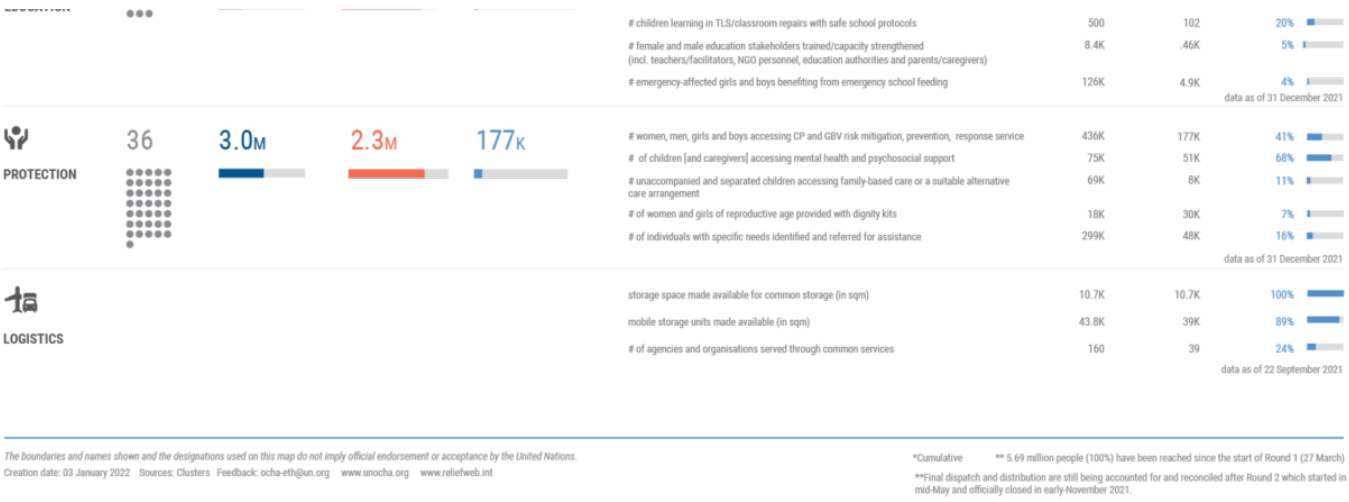
VISUAL (13 Jan 2022)

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





BACKGROUND (28 Jan 2022)

Situation Overview

The situation in northern Ethiopia remains tense and unpredictable with reported fighting in Afar, including Aradu kebele, Megale, Erebti, Berahle, Dalol and Abala. Fighting was also reported in some areas in Amhara along the border with Tigray, including North Gondar, Wag Hemra, and North Wello zones. In the rest of Amhara Region, the situation remains calm and accessible for humanitarian response. Within Tigray, fighting was reported in south-west of Sheraro Town in Wolkait, Tsegede, and Humera in Western Zone. The hostilities are putting civilians' lives at risk, increasing the humanitarian needs, and hindering humanitarian access and delivery of aid to Tigray Region via the Semera-Abala-Mekelle corridor as well as to affected areas in Afar and Amhara regions.

The fighting in Afar reportedly led to the displacement of tens of thousands of people in the last few weeks. The displaced people reportedly arrived in three IDP sites in Urukdi, Gube, Erebiti in zone 2, and to Afdera Town. The new caseload of displacement is increasing the needs and adding to the already overstretched humanitarian operations. Unconfirmed number of newly displaced people from Afar and Amhara arrived in Wukro Atsbi and Agulae *woredas* in Tigray following armed conflict along the border areas with Tigray. Displacement was also reported from North Gondar in Amhara. Food, emergency shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation, and access to medical services were identified as urgent needs for the newly displaced.

Returns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their places of origin continued to be reported during the week. Mapping of return locations, confirming the number of people returned, and assessing damages in return areas are ongoing. In Afar, some 30,000 IDPs sheltering in Wak/50 and Ewa IDP sites have reportedly returned to Chifra and Ewa *woredas*. While the majority were voluntary returns, some were returned without consent and without proper livelihood support in return areas, where conditions are still not fit for return with damaged and looted public infrastructures such as water schemes, schools, and health facilities. In Tigray, more than 8,800 IDPs returned to their places of origin in Eastern, Central, Southern, and South-Eastern zones between 8 December 2021 and 23 January 2022. In North-Western Zone, more than 3,300 people have reportedly returned to their homes in Adi Hageray *Woreda*.

Meanwhile, a shipment of 3.5 MT of medicines arrived in Mekelle by the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of one partner (international non-governmental organization) on 24 January. The medical supplies, which include pediatric intravenous cannulas, antibiotics, and potassium chloride tablets, will be used for the primary health care and nutrition

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program treating severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases among young children, and to be distributed to health and stabilization centres in four districts namely Bezet, Aheferom, Adet (Adwa) and Raya Chercher. It is estimated to benefit around 35,000 people.

No humanitarian supplies arrived in Tigray, via the Semera-Abala-Mekelle corridor since 14 December due to the ongoing fighting in Afar. Overall, 1,338 trucks have entered the region since 12 July, which represents less than 10 per cent of the required supplies needed to meet the vast scale of humanitarian needs of 5.2 million people, or 90 per cent of the population in Tigray. As of 25 January, food partners, for example, have only around 1,000 MT of food commodities within Tigray, out of which, there is only enough stock to feed around 20,000 people with a complete three-commodity common food basket for one round. Nutrition supplies to support targeted and blanket supplementary feeding and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Tigray are currently at zero stock balance.

Four tankers carrying more than 155,000 liters of fuel are still awaiting approval in Semera. No fuel for humanitarian operations has been allowed into Tigray since 2 August, except for two WFP trucks. As partners are unable to receive enough fuel loans locally, they had to reduce, postpone, or cancel critical distributions such as food, water, medicine, and nutrition interventions. Water trucking to IDP sites, for instance, was significantly affected by lack of fuel, where about 418,000 IDPs in 131 sites require 295 trips of water trucking every day, which requires 1,990 liters of fuel daily. Currently, humanitarian partners were only able to meet about 19 per cent of the water needs in the IDP sites on average since the beginning of October distributing 2.8 liter of water per day/per person whereas 15 liters are needed per the adequate standard.

All international NGOs operating in Tigray reported on 24 January that they have depleted their fuel stock with their staff delivering the little remaining humanitarian supplies and services on foot, where possible. Similarly, national NGOs, who are reaching a large segment of the population in need in Tigray, are at risk of completely halting operations due to lack of fuel and cash as they have not been able to bring cash since June 2021.

Food partners are facing severe fuel shortages with less than 5,000 litres of fuel (excluding contingency stock) in Tigray as of 25 January. Partners who had been forced to suspend dispatch since more than a month ago were only able to resume on 15 January with some limited amount of fuel allocated by the local authorities. Other partners have suspended food dispatch as their transporters could no longer access fuel locally.

The malnutrition levels among young children in northern Ethiopia continue to be at alarming levels. During the reporting period, more than 4,300 children under five years of age were screened for malnutrition in Tigray of which more than a thousand (1,000) children or 23.7 per cent were identified with proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM), much higher than the global threshold of 15 per cent, and 182 children or 4.2 per cent diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), a seriously alarming level. Similarly, about 770 children in Afar were screened for malnutrition of whom 167 or 21.7 per cent were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 22 or 3.5 per cent were diagnosed with SAM. In Amhara, proxy GAM rate among children under five years has reached 34 per cent.

VISUAL (13 Jan 2022)

Humanitarian Access in northern Ethiopia

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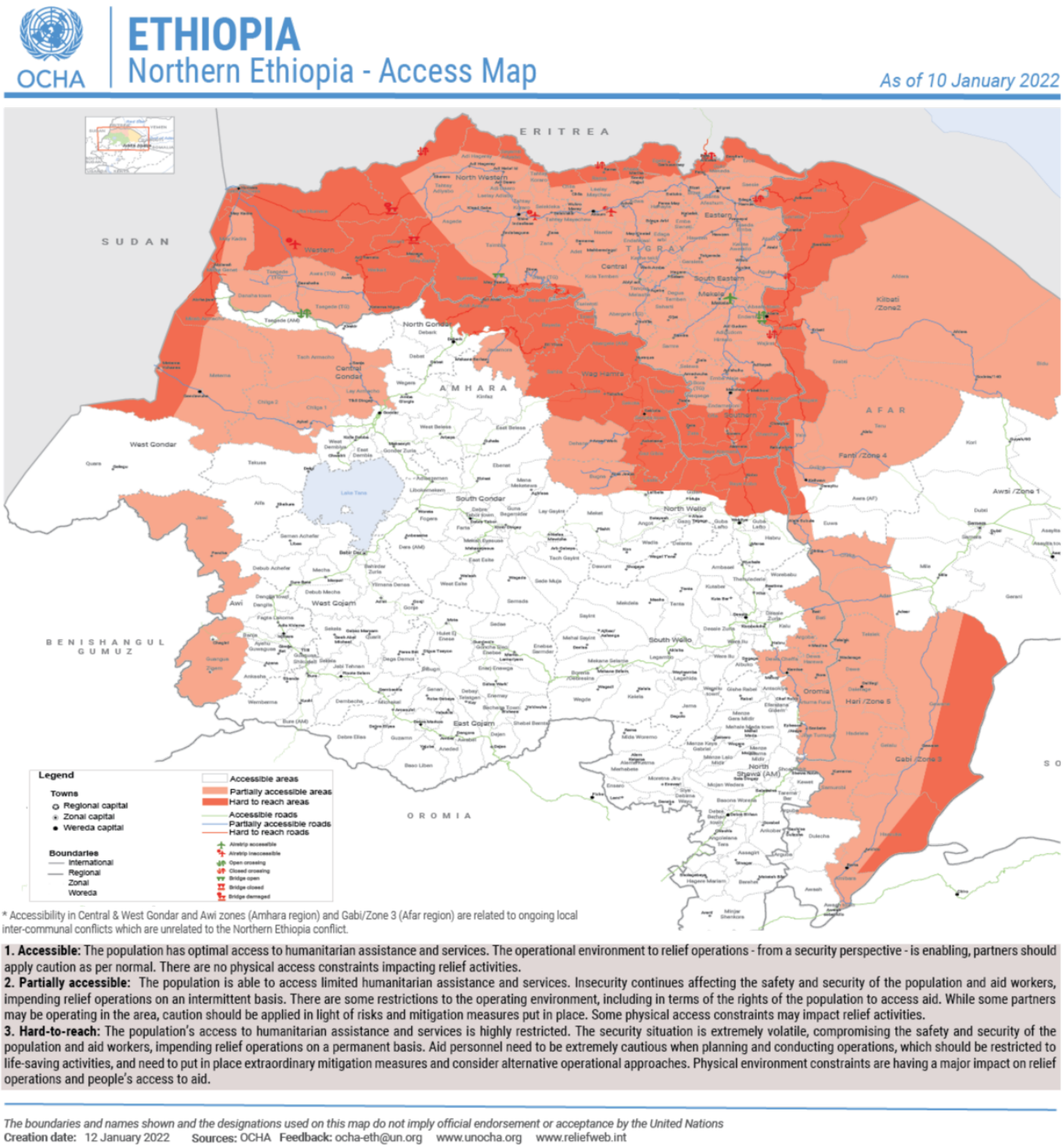

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE (28 Jan 2022)

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Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

The humanitarian preparedness and response operations in northern Ethiopia continue to be significantly restricted by several factors, including conflict and bureaucratic impediments such as the inability to bring sufficient supplies, fuel, and cash to Tigray, the high number of people in need, limited access to people in hard-to-reach areas due to insecurity, limited presence of partners on the ground, especially in Afar, and lack of funding.

In Tigray, humanitarian partners continue to downsize their operations due to the near-total shortage of supplies, fuel, cash, and very limited communications, voicing concerns that they would cease to provide meaningful response by the end of February 2022. Some partners estimated they would not be able to deliver aid beyond the end of January with most supplies expected to run out within two weeks.

Meanwhile, nine health partners continue to provide healthcare services to the affected population through the provision of direct support to health facilities or through mobile health and nutrition teams in Mekelle, Central, North-Western, and South-Eastern zones in Tigray, reaching more than 9,000 people with outpatient consultations and about 2,500 people with mental health and psychosocial services during the reporting week. About 900 children under five years received vitamin A supplements.

UNHAS continues to operate two flights per week between Addis Ababa and Mekelle in Tigray. No humanitarian workers were cleared to travel by road from Semera to Mekelle since 28 October. A limited amount of operational cash was transferred on UNHAS flights, but this remains below the amount of cash needed to support operations and programs and provide a meaningful response at the required scale.

Between 13 and 19 January, about 42,000 people were reached with food assistance in Tigray under the current food distribution cycle. This included some 6,000 people who received 7.5 kilograms of wheat grains per person, instead of the standard amount of 15 kilograms, due to limited stock, along with pulses and vegetable oil. Cumulatively, partners have assisted more than 537,000 people in Tigray since mid-October under the current round, whereas 870,000 people need to be reached every week so that the 5.2 million people targeted receive food during the six weeks food distribution cycle. During the same period, more than 20,000 people in Mekelle were assisted with food under Round 2, which started in mid-May, bringing the total number of people assisted under this round to about 5.4 million people.

In Amhara, more than 523,000 people were reached with food assistance during the week under two food distribution rounds (340,000 under Round 4 and more than 182,000 people with food under Round 5). Cumulatively, as of 23 January, about 3.2 million people have been reached with food under Round 4 distributions, launched on 21 October 2021, and more than 2.3 million people have been reached under Round 5 distribution launched on 20 December. About 24,000 people were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items in Amhara during the reporting period.

In Afar, more than 2,600 people were reached with food assistance in Fanti Rasu and Kilbati Rasu zones. In total, nearly 380,000 people or 71 per cent of the people targeted for food assistance in zones 1, 2 and 4 were reached by 23 January. Thirty mobile health and nutrition teams continue to provide essential nutrition services in remote and conflict-affected communities in Afar. During the reporting week, more than 4MT of therapeutic nutrients were distributed in Gewane, and more than 2MT for the blanket supplementary feeding for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women distributed in Awra, while therapeutic nutrient supplies were dispatched to Gulina and Yalo *woredas* in Afar.

Also, in Afar, multipurpose cash was distributed to nearly 1600 IDP households in Berhale, Dalol and Konebe. Protection partners have identified 63 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including 27 girls, during the reporting period in Afar, of whom 25 children, including 12 girls, were referred for basic services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (20 Jan 2022)

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Funding Update

The cumulative funding gap for both the 2021 Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian Response Plan and the 2021 revised Northern Ethiopia Response Plan stands at US$1.2 billion. An estimated $618.6 million has been mobilized towards the Northern Ethiopia Response Plan, and $655.6 million for response towards the Mid-Year Review Humanitarian Response Plan. However, this is far from sufficient to cover the increasing humanitarian needs.

At the start of 2022, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) carried over a balance of $3.8 million from the previous year, after committing $24.3 million for the 2021 second standard allocation. An additional $8 million is received in confirmed pledges from the governments of Canada, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland in the new year, which increased the EHF fund balance to $11.8 million. The continued support from donors demonstrates efforts to mobilize resources to enable humanitarian partners delivering assistance in conflict and natural disasters-affected areas across the country.

VISUAL (28 Jan 2022)

Inter-sectoral gaps

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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. Cluster-specific gaps are included after the cross-cutting gaps' section.



Low funding levels

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



Lack of electricity and telecommunications

In Tigray and parts of Amhara and Afar further constraining contacts with the affected people and causing delay or absence of reporting of information on the situation and updates on the ongoing response.



Insufficient amount of cash

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



Insufficient amount of fuel

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



Limited or no access

And movement restrictions due to ongoing fighting and insecurity and heavy administrative requirements Insufficient funding to support the response amidst the large number of IDPs in northern Ethiopia and mounting and evolving needs including those of returnees.



Insufficient amount of humanitarian supplies

Entering Tigray, and depletion of stocks, including food and medicines due to insecurity and 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

And weak or absence of market functionality in northern Ethiopia.



Insufficient storage capacity and transportation

For commodities for operations in Amhara region due to multiple factors including insecurity and lack of private transporters.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)



Agriculture

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Needs

- Provision of seeds, irrigation schemes, and livestock interventions (animal health services and provision of supplementary animal feed) tosupport an estimated 3.7 million people in Tigray, 1.8 million people in Amhara, and 1.1 million people in Afar.
- Rehabilitation and/or restoration of 100 partially damaged veterinary clinics across Tigray.
- Nearly 37,000 MT of seeds required for food production and more than 6,000 MT for multiplication in Tigray.

Response

Gaps

- Limited contract transporters and trucks to deliver seeds to the respective areas in Amhara.
- Lack of disaggregated data for the distributed inputs for better targeting in Amhara.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- Support for safe and dignified relocations of IDPs from schools to alternative shelters and voluntary returns of IDPs to their places of origin in northern Ethiopia.
- 1.8 million people in Tigray need CCCM support.
- Lack of critical medications for people with chronic diseases and skin infections at IDP sites in Tigray.
- Food, non-food items, firewood, cooking oil, milling support, drinking water, dignity kits, blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, medication, and school materials for the displaced children at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia.
- Latrines desludging at IDP sites in Tigray and Amhara.
- Additional space to reduce the risk of communicable diseases, including COVID-19, and to provide privacy and protection at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia and support mechanisms to people living with disabilities.

Response

Gaps

- Lack of partners in Amhara considering the ongoing returns.
- Strengthening capacity by training for CCCM partners to improve implementation and reporting.

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CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

Education

Needs

- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools damaged during the conflict: more than 4,000 schools in Amhara (25 per cent completely damaged), affecting more than 1.8 million children; more than 200 schools in Afar were damaged (32 per cents completely damaged), affecting more than 150,000 students and more than 1,000 schools were damaged or looted in Tigray affecting an estimated 160,000 students.
- Provision of WASH facilities and access to clean water in affected schools in northern Ethiopia,
- Scholastic material and education supplies for 550,000 children in Tigray and 980,000 children in Amhara.
- School feeding for 345,000 children in Tigray and more than 675,000 children in Amhara.
- Psychosocial support for 4,400 teachers in Tigray and about 117,000 teachers in Amhara.
- Provision of 167 Temporary Learning Spaces in Tigray.
- Increased access to alternative learning programs for 30,000 IDP children in Tigray and about 27,000 IDP children in the Amhara.

Response

- In Tigray, 7,581 IDP and host community children resumed alternative learning programmes in the North-Western Zone, after one week of closure due to security concerns related to airstrikes.
- 7,875 IDP children, including 3,892 girls, in Mekelle IDP sites, Wukro and Endabaganu towns in Tigray continued to access early childhood development and non-formal alternative learning opportunities.
- 170 parents received parental skill training and socio emotional learning sessions in 5 IDP sites in Shire, Tigray.
- In Amhara, 3,499 schools, or 76.5 per cent out of the 4573 schools in North Wello, South Wello, Wag Hemera, North Gondar, North Shewa, and Oromo zones in Amhara, re-opened.
- Educational materials, including more than 3,000 exercise book and 3,500 pens, provided to affected schools in North Wello Zone, Amhara, benefiting 600 children, of whom 50 per cent are girls.

Gaps

- Insecurity hampering some schools from opening in North Gondar, Wag Hemera and North Wello zones in Amhara, and some parts in Afar and Tigray.
- Lack of salary or any in-kind support for teachers in Tigray impacting school re-opening.
- Limited education partners and coordination in Amhara and Afar.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

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Needs

- Provision of ES/NFI assistance to the newly displaced IDPs from Western Zone in Tigray and across Amhara and Afar regions.
- Adequate shelters and NFIs for IDPs living in highly congested and sub-standard living conditions across northern Ethiopia.
- Provision of shelter and NFI assistance to IDPs willing to return to areas of origin, and to IDPs currently living within the host community across northern Ethiopia.
- Rental assistance schemes or other arrangements for IDPs living in host communities in northern Ethiopia.
- 4.2 million people need assistance with ES/NFIs in Tigray, and 1.7 million people in Amhara.
- Rehabilitation of about 28,000 houses and 330 public institutions, including hospitals and schools, that were reportedly damaged in the South Wello Zone in Amhara.

Response

- 500 NFI kits distributed to the new IDPs relocated to Selekleka, North-Western Zone, Tigray.
- 4,954 households (8,661 people), who were voluntarily returned to their places on origin in Tigray, were assisted with non-food relief items.
- In Amhara, 23,925 people were reached with ES/NFI during the reporting period.

Gaps

- Absence of consolidated IDP figures and needs following the new displacements in Tigray.
- Limited partners' presence considering the magnitude of the displacement and needs in Amhara.
- Lack of information on displaced people and host communities in hard-to-reach locations across northern Ethiopia.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

Food

Needs

- An estimated 9.4 million people need food assistance in northern Ethiopia.
- Regular flow of sufficient fuel, cash, and food supplies into Tigray to sustained food assistance.
- Food assistance will be required at least up to the harvest season during the last quarter of 2022 in Tigray, as the agricultural planting season was missed in some parts of the region.
- Provision of food assistance in hard-to-reach areas in Amhara and Afar.

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Response

- In Tigray, between 13 and 19 January, 42,150 people received 668 MT of food in Adi Daero, Axum Town, Chila, Erob, Laelay Adiabo and Mekelle, including 6,132 people in Laelay Adiabo and Adi Daero who received 7.5 kilograms of wheat grains per person, instead of the standard amount of 15 kilograms, due to stock availability, along with pulses and vegetable oil, under Round 3 food distribution. Cumulatively, partners have assisted 537,329 people with 9,015 MT of food in Central, Eastern, North-Western, South-Eastern, and Southern zones as of 19 January under this Round 3, launched in mid-October 2021.
- Some final dispatch and distributions for Round 2, started in mid-May last year, are still being accounted for and reconciled as of 19 January. Between 13-19 January, 20,621 people in Mekelle were assisted with 350 MT of food under Round 2. Cumulatively, 5,446,056 people were assisted with 79,908 MT of food in Tigray under this cycle.
- In Amhara, between 17 and 23 January, 340,295 people assisted with 5,817 MT of food for the fourth round of assistance in in South Gondar, Wag Hemra, North Wello, South Wello, North Shewa and West Gojam zones.
- UN and INGO partners assisted 182,790 people with 2,540 MT of food under Round 5 distributions, commenced on 20 December, in Amhara.
- Cumulatively, as of 23 January, 3,225,182 people have been reached with 54,517 MT food under Round 4 distributions launched on 21 October 2021, and 2,306,801 people have been reached with 35,673 MT of food under Round 5 distributions launched on 20 December in Amhara.
- In Afar, between 17 and 23 January, 45 MT of food which were distributed to an estimated 2,661 people in Fanti Rasu and Kilbati Rasu zones.
- Cumulatively, as of 23 January, 379,969 people have been reached with 6,440 MT food since the launch of round 4 distribution on 21 October, out of the 534,000 people targeted for food assistance in zones 1, 2 and 4 in Afar Region under the current round.

Gaps

- As of 25 January, food partners have less than 5,000 litres of fuel (excluding contingency stock) in Tigray.
- As of 25 January, food partners have about 1,000 MT of food commodities available within Tigray, out of which, there is only enough stock to feed around 20,000 people with a complete three-commodity common food basket for one round.
- The halt of humanitarian cargo movement through the Semera-Abala corridor is depriving people from food distribution and the longer the food commodities are kept in Semera, the higher the risk of stock spoilage and infestation due to harsh environment. Insecurity is contributing to the delay in dispatching and distributing food commodities to vulnerable people in conflict- affected and hard-to-reach aeras in Amhara and Afar, including North Wollo and Wag Hemra zones.
- Aerial strikes and surveillance events in several locations within Tigray have caused disruption in partner's movement and distribution in the field.
- Serious concerns over the safety and security of cargo drivers through the Semera-Abala-Mekelle corridor as they face many forms of intimidation and abuse on route.
- All food partners in Tigray are operating on credit, and some, particularly local non-governmental organizations, have not been able to pay their staff salary since June 2021. If access to cash remains severely restricted, partners might be forced to stop operations or lose manpower.

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- The limited public electricity supply in the region increases protection concerns and exacerbates the issue of cooking energy shortage, which remains one of the main concerns shared by the affected communities, particularly in urban setting, as it hinders food utilization.
- In Amhara, dispatch and distributions have not yet started in Tsegabji *Woreda* (Wag Hemra Zone) due to accessibility challenges; while food dispatch and distribution are ongoing only in two *kebeles* of Abergele *Woreda* (Wag Hemra zone) since the majority of the kebeles remain inaccessible.
- Some partners have limited storage capacity in Amhara due to lack of warehouses in line with the required compliance.
- Delays with beneficiary registration in Amhara.
- In Afar, communications is not working in Dallol, Koneba, and Berhale *woredas*, making it difficult to communicate with partners on the ground for data collection.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

Health

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.
- Cholera vaccines for the second round of the oral cholera vaccination campaign in Tigray.
- An estimated 888,000 children under five years in Tigray and more than 360,000 children in Amhara need polio oral vaccination.
- Drugs for medical facilities and medical kits (including trauma kits) required in Tigray.
- In Amhara, more than 500 health facilities, and 1,706 health posts damaged and/or looted due to the conflict 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 needs 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 in Afar.

Response

- In Tigray, nine health partners, down from 12 a week earlier, provided healthcare services to the affected population through the provision of direct support to health facilities and MHNTs in 23 *woredas* in Central, Eastern, Mekelle, North-Western, South-Eastern, and Southern zones in Tigray reaching 9,333 people with outpatient consultation and about 2,514 people with mental health and psychosocial services during the reporting week. 899 children under five received vitamin A supplements.

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- More than 145,000 children received measles vaccination in 8 cities in Tigray by 17 January as part of the first phase of the campaign. The second phase will be between 31 January and 6 February targeting 595,000 children under five years in 69 *woredas.*

↔ Gaps

- Cold chain capacity, vehicles, and limited number of health care workers for the measles campaign in Tigray.
- Reduction in the number of operating mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) in Tigray from 57 few months ago to 18 MHNTs operated by only 7 partners. Frequency of MHNTs' field visits was reduced due to the shortage of fuel and medicines.
- Shortage of drugs, medical supplies, and equipment to restart essential health services at damaged/looted health facilities in Amhara.

VISUAL (28 Jan 2022)

Trend of top 5 priority diseases in Tigray region from weeks 45 - 52, 2021 and week 1, 2022

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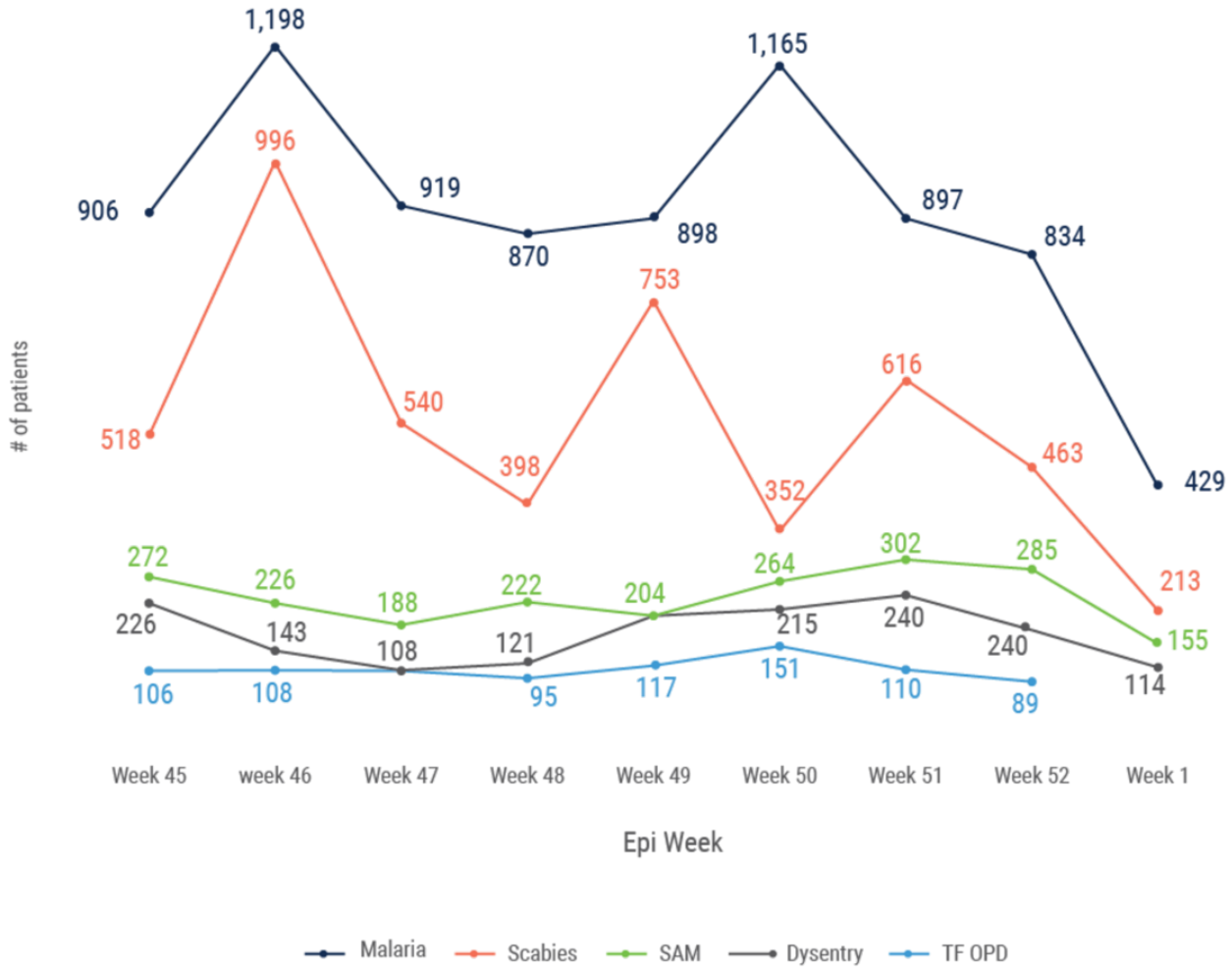

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

Logistics

Needs

- Safe access and additional transportation routes via road and air to transport the required humanitarian supplies within and into Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions.

Response

- The Logistics Cluster supported one partner with the successful airlift of 3.5 MT of medical supplies from Addis Ababa to Mekelle on 24 January.
- There are now 1,700 m² of space available for partners in Shire, Tigray

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- Ongoing assessments for a possible acquisition of warehouse capacity in Bahir Dar, Amhara
- Offloading of trucks in Semera is ongoing.

Gaps

- Operational challenges along the Semera-Mekele corridor.
- Lack of communication and coordination with stakeholders on the ground in Afar.
- Lack of coordination with active partners in Amhara.
- Potential storage space for partners in Amhara.
- Private transporters are unwilling to transport supplies to conflict affected areas across northern Ethiopia due to security concerns.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

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 lactating women (PLW) in need of supplementary feeding and about 667,000 PLW need blanket supplementary food.

Response

- In Tigray, during the reporting period, 4,349 under five children were screened for malnutrition compared to 33,782 screened a week earlier. Out of those screened this week, which 1,032or 23.7 per cent per cent identified with proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 182 or 4.2 per cent per cent were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- Out of 957 PLW screened, 492 or more than 55 per cent were identified with malnutrition in Tigray.
- 2,258 caregivers, pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messaging and 412 pregnant women received iron folic acid supplement in Tigray.
- Targeted supplementary food provided to 84 children and 114 PLW in Tigray.
- In Afar, 30 MHNTs continue to provide essential nutrition services in remote and conflict-affected communities.
- Ready-to Use Therapeutic supplies dispatched Gulina and Yalo *woredas* in Afar.
- 769 children in Afar were screened for malnutrition in which 167 of them or 21.7 per cent were diagnosed with MAM and 22 or 3.5 per cent were diagnosed with SAM.
- 204 caregivers, pregnant and lactating women reached with IYCF in Afar during the reporting period.

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- 213 children received deworming tablets and 287 children received Vitamin A supplements in Afar.
- 167 pregnant women received iron folic acid supplement in Afar.
- More than 4MT of therapeutic nutrients (CSB++ and RUSF) distributed in Gewane, and more than 2MT for the blanket supplementary feeding for children and PLW distributed in Awra, Afar.
- Multipurpose cash distributed to 1599 IDP households Berahle, Dalol and Konebe in Afar.

Gaps

- Zero stock balance of nutrition supplies to support targeted and blanket supplementary feeding and treatment of SAM in Tigray.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

Protection

Needs

- Family tracing and reunification and alternative care services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) considering the ongoing IDP return and relocation process in Tigray.
- Referral and immediate response to children in need of life saving support, including food and medication, and basic social services in Tigray.
- Material support (tents, recreational kits) to establish and strengthening new and existing child friendly spaces at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia.
- Provision of protection services at IDP sites across northern Ethiopia, including child protection, gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual GBV (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 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.

Response

- 856 children, including 422 girls, with child protection concerns in Tigray identified and documented at Enderta, Mekelle, Wukro, Adigrat, Adwa, Axum, and Shire of whom 781 children, including 386 girls, referred to social services, and 700 children received food support (15 kilograms each).
- 55 UASC, including 20 girls, identified, and documented in Mekelle, Shire, Adwa, Axum during the reporting period. From the new and previously identified and documented cases, 106 UASC, including 46 girls, placed on alternative care in Mekelle and Shire.
- 6,124 children, including 3,266 girls, participated in supportive child friendly spaces, and received basic support by community workers in Mekelle, Enderta, Adigrat, Degua Tambien, Adwa, Axum and Shire, Tigray.

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- 5,837 people, including 2,860 women, reached with child protection communication messages and 14 people received capacity building training to identify, prevent and respond to child protection cases in Mekelle, Shire, Axum, Adwa, Enderta and Adigrat in Tigray Region.
- 501 women, 107 men, 2 boys and 58 girls under the age of 17, were provided with mental health and psychosocial support, including case management, in Tigray.
- 2,567 women, 1,849 men, 947 girls and 686 boys under the age of 17, engaged through awareness raising and messaging for GBV prevention and risk mitigation in Tigray.
- In Afar, 63 UASC, including 27 girls, were identified during the reporting period, of whom 25 children, including 12 girls, referred for basic services in Asayita *woreda.*
- 69 vulnerable children, including 21 girls, identified, of whom 41 children, including 17 girls, provided with basic services such as health, education, food, and WASH in Dubti, Asayita, Amibara, Gelealo and Dulecha *woredas* in Afar.
- 121 children, including 54 girls, received education on coping strategies of psychosocial problems to enhance their skills and knowledge to develop their resilience at Dubti, Asayita, Amibara, Gelealo and Dulecha *woredas* in Afar.
- 446 people, including 276 women, and 389 children, including 176 girls, reached with messages on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in Afar.

Gaps

- Insufficient protection services, notably child protection and GBV case management and mental health and psychosocial support in some areas across northern Ethiopia due to several operational constraints including low capacity and presence of partners, limited resources, and lack of access to some areas.
- Lack of well-developed alternative care system in Tigray for UASC.
- Lack of family tracing, reunification, and alternative care due to lack of cash and materials for reunification package in Tigray.
- Lack of health, education services and food items for referred children and caregivers in Afar.
- Lack of access to Zone 2 in Afar due to insecurity.

CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jan 2022)

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 the access of more than 3.5 million people to safe drinking water.

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- In Tigray, about 418,000 IDPs in 131 sites require 295 trips of water trucking every day which requires 1,990 litres of fuel daily.
- The construction of more than 17,000 latrines at IDP sites in Tigray.

Response

- In Tigray, 23 WASH cluster partners are currently operating in 22 *woredas* across Central, Mekelle, South-Eastern, Southern, Eastern and North-Western zones.
- During the reporting period, about 11,000m3 of water was supplied via water trucking reaching 112,303 people while an additional 63,205 people were reached through the rehabilitation of 116 hand pumps and 5 motorized boreholes in Tigray.
- 123 latrines and 26 bathing facilities were constructed or rehabilitated benefiting about 3,300 people in Tigray
- 1,545 WASH NFI distributed reaching 11,760 people in Tigray.
- 16,358 people in Tigray reached through hygiene promotion sessions and community sensitization.

Gaps

- Western Zone in Tigray and some other bordering areas remain inaccessible.
- Limited water quality monitoring due to lack of supplies in Tigray
- Low stock of key WASH NFI, including soap, water treatment chemical and water storage containers in Tigray.
- Delay in reporting from partners in Amhara and Afar.

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