

HIGHLIGHTS (7 Jul 2022)

- High humanitarian needs are likely to continue well into 2023 due to expanding drought and increased violence.
- Malnutrition rates are increasing in Afar and Somali regions. More than 59,600 children under five and breastfeeding mothers in Afar need urgent blanket supplementary feeding.
- Fuel shortage reported in Amhara, Tigray and Somali regions impacting lifesaving operations.



Ethnic Gumuz woman IDP returnee, escaped violence in her area in 2021, was relocated by Government to Mandura woreda and recently returned to area of origin in January 2022. No assistance has been provided yet to her/community, besides some food aid provided by the government (15kg of wheat/household since January 2022). OCHA/Jordi Casafort

KEY FIGURES

13M

need food assistance in northern Ethiopia

8.1M

people at minimum affected by the drought

4.5M

IDPs identified countrywide (IOM, Feb2022)

CONTACTS

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BACKGROUND (27 Jun 2022)

Disclaimer

With this edition, OCHA Ethiopia launches the first bi-weekly digital Situation Report covering the humanitarian situation, needs, response and gaps country-wide. The weekly Northern Ethiopia Situation Report has been discontinued and will be included in this report. This report is prepared with the support and collaboration of cluster coordinators and humanitarian partners. In some cases, access and communication constraints mean that updates for the period are

delayed and cannot be reflected. Boundaries, names, and designations of districts/zones indicated in the report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Please contact ocha-eth-communication@un.org for any comment or question you may have on this publication.

BACKGROUND (7 Jul 2022)

Situation Overview

The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia remains dire and highly complex. While the drought in the southern and eastern parts of the country is decimating the livelihoods of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, heavy rains in some northern, western and southern parts of the country are causing floods and damages to houses and infrastructure.

In addition to climate-driven emergencies, conflict continues to be the main driver of humanitarian needs, displacing people by the thousands. Newly internally displaced persons (IDPs) are seeking refuge in overcrowded and sub-standard displacement sites or are setting up temporary make-shift shelters exposed to protection and health risks. The majority are taking refuge amongst the host community, who are themselves most often vulnerable. Meanwhile, IDPs in some parts of the country are returning to their respective areas of origin to restart their destroyed livelihoods. However, the returns are happening in a context whereby basic services are still not restored and the means to resume livelihoods are not yet put in place, exposing returnees to further risks and challenges.

Disease outbreaks are also on the rise, including COVID-19, measles, and malaria, posing a high risk of mortality when combined with malnutrition, particularly amongst IDPs.

Overall, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has spiked since 2019, and more than 20 million people are estimated to be requiring humanitarian assistance in 2022. High humanitarian needs are likely to continue well into 2023 as a result of ongoing violence and expanding drought.

Insecurity and violence continue to uproot civilians from their homes, impacting their lives and livelihoods and hindering humanitarian access. In Tigray Region, areas along the Eritrean border, some areas in Eastern Zone and Western Zone remain hard-to-reach for humanitarian partners. Similarly in Amhara Region, the overall security situation remains volatile and unpredictable, especially in areas bordering Tigray. Clashes were reported in North Wollo Zone on 18 and 19 June. Some *woredas* in Waghemra Zone remain hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance. Violence in Western Oromia (the Wollegas) and Southern Oromia (several locations in Guji and West Guji zones) also led to killing and displacement of civilians, destroying livelihoods and impacting the operations of humanitarian partners. The increased violence in June has reportedly led to large scale displacement from Gimbi *Woreda* to Diga *Woreda* in East Wollega Zone, as well as in Guji and West Guji zones. Insecurity in Oromia is also causing increased displacement into neighbouring Amhara Region. A marked increase of new arrivals (more than 20,500 people) is reported across Amhara Region due to the current hostilities in western Oromia.

Inter-communal violence in Gambella Region, Afar Region (Awsai, Gebi and Hari zones) and Somali Region (Liben Zone) were also reported during the month of June. In Benishangul Gumuz Region, the security situation in Metekel Zone has shown relative improvement paving the way for returns. Meanwhile, insecurity is still high in Kamashi and Assossa zones. Similarly, in the southern region, security has reportedly improved in Konso Zone as well as Derashe and Ale Special *woredas*, while it remains volatile in areas bordering West Guji Zone from neighbouring Oromia Region, including Gedeo Zone and some *kebeles* of Amaro and Burji Special *Woredas*.

The drought impact has worsened and expanded over the last few months. At least 8.1 million people are estimated to be affected across Somali (3.5 million), Oromia (3.4 million), SNNP (1.1 million) and South-West (200,000 people) regions, including more than 7 million people requiring food assistance, and more than 4 million people needing water assistance. At least 334,000 drought affected people who have the means to travel have also migrated since October last year, leaving behind their elderly and the sick family members. These numbers are expected to be revised upwards once assessments of additional areas affected by the drought are completed, particularly in Afar, which will be included in the new iteration of the Drought Response Plan.

The drought has ramifications across all sectors, not only on water and livelihood, but also nutrition, health, protection, and education. In East and West Hararge zones for example, there is an increase in the number of school dropouts because of drought-related migration and school closures. Protection concerns are also rife. While mothers are fetching water, children are left unattended for long periods, exposing them to violence and exploitation risks. Negative coping mechanisms are being seen across the affected areas such as early marriages. Reports from across the Horn of Africa region indicate a 50 per cent increase in child marriage and an increase in female genital mutilation (FGM), which is a precursor for marriage in most cultures in the region. The situation will further deteriorate if the upcoming *deyr/hageya* rainy season (October – December) will be below-average as forecasted.

On the other hand, spontaneous and organized IDP returns continued during the month of June. In Amhara Region, local authorities informed that more than 540 IDPs returned to 13 zones of Oromia Region. Also in Amhara, more than 29,700 IDPs were so far relocated to Jara site in North Wollo Zone, and more than 4000 IDPs relocated to Weleh site. Similarly, in Benishangul Gumuz Region, local authorities informed of ongoing spontaneous returns in Metekel Zone with more than 73,000 (1) IDPs (nearly 16,000 households) reportedly returned to their respective areas of origin, 67 per cent of whom are in Madira and Dangur *woredas*. The returnees are going back to destroyed houses and livelihoods. Public infrastructure and services are also not fully restored. About 29,500 houses, more than 600 water schemes, about 700 health posts, 6 health centres, more than 90 animal health posts and more than 150 schools are also reportedly fully or partially damaged. The returnees urgently require emergency shelter, non-food items (NFIs) and food assistance, while mid to long term rehabilitation support is put in place, including provision of seeds and agricultural tools, livestock restocking, pest control and extension services to restore farming activities.

In Afar, the return of IDPs (spontaneous or assisted) continued during June. According to regional authorities, the majority of IDPs (an estimated 295,000) have already spontaneously returned to their areas of origin. Authorities supported the return of about 13,000 more IDPs in the previous two weeks. Over 50,000 remaining IDPs are planned to return within the coming three months, with the requested humanitarian support. A field visit by a partner to Dirma IDP site witnessed a considerable decrease in the number of IDPs and observed that displaced households are de-assembling their shelter in preparation for return to Megale. A joint assessment in Erebtu Town also observed a noticeable increase in the town's population.

In Somali Region, and according to preliminary findings of a multi-sectoral assessment conducted in five of the seven *woredas* in Liben Zone between 16 and 25 June, there is a severe lack of food and protection services to drought and conflict affected IDPs. There are more than 114,000 IDPs across 123 sites in the zone, of whom 65 per cent are women and children. A high number of separated and unaccompanied minors, elderly persons and persons living with disabilities were also confirmed in IDP sites in Qarsa-Dula, Deka-Suftu and Dollo of Liban Zone. In addition to scaled up food and protection assistance, urgent health and nutrition interventions are needed, particularly in sites in Kersadula, Deka-Suftu, Gora-Baqaqsa and Filtu *woredas*.

Also in Somali Region, preliminary findings from a multi-agency multi-sector assessment conducted in Dawa Zone between 16 and 25 June indicated that 43 per cent of water facilities across 53 sites hosting more than 227,600 IDPs were not functional leading to severe water shortages. Food insecurity and malnutrition is also a concern.

Similarly in Amhara, a multi-agency assessment conducted at the Turkish IDP site in South Wollo Zone on 29 June revealed overcrowded living conditions and sub-standard basic services. The site has been sheltering up to 3000 IDPs and refugees since April 2022. Assistance had been irregular and insufficient. There are no mobile health services, there is only one shower block and no waste management. Due to lack of latrines, people are reverting to open defecation which poses health risks. IDPs and refugees are also exposed to health and protection risks due to inadequate shelter. People are mostly sleeping under plastic sheets on concrete or bare ground in this rainy season. Food, health services, as well as NFIs such as mattresses and hygiene items as well as clothes are priority needs. According to the shelter and NFI partners, 95,000 IDPs in Waghembra and North Wollo Zones continue to experience poor living conditions and 40,500 returnees remain in temporary shelters or damaged houses.

Measles cases were reported in Berehet and Minjar *woredas* in North Shewa Zone of Amhara Region as well as in two IDP sites (China camp and Woinshet IDP site) in Debre Birhan city. Of 44 cases reported, 13 tested positive two weeks ago. Chickenpox cases were also reported in Weleh IDP site in Waghembra Zone over the past three weeks. More than 380 cases were confirmed, of whom 30 per cent is amongst children under five years. Malaria cases are also on the rise since May 2022 with more than 540,000 cases reported to date across the region since a year ago, the majority in Central Gondar, South Gondar and West Gojam zones. The number of cases reported in the last week of June showed a 29 per cent increase compared to the previous week. Limited vector control supplies and improper use of nets are amongst the challenges for effective malaria control. Heavy rains pose a high risk for malaria and other water-borne diseases as the receding floodwaters have the potential to create stagnant water ponds, which provide a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Heavy storms were reported in various locations in Tigray in the last week of June, also causing flooding. The floods have reportedly damaged shelters in IDP collective sites leaving people exposed to the elements. At Mai Dimu, for instance, several newly constructed shelters were uprooted, while the flood incident in Selekleka *Woreda* of North Western Zone on 26 June damaged 103 shelters impacting nearly 500 people, and killed some 654 livestock. Rehabilitation of damaged shelters and repositioning of shelter materials is urgently required across rain affected areas.

In Amhara, more than 487,000 people are estimated to be affected by the floods across eight zones during this rainy season, including more than 29,000 people who are at risk of becoming displaced. In addition, about 45,000 hectares of cropland and 286,000 livestock are likely to be affected, and more than 630 social service structures such as schools, health centers, religious centers and water points are at risk of damage/closure.

Multiple shocks and protracted displacement have led to an overall deepening of food insecurity and malnutrition in many parts of Ethiopia. In Somali Region, there is a gradual increase in the number of severely malnourished children under five years at Gode Hospital stabilization center where 25 new admissions were registered in January, 34 in February 22 in March, 37 in April, 174 in May, and 252 in June. The rise in trends can be attributed to an increase in seasonal diarrhea and food insecurity amongst others. Humanitarian partners are supporting the hospital with capacity building, case management, supply provision, logistic support, and monitoring of the stabilization centers. sites. The Federal Ministry of Health, with WHO support, has also deployed an emergency medical team on 29 June.

Similarly, in Afar, malnutrition rates are increasing. More than 238,600 people are reported to be malnourished (70 per cent moderately acutely malnourished -MAM and 29 per cent severely acutely malnourished - SAM). Partners estimate a higher number of MAM cases to suffer from severe acute malnutrition across the region due to lack of therapeutic supplies. More than 59,600 children under five and breastfeeding mothers need urgent blanket supplementary feeding.

Humanitarian partners are mobilizing efforts to scale up the response across sectors and address the increasing needs emanating from multiple emergencies across the country. But the response is not yet where it should be. In addition to humanitarian supplies shortages, fuel shortage is causing delays and/or interruptions in response delivery.

Humanitarian partners in Waghemra and North Wello zones of Amhara Region continue to report fuel shortage, impacting operations. Similarly, fuel shortages and rising prices continue to be reported across Somali Region, with the Southern zones being the hardest hit, jeopardizing drought response efforts. Poor road conditions along the main roads of the Liban, Dawa, Shabelle, and Southern Afder zones are also preventing transport of fuel. Partners assisting with irrigation activities are facing difficulties in meeting expected outputs, hampering crop production in the irrigation schemes in Liban. In Tigray, as of end June, and since the resumption of convoy movement on 1 April, 25 fuel trucks or more than 1 million litres of fuel for all humanitarian operations reached Mekelle – even though partners require 2 million litres each month – including the fuel required to deliver incoming supplies.

As of 30 June, food partners have reached nearly 18 million people under Round 5 food assistance which started on December 22, 2021. This is the last round under the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan. Meanwhile under the 2022 distribution rounds, Round 1, which was launched on 21 April, so far reached 5.4 million people and Round 2, which started on 3 June, reached more than 1 million people in areas where Round 1 is completed. For the Tigray response, which has been delayed due to operational challenges, food partners are distributing food rations under the 2021 Round 3 which was launched on 30 October 2021; and as of 29 June, partners have reached 3.97 million people. Due to resource shortfalls, the number of people targeted for assistance in parts of Amhara and Tigray regions had to be reduced, while in Somali Region a reduced ration of cereals (from 15 kg to 10 kg) is being distributed under Round 2 of 2022.

In Tigray, between 21 and 28 June, an additional 652 trucks carrying humanitarian supplies (including 2 fuel tankers for humanitarian operations) reached Mekelle, bringing the total to 3,642 trucks since the resumption of road convoy movement on 1 April. Convoys to Tigray are becoming more regular and bigger in size from 170 trucks in April, to 1,102 trucks in May and 2,370 trucks in June.

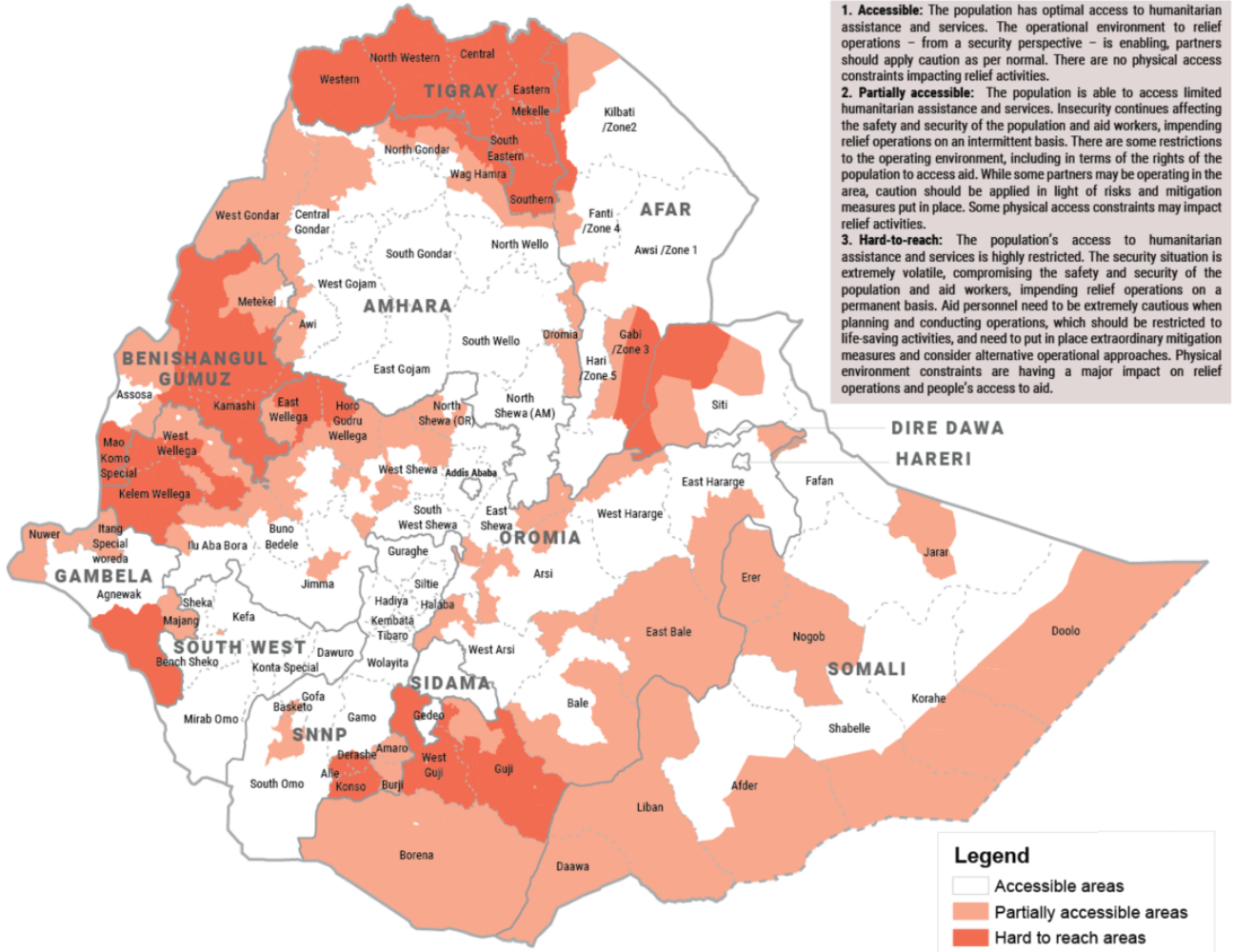
Since January 2022, more than 1 million people (35 per cent of target) received education support, including school feeding, distribution of teaching and learning materials, Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), Accelerated School Readiness Programme (ASR), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions and community mobilizations, capacity building of Parent Teacher Association, provision of teaching and learning supplies via cash transfers, multi-purpose cash for families, etc.

Footnote

1. This figure is yet to be confirmed by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

VISUAL (27 Jun 2022)

Humanitarian Access in Ethiopia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
 Creation date: 20 May 2022 Sources: OCHA Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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VISUAL (27 Jun 2022)

Operational Presence of Organizations

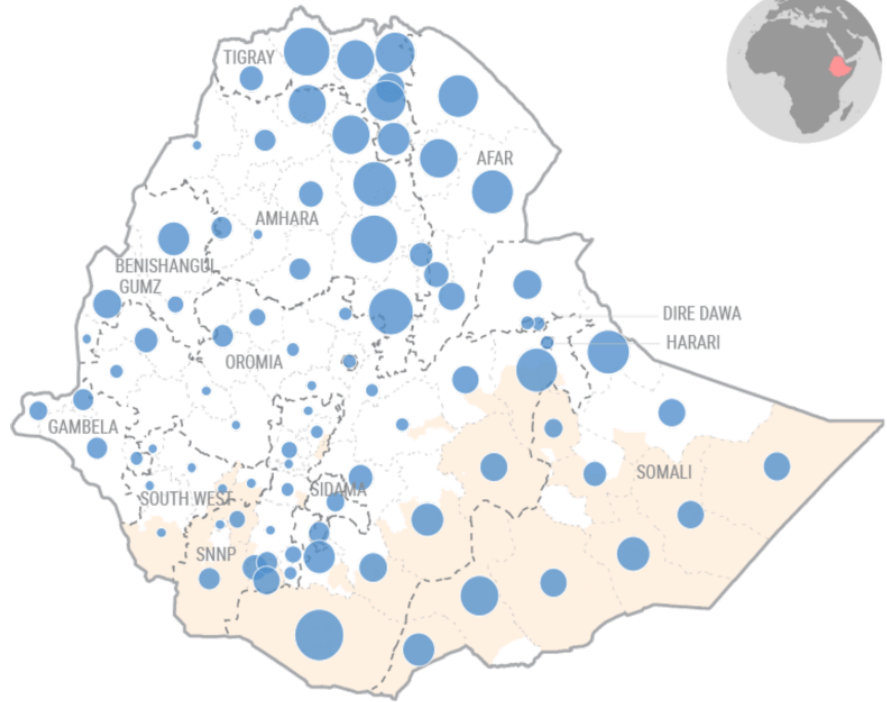
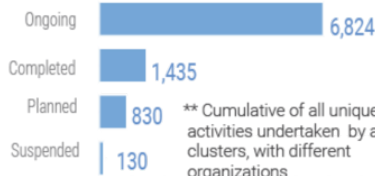
90 Total number of implementing organizations



Implementing organizations per cluster (#)



Sectoral activities per status (#) **



Implementing organizations per zone (#) *

Legend: 25, 12, 1

Drought affected woredas ***

* Implementing organizations are partners who are on the ground and physically implementing response activities.

***These are drought affected areas as of February 2022, currently under review as drought has evolved and will be updated in next publications.

Organizations' presence by cluster and region (#)

Region	Agriculture	CCCM	Education	ESNFI	Food	Health	Nutrition	Protection	WASH
Addis Ababa								1	1
Afar	3	3	3	2	1	8	6	4	12
Amhara	5	1	3	9	3	18	10	6	17
Benishangul Gumz		1	3	3	1	3	5	6	9
Dire Dawa					1	1		2	
Gambela					1	3	1	2	2
Harari								1	
Oromia	9	1	2	3	5	10	9	7	24
Sidama					2	1	1		
SNNP	2		1	1	2	3	5	1	7
South West Ethiopia					1				
Somali	6	2	4	3	1	10	9	7	18
Tigray	1	2		6	7	18	13	4	13

The dashboard has been developed based on available partners reporting and can evolve in subsequent updates.

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Creation date: 23 June 2022 Source: Clusters Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

VISUAL (1 Jul 2022)

Ethiopia Response Dashboard: January - May 2022

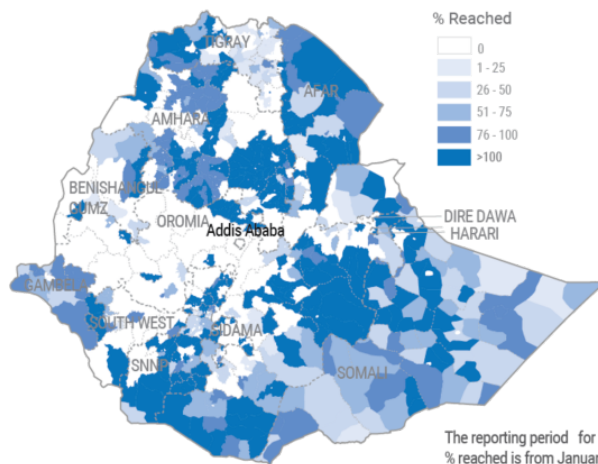


ETHIOPIA

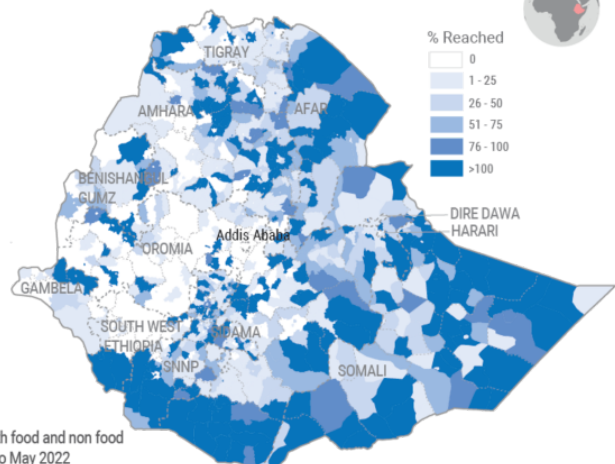
Ethiopia Response Dashboard: January - May 2022

As of 31 May 2022

Food reached



Non-Food reached



The reporting period for both food and non food % reached is from January to May 2022

CLUSTER	PEOPLE REACHED	PEOPLE REACHED IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS*	PEOPLE REACHED IN NORTHERN ETHIOPIA
CCCM	1.3M 144%	386k	991k 147%
EDUCATION	1.1M 39%	713k	552k 42%
ESNFI	0.9M 21%	410k	672k 28%
FOOD**	15.9M	7.3M	8.8M
HEALTH	1.1M 16%	504k	538k 12%
NUTRITION	1.7M 39%	1.4M	771k 46%
PROTECTION***	1.6M 15%	674k	908k 7%
CHILD PROTECTION	596k 36%	257k	385k 37%
GBV	545k 25%	179k	347k 21%
HLP	6k 0%		1k 0.1%
MINE ACTION	1.4k 0.3%		1.4k



*The figures indicated for 'People reached in drought affected areas' include all responses in drought affected woredas

**Food partners implemented round 4 and round 5 from 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), through distribution of cash or in-food response to cover food needs. There were some adjustments in number of people assisted by partners in some woredas due to worsening food insecurity, particularly in drought and conflict affected areas. The response may show above 100% in some locations due to increased number of people in need of food assistance, this includes additional people assisted by partners in drought affected areas in Somali (Dawa zone) and Oromia (Borena, East Bale zones) regions; and in conflict affected woredas in Afar and Amhara regions. Round 1 for 2022 HRP was officially launched on 21st April 2022 with Round 2 officially launched on the 2nd of June 2022. Food insecure people in Somali region received early food allocations from mid-March to cover round 1 of 2022 HRP following indications of worsening food insecurity in drought affected areas. The data included EDMRC, JEDP and WFP.

*** 451K reached with additional protection activities

The dashboard has been developed based on available partners reporting and can evolve in subsequent updates.

NR - Not reported

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Creation date: 30 June 2022 Sources: Clusters Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (7 Jul 2022)

Pooled Funding

The Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF) has so far received since the beginning of the year a total amount of \$33.8 million in confirmed contributions from the governments of Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and UK. In addition, there are more contributions in the pipeline for a total of \$10.4 million from the governments of US, Ireland and Jersey. Two reserve allocations totaling \$22.5 million have been organized since the beginning of the year. A first allocation to respond to the droughts in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions, and a second allocation to support the initial set-up of IDP relocation sites in Amhara Region. Meanwhile, the EHF is preparing its first standard allocation strategy to support the response to various humanitarian needs across the country.

Continued support from donors is critical to mobilize resources to enable humanitarian partners delivering assistance to people most in need in conflict and natural disasters-affected areas across the country.

In complementarity with the EHF, since the beginning of the year, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated US\$12 million to respond to food insecurity in drought-affected areas in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions. UN partners who received the funds have started the project implementation in June.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Agriculture



Needs

No inputs received for this update.

Response

No inputs received for this update.

Gaps

No inputs received for this update.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

No inputs received for this update.

Response

Gaps

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Education

Needs

- As of May, more than 2.93 million children across Ethiopia remain out of school, including 2.53 million due to conflict and 401,000 due to drought.
- Within the humanitarian educational needs, more than 2.7 million children need of teaching and learning materials.
- About 85 per cent of schools in Tigray need desks and black boards, as well as 4,400 schools in Afar and Amhara
- 8,666 schools across Ethiopia are either fully or partially damaged and require rehabilitation.
- Scale up of school feeding for than 1 million primary school children impacted by school closures.
- Capacity-strengthening for more than 150,000 teachers, school leaders, zonal and woreda education personnel in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

Response

- In May, 102,383 children were assisted across the country with different interventions including school feeding (90,227 children), distribution of learning materials (7,628), and alternative learning programs (3,228). Majority of children assisted were in Somali Region (50,248) and in Amhara Region (41,342).
- 1,147 teachers provided with capacity building in alternative learning MHPSS.

Gaps

- Lack of funding for school feeding program, construction of temporary learning schools, rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, provision of gender sensitive latrines, accelerated and catch-up learning program.
- In Afar and Oromia regions the needs are extremely high and are not being met due to the security situation, lack of funds and low partner presence.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

Needs

- Across Ethiopia, 4.5 million people are currently targeted for ES/NFI assistance in 2022.
- More than 280,000 droughts-driven IDPs in Somali, Oromia and Afar regions need of ES and NFI support.
- About 9,000 houses that were reportedly fully or partially damaged in Amhara Region in need of reconstruction or repairs. Some 40,500 returnees and non-displaced persons remain in temporary shelters or damaged houses in the region.
- Provision of adequate shelters for 1.2 million IDPs living in highly congested and substandard living conditions in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray regions.
- Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs to newly displaced people to 8,951 IDP households in Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, and Tigray.
- Reconstruction or repairing assistance for returnees living in damaged shelters or temporary shelters.
- About 9,000 houses were reportedly fully or partially damaged in Amhara Region that needs reconstruction or repairs. Some 40,500 returnees and non-displaced persons remain in temporary shelters or damaged houses.

Response

- In May, 45,000 households (249,652 people) were assisted in Amhara, Afar, Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions with emergency shelter and non-food items.
- Cumulatively, since the start of the year, 171, 000 households or 939,146 people were assisted. This is 21 per cent only of the targeted 4.5 million people.

Gaps

- Increased influx of new IDPs in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and Somali regions have added to the already existing unmet needs.
- Ongoing hostilities and security concerns over the past few weeks affected partners movement and field activities in several locations across the country.
- Lack of viable land for construction of shelters in Wag Hamra and North Shewa zones in Amhara and lack of fuel in Tigray to transport and distribute ES/NFI items.

- Lack of accurate data of IDPs especially within the host community due to fluidity and access related issues.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Food

Needs

- Over 20 million people are estimated to be food insecure in the country, including an estimated 13 million people northern Ethiopia.
- The drought in southern and southern eastern parts of the country has contributed worsening food insecurity on agro-pastoralist and pastoralist households due to loss of food and income sources.

Response

- As of 8 June, food partners had assisted 2.6 million people in Tigray under round 3 launched in mid-October 2021.
- As of 12 June, partners (INGOs, UN and the Government) assisted 17 million people in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Harari, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali and South-West regions under round 5 distribution launched on 22 December 2021. This includes over 7.6 million people assisted in drought affected areas in Afar, Amhara, Harari, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP and Somali regions.
- Round 1 food distributions have started in the country since April 2022 with nearly 3 million people who have received food rations, including more than 2 million in drought affected *woredas* in Somali region since then.

Gaps

- Lack of funding has resulted in reduction of people targeted in some regions, distribution of an incomplete food basket, and applying rations cuts.
- Lack of access has resulted in irregular food distributions in Western Oromia (East and West Wollega); Wag Hamra Zone in Amhara and Western Zone in Tigray.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Health

Needs

No inputs received for this update.

→ Response

No inputs received for this update.

↔ Gaps

No inputs received for this update.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



📋 Needs

- Safe and sustained access and additional transportation routes via road and air to transport the required humanitarian supplies to Tigray. (3)
- Safe and sustained access to hard-to-reach areas in Amhara and Afar regions.

Footnotes

3. The Logistic Cluster is only active in northern Ethiopia.

→ Response

- Between 13 and 20 June, convoy # 022 arrived in Mekelle with 299 trucks and convoy #023/2022 with 189 trucks, both carrying approximately 21,017 MT of humanitarian cargo and 2 fuel tankers.
- Since the corridor Semera – Mekelle reopened in April 2022, a total of 2,897 trucks carrying approximately 122,000 MT of humanitarian cargo and 987,137 liters of fuel arrived in Mekelle.
- Between 13-20 June approximately 19.7 MT of Health, and ESNFI cargo from airlifted to Mekelle on behalf of 3 partners, bringing the total supplies airlifted to 785 MT on behalf of 25 partners.
- In Gondar Zone in Amhara, 2.5 MT of shelter items received for storage on behalf of one partner.
- In Afar, 37.5 MT of food items received in Semera warehouse on behalf of one partner.
- 11.18 MT of NFIs items released from Semera warehouse for distribution in Afar.

↔ Gaps

- Limited availability of fuel, impacting transport humanitarian cargo within the region.
- Lack of operational cash within Tigray.
- Limited number of Commercial transporters in and to Tigray.

- Increased needs for storage and transport services in North Shewa, Wag Hamra and Jarra IDP site in Amhara.
- Needs to speed up deployment of Mobile storage units (MSUs) due to the coming of rainy season in Amhara.
- Limited transporters to support Afar humanitarian response.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Needs

- In Amhara, it is estimated that more than 52,000 children are suffering from malnutrition, including more than 8,000 children with SAM are in hard-to-reach areas in Wag Hamra, North Gondar, and North Wollo without any nutrition service. Joint response from Food, nutrition, WASH and health cluster is required in inaccessible woredas.
- In Afar, Dubti hospital has reinforced capacity to receive malnutrition cases, but it is still not meeting the high cases. Early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition cases, as well as health care services are required at community level to avoid medical complications.

Response

- In April 2022, 54,884 children suffering from SAM has been admitted to therapeutic feeding programme making the total admission in the first trimester of the year to 201,527, a 30 per cent increase or 47,403 more admissions compared to same period last year (Jan-April 2021).
- A significant increase of 26 per cent has been observed in drought affected SNNP, Somali and Afar regions respectively.
- In April 2022, 348,759 people have been assisted through the targeted supplementary feeding programme for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. This includes 191,543 children under five and 157,216 PLW.

Gaps

- Lack of commodities specially to address children and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition.
- Inaccessibility and insecurity in some areas like Wag Hamra Zone in Amhara.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Needs

- 7.9 million people across Ethiopia need protection services.

Response

- Since the start of the year, protection partners assisted 1.8 million people or 22 per cent of the 7.9 million people targeted, of which 35 per cent are women, 25 per cent are girls, 20 per cent are boys, and 20 per cent are men.

Gaps

No inputs received for this update.

CLUSTER STATUS (27 Jun 2022)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs

- In 2022, an estimated 16.2 million people need WASH services across Ethiopia including 8.6 million people in Afar, Amhara and Tigray.
- The situation is particularly dire in drought affected areas across Afar, Somali, SNNP, Sidama and Oromia where an estimated 8.9 million people need WASH services.

Response

- Since the start of the year, and until end of May 2022, WASH services were provided across Ethiopia as the following:
- 3.6 million people received WASH services.
- About one million people received access to safe drinking water through emergency water trucking.
- More than 1.4 million people received access to safe drinking water through durable solutions.
- 401,000 people were provided with lifesaving WASH NFIs.
- 219,000 people were provided with access to sanitation facilities (latrine, bathing and hand washing facilities) across the country.
- More than one million people were reached through essential sanitation and hygiene messages.

Gaps

- Given the scope of needs across the country, many regions still lack adequate partners presence.
- Lack of funding for partners to implement critical WASH activities across affected areas.
- The WASH situation in collective sites remains dire as new displacements appear and other IDPs stay for long periods of time in collective sites.

- Lack of access to updated WASH data.
- In Tigray despite an increase in supplies entering the region, critical supplies such as water point spare parts, rehabilitation kits, electromechanical equipment and generators are still not receiving clearance, impacting the sector's capacity to rehabilitated water systems across the region.

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