

HIGHLIGHTS (2 Feb 2023)

- More than 3.8 million people in Tigray assisted with food from mid-November to 26 January.
- Hundreds of thousands of people reportedly displaced to date from Oromia into Amhara Region.
- Cholera spreads across more areas in eastern and southern Ethiopia with a 30 per cent increase of affected people since early January.
- Nineteen woredas in Afar exceed the malaria monthly average threshold of the last 5 years.
- An estimated 106,000 students are affected by lack of water in schools in Shebelle Zone in Somali due to drought.



IOM and the Government of Ethiopia's Community Conversation Programme serves as a forum for community members to share information on irregular migration, discuss ways to counter irregular migration and support homegrown solutions and alternatives. Photo: Kaye Viray/IOM 2022

KEY FIGURES

22M

number of people targeted for assistance

\$3.3B

funding requirements for assistance (MYR).

48.2%

percentage funded (excluding Govt of Eth)

CONTACTS

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BACKGROUND (22 Jul 2022)

Disclaimer

This is OCHA Ethiopia 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 Feb 2023)

Situation Overview

Humanitarian response in Ethiopia has been scaled up with additional corridors opening and some hard-to-reach areas becoming more accessible. On the health front, certain areas of the country face disease outbreaks including cholera, malaria, and measles, where partners are taking preventative and remedial actions. The drought situation has also deprived many vulnerable people of their livelihoods, increasing health risks if not already affected by malnutrition, and putting hundreds of thousands of children out of school. Insecurity and conflict in western parts of the country continue to displace more people.

Access in northern Ethiopia continues to improve over the last two months. Humanitarian partners have continued to assist and expand operations to accessible areas across Afar, Amhara and Tigray with the limited resources available compared to the high needs.

Humanitarian supplies continue to be dispatched to **Tigray** with more than 127,000 metric tons (MT) of food supplies having arrived between mid-November 2022 and 26 January 2023 by the Government of Ethiopia, the UN and INGO partners. More than 67,000 MT of food has been distributed to around 3.8 million people as of 18 January. Between 12-18 January, about 400,000 people were assisted with food in Tigray. In total, more than 4.5 million people or 83 percent of the total planned caseload of 5.4 million people for the region, including Western Zone, were assisted with food as of 18 January under Round 2 distribution launched in early October 2022. This includes more than 162,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had to flee their homes after August 2022. Since the resumption of aid convoys in mid-November, more than 3.8 million people assisted with food under Round 2 as of 26 January. Under Round 3 of food distribution which was launched end of December 2022, partners also assisted more than 532,000 people (25 percent of the planned caseload of 2.1million people) in Mekelle as of 18 January. According to the Agriculture cluster more than 47,200 households have received fertilizer dispatched from Mekelle, from a total of more than 2,300 MT as of 31 January.

Although the humanitarian space continues to improve in Tigray with new accessible areas, in Central, Eastern and North-Western zones, some pocket areas remain hard-to-reach. The humanitarian response in the newly accessed and the hard-to-reach areas remains highly constrained. Meanwhile, an alternate humanitarian corridor has been identified with the opening of the road from Adwa to Mekelle via Intincho - Bizet - Adigrat as of 23 January.

The displacement situation in the **Amhara** region continues to deteriorate, following reported fighting in areas bordering the North Shewa Zone and the Oromia Special Zone on 21 January. Reportedly, a few hundred thousand were reported to be displaced to nearby woredas of North Shewa Zone. A significant number of houses and private properties have allegedly been burned down and destroyed. Partners are mobilizing food and non-food items such as emergency shelter, amidst road closure and ongoing hostilities. This displacement has further deteriorated the humanitarian situation in North Shewa Zone, which requires urgent response.

North Shewa, South Wello and West Gojam zones in Amhara continue to receive an influx of IDPs from Oromia, reportedly tallying to hundreds of thousands of people to date. Separately, about 41,000 recent migrants who returned to Ethiopia and are residing in South and North Wollo zones of Amhara require livelihood assistance.

Also in Amhara, 1,500 IDPs from Oromia have been relocated at the Jara IDP site, North Wollo Zone as of 14 January, and 1,800 at the Turkish site in South Wollo Zone. Health, food and protection response remain inadequate due to absence of partners or limited capacity. Meanwhile, an estimated 45,000 IDPs have been assisted with water trucking in Jara, Turkish, site, and Weleh and Tirki sites in Wag Hamra Zone, Debre Birhan, Kebero Meda, Golmasa IDP sites. Additionally, about 663,000 people have received food assistance under Round 5 in Wello, Wag Hamra, and other woredas in South Gondar bringing the total number of people assisted with food in Amhara to 2.5 million people as of 18 January.

An overall 520,000 school children (out of which 250,000 are displaced children) are reported to be lacking equitable access to basic education in Amhara. Out of the 520,000, some 255,000 children in North Gondar, North Wello, and Wag Hamra zones alone require assistance with scholastic material and school feeding. School personnel, including teachers are also in need of mental and psychosocial support to resume services.

In **Afar**, the delivery of humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people in the Megale woreda remains a challenge as three kebeles remain hard to reach. Basic services are reported to be non-functional in the woreda. Meanwhile, some 1,450 displaced people living with host communities in Semera have returned to their places of origin in Abala and Koneba woredas (Zone 2), out of the 5,300 initially identified at the start of return operations for the two woredas since 31 December. Yet a gap remains around the provision of basic services, shelters, and durable solutions in return areas.

Malaria continues to be a health hazard in Afar. Despite an overall decrease from more than 6,400 cases reported in the first week of January, at least 19 woredas have exceeded the malaria monthly average threshold of the last 5 years. Cases were also reported to have increased in Yallo, Gulina and Afambo woredas, as well as admission of malaria patients at the Daliafage and Mohamed Akile Memorial hospitals. There is need for enhancing the health response including with 200,000 insecticide treated nets, 100,000 rapid diagnostic tests and 50,000 doses of medicine to interrupt the malaria spread.

After a fifth failed rainy season, the **Somali Region** is entering a critical lean season requiring a heightened scale-up in humanitarian response. The drought situation has further impacted pasture and water availability across Dawa and Shebelle zones. Ninety-one (91) out of 144 targeted kebeles in Dawa Zone need water trucking services, and boreholes and hand dug wells need rehabilitation. In Shebelle Zone, 34 out of 52 kebeles require assistance, while an estimated 106,000 students are affected by lack of water in schools. Nutrition status has also worsened with number of children patients (1,590) admitted in the Stabilization Center to be treated for severe malnourishment, increasing by 49 percent from November to December 2022.

Southern and western parts of **Oromia Region** continue to be impacted by volatile security and conflict. According to the Health Office in East Wellega Zone, tens of thousands of people have been displaced due to fighting in Gida Woreda about month ago, and who remain short of food and other necessities due to lack of access. Meanwhile, in **Benishangul-Gumuz Region**, the return of IDPs in Metekel Zone is underway with 80 per cent (of IDPs) having returned to their place of origin as of mid- January.

The **Cholera** outbreak in **eastern and southern parts of Ethiopia** has further spread out to 66 kebeles of 8 woredas across Bale, Guji and West Arsi zones of Oromia and 2 woredas of Liban zone of Somali region. As of 30 January, 1,055 cholera cases have been reported including 28 associated deaths. Close to 1 million people are at high-risk in the 10 affected woredas. The Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaign was officially launched in Somali and Oromia Regions, with 33 per cent having been vaccinated so far. Read the latest on the Cholera outbreak and humanitarian response [here](#).

FEATURE (2 Feb 2023)

Funding Update

The 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is only 48.2 per cent funded as of 31 January, out of the required US\$3.335 billion. This included an estimated \$928 million received for the drought response. The HRP for 2023 is being prepared, but the needs and financial requirements are expected to remain high throughout the year.

The Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF) received a total contribution of \$72 million in 2022 from thirteen donors. Additional funding has been provided by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). A CERF allocation of \$10 million has been recently approved to complement EHF funding in drought affected areas and to support the response in northern Ethiopia.

Continued donors' support is urgent and critical to enable humanitarian partners to maintain and strengthen the delivery of assistance to vulnerable people in conflict and natural disaster-affected areas across the country.

FEATURE (2 Feb 2023)

New Livelihoods Opportunities: A Welcome Relief for Families Displaced by Drought in Ethiopia

[Original story by IOM, published on 3 January 2023](#)

"Due to the drought, I lost all my livestock and was forced to move here with my family," says Halimo, a displaced mother of nine.

"We survived, but we have lost our livelihoods in the process."

Like many other people faced with the harsh realities of the drought, Halimo and her family had to move to the Garbo district in the Somali region of Ethiopia – now home to thousands of people fleeing the impact of the worst drought in four decades.

Families usually have to travel far to find help, sometimes on foot for days on end. Most of them arrive empty-handed, with no means to support themselves.

Humanitarian partners estimate that more than 2,200 people have migrated to the town in the last five years and this number is expected to rise as people continue to look for ways to survive.

Mohammed's story is similar to that of Halimo.

"I have never seen this kind of drought in my life," he says. "I thought it was just a tale my grandfather used to tell me. Now it's my reality."

Mohammed is a pastoralist who was displaced from a grazing area called Seeley. The drought killed all his livestock, so he was forced to move to Garbo five months ago. He came with eight members of his family who are now living scattered across the Karin-Cagag village.

Halimo and Mohammed are among the more than 342,000 [according to IOM] drought-displaced people in the Somali region in dire need of immediate food assistance and livelihoods support, as well as water, shelter, health and essential relief items. Aid agencies expect the drought to continue exacerbating humanitarian needs well into the end of 2023.



Using the support she received, Halimo has bought a donkey and additional jerry cans which have helped bolster her water vending business. Photo: IOM/Rahel Negussie

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been providing multi-purpose cash transfer assistance to drought-affected people in Garbo, Nogob Zone, Somali region, to mitigate the impact of the drought and help them generate an income to support their families. Each of the nearly 2,000 households displaced across 18 villages in Garbo has received the equivalent of USD167.

Both Halimo and Mohammed have since developed income-generating activities to help them support their families. Mohammed has opened a tea kiosk which he runs with the help of his daughter and, thanks to his new income, he is finally able to support his family.

VISUAL (15 Dec 2022)

Drought Operational Prioritization

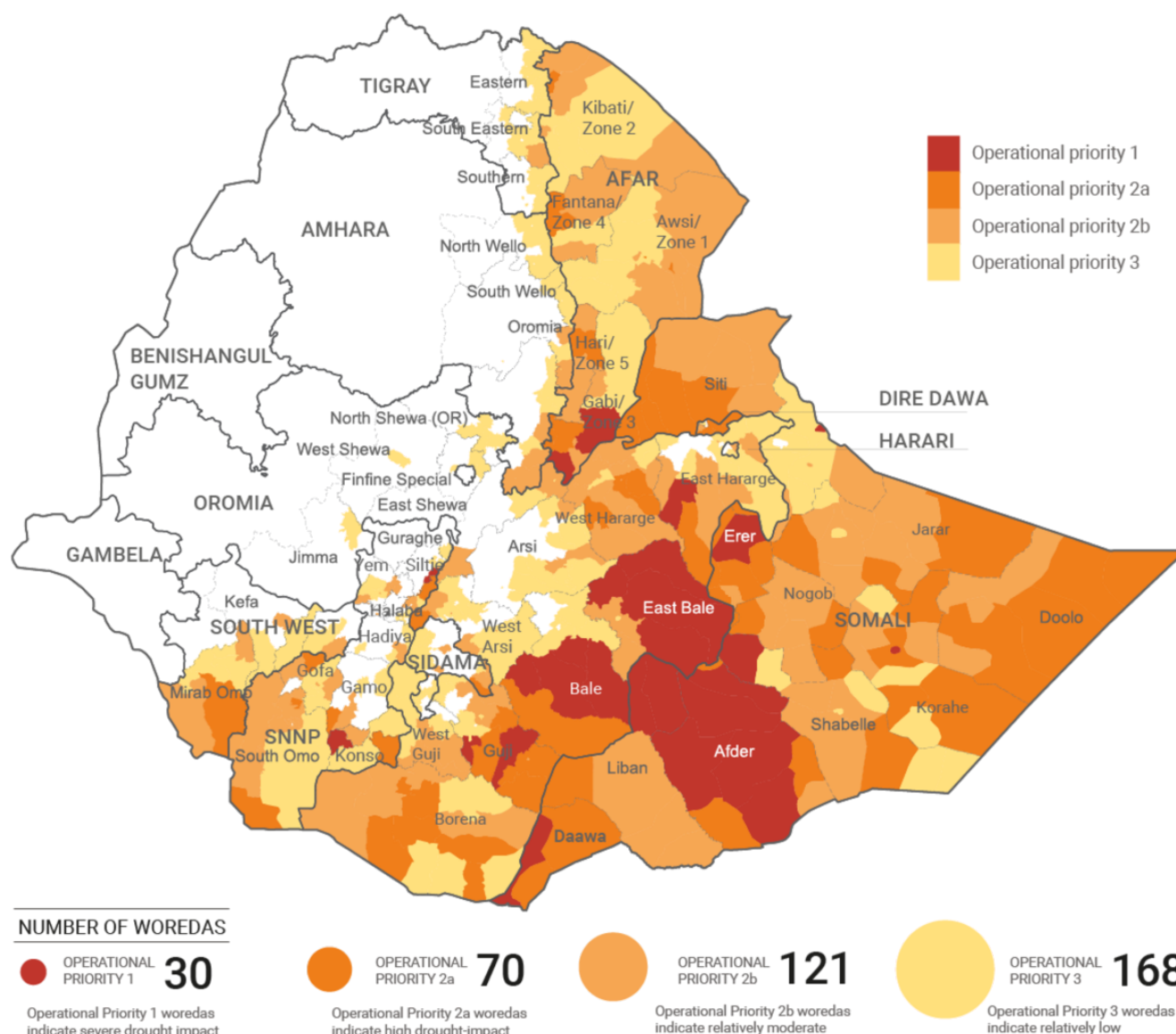
ETHIOPIA

Drought Operational Prioritization

As of 30 November 2022

The Drought Operational Prioritization model has been developed to support prioritization of the response within the drought affected areas. It is based on a weighting system that aggregates datasets on the severity of the drought at woreda-level, and is meant to flag the most critical areas requiring immediate humanitarian response. The model takes into account the severity of the drought shock, the immediate impact in terms of drought displacement, the resulting humanitarian conditions for all affected populations in the drought affected areas, and the humanitarian response already provided. This current version of the model is an update to the earlier prioritization model that was finalized in June 2022 and was included in the Drought Response Plan. All the datasets have been updated in the current model. In terms of shocks, the model considers data on the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) for the different rainy seasons in the last 12 months, and compares the current values with the long term average conditions. On the immediate impact of the shocks, it includes data on new drought displacements and where people have departed from due to the drought. In terms of the resulting humanitarian conditions, the model includes cluster indicators on food insecurity, malnutrition, water coverage, crop and livestock conditions, disease outbreaks, children out of school, emergency shelter and non-food item availability, and negative coping mechanisms that are being employed. Finally, the model factors in the humanitarian response that has already been provided in 2022, and compares it to the people targeted in these drought affected areas.

This prioritization will continue being updated in the months ahead to capture the evolution of the drought and the associated response.



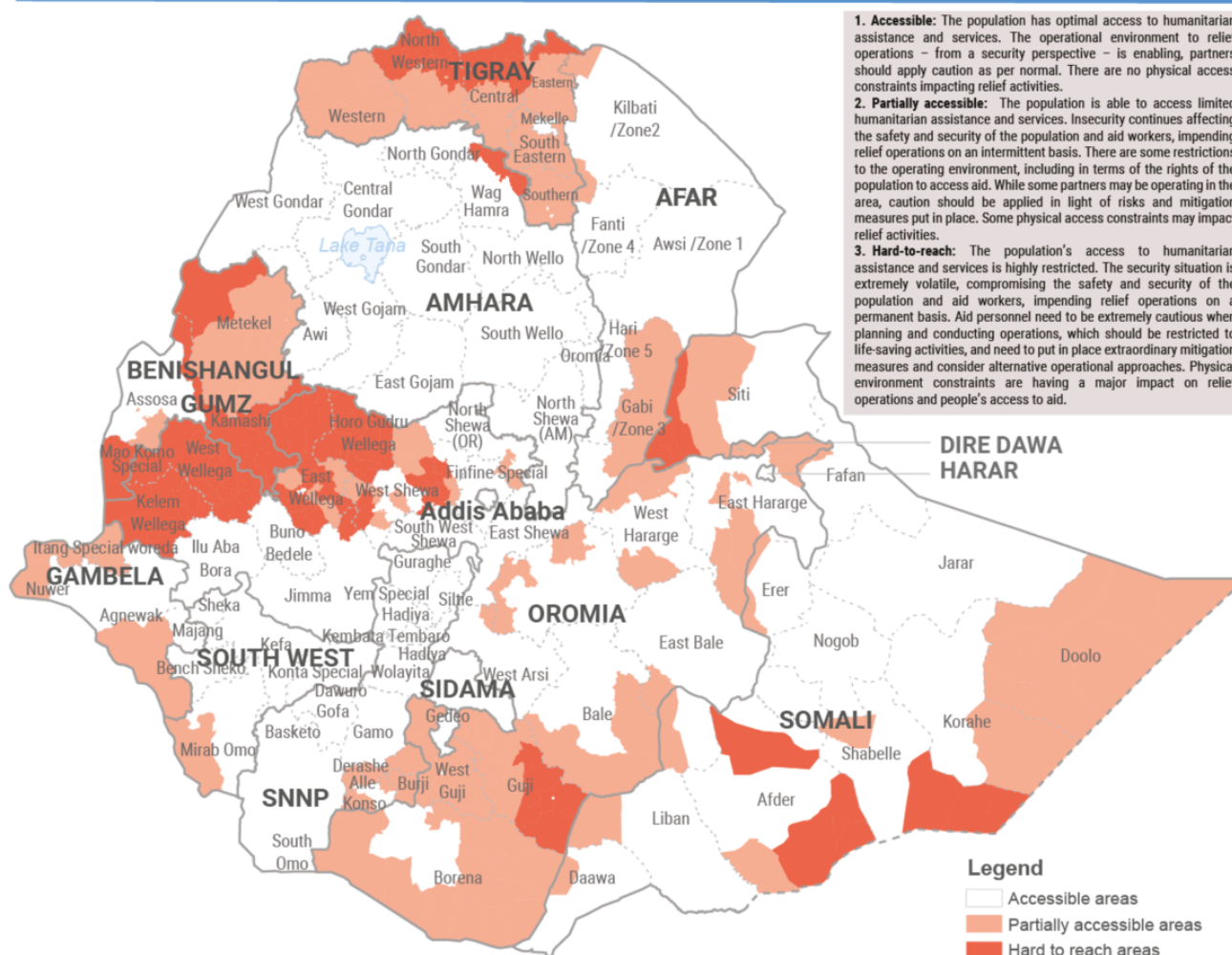
For the underlying data of the operational prioritization by *woreda*, see the dataset on the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX): <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/ethiopia-drought-prioritization-results>

The dataset of these prioritization results can be downloaded from the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX): <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/ethiopia-drought-prioritization-results>

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

VISUAL (15 Dec 2022)

Access Map



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: 6 December 2022 Sources: OCHA Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Agriculture

Needs

- An estimated 17.5 million people in need of agricultural support in 2022 across Ethiopia, of whom 11.5 million people are targeted.
- The drought impact is expanding, increasing the number of people to be assisted and livestock to be supported. At present and since late 2021, 4 million livestock have perished, and more than 30 million livestock are emaciated and at risk. This is an increase from 3.5 million livestock deaths and at least 25 million at risk reported by mid-May 2022.
- In accordance with the forecasted dry poor rainy season (October to December), restocking and planting of long cycle crops has been deprioritized and replaced with de-stocking and planting of short cycle crops. These activities will prioritize locations with irrigation schemes.

Response

- In September, agriculture partners assisted some 300,000 people with agricultural and livelihood support bringing the total number of people assisted to 4.1 million people since the start of the year, up from 2.5 million people assisted by end August.

Gaps

- Insufficient agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, livestock vaccines and drugs and livestock feed for lack of funding.

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- At least 743,631 people were newly displaced across northern Ethiopia following the hostilities in August increasing the initial number of people targeted for CCCM assistance. Some 924,000 displaced people were targeted for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support in 2022 across Ethiopia.
- Hygiene kits, dignity kits, essential household items, medical services, food, and other services remain largely unaddressed from the last reporting period.

Response

- At least 543,533 people were reached with some form of CCCM assistance during October. Some of the major activities conducted during the month include the following:
- In Amhara, some 33,178 displaced people that were so far sheltered in different sites in Amhara have returned to their areas of origin. Preparations are underway to provide NFI assistance to the returnees.

- In Somali, 106 displaced households were relocated by local authorities in collaboration with CCCM Cluster from Qolaji Camp to Dhurwale *Kebele* in Kebribayah *Woreda*, Somali Region where they will have better access to services and livelihood opportunities. The relocated IDPs received cash and shelter kits.
- Also in Afar, CCCM and Protection clusters conducted a post-return protection assessment in Abala *Woreda*. Several challenges preventing sustainable reintegration were identified, particularly the absence of livelihood opportunities.
- In Tigray, several IDP site improvement activities were conducted, including 34 communal kitchens reconstructed at Sebacare 4; grid lines maintained by the *Woreda* Electric Utility Office in Selekleka IDP and Quiha IDP sites; maintenance of fence, road, door and window as well as provision of brooms in Hibret, Embadanso, Mai Woyni, Midre-Genet, Sebacare 4, Wukro, Quiha IDP sites amongst others.
- In Benishangul Gumuz, CCCM partner donated maintenance kits (axes/digging hoe, spades/shovels, wheelbarrows and hammer to Genete Mariam, Azarti-Kitili, Dibate 02 (Bole) and Dobi Ranchi IDP sites.

↔ Gaps

- Limited number of CCCM partners and lack of funding is hampering CCCM related activities, including monitoring and site improvement.

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Education



Needs

- More than 3.4 million children (1.7 million girls) do not have access to school due the impact of conflict and climate shocks across the country.
- In Tigray specifically, more than 2.3 million children (1.8 million girls) are out of school due to the closure of 2,270 schools across the region. Of the 2.3 million children, 60 per cent would be without education for the third year in a row this year.
- Inter-sector coordination being solicited to support back-to-school activities in northern Ethiopia, including reconstruction of school structures and systems.
- The cluster reached 31 per cent of targeted population as of the end of September (latest data available).

↪ Response

No update provided

↔ Gaps

- Lack of funding to support education in emergencies activities (less than half of funding received).

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

Needs

- Over 5.8 million people need emergency shelter and non-food item (ESNFI) assistance across eight regions of the country, out of which 4.1 million have been targeted.
- Over 640,000 drought-displaced people in Somali, Afar, Harari, and Oromia need ES/NFI assistance, out of which only 115,000 have been assisted to date.

Response

In the period 1 January – 31 December 2022:

- 3.5 million people assisted with ESNFI out of 4.1 million targeted.
- More than 420,000 people assisted with Emergency Shelter Assistance out of 1.42 million targeted.
- Shelter Repair Kits provided to over 94,000 people in need, out of 337,000 people targeted.

Gaps

- Stretched capacity in responding to the conflict and climate-induced displacements across the country.
- Low funding to respond to the drought situation in Somali, Oromia, Afar, and Harari regions.
- Lack of data on displaced populations outside of the main towns in Tigray, Western Oromia, and Benishangul Gumuz due to access challenges.

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Food

Needs

- 22.6 million people in Ethiopia are food insecure due to drought, conflict and increase in food prices.
- An estimated 11.8 million people are food insecure in drought affected areas of Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions and Dire Dawa City Administration.
- Worsening food insecurity among the IDPs country wide.

→ Response

- Since mid-November 2022, UN and INGO partners brought about 114,000 MT of food has been brought into Tigray as of 24 January 2023.
- As of 23 January 2023, partners assisted 16.3 million people in targeted locations (completing Round 1 of food distribution) across the country.
- An estimated 15.5 million people received food under Round 2, and close to 8.1 million in Round 3 which were commenced in 2022.
- Around 7.5 million people in Ethiopia were assisted with food rations under Round 4, while distributions are underway in some regions.
- Round 5 food distributions have also commenced in Amhara, Afar, and Somali regions with 1.3 million people assisted so far.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of humanitarian access has:
 - disrupted and delayed food distributions, in some locations in bordering areas and off main roads of Tigray;
 - created gaps in humanitarian supplies, including food assistance, in Megale, Dalol, Berhale and Abala woredas in Afar;
 - delayed food deliveries in East and West Wollega (Western Oromia), Kamashi in Benishangul Gumuz region, and Salamago in South Omo (SNNPR).
- Increase in the influx of IDPs from Oromia into Amhara is worsening food and nutrition insecurity in the region, which requires scale up of interventions by humanitarian partners.
- Shortfall in resources and pipeline breaks have contributed to incomplete food baskets and delays in food distributions in some areas.

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Health



Needs

- Opening of humanitarian access to the Tigray region has offered an opportunity for health cluster partners to scale up efforts to deliver essential health services.

→ Response

- In January 2023 alone, over 8,300 children across Ethiopia were diagnosed with malnutrition, including more than 800 admitted into various stabilization centres for treatment with medical complications.

- Approximately 281,500 people were assisted by static and mobile health and nutrition teams, of which some 83,000 IDPs were provided with essential health services in both drought and conflict-affected areas. More than 3,390 people in Bizet received COVID-19 vaccination as part of a vaccination campaign in the region. Over 435 MT of medical supplies were transported to various locations in Tigray to be distributed in priority health facilities. Close to 13,000 people received oral cholera vaccine (OCV) in two IDP sites (Berbere & Delo) in Oromia.
- A mass measles vaccination campaign targeting over 16M children in all regions of Ethiopia is underway since December 2022.

Gaps

- Non-functionality of health facilities is creating a challenge for the delivery of health services in conflict-affected areas of Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia and Tigray regions.
- The health sector remains under-resourced and underfunded amidst an increasing number of IDPs and returnees requiring essential health services, while over-reliance on Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams is costly. Shortage of ambulances to transport expecting mothers to health facilities, Lack of water quality monitoring supplies and kits in Cholera high-risk areas, coupled with low capacity to conduct such tests. Lack of food assistance for health workers and caregivers in stabilization centres.

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)

Logistics

Needs

- Safe and sustained access and additional ground transportation routes to transport the required humanitarian supplies to hard-to-reach areas across the country.

Response

- Humanitarian cargo movement via Semera, Gondar, and Kombolcha has been ongoing since mid November.
- More than 3,900 trucks were requested for approval to the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) out of which more than 3,000 trucks of humanitarian cargo and fuel arrived in Tigray as of 25 January via three corridors.
- In December and January, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the receipt of approximately 2,633 m3 of assorted cargo at its warehouses for storage on behalf of 10 partners.
- Since mid-November, 43 MT of health and nutrition items have been airlifted, from Addis Ababa to Tigray.

Gaps

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Nutrition



Needs

- Assessments in 2022 show deterioration of nutrition status of population in affected areas.
- It is estimated approximately 7.4 million people will need nutrition assistance in 2023.
- Trends show there is a 23 per cent increase of severe acute malnutrition SAM cases of children with highest risk of death reaching health facilities since early 2022. From newly admitted cases 12.8 per cent were admitted to stabilization centers due to medical complications. Admission rates in November 2022 were slightly lower at 87 per cent compared to 91 per cent in October.
- Oromia, Somali, Amhara, Tigray and SNNP regions expect more cases of wasted children (burden) accounting for 90 percent of people in need (6,648,976).

→ Response

In the period between January and November 2022:

- An estimated 626,900 children under five were admitted to nutrition services for SAM treatment across the country. An unusual spike was observed in SAM admissions in stabilization centers in Somali region;
- Over 1.6 million children under five with moderate acute malnutrition, were assisted with targeted supplementary feeding products country wide;
- More than 1.36 million undernourished pregnant and lactating women were assisted with supplements to improve their dietary intake;
- More than 800 woredas provided SAM care services and over 150 woredas provided assistance for moderate acute malnourished children in November.



Gaps

- Inconsistent coverage in most affected drought woredas.
- Insufficient interventions to prevent wasting from malnutrition.

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Protection



Needs

- Spontaneous and planned returns to Tigray have been increasing in Afar and Amhara regions with needs to support.

- Conflict in Oromia is hindering return movements while triggering new large displacements towards neighboring Benishangul Gumuz and Amhara regions, increasing the needs.
- Violence in East and West Wellega zones, Horo Guduru Wellega Zone, Qellem Wellega Zone, and West Guji Zone, as well as some parts of Kamashi Zone in Benishangul Gumuz Region, coupled with lack of access to humanitarian aid and damaged/depleted basic services increasing protection needs for IDPs and non-displaced population in hard-to-reach areas.
- In Benishangul Gumuz, about 300,000 IDPs have been returned from Metekel zone to their areas of origin through government led activities.
- In drought affected Somali Region, the possibility of return is affected by the scarcity of livelihood opportunities, and lack of civil documentation, which further reduce freedom of movement and people access to economic opportunity.
- Somali region has been affected by increase in commodity prices, high inflation and consecutive low crop production. Insufficient food distribution and assistance in many locations remain the primary concern of the displaced population, as it increases their vulnerability and exposure to protection risks.
- Mine action activities in Northern Ethiopia remain limited to explosive ordnance risk education while the reported initial explosive ordnance victims' toll has exceeded 500 people, out of which 51 per cent are children.

→ Response

- An estimated 1,147 unaccompanied and separated children are cared for in Elshadai center in Tigray. Regular child protection activities including case management, parenting programmes, and cash assistance were conducted.

↔ Gaps

- Access and movement restrictions in Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia, while in Tigray, services remain limited in hard-to-reach areas.
- Weak coordination to improve planning and implementation for asserting intention of return and relocation, across the country.

CLUSTER STATUS (2 Feb 2023)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Needs

- 8.6 million people are targeted for WASH services across the country, including 2.9 million people in drought-affected areas.
- Response to an active cholera outbreak ongoing in Oromia and Somali regions.

→ Response

- No inputs provided.

↔ Gaps

- Given the scope of needs across the country, many regions still lack sufficient partners' presence.
- Lack of funding.
- Water trucking in drought affected areas requires long term investments in water systems to address needs in the region. Linking emergency and long-term response needs to be further strengthened.

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