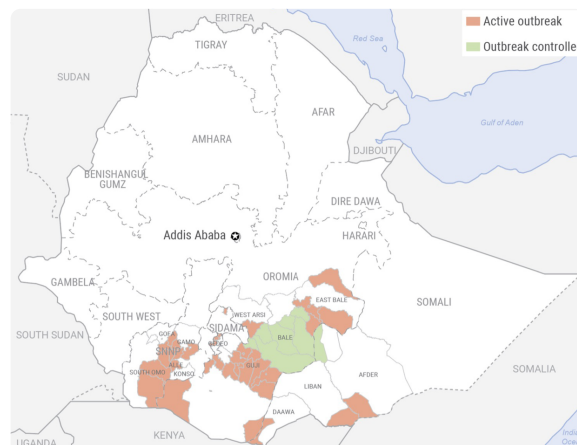


FLASH UPDATE (18 May 2023)

Flash Update #7 - Cholera Outbreak

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since the last update the cholera outbreak has further spread to SNNP and Sidama Regions. As of 7 May 2023, 6,157 cholera cases were reported in 348 *kebeles* across 54 *woredas* with 94 associated deaths. Close to 7 million people are at high-risk in the affected *woredas*.
- The current outbreak is among the longest outbreaks ever recorded in Ethiopia, with the first case recorded in August 2022. Meanwhile, localized excessive rains have brought with them flood emergencies in all affected regions. The floods have displaced more than 196,000 people across Somali and Oromia Regions, posing further risk of spreading cholera.
- Since the onset of the outbreak, cholera has been contained only in Bale zone, Girja *woreda* of Guji zone and Guradamole and Karsadula *woredas* of Liban zone. Inadequate responses across health and WASH interventions, compounded by contamination of water sources following the onset of rainy season and access challenges due to security and floods, are the main triggers for the alarming increase in cholera cases.
- In April 2023, over 1,9 million OCV doses have been procured and dispatched in Ethiopia. The strained global supply of cholera vaccines has required the adoption of the single-dose approach, instead standard two-dose vaccination.
- Urgent scale-up of the ongoing response is required, both funding and capacity, to respond and control this outbreak. As well as increased investment of development partners is needed to enhance community resilience and address the root causes of outbreaks.



Areas of active outbreaks and outbreaks controlled, and number of confirmed cases. Source: EPHI, as of 07 May 2023

Read more in the full [Flash Update](#).

HIGHLIGHTS (11 May 2023)

- Dengue Fever reported cases in Afar exceed 1000, enhanced response required.
- Concerns rising over spreading cholera outbreak in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions.
- Since January 2023, a reported more than 170,000 people have been displaced in conflict affected Siti Zone, Somali Region, and require scaled up emergency assistance.
- The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan stands at only slightly over 20 per cent funded, out of the required



Aerial view of flooded fields in Shabelle Zone, Somali Region, Ethiopia. Credit: OCHA Ethiopia/ Gul Mohammad Fazli

\$3.99bn as of 8 May.

- More than 71,000 displaced due to excessive rains between March and May mainly in Oromia, Sidama, SNNP and Somali.

KEY FIGURES

20.1M

people targeted for food assistance

4.4M

multi-sectoral non-food assistance target

FUNDING (2023)

\$4B

Required

\$867.7M

Received



22%

Progress

FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1128/summary>

CONTACTS

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ocha-eth-communication@un.org

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 (12 May 2023)

Situation Overview

Summary

Cessation of hostilities⁽¹⁾ in the northern part of the country gave way to reach previously unreachable communities with humanitarian assistance. Despite improved access, a huge portion of the population in need remains underserved. Some drought affected areas in southern and eastern parts of Ethiopia have received relief from rains during the Belg/Gu/Genna season, however, the impact of the drought is still dire with populations remaining in need of continued humanitarian assistance due to loss of livelihoods, and fatefully also dealing with the brunt of floods that have led to further loss of livelihoods, damage to infrastructure and waterborne disease outbreaks. On the other hand, current and upcoming rainy

seasons have opened windows of opportunities for farming in highland areas and pastoral/ agro-pastoral activities in lowland and drought affected areas of the country although recuperation of livelihoods may take years. Emerging situations include a Dengue Fever outbreak, which requires early response, and an influx of tens of thousands of people displaced from the ongoing situation in neighbouring Sudan.

Northern Ethiopia

Since the first quarter of 2023 and as of 1 May cumulative, 607,598 people in Afar, 312,320 people in Amhara and 138,378 in Tigray received **relief food assistance**, bringing the percentage of targeted beneficiaries assisted under the first distribution cycle in 2023 to 91.6, 8.9, and 75 per cent (between 16 March and 19 April) respectively(2). Delay in agreed HRP 2023(3) caseload of people in need, incomplete food basket responses, as well as insecurity in the Amhara Region has affected food dispatch and distribution to the population.

In response to the reports of food diversion in Tigray, a temporary pause of food dispatch and distributions in the region has been decided. An investigation has been launched to establish all the facts and further strengthen controls. Humanitarian partners are working closely with the regional authorities to improve the process of identifying and registering beneficiaries. Food distribution will resume once it is ensured that food assistance reaches those most in need efficiently and effectively.

Despite the temporary pause of food aid, dispatch and distribution of other lifesaving supplies, including nutritional supplements, water and agricultural support continues in the region. Furthermore, in support of farmers in the current planting season (*Meher*), the first tranche of about 120 Metric Tons (MT) of fertilizers, out of required 80,000 MT of fertilizer and seed requirement of 36,900 MT for the season, agrochemicals and 26 ploughing tractors have reportedly arrived in Mekelle early May.

Despite all efforts to scale up response, a significant number of people in need have yet to receive food assistance, and alarmingly **raising malnutrition levels** across all three regions. In **Afar**, for example, admissions of severely malnourished children to treatment centers had increased by 46.5 per cent in February compared to January 2023, and by 39.6 percent compared to the same period the year before. Nutrition supplies to treat more than 9,400 severely malnourished children for three months has been dispatched to all *woredas* in Afar.

Meanwhile, limited presence of partners in the **Amhara** region, and shortage of nutrition supplies for severely malnourished children (F-75) and for the management of moderately malnourished cases are challenging responses to the affected population, including in Internally Displaced People (IDP) sites(4). As a result, 12 per cent of severely malnourished children and 24 per cent of moderately malnourished children were not linked to therapeutic programmes in the first week of April. Serious shortage of nutritious food supplies for management of moderately malnourished 18,159 under five children and 4,602 pregnant and lactating women in six zones of the region have been reported by the Amhara Public Health Institute (APHI). It is apparent that failure to treat moderately malnourished cases increases the likelihood of cases deteriorating to severe malnourishment.

The situation of **Unexploded Ordinances (UXOs) and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)** in previously conflict-impacted areas of the Northern Ethiopia continues to affect everyday lives of communities, especially now that farming activities and reopening of schools are underway. For instance, four incidents were reported in Adar, Awsi Zone, Afar in the month of April alone, while at least 15 incidents were reported close to Gashena, North Wollo Zone, Amhara leading to casualties. At least 41 victims of UXOs have been reported to have been treated in clinics in the Tigray Region since the start of the year. However, the number of casualties from UXOs is believed to be much higher, but data is not yet available. Community awareness and sensitization on risks is ongoing across all three regions. Clearance of UXOs and

ERWs are underway in Tigray with a focus on schools in line of resumption of schools in May. Community awareness and sensitization on risks is ongoing across all three regions though further effort to cover all affected pocket areas is crucial, including in clearing/decontamination activities.

A **Dengue fever** outbreak has been reported in **Afar**, a region that already is grappling to control the spread of malaria amidst ongoing floods and stagnant water, which become breeding grounds for mosquitos. Over 1,000 suspected dengue cases in Mile and Adar (Zone 1) have been estimated as of 28 April. The situation remains a public concern amidst weak coordination and surveillance systems and non-functional response mechanisms, weak health systems including shortage of drugs, medical supplies and spray chemicals, as well as shortage of health workers (having been affected by Dengue), insufficient logistics and the need for stepped up interventions including on community awareness.

Displacements and Returns

IDPs and those returning to their places of origin, continue to require humanitarian assistance to rebuild their lives.

In **Tigray**, durable solution partners in April commenced return operations for 813 households (HHs) from Abi-Adi (Central Tigray Zone) to the North-Western (NW) Zone, and 1,253 HHs in Mekelle to return to their places of origin in North Western Zone. Returns from Adigrat (Eastern Zone) to the NW Zone are also included in the plan. A voluntary return intention survey carried out by the Protection, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters (CCCM) revealed that 97 and 92 per cent of IDPs in Shire and Mekelle respectively opted to return home.

Preparations for IDP returnees (5,008 HHs) from Mekelle to the NW Zone are underway although the pace of operations is affected by resource gaps to facilitate dignified and voluntary returns. Meanwhile, alternative shelter options are required for thousands of IDPs settled in schools in preparation for the opening of school in the month of May. For instance, Sheraro *Woreda* authorities have confirmed opening of schools and urged expedited completion of a relocation site or start supporting alternative shelters. Currently, there are 8 schools occupied by 1,413 HH IDPs in the *woreda*.

Insecurity in **Western Oromia** remains a hurdle to unimpeded humanitarian access and response. However, Government and partners take advantage of every opportunity to reach populations in need, including monitoring of ongoing government-led return of IDPs in East and Horo Guduru Wellega zones to their places of origin. However, the return areas lack sufficient humanitarian support, including emergency shelters.

Meanwhile, humanitarian response in the conflict areas of Siti Zone, **Somali Region** remains challenged by shortage of funds and limited access to affected communities. Since January 2023, due to fighting, over 170,000 people are reportedly displaced in 12 sites in three *woredas* and faced multiple displacements. Only relief food has been delivered except for people in Gablalu *Woreda* that has remained hard to reach. Access challenges have been compounded with rains and floods that have damaged roads leading to inability of trucks to deliver food. Partners are monitoring the situation as there is a need to scale up assistance in all sectors.

In **Benishangul Gumuz**, many of the approximately 138,000 IDPs (80 per cent of the population) who returned to Kamashi Zone after at least two years of conflict-induced displacement and crop production interruption, are currently unable to sustain their livelihoods(5). Dire needs prevail amidst logistical capacities for the dispatch of food assistance, as well as limited transportation routes to the areas of need, and further deterioration of currently accessible roads but which may be challenging under expected May/June rains. In response, partners have jointly assessed road and security accessibility as well as with regards to humanitarian needs to inform assistance delivery to the displaced at their place of origin.

Drought and Floods

Over 11 million people are food insecure in drought-affected regions, where livelihoods (including food and income sources) have been severely disrupted, and the situation is far from alleviation. Even with improved rainfall conditions during the month of March and April, food needs remain high in these areas. From April to July 2023, 3.2 million people (out of targeted 13 million(6)) are prioritized for assistance in drought affected areas, including Oromia (1.5 million), Somali (1.4 million) and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) (395k) regions, in line with the Government and partners' four-month *Drought Response Operational Action Plan* targeting most critical sectors for priority intervention in the most affected areas.

Over 7 million people received food assistance in drought affected regions of the country in the first quarter of 2023 including from carry-over of cash/food distributions from 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). According to food partners, some 650,000 people received cash assistance to cover food needs for quarter 1 allocations (Drought Operational Action Plan (DOAP)) in drought affected *woredas*. Food partners also assisted more than 1 million people in flood affected Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions in March and April.

Meanwhile, localized excessive rains have brought with them flood emergencies. The floods have displaced more than 71,000 people across mainly SNNP, Oromia, Somali, and Sidama, and caused additional livelihood loss in drought affected areas, including large scale livestock loss and erosion of fertile lands impacting agriculture. About 12,600 people displaced and livestock deaths also reported in SNNP, more than 35,350 people displaced and more than 23,306 livestock deaths in Somali, more than 2,500 people displaced in Sidama; as well as 20,779 people displaced in Oromia. New unexpected floods in Afar region have also led to displacements of more than 19,000 people across three zones as of 1 May according to a regional government-led rapid assessment. The Afar regional government has called for urgent humanitarian assistance and is working on required mitigation measures, including possible evacuation, changing the direction of the river, and upgrading damaged bridges. The provision of adequate food assistance is particularly critical as there are no available supplies of ready-to-eat food.

Partners have supported the government in the preparation of a *Flood Response Plan*(7) for the *Gu* rainy season (April-June) to assist a minimum level of multi-hazard preparedness and a government-partner response strategy to the flood affected and displaced. The Plan released in April requires \$86 million to assist more than 170,000 flood displaced people. There is a \$71 million funding gap at present, a major challenge to flood response.

Cholera

The floods have exacerbated health risks, including cholera. At present, the cholera outbreak continues to be reported in, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions. Between 27 August (when the outbreak begun) and 07 May, 54 *woredas* were affected across Oromia (30), SNNP (18), Sidama (1) Somali (5) regions, with 6,157 cases and 94 deaths. **This is the longest cholera outbreak that is spreading unabated with a high risk of cross-border spread of the disease.**

Case fatality rates (CFR) per the Ethiopian Public Health Institute's (EPHI) situation reports, have, however, **shown to decline** from 2.63 as of 24 February, to 2.1 per cent as of 19 March, to 1.6 per cent as of 27 April and 1.53 as of 7 May. Forty-one cholera treatment centers and units across affected areas are operational, and an estimated 35,850 people have received clean drinking water as of 1 May.

Some 100,000 people were previously vaccinated although a new round of oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign with 1.9 million doses available as of early April is scheduled for roll-out mid-May. Coverage by the campaign is low however considering a population of over 7 million living in/near the affected areas. Widening of OCV coverage requires more funds,

and strategic investments, especially in safe drinking water supply systems, sanitation, and hygiene can eliminate the risk of cholera, even in vulnerable communities affected by insecurity and displacement.

Lack of funding is the major gap hampering response to urgent life-saving needs due to drought, floods and disease outbreaks. The situation on the ground is also challenged by lack of or limited presence of partners. Areas are receiving one type of support, for example, emergency shelter and non-food-item (ESNFI) assistance and is not tailored to drought and disease emergencies. Some areas remain hard to reach due to volatile insecurity or due to flood-damaged roads/infrastructure.

Coordinated and scaled up humanitarian support is crucial in drought affected areas, while the affected communities across the flood-affected areas are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, especially emergency shelter/non-food items (NFIs) support, and clean and safe water. Increased financial and technical capacity also needs to be mobilized to stop the spread of the cholera outbreak.

Footnotes

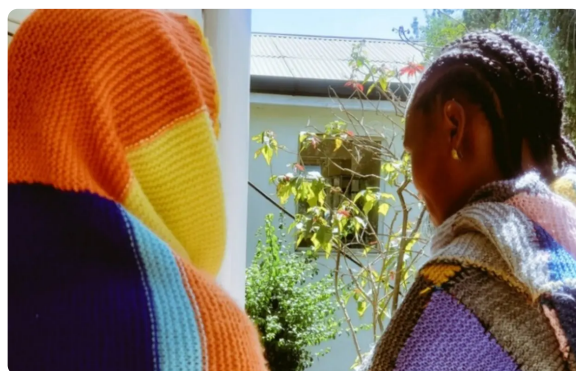
1. [Agreement](#) on a permanent cessation of hostilities (CoHA) between the Ethiopian government Tigray People's Liberation Front, November 2022
2. Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners' joint report on response status to Northern Ethiopia, 28 April
3. 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, Ethiopia
4. Amhara Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) SitRep on 8 April
5. Multi-agency rapid assessment (mid-April)
6. People Targeted for urgent life-saving assistance in drought affected areas under the 2023 Ethiopian [Humanitarian Response Plan](#)
7. The Flood Response Plan (April 2023) is a subset of the 2023 Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan

FEATURE (11 May 2023)

Ager's Journey to Healing from Fistula

[Original story by UNFPA, published on 26 April 2023](#)

Ager, 33, is from a small rural village, Yanga, in South Jimma, Oromia Region. At the age of 12 she was wed off through family arrangement. She gave birth to her first child at 16, though 5 additional pregnancies and deliveries saw all babies pass away at birth. In her sixth labour, she was told that her uterus was damaged, and the doctors performed a hysterectomy. In the days following, she was faced with urinary incontinence constantly ruining her clothes. Ager recalls, "I wished I died as my babies. I was in so much distress and shame." She suffered in silence for seven months without



UNFPA supports Hamlin Fistula Hospital to provide holistic medical and psychosocial services, including reintegration into their communities. Credit: UNFPA

knowing what to do or where to turn. A focal person from the Oromia Development Association (ODA), trained in Fistula patient identification, informed her that there was treatment. UNFPA supports Hamlin Fistula Hospital to provide holistic medical and psychosocial services, the centre where Ager was treated. "I did not believe I would be cured, but thanks to God, I feel like I have been reborn. I have no words to thank the doctors, nurses, and everyone who supports this godly work. I am now eager to mix with my family as a woman with full dignity," she said.

On 5 May 2023, the world celebrated the International Day of the Midwife. See official [statement](#) by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Executive Director Dr. Natalia Kanem.

ANALYSIS (11 May 2023)

Funding Update

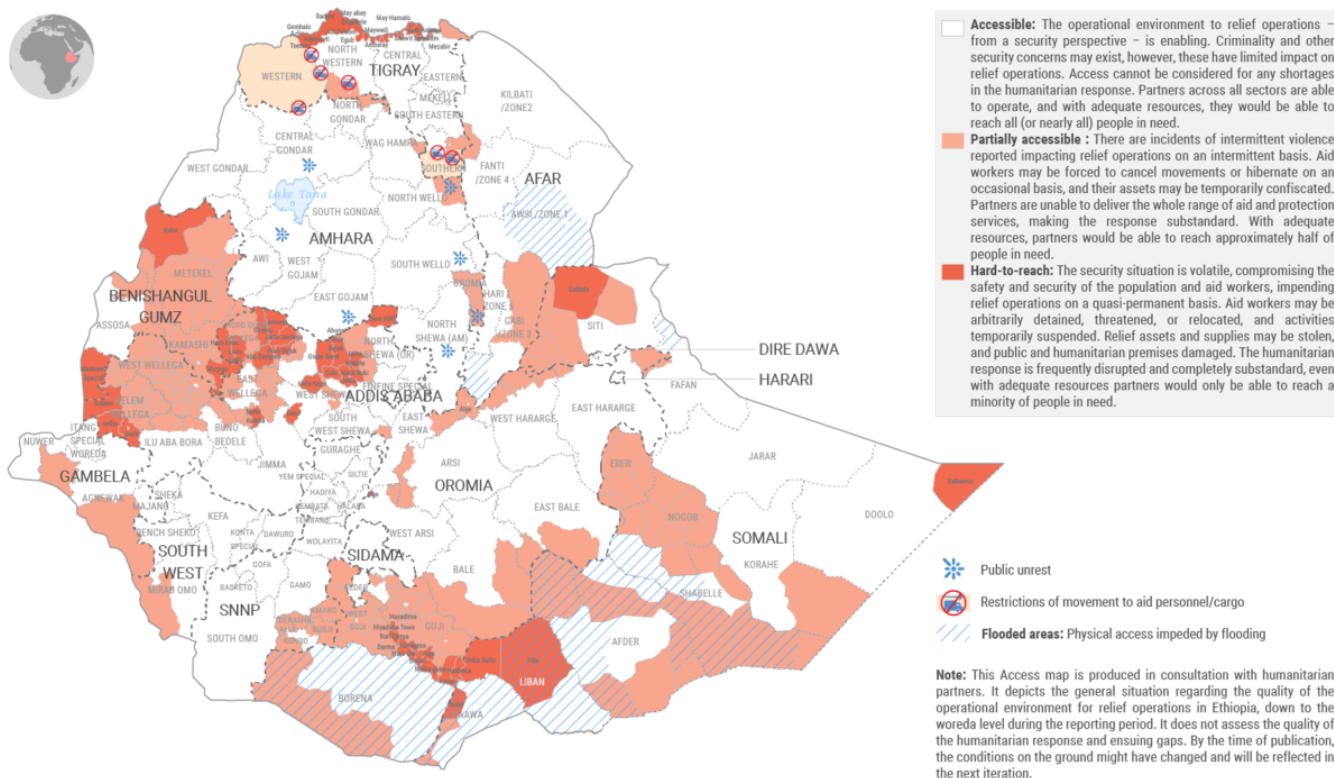
The current funding status of Ethiopia under the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan stands at only slightly more than US\$800 million, an immense nearly 80 per cent gap out of the \$3.99bn total requirements. \$25 million in paid contributions from Finland, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Switzerland have gone into the 2023 Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF).

Moreover, OCHA is finalizing the parallel Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and EHF allocations for a total of \$40 million – ensuring complementarity and best utilization of the fund to address dire needs of affected people.

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.

VISUAL (12 May 2023)

National 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: 20 Apr 2023 Sources: OCHA Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int/country/eth

VISUAL (4 Apr 2023)

Operational Presence of Organizations

ETHIOPIA

Operational Presence of Organizations

As of 28 February 2023

111 Total number of implementing organizations*

51

International NGO

48

National NGO

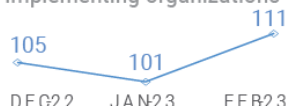
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UN Agency

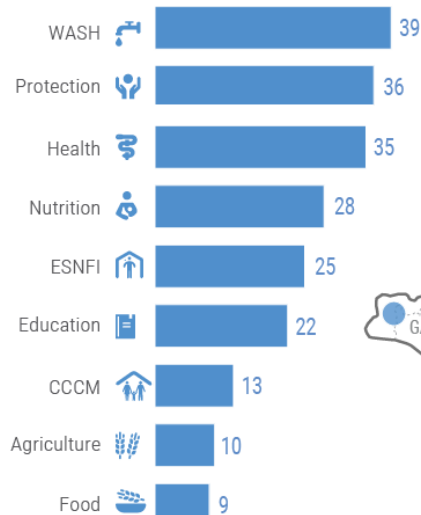
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Government entity

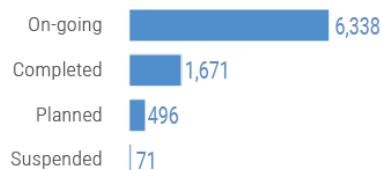
Implementing organizations trend (Dec 2022-Feb 2023)



Implementing organizations per cluster(#)

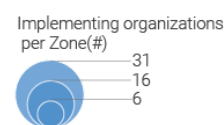


Sectoral activities per status (#)**



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

** Cumulative of all unique activities undertaken by all clusters, with different organizations



Organizations' presence by cluster and region(#)

Region	Agriculture	CCCM	Education	ESNFI	Food	Health	Nutrition	Protection	WASH
Addis Ababa									
Afar	2		1	6	1	13	13	7	11
Amhara		2	11	9	2	21	13	16	15
Benishangul Gumuz		1		3	1	4	6	3	2
Dire Dawa			1		1	1		1	
Gambella	1				1	3	1	1	2
Harari					1	1		2	
Oromia	5	2	4	2	4	8	11	12	17
Sidama					2	1	2		1
SNNP	3	1		1	2	7	6	3	9
South West Ethiopia					1	1			1
Somali	5	1	5	2	1	10	14	9	11
Tigray	2	11	8	14	7	20	17	19	19

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

of implementing organizations

1-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 21

BACKGROUND (3 Apr 2023)

CLUSTER STATUS

The 2023 Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) appeals for US\$3.99 billion to assist more than 20 million people affected by conflict, violence and natural hazards across Ethiopia, including 13 million people suffering from the most severe drought impact in southern and eastern Ethiopia. Women and children make up two thirds of crisis-affected people in the country. Please refer to the 2023 HRP Summary [here](#).

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Agriculture



Needs

- With the 2023 *Meher* season ahead (July) the agriculture cluster response remains underfunded, which means a small portion of the 1.4 million households in need of agriculture inputs will receive needed support to produce food for their own consumption and for sale to generate income.
- The capacity of conflict affected households, in the northern Ethiopia region, to engage in agricultural activities in the forthcoming *Meher* season is severely fertilizer constrained by the limited access to agriculture inputs.

→ Response

- 200,000 households received agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds) to support the *Belg* season- agriculture production across the country
- 81,000 households benefited from treatment and vaccination support to 245,000 livestock
- 78,173 people provided with multi-purpose cash to meet immediate needs in the drought affected regions
- 4,500 people affected by drought supported with livestock restocking with small ruminants (goats and sheep) to support asset restoration.

↔ Gaps

- 1,850,783 people provided with agricultural support out of a total 2.25 million targeted for the *Belg* season. A total of 7.2 million farmers require improved locally adaptable seeds and fertilizer in preparation for the *Meher* season which will start in July.
- Tigray region requires about 60,000 MT of fertilizer for the *Meher* season. To-date, the Cluster has raised enough resources to procure 7,200 MT of fertilizer. The cluster is underfunded and has received to date 10.38 mil USD out of 276.5 million USD to support the agriculture response under the 2023 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Fund.
- Limited fertilizer availability due to import constraints.

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- Shelter repairs, as well as water, health, food remain critical in all 162 IDP sites in conflict, drought, and flood affected areas of the country.

Response

- Close to 514,150 individuals were assisted with camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) services in March.
- About 285 IDP site infrastructure maintenance was completed across Ethiopia; drainage built for flood mitigation in sites in Amhara; and 3.7 hectares of land prepared for infrastructure construction for the new Bakello site in Debre Birhan, along with 770 meters of in-camp connection and access roads build/ upgraded. Sixty solar streetlights were also installed in six sites in East and West Hararghe zones of Oromia to ensure visibility and avert protection incidents.
- A protection/CCCM household level intention survey on IDP's durable solutions preference in Tigray observed that 97 and 92 per cent of IDPs in Shire and Mekelle respectively opted to return home.
- CCCM partners have begun running a community center in Mekelle, Tigray, to facilitate better access to humanitarian services; introduced in Jigjiga and Dire Dawa a mechanism (Zite Manager) to register complaints and track responses;

Gaps

- Limited number of partners and funding continue to hamper CCCM interventions. All sites currently need funding for Care and Maintenance, while some sites are not covered at all due to lack of funding.

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Education

Needs

- Support with school re-opening in Tigray, where over 80 per cent of schools have been partially or severely damaged. This includes mine action, rehabilitation of schools, back to school campaigns, teaching and learning materials, mental health and psychosocial support for teachers, teacher training on condensed curricula, and diagnostic of student learning /competency levels.
- Learning opportunities for 19,000 children in host community and returnees in Amhara, where local schools are already accommodating three times as many students per classroom as the standard requires.
- Drought conditions compounded with poor WASH facilities and limited learning supplies hindering over 1,775,000 children in Somali, Oromia, SNNP, SWEP, and Sidama regions in accessing quality learning.

➔ Response

- Northern Ethiopia
 - As schools are expected to open in Tigray on May 1st, Tigray cluster members have supported regional and zonal education authorities with the following:
 - Coordinated back to school campaign for children at all levels
 - Planning de-mining efforts in and around schools
 - Distribution of basic scholastic supplies for children and teachers
 - Additional approved funding for new IDP influx in Amhara for provision of temporary learning centers and learning materials as well school furniture.
 - A needs assessment is underway in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray to identify child protection risks and barriers to education - a joint Education Cluster and Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) effort.
- About 21,200 flood-impacted children in Gambella, Oromia, SNNP, and Somali regions were supported with accelerated education programs and school supplies; light school rehabilitation was undertaken.
- Drought-affected children, nearly 60,000 in Oromia, 63,000 in Somali, and 35,000 in SNNP supported with accelerated education programs (that allow children to quickly catch up on missed education) school supplies, and WASH services.

↔ Gaps

- Education, CCCM, WASH Cluster and Child Protection AoR estimated at a total of US\$50M is needed to decommission/clean schools in Northern Ethiopia and allow for return to safe, quality learning of children.
- Nearly 100 schools in Amhara and Tigray sheltering IDPs and armed groups are hindering access to learning facilities.
- As of April, only 10 per cent of the Cluster's target under the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan has been reached (just under 358,000 out of a 3.8M target) across Ethiopia
- Rehabilitation of flood affected schools, WASH in schools and supplies are the major response gaps hampering learning in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions.

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items



Needs

- Over 5.4 million people in the country need emergency shelter and non-food items (ESNFI), out of which 3.9 million are targeted for assistance.
- As of 9 April, shelter and NFI were rated highly as a need for an estimated:
 - 46,000 people recently displaced to Endabaguna town in the North Western Zone of Tigray, due to potential fear of conflict/social tension;
 - 55,000 affected by seasonal floods in conflict and drought-ravaged zones of Somali (Shabelle, Liban, Dawa, Afder, and Fafan), SNNP (Wolayita, Basketo, South Omo, and Siltie, Gamo and Gofa), Afar (zones 1 & 3), and Oromia (Borena);
 - 20,000 who have returned to their own homes, albeit homes that need repairs and NFIs, in Afar (Zone 2) and Amhara (Wag Hamra) plus a few thousand more in SNNP and Benishangul Gumuz.
- Alternative shelter for around 293,000 IDPs currently living in 93 schools across five zones of Tigray for the rehabilitation and opening of schools planned for May.

→ Response

- By the end of March and through 32 active implementing partners in 8 regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray), the cluster has provided ESNFI assistance in kind and in cash, to 579,200 individuals (78 per cent IDPs, 19 per cent returnees, and 3 per cent affected host community members. With this assistance and with only 21 per cent (US\$ 30M) of the required funding met, the cluster has reached 15 per cent of its 3.9M targeted population plus committing to 3 per cent more people through ongoing activities.
- A two-day training on *Coordination and Good Distribution* for partners from several regions was held in April, as part of strengthening coordination and promoting good practices in shelter and NFI distribution.

↔ Gaps

- Due to huge funding gap of 79 per cent (\$114M) to reach an overall gap of 3 million people against a targeted 3.9 million people with shelter and NFI:
 - 64 per cent of targeted population in Tigray urgently require shelter alternative to schools;
 - 88 per cent (824,000 people) in Oromia require ESNFI assistance; and
 - Between 75 and 87 per cent of people targeted for assistance in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, SNNP and Somali) require assistance.
- Overall, emergency shelter and NFI stocks, as of March 31, is only good for 23,000 people and those in the pipeline are only good for an estimated 180,000 people.

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Food

Needs

- Over 20.1 million (1) people are food insecure in various regions, including 2.73 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 1.88 million returnees.
- An estimated 8.8 million people need food assistance in Northern Ethiopia.
- Drought conditions have disrupted livelihoods in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country, resulting in more than 11 million people being food insecure in the affected regions.
- Under the flood response plan, for the 2023 "Gu/Genna" season; it is estimated that over 306,000 people will be (with some already) affected by floods; and in need of food assistance. Areas to be highly affected by floods includes Oromia, SNNP (Southern Nations Nationalities and People) and Somali regions.

Response

- Over 2.5 million people have received food assistance under food distributions ongoing since 20 February (first cycle for 2023) in Amhara, Afar, SNNP, Somali, Oromia, Tigray, and Southwest Ethiopia regions out of a targeted 20 million people under the 2023 HRP.
- 14.6 million people in northern Ethiopia, and in drought affected areas, received food assistance in the first quarter of 2023 including from resources carried over from 2022 HRP. Of these:
 - Some 650,000 (Drought Operational Action Plan (DOAP), subset of the 2023 HRP) people received cash assistance to cover food needs for quarter 1 allocations in drought affected *woredas* in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Southwest regions.
 - 1.13 million people in flood affected Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions received food assistance in March and April.
- Partners are concerned about large-scale diversion of humanitarian food assistance in northern Ethiopia, especially Tigray and are working with authorities and communities on investigation and to implement mitigation measures to ensure that future food assistance is not subject to diversion.

Gaps

- Humanitarian access remains a challenge in some locations in northern and western parts of the country, delaying delivery of food assistance, particularly in Afar (Meghale, Berhale), Amhara (Tsagbeji), Benishangul Gumuz (Kamashi), Tigray (Erob, Egela, Gulo Mekeda, Rama, Zala Anbesa, Dima, Tahtay Adiyabo, Ofla and Zata) and Oromia (East and West Wellega) regions.
- Influx of IDPs from Oromia into Amhara region to North Shewa, South Wello, and West Gojam zones is contributing to worsening food and nutrition insecurity in the region.

Footnotes

1. [Ethiopia 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), [OCHA to insert link here](#).

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Health



Needs

- Measures to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are required to prevent annual recurring cholera outbreaks.
- Droughts and floods contributing to higher number of malaria and meningitis cases in 2023 as compared to same period in 2022. The risk of mosquito-borne diseases is increasing significantly due to standing water that serves as breeding sites for mosquitoes. Likewise, there is a sharp increase in Dengue fever cases reported from Afar. The measles outbreak also continues in 47 woredas in 7 regions. Strengthening of health and WASH systems is key to address these public health threats in the longer term, pointing to the importance of the humanitarian-development nexus.
- Support to health facilities in the country remains important, especially delivery of essential supplies and their reconstruction/rehabilitation.

→ Response

- 277 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) continue to provide essential health services in target areas, including established 40 Cholera Treatment Centres and Units, as well as Oral Rehydration Points in health facilities in affected areas. An Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaign is scheduled for the first week of May in 14 *woredas* in Oromia and 3 in Somali targeting 1.9 million people.
- WHO is implementing the Health Resources Mapping Availability Assessment (HeRAMS) tool in the 3 regions of Northern Ethiopia, anticipated to help identify the functionality of and type of services provided by health facilities.
- In Tigray, 100 Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) and 29 PED SAM kits to different health facilities.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of partners on the ground, particularly in SNNP and Somali to address the increase in cholera cases.
- Most urgent funding needs are for immediate cholera response interventions.
- Lack of data on functionality of and type of services provided by health facilities (i.e. addressed by HeRAMS)

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Needs

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

Response

- Since the resumption of cargo movement to Tigray (15 November), more than 5,000 trucks on behalf of humanitarian partners have arrived in the region, including 200,000 MT of humanitarian cargo.
- Since mid-November, the Logistics Cluster supported 10 partners with access to airlifting services to Tigray. A total of 50 MT of humanitarian supplies were airlifted to Mekelle and Shire.

Gaps

- Limited visibility on partners' pipeline of planned relief items (to be received and distributed), which limits planning ahead for storage and transportation services.
- Lack of funding to support partners facing logistics challenges in their response to drought affected areas.

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Needs

- 7.4 million people are estimated to need nutrition assistance in 2023 (HRP).
- Oromia, Somali, Amhara, Tigray and SNNP regions expect more cases of wasted children as the regions account for 90 per cent of 6,648,976 people in need.

Response

- In 2023, about 57,000 people (over 900 in Borena, Oromia) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted and treated at hospitals, across the country, as of March.
- Some 420,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received nutrition services in January.

Gaps

- Limited response around continuum of care of wasted children and for pregnant and lactating women.

- Gaps in some stabilization centres and support for quality care, as in Somali region.

CLUSTER STATUS (11 May 2023)



Protection



Needs

- Multifaceted child protection and cash assistance, case management and paramount psychosocial support needed for increasing numbers of children and women exposed to sexual violence in East, West and Horo Guduru Wellega zones, Oromia.
- The need for land marking and clearance of explosive remnant of war remain high, as a key preparatory activity for the reopening of the schools and for facilitating return movements and access to land and livelihood opportunities across Northern Ethiopia.

→ Response

- Over 240,300 Gender Based Violence (GBV) beneficiaries have received gender-based-violence (GBV) assistance, including dignity kits, as well as cash and voucher assistance as of end of March in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Harrari, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray regions. GBV survivors also benefited from psychosocial support, referral services, awareness creation activities and livelihood support.
- About 65,000 individuals (72 per cent children) across the most affected woredas in seven regions received child protection services including, identification and documentation of vulnerable and Unaccompanied and Separated Children, mental health and psychosocial services, structured parenting programmes for caregivers and awareness raising on sexual exploitation and abuse risk mitigation for adults and children.

↔ Gaps

- IDPs in Oromia, Afar and Somali regions lacking access to basic services, are put at further risk of harmful coping mechanisms and GBV in camp and out-of-camp settings.
- Despite high needs, protection and child protection partner presence remains limited in sites, particularly at Jara IDP camp in Wag Hamra Zone, and North Shewa Zone, of Amhara region, as well as Nogob, Erer, Jarar zones of Somali region.

CLUSTER STATUS (3 Apr 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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