

HIGHLIGHTS (24 Apr 2023)

- Food distributions for 2023 assistance commence in Afar, Amhara and Tigray;
- Scale up of humanitarian assistance required to support voluntary returns and relocations in Northern Ethiopia;
- Drought, rains, floods causing further spread of infectious diseases at alarming rates;
- Cholera outbreak puts 3.3 million people at high-risk amidst low quality and supply of water;
- Over 3 million people prioritized for response in Government and partners' four-month (April-July) Drought Response Operational Action Plan.



Health Worker at Moyale Hospital, Borena, Oromia. Photo: OCHA/ Hayat Abu Saleh

KEY FIGURES

20.1M

people targeted for food assistance

4.4M

multi-sectoral non-food assistance target

\$3.99B

funding required for assistance (2023 HRP)

CONTACTS

OCHA Ethiopia

Strategic Communications Unit

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 (24 Apr 2023)

Situation Overview

Northern Ethiopia

The Government of Ethiopia and partners continue to move humanitarian supplies to assist people in need across Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions. Dispatch and distribution of food for people targeted for assistance in 2023 has commenced in all three regions in March and progressing as best as the operational environment and resource availability allows.

In **Afar**, over 50 per cent of the targeted more than 663,600 people in need, received food assistance as of 11 April, while close to 39,000 people out of the targeted 1.48 million people in Amhara benefited within the same period. Between mid-December 2022 up to 9 April 2023, partners distributed 100 emergency health kits and 13 paediatric kits for severe acute malnutrition to health facilities in North Shewa Zone of Amhara. In Tigray, more than 125,000 people of the targeted beneficiaries (2.9 million) received food assistance within the first two weeks (16 March- 3 April) of the first cycle of food distribution for this year, while close to 6,000 trucks of humanitarian cargo (food/non-food supplies) had arrived in the region between mid-November and early April 2023.

In **Tigray**, humanitarian response is prioritised to scaling-up assistance, the resumption of education and health services, support to the agriculture sector, and return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and durable solutions mainly in support of social infrastructure rehabilitation, in line with the priorities of the Regional Interim Administration. So far, voluntary returns by IDPs in Central Zone of Tigray are being supported, with returns of 57 out of the targeted 200 households (HHs) having been facilitated from Axum to Adet *woredas* as of 8 April. Meanwhile, the number of IDPs in Endabaguna Town of North Western Zone has increased from 37,200 to an estimated 45,400. Partners are providing support through multipurpose cash, health (through mobile clinic), protection (child protection and gender-based violence services), shelter, and clean water (through water trucking), sanitation and hygiene assistance. However, food distribution for IDPs who arrived in March is still pending. While piecemeal food contributions are made by the host community, the situation of more than 1,400 IDP households are in critical need of life saving assistance.

As return facilitation support to conflict affected IDPs in **Amhara** continues, the return of more than 3,800 targeted IDPs have been underway from three sites in Sekota *Woreda* to their places of origin in Abergele *Woreda*, Wag Hamra Zone as of 4 April. All IDPs from the Metec site had returned to Abergele by 11 April, while return operations for Weleh and Tirki sites were expected to be completed by mid-month. Relatedly, recent accessibility of *kebeles* in Abergele and Tsagebbi *woredas* (Wag Hamra), calls for immediate mobilization and scaleup of multi-sectoral humanitarian response, to more than 80,000 affected communities in Abergele and 60,000 in Tsagebbi, as well as facilitation of further IDP returns. At least 18,600 people (20 percent of the overall Abergele population) require urgent food assistance until December 2023, having been without essential services during the conflict. Meanwhile new IDPs are being relocated to Jari 2 IDP camp (South Wello Zone) which hosts more than 3,000 IDPs, mostly women and children. The IDPs at Jari camp as well as those residing in Kutaber IDP camp, and their host communities require urgent food assistance due to current severe food assistance gaps as reported by partners.

In **Afar** over 5,400 IDPs hosted in Semera-Logiya town are expected to return to Abala and Berhale *woredas* (Zone 2).

Infectious diseases including malaria and measles are of public health concern in Amhara and Afar. With the current rainy season (Belg) the number of **malaria** cases in **Amhara** stands at a total of 11,954 (1) as of March. This includes IDPs at sites which receive continued influx of people, and which exacerbates the malaria conditions due to overcrowding. Twenty-one *woredas* in North Wello, Wag Hamra and North Gondar zones, remain with cases above the malaria thresholds of the past five years. Currently, malaria is one of the top-ten causes of illnesses in several IDP sites, despite support by health partners.

Meanwhile, a 5 percent increase in malaria cases (close to 3,500) were reported across 45 *woredas* in **Afar** as of 18 April. Overall malaria positivity test rates are at 30 per cent, as 25 *woredas* surpass the malaria threshold. Response gaps remain high, despite a decrease in the rate of infection as opposed to the 16 per cent increase at the end of March. With limited resources, health authorities and partners are providing services in health facilities and via mobile health and nutrition teams. A limited number of Insecticide-Treated Bed Nets (ITNs) were distributed prioritising Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), while there is a further need for about 200,000 ITNs for PLWs and children in most affected *woredas*, along with 100,000 malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests, and about 50,000 doses of malaria treatment to provide adequate response in the region.

Measles outbreak in Afar, Oromia (West Wollega), and Tigray

A measles outbreak was reported(2) in six *woredas* of **Afar**, namely Yalo, Chifra, Samara Logiya, Mille, Kori and Dubti. Some 65 new suspected cases were reported as of 18 April, while in the third week of March, 47 suspected measles cases, 23 hospital admissions, and one death were reported. Most cases revealed not to have been vaccinated or of unknown vaccination status, despite two immunization campaigns implemented since December 2022. More urgently, provision of resources for measles response includes vaccines (likely up to 250,000 doses), medicine and medical supplies, social mobilization, training of health workers, and case-finding.

Similarly, West Wollega Zone of **Oromia**, on 3 April, reported a measles outbreak (with 281 cases and 18 associated deaths) across three of its *woredas*. The zonal health office undertook a vaccination campaign in *Kondala and Begi woredas* between 10 and 14 April, following a two-year routine immunization interruption. Partners on the ground provided logistical support the campaign, which achieved 98 per cent of its target having vaccinated 26,365 children under five (CU5) in Begi and 21,134 CU5 in Kondala. **Tigray's** regional health bureau, in collaboration with health partners' logistical and technical support, has also undertaken a 12 days second-round integrated measles campaign in 76 *woredas* starting 27 March, with over 521,500 CU5 vaccinated. The campaign included measles vaccination, nutrition screening, deworming, Vitamin A supplementation, routine immunization, and COVID-19 vaccination.

Drought situation

The condition of vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in drought-affected Oromia and Somali regions, and parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR), Southwest Ethiopia Peoples' Region (SWEPR) is **still extremely dire, and the urgency to further scale up the humanitarian response is high**. The dramatic increases in food insecurity, malnutrition, displacements, as well as deteriorating health and protection indices and lack of access to clean water are some of the indicators of the concerning humanitarian situation. While recent spring rains- *Belg/Ganna/Gu* (March-May) have only provided temporary solace through replenished surface water sources and rejuvenated pasture it does not have long term impact on the restoration of livelihoods. In addition, the same rains (some heavier rainfall than in other areas) have caused floods leading to destruction of shelter/houses and public infrastructures, livestock death, and further displacements. From April – July 2023, 3.2 million people (out of targeted 13 million people) are prioritized for

assistance in drought affected areas, including Oromia (1.5 million), Somali (1.4 million) and SNNP (395k) regions, with the Government and partners' four-month Drought Response Operational Action Plan targeting most critical sectors for priority intervention in the most affected areas.

The drought situation remains severe in the southern parts of **SNNPR** and lowland woredas of Dawuro and West Omo zones (**SWEPR**). Zabagezo woreda in Dawuro is reportedly the most affected, with more than 45,000 people in need of food assistance and requiring more partner presence (currently only two) and technical support – soft components for all sectors, notably, health, nutrition and water, health, and hygiene (WASH).

Relatedly, some 72,000 households (440,000 people), including most vulnerable community members and IDPs in West Hararghe Zone, **Oromia**, require urgent food assistance, more specifically 3,800 metric tons (mt) of assorted agricultural seeds, consistent and full items in food baskets and timely food distribution(3). Though community access to water has improved due to *Belg* rains, water quality in ponds and rivers remain poor leading to water borne diseases. Water purifiers, water guards, and chlorine are considered urgent to address deficient conditions. Health facilities and about 75 per cent of schools in drought affected *woredas* of West Hararghe do not have access to safe water, and all are in critical need of water supply. Some school feeding continues to be provided to grades 1 to 4, however, food preparations are also affected/delayed due to shortage of water. About 1,150 most vulnerable HHs have received multi-purpose cash handouts to support purchasing capacity.

In Borena Zone of Oromia, relocation of cattle from nearby zones have begun following improved pastures and water availability, along with zonal support in restoration of rangelands for growing livestock feed. Some 5,700 mt of seeds (haricot beans, teff, wheat and maize) as well as more than 11,000 mt of chemical fertilizers are also needed for cultivation for the *Meher* season according to zonal agricultural authorities. On the other hand, recent rains in Borena have exacerbated the need for shelter and non-food items support for more than 378,000 people already displaced due to the present drought. At least 27,300 IDPs have received such assistance through partners so far with the larger amount of the communities remaining in critical need.

Similarly, new flood incidents have been reported end of March in Loka Abaya *Woreda* of **Sidama Region** displacing 2,500 people and damaging 92 hectares of crops and vegetables. There is an urgent need for transportation (alternatives to road) to move those stranded. Flash floods have also affected eight *kebeles* in Harawa *Woreda* (Fafan Zone) of the **Somali Region** (which has reportedly impacted about 46,900 households, destroyed over 16,800 livestock and more than 24,400 hectares of crops across 4 zones. This is expected to exacerbate food insecurity in the region and risk outbreaks of waterborne diseases, if conditions are left without immediate humanitarian interventions (food, shelter health, nutrition and WASH supplies). Support to coordination under the Federal Flood Task Force and preparation of a Flood Response plan is being provided by partners.

The flood waters have also worsened the risk of water-borne diseases such as **cholera**, amongst a population weakened by high rates of malnutrition. At present, the cholera outbreak, which began in August 2022, has spread at an alarming rate across 25 neighbouring *woredas* of Oromia, Somali and most recently SNNP regions, the caseload having exceeded 4,194 including 71 deaths as of 18 April, according to the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI). The caseload has doubled since January 2023, 50 per cent of whom are women, while close to 3.3 million people (including IDPs) are at high-risk amidst low water supply coverage (Oromia and Somali) and limited vaccines as of March.

Thirty-one (31) Cholera Treatment Centers have been established with the support of partners in all three regions, while some *woredas* in the Oromia (Bale and East Bale zones) and Somali (Liban Zone) regions have the outbreak under control. Over 100 partners-trained health volunteers are responding in 9 prioritized *kebeles* in Goro, Bale Zone. WASH response is critical amidst the reported low access to safe water, low latrine coverage, and open defecation practices. Six emergency

water treatment kits were installed in prioritised *woredas* in Oromia and Somali to minimise the health risks of using contaminated water. Moreover, preparation for a new Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign is underway in the two regions, with the arrival of more than 1.9 million OCV doses in April to respond to the escalating outbreak. Please refer to the [OCHA Cholera Flash Update #6](#) for more on ongoing responses and gaps.

Footnotes

1. April 2023, Amhara Public Health Emergency Operations Centre report
2. Afar Public Health Institute, week 12 reporting
3. Multi-agency/Sectoral Drought Impact assessment, West Hararghe Zone, Oromia (6-11 April 2023).

FEATURE (24 Apr 2023)

Ethiopia: The difficult choice between water and school

(OCHA) - At Ginnir General Hospital, East Bale Zone, Oromia Region, the drought impact can be seen in the pediatric malnutrition ward due to increased food insecurity as people have lost their livestock, the main source of nutrients for children for milk as well as income for families to buy food. With 24 million people currently living in drought affected areas in southern and eastern Ethiopia, the number of those being pushed to the edge of survival is increasing following five failed consecutive rainy seasons leading to loss of livelihood.

Alifya and her one-year-old son Fahimii arrived at the hospital just over two weeks ago, when he had diarrhea and vomiting. Since then, and following treatment for malnutrition, he has gained almost one kilogram, and his health has majorly improved. Now that he is on the road to recovery, Alifya says: "I am happy that when I see him, he is improved." Their story is sadly not unique, with women and children often being most vulnerable in times of crisis. As scale-up response in ongoing in drought affected areas, a government and partners' four-month Drought Response Operational Action Plan across Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions will be implemented starting April. The action plan will be targeting 3.2 million people in the most affected areas and most critical sectors for priority intervention, with food being the biggest response. For those like Alifya and Fahimii, this essential response is needed now more than ever.



Alifya and her son following treatment for malnutrition at Ginnir Hospital, East Bale, Oromia. Photo: OCHA/Ciara Wallace

ANALYSIS (3 Apr 2023)

Funding Update

An estimated US\$ 714 million has so far been contributed towards the 2023 Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), corresponding to 18 per cent of the HRP requirements. About \$14 million in paid contributions from Germany, Japan and Sweden have also gone into the 2023 Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF). Moreover, Ethiopia has been selected to receive \$23 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund's (CERF) Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window. Consultation, with the Humanitarian Country Team, and Cluster Lead Agencies, is currently in process to identify the strategy for this CERF allocation. OCHA is preparing parallel CERF and EHF allocation to ensure complementarity and maximize the best use of the funds.

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 (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

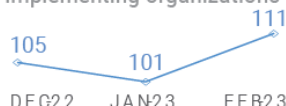
6

UN Agency

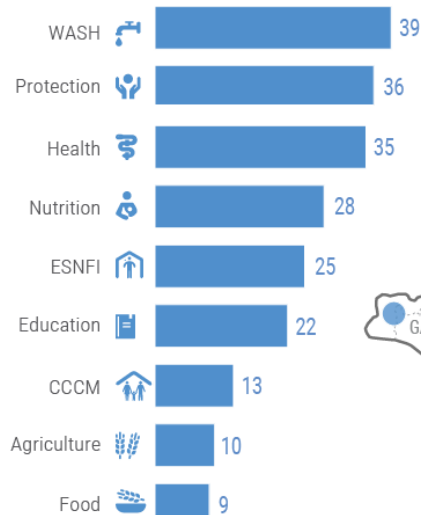
6

Government entity

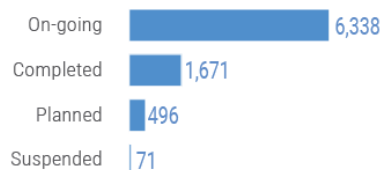
Implementing organizations trend (Dec 2022-Feb 2023)



Implementing organizations per cluster(#)

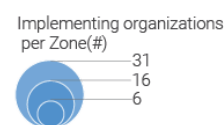


Sectoral activities per status (#)**



*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 (3 Apr 2023)



Agriculture



Needs

- Over 17.5 million people across the country require humanitarian assistance in agriculture (more than 7.2 million due to drought effects).
- Over 11.5 million are targeted for assistance by agriculture partners.
- Currently planting is ongoing in *Belg* growing areas (for example in Derashe, Konso, and Alle zones of SNNP Region, and for long cycle crops (sorghum and maize) in Oromia Region). Normal onset of rainfall was observed in most parts of the drought affected areas with uneven distribution, forecasting that planting in most parts of the area, will likely continue in April.

➔ Response

From January 2022 to February 2023:

- More than 7.8 million people were assisted by agricultural interventions out of the 11.5 million people targeted across the country.
- More than 5.7 million people assisted, by a collective effort of 52 partners, in drought affected areas out of the 6.8 million targets for people that are affected by the worsening drought in Afar, Oromia, Somali, and SNNP regions.

↔ Gaps

- More resources and funding required to respond to the increasing needs including for the provision of agricultural seeds, forage seeds, animal feed (supplementary feed, total mixed rations), and livestock vaccination and treatment.
- Need for improved seeds and livestock health institutions are cited as challenges in some areas of Amhara.
- There is a gap in information on the exact number of needs (especially livestock deaths, and migrations within regions). The cluster highlights the urgency for inter cluster assessments to identify drought related impact and needs for informed decisions and interventions.

CLUSTER STATUS (3 Apr 2023)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- Conflict and drought continue to [cause new displacements](#) in some parts of Ethiopia, increasing the need for camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) services and related support.
- Water, hygiene, household items, health, food, camp decongestion, remain critical in some displacement sites.

Response

- In total, 559,716 individuals were assisted with CCCM services in February.
- The following site improvement activities were realized in February: 2,436-meter drainage built, and two culvert works completed in sites in Amhara and Tigray; 252 shelters rehabilitated, and 16 family tents pitched in sites in Tigray and Oromia; 7 communal kitchens constructed at Mekaneyesus site in Amhara. Electrical works/installations carried out in 5 sites in Tigray including connectivity to communal kitchens.
- A three-months basic sign language training to 80 participants in an IDP site in Mekelle, has been observed as a good practice in the importance of sign language education program for people with full or partial hearing impairment and their caregivers as part of disability inclusion efforts.
- Training in CCCM activities to 53 participants from government and partner institutions in Tigray. The training included components of mental health and psychosocial support, protection, GBV, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, code of conduct (including during IDP committee setup), and humanitarian principles.

Gaps

- Limited number of CCCM partners, lack of funding and access constraints to some locations continue to hamper CCCM activities, including monitoring.

CLUSTER STATUS (3 Apr 2023)



Education

Needs

- Almost 85 per cent of schools in Tigray are either partially or severely damaged and need rehabilitation.
- Accelerated learning activities required for children who have been out of school for more than three years in Tigray.

- About 411,000 school-age children (mostly among IDPs in West Gojam and Awi Zones of Amhara) in urgent need of basic services.

→ Response

- Some 219 schools in the Amhara Region are under rehabilitation by regional government and partners, out of which, 48 have been completed as of end of March. About 178 schools out of the total were damaged due to the conflict in the northern Ethiopian region.

↔ Gaps

- The education cluster estimates its need for the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan at US\$ 161.4 million to meet the bare minimum needs of a targeted 3.8 million people in emergency affected areas. The above, including 3.6 million children and close to 190,000 teachers are targeted for assistance through access to learning packages, psychosocial support (PSS), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), adapted pedagogy, and disability inclusion training.
- Need for more capacity building initiatives for partners' response and rapid data collection on Education in Emergencies.

CLUSTER STATUS (3 Apr 2023)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items



Needs

- Over 5.4 million people need emergency shelter and non-food item (ESNFI) in the country, out of which 3.9 million are targeted for assistance.
- Over 2 million people in need of emergency shelter support of which partners assisted only 45,000 and have committed resources only for 248,000 people, with a gap of more than 1.7 million people.

→ Response

- For 2023 response, 441,315 displaced people in Afar, Amhara, Gambela, Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, and Tigray regions were assisted with ESNFI interventions as of February.
- 25,927 individuals received ESNFI assistance in drought affected areas of Somali Region as of February.
- Some 428,000 individuals received one or both of NFI and ESNFI assistance.
- About 45,000 individuals received shelter assistance.

↔ Gaps

- Lack of funding to meet the growing needs with committed resources only for 336,000 people; a gap for 3.3 million people in need remains.

- Additional shelter required for more than 58,700 households currently sheltering in schools.

CLUSTER STATUS (3 Apr 2023)



Food



Needs

- Over 20.1 million people are food insecure in various regions, including 2.73 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 1.88 million returnees (2023 Humanitarian Response Plan).
- Increase in food insecure people due to 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.
- There are concerns of worsening food insecurity in drought affected regions, particularly in southern and south-eastern parts of the country, where livelihoods (including food and income sources) have been severely disrupted.

→ Response

- The first cycle of food distributions for 2023 commenced on 20 February, prioritizing the severely food insecure people, including internally displaced people and drought affected communities. More than 299,900 people in South Omo Zone (SNNPR) and 867,140 people in Borena Zone (Oromia) received food aid as of 4 March 2023.
- Similarly, under the ongoing first cycle, reports indicated over 100,000 people have so far been assisted in Amhara, Afar, SNNP and Oromia regions as of 20 March.
- For the 2022 response across the country, food was distributed in four cycles between April and September, while a fifth cycle was launched in November. With the first two cycles completed, some 8.5 million people have received food assistance under a fourth cycle, while 8.0 million were assisted in a fifth cycle (as of 20 March 2023), with distributions for both cycles still underway in some regions. In addition, partners assisted 11.3 million people in the drought affected locations of Afar, Amhara, Harari, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali, Southwest and Tigray regions.

↔ Gaps

- Humanitarian access remains a challenge in some locations of the country delaying delivery of food assistance.
- Shortfall in resources and pipeline breaks have contributed to distribution of incomplete food baskets and delays in food distributions in some zones.
- More on the Food Cluster [website](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia/).

CLUSTER STATUS (3 Apr 2023)



Health



Needs

- In 2023 response, over 5.5 million people across the drought-affected areas are targeted to receive health assistance, including IDPs at greater risk of various health conditions, including communicable and other reproductive health needs that outstretch existing capacities in the facilities.



Response

- More than 720,000 people across 113 *woredas* in the drought affected areas of the country have received health assistance (through 33 partners), including through static and mobile health and nutrition teams, with essential health services as of February 2023.
- More than 77MT of medicines and medical supplies/kits, for cholera, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) basic and supplementary modules were procured and distributed to health facilities in affected areas.
- Partners continue to respond to measles and cholera outbreaks, especially in drought-affected *woredas* as well as support to the oral cholera vaccination campaign (January-February) in Oromia and Somali regions.



Gaps

CLUSTER STATUS (3 Apr 2023)



Logistics



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 (3 Apr 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 (3 Apr 2023)



Needs

- It is estimated that more than 10 million people in Ethiopia need protection services.
- IDPs in Quiha and Sebacare-4 IDP sites in Mekelle, Tigray lack access to humanitarian assistance or livelihood opportunities due to difficulties in obtaining identity cards.
- In Amhara (North Wollo and surroundings), enormous challenges for the reintegration of IDPs in areas of return have been documented, such as overcrowded housing situations, destruction of houses during the conflict, lack of documentation which impact both the access to tenure rights, to fundamental services and can limit the freedom of movement.

- IDPs and host communities in relocation sites of Bayahaw (Gode, Shebelle Zone) and Goryawil (Awbare, Fafan Zone) in the Somali Region, do not have access to meaningful services and therefore require immediate multi-sectoral assistance.
- Over 317,000 returning IDPs and those in camps in the Benishangul Gumuz Region continue to require humanitarian assistance as of January.
- More than 867,100 people in Borena Zone of Oromia are reportedly in urgent need of assistance due to the prolonged drought as of March.

→ Response

- Over 5,400 people were assisted in January 2023 through various housing, land and property services, such as with information and individual counselling, and alternative dispute resolution.
- More than 1,300 children received birth registration cards in Dhas Woreda, of Borena Zone, Oromia.

↔ Gaps

- Limited partner presence in Erer, Nogob, Korahey, Doolo and parts of Jarar zones of Somali Region to provide protracted drought affected IDPs with services, including mental health and psychological support, civil documentation, and access to justice.
- In Tigray region, the need for marking and clearance of Explosive Remnants of War remain high.

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.

OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

https://twitter.com/OCHA_Ethiopia

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ethiopia>

<https://reliefweb.int/country/eth>

[About](#) [Terms of Use](#) [Privacy policy](#) [Copyright notice](#)

