

# **TIGRAY**

## **EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER**

### **OPERATIONAL UPDATE**

**21 July 2023**



Regional Emergency Coordination Center



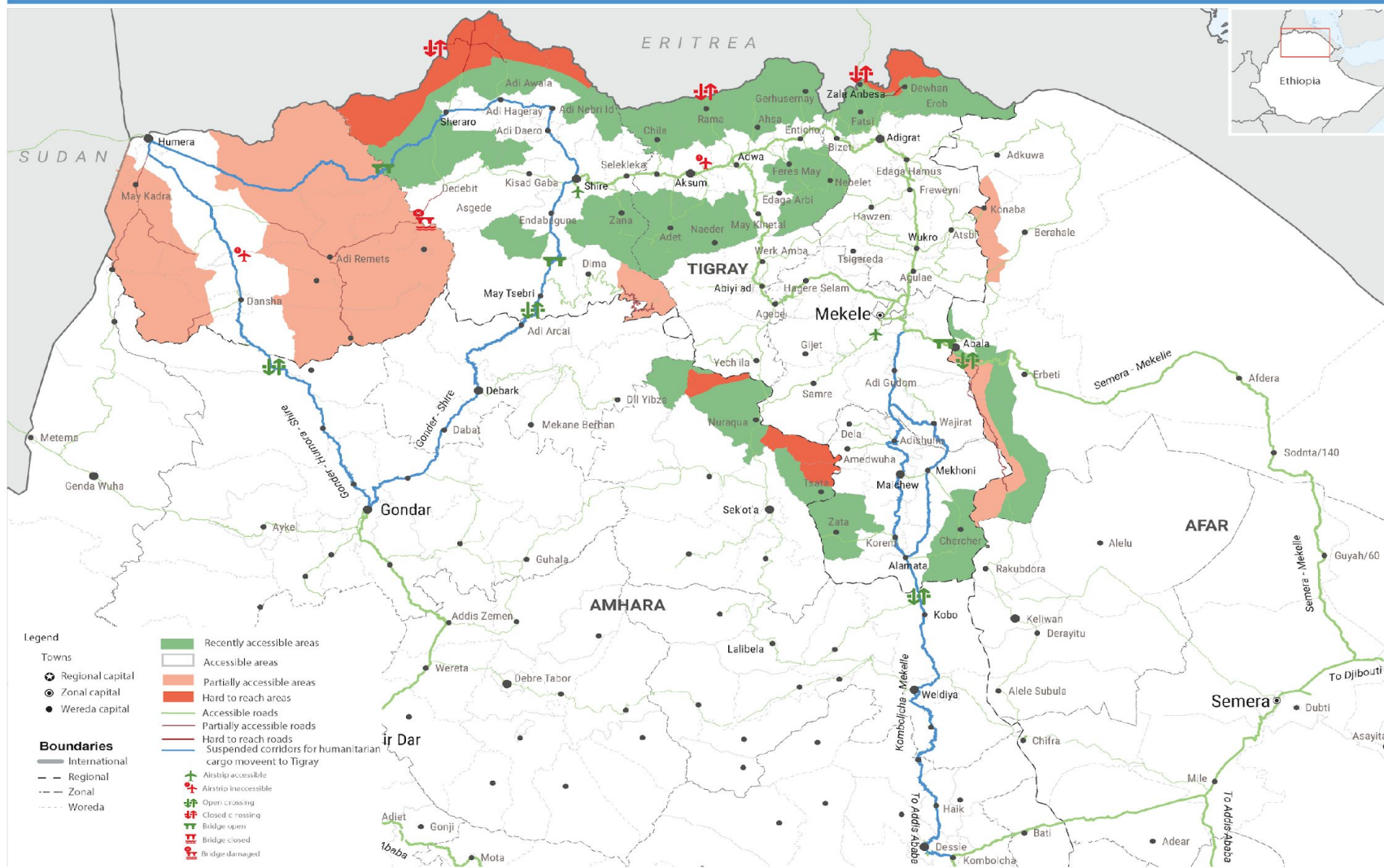
# TIGRAY Region: ECC meeting 21 July 2023

1. Opening remarks
2. Action points from the previous meeting review
3. Key Sectoral updates
4. AoB



Action points for next meetings	Responsible body	Date
Share sectoral update presentation three days before the meeting	All clusters	Next meeting
EFSA Assessment Report presentation	WFP	Next meeting
IDP Return data update	DTM	Next meeting
Joint assessment on reported death cases.	BOH/Health cluster	Next meeting
Flood contingency preparation plan	DRMC	Next meeting





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



Regional Emergency Coordination Center



# Food Cluster Key Updates as of 20 July 2023

- ❖ It has been 90 days since the main food partners, namely JEOP, WFP and their partners, halted food assistance activities in Tigray until further notice on 21 April following reports of significant misuse and diversion of humanitarian food commodities destined for Tigray and other regions in local markets across the region.
- ❖ It is imperative for main food partners to start regular targeted food assistance as soon as possible with assurances that aid reaches the most at-risk families. **The partners have been working with the communities and authorities to roll out data-driven targeting exercise, improve beneficiary data verification and management, strengthen commodity tracking and distribution procedures, and enhance monitoring as well as community engagement, including sensitization campaigns for clearly explaining new processes and reforms to all stakeholders.**
- ❖ **Data-driven, vulnerability-based targeting approach** to identify most vulnerable families for upcoming food aid.
  - ❖ **JEOP:** In Central, Eastern, South Eastern and part of Southern zones, data collection is completed in rural areas and continues in urban towns.
  - ❖ **WFP:** In North Western and part of Southern zones + Mekelle, the exercise is being rolled out in phases – Phase 1 currently ongoing in eight rural woredas (7 in NW and 1 in S), followed by Phase 2 and 3.
- ❖ Partners face several challenges during the targeting exercise, including but not limited to unavailability of community members during planting season, difficulties in asset and income estimation, cases of inflated family size, fluid population movements especially in displacement setting and urban areas, and lack of documentation among the displaced populations.

## Food Cluster Key Update as of 20 July 2023

- ❖ There are great concerns over deteriorating food and nutrition insecurity among the vulnerable people in Tigray as the protracted suspension of most food aid continues during the peak hunger season (June - September).
- ❖ **Collective effort to monitor the situation, including joint verification of the unconfirmed death reports led by health professionals, and clarify any misinformation is paramount.**
- ❖ **Lack of food assistance disproportionately affects displaced people, children, women and people with disabilities, exposing them to increased protection risks and psychosocial distress.** It was reported by protection partners that shortage of food and other support systems has contributed to an increase in child separation from their primary care givers in recent months, including children who were reunified, some of whom are reported to re-separate and be back on the street.
- ❖ Based on qualitative information on the ground, **increased cases of begging** have been observed particularly in major towns. Families are sending their children to engage in income generating activities, for example, petty jobs in cities and cattle herding/farming in rural areas, exposing children to high risks of exploitation and abuse. Some concerns were also raised in relation to increased likelihood of girls/women adopting harmful coping mechanisms.
- ❖ Malnourished mothers are at a higher risk of experiencing complications during childbirth, and their babies are more likely to have poor health outcomes; **a reduced dietary intake puts people at risk of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies like anaemia and weakens their immune systems, which heightens the risk of catching infectious diseases;** and it was also reported that some displaced people with chronic illness, due to lack of food support, had to take their medication with empty stomach, which resulted in health complications.



## Food Cluster Key Update as of 20 July 2023

- ❖ According to education partners, lack of food assistance is consistently raised by communities as an influencing factor in low school enrolment and poor attendance, specifically for displaced children and children with disabilities. Increased number of school-aged children are engaged in child labour within the host community (for instance, charcoal burning, farming or collecting scrap metal for sale).
- ❖ **Some families had to sell their non-food items in exchange of food as the priority and resort to compromised hygiene practices, making them more susceptible to illness, including malaria and waterborne diseases (ex: diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid).** In the absence of food assistance, communities are more likely to sell other distributed humanitarian items to use the money to buy food.
- ❖ To feed their families, some farmers are forced to leave their rural homes in search for food or sell the limited assets they have (ex: draught animals or breeding stock) for food, which negatively affect their cultivation compounded with serious shortage of agricultural inputs.
- ❖ **The suspension contributes to further displacement and pendulum movements of IDPs across the region due to lack of food in displacement sites.** For instance, the recent IDPs in Endagabuna have not received food from main partners since their displacement in March. Additionally, the pause does not contribute to an enabling environment for sustainable return (both assisted and spontaneous) and durable solutions.



## Food Cluster Key Update as of 20 July 2023

- ❖ **Multi-sectoral support, including food assistance and agricultural inputs, is urgently needed to help displaced people return home and grow their own food during the ongoing Meher planting season. Scaling up support for agricultural production and early recovery activities is key to reduce food gaps and improve self-reliance in Tigray.**
- ❖ While the humanitarian space has improved in Tigray, **food partners continue facing challenges in accessing some kebeles in Erob (Eastern), Zala Anbesa town (Eastern), Gulo Mekeda (Eastern), Egela (Central), Dima (North Western) and Tahtay Adiyabo (North Western)** due to ongoing presence of armed actors and their movements along the international border and in contested areas.
- ❖ **The cluster continues to advocate for the removal of informal taxation along main trade corridors and unrestricted flow of commercial supplies into Tigray through all routes as it would help reducing the costs of essential goods in the market, and thus improving household purchasing power.**

# Logistics Cluster Update



# Education Cluster Update



Regional Emergency Coordination Center



## Opportunities

- JENA is being Conducted for better decision making – **80% data collection finalized**
- School Re-opening Workshop conducted to see challenges and Gaps – NW and Central Zone
- Regional Examination conducted for Grade 8 Students □ May signal for more enrollments in the coming academic year
- Donor Visits □ Incoming funding opportunities (JICA, FCDO, ECHO, ECW, USAID, Finland, Norway)

## Needs

- Teaching Learning Supplies for 964K
- School Supplies (Combined desks, blackboards, textbooks, chalk, office supplies)
- Capacity building trainings on MHPSS and ALP(Accelerated Learning Program or the government led Condensed Curriculum)
- Support for System strengthening (Coordination, Planning, Information Management)
- Reconstruction/rehabilitation
- Temporary Learning Spaces and Materials for furnishing ALS
- Back to school campaigns in the summer session

## Gaps

- 552 schools are in an inaccessible woredas
- 110 schools are hosting IDPs and other groups
- 204 Schools are either fully damaged or are in the borders with Eritrea and Amhara

## Adigrat Town School Decommissioning Assessment – Main Observations

3 out of 4 schools in Adigrat Town were visited - facilities are still being used by IDPs

- School Principals reported looting and vandalization of school facilities (doors, taps, furniture) that is ongoing
- Classes and shelter inter-dispersed between each other posing serious protection risk for students and IDPs
- Several NGO partners using classrooms for IDP service provision despite the school is open and there is limited space
- Poor coordination between school management, zonal and local administration, and camp management
- Unused resources that can be donated to the school (i.e., tents and furniture)

## Recommendations:

- **Sharing of school facilities for education and shelter purposes is a red line for the education cluster**
  - Relocations and return of IDPs from schools needs to be prioritized ASAP
  - **If no option** - clear segregation between the area (with fencing/demarcation) of the school is required
- IDP services (partners) should identify alternative space outside classrooms/school area
- Decommissioning/rehabilitation **should not be considered** until IDPs are relocated or above standards are met.

*The above applies to all situations where there are IDPs in schools*



	Activity description	Plan	Achievement	% accomplishment	Remark (explanation for over/under achievements)
1	IDP and Host community children reached with formal and non-formal education in emergency services: <b>I1D, WVI, IRC, SCI,PIE, Don Bosco, SoC, SRO, HoH, DoC, MfM, TYES, TDA</b>	200,000	218,179 (120,216G)	109%	Schools closed for summer vacation (targets will decrease significantly from next week)
2	School Feeding Services: <b>IRC, PIE, DoC, SEN Ethiopia, SC, SRO</b>	26,000	7,634	20%	Program with WFP suspended for summer vacation. SF taking place in Shire, Sheraro, Mekelle and Wajirat for Alternative Education sites.
3	Transportation of roughly 640 MT of education materials for the REB to woreda's ( <b>UNICEF</b> )	20	20	100%	UNICEF has provided 20 rental vehicles
4	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 5 schools started ( <b>DEC and WVE</b> )	2400, 196	1,565, 158	65%, 81%	Low Partners report.
5	Number of children reached with TLMS(Teaching and Learning Materials or Education supplies distributed ( <b>SCI</b> )	15,000	13,625	91%	Activity will be temporarily suspended from this week as schools are closed
6	Provision of Dignity Kits and hygiene supplies ( <b>PIE</b> )	2,000	200 Girls	10%	Low availability of sanitary supplies/dignity kits
7	Teacher training (condensed curriculum, child centered teaching, DRR and EiE), <b>SCI</b>	300	120 teachers and 69 woreda heads	40%	SCI trained 120 teachers and 69 woreda heads in Adwa, Axum and Mekelle
	<b>Total Reach (Based on reports received)</b>		<b>231,804 children</b>		

# Cumulative plan Vs Accomplishments

Cluster Indicators/Targets	Cumulative plan (target)	Cumulative Reach (response)	Remark
Distribution of TLMs (Teaching and Learning Materials)	964,000	335,526	35%
School Feeding	174,000	7,634	4%
Back to school campaign/mobilization	550,000	98,906	18%
Rehabilitation/establishment of TLS	250	46	18%
Girls reached with MHM/sanitary supplies	30,000	1719	6%
People reached with life-saving messages	250,000	90,000	36%
AEP for crisis affected IDPs and host community	70,000	108,365	Large portion now integrated in formal school
Training on MHPSS	11,000	1,252	11%





N o.	Activity description	Operational location (woreda)	Plan (qty)	Available resources	Remark (any preconditions, support needs, etc)
1	Continue Alternative Education programmes (ASR and ALP) for vulnerable/OOSC children/ late enrolled children	Shire, Hintalo, Neqsege, Raya Azebo, Tanqua Melash, Kola Temben, Sheraro	16,000	Funded	School feeding is main request for children attending AEP over vacation period
2	Continue classroom/school rehabilitation and repair	All Zones (excluding Western)	20	Partially Funded	Requires action from partners to speed up and complete over vacation period
3	Education Cluster bi-annual review workshop	All cluster members, the REB and Zones will participate	1	Funded & planned (25 and 26 July)	
4	Distribution of desks and school furniture	Southern and Eastern Zones	600	Partially Funded	Requires action from partners
5	Pre-positioning of teaching and learning materials for school reopening	All cluster members requested to submit supply preparedness plan	10,000	Partially Funded	All cluster members requested to submit supply preparedness plan – requires action to speed up
6	Kick off – Back to Learning Campaign with the TREB	All Zones (excluding Western)	1	Partially Funded	Draft plan shared and under review by cluster/TREB
7	Monitor and follow up on relocations, returns and status of schools with IDPs	All Zones (excluding Western)	N/A	Prioritization required (clusters & OCHA)	

# **Agriculture Cluster Update**

# Contextual update

- Agriculture sector is the main source of livelihoods for 85% of Tigray region's population and key for rebuilding lives and livelihoods of conflict affected people.
- Infestation of different pests (AAW, FAW, steak borers) and
- DL infestation was seen in different woredas
- Tigray has been included in the green legacy campaign

# Update on cultivation and planting

1	Area cultivated	605,872	80%
2	Area planted	256,681	42%
3	Fertilizer requirement (MT)	80,000 (MT)	
4	Fertilizer recieved (MT)	15,100 (MT)	18.8%
5	Fertilizer gap	64,900 (MT)	81.2%
6	Total crop seed requirement	36,900 (MT)	
7	Crop seed has been distributed by humanitarian partners	4,500 (MT)	12.19%
8	Crop seed has been distributed by government	-	
9	What is the crop seed gap?	32,400 (MT)	87.1%
10	How much funding is required to cover the fertilizer and crop seed gap?		

# Update on Pest infestation and control

	Pest type	# infested Woredas	# Tabias	Total area planted (ha)	Area surveyed (ha)	Total infested (ha)	Controlled (Ha)/ used chemical (lit)	remark
1	African Army worm	25	100	69472.76	62176.55	16296.5	11433.25	31,700
2	Fall Army worm	9	36	33279.5	18261	8158.8	1665.5	No data
	total	34	136	102,752.26	72,335.3	24,455.3	13,098.75	31,700



# Response on Livestock Health/Vaccine

Type	FAO	Bureau	WV	Chain of love	Total
Anthrax	512,000	1,000,000	55,200	41,000	1,608,200
PPR	258,000	4,000,000	54,500	0	4,312,500
LSD	304,000	3,000,000	54,500	40,000	3,398,500
SGP	0	4,000,000	0	50,000	4,050,000
AHS	0	400,000	0	1,000	401,000
NCD	0	3,200,000	54,000	0	3,254,000
Gumboro	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Bov. Past	0	300,000	54,500	60,000	414,500
Ov. Past	749,500	700,000	54,500	60,000	1,563,000
Rabies	0	0	10,000	2,600	12,600

# Regional update on vaccinations

Zone	# woredas	Anthrax		LSD (Cattle)		PPR (Sheep & Goats)		Ovine Pasteurellosis (Sheep & Goats)	
		Cattle)							
		Plan	Ach.	Plan	Ach.	Plan	Ach.	Plan	Ach.
<b>South</b>	7	51,200	32,307	36,500	7,500	36,500	20,000	90,000	10,300
<b>S/East</b>	6	51,200	57,700	39,500	87,700	39,500	66,700	149,900	
<b>Eastern</b>	10	61,500	119,050	45,600	52,400	45,600	21,300	112,427	17,300
<b>Central</b>	18	256,000	115,400	121,600	91,600	121,600	68,200	224,800	
<b>N/West</b>	9	92,100	68,693	60,800	30,969	60,800	1,478	172,400	4,000
<b>Mekelle</b>		0	9,000	0	800	0	2,900	0	0



## Case study on the vaccination camp/ Gijet as of 1-July-2023

S.No	Type of Vaccine distributed	Quantity (vial)	Vaccinated Animals	% Achievement	Remark
1	Anthrax	20,000	17,000	85	On going
2	PPR	86,000	20,000	23	On going
3	LSD	30,000	15,600	52	On going
4	Ov. Pasto.	14,000			On going
5	Bov. Past.	6,000	4004	67	On going
6	SGP	30,000			On going

# Key Challenges

- Agricultural cluster is quite below the planned target for distribution of inputs(fertilizers-18%, Seeds- 12%)
- Infestation of pests, worms and plant diseases may be challenge as there is no adequate preventing materials and inputs
- Critical shortage of Agrochemicals, Sprayers, budget (fuel, DSA, training) and Personal protective equipment
- There is high risk of DL infestation, it is seen in neighbouring region of Afar and in two woredas of Southern zone – **needs confirmation to declare**

# Nutrition Cluster Update



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# Health Cluster Update



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# Week 27/28



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# EWARS-Report Completeness

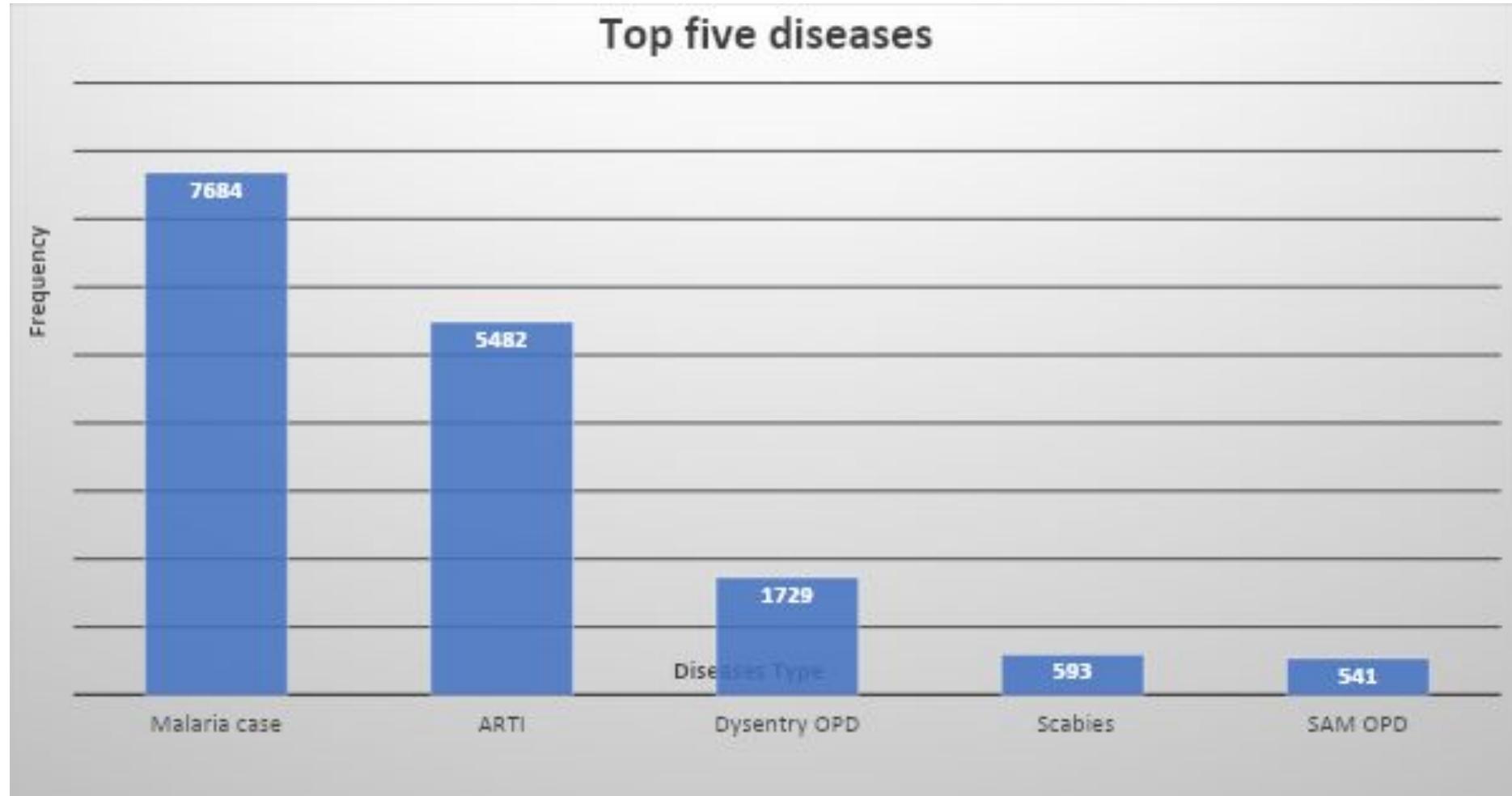
- Data collected from **204** of the health facilities out of the **276** total facilities (excluding health posts) as a region
- Hence the report completeness become **76%** which is below the national standard

Zone	HFs		
	Expected	Reported	Percent
Southern	38	19	50
Southeastern	28	28	100
Mekelle	16	16	100
Eastern	47	36	77
Central	72	70	99
N/Western	45	35	80
Western	30	0	0
Total	276	204	76



# Top five diseases

- Demanding special intervention to apply on **malaria**
- **ARTI** alarming and need an urgent initiation of **COVID-19** response and inform to strengthen **SARI surveillance**

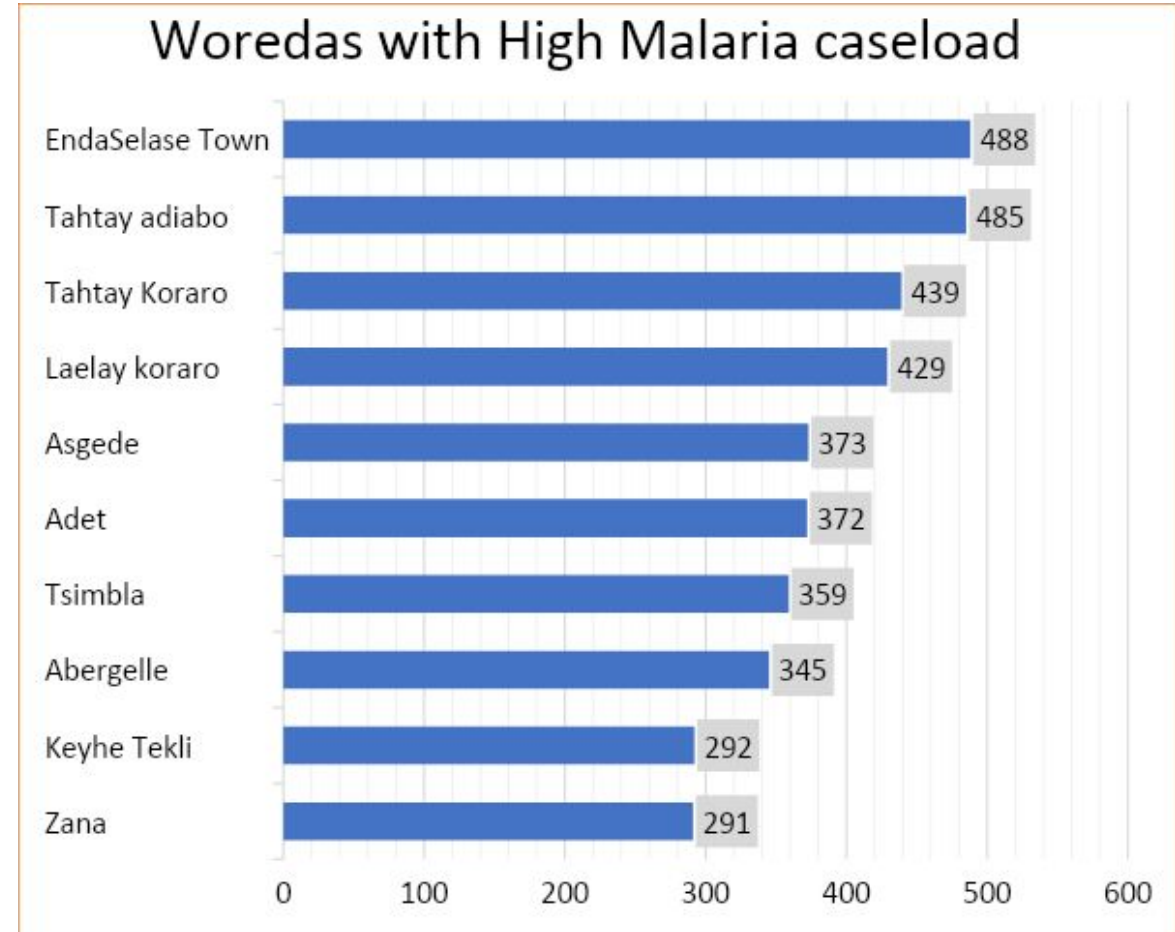




# Major outbreaks

## 1. Malaria

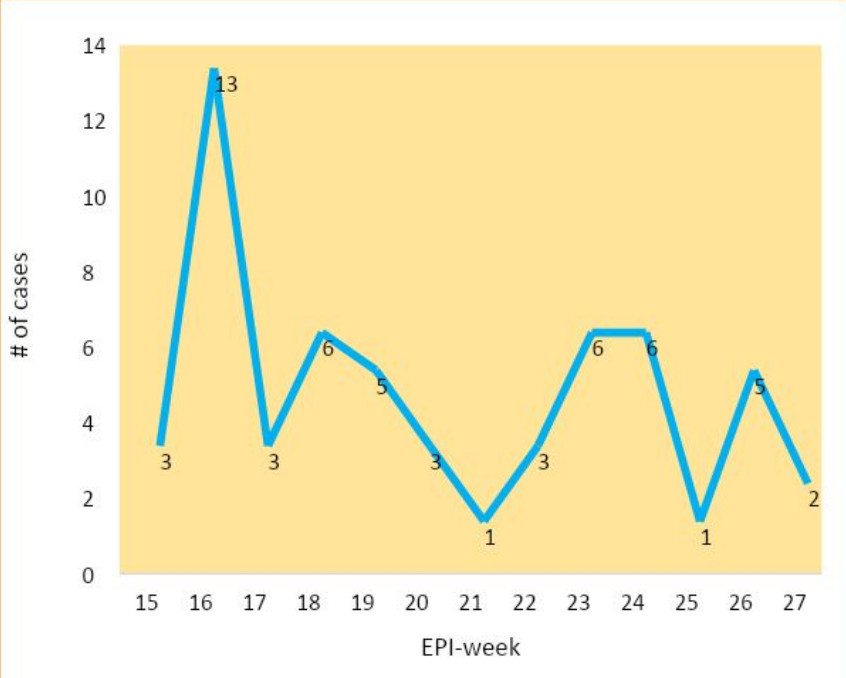
Distribution of malaria cases by Zone and species			
Zone	Sum of mal case	Sum of pf	Sum of pv
North West	3710	2244	1159
Central	3196	1913	1064
South East	341	214	116
South	242	139	73
East	125	53	50
Mekelle	70	16	13
West			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7684</b>	<b>4579</b>	<b>2475</b>



# Major outbreaks

## 2. Measles

Trend of measles cases per week notification, South and South-east zone Tigray, Epi-week 15-27, 2023



Age	# of cases	%
< 1 year	14	25
1 – 5 years	30	53
> 5 years	13	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>



- **39% (22/57)** cases were imported cases
- Currently no imported cases reported
- 4 confirmed and 16 suspected cases of Measles from Ofla



# Major outbreaks

Additional reports of suspected measles, July 2023

S/N	Woreda	# of suspected cases	Sample sent	Result
1	Hawzen	7	4	2 positive
2	Adi-gudom	2	0	0
3	Asgede	13	5	0
5	Adi-haki	7	2	Pending
6	Shire	2	0	0
7	Hintalo	6	0	0
8	Axum Town	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>



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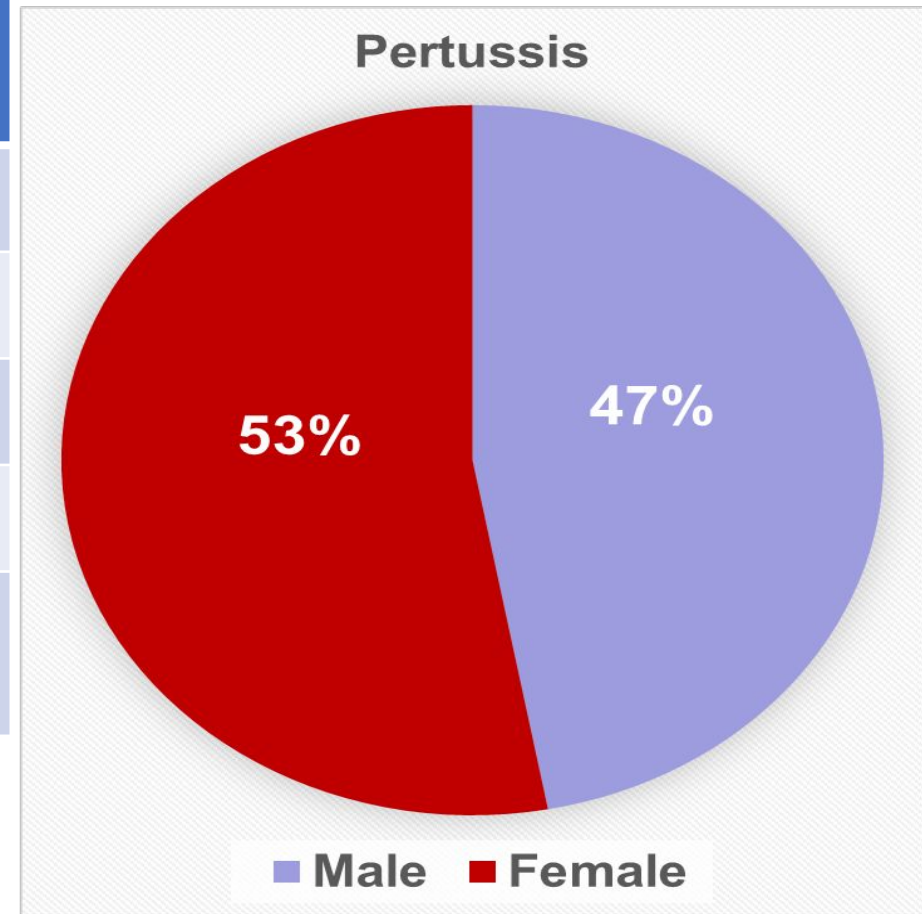


# Major outbreaks surveillance and response section

## 3. Pertussis cases update

Age	# of cases	%
< 6 mo.	15	15
6 -11 mo.	12	12
1 - 4 yr	42	41
> 5 yr	33	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	

- Majority of the cases 71 (70%) reported from **Endamekoni** Woreda

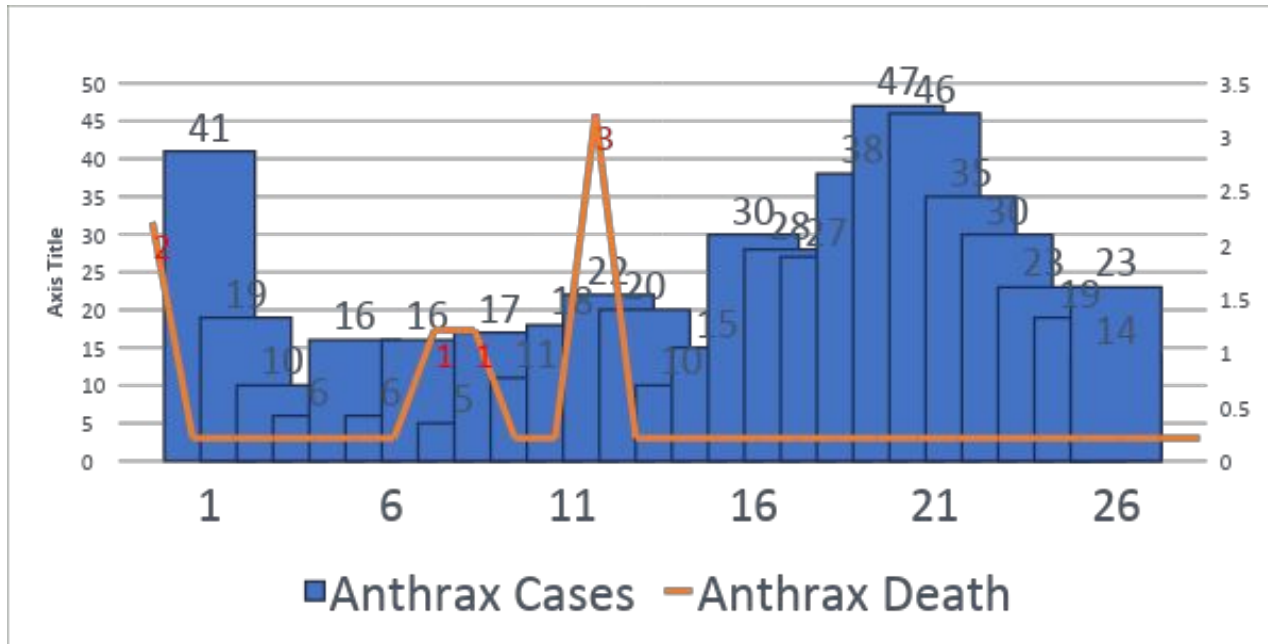


# Major outbreaks

## 4. Zoonotic Diseases

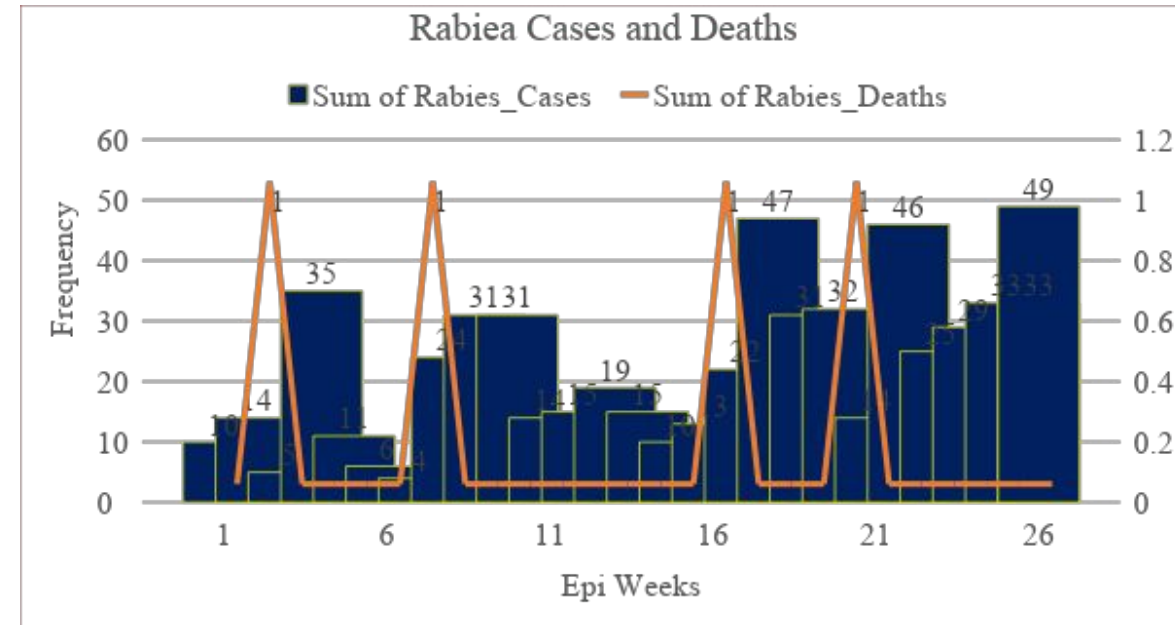
### Suspected **Anthrax** Outbreak;

- In the last 27 WK, total of **592 cases** and **7 deaths** of Anthrax reported



### Suspected **Rabies** Outbreak;

- In the last 27 WK, total of **618 Dog bites cases** and **4 Suspected Rabies deaths** reported



# Response Update

- **Risk of cholera assessment** conducted in all accessible zones in 15 selected woredas at **14 holy water** and **28 IDP sites** and no cholera case detected yet. **Cholera response readiness** were assessed in:
  - 15 woredas, one Referral hospital 6 General hospitals, 4 primary hospital, 35 health centers and 33 IDPs sites were assessed.
  - **Weak preparedness** identified at all levels and **feedback** and **recommendation** were given for appropriate high risk cholera response readiness.
- Team of experts deployed to Mekhoni, Raya-Chercher, Raya-Azebo and Wejerat to strengthen the surveillance activities for the **Measles outbreak response** with the support of **TYES**.
- Comprehensive **COVID-19 training** given to 60 HCWs from all Mekelle public health facilities by EPHI.
- WHO supplied **COVID-19 supplies** to TRHB including RDT tests and distributed to **8 HFs** in Mekelle and **28 HFs** (Central, Eastern, Southeastern and Southern)



# Challenges

- Damaged health system
- Shortage of anti-malaria and Nutritional supplies (chloroquine, coartem, RDT, RUTF & MAM supplies)
- Shortage of medicine and medical supplies
- Lack of recording and reporting tools at all public health facilities
- Poor WASH situation in health facilities

# WASH Cluster Update



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## Key priority:

WASH service provision at the community level (Rural and urban)

- Rehabilitation and maintenance of water supply schemes
- Capacity strengthening of WASH Governance (at Regional, Zonal, Woreda, Tabia and WASH Co).
- Water quality surveillance
- Sanitation service improvement in areas of return and host communities

WASH response to IDPs (in 103 IDP sites and in host communities)- as per full WASH package guidelines

- Water provision through durable options and water trucking, Water quality monitoring, sanitation service provision, appropriate liquid / solid waste management and Hygiene promotions – provision of WASH NFIs.

Institutional WASH (Schools and Health Facilities)

- Approximately 110 schools used as IDP sites and at least 40% would need site clean-up & decommissioning to reopen schools.
- 63% of schools have no WASH services
- 76% of Health facilities need WASH service provision.



## WASH Cluster response ( July 2023)

- WASH cluster coordination supported 27 active & reporting WASH partners and were able to reach 147,934 people through WASH service provision. This includes 21,873 people through water trucking, and 94,723 people through durable water supply schemes.
- WASH cluster partners have conducted WASH related assessments in Northwestern & Central zones.
- RWEB and State Minister of Water and Energy conducted discussions and field visit in Tigray.
- WASH cluster prioritizes the repairs and maintenance of water points in the region.
- UNICEF provided solar panel to RWEB for water scheme rehabilitation in 3 towns.
- WASH cluster supported partners through the coordination in 7 hubs.

## Key challenges and asks:

- **Funding** for the WASH response scale up.
  - Currently the funding is not sufficient to meet the scale up needs.
- **Supplies:** current supplies are approximately 10% of the initial scale up requirements.
- **Scale of response needs** is significantly high. Over 72% of water points non-functional
  - Significant needs at health facilities and schools
  - Sanitation and WASH NFI provisions in IDP sites
- **Staffing / HR** capacity is very limited among WASH partners – Number of staff and technical capacity.
- **Capacity building** of NGO, and RWEB staff at Zonal and Kabelle level to ensure sustainability.



## TIGRAY: WASH Cluster biweekly Response

WASH-Indicators	Target/HRP	Bi-Weekly Plan	Bi-Weekly Achi.	Bi-Weekly Ach. %	Remark
# People get access to Sanitation facilities	1,561,255	27,645	18,420	67	
# People get access to water through durable solution	2,185,996	29,081	23,416	81	
# People get access to water through water trucking	668,231	56,823	42,106	74	
# People provided with lifesaving WASH NFI	832,456	72,301	52,763	73	
# People provided essential sanitation and hygiene message	3,376,378	47,201	36,281	77	



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# TIGRAY: WASH Cluster biweekly Response - 2023

WASH-Indicators	Target/HRP	Cumulative reach	Remark
# People get access to Sanitation facilities	1,561,255	178,063	
# People get access to water through durable solution	2,185,996	604,565	
# People get access to water through water trucking	668,231	228,090	
# People provided with lifesaving WASH NFI	832,456	366,520	
# People provided essential sanitation and hygiene message	3,376,378	374,302	



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## Next Bi-Weekly Plan

WASH Indicator	Plan	Remark
# People get access to Sanitation facilities	25,178	
# People get access to water through durable solution	33,241	
# People get access to water through water trucking	56,823	
# People provided with lifesaving WASH NFI	72,301	
# People provided essential sanitation and hygiene message	47,201	



# Emergency Shelter & NFI Cluster Update



Regional Emergency Coordination Center



# Situation update

- Since January 2023, the ES/NFI Subnational Cluster has been able to assist 582k individuals which is 47% of the target beneficiaries in the Mekelle, Southern, Southeastern, Eastern, Northwestern, and Central regions, excluding hard-to-reach areas.
- Limited access to safe and adequate shelter options for affected populations, especially IDPs living in merged classes in schools are experiencing overcrowded conditions.
- There is an urgent need for repair kits to address various levels of damage in the affected areas, as returnees and the non-displaced affected community are living in damaged shelters without protection from the elements. In addition, it is crucial to prioritize the IDPs in collective sites that need relocation and the IDPs living with the host community, as they require immediate attention and support.
- The ESNFI cluster conducted a monitoring visit to the Central and Eastern Zone last week. Currently in the process of compiling reports to document the findings and observations made during the mission.
- The Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) cluster participated in the IDP leaders' meeting with agenda titled "Consultative Workshop on Responding to IDPs' Needs," in attendance Sub Cluster leads, humanitarian partners, government officials, and IDP representatives in Mekelle. During the meeting, the participants were organized into various groups to discuss and consolidate key issues that require attention.



# Situation update



**ES/NFI Cluster Ethiopia**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

- One of the primary concerns raised by the IDPs was the inadequate availability of NFI and shelter within Mekelle. Specifically, there is a pressing need for blankets and sleeping mats to address the immediate needs of the IDPs. Considering this, the CCCM Sub cluster in Mekelle requested all partners to share their plans on or before the upcoming meeting scheduled for 21st July 2023.
- Reports on forced eviction from the Endatsion/Dr. Tsegay IDP site in Adwa. Alternative site (former COVID center) identified by the authorities for relocation.
- Request for the relocation of IDPs to the Farmers Training Center (FTC) in Adi Nebrid.
- IDPs living in Guna IDP site were informed to vacate by the owner. The Administration intervened and requested that the IDPs continue to stay there.
- It's also anticipated that other requests for forced evictions will happen across all school IDP sites in Shire AoR if not coordinated well with partners and authorities



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# Situation update



**ES/NFI Cluster Ethiopia**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

## Multi-sectoral rapid response – Shire AoR

### Egela

- There are 6 kebeles which 5 of them are sharing a border with Eritrea.
- The Woreda has a total population of 55,428, out of which 43,000 individuals were displaced during the second wave of the conflict.
- There are 763 HHs (2653 INDVs) IDPs living within the host community. 355 HH (955 INDVs) IDPs from western Tigray.
- 4 districts of Hoya meda Kebele bordering Eritrea (Belesa, Adi-kutu, Kola gurdo and Nishaho districts of Hoya Meda Kebele) are not accessible.

### Adi Auala and Ademeyti

- In Adi-Auala over 90% of residents returned according to the local administration compared to 55% in Ademyti, 250 HHs have returned after the access mission conducted in 25 May compare to 30 HHs in Hawot village.



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# Situation update



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## **Adi-Aser, Lemlem and Shimbilina**

- In all newly accessed areas, residents have returned but with dire humanitarian needs.
- For example: in Adi-Aser: 1900 HHs from estimated population of 2600 returned and IDPs from Tekeze (part of the kebele), Humera and Adi-Tsetser have returned to the kebele (400HHs/1500 ind).
- In Lemlem: 36 HHs (100%) of the population have returned. Of which 13 families are from Erdi-Woyane.
- In Shimbilina: 660 Kebele residents and 150 HHs of Kunama ethnicity and around 300 HHs of IDPs from Gomhalo, Badime and Humera have returned.

## **Shelter Damages**

- Mai Dimi: Due to a recent heavy rainstorm, some basic facilities at the Maidimu relocation site were damaged while the IDP relocation is in progress. As a result, 92 shelters (184 households),
- Hitsats: Due to a recent heavy rainstorm, considerable damage has occurred to shelters in Hitsats. 326 Shelters were damaged.



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# Accomplishments in the last two weeks



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No.	Activity description	Location	Plan	Achievement	% accomplishment	Remark (explanation for over/under achievements)
1	NFI	Adi awala	678	678	100	Distributed by ANE
2	ESNFI Kit	Endaba guna	2895	2895	100	Distributed by DEC
3	Minor Shelter Repair - Kits	Shire	308	308	100	Distributed by IOM
4	Minor Shelter Repair - Kits	endab	44	44	100	Distributed by IOM
5	Partial ESNFI Kit	Ademeyti	50	50	100	Distributed by NRC
6	Partial ESNFI Kit	Rama	200	200	100	Distributed by NRC
7	Partial ESNFI Kit	Adiawuala	500	500	100	Distributed by NRC
8	ESNFI KIT	Adi hageray	820	820	100	Distributed by SCI
9	ESNFI kits	Rahwa, Asgede	350	350	100	Distributed by ICRC
10	ESNFI kits	Gerhusaney, Egela	700	700	100	Distributed by ICRC



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# Cumulative plan Vs Accomplishments



**ES/NFI Cluster Ethiopia**  
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Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Cluster Indicators/targets	Cumulative plan	Cumulative Reach	Remark
ESNFI	331k	187K	57%
NFI	515k	319K	62%
Emergency Shelter	501k	32K	6%
Repair Kit	161k	43K	26%



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# Challenges encountered



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- Lack of NFI supplies and repair kits in stock and pipeline for the returnees, newly displaced people, IDPs living in collective centers, and damaged shelters due to storms
- Lack of alternative shelter options for the IDPs accommodated in 94 schools in different parts of the region. Limited rental facilities, evictions from unfinished building and schools etc
- Still, looting and deliberate destruction are in place in planned camps such as SC-4 and Mai Dimu.
- Access constraints to some parts of the eastern, central, and Northwestern zones limit much-needed humanitarian response, leading to an influx of IDPs in Shire and surrounding woredas.
- There is still no clear direction on relocation to Mai Dimu. Shelters continue to deteriorate, and partners still incur costs related to security and repairs.
- Reduced funding for the region versus the huge number of unsupported IDPs
- No clear direction on returns especially to areas that have been deemed feasible.



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# Plan for next week



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No.	Activity description	Operational location (woreda)	Plan (qty)	Available resources	Remark (any preconditions, support needs, etc.)
1	Shelter maintenance	Shire, Adwa and Adidaero	450	450	Maintaining by IOM-Ongoing
2	Shelter Repair kit	Shire	1406	1406	Maintaining by NRC and UNHCR/DEC/OSSHD/ANE
3	Plastic Sheets and NFI loose items	Adi Auala	500	500	To be distributed by NRC
4	Shelter Repair Kit	Maikenetal	500	500	To be distributed by SCI
5	Shelter Repair Kit	Edaga arbi	500	500	To be distributed by SCI
6	NFI loose items	Adi Auala	500	500	To be distributed by UNHCR
7	NFI loose items	Egela	1000	1000	To be distributed by UNHCR
8	Shelter construction	Hitsats	150	150	To be constructed by IOM



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# CCCM Cluster Update



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# Tigray Contextual Update

- Food remains the #1 need.
- Due to the stalemate of relocation activities in the region, most schools are reopened in the presence of IDPs in the centers. The cluster is working with the Protection Cluster to monitor the situation till relocation is resumed
- Most IDPs want to return – the number of IDPs in collective sites is gradually reducing.
- CCCM operational activities challenged due to the food suspension. IDPs started to sell Shelter Items from the camp, Suspension of community mobilization/coordination activities and a security towards Social workers.





# Response

- Partners are continuing with flood preparedness activities. This includes cleaning of drainage canals, distribution of bed nets and awareness creation of Malaria in many IDP sites.
- Rehabilitation of damaged shelters in Histas and Five Angels ongoing including roads side and drainage maintenances and excavations.
- Maintenance and set up of Communal facilities like Communal kitchen and latrines.
- Launched Area base approach to reach IDPs living with Host communities. Distribution of NFIs, Assistive Devices, Case management for GBV survivors and MHPSS services are ongoing in Shire, Axum, Mekelle, Hawzen and Abi Adi.



# Challenges, Gaps and Needs

- The lack of alternative energy sources has caused severe protection risks like detention and SGBV cases for girls and women.
- Absence of cash-based intervention for IDPs in all sites to fulfil their basic humanitarian needs.
- Shortages of WASH, NFI, CRI/NFI, and medicines remain significant challenges in most IDP sites.
- Security and HLP issues (Land Tilling in Seba care4) are additional challenges.



# Next weeks plans

- Continue maintenance of flood and rain flooded shelters and communal facilities including preparedness activities.
- Continue scale up response in ABA responses and advocacies.
- Conducting IDP leaders meeting to ensure AAP across the AoRs.



# Protection Cluster Update

## *TIGRAY: Protection Cluster Updates*

- UNHCR partner IHS provided assistive devices to 65 PWDs in Mekelle. AoR.
- CRI was distributed to 150 GBV survivors in Mekelle, Abiadi, and Maichew sites.
- UNHCR partner EECMY distributed cloths to 884 (F-580) IDPs in Adiha and Mesebo Collective sites. EECMY also provided materials/supplies support 5 desktop computers, 5 printers, and stationary materials for Regional BOSAR, Semen Sub-city Administration Justice Office and Office of Social Affairs and Rehabilitation, Hawlti Justice Office, and Adihaki Justice Office.
- 607 (233F, 374M) IDPs have been identified and facilitated for the restoration of ID cards in Maichew and Mekelle.
- BOWA has conducted service and partner mapping on 74 woredas.

## *TIGRAY: Protection Cluster Updates*

- CP AoR partners so far reunified 781 UASC from Elshadai and only 73 (with complicated cases ) remained in the temporary shelter. 300 children are reported to have returned, CP AoR partners are engaged on verification.
- RaDO and I1D conducted awareness-raising and explosive ordnance risk education to 7,115 (F-3,570) individuals.
- GBV services are being provided through WGFS, OSC, and CMR facilities through 27 active regional GBV partners.
- Coordination with livelihood and food security sectors is essential to enhance livelihood opportunities.
- Partners have experienced challenges to provide cash for transportation, which is a priority. The referral linkage among partners should be strengthened for cash assistance.

## *TIGRAY: Protection Cluster Challenges encountered*

- Food pause has aggravated the dire humanitarian situation of IDPs more specifically people at heightened risk with chronic illnesses, children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and GBV survivors. Desperate people resorted to harmful coping mechanisms (transactional sex leading to unintended pregnancies and STI/HIV, child labor, begging, child marriage, collection of UXOs/ERWs as scrap metal for sale exposing them to death and injuries).
- Lack of food is leading to secondary/irregular displacements and some cases family separation. Heightened risk of crimes and anti-social activities are expected.
- Lack of assistive devices for PWD across all intervention areas and limited multi-purpose cash support for people with specific needs (PSN)
- The closure of courts limits the opportunity to further process HLP case management and IDPs' access to justice.

## *TIGRAY: Protection Cluster Challenges encountered*

- Shortage of Medical supplies (including PEP kit) at OSCs reported in Maichew, Mekelle and Abi-adi
- There is a large need for dignity and MHM kits in all areas in Tigray.
- Continuation of classes became difficult as IDPs are reluctant to relocate from schools. Primary reasons are the food aid pause, lack of WASH service, NFI needs, and essential health services. Also, displaced children have shortage of scholastic materials.
- Limited opportunities for livelihood interventions.
- Shortage of psychotropic medication and shortage of supplies and budgets and ending of projects.
- Limited CP partners coverage and inaccessible woredas.



## *TIGRAY: Protection Cluster Challenges encountered*

- Low community awareness of the threats and dangers posed by the landmines and ERWs.
- Lack of capacity to identify, register, and deliver comprehensive support to victims of ERWs.
- Few partners working in mine action interventions with limited area coverage.
- Lack of funding and no tangible initiatives considered for resource mobilization.