

1.HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 5 February, there are nearly 37,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in North Shewa zone, with increasing new arrivals across the zone and expectations of a continued influx. Majority of the IDPs come from Oromia region, with fewer from Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region (SNNPR), Gambela region and Benishangul Gumuz region (BGR).
- The majority of the IDPs, 3,932 HHs or 19,600 individuals, are being hosted in Debre Birhan city, zonal capital. There are six IDP sites in Debre Birhan characterized as overcrowded, without partition and adequate WASH and Health facilities. At woreda level, Zelmaro site in Menz Keya and Tosegn Afaf in Menz Mama were identified and with no humanitarian response.
- In addition, the zone is also affected by the conflict from the north. Several private and public infrastructures were damaged due to the conflict, 86 health facilities, 185 schools and 176 individual houses were damaged. According to Zonal Disaster Risk Management Office (ZDRMO), at least 56 women/girls were raped during the conflict.



IDP collective site, Debre Birhan city, North Shewa . Amhara Region. 4 Februarv 2022

- Humanitarian response for IDPs in host communities, IDPs sites and conflict affected population remain limited with almost no presence of humanitarian partners in most of the assessed woredas.
- Food, Shelter, NFI and Health services, including MHPSS are top four priorities

OBJECTIVES

The assessment was conducted from 1-5 February 2022 in selected woredas of North Shewa zone; Mida Weremo, Merabete, Ensaro, Moret and Jiru, Menz Gera, Menz Mama and Menz Keya woredas and Debre Birhan city. The objective of the assessment was:

- To understand the scale of humanitarian situation and identify current immediate humanitarian needs and gaps.
- To identify protection risks and issues at the place of origin and displacement.
- To scale up response for displaced and conflict affected population.

METHODOLOGY

The first entry point for the assessment team was woreda DRMOs, administrations and woreda management. The team discussed on the overall situation of displacement, sectoral gaps and needs in the woredas. Focus group discussions (FGDs) with mixed groups and women groups were undertaken followed by site observations. Discussions in the assessment were guided by MIRA questionnaires conducted manually.

At the end of the field assessment, a debriefing session with zonal officials was conducted and findings, gaps, and recommendations were endorsed.

2.SUMMARY

Several zones in Amhara region have been affected by continuous influx of displaced people for the past four years. The humanitarian situation is further exacerbated by recent conflict in the North lasted more than five months. North Shewa is among the zones which continue to encounter those incidents. According to the zone, there are approximately 37,000 IDPs in the zone with increasing number of new arrivals in 15 woredas and Debre Birhan city. Most of the displaced people are in host communities, with one third living in Debre Birhan city. There are more than 10,000 IDPs collective sites of which 9,500 are hosted in IDP sites in Debre Birhan. In the assessed woredas, one site in Menz Keya and Menz Mama were identified in each woredas. In the coming weeks, continued influx of IDPs is expected while existing IDPs are waiting for humanitarian assistance.

Predominantly, Oromia, SNNPR, Gambella and Benshangul Gumuz are top regions where IDPs came from. Most significantly, IDPs from Oromia (Dano, Jibat, Bako woredas of West Shewa and Limmu, Gobu Seyo, Wayu Tuka, Sibru Sire, of East Wellega zones) shares the highest percentage of reported displacement in North Shewa zone. According to the assessment findings, although there has been continuous influx of IDPs for the past four years, large-scale influx from these zones to Amhara region became prevalent since October 2021. Reasons for displacement attributed to interlinked factors caused as a result of expanded presence and control of Unidentified Armed Groups (UAGs) in Oromia region. Findings indicated attacks, looting and damage of private properties, GBV cases, among other concerns. Displacement from Afar, Dire Dawa, and Tigray were also reported.

On the other hand, conflict in the North has led to a significant loss of lives, damage on critical infrastructures and institutions and strained interventions across all sectors, such as, schools, health facilities, and Government offices, limiting their capacity to provide assistance for IDPs and conflict affected people.

As a result, the humanitarian situation in general has deteriorated with prolonged displacement, new influx of IDPs and emerging humanitarian needs. There is no humanitarian support or adequate partners present in the assessed woredas. Shelter, Food, NFI, and Health and MPHSS support are the top priorities identified during focus group discussions and require scaling up response capacity to meet needs.

3.CONDITIONS OF AFFECTED POPULATION

PRIORITY NEEDS

- IDPs indicated provision of relief **food support** as priority and indicated that mainly children are at risk of malnutrition. Food for children and child feeding program in schools in both IDP hosting areas and conflict affected areas are needed.
- **Shelter** is among the priority needs identified. Majority of IDPs at woreda level are living in host communities in rented houses and it is difficult for them to afford the monthly payments. The cost of house rent varies as mentioned during FGD and officials but average range 600-800ETB per month. On the other hand, IDPs in collective sites are over-congested without partitioning and new displaced people continue to arrive to the sites. IDPs in Debre Birhan sites also expressed that children cannot handle cold weather in the shelters. In addition, there are 176 houses damaged as a result of the conflict.
- There is a huge **need for NFI and clothing** for IDPs as well as conflict affected people. Full NFI kits both for shelter and WaSH are among the priority needs.
- **Health** status of the people is mainly affected due to lack of food provision and lack of basic sectoral response exposing them to waterborne and transmitted diseases. Furthermore, IDPs and conflict affected population are highly exposed to **psychological distress and mental issues**, due to their individual experiences in the place of origin.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government to provide relief food support, including for children, to IDPs and conflict affected population and consistently update the request to meet emerging needs.
- Partners and Government to mobilize resources to structure collective sites in Debre Birhan and woredas and provide cash-based assistance for IDPs living with host communities.
- Provision of durable solution, rehabilitation, construction, houses damaged as a result of the conflict and for people unwilling to return.
- Partners, in collaboration with Government, to mobilize resources and provide NFIs and clothing based on need and vulnerability.
- Provision of emergency drug supplies to health facilities and scale up MHPSS services in the zone.

GROUPS MOST IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

1. Children
2. Women and girls, pregnant and lactating women
3. Elderly and people with special need

4. SECTORAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. FOOD SECURITY

<u>MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of the assessment, there is no adequate humanitarian food response to displaced population and in many cases, response lack full package and is fragmented and substandard. In the sites, food sources mainly came from the local community and volunteers. • Poor recording/registration and follow up of IDPs and conflict affected population. This affects accuracy on the number of people who need food response and affects targeting new arrivals. • Key informants indicated that they are engaging in informal work as coping mechanisms creating stress on families, children and girls and in many occasions, families went entire days without food. • The conflict has disrupted harvest seasons in the woreda due to destruction of crops, looting, plundering of livestock putting pressure on host community hence negatively affecting IDPs' living condition mostly on food security. • According to IDPs, the last food was received in November 2021 and ration remain sub-standard. 		
<u>RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE BODY</u>	<u>TIMEFRAME</u>
Standard food allocation for IDP population in the zone	Zone and woreda DRMO	Soon
The current population movement should be tracked and updated and communicated at zonal, regional and federal level.	Zone and woreda DRMO	Soon
Continuous update of IDP numbers, including regular registration of new arrivals, to ensure adequate food allocation/distribution.	ZDRMO	As needed
Provision of food for children and ensure school feeding program in schools.	Zone/woreda DRMO and partners	Soon
Provision of adequate NFIs used for cooking and serving, kitchen sets	Partners	Soon

4.2. HEALTH

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)

- IDPs do not have access to free health services in the assessed woredas, which is also applicable to the rest of North Shewa woredas.
- 99 health facilities (5 Hospitals, 24 HCs & 70 HPs) and 7 woreda health offices are partially or fully damaged and looted due to the conflict and are not in their full capacity to provide support.
- There is no mobile health and nutrition team (MHNT) services in all assessed woredas that provide services for IDPs and host communities.
- MHNT services china factory and sun flour IDP sites in Debre Birhan city are overstretched and lack adequate medication to provide adequate health response. Services in the rest four sites are almost none.
- No adequate supply of medications and kits at health facilities and sites to facilitate basic health services in assessed woredas.
- Most reported and prevalent diseases include typhoid, typhus, malaria (in prone areas) at woredas level. In Debre Birhan collective IDP sites most reported diseases were intestinal parasites, conjunctivitis, and skin infections that may be prone to transmitted diseases and outbreaks as sites are overly congested. There is no MHN services in sites at woreda level.
- IDPs have no health insurance due to insufficient or lack of cash and expired books.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

RESPONSIBLE BODY

TIMEFRAME

<u>RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE BODY</u>	<u>TIMEFRAME</u>
Ensure access to free health services in IDP hosting woredas in North Shewa zone.	Woreda and zone Health Office	As soon as possible
Strengthening of disease surveillance and early warning system at IDP site.	Woreda and zone Health Offices and WHO	Soon
Establishing and strengthening MHNT services in all IDP hosting woredas and Debre Birhan city, for both host communities and IDPs.	Zonal Health Office and Cluster	Soon
Provision of emergency health kits and supplies to respond to life-threatening conditions related to essential health care.	Zone Health Office and Cluster	Soon
Cash support to activate health insurance for IDPs in the area of displacement.	Zone Health Office and Cluster	Soon
Mainstream and enhance access to MHPSS in all IDP hosting and conflict affected woredas.	Zone Health Office and Cluster	Soon
Provision of mosquito net and chemical spray for malaria prone areas	Zone Health Office and Cluster	Soon
Urgent support on COVID-19 precautions.	Zone Health Office and Cluster	Soon
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of health facilities damaged as a result of conflict	Zone Health Office and Cluster	Short-term

Renovation and/or construction of health services affected by conflict.	Zone Office Cluster	Health and	Soon
Establish and strengthen hygiene practices in all collective sites.	Health WASH Cluster	and	Soon

4.3. NUTRITION

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)

- Lack of adequate food response, including for children, reported during the assessment, resulting in the likelihood that children and pregnant and lactating women may be prone to malnutrition issues.
- Pregnant women and women who recently gave birth do not get sufficient food and iron which can lead to malnutrition.
- There is no nutrition supply at health facilities for management of MAM cases, and referral linkages are seriously affected. For instance, screening result in December 2021 showed that out of 14,155 U-5 children screened 126 SAM and 686 MAM cases and out 2,730 PLW screened 334 MAM cases were identified. These MAM cases were not linked for appropriate services. In addition, although SAM supplies are available at zone level, transportation cost at woreda level was noted as a gap.
- There is no Stabilization Centre (SC) in the nearby health facilities across all woredas and hospitals are the only service providers and are overstretched.
- Essential nutritional supplies (RUTF, Milks, Weight scales and SC kits) and other commodities were either fully or partially looted in conflict affected areas.
- The status of food support and lack of sectoral humanitarian response is more likely to aggravate nutrition concerns among U-5 and PLW.
- Targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) not available in all woredas except Menz Gera and SC was functional at hospital in most visited woredas.
- Nutritional screening was poor in most woredas and not routinely done for all U5 children and PLW.

<u>RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE BODY</u>	<u>TIMEFRAME</u>
Strengthen routine nutrition activities across the zone and in collective sites.	Zone Office UNICEF	Health and As soon as possible
Stabilization Centres and Outpatient services should be in place at nearby health facilities to IDPs and referral linkage should be established.	Zone Office UNICEF	Health and Soon
Capacity building for health professional to ensure routine screening and facilitate adequate nutrition services.	Zone Office Nutrition Cluster	Health and Soon
Establish MHNT services and CMAM interventions to addressed health and nutrition need.	Office Nutrition Cluster	and Soon
Provide nutrition supplies/supplementary food for both MAM and SAM cases.	Zone Office UNICEF WFP	Health and and Soon

Government and nutrition suppliers to work collaboratively and ensure last mile distribution of nutrition supplies.	Zone Health Office and Nutrition (UNICEF and WFP) cluster	
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4.4. WASH

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)

- Many of the assessed woredas have shortage of water supply, and the main source for water supply for IDPs living in host community is unprotected/treated water from river, springs and ponds. IDPs must pay water tariff or bill, on average people have to pay 2-10 ETB per 20 liters jerrycan storage capacity. Water supply in IDP sites is very limited while in some it is non-existent.
- There is no regular water quality treatment at water schemes and no household level chemicals provided.
- IDPs in collective sites, host communities and conflict affected population do not have NFIs, such as jerricans, buckets, that supports their water need.
- IDP sites are overly crowded and latrine facilities are in shortage, leading people to open defecation, and there are no shower rooms. This also brings privacy and protection risks for women and girls. In addition, there is no hygiene promotion activity, including COVID-19, in IDP collective center.
- There are no hygiene kits/dignity kits for reproductive age group of women and girls.
- Long queues and long-distance travel is required for people to access water, which may prone women/girls to protection risks.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

	RESPONSIBLE BODY	TIMEFRAME
Emergency Water Trucking (EWT) is needed with fiber glass roto as a temporary measure to provide water.	WASH Cluster	As soon as possible
Support water offices with budget for maintenance and fuel support and provide technical support and water tankers to facilitate adequate WASH response in the zone.	Wash Cluster and actors	Soon
Repair/maintenance of unfunctional water schemes and provision of maintenance tools for WASH committee and spare parts.	Wash Cluster and actors	Soon
Improve existing sanitation facilities and construct emergency latrines and shower rooms at collective sites in accordance with Community Led Total Sanitation, national initiative approved used to avoid open defecation.	Zone/city Water and Health Offices and WASH Cluster	Soon
High test hypochlorite (HTH) chlorine and HHs water treatment chemicals for water quality purpose.	Wash Cluster and actors	Soon
Supply and installation of Fiber glass roto tank with storage capacity of 10-20m ³ for conflict affected communities and IDPs sites.	Wash Cluster and actors	Soon
Construct sex disaggregated emergency trench latrine and shower rooms, including desludging of existing latrine and clean-up of stances in collective sites	Wash Cluster and actors	Soon

Subsidize fuel need at woreda level to minimize the cost of water fee or water bill and continued the supply of water in case electric power interruption to support continuous supply of potable water in the IDP sites.	Water Office, Health Office and WASH	Soon
Conduct hygiene promotion activities to manage infectious diseases like COVID-19 and water related public health disease.	Water Office, Health Office and WASH and Health Cluster	Soon
Provision of WASH NFIs, hygiene items like water buckets, soaps (bathing and laundry) and dignity kits for IDPs and conflict affected households and women and girls.	WASH and ES/NFI Cluster	Soon

4.5.SHELTER-NFI

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)

- IDPs in host communities are mainly living in rented houses and are struggling to afford the monthly payments.
- IDPs in Debre Birhan sites, mainly china factory and sun flour are living in a very congested shelter structure and without partitions and new arrivals joining the sites every day.
- There are 176 houses damaged¹ as a result of conflict in North Shewa zone.
- Lack of NFI and clothing support for affected people remain a huge gap and people are exposed to weather effects. Women and children are highly vulnerable.
- The IDPs do not have necessary identification papers to move and search for jobs from their current settled area.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS	RESPONSIBLE BODY	TIMEFRAME
A full in-kind ES/NFI kit Immediate full ES/NFI (in kind or cash) response to the IDPs in North Shewa.	ES/NFI Cluster	As soon as possible
Cash for rent or multi-purpose cash support is needed to meet shelter needs for people living in host communities.	ES/NFI Cluster	Soon
Consider alternative solutions for relocation and expansion of sites as the current location is not suitable to meet shelter needs.	ZDRMO and ES/NFI and CCCM Cluster	Need in depth discussion
Rehabilitation/construction of shelters or provision of repair materials for households affected by the conflict/returnees in the zone.	ZDRMO and ES/NFI Cluster	Soon
Consider durable solution alternatives for IDPs not willing to return.	Regional and Zone DRM	Need discussion

¹ Estimated at two billion ETB to repair

4.6. EDUCATION

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)

- Many IDPs have access to education, however, children with special needs, IDP students in some woredas and newly arrived IDPs in Debre Birhan city didn't get access to education due to absence of necessary documents to prove level of grade and end of school registration period before their arrival
- Enrolled students are also forced to be out of school, absentee and drop out from school due to shortage of scholastic material, school uniform and school feeding services.
- In conflict affected woredas, 185 schools² are either looted or partially or fully damaged and adversely affected the provision of quality education.
- damaged affecting quality education.
- Students and teachers are psychologically affected due to traumatic experiences in the places of origin and conflict affected areas.
- Explosives and remnants of war inside school compounds exposes students to added risks.
- Poor identification, registration and documentation of IDP students across all woredas and Debre Birhan city.
- Absence of sex segregated latrines, water and sanitary pad for female students in the school have forced girls to be out of and absent from school.
- IDP students are forced to wear school uniform, pay a school fee and other payments for administrative purpose. As a result, parents are forced to sell their food and NFIs to cover the requested payments
- Parents of IDP students do not have information on the availability of pre-primary schools in the area.

<u>RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE BODY</u>	<u>TIMEFRAME</u>
Ensure equitable access to basic education to provide learning opportunities for out of school IDP students and children with disabilities using formal and/or non-formal (including temporary learning centres) approaches.	Zone Education Office and Education Cluster	As soon as possible
Provide scholastic materials and school uniform for IDP students both at collective sites and in the host community.	Zone Education Office and Education Cluster	As soon as possible
Provide school feeding service	Zone Education Office and Education Cluster	As soon as possible
Strengthen the EiE coordination and follow up mechanisms to improve EiE coordination and leadership at zonal woreda and school levels and capacity development in EiE data collection, analysis, evidence-based response planning, implementation and monitoring and reporting.	Zone Education Office and Education Cluster	Soon

² Estimated at 50 million ETB to repair

Equip damaged/looted schools with the required education inputs such as combined desks, blackboards, chalk, computers, printers, reference books, laboratory equipment and etc.	Zone Education Office and Education Cluster	Soon
Organize “Back to Learning/School Campaign”	Zone Education Office and Education Cluster	Soon
Provide MHPSS training for teachers and education professionals in conflict affected woredas. This will help teacher’s motivation and help them provide support to their students. Encourage education activities incorporate MHPSS services for target groups.	Zone and Woreda Education Office and Education Cluster	Soon
Conduct awareness creation sessions on explosive ordinance in conflict affected areas.	Zone and Woreda Education Office	Soon
Renovate schools affected as a result of the conflict in the zone.	Zone and Woreda Education Office	Soon

4.7. PROTECTION

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)

- Inadequate shelter structure and settlement for IDPs in host communities and collective sites in North Shewa.
- Shelter rent problem for those living in rented houses, and for those living in Keya camp, absence of sex segregated toilet, lack of water supply are persistent issues.
- Women and children are forced to engaged in exploitative work due to Irregular and inadequate provision of relief food for adults and absence of food for children.
- Absence of NFI distribution including sanitary and dignity kits for women at the reproductive age.
- Absence of psychosocial support for children and teachers in conflict affected areas and IDPs.
- Child labor and exploitation, in some locations underaged children have been engaged in household activities, farming and even in Menz Keya woreda, 4 children were found begging with their mothers as coping mechanism.
- Due to economic problem, women are engaged in commercial sex work, which was mainly identified in Menz woredas, thus expected concerns in reproductive health and communicable diseases.
- Lack of tracing and follow up on separated, unaccompanied and orphan children and also for people with special needs.
- Absence of livelihood opportunities for those able bodies who wanted to be engaged in some sort of income generation work. Many FGD participants indicated they want to organize themselves in small-scale cooperatives, but no capital to start.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Government and humanitarian partners to provide comprehensive emergency response to IDPs and conflict affected people

RESPONSIBLE BODY

Zone/Regional Government

TIMEFRAME

As soon as possible

Provide case management support, including identification, registration and case management of CP and GBV cases	ZWCYO and Protection/CP-GBV Cluster	Soon
Establish one stop centre and GBV protective measures to encourage reporting and provide services.	ZWCYO and Protection/CP-GBV Cluster	Soon
Establish child friendly spaces to help children with education, play and provide care for children.	ZWCYO and Protection/CP-GBV Cluster	Soon
Initiate durable solution alternatives to ensure livelihood opportunities for IDPs and conflict affected people.	Regional/Zone Government and Durable Solutions Working Group	Need discussion among actors
Provide services to elderly, people with special need, female headed and child headed households to ensure inclusive response	ZWCYO and Protection/CP-GBV Cluster	Soon

4.8.CCCM

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)

- There is no well-organized community structure in the collective sites.
- Less knowledge of public accountability among community leaders.
- Absence of coordination and information sharing with sector/partner and authorities.
- No/less participation of females in camp activities.
- Shortage and absence of facilities like communal kitchens, community information centers and multi-purpose shades, absence of partition in all collective centers
- Absence of complaint and feedback mechanism in all locations.
- Less knowledge on the concept of camp coordination and camp management.
- There is no accurate data regarding number of vulnerable individuals, pregnant and lactating women, children under the age of 5 and etc, for both IDPs in collective center and in the host community.
- China factory has 8 a 60x25 meter shads, but only 3 of them are occupied by IDPs hosting 1,343 HHs and 5,472 individuals with an average of 1,800 family members per shade.
- Zelmaro IDP site in Menz Keya is currently a temporary shelter hosting 50 IDP HHs and 239 individuals. There are 52 rooms in the IDP site with an average size of 12m² each, which provides safety and protection for 6-10 family members in a sing room.
- Sun flour IDP site has 1 20x50 meter shade and hosted 153 HHs and 1081 individuals. In Sun flour IDP center, there is no partner intervening in CCCM sector, as a result there is gap in coordination and information management.
- Tosenga Afaf Collective center in Menz Mama Woreda has 15 rooms & the average size of one room is 9m².
- Kebele 03, kebele 04, Kebele 06 and Kebele 08 IDP sites are found in their respective kebele compound of Debre Birhan town. Each collective center has a 9x20 meter Hall and hosted 73-240 individuals. There is no partner intervening in CCCM sector, as a result there is gap in coordination and information management

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

RESPONSIBLE BODY

TIMEFRAME

Establish well organized and gender balance community governance structure to facilitate coordination in the camp through training and mentoring about the ways of communication with the communities and improve community participation.	Zone/Regional Government and CCCM	As soon as possible
Establish Compliant and Feedback Mechanism platform to flag out the concerns of IDPs to partners	Zone DRMO and CCCM	As soon as possible
Decongest and expand the existing overly congested sites, including partition.	ZDRMO/Admin and CCCM/Protection Cluster	Soon
Consider new site establishment to accommodate new arrivals.	Zone DRMO and Administration	Soon
Provide capacity building training on basic concept of camp coordination and camp management for government officials at all levels.	CCCM Cluster	Soon
Immediate action is needed for partitioning the collective centers, constructing of communal kitchens, multipurpose shades, and community information center in all IDP sites.	ZDRMO/Admin and CCCM/Protection Cluster	Soon

5.COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/ACCESS TO INFORMATION

MAIN FINDINGS (NEEDS)		
There is no platform for community engagement and to facilitate access to information among IDP population. Establishment of IDP representatives is inconsistent across all woredas. In addition, IDPs do not have information on where to present their complaints.		
RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS	RESPONSIBLE BODY	TIMEFRAME
Establish complaint and feedback mechanisms, including selection of IDP representatives.	Zone and Woreda DRMO	Soon
Create awareness on mechanisms and establish information desks	Zone and Woreda DRMO	Soon

6.OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

COPING MECHANISMS

Some adults and children are engaged in exploitative work to survive while some children withdraw from school to support their parents. In some families, some went all day without food as there is no available food families consume. In some woredas, women are also engaged in transactional sex.

GAPS IN RESPONSE

Humanitarian response by Government and humanitarian partners in North Shewa zone in general and in assessed woredas/ city remain low. Many of the assessed woredas partners presence is nonexistent.

7.HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

ACCESS OF RELIEF ACTORS TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Lack of attention given to the IDPs in these woredas due to lack of information on the figures and needs and population movement before this assessment.

There is no access concern reported or observed.

ACCESS OF AFFECTED POPULATIONS TO ASSISTANCE

The current situation of IDPs, lack of cash for transport and medical examinations, inadequate referral system, lack of response and damage of infrastructures in conflict affected woredas in general has limited people's access to services.

SECURITY AND PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

No reported security concern in the assessed areas. Road construction along Debre Birhan to assessed woredas are ongoing and is not expected to hinder humanitarian operation. Relief actors, in consultation with the Government should consider different mechanisms to address needs in far reaching woredas.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Despite rising humanitarian need in the woreda/zone/region, response to the affected people is limited across sectors. Particularly, the assessed area has not been among prioritized woredas although affected by high influx of IDPs and affected by conflict.

The assessment team request donors and response mechanisms to increase humanitarian response in Amhara region.

8.COORDINATION

Humanitarian coordination in North Shewa zone is led by Incident Command Post (ICP) but affected due to the scale down of humanitarian response after return movement within Amhara region of people displaced due to the conflict in the North was initiated after Mid- December 2021. The zone, however, is experiencing prolonged and continued IDP influx that entail the need to strengthen coordination mechanisms. To ensure effective Cluster approach in the zone, Government sector offices should play critical role in leading the Clusters together with humanitarian partners. Partners active engagement in the existing coordination structures at zonal level is highly recommended.

Amhara Region Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Food Security Commission is leading the humanitarian response in the region and chair the Regional Emergency Coordination Center (ECC). OCHA is playing supportive role and works closely with partners and Clusters to ensure partners active humanitarian response. At regional level, Cluster approach is in place and there are ten functional Clusters. Not all Clusters have a dedicated Cluster coordinator, which is affecting the overall coordination and it is recommended that national Clusters and lead agencies assign a dedicated Cluster coordinator to facilitate smooth and effective coordination at regional level. This will also support the coordination at zonal level. Furthermore, Government sectors and partners' active engagement in the existing coordination structure is key in ensuring effective humanitarian coordination and response.

ANNEX

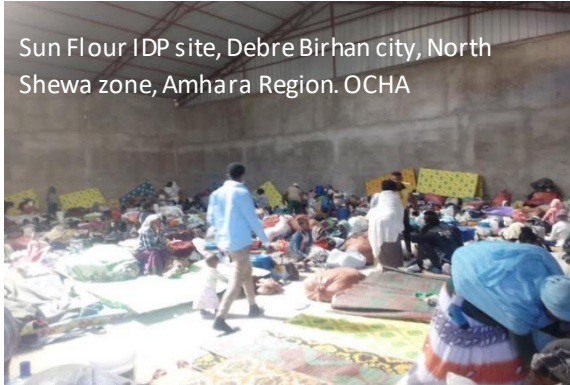
IDP Data, As of 5 February 2022

Population data of IDPs in North Shewa Zone, Amhara Region – 5 February 2022								
No.	Woreda	Number of HH			Number of Individuals			Remark
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Menz Keya	706	489	1,195	1,976	1,752	3,728	
2	Minjar	271	94	365	708	685	1,393	
3	Merabete	335	157	492	1,139	969	2,108	
4	Menz Lalo	134	105	239	274	281	555	
5	Menz Mama	40	24	64	90	88	178	
6	Debre Birhan city	2,164	1,768	3,932	8,847	10,813	19,660	
7	Gishe	115	57	172	283	260	543	
8	Angolela Tera	42	18	58	162	112	274	
9	Ensaro	425	200	615	1,006	980	1,986	
10	Menz Gera	170	87	257	411	334	745	
11	Ankober	10	6	16	30	31	61	
12	Mida	165	74	239	431	429	860	
13	Moret ena Jiru	883	345	1,228	2,220	2,068	4,288	
14	Siya Debima Wayu	14	6	20	42	35	77	
15	Shewarobit city	19	9	28	51	55	106	
16	Eferatana Gidim	18	22	40	90	110	200	
Total		5,511	3,461	8,960	17,760	19,002	36,762	

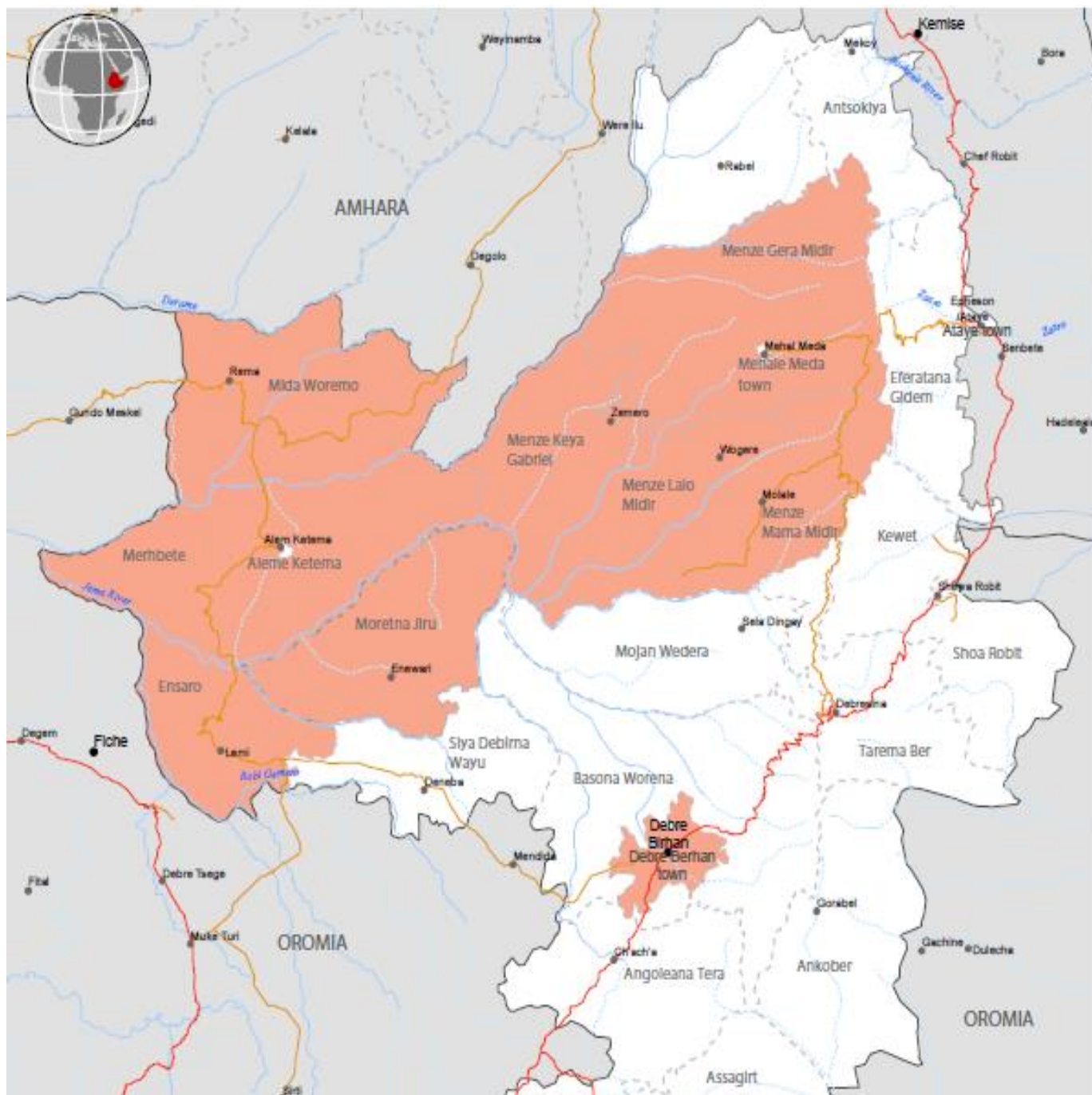
IDPs in Collective Sites - extracted from the total

IDPs in Collective Sites in North Shewa Zone, Amhara Region - 5February 2022									
No.	Woreda	Kebele	Number of HH			Number of Individuals			Remark
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Menz Keya	Medebit	40	9	49	121	112	233	
2	Menz Mama	1	28	12	40	70	79	149	
3	Minjar	Arerti	32	12	44	81	88	169	
4	Menz Lalo	7	16	8	24	36	44	80	
5	Debre Birhan	Sun Flour			256			3,182	
		China Factory			1,352			5,695	
		8			74			310	
		6			23			85	
		4			14			89	
		3			44			128	
Total					1,920			10,120	

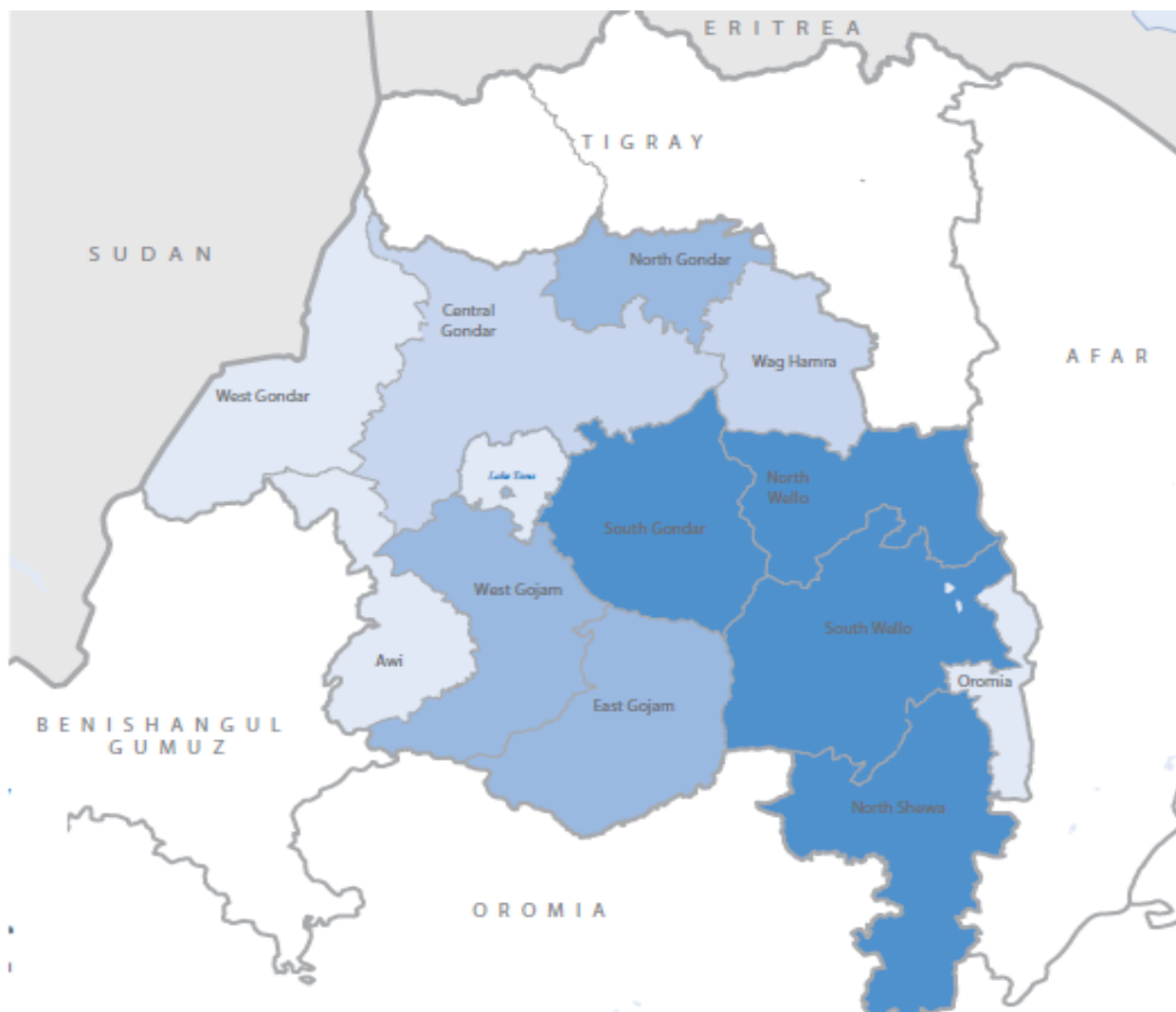
Photos from the Field



Map: North Shewa Map and Assessed Areas



Map: Amhara Regional Map



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