TIGRAY RESPONSE STRATEGY

CCCM CLUSTER
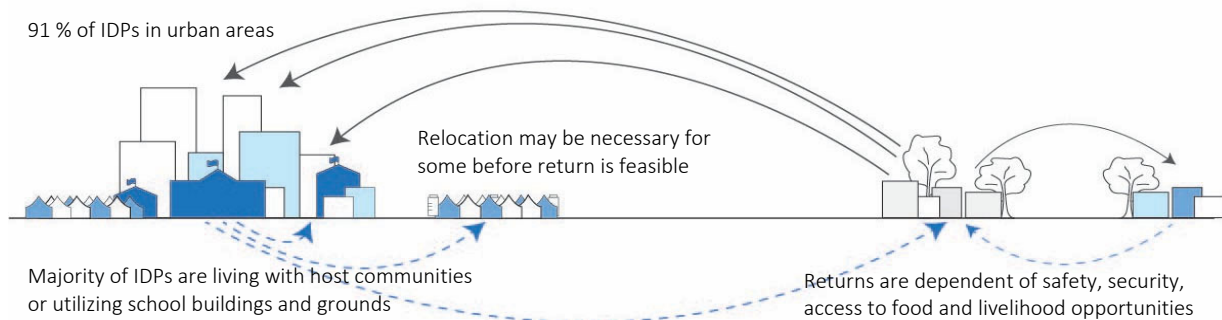SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

DRAFT FOR COMMENT

Displacement Context

Based on DTM Emergency Site Assessment Round 7, nearly 97% of IDPs have stayed within Tigray region, with the remaining displaced into Afar and Amhara regions. In Tigray, 22% of displaced populations are living in collective sites, majority of them school buildings, while 77% are living with host communities.   Despite the seemingly low percentage of people living in collective sites, a large portion of those living with host communities continue to access information and assistance through collective sites.

At the time of the Emergency Site Assessment, 98% have stated their preference for return to place of origin, with the remaining preferring local integration due to damaged and destroyed houses, lack livelihood opportunities, and trauma. Preliminary findings from Household Intention Surveys also reflects similar intention by IDPs communities (79% preferring to return from Mekelle). This strategy keeps in mind that there is unlikely to be one linear, uniform process across Tigray when it comes to longer-term solutions. In some instances, recovery may begin to occur for some while others may be recently displaced and others remain displaced due to unresolved political, security, and safety issues.

91 % of IDPs in urban areas

Relocation may be necessary for some before return is feasible

Majority of IDPs are living with host communities or utilizing school buildings and grounds

Returns are dependent of safety, security, access to food and livelihood opportunities

IDPs in displacement sites	Identification of alternative solutions	Support for return
- 91 % of IDPs have been displaced into urban areas, mostly occupying schools - Reportedly many have been displaced more than once as they travel eastward to search for assistance and resources. - IDPs from Western zone will likely to remain displaced for longer	- Estimated 37% of IDPs in Mekelle are from Western Zone, where return is likely to be delayed.	- Majority (98% (DTM) 79% Mekelle survey) of IDPs express the wish to return, however this is pending safety and security, available of assistance and livelihood opportunities. - Reported incidents with UXO means assessments need to be carried out.

Access remains a challenge on multiple fronts for CCCM actors, primarily due to lack of supply and services available for referral by service providers and other clusters. Lack of access to fuel and cash also directly impact capacity and resources for carrying out site improvement work which are urgently needed in a number of displacement sites.

Objectives: IDPs living in displacement sites have access information, protection and assistance needed to uphold their rights and dignity.

In line with the national cluster framework for Ethiopia, CCCM Cluster in Tigray supports the work of local and national authorities to coordinate equitable assistance and protection to displaced communities living in collective settings, working to ensure meaningful participation and representation of the communities. It does this by supporting and/or building capacity of inclusive and representative community-led site committees, ensure access to complaint and feedback mechanisms, working with other clusters and actors for access to referral pathways, as well as carrying out site improvement and maintenance. As a newly activated cluster in Ethiopia, the cluster's on-going priority has also been to build and develop capacities of local actors and

stakeholders, prioritizing governmental institutions mandated to manage displacement sites.

CCCM also work to promote participation and empowerment of the women and girls living in displacement, and to ensure that durable solutions planning and discussions are inclusive and centered on the need of the displaced communities.

For IDPs living in collective displacement sites, as well as those accessing information and assistance at the sites, the cluster works in 4 areas:

1. Community Engagement, participation and representation:
   o Support / set up **representative and accountable IDPs committee** at site level, promoting IDPs leadership and governance, includes trainings with community leaders and committee members
   o Support / set up of committees for **Women, Youth and groups with specific needs** as relevant, ensuring linkage to IDPs site committees
   o Set up of **information board/desk**, coupled with information campaign, and outreach
   o Established **Complaint Feedback mechanism** that is accessible and inclusive and allow for engagement of IDPs committees in monitoring of service delivery

2. Coordination and Monitoring of Services
   o Carry out **coordination and mapping of services** at site level
   o Carry out **monitoring of services** provided,
   o Working with service providers and clusters to ensure **referral pathways** are in place

3. Site Improvement and site planning
   o Assess and carry out improvement work or refer to relevant actors
   o Provide technical and coordination support to site selection and site planning

4. Capacity Development
   o Engaging with and providing capacity building activities to local partners and stakeholders

Support to Returns and Relocations
The cluster will work to ensure that IDPs are consulted and able to contribute their inputs into planning and support to returns and relocation process in a timely manner. This include working with relevant stakeholders around IDPs intention survey, focus group discussions and support to go-see visits.

For IDPs unable to return in the immediate future, the cluster will work with relevant clusters and stakeholders to explore alternatives solutions, include conducting assessments of unfinished buildings - building on existing efforts, carry out community consultations, and advocate for ensuring their rights are respected throughout the process.

Partnership and Localization
The CCCM Tigray Cluster is under the leadership of RDRMC, and works in coordination and collaboration with BOLSA, Zonal, Woreda, Municipality and City Administrations.
Current operational humanitarian partners include: Action for the Needy Ethiopia (ANE), IOM, OSSHD, and UNHCR, with additional local partners in the process of joining the cluster.

The cluster will continue to prioritize capacity building of local partners and actors, working with Country-Based Pooled Fund and Rapid Response Funding mechanisms to engage local partners into the sector, as well as advocate for direct funding. The cluster will also work with established partners in explore mentoring and on-the-job trainings to ensure consistency of the response and supported on-boarding process.