

Protection monitoring report #8

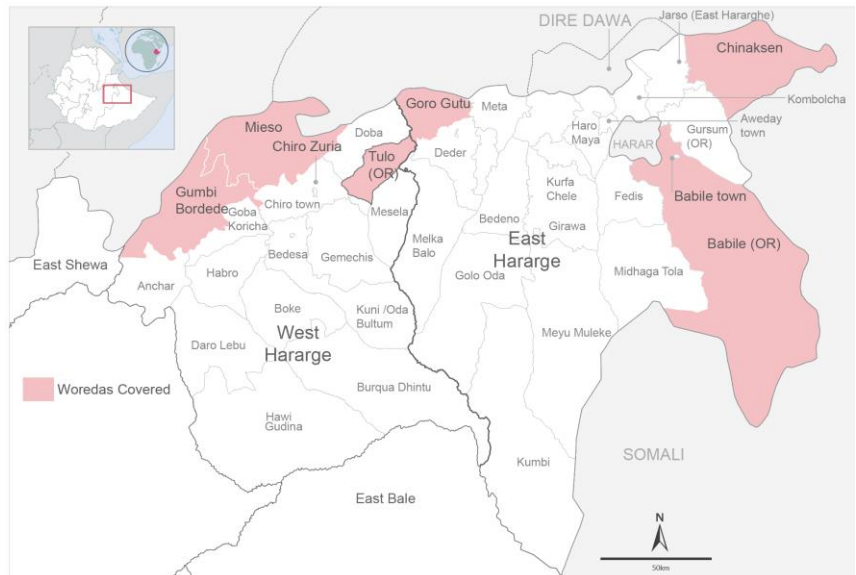
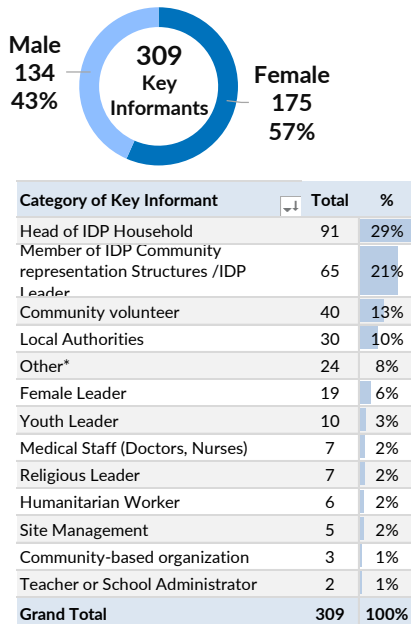
Oromia region | East Hararghe and West Hararghe zones

September 2022

Context

East and West Hararghe zones experience recurring complex emergencies including drought, desert locusts, and conflict-induced displacements. The ongoing inter-communal conflicts between Oromo and Somali ethnic along the Oromia/Somali regional border have aggravated the situation and displaced around 391,636 individuals. The protracted IDP population are located in 202 sites/193 villages and live in collective centers, planned IDP sites, within the host communities, and dispersed settlements across 35 woredas in both zones. UNHCR field Unit Dire Dawa started its operation in September 2020 targeting the most vulnerable 30 IDP sites (10 woredas in Oromia region, 2 woredas in Somali region, and Dire Dawa city admin) to provide protection, ES/NFIs, livelihood, and durable solution interventions.

Key informant profiles & areas covered



*Other key informants: Returnees and head of returnee

This protection monitoring report is based on the harmonized Ethiopia Protection Monitoring Tool (E-PMT). The data was collected in the months of August 2022 in West Hararghe zone and June 2022 in East Hararghe zone.

- For this report, a total of 309 key informants (KIs) were interviewed across 6 woredas in East and West Hararghe: 134 male (43%) and 175 female (57%).
- Of those interviewed, 91 (29%) were heads of IDP households, 65 (21%) were members of IDP Community representation Structures /IDP Leader, 40 (13%) were community volunteers, and 24 (8%) were other categories especially IDP returnees.
- 203 respondents (93%) are living in IDP camp/Site/Collective Centre.**
 Camp/Site/collective centres where IDPs are under risk of eviction and pressure to leave the site:
 - In East Hararghe: Ligidi IDP site and Agriculture office (Goro Gutu woreda), Erer Ebada (Babile OR woreda), Orda 2ffa (Chinaksen woreda)
 - In West Hararghe: Tulo sit 1 (Tulo (OR) woreda), Genda lami (Gumbi Bordede woreda)

Population Movements

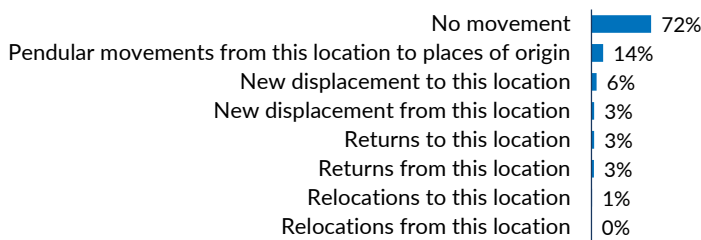


Figure 2. Displacement patterns observed during the past four weeks (Select multiple)

According to 72% of key informants, the population movement situation is static, with another 6% and 3% of key informants respectively suggesting new displacement of IDPs to and from the areas monitored. Overall, pendular movements (14%) to monitored locations of both zones took place in the past month particularly from Mieso and Gumbi Boredede woredas of West Hararghe zone to IDPs places of origin for the purposes of

agriculture, protecting property left behind etc. Respondents noted that in the past four weeks, IDP returns started to occur at limited and smaller-scale (3%), notably from Babile (OR) and Chinaksen woredas, East Hararghe zone.

Access to Fundamental Rights and Basic Needs

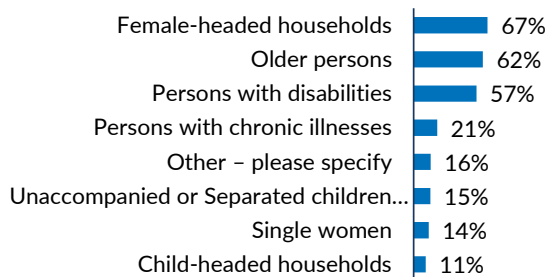


Figure 3a. Disadvantaged groups in accessing humanitarian assistance

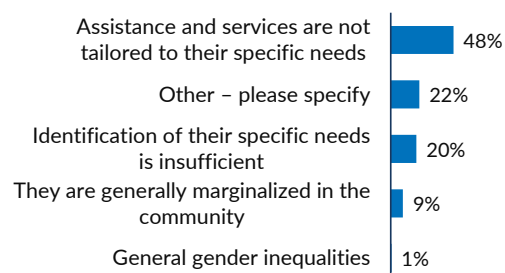
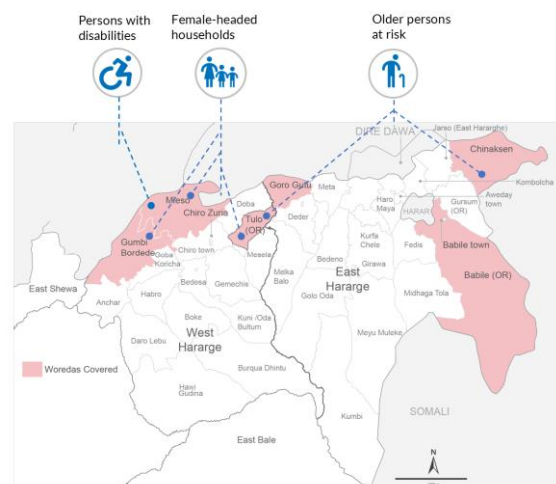


Figure 3b. Reasons for disadvantages in accessing assistance

According to the key informants, the top three disadvantaged groups in accessing humanitarian assistance and services are female headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities. A high prevalence of female headed households (88%) and older persons (76%) is observed in Tulo (OR) woreda, West Hararghe zone while the number of persons with disability is relatively high in Chinaksen woreda (69%), East Hararghe and Mieso woreda (79%), West Hararghe.

The main reason why these groups are particularly disadvantaged relate to 48% of respondents to inadequate tailoring of assistance to their specific needs while 20% of respondents noted the insufficient identification of their specific needs.



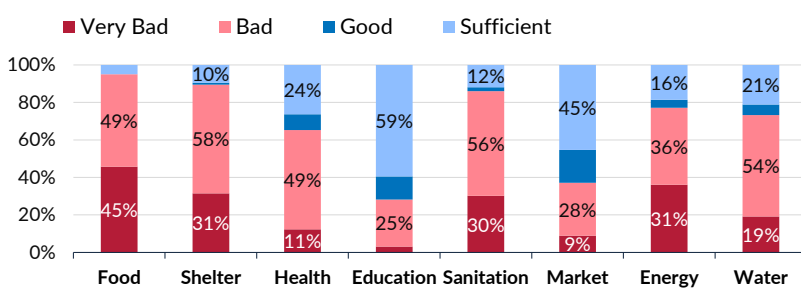
Disadvantaged groups in accessing humanitarian assistance and services by woreda

Access to humanitarian assistance and services including health, food, shelter and sanitation is overwhelmingly characterized as 'bad' and 'very bad' by key informants across the two zones.

- Access to health services is assessed as bad or very bad at 60% by key informants and at the woreda level, health is rated bad for 74% of respondents in Tulo (OR) woreda, West Hararghe. Moreover,

drought effects on food are reported in Babile (OR), East Hararghe zone. The lack of medicine/medical supplies/medical support, in addition to unavailability and unaffordability of services in reachable distance, and unaffordability of transportation service are the three major challenges to access health.

- Access to food is assessed as bad or very bad by 94% of key informants and the main obstacles to access food are lack of food, unavailability of services in reachable distance and ongoing conflict and insecurity. At the woreda level, food is rated as very bad for 57% of respondents in Gumbi Bordede woreda, West Hararghe.
- Access to shelter as bad or very bad at 89%. At woreda-level, access to shelter is rated very bad for 80% of KIs in Tulo (OR) woreda, West Hararghe. Unavailability of services in reachable distance, ongoing conflict and insecurity and unaffordability of transportation service are the three major challenges to access shelter.



Basic needs	Main obstacles
Health	Lack of medicine/medical supplies/medical support
Food	Lack of food, Drought effect on food
Water	Lack of water
Sanitation	Lack of available water/wash facilities
Energy	No power, no firewood
Shelter/NFI	Congested shelter condition, Bad shelters construction
Education	Service not available in reachable distance
Market	Long distance

Figure 5. Rating of accessibility of basic needs and main obstacle to access basic needs

When prompted about priority needs, food is top priority for both males and females at 51%, followed by shelter at 22% of key informants. In Goro Gutu woreda (East Hararghe), the top priority reported by key informants is a relocation to a better location.

Coping strategies

To meet basic needs, the IDP population in both zones rely sometimes or commonly on coping mechanisms, some of them harmful. School dropouts among boys (28%) and Begging (21%) stand out as prevalent coping mechanisms. Key informants also suggest that a reliance on Early marriage, illegal activities such as theft, support from host communities and use of savings to meet their basic needs is relatively minimal.

	Never	Sometimes	Common	Very Common	Always	No Answer	Total
Early Marriage	68%	20%	7%	1%	2%	1%	100%
Girls dropping Out of School to Work	32%	36%	17%	5%	9%	1%	100%
Boys dropping Out of School to Work	27%	28%	28%	6%	11%	1%	100%
Humanitarian assistance	12%	33%	16%	15%	24%	0%	100%
Illegal activities (such as theft)	83%	15%	1%	1%	0%	1%	100%
Begging	18%	39%	21%	13%	7%	1%	100%
Support from local/host communities	71%	23%	2%	2%	1%	1%	100%
Support from local authorities	29%	55%	11%	3%	1%	0%	100%
Use savings	84%	8%	7%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Borrow or loan money	50%	28%	9%	8%	5%	1%	100%
Working and salaries	38%	28%	20%	11%	3%	0%	100%
Sell or exchange personal possessions or productive assets	59%	26%	10%	4%	1%	1%	100%
Selling humanitarian assistance received	55%	28%	9%	6%	3%	0%	100%

Figure 6. Coping strategies

Freedom of movement

According to KIs, women and girls (53%), and men and boys (60%) respectively face limitations to their freedom of movement in their community. For both genders movement restrictions are particularly prevalent in Goro Gutu woreda. For instance, Men and boys and Women and girls are hardly able to move freely according to 36% and 40% of respondents respectively.

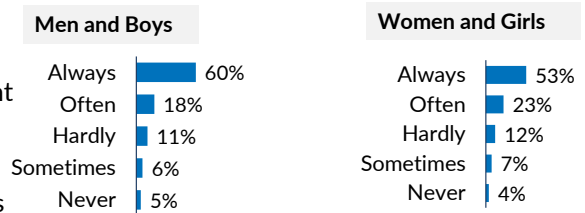


Figure 7. Freedom of movement
Are men and boys able to move freely in your community?
Are women and girls able to move freely in your community?

Fear of arrest is the main reason for limitation of movement for both women, girls and men and boys, followed by lack of proper documentation to travel and Insecurity or general violence and fighting in the area. However, women and girls are facing other reasons for limitations on movement, such as restrictions imposed by family or spouse and harassment.

Access to justice and conflict resolution

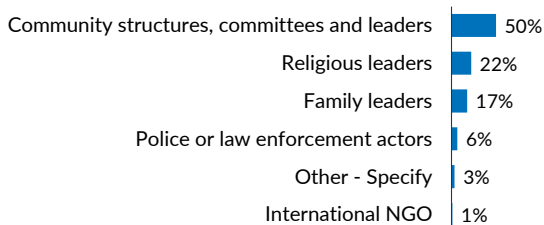


Figure 8. How are people most likely to approach with protection concerns, problems, and disputes

Community structures, committees, and leaders (50%), followed by religious leaders (22%) and family leaders (17%) are the main establishments people pursue to address protection concerns, problems, and disputes. To a lesser extent, police, or law enforcement actors (6%) and International NGOs (1%) are approached.

Documentation

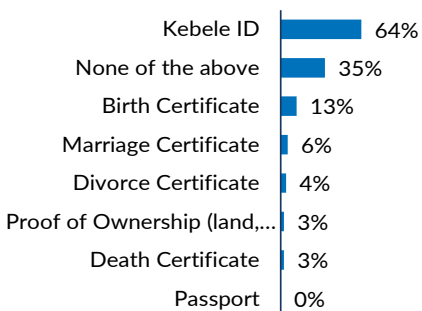


Figure 9. Documents IDPs can obtain in community/site/village

A significant number of IDPs have access to Kebele IDs in both zones, particularly in all woredas of West Hararghe zone (91-98%). However, the accessibility of such documents in Goro Gutu woreda of East Hararghe zone is exceptionally minimum (5%). Similarly, according to 35% of KIs, documentations such as passport, Proof of Ownership (HLP), birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates are mostly unavailable in both zones particularly in Goro Gutu (95%) woreda of East Hararghe.

According to KIs, the top three barriers to obtaining documentation are related to access to civil registration office such as people not knowing about the civil registration offices (46%), Civil registration office is not available (21%) and People face difficulties to access the civil registration office (18%).

Consequences of lack of documentation reportedly include difficulty moving through certain areas, difficulty opening a bank account and difficulty finding employment.

Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

Key informants have reported the loss of their properties or possessions (90%) and proof of ownership (83%) for housing, land, and property (HLP) across the areas monitored, particularly in West Hararghe zone of Tulo (OR) and Gumbi Bordede woredas.

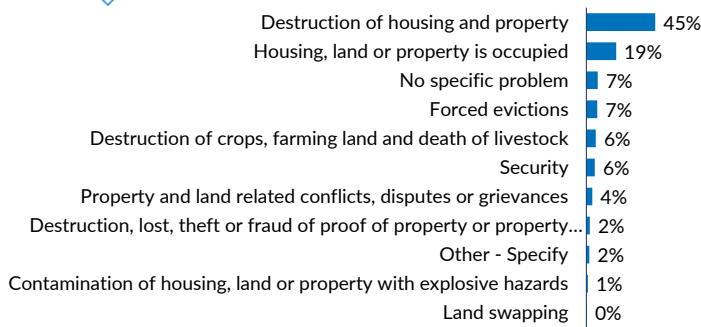


Figure 11 Main HLP concerns

The biggest concern related to HLP by far is destruction of property (45%), followed by occupation of HLP (19%) and forced eviction (7%). However, contamination of HLP with explosive hazards and land swapping, are far less of a concern in the region. At zone level, occupation of Housing, land or property is reported by 37% of respondents in West Hararghe, the proportion is 6% in East Hararghe. 6% in East Hararghe.

Gender-Based Violence

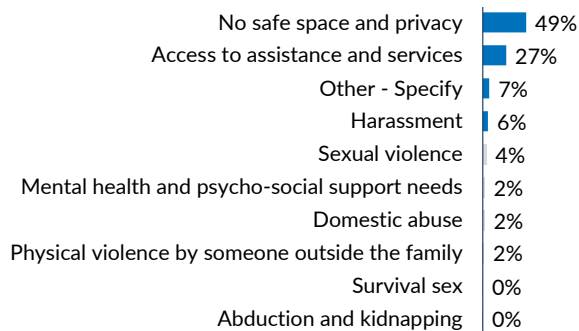


Figure 12a. Most significant problems women and girls are facing in the community

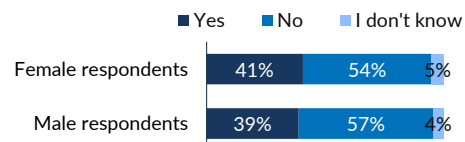


Figure 12b. In your view, is GBV currently a key concern in your location?

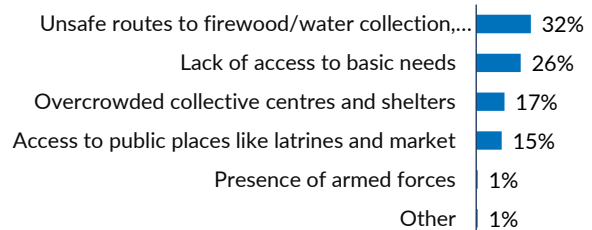


Figure 12c. Factors currently increasing the risk of GBV and other forms of violence

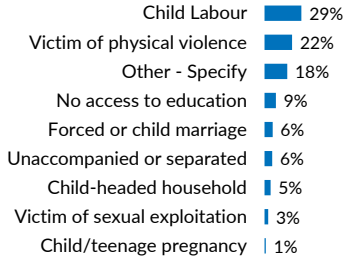
Female key informants considered GBV as a main issue at 41%, while male respondents identified it as a main concern at 39%. GBV is currently a key concern in their locations according to 67% of respondents in Mieso woreda, West Hararghe zone and 49% of respondents in Chinaksen woreda, East Hararghe zone. According to key informants, the lack of safe space and privacy (49%), lack of access to assistance and services (27%) and harassment (6%) are the three most significant problems women and girls are facing in the community.

Factors increasing GBV risks: unsafe routes to firewood/water collection (32%), Lack of access to basic needs (26%) and overcrowded collective centres and shelters (17%) are the main crucial factors currently increasing the risk of gender-based violence in the monitored areas, according to KIs.

Access to GBV services: According to the KIs, 78% confirmed lack of access to GBV services in their areas monitored, with a particular higher inaccessibility in Goro Gutu (87%), Babile (OR) (80%) and Chinaksen (79%) woredas of East Hararghe zone.

Child Protection

Child protection concerns affecting girls



Child protection concerns affecting boys

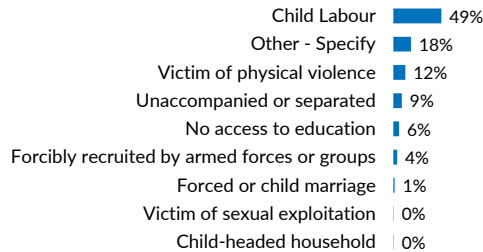


Figure 13a. Child protection concern affecting girls and boys
Other: **malnutrition**

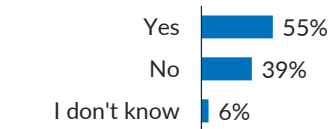


Figure 13b. Are there unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) been reported?

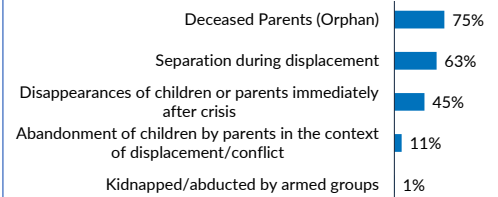


Figure 13c. Main causes of UASC

According to the KIs, the top three protection concern affecting both girls and boys are child labor, physical violence, and malnutrition (the second main concern affecting boys and third main concern for girls). However, a higher incidence of child labour was reported among boys (49%) than girls (29%), and girls (22%) were reported to be more often victims of physical violence than boys (12%). Moreover, 55% of key informants confirm that UASC live in their respective community particularly in Goro Gutu, Babile (OR) and Chinaksen woredas of East Hararghe zone.

Main causes for this include deceased Parents (75%), Separation during displacement (63%), and disappearances of children or parents immediately after crisis (45%). Neighbours, friends, and acquaintances in the areas of origin are the predominant caregiver of UASC according to 50% of KIs particularly in Babile (OR) and Chinaksen woredas of East Hararghe zone, while members of the IDP community (not known from areas of origin) are second alternative caregiver to parents at 22% mainly in Goro Gutu woreda, East Hararghe zone.

Explosive hazards

98% of KIs are not aware of the presence of explosive hazards in the site monitored, among this number the majority are in West Hararghe zone of Tulo (OR), Mieso and Gumbi Bordede woredas (100%).

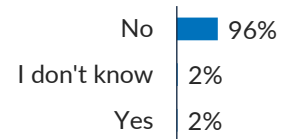


Figure 13a. Aware of any incidents related to landmines, unexploded ordnances, or other explosive remnants of war during the last 3 months (All respondents)

Access to information, community representation and relations

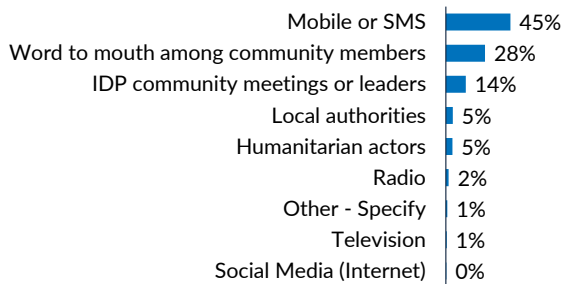


Figure 14. Means by which people receive information in general

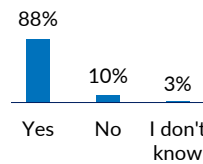


Figure 15. Existence of any IDP community structure to discuss and address issues and needs of the IDP community

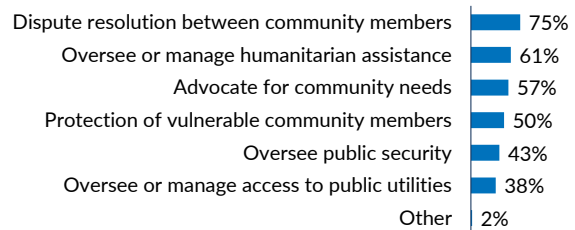


Figure 16. Purpose of IDP community structures (Multiple choices)

The two main means through which people receive information are Mobile or SMS (45%) mainly in East Hararghe zone (55%), and word to mouth among community members (28%) with a high prevalence in West Hararghe (35%). However, the information reliance of the community on radio, television, and social media is very low.

88% of KIs confirmed the existence of IDP community structures in place in the area monitored, East Hararghe (84%) and West Hararghe (93%). Where such structures exist, they are generally considered to be at least somewhat legitimate (98%), representative (99%) and useful (99%). Exceptionally, the legitimacy and representativeness of such structures were reported to be higher in Goro Gutu, Babile (OR) and Chinaksen woredas of East Hararghe zone. The main purposes of such structures were reported to be dispute resolution between community members, oversee or manage humanitarian assistance and advocate for community needs.

Partners



Donor support

UNHCR would like to thank the following donors for their support:

