

Protection monitoring report #7

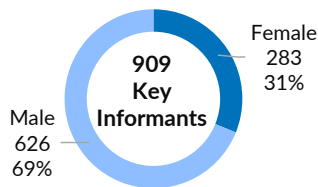
SNNP region | Gedeo, Konso and Alle

August 2022

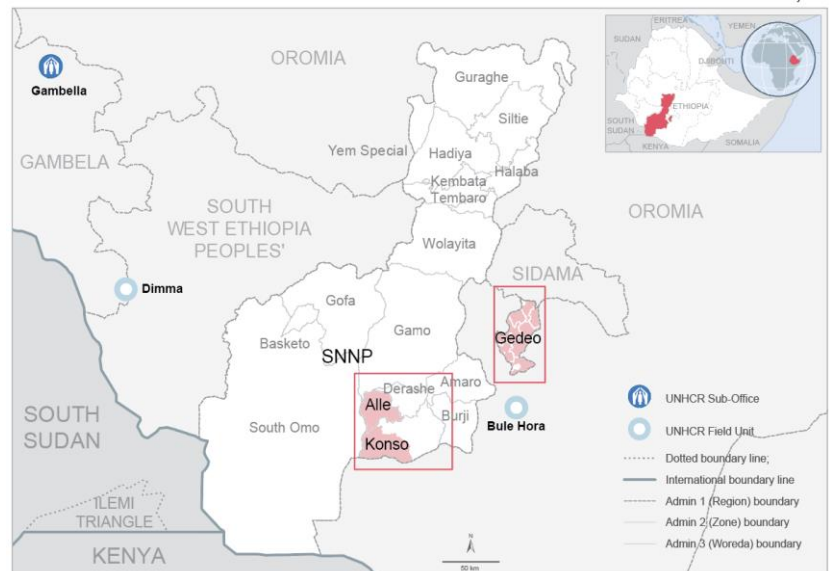
Context

As of July 2022, around 315,492 individuals are displaced across Gedeo zone, SNNPR. The majority of those returned IDPs, following the Government led return process initiated back in May 2019, are still staying in host communities and collective centres, while others were in spontaneous sites and dispersed settlements. In 2021 the ethnic conflict between Konso zone and the surrounding special woredas including Amaro, Alle, Burji, and Derashe resulted in the displacement of 11,116 HHs (66,711 individuals) from 17 kebeles of Konso zone. Besides, the inter-communal conflict between Alle special Woreda and Konso zone resulted in the displacement of 3,603 HHs (22,167 individuals) from their homes and resulted in a severe humanitarian crisis which cost human life, destruction of basic facilities and suspension of humanitarian access to the area.

Key informant profiles & areas covered



Category of Key Informant	Total	%
Head of IDP Household	329	36%
Local Authorities	165	18%
Community volunteer	153	17%
Religious Leader	62	7%
Female Leader	48	5%
Teacher or School Administrator	42	5%
Youth Leader	35	4%
Community-based organization	17	2%
Site Management	16	2%
Humanitarian Worker	14	2%
Medical Staff (Doctors, Nurses)	11	1%
Member of IDP Community representation Structures /IDP Leader	7	1%
Other (Please specify...)	5	1%
Representative of associations for persons with disabilities	5	1%
Grand Total	909	100%



This protection monitoring report is based on the harmonized Ethiopia Protection Monitoring Tool (E-PMT). The data was collected in the months of March and April 2022.

- For this report, a total of 909 Key Informants (KIs)¹ were interviewed in the Gedeo and Konso zones and Alle special woreda: 626 males (69%), 283 females (31%).
- Of those interviewed, 329 (36%) were heads of IDP households, 165 (18%) were local authorities, 153 (17%) were community volunteers, 7% religious leaders, 5% female leaders.

¹ The information is obtained through key informants. Therefore, the findings are not statistically representative. Limitations relate to the role of the KI, the respective level of information, knowledge and prevalent biases. Access by protection monitors provides a further constraint.

Population Movements

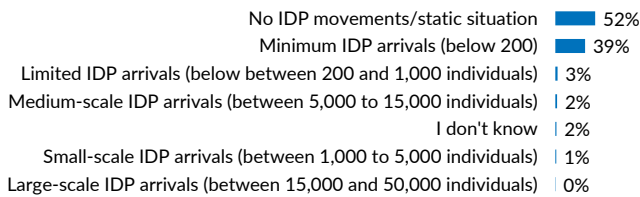


Figure 2a. Scale of new displacements observed during the past four weeks (Select one)

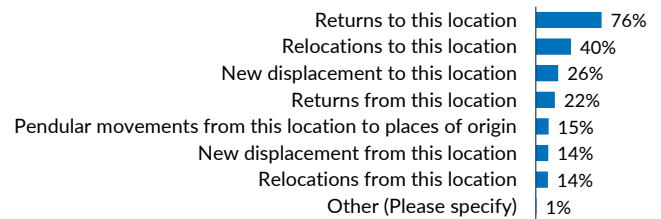


Figure 2b. Displacement patterns observed during the past four weeks (Select multiple)

Overall, according to 52% of KIs, the population movement situation is static, with another 39% of KIs suggesting minimal new arrivals (below 200 persons) in the past month particularly in Konso zone and Alle special woreda. Respondents describe a similarly static situation regarding IDP returns from these locations, with 76% and 40% respectively reporting no or limited new return movements (between 200 to 1000 people) to their location in the past four weeks. However, pendular movements from this location to places of origin for purposes of agriculture, protecting property left behind etc. were identified in most woredas of Gedee zone.

Access to Fundamental Rights and Basic Needs

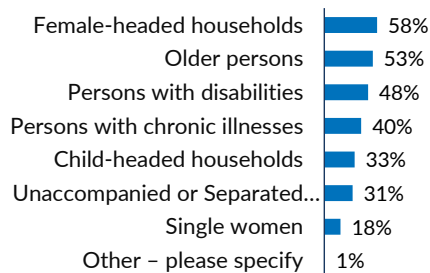


Figure 3a. Disadvantaged groups in accessing humanitarian assistance (# of respondents)

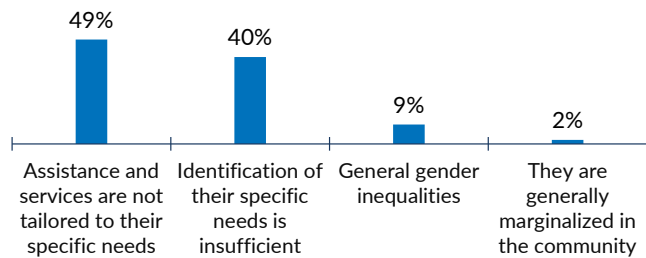


Figure 3b. Reasons for disadvantages in accessing assistance

According to the KIs the top three disadvantaged groups in accessing humanitarian assistance and services are female-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities. The main reasons why these groups are particularly disadvantaged relate to assistance and services are not tailored to their specific needs (49%), while 40% and 9% of the respondents noted insufficient identification of specific needs and general gender inequalities as main reasons.

Access to humanitarian assistance and services

Basic humanitarian assistance and services including food, shelter, health, education, sanitation, water, energy, and markets are characterized as 'bad' by KIs across the areas monitored.

- Access to health services and sanitation have the highest inaccessibility rate, assessed as bad by 95% and 82% KIs respectively, particularly in Chelelektu town, Gedeb town, Wenago and Yirgachefe woredas, Gedee zone (100%) and Konso zone, Kena woreda (100%) and Alle Special woreda (100%)
- Access to water is rated as bad according to 81% of KIs with a particular inaccessibility rate in Gedeb Gedeb town, Gedee zone, Kena woreda, Konso zone (100%) and Alle Special woreda (96.5%), while access to food is rated the same by 80% of key informants, particularly in Chelelektu town of Gedee zone, Kena woreda of Konso and Alle Special woreda zone (100%).
- Access to education, shelter, energy, and market is rated bad access by a range of 69 to 61% of KIs.

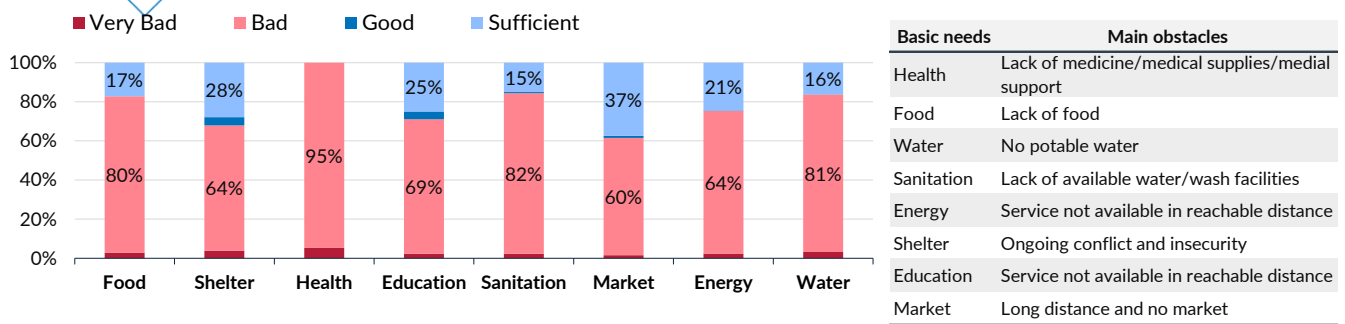


Figure 5. Rating of accessibility of basic needs and main obstacle to access basic needs

The top three needs are food and nutrition (71%), shelter (10%) and Child protection services (6%). This prioritization is however limited due to the key informant methodology. Commonly, unavailability of assistance and service in general or within a reachable distance, the lack or unaffordability of available transport, lack of needed documentation and the ongoing conflict and insecurity are the main obstacles to access humanitarian assistance and services, for the community members.

Coping mechanisms

	Never	Sometimes	Common	Very Common	Always	No Answer	Total
Early Marriage	4%	43%	52%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Girls dropping Out of School to Work	3%	33%	53%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Boys dropping Out of School to Work	3%	30%	55%	12%	0%	0%	100%
Humanitarian assistance	12%	63%	23%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Illegal activities (such as theft)	10%	57%	32%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Begging	19%	36%	42%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Support from local/host communities	38%	48%	14%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Support from local authorities	29%	58%	13%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Use savings	39%	46%	14%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Borrow or loan money	32%	41%	26%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Working and salaries	51%	36%	12%	0%	0%	0%	99%
Sell or exchange personal possessions or productive assets	23%	46%	31%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Selling humanitarian assistance received	21%	57%	21%	0%	0%	1%	100%

Figure 6. Coping mechanisms

To meet basic needs, populations in the three zones rely sometimes or commonly on coping mechanisms, some of them harmful. KIs also suggest a reliance on humanitarian assistance and support from the host community together with use of savings, borrowing, selling or exchange of personal possessions and the limited income generation, to meet basic needs.

- Particularly alarming are the reported instances of early marriage (52%) and school dropouts, both among girls (53%) and boys (55%), as coping mechanisms.
- Begging (42%) and illegal activities, such as theft (32%), also stand out as prevalent coping mechanisms.

Freedom of movement

According to KIs, women and girls, and men and boys respectively face limitations to their freedom of movement in their community, with women and girls facing a relatively higher restriction. For both men and women, movement restrictions are particularly prevalent in Churso (89% and 93%) and Gedeb (78% and 78%) woredas of Gedeo zone, respectively.

Insecurity or general violence and fighting in the area, as lack and unaffordability of transportation and curfew are the major limitations to freedom of movement for both genders, however women and girls are facing other reasons for limitations on movement, such as harassment.

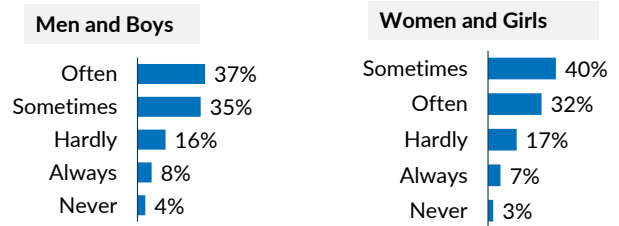


Figure 7. Freedom of movement
Are men and boys able to move freely in your community?
Are women and girls able to move freely in your community?

Access to justice and conflict resolution

Community structures, committees, and leaders (47%), Family leaders (35%) and religious leaders (12%) are the main establishments people pursue to address protection concerns, problems, and disputes, whereas International and national NGOs are approached at all.

According to the KIs (2%), there is some use of UNHCR protection desks to raise concerns mainly in Churso and Yirgachefe woredas of Gedeo zone.

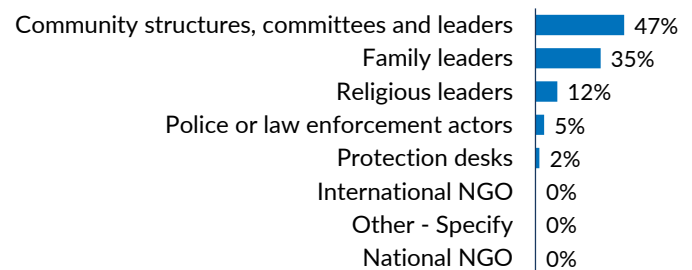


Figure 8. How are people most likely to approach with protection concerns, problems, and disputes

Documentation

A significant number of IDPs have access to Kebele IDs (87-100%) in all woredas of Gedeo and Konso zones and Alle special woreda, while as per to 100% of KIs, proof of ownership is exceptionally available in Kena woreda, Konso zone. Other documentations such as birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates are highly available in Gedeo zone, i.e., birth and marriage certificates are highly accessible in Kochere and Yirgachefe woredas, while divorce (93%) and death (96%) certificates are highly accessible in Yirgachefe woreda and relatively accessible in Wenago woreda (50%).

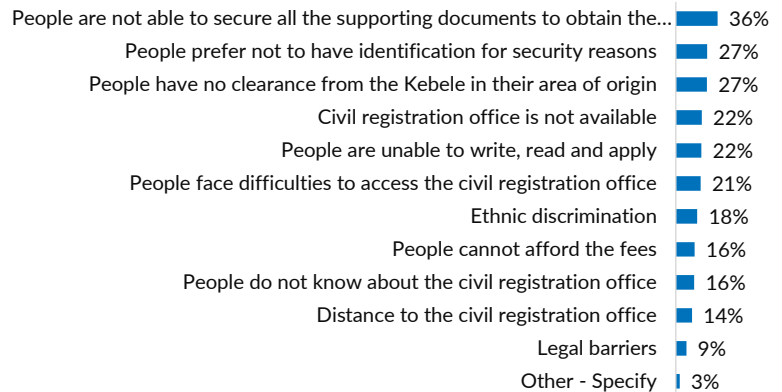


Figure 9. Obstacles to documentation

According to KIs, the top three barriers to obtaining documentation are people not being able to secure all the supporting documents to obtain the required documents, preference of not having identification for security reasons and lack of clearance documents from the Kebele of origin. Consequences of lack of documentation reportedly include difficulty moving through certain areas, difficulty accessing humanitarian assistance or services, and difficulty finding medical services.

Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

KIs have reported the loss of their properties or possessions (97%) and proof of ownership (84%) for housing, land, and property (HLP) across the areas monitored. Particularly, in Kena woreda of Konso zone, All KIs (100%) report that their property and proof of ownership of property, is lost.

The biggest concern related to HLP by far is destruction of housing and property at 41%, destruction, loss, theft or fraud of proof of property or property records was rated the second highest concern overall at 23%. However, contamination of HLP with explosive hazards, land swapping and forced evictions, are far less of a concern in the region. However, Property and land related conflicts are exceptionally higher in Chelelektu town (50%) while land swapping is prevalent in Wenago woreda, Gedeo zone (38%).

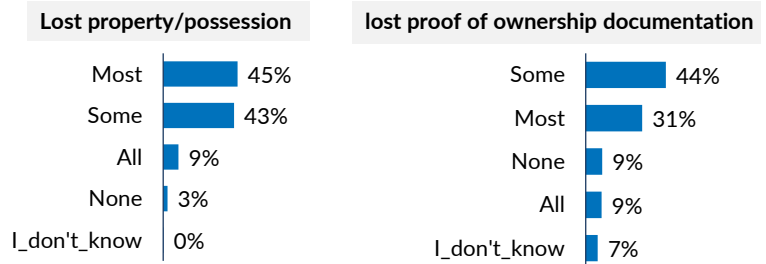


Figure 10. Have people hosted in this location or who have returned to this location lost property/possession or lost proof of ownership documentation?

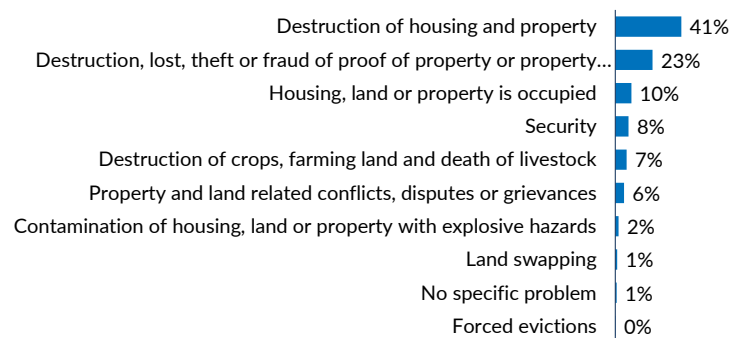


Figure 11 Main HLP concerns

Gender-Based Violence

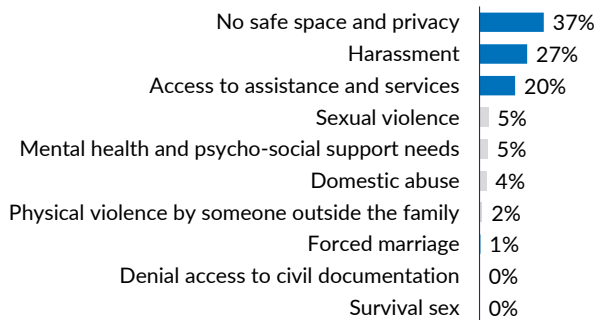


Figure 12a. Most significant problems women and girls are facing in the community

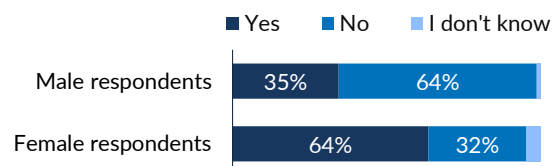


Figure 12b. In your view, is GBV currently a key concern in your location?

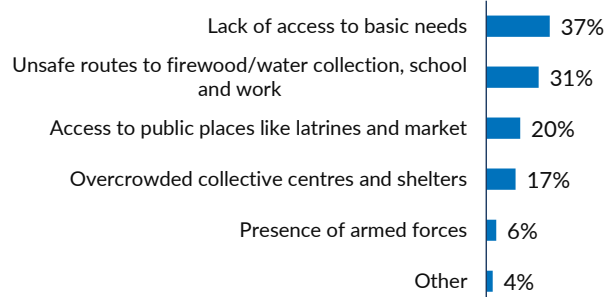


Figure 12c. Factors currently increasing the risk of GBV and other forms of violence

GBV is a key concern for 180 out of 283 total female respondents (64%) and a key issue for 216 out of 626 male respondents (35%). In particular, GBV is a key issue for 100% of female respondents in Wenago woreda (Gedeo zone), 100% of male and female respondents in Kena woreda (Konso zone).

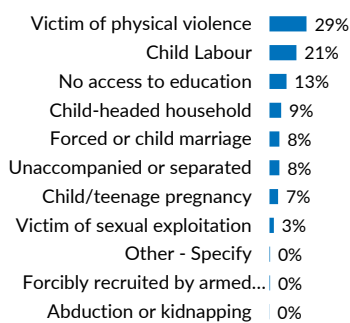
According to key informants, the lack of safe space and privacy (37%), harassment (27%) and lack of access to assistance and services (20%) are the three most significant problems women and girls face.

Factors increasing GBV risks: lack of access to basic needs (37%), unsafe routes to firewood/water collection, school, and work (31%), as well as lack of access to public places like latrines and market (20%) 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, only 5% confirmed access to GBV services in their areas monitored, with comparatively better access to GBV services in Wenago woreda, Gedeo zone (33.3%) and Segen Zuria woreda, Konso zone (9.5%), as compared to the other areas monitored.

Child Protection

Child protection concerns affecting girls



Child protection concerns affecting boys

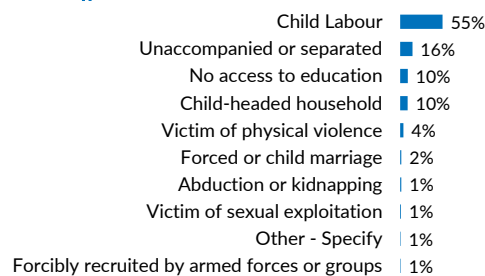


Figure 13a. Child protection concern affecting girls and boys

The top three protection concern affecting girls are physical violence (29%), child labour (21%), lack of access to education (13%), while the major child protection concern affecting boys are child labour (55%), separation from their parents (16%), and lack of access to education (10%). 22% of KIs confirm that UASC live in their respective community, the main causes include separation during flight (71%) and death of parents (8%).

Alarmingly, 98% of KIs explained that children are affected or at risk to be affected by violence or

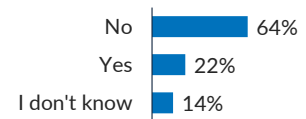


Figure 13b. Are there unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) been reported?

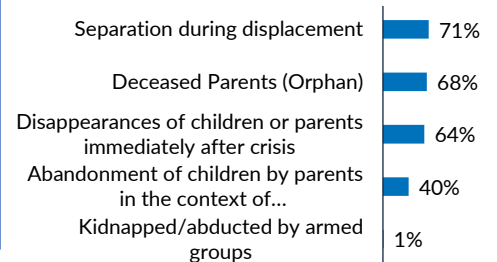


Figure 13c. Main causes of UASC

exploitation, most predominantly in Gedeo zone (Churso (96%) and Gedeb (73%) woredas), Konso zone (Karat Zuria (77%) and Segen Zuria (59%) woredas) and Alle Special woreda (72%). Most children have no care givers and stay alone according to 44% of KIs, mainly in Churso (83%) and Kochere (100%) woredas while neighbours, friends, and acquaintances in the areas of origin are the predominant alternative caregiver to parents at 41% particularly in Konso zone, Karat Zuria (94%) and Segen Zuria (75%) woredas and Alle Special (78%) woreda.

Explosive hazards

38% of KIs are not aware of the presence of explosive hazards in the site monitored, among this number the majority are in Chelelektu town (100%), Wenago (88%), and Yirgachefe (90%) woredas of Gedeo zone, Kena woreda (100%) of Konso zone. However, a vast number of respondents in Churso woreda, Gedeo zone (100%) are exceptionally aware of the presence of explosive hazards, or related accidents in the areas monitored.

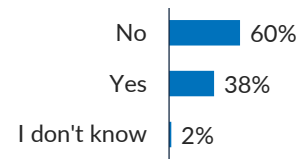


Figure 13a. aware of any incidents related to landmines, unexploded ordnances, or other explosive remnants of war during the last 3 months (All respondents)

Access to information, community representation and relations

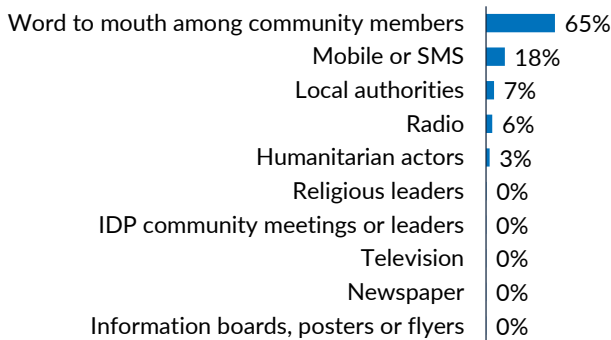


Figure 14. Means by which people receive information in general

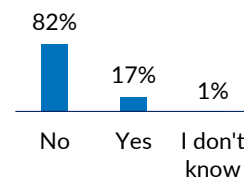


Figure 15. Existence of any IDP community structure to discuss and address issues and needs of the IDP community

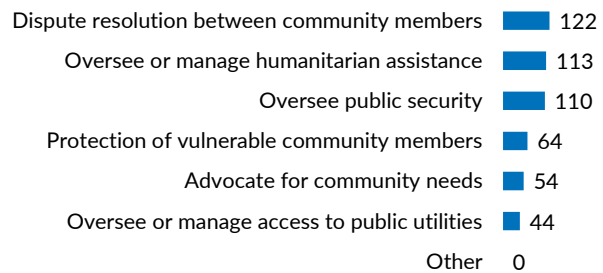


Figure 16. Purpose of IDP community structures (Multiple choices)

The two main means through which people receive information are word to mouth among community members (65%) mainly in Chelelektu town, Gedeo zone (100%) and Kena woreda, Konso zone (100%) and Mobile or SMS (18%) with high prevalence in Konso zone, Karat Zuria (56%) and Segen Zuria (38%) woredas. However, the information reliance of the community on religious leaders, IDP community meetings or religious leaders, and print or broadcast media is very low.

82% of KIs state that there are IDP community structures in place in the area monitored. Where such structures exist, they are generally considered to be at least somewhat legitimate (100%), representative (99%) and useful (100%). Exceptionally, the legitimacy, representativeness, as well as usefulness of such structures were reported to be higher in Churso and Kochere woredas, Gedeo zone. The main purposes of such structures were reported to be community-based dispute resolution, oversight, or management of humanitarian assistance, and oversee public security.

Partners



Donor support

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

