

A photograph of a man and five children in a rural, possibly post-disaster, setting. The man, in the center, wears a blue jacket and a patterned scarf, looking down with a somber expression. Five children of various ages surround him, some looking towards the camera with neutral or sad expressions, while others smile. The background shows a dirt area with simple structures and people in the distance.


Damage and Loss Assessment EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

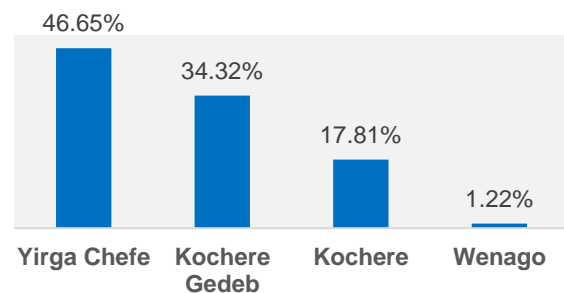


Damage and Loss Assessment EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Dilla conducted a Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) in four woredas of Gedeo zone (Yirgachaffe, Kochore-Gedeb, Kochore and Wonago) that were affected by conflicts in Gedeo and Guji in 2018 that resulted in mass displacement of people from the two Zones. Despite a long history of a harmonious relationship between the Gedeo and Guji communities, people from the two groups entered into inter-communal conflict along their common borders- Gedeo (SNNPR) and West Guji (Oromia) regions in April 2018. In the four woredas in Gedeo zone, 60,681 people from 8,261 households with an average family size of 7.35 persons, were adversely affected by the conflict.

When the situation stabilized, people have started to return with Yirgacheffe woreda having the highest proportion of household returnees 3,854 (46.7%), followed by Kochore-Gedeb 2,835 (34.3%), Kochore 1,471 (17.8%) and Wonago 101 (1.2%).

 **Gedeo Zone | Returnees by Woreda | 8,261 HH**



In addition to internal displacement, the conflict resulted in damage and loss in agriculture and livestock, private houses,

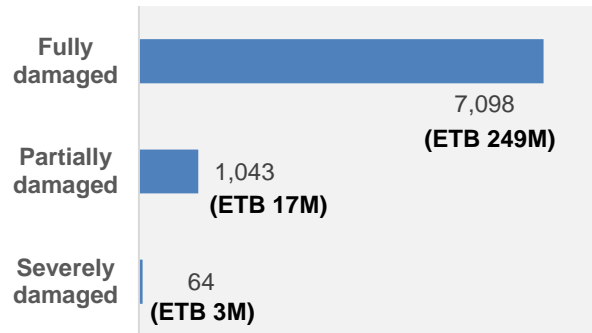
household assets, public buildings, social infrastructure, and other properties and assets, that have adversely affected the livelihoods of the people.

This project is, therefore, designed- in collaboration with Dilla University, UNHCR, and National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) of Ethiopia- in order to generate a comprehensive assessment of the extent of loss and damage caused by the conflict and provide financial estimates that are required to undertake a through recovery and reconstruction work.


Damaged houses and infrastructures

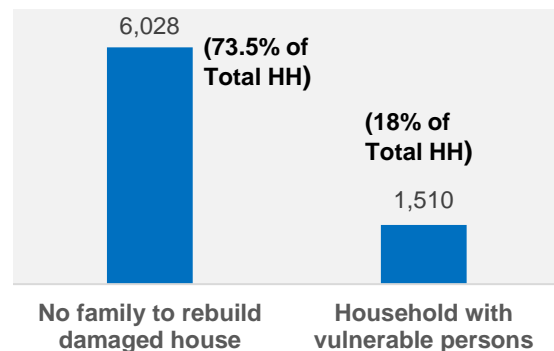
The DaLA was conducted using a methodology developed by UN-ECLAC (2003) for disaster damage and loss assessment. In addition to this, the assessment team consulted with the zonal administration as well as different tiers of government in the zone and local communities. According to the findings of the assessment, a total of 8,205 private houses were damaged with an estimated cost of 268,577,176 ETB. From the total number of houses, 7,098 were fully damaged, 1043 houses were partially damaged, and 64 were severely damaged but are repairable. For these categories of damage, the estimated cost will be 248,884,715 ETB, 16,718,134 ETB and 2,974,327 ETB, respectively.

 Private Houses damaged | Cost of Repair



The estimated loss associated with private houses is 19,408,800 ETB, which are projected expenses for clearing sites, transportation and labor costs. The majority of returned households (6,028 i.e. 73.5%) have reported that they have no family members who are able to rebuild damaged housing units. In addition, 1510 (18.3%) of returned households live with other vulnerable people. Most households (6,081 or 83.3 %) reported that they did not receive shelter support from any NGO/Agency at the time of data collection.

 HH with no family member to rebuild damaged unit | HH with vulnerable persons



Moreover, 96.2% of returnees have reported that their income and means of livelihood were significantly affected by the conflict and have been spending much of their income on food items as well as medical care and transportation.

The damaged public buildings assessed include administrative offices, farmers' training centers and religious buildings. In four woredas of the zone, a total of 40 public buildings were damaged with an estimated cost of 5,054,144 ETB, whereas the estimated losses cost 363,898 ETB. In Kochere and Kochere-Gedeb woredas a total of seven schools were damaged, three of them fully. The total estimated cost of the damage schools is 4,796,988 ETB and total estimated loss is 345,383 ETB. In addition, six health centers were also damaged in these woredas with estimated cost of 777,746 ETB and a loss of 55,998 ETB. Additionally, 16 water and sanitation systems were damaged in these woredas. The estimated damage of water and sanitation systems amounts to 1,595,527ETB, with loss amount of 114,878 ETB. Kochore-Gedeb woreda suffered the highest proportion of such damages and losses.

The transportation system was also affected by the conflict. Mobility items in the private transportation system included bicycle, car, motorcycle and tricycle. In conflict-affected areas of the zone, a total of 730 units from

the private transport system were damaged. The estimated cost of damage to these items was 38,922,500 ETB, whereas the loss registered was 1,206,166 ETB. In addition, 13 bridges were damaged in Kochere and Kochere-Gedeb woredas, with a total damage of 3,713,850 ETB, and associated loss of 125,307 ETB. Damage is also registered in the energy sub-sector. Damage in energy sources registered during the assessment include solar panels, generators and national powerlines. Total estimated cost of replacement of damaged energy equipment including utility poles from the national power grid amounts to 8,301,646 ETB and the total estimated loss is 1,158,442 ETB.

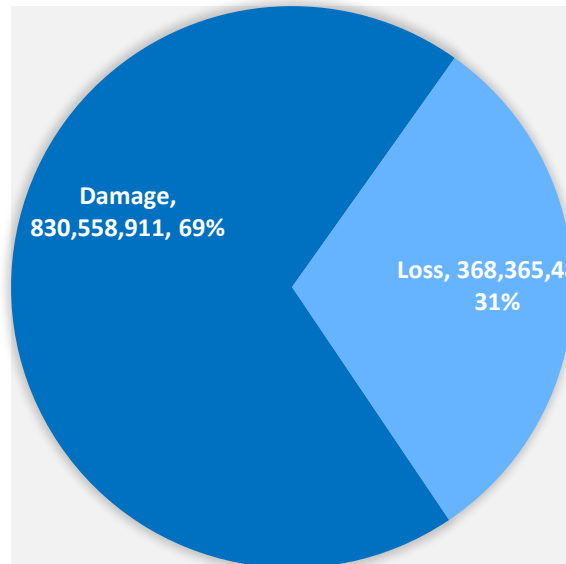
The assessment results indicated that the total value of damage in the agricultural sector amounts to 356,147,360 ETB whereas the total loss is 335,533,923 ETB. From this the highest damage related to animals due to theft and looting and the highest loss estimated was in the coffee sub-sector. Beyond animals, other significant damage incurred was to farm tools, farm fields and coffee plantations. The highest loss estimated was in coffee sub-sector with estimated loss of 97,069,151 ETB, followed by animals 86,243,481, farmland 49,964,201ETB and farm tools 2,257,090 ETB. The estimated total of damages and losses in Gedeo zone stand at

1,198,924,396 ETB, of which 830,558,911 ETB are damages and 368,365,485 ETB are losses. In terms of ownership, 814,847,935 damages were attributed to private sector whereas 15,710,976 ETB damages were attributed to public sectors. The highest damage was occurred in the social sector (421,878,028 ETB) followed by private productive sector (356,147,360 ETB) and infrastructure sector (52,533,523 ETB). From the loss assessment there were 368,365,485 ETB in losses in three sectors of which

367,370,608 ETB were private loss and 994,477 ETB were public loss. The highest losses befall the private productive sector (335,533,923 ETB) followed by the private social sector (29,461,490 ETB), and the infrastructure sector (2,375,195 ETB). The result of the assessment indicated that displaced people have lost both their houses and means of their livelihood that are predominantly based on agriculture. The summary of damage and loss in sector wise is presented in table1 in Annex 1.



GEDEO | TOTAL AMOUNT OF DAMAGES AND LOSSES (IN ETB) TOTAL = 1,198,924,396





Gedeo Zone | Damage and Loss Sites

SIDAMA



DILLA TOWN

DILA ZURIA

WENAGO

BULE

YIRGACHEFE

GEDIO

GUJI

KOCHERE



GEDEB

BORENA



Legend

● Damage/Loss Sites

■ Gedeo Zone

Disclaimer: This map does not imply official endorsement by Dilla University

Most loss and damage located on the zonal borders

SEGEN PEOPLES'





Legal Support Needs

Legal support is a sub-theme of the assessment. Accordingly, the team from Dilla University College of Law and Governance carried out a thorough investigation by involving some identified stakeholders in Kochere, Gedeb, Yirga Chaffe and Wonago Woredas of the Gedeo Zone to analyze the problem. The School of law exhaustively assessed and analyzed the root causes of the conflicts and proposed durable solutions on addressing a myriad of complex legal issues on housing, land and property, HLP faced by IDPs and returnees. HLP within the context of displacement remains complex, politically sensitive and protracted” - and cannot be reflected as going against the GoE Policy of Returns.

All involved stakeholders were of the opinion that the IDPs experienced trauma as a result

of being exposed to violence. The return to their place of origin is a complicated process due to various factors. Hence, the involvement of different actors is needed in order to make the transition as smooth as possible. For this specific issue, the aim of the current assessment was also to find out ways that Dilla University, School of Law, could assist IDPs. All the responses from the stakeholders and IDPs have shown that, the legal aid centers would have a great deal to contribute in legal matters because issues related with land holding, housing and property damage are going to be raised long after the IDPs returned home or settled. There are a range of possible support services that could be provided by legal centers to the IDPs starting from simple legal advice to representation in a court of law.

The findings reveal a high need for legal professionals in all woredas. Though there are Legal Aid Centers of the School of Law that are operational in some of the woredas, what is new with this assessment's findings is that the demand for such centers is high not only in the community but also in the justice institutions in each woreda who directly deal with the administration and render their services both to the residents and IDPs. All the stakeholders demanded the establishment of new Legal Aid Centers as well as the expansion and strengthening of existing ones in their woredas. According to the respondents, doing so would have a double benefit, by serving the needs of IDPs who are at their most vulnerable state right now as well as serve the community that was not displaced.

IDPs in the different woredas were covered in the assessment together with the various other stakeholders that are found in each woreda. Data was gathered from thousands of IDPs whose responses indicate the issues that are at the heart of the problem.

The IDPs identified the following legal assistance that they would be interested in obtaining from legal professionals:

- There are several ways the IDPs acquired land prior to displacement, but despite the modality of their acquisition, all of them lost their land-holding rights during the conflict and their means of claiming their rights thereafter.
- Out of 8261 IDPs and returnees, 7815 are missing their land-holding certificates while 446 did not have a land-holding certificate prior to displacement. Therefore, they have no legal means of proving their claims on their plot of lands except through petitioning for their right in courts.
- As a result of destruction of the land holding certificate, 67.01 percent out of 8261 need direct legal professional intervention whereas 32.99 percent need indirect support such as out of court assistance by legal professionals. By and large, they are eager to get representation in court litigation, assistance in administrative matters, legal advice involvement in ADR, and preparation of legal documents etc.





Conflict, Peace Building and Social Cohesion

This assessment also deals with aspects of conflict, peace-building and social cohesion among the Guji and Gedeo ethnic groups that were involved in direct conflict in 2018. The Guji and Gedeo communities have a long history of harmonious coexistence that has been built on cultural, economic and ancestral ties. Economically, both groups were historically engaged in different, but complementary economic activities, and inhabited different ecological niches that reduced competition over resources. Culturally, the Guji Oromo and the Gedeo shared many cultural repertoires, values, customs and practices including shared

rituals. Different from other neighboring groups, these two ethnic groups used to trace their ancestry to common roots, which enabled them to build strong social ties and solve disputes as family members.

However, these two groups have experienced a series of conflicts since 1991. The first round of conflict took place in 1995, that was followed by another conflict in 1998 mainly related to border demarcation and self-government. The two groups slipped into communal violence in March 2018 that has resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, destruction of

properties and loss of lives on both sides. As a result of the conflict, the social ties, cultural connections, economic interdependence and the sense of common shared values that bound the two communities together has dwindled. All concerned bodies must pay due attention to restoring peace and social relations between the two groups. Therefore, this part of the assessment focuses on developing strategies of peace building and reconstruction of social cohesion between the two communities.

The project was conducted with the objective of developing strategic guidelines to implement successful conflict resolution practices and ensure sustainable peace between the Guji and Gedeo communities. Accordingly, fieldwork for the data collection was conducted in April and May 2019 in Gedeb, Chalalaktu, Yirgachaffe, and Wonago districts of Gedeo zone.

Although the intention was not to conduct a thorough research on the causes of the conflict, as this requires extended time, the

project has found that the conflict resulted in loss of life, properties, break-up of social relations and increased mistrust between the two historically harmonious groups. Therefore, it is proposed that the government and other stakeholders work on mechanisms of genuine and participatory conflict resolution, reconciliation and peace-building processes. The assessment makes the following recommendations:

1. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and non-governmental organizations should actively work on rehabilitation programs because further economic and social crisis may lead to more conflict.
2. The GoE should establish a strong research team to identify deep-rooted causes of the conflict.
3. The need to empowering institutions and maintaining the autonomy of indigenous institutions to work on conflict resolution and peace building.
4. The GoE should engage in both retributive and restorative justice.

Annex Table 1: Summary of Damage and Loss in Gedeo Zone

Sector and sub-sectors	Damage			Loss		
	Values	Ownership		Values	Ownership	
		Private	Public		Private	Public
Productive						-
Agriculture & livestock	356,147,360	356,147,360	-	335,533,923	335,533,923	-
Sub-Total	356,147,360	356,147,360	-	335,533,923	335,533,923	-
Social Sectors			-			-
Private House	268,577,176	268,577,176	-	19,408,800	19,408,800	-
House hold assets	142,671,974	142,671,974	-	10,052,690	10,052,690	-
Public Buildings	5,054,144	-	5,054,144	363,898	-	363,898
Education	4,796,988	-	4,796,988	345,383	-	345,383
Health	777,746	-	777,746	55,998	-	55,998
Sub-Total	421,878,028	411,249,150	10,628,878	30,226,769	29,461,490	765,279
Infrastructure					-	
Electricity	8,301,646	8,291,650	9,996	1,158,442	1,151,945	6,497
Water and Sanitation	1,595,527	237,275	1,358,252	114,878	17,084	97,794

