

INTER-AGENCY PROTECTION FIELD MISSION REPORT



**TO FAFAN AND SITTI ZONES OF SOMALI NATIONAL
REGIONAL STATE**

MARCH 2016

Inter-Agency Protection Field Mission Report

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Acronyms

ABE	Alternative Basic Education
DPPB	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ES/NFIs	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

1 Background Information

The Somali National Regional State is one of the regions in Ethiopia most affected by the effect of the current drought. According to the December 2015 Hotspot classifications, 24 Woredas in Somali region are priority 1 hotspot Woredas while the other 45 Woredas are classified priority 2. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Monthly Internal Displacement Updates (MIDU) and quarterly Internal Displacement Monitoring Reports (IDMR), a total of 147,714 individuals or 24,619 households have been displaced due to El Niño phenomenon between September 2015 and February 2016. Of which 77,448 individuals were displaced due to drought, 53,028 individuals due to flooding and 17, 238 due to conflict. As of February 2016, 53,028 or 36 per cent of the total El Niño induced IDPs have returned to their places of origin; whereas the remaining 94,686 or 64 per cent are still in displacement¹. Reports from the Somali Regional State (SRS) circulated on 03 March, 2016 has shown that the number of drought induced IDPs in Sitti zone has increased to 90,930 individuals or 15,155 households, of which 30,007 are children under the age of 18 years old. This indicates that the number continues increasing from time to time. The Somali regional state hosts 354,277 protracted IDPs which is 70.5 percent of the national IDP population². As per the 2015 Meher assessment, the current drought, worsened by El Niño, has had a devastating impact on the Fafan and Sitti Zones in Somali region.

The Inter-Agency Protection Field Mission was composed of the following agencies: Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The mission visited 9 IDP sites (2 in Tuliguled and 5 in Babile Woredas) in Fafan and (2 in Shinille Woreda) in Sitti Zones between 29 February and 2 March 2016. All the Woredas visited are priority 1 drought hotspot Woredas, according to the HRD (2016). The mission benefitted from the leadership of and facilitation by the Regional authorities: Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BoWCA), and Zonal, Woreda and Kebele Administrators. The Zonal Early Warning Coordinators for Fafan and Sitti Zones, and an official from BOWCA joined the mission. A presentation was made by BOWCA on the findings of Child Protection Assessments conducted in the region the past few weeks.

In Tuliguled Woreda of Fafan Zone, Gebegebo and Dengego IDP sites were visited. According to Woreda administrators, Tuliguled Woreda has a total population of 176,000 people and 24,906 hectares of agricultural land. Around 75% of the inhabitants of the Woreda are sedentary farmers while the remaining are engaged in livestock rearing and other trading activities. Around 2,300 protracted IDPs displaced due to ethnic conflict in Oromia are hosted in the Woreda. The IDPs and host community are highly impacted by the drought as the lack of rain has affected agricultural production and livestock holdings. Around 1,250 pastoralists reportedly migrated to the Woreda from Sitti Zone, among which 25% have lost their livestock due to the drought and are in need of immediate assistance.

Five IDP sites in Babile Woreda of Fafan Zone, namely Dugsi, Dowrato, Halobiyo, Idishile and Annod sites were visited by the mission. The population of Babile Woreda is estimated at

¹ See annexes VIII, IX and X for details

² See annex X for details

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92,065.³ The predominant economic activity in the Woreda is agro-pastoralism. Poor performance of the rainy seasons for the last three years has reduced agricultural productivity in the Woreda. Out of the 17 Kebeles under the Woreda, only 3 reportedly received some shower rains during this year's rainy seasons, which have impacted crop production as well as livestock pasture.

Hadkalay and Fadato IDP sites were visited in Shinille Woreda of Sitti Zone. The rural population of Sitti Zone is estimated at 467,451.⁴ The majority of the rural population are pastoralists, followed by agro-pastoralists and limited traders. Sitti Zone is defined by arid land and erratic rainfalls. The Diraa (Belg) and Karan (Meher) rains have failed during the last three consecutive years in Sitti Zone, creating a decline on agricultural harvest and availability of pasture and water. The two IDP sites are currently hosting 2,294 IDP households. Both sites are receiving 5 new IDPs per week on average.

2 Key Messages

- ✓ The drought, worsened by El Niño effect, has highly impacted Fafan and Sitti Zones of Somali region. IDPs and host communities are equally affected.
- ✓ With the evident inadequate access to basic services, there is a need for coordinated effort to address the growing unmet needs of IDPs and host communities in both Fafan and Sitti Zones. Stepping up from planning responses; a concrete delivery of services across all sectors is needed.
- ✓ Meaningful access to services across all sectors needs to be ensured for vulnerable groups as they are the most affected by the current drought.
- ✓ Various sources have informed of movement of women and children to urban areas in search of employment and livelihood opportunities. Concerns of abuse and exploitation were raised and need follow up.
- ✓ With an increased number of IDPs and high pastoralist dropout there is a need to continue to strengthen systematic capturing of accurate displacement data to inform the multi-sectoral emergency response.
- ✓ With the continuing effect of the drought and reduced coping capacity of populations, there is an increase in the number of IDPs and new IDP sites putting additional strain on existing minimal services. In addition to stepping up the delivery of services across all sectors, a consolidated protection advocacy and Multi-sectoral coordination and action is needed.
- ✓ There is a need for immediate repositioning and distribution of Emergency Shelter and NFIs (ES/NFIs) before the onset of the expected rainy season in the next few weeks. This is particularly needed in Sitti, where IDP sites will not be accessible after the first rains.
- ✓ The search for durable solutions for protracted IDPs needs to be strengthened.

3 Summary

- Both IDPs and host communities are highly impacted by the drought. The drought, worsened by El Niño effect, has seriously compromised the capacity of the communities hosting IDPs. In some places, IDPs, newly displaced and protracted, are not included in the planning for assistance, including in relation to food

³ See the 2014 CSA Population projection(available at http://www.csa.gov.et/images/general/news/pop_pro_wer_2014-2017_final)

⁴ Id

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allocations. As a result, they are sharing with the host communities, creating an additional burden. In protracted displacement situations, competition between the two communities over meager resources such as water and pasture, which are further declining due to the drought, also creates the potential for future conflict.

- Provision of basic services such as food, water and sanitation, health, education, shelter/housing and livelihoods is not adequate for the IDPs or the host community, both in terms of quality and quantity.
- Vulnerable groups including women and children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and pregnant and lactating women are not generally prioritized for assistance and do not have meaningful access to services. They need to be prioritized and their specific needs addressed during the provision of services.
- Immediate repositioning and distribution of ES/NFIs and shelter is needed before the onset of the rainy season in Sitti and Fafan Zones. This is particularly dire in Sitti where the rains could worsen the road condition making the sites inaccessible.
- Children and women, reportedly, are being exposed to abuse and exploitation when migrating to nearby urban centers in search of labour. Outward migration of children is resulting in a high rate of school dropout whereas inward migration of displaced children from other areas is crowding schools.
- Massive migration of pastoralists in search of water and pasture from Sitti Zone to Tuliguled and Babile Woredas of Fafan Zone as well as within Woredas in Fafan was noted. Pastoralist drop out is reportedly high (e.g. 25 % in Tuliguled) due to livestock death as a result of disease outbreaks.
- The provision of shelter and ES/NFIs as well as livelihood support remains critical in all the IDP sites visited, both for the newly displaced and the protracted IDPs, as there has not been regular and recent distribution in response to the drought. Livelihood and Shelter support in particular would contribute to ensuring the self-reliance of the IDPs and support the hosting capacity of the local population. Similar support should be provided to the host communities. Similar support should be provided to the host communities.
- Although major human disease outbreak was not reported, water-borne diseases such as diarrhea are reportedly high in all the sites visited in Tuliguled and Babile due to poor quality of water and sanitation.
- Malnutrition among children under five, lactating and pregnant women and the elderly was reported in most areas visited due to increased food insecurity and low livestock yield.
- A concern was shared that the needs of the two Zones of Somali region are well assessed but concrete multi-sectoral humanitarian response in terms of service delivery needs to be put in place.
- An increase of the number of conflict-induced IDPs is reported in Babile Woreda. More than 1,300 newly displaced households from Belbelayti in Oromia region are reported scattered in the Kebeles visited in Babile, as well as a number of IDPs in other Kebeles, which needs verification. (See Annex V)
- The search for durable solutions for the protracted IDPs in Fafan Zone needs to be strengthened. The Somali regional authorities in collaboration with IOM and other partners developed a draft Durable Solutions Strategy in 2014, and initiated a Durable Solutions Working Group at the Somali regional level co-chaired by IOM and the Regional Disaster Prevention and Protection Bureau (DPPB). The draft Strategy

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needs to be updated and endorsed by the Regional authorities; and regular meetings of the Durable Solutions Working Group re-convened.

4 Key Findings per sector

4.1 Food /Nutrition and ES/NFIs

Tuliguled Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- The government is distributing food for 35,000 beneficiaries in the Woreda, which is being shared with IDPs. IDPs in Gebegebo and Dengego sites were receiving food rations from the government every 2 months. But as of the current month, the distribution is taking place every month.
- The food distribution site in Gebegebo site is located at a distance of 1.5 Km whereas in Dengego, it is around 7 km away in Chinaksen town. The town is located in Eastern Harerghe Zone of Oromia region making it unsafe and inaccessible for the IDP community, particularly for vulnerable groups. The hilly terrain makes the food distribution site inaccessible for IDPs in Dengego site. Elderly, children and pregnant women have to rely on family members to access food/NFI distribution. Elderly people in Gebegebo site are specifically affected by food shortage as they were not directly provided with food rations but were expected to share with family members. However, the community is well sensitized about the time and location of the distribution.
- The quantity as well as the quality of food rations distributed in the two sites is not adequate compared to the needs. Varying figures were obtained as to the amount of food being distributed. Some reported that they are receiving 50 kg of food per household (max 8 people) per month while others reported 4 kg per individual per month. 25 kg per household was also reported. Some informants reported that they do not receive oil while others reported that 5 liters of oil was distributed per 20 households in Dengego and 1 liter per 10 households in Gebegebo site. Three kg beans were reportedly distributed in the two sites. There were concerns raised by the community members that a fixed amount of food is distributed per household regardless of family size. From our discussions with the community, it was understood that there is inconsistency as to the amount of food ration being distributed.
- IDPs are also reportedly sharing food from the host community allocation as they were not included during the planning. The Woreda official informed the team that government employees contributed from their salaries and purchased food for IDP families displaced by drought from Sitti Zone.
- The food basket lacks supplementary feeding for children, the elderly, and pregnant and lactating women. The IDP community reported a prevalence and increase of child malnutrition in both sites. Elders, pregnant and lactating women are also reported to be affected by malnutrition. Lactating mothers are stopping breast feeding. Periodic screening for malnutrition of children is reported in Gebegebo site whereas no screening was taking place in Dengego. Woreda administrators, however, informed the team that screening started last month for the entire Woreda and IDPs are also benefiting. Children screened for acute malnutrition in Gebegebo are referred to the local health centers for management and serious cases are transferred to Jijiga.
- ES/NFI support was not received by the Woreda despite the need. One-time ES/NFI distribution including some blankets, jerry cans and kitchen sets was reportedly made

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in Dengego site though it was not enough for all. In Gebegebo site, no ES/NFI distribution was ever made. IDPs reported that they share ES/NFIs such as kitchen utensils with the host community creating additional burdens. Women and girls in these sites have never received dignity kits.

Babile Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- Food is being distributed in all IDP sites visited in Babile Woreda through the DPPB. However, the quantity of the food distributed is not adequate to cover the needs of all IDPs. New IDPs are not included in the current allocation and distribution of food. Among the new IDPs, food is provided only to the most vulnerable groups even though they were not targeted during allocations. Hence, they are sharing with the host community which is also struggling with the impact of the drought. Hence, provision of adequate food to meet the needs of all IDPs and host community is identified as a top priority.
- Supplementary food for children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly was also considered a top priority for both IDPs and the host community as it is not included in the current food basket, increasing the risk of malnutrition. Lactating mothers are reportedly facing difficulties continuing to breast feed due to the lack of nutritious food. Regular malnutrition screening is taking place in only a few sites. IDPs scattered in the surrounding area are not covered.
- There has not been recent distribution of ES/NFIs in any of the IDP sites visited in Babile Woreda, despite an increase in newly displaced IDPs (see annex V). The ES/NFIs distributed in 2013 and 2014 are of poor quality and were missing important items including sanitary pads for women and girls. IDPs see ES/NFIs as one of their critical needs and requested immediate provision of durable ES/NFIs, adding missing items, before the onset of the rainy season, particularly for newly displaced IDPs.
- Food and ES/NFI distribution is safe and accessible equally to women and men. However, it is reported that the distribution process is not logistically friendly for vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, female-headed households and other groups with special needs although they have priority over other groups in terms of access when the allocated food is not adequate for all.

Shinille Woreda (Sitti Zone)

- As the number of IDPs continue to increase over time, the ES/NFIs needs are also growing. According to the key informants only one third of the IDPs received ES/NFIs so far. It was also underscored that the plastic sheet provided previously is not fit for heavy wind or resistant to the hot climate.

4.2 Water and Sanitation

Tuliguled Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- In Gebegebo, water for consumption and daily use is sourced from the closest borehole located adjacent to the IDP site. The families reported difficulties paying the

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monthly ETB 10 fee imposed to access water as they do not have alternative incomes. In Dengego, water for consumption is sourced from the closest hand pump. IDPs and host communities in Dengego need to travel three to four hours to fetch water in the neighbouring Kebeles of Oromia region. A high student dropout rate due to lack or shortage of water in schools was reported.

- There is poor sanitation and hygiene condition among both the IDPs and the host community in both sites. There are no individual or communal latrines in either site. Open defecation is common. There are no waste disposal pits in either location. There has been no distribution of sanitary and hygiene items to either the IDPs or the host community in the two sites, including for women and girls. Except for three Kebeles in Tuliguled Woreda, the rest of the Kebeles have no WASH facilities at schools and health facilities, including the two IDP sites visited.
- The existing WASH activity being carried out in the Woreda is limited to drilling boreholes. There is lack of proper rehabilitation of the existing boreholes, hand dug wells and ponds. There is a lack of water treatment chemicals and trained water management experts.
- As a coping mechanism due to the shortage of water, people are migrating to places where there are water sources.
- Woreda officials informed the team that inter and intra ethnic conflicts owing to competition over limited resource particularly water, pasture and landownership has become common in the Woreda due to the drought.
- Four Kebeles, namely Waji, Aboose, Daarimi and Sameter, need immediate water trucking. Schools are closed in these Kebeles due to acute water shortage. The nearest water source is located at 20km distance.

Babile Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- Except in Annod site where there are 3 functional and 11 non-functional hand pump wells, none of the other 4 IDP sites visited have a water source in the Woreda. The closest water sources are located in Dakhato or Errer valleys, 6 to 8 hrs away, sometimes necessitating overnight travel on risky routes. This is exposing women and girls to various protection risks. WASH facilities are non-existent at schools. There is no distribution of Hygiene kits in the Woreda for either IDPs or host communities.
- Large scale movement of people including IDPs to Erer and Dakhato valley in search of water is reported. These valleys provide water throughout the year. Due to distance, only people with transport animals are able to make the journey.
- To address the serious water shortage, the IDPs and host community suggested developing boreholes close to the sites as a lasting solution and water trucking as an immediate measure.

Shinille Woreda (Sitti Zone)

- Concern was shared about a foreseeable serious water shortage in the Woreda in the coming months, if the rain delays. The existing water sources for water trucking are reportedly insufficient.

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4.3 Health

Tuliguled Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- There are four Health Centers and 12 Health Posts in Tuliguled Woreda. The Health centers are located in Tuliguled, Elemal, Gebegebo and Darne Kebeles. The first Kebele has five health posts, the second three, the third three and the last one.
- In both IDP sites, there are health facilities located in close proximity to the IDPs settlements. Child birth support and other primary health care is provided at the clinic located in the Kebeles. The health facility in Dengego has only one male nurse who is not regularly posted and comes only to distribute medicine. The medical stock was reportedly looted during the ethnic conflict with the surrounding Oromia community and has not been fully restocked. Due to lack of health services in the Woreda, people travel to Jijiga (2 hrs drive). Ambulance service from the Woreda capital takes a long time due to distance.
- The number of female staff in Tuliguled is seven out of the total 17 staffs, in Elemal four out of 11, in Gebegebo four out of 10 and in Darne one out of 10. There is no female staff in Dengego health post.
- The health service provided in both locations is not free of cost. IDP families reported that they rarely go to health centers as they couldn't afford to pay for the medicines and health services. The medical expenses vary depending on the ailment to be treated.
- Around 150 cases of waterborne diseases were reported at the health center in Dengego due to poor quality of water and sanitation. In Gebegebo, malaria is reported to be the main health problem associated with the drought along with malnutrition of children, elderly and pregnant/lactating women.
- All health centers in the Woreda have sex segregated WASH facilities at the 12 health Posts. In Dengego IDPs site, there are no sex segregated WASH facilities, sufficient female staff or confidential space for consultation. These conditions are, however, sufficiently fulfilled in Gebegebo site.
- The utilization of reproductive health services is minimal although the service is provided at the Woreda health facilities. RIF, an NGO, has stated implementing a-5-year reproductive health program in Tuliguled Woreda.
- In Dengego IDPs site, health service providers do not have the training to identify, respond and refer protection cases. However, they normally refer sexual violence cases to the Women and Children Affairs Office. However, the health service providers in Gebegebo are well trained in that regard.
- Shortage of health service providers is reported in Dengego as they left the area during the ethnic conflict with Oromia eight months ago. As a result, people need to travel to the nearby Chinaksen town, located around 7 Km, on a hilly terrain to get health services. High cost of health services and drugs is identified by IDPs as a barrier to access to health services in Gebegebo site.

Babile Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- There is no health facility at the Dugsi IDP site. Increased cases of diarrhea and abdominal pain attributed to consumption of poor quality of water and lack of sanitation is reported.

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- There is one health post at the Dawrato IDP site. Although there is a stock of medication available, it is not adequate to cover the needs of the community. IDPs have to pay to get medicine and ambulance services. Reproductive health service is provided at the health post. There is no female staff at the health post or confidential space for consultation. Community members are not aware that health service providers are trained to identify and respond to protection issues, including SGBV cases.
- At the Idishile IDP site, there is a health post structure but services are not available due to the lack of medical supplies. Only one male health extension worker is providing service. Increased cases of diarrhea and abdominal pain attributed to consumption of poor quality of water and lack of sanitation is reported.
- There is no health facility at the Halobiyo IDP site. There is a structure currently being built, but it has been occupied by IDPs who do not have shelter. Increased cases of skin diseases are reported in the site.
- There is one health post at the Annod IDP site with two female extension health workers. IDPs and host community members have equal access to health services. Medicines are provided at the health post but are not free of cost.

Shinille Woreda (Sitti Zone)

- The provision of health services is relatively good compared to other services for both sites visited. Government and INGOs have deployed some mobile teams.

4.4 Education

Tuliguled Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- The drought is affecting the education system in the entire Woreda. Transmigration of pastoralist community members to Tuliguled resulted in more crowded schools. When the water and pasture are finished in the area, the schools become empty as the students leave with their families in the movement in search of water and pasture. There are 43 Alternative Basic Education (ABE), 40 formal schools and 2 high schools in Tuliguled. Approximately 26,495 students are registered in Tuliguled Woreda.
- At the Gebegebo IDP site, the school is located 5 Km away from the IDP settlement and therefore many children are not enrolled or attending school due to the distance. In Dengego, a school is available near the IDP settlement and is open for IDPs and the host communities. Approximately 500 students of IDP families are attending the school. Students are asked to contribute to the salary of the teachers (300 ETB/month). There is no permanent structure for the school and one block under construction (for grade 1-4) was not finalized due to the ethnic conflict with Oromia and the current drought. Students are taught under the shade of trees. Children coming from villages across the river could not access the school during the rainy season.
- Shortage of school kits is common across all schools in the Woreda. A shortage of teachers is a problem due to high turnover associated with low payment.
- In many places in the Woreda, including the two IDP sites visited, a high rate of school dropout is reported as children are migrating to urban areas such as Jijiga looking for casual work, or leaving to be cared for by relatives. The drought has also reshaped the children's priorities from attending schools to fetching water or herding livestock. Shortage or lack of water in the schools is also reported as a contributing factor for the school

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dropout. To the contrary, classes are being overcrowded by children migrating from Sitti Zone due to the drought. For now children from the two communities are attending the same schools. The schools accommodating the pastoralist students are using the school kits evenly between the local and pastoralist students. The Woreda Education Bureau has submitted their needs to the Regional Education Bureau and are now waiting for their response.

- Educational support for unaccompanied and separated children is lacking in the Woreda.
- Malnutrition has contributed to a high rate of school dropout. Currently, only 4,500 students receive school feeding out of 26,495 students in the Woreda. The existing school feeding program targets only the host community. Expanding the School Feeding Program can save lives, improve the nutrition status of the students and eventually increase the school attendance of the students.
- There are no sex segregated WASH facilities in the schools in the Woreda.
- Alternative basic education services (ABE) are very few or lacking in the visited areas in the Woreda. The community exhibited low awareness of school age for enrollment and attendance of classes.

Babile Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- At the Dugsi IDP site, there is a newly constructed school with two rooms. There are no teachers assigned to the school other than one volunteer from the community teaching a few students. As a result, students are not attending classes despite being enrolled.
- One ABE school (1-4th grade) is operational at the Dawrato IDP site. But school dropout is reportedly high associated with the drought. Enrolment for this year was over 500 but the attendance on 1 March 2016 was just five children. There are no latrines in the school. The newly displaced IDPs have no access to education since the enrolment time for the current school year has already passed.
- A first cycle primary school is available (1-5th grade) in Idishile IDPs site. There are 5 latrines for the school (2 for girls and 3 for boys). The current attendance rate is 50 out of the 290 enrolled students. The newly displaced IDPs have no access to education due to their arrival after the time of enrolment. School dropout is increasing as children migrate to other areas in search of water and pasture. School attendance is low as children travel long distances to fetch water during the day.
- In Halobiyo IDPs site, a first cycle primary school (1-5th grade) with only 2 classrooms is operational. Some classes are given in the 'Medresa' as there are not enough classrooms. The school has three teachers. Teachers are aware of how to identify and respond to protection issues in the school. The number of students dropped from 1500 to 160 due to migration to other areas in search of water and labour to supplement family income. 500 IDP households in the area have no access to school due to distance.
- At the Annod IDP Site, one primary school (grade 1-8) is operational. The new IDPs are not attending school due to their arrival after the enrolment time.

Shinille Woreda (Sitti Zone)

- Increase in enrollment due to inward migration of IDP children has created a shortage of classrooms in both sites visited. For instance, in one school, 255 out of the total 355 students are IDP students, i.e. 72 percent.

4.5 Shelter⁵

Tuliguled Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- Shelter problems were raised as one of the main concerns at both sites. Lack of shelter construction materials, limited access to land for shelter construction and the absence of NFIs such as plastic sheets, were specific challenges raised by the IDP community. To cope with the shelter problem, IDPs are sharing houses with the host community - each household accommodating two to three families. In some instances, only women and children are sleeping inside the shelters while the men are sleeping outside.
- Some families who managed to get wood from the host community were able to construct makeshift shelters. However, they are exposed to rain due to a lack of plastic sheets. There are not enough trees in the surrounding area due to the drought.
- Elderly, sick and disabled people are the most disadvantaged in accessing shelter and housing as they could not construct their own houses. They are housed with their relatives within the host community. Women and children are also exposed to problems because of lack of NFIs such as sleeping mats and blankets.
- Members of the host community in Gebegebo site expressed concerns that there could be a potential conflict between the host community and the IDPs due to the protracted living situation, and competition over scarce resources such as shelter construction materials exacerbated by the drought.
- The provision of shelter construction materials and the distribution of plastic sheets and NFI were identified as the main priorities to mitigate the chronic housing and shelter problem in the two IDP sites.

Babile Woreda (Sitti Zone)

- In all visited sites, there is a lack of shelter construction materials and NFIs such as sleeping mats, durable plastic sheets, blankets and light sources (such as lanterns) that hindered the community's access to shelter/housing. The IDPs are not able to construct makeshift shelters due to a lack of construction materials such as wood and plastic sheeting.
- Women headed households and the elderly are the two most affected groups in accessing shelter/housing due to their vulnerabilities.

Shinille Woreda (Sitti Zone)

- Most of the IDPs are living in locally constructed makeshift shelters. One third of the IDPs received emergency shelter which does not withstand the harsh environment. The plastic sheeting was damaged within a period of less than a month.

⁵ Shelter in this context refers to a permanent housing structure. It is distinct from Emergency Shelters which are usually comprised of temporary structures encompassing plastic sheet, wooden pole and ropes.

4.6 Livelihoods

Tuliguled Woreda of Fafan Zone

- Tuliguled Woreda has a predominantly agrarian economy in which 75% of the people are engaged in agriculture and others in livestock rearing. Following the drought, the agricultural harvest declined 86% from last year's harvest (i.e. from 1,913,128 quintals in 2007 E.C to 233,365 quintals in 2008 E.C) affecting livelihoods.
- The drought has also impacted the Woreda's livestock population by reducing pastures and water supply. It, however, is attracting pastoralists from Sitti Zone as it is relatively better endowed with water sources and pasture. Due to the migration of pastoralists from Sitti Zone, an outbreak of livestock diseases such as anthrax was reported.
- Both IDPs and the host community in Dengego and Gebegebo IDP sites are sedentary farmers whose livelihood depends on agriculture. IDPs used to be engaged in farming labour, earning half of the harvest. After the drought, crops failed and the IDPs lost their livelihood activities. Some IDPs are working as daily labourers in the nearby towns such as Jijiga while others are left unemployed and unable to support their families. Some try to support their families by engaging in collecting and selling firewood.
- To supplement the family income, families are sending their children (ten years old and above) to the closest cities such as Jijiga and Hart Sheik and, sometimes, cities in Somaliland such as Hargeisa and Bosaso to work as daily labourers, exposing them to various risks including exploitation and trafficking. Boys are travelling with their livestock in search of water and pasture while girls are working as domestic workers. School dropout rate has soared as a result.
- Women and girls are reportedly exposed to harassment, exploitation and rape when travelling to neighboring towns/villages seeking domestic work.
- Elderly and sick people are affected as they could not earn income by working in the nearby towns engaging in daily labour. They are often left without support.
- The host community, in some instances, provided a small plot of land to the IDPs, but livelihood activities are not possible due to the drought. When the rain comes, they need to be provided with farming tools and seeds so that they could be able to restore their farming livelihood and ensure self reliance. A total of 532 quintal of seed was obtained by the Woreda awaiting the rain for distribution but it is not enough to cover all the needs.
- Host community representatives in Gebegebo expressed their concern over the protracted situation of the IDPs (5 years). They wanted the IDPs to return to their place of origin as they have become a huge burden on their community sharing the limited resources they have. They have foreseen that conflict between the two communities is inevitable as there is competition over scarce resources which are already strained by the drought. Occasional conflict among women/children between the IDPs and host community over resources was reported.
- Animals are reportedly dying due to lack of animal feed and water. Though some amount of animal feed was provided, it is not adequate to respond to the needs. No vaccination of livestock was carried out. The provision of seeds, treatment and vaccination of livestock and the provision of livestock feed were identified as major priorities in relation to livelihood support in the Woreda.
- IDP community members expressed their desire for a durable solution including return to their place or origin on the condition that the conflict with the neighboring Oromia is

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resolved. They have specifically requested the government to assist them with repatriation to their place of origin.

Babile Woreda (Fafan Zone)

- In all sites visited, both the IDPs and host community population are dependent on food aid. Some groups depend on relatives and community associations for survival and support. Others are engaged in manual labour to supplement their income. Boys are sent to other villages as labourers to support their families. Girls are earning income by working as domestic workers in the host community and collecting and selling firewood and grass. As a result, children and women are exposed to abuse and exploitation.

Shinille Woreda (Sitti Zone)

- The community's livelihood depended on livestock herding. Currently, the livestock production and productivity has declined in both sites visited due to migration to Guban in Somaliland in search of pasture.

OVERALL ANALYSIS

Overall findings from the nine IDP sites visited in the two Zones of Somali region reveals that the current drought has had a significant impact on the both IDPs and the host community. The affected population generally do not have meaningful access to basic services such as food, water and sanitation, education, health, ES/NFIs, shelter/housing or livelihoods. It is critical that newly displaced IDPs and protracted IDPS, are included in the multi-sectoral allocation of services, particularly food. Despite several assessments conducted in the past, a more result oriented humanitarian response providing basic services to the affected population is needed. The protracted and new IDPs in the two Zones are the worst affected as they have lost their livelihoods due to conflict and are not all prioritized during allocation and distribution of services. The IDPs are seen as a burden on the host community as they are sharing the allocated services and straining the existing minimal resources which are already stressed by the drought. Competition over meager resources could potentially fuel conflict between the two communities. Overall, finding durable solutions for protracted IDPs was suggested as a lasting solution for the problem.

To cope with the lack of basic services, the IDPs and the host community are both forced to migrate to areas where there are better services. The drought has resulted in the continuous movement of pastoralist community, particularly from Sitti to Fafan Zone in search of water and pasture. This is straining resources and the existing minimal services in Fafan Zone. School overcrowding is reported due to inward migration while outward migration has increased school dropout. Pastoralist drop out is reportedly high due to livestock loss as a result of contagious animal diseases. 25 % drop out of the 1250 pastoralists from Sitti is reported in Tuliguled Woreda alone. Inward and outward migration of pastoralists and livestock is likely to increase due to the severity of the drought.

The mission was able to identify a number of protection issues affecting both the IDPs and host communities across all sectors. The drought and lack of meaningful provision of services has increased the vulnerability of the affected population. Women and children are exposed to abuse and exploitation when migrating to other areas, including urban centers, in search of

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basic services and employment to supplement their family income. Malnutrition among children under five, the elderly and lactating and pregnant women is reportedly high. Vulnerable groups are not prioritized for access to the existing basic services. This is more evident in relation to access to food, ES/NFIs, shelter and water. The low quality of water is creating health concerns among the community, and exposing them to waterborne diseases. It is exacerbated by the lack of adequate health services. The shortage of water is also increasing the school dropout rate of children as they need to travel long distances to fetch water or migrate to water sources. The protection issues of women and children associated with lack of access to water has increased. Domestic violence is reportedly increasing due to growing frustrations associated with lack of services.

The mission identified food, water, shelter and ES/NFIs as the priority areas for intervention. When the drought situation improved, suggested interventions include livelihood support including the provision of seeds, farming tools and livestock restocking. Immediate repositioning and distribution of ES/NFIs is needed in both Sitti and Fafan Zone before the onset of the rainy season. This is particularly grave for Sitti Zone where the rains could make the sites inaccessible.

Mainstreaming protection principles in the provision of service delivery across all humanitarian sectors is vital to maximizing the impact of interventions for the affected population, by enhancing the safety and dignity of the community and ensuring meaningful access to services.

General Recommendations

- Significantly enhance the provision of basic services such as food, NFIs, water and sanitation, education, health, shelter and livelihood support in terms of quantity and quality, ensuring that newly displaced and protracted IDPs are included alongside host communities in the humanitarian response
- Provide supplementary feeding to children under five, pregnant and elderly women as well as the elderly to mitigate the risk of malnutrition.
- Create meaningful access to services for the affected population, particularly vulnerable groups, by identifying and addressing service barriers across all sectors. Using AGD principles and the participation of the community to identify vulnerable groups and address their specific needs.
- Include IDPs, particularly the newly displaced, in the allocation and distribution of services, particularly food, ES/NFIs and shelter, in order to reduce their burden on the host community. Immediate provision of food to new IDPs is needed.
- Immediate repositioning and distribution of ES/NFIs before the onset of the rainy season, particularly in Sitti Zone.
- Address water shortages in all the Woredas visited. The immediate provision of water through water tracking is needed in Babile and four Kebeles of Tuliguled Woreda.
- Provide free health services and medication for the affected population in all the sites visited.

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- Provide livelihood support to both IDPs and the host community. This includes providing emergency animal feed, emergency veterinary drugs, and rehabilitating water sources during the drought, and providing seeds and farming tools and restocking livestock, etc. to restore livelihoods after the drought has eased.
- Mainstream protection principles across all sectors to ensure that associated protection issues are identified and responded to during service delivery.
- Find durable solutions for protracted IDPs through the Durable Solutions Working Group, either through repatriation to their place of origin by addressing the root causes of the displacement, fostering local integration through meaningful livelihood support both to the IDPs and the host community or relocation to a new area.
- Inform all sectors on the findings of the missions so as to be able to better respond to protection issues during service delivery. Expand similar protection field missions to cover other affected regions.

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ANNEXES

Annex I: Definitions and Conceptual Framework⁶

WHAT IS PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING?

Protection mainstreaming is the process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid.

The following elements must be taken into account in all humanitarian activities:

1. Prioritize safety & dignity, and avoid causing harm: prevent and minimize as much as possible any unintended negative effects of your intervention which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks
2. Meaningful Access: arrange for people's access to assistance and services - in proportion to need and without any barriers (e.g. discrimination). Pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services.
3. Accountability: set-up appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns and complaints.
4. Participation and empowerment: support the development of self-protection, capacities and assist people to claim their rights, including - not exclusively - the rights to shelter, food, water and sanitation, health, and education.

WHY SHOULD WE MAINSTREAM PROTECTION?

Mainstreaming protection ensures that the protective impact of aid programming is maximized.

Through the incorporation of protection principles into aid delivery, humanitarian actors can ensure that their activities target the most vulnerable, enhance safety, dignity, and promote and protect the human rights of the beneficiaries without contributing to or perpetuating discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation.

HOW DO WE MAINSTREAM PROTECTION?

Protection can be mainstreamed:

- By including the above elements in the general project management as central to delivering humanitarian aid;
- By incorporating the above elements into project cycle management through protection mainstreaming indicators for each sector.

WHO SHOULD MAINSTREAM PROTECTION?

All humanitarian actors share an ethical responsibility for mainstreaming protection across the humanitarian response, including general and sector staff, programming staff, advocacy staff, design, monitoring and evaluation staff, and their managers. Cluster lead agencies and partners are responsible for ensuring that activities within their respective sector are carried out with a "protection lens", and in particular for ensuring that their activities integrate protection principles. Field Protection Clusters can provide advice, guidance and training on protection mainstreaming.

⁶ Adopted from Global Protection Cluster, Brief on Protection Mainstreaming (Available at https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/brief_on_protection_mainstreaming.pdf)

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Annex III: Field Mission Objectives, Methodology and Approach, Methodology and Limitation

A. Objective

Improving meaningful access to service for drought affected population and mainstreaming protection in overall response.

B. Approach

Communication was made at three levels;

1. Regional DPPB, Zonal and Woreda level administrators
2. Woreda Sector Office heads
3. Women groups, community & religious leaders and general community.

C. Methodology

Group interview and FGD were employed to generate primary data using check lists developed for Woreda administrators. Individual interviews were conducted with Woreda sector heads based on specific questionnaires. FGD and group interview was used for community members of IDPs and the host community using the attached checklist. Secondary data was obtained in the health information system at Woreda health offices and from previous assessments done in the area.

D. Limitations

Many of the hard to reach IDP sites were not visited because of time constraint and only 9 sites (7 in Fafan Zone and 2 in Sitti Zone) are covered in this mission. The purpose of the mission is to conduct field visits to service delivery and protection issues in few IDP sites along with the host community.

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Annex IV: Team Composition

Participants List for Inter-agency Protection Field Mission

No	Name	Agency	Designation	Contact Info
1	Mamadou Dian Balde	UNHCR (Addis Ababa)	Assistant Representative for Protection	E-mail: balde@unhcr.org Tel: 0911207906
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17	Hassan Adan Hassan	DPPB	Deputy Head of DPPB	Tel: 0915 330648

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Annex V: IDPs in Babile Woreda of Fafan Zone

	Woreda	Kebele/IDP Site	HHs as of Sept-2014 (Joint Verification and Survey)	HHs as of October-2015 (IOM DTM)	HHs as of March-2016 (Inter-agency Protection Field Mission)	Remarks
1	Babile	Halobiyo	1,100	1,097	1,800	Site Visited
2		Idishile	170	168	250	Site Visited
3		Kore	400	455		Site not visited
4		Dugsi	530	681	620	Site Visited
5		Awjabur	465	291		Site not visited
6		Kaliyale	360	402		Site not visited
7		Dowrato			300	Site Visited
8		Annod			280	Site Visited
9		Dhadhamane			140	Site Visited
		Sub Total	3,025	3,094	3,390	

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Annex VI: Checklist

INTERAGENCY PROTECTION FIELD MISSION TO FAFAN AND SITTI ZONES

SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Introductory questions for authorities:

- Please inform us about the impact of the drought in the Woreda
- Please inform us about the IDPs in your Woreda? Numbers, reasons, locations and links with host community.
- Please inform us about the services received by IDPs, host community and gaps? Who is providing the services? What are the key challenges?
- Can you please highlight the displacement trends in your area? Have you noticed/observed displacement to or from your community, since August 2015? What's the impact on the community, on women and children?
- What are your key priorities?

Checklist (Questionnaire/ Guidelines for discussion) for Sites

General principles:

- Questions should be asked to enhance participation.
- They should be objectively stated, without bias or attempt to lead to a specific answer
- They have to be simple and concise
- Questions should be simply worded, particularly for young participants
- More sensitive questions may be placed at the end of the survey, in case the respondents may not be willing to answer such questions.
- GBV related questions to be facilitated preferably by women team members

1. Access to Food, nutrition and NFIs

- Is the community receiving food and/or NFIs? Is the frequency of distribution appropriate? If not, what are consequences of lack/limited distribution?
- Are the food/NFI distribution sites accessible and safe to the communities? Is the community properly informed about the locations and the timing of the distribution?
- Is the distribution logistically accessible and safe to women and girls and children, older persons and persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women, etc.? Are they prioritized during distribution?
- Do the NFI packages include suitable items to cover the specific needs of women and girls (e.g. sanitary pads) and children? If not, what is missing?
- Are there any reports or indications that women are stopping or reducing breast feeding?
- Are children screened for acute malnutrition and referred to nutrition centres/community management of acute malnutrition sites?
- Are there differences for women, girls, boys and men in terms of access to food and distribution within households? Do elderly people, Unaccompanied and separated

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children and persons with disability have access to food? Does the food basket meet their specific needs?

2. Access to water and sanitation

- Are water points accessible and equitably distributed to women and children/ older persons and persons with disability?
- Are WASH facilities available at schools?
- Are water points safe and accessible to women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities?
- Are sanitation facilities accessible and safe for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities? Does their layout guarantee safety and privacy? If not, what types of problems do they encounter/ report?
- Are there any suggestions for improving access and quality of water and sanitation facilities for the emergency-affected/ displaced population?
- Are there items for women and girls available in the hygiene kits? Is it being utilized?
- Are you aware of populations displaced out of the community because of lack of water? If yes, where have they gone?
- Are you aware of populations coming to this community/Woreda because of lack of water? If yes, where do they come from? Are these populations intending to stay in your community for a long period?

3. Access to health

- Are health facilities accessible to women and children and other vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, older persons etc.)? If not, what are the obstacles?
- Have you noted an increase of certain pathologies because of the drought?
- Are WASH facilities available at health facility? Separate latrine for men and women?
- Are Reproductive Health services available in the health facilities?
- Is there a presence of female staff in the health facilities? Is it sufficient?
- Do health facilities have spaces where women, children or any other person can report in confidentiality? Does the health staff respect the confidentiality?
- Are health-service providers able and trained to detect, respond to and refer protection cases, including persons who have been subjected to violence?

4. Access to education

- Is education available to affected populations? If no, what are the key gaps?
- Have you noted an increase or a decrease of children enrolment the past few months? Please explain.
- Is there a difference between enrolment rates for unaccompanied and separated children? If so, why?
- Are there any obstacles to school enrolment and/or completion for children from families affected by the drought?
- Are there any security problems for girls and boys to get to and from school safely?
- Are teachers sensitized to issues of displacement? Do they treat displaced children equally with others?
- Does the teachers know how to detect, respond to and refer cases of violence, abuse, exploitation or neglect?

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- Does the school has separate latrines for boys and girls?

5. Access to adequate Shelter and Housing

- Rank the 3 top housing concerns for the affected population (host population and IDPs)
- Is it particularly difficult for some segments of the affected population to find accommodation? If so, for whom? What are their main concerns?
- Have you heard of land disputes because of the drought?

6. Access to livelihoods

- Are children exposed to hazardous forms of child labour in relation to the drought? What has been done to address that?
- Are women exposed to exploitation when undertaking their livelihood activities? Has the drought affected persons undertaking livelihood activities?

Annex VII: Key Messages Shared by the Mission on 2 March 2016

Inter-Agency Protection Field Mission to Somali National Regional State: Fafan and Sitti Zones

During the 4th February 2016 EHCT meeting, a commitment was made to conduct an Interagency Protection Field Mission to areas of internal displacement.

The Interagency Protection Field Mission took place between 29 February and 3 March 2016. The mission visited Fafan and Sitti Zones of the Somali Region, which hosts close to 70% of all IDPs in Ethiopia.

The mission benefitted from the leadership of and facilitation by the Regional authorities: Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BoWCA), and Zonal, Woreda and Kebele Administrators. The Zonal Early Warning Coordinators for Fafan and Sitti Zones, and an official of BOWCA were joined for the mission by representatives of the following agencies: DRC, UNFPA, OCHA, UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR.

The mission visited the following 9 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) sites:

- In Fafan Zone: 5 IDP sites in Babile Woreda (Dugsi, Idishile, Halobiyo, Anod and Dewreto); and 2 Sites (Gebegebo and Dengego) in Tuliguled Woreda.
- In Sitti Zone: 2 IDP sites (Farato and Hadkalay Kebeles) in Shinille Woreda
- All localities visited are classified under the HRD's Priority 1 hotspot Woredas.

While the mission report is being finalized, the Interagency Team would like to share the following key messages with the EHCT:

1. The multi-sectoral needs of IDPs and host communities are significant, with reportedly growing unmet needs in relation to food distribution, health, shelter, NFIs, water supply and sanitation.
2. Host communities are sharing, in varying degrees, their resources with IDPs. The IDPs are welcomed by the communities who have sheltered them. They often share clan and sub-clan linkages. However, in Fafan zone where IDPs have stayed in a protracted situation (over 2-3 years), there is a growing frustration within the host community due to limited resources, exacerbated by the drought, and a growing reluctance to continue sharing resources.
3. There is need for service providers to step up their responses before the onset of the expected rainy season in the next few weeks. In Sitti, in particular, where IDP sites are not accessible after the first rains, repositioning and distribution of NFIs and shelter are urgently needed.
4. With the continuing effect of the drought and reduced coping capacity of populations, there is an increase in the number of IDPs and new IDP sites. Some sites have seen their populations triple in number, therefore putting additional strain on existing services (water, education, etc.) where available. In

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addition to stepping up the delivery of services across all sectors, particularly in food assistance, water and sanitation, shelter and ES/NFIs, a consolidated protection advocacy is needed.

5. The search for durable solutions for the protracted IDPs needs to be reinvigorated. The Somali regional authorities and partners developed a draft Durable Solutions Strategy in 2014 and initiated a Durable Solutions Working Group at the Jijiga level. The draft Strategy needs to be updated and endorsed; and the Working Group reinstated.
6. Access to services by vulnerable groups needs further attention and prioritization by all sectors.
7. Local authorities are well aware of the needs of the affected populations. These needs are overall indicated in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), and have been recently been reflected for Fafan zone in an Operational Response Plan. For Sitti zone, where a response is underway (without a coordinated comprehensive response plan), a response monitoring framework is urgently needed in order to track ongoing interventions and effectively respond to remaining gaps.
8. Provision of Shelter and ES/NFIs as well as support for livelihoods are critical and need to be prioritized in the current situation, for both immediate protection and durable solutions. Maintaining proper hygiene is also a common problem among the IDPs especially for women of reproductive age as the limited water is prioritized for drinking and cooking.
9. Various sources have informed of movement of women and children to urban areas in search of employment and livelihood opportunities. Concerns of abuse and exploitation were raised and need follow up.
10. Assessment fatigue was shared with the mission and recommendations were made for concrete and tangible response on the ground.
11. There is need for additional national partners for effective protection response, in the context of the drought.

Jijiga, 2 March 2016

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Annex VIII El Nino Induced Displacements in Somali Region between September 2015 and February 2016 (IOM)

El Nino Induced Displacements in Somali Region between September 2015 and February 2016												
Zone	Woerda	Sex	(0-4 yrs)	(5-14 yrs)	(15-19 yrs)	(20-59 yrs)	(60yrs up)	Total	HHs	Date	Cause	Status
Shebelle	East Imey	Male	256	909	429	1007	110	2,712	811	Oct-15	Flooding	Returned
		Female	214	706	281	915	37	2,154			Flooding	Returned
	Gode	Male	51	186	92	206	26	560	165	Nov-15	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	45	139	59	176	11	430			Conflict	Displaced
	Kelafo	Male	2,334	5,969	1,495	4,523	535	14,856	4613	Oct-15	Flooding	Returned
		Female	2,118	4,741	1,169	4,498	297	12,822			Flooding	Returned
	Mustahil	Male	903	2,748	1,008	2,609	295	7,563	2331	Oct-15	Flooding	Returned
		Female	824	2,133	798	2,517	151	6,423			Flooding	Returned
Korah	Deboweyin	Male	254	1,146	625	1,530	217	3,773	1083	Nov-15	Flooding	Returned
		Female	211	803	374	1,255	82	2,725			Flooding	Returned
	Shekoshi	Male	43	159	73	182	23	481	150	Nov-15	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	41	140	56	175	8	419			Conflict	Displaced
Nogob	Fik	Male	37	102	46	138	12	335	99	Feb-16	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	28	70	32	124	5	259			Conflict	Displaced
	Hamer	Male	69	308	170	356	42	944	275	Feb-16	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	50	202	106	329	18	706			Conflict	Displaced
	Kubi	Male	121	708	340	788	65	2,023	590	Feb-16	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	101	476	231	686	23	1,517			Conflict	Displaced
	Laga Hidha	Male	117	554	271	552	43	1,537	463	Feb-16	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	112	416	186	507	20	1,241			Conflict	Displaced
	Meyu Muluke	Male	31	180	86	200	17	514	150	Feb-16	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	26	121	59	174	6	386			Conflict	Displaced
	Salahad	Male	101	503	272	555	61	1,492	438	Feb-16	Conflict	Displaced
		Female	87	370	172	481	26	1,136			Conflict	Displaced
Siti	Afdem	Male	574	1,888	751	1,659	181	5,052	1647	Sep-15	Drought	Displaced
		Female	557	1,792	643	1,768	70	4,830			Drought	Displaced

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Ayisha	Male	2	11	6	12	1	32	10	Jan -16	Droug	ht	Displa	ced
	Fem ale	2	9	4	12	1	28			Droug	ht	Displa	ced
Erer	Male	1,271	4,625	2,344	5636	571	14,447	4402	Sep -15	Droug	ht	Displa	ced
	Fem ale	1,043	3,534	1,665	5445	277	11,965			Droug	ht	Displa	ced
Mieso	Male	516	1,697	674	1491	162	4,540	1480	Sep -15	Droug	ht	Displa	ced
	Fem ale	500	1,610	578	1589	63	4,340			Droug	ht	Displa	ced
Mieso	Male	359	1,181	469	1038	113	3,159	1030	Jan -16	Droug	ht	Displa	ced
	Fem ale	348	1,121	402	1106	44	3,021			Droug	ht	Displa	ced
Mieso	Male	189	622	247	547	60	1666	543	Jan -16	Confli	ct	Displa	ced
	Fem ale	184	591	212	583	23	1592			Confli	ct	Displa	ced
Hadigal a	Male	664	2,895	1,462	3396	428	8,845	2689	Sep -15	Droug	ht	Displa	ced
	Fem ale	562	2,231	1,060	3234	202	7,289			Droug	ht	Displa	ced
Shinile	Male	407	1,776	897	2084	263	5,427	1650	Sep -15	Droug	ht	Displa	ced
	Fem ale	345	1,369	650	1984	124	4,473			Droug	ht	Displa	ced
Total		15,694	50,743	20,496	56,067	4,713	147,714	24,619					

Annex IX Monthly Internal Displacement Update (MIDU) - February 2016

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT UPDATE



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

FEBRUARY 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

57,832 individuals or 10,874 HHs were newly internally displaced during the month of February 2016 in Afar, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions, as below:

AFAR REGION

- 2,952 individuals or 492 HHs in Aysayita (600 individuals or 100 HHs), Dubti (1,830 individuals or 305 HHs) and Mille (522 individuals or 87 HHs) *woredas* of Awsi zone due to drought.
- 5,730 individuals or 955 HHs in Abala (1,770 individuals or 295 HHs) and Afdera (3,960 individuals or 660 HHs) *woredas* of Kilbati zone due to conflict.

GAMBELLA REGION

- 6,610 individuals or 1,322 HHs in Gambella town of Agnuak zone due to conflict.
- 21,185 individuals or 4,237 HHs in Itang special *woreda* due to conflict.
- 3,730 individuals or 746 HHs in Akobo (2,505 individuals or 501 HHs) and Lare (1,225 individuals or 245 HHs) *woredas* of Nuer zone due to conflict.

OROMIA REGION

- 2,500 individuals or 500 HHs in Siraro *woreda* of West Arsi zone due to conflict.

SNNP REGION

- 535 individuals or 107 HHs in Durame *woreda* of Kembata Tembaro zone due to fire.
- 2,500 individuals or 500 HHs in Hawasa town of Sidama zone due to conflict.

SOMALI REGION

- 12,090 individuals or 2,015 HHs in Fik (594 individuals or 99 HHs), Hamero (1,650 individuals or 275 HHs), Kubi (3,540 individuals or 590 HHs), Laga Hidha (2,778 individuals or 463 HHs), Meyu Muluka (900 individuals or 150 HHs) and Salahad (2,628 individuals or 438 HHs) *woredas* of Nogob zone due to conflict.



OVERVIEW

In total, 57,832 individuals were displaced in Afar, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions of Ethiopia during February 2016. In comparison to January 2016, there was an increase in the number of individuals displaced internally: from 30,183 to 57,832. The increased caseload during the reporting month was mainly attributed to the ongoing impact of El Niño in Afar and Somali regions and the interethnic conflict in Gambella region. Last year, during the same reporting period, 8,850 individuals or 1,770 HHs were internally displaced in Oromia and SNNP regions due to fire.

Out of the 545,771 individuals internally displaced as of January 2016, 11,920 individuals have since returned to their places of origin during February 2016 as the flooding receded. Hence, as of the end of this reporting period, the total number of IDPs including protracted and new caseloads in the country is 591,683 (503,668 protracted and 88,015 new).

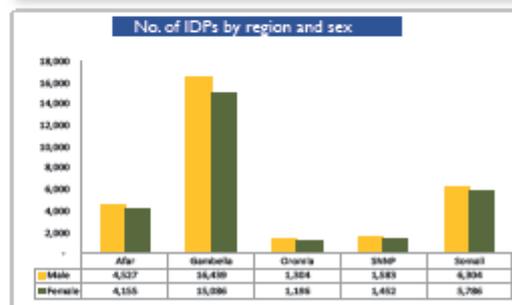
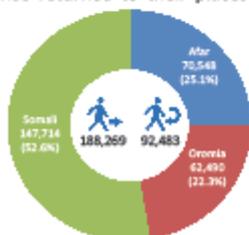
The causes of new displacement for February 2016 were conflict (48,615 individuals), drought (8,682 individuals) and fire (535 individuals). The sex disaggregated data for the most recent IDPs is 52 per cent (30,156 men) and 48 per cent (27,676 women).

EL NIÑO INDUCED DISPLACEMENTS

Between August 2015 and February 2016, 280,752 individuals or 48,875 HHs have been displaced due to the impact of El Niño in Somali, Oromia and Afar regions. Of which 92,483 individuals have since returned to their places of

origin. The sex breakdown for the 280,752 individuals displaced is 150,699 or 54 per cent individuals male and 130,053 or 46 per cent individuals female (See annexed map for details).

During the reporting month, out of the 57,832 individuals newly internally displaced, 36 per cent or 20,772 individuals were displaced by the ongoing El Niño phenomenon in Afar and Somali regions, 42 per cent or 8,682 individuals and 58 per cent or 12,090 individuals, respectively.



Inter-Agency Protection Field Mission Report

Annex X Quarterly Internal Displacement Monitoring Report (IDMR) – October to December 2015

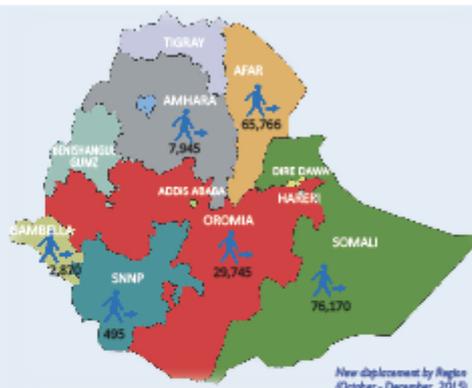
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING REPORT October - December 2015



1 Executive Summary

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Special Liaison Office (SLO) in Addis Ababa, with funding from the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), works with the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners to conduct internal displacement monitoring in multiple regions in Ethiopia. The objective is to bring about timely and accurate data, on the causes, number of individuals displaced, locations of displacement as well as needs versus response, in order to improve humanitarian response and to advocate for durable solutions.

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Report (IDMR) is compiled and presented on a quarterly basis. It is an activity jointly undertaken by IOM, National Disaster Management Coordination Council (NDMCC), Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus (DPPBs), humanitarian partners, and NGO partners in order to ensure a more targeted, coordinated and needs based response. The quarterly IDMR for the period October to December 2015 incorporated a trend analysis comparing the same quarter in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015; with the intention to show the reader the scale, dynamics and seasonal trends of internal displacement over time.



2 Methodology

The methods used to collect data for the quarterly Internal Displacement Monitoring Report were: Key informant interviews with local authorities and IDP representatives, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)¹, structured questionnaires i.e. IOM Displacement Tracking

Matrix (DTM) and IDP registrations in 'protracted'² IDP sites. In addition, IOM used census data and government led joint multi-agency assessment reports to validate the data.

3 Highlights

A total of 182,991 individuals (99,184 or 54.2 per cent male and 83,807 or 45.8 per cent female) were newly internally displaced in Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions during the last quarter of 2015 due to conflict (43,758), drought (61,866), flooding (73,467) and the effects of volcano (3,900).

Afar Region³

- 14,922 individuals or 2,487 HHs were displaced in Eldaar and Mille woredas of Awsi zone due to drought .
- 14,538 individuals or 2,423 HHs were displaced in Abala, Bidu, Erebiti and Megale woredas of Kilbati zone due to drought .
- 3,900 individuals or 650 HHs were displaced in Bidu woreda of Kilbati zone due to the effects of volcanic eruption .
- 21,450 individuals or 3,575 HHs were displaced in Amibara, Awash Fantale and Gewane woredas of Gabi zone due to drought .
- 6,546 individuals or 1,091 HHs were displaced in Awura and Gulina woredas of Fenti zone due to drought .
- 4,410 individuals or 735 HHs were displaced in Dalifage, Dawe and Telalak woredas of Hari zone due to drought .

Amhara Region⁴

- 7,945 individuals or 1,589 HHs were displaced in Chilga and Metema woredas of North Gondar zone due to conflict.

Gambella Region^{5,6}

- 2,325 individuals or 465 HHs were displaced in Itang special woreda due to conflict.
- 545 individuals or 109 HHs were displaced in Whantoa woreda of Nuer zone due to conflict.

Oromia Region^{7,8}

- 27,965 individuals or 5,593 HHs were displaced in Hawi Gudina woreda of West Harerge zone due to conflict.
 - 1,430 individuals or 286 HHs were displaced in Ameya woreda of Southwest Shewa zone due to conflict.
 - 350 individuals or 70 HHs were displaced in Gola Oda woreda of East Harerge zone due to conflict.
- ##### SNNP Region⁹
- 495 individuals or 99 HHs were displaced in Arba Minch Zuriya and Bonke woredas of Gamo Gofa zone due to flooding
- ##### Somali Region
- 46,530 individuals or 7,755 HHs in East Emey (4,866 individuals), Kelafo (27,678 individuals) and Mustahil (13,986 individuals) woredas of Shebelle zone were displaced due to flooding¹⁰.
 - 19,944 individuals or 3,324 HHs were displaced in Dolo Ado woreda of Liben zone due to flooding¹¹.
 - 2,298 individuals or 383 HHs were displaced in Fik (1,164 individuals or 194 HHs), Garbo (84 individuals or 14 HHs), Hamero (810 individuals or 135 HHs) and Laga Hida (240 individuals or 40 HHs) woredas of Nogob zone due to conflict¹².
 - 6,498 individuals or 1,083 HHs in Deboweyin woreda of Koraha zone due to flooding¹³.
 - 900 individuals or 150 HHs in Shekoshi woreda of Koraha zone due to conflict.

4 Overview

During the last quarter of 2015, the total number of internally displaced individuals including both protracted and new caseloads was 636,305; compared to 505,104 individuals displaced during the third quarter of 2015. The increase in the number of total IDPs, compared to the previous quarters of the year, was mainly attributed to the drought induced new

caseloads in Afar and Somali regions. The number has also increased when compared with the same quarter in 2013 and 2012: 412,606 and 244,624 respectively. However, it is less by 198,654 when compared with the last quarter of 2014, during which the unprecedented IDPs caseloads was recorded.

1. FGDs are held for all groups of the community (men, women, boys and girls).
2. 'Protracted' refers to situation in which the process for finding durable solutions is stalled, and for IDPs are marginalized as a consequence of violation or lack of protection of human rights including economic, social and cultural rights (see UNHCR/Brackley-Burns project on internal displacement, 25-22 June 2005).
3. Joint rapid assessment to verify the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to identify their needs in Afar, Kilbati, Gabi and Fenti zones of Afar region from 25-21 December, 2015 by Afar DPP/PCO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and SCI.
4. Joint assessment to assess the situation of IDPs in Chilga and Metema woredas of North Gondar zone of Amhara region from 21 December, 2015 - 05 January 2016 by IOM, UNICEF, IRC and ERCS.
5. Multi-agency rapid assessment report on flooded and lands attack in Southwest woredas of Nuer zone in Gambella region by DPPSA, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNICEF and IRC, November 2015.
6. Joint assessment on Itang Special woreda conflict by DPPSA, WFP, IOM, UNICEF, ERCS, UN and IRC, 13 October, 2015.

7. IDPs status verification assessment in conflict affected Woredas of East and West Harerge Zones in Oromia Region from 05-09 December, 2014 by IOM, ERCS and DPPP.
8. Information taken from Who Does What and Where (DW) Matrix for ISW/IR for the month of December, 2015.
9. Information taken from Who Does What and Where (DW) Matrix for ISW/IR for the month of November, 2015.
10. Multi-agency (SI) 2015 needs assessment in Shebelle zone of Somali region by DPPB, RRB, RER, WFP, UNICEF and SO from 23rd October - 21st November 2015.
11. Rapid emergency flood assessment in Dolo Ado woreda of Liben zone in Somali region by DPPB, SCI, IRC, IOM, WFP and IOM from 13-14 November 2015.
12. Multi-agency Day 2015 needs assessment in Nogob zone of Somali region by DPPB/PPD, WFP and RER from 24th October - 12th November 2015.
13. Multi-agency Day 2015 needs assessment in Bonke zone of Somali region by DPPB, DPPP, WFP and IOM from 24th October - 14th November 2015.