



Protection Monitoring Report

IDPS IN WEST GUJI ZONE - ETHIOPIA

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2018

Overview

By July 2018, over one million persons were displaced in Gedeo Zone (Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region – SNNPR) and West Guji Zone (Oromia Region), due to localized conflict, ethnic tension and insecurity. From August to October 2018, over 330,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their areas of origin in less than optimal conditions. Due to ongoing safety and security concerns, IDPs settled in collective sites, as it was not possible for all to return home.

In October 2018, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF and UNFPA initiated a joint protection monitoring project, upon request of the Government and EHCT, in order to conduct coordinated community-level protection monitoring of IDP families living in collective sites and return areas in West Guji zone. This report reviews the protection monitoring data collected in West Guji zone from October to December 2018, by the four agencies.

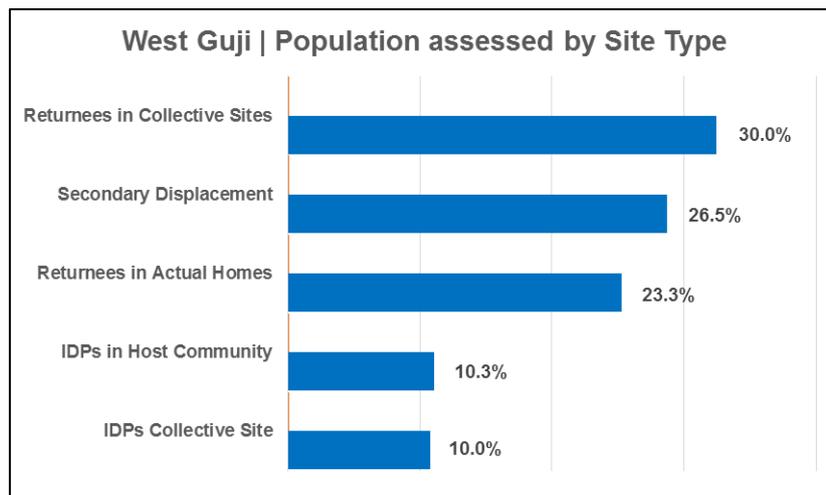
Data is collected utilizing an online Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) at the community-level, which is complimented by data on the general protection environment and specific protection concerns gathered through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Additionally, OHCHR utilizes methodological tools on monitoring human rights violations in humanitarian settings.

The purpose of protection monitoring is to collect data on the protection situation, support identification of households and individuals with specific needs requiring referral for protection services and assistance. Individual and group protection needs are regularly shared in protection cluster meeting in Bole Hora and cases are referred to other clusters and government authorities. Collected protection specific information is critical for advocacy with relevant government and humanitarian actors.

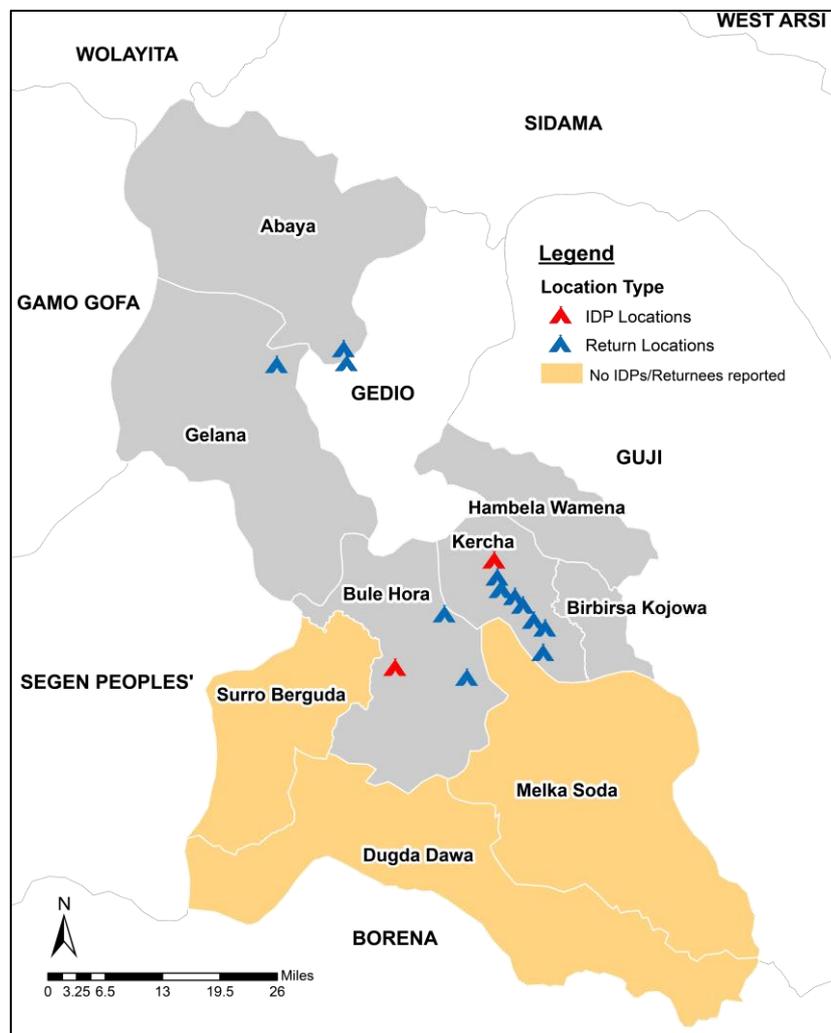
Population Profile

During the reporting period, protection monitoring was conducted at 20 IDP sites, which include both sites of displacement as well as of return. The majority of the population (79.8%) assessed through protection monitoring from October-December 2018, were living in return locations, while the minority (20.2%) were living in IDP locations. Graph 1 provides a visual of the type of sites monitored, which include: collective sites (30%), secondary displacement (26.5%), returnees in homes (23.3%), IDPs in host communities (10.3%) and IDPs in collective sites (10%).

Graph 1: Protection Monitoring Site Type



Graph 2: Physical Mapping of Protection Monitoring Sites



Key Findings

1. Humanitarian Assistance

Shelter and Non-Food Items

- Despite the presence of various humanitarian actors, there are still considerable gaps in the provision of basic humanitarian assistance. IDPs and returnees at all sites voiced complaints about the large gap in provision of food and non-food items.
- Food and shelter were mentioned by IDPs as the most pressing humanitarian needs along with other basic assistance such as clothing and potable water. Further, at times food is not culturally appropriate or digestible for persons with specific needs (i.e. lactating mothers, elderly and children).
- The collective sites are observed to be overcrowded without adequate shelter, water and sanitation facilities.

Distribution

- Lack of registration of verified beneficiaries (IDPs and returnees) has resulted in uneven distribution of humanitarian assistance.
- Perceptions of discriminatory practices were reported by some Guji IDPs, who stated more services were provided to Gedeo returnees.
- Some of the IDPs and returnees complained that humanitarian assistance was given to people that are not displaced, such as persons from the host community.
- Some IDPs allege that humanitarian assistance (NFIs) were sold by government officials rather than distributed to beneficiaries.

Health Care

- Access to free healthcare remains a major obstacle cited in a number of sites. Large numbers of persons are suffering from scabies and other medical conditions without access to healthcare.
- In several of the sites monitored, there are lactating and pregnant mothers, who do not receive specialized assistance and sleeping on the ground without mats or blankets. Many mothers are not able to breast feed their children (not having enough milk) as a consequence of lack of sufficient food. There have been reported deaths of children due to malnutrition.
- Key informants in returnee sites have confirmed access to available health services. Local government officials mentioned there are ongoing shortage of drugs and lack of coordination between partners providing health services and government mobile health service providers.

Livelihoods

- Some IDPs/returnees are selling food rations and NFIs for cash to cover the cost of other needs.
- Some IDPs and returnees have started to engage in coffee harvesting related activities to earn limited income, however income is not adequate to cover basic expenses.
- Reported incident of stolen and looted coffee harvested has resulted in loss of income and ongoing economic insecurity for IDPs.

2. Protection and Human Rights Concerns

SGBV/Child Protection/PSS

- Life threatening gap in SGBV services, including identifying, documenting and responding to individual cases. Example provided of a young woman gang rape, allegedly due to her ethnicity, she did not report the incident due to lack of police presence and lack of trust in local police.
- Urgent need for psychosocial support services. The majority of IDPs report mental distress and trauma suffered during displacement, as well as during return because of the less than optimal conditions.
- In the sites visited, the majority of children were observed to be alone during the day, as their parents are leaving in the early morning to look for income-generating activities in the nearby coffee farms. Children were observed to be in need of shoes and clothing.
- Ten survivors of SGBV self-identified themselves to protection monitors and referrals were made to UNFPA, health partners (MSF and WHO) and DRC, UNICEF, Imagine1Day for NFIs.
- The need for school materials for returned IDP children has been raised with the education cluster.
- Some IDPs reported children not attending school due to fear of attack whilst moving to and from site.

Other Human Rights Concerns:

- Reports were received of physical and sexual violence towards men including limb amputation, castration and murder. Due to the sensitivity, most of the incidents are not registered, investigated or prosecuted.
- Incidents of reported extortion by youth group were reported by returnees and IDPs.
- Freedom of movement and access to farm lands was hindered due to absence of security measures for IDPs and returnees.
- Right to freedom of expressions by Gedeo origin IDPs were not respected in West Guji areas. Gedeo IDPs were unable to express their concerns freely to protection monitoring teams as they are allegedly under surveillance by kebele authorities and local youth.

Civil Documentation and Housing Land and Property (HLP)

- No standard response regarding remedies for HLP issues; reports of houses, coffee crops and land holding documents destroyed.
- IDPs temporarily living in coffee markets have been asked to leave, because the space is needed for the harvesting season.
- Between October until end of November, collective sites where IDPs were asked to leave were mainly coffee market sites¹ (with the exception of two church sites: Egu Abaye and Kercha 01). Most IDPs residing in coffee markets left, with the exception of few who negotiated to stay (e.g.

¹ UNHCR Emergency weekly Sitrep #15 Nov3-16, 2018. In Kercha woreda of West Guji Zone, the IDPs collective sites inside coffee markets will be relocated to alternative sites in consultation with the Zonal authorities in view of the upcoming coffee harvesting season. While alternative sites are identified, some IDPs had to set up small make-shift shelters elsewhere. This matter is being treated as a priority by the authorities and the humanitarian community. UN Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, the Deputy Commissioner of NDRMC and other authorities visited one such site-Bankomuchicha- where they conducted a meeting with IDPs from West Guji residing in the coffee market. The IDPs informed them that they would like to return to their places of origin. However, due to serious security constraints and the fact that some of those who returned were faced with violence, the IDPs made a passionate appeal to government to ensure security in the area of return and restore the rule of law. In the meantime, movement to alternative sites is to be done in consultation with the authorities and concerned Cluster partners to ensure it is conducted in safety and dignity.

in Guracho Jaldo). Most indicated that they decided to leave following verbal pressure rather than physical force, and some indicated understanding the need for coffee market owners to use the space to run their business. Following the decisions reached at the Hawassa Conference² at the end of November, pressure to leave was also exerted in other sites in December. It appears that departure was at times preceded by repeated intimidation and acts of violence involving youth groups (Qeros) and kebele officials.

- First-hand and second-hand reports received indicated that in December, the following sites were either completely closed or emptying: Banko Michicha (coffee market), Guracho Koke (coffee market), Guracho Mokonisa (coffee market), Egu Abaye (church site), Leyo Kuni (coffee market), Ela Farda (kebele office), Badesa Funyakawa, Galesa Dibisa, Goromea, Lemi Kercha, Hartume Lema, Hera Lipitu.
- In one site, Guji IDPs stated that they are not willing to return to their kebeles of origin in Gedeo zone, but request the government to give them land so that they can rebuild their lives in the Oromia region. Reportedly, persisting insecurity and criminal incidents restrict them from accessing farmland in their places of origin.

Communication with Communities:

- IDPs report that they are not widely consulted in decisions that affect them directly, such as the location of the relocation sites. IDP committees are not representative of the entire community and are unfairly benefiting from NFI and food distributions.
- IDPs report that promises made to them by the Government regarding assistance (mainly food, WASH, and NFIs) were not kept.
- IDPs report they have been allegedly warned not to speak Gedeo in public, to only speak Oromifa. A key informant in Egu Abaya explained that speaking Gedeo language outside of the IDP collective site, such as in the market or roadside, can result in serious threats. If Gedeo language is heard, the community insults and terrifies them, giving them a warning to only speak Oromifa in the area.
- There is a need for dialogue between communities to begin the peace and reconciliation process.
- While most local government officials talked about peace and reconciliation, and peace conferences had been conducted at local levels, returnees at various locations were not aware of the process. Nonetheless, returnees at Sorile Wacho kebele indicated that a traditional reconciliation ceremony involving Aba Gedas had been held among the men in that kebele. Women returnees in this kebele expressed concern that they were not invited to participate in the reconciliation process. Aba Gedas are traditionally comprised of adult males and therefore and effort needs to be made to also include women in the reconciliation process. The traditional women's structure in Oromo culture is called Siiqqee³.

² During the Conference in Hawassa on 27-28th November, Ministry of Peace, NDRMC, and regional authorities (both Oromia and SNNP) made three key decisions: i) all IDPs to return home, ii) arrest 360 criminals and iii) complete food and NFI assistances in both zones by 14 December. Regarding the return of IDPs, the Ministry of Peace and Humanitarian Coordinator had a meeting last week, and a verbal commitment from the Ministry was made to confirm that no IDP return would take place unless the conditions return are met based on principle of voluntary return with safety dignity and sustainability.

³ In the traditional Oromo society, women played distinct roles through an institution called the Siiqqee (a symbolic decorated stick given to all women by their mothers upon marriage). This is an exclusively women's solidarity institution sanctioned by tradition and respected by society. It is a sort of sorority that provides women with channels to participate in village councils, and a cultural vehicle to mobilize en masse against violence and abuse. Infringement of certain rights that women enjoy is regarded as an attack on human rights. In the event of violation of their rights, women take out the Siiqqee and mobilize to fight for the respect of rights, and for any perpetrator of abuse to be tried by society. The use of Siiqqee draws an enormous religious, ritual and moral authority and in the pursuit of peace and social tranquility. According to tradition peace is not merely the absence of war, but a constant state of unity and cooperation among the people as well as

- During the reporting period, information has been received regarding violent incidents that have resulted in injury in Hego Abaye returnee collective site, Hebo Mulicha and Abaya Gule kebeles of Kercha woreda, as well as individual threats against returnees at various locations are widely known by IDPs in all returnee sites visited. The team also observed the circulation of disturbing rumours about ongoing or potential conflict in various parts of Gedeo and West Guji zones. These rumours and incidents are becoming additional factors contributing to instability among the returnees even at sites, where relative peace used to exist.

3. Safety and Security

- Fear of eruption of inter-communal violence and conflict is a commonly shared concerns of all IDPs and returnees. However, the level of fear differs from location to location. For example, those at the Kercha woreda health centre strongly stated that they still have real fear to go back to their homes and farmlands. According to the returnees in Kercha town, they were told by the Government that all arrangements were made so that they will be able to use their private houses and farmlands, once they go back to their homes. Nonetheless, returnees at 01 and 02 kebeles of Kercha woreda stated that they are instructed not to go to their individual farms and homes by the chairperson of the Kebele. An explanation was not provided, they were only informed to stay where they were until further instruction from the kebele administration. According to these returnees, they were also threatened to be killed by youth groups in their attempt to visit their farmlands and reconstruct their houses. They also claim that local authorities are not allowing movement of groups exceeding 10 individuals.
- All IDPs and returnees expressed concern about their safety and sustainability if they were to return home. Lack of shelter was also mentioned as another obstacle to return.
- In December, significant movement of IDPs in West Guji took place, mostly from rural to urban centres or across zonal borders to Gedeo. Crucially, the majority of these are not returns, but new displacement. The most important reasons cited are security concerns and increasing levels of intimidation⁴ mostly from the local community.
- In several of the monitored sites, physical attacks and robbery were reported.
- Due to pressure to return to home locations following the outcome of the Hawassa Conference, and some people choosing renewed displacement often crossing zonal borders, there are various indications that collective sites in Kercha and Bule Hora woredas are emptying with some being closed altogether.
- A series of student protests is occurring across different kebeles in West Guji. The general unrest is exacerbating fear and a sense of insecurity among residents of the sites monitored.

harmony with God and nature, with the power to bless or curse. Historically, women as a sector of society were designated as strangers and excluded from the Gadaa structures and rituals, but, they stuck together through the Siiqqee counting on one another within this common sorority. <http://oromowomensinternationalconferenceonline.com/general-information.html>

⁴ Inter-agency mission conducted in Gedeb Woreda of Gedeo: “The IDPs said they had left their previous place of displacement due to fears about safety and security. The degree to which the security situation has worsened for IDPs in Kercha, Hambella Wamena and Birbisa Kojoa woredas is unclear, but there have been rumors of a planned referendum in Kercha on land and property rights which could have been a trigger for the flight, but Government officials (zone and woreda) both deny that there are plans for a referendum. But the rumors may have been enough for communities to pressure/threaten IDPs to leave Kercha.

- Increasingly aggressive activities of youth groups (Qeros) in Kercha woreda, both encouraging new displacement, as well as preventing further movement and insisting on return to home locations.
- According to IDPs in Kercha town, after the Hawassa Conference, starting in early December, they were prevented by organized units, consisting of members of the EDF and police forces, as well as woreda officials, to board buses. This appears to be done in an effort to encourage return to home sites and stopping people from leaving the zone.

Challenges and Restrictions

- Access restrictions as a result of the volatile and rapidly changing security situation in the different woredas of West Guji zone have hindered protection monitoring activities. On various occasions, protection monitoring staff were prevented or delayed from accessing sites and as a result advised by UNDSS to avoid certain roads and turn back as necessary⁵.
- UN staff are able to work within a specified security window hours, which do not allow departure from Bule Hora before 8am. Return to Bule Hora must be by 4pm. With long traveling distances of up to a few hours to many locations in the zone, particularly Gelana, Abaya, and Hambela Wamena, and even parts of Kercha and Birbirs Kojowa, these limited hours for security reasons therefore restrict the possible time on the ground to conduct protection monitoring. Additionally, on any given day, this means that a team can only visit one to three sites if spending any substantial time on the ground, particularly if courtesy visits to officials is standard protocol.
- UNHCR and OHCHR attempted to conduct protection monitoring in the last two weeks of December, but this was not possible due to security restrictions. The UN staff here is advised to proceed with caution. The curfew (vehicle and personal movements) remains in place from 18:00-06.00 hrs.
- Limited availability of staff to conduct protection monitoring has limited the number of site visits during the reporting period. However, with recruitment of additional protection monitoring consultants, activities will be significantly scaled up as of end January/beginning of February, with further substantive reports produced, a greater number of follow-up actions, including advocacy taken and service provision and referral pathways strengthened.

Recommendations

Humanitarian Actors

- In the face of ongoing return movements, all relevant partners should continue provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced populations, whether in IDP sites or in areas of return, whilst a continuing effort is made to ensure the process is carried out in accordance with humanitarian principles⁶.
- Humanitarian partners should also initiate protection and gender-sensitive aid distribution processes to properly accommodate the specific needs of IDPs, among others women, children,

⁵ As result of ongoing access restrictions, in January 2019, OCHA launched the Access Monitoring and Framework Tool, developed by humanitarian partners and the government. The purpose of the database is to track access issues and trends across the country. Strategic outputs will be developed and shared on a regular basis (maps, analysis, definition of trends, severity maps, briefing materials, targeted advocacy efforts, common positions, negotiations, etc.) to facilitate collective solutions and strategic decision making at different levels in support of humanitarian operations.

elderly and persons with disabilities. Protection partners to sensitize other humanitarian partners in protection and gender-sensitive aid distribution processes.

- Improve understanding of local structures and preferred means of dispute resolution in communities and strengthen with Age, Gender, Diversity mainstreaming.
- Develop information-sharing mechanisms with the community to ensure procedures for assistance provision is clear. To the extent possible, reasonable, and safe, increase transparency in regards to criteria for selection of persons with specific needs among communities.
- Establish community-level complaints and feedback mechanisms, in collaboration with the PSEA Network.
- Develop targeted programming for unaccompanied women. Initiate socio-economic empowerment activities, and facilitate access to livelihood support for women and girls to mitigate risk of GBV and negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex, as part of multi-sectoral response, with a special focus on Female Headed Households.

Protection Cluster

- Regular joint reporting to consolidate findings and recommendations from the interagency Protection Monitoring project by UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and OHCHR.
- Protection Cluster in Bule Hora to maintain an updated service directory and referral pathways to facilitate safe and ethical referrals. Currently the service directory and associated referral pathways are limited to GBV services due to a lack of service providers in the area. Child Protection Pathway currently being developed.
- Protection Monitoring to enhance the existing service delivery by working with community-based protection structures and establishment of protection specialized services.

Lack of Documentation & other Housing, Land, Property (HLP) issues

- Initiate an HLP Technical Working Group (HLP TWG) in Addis and regional HLP TWG in Bule Hora and Dilla, to bring relevant actors together regarding HLP issues and potential solutions.
- Protection monitoring teams to identify main types of vital events documents that IDPs are missing, then organise with government authority Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA), other government authorities (i.e. woreda officials) or relevant NGOs to hold information sessions with the IDPs on how to recover these documents.

Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Psychosocial support (PSS)

- PSS services to be provided at Women Friendly Spaces and Child Friendly Spaces, including those funded by EHF.
- Training on PFA to be provided to protection monitoring consultants and other front-line humanitarian workers.

Child Protection/SGBV Sub-Cluster

- Locations with reports of children left alone during the day to be referred to protection organizations for provision of child-friendly spaces and psycho-social support (PSS) services.
- PSS programming to be prioritised, including scale-up of the number of partners and the quality of PSS activities.
- UNICEF and partners to continue to support community-based structures for identification and referral of children with protection issues, including Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

- BoWCYA to continue registration, documentation, and case management follow up of child protection cases, including family tracing and the provision of alternative care as required.
- Finalise the Child Protection Referral Pathway for West Guji Zone.
- Sub-cluster to ensure service directory is updated and circulated among all partners and finalize draft SGBV SOP to facilitate implementation of at least the minimum standards for prevention and response to GBV.
- Ensure referral systems are in place and functional to connect women and girls and other at risk groups with prevention and response services in a safe and ethical manner
- Sub-cluster to strengthen and support woredas bureau of women and children affairs offices through technical support on GBV and coordination efforts at zonal level
- The referral pathway for West Guji zone for GBV cases, developed by the Protection Cluster in Bule Hora, to be shared with and sensitised to all partners in the area, not just protection partners.

Income Generation Activities (IGAs)

- Develop list of appropriate IGAs for unaccompanied women in this area, and identify local NGOs or community-based organizations that can support these activities.

Human Rights violations, including SGBV

- All allegations of human rights violations, including SGBV, be referred to UNFPA and OHCHR for further verification and documentation, after obtaining the informed consent of the survivor, with a view to ensuring targeted responsive (or at least referral) measures are in place.
- The protection monitoring team will refer for medical assistance, psycho-social support, security and safety and provision of legal aid, where desired, with relevant service providers.
- The Protection Cluster in Addis and Bole Hora to engage and advocate with zonal, regional and federal level respective government bodies (kebele authorities, police, prosecutors and court) to ensure the accountability on alleged human rights violation cases.
- Organize and enhanced human rights knowledge for government officials in order reinforce government obligations to ensure accountability on human rights violations.

Persons with Specific Needs

- Persons with Specific Needs identified through protection monitoring to be registered by the monitoring team and then referred to relevant NGOs who can respond to their needs, or the government Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSA) for follow up.

Communications with Communities:

- Protection monitoring teams to develop a strategy of identifying key issues of possible concern to the IDPs in each weekly visit, and develop key information points and messages to provide. This can be undertaken with assistance of partners with the technical capacity to develop communication for development messaging.

Response Plan

| Action Item | Focal Point | Timeline |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Shelter and Non-Food Items</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The findings on topics (i.e. gaps in provision, food not culturally appropriate, children in need of clothing/shoes, allegations of assistance provided to host community) are brought to the attention of the other clusters/EOC members in regular meetings 2. Protection partners to sensitize other humanitarian partners in protection and gender-sensitive aid distribution processes. 3. Initiate socio-economic empowerment activities, and facilitate access to livelihood support for women and girls to mitigate risk of GBV and negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex, as part of multi-sectoral response, with a special focus on Female Headed Households. | <p>National Protection Cluster to share report with National ES/NFI Cluster</p> <p>West Guji Protection cluster to share with West Guji ES/NFI Cluster</p> <p>Protection Cluster and CP/GBV Sub-Cluster</p> <p>West Guji Protection Cluster to reach out to actors providing livelihood actors.</p> | <p>February 2019</p> <p>February 2019</p> <p>February-May 2019</p> <p>Discussions to be held with available partners in West Guji</p> |
| <p>Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The findings on topics (i.e. specialized services for lactating and pregnant mothers, high rates of scabies, shortage of drugs) are brought to the | <p>National Protection Cluster to share report with National Health Cluster.</p> | <p>February 2019</p> |

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| attention of other clusters/EOC members. | West Guji Protection cluster to share with West Guji Health Cluster | |
| Child Protection 1. Finalise the Child Protection Referral Pathway 2. Provide technical support for PSS 3. Continued technical support for child protection case management by BOWCYA | UNICEF with Protection Cluster in West Guji. UNICEF PSS Officer with other organisations through the Protection Cluster in Bule Hora UNICEF in coordination with child protection partners in West Guji. | February-March 2019 Ongoing support Ongoing support |
| SGBV 1. The joint protection monitoring team document and verify the alleged SGBV cases and referred them to respective service providers and authorities, with the consent of the survivor in accordance with existing service directory. | All allegations SGBV cases referred to UNFPA and OHCHR for further verification and documentation with a view to ensuring targeted responsive (or at least referral) measures are in place, | Ongoing support |
| Human Rights 1. The joint protection monitoring team document and verify the alleged human rights violations cases and referred them to respective service providers and authorities. | Allegations of human rights violations, to be referred to the appropriate protection team for further verification and documentation, with the aim to ensure targeted responsive (or at least referral) measures are in place, The protection cluster in Addis level and Bole Hora level engage and advocate with zonal, regional and federal level respective government | Ongoing support |

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| | bodies (police, prosecutors and court) to ensure the accountability on alleged human rights violation cases | |
| <p>Persons with Specific Needs</p> <p>1. Persons with specific needs identified through protection monitoring to be registered by the monitoring team and then referred to relevant NGOs who can respond to their needs, or the government Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSA) for follow up.</p> | Joint protection monitoring teams in West Guji. | Ongoing support |
| <p>HLP</p> <p>1. Initiate an HLP Technical Working Group (HLP TWG) in Addis and regional HLP TWG in Bule Hora and Dilla, to bring relevant actors together regarding HLP issues and potential solutions.</p> | National Protection Cluster and Sub-National Protection Cluster in Bule Hora and Dilla. | Workshop in Addis tentatively planned for mid-March 2019. |
| <p>Education</p> <p>1. There is an identified need for school materials for returned IDP children.</p> | National Protection Cluster to share report with National Education Cluster. West Guji Protection cluster to share with West Guji Education Cluster | Feb 2019 |
| <p>Communication with Communities</p> <p>1. Improve understanding of local structures and preferred means of dispute resolution in communities. Strengthen</p> | Joint protection monitoring teams in West Guji. | Feb – May 2019 |

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| <p>with Age, Gender, Diversity mainstreaming.</p> <p>2. Develop information-sharing mechanisms with the community to ensure procedures for assistance provision are clear. To the extent that it is possible, reasonable, and safe, increase transparency in regards to criteria for selection of persons with specific needs among communities.</p> <p>3. Community-level complaints and feedback mechanisms to be put-in place in IDP locations.</p> | <p>Protection cluster and joint protection monitoring teams in West Guji.</p> <p>Protection cluster and joint protection monitoring teams in West Guji.</p> | <p>Feb – May 2019</p> <p>Feb – May 2019</p> |
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