

Monthly Protection Overview – June 2023

Part 1

Context update:

Attacks on civilians <i>(including humanitarian workers and civilian infrastructures/facilities)</i>	Oromia	<p>Various types of incidents were reported across East and West Wollega, Horo Guduru Wollega and West Shewa, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - killing of civilians for their alleged affiliation with the government and for not fulfilling UAGs demands (Nekemte); - kidnapping for ransom by UAGs (Nejo town), ambush of an ambulance (Inango town), abduction of government personnel (in the vicinity of Melka Ifa) - killing of civilians, house destruction and looting perpetrated from alleged Fano militia (Amuru District); - extrajudicial killing (Mida Kagnwu Woreda). <p>In East Guji, unconfirmed report indicates that 13 individuals were kidnapped and then released around Wadera and Hara Qal'oo Woredas.</p> <p>In West Guji unconfirmed report showed the killing of 4 civilians in Bule Hora woreda.</p> <p>The ethnic tension between Gari of Somali and Borena Oromo continued in Borena zone, with fear that the tension will spread spontaneously to Borbor and Moyale towns.</p>
	Somali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kebridahar, Korahey zone, 4 civilians were killed and 7 were severely injured by a military soldier for hate crime. This also resulted in the death of 2 ethnic Amhara as revenge. Tensions is still high, with demonstrations ongoing in the area and in Shaygosh from where the victims are from. • In Doolo zone, tribal conflict resulted in the death of 9 individuals. The situation is now calm thanks to the mediation of elders, religious leader and government authorities. • In Doolo zone 30 elders were arrested by the government and transferred to Gode main prison. • In Afder zone-Tribal conflict was reported in Elbarde, which is a border town between Afder zone and Bokool region of Somalia. However. • In Shabelle zone, Bercano woreda, tribal conflict resulted in the death of 4 individuals, and 20 injuries. 15 individuals were arrested.
	Gambella	<p>5 people were killed, 13 were wounded, and 102 houses were burned, in the context of the intercommunal conflict ongoing in Itang Special woreda (Source: Gambella regional disaster risk management service - DRMS)</p>

New displacements	Somali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siti, Zone- as per the multi-sectoral ICCG assessment, the regional Govt. cited 288,000 individuals displaced across Siti Zone. However, the assessment covered only 3 out of 8 Woredas (Erer, Afdem, and Gota-Beki), which host 44,136 individuals. While citing the official government figures, less than 20% of the total IDPs in Siti Zone were assessed during the mission, but significant humanitarian needs were highlighted, including the urgent need for further assessments
	Gambella	According to official emergency report shared by Gambella regional Disaster Risk Management Service (DRMS), 4785 individuals were displaced due to the intercommunal conflict in Itang Special woreda.
Returns, relocations and durable solutions	SNNP	In SNNP, there are 14,798 IDPs in sites and within the host community. There is ongoing discussion among different groups (cultural leaders, authorities, youth, women and others) from both conflicting parties (Konso and Alle) about the return of these IDPs to their original places (source: Konso Zonal DRMO). The discussion is focusing on the implementation of peacebuilding activities to pave the way for returns and peaceful coexistence among the peoples of Konso and Alle Special Woredas
	Oromia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22,382 IDPs (536 in collective sites, 21,846 in the host community) moved to Bule Hora town in West Guji. Durable solutions are not available for them. In 21 IDP sites in Borena, hosting drought affected people, durable solution and advocacy represent a key need. 281 IDP HHs in Keleme collective site Erer, Somali region returned to their place of origin (Meta woreda, East Hararghe). However, upon arrival, the IDPs found damaged shelters and lack of humanitarian support, which caused their secondary displacement to Hurso town Erer woreda, Somali region. The return process was not done in accordance with humanitarian principles, as no preparation was made and no livelihood opportunities were provided. Humanitarian organizations were not informed or consulted during return process
	Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facilitated returns initiated in Tigray in March has been stalled due to lack of resources. As UNHCR, the primary contributor to the return process has exhausted funds for return, while other organizations were unable to allocate funds, therefore, the Durable Solution Working group (DSWG) continue to explore possibilities to secure funding to support the returns. The number of spontaneous returns is not recorded or registered, and DTM has not provided any return numbers during the reporting month. The relocation prospects for the IDPs currently occupying 16 schools in Mekelle remain stalled due to reluctance of IDPs to vacate the schools and relocate to two selected sites in Sebacare and Elshadai. The City Administration in consultation with CCCM and ES/NFI clusters is maintaining the dialogue with IDP leaders for voluntary and dignified relocation considering protection concerns. IDPs demand food aid (no food aid in Tigray since 21 April) and NFIs to be distributed prior to relocation. The renovation of 500 accommodation units by the ES/NFI cluster, for the relocation of IDPs in Sabacare site, have been suspended due to increased insecurity as theft, vandalization and

		looting in the IDP site. Community based security measures are being planned and expected to improve in Sabacare site.
	Benishangul Gumuz	1246 individuals IDPs returned to isid Kebele, Guba woreda, Metekel zone, from the bush.
	Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mekane Salam (South Wello), 466 individuals from the IDPs community joined the IDPs camps to get better humanitarian support. • In Jara camp (North Wello), 3 individuals left the camp because of limited humanitarian aid. • In Kabero Meda IDP camp (Central Gondar), 250 Ethiopians who returned from Sudan through Metema, registered as IDP to benefit from the humanitarian assistance. Due to lack of shelter in the camp, they are living in rental houses in town.
Socio-economic developments	Somali	Food insecurity, high prices inflation, lack of food assistance, insufficient food assistance remains critical challenge resulting the increase of family separation, school dropout, children being, child labour to contribute to household income generation, which includes young/adolescent girls moving to urban areas to work.
		<p>Protection effects of the food aid suspension</p> <p>In Tigray, the pause in food aid is not only causing hunger and possible malnutrition, reports from field and partners indicate increased number of people are opting for negative coping mechanisms, including skipping meals, compromise consumptions of food both in terms of quality and quantity, begging, transactional sex etc. it has also impacted the availability of commodities in the market, and an increase in food prices has been noticed. The Agriculture cluster continue its efforts of provision of seed, fertilizer and other farm inputs to the farmers in Tigray, (including recent returnees) to enable to prepare and catch-up with the plantation seasons.</p> <p>Protracted displacement in East and West Hararghe, Oromia</p> <p>The protracted IDPs (over 5 years) in the area are no longer considered as IDP by the regional government, they are rather equalled to the host community. However, these IDPs are still severely dependent on humanitarian aid. While the IDPs status does not end per se, the needs of these IDPs remain relevant, as they do not have access to durable solutions, shelters and livelihood/income opportunities. These IDPs have been living in government facilities for over five years without a stable income, shelter, or land for agriculture, leaving them vulnerable in times of need. The rising costs of living coupled with the exclusion from food assistance has made the situation dire for the most vulnerable among these protracted IDPs.</p> <p>Social tension and ethnic conflict in Borena, Oromia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social tension between Borana and Guji following the restructuring of the administrative boundary between the two zones. • Conflict erupted between Gari-Somali and Borana along boarder areas of Borana zones and Somali region. <p>Civil unrest in SNNPR</p> <p>The threat of civil unrest following prolonged decision on the fate of SNNPR region reemerged with the referendum process of Wolaita zone on 19th June,2023.</p>

	<p>Risk of trafficking in Amhara</p> <p>According to information received by cluster members, the dire socio-economic situation in some return areas and in IDP communities is creating fertile ground for human trafficking. That seems to be the case especially in Raya Kobo (North Wello) and Debre Behan (North Shewa). People would pay significant amounts of money to smugglers and traffickers who would lead them through Afar and Djibouti to Middle East countries. In such condition they become vulnerable and exposed to various forms of abuse. The PC will do the necessary follow up to crosscheck this information.</p>	
Drought/flood highlights	Somali	<p>Drought-Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In in El-eljog, of Shebelle and Cel-Ogaden, Bundada-Kebridahar of Korahey zones 15,000 vulnerable IDP families, in 3 sites, were assisted with core relief items/NFIs and multipurpose cash assistance by UNHCR. The cash received per household was 7,700 while the CRI/NFI per household consisted plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, robes, kitchen set and clothes. <p>Flood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,500 vulnerable families in Bargun, Shubo Moyko of Kelafo woreda under Shebelle zone and Gabal, Raranle IDPs in Shebelle zone were supported by UNHCR with NFIs/CRI consisting of plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, robes, kitchen set and clothes.

Main protection risks:

#	Protection Risk	Severity
1	Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings, attacks on civilian objects	3 - Moderate
2	Abduction, kidnapping, forced disappearance, arbitrary or unlawful arrest and/or detention	2 - Stressed
3	Torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment	2 - Stressed
4	Trafficking in persons, forced labour or slavery-like practices	2 - Stressed
5	Unlawful Impediments or restrictions to freedom of movement, siege and forced displacement	2 - Stressed
6	Psychological/emotional abuse or inflicted distress	2 - Stressed
7	Gender-based violence	3 - Moderate
8	Child, early or forced marriage	3 - Moderate
9	Forced recruitment, and association of children in armed forces and groups	1 - None/Minor
10	Child and forced family separation	2 - Stressed
11	Discrimination and stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services and/or humanitarian access	3 - Moderate
12	Disinformation and denial of access to information	1 - None/Minor
13	Theft, extortion, forced eviction or destruction of personal property	2 - Stressed
14	Impediments and/or restrictions to access to legal identity, remedies and justice	2 - Stressed
15	Presence of mines and other explosive ordnance	2 - Stressed

Risk 1 – **Somali** - see civilian attacks reported above. **Gambella** – attacks on civilian and civilian infrastructure is on the rise in Itang Special woreda, during the month 102 houses were burned down, 5 individuals were killed while 13 were wounded because of the Intercommunal conflict.

Risk 4 – **SNNP** - Child trafficking seems becoming a recurrent practice in Gedeo Zone.

Risk 7 – **Somali** - A total of 24 GBV cases were reported (rape, domestic violence, FGM, early marriage) in Godey and in Barey Woreda Qoraxay IDP site. While the above-mentioned cases all received the necessary service and support, the risks of GBV cases remains high.

Risk 8 – **Somali** – Child and force marriage are recurrent, as a result of increased food insecurity, displacement and economic issues. In **SNNP**, Gedeo zone, child, early or forced marriage is very common in rural communities.

Risk 11 – **Somali** - In Siti, Afder and Shebelle military personnel are reported to be sheltering in schools. **East and West Hararghe, Oromia** - Protracted IDPs are no longer targeted from food assistance, this coupled with the long delay in food distribution (3 to 7 months) and the recent suspension of food support by WFP and USAID aid is concerning. Currently both zones are reporting increase in number malnutrition cases. **Amhara** - Several kebeles in Waghimra (Tsagbedji and Abergele) are still occupied by armed groups. Returnees and IDPs from Oromia are not receiving adequate humanitarian and protection response. Humanitarian access challenges remain.

Risk 14 – **Tigray** - Lack of civil documents, lack of justice systems and operational courts. People, particularly the IDPs, experienced difficulties obtaining identity documents, thus hampering the access to basic services. **Benishangul Gumuz** - Bambasi IDPs have no civil documentation, lost in the displacement from West Wollega, Oromia. The local government refused to issue legal documents.

Risk 15 – **Tigray** - Increased number of incidents reported across Tigray. Mine action remained limited only to Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) with limited coverage. **Amhara** There were reports of presence of UXO in Waghimra and North Wello. Except some awareness raising sessions conducted by EPSS, there is still no other UXO/Mine Actions activities in these return areas.

Fundamental rights and basic services

Item	Please use the drop-down menu)	Please briefly explain
Did the access situation by protection actors to affected population improved, remained similar or deteriorated? (compared with the last reporting period)	Access situation improved	Guba woreda was not accessible for the past two years because of insecurity. As of May 2023, after two years, partners join assessment on protection has been conducted. The area is now partially accessible.
	Access situation remained similar	Amhara Somali - The road between Gode-kebridahar and Jiggiga-Kebridahar movement is restricted because of demonstrations. Oromia – Some kebeles remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors in some woredas of East and West Guji Zones, due to military operation. UNDSS also advised to limit movements to Borana Woredas of Dhahas, Arero, Guchi and Wachile, due to the conflict between Gari Somali and Bordana Oromo groups.

		Tigray - Overall access across Tigray has improved with the exception of a number of areas along Eritrean borders, parts of Western Zone and Alamata.
	Access situation deteriorated	Western Oromia - Security concerns remain high. The presence of humanitarian actors decrease and funding are not enough to respond to the increasing needs of the affected people. Gambella - Access to affected areas hindered by Intercommunal conflict in Itang special woreda. 5 Kebeles are inaccessible due to insecurity and protection actors do not have access to the affected areas to assess protection needs of IDPs.
Please list and explain the most critical barriers for protection actors to access to affected population	On-going insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance (incl. presence of ERWs)	Western Oromia - Insecurity hindering movement and budget constraint Somali Amhara - Fear to go/operate where non-state armed groups are in control. Gambella – The insecurity due to social tension/intercommunal conflict between two ethnic groups in Itang special woreda is the most critical barriers for protection actors to access to affected populations.
	Environmental and logistical constraints	Somali, East and West Hararghe SNNP - In Gedeo zone due to rain season roads became muddy and difficult to travel. moreover, inflation is increasing transportation costs, which are becoming less affordable for the affected population in remote areas. Amhara - Limited resources and environmental constraint (it is not possible to cross the river from Sekota to Tsagbedji)
	Other, please specify	Tigray - Fewer partners present, limited geographical coverage and resources constraints
Did the access situation for affected populations to protection services improved, remained similar, or deteriorated? (compared with the last reporting period)	Access situation improved	Somali, Benishangul Gumuz
	Access situation remained similar	Oromia - West and East Guji and East Borana, East and West Hararghe, Tigray, Amhara
	Access situation deteriorated	Western Oromia - Insecurity is hindering movement of population, while the reduced presence of humanitarian actors and insufficient funding for the response are limiting the protections service delivery
Please list and explain the most critical barriers for affected populations to access protection services:	Ongoing insecurity or hostilities	Western Oromia - Insecurity is increasing displacement and limiting access to services. Furthermore, the limited fund and little number of partners are unable to address most of the IDPs' needs. Gambella - Due to hostilities between the two ethnic groups, and restriction in access for protection actors, service remain unavailable for the affected populations.

	Unavailability of protection services	<p>Somali – lack of protection partners in Erer, Nogob, Dawa, Doolo and Korahey</p> <p>Tigray - Available protection services are inadequate compared to the needs of the large number of displaced populations. At the collective centers, Protection Desk record the concerns, outside the legal support, systems are not functioning, equally deprive IDPs and residents.</p> <p>Amhara - Some camp settings are not conducive to effective protection risks prevention and response. That is the case in North Shewa.</p> <p>East and West Hararghe, Oromia</p>
With whom has the Protection Cluster/AoR consistently engaged on access for protection (during this reporting period)?	Coordination forum (e.g. Access WG, CM Coord, other), national and international NGOs, regional and local authorities, DRMS, OCHA, UNDSS, other UN Agencies, ICCGs, NGO forums	

Fundamental rights and basic services

Service/need	Y/N	Region/woreda(s)	Population as per HRP target groups (if applicable)	Protection impact of lack of service
Food and nutrition	No	Oromia	All IDPs	<p>Western Oromia - Pregnant and lactating women, children, elderly without support and PWD are the most affected. IDPs are engaging in negative copy mechanism.</p> <p>East and West Guji, Borana - Due to food suspension children and PLW are exposed to food shortages. The most affected by insufficient food and nutrition are children, people with disability, the elderly and IDPs returnees</p> <p>East Hararghe - In Deder woreda it has been more than 6 months since protracted IDPs received food.</p>
	No	Somali	IDPs out of site	In Erer and Nogob zone critical malnutrition cases were reported, less partner engagement Several IDP sites did not receive any food assistance for months
	No	SNNPR	All population groups	Due to food suspension children and PLW are exposed to food shortages. The most affected by insufficient food and nutrition are children, people with disability, the elderly and IDPs returnees
	No	BGRS	IDPs in site	IDPs in site and returnees are in critical needs of food. In Guba woreda and Kamashi zone, due to intermittent security restrictions, there has not been food distribution/service for the past two years, children and lactating mothers have no supplementary feeding.
	No	Amhara	All IDPs	Except some limited supports by host communities there was no food distribution in the reporting period.
Health services	Yes	Somali	All IDPs	Service is available but lack referral system and medications

	No	Oromia	All IDPs	<p>Western Oromia - Pregnant and lactating women, children, elderly without support are the most affected. Since most of health infrastructures are destroyed it's difficult to get health services.</p> <p>East and West Hararghe - Lack of access to health for IDPs who cannot afford to pay for the service. A measles outbreak is reported in East and West Hararghe zones, while in West Hararghe an increasing number of rabies cases was reported.</p>
	Yes	SNNP	All population groups	<p>In Konso, Alle Special Woreda health services are inadequate to respond to the Cholera outbreak. Women and children, particularly IDPs and returnees, that could not get services are unable to afford private centers.</p> <p>In Gedeo zone, health services for pregnant and lactating women, malnourished children, PWD for IDPs and returnees are insufficient</p>
	No	BGRS	IDPs returnees	Health centres in Guba woreda were destroyed during the conflict, or remain without drugs and medical equipment. Returnees and IDPs are buying drugs from private chemist which is expensive and beyond affordability. Diseases like scabies, malaria and trachoma are looming in the kebeles and woredas where IDPs/Returnees have living. Malaria could erupt following the upcoming rainy season.
	No	Gambella	All IDPs	One health post was fully damaged in one kebele of Itang special woreda. Children under 5 years old, pregnant and lactating women among the displaced are not accessing basic health services.
MHPSS	No	Oromia	All IDPs	<p>Western Oromia - GBV survivor, women, PWD are mostly affected. The majority of IDPs experience distress and trauma after witnessing or being victims/survivors of conflict-related violence and losing family members and loved ones.</p> <p>Borena and West Guji – MHPSS concerns are high but specialized services are limited due to limited partner presence</p>
	No	Somali	All IDPs	No proper MHPSS services except awareness raising sessions
	Yes	SNNP	All IDPs	MHPSS concerns are high among, IDPs and returnees in Gedeo and Konso but specialized services are limited due to little partner presence. Where available, services are limited to PSS. There is no coordination in MHPSS, nor capacity building for the communities or humanitarian actors and government counter parts
	Yes	Amhara	All population groups	MHPSS is included in the protection response especially in CP and GBV activities.
Civil documentation	Yes	Oromia	All IDPs	Western Oromia - IDPs left their document behind during displacement and they cannot access to it now. UNHCR is working with Wollega University and Dambi Dollo University to ensure access to civil documentation.

	Yes	SNNP	All IDPs	Obtaining civil documentation in rural area remain a limited practice among IDPs and returnees. A total of 38 IDP children received birth certificate in Konso
	No	Somali	All IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Legal Documentation for relocated HHs (ID cards, Birth Certificates, and housing and land certification) - Relocated IDPs are still in dire need of humanitarian assistance with gaps in all sectors. - Lack of shelter and livelihood has been reported as challenges, especially in relocation areas affected by flooding Protection cluster continue to engage with the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) and regional DRMB
	Yes	Amhara	All population groups	With the support of EECMY and Wello University, government services deliver civil documentation upon civil registration.
	No	Gambella	All IDPs	People have lost their civil document during the displacement induced by the intercommunal conflict in Itang special woreda. As a result, he majority of IDPs in the conflict affected areas do not have Kebele ID.
Access to Justice (including HLP dispute resolutions)	No	Amhara	IDPs returnees	No HLP activities in the return areas.
	Yes	Western Oromia	All IDPs	UNHCR is working with Wollega University and Dambi Dollo University to ensure HLP rights in East, West, Kelem and Horo Guduru Wollega.
	No	Somali	All IDPs	No partners working on Justice and HLP
	Yes	SNNP	All population groups	<p>In collaboration with universities, delivery of free legal aid service continued to address the legal concerns of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities. 171 (60 women) access free legal service from the Dilla, Araba-Minch and Bule hora universities legal aid centers.</p> <p>Legal advice/counselling was provided to 102 people (35 women), preparation of pleadings to 39 people (21women) and Court litigation and representation provided for 30 individuals (19 women). A total of 534 (129 women) individuals have received legal awareness services</p>
	Yes	BGRS	All population groups	Assosa University has provided 15 consultancy services and 13 preparations of pleading for IDP Returnees and vulnerable host communities who bring their claim to Gelegel Belese Free Legal Aid service (FLAS) centre. Assosa Woreda Free Legal Aid Service Centre has provided 5 consultancy services to the service seekers on different legal issues, 4 preparation of pleading and 1 representation of client before court of law. Bambasi Free Legal Aid Service centre has provided 4 consultancy services and 3 preparations of pleadings. The university president has signed a contract of service with Benishangul Gumuz Mass Media Agency

				representative to advertise free legal aid service through FM Radio which has regional wide coverage. The advertisement through the regional FM includes information about eligible persons to obtain FLAS; the kind of service provided by the centre, office location, evidence they must submit to obtain the service, working time and other related issues etc.
Child protection services	Yes	Somali	IDPs in site	Services are limited to only few IDP sites
	No	Oromia	All IDPs	Western Oromia - Not enough child friendly spaces available and support for children is not timely or adequately provided West Guji Zone - 132 UASC in Kercha woreda and about 600 children attached to street need foster support and basic services Bule Hora - 3495 children under five among the IDPs in Bule Hora Town require urgent child protection services East and West Hararghe - Most IDP sites do not have CFS
	Yes	SNNP	All population groups	Child protection services particularly for IDPs, returnees and affected non-displaced remain inadequate in-Konso, Alle and Derashe, South Omo. Inadequate prevention of child labor, child exploitation and provision of childcare.
	Yes	BGRS	All IDPs	World Vision Ethiopia has conducted Psychosocial Support (PSS) and recreational activities for 90 children (40B, 50G) in child friendly space (CFS) at Bambasi and Mandura woredas. CP awareness raising campaign and information communication on CP prevention has been given for a total of 250 individuals at Bambasi, Bilidglu, and Mandura woredas.
GBV core services	Yes	BGRS	All IDPs	World Vision Ethiopia has conducted community awareness campaigns and information communication on GBV prevention and PSEA for 850 individuals at Bambasi, Bilidglu, and Mandura woredas.
	No	Oromia	All IDPs	Western Oromia - Lack of one stop centers in all displacement areas. Where One Stop Center is available it does not provide the full service-package East and West Hararghe - Limited service available for GBV survivors due to lack of funding and partner. West Guji and Borena – lack/inadequate equipment in the newly inaugurated One Stop Center in West Guji and the existing one in Borena.
	Yes	Somali	All IDPs	
	Yes	SNNP	All population groups	In Konso, GBV survivors do not timely access to GBV services, because of the lack of OSC, their distance, or inadequate equipment. Insecurity and the cost of transportation represent other obstacles to meaningful access.

				There is no One Stop Center in Konso, Alle and South Omo. The Protection cluster and CP-GBV AoR are advocating to have it. In Gedeo, the One Stop Center reported that GBV survivors do not get timely medical service due to lack of money to cover for their transportation cost to reach the OSC.
Land marking and clearance form ERWs	No	Somali, Oromia	All population groups	
	No	Amhara	IDPs returnees	Limited UXO/Mine Actions
Education	No	Amhara	IDPs in site	Formal Education services not available and sites are located far from existing facilities.
	No	Western Oromia	All IDPs	Western Oromia - All IDPs and host community children do not have access to education since school infrastructure are destroyed and families don't have the ability to buy scholastic material for their children. East and West Guji – School visits were conducted by UNICEF ad in Borena Zones. Schools are severely damaged and need reconstruction. In the same area, as schools are mostly non-operational, only the children (especially boys) from families that can afford it continue their studies in other areas East Hararghe- Children are negatively impacted by the repeated closure of schools due to recurrent conflict in Chinaksen woreda: 3298 children (763G and 2535B) have dropped out of school.
	No	BGRS	IDPs returnees	In most areas of return, school-aged children couldn't access education since many schools have been looted, demolished, and damaged during the conflict. Urgent humanitarian response is needed to rehabilitate the schools and resume education
	Yes	SNNP	All population groups	In Gedeo zone, there is lack of education/scholastic materials
	Yes	Somali	IDPs in site	Increase of school dropout as result of families moving in search of assistance
	No	Gambella	All IDPs	In itang Special woreda 627 students were out of school as learning-teaching activities were disrupted due to intercommunal conflict. Two primary schools and one alternative basic education school were fully damaged.
	Shelter/NFI	Yes	SNNP	All population groups
No		Somali	All IDPs	Forced evictions in Towatchale, people requested too high rent rates that IDPs are not able to pay

				Only few IDPs sites supported. Nonetheless, shelter and NFI remain critical gap for flood and drought affected communities
	No	Oromia	IDPs in site	East and West Hararghe Zone - IDPs are living in poor congested shelters with no privacy, this increase their exposure to protection risks
	No	Gambella	All IDPs	In /Itang special woreda 102 houses, home utensils and other household materials were fully damaged in the intercommunal conflict, IDPs are in dire condition.
WASH	No	Gambella	All IDPs	In /Itang special woreda three water schemes were fully damaged in the intercommunal conflict and IDPs are using river water
	No	Oromia	All IDPs	Western Oromia - Water and sanitation facilities, WASH/NFIs, are in short supply and not enough for the affected population. West Guji – the majority of cholera affected is composed by women and children. Cholera response remain limited. East Guji – The 8 schools visited by UNICEF do not have WASH facilities for the children East and West Hararghe - The current rainfall has improved the availability of water; however, the communities are using ponds and other contaminated water sources, resulting in the rise of cases of dysentery in East Haraghe. The heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the East and West Hararghe zones, resulting in damage to water facilities. In Kurfa Chellee, a water scheme has been damaged, while Girawa and Bedeno woredas have experienced pipeline damage in East Hararghe. In West Hararghe Shenen Dhugo, Boke and Hawi Gudina woredas as a result of the flood water pipes and generator serving 13,900 people damaged.
	Yes	SNNP	All population groups	Most of the schools in Dilla requires WASH intervention (including for children with disability). Due to lack of WASH facilities in rural schools, girls are not attending classes.
	Yes	Somali	IDPs in site	Shortage of water continue to be an issue, women fetching water along the river were attacked by crocodile, and 1 woman was killed by crocodile in Kelafo while as she was fetching water.
Livelihood opportunities (including cash)	No	Oromia	IDPs in site	Western Oromia - Because of security issue and lack of resources, most IDPs cannot access any livelihood opportunity. East and West Hararghe - There is little if any livelihood opportunities for IDPs. As a result, they are solely dependent on humanitarian aid. With the government no longer considering the protracted IDPs as such, but rather as part of host community, they

				are excluded from food assistance and there is a real risk they can be excluded from other types of humanitarian assistance.
	Yes	SNNP	All population groups	EECMY-DASSC-SS-Konso-Field office in collaboration with relevant partners, stakeholders, host community and IDP/Returnee committee provided multipurpose cash support for 36 households in Konso and Alle special zone.
	No	Somali	All IDPs	Livelihood opportunities remain gap in almost all IDP sites
	yes	Benishangul Gumuz	All IDPs	In most woredas livelihood opportunities are disrupted and destructed (access to market, destroyed infrastructures and farming systems), as effect of the conflict. As of 15/06/2023, UNHCR partner WVE has provided Protection cash support, a total of 945,000 ETB for 210 individuals who have protection concerns, in Bildiglu woreda. Furthermore, WVE has provided Protection cash support, a total of 1,233,000 ETB for 274 individuals who have protection concerns in Bambasi IDPs sites and for 50 host community at Ura Kebele. WVE in coordination DRMC, has carried out beneficiary verification and has identified 400 beneficiaries for cash for protection in Metekel zone.
	No	Amhara	IDPs in site	IDPs in sites have no livelihood opportunities


Part 2

GBV

Main Achievements	<p>Around 600.000 beneficiaries have been reached as of May 30, 2023.</p> <p>National and regional coordination meetings continue to be conducted on a monthly basis</p> <p>The GBV AoR is working on the contingency plan for the Sudan situation and orient partners to prepare in case there is influx in Tigray region.</p> <p>One of the ABA (Area Based Approach) community center was launched on May 25, 2023 in Shire.</p>
Total People reached – SADD	<p>153.000 beneficiaries have been reached in the month of May, 2023.</p> <p>Among the total reached since the beginning of the year, 156.000 were girls and 286.000 were women. Life skill training for GBV survivors and community members was provided. In Afar region, 20 Women & Girls Friendly Spaces (WGFS) were established at Ewara, Gulina and Yallo woredas and 100 Dignity kits were distributed. In Amhara region, UNFPA provided 20 dignity kits and facilitated the distribution of another 30 dignity kits from the University of Gondar Hospital OSC. Additionally, UNFPA is coordinating with RBOWCSA on establishing GBV referral pathways for the Metema refugees to address urgent needs of survivors and those at risk. Majority of the beneficiaries are reached through awareness raising activities and psychosocial support.</p>
Main Challenges and Gaps	<p>The security situation in Amhara region is showing improvement. However, conflict in North Shewa and neighboring areas continued to be reported. The suspension of all noncritical</p>

	missions to the region continued as advised by UNDSS which affects the implementation and monitoring of GBV activities.
Underserved locations	Concerning the mixed influx from Sudan, there remain gaps in terms of dignity kits, food, shelter and WASH as the number of arrivals is expected to continue in the coming months in Metema.
Additional information	A multi-sectoral need assessment of the flood impact on Shabelle and Afer zone is ongoing. It includes protection, child protection, and GBV, and aims to identify the risks and impact on women and girls.
Relevant links	GBV AoR Response Monitoring Dashboard: https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoizTNkY2Y2NWMTMGRjZi00NTQwLTk0NTMtYTAXYTkO TM1Y2QxliwidCI6ImY2ZjcwZiFILTJhMmQtNGYzMC04NTJhLTY0YjhjZTBjMTkNyIsImMiOjF9

Child Protection

Main Achievements	<p>The Day of African Child was celebrated by CP partners in different regions through child centered activities, with children playing a leading role. The theme for the Day of the African Child (DAC) 2023 was “The Rights of the Child in the digital environment”. However, the theme was contextualized in the regions, for example the theme in Tigray was “Peace and Healing for Every Child”.</p> <p>Through the months of May, CP partners launched CP interventions in the following new locations: Metekel Zone of Mandura, Dangur, Dibate and Bulen Woredas. In Oromia through Gurumu and DPO (local CSOs) CP interventions started in Kurfa Chele, Midaga Tola of East Hararghe zone, Gumi Bordode and Doba of West Hararghe zone and Shambu, Horro-Buluk, Jardaga-Jarte, Amuru and Abe-Dongoro of Horo Guduru Wollega zones.</p>
Total People reached – SADD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CP AoR partners reached 74,330 in May (60% children, 22% women, 16% men, 2% Elderly, 0.4% PWD), 60% of people reached were IDPs, 35% affected non-displaced and 5% returnees. This brings the total number of people reached in 2023 to 459,649 (22% of 2023 HRP). 19 CP Partners (63% INGO, 32% NNGO, 5% Government) reached 84 woredas out of which 56% for the conflict response, 32% is for conflict and drought response and 4% for drought response
Main Challenges and Gaps	The conflict in Guji in Oromia is affecting the implementation of the ongoing CP program by Imagine one day .
Main findings (from assessment, protection monitoring, surveys conducted during the reporting period)	Oromia: Children and women in conflict affected zones and woredas are exposed to child right violations including forced sexual violence with armed groups. As the result, a growing number of underaged girls (15 in E/Wollega alone) became pregnant both in IDP sites and host communities.
Relevant links	<p> DAC Videos and Photos 2023 : Tigray activities for the day of African child</p> <p>Day of the African Child : Statement on the Day of African Child</p>

[UNICEF Ethiopia on Twitter: "Stay Safe Online! See how internet safety and the use of technology responsibly contribute to the growth and well-being of #children. #DAC2023 https://t.co/Kkrt8hemGI" / Twitter](https://t.co/Kkrt8hemGI)

Part 3

Coordination mechanisms and outcomes for the reporting period

<p>Cluster/AoR presence/functioning</p>	<p>Somali - Protection coordination meeting was activated in Afder zone by UNHCR/SESEDA. Takes place on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Oromia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sub National Protection Cluster Coordination Meeting of West Guji Zone was conducted on 6th June,2025; - The Sub National Protection Cluster Coordination Meeting of Borena Zone was conducted on 5th, 12th and 19th June ,2023 - East Hararghe Protection cluster meeting was hold on June 12, 2023 - West Hararghe Protection cluster meeting was hold on June 14, 2023 <p>SNNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sub National Protection Cluster Coordination Meeting of Gedeo Zone was conducted on 22nd June ,2023 - The CP-GBV AoR meetings Konso and South Omo Zones were conducted during the reporting month <p>Tigray - Fully functioning clusters, different AoRs, technical working groups in Mekelle. OCHA continue to lead Zonal coordination meetings in Adigrat, Abi-Adi and Mechew, where active partners and local authorities are coordinate humanitarian responses.</p> <p>BGRS - The protection cluster meeting in Assosa level was conducted on 23 June 2023.</p> <p>Gambella – the Sub-National Protection Cluster meeting took place on 02 June 2023 and discussed conflict induced displacement situation of Itang special woreda</p>
<p>Protection Assessments</p>	<p>Western Oromia - A protection assessment was done in Sibu Sire, East Wollega, by UNHCR. The assessment report will be ready in July.</p> <p>East Hararghe, Oromia – A protection assessment of the new returnees in Meta woreda was conducted jointly by UNHCR, IOM and OHCHR, from 6 to 8 June 2023. The assessment report is being finalized and will be shared in the coming weeks.</p> <p>Tigray - To assess the impact of discontinued food aid distribution (reached more than 2 months in Tigray) on IDPs and refugees, UNHCR Protection unit conducted random sampling and consolidated the findings.</p> <p>BGRS – A joint protection assessment has been carried out in Guba woreda of Metekel zone.</p>

	<p>Gambella - Gambella regional disaster risk management service (DRMS) together with Itang special woreda authorities conducted a rapid assessment in displacement affected areas and shared an emergency report with humanitarian agencies operating in the region. Report was already shared with members of Gambella Sub-National protection cluster.</p>
<p>Protection monitoring</p>	<p>Oromia - In West Guji, protection monitoring was continued in Gelana and Bule Hora, by EECMY-DASSC</p> <p>SNNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Gedee Zone, protection monitoring was conducted in Yerga Chaffe, Gedeb and Kochore woredas, by EECMY-DASSC. • In Konso Zone, Protection monitoring was conducted Karart Zuriya, Segen Zuriya and Alle Special Woreda, using Kobo Collect. The persons with protection risks identified were referred to service providers for appropriate response • All the data collected by FGD, KII and observation of facilities were shared to Country Officer data server and the analysis is ongoing by IMO and the result will be shared.
<p>Relevant documents</p>	<p>Tigray - The Disability Assessment in Tigray is in draft form and under review by the PC and GPC. The GBV assessment report is also being drafted by the consultant, to be finalized and shared soon.</p>
<p>Working Groups, Task Forces, collaborations</p>	<p>SNNP, East and West Guji</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSEA Network • NGO-GO forum, • ICCGs • EoC at Zonal level • Collaboration is ongoing with government sector offices like MHPSS, DRMC/O, BOFED, Health, education and with NGOs operation in the areas including implementing partners on information sharing on emergencies like Cholera, flood, conflict, drought, security situation and activities implementation both in SNNPR and Oromia • Collaboration is ongoing with other clusters, at ICCG and at project implementation level for integration of protection mainstreaming. <p>Tigray</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Coordination Center (ECC in Tigray Region led by the Government hold bi-weekly meeting) • Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG – Bi-weekly) • Bi-Weekly PC Coordination Meeting • Child Protection AoR • Mine Action AoRs and Mine Action Strategic Task Force • GBV AoR • Disability/Inclusion Technical working group • Access Working Group • Durable Solutions Working Group <p>Amhara</p>

- The AAP working group – The group is preparing a community feedback assessment in the region.

Gambella

- Gambella Region Disaster Risk Management technical working group (DRMTWG) led by OCHA and regional government.
- Gambella Sub-National protection cluster is collaborating with ES/NFI cluster to ensure protection mainstreaming.
- Emergency coordination center (ECC)