

## Monthly Protection Overview – May 2023

### Part 1

#### Context update:

<b>Attacks on civilians</b> <i>(including humanitarian workers and civilian infrastructures/facilities)</i>	Gambella	10 individuals were killed and 12 were injured on 20 May 2023 during cross border attacks by Murle militants from South Sudan in Wanthowa and Makuey woredas ( <i>Source: Official Government media</i> )
	Oromia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>In West Guji</b>-clashes continued between UAG and government armed troops: Gelo kebele, Kedida, Shoro, Woju, and Dingete kebeles continue to be insecure.</li> <li>- <b>Eastern Guji and Borana</b> killing of people, due to active fighting between UAG and government forces</li> <li>- Armed clashes between security forces and UAGs have escalated in <b>East and Horo Guduru Wollega</b> zones since the first week of May 2023. The major incidents reported in Anger Gutin town, Sasiga woreda of East Wollega zone, and Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, Sulule Fincha woreda of Horo Guduru Wollega zone were the killing of civilians, arbitrary arrest, property destruction, kidnapping, and conflict-related sexual violence.</li> </ul>
<b>New displacements</b>	Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No major protection risk/violation to trigger new displacement. However, 1614 individuals were registered in Mekane Yesus, Jara and Jari 2 (S/N Wollo), coming from Oromia (<i>Source, EECMY</i>).</li> <li>- Due to limited humanitarian assistance in Jara camp (North Wollo) some IDPs have left the site to unknown locations. In parallel, regional authorities have continued relocating IDPs from Gojjam to Jara Camp. The camp population remains 9500 individuals.</li> </ul>
	Gambella	2,579 individuals were displaced by the flood in Dimma woreda on 4 May 2023. Three deaths were reported. ( <i>Source: Flood Assessment Report by Gambella Regional Disaster Risk Management, 7 May 2023</i> ).
	Oromia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New flood-induced displacements In Guba Qoricha woreda, <b>West Hararghe</b> (150 individuals), in Girawa woreda, <b>East Hararghe</b> (121 individuals).</li> <li>- New ethnic conflict induced displacement of 5258 individuals in Girja Woreda, Guji zone (<i>Source Guji Zone DRMO</i>)</li> <li>- As a result of a new armed conflict in six woredas of the <b>Horo Guduru Wollega</b> zone, new displacement has been reported in Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, and Sulule Fincha woredas since May 2023. disaggregated data is being compiled by DRMO.</li> </ul>
	Tigray	Due to social tension in mid-April, 30,824 IDPs were displaced from Laelay Tselemti, Maytsebri and Tselemti woredas to Endabaguna woreda and 5,116 IDPs (1,260 HHs) were displaced from Laelay Tselemti, Maytsebri, Sheraro and Tselemti woredas to Shire woreda, both in Northwestern zone, Tigray region. ( <i>DTM Ethiopia Tracking tool 168</i> )
<b>Returns, relocations and durable solutions</b>	Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of the IDPs from Tigray have returned. The last group returned from Sekota town and camps to Abergele (32.594 people) and Sargbegji (28.770 people) woredas in Waghimra zone.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the return areas bordering Tigray, not all state institutions and basic services have resumed due to damages occurred during the conflict. The Amhara government and DRMO have asked humanitarian actors to support the early recovery to create conditions for sustainable return, but IDPs of Tigrayan ethnicity are reluctant to return due to fear of security risk from the other communities. This requires a conflict resolution and peace building programme.</li> </ul>
	Benishangul Gumuz	According to DRMC, 1401 IDPs HHs returned from Bambasi IDP sites to West Wollega (265HH to Begi, 661 HHs to Kondala) and Mahokomo (475HHs) special woreda of Assosa zone.
	Oromia	<p>In West Wollega zone (Nejo, Kiltu Kara, Lalo Assabi, and Boji Dirmaji woredas), efforts are being made, in collaboration with the local government, to integrate IDPs within the host communities in order to recover their livelihoods. Humanitarian organizations were unable to conduct return monitoring/assessment due to access constraints.</p> <p>Moreover, an effort is being made in collaboration with the BGRS and the Oromia regional governments to implement peacebuilding activities (through Joint peace committees - JPC<sup>1</sup>) to pave the way for returnees and peaceful coexistence among the peoples of Kamashi zone and the bordering woredas of Wollega zones.</p>
	Somali	Regional Government is planning the relocation of 600 IDP families to Beyahow in Shebelle zone.
	Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since the end of March 2023, 25,001 individuals were assisted to return to their places of origin in Northwestern Tigray, as follows: 2,441 individuals from Abi-Adi, 6,388 individuals from Adigrat and 16,172 individuals from Mekelle.</li> <li>- IDPs in Mekelle are reluctant to relocate to the selected Seba Care and Elshadai sites citing protection concerns for their safety, access to services, shelter facilities offered and distance from the town center. Consultation and preparation for the relocation of Mekelle IDPs are ongoing.</li> <li>- In Adigrat and Maichew, the local administrations have taken the decision to relocate displaced families to other locations while the Mekelle city administration and humanitarian partners (CCCM, PC and ES/NFI cluster) were preparing the relocation in a more organized way in consultation with IDPs. 110 displaced HHs (124 individuals) from Wefrisela School have been relocated to Maichew Technical school while 105 HHs sought shelter among the host communities. Despite concerns raised by humanitarians, Adigrat local administration relocated IDPs.</li> </ul>
<b>Socio-economic developments</b>	<p><b>Impact of Sudan situation:</b></p> <p>The flow of people from Sudan into Ethiopia has shown a rise in the past several days in Metema and Kurmuk entry points of Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions respectively. The larger influx has been observed via Metema, which now exceeds over 26,400. Metema alone recorded 1,180 arrivals (821 Ethiopians and 359 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) on 21 May. (Source OCHA).</p> <p>Over 8917 people arrived in Guba woreda, Benishangul Gumuz, from Sudan, a mission in the area is planned to assess the situation and respond with CRIs to the dire situation. In the meanwhile, DRMC and RRS are in discussion to clarify</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Joint peace committees (JPC) have been established by the Trilateral peace and development office in communities along the common borders of the Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz regions. The goal of establishing these JPCs was to focus on four pillars of peacebuilding efforts: identifying root causes of communal violence, establishing effective communications among peoples, developing an early warning mechanism to detect potential security threats, and resolving security threats with the participation of the local population. Each JPC has a chairperson, deputy chairperson, and secretary who are responsible for working on the four peacebuilding pillars mentioned above in collaboration with their community members

	<p>responsibilities among them vis-a-vis the different populations arrived in the areas. Arrivals from Sudan are of different nature, including refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee returnees, returning migrants, and third country nationals. While the Government is speaking of an IDP-like situation and is requesting humanitarians to step-in, the positioning of the cluster system is yet to be clarified. Discussions have been held within the national ICCG, with a substantial common understanding that the Sudanese response is primarily a refugees and migrants response and that therefore the Refugee Coordination Model led by UNHCR applies along with the IOM response to migrants. In line with their respective mandates and responsibilities, IOM and UNHCR have set up transit centers, and some protection organizations are already active in Metema.</p> <p><b>Western Oromia Crisis:</b> Despite improvement in the security situation seen in the past 2 months, violence restarted in the second half of May especially in West Shewa and Horo Guduru Wollega. The peace talk between OLA and the Government of Ethiopia in Tanzania were concluded without agreement.</p> <p><b>Protracted displacement in East and West Hararghe, Oromia</b> The protracted IDPs (over 5 years) in the area are no longer considered as IDP by the regional government, they are rather equaled 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.</p> <p><b>Northern Ethiopia</b> While the CoHA prevails, on 23 May 2023, some 25,000 IDPs are planning to demonstrate peacefully in different cities of Tigray region including Mekelle to demand the withdrawal of outside forces that have remained since the conflict ended. After a long pause, the banking/financial sector began to improve service delivery to people including the recent addition of limited operability of ATM machine in Mekelle town. The bank withdrawal ceiling was also increased.</p>
<p><b>Drought/flood highlights</b></p>	<p>Choose an item.</p> <p>The <b>floods</b> have caused widespread destruction and displacement in Somali, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities &amp; Peoples', South West Ethiopia Peoples' and Afar regions, exacerbating humanitarian needs and resilience capacities already impacted by drought and conflict.</p> <p>Floods are hitting the most drought affected areas of <b>Somali Region</b> (Liban Dawa and Afder Zones and Shabelle) with loss of lives, livelihoods and substantial damages to roads and bridges impacting the possibility to access to services for IDPs and isolating some IDPs sites. In terms of protection activities in response to the flood, these remain limited to the services provided by 4 main protection actors in Shabelle zone. The most critical gaps are in Dawa Zone where no protection actors are currently active. Flood affected IDPs in in Shubo, Moyko and Bargun kebeles under Kelafo woreda have not received any assistance as result of lack of access as the river has overflowed in the area. Women &amp; girls are exposed to further risks as they continue to face multiple challenges. The displacement of women and children exposes them to increased risks. The loss of homes and resources contributes to their vulnerability, making them susceptible to all forms of exploitation</p> <p>A similar situation is also visible in those areas of <b>East and West Hararghe</b> hit by the flood: damages to crop lands and livestock in Hakan Jirata and Ifa Hiyeyisa Kebele, Tulo Woreda, are estimated in 160,919,350 ETB.</p>

	<p>5 Woredas are also affected by the flood in <b>West Guji</b>, with 5,882 households impacted and in Gambella region where flash floods damaged shelters, water points and crops.</p> <p><b>Drought</b> – despite some rainfall in <b>East and West Hararghe</b>, the malnutrition rate and cases of water-born diseases remain high, while some families are returning to the area. The impact on CP and education of the drought is dire, with children dropping out of school (even where school feeding programmes are ongoing), in order to support their families with small income generation activities; child marriage is also resorted to as negative coping strategy.</p>
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## Main protection risks<sup>2</sup>

#	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	1 - None/Minor
4	Trafficking in persons, forced labour or slavery-like practices	1 - None/Minor
5	Unlawful Impediments or restrictions to freedom of movement, siege and forced displacement	3 - Moderate
6	Psychological/emotional abuse or inflicted distress	3 - Moderate
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	2 - Stressed
10	Child and forced family separation	2 - Stressed
11	Discrimination and stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services and/or humanitarian access	2 - Stressed
12	Disinformation and denial of access to information	2 - Stressed
13	Theft, extortion, forced eviction or destruction of personal property	3 - Moderate
14	Impediments and/or restrictions to access to legal identity, remedies and justice	3 - Moderate
15	Presence of mines and other explosive ordnance	3 - Moderate

### Description of the problem

**Risk 1 – Western Oromia** - Civilians are routinely killed in armed conflicts, and humanitarian access is restricted. Furthermore, these crises and displacements are accompanied by looting and damage to household resources such as livestock, food stores/grains, money, and other private properties.

**Risk 2 - Somali** - Even though few cases of arbitrary or unlawful arrest and/or detention were reported in Siti zone last year, no such report was received recently. Lack of information seems due to limited protection partners presence and limited access for assessment, as result of security in the zone.

**Risk 5- Guji & West Guji** – People are self-restricting movements, for fear of insecurity.

<sup>2</sup> These 15 protection risks definitions have been elaborated by the Global Protection Cluster and Global AoRs. The Global Protection Cluster (GPC) regularly monitors and tracks 15 protection risks across emergencies crisis. For more information see <https://globalprotectioncluster.org/index.php/protection-issues>

**Risk 6-** In **Guji, West Guji and Borana** – higher level of distress and trauma as the conflict situation continues. The same goes in **Gedeo and Konso**, where people are losing property, livelihood and livestock to the severe drought. In **Somali region**, psychological distress was reported in all initial rapid assessments as result of multiple displacement, family separation, lack of available basic services, lack of immediate response, repeated loss of properties and displacement.

**Risk 7 - Amhara** - EECMY reported that lack of firewood and potable water in the camps are factors of GBV risks. In Jara and Jari 2, female IDPs walk long distance from the camps to fetch potable water and firewood. Away from the camp they often face attempts or acts of GBV. Rape cases were reported and referred for case management. The use of chat and alcoholism in Debre Behan IDP site causes violent behaviors in the household. In **Guji, West Guji and Borana** women and children are resorting to negative coping mechanisms. In **Western Oromia**, despite GBV cases have been increasing as a result of the conflict, GBV services remain insufficient.

**Risk 8** – Child marriage, child labor and street begging are increasing in **Gedeo, Borana, Guji and Konso**. In **Somali**, early marriage increased as girls are married as means of survival and economic contribution to their families, this increases as well school drop out for girls.

**Risk 10 - Somali** - Child labour and family separation are among the top risks for drought affected communities as families were forced to move to different locations, resulting in women and children to be left behind as they could not move fast and reach opted destination. Children are forced to daily labor activities beyond their capacity to contribute to the household immediate needs.

**Risk 13 - Western Oromia** - The armed conflict has damaged both public (health and education facilities) and private infrastructure in Wollega zones.

**Risk 14 - SNNP, Gedeo** – The legal system and One Stop Center limitations in delivering medical certificate for GBV survivors, resulted in delay of justice decisions and redress the right of the victims. In **Tigray** many IDPs have lost ID and other legal documents during the displacement, EECMY provides counselling to IDPs and support the local administration to print identity documents. All residents of Tigray are required to have ID cards to receive humanitarian assistance as well as accessing basic services. The legal/judiciary systems are non-functioning, the service is not available to residents and IDPs.

**Risk 15: Amhara** – UXO/ERWs prone areas but no mines actions were conducted so far in areas of return. In **Tigray**, high number of casualties of ERWs are being reported, with 23 casualties (18 injuries,5 deaths) in Mekelle area and 34 UXO victims (5 deaths) in Shire area. 1,544 schools have been assessed for ERWs/UXOs and 1,231 explosives were found.

### Access to 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Amhara</b> - After federal authorities have deployed ENDF in Abergele and Stsagbejjii, there is no access issues in Amhara region.</li> <li>- <b>BGRS</b> - For the past five months it was difficult for IDPs to have access to protection and other services because of insecurity. Access to services for IDPs recently improved thanks to the presence of protection actors in the field.</li> </ul>
	Access situation remained similar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Oromia/E&amp;W Hararghe</b></li> <li>- <b>Oromia Guji &amp; West Guji</b> - Access is improving on the main roads in a limited area.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>SNNP</b></li> <li>- <b>Somali</b> - river overflows in several parts of Shebelle, Afer Zone</li> <li>- Overall access across <b>Tigray</b> has improved with the exception of a number of areas along Eritrean borders, parts of Western Zone and Alamata areas</li> </ul>
	<b>Access situation deteriorated</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Gambella</b> - Seven kebeles in Dimma woredas became inaccessible because of the flood.</li> <li>- <b>Western Oromia</b> - Humanitarian workers and government agencies are unable to reach people in critical need in hotspot areas due to safety and security situations.</li> </ul>
Please list and explain the most critical barriers for protection actors to access to affected population	<b>Environmental and logistical constraints</b>	<p><b>Gambella</b> - Inaccessibility of flood affected kebeles in Dimma woreda</p> <p><b>Somali</b> - Roads, bridges collapsed after the flood, this results in limited access to reach the most vulnerable affected communities</p>
	<b>On-going insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance (incl. presence of ERWs)</b>	<p><b>Oromia</b> - The ongoing clashed between government and UAGs in areas of West and East Guji and East Borana</p> <p><b>Western Oromia</b> - Humanitarian workers fear movement, a lack of logistics (restricted transportation), and occasionally bandit attacks/kidnappings.</p>
	<b>Other, please specify</b>	<b>Tigray - Fewer partners presence, limited geographical coverage and resources constraints</b>
Did the access situation for affected populations to protection services improved, remained similar, or deteriorated? (compared with the last reporting period)	<b>Access situation improved</b>	<b>BGRS</b> - Access situation is improved in most of the areas where IDPs and returnees are settled, because of no more security problems as before.
	<b>Access situation remained similar</b>	<b>Oromia/E&amp;W Hararghe</b> <b>Oromia/Guji and West Guji</b> <b>Somali</b>
	<b>Access situation deteriorated</b>	<p><b>Gambella</b> - Seven kebeles in Dimma woredas were made inaccessible by the flood.</p> <p><b>Western Oromia</b> - Following the recurrence of armed conflict, the security situation in areas where affected populations were discovered has deteriorated. Humanitarian access to KIRAMU (East Wollega) Amuru, Jardega Jarte woreda (Horo Guduru Wollega), Begi, Kondala woredas of West Wollega zone is challenging due to security.</p>
Please list and explain the most critical barriers for affected populations to access protection services:	<b>Unavailability of protection services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Amhara</b> - The DRMO have requested protection and humanitarian response in return areas, but the support is still limited and not all services have resumed. OHCHR reported that IDPs from Oromia, residing in South Wollo are not receiving any protection and humanitarian services.</li> <li>- <b>Oromia/E&amp;W Hararghe</b> - Limited number of protection partners operating in East (8) and West (4) Hararghe zones. Apart from some multipurpose cash support. CP and GBV actors are only present in 6 out of 20 woredas of East Hararghe zone.</li> <li>- <b>Gambella</b> - Unusual rainfall caused flash and river flood in Dimma woreda. Due to a shortage of protection services from both government and</li> </ul>

		humanitarian agencies, displaced people faced a shortage of food and non-food support. - <b>Tigray</b> - Available protection services are inadequate compared to the needs of the large number of displaced populations.
	<b>Ongoing insecurity or hostilities</b>	<b>SNNP, Guji and West Guji</b> - Insecurity, seasonal bad road conditions. <b>Western Oromia</b> - Logistical constraints, restricted movement, direct attacks in Horo Guduru Wollega, and a lack of protection services in Wollega zones
With whom has the Protection Cluster/AoR consistently engaged on access for protection (during this reporting period)?	UN Agencies, International NGOs, UNDSS, ICCGs, local authorities, NGO forums, Regional authorities, OCHA and partners, Coordination forum (Access WG, CM Coord).	

#### 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 – please indicate who was the most affected (age, gender, disability, status, etc.)
<b>Food and nutrition</b>	No	BGRS - Assosa, Kamashi, and Metekel Bambasi and Bilidiglu woredas	All IDPs	In Assosa, Kamashi, and Metekel zones, for more than seven months IDPs didn't received any foods, insufficient food is the main concern because of market inflation and farms destructions. Regional DRMC has provided food irregularly every three months for IDPs in Bambasi and Bilidiglu woredas of Assosa zone.
	No	Oromia /East and West Hararghe Zone	IDPs in site	- The current targeting for food addresses only host community, however, the authorities at zonal level claim the IDPs will be included as host community. The protection cluster is closely following up on the matter. - Malnutrition cases in both zones is showing increasing trend in children under 5 and pregnant and breast-feeding women
	Yes	Oromia -Borana, West Guji; SNNPR – Konso	All population groups	- Due to delay of food malnutrition cases increased, and children engaged in negative coping strategies like child labor, begging and school dropout and child marriage
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, Sulule Fincha woreda, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woredas	All population groups	- Malnourishment among children under the age of five is common in West Wollega specially in Begi, and Kondala woredas - The majority of IDPs in Shambu, Hobora, Horo Buluk, and Jardega did not receive food rations, and children suffer from hunger. - Adolescent girls are exposed to early marriage, transactional sex, exploitation, used as negative strategies to provide for their livelihood.
<b>Health services</b>	Yes	BGRS	All IDPs	In the three zones where IDPs and returnees are living, health services are insufficient, due to damages of health centers and shortage of drugs.



	No	Oromia/East Hararghe Zone	All IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of access to health for IDPs who cannot afford to pay for health service</li> <li>- Measles outbreak reported in East and West Hararghe zones</li> <li>- In West Hararghe increasing number of rabies cases being reported</li> </ul>
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, Sulule Fincha woreda, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woreda	All population groups	<p>Medical supplies are not reaching remote woredas in Horo Guduru Wollega (Amuru, and Jardega Jarte woreda), and health facilities are damaged due to conflict, preventing IDPs and host communities from accessing health services.</p> <p>As a result of non-renewal and a lack of health insurance IDPs were unable to receive standard health care from government-run health facilities.</p>
	Yes	Shabelle, Afder, Liban, Dawa	All IDPs	Malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrhoea are among the most common illnesses. However, unprotected stagnant flood water, poor hygiene and sanitation pose a risk of waterborne diseases and other disease outbreaks
<b>MHPSS</b>	Yes	SNNPR and Oromia	All population groups	Especially in Guji and West Guji the MHPSS concerns are high, as people have been leaving the consequences for the conflict. At the same time other have experienced loss of livelihood and separation from family members in drought and now flood affected areas.
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, Sulule Fincha woreda, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woreda	All IDPs	Due to inaccessibility in East Wollega zones of Limu, Haro Limu, Kiramu woredas and Amuru/hoborra, Shambu woredas of Horo Guduru Wollega zone and other IDP sites have minimal/no MHPSS. 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. However, inaccessibility to service providers, combined with limited MHPSS, worsens the situation of IDPs.
	No	Shabelle, Afder, Liban, Dawa	All IDPs	No partners were implementing MHPSS activities in the flood affected areas
<b>Civil documentation</b>	No	Amhara	IDPs returnees	Wollo University and EECMY are supporting IDPs and affected population in access to civil documentation but not all the affected zones are covered. The same challenge is noticed in return areas where public services have not resumed fully. In North Shewa, not all IDPs have been registered and non-registered IDPs don't have access to civil documentation. That causes serious limitation to their access to services and movement more specifically in the bordering Woredas with Tigray.
	No	BGRS	IDPs in site	In BGRS, most IDPs have no civil documentation. The local government did not issue legal documents to IDPs as they are not considered resident of the hosting woreda (Bambasi woreda).



	No	Gambella/Lare woreda	All IDPs	Majority of IDPs in Gambella region do not have Kebele ID as it is not affordable for most of them. UNHCR Sub-Office Gambella has proposed a pilot project to support Lare woreda to issue Kebele ID for 300 vulnerable IDPs. The support included financial and technical.
		Oromia and SNNPR	IDPs in site	Requiring birth, marriage and divorce certificates in rural area remain a rare practice among IDPs.
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, Sulule Fincha woreda, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woreda	All IDPs	IDPs in Horo Guduru Wollega zone, for example, have left behind their documentation, such as IDs and birth/asset certificates, in order to access various services. As a result, community members face difficulties to access free medical services, being vulnerable to exploitation, and difficult passing check pints.
	Not applicable	Shabelle, Afder, Liban, Dawa	All IDPs	IDPs reported that they cannot afford the small fee required to obtain civil documentation, and the process is not smooth.
<b>Access to Justice (including HLP dispute resolutions)</b>	No	Amhara	IDPs returnees	Key informants in return areas reported that some of their properties remain occupied by different people. They cannot claim the right either because they don't have appropriate documents or they fear confrontation.
	Yes	BGRS	All population groups	UNHCR partner Assosa University at Assosa Free Legal Aid Service Centre, has provided 12 consultancies on different legal issues, 8 preparation of pleading and 3 representations of client before court of law. Bambasi Free Legal Aid Service centre has provided 10 consultancy services and 2 preparations of pleadings and 1 representation before court of law. In Metekel zone at Gelegel Belese Free Legal Aid service centre, 41 consultancy services and 41 preparations of pleadings have been provided for IDPs who brought land claim and compensation issues to the centre.
	Yes	Oromia and SNNPR	IDPs in site	Difficulties to access justice and HLP services, especially for IDPs and returnees, as what is on paper is not applied in practice, and power relations matters.
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, Sulule Fincha woreda, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woreda	All IDPs	
	Not applicable	Shabelle, Afder, Liban, Dawa	All IDPs	No implementation of HLP services available

<b>Child protection services</b>	Yes	BGRS	IDPs in site	WVE has established functional referral pathway in Bilidglu woreda at Kedoa and Gunfi IDPs sites. That enables GBV survivors and children at risk to access Integrated multisector case management service. WVE has conducted Cash for protection beneficiary screening and verification in collaboration with DRMC and Bureau of Women Youth and Children Affairs. 500 individuals were screened in Bambasi, Bilidlu and Ura. Child Friendly Space (CFS) activity including PSS and recreational activities has been given to 125 children (Boy=38 Girl=87) at Bambasi and Mandura woredas.
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hababo Guduru, Guduru, Jima rare, Chomen Guduru, Abay Chomen, Sulule Fincha woreda, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woreda	All IDPs	Children, including IDP children, do not have access to well-structured and well-equipped CFS/ PSS programs to help them recover from distress, stress and trauma.
	Yes	Somali	All IDPs	Limited child protection interventions
	No	Oromia / East and West Hararghe	IDPs in site	Most IDP sites in East and West Hararghe do not have CFS
	No	Oromia, Kercha, West Guji	IDP returnees	Unaccompanied separated children in Kercha woreda need foster support and basic needs as reported during Protection cluster
<b>GBV core services</b>	Yes	Amhara	All population groups	Long distance to services is the only challenge.
	Yes	BGRS	IDPs in site	Mostly community sensitisation, awareness campaigns and information communication on CP-GBV prevention and PSEA.
	Yes	Oromia/East and West Hararghe	All population groups	Limited service available for survivors due to lack of funding and GBV actors.
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hobora, Horo Buluk, Jardega Jarte, Begi kondala, Babo Gambel, Mana Sibiu woredas	All IDPs	Due to the lack of a one-stop center or the distance to access/insecurity of movement, GBV survivors do not have effective and timely access to integrated multi-sectoral services. Dignity kits are a source of concern for adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.
		SNNP/Konso	All population groups	In Konso, due to limited transportation resources it is not currently possible to deliver dignity kits to Segen Zuriya Woreda. Lack of One Stop Center, but increasing report of GBV cases in Konso.
	Yes	Somali	All IDPs	Limited engagement and GBV services provided, especially in flood affected locations.
<b>Land marking and clearance form ERWs</b>	No	Amhara	All population groups	The government gave the green light for clearance of ERWs/UXOs to UNMAS, but such activity has not yet started. Awareness raising sessions ongoing by EPSS.

<b>Education</b>	No	Amhara	IDPs in site	There are no formal education facilities in the IDP camps and existing public schools are located far from camp.
	Yes	BGRS	IDPs in site	775 children at Bambasi 2 IDPs site are out of school, because of shortage of classrooms and teachers.
	Yes	Oromia/East Hararghe Chinaksen	All IDPs	The drought is affecting the attendance of children in schools. In Babile and Chinaksen woredas high school absenteeism due to the drought and conflict respectively
	No	Oromia- East and West Guji zones and Borana area	All population groups	Estimated 7000 schools are currently closed due to security and drought. In Borana alone, 5000 IDP children are out of school. In Borana one local NGO proposed to give school opportunity up to colleges and University for 200 children. In West Guji, Rift Valley Women and Child Development and Imagine One Day are providing access to regular and alternative education programmes and school feeding
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hobora, Horo Buluk, Jardega Jarte, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woredas	All population groups	Due to insecurity, IDPs and host communities lack education facilities and regular school attendance. In general, there is a high rate of school dropout due to insecurity and a deterioration in HH economic status.
<b>Shelter/NFI</b>	Yes	BGRS	IDPs in site	ANE has carried out CRI distribution for the new arrivals IDPs at Muze kebele in Bambasi woreda Assosa zone, to a total of 242 HHs (1299 individuals). The distributed items were blankets, Solar lamp, Kitchen sets, Plastic sheets, Mosquito net and Water buckets.
	No	Oromia: Borana and SNNPR-Gedeo Zone	IDPs out of site	3634 flood displaced households are currently sheltered in school in Borana. In SNNP Gedeo-zone 160 returnees HHs need shelter. In Guji, 5258 individuals displaced by Sidama and Guji conflict need shelter and NFI. They are exposed to lack of right to dignified life, protection from harm of climate during the rainy season, lack of privacy psychological and health concern.
	No	Oromia / East and West Hararghe	IDPs in site	IDPs are living in poor congested shelters with no privacy putting them at risk for various protection concern
	No	Somali	All IDPs	Most of the flood affected communities lost essential household items and some stay in overcrowded small makeshift shelters and very poor emergency shelters.
<b>WASH</b>	No	Oromia/ East Hararghe zone	All population groups	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.
	Yes	Oromia: Borana, West Guji and SNNPR-Konso	All population groups	Mostly due to gender value women and girls are travelling long distance to fetch water, exposing them to higher risks of GBV. No separated toilet for female and male. Lack of cash to buy water and lack of hygiene kits

	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hobora, Horo Buluk, Shambu, Jardega Jarte, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woredas	IDPs in site	Water and sanitation facilities, WASH/NFIs, are in short supply in western Oromia demolished schools, and health institutions.
	Yes	Somali	All IDPs	The majority of the community members were fetching water from the flood recession areas. Toilets are damaged, and in the newer small settlements, open defecation and poor hygiene are practiced, which could result in waterborne diseases and cholera.
<b>Livelihood opportunities (including cash)</b>	Yes	BGRS	IDPs in site	ANE, has provided the first-round of multipurpose cash for a total of 540,000 ETB for 50 HHs in Metekel zone, Mandura and Dibate.
	No	Oromia/East and West Hararghe	All IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is little if any livelihood opportunities for IDPs. As a result, they are solely dependent on humanitarian aid.</li> <li>- With the government no longer considering the protracted IDPs as IDPs but rather as part of host community, there is a real risk they can be excluded from humanitarian assistance.</li> <li>- Lack of durable solution and no clear plan for the future of protracted IDPs.</li> </ul>
	Yes	Oromia: West Guji and SNNPR: Gedeo	IDPs returnees	Persons with specifying needs are given attention during MPC distribution.
	No	Oromia: Kiremu, Hobora, Horo Buluk, Shambu, Jardega Jarte, Begi kondala, Babo gambel, Mana sibu woreda	All IDPs	The majority of IDPs in Wollega zones lack means of subsistence due to a lack of financial access and lack of freedom of movement to cultivate their lands.
	No	Somali	All IDPs	Floods swept away the crop production in the harvesting stage.

## Part 2

### GBV

<b>Main Achievements</b>	476.000 beneficiaries have been reached since the beginning of the year with GBV activities in Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, Harrari, Dire Dawa and Benishangul Gumuz regions
<b>Total People reached – SADD</b>	During the month of April 120.000 beneficiaries have been reached, in Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, Harrari, Dire Dawa and Benishangul Gumuz regions. GBV survivors/at risk received different kind of responses including but not limited to dignity kit, cash/voucher assistance, awareness creation, PFA and PSS, referral services for survivor (very limited), economic empowerment and Livelihood/IGA. Case management through women and girl friendly spaces has continued along with other core GBV activities.
<b>Main Challenges and Gaps</b>	The current security concerns in Amhara region and access restrictions are affecting the delivery of GBV prevention and response services.
<b>Underserved locations</b>	

<b>Additional information</b>	Conducted a multi-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment for IDPs in Enderta woreda and Mekelle city administration
<b>Main findings</b> (from assessment, protection monitoring, surveys conducted during the reporting period)	The assessment has covered 11 IDP sites and the IDPs living in host community in Mekelle City Administration (MCA) and in Enderta Woreda. All the areas covered by the assessment were accessible and safe for humanitarian interventions. The areas covered by the assessment hosted about 90% of the total IDPs in Enderta and Mekelle. These IDPs are in dire need of integrated humanitarian and recovery assistance in the sectors of Livelihoods and Food, Security, Shelter & NFIs, Protection, Health, Nutrition, Education and WASH. As per the assessment, the emergency response previously provided to the IDPs in Enderta Woreda and MCA by the Government and humanitarian actors has been minimal.
<b>Relevant links</b> (if any)	

## Child Protection

<b>Main Achievements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CP AoR coordination and regular meetings continued on national and sub national level, zonal and Woreda level.</li> <li>- Child protection desks were established in Gambella during General Food Distribution, to identify child protection cases and support referrals to available services.</li> <li>- In Tigray, the cumulative total number of UASC reunified with families increased to 614, out of the total of 1152 UASC (former children attached to street) previously assigned to Elshadai.</li> <li>- During the month, 267 children were reunified with their families and supported to re-join education. 540 UASC remain in need of urgent Family Tracing and reunification (FTR)</li> </ul>
<b>Total People reached – SADD</b> Please specify the regions and type of services provided	<p>During the month of April 78,845 individuals were reached with CP services. The total cumulative CP beneficiaries since January is 385,319 which represents 18% of the total target for 2023.</p> <p>Out of the total reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 62% were children, 21% women, 14% men, 3% Elderly, 0.4% PWD.</li> <li>- 48% are IDP, 46% Affected non-displaced and 6% returnees.</li> </ul> <p>From January to April, CP AoR Partners reached 175 woredas. Of the 105 woredas reached in the month of April 59 % are conflict affected, 35% conflict and drought affected and 4% drought affected. 18 targeted woredas were not initially planned in the HRP 2023 but are prioritized as per March drought prioritization exercise (OCHA-led).</p> <p>CP activities in April were supported by 20 donors (out of which 80% have funded the conflict response, 15% funded the drought response and 65 % both the conflict and the drought responses). Activities were conducted by 19 implementing partners as follows: 63% INGO, 32% NNGO, 5% Government.</p> <p>The HRP 2023 has 8 activities to monitor: Awareness Raising for CP prevention and risk mitigation are the 45% of the total reached this month, followed by Mental Health and Psychosocial Support 39%.</p>
<b>Main Challenges and Gaps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unavailability or long waiting list for specialized services is limiting case management efforts as required services to implement the case plan are absent or far away while, in most cases, transportation fees are not covered (kebele to woreda, woreda to zone).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited number of CP implementing partners and resources, in drought affected areas in Hawassa, and in Amhara mainly in North Shewa, Wag Himra, and Jara camps.</li> <li>- 34 children formerly attached to street previously relocated to Elshadai were reported missing in the facility and could not be reached for FTR support. ERDA management is ascertaining the cases.</li> </ul>
<b>Underserved locations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The needs of IDPs in various IDP sites across the Amhara region continued to be alarming, mainly in North Shewa, Debre Birhan City, Oromo Special Zone, Jara IDP site, and for protracted IDPs in West Gojjam Zone. IDPs in Sekota town of Wag Hemera Zone, returned to their original places without any returnee packages: they are in a dire situation and need urgent support for integrated and holistic lifesaving service restoration.</li> <li>- The response for Ethiopians and TCNs arrived to Ethiopia due to the conflict in Sudan, has so far been minimal across all sectors due to a lack of funding and restricted access related to the tense security situation in the region.</li> </ul>
<b>Additional information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National CP AoR coordinator visited Oromia, Borena zone, Yabelo, Dubluk and Dire woredas from 27 to 30 April 2023.</li> <li>- CP AoR and education cluster with close coordination with Ministry of Education started a joint assessment in Afar, Tigray and Amhara. Preparation workshops and training have been completed while data collection is ongoing.</li> </ul>
<b>Main findings</b> (from assessment, protection monitoring, surveys conducted during the reporting period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Oromia, the impact of the prolonged drought in Borena and Hararghe continued to put pressure on children and women. Children are exposed to child trafficking and child labor, and adolescent girls are forced to engaged in exploitative sex for survival in exchange of financial and material support. 27 cases (16G) of child trafficking and 14 cases of sexual exploitation reported during the month.</li> <li>- In East Wollega, 64 mothers with children and 305 UASC who are living on the street and 26 girls in the community need urgent MHPSS services.</li> <li>- As the security situation has improved, protection partners conducted field monitoring visits in West Wollega and Horo Guduru Wollega. 2,646 (1,874B) unaccompanied and separated children identified in 23 Woredas: 1,622 cases of sexual violence, teenager pregnancy, forced child marriage and associated health complications.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant links</b> (if any)	<a href="#">JENA Checklist/ Workplan</a> <a href="#">Joint CP-Education Needs Assessment</a>

### Mine Action

<b>Main Achievements</b>	The GoE has authorized UNMAS to resume UXO/Mine Actions and more specifically mine clearance work in Northern Ethiopia, (Afar, Amhara, and Tigray). The authorization letter was issued to UNMAS on 27th April 2023. UNMAS has started informing all relevant stakeholder of their roles and responsibilities as well as what support is expected from them.
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### Part 3

## Coordination mechanisms and outcomes for the reporting period

<p><b>Cluster/AoR presence/functioning</b></p>	<p><b>Amhara</b> - Setting up a zonal PC coordination mechanism in Sekota (Waghimra) remains a challenge as no agency or organization wants to take the lead.</p> <p><b>BGRS</b> – regular Protection cluster meeting in Assosa on 31/05/2023</p> <p><b>Oromia/East Hararghe</b> Protection Cluster meeting held on May 15 ,2023 in Harar.</p> <p><b>Gambella</b> Sub-National Protection Cluster meeting took place on 19 May 2023 and discussed Dimma woreda flood assessment report.</p> <p><b>Oromia &amp; SNNP</b> - The coordination meeting of West Guji Zone, Gedeo, Konso and Borana and AoRs meetings regularly conducted in May.</p> <p><b>Tigray</b> - all clusters and associated sub-cluster, different technical working groups are fully functional in Mekelle. In recent months, OCHA lead the Zonal coordination meetings at different Zonal level i.e., Adigrat, Abi-Adi. Through the UNHCR field presence, field level zonal protection coordination meetings are held regularly.</p>
<p><b>Protection Assessments</b></p>	<p><b>Gambella</b> – A flood assessment was conducted in Dimma woreda on 7 May 2023 with Gambella Region Disaster Risk Management Service, Bureau of Water and Energy, Bureau of Finance, and Anuak Zone Administration.</p> <p><b>Somali</b> – The Protection cluster participated to Shebelle and Afder initial flood rapid assessments. Shebelle report already shared while Afder report is in under elaboration and will be shared soon. The cluster is currently participating to Siti joint ICCG and Access security assessment which will be concluded on the 28 May.</p>
<p><b>Protection monitoring</b></p>	<p><b>Oromia</b> - In West Guji, protection monitoring was implemented in Gelana and Bule Hora, by EECMY-DASSC</p> <p><b>SNNP</b> - In Gedeo Zone, protection monitoring was conducted in Yerga Chaffe, Gedeb and Kochore woredas, by EECMY-DASSC (UNHCR implementing partner). In Konso Zone, Protection monitoring is ongoing in Karart Zuriya, Segen Zuriya and Alle Special Woreda. Kobo Collect tool is in use. Persons with protection risks identified are referred to partners for appropriate response.</p> <p><b>Somali</b> - Protection monitoring was conducted in Fafan zone by UNHCR, the report is under elaboration and will be shared in early June.</p> <p><b>Tigray</b> – UNHCR-led, Protection Monitoring and Solutions (PMS) assessment was conducted with the participation of several partners during mid-May with the key objective to assess the situation of returnees and the challenges they are experiencing and mapping services facilities. The finding from PMS would enable to provide evidence-based response provisions and fine tune assistance programs of clusters and humanitarian partners</p>
<p><b>Relevant documents</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Northern Ethiopia</b> – 4 weekly situation Updates</li> <li>- <b>Tigray</b> - The Health Cluster partners, and Bureau of Health held a three-day (12-14 May) MHPSS program review meeting with the outcome of MHPSS strategies and recommended actions for Tigray Region. The summary of the MHPSS strategies were presented at the PC Coordination meeting in Mekelle.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Working Groups, Task Forces, collaborations</b></p>	<p><b>Gambella</b> Region Disaster Risk Management technical working group (DRMTWG) led by OCHA and regional government.</p> <p><b>SNNP, Guji and West Guji</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CP-GBV AoR</li> <li>- NGO-GO forum,</li> <li>- Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)</li> <li>- EoC at Zonal level</li> <li>- Collaboration ongoing with government sectoral offices (e.g. DRMC/O, BOFED, Health, education) and with NGOs on information sharing for emergencies like cholera outbreak, flood, conflict, drought, security situation and activities implementation both in SNNPR and Oromia</li> <li>- Collaboration ongoing with other clusters, at ICCG and at project implementation level for integration of protection and protection mainstreaming.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tigray</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency Coordination Center (ECC in Tigray Region led by the Government)</li> <li>- Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)</li> <li>- Child Protection AoR</li> <li>- Mine Action AoRs and Mine Action Strategic Task Force</li> <li>- GBV AoR</li> <li>- Disability/Inclusion Technical working group</li> <li>- Access Working Group</li> </ul> <p>Durable Solutions Working Group</p>
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