

Ethiopia Monthly Protection Overview – June 2025

OVERVIEW

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| Attacks on Civilians | <p>Gambella: Two individuals killed in Akobo woreda of Nuer zone by armed men. One person killed by unknown gunmen in 01 Kebele of Gambella town, allegedly related to tribal revenge killings in the region.</p> <p>Oromia: Vehicles travelling from Kercha to Darsa Sake of West Guji reportedly attacked by armed group, resulting in death of 2 passengers and 3 individuals taken hostage, with two vehicles extensively damaged. Armed groups reportedly continue to take advantage of using crops and livestock of civilians through force, intimidation and arrest of community leaders to instill fear among civilians. Armed groups reportedly destroyed newly constructed kebele offices in Dugda Dawa and Bule Hora woredas. Regional examinations at grade 6 and 8 level conducted in main cities due to security risks (West Guji).</p> |
| New Displacements | <p>Gambella: Internal displacement in Burbiey, a town near South Sudan–Ethiopia border, due to ongoing conflict in South Sudan. The displaced populations have reportedly moved into Muon and Matar towns.</p> <p>Tigray: Newly arrived refugee returnees being hosted as IDPs in the region now tally 64 HHs (186 Individuals). No emergency or life saving services provided to the new arrivals.</p> <p>Tigray: 26 May – 08 June, 120 IDPs (40 HHs) displaced from Zala Anbesa Town to Gulo Mekeda woreda within Eastern zone due to lack of food. 09 – 15 June, 255 IDPs (75 HHs) were displaced from Kafta Humera, Welkait and Setit Humera Town in Zone 1, Contested Areas to Abiy Adi Town in Central zone, due to conflict.</p> |
| Socio-economic Developments | <p>Tigray: Due to recent changes in the border situation in Tigray, there has been an increase in economic activity, particularly the movement of traders across the border areas with Eritrea. This shift has temporarily driven up the cost of commodities, contributing to inflationary pressures in the region particularly in border areas with Eritrea.</p> <p>South Ethiopia: Inflation identified as a major challenge affecting all communities in the zone, with IDPs and returnees among most severely impacted. Cost of consumable food and other goods continues to rise steeply. However, rural communities with farmland who planted crops earlier are now beginning to harvest, which has provided some relief. Additionally, prevailing economic hardships make it difficult for victims to travel in search of legal assistance.</p> |
| Drought / Flood | <p>Oromia: Weather conditions tend to be good compared with previous seasons, boosting main crops (maize, teff, wheat and haricot bean) as well as favourable environment for livestock. Seasonal harvest has begun.</p> <p>South Ethiopia: Expected crop yield losses due to the early cessation of the Belg rainfall. Expected to critically affect Kolme and Karat Zuria woredas, and to some extent, the lower Kebeles of Segen Zuria Woreda.</p> |

ACCESS

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| Access by Protection Actors to Affected Population | Improved | Tigray: Access to many areas within North-Western zone (Bademie, Adi-Asere, Tekeze etc) has improved which enabling humanitarian actors to access the affected populations in these locations. Access to the Eastern Zone bordering with Eritrea, which were hard to access have become accessible in the month of June. UN Security team conducted security assessment in both Eastern and Northwestern zones, where humanitarian response via RRM is planned to take in the beginning of July led by OCHA. |
| | Remained similar | Gambella, South Ethiopia |
| | Deteriorated | Oromia |
| Most Critical Barriers | Insecurity or hostilities (incl. presence of ERWs) | Oromia: West Guji, security concerns, check points and military operations restrict movement / access. |
| | Lack of partners / funding | Gambella: Shortage of funding to provide protection and other services, despite no other major obstacles relating to humanitarian access. South Ethiopia: Konso Zone, government protection efforts have declined, as UNICEF support ended and social workers deployed by the Office of Women and Children's Affairs were terminated. Overall lack of funding for protection services. |
| | Environmental and Logistical Constraints | Oromia: Poor road conditions in West Guji, restrictions on public transport (motorbikes). Tigray: Fuel shortage ongoing on since March. Some partners travel to Afar to get fuel causing severe challenges for partners to deliver planned activities. |

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| Access for Affected Population to Protection Services | Improved | |
| | Remained similar | Gambella, South Ethiopia |
| | Deteriorated | Tigray |
| Most Critical Barriers | Protection services unavailable / available but limited resources | Gambella: Very low presence of humanitarian actors in IDP sites (strong focus on refugee response). Tigray: In contested areas, protection services have been abruptly suspended after the current administration halted operations in Alamata, disrupting vital services. Due the funding shortfall many humanitarian actors withdrawn from the operation and there is a service vacuum. |

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND BASIC SERVICES

| Service / Need | Region | Specific Areas | Details |
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| GBV Core Services | Gambella | Lare | GBV core services limited to that of routine services by authorities. |
| | Oromia | Bule Hora, Abaya, Kercha | Most services for IDPs and returnees for GBV prevention inactive due to absence of protection partners, lack of coordination among actors and lack of commitment to halt GBV cases. |
| | Tigray | Alamata, Tslemti, Dima | Lack of comprehensive GBV services due to none-functioning civil administration in the contested areas. |
| Child Protection Services | Gambella | Lare | Child protection service is limited to routine child protection services by authorities. |
| | Oromia | All woredas (West Guji) | Child protection services inactive due to limited partners. Children exposed to forced labour, human trafficking and denial of basic services, such as education, health and protection. |
| Access to Justice | South Ethiopia | Segen Zuria & Kolme / Gedeo Zone (Yirgacheffe) | In Konso site, access to justice is highly constrained for affected communities as well as for the legal enforcement bodies due to budget gaps and lack of logistics, making it nearly impossible to properly follow up on legal support for the affected population. On the other hand, victims also find it difficult to move from place to place to access legal services, as transportation and other related costs are unaffordable due to the prevailing economic challenges. |
| Civil Documentation | Tigray | Alamata, Raya Alamta & Korem, Zata, Ofla & Chercher | Absence of functional civil administration in the contested areas. |
| Livelihood Opportunities (incl. Cash) | Gambella | Lare | No presence of humanitarian actors to provide cash for protection. |
| Food / Nutrition | Gambella | Lare | Food and nutrition services unavailability remains similar as the previous reporting period. |
| | Oromia | Dugda Dawa, Malka Soda | Major challenges arising where all population groups including children and women are affected by lack of food and malnutrition. |
| Health | Gambella | Lare | Health service is limited to that of routine services by government health facilities. |

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| | Oromia | All woredas (West Guji) | Lack of health facilities including infrastructure, drugs and health professionals. Majority of health facilities damaged during conflict. |
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AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

| MINE ACTION | |
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| Main Updates | <p>All Mine Action implementing partners delivered Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sessions to 21,490 individuals in at-risk communities across the Tigray and Amhara regions during May and June.</p> <p>Following repeated requests from government officials and partners, UNMAS has set up an office and deployed two staff members to Dessie town in the Amhara region as of 16 June 2025. After extensive discussions, the team has been carrying out explosive hazard awareness training, conducting woreda-level assessments, and support other mine action activities to enhance safety and coordination in the region.</p> <p>63 workers (22 female) of Save the Children, World Vision, Finish Refugee Council and Elida attended Explosive Hazard Awareness Training (EHAT) sessions, receiving critical skills to identify and mitigate explosive ordnance risks in high-threat environments. These efforts significantly enhance safe humanitarian operations in affected areas.</p> <p>Following the explosive ordnance (EO) blast in Jarra IDP site that injured eight children, UNMAS deployed to the camp to conduct an assessment and conducted Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sessions. 541 IDPs (including children and adults) were reached. This rapid response highlights the critical need for continued risk education in high-threat areas, with further sessions planned to strengthen community safety.</p> <p>To assess the scale and scope of explosive contamination, UNMAS prioritized assessments in three high-risk woredas of the Amhara Region—Ambasel, Habru, and Guba Lafto—where they identified, marked, and reported multiple unexploded ordnances (UXOs) for future clearance.</p> <p>In parallel, Humanity & Inclusion (HI) safely relocated and stored approximately 300 mortar bombs in a temporary storage facility in Tigray Region, mitigating immediate risks to vulnerable communities.</p> |
| Additional Information | A total of 21,490 (8,875 girls, 8,753 boys, 1,709 women and 2,153 men) people were reached in Tigray, Amhara and Contested Area 3 during the months of May and June by Mine Action AoR partners. |

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

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| Main Updates | <p>Total of 9,653 people reached in four regions: 5,472 in Benishangul Gumuz, 1,417 in Contested areas, Tigray 2,470 and 294 in Somali Region.</p> <p>Age and sex disaggregation 47% are female and 53% male.</p> <p>People Reached by Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on HLP: 8,066 • Capacity Building training: 955 • Individual counselling: 572 • Facilitated access to alternative mechanisms to resolve HLP disputes: 60 |
| Additional Information | Challenges include a very small number of reporting partners. |

TRAININGS, PROTECTION MONITORING AND ASSESSMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD

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| Protection Monitoring | <p>Oromia (West Guji): Protection monitoring conducted in Bule Hora woreda.</p> <p>South Ethiopia: Protection monitoring conducted in Gedeo Zone Yirgachefe and Konso Zone Segen Zuri woreda by protection staff based KII, FGD, FM and observation. Compiled data shared online to host server and analysis could be shared by host partner.</p> <p>Tigray: Regular protection monitoring activities mainly via the protection desk in place in majority of the IDP sites (only in accessible areas), incl. identification and registration of persons with specific needs, counselling and referral services.</p> |
| Assessments | <p>Amhara: Regarding the EO incident in Jarra camp, an assessment conducted with 8 injured boys (all under 11 years old, with 3 of them severely injured) revealed that the children had found and brought a fuse from outside the camp. While trying to defuse it the accident happened. One child lost one eye, a second child had his right hand amputated and the third one had sustained injuries on the leg. The remaining five children sustained lighter injuries. Two children are currently still in hospital. The assessment confirmed that a similar incident occurred last year in the same area, where three children were injured due to EO detonation. In addition, several IDP representatives mentioned the high contamination level in the surrounding areas, including that children and adults frequently discovered suspicious items and a number of EO items were previously collected and handed over.</p> <p>Oromia (West Guji): Multi-sectoral assessment conducted by OCHA in coordination with partners and government, but final reports not yet produced.</p> |

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| | <p>South Ethiopia: Zonal Belg season agricultural performance assessment currently underway, final report issued soon.</p> <p>Tigray: Belg Assessment ongoing in Southern and South Eastern Zones.</p> <p>Tigray: HH level vulnerability assessments for MPC targeting conducted targeting 1,300 HHs.</p> |
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