Multi-Agency IDP Returnees Need Assessment Report

East and West Hararghe Zones of Oromia

15-26 August 2019
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Acronyms

AAH-Action Against Hunger
CARE-Care International
CBOs-Community Based Organizations
CSI-Corrugated Iron Sheet
DBH-Deep Bore hall
DRMO-Disaster Risk Management Office
EFY-Ethiopian Fiscal Year
EH-East Hararghe
ESNFI-Emergency shelter and Non-food items
ETB-Ethiopian Birr
FTC-Farmers Training Centre
GBV-Gender Based Violence
HCS-Hararghe Catholic Secretariat
HDW-Hand dug well
HEWs-Health Extension Workers
HH-Household
HLP-House, Land and Property
IDP-Internally Displaced Persons
IMC-International Medical corps
IOM-International Organization for Migration
ICRC-International Committee for Red Cross
IRC-International Rescue Committee
ITN-Insecticide Treated Net
JEOP-Joint Emergency Operation
LWF-Lutheran World Federation
MAM-Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MHNT-Mobile Health and Nutrition Team
NDRMC-National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NFI-Non Food Items
NGOs-Non Governmental Organizations
NPS-Nitrogen Potassium Sulphate
OCHA-Office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OTP-Outpatient program
PLWs-Pregnant and Lactating Women
SAM-Severe Acute Malnutrition
TB-Tuberculosis
TSFP-Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program
U5-Under five children
UASC-Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNHCR-United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees
UNICEF-United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP-Word Food Program
WHO-World Health Organization
WH-West Hararghe
WVI-World Vision International
WV-World Vision
Key Messages

Food

- In almost all the visited return sites, food was not provided for the past two months. Interruption in food distributions since July 2019 has contributed to increased food insecurity among IDPs and return households. Government intervention with the contingency food rations was noted in some areas, though this was reported to be inadequate.

- There is a risk of increased food insecurity if food rations are not provided on regular and timely basis. The retargeting exercise that is being implemented in the two zones should be accelerated for immediate distribution of food rations.

- The government and humanitarian partners should ensure a coordinated response that includes joint monitoring of food distributions in all areas. It is also recommended that food distribution points should be established in areas that are close to the return locations, where possible.

Health and Nutrition

- In most of the return sites, access to health services was reported very poor due to huge damages to health facilities. Thus, rehabilitation and repairs of damaged facilities at returnee sites, equipping health posts and centers with necessary furniture and medical supplies including essential drugs, equipment and nutritional supplies are among the priority needs identified.

- Establishing mobile and health teams will help in managing observed preventable disease at returnees site, and this will also improve the existing maternal and child health status. It was also noted that there is need to strengthen the existing primary health care service and referral linkages in returnee sites by supporting the government systems with human resources, and related health and nutrition needs.

Education

- In almost all the visited woredas and return sites, education was raised as a major concern. Most of the school age returnee students couldn’t access education during the time of displacement and after returning due to significant damages to school facilities, in most areas there are indication of looting of infrastructure, and teachers left conflict affected areas for safety and most of them resigned from their positions.

- The community are eager to see their children at schools in the next academic year, and they requested the government and humanitarian partners to urgently support with rehabilitation of
schools. Support with temporary learning centers was also proposed as an immediate solution until the rehabilitation and repairs is completed.

- There is also an urgent request to support all the schools with essential school materials, emergency schools feeding in all the return locations. About 30,000 returnee students are expected to be enrolled in primary school in September 2019, and the government is requested to ensure a safe and secure school environment for these children. All the returnee school age students are in critical need of scholastic materials.

**Agriculture**

- The government and humanitarian partners provided support to the returnees, mainly with seeds and fertilizers, though there were reports of delayed and inadequate response in all the sites. Urgent support is needed with rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures including irrigation equipment, farm training centers in returnee areas. Moreover, farm tools were one of the critical needs reported by the returnees.
- Livelihood support to returnees should include support to usual activities including strengthening livestock production systems, re-stocking, linking farmers to markets, provision of credit and savings support and distribution of seed for short season crops in lowland areas for 2020 season.

**WASH**

- There is a risk of outbreak of contagious or water-borne diseases due to poor sanitation particularly scabies and cholera. The government and humanitarian partners are requested to urgently consider provision of safe clean water – unprotected water sources were reported in all the return sites including ponds, rivers and stagnant water without any means of treatment. Moreover, rehabilitation of damaged water schemes in areas of returnees is also a pressing need of the community.
- In all the visited returnee sites, WASH response is very poor. As a result, scabies was reported as one of the prevalent disease in almost all areas. Returnees do not have access to improved sanitary facilities. In all the visited return sites, no latrine has been constructed and open defecation is the most practice. This poses a risk to transmission and outbreak of water borne diseases including cholera -which already occurred in some return sites.
ESNFI

- In almost all the return sites, original houses have been damaged either partially or totally. Thus, shelter was raised as the most priority need for securing their safety and protection—critically raised from women headed households. Majority of the returnees are living in temporary shelters made of plastic sheets which they received during displacement a year before and now worn out and couldn’t protect them from rains, floods and wild animals. Thus, shifting from emergency shelter response to durable solution of supporting with construction of permanent houses has been requested.

- Almost all returnees did not have access to any essential non-food items and those provided during the time of displacement were worn out and currently no more used. Household utensils was raised as a major gap. Sharing of shelter and cooking pots was reported common.

Protection

- It was indicated by most returnees that security situation has improved in their places of origin but fear of their surroundings has been reported from some returnee sites. Peace building efforts including community consultations need to be strengthened and ongoing to ensure peaceful co-existence and to allow smooth transfer of lands to original owners in some cases.

- Limited access to basic services including interruption in food distribution is exposing returnees to increased vulnerability. The government in collaboration with humanitarian actors need to mobilize resources to ensure regular access to basic services in return locations.

- The government and humanitarian partners should ensure that the most vulnerable population are prioritized for basic services including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
1 Introduction

Ethiopia is facing humanitarian needs in various regions, including in Oromia region, due to the negative impact of previous drought years and disruption to livelihoods due to population displacements. In Oromia region, East and West Hararghe are the two zones that are recurrently affected by below average rains, resulting in drought conditions, particularly in the lowland areas, resulting in over a million people relying on emergency relief assistance. These two zones are the most populous of the 20 zones in Oromia region having about 7 million people. East and West Hararge zones are further divided into 35 rural woredas and 6 town administrations (24 in East Hararge and 17 in West Hararge).

The recurrent drought induced emergency was further compounded with conflict induced humanitarian crisis in various parts of the zones mostly along the lowland woredas, bordering the Somali region. The conflict induced displacements in these zones started in the year 2015 and hit the climax in September 2017 when a huge number of ethnic Oromo’s were displaced from urban cities of Somali region and Somaliland which left over 400,000 IDPs in both zones until end of February 2019. The conflicts resulted in population displacements which exacerbated the existing drought situation. Some of the affected communities were forced to flee their homes, and there are indications of significant loss of livelihoods. Displaced people were forced to live in a precarious condition in collective sites, makeshifts, camps and in the worst cases in open spaces. Majority of the displaced households received assistance from the government, humanitarian actors and also from the host communities.

Following the changes in the federal and regional government since the year 2018, relative peace has been observed across some areas at the borders of Oromia and Somali regions due to the peace building process, and this has contributed to return most of the border IDPs to their areas of origin, since March 2019. Accordingly, the return of 79,000 border IDPs of Babile woreda of East Hararghe zone has been realized by mid-March 2019. To reach this point, a number of meetings between influential stakeholders including community elders, religious leaders, Abba Gaddas and Ugazes, played a vital role in resolving some of the key issues. The success in Babile woreda was extended to other woredas of the two zones resulting in the return of over 253,000 IDPs to areas at the Somali-Oromia border, by the end of July 2019.

Lack of sufficient information about response being provided at the place of return triggered the decision to conduct a multi-agency returnee needs assessment to be led by zonal authorities and humanitarian partners. It is aimed that the findings of this assessment would contribute to resource mobilization by the government and humanitarian partners, effective and efficient humanitarian
response planning and implementation of humanitarian activities in return locations in East and West Hararge Zones.

2 Assessment Methodology

2.1 Information Needs and Analysis Framework
The in-depth and coordinated multi-sectoral assessment aimed to inform on the humanitarian response to the returnees and identify gaps that require intervention by the government and humanitarian partners. Sector specific questions were raised, and the returnees were given the chance to prioritize their needs and to raise their challenges as well. The assessment is hoped to allow access to a greater breadth and depth of information that could be used to inform needs and gap analysis, humanitarian response planning and targeted interventions in the areas of returnees.

2.2 Methodology
✓ The information was gathered at kebele level using a multi-sectoral focus group discussion assessment tool;
✓ Secondary data was collected at woreda level using a checklist which has sectoral questions;
✓ Discussions with authorities and sector offices was made at woreda level using the key informant interview(KII) checklist;
✓ Site visit was done to observe the living conditions of the returnees’;
✓ FGDs were conducted with the men and women groups;
✓ Conducted interviews/KII with members of the returnee IDPs including men and women to understand the situation on the ground
✓ In total,9 woredas and 8 returnee sites were visited,9 woreda level KII's,16 FGDs with the returnees and 8 KII's with the returnee representatives were conducted

2.3 Team composition
The assessment team was divided in to two:

Team 1- composed of OCHA, WFP, WVI, UNHCR, CARE, LWF (only in East Hararghe), HCS, IRC (only in West Hararghe), East Hararghe zone DRMO, East Hararghe Zone Education office, West Hararghe DRMO, West Hararghe Agriculture office, West Hararghe Women and Children and Youth office and West Hararghe Pastoralist office visited Chinaksen, Gursum and Babile (no site visit in Babile) woredas of East Hararghe and Daro Lebu and Hawi Gudina woredas of West Hararghe.

Team 2- composed of IOM, WHO, UNICEF, IMC, AAH, WVI, CARE and Plan International (only in West Hararghe), East Hararghe DRMO, East Hararghe Water Office, West Hararghe DRMO, West Hararghe pastoralist office, West Hararghe Agriculture office and West Hararghe Women, Children
and youth office visited Meyu and Kumbi woredas from East Hararghe and Dobba and Miesso from West Hararghe.

2.4 Limitations
The major limitation of this assessment was fewer representation of the returns in the FGDs. Moreover, lack of proper database at all levels to clearly quantify humanitarian responses provided to-date and gaps. In some cases, conflicting information was obtained from FGDs and reports obtained through KII with Government officials.

3 Assessment Findings
3.1 Profile of the IDPs and IDP returnees
Before the start of the return process, East and West Hararghe hosted about 400,000 IDPs, and the zonal reports indicates that over 253,000 had returned, as of 14 August 2019. Table below shows details of IDPs and returns in both zones. In some woredas like Kumbi, Meyu and Doba the return process is still ongoing. Table below shows the summary data of IDPs and IDP returnees for both zones and assessed woredas.

Table 3.1 Overall IDPs and IDP return status of East and West Hararghe zones (source-zone DRMOs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>IDP by origin</th>
<th>IDPs Before the Return</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Remaining as an IDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hararghe</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>40032</td>
<td>196,923</td>
<td>31,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From urban cities of Smali region, Somali Land</td>
<td>15463</td>
<td>74,876</td>
<td>1015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deportees from Djibouti</td>
<td>3643</td>
<td>15522</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59138</td>
<td>287,321</td>
<td>32,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hararghe</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>18,825</td>
<td>99921</td>
<td>17844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From urban cities of Smali region, Somali Land</td>
<td>1284</td>
<td>5590</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deportees from Djibouti</td>
<td>2479</td>
<td>6497</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,588</td>
<td>112,008</td>
<td>17,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East and West Hararghe total</td>
<td>81,726</td>
<td>399,329</td>
<td>50,678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 There could be slight difference with the data collected from the woredas as already seen even from some of the assessed woredas
In East and West Hararghe zones, the zonal reports indicate that returns were in 19 woredas (EH-10, WH-9), and the assessment teams visited 9 woredas (EH-5 and WH-4). Table below shows the profile of IDP and returns in visited woredas.

Table 3.2 IDP return profile in the visited woredas (source-woreda DRMOs with indication when there are discrepancies from the zone DRMO data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Woreda</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hararghe</td>
<td>Kumbi</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>2272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayu</td>
<td>3838</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chinaksan</td>
<td>2509</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Babile</td>
<td>13,624</td>
<td>3898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gursum</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total returnee population in the visited woredas of East Hararghe zone</td>
<td>22,611</td>
<td>7527</td>
<td>30,138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Woreda</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hararghe</td>
<td>Daro Lebu</td>
<td>2754</td>
<td>1140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doba</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawi Gudina</td>
<td>5313</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mieso</td>
<td>5141</td>
<td>1732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total returnee population in the visited woredas of West Hararghe zone</td>
<td>14634</td>
<td>5092</td>
<td>19656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total returnee population in the visited woredas of East and West Hararghe zones | 35,987 | 12,613 | 48,530 | 124,081 | 112,795 | 236,876⁹ |

² The figure from the zone is 15569
³ The zone data indicates 10725
⁴ The zone figure shows 132625
⁵ The zone figure shows 6277
⁶ The zone figure shows 36603 but the woreda says 7100 people are late arrivals
⁷ The zone figure indicates 23886
⁸ The zone figure shows 88,353
⁹ The zone figure shows 220,978
Table 3.3 IDP return profile in the visited kebele/site-data from kebele managers and returnee communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Woreda</th>
<th>Kebele/return site</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Hararghe</td>
<td>Babile</td>
<td>No site visit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Village level assessment conducted by IOM in all return sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinaksen</td>
<td>Osale</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gursum</td>
<td>Bilisuma</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kumbi</td>
<td>Burka Negeya</td>
<td>1529</td>
<td>7365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meyu</td>
<td>Muluke</td>
<td>1162</td>
<td>5810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total EH visited sites</strong></td>
<td><strong>5282</strong></td>
<td><strong>15983</strong></td>
<td>11.6% of the returnee population in the visited woredas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hararghe</td>
<td>Daro Lebu</td>
<td>Gadulo Badiya/Bila site</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>1671</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dobba</td>
<td>Ifa Jeyna</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawi Gudina</td>
<td>Ibsa/Bilo site</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>3948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messo</td>
<td>Kikiliftu</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>2975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total WH visited sites</strong></td>
<td><strong>1591</strong></td>
<td><strong>9474</strong></td>
<td>9.1% of the returnee population in the visited woredas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total visited, East and West Hararghe sites</strong></td>
<td><strong>4873</strong></td>
<td><strong>25457</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7% of the total returnee population in the visited woredas of East and West Hararghe zones and 10% of the entire return population in both zones.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Food cluster

**Context**

The government and humanitarian partners assisted IDPs from the Somali-Oromia border and those from urban areas of Somali region. In addition, there are also individuals deported from Somaliland and Djibouti, who were being assisted by WFP in some of the woredas, as requested by government.

Zone and visited woredas reported that WFP has been providing food assistance to the IDPs/returnees since June 2018 until June 2019 on monthly basis except in May 2019, there was no response in May 2019. Food for the IDPs and returnees was interrupted starting from July 2019 creating critical food gap. Zonal, woreda authorities and the communities visited reported gaps in food response for the past two months.

WFP on the mission mentioned that the implementation of return process by the government resulted in return of the IDPs from the IDP sites to their places of origin contributed to changes in operational
arrangements, resulting in the government requesting WFP to only assist the IDPs who did not return and the other food operators (JEOP and NDRMC) to assist returnees

Despite WFP was distributing a standard food basket, in almost all the visited sites, IDP returnees raised that the food they were getting was not enough for the month as it is the only means for their income and sell portion of it to cover other basic needs. Discussion with woredas, and the communities indicates that the IDPs and returnees have no access to incomes or food from other sources, and they requested urgent and regular food or cash assistance from the humanitarian community, to cover food needs

**Key observations**

In some visited locations, it was reported that food distribution points were situated at locations that are far from the return villages, for example in Efajeina kebele in Doba woreda and 5 kebeles in Gursum woreda, beneficiaries were walking for more than 3hrs to food distribution points. This is mainly due to insecurity in some of the return areas, though the security situation was reported to have improved.

Key informant interviews noted that food assistance was provided on regular basis by WFP before the households moved to areas of origin, however, food assistance was interrupted when they returned. This started in June 2019.

Interviewed communities reported that households were selling a portion of the food basket to meet other household needs including condiments (spices), vegetables, and to cover for other essential needs.

The Oromia regional government allocated food items (cereals and vegetable oil) in some woredas to cover the food gap in July 2019.

There are reports of delays in food distributions to relief beneficiaries in Babile, Gursum, Chinaksen, Hawi Gudina and Darolebu. Absence of food rations in host communities was noted to have negatively impacted on the food security situation of both returnees and the host communities, as they normally share their food resources.

**Response status**

Since June 2018, WFP distributed food rations for eleven months to IDPs and returnees, including two months of cash transfers. There was no response in May 2019. Again, from July 2019 to last week of August, there was interruption in the food response. But, following the change in the operational arrangement, WFP, JEOP and Government are finalizing their preparation to distribute food to the IDPs and the returnees as of end of August. Discussion with the zones and woredas confirmed that JEOP partners are preparing to start food distributions in round 3 in their operational areas, NDRMC has also started food dispatches to some government assisted woredas. WFP food rations were also being dispatched in late August to IDPs in woredas where there is no overlap with other food operators.
In response to the interruption in the food response, it was reported that the regional government provided food items in July 2019 to some food insecure returnee locations –for example in Gursum, Darolebu, Babile, Doba and Miesso, where communities confirmed receiving cereals and vegetable oil from government resources.

**Response gaps and challenges**

Zonal, woredas and communities reiterated critical food gaps due to interruption in food response since July 2019. This was reported to have contributed to deterioration of the food security situation in areas that were not assisted through the government contingency resources in July 2019. In some woredas, communities cited distribution of poor quality and less preferred food items, especially sorghum and maize. The communities also requested for support with milling costs, and cooking utensils, which were not included in the response plan in previous months.

In some locations, insecurity contributed to delays in food/ cash distributions - for example some kebeles at the border areas of Chinaksen woreda, officials reported that beneficiaries were still receiving June food rations. Insecurity also contributed to some households having to walk for more than 8 to 10 hours to/from food distribution points, this was noted in Gursum and Doba woredas.

In Doba and Gursum woredas, there is an indication that some of the returnees were selling a portion of the food basket to cover for transportation to and from the food distribution points. In Hawi Gudina and Darolebu, the woredas reported that 7,100 and 122 individuals, respectively are not targeted for food response due to late identification of individuals who were in an insecure areas and late arrivals of the returnees in the case of Hawi Gudina. In Mieso woreda, officials also reported that 1,200 individuals, were not included in the master beneficiaries lists for unknown reason.

As a coping mechanism, it was reported that some households in Doba woreda, consumed the maize seed that was provided for the meher season.

**Recommendations**

There is need to ensure timely and regular distribution of a standard food basket or cash equivalent to all locations by all food operators, to all food insecure beneficiaries in IDPs locations, returns kebeles and to the host communities. This will also require regular and joint monitoring of food distribution process and also through post distribution to ensure smooth implementation of food assistance activities.

Food items should include preferred cereals of good quality. The government and humanitarian partners should also support the returns with the full NFI kits or cash assistance to cover other households needs including condiments, milling costs and other basic needs.
Ensure all the food insecure people are registered for food assistance including the returnees in Hawi Gudina and Djibouti deportees in Darolebu and Mieso woreda, who are not included in the master beneficiary lists. It is also recommended to have food distribution points in areas that are close to the beneficiaries.

Food operators to ensure regular monitoring of markets (prices and supply), if planning of cash transfers is being considered;

3.3 Health and Nutrition

Context

Reports from the woreda health office indicates that the government provided assistance to the returns and the IDPs at government health facilities. However, field observations demonstrate that health and nutrition services have been severely compromised in visited kebeles – including shortage of essential drugs, damaged health facilities, lack of health extension workers and looted equipment.

In terms of the extent of the damages at health facilities, it was noted that there are with fully damaged facilities, 30% of HPs in Meyu Muluke, 25% of HPs in Kumbi and 6% of HPs in Mieso were fully damaged while 25% of the HPs in Meyu Muluke, 25% of HPs in Kumbi and 6% of HPs in Mieso woredas were damaged. Moreover, 2 health centers in Meyu Muluke and Kumbi woredas were partially damaged. This have compromised the health service activities in returnee kebeles. There were also reports of 28 health posts that were closed during the conflict in Chinaksen woreda of East Hararghe zone. On the other hand, there were also reports of significant gaps in health workers, as some left due to the conflict – for example in Meyu Muluke, Kumbi, Doba and Mieso woredas, most of the health workers and health extension workers were reported to have left during conflict and have not returned to their duty stations. In Darolebu woreda, 17 of the health workers are now working for NGOs.

There is high caseload of scabies cases in almost all the visited sites in both zones. Also there were active cholera cases in Fedis and Goro Gutu woredas of East Hararghe zone and Mieso Woreda of West Hararghe zone; there are also reports of these diseases in returnee sites. Measles is also another PHEM concern as there are reported cases from those visited woredas nearby to the return sites. This could be a challenge with the existing food insecurity.

Overcrowding in all the visited areas raises concerns of outbreaks in communicable diseases including measles, tuberculosis, skin diseases and water borne disease. Since most of the health facilities are not functional, pregnant women are vulnerable to delivery related complications.

Risks in food insecurity, particularly in the lowland areas is a concern, and may result in increase in cases of malnutrition among children and PLW. It was also noted that there is no nutrition intervention
(i.e. no functional OTP sites) in return kebeles. Woreda officials reported that the nutrition screening was not regular for both children (6-59 months) and PLWs. There is also shortage/dalliance and complete absence in of therapeutic supplementary food (TSFP in almost all the visited sites.

![Figure 2: Damaged health post with empty equipment, Kilkilitu kebele, Miessa woreda (Photo credit-assessment team)](image)

**Response activities**

- Most of the government health offices reported that they purchase essential drugs and providing health care service to returns. There are also indications that the government is rehabilitating some of the health facilities and there are plans to repair most of the damaged health facilities, though limited resources was cited as the main constraint.
- In some woreda, NGOs are supporting the government health facilities with drugs and medical supplies.

**Major challenges/gaps observed:**

- Observed damaged health service facilities, which is compromising health service delivery at returnee sites.
- Lack of medical equipment and essential drugs in all visited sites
- Shortage of human resources and unavailability of HEWs in most visited sites, due to security problem.
- No proper health services in most of the visited return locations;
- No regular screening for under 5 and PLW in visited returnee sites.
- Due to shortage of Woreda budget, there are no free health services for returnees;
- Shortage of insecticide treated nets in all visited sites.
- Shortage of Ready to use Therapeutic food (Plumpy Nut) at Kumbi Woreda Burka Negaya HP.
- Limited response to nutrition interventions including the TSFP in returnee locations;
- Cases of scabies, measles and malaria were reported in some woredas with less interventions;
There are concerns on possible cholera outbreak due to poor hygiene sanitation in most visited returnee sites;

Shortage of potable water supply in all visited sites.

Unstable security situation in some returnee sites affecting returnee movement to access health facilities-Chinaksen, Gursum Borale zone, Daro Lebu Gadulo Badiya, Mieso and Doba. In Gursum, 1 health center and 5 health posts are not accessible for the past 5 years.

Road inaccessibility and lack of transportation in most of visited sites for referral cases and supply distribution.

**Recommendations**

- Rehabilitation of damaged health service facility and equip them with medical equipment’s
- Establish MHNT (mobile health and nutrition team) services
- Avail essential free drugs to returns and in adequate supply.
- Mobilizes available human resources to return sites from other government health facilities
- Provision of INTs
- Strengthening primary health care unit and referral linkages nearby return
- Improve access to water, hygiene and sanitation services to prevent returns from communicable diseases.
- Strengthen primary prevention of communicable diseases through community mobilization, health education on communicable diseases, etc.
- Regular TSFP support in all return sites,
- Support with health services in all return locations including provision of medical drugs, rehabilitation of health centers and posts; recruitment of health workers at return sites;
- Strengthening nutrition intervention - regular screening and nutrition interventions.

**3.4 WASH**

**Context**

At all visited locations, returned households are using water from unimproved sources like ponds and rivers without any means of treatment. According to local authorities, most water sources (water points, boreholes, community ponds) were damaged during the conflict. In some areas, returns reported that they are travelling for more than 8 hours round trip to fetch water – for example in Darolebu woreda, Ejerti site, they walk for 8 – 10 hours and they pay 50 ETB for a 20-liter water. The needs on water and sanitation were identified in all the locations including water schemes that require rehabilitation and need new water scheme construction. Woreda officials
reported that there is no water trucking in any of the locations and there is interruption of water services including in areas with damaged water schemes.

There are no latrines and returnees are practicing open defecation. Due to lack of improved WASH services WASH related disease like scabies is increasing at all visited sites and also there is cholera case reported at Miesso woreda with a high probability of affecting the returnee kebeles. Health extension workers did not return to their regular jobs in most of the return sites, affecting regular sanitation and hygiene activities.

**Response status**

- Reportedly, a private road construction company is providing water across the road kebeles of Babile returnees. UNICEF is also rehabilitating Shallow wells in Babile
- IRC is planning to distribute WASH NFI and construction of HH latrines in Miesso woreda.
- IMC is providing PoUWTC
- World Vision is providing hygiene kit in Babile and woreda;
- Action Against Hunger on the mission reported that there is a plan to distribute WASH NFI to some of the returnees in Chinaksen Woreda

**Gaps and Challenges**

- Lack of access to safe water sources
- Shortage of water treatment chemicals;
- Poor sanitation practices, no latrines - open defecation is practiced in all the return sites
- Water ponds were damaged during the conflict and there is limited capacity to maintain the ponds - all ponds are filled with silt and will not hold adequate rain water regular use by the returns.
- There are protected water schemes like DBH, sprigs and HDW in the returnee sites but currently not functioning due to some electro-mechanical problems. (detail by site attached as annex)

![Figure 2: Water the return community at Ebsa return site, Hawi Gudina use](image)

- Poor hygiene and sanitation practices observed in all visited sites
- All institution in the returnee areas have no access to any WASH service
- All the visited returnees did not receive any type of WASH NFI, essential hygiene kit and Dignity kit at the return sites.
Priority needs

- Access to safe water;
- Water treatment chemicals
- Campaign and messaging on good sanitation practices;
- Access to improved sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Access to WASH NFI, essential hygiene kits and Dignity kits - strong hygiene promotion awareness creation/raising and practices

Recommendations

- Rehabilitation of non-functioning water schemes;
- Urgent provision of water treatment chemicals with practical demonstration and hygiene promotion on water chain management-safe water storage at HH level;
- Provision of water tanks/rotos - can be used for rainwater harvesting specially for institutions like health post and schools
- Increasing access to sustainable water sources like through conduct study for new DBH and drilling of those already studied – for example in Daro Lebu there is four studied DBH documents on the shelf and two in Mayu Muluke of which will require funding for implementation
- Extension of DBH drilled at Waltane to return areas which is currently not providing service
- Construction of micro dams, large community ponds for areas do not have access to any water sources;
- Provision of WASH NFIs – jerry cans, essential hygiene kits like soap;
- Sensitization messaging on good sanitation and hygiene practices;
- Integration of WASH with other sectors through institutional WASH services;
- Capacitating the returnees to build their own HH latrines like through provision of latrine digging tools since they have no access, to be followed by strong participatory hygiene promotion activities;
- Urgent deployment of water truck for those having no access to any type water source option followed by sustainable solution;
- Further detail assessment by WASH partners at all returnee sites since the assessment teams could not reach all woredas hosting IDP/returnees.
Table 3.3 Number of water supply scheme needing rehabilitation/maintenance by woreda in returnee site, East and West Hararghe, August 2019(source-visited woredas water office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Woreda</th>
<th>Scheme type</th>
<th># of scheme</th>
<th># of beneficiary</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Babile</td>
<td>SHW</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chinaksan</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>52,187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mayu Muluke</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kumbi</td>
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<td>2745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Mieso</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Daro Lebu</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hawi Gudina</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Doba</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.5 Education

#### Context

In most of the visited woredas and returnee kebeles, access to education was highly compromised for IDP returnee students mainly due to large number of damaged schools, looted assets including stationery, lack of teachers and in some cases there are still security concerns. According to East Hararghe zone Education office, 64 schools still remain closed in six woredas hosting the IDP returnees. As a result, about 20,200 students couldn’t get access to education almost for the last two years. There is also less chance for these students to be back to school in the coming academic year as little work is being done on the ground compared to the gravity of the challenges. For example, in Chinaksen woreda, 33 schools were closed and 8638 returnee students couldn’t get access to education. Similarly, 13 schools were reported closed in Babile leaving 5422 students out of school, 6 schools in Meyu Muluke leaving 2071 students out of school, 12 schools closed in Gursum affected 3793 students.

Similarly, according to West Hararghe zone education office, a total of 14901 students in 37 schools were affected due to conflict out of which 5038 returnee students couldn’t get access to school due to the school damages and looting of the school materials from 8 schools. In Daro Lebu woreda only, about 12,000 returnees and affected host community students are in need of scholastic materials. In some areas of Chinaksen, Gursum, Daro Lebu, Mieso and Doba woreda, security still remains a concern for the returnee students to go back to school.

East Hararghe education office mentioned that there is a plan to re-open 37 schools out of the 64 closed schools in the coming academic year which would benefit 11,389 returnee students to go back to school. But, the issue of school rehabilitation remains an issue as it costs a lot. The cost of
rehabilitation of the damaged schools in East Hararghe was estimated to be about 30 million birr and 9 million birr for West Hararghe. On the other hand, returnee students who completed their primary schools could not continue their secondary school going far away from their home due to lack of support from their parents. In few areas where the returnee students managed to go back to schools, lack of scholastic materials was reported as a critical challenge.

**Response status**

Reportedly, no partner was supporting with education response both in East and West Hararghe zones. In some visited woredas like Daro Lebu, a committee established from the host community are mobilizing resources from host community to support with educational materials for the most affected IDP returnee students.

Despite all the significant gaps in school materials, education office heads in the visited woredas reported that some schools are preparing to start registration for the next academic year. In Gursum woreda, three schools were reopened in the year 2018/19 following the returnees. In Babile woreda, there is a plan to set-up temporary learning centers to open some of the schools.

Reportedly, Oromia regional government is planning to allocate Birr 9 million for the rehabilitation of some schools in East Hararghe zone. This could cover only 30% of the required amount.

**Gaps and Challenges**

In almost all the visited woredas and returnee sites, school materials in almost all the damaged schools were looted or destroyed. In some schools, top roofs, tables, chairs, books, blackboards etc. were either taken or destroyed. Some woredas who have tried to reopen some of the schools in the year 2011 EFY faced critical challenges with the materials and the students were made to sit on the ground to attend classes.

- Access to schools have been compromised due to huge damages -in some cases total and in most cases partial damages
- There are indications that teachers are not willing to go back to the conflict prone areas particularly in Chinaksen, Gursum, Meyu Muluke, Kumbi, Doba and Miesso.
- Lack of water and sanitation facilities in schools;
- Families fail to afford covering school materials to send their children back to schools
- Lack of partners supporting with education response
- Lack of school feeding program
- In some areas, there is still security threat where the parents afraid to send their children to go to schools
Priority needs and recommendations

- Urgent need to rehabilitate the 84 damaged schools in East and West Hararghe
- Provision of scholastic materials (exercise books, pens, pencils, bags, school uniforms,) for all IDP returnee students—approximately 35,101 (20,200-EH, 14,901-WH) students
- Provision of school feeding to all returnee students including vulnerable students from the host community from the very beginning of the school year
- In some places, need to improving security issues to create conducive school environment and free movement of students
- Strengthening school WASH services as many schools in the returnee areas do not have potable water supply and the gaps are clearly observed. The problem affects the regular school attendances of children especially in the lowland parts.
- Education cluster to be active and inviting partners to respond with education needs for the returnee students
- Urgent recruitment of teachers by the government to replace the vacant posts of teachers who left their job before September 2019
- Support with temporary learning centers until the repairs and rehabilitations of the damaged schools completed

3.6 ESNFI

Context

In all visited IDP return sites, houses are either partially or totally damaged. Most of the returnees are residing in plastic sheets provided by the government, NGOs, ICRC and UNICEF and very few are residing in house roofed of CIS, eucalyptus poles as observed by the team in Ibsa kebeles of Hawi Gudina woreda. The returnees reported that there are many without houses and elders are not prioritized. Shelters from plastic sheets are not strong enough to resist the changing weather
condition and are prone to damage if strong winds blow and some returnees like in Kikilifu of Mieso woreda live in partially damaged houses. There are also returnees living in collective center like DA office as seen in Ibsa kebele of Hawi Gudina since shelter constructed was not enough to accommodate all the returned HHs and have no access to shelter as seen most of returnees in Muluke of Meyu woreda and Burka Negeya of Kumbi woredas are living in government FTCs and primary schools which are also partially damaged. Some are also observed sleeping under make shifts and in the worst case in open spaces, under trees. with critical privacy and protection concerns as raised during the FGDs. ES/NFI provided is not proportional to the household size – for example a household with one member and those with ten members were getting same support, which is not proportional to number of people in the household like blanket, sleeping mat. In general, almost all returnees do not have access to non-food items as well as bedding materials and kitchen utensils and ES/NFI provided at the area of displacement was worn out and currently out of use. During the FGDs at Burka Negaya, Kumbi and Muluke, Mayu woreda returnees described that no blankets or sleeping mats provided forcing them to use worn out plastic sheets unsuitable for roofing.

Response status

- The government is constructing houses for the returnees in some of the locations - for example in Hawi Gudina the government constructed 749 houses, and this was also observed in Ebsa Kebele. Also, in Hawi Gudina, the woreda authorities reported that 25 households with disability and 70 female headed households who lost their husbands during the conflict were provided with houses constructed of CIS roofing.
- Iron sheets were also provided to some households in Babile, Hawi Gudina and Darolebu, to IDPs and returnees, at an average of 20 iron sheets per household to construct houses by themselves.
• In Darolabu, 38 well designed houses are under construction to relocate IDPs from urban cities of Somali Region and Somali Land. The funding was from people to people collected from the community in the woreda.

Gaps and Challenges
• Inadequate shelter response in all the visited locations, particularly on the permanent shelter;
• Communities reported poor quality of plastic sheets that were distributed for shelter construction;
• There were reports of inadequate distribution of non-food items including Jerry cans, Soap, bedding materials.
• The returnees are facing critical weather impact like wind, rainfall and temperature
• Crowded living conditions coupled with large HH size can result in health problems because it could create suitable condition for easy flow of communicable diseases.
• As more than one HHs are sharing a single Tukul particularly in Mieso woreda, there is a privacy issue

Priority needs
• Access to house that can protect them from weather sun and rain
• Essential non-food items including household utensils;
• Quality plastic sheets for shelter construction
• Iron sheets instead of plastic sheets for shelter

Recommendations
• Mapping of the overall needs on shelter and NFIs and ensure coordinated response in all areas;
• Support communities in construction of permanent shelter that can resist the harsh weather conditions;
• Maintenance of partially damaged houses;
• Households with vulnerable members to be prioritized in the response including support with construction of the damaged houses – a case in Ebsa kebele of Hawi Gudina woreda where some of the elderly headed households was provided with iron sheets and wood but she lacks the capacity to properly construct the houses.

3.7 Agriculture

Context
In the visited woredas, majority of the returnees are agro-pastoralists who depend on both crop and livestock production. During the conflict, most of the households lost significant number of
livestock including draft animals. Therefore, most of them were not able to cultivate their lands during the meher season. For instance, in Babile woreda alone, a total of 6,663 livestock were looted during the conflict.

Woredas reported damages to facilities like veterinary posts, Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) and Development Agents houses. In Chinaksen woreda, about 5 veterinary posts were damaged partially and one was looted completely. Therefore, the veterinary posts in returnee areas were not able to provide services due to absence of medicines, equipment and shortage of budget at woreda level. In addition, the Farmers Training Centers in affected returnee locations require critical maintenances.

Water pumps were looted in areas that were serviced with irrigation systems, for example there are reports that about 861 pumps were looted in Babile woreda during the conflict. Credit facilities and services were also severely disrupted.

**Response status**

- The Oromia regional government provided support towards agriculture activities in both zones by allocating 27 million ETB in East Hararghe and 18 million in West Hararghe for purchase of inputs - seeds and fertilizers for the returns. Despite the support from the regional government with inputs, during the Meher season, only an average of 25% of the land was planted due to late distribution of inputs - farm tools, seeds and fertilizer. It was also reported that the agriculture inputs were not adequate for all the farmers. For example, in Babile woreda, ICRC provided agriculture inputs to 2,800 out of 18,819 households. There was distribution of farm tools in some of the visited woredas, however, it was not adequate for all returnees who are expected to cultivate their land.

- There are plans by zonal and woreda authorities to support the returning households with veterinary services. In Darolebu, the government conducted livestock vaccination in some return locations - including in Bila kebele, where focus group discussions also confirmed the support from the government.

- The government also distributed 800mt of urea fertilizer in Babile woreda. In Darolebu, the returnees received NPS fertilizer, which was not preferred by the interviewed households. The government also distributed 800mt of urea fertilizer in Babile woreda. In Darolebu, the returnees received NPS fertilizer, which was not preferred by the interviewed households.

**Gaps and Challenges**

- In Babile, returnees requested for cuttings for sweet potatoes and potatoes tubers for planting in irrigated areas during the lean season.
Returnees do not have savings to participate in micro-finance enterprise schemes and are unable to diversify their income;

Limited support with seeds, farming tools and fertilizer during the Meher season hindered most of the farmers to cultivate their land;

Climatic impacts like drought, hungry, and rainfall deficiency risks are also faced by the returnees in the lowlands;

In all assessed kebeles there are no markets and those returns use markets in neighborhood towns of each woredas, which are located 10 – 30km from the return locations.

Priority needs

- Water pumps for irrigation
- Proper veterinary services
- Farm tools, vegetable seeds and fertilizers
- Link the emergency response with development for sustainable livelihoods

Recommendations

- Provision of water pumps for irrigation in Babile and Gursum woredas;
- Support with farm tools, vegetable seeds, top-dressing fertilizer should be availed timely and as required;
- For sustainable development it is advisable to link farmers to appropriate suppliers of improved seeds (maize, haricot bean, tomato, onion sweet chard etc..) and fruit seedlings (mango, avocado, orange, lemon, coffee) in the future.
- Improve access to improved breeds of livestock, feed (cattle, shoats and poultry, concentrates) and beekeeping materials and bee colony to farmers for sustainable and diversified livelihoods. In addition, creating access to multipurpose tree seedlings enables agroforestry.
- Maintenance of veterinary health posts, proper veterinary services like vaccination and treatment required in all the returnee locations;
- Rehabilitation of Farmers Training Centers;
- Monitoring of livestock situation to be closely conducted - to check on disease outbreaks;
- Support the returnees with small scale poultry projects so that household access to income diversified;
- Restocking in areas where livestock is the main source of livelihood and Providing animal breeding services.
- Consider revolving support to returnees – for example goats rearing;
- Training and support to income generating activities and Promoting income generating activities and creating job opportunities
Availing credit and micro-finance enterprise services to returnees;
Consistent veterinary services;
Support value chain to enhance market linkages and link farmers with post-harvest technologies,
Timely provision of seeds for the coming seasons in 2020;
Create access to Multipurpose Agroforestry seedlings

3.8 Protection

Context
Return is taking place because of improvements seen in security situation. Negotiations and peace agreements have been taking place between the Oromia and Somali Regions. It has been explained by government as well as returnees that returns are taking place voluntarily. However, there are some IDPs who are still in displacement and have not been able to return as security situations in their places of origin has not yet stabilized.

In Chinaksen woreda, there are 12,232 IDPs in total while there are 200 deportees from Djibouti. In Babile Woreda however, there are around 5902 IDPs who still remain in displacement out of which around 305 are deportees from Djibouti while the rest are from urban areas of Somali Region and Somaliland. In Daro Lebu woreda, there are 269 people who still remain in displacement.

Intension survey which was conducted by the government identified that these IDPs do not want to go back to where they have come from. In order to allow these IDPs to support themselves economically, local government is planning to relocate them and work on microfinance strategies.

Response
Protection response is very minimal in all returnee locations due to limited partner presence. Protection partners’ projects that existed in the displacement context have also phased out leaving a huge gap in protection response. In terms of government’s efforts however, it was reported that a one stop center in a Chiro town, West Hararge Zone is being established to respond to GBV cases including harmful traditional practices.

In Gursum woreda, there has been response for some persons with disabilities by a local NGO called Cheshire Home. Existing government and social structures (e.g. police, kebele militia, returnee committee and CBOs) are playing significant roles to provide safety and security for the returnees and to contribute to the existing peace building efforts. Incident reporting mechanism is also in place within administration and security office. Most importantly, peace building steps are being taken between the Oromia and Somali regions encouraging woreda and Kebele level efforts to keep the same pace on peace building.
**Gaps and Challenges**

Protection related issues including separation of children from families, lack of access to basic services, existence of persons with specific needs such as older persons and persons with disabilities, are not being addressed for lack of protection partners on the ground. The woreda Women and Child Affairs Office is also faced with capacity constraints to put in measures to address issues related to separation of children.

In both Zones, there are some children who are orphaned, unaccompanied and separated from their families and who are currently being taken care of by relatives. There is limited support from Bureau of Women and Child Affairs and Woreda Women and Child Affairs Office on such cases. There is no properly organized data on unaccompanied and separated children either. Child marriage and polygamous marriages are practiced in most of the places visited in both East and West Hararge Zones as a way of coping with the overwhelming effects of displacement and return. Child labor is also commonly practiced in most of the visited woredas. In Bilisuma Kebele, Chinaksen woreda, assessment team witnessed girls and women being loaded on a truck to go to “Jijiga area and other places” in search of livelihoods to support their families in the return areas.

With respect to livelihoods, there are limited livelihood opportunities as per reports by local authorities leading boys to spending their time chewing chat during the day time while girls are engaged in prostitution to cope with their challenging situation particularly during the time of displacement and also impacted their behavior even in the areas of return.

- **Housing, land and property** issues have not surfaced in most of the returnee sites visited. It was explained that most of the returnees have been able to regain their lands although they have lost all their houses and properties. However, in Chinaksen woreda, East Hararge Zone, there are Oromo IDPs who were displaced from Tuliguled and who are still within Chinaksen as they have not been able to go to their original places in Tuliguled due to the Geris (Somali) occupation of their lands. In Daro Lebu woreda, West Hararge Zone, there is one instance where Oromo IDPs have already used the farm land previously owned by four Somalis. These Oromo’s mentioned that they will return the land belonging to the Somalis when they return from displacement in Qoloji. Similarly, in Muluke return kebele of Meyu woreda, Burka Nagaya kebele of Kumbi woreda, Kikiliftu kebele of Mieso woreda and Ifa Jeyna kebele of Doba woreda returnees reported that their land and houses are still occupied by the Somalis. Particularly, in Mieso Woreda, 5 villages out of the 7 villages of Kikiliftu Kebele are still occupied by Somalis hindering the returnees access to their house, land and properties.
Access to basic services concerns include; location of water points in distant places forcing women and children to walk long hours to access water, delay in food distribution, lack of information on visits of health extension workers in health posts and very limited health staff in health centers/posts as well as distant location of health services from settlement of returnees and lack of education. A particular situation in five Kebeles of Gursum, where 28,552 returnees did not get any services for the last two years has been reported by the government. In Daro Lebu woreda, a report was also received regarding 122 deportees from Djibouti not receiving any type of assistance. However, reason has not been clearly specified. As well, in Hawi Gudina, 7,100 returnees are not targeted for any type of assistance due to their late arrival.

Psychosocial support services are not available to address some of the psychosocial needs. Dignity kits have not been distributed in almost all visited woredas.

With respect to security situations, it was identified all returnees voluntarily returned to their original lands. However, returnees fear that conflict might break out again in their surrounding as enough has not been done in terms of peace talks in some locations. The Gerri community in Chinaksen (who have reportedly been members of the Somali Region Special Force) commit GBV against women. There have been efforts to arrest these groups by the National Defense Force but in vein. This problem was serious during displacement.

Priority Needs

- Return process for persons who are still in displacement need to be properly planned to avoid possible future conflicts between the Somali and Oromo community---the case of Oromo IDPs in Chinaksen reported by woreda authorities where these IDPs cannot go back to their houses/lands in Tuliguled as their houses are occupied by Somalis.
• Data on UASC disaggregated by sex and age
• Data on older persons and persons with disabilities disaggregated by sex and age
• Livelihood opportunities focusing on the vulnerable households including youth and female headed households
• Dignity kits distribution as soon as possible
• Continuous peace conference
• Mobilization of protection partners to operate in return areas
• Food assistance for excluded households in Hawi Gudina and Daro Lebu woredas

Recommendation

• Protection partners need to be mobilized as soon as possible to ensure protection issues are addressed in collaboration with the Zonal and Woreda level relevant government authorities.
• Peace conference need to continue and be reinforced between the Somali and Oromo communities for peaceful co-existence given the existing fear of conflict outbreak in some localities. Resolving HLP issues will contribute a lot for sustainable peace and lessen the possible re-occurrence of conflicts.
• The report of girls resorting to commercial sex, boys chewing chat as a pass time and increasing trend of migration of children in search of income requires livelihood measures to be put in place as soon as possible in the places of returns.
• Strengthening of Women and Child Affairs offices with the support of Child Protection GBV Sub-Cluster is needed to make sure that GBV and Child protection issues are captured and responded to in a timely manner. UASC data need to be properly documented by the Women and Children Affairs Office
• Psychosocial support services need to be put in place
• Ensure targeting of 7,100 individuals in Hawi Gudina and 122 individuals in Daro Lebu for food distribution
• The absence of meaningful access to basic services requires sectors to mainstream protection in their response so that all returnees especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities access services in a meaningful manner.
## Annexes

### 4.1 List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
<th>Remark</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yoseph Kanaa</td>
<td>UNOCHA</td>
<td>0911698989</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kanaafayissa@un.org">kanaafayissa@un.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zenebech Bekele</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>0911462439</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Zenebech.bekele@wfp.org">Zenebech.bekele@wfp.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alycan Nushayabasa</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>09044141891</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Alycan.mushayabasa@wfp.org">Alycan.mushayabasa@wfp.org</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mamo Meribo</td>
<td>World Vision</td>
<td>0937312773</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mamo_meribo@wvi.org">Mamo_meribo@wvi.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alemayehu Gashaw</td>
<td>CARE</td>
<td>0966365007</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alegoliad5@gmail.com">alegoliad5@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Abel Tadesse</td>
<td>HCS</td>
<td>0924208412</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aeltadu@gmail.com">aeltadu@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gelila Dereje</td>
<td>Protection Cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:dereje@unhcr.org">dereje@unhcr.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yadera Afework</td>
<td>Zone WCY offices</td>
<td>0920693988</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ashenafi Shibiru</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>0900139882</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ashenafi.Shibiru@rescue.org">Ashenafi.Shibiru@rescue.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yonas Zewede</td>
<td>CARE</td>
<td>0913231626</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Abushzewed@gmail.com">Abushzewed@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Andualem Zinabu</td>
<td>IMC</td>
<td>0913042206</td>
<td><a href="mailto:azinabu@Internationalmedicalcorps.org">azinabu@Internationalmedicalcorps.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dereje Mersha</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>0913427653</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Derejemersha16@gmail.com">Derejemersha16@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Abera Debelo</td>
<td>World vision Tulo AP</td>
<td>0913365577</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Abera_Debelo@wvi.org">Abera_Debelo@wvi.org</a></td>
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<td>Sisay_Bekele</td>
<td>WV-Habro AP</td>
<td>0947305885</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tedi Feleke</td>
<td>Unicef</td>
<td>0946278034</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tedafeleke@gmail.com">tedafeleke@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ibsa Ahmed</td>
<td>AAH</td>
<td>0915030343</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ibsaosman1111@gmail.com">Ibsaosman1111@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ahmed Nure</td>
<td>Zonal Ag. NR</td>
<td>0923335516</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ahnure221@gmail.com">ahnure221@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Shiferaw kenea</td>
<td>PIE</td>
<td>0916872302</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Shiferawk03@gmail.com">Shiferawk03@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Dr Mulugeta Wondwossen</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>0911362203</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mulugetaelya@gmail.com">mulugetaelya@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Birhanu Kifle</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>0910683090</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bkifle@iom.int">bkifle@iom.int</a></td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Tadesse Negash</td>
<td>LWF</td>
<td>0915253114</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Tadesse.negash@lutheranworl.org">Tadesse.negash@lutheranworl.org</a></td>
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<td>Mamo Maribo</td>
<td>WVI</td>
<td>0937312773</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mamo_Merbo@wvi.org">Mamo_Merbo@wvi.org</a></td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Derje Mersha</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>0913427653</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dereje_mersha16@gmail.com">dereje_mersha16@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kadiro Badhsso</td>
<td>EHZ-Education</td>
<td>0913181705</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kadirobahda2009@gmail.com">Kadirobahda2009@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Kassa Tilahun</td>
<td>EHZ-Pastoral office</td>
<td>0927908062</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gemechukassa@gmail.com">gemechukassa@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>IMC</td>
<td>0913042206</td>
<td><a href="mailto:azinabu@internationalmedicalcorps.org">azinabu@internationalmedicalcorps.org</a></td>
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<td>Fekadu Legesse</td>
<td>ZDRMO</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Samu Negash</td>
<td>EHZ-Water</td>
<td>0913204836</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sam.neb10@gmail.com">Sam.neb10@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Endale Silashi</td>
<td>EHZ-Water</td>
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<td>Sofia Mussa</td>
<td>CARE</td>
<td>0911395151</td>
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<td>Teferi Ababu</td>
<td>WHZ-DRMO</td>
<td>0933308679</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Dr Mohammed Ahmed</td>
<td>WHZ-Livestock</td>
<td>0910149617</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ma659201@gmail.com">Ma659201@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Dagnachew Terefe</td>
<td>WHZ-Livestock</td>
<td>0924012735</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Kebede Guta</td>
<td>WHZ-Agriculture</td>
<td>0913859620</td>
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4.2 IDP and IDP returnees profile

Microsoft Excel Worksheet

Microsoft Excel Worksheet

4.3 FGDs response at site level

Microsoft Word Document

4.4 Some sectoral needs

IDP ASS.xlsx

Annex FTC and Veterinary inf damage.xlsx