

## Monthly Protection Overview – July 2024 – Ethiopia

### Part 1

<b>Attacks on civilians</b> <i>(including humanitarian workers and civilian infrastructures/facilities)</i>	Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the deteriorated security situation, civilian attacks including <b>kidnaping, killing of civilians and humanitarian workers</b> increased in the region. Humanitarian workers, refugees and IDPs are being victims.</li> </ul>
	Gambella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the reporting month, <b>a total of 10 individuals were killed and 9 others wounded</b> by Unknown armed assailants or groups in Gambella town, Dimma, Akobo and Gambella woredas.</li> </ul>
	Somali	<p><b>Siti Zone Situation Update</b></p> <p>According to the recent update on the peace talk between the Somali and Afar officials which was taking place in Addis, PM office, they have agreed on the below three main points.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Ceasefire</b>- the agreement called for an immediate ceasefire between the regional forces involved in the border dispute.</li> <li>2) <b>Unconditional return of the IDPs</b>- return of all IDPs who have been forced to flee their homes as result of the border conflict.</li> <li>3) <b>Buffer zone controlled by the ENDF</b>- the agreement established a buffer zone which would be controlled and monitored by the ENDF. This was intended to help main the ceasefire and prevent further clashes between the two regional forces.</li> </ol> <p>Nevertheless, IDPs affected by the recent fighting are in dire need of immediate support including food and non-food essentials as their needs are growing on daily basis specially those displaced from Adayitu, Gedamawitu, and Andufo kebeles who did not receive any assistance since their arrival and are scattered into many IDP sites.</p>
	Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In July, there were no reported attacks on civilians; however, <b>crime</b> has become a significant problem in the region. Ayder Specialized Referral Hospital in Mekelle announced that it had provided medical services to 482 individuals who had been attacked by robbers over the past three months.</li> </ul>
<b>New displacements</b> <i>(specify the reason for displacement)</i>	Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>Debr Birhan, 148 HHs with 390 Individuals</b> arrived. These new arrivals come from different places in <b>Oromia</b>, mainly from three zones (Wesh Shewa, South West Shewa and East Wellega) and seven woredas (Nono, Bakotibe, Ameya, qota, Gubusoyo, Wayutuka and Sibusire). The displacement occurred due to political instability and fear related to safety and security.</li> </ul>
	Somali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>Guradhamole of Liban Zone</b>, reports indicate that there has been new displacement at the border areas as result of a recent clash about a week ago. However, no details are available, and the protection cluster is following up with partners on the overall situation.</li> </ul>
	Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>New refugee returnees from Sudan</b> continue to arrive in the region. Due to insufficient support from both the government and humanitarian organizations, many of these individuals are exposed to significant protection risks.</li> </ul>

<b>Returns, relocations and durable solutions</b>	Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recently, the Ethiopian government has undertaken efforts to facilitate the <b>return of IDPs from Debre Birhan to their place of origin</b>. So far 707HH (2483 individuals) have returned to Oromia. Reportedly, between July 7 and July 23, a total of <b>63HH returned back to Debre Birhan</b>.</li> </ul>
	Somali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DRMB plan to share detailed <b>operational plan for the planned IDPs relocations from Qoloji IDP camp to Bayahow and Goryawl</b> planned site.</li> <li>In the last meeting, it was agreed relocations to follow the Durable Solution principles and frameworks and the Ethiopian UNCT position paper. Regional government calls out all partners to actively participate and support the relocations filling the gap.</li> </ul>
	Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since the start of the government-led return initiative, many internally displaced persons (IDPs) have independently returned to their places of origin using their own means, outside of the government-led efforts. Out of the planned 16,450 households (71,675 individuals), <b>4,400 households (10,134 individuals) have returned to Mai-Tsebri, Tselmti, and Lalay Tselemti Woredas</b>.</li> <li>Of the 10,228 households (52,243 individuals) planned for return to contested areas in the <b>Southern part</b>, only <b>3,908 households (23,730 individuals) have been able to return</b>.</li> <li>To assess the risks, protection needs, and feasibility of safe IDP returns in the contested Woredas of the Southern part (including Korem, Ofla, Zata, Chercher, Raya Alamata, and Alamata town) and IDP sites (Maichew, Mekoni, and Kobo), an <b>interagency mission to the Southern part is underway</b>. This mission involves teams from both Amhara and Tigray regions.</li> <li>UNHCR, in partnership with the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY), has supported regional governmental legal institutions by providing <b>office equipment to three universities</b> (Ray, Aksum, and Adigrat) to enhance the capacity of government legal institutions and <b>improve legal enforcement</b> within the region.</li> </ul>
<b>Socio-economic developments</b> <i>(if applicable)</i>	Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the ongoing conflict and continues roadblocks the <b>market in the region is unstable</b> and increases in prices have been reported.</li> </ul>
	Oromia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>East/West Hararghe</b>: With the <b>rising cost of living and lack of food assistance</b>, the IDPs are finding it hard to meet their basic needs.</li> </ul>
	Somali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Food</b> is the most pressing need for the IDP populations, who suffer immensely to meet their basic needs. <b>No humanitarian assistance for the IDP in Siti and the protracted droughted displaced IDPs</b>.</li> <li>Food insecurity, high prices inflation, insufficient food assistance remains critical challenge resulting the <b>increase of family separation, migration, school dropout, children begging, child labour</b> to contribute to household income generation, which includes young/adolescent girls moving to urban areas to work.</li> <li>The <b>IDP</b> populations are not provided with adequate <b>health services</b> in any of the places that have been visited.</li> </ul>
	Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A <b>GBV Case Management Technical Working Group (CMTWG)</b> has been established in four zones immediately following the completion of the Case Management (CM) training. Focal organizations have been selected to facilitate the CMTWG on a monthly basis, in collaboration with the gender office and with the support of the UNFPA GBV team.</li> <li>Twenty-seven civil society organizations (CSOs) in Tigray have issued a <b>press release addressing recent incidents of GBV</b>, including abductions, rapes, and killings. They have called on the interim government and other stakeholders to pursue justice.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO has <b>translated the Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) Guidelines</b> from English into Tigrinya, and 200 copies are now ready for distribution.</li> <li>• The <b>MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning) manual for GBV interventions has also been translated</b> from English into Tigrinya by CST-Ethiopia.</li> <li>• Mekelle University students from Tsegede and Weklayit, who had to suspend their education due to the conflict, have arrived in Shire to continue their studies.</li> <li>• The <b>second round of the strategic reflection meeting of the AU Panel</b> has been conducted, reviewing various issues related to the implementation of the Pretoria Agreement. The discussions covered political dialogue, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), as well as the return of IDPs. The meeting also addressed the repatriation of Tigray refugees in Sudan, who are currently facing the threat of senseless violence.</li> </ul>
<b>Drought/flood highlights</b> <i>(if applicable)</i>	Oromia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>East/West Hararghe:</b> The drought is affecting a lot of woredas in East and West Hararghe zones. Due to the lack of rain in the previous belg season, <b>a production loss of 58 % and 51 % is expected</b> in East and West Hararghe zones respectively (source: recent belg assessment).</li> </ul>
	Somali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the limited humanitarian response, access to food, water, shelter, education, healthcare, civil documentation, and livelihoods is constrained. This creates a heightened risk of gender-based violence, as the absence of essential services may drive the affected population to adopt <b>negative coping strategies</b>, making them more susceptible to GBV.</li> </ul>
	Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing drought has still worsened <b>protection concerns</b>. Moreover, the absence of food supplies has compelled certain individuals to beg for sustenance.</li> </ul>

### 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)	<b>Access situation improved</b>	<b>Gambella:</b> Protection actors continued to deliver services with applicable security measures imposed by UNDSS <b>Somali:</b> No difficulties/obstacles reported. However, low protection services in many zones and the rise critical needs for support on food, health, NFIs, livelihood opportunities. <b>Tigray:</b> IDPs have returned to contested areas in the Northwest and South. The contested areas in both South and Northwest are currently accessible.
	<b>Access situation remained similar</b>	<b>Amhara:</b> Due to the ongoing conflict and the deteriorated security situation, access problems remain similar.
	<b>Access situation deteriorated</b>	<b>East/West Hararghe</b>
Please list and explain the most critical barriers for protection actors to access to affected population	<b>On-going insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance (incl. presence of ERWs)</b>	<b>Amhara</b> <b>Gambella:</b> Recurrent tribal conflict and UAG attacks are the most critical barriers for protection actors to access affected populations.

	<b>Environmental and logistical constraints</b>	<b>East/West Hararghe:</b> Due to the rain, some kebeles with bad road condition are difficult for partners to travel to <b>Somali:</b> Population in hard-to-reach areas continue to face limited assistance and support specially food.
	<b>Other, please specify</b>	<b>Tigray:</b> Limited funding for protection interventions; Limited Partners Presence in most critical areas in need of services eg contested areas; Limited funding and partners not able to meet the needs of children; Weak or non-existent Protection Mechanisms in return locations increase risks to children; UXOs and other explosive remnants of war
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>Gambella:</b> The current security situation is relatively permissive for humanitarian activities <b>Tigray</b>
	<b>Access situation remained similar</b>	<b>Amhara</b> <b>Somali:</b> In Siti, access to affected population in the affected areas remain critical. With the recent ceasefire agreement, some locations may be accessible.
	<b>Access situation deteriorated</b>	<b>East/West Hararghe</b>
Please list and explain the most critical barriers for affected populations to access protection services:	<b>Ongoing insecurity or hostilities</b>	<b>Amhara</b> <b>Gambella:</b> Recurrent tribal conflict and UAG attacks are the most critical barriers for affected populations to access protection services.
	<b>Unavailability of protection services</b>	<b>East/West Hararghe:</b> Lack of protection partners <b>Somali:</b> Limited protection partners presence in most of the IDP sites.
	<b>Other, please specify</b>	<b>Tigray:</b> Due to heavy rain, Shelter in IDP sites have been damaged, reconstruction is urgently needed especially in SC-4 and Quiha IDP sites; limited access to basic services and assistive devices for PWD; The recent returnees to Alamata and Raya Alamata have not received any humanitarian support and it increases their protection risks particularly in the areas where humanitarians have limited access; Limited Partners Presence in most critical areas in need of services eg contested areas; Limited funding :Partners not able to meet the needs of children; Floods and rainstorms pose a big threat to the lives of people
With whom has the Protection Cluster/AoR consistently engaged on access for protection (during this reporting period)?	<b>OCHA</b>	<b>Tigray:</b> The forum is functional under OCHA leadership where all humanitarian partners are engaged in information exchanges and production of access mapping and issues related to negotiation.

	<b>National or local authorities</b>	<b>Gambella:</b> Gambella Sub-National protection cluster is liaising with Bureau of women and social affairs (BoWSA) and disaster risk management service (DRMS) for protection.
	<b>Coordination forum (e.g. Access WG, CM Coord, other)</b>	<b>Amhara:</b> With OCHA and other UN agencies. Including different coordination platforms for further advocacy.
	<b>International NGOs</b>	<b>East/West Hararghe</b>
	<b>Others (please specify)</b>	<b>Somali:</b> Regional authorities, UN, INGOs/LNGOs, coordination, WGs.

Service/need	Region/woreda(s)	Population affected	Relevant changes during the month in the access to fundamental right / basic service and impact on the affected population
Child Protection services	<b>Amhara</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the month of July, through UNICEF's and its partners' support, <b>1,190 children</b> (419 girls, 450 Boys) <b>and their caregivers</b> (184 Women and 137 Men) received mental health and psychosocial support (<b>MHPSS</b>) services.</li> <li>The services include access to child friendly spaces, specialized and non-specialized individual MHPSS support services by Psychiatrists, Social Workers and Psychologists who are deployed by UNICEF in collaboration with Ethiopian Psychologists' Associations (EPA) and Amhara Public Health Institute (APHI) across seven zones of the region.</li> <li>A total of <b>1,404 children</b> (443 girls and 271 boys) were provided with <b>landmine and other UXO risk education</b> and prevention interventions.</li> <li>Due to limited resources available and other external factors, <b>only about 12% the HRP target have been reached for Child protection</b>.</li> <li><b>Child protection partners are very few</b> compared to the needs across Amhara region.</li> <li>The fact that <b>millions of children are out of school</b> has had adverse impact on protection of children with child marriage likely to have increased.</li> <li>Both the formal and informal <b>child protection system has significantly been weakened</b> as a result of ongoing conflict and hostility, with access being among the main challenges.</li> </ul>
Child Protection services	<b>Oromia / East and West Hararghe zones</b>	IDPs in sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Children are migrating to nearby towns to beg, or work</b> to support their family. Given the food insecurity and the lack of assistance, the concern that these children may not enroll into school the coming academic year has been reported in East Hararghe.</li> </ul>
Child Protection services	<b>Somali</b>	IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a growing number of <b>unaccompanied and separated children in border areas affected by conflicts</b>. Many unaccompanied and separated children who lost their parents in recent communal conflicts are living with extended relatives as there are no formal foster care arrangements. <b>More</b></li> </ul>

			<b>than 360 UASCs (164 are females and 196 are males) were reported in Siti, Fafan, and Shebelle zones alone</b>
Child Protection services	<b>Tigray</b>	IDPs and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CP AoR mission to contested areas Southern part: Korem, Ofra, Raya Azebo, Raya Chercher and Zata</b> revealed that there is a high prevalence of <b>Child marriages</b>, prevalence of <b>child labour in agricultural sector</b>, <b>transactional sex</b> involving under 18s rampant in townships.</li> <li>• <b>CP AoR mission to Maitsebri and Tselemti</b> revealed <b>UASC in need of support, Orphan and other vulnerable children</b> (Street children, Children with HIV/Aids, children who are engaged in commercial sex), <b>SGBV survivors, and potential presence of Explosive ordnance</b>.</li> <li>• <b>CP Partners' presence in contested areas</b> which are currently accessible is very limited.</li> </ul>
Civil documentation	<b>Somali</b>	IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>400 IDP households in Shebelley and Tuliguled Woredas</b> received <b>Kebele IDs</b> through the support of UNHCR and DRC along with the woreda local administration and regional DRMB. This allows IDPs to easily access essential services and move freely</li> </ul>
Education	<b>Tigray / Southern zone</b>	IDPs and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According the data from the <b>wereda Education offices of Raya Azebo, Chercher, Ofra, Endamokeni, and 20 Adi Wojerat</b>, there was to enrolled 46,964 students. Out of those; 4,283 students are dropout from school. This puts the <b>dropout rate of the visited weredas at 9.15%</b> children are still out of school. Due to due to the conflict, students are <b>mentally or physiologically damaged, lack of motivation for education, migration (Saudi) and displacement, drought and lack of scholastic materials, and to support their parents or families economically to be employed</b>.</li> <li>• According to the Weredas (Raya Azebo, Chercher, Ofra, Endamokeni, and 20 Adi Wojerat) education sector data, in the assessed Weredas, <b>142 (71.72%) of the schools are partially damaged and 33 (16.67%) of them are completely damaged</b>.</li> </ul>
Food and nutrition	<b>Oromia / East Hararghe zone</b>	IDPs in sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IDPs in collective sites are excluded from food assistance</b>. It has been more than 1 year and seven months since the IDPs received food in Deder. There seem to be some discrepancy on the acknowledgement of their IDP status between regional and zonal administration, which complicates advocacy.</li> </ul>
Food and nutrition	<b>Tigray</b>	IDPs and host communities/ the whole community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negative coping mechanisms</b> continue because of a lack of access to basic needs.</li> <li>• <b>Limited access and availability of agricultural inputs</b> (esp. seeds including forage seeds) in the region.</li> </ul>
GBV core services	<b>Amhara</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>OSC establishment is completed in Kombolcha</b> by WVI under UNFPAs support.</li> <li>• UNFPA handed over <b>9982 dignity kits</b> for AWA to be distributed in selected woredas of <b>North shoa, Waghemra, West and East Gojjam zones</b>.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF provided supply <b>support to South Gonder, Debretabor OSC and woreda hospitals.</b></li> <li>• <b>GBV cases continued to increase</b> per the APhi shared reports, with child survivors showing alarming and increasing trend.</li> <li>• <b>Limited-service points</b> such as safe house and OSCs in conflict affected zones.</li> </ul> <p>Currently due to the <b>limited resources and partner in the region, almost half of the zones from the region lacks any partner presence.</b></p> <p>Below is the summary of GBV partner presence</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th># of zone without any GBV partner presence</th><th>#of zone with only 1 GBV partner present</th><th># of zone with 2 and more GBV partner presence</th></tr> <tr> <td>6 (West Gojjam, East Gojjam, North gojjam, Awi, Oromo special zone and Bahirdar Special zone)</td><td>3 (Central, South and West Gondar)</td><td>5 (Waghemra, North wollo, South wollo, North Gondar and North Shoa)</td></tr> </table> <p>Finding from <b>South Gondar mission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>protection environment remains alarming</b> for women and children with majority of the schools closed, the ongoing conflict, increased risk of GBV and early marriage, lack of services and dysfunctional structures and collapsed system and huge military presence.</li> <li>• <b>Trends of violence is increasing from time to time with incomplete service availability. Highest GBV case load</b> (895 GBV cases reported to BoWCSA, and nearly 170 rape cases accessing OSC service).</li> <li>• There is <b>no GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response including MHPSS program in the locations (Simada and Sedie muja).</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Preliminary findings from Belg assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• women and girls are vulnerable to violence mainly associated with ongoing conflict, breakdown of protection systems, and the deep-rooted cultural and societal issues that perpetuate GBV.</li> <li>• The current context has <b>exacerbated the incidence of child marriage</b> in host and IDP communities, often seen as a <b>coping mechanism</b> by families to secure their daughters' futures amidst instability and displacement. Additionally, due to the dire economic conditions and lack of resources, women and girls are forced to engage in <b>survival sex</b> as a coping mechanism.</li> </ul>	# of zone without any GBV partner presence	#of zone with only 1 GBV partner present	# of zone with 2 and more GBV partner presence	6 (West Gojjam, East Gojjam, North gojjam, Awi, Oromo special zone and Bahirdar Special zone)	3 (Central, South and West Gondar)	5 (Waghemra, North wollo, South wollo, North Gondar and North Shoa)
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the compounding effects of the current situation, children and adults are experiencing heightened levels of <b>psychosocial distress</b> due to the constant threat of actual violence they witness or experience and displacement.</li> <li>There is a notable <b>spike in sexual violence primarily rape</b> occurring in the various locations in the 3 zones assessed, which is corroborated by the reports from the health sector.</li> </ul>
GBV core services	<b>Oromia / West Hararghe zone</b>	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In West Hararghe 4 physical violence, 4 rape, 2 attempted rape, 8 bigamy, 1 killing spouse, 2 abandoning a new born, 2 killing and abandoning new born, 5 human trafficking were reported by the <b>Women and children's Affairs office</b>.</li> </ul>
GBV core services	<b>Somali</b>	IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women and girls face <b>higher risks of SGBV</b> due to the <b>increased distances</b> they travel to fetch water and firewood, adolescent girls working as maids in the bigger cities, traveling alone while looking after animals specially during the drought seasons.</li> <li><b>GBV cases reported by the OSC</b>, particularly rape and domestic abuse: 63 rape cases and 112 and domestic violence incidents. 15 cases of rape and 45 domestic violence in Shabelle zone were also reported in the recent GU assessment.</li> </ul>
GBV core services  IGA/livelihood for GBV survivors/people at risks of GBV	<b>Tigray</b>	IDPs and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Women and girls face different protection risks</b> related to conflict, natural disaster, and return as a result of inadequate response services, inadequate shelter, stigma and inability to meet their basic needs.</li> <li>Incidents of <b>abduction, rape and killings on women and girls</b> continue in the region.</li> <li>Many partners consolidating their service centers due to <b>project phase out</b>, and this leads some woredas to be without implementing partners.</li> </ul>
Health services	<b>Amhara</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the reporting month, <b>Cholera outbreak was reported</b> in different places of the region, especially in Central, North and West Gondor.</li> </ul>
Health services	<b>Oromia / East and West Hararghe zones</b>	IDPs in sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Increasing numbers of malnutrition cases</b> were reported. Public health emergency is a primary concern in both zones: Cholera, Malaria and Measles are spreading in the zones. So far, <b>2397 cholera cases and 12 death have been reported in East Hararghe, and 630 cholera cases and 8 deaths in West Hararghe</b>. Cholera is a risk for the IDP especially those in collective sites.</li> </ul>
Health services	<b>Tigray</b>	IDPs and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Low WASH and sanitation facility in health facilities of Raya Azebo, Chercher, Ofla, Endamokeni, and 20 Adi wojerat.</b> (Belg Assessment)</li> <li><b>Lack of SC service in most of health centers.</b> (Belg Assessment)</li> <li><b>Lack of transport and ambulance</b>, mothers die during delivery reported at chercher and 20 adi wajrat (tsehafti kebele). (Belg Assessment)</li> <li><b>Outbreak of zoonotic diseases, particularly rabies</b>, poses a significant threat to both animals and humans, further exacerbated by the absence of effective control measures.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a reported <b>spread of HIV/AIDS</b> in Tigray region.</li> </ul>
Land marking and clearance form ERWs	<b>Tigray</b>	IDPs and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>Chercher woreda, 34 Explosives ordnance devices were collected</b> from the communities and handed over to the local police for further demolition session.</li> <li>With the <b>new funding, RaDO deployed EORE teams in Central and NorthWestern zone.</b></li> </ul>
Shelter/NFI	<b>Tigray</b>	IDPs and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>shelters of IDPs</b> in the Shire AoR have been <b>badly affected</b> by extreme weather events in <b>Asgede, Shire, Tahtay Adiyabo, Adi Daero, and Seyemti Adiyabo</b>. Urgent repairs are needed in various locations.</li> <li>Similarly <b>shelters in Mekelle and Adigrat</b> need maintenance.</li> <li>According to the ES/NFI cluster <b>around 4,900 Shelters require immediate maintenance in Shire alone.</b></li> </ul>
WASH	<b>Oromia / East and West Hararghe zones</b>	IDPs in sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Limited WASH partners, shortage of cholera medications and water treatment chemicals and limited access to clean water</b> are contributing to the spread of cholera. Risk of cholera spreading to IDP camps.</li> </ul>

## Part 2

<b>AoR/WG</b>	Child Protection (CP)
<b>Main Achievements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CP AoR meetings and coordination continued on national level, 8 regions and 14 zones.</li> <li>The <b>birth registration service has been extended to include IDP children</b> and a system was established along with capacitating responsible personnel and offices. The service continued during the last six months. <b>504 (320 G) IDP children</b> received the service in <b>Konso Zone</b> and Birth Certificates issued.</li> <li>UNICEF provided humanitarian <b>cash assistance to flood-affected communities in Gambela</b>. A detailed implementation plan was developed for five target woredas (Jor, Gambella, Itang, Lare, and Jikow), aiming to benefit 9,230 individuals.</li> <li>Due to <b>land slide in Geze Gofa woreda</b>, the situation is very devastating and requires critical support including resource mobilization, deployment of Social workers and psychologists. <b>Identification of UASCs and other vulnerable children is ongoing</b> through existing BOWCA and community structures but data will be shared soon.</li> <li>CP AoR through its global agreement with street child organized a <b>training on fund raising and proposal writing to local and national organizations</b>. The training aims to improve access of local partners to funding. <b>A help desk will be established later</b> to help partners to get one to one support to review their proposals before submitting to donors.</li> </ul>
<b>Total People reached – SADD</b> Please specify the regions and type of services provided if information is available	The 15 (10 INGOs and 5 NGOs) CP AoR partners reached <b>102,564 in 81 woredas for Month of June</b> and over all reached from <b>January – June reached 404,998 individuals in 131 Woredas</b> (56% were children, 25% were women, 17% were men, 2% Elderly, 1.3% were PWD) which is <b>17% of the total target for 2024</b> . From the total reached, 56% were IDPs, 38% nondisplaced and 6% returnees. <b>Partner presence is concentrated in conflict affected locations (81%)</b> while only 19% of reached locations are drought affected.
<b>Underserved locations</b>	<b>Locations that are planned for 2024 but have no partners and no target reached:</b> Amhara (West Gondar, West Gojam, South Gondar, East Gojam), Benishangul-Gumuz (Mao Komo Special), Gambela (Agnewak), Oromia (Horo Gudru Wellega, Kelem Wellega, Guji), Somali (Siti, Erer, Liban), South Ethiopia (Amaro)

<p><b>Main findings</b> (from assessment, protection monitoring, surveys conducted during the reporting period)</p>	<p><b>CP AoR /Education Cluster mission to Maichew, Mekoni, Raya Chercher, Raya Azebo, Ofla, Maichew and Korem (Tigray).</b> The mission which started on 22<sup>nd</sup> July and ended on 27<sup>th</sup> July was supported by CP AoR and partners including Imagine 1Day, Plan International and IHS as well as Education Cluster IMO. Key findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raya Zebo,Raya Chercher, Enda Mehoni, Ofla and Wajerat 20 -Adi woredas have a total number of <b>13,170 children without care givers, with majority (10,435) living in Ofla, while the second largest number (1,036) live in Maichew and third (798) in Raya Azebo.</b> In addition, the above Woredas have <b>7,615 people with disabilities and 14,000 elderly persons without caregivers and support</b> and these have over 690 grandchildren under their care.</li> <li>2. Out of 16,071 IPDs registered in Maichew, 2,138 IDPs from 383 Households were reported to have been returned to Alamata town and Raya Alamata.</li> <li>3. <b>175 UASC were among the IDP returnee population from Mekoni (38) and Maichew (137) to Alamata town and Raya Alamata.</b> The <b>care arrangement for 148 children is not well known</b> as there is no partner in Alamata nor Raya Alamata to follow up. Reports indicate that 27 UASC are sheltered in a school in Alamata town, and their family tracing and reunification status not known. This also requires more follow up and support.</li> <li>4. In <b>Maichew, there are 37 IDPs who were not willing to return, the IDP site they used to live in was closed, and they were relocated to the education office and to the Women and Girls Friendly Spaces,</b> this has affected programs of CP AoR partner I1D from providing regular WGFS services.</li> <li>5. In <b>Raya Azebo,</b> the Education Official reported that <b>school enrollment rate</b> is currently 11,000 which is <b>50% of the expected</b> school attendance target which was 21000 children. Noted that <b>about 600 children dropped out of school</b> due to drought, migration, child marriage, and other negative coping mechanisms like child labor, while others dropped out because they were too old compared to the grade level to which they had been enrolled.</li> <li>6. The main child protection concerns and risks vary from Woreda to Woreda. In <b>Raya Azebo and Chercher, child labour was reported to be the most common form of abuse</b> where children work on farms, all day long without some time to rest. There being no active administration and law enforcement the practice has been tolerated, leading to many children being involved in child labour. In <b>Ofla, Korem and Zata, child separation and child marriages were highly reported as main CP issues.</b> This was further evidenced by the huge number of <b>children in street situations in all towns visited,</b> and these were commonly seen begging, shining shoes, working on taxis, hotels, bars and buildings etc</li> <li>7. There is <b>no active CP partner in the Ofla, Korem, Zata, one partner in Raya Chercher (PI) and one partner in Maichew (I1D).</b> Through the CP AoR, more advocacy is ongoing to encourage partners to extend their operations to southern zone.</li> <li>8. <b>Ofla, Korem, Zata and Alamata believed to be highly contaminated by UXOs</b> and other explosive remnants of war.</li> </ol> <p>The <b>joint multi-sectoral assessment organised by OCHA begins on 28<sup>th</sup> July to 3<sup>rd</sup> Aug in Alamata, Raya Alamata and surrounding woredas in the zone.</b> The CP AoR, Wash and Nutrition Cluster (oiC) Coordinators are participating in this mission. Findings from this mission will contribute to understanding better the situation in Alamata, Raya Alamata and other locations, where the CP mission team did not reach.</p>
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<p><b>AoR/WG</b></p>	<p>Mine Action (MA)</p>
<p><b>Main Achievements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 18 July, the UNMAS Ethiopia CMAP provided an <b>update on mine action to the Humanitarian and Development Donor Group (HRDG),</b> a group of major donors to the Ethiopia humanitarian crisis, with a rotating presidency currently held by Switzerland. The CMAP highlighted UNMAS coordination role and liaison with the government, and</li> </ul>

	<p>noted that despite the recent opening in the sector (with accreditation of four NGOs) funding to mine action remains low and advocated for increased support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the signature of the <b>contract with BBC Media Action to conduct EORE/PBAM activities</b> under the project funded by the Government of Canada, UNMAS Ethiopia on Tuesday 09 July called the Implementing Partner for a joint kick-off meeting, explaining in detail all project requirements while extending support to the implementation of activities, which will be a combination of Risk Education and Peacebuilding Messaging.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From 1 April to 30 June, the three UNMAS Operations teams in <b>Tigray and Afar</b> conducted <b>28 Explosive Ordnance Assessments (EOA)</b>, locating and marking 121 hazardous items, including among other, 6 projectiles, 14 rockets, 76 mortars, 13 fuses, and 10 Small Arms Ammunition. 21 devices were moved and handed over to local mine action authorities or security forces for further disposal, while 97 devices were marked and reported to authorities as they were unsafe to move. Three devices were located in a Confirmed Hazardous Area. Authorities, including police administrations, were provided with information and guidance on safe storage requirements and conditions.</li> <li>From 1 April to 30 June, the teams, supported by colleagues at UNMAS head office in Addis Ababa, conducted <b>18 Explosive Hazards Awareness Training (EHAT) sessions</b>, increasing the ability of participants to recognize and mitigate the impact of EO on their operations, while developing and implementing coping mechanisms that allow continuation of activities in contaminated areas. <b>411 participants</b> (316 male and 95 female) from various organizations, including UNOPS and UNOPS contactor staff, Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS), UNHCR and UNHCR implementing partners, WFP, FHI-360, formerly known as Family Health International, and World Vision International were reached. 16 sessions took place in Tigray, two in Afar.</li> <li>From 1 April to 30 June, <b>face-to-face Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)</b> took place, conducted by UNMAS IP covering two woredas, Adi Daero and Kola Tembein. A total of 46 sessions were conducted, 27 sessions in Kolatembain and 19 in Adi Daero. In total, <b>1,281 beneficiaries</b> were reached, including 432 boys, 446 girls, 169 men, and 234 women. 15 People with Disabilities (PWDs) actively took part in these sessions.</li> </ul> <p><b>EMAO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Four out of the six international NGOs who had applied for accreditation</b> to conduct MA activities in Ethiopia, <b>received their formal accreditation letters</b> from the Ministry of Defence mid-June, granting them permission to conduct mine action activities in the country. This is a major step in opening up the mine action sector in Ethiopia. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between operators and the EMAO (on behalf of the Ministry of Defence MOD) still needs to be finalized and signed.</li> <li>A detailed plan of action, including <b>National Technical Standard and Guidelines (NTSG) for humanitarian Mine Action in Ethiopia</b> in coordination with the EMAO, is being drafted and will be implemented as of Q5 onwards.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DRC, HI and EPSS</b> have formed a consortium to implement a <b>two-year EORE/VA/NTS project</b>, spanning three years of time, funded by GFFO for USD 5 million.</li> </ul>
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## Part 3

### Coordination mechanisms and outcomes for the reporting period

<b>Cluster/AoR presence/functioning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amhara:</b> The Zonal protection cluster meetings and Regional PC cluster coordination meeting conducted; CP-GBV AoR coordination meeting was held with partners discussing progress and challenges</li> <li>• <b>East/West Hararghe:</b> East Hararghe Protection Cluster meeting July 15, West Hararghe Protection cluster meeting July 10</li> </ul>	
<b>Protection Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amhara:</b> Multi sectoral assessment is being conducted in the contested areas, and the protection cluster is part of the assessment. Joint mission of UNFPA and UNICEF was conducted in South Gondar in July 19-20. Briefing was held with the protection cluster, ICCG and regional Sector bureaus (RHB and RBoWCSA) on main identified gaps and recommendations to enhance service availability in South Gondar. Protection partners participated in the Belg assessment in Amhara region covering, North Wello, South Wello, North Shewa, and Oromo Special zones.</li> <li>• <b>Somali:</b> GU Assessment key protection findings in progress and to be shared this week</li> </ul>	
<b>Protection monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amhara:</b> Protection monitoring activities have been conducted in North Shewa, North &amp; South Wollos, and North Gondor with protection partner DICAC.</li> </ul>	
<b>Relevant documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amhara:</b> An advocacy note has been produced and shared with ICCG ad national cluster for advocacy purpose</li> </ul>	
<b>Working Groups, Task Forces, collaborations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amhara:</b> Durable solutions WG</li> <li>• <b>East/West Hararghe:</b> Oromia regional ICCG</li> <li>• <b>Gambella:</b> Gambella Sub-National protection cluster attends Gambella region disaster risk management technical working group (DRMTWG)</li> <li>• <b>Tigray:</b> Emergency Coordination Center (ECC Tigray Region); Inter-Cluster Coordination Group; Bi-weekly PC Coordination Meeting; Child Protection AoR; Mine Action AoRs; GBV AoR; Housing, Land and Property Technical WG (HLP-TWG); Disability/Inclusion Technical working group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amhara:</b> Strategy document developed</li> <li>• <b>Tigray:</b> In addition to the regular meetings, PC has been involved in Ad-hoc forums, contributing significantly to raising protection concerns and drawing the attention of other cluster leads and partners.</li> </ul>