



International Organization
for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

IOM SLO ETHIOPIA

Emergency and Post-Crisis Unit
SITUATION REPORT

31 JULY 2017



South Sudanese refugee child holding baby during stop over on the way to Gimbi way station and onwards to Gure-Shembola Refugee Camp.

MOVEMENTS



102,042

Refugees transported from
September 2016 - July 2017

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER



2,071

Transitional Shelters
constructed in Gambella
January - July 2017

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT



1,056,738

Individuals

171,162 HHs

543 Sites

Identified by Displacement
Tracking Matrix (DTM)
Round Report 5 through
May and June 2017



61.56%

Children (below 18 yrs. old)



19.97%

Women (above 18 yrs. old)

ES/NFI



Distributed from
January - June 2017

5,160

ES/NFI

7,083

Dignity kits

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ethiopia Marks Milestone in New Refugee Arrivals. Since September 2016 to date, IOM has now provided transport and pre-departure medical screening (PDMS) to over 100,000 refugees comprising of 84,318 South Sudanese refugees arriving in Pagak entry point, Gambella Region; 11,427 Eritrean refugees at Shire, Tigray Region; and 6,297 Somali Refugees entering through the Dolo Somali bridge bordering Ethiopia and Somalia.
- A total of 2,071 transitional shelter (TS) assistance were provided in 2017 and the last phase of construction was completed this month.
- A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of emergency shelter and non-food (ES/NFI) items was conducted jointly with IRC, UNICEF and IOM in seven IDP sites in Guji Zone, Oromia Region.
- Member agencies of the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) conducted a multi-agency assessment in the Gabi kebele of Somali region.
- The Somali Regional government through the regional DPPB, which is also the co-chair of the DSWG, has agreed to officially endorse a durable solution strategy for IDPs in the region.
- DTM Round 5 (May - June) covered nine regions and identified a total of 1,056,738 displaced individuals (171,162 households) in 543 displacement sites.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

IOM is responding to the continuing influx of refugees entering the country in three regions; South Sudanese refugees in Pagak, Gambella Region; Eritrean refugees in Shire, Tigray Region; and Somali refugees in Dollo Ado, Somali Region. The movements are part of IOM's response to transport Refugees to places of safety in a safe and dignified manner. For the month of July, IOM provided transportation assistance PDMS to a total of **2,538 refugees**.

During the reporting period, fighting reportedly broke out in Pagak, Maiwut and Mathiang South Sudan Upper Nile State Communities forcing many to flee in neighbouring Ethiopia.

IOM tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) covering all IDP locations in the country with exception of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). Data collected throughout May and June 2017 for DTM Round 5 identified a total of **1,056,738 individuals displaced** with conflict and drought representing the primary causes of displacement.



TRANSPORTATION & RELOCATION

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE RESPONSE

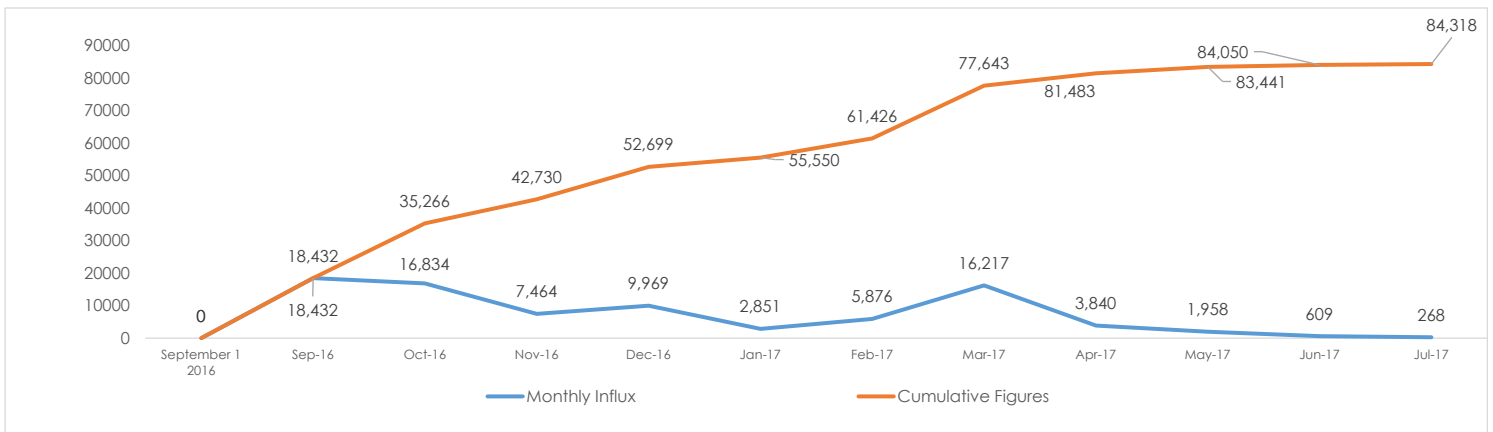


South Sudanese refugees during stop over on the way to Gimbi way station and onwards to Gure-Shembola Refugee Camp.

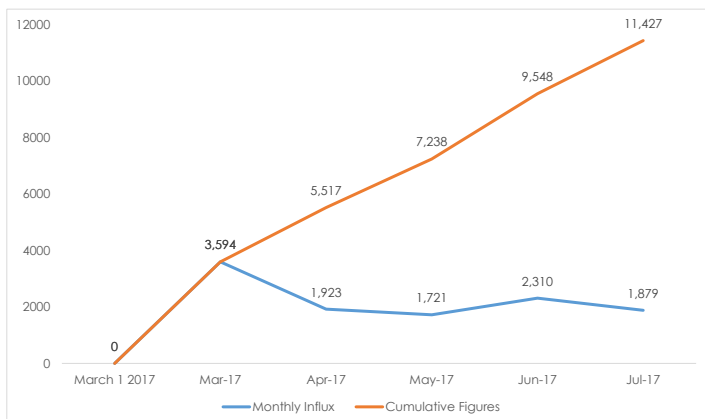
For the month of July 2017, **268 new South Sudanese** arrivals received PDMS, to ensure refugees' fitness to travel, and were provided transportation assistance from Pagak border entry point to Gure-Shembola refugee camp in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. Of this month's transported refugees, 46% were female and 54% were male, of whom the majority (67%) were under 18 years old, and 27% were separated children. 65 medical cases were identified including malaria (17%), upper respiratory complications (34%) and pregnant women (9%). A total of 84,318 South Sudanese refugees have been transported since September 2016 to July 2017 from Pagak entry point to refugee camps.

From May 2017 (when Gure-Shembola was opened) to date, a total of 2,719 South Sudanese refugees have been transported from Pagak entry point to Gure-Shembola Refugee Camp.

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES ASSISTED BY IOM



ERITREAN REFUGEE RESPONSE



ERITREAN REFUGEES ASSISTED BY IOM

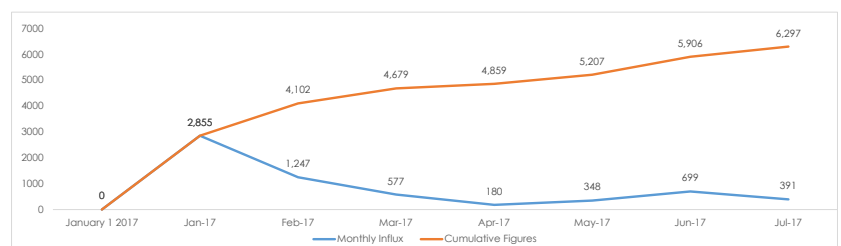
IOM conducted PDMS and provided transport assistance to **1,879 Eritrean refugees** from Endabaguna Reception Center to four refugee camps in the Shire area: Mai Ayni, Adi Harush, Hitsats and Shimelba. This totals 11,427 Eritrean refugees transported by IOM since commencement of activities on 1 March 2017. A total of 15,987 Eritrean refugees arrived in Shire area, Tigray Region in 2017 with 4,560 transported by Administration

for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) in January and February prior to commencement of IOM movements. 64% of refugees assisted in June were male and 36% were female while 36% were below 18 years old. Unaccompanied and separated children account for 22%. The majority (65%) come from Debub State followed by Barka State (21%) while the remaining originate from Maekel, Red Sea and Anseba (24%).

SOMALI REFUGEE RESPONSE

This month, IOM provided **391 Somali refugees** with transportation assistance and PDMS from the Ethiopian – Somalia border entry point to designated refugee camps in Dolo Ado, Somali Region. Thus far in 2017, IOM has transported a total number of 6,297 Somali refugees. This month's refugees were transported to two refugee camps in the Dolo Ado area: Hilaweyn (54%) and Kobe (46%). Of this month's transported refugees, 55% were female and 45% were male, while the majority were below 18 years old (89%).

SOMALI REFUGEES ASSISTED BY IOM



TRANSITIONAL SHELTER

Through funding from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), IOM continues with a provision of transitional shelter assistance to refugees and host communities in Ethiopia. Beneficiaries include refugees from South Sudan in Kule and Nguenyiel Refugee Camps as well as host communities from Jewi, Bonga and displaced populations in Itang Kebeles in Gambella Region. A total

of 2,071 transitional shelter assistance were given in 2017. Of the total, construction of 1,150 transitional shelters in Nguenyiel refugee camp is completed for the month of July. This involves active participation of refugee beneficiaries through mud plastering and thatching of their own homes thus increasing ownership of the process. Of the total number of shelters constructed, IOM, in coordination with ARRA and the

Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau (DPFSA) provided an in-kind shelter assistance with the coverage of labor cost in refugee host areas of Gambella to 214 vulnerable host community ((77 in Jewi and 39 Bonga) and IDP households with (98 in Itang)). Ten Communal latrines are also under construction for 98 host community households.

TRANSITION, RECOVERY & DURABLE SOLUTIONS

With funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), IOM is providing technical support to the Government of Ethiopia to promote durable solutions for IDPs in protracted situation in Somali Region. This month, a Durable Solutions expert was deployed to support the national and regional dialogue on durable solutions to IDPs and to provide technical guidance to the works of the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) in the Somali Region such as through development of durable solution strategy and operational plan. Member agencies of the Durable Solutions Working

Group (DSWG) also conducted a multi-agency assessment in the Gabi kebele of Somali region and have observed lessons learned, identified gaps and highlighted recommendations to support successful integration of 1,600 displaced pastoralist households who have been voluntarily relocated in the kebele after experiencing a complete loss of their major livelihood-livestock- due to recurrent drought. As a highlight, the Somali Regional government through the regional DPPB, which is also the co-chair of the DSWG, has agreed to officially endorse a durable solution strategy for IDPs in the region. IOM and UNHCR/

ProCap are working to finalize the strategy. In addition, a sub group of the DSWG that comprised of DPPB, IOM, OCHA, NRC and DRC has conducted a house to house registration of IDPs in Qoloji and survey of IDPs' intention for durable solutions. Upon sharing the preliminary findings of the registration result, particularly on the number of IDP households, the Somali regional government rejected the figure as inflated and announced that it will undertake a validation exercise. The regional government has expressed its willingness to involve any humanitarian actors to be part of and observe the validation exercise.

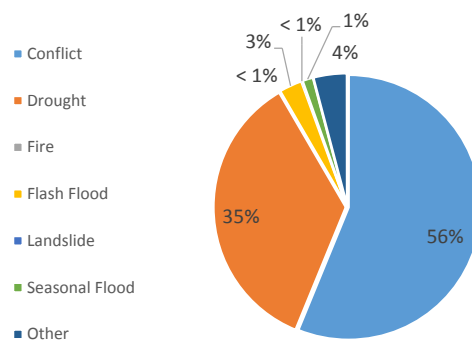
DISPLACEMENT

Through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool, regular tracking, mapping and reporting on internal displacement is conducted throughout Ethiopia. Relevant DTM components are carried out in targeted locations to facilitate displacement management, the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response, and inform transition and durable solutions. IOM DTM Round 5 assessed a total of 1,056,738 displaced individuals (171,161 households) totalling a number of 544 displacement sites across the following nine regions: Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Harari, Oromia, Somali and Tigray. Conflict and drought account for the primary causes of displacement. Below are some of the key takeaways from the DTM Round 5 report:

- 48.4% of the identified displaced persons are male, 51.6% are female, 81.4% are women and children.
- 85% of IDP sites have access to health facilities. 55% of IDP sites have access to health facilities within three kilometers. 13% of sites have displaced individuals that have access to mosquito nets.
- IDP children in 84% of IDP sites have access to formal education services and 38% of sites have IDP children that have access to informal education. In 13% of sites, girls account for 50% or more of IDP children attending school;
- 3% of sites have access to adequate lighting;
- Security is provided in 98% of sites and 99% of sites have a good relationship with the host community;
- 12% of sites have gender based violence issues;
- 97% of sites are in need of shelter repair materials and 100% of sites have shelter-related concerns;
- 68% of sites have households with no shelter;
- 30% of sites have sufficient latrines and 7% have gender segregated latrines;
- 52% of sites have a garbage and solid waste problem;
- IDPs in 20% of sites have income generating activities and 47% of sites have access to a market near the site. 30% of sites have land for cultivation and around 50% have their livestock on site.

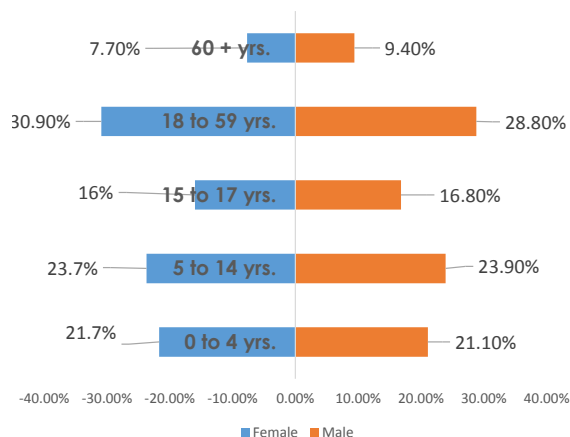
DISPLACEMENT DRIVERS

(Percentage calculated from household numbers)



DEMOGRAPHICS

Female 51.6% Male 48.4%



INTERNALLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS PER REGION

Region	Afar	Amhara	Gambella	Hareri	Oromia	Somali	Tigray	Total
IDPs (Individuals)	52,523	8,921	17,472	3,600	367,557	577,711	28,954	1,056,738



Tia with her son, beneficiary of emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI), shows wheat that she will prepare for dinner using cooking pot she received as part of ES/NFI kit.

A joint post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of emergency shelter and non-food items distributed by IOM, IRC and UNICEF in Guji Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia was conducted this month. PDM was conducted in seven internally displaced (IDP) sites within three woredas.

The aim of the PDM was two folds. Firstly, to gather information and feedback from beneficiaries at household level and through focus group discussion (FGD) on the distribution mechanism, quality and quantity of items, timeliness of the response and utilization of the distributed ES/NFI in seven IDP sites of Guji zone in Oromia region to improve future programming. Secondly, to harmonize the PDM tools on ES/NFI and have a standard base available for cluster members of shelter and non-food items (S/NFI) cluster to use.

To address shelter related needs, local and zonal government authorities have

requested for emergency shelter and non-food items to Shelter/NFI cluster members and regional government. Based on this, IOM, IRC and UNICEF have mobilized resources to respond to ES/NFI needs coordination with regional government authorities, Ethiopian Red Cross Society and local/zonal authorities. Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) was responsible for overall coordination of distribution of ES/NFIs with in kind materials provision and transportation to the sites by IOM, IRC and UNICEF.

In total 5,570 standard ES/NFI kits (IOM-1,200, IRC-2,300 and UNICEF-2,270) were distributed by ERCS targeting IDPs displaced by drought and conflict during the month of February and March 2017.

BENEFICIARY STORY

Tia is one of the beneficiaries of emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI) distributed in Guji Zone, Oromia Region

from February to March 2017.

“We lost all our cattle, land and belongings. In my place of origin, we had cattle and land to cultivate wheat and maize. We had enough food to eat and water to drink. Here, my children are thin, we cannot cultivate the land and we have no livestock”, Tia explains her predicament. Leaving their land and losing all their belongings, families find themselves in prolonged socioeconomic vulnerabilities with deteriorating levels of resilience.

When asked about how the ES/NFI items helped her family, Tia responded: “Plastic sheeting and non-food items are life-saving for me and my family. We came here with nothing. Now I have a cooking pot to cook wheat and jerry cans to fetch water”. She also added: “It gets cold at night and the blanket keeps us warm”.

The EPC program is generously funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the United Kingdom's Department of International Development (DFID), the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), and the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF).

