I. Displacements Overview

Displacement Tracking Matrix 9

The 9th round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix - a joint data collection exercise led by IOM in collaboration with NDRMC - was conducted between 2 January and 6 February 2018. According to this tracking tool, a total of 1,737,752 persons displaced by climatic and conflict factors are settled in 916 sites across the country (this excludes sites in SNNPR, which are not covered by DTM). Seventy per cent of these IDPs (some 1,222,123 persons) have been displaced by conflict or social tensions.

Tensions between Somali and Oromo communities and conflict along the border separating the two regions has displaced around 1.070 million IDPs (representing more than 87% of the total number of conflict-IDPs). These IDPs are located in 439 sites (constituting of nearly half of all sites tracked to date by the DTM-9). While some of these displacements date back from 2012, the vast majority occurred in 2017 (Figure 1). The highest concentration of conflict IDPs are hosted in East Hararghe (210,000 persons) and Dawa zones (188,000 persons) of Oromia and Somali Regions respectively.

The Qoloji IDP sites host the largest number of IDPs (around 80,000 persons) congregated in a single cluster of sites in the country. Around 144,000 persons displaced from Jijiga and other urban centers in Somali region in September 2017 are reported living in 204 different sites in Oromia, Dire Dawa and Harar, of which 43,000 are hosted in 29 collective or transit centers.

DTM-9 identified 98 additional sites (previously not tracked by the DTM, albeit not necessarily being new sites and most of which having been set-up before November 2017) hosting some 206,200 persons displaced by the conflict along the border areas of Oromia and Somali regions. Since this round of the DTM data collection, returns were reported in a few locations, particularly in Guchi woreda in Borana zone. Exact estimates of the total number of IDPs having returned are however not available.

New displacements

New displacements were reported along the Somali-Oromia border since mid-January/early February 2018 (some of these were not captured by the DTM 9, which was conducted over the month of January). Ethnic Somalis were reported to be moving out of Negele town and surrounding kebeles in Guji zone of Oromia Region.
Most were reported arriving in Hudet woreda (Dawa zone, Somali region), where they congregated in Ceel Maan IDP site, a spontaneous settlement in the vicinity of Hudet town. As of mid-February, NDRMC registered 7,797 newly displaced households in that site. Other sporadic displacements were reported in February, towards Chinaksen woreda in Oromia region, as well as Lagahida, Salahid and Meyu Muluke woredas in Erer zone in Somali region.

**Sites with new arrivals**

In the rest of the country, new displacements were reported from various parts of Oromia and Amhara, towards Tigray region. Tigray regional authorities report that nearly 9,000 persons arrived in the region between January and March 2018. Most of them settled among host communities in Mekelle town, and in other localities between Mekelle and Alamata. According to the region, most of these displaced populations wishes to return to their areas of displacement in Oromia and Amhara regions as soon as security conditions are re-established.

Violent incidents in Moyale town (Borana zone, Oromia) on 10 March, led to the displacement of 7,000 to 9,700 persons into Kenya (sources: Ethiopia State of Emergency Command Post and UNHCR Kenya, 23/03 and 19/03). Kenyan authorities and humanitarian agencies based in Kenya are mobilizing response to these populations, while the Ethiopian Government is engaged in efforts to facilitate a quick return of these populations back to Ethiopia.

**II. Access**

Enumerators of the Displacement Tracking Matrix were not able to access 81 of the 916 IDP sites recorded during the ninth round of the DTM. Majority of these (66 sites) were not able to be accessed due to matters related to insecurity along the border areas of Oromia and Somali regions on the days/period enumerators tried to visit.

In general, almost all IDP sites are accessible by humanitarian agencies, even if operations may occasionally be delayed or logistical arrangements need to be modified to adapt to the changing context. Sporadic unrest along main supply roads has only very marginally impacted delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict IDPs in Somali and Oromia regions. The only major incident occurred on 11 February when five WFP-contracted trucks transporting PSNP top-up food from Adama to Kebridehar were destroyed/burnt in Hamaresa IDP site. NDRMC is in the process of doing a full inventory of Government infrastructures and services affected by the Somali-Oromia conflict. The assessment covers health and education facilities as well as water schemes.

Access to Dawa zone in Somali region had been a challenge for several months in late 2017. There were improvements in January 2018 after the completion of a new bridge over the Dawa river serving as direct road connection between Dawa zone and the rest of Somali region. The new bridge allowed several agencies to transport supplies to Dawa zone up to the first half of March. Heavy rains have however prevented the use of the bridge since then.

**III. Update on Coordination of Response**

Making use of the new DTM data, OCHA updated the ‘Matrix,’ detailing site locations, critical response gaps and commitments by partners, used initially to mobilise partner response and now used for coordination, including in the regions and zones. Link to an interactive dashboard representing data from the site-level response and response gaps tracking ‘Matrix’ is available here: [https://bit.ly/2nTDVCf](https://bit.ly/2nTDVCf)

The Federal Government concluded missions (undertaken in 23 days) to areas affected by conflict along the border of Oromia and Somali Regions. The mission, comprising of 4 groups of 39 experts from the National Disaster Risk Management Commission; Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity; Ministry of Women and Children Affairs; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries as well as Regional Governments, to assess damage on infrastructure (schools, health services, etc.) and assets / livelihoods (crops, livestock, etc.). The final report is expected to be released during the second week of April, discussed with Regional Governments, submitted to the Council of Ministers and findings will be shared with donors and partners to inform rapid mobilization of response to identified gaps. Donors and partners will be invited to undertake missions to these areas of displacement as well as resettlement.

Since February 2018, multi-agency teams have been conducting a round of multi-sectoral assessments in areas affected by conflict along the border areas of Oromia and Somali – in Moyale and Guchi woredas as well as East Hararghe and Dawa zones – where findings were presented in zonal and national coordination forums to ensure effective mobilization of response amongst operational partners. Thus far, Food, Nutrition and ES/NFI clusters have mobilized response in Dawa zone. The mission to East and West Hararghe (conducted during end March 2018) prioritized collective centers and IDP sites that are in need of scale up for assistance. Findings of the mission will be discussed with operational partners during the first week of April to get their commitment to provide response to prioritized needs. The inter-agency assessment in Moyale aimed to examine the level of disruption to services. Since the assessment concluded (end March), however, the level of disruption has improved with 13 out of the 19 health posts resuming functions. The woreda Education Office expects schools to reopen during the first week of April as most of the displaced teachers have returned and are anticipated to resume work in the coming days.
IV. Durable Solutions

Oromia

In early December 2017, the Regional Government in collaboration with Haromaya University conducted intention surveys amongst persons displaced in Oromia due to the conflict along the border between Oromia and Somali Regions. Findings showed that nearly all IDPs preferred to resettle within the Oromia region.

Currently the focus of the Regional Government is to resettle 144,470 IDPs displaced from Somali region. It is expected that a resettlement plan, led by the Regional Government, is to be implemented in three phases, first of which aims to resettle 86,400 IDPs across 11 urban/semi urban sites. So far, 22,466 people have been settled across these 11 towns, and around 120,000 remain displaced. The Regional Government has informed that the settlements are built as extensions of existing urban areas, in line with relevant urban master plans and urban planning norms. Additionally, in March, 4000 IDPs, mainly youths, have undergone a skills development workshop with linkages to employment opportunities and/or organized under microfinancing schemes (with the planned provision of startup capital to start businesses). The Regional Government prioritizes households for resettlement based on agreed vulnerability criteria and selection of resettlement towns is done as a lottery selection. In East Hararghe zone, where majority of Oromo IDPs are hosted, prioritization exercises for resettlement are led by the Regional-level steering committee and zonal emergency task force in consultation with the IDP committees. Pre-orientation is given to the IDPs and assignment to cities was made using lottery method. The Zone reported that some 900 IDPs from Hamareasa site and over 15,000 IDPs from Kera collective centre have so far been relocated.

A recent UN-Habitat mission to some of the completed resettlement areas highlighted that these temporary shelters may prove to be cold during winter, and IDPs may find it difficult to adapt due to the climatic differences with their places of origin. The Regional Government has invited support from development partners in upgrading shelters, providing basic services and reviewing site layouts. The importance and need for business development support and start-up loans was also stressed given a significant portion of these IDPs originally having been traders.

Somali

Starting from February 2018, the Somali Regional Government undertook a registration and validation exercise of conflict IDPs in various IDP sites across the Region. The registration and validation tool, jointly developed in consultation with the UN Country Team in Somali Region, additionally aimed to gauge resettlement intentions amongst IDPs and areas of preferred settlement. This registration and validation exercise is ongoing with some sites completed. Training of data entry clerks and data entry of completed IDP sites will begin on 2 April, under the guidance of the UN.

The Regional Government and humanitarian partners agreed on minimum criteria for resettlement. Efforts now are focusing on a survey tool to assess possible sites. Joint multi-sector assessments will be conducted to assess the capacity of identified sites to absorb incoming IDP communities, access to basic services within those areas, and evaluate community clan dynamics to gauge ability of IDPs to assimilate into hosting communities and mitigate any community conflicts that may arise subsequent to resettlement. The village assessment tool is currently being developed and expected to be finalized in the first week of April and assessments are expected to commence during the first half of the month. For resettlement to be a success, the Somali Regional Government has made it clear that humanitarian and development partners have been requested to support via investment in sustainable infrastructure in resettlement locations – schools, health centers, boreholes, irrigation schemes, as well as livelihood / income generating activities.

In parallel to the validation exercise, the Somali Regional Government together with community elders, identified the ten potential locations for resettlement namely Gode; Kalalo; Abaqrow; West Imey; East Imey; Hadhigale; Aldem; Erer (Sitti); Wiji Waji; and Baka (Figure 3). The Regional Government invited and welcomed technical support to help with the resettlement of conflict IDPs, which will replicate existing BBC resettlement pilot model – a Somali acronym – that is applied by the Somali Regional Irrigation and Basin Development Bureau to resettle drought-induced IDPs. The Federal Government has allocated approximately USD 18.5 million for the resettlement of the conflict IDPs, which is estimated to cost $15,000 for each family, depending on the intentions of those families. Meanwhile, the humanitarian community has continued to advocate with the regional / local government that any relocation / settlement of displaced persons be voluntary and ensure adequate consultations with the IDPs in accordance with UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

The Somali Region, through the Durable Solutions Working Group, had developed a Durable Solutions strategy (endorsed and launched in October 2017) and while the strategy primarily focuses on climate induced IDPs, it also recognizes the needs of vulnerable host communities where IDPs will integrate. This strategy, widely disseminated to key stakeholders-including government counterparts, donors, humanitarian and development partners, will also serve as a guiding document to the overall durable solutions to displaced populations in the region (link available here: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/171117_final-durable_solutions_strategy_for_somali_region_2017-2020.pdf).
V. Emergency Response Highlights

Agriculture

• Multisector cash is distributed in Babile, Golo Oda, Meiso and Doba woredas targeting 16,500 drought and conflict affected communities in Bishan Babile, Burka, Walitane and Biyo sites.

Education

• As of January 2018, NGO partners distributed learning kits for 11,900 IDP school children in Oromia. Trainings were also conducted for 2,040 Parent-Teacher Association members and 100 Facilitators in Oromia region. WFP also provided school feeding for 45,622 children in Oromia region. Some 1.4m school-aged IDP children (of 2.2m targeted) have so far been reached with emergency school feeding with Government’s allocation of $10.7m. The Government was also able to re-programme $1.1m from the phase II of the General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP) to provide learning supplies for some 112,000 school-aged IDP children.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Item (ES/NFI)

• A total of 12,781 IDP HHs were supported through NFI distributions and cash grants. Over 30,000 NFI kits remain in stock and are planned to be distributed amongst conflict IDPs in Borena zone of Oromia and Dawa and Liben zones of Somali.

Food

• The Government through NDRMC is assisting 702,279 conflict-affected IDPs in Oromia region, with an estimated 35,494MT of food, which amounts to a three months allocation. As of the 23 March, 84 per cent (29,872 MT) of the allocation was dispatched and 77 per cent (27,597MT) was distributed. In Somali region, for round 7 WFP is planning to assist 294,344 beneficiaries, with an allocation of 4,989MT. As of the 19th of March, about 85 per cent of allocated food commodities (4,220Mt) were dispatched and 82 per cent distributed (4,081Mt). In round 8, WFP received request to support IDPs in Qoloji 1 and 2, and as of the 22 March the full allocation of 882 MT was distributed to 52,054 IDPs.

Health

• In Somali and Oromia regions, 215 emergency drug kits (EDKs) (by FMoH) and some 270 inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHKs) (by WHO and UNICEF) have been distributed. WHO with Regional Health Bureaus (RHBs) provided training for 90 health staff on the new Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs). 115 health workers from 12 proposed resettlement towns (Oromia) were trained on surveillance/early warning, IPC (Infection prevention and control) and Environmental Health. To strengthen the IDP response in Oromia zonal level (Borena, Bale East and west Hararghe, and Guji), 59 PHEM officers were trained on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Reporting (IDSR), minimal standard health package for IDP response sectoral and inter-sectorial Coordination, and M&S. Moreover, the Oromia Regional Health Bureau allocated nearly 273,000 to provide medicines (TB, chronic diseases, epilepsy and malaria) for conflict-IDPs. In Dire Dawa, 94 health workers and Environmental Health Officers trained on AWD and Dengue Fever (surveillance/early warning, rapid response management and outbreak response). WHO and Woreda health teams conducted social community engagement in 10 Somali zones (all except Siti zone) on AWD with a focus on IDP communities covering 9,000 community leaders. Primary health care medicines were distributed to NGOs running MHNTs in Somali and Oromia regions to support the IDP response.

Nutrition

• The Nutrition Cluster completed distribution of Quarter 2 nutrition supplies in all IDP sites in Oromia and Somali regions. The RHB, with support from UNICEF, managed Nutrition screening in all IDP sites for 6-59 months old children and pregnant and lactating women for further referral to appropriate nutrition services. A consignment of essential drugs and nutrition (CMAM) supplies were delivered to all facilities serving the IDP population in Oromia. UNICEF deployed 5 CMAM monitors in Oromia. Technical support was also provided on spot in facilities serving IDP sites. In January 2018, all 6-59 months aged IDP children (a total of 87,981 children) in Oromia received a 10 days’ ration of BP5 (high emergency biscuit). Some 150 emergency focal points from key sectors in 30 woredas were trained on coordination.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

• The WaSH Cluster continued providing water trucking through 175 trucks (63 in Oromia and 112 in Somali regions). It’s estimated that around 365,114 beneficiaries were reached through deep wells and different water schemes. The Cluster distributed WaSH NFIs for 7,392 IDP HHs. Additionally, multi-purpose soaps were distributed in Qoloji 2 IDP camp targeting 3,600 vulnerable HHs in order to promote handwashing practices.