



GEDEO AND GUJI ZONE MARKET ASSESSMENT REPORT

July 9-20, 2018



CASH FEASIBILITY AND MARKETS

With over 822, 000 people displaced into SNNPR and approximately 189, 000 to Guji Zone, the needs are many and requiring urgent/immediate humanitarian assistance that cuts across all the sectors. Markets are functioning and well-integrated with Addis Ababa market and imported goods from Kenya, Somalia trade routes and through the port of Djibouti. In the majority of assessed areas, cash intervention is feasible, acceptable and a preferred modality of aid resource transfer to these IDPs that is also supported by the government at different levels. IDPs are using the markets for various commodities such as vegetables, fuel wood, kerosene etc. Market access and availability of the NFI, Shelter, Wash and food items in most of the markets assessed, vendor willingness to meet additional market demand, good amount of stocks and capacity to increase stocks, acceptable prices and a cash economy ascertain the feasibility of cash response. Unless specific market systems are put in place, cash-based intervention is not the most viable option for IDPs living Habala Wamena IDP site due to the distance to the market and insecurity. Fresh food, dry maize and haricot beans are available in quantity and quality in markets such as Shashamane, Hawassa, Dilla and Bule Hora. These vendors have the cash and the trucks to procure additional food supplies and deliver in the identified sites.

1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Over 822,187 persons are displaced into 8 Woredas (8 in Guji and 7 in SNNP Region) and living in deplorable situation in the IDP sites which include churches, schools, tents, administration compounds. They are without adequate shelter and majority sharing school classrooms, tents or living outside in the



Figure 1 The lady in picture received a mattress but does not have blankets to cover herself and the children

open. Some more are renting places in towns while the remaining are living in the compounds of host families. In some assessed cases over 60 individuals share one classroom and over 40 people in one tent from different ages and sex with no privacy. During the assessment cases of sexual abuse and rape have been reported in some of the sites. Skin diseases, malnutrition, eye infection mainly observed in children as well as bronchitis were observed in children and adults.

The area is cold with temperatures dropping to 12 degrees Celsius and, IDPs have limited clothing and/or no blankets to keep themselves and their children warm (i.e. Picture). When it rains the water

drips into the tents making it muddy, cold and sometimes not suitable for habitation. Adults and children are also barely dressed as they only have the clothing that they escaped wearing. A lack of hygiene and sanitary materials for women and girls exacerbate the situation. It was noticed that, at the time of the assessment, over 33,000 individuals shared two latrines in Bure Hora administration office site. In addition, 87 people were reported to have died in Bule Hora in June 2018 of cold, hunger, malnutrition and disease (pneumonia and diarrhea reported as common).



Figure 2 Maized cooked in a discarded tea pot collected from the environment

The government is very keen to assist the displaced persons however, resources are limited and very stretched. There is serious lack of nonfood items including materials for IDPs to prepare the food, clean themselves as well as clothing. IDPs were observed using pieces of construction iron sheets, emptied paint cans, pieces of metal and old dilapidated kettle to cook maize as a meal. Food is limited with IDPs accessing mainly carbohydrates and therefore malnutrition is on the rise.

Some of the IDPs initially accommodated in host community, are now slowly trickling into the IDP sites as they have no money to continue paying rents. In fact, some have accrued rental debt that needs to be paid. It is the same for university students whose parents have been displaced and cannot continue paying fees and rents for them. Additional pull factor is that humanitarian assistance is starting with the prioritization of collective settlements.

The IDPs have prioritized their basic needs as follows;

- i. **Shelter and nonfood items as well as warm clothing.** Some are living in schools and they fear that schools will soon re-open, and they have nowhere to go. They requested for better roofing of the tents as most of them are letting water in and getting the inside of the tent very muddy and almost inhabitable.
- ii. **Hygiene kits** including **sanitary napkin** for women and girls of reproductive age, soap to clean themselves and their clothes. In the absence of clothes to change, IDPs have very dirty clothes and more so the children observed in the sites.
- iii. **Food** – the people complained about the unavailability of money to grind maize and in more than one occasion they requested subsidies to be able to grind it. Currently the majority of IDPs are either boiling or roasting the dry maize prior consumption. The food (if it is not the food people are used to prepare) should be accompanied by preparation messages for example it was noticed that, in Bule Hora, some Gedeo IDPs were provided rice and they were roasting it on a pan and eating instead for boiling.
- iv. **Health services** – Health services were reported as very important and placed lower in the ranking not because they are least required

Other needs where highly reported such as livelihoods and education access and where more prioritized and requested once people will return to the places of origin.



Figure 3 University student affected by the conflict

University students are stranded as their homes have been burnt and siblings and parents displaced to an IDP site. They have been visiting the zonal and Woreda offices to ask for food and money to meet rental cost. Majority are requesting for support towards their college fees (about 900 Birr) or else they may have to drop out. Some students cannot travel to the IDP sites especially young male because they fear being attacked or killed. The girls are more at risk should they not be able to pay their rents and for this reason, they have requested for support to continue renting and to buy food. Rental cost is reported as between 500-600 Birr for a single room.

For Example; This is a picture of a student from one of the universities in the region (name withheld). His father is admitted in hospital as a result of gunshot wounds. His mother is living at a displacement site in the area. He walks around with a letter signed and stamped by the Woreda and Zonal government officials requesting for support because they do not have the resources to assist him. A quick interview with him revealed that he is supposed to complete his university education before the end of 2018 and he fears no completing because he lacks financial support to pay his school fees and rent.

Security

All locations reported safety and security in the place of displacement except for few incidents reported along the road as well as road closures in Hamala Wamena and Kercha respectively.

The government has provided security for internally displaced population in the various sites however there are some key protection issues that have been discussed with the EOC which will not be addressed and included in this report.

Current Shelter arrangements

Majority of the IDPs are currently living in schools, churches, tents, in the open or with the local host community or relatives.

Houses in the IDPs place of origin were reported to be made of mud walls, poles and iron sheet roofing. In the coffee growing area of Kercha, the houses are made of stone walls and iron sheet roofing. All the construction materials are found in the local market including Eucalyptus poles, iron sheet, nails while grass, sand and mud is found in the local environment.

Cash feasibility and market access

Cash and market-based interventions are feasible and IDPs together with the Zonal and Woreda leaders, accept the use of cash as a response modality. This is fully supported by the EOC at Dilla town.

Markets are functioning and well-integrated with different markets through the Cairo to Cape highway that passes through the main towns of Shashamane, Hawassa, Dilla, Bule Hora and exits through Moyale to Kenya. Additional goods are imported from the Kenya, Somalia trade routes and through the port of Djibouti. IDPs are using the markets to access various commodities such as vegetables, other food items, fuel wood, kerosene etc. Fresh food markets are also thriving daily in the big markets and twice a week in the smaller market places. IDPs have access to markets and availability of good quantities and quality of NFI, Shelter, WASH and food items in most of the assessed markets. Vendor especially those in the 4 main markets have the capacity and are willing participate in a response to help meet IDP basic needs. Most of the vendors reported that they have been involved by contributing money while working with the local banks to support the IDPs when they first arrived. Market prices are monitored by a woreda committee that works with the ministry of trade. This group not only monitors the prices but also keeps them at a stable level. The situation is different for IDPs living Habala Wamena, unless specific market systems is put in place, cash-based intervention is not the most appropriate option due to the distance to the market place as well as IDP access and security related issues. Fresh food, dry maize and haricot beans are available in quantity and quality in markets such as Shashamane, Hawassa, Dilla and Bule Hora. Based on the prices data collected, a full NFI kit before clothing costs *3,500 Ethiopian Birr*. Clothing was calculated at 1000 ETB based on 200 ETB per individual for an average of five members per household.

The Story of Wyzero Osero and granddaughter Meazu who has been displaced twice this year.



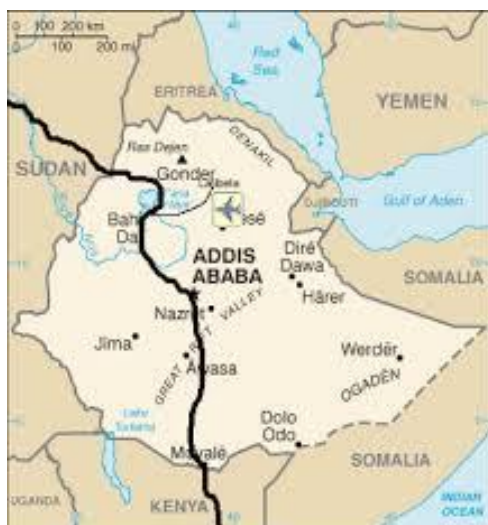
This is Wyzero Osero Roba, currently living at the Dilla Hospital IDP site. Wyzero is 50 years old however, she appears over 70 years. She is physically impaired and cannot see very well. Following the second conflict incidence, Weyzero says that she lost all her assets, her house was burnt, and her son killed. The son's wife died shortly after the husband passed away, a month later, due to shock and depression. The couple left behind their daughter Meazu Muda seen in this picture which Wyzero is now taking care. Meazu is 6 years old and deaf.

Wyzero is the grandmother of Meazu Muda and was taking good care of her before they were displaced. On seeing her loss, she got depressed and she is now mentally disturbed and not able to take care of herself neither the grandchild. Wyzero does can't see well and hence Meazu at 6 years old takes care of the grandmother. She was observed beaconing on the grandmother to take her medication as she sits quietly beside her. In her state, Wyzero forgets to take her medication and just keeps holding them. When reminded by the granddaughter, she tried to hit her telling her to leave her alone. The grandmother and the child require support and care. Without the grandmother, Meazu, has no one to take care of her.

2. INTRODUCTION

Context

Infrastructure



Good infrastructure supports movement of goods and commodities enhancing the supply chain, business and integrating markets are available throughout the area. The assessed markets are dotted on the Cape to Cairo highway that runs from Cairo via Khartoum (Sudan), through Ethiopia to Kenya and down to Cape town except for Korchere and Kercha that are a few kilometers off this road. SNNPR is mainly served by this road that stretches from Addis Ababa through Hawassa, Dilla, Bule Hora and exits the country through Moyale. The road supports the flow of supplies from both Addis Ababa and imports from Kenya. The same road branches to Somali region connecting to both Somalia and Djibouti for importation of goods by both road and rail respectively.

Currently the road is not in good condition but is under construction with a few stretches completed.

Seasonality

The two rainy seasons are the belg rains, which fall from February to April, and the kremt rains, which fall from July to October. Most land preparation work occurs in the months leading up to these two rainy seasons. Maize, haricot beans and enset (false banana) are planted during the belg rains, while teff and second-season haricot beans are planted during the meher season. The IDPs missed the April harvest due to conflict. The main harvest period for maize is September to November. The IDPs are likely to miss out on the second cropping season as they have not prepared their farms for planting. Based on seasonal trends, most households should have been eating maize green and harvesting Haricot beans in late June to early July.

It is currently the cold season with rainfall expected by end of July onwards however, the team continued to experience light showers and very low temperatures during the assessment. The cold season is in full force with temperatures dropping to 12 degrees Celsius in places such as Bule Hora. This weather has negative impact on the IDPs some of whom are dressed in light clothing and with no warm clothes or possibility to change wet clothing. The need for specifically warm clothing and blankets remains the most immediate need for these IDPs.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Assessment Objectives

The objective of the rapid cash feasibility and market assessment in Gedeo SNNPR Region is to:

- Confirm the feasibility of cash-based assistance to address priority needs of the Gedeo/Guji displaced population
- Assess market functionality, safety of access by the displaced population and the capacity to respond to increased demand
- Identify appropriate cash modality options
- Calculate the cost of a household nonfood basket including clothing.

Assessment date;

The assessment including travel took 12 days, it started on July 09, 2018 when the team arrived in Dilla and concluded on July 20, 2018.

Assessment process;

Due to the urgency of the market analysis, the assessment team travelled to Dilla where they met the EOC team to discuss the assessment plans. The EOC indicating that this was a good plan and Ato Mitiku had also requested them to gather similar data, agreed to work together. In addition to the shelter, NFI and WASH items, the team was requested to assess key maize and Haricot bean markets. The team agreed that the assessment would cover; Shashamane, Hawassa, Dilla, Gedeb, Bure Hora as the main markets and Kercha, Korchere and Yergacheffe markets.

In addition to the Federal NDRMC staff, two staff from the ministry of agriculture and ministry of finance were added to the assessment team. The team collected data, analysed it together on a daily keeping the EOC informed on the findings. The data on IDP numbers in the different sites was collected by DTM (data tracking monitoring) team that was in Dilla at the same.

The assessment commenced with a total of 139 (male 77, Female 62) **vendor interviews**, 12 mixed **Household head focus groups** (120 individuals – male 83, female 42), 24 female HH Head FGD (240 women) and 23 male HH Head FGD (225 men) FGD. 45 **committee members** were interviewed in all the sites visited as well as market **observations** was conducted for each location. Meeting was held in different locations/towns with a total of 6 Zonal leaders and 17 woreda in addition to the regional government officials. There are few women in government offices as 5 ladies participated in the Zonal and Woreda discussions.

Assessment team;

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Assessment coverage;

The assessment collected information on 8 markets and nearby displacement sites as listed below; Hawassa, Shashamane, Dilla, Gedeb, Yergachefe, Kercha and Korchere and Bule Hora Markets. Due to security reason, the team did not visit Wamala Wamena IDP site however, data was collected through the Zonal level and confirmed by an IOM team that had visited the location earlier.

Assessment challenges;

- The team was scheduled to visit Kercha and Habala Wamena but could not due to some security situation.
- Poor roads taking longer to travel to different locations. Some sites in Gedeb were very muddy due to the rains and vehicles could not get to the site so the team members had to walk to and from the site.

Assumptions made during assessment and analysis

- i. The security situation will continue to allow market access in order to support cash response assistance to displaced Gedeo and Guji specifically items that are not normally provided during distributions but are highly required such as warm clothing
- ii. The vendors will be in a position to re-stock the required nonfood and shelter, food and clothing supplies on a timely basis for the IDP access.
- iii. IDP households are likely to purchase both new and second-hand clothing to meet clothing needs for all household members through the nearby markets.
- iv. The woreda committee working with the ministry of trade will continue to keep control over the goods rate and prices “check” will be done.

4. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The West Guji Zone was established 2 years ago with 9 woredas and two additional Urban Woredas. Of the 11 Woredas, 5 of them are settled by Gedeo and the remaining 6 inhabited by the Guji community. During the first conflict incident in April 2018, people were displaced, and this was followed by a cultural peace building mechanism called '*gondoro peace initiative*' that led to the displaced population to move back to their places of origin. '*Gondoro*' means "people coming together for a peace deal or agreement" as per the local leaders translation during the interview.

Conflict started again after 1 month of peace initiative. Majority of the Gedeos – with over 800,000 displaced to SNNPR.

There are additional Guji and Gedeos living with the host community. Gedeo IDPs are living mainly in Kercha and the Zonal Administration office guarded by police and men are not able to freely move around. Women are the ones that access markets and other places.

The assessment team referred on IDP data provided by the DTM team that was conducting the assessment during the same period the market assessment. The details are as follows;

Table 1 The IDP location and numbers based on DTM analysis

#	Woreda	DTM Data	Zonal Data	+
1	Bule	45,840	56,483	10,643
2	Dilla Town	62,511	62,511	0
3	Dilla Zuria	20,327	20,321	0
4	Korchere	104,543	103,267	-1,280
5	Gedeb	363, 440	377,367	13,927
6	Wanago	41,180	50,328	9,148
7	Yorgachefe	133,904	175,580	41,676
8	Yirgachefe Town	50,442	-	-50442
TOTAL		822,187	845,853	23,666

Trends and IDPs plans for return

For many years, the Guji and Gedeo have lived side by side on the productive and cool highlands of Ethiopia. They have experienced peaceful relationship with the Gedeo however, in recent years, there are reports of resource competition among other influences, issues and ideologies. Historic trends registry reveals that this is not the first time conflict has occurred between the Guji and Gedeo. Conflict between these two communities was reported in 1994, 1997 and 2005 with small numbers of people displaced. The displacement that has taken place from April to date is the largest in magnitude and worst negative impact on people's lives, assets and livelihoods.

The Government is currently working on peace arrangements so that the IDPs can return to their places of origin. Government instructions are such that the IDPs return by mid-August 2018. This will allow the IDPs not to totally lose out on the cropping season (although quite late) and the host communities to prepare the schools for the following semester that begins in September 2018. The team was informed that specific leaders were engaged in peace discussions to facilitate the return.

On the other hand, the IDPs wish to return home as soon as possible however, they worry and have fears since the last time they went back in March 2018, conflict ensued and were displaced again after a month with some reporting loss of loved ones, property and/or livelihood assets. For this reason and whether achievable with the governments timeframe or not, they demand the following before they can return;

- To be assured of security and safety. They reported the need for lasting peace at their place of origin;
- Compensation of lost family members, property and livelihood assets;
- Access to health services including services to address the trauma, stress and depression among some of the DIPS;
- Assistance to build shelter as their houses were burnt down during the displacement;
- Access to education for their children in Gedeo language;
- Be allowed and supported to repair and reconstruct their places of worship that were destroyed;
- They request for assistance to rebuild their livelihoods because they lost almost everything. Specifically, they would like to be provided;
 - Seeds,
 - Tools,
 - Cash intervention to start up income generating activities

Current shelter arrangements



Figure 4 Communal shelter - unfinished building

At present, most of the IDPs are living in communal shelters such as school classrooms, hospital compounds, Government administration office compounds, churches and large tents. Few IDPs have constructed their own shelters using locally available materials and plastic sheet especially in Korchere IDP site. In the communal shelters, IDPs of all ages and sex share the same space with no privacy at all. This has led to reports of protection issues including but not limited to disease and sexual harassment. Many IDPs were observed coughing during the assessment period.. Eye infections and skin diseases were also observed among most of the children. There is need for additional tents/hangers to decongest

the current shelters as well as sanitation facilities.

A few people are renting a family room in the local towns/markets. Some of the IDPs who were initially renting have moved to the IDP sites due to lack of money to continue paying rents and some have unpaid rental debt. Following this second displacement, there are no available rooms to rent in the local markets as the IDPs took up any space available. Host community has been constructing additional rooms to rent. In all the markets the room is approximately 4X4m or 4X6m and the rent is about 500-600 Birr.

With aid trickling in, some agencies have started constructing shelter (mainly hangers by IOM) and latrines for the IDPs. They are also improving the outdoor areas and providing water for cleaning hands after IDPs

use the latrines. The need for coordination on where and how these are constructed cannot be underestimated.

Shelter at the place of Origin



Figure 5 Abandoned house

Local shelter is constructed using poles, interlocking twigs, nails and iron sheets for roofing. The houses are then plastered with mud that has been mixed with pieces of grass to make it firm. Other materials required include doors and locks. IDPs reported that all the shelter construction materials are normally procured locally. Skilled and non-skilled labor used for shelter construction is also hired locally. This being a coffee growing area, and with this income, some of the IDPs owned concrete houses that were either burned down or vandalized during the conflict. This is more so for IDPs from Kercha. A coffee processing machine was also destroyed in Kercha.

IDPs requested for support to repair and construct their shelter upon return to their place of origin. The assessment team propose provision of vouchers to access quality construction materials and cash for labor. In addition, monitoring the construction and provision of information during the different phases/stages of shelter construction is mandatory. This is more so for households headed by women who may not have the skill and knowledge to monitor the quality of shelter construction.

Shelter construction materials



Figure 6 wood poles in local market

Oromia and SNNPR have a great land dedicated to forest which can cyclically produces shelter construction materials such as poles, timbers, planks supplying most parts of the country.

Other construction materials (including locks, iron sheet, nails etc.) are available and accessible in the local markets.

Labor is accessible from the local market, IDP themselves and also the villages.

Non-food Items



Figure 7 local cooking material

The previous joint assessment reported that the IDPs prioritized NFIs to be provided immediately. During the time of this assessment, IDPs were observed cooking mainly maize with various items including old dilapidated kettle, old paint containers, piece of iron sheet and old pieces of metal all collected in the displacement areas. IDPs requested for cooking materials and other household items that they can use to eat from. They people also reported not have adequate water containers and storage. They also prioritized warm clothing and blankets and rated as important as the NFIs. IDPs reported that they preferred the individual NFIs packages (compared to the communal) as they can take them back home when they return.

The current role of cash and markets

During the focus group discussion with IDPs for the market assessment, people were requested to share which are the main items they purchase in the market;

- IDPs are contributing and purchasing fuel wood for cooking. This is mainly through household contributions and when they do not have any money, the Government officials contributed and purchased the wood for them a mechanism that is not sustainable. They purchase fuel wood worth 10-20 birr a day/per tent and sometimes it's not adequate for all to prepare food mainly because the dry maize is taking too long to cook and depleting the procured wood.
- At the moment, the IDPs purchase kerosene for lighting the tents or classrooms at night. As much as this is contributing to security of the IDPs, it's also a dangerous mechanism for lighting. The tents are made of cloth and if the kerosene cause fire, it would quickly spread leaving the IDPs without shelter. Currently each shelter (classroom or tent) contributes 8-12 Birr daily.
- Access to food items including vegetables, sugar, salt and when they sell the maize grain, they access local food '*kocho*'
- Its also the place to sell a portion of maize grain and acquire money for grinding the remaining grain or to purchase other food items for the household or the children to eat. Using cash based response for the displaced persons in Gedeo will not only stop them from selling the relief food and nonfood items distributed to them but also enhance their capacities to meet their own needs and contribute to local economic recovery.

Market Access by IDPs

IDPs have free and secure access to markets in Dilla town, Gedeb, Yergacheffe and Korchele. In Bule Hora Zonal administration Office and kercha men cannot leave the IDP sites but women and girls are currently moving to the towns and back to purchase fuel wood, kerosene among others. There are major security concerns in Habala Wamena and the assessment does not recommend cash-based response in this particular location.

What needs can be met through a market-based assistance?

i. Shelter, NFI and WASH items and transfer value

There are various needs that can be supported and met through the market if IDPs are provided cash to procure by themselves. Best practice indicates that when people's needs are of high magnitude, they will use the cash to meet their basic needs.

The assessment found that in addition to market access by IDPs, the items provided in both the NFI and shelter repair kits as well as food (haricot beans and dry maize) are available in quality and quantity in Hawassa, Shashamane, Dilla and Bule Hora Markets. Blankets similar to Cluster specifications were available and the interviewed vendors reported that they can supply or increase the quantities if the IDPs require them. The only item not available in all markets and only available in small quantities in Hawassa is the mosquito nets. If provided to the IDPs, mosquito nets will have to be distributed directly.

A full NFI kit before clothing costs is estimated at **3,500 Ethiopian Birr**. – for more details refer to Annex 1

ii. Clothing

The cost of a new sweater for different household member ranges from 200 to 400 Birr. Second hand sweaters and jackets are much cheaper to this. These were also observed in the market at much lower cost and in different sizes (*adult and children*).

A total value of **1000 Birr per household** can be provided for IDPs to access to ensure at least 5 household members purchase clothing to keep warm. Where IDPs have been registered by household size, this can be adjusted per household members at a rate of 200ETB/person assuming a mixture of new and second hand warm clothing is purchased.

iii. Food



It was bean harvest time in Shashamane and hence the prices were low at – 700/100kg. There is also dry ones at – 1200 - 1400 ETB/100kg bag. Any one purchasing beans in this market to provide to IDPs must check to ensure that they are well dried or should ensure they dry them well to protect recipients from any form of contamination. At Hawassa Market, dry Haricot bean prices range from 1200 – 1500 ETB/100kg bag. In Dilla and Bule Hora, the price of similar beans is 1200-1400 ETB/100kg bag. The market has a capacity to supply as much maize and beans as may be required however, vendors indicated a weeks' notice and a supply contract before any supply can be made. The vendors reported possession of transport trucks and the cash to provide the service if required. Any one interested in the procurement of grains and pulses will need to have further discussions with the vendors directly.

In addition, fresh food mobile markets were reported to be twice a week and in the bigger cities, fresh food is availed in the market daily. Items observed include but not limited to the following items

- Green maize,
- Freshly harvest green beans
- Roots and tubers including – sweet potatoes, yams, harrow roots, potatoes,

- pumpkins
- Kale and spinach
- Tomatoes
- Onions
- Fruits – Pineapples, bananas, avocados, mangoes, guavas, custard apple etc
- In addition, roasted chick pea, nuts, a roasted local type of bean were also available in this section of the market with mobile young men and girls/women.

Cash Acceptability

The Zonal, Woreda and other government officials interviewed through this assessment accept and support the use of cash response to the displaced persons. In Gedeb, the Administrator had this to say *“we have no objection, all we need is immediate assistance to the IDPs in whatever form to reduce their suffering”*.

In all locations IDPs prefer cash as there are items that they need to purchase in the local market. In Yergacheffe and parts of Gedeb, IDPs prefer a combination of cash and in-kind especially if materials of higher quality compared to what is locally available are provided. Women also reported this as a precautionary measure in the event the ‘husband’ takes the money and does not use all the amount towards purchase of warm clothing, household items and food that is so desperately needed.

Prioritized needs and expenditure pattern if cash was available

Households were asked to indicate what they would purchase if they were provided 5,000 ETB in their currently status. This was requested to try and gauge what households would purchase with money if assistance was provided in the form of cash. The record of the prioritized needs is very similar in the two different regions. Below is a summary of the results;

SNNPR	Bule Hora – Guji side
Warm clothing, soap and blankets	Warm clothing and blankets, Shelter and household items
Household nonfood items and shelter materials – one lady said during one of the meeting “even if you give me food now, what shall I use to cook it?”	Food mainly kocho (staple food) and fuel wood
Safe water and hygiene materials	Safe water, sanitary and hygiene materials.
Food and in this case food was specified as ‘Kocho’ and fuel wood	Livelihood items such as shoats, seeds and tools when they return.
Save some money to take back home or to use as transport during return and livelihood items such as seeds and tools	

5. FINANCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

A. Commercial Bank of Ethiopia

The Commercial Bank of Ethiopia is present in almost all the Woredas however, it is very busy and may not have the staff to serve IDPs through humanitarian agencies. At any given time when the team visited, the bank branches were too crowded with at least 100 or more individuals waiting to be served.

B. Other Commercial Banks

There are various banks in the Zonal and Woreda Market places visited by the assessment team. These include but not limited to Commercial bank of Abyssinia, Oromia International Bank, Dhashen Bank, NIB International bank, Awash Bank, United Bank among others.

C. Mobile Money

Even though Mobile phone ownership and network penetration has continued to increase in Ethiopia, the market is serviced by one state-owned provider - Ethio Telecommunications. The assessment team did not access information on mobile phone ownership by location or gender however, learnt that approximately 50% of the IDPs have mobile phones while the other half lost their mobile handsets during displacement and do not have money to replace it. In addition, there are many IDPs who lost their ID cards during the displacement or burnt in the house hence cannot meet the KYC government requirements.

D. OMO Microfinance

The OMO Microfinance institution has presence in all the Woredas of SNNPR region with 15 offices and 150 staff spread out in the Woredas and in some instances Kebeles. The institution is currently working with approximately 1.4 million borrowers and implements payments for PSNP beneficiaries in 79 Woredas for the last 7 years.

The MFI operates like a bank and for payments to be implemented to beneficiaries, they require a national ID card and an account held in one of the branches. The assessment team explained the situation of the IDPs where some of them hold national ID cards while others lost them during conflict and displacement especially those whose houses were burnt down. In such a situation, OMO MFI would require the list of beneficiaries and an official letter from the EOC and the Woreda Administration in support of payments to the IDPs.

The service charge is based on the number of IDPs to be paid, the total amount of money to be paid and the locations of IDPs where payment will take place. However, OMO MFI also has a cooperate responsibility and if engaged, they feel obligated to charge minimal amount for staff movement and cash transfer facilitation. They do not intent to make any profit.

Most of the IDP sites reported preference of OMO microfinance apart from Yergachefe and Bule Hora that prefer to use other commercial banks. In Yergacheffe, they only indicated that OMO microfinance will take longer to make the payment as opposed to commercial banks.

Some agencies were reported to have accounts with OMO microfinance meaning that it would take them a shorter time to implement a cash-based assistance with them.

6. TARGETING

Geographic targeting among the Gedeo and Guji zones have been carried out providing the little resources available. Reports from Bule Hora Zone expressed concerns that the Guji community has been discriminated with most of the responses targeting Gedeo and request a balance of humanitarian resource distribution for both the Gedeo and Guji.

Following the few non-food items and food distribution, IDPs together with their leaders reported re-distributing it further to cover more people and ease tensions. For example; where two blankets were distributed, one was taken and given to another family to keep warm as its currently very cold.

Targeting has been a big challenge so far as majority of the IDPs are very vulnerable and with similar unmet basic needs and rights. A systematic approach to targeting where the IDPs, the IDP committees, (both male and female) representatives need to be fully involved. The few nonfood items distributed this far have prioritized the following groups;

- Pregnant and lactating women
- Households with children who are severely malnourished
- Elderly persons of concern

One of the challenges discussed and additional information provided was related to cash based response implemented in some sites of Bule Hora Zone. According to the Zonal leadership, there was a misunderstanding that led to an incident during cash based intervention. In their opinion; when information was provided for the registration of 4000 households to receive assistance, they thought it was all cash based. The first target group of 2000 Gedeo IDPs received assistance in the form of cash. The second group of Guji IDPs were not happy when they were informed that they were receiving in-kind distribution of NFI kits. This is reported to be when the problem started as the leaders in the confusion had informed the IDPs that they would receive a response in cash.

There is need to set aside some time for beneficiary screening eg. 5% prior to aid distribution. During the screening, any challenges or accountability issues may be voiced and addressed. In addition, awareness creation to IDPs on what will be provided, when, where, to whom and how is critical.

7. CASH BASED INTERVENTION MODALITIES

- i. Unconditional Cash based response for NFI kit items
- ii. Unconditional cash response targeting warm clothing in local market
- iii. Unconditional cash response for Wash Items except for safe water supply
- iv. Unconditional cash response targeting transportation
 - Visit to health facilities for rape victims to access referral system
 - During travel back to the place of origin
 - Targeting university students who would like to join their family members at IDP sites etc.
- v. Voucher and Conditional cash response for shelter materials and skilled/non-skilled labor upon return.
- vi. Unconditional Multi-purpose household grant can be considered targeted at IDPs to access the following;
 - Warm clothing (needed both now and upon return as houses were burnt and people do not have clothing when they return)
 - Nonfood items
 - Food items including milk for the children
 - Fuel wood for food preparation
 - Torch and battery for lighting up in the night
 - Hygiene and sanitary items
 - Wash Items (only those not included in the NFI kit)
 - Transport and communication –Households require transport to visit hospital when a member is sick. There are people from one family who are still in different locations and hence communication is vital. In Kercha, there are 26 children who are separated from their parents/relatives.

8. RISKS AND PROTECTION CONCERNS

The following protection issues were brought to the attention of the team during the assessment and were documented even though they are all not solely related to cash and markets based response;

- In June 2018, a total of 87 individuals including children were reported to have died in Bule Hora with the majority in Kercha - of pneumonia, diarrhea, malnutrition etc. During the assessment, both children and adults were reported to be coughing, children were observed to have serious eye and skin infections conditions that require urgent health attention.
- 26 Gedeo children of 5-12 years are separated from their families and they have not yet been identified. Leaders are trying to find out if they are in other sites. In the meantime, the children are currently being assisted by the committee.
- There is lack of ample lighting in the IDP sites. When the hand-held lamps are used in the tent, while it's dark outside which is a security threat to the IDPs.
- Sexual harassment and rape cases were reported. For example, in Kercha, defense soldiers are reported to be involved causing serious security breaches and concerns, In the absence of a health referral system, these girls and women do not receive any treatment.
- Women and girls of reproductive age have no access to sanitary materials and they are forced to sit in the tents for several days as they have no change of clothes.
- There were reports of the Guji community feeling discriminated as most of the aid is being provided to the Gedeo. This calls for the government and humanitarian agencies to try and balance provision of aid in both regions and targeting both communities.
- The assessment team observed that IDPs of different sex and all ages were sharing the same congested sleeping space with no privacy.

Recorded risks to cash and market assistance

	Risk	Current Rating mid July 2018	Comment
1	Insecurity in accessing markets to procure the required eg. NFI, clothing, food etc.	Low to medium	- Currently, most of the IDPs are able to visit the markets with the exception of those at the Bule Hora Administration site. However, Guji people are known to have respect for women, girls and children. For this reason it's the women and girls who visit the market while the men are confined in the site.
2	Increase in commodity price resulting from cash assistance and increased demand.	Low to medium	- The Woredas have market analysis committees that assess the market prices and report to the ministry of trade. - while working together with the government entities, this committee keeps the prices stable.
3	Un-intended use of the cash provided to IDPs specifically by men	Low	- The needs are reported to be many and diverse among the IDP families and based on best practice, when needs are high, families first purchase what they need most.
4	Utilization of cash provided for NFI and clothing towards other items such as - food if food assistance is not provided or what is provided is not the IDPs preferred food.	High	Households are currently requesting for food that they are used to and that their children can eat such as 'Kocho' or for money to grind the maize they are receiving into flour. If the above is not availed to the IDPs, it is highly likely that part of the cash assistance can be used to procure food items. This can be averted by ensuring food response is provided at the time of cash provision.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is need for additional tents/hangers to decongest the current shelters as well as latrines. Some form of site management and coordination is necessary.

IDPs have requested for the government to ensure security and peace at their place of IDPs origin so that they can be facilitated to return and rebuild their livelihoods.

In relation to security and protection, the team strongly recommends that measures to be taken against those who are sexually abusing women because no vulnerable women and girls should be raped by the same people who should be protecting them. IDPs and Zonal and Woreda administrators request for immediate action to remedy the situation. No husband should watch helplessly as his wife is taken away and violated. This is not only increasing psychosocial problems but also creating tension that could lead to more conflict in the near future.

In relation to the above recommendation a health referral system for sexually abused women and girls needs to be established as soon as possible for them to access immediate treatment - health services. This is particularly so for Bule Hola sites but also need to be explored in the other sites.

Efforts to be beefed up in order to find the parents/relatives of the 26 children separated from their families as soon as possible. The children are currently in Kercha site.

The IDP sites are very dark at night due to lack of lighting. A few hand-held kerosene lamps are used at night with IDPs contributing to purchase the kerosene – 10 – 12 Birr daily. Provision of proper lighting will assist the IDPs to not only see at night but also as a deterrent for the soldiers rapping women and girls.

Nonfood items, clothing and including cooking pots to prepare food and plates are required immediately. The IDPs are currently using pieces of iron sheets, discarded metal, old dilapidated kettle etc to boil or roast the dry maize provided.

In relation to food preparation specifically in Gedeb, Yergachefe and Bule Hora, IDPs need wood fuel to cook food. They are currently purchasing few pieces of wood for food preparation. In Bule Hora, government officials contribute money used to purchase fuel wood for the IDPs.

Sanitary items for girls and women of reproductive age are highly required. This will relieve women and girls from sitting in the dump tents throughout the time they are on their menses. The situation is made worse by the fact that these women and girls do not have other clothes to change during such periods.

IDPs requested for food to be provided and indicated that maize or rice is not their staple food. They currently sell the food received to purchase “*Kocho*” their staple food. This is type of food is prepared from the roots of a specific banana like plant. They also requested for money to pay for maize grinding services as children cannot consume the maize as is. In addition, the assessment recommends messages on food preparation to be provided to IDPs *for example*; rice was distributed to IDPs who had not used it prior to displacement. Instead of boiling the rice, the IDPs roasted it on a pan and gave to the family members to eat a sign of lacking prior experience and information.

Health services are lacking in some IDP sites and where they exist, services during the assessment period were found to be inadequate. With most IDPs coughing, children presenting signs of malnutrition, skin diseases and eye infections, there is need for health services to be provided in all the IDP sites to avert serious disease outbreak. This is also considering many cases of diarrhea reported among the IDP children.

University students in Bule Hora and other universities require support especially with payment of rent at a rate of 500-600 ETB per month. This is following displacement of their parents and siblings who are currently living in DIP sites. In addition, they require transport to travel to the IDP sites where their family and relatives are situated. The transport cost is estimated at 300-600 ETB per student. Currently the students are receiving maize from the Zonal and Woreda administration offices like other IDPs.

Any agency intending to provide any form of assistance for the Gedeo and Guji displaced to ensure that their first stop is the Dilla and Bule Hora EOC and that their interventions are coordinated with all other agencies as the resources are not adequate for all the IDPs.

ANNEX I: Market Prices of Shelter, NFI and Food Items

Local Market prices – Date collected June 11-20, 2018

#	Item	Locally available ✓ Available X Not Available	# of Pieces Provided by the per/HH	Cluster	Unit Price In ETB
1	Aluminium Basin	✓	1		200 – 300
2	Aluminium kettle	✓	1		150
3	Aluminium cups	✓	2		25 – 30
4	Aluminium cooking pot	✓	1		250 – 350
5	Aluminium ladle	✓	1		30 – 35
6	Aluminium Plates	✓	2		30 – 35
7	10 Litre Jerricans	✓	2		50 – 55
8	20 Litre Jerrican	✓	1		60 – 65
9	Plastic Sheet/s	✓	2		350-450
10	Rope/s (20m)	✓	1		55 - 60
11	Sleeping Mat/s	✓	1		350 - 450
12	Mosquito Net/s	X	2		
13	Blankets	✓	2		350
14	Hessian Bag	✓	1		15
15	Laundry Soap (bar) 250g	✓	10		10 - 13
16	Bucket (20l)	✓	1		60 – 65
17	Sanitary pads – 'EVE' Packet of 10 pieces		1 Pck		25

Item	Locally available ✓ Available X Not Available	# of Pieces Provided by the per/HH	Cluster	Unit Price in ETB
Communal cooking pot 85 Litres	✓	N/A		5100
Communal cooking pot 105 Litres	✓	N/A		6500
Communal cooking pot 115 Litres	✓	N/A		7000

SHELTER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

18	Claw Hammer	✓	N/A	100 - 110
19	Eucalyptus Dia 10	✓	N/A	130
20	Eucalyptus Dia 8	✓	N/A	110
21	Eucalyptus Dia 6	✓	N/A	60 – 80
22	Iron Sheet G-35 CGI	✓	N/A	230 - 250
23	Nail no 10	✓	N/A	80 - 100
24	Nail no 8	✓	N/A	80 - 100
25	Nail no 6	✓	N/A	80 - 100
26	Roofing Nail	✓	N/A	70 - 90
27	Hand Saw	✓	N/A	250 - 260
28	Tape Measure (min 5 m)	✓	N/A	50
29	Chisel	✓	N/A	40
30	Locking System (Gate lach) 10"	✓	N/A	40 - 50

FOOD ITEMS

Harricot Beans/100kg	Available mainly in Dilla, Bule Hora, Hawassa and Shashamani in large quantities - Harvesting time in Shashamani area leading to low prices	Hawassa- 1200- 1400 Shashamani – 700-750 Dilla & Bule Hora – 1200-1400
Dry Maize Grain/100kg	Available mainly in Dilla, Bule Hora, Hawassa and Shashamani in large quantities	Hawassa – 750 – 780 Dilla, Shashamani & Bule Hora

CLOTHING

Clothing	Readily available in all the markets in both second hand and new clothing items	Assumes every HH member require clothing in this specific situation
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ANNEX II: Key Contacts of Relevant Government Officials

Dilla

1. Finance Bureau – Muluken Worassa – 0916 137 8762
2. Deputy Zonal Director for Agriculture bureau – Tigistu – 0926 413 779
3. Agriculture Bureau – Haimanot Bekele – 0910 813 234

Hawassa

OMO Microfinance Director of Marketing – Yeshiwas Alemu – 0904 776 445

Gedeb

1. Gedeb DPPB Woreda Early Warning – Mr Berhanu Tesema – 0916 657 896
2. Gedeb Woreda Finance Bureau – Mr Worera Bariso – 0916 520 730
3. Mr Sisay Tadesse - 0910 186 230
4. Mr Ayele Maro – 0913 425 755

Yergacheffe

1. Woreda Administrator – Yohannes Assefa Jegeso – 0930 382 975
2. Finance Bureau - Zerihun Gebeyehu – 0924 710 626
3. DPPB – Tigilu Abraham – 0916 930 574

Bule Hora

1. Zonal Administration Head – Dabala - 0911 038 365
2. Vice Zonal Administrator – Adana Bidra – 0916 532 125

Business people and related Supplies

	Dilla		
1	Ato Shume	911738765	Sleeping Mat
	Ato Shibeshi		
2	Shiferaw	911716157	Blanket
	Shashamane		
	Ato Edaso		
1	Mehammed	927098678	Harricot 1st quality
2	Ato Nesru	973955380	JC (20L)
3	Ato Abel	916859442	
4	Hayat Jula	940265883	
	Abdukiyar Jula	925712571	Shelter tools
5	Abdo Busu	911809239	Maize & Harricot beans
	Hawassa		
1	Kemal Mohammed	911098040	NFIs
2	Hussien Kedir	926242633	NFIs
3	Melese Tariku	916822513	Blanket
4	Alabo Ajalu	916038661	Communal Cooking pots
5	Tigist Lakew	911093512	Plastic sheet & Rope