

Field Assessment Report

Assessment to Tulli Guled IDPs and Returnees 23rd -27th June, 2020



Kontome Health post

Introduction

The violent conflicts between the two groups Gerri and Jarso were caused by a combination of disputes over the border separating the two regions, related distribution of power and resources, farming land, and ethnic rivalries exacerbated by changes in the political landscape of the two regions. Whereas the Oromo and Somali groups in the border areas co-existed relatively peacefully and even inter-married in the past, the recent violent conflict has entrenched ethnic identity with perpetrators and victims of violence on both sides. Both groups were also displaced from the border areas within the Somali Region territory, and Tulli Guled and Jinacsan crisis is one among areas experiencing similar conflict-related displacement country-wide.

The conflict resulted in huge displacements and disruption of social infrastructure. Most schools and health facilities are not functioning as they were touched, destroyed during the conflict. The overall situation of the returned population seemed to be very critical as their livelihood systems and other structures have been destroyed by the conflicts. The conflict has also disrupted vulnerable households' access to food and livelihood activities hence worsening food security and nutrition conditions of the vulnerable groups, livelihoods, shelters, education access, and health service and water access of returnees.

The Peacebuilding initiated Oromia and Somali state regions between Oromia and Somali territorial conflict which caused huge displacements induced integration between neighboring communities. As a result of that, Somali Regional State started deportation of displaced people within Tuliguleid woreda to their original places which are adjacent to the borderlines of the Oromia region.

As part of the efforts of peace negotiation between the communities and the two regions the security is calm now and government launched return and relocation program. The deportation of displaced people started within Tuliguleid and Jinacsan woredas to their place of origins which are adjacent to the borderlines of the two regions.

The return process is led by the Security, zonal administration and DRMB in collaboration with communities elders, woreda administrations and EDF. In this regard, DRMB coordinated an assessment that the government sectors, and humanitarian partners (UN and INGOs) have participated.

This report contains in-depth analysis including key recommendations for the relevant actors to mitigate protection concerns and improve environment for the internally displaced persons.

Mission Objectives:

- To go and see Tulli IDPs and returnees to get understanding on the return process.
- To get more insight into the returnees' living conditions in the return areas, while looking into the safety and security, housing/shelter, and livelihoods condition/opportunities.
- To get better understanding of the concerns relevant to durable solutions for the returnees, and come up with recommendations to the authority, humanitarian and development partners.

Methodology

The assessment methodology includes:

- Physical observation of the return sites, and basic services, discussion with local authorities
- Discussions with the IDPs and the returnees communities.

- Focus group discussion
- Secondary data collection from the Woreda's sector offices.

Team composition : Government: DRMB, RHB, RWB, Agriculture, Livestock, Education, BoWCA, Urban development and Security. UN: OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, IOM and FAO. INGOs: IRC, NRC, SCI, and DRC

Findings

Highlights of humanitarian needs

- 5093 HHs were returned to their places of origin as of 26-june,2020. the repatriation process is ongoing.
- Total 1522 HH were provided Food and NFI support.
- 3571 HH of the returned people are in need of immediate food and NFI. Shelter and food gap is the most critical. There is no prepositioned food and shelter in most visited areas.
- The inter-ethnic conflict has negatively impacted social infrastructures such as health, schools, animal health posts, and grain millers. The basic services are not functioning due to the burnt/destruction caused by the conflict. The teachers and health professionals left during the fighting and have not returned
- Road accessibility is critical in many sites and are inaccessible due to the blocked and invasion of the weeds. Hence urgent feeder road clearance is required.
- Majority of the returnees sites do not have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.
- Shortage of latrines majority of returnee people practice open defecation.
- There is a lot of mosquito replant in the return areas. The mosquito bite can generate malaria endemic

Current returnees living condition

The deportation of the returnees is continuing and as of 26th June 5093 households were returned. As most of the homesteads were burnt down during the conflict, most of the population are living in open space while some of them are sharing with relatives in over crowded conditions. The settlement sites were occupied by weeds, shrubs and other plants due to the long time away and empty lands.

The majority of the returnee population in the returned sites have no basic services facilities, conflict has negatively impacted social infrastructures such as health, schools, animal health posts, and grain millers. the life extremely is difficult for rural communities who were depending on income derived from agriculture and livestock production to meet their food and other basic needs source of income and now rely on others to assist.

Upon this reporting period 5093 HHs were returned to their places of origin. The government is simultaneously returning IDPs and plan is to return 24073 household to their places of origin

Out of the total returned people 1522 HH were provided Food and NFI support while 3571 HH of the returned people are in need of immediate food Shelter&NFI, water and health services.

Summary table . Displacement and returnee beneficiaries

S/n	Kebeles	#HHs before displacement	#HHs Displaced	#HHs not displaced	#HHs Returned	#HHs Not Returned yet	# HHs received food &NFI
1	Gelbob	1618	1278	340	820	458	120
2	Gabogabo	5250	1750	3500	0	1750	0
3	Harira	1250	912	338	0	912	0
4	Kontoma	1109	1109	0	0	1109	0
5	Godane	350	350	0	153	197	0
6	Ula ula	2154	2054	100	0	2054	0
7	Muliso	780	710	70	0	710	0
8	Dhangaga	460	460	0	0	460	0
9	Tuli center	3250	3250	0	1060	2190	105
10	Jafibadiye	1861	995	866	585	410	300
11	Fedhacad	650	650	0	517	133	0
12	Hosale	854	854	0	500	354	300
13	Darimi	5000	4177	823	0	4177	0
14	Elmal	2000	828	1172	900	72	0
15	Darbiga	1400	1400	0	498	833	300
16	Dabayl wayne	2500	2500	0	0	2000	400
17	Jidhile	796	796	0	60	736	0
	Total	31282	24073	7209	5093	18,980	

Returnees Livelihood condition

The Conflict has Completely destroyed the Livelihood Assets that people used to generate Income and meet their basic needs. Currently the IDPs and returnees do not have anything at hand and their life depends on food aid. According to team observation In the visited sites, the conflict completely affected basic service institutions such as health facilities, schools animal health posts, DA Houses, farmer training centers, residence houses, business shops and grind Mills. Farming Lands and Livestock assets were seriously affected. More than **124,906** hectare of land with different crop types (wheat, maize and sorghum), fruit trees as well as Khat plants were either burned or uprooted. Besides, the water points that was used for irrigation were completely covered with soil and stones. Nearly 65% of the IDPs lost their livestock due to the Conflict and have no livestock at hand now. Similarly large number of shops and 27 Grind Mills were destroyed

Crop: In all visited sites, the livelihood of the community predominantly depended on crop cultivation followed by crop-Livestock production (agro pastoralists). In most of the villages an average land holding per household is 4 hectare and they used to grow crops by rain water and also use a third of the farm-field for grazing their animals. However, in some 7 kebeles in addition to rain water cash crops also have been cultivated using irrigation water pumped from some hand dug wells and streams. Tractor followed by oxen are the most common methods used for cultivating land in the visited sites but currently only tractor is available in the sites because oxen were lost due to the conflict. More than 90% of the crops grown in both village are wheat, maize, sorghum, Khat and vegetables while in some kebeles fruits, coffee, groundnuts, wheat and beans has been grown as well. Most of the seeds used by the farmers in all sites were indigenous and mostly farmer get the seed from their previous harvest while sometimes they get either from

government or market. After harvesting farmers used to take 40%-60% of the harvested cereal crops to the market to sell while remaining 70% used for home consumption based on the size of the households except some villages where farmers used to sell wheat but maize and sorghum for home consumption. Regarding cash crops farmers used to take to the market almost all of the harvested cash crops. However market accessibility remained key challenge in the sites and the nearest crop markets are either Jigjiga, Jinaksan, or Degahle which are far away from the sites. Lack of agricultural input and limited or weak agricultural extension service have been key problems that affect crop production in the sites

Livestock : Livestock production used to be the second source of livelihood for the community in all the visited sites. Cattle, shoats and camel have been the predominant livestock species reared by the majority of the community. Poultry and honey bee production has been practiced in some sites. In addition to the the farmland portion used for grazing by the animals, crop residue were most common source of livestock feed. Out of all the visited sites 10 had animal health facilities which are currently without roof. Animal health service was very poor. Shortage of veterinary drug supplies was common in the areas due to lack of private pharmacies and limited drug supplies from the government side. There was no support available to livestock owners except limited veterinary service and traditional livestock husbandry practice was the only available livestock production system as a result of which livestock production and productivity remained very low. Besides, wide spread livestock diseases , poor livestock market accessibility remains a key challenge to the livestock keepers and the nearest livestock markets are either Jigjiga, Jinaksan or Degahle which are far away from the sites.

Off-Farm Activities: In all visited villages besides crop and livestock production, off-farm activity is third source of livelihood which proportion of the IDPs returnee households used to generate their income and cover their basic needs. For instance, in the visited sites, petty trade, grind mill service and wage employment particularly farm wage work has been dominant source of off-farm income generating activities. Some of the common petty trade activities in the site include selling vegetables, khat, livestock, milk, local food and drinks. Furthermore, in Dhangago 1 village used to generate income from charcoal production, collection and selling of fire wood.

Recommendation

- Provision of timely agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, farm tools) and veterinary supplies (veterinary drug, equipment and vaccine)
- Provide tractor or cover the cost of tractor rent for crop cultivation (cost of the tractor rent per hour ranges from 250-400 across different village)
- Strengthening agricultural and livestock extension service should be emphasized to enhance production and productivity
- Maintenance and equipping and staffing of the five animal health facilities and ftcs in the respective villages
- Alternative source of income should be provided to avoid negative coping strategies
- Purchase and supply of grind mills to household used to generate income
- Provide livestock restocking intervention complemented with supplementary livestock feed especially in areas of shortage of pasture.
- Provide cash transfer to households used to engage in off-farm activities as means of income generating activities to initiate and start their livelihood.
- In long term construct, equip and staff farmers training centers and animal health facilities where there is not such facility

- Improve livestock husbandry practice through modern farming systems
- Improve livestock and crop marketing throughout the visited sites by establishing different cooperatives and creating market linkage between market actors

Food

In general, the food security situation of the communities in all 17 sites was very poor due to the long-term clan conflict and having negative impact to their livelihood. Total 1522 HH were provided Food and NFI support. 3571 HH of the returned people are in need of immediate food and NFI. Shelter and food gap is the most critical. There is no prepositioned food and shelter in most visited areas.

According to assessment findings, currently, the level of food proposition was low. Last food aid distribution beneficiary figure to Tulligulla was 51,931, but during the process of deportation from government side there are parallel voluntary returnees from major towns like Jijiga, Gursum and Tuli town which is estimated additional 5% of the current beneficiary and it could be 54,528 people

Table. shows planned Beneficiaries and amount of food allocated per site

FDP	Beneficiaries	Cereals	Pulses	V.oil	Total
Dhangago(Tuli Guleed)	3205	48.075	4.808	1.442	54.325
Gabagabo_01	4613	69.195	6.920	2.076	78.190
Gabagabo_02	1942	29.130	2.913	0.874	32.917
Godane	1573	23.595	2.360	0.708	26.662
Hariiro	1094	16.410	1.641	0.492	18.543
Kontoma	2995	44.925	4.493	1.348	50.765
Masle	1551	23.265	2.327	0.698	26.289
Ulaa Ulo	3000	45.000	4.500	1.350	50.850
Total	51931	778.965	77.897	23.369	880.230

Recommendations

- An estimated food requirement for the returnees to 924.250 MT of assorted food per round
- To improve the level of intervention while repatriation is ongoing.
- Since there is no imminent harvesting, the returnees needed to sustain food assistance in the coming year.
- It is required to conduct retargeting of beneficiaries as soon as possible
- Immediate food and NFIs distribution to the returned people who did not receive the support yet.

Shelter and NFI

The assessment team observed that the returnees' shelters were destroyed in all the visited sites and have been burned and destroyed during the conflict. During the conflict 18,316 make shift houses destroyed, 19,213 iron sheet house destroyed and 258 shops destroyed and looted. Now the raining season is imminent and threatens the physical safety of the returnees without adequate shelter. Now people share shelter mainly for children and women while men sleep outside.

Returned households have started collecting local materials to construct temporary shelters. Although the regional authorities (DRMB) have distributed S/NFI items for 1522 households from their available

emergency preparedness stocks. More plastic sheets for shelter are now urgently needed to accommodate the existing and new arrivals of the returnees families.

Water

Water sources inventory in sites of tuligulled woreda indicates the existence of about 5 boreholes, 27 hand-dug wells installed with hand pump, 39 Birkas, 2 natural springs, and 14 ponds. In addition to this, there are also improvised and open traditional hand-dug wells. However, due to failure of the conflict disaster there is extreme shortage of water in sites visited.

The permanent water sources that used to function and servicing for the communities are now not functional different existing water sources due damage during conflict. Tulu-guleed scheme is functioning while two water scheme that privately owned is not functioning . the feedad schem is giving water to the jigjiga town while feed'ad scheme is damaged. The main pipeline and distripution line is not working and completely damaged.

From 27 HDW only 6 is working while 27 HDW is not functioning and most of them beyond rehabilitation and need as new construction. Besides, total of 9 kebeles/communities with a population of 77,802 persons are already requiring urgent emergency water provision in detail see annex 3 and annex 4. For instance, due to the severity, the Woreda administration supported some site by water trucking like Daberwene, Ceelmaal etc.

The urgency of water availability in the Tuli woreda sites is been shadowed by the compromise on hygiene and sanitation issues. People directly drink from waters accumulated in traditional ponds and Birkas that collect surface run-offs that contain impurities like animal carcasses and other human wastes which could cause waterborne diseases that increase community vulnerabilities. In addition to this, most of the health centers and health posts and schools are highly affected due to lack of access to water due conflict disaster. Women deliveries get complicated due to infections resulting from lack of water for proper hygiene.

None of the Woreda officials and communities interviewed reported having access to basic water treatment chemicals especially at this high time where sanitation and hygiene is at stakes given the fluidity of the situation.

Table : water soources condition

No	location/kebele	# population	Key defects/problems identified for urgent repair
1	Jidhale	2215 HH	Old borehole, owned by private and were used by local community , but its burned& the generator is not around and other switch board – needs to develop the system as new (new generator, submersible pump, raiser pipes, water pints and cattle troughs)
2	Fedho-cad	700 HH	The BH is functional but all distribution structures are damaged during conflict, such as (water points, cattle troughs etc)
3	Jafi-Badiye	585	There's is spring water, currently the community collected water from there but its 1km away from the community and the

No	location/kebele	# population	Key defects/problems identified for urgent repair
			distribution lines and structure damaged, Need to rehabilitated and construct the all distribution structures
4	Darbi	496 HH	Have no BH, they have 3 hand pump all not functional, Need new Afridev pump and installation
5	Daarimi	5000 HH	Have no BH, have 4 Birka, 2 is functional 2 is not functional, Need rehabilitation, 3 hand dug wells while one is on-going
6	Ceel-Maal	2000 HH	34 traditional wells, all of them are damage filled by stone, Need rehabilitation
7	Hosale	608 HH	Have 1 BH, filled stone inside the BH, damage all distribution structure, Need Rehabilitation
8	Dabarwene	500 HH	Have no water source, have 2 birka, one damaged leaked the water, Need rehabilitation
9	Tuli-gulled town	7000HH	Have 2 BH, currently are functional but the tuli BH raiser pipes have leakeinsdie BH, Need rehabilitation
10	Gabo-gabo		has 11 shallow wells out of which 4 are functional and fitted with Indian Mark II hand pumps. 7 shallow wells are non-functional. From the 7 non functional two shallow wells were solar systems. While having two reservoirs (25 m ³ & 5 M ³)
11	Gubadleey (godane)		There are two shallow wells that has been completely damaged during the conflict. One of the shallow wells used to have a hand pump while the other used to have solar system as energy power that used to pump water to an elevated 20m ³ fiber glass storage tanks that is connected to two water points and two cattle troughs.
12	Kontame		There used to be a spring water catchment up the hill piped all the way down to and earth reservoir that is connected to two water points, a cattle trough and washing basin all through gravity. The entire system has been damaged (Pipelines vandalized, storage tank filled with stones, faucets and other fittings missing).
13	Dhengago		two shallow wells that has been damaged beyond repair.
14	Muliso (Golaadwayne)		depend on seasonal stream
15	Hareera		use seasonal streams as their only source of water

No	location/kebele	# population	Key defects/problems identified for urgent repair
16	Gaalida		Seasonal stream
17	Uluale		There are eight sub-villages in this site namely Dengago (8 shallow wells all non-functional) , Tulirafeensa (2 Non-functional SW), ul aula itself (Two non-functional SW), qol-qoldhere, Miildawa, Dagaceelka, Taabsiye (Two shallow wells) and kaaliga.
18	Geelboob		Non-functional borehole

Health

Tulliguled District is one of the worst site affected tribal conflicts, which results 9957 house hold displaced majority of the kabale and sub kabale properties have been looted and destroyed both personal houses and public infrastructure like School, Health, Veterinary clinic, water walls. In these woreda there was the three functional health center provided basic health services both IDP and host community. During our quick assessments visited five human health posts damaged by conflicts namely, Kontome, Godane , gubadlay, Hariro and Geelbob, these health facilities previously well-equipped health posts, but now completely destroyed.

Similarly there was a number of kebeles doesn't have health posts like Goltuman, Ulalule and mulisa. Before conflict started two or three years back, there were eight health workers five female and three male active health extension workers working in this area, when conflicts erupted health workers flee the area for safety; during our mission we haven't seen any health extension workers in this particular kabales.

Tulliguled woreda have only three functional health centers and one health posts providing services to thousands displaced people for the last couple of years, all departments of the health centers are open and functional namely Adult Outpatient department, Under five Child department, Inpatient department, Nutrition program, TB program, Emergency Department, EPI, Maternal health care including delivery section.

RHB supported Gabagabo health center four senior health professional working full time with IDPs, and one MHNT in tullu catchment area, but not enough, it needs additional health personnel equipped with essential drugs and vehicle for returnees since resettlements kable far from the health centers in average 30km estimated.

Additional IEC materials were distributed for COVID-19 prevention and other major communicable disease, on site orientation was given to Gabagabo, Tuli and darimi health centers, during our interview with health workers telling us, lack of emergency drugs, emergency transport particularly darimmi health center catchment area (Ambulance). Gabagabo Health center ambulance was not on duty for the last one month due to mechanical problems according to the health center medical director.

Disease surveillance

In gababago site, there was two health officers trained public health surveillance, when we reviewed for the last three Epidemiological weeks, the percentage of completeness was 90% whereas time line 80%. No disease outbreak reported for the last six months both IPD and host community as well.

Functional Health Facilities

Woreda	Total health facilities		Total health facilities
	Health posts	Health centers	
Tulli HC			1
Gabagabo HC			1
Darami HC			1
Jidile Health post			1
	1	3	4

Health Facilities damaged

	Name of the health facilities	Health Centers		Health Posts		Total
		Partially	Completely	Partially	Completely	
Tulli guled	Godane				1	1
	Kontome				1	1
	Gubadlay				1	1
	Xariiro				1	1
	Geel boob				1	1
	Ceel maal		1	NO	0	1
	Jafibadiye				1	1
	Darbiga				1	1
	Dabeyl- weyne				1	1
	Jidhidhle				1	1
	Feedho cad				1	1

	Hosale				1	1
Total			1		12	12

Recommendations

- Reconstruction and renovations of destroyed health facilities' needed
- Medical equipment including furniture's need after reconstruction of health posts
- Mobile type of health service delivery modality is critically needed
- Health extension workers should be assigned
- Regular health education session is mandatory

Nutrition

Malnutrition is the one of the major public health problems in the areas. to tackle the burden of malnutrition. In catchment area only Gabagabo health center currently providing nutrition program, for the last month 200 children were screened out of this 60 children were MM, 40 children Sever acute malnutrition without complication, whereas 2 children admitted stabilization center with SM Complicated. More than 500 PLW were screened majority of them were IDPs. Five health workers were trained for management of sever acute malnutrition with new guideline .Generally Tulliguled woreda there are two mobile health and nutrition team one for RHB UNICEF Supported and other one Mercy corpes, both teams are expected to expand their services since more returnee are are expected to resettle.

Sites	Key findings
Jidhile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This site only has returnees who initiated their own return process without assistance from Government. • The site has 1 health post providing health services through the support from 2 health extension workers (HEWs) • However the HEWs have not yet been trained on the new Acute Malnutrition guidelines. • The health post is currently not able to provide OTP services as the staff are not trained and also there lack anthropometric materials, OTP materials and reference guides. • Despite these challenges , the health post had 3 cartons of RUFT available. • Communities living in this site lack access to safe water . • Currently the IYCF messages are delivered through the health education sessions. • The health post does not have a toilet and solar light. • Despite these challenges , communities in this site are supported by Mercy Corp through the targeted supplementary programme which is currently running on a monthly basis
Darimi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constrained by poor road access, Darami is the main center hosting 9 sub-kebeles which have no health facility except in Hadura sub-kabale. • However, this health post was burnt at the height of conflict and was totally destroyed. • As a result, Darami health center is now the only health facility which provides health and nutrition(OTP, SC) service for the IDPs and host community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nutrition services are currently facing some supplies gaps which includes therapeutic milks F100 and F75, blankets for the stabilization center, routine medications like gentamycin • Meanwhile nutrition screening is taking place on a monthly basis and the Jan-May 2020 screening reports are available. • At the present moment , food for caretakers is being provided by Mercy Corps which is supporting the health center. • The health workers have not yet received the training on the new Acute malnutrition guidelines.
Fedho-ad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedho cad site currently has no health facility as it was destroyed during the conflict. • In order to access health and nutrition services, the community members have to travel 18 Km to Jijiga town. • There is no outreach services being offered to support to this community • Construction of one health post has been approved under the 2012 Fiscal year and construction is expected to finish in two weeks' time. • There were no MAM supplies (TSFP program) despite that the programme is underway
Jafi Badi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Health center is functional and providing all essential services • Since the returnee's process started the major challenges that is facing includes supplies gaps (SC kits). There is no space for milk preparation in the HC • The health workers have not yet undertaken the new Acute Malnutrition guidelines. • Screening is not taking place on a regular basis and only takes place when there is TSFP distributions. <p>Laboratory service was functional but some reagents were not available</p>
Cel-mal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These three sites are the main settlements hosting the largest returnees' community and all the health posts were destroyed during conflict • Outreach / Mobile health and Nutrition services are not being provided to the IDP communities in the 3 settlement sites • There is an many under 5 children and PLW in this site and some of them were previously admitted into OTP and TSFP programmes in Tuliguled before the return process. <p>However, since returning they have not yet been</p>
Hosale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceel-maal site currently have no functional health facility providing health and nutrition service. • Outreach/MHNT services are not being provided to this community. • The nearest health facility is Jijiga main town .
Tulli- Guled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently there are no functional health facility providing any health and nutrition service as the health post was destroyed during the conflict time <p>This center is supported by, RHB, MHNT by weekly basis. Providing, OTP, TSFP, and medical consultations</p>

Recommendations

- Repair, Refurbish, equip 11 damaged Health facility infrastructure as well as redeploy health extension workers :
- Provide additional MHNT and staffing to cater and continue treatment for returnees located in the woreda including Jafibadiye, Darbi, and Dabeyl-weyne
- Provide trainings for Health Workers and Health Extension Workers on the new Acute Malnutrition guidelines:
- Replenish Emergency Drug kits.
- Children aged below 5 years and PLWs who were previously in the program of OTP and TSFP in tulu-guled HC (Jafibadiye, Darbi, and Dabeyl-weyne) need to provide the service in order to prevent defaulters.

Protection

Identified Protection concerns and risks: lack of basic social services including shelter, food, water, health, education and psychosocial services affected the dignity and caused huge stress to all people specifically children, women (including pregnant and lactating mothers), elderly and persons with special needs in the return sites visited. There were several individuals with feasible signs of distress caused by loss of family members and property. Other identified concerns were security fears on possible clashes between the two clan (this was the case in Geelboob site), restriction of movements caused by the existed tensions, lack/loss of identification and civil documents.

Children and women: major concerns identified were presence of separated children who have lost their parents and living with relatives and in community based alternative care arrangement such as kinship care. Children were seen involving household chores including water collection for girls and livestock keeping for boys with safety issues and risks due the environmental factors like open pits/holes, cracked waterfalls around the rivers and animal attacks (snakes, Hyenas) and mosquitoes. Number of children were also reported to be associated in the armed groups. The team saw one child soldier in Gabagabo site who is a member of the local police. There was no playing grounds and psychosocial services for the children in the visited sites. Women in the IDP and return sites were highly stressed due to lack of basic needs for their children specifically widowed women who lost their husbands by the conflicts. Women also carry household chores including collection of firewood from surrounding areas with inaccessible routes, cracked waterfalls and unfriendly trees which usually cause physical injuries. There was no sexual or other violence reported by the women in the visited sites, however lack of shelter, toilets and privacy for the returnees in the return-sites makes women and children vulnerable to potential incidents.

People with special needs: the existence of people with special needs (persons with limited mobility, with missing limbs and blinds) and elderly people were also observed and reported in all sites. People with serious health condition were also reported. All respondents mentioned that these people are the most affected in accessing services in the IDPs and moving to the return sites

Recommendations

- Community based peace building should be focused to achieve lasting peace. Community dialogue and reconciliation need to be facilitated to enable clan leaders to solve the underlying problems and find common ground for peaceful co-existence.

- Community based psychological support should be given to traumatized people (men, women, children), including counseling, the establishment of child and women friendly spaces to help them normalize their day to day life.
- Strengthen Case-management system for CP and GBV concerns as well as referral to other services (Food, shelter, health, education, nutrition etc.)
- Sensitive services for people living with disabilities, elderly, people with specific needs and separated children.
- Educating, engaging community on peacebuilding process, and facilitating life skill training for adolescent boys and girls
- Provision of dignity kits for returned women and girls
- Provision of play materials for the returnee children
- Document the separated and children with other concerns and persons with special needs by supporting woreda office of women and children affairs and other relevant sectors.

Education

The conflict suspended teaching learning process Tulli-gulleed woreda as the inter-communal conflict created internal displacement among communities in the area.

The team visited 17 centers and assessed 44 schools comprising both (Formal +ABE) schools in the assessment targeted Woreda in order to assess the effects of the conflict. Out of the 44 assessed schools 10(22%) schools were completely destroyed leaving no sign as being school plant while 34(78%) were partially destroyed as walls and structures still stands while Schools lost roofs, doors, windows and other important construction elements.

All assessed schools are both partially destroyed and complete destroyed and lost all school materials including teaching learning materials. There is no curriculum available for teachers and students as text books got burned in most cases. Resources used for teaching learning process are also burned including Blackboards, chairs used by students and teachers. Taking off school roof and doors of the school are also commonly observed incidents. All of the visited schools need reconstruction + rehabilitation of the partially damaged schools

A total of 10,322 school children were affected by this crisis and out of these number 3647(35%) are female students while 6675(65%) students were boys. Many students are returning to their previous schools and need both psychosocial and child friendly school environment which do not exist currently as schools were destroyed by this inter-ethnic violence.

- 44 Schools (primary + ABE) suffered huge damage and need reconstruction before school resumption
- 10322 boys and girls do not have access to school due to damages inflicted in their respective school during the conflict
- Most of the children visited by the team there is huge loss of livestock and farming land in productivity of land
- School teachers have much concern on the security of their student after they come back to their schools
- There is complete loss of curriculum to all schools both partially damaged as well as completely destroyed schools

Table 3. damage and destroyed schools.

S/N	Name of schools		Level	Type	Damaged School materials			Status of School Damage	Remark
	Center	Kebele			Desk	Text books	Chalk board		
1.	Gabagabo	Gabagabo-2	1-4	Regular	95	520	5	Windows & doors damaged	
		Golosaw	1-6	Regular	85	954	7	Slight	
		Goltumal	1-3	ABE	57	415	3	Heavy	
		Sh.Umar Seyad	1-3	ABE	60	447	3	Heavy	
		Karara	1-4	Regular	105	636	4	Heavy	
		Haji Abib	1-8	Regular	75	720	-	-	
2.	Kontoma	Kontoma	1-4	Regular	90	812	5	Heavy	
3.	Godene	Godene	1-6	Regular	89	668	5	Heavy	
		Jerri	1-4	Regular	68	486	3	Not damaged	
		Gubadley 1	1-3	ABE	-	207	3	Heavy	
		Gubadley 2	1-3	ABE	65	493	4	Doors & window	
4.	Dengego	Dengego	1-4	Regular	86	690	5	Heavy	
		Meger	1-4	Regular	93	770	5	Heavy	
5.	Ulaula	Ulaula	1-3	ABE	-	370	4	Heavy	
		Tulirafisa	1-2	ABE	-	283	3	Heavy	
		Dengego1	1-4	Regular	82	660	5	Heavy	
6.	Hariro	Harero 1	1-3	ABE	67	505	3	Heavy	
		Harero 2	1-3	ABE	-	447	3	Heavy	
7.	Gelbob	Gelbob	1-8	Regular	145	938	9	Heavy	
		Mekenis	1-4	Regular	75	714	4	Heavy	

		Werabeley	1-4	Regular	72	730	4	Heavy	
		Welgo	1-4	Regular	78	644	4	Maintained	
					1,487	13,109	86		

Recommendations

- Construction of Temporary Learning Space is immediately needed as construction activities will take time and education cannot wait for that period
- dispatch and distribution of school curriculum (teacher guide, supplementary reading materials, blackboard and tables and chairs used both by teachers and students)
- Train teachers how to provide psychosocial support for the children as conflict creates stress and trauma among young children.
- Boys and girls need psychosocial support to recover the mental distress they have suffered during the conflict years
- provide school feeding (Food for Education) as families lost their belongings and properties in the conflict and children may not be able to continue learning while they are feeling hungry
- conduct community awareness raising on back to school campaign as families may not have right information about education commencement