



## DISABILITY INCLUSION (DI) SNAPSHOT REPORT

SITE ASSESSMENT (ROUND 34) AND VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (ROUND 17)  
ETHIOPIA, AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2023

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## INTRODUCTION

Between August and September 2023, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, deployed the Site Assessment (SA) Round 34 and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) Round 17 assessment tools to assess the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returning IDPs across Ethiopia.

One group discussion with key informants was held in each location to assess the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of the target population (IDPs for SA and returning IDPs for VAS). Each group discussion is comprised of representatives from the target populations and include men, women, elderly and youth. The information is verified through direct observation, triangulation, and key informant interviews.

A report with a detailed explanation of the tools' methodologies and key regional findings related to mobility can be accessed [here](#). This snapshot report will present key findings on needs and vulnerabilities, and will focus on obstacles related to accessing shelter/Non Food Items (ESNFI) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the locations assessed through the SA and VAS assessments. The indicators included in the assessments were designed by the Disability Inclusion (DI) expert in country with support from the IOM-DTM team.

### 1. SITE ASSESSMENT (SA)

In Round 34 of the Site Assessment (SA), IOM DTM Ethiopia assessed 2,544 accessible locations that had at least 20 IDP households (HHs). IOM-DTM identified an estimated 3,459,881 IDPs (701,449 IDP HHs) across the assessed locations.

Locations hosting IDPs are referred to as "sites" throughout this snapshot report, regardless of the settlement/site type. In most sites, the majority of IDPs resided with host communities/families (63.09%) or in spontaneous camps/

The findings of this snapshot report can be used by various actors, including Protection, ESNFI, WASH and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), to identify modalities to support the mitigation of the reported obstacles that people with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face in IDP sites and villages of return.

The new Central Ethiopia and South Ethiopia regions are included in this round of data collection. It is important to note that due to conflict in Amhara region, the region was largely uncovered this round. There were also accessibility issues in Kemashi zone of Benishangul Gumz region and parts of Somali, Tigray and Oromia regions due to insecurity. Hence, the IDP and returning IDP caseloads should likely be higher.

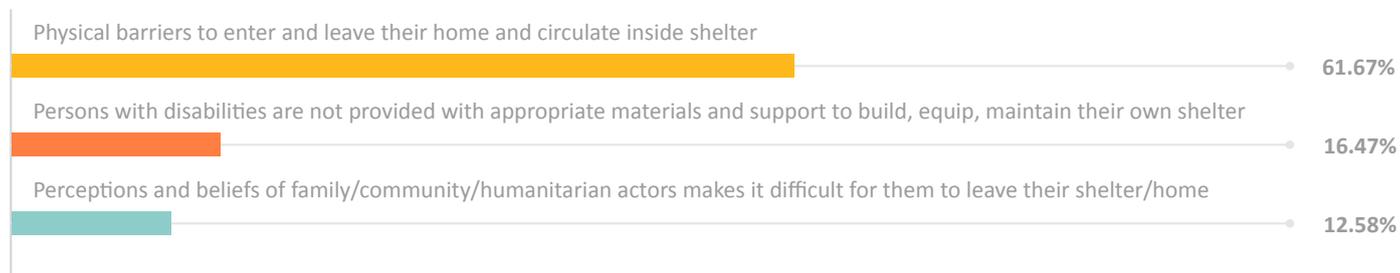
The caseload for returning IDPs is particularly affected by the limited coverage during this round in Amhara region. In the previous round of data collection (consolidated data from November 2022 – June 2023), the highest number of returning IDPs estimated nationwide was in Amhara region (1,422,074 individuals, 43.91% of the national returning IDP caseload).

sites (24.92%). This was followed by collective centers (6.33%), dispersed settlements (3.89%) and planned camps/sites (1.77%).

IDP key informants, during group discussions, were asked whether IDPs in their site had received humanitarian assistance since the beginning of January 2023. In more than half of the sites assessed (1,343 sites or 52.79% of sites), no IDPs had received assistance since January 2023.

**SHELTER AND DISTRIBUTION**

**Figure 1. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face in relation to their shelters in the site (3 most reported responses across assessed 2,544 sites)**



People with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken), face multiple difficulties in relation to their shelters.

- In 61.67% of assessed sites, the first obstacle was **physical barriers to enter and leave their home and circulate inside the shelter** (1,569 sites).
- In 16.47% of sites, the first obstacle was that **persons with disabilities are not provided with appropriate materials and support to build, equip and maintain their own shelter** (419 sites).
- In 12.58% of sites, the first obstacle was that **perceptions and beliefs of family/community/humanitarian actors makes it difficult for people with disabilities to leave their shelter/home** (320 sites).

**Figure 2. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face in obtaining items from distributions in the site (3 most reported responses across assessed 2,544 sites)**

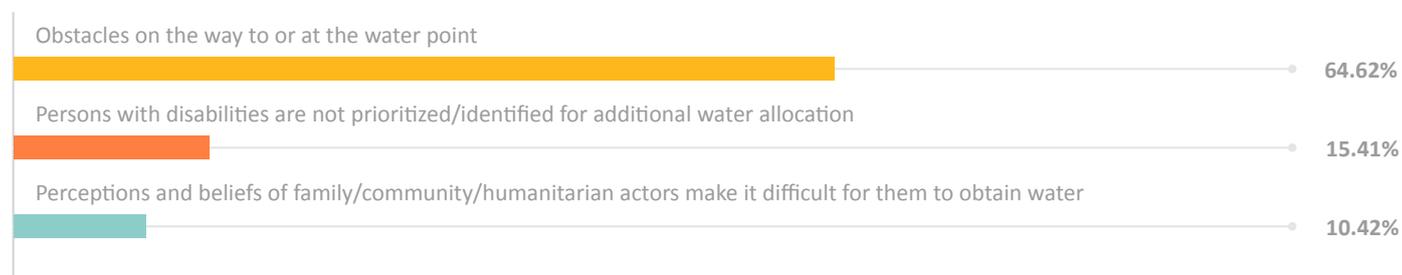


People with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken), face multiple difficulties in obtaining items from distributions.

- In 45.91% of assessed sites, the first difficulty was **obstacles on the way to or at the distribution site** (1,168 sites).
- In 11.36% of sites, **no distribution had happened** prior to the time of the assessment, so the key informants in the group discussions were unsure about the obstacles people with disabilities face in obtaining items from distributions (289 sites).
- In 9.59% of sites, the first obstacle was **perceptions or beliefs of family/community/humanitarian actors that make it difficult for persons with disabilities to access distribution items** (244 sites).

WASH

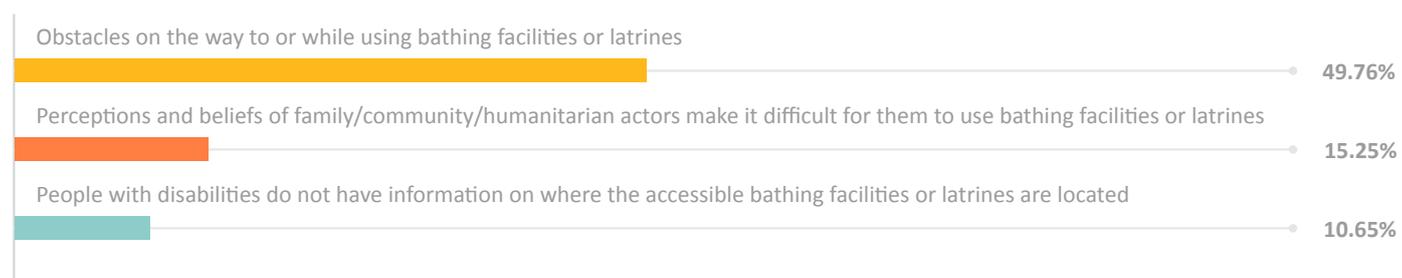
Figure 3. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face in obtaining water (3 most reported responses across assessed 2,544 sites)



People with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken), face multiple difficulties in obtaining water.

- In 64.62% of assessed sites, the first difficulty was **obstacles on the way to or at the water point** (1,644 sites).
- In 15.41% of sites, the first obstacle was that **persons with disabilities are not prioritized/identified for additional water allocation** (392 sites).
- In 10.42% of sites, the first obstacle was that the **perceptions and beliefs of family/community/humanitarian actors make it difficult for people with disabilities to obtain water** (265 sites).

Figure 4. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face in using bathing facilities and latrines (3 most reported responses across assessed 2,544 sites)



People with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken), face multiple difficulties in using bathing facilities and latrines.

- In 49.76% of sites, the first difficulty was **obstacles on the way to or while using bathing facilities or latrines** (1,266 sites).
- In 15.25% of sites, the first obstacle was **perceptions and beliefs of family/community/humanitarian actors that make it difficult for people with disabilities to use bathing facilities and latrines** (388 sites).
- In 10.65% of sites, the first obstacle was that **persons with disabilities do not have information on where the accessible bathing facilities or latrines are located** (271 sites).

## 2. VILLAGE SURVEY ASSESSMENT (VAS)

In Round 17 of the Village Assessment Survey (VAS), IOM DTM Ethiopia assessed 2,072 accessible villages that had at least 20 returning IDP households (HHs) who had returned since January 2021. IOM-DTM identified an estimated 2,530,101 returning IDPs (552,773 returning IDP HHs) across the assessed villages.

### SHELTER AND DISTRIBUTION

Figure 5. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face in relation to their shelters in the village (1st most reported across assessed 2,072 villages)



Figure 6. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face accessing distributions in the village (1st most reported across assessed 2,072 villages)



- In 71.91% of assessed villages, the first obstacle that people with disabilities face in relation to their shelters was **physical barriers to enter and leave their home and circulate inside the shelter** (1,490 villages).
- In 52.99% of villages, the first obstacle that people with disabilities face accessing distributions was **obstacles on the way to or at the distribution site** (1,098 villages).

### WASH

Figure 7. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face obtaining water in the village (1st most reported across assessed 2,072 villages)



Figure 8. First obstacle people with difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding face using bathing facilities/latrines in the village (1st most reported across assessed 2,072 villages)



- In 71.14% of assessed villages, the first obstacle that people with disabilities face obtaining water was **obstacles on the way to or at the water point** (1,474 villages).
- In 62.11% of villages, the first obstacle that people with disabilities face using bathing facilities and latrines was **obstacles on the way to or while using bathing facilities and latrines** (1,287 villages).

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