



**ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)
SNAPSHOT REPORT**

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

©IOM 2018



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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 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 group and includes 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, in particular those related to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

The new Central Ethiopia and South Ethiopia regions are included in this round. 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 figures should likely be higher. The figure 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).

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

IOM adheres to the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) understanding of [Accountability to Affected Populations \(AAP\)](#), which defines it as “an active commitment by humanitarian actors to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to and being held to account by the people they seek to assist.”

In practice, this means IOM needs to inform, involve, and engage diversely with the affected people, who should be at the center of key decision-making processes that impact their lives. IOM recognizes that there is a power differential that tilts towards aid and service providers when they interact with staff and affected populations. AAP strives to create and incorporate effective Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) which are easily accessible to all. As part of its commitment to AAP principles, IOM Ethiopia's DTM and AAP teams have closely worked together on [AAP implementation and mainstreaming in DTM operations](#):

- The DTM team has assigned an AAP focal person and the AAP team has trained DTM staff and data collectors on AAP principles, CFMs and referral workflow.

- The DTM team reviewed and incorporated indicators related to AAP within the SA and VAS assessments, to map communities' access to feedback mechanisms and involvement in the decision making process surrounding humanitarian aid. The key findings from the assessments are presented in this snapshot report.
- Since 1 August 2023, DTM has begun distributing IOM Ethiopia's toll free hotline number [6396](#) in assessed locations during the regular rounds of SA and VAS assessments. The hotline can be called by mobile populations to provide feedback on humanitarian aid, communicate needs and concerns, and request information. Within the first month of distribution, as of 1 September 2023, the calls to the hotline increased by 240%.
- The DTM team has distributed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials (including posters and stickers in five different languages - English, Amharic, Afaan Oromoo, Tigrigna and Somali) in assessed locations.

I. 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/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, as seen in Figure 1.

In addition, group discussions in each site were also asked whether IDPs in the location were involved in decision making around humanitarian aid. As seen in Figure 2, in just over half of the sites assessed, IDPs were not involved in any measure (51.10% of sites or 1,300 sites) and in only 2.87% of sites were IDPs completely involved in this process (73 sites).

Figure 1: Have IDPs in the location received humanitarian assistance since the beginning of January 2023? (By share of assessed sites)

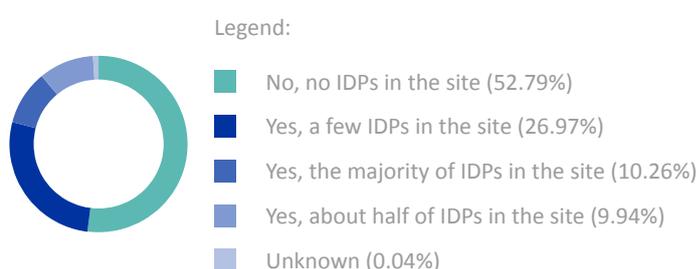
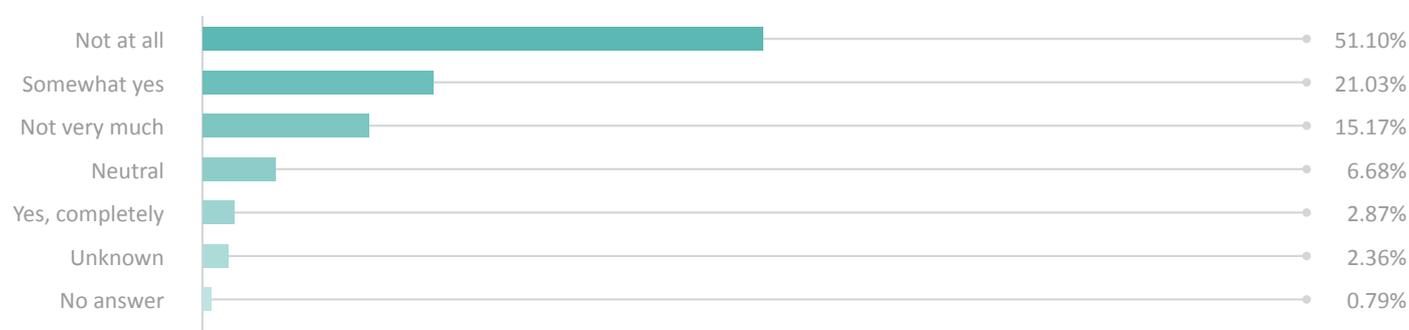


Figure 2: Are IDPs in the location involved in decision making around humanitarian aid? (By share of assessed sites)



In addition, 59.20% of the sites assessed mentioned that no IDPs in the location were aware of mechanisms to provide feedback and make complaints about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of the humanitarian aid they receive. This is followed by 22.44% of sites where a few IDPs were aware of mechanisms, 12.34% of sites where about half of IDPs in the location were aware and 5.66% of sites where the majority of IDPs were aware.

Out of the 1,029 sites where IDPs were aware of mechanisms to provide feedback (either a few, half, or the majority of IDPs), in 730 sites IDPs were able to use the mechanisms (70.94%). However, 297 sites mentioned that IDPs could not use the mechanism (28.86%) and 2 sites did not know if they could (0.19%).

Among the 297 sites where either a few, half or the majority of IDPs were aware of mechanisms, but they were unable to use them, 38.38% of sites mentioned that it was because they did not know who to contact to use the mechanism and 34.01% stated they did not know how to access the mechanisms. This is followed by 12.79% of sites that mentioned a lack of safety when filing the report and 12.12% of sites which stated a fear of retaliation.

Figure 3. Top priority needs for IDPs, by share of assessed sites in each region

Top Priority Needs	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumz	Central Ethiopia	Gambela	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	Somali	South Ethiopia	South West Ethiopia Peoples	Tigray
Food	92.31%	89.77%	93.48%	98.78%	94.74%	100.00%	97.80%	100.00%	83.64%	79.35%	80.00%	99.55%
Shelter	55.77%	64.77%	76.09%	44.51%	47.37%	66.67%	51.79%	1.72%	43.87%	49.68%	35.00%	36.73%
Livelihoods	15.38%	35.23%	15.22%	78.05%	36.84%	100.00%	57.83%	100.00%	44.05%	77.42%	60.00%	16.64%
NFIs (bedding sets)	11.54%	31.82%	39.13%	18.29%	10.53%	11.11%	20.05%	0.00%	13.20%	3.23%	5.00%	44.68%
Housing, Land and Properties (HLP) support	3.85%	11.36%	6.52%	22.56%	10.53%	22.22%	21.98%	93.10%	9.48%	29.68%	40.00%	5.10%
WASH	53.85%	2.27%	15.22%	0.61%	15.79%	0.00%	10.58%	0.00%	40.33%	3.87%	0.00%	6.15%
NFI (kitchen sets)	13.46%	31.82%	17.39%	1.22%	0.00%	0.00%	8.52%	1.72%	8.36%	5.81%	10.00%	31.93%
Healthcare	21.15%	13.64%	6.52%	12.20%	31.58%	0.00%	4.40%	1.72%	16.73%	18.06%	10.00%	23.99%
NFIs (emergency shelter kits)	9.62%	1.14%	2.17%	9.76%	15.79%	0.00%	11.13%	1.72%	10.97%	14.84%	10.00%	18.44%
Education	7.69%	1.14%	0.00%	12.80%	10.53%	0.00%	5.49%	0.00%	10.59%	0.00%	15.00%	0.45%
NFIs (mosquito nets)	11.54%	11.36%	6.52%	0.61%	26.32%	0.00%	3.71%	0.00%	9.67%	0.65%	30.00%	2.10%
NFIs (hygiene kits)	0.00%	2.27%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.51%	0.00%	1.30%	1.29%	0.00%	10.34%
Protection services	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.24%	0.00%	1.49%	3.87%	0.00%	0.30%
Nutrition care	1.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.24%	0.00%	4.46%	7.10%	0.00%	2.55%
Other	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%
No. of assessed sites	52	88	46	164	19	9	728	58	538	155	20	667

Through group discussions, IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of three top priority needs for IDPs in their site. Hence, the percentages (that should be read vertically) do not sum to 100%.

FIRST MOST REPORTED NEED IN THE REGION

As seen in the Figure 3, food was the most reported need for IDPs in the assessed sites in all regions (93.63% on average). In Harari and Sidama regions, livelihood support was also the most reported need alongside food.

SECOND MOST REPORTED NEED IN THE REGION

In Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Gambela, Harari and Somali regions, the second most reported need for IDPs was shelter. In Central Ethiopia, Oromia, South Ethiopia and South West Ethiopia Peoples, the second most reported need was livelihood support. In Sidama the second most reported need was Housing, Land and Property (HLP) support and, in Tigray, the second most reported need was NFIs (bedding sets).

THIRD MOST REPORTED NEED IN THE REGION

In Central Ethiopia, Oromia, South Ethiopia and Tigray regions, the third most reported need for IDPs was shelter. In Amhara, Gambela and Somali the third most reported need was livelihood support and in Benishangul Gumz it was NFIs (bedding sets). In South West Ethiopia Peoples the third most reported need was HLP support and in Afar it was WASH.

2. VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (VAS)

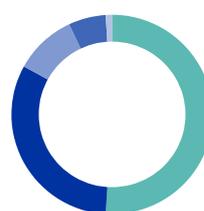
In Round 17 of the Village Assessment Survey (VAS), IOM DTM Ethiopia assessed 2,072 accessible locations that had at least 20 returning IDP households (HHs) that had returned after 1 January 2021. IOM-DTM identified an estimated 2,530,101 returning IDPs (552,773 returning IDP HHs) across the assessed locations. Locations with at least 20 returning IDP HHs are referred to as “villages”, which in some cases may be a village or a smaller admin unit.

In 89.19% of assessed villages, the majority of returning IDPs had returned to their own shelter (which was owned by the returning IDPs before displacement). 90.07% of estimated returning IDPs had returned more than 6 months prior to the assessment.

Returning IDP key informants, during group discussions, were asked whether returning IDPs in their village had received humanitarian assistance since the beginning of January 2023. In half of assessed villages (1,056 villages or 50.97% of villages), no returning IDP had received assistance since January 2023, as seen in Figure 4.

In addition, during group discussions in each village, returning IDPs were also asked about their involvement in decision making around humanitarian aid. As seen in Figure 5, in 44.79% of assessed villages, returning IDPs were not involved in any measure (928 villages) and in only 2.61% of villages were returning IDPs completely involved in this process (54 villages).

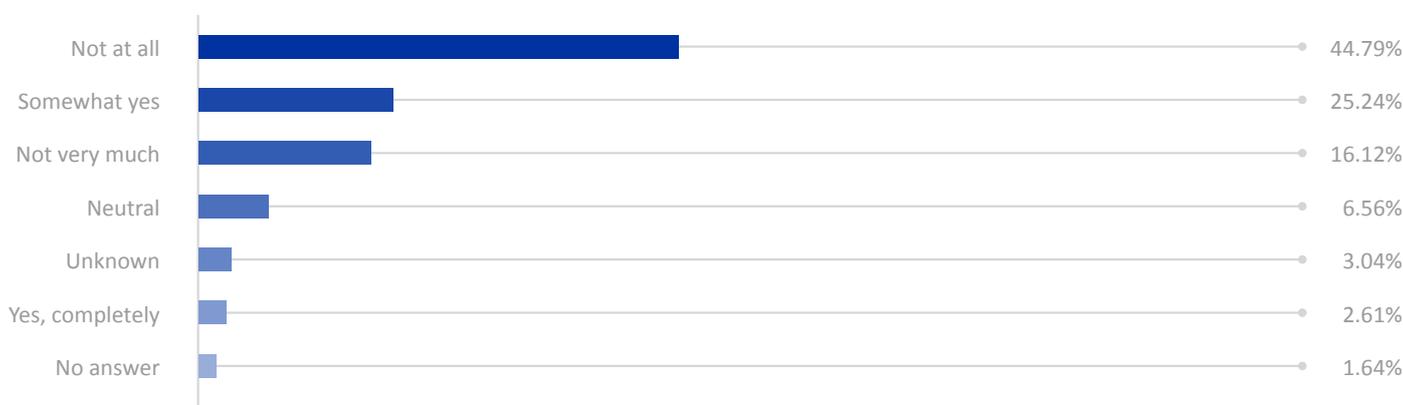
Figure 4: Have returning IDPs in the location received humanitarian assistance since the beginning of January 2023? (By share of assessed villages)



Legend:

- No, no returning IDPs in the village (50.97%)
- Yes, a few returning IDPs in the village (32.19%)
- Yes, about half of returning IDPs in the village (10.52%)
- Yes, the majority of returning IDPs in the village (6.27%)
- Unknown (0.05%)

Figure 5: Are returning IDPs in the location involved in decision making around humanitarian aid? (By share of assessed villages)



In addition, 52.56% of assessed villages mentioned that no returning IDPs in the location were aware of mechanisms to provide feedback and make complaints about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of humanitarian aid they receive. This is followed by 31.61% of villages where a few returning IDPs were aware of mechanisms, 10.71% of villages where about half of returning IDPs in the location were aware and 4.01% of villages where the majority of returning IDPs were aware.

Out of the 960 villages where returning IDPs were aware of mechanisms to provide feedback (either a few, half, or the majority of returning IDPs), in 673 villages returning IDPs were able to use the mechanisms (70.10%). However, 282 villages mentioned that returning IDPs could not use the mechanism (29.38%) and 5 villages did not know if they could (0.52%).

Among the 282 villages where either a few, half or the majority of returning IDPs were aware of mechanisms, but they were unable to use them, 38.65% of villages mentioned that it was because they did not know who to contact to use the mechanism and 22.34% stated they did not know how to access the mechanisms. This is followed by 19.50% of villages that mentioned a fear of retaliation and 18.09% of villages which stated a lack of safety when filing the report.



 <https://dtm.iom.int/ethiopia>
 dtmethiopia@iom.int



Special Liaison Office (SLO) Ethiopia
Kirkos Sub City, Woreda 8
YeMez Building (Behind Zequala Building)
P.O.Box 25283 Code 1000
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

IN COOPERATION WITH:



THE DTM PROGRAMME IS
SUPPORTED BY:



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

EHF Ethiopia
Humanitarian
Fund



german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



From
the People of Japan