

A photograph of a man with a beard and short hair, wearing a brown shawl over a white t-shirt. He is standing in front of a tent made of patterned fabric and a grey tarp. The background shows a dry, rural landscape with bare trees and a clear sky. A semi-transparent teal box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing white text.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED IDPs

HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL INTENTION SURVEY (HLIS)
SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA, OCTOBER 2022

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. CONTEXT	4
3. METHODOLOGY	5
4. IDP HOUSEHOLD PROFILES	7
5. DOCUMENTATION AND NETWORKS	11
6. PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS	12



I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents findings on data collected by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology and Household-Level Intention Survey (HLIS) tool, to inform durable solutions activities for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in zones hosting the highest number of drought-affected IDPs in Somali region, Ethiopia.

IOM defines IDPs as: “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an

internationally recognized State border” ([IOM](#)).

As of January 2023, out of the total 3,143,255 IDPs estimated by the Site Assessment (SA) Round 32 carried out by IOM-DTM in 2,472 sites across Ethiopia, 781,344 IDPs or 18.9% of the IDP caseload were primarily displaced by drought.¹ Among the 781,344 IDPs displaced by drought in the country, 544,588 were in the Somali region (69.70%). Liben zone hosted the highest number of overall IDPs nationwide (315,337 or 10.03% of national IDP caseload), whereas Afder zone hosted the highest number of overall IDPs displaced by drought nationwide (161,657 or 5.14% of national IDP caseload displaced by drought) ([IOM/DTM](#)).

2. CONTEXT

In less than 10 years, Ethiopia has experienced multiple droughts, namely a drought between 2015 and 2017, and a drought since 2020, which, due to five consecutive failed rainy seasons, is among the most severe droughts recorded in the last forty years ([UN OHCA](#)). The regions of Oromia and Somali currently host the highest drought displacement figures, specifically Dawa, Liban, Afder, and parts of Shabelle zones in Somali region and Borena zone in Oromia region ([IOM-DTM](#)).

Though the October 2022 deyr/hagaya rainy season in Southern and Southeastern parts of the country had a late start in most locations and a timely start in localized locations, the total rainfall was not sufficient ([FEWS](#)). Levels of acute food and water insecurity are rising across the region, cholera outbreaks have been reported and pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities are experiencing significant livestock losses.



Picture 1: IDP woman in Dawa zone, Somali region, Ethiopia, building a shelter for her household of 8 members.

1. Tigray region was covered in Round 32 but due to contextual constraints the data was shared separately. Due to security concerns in several regions, including Somali region, the number of IDPs should be higher.



3. METHODOLOGY

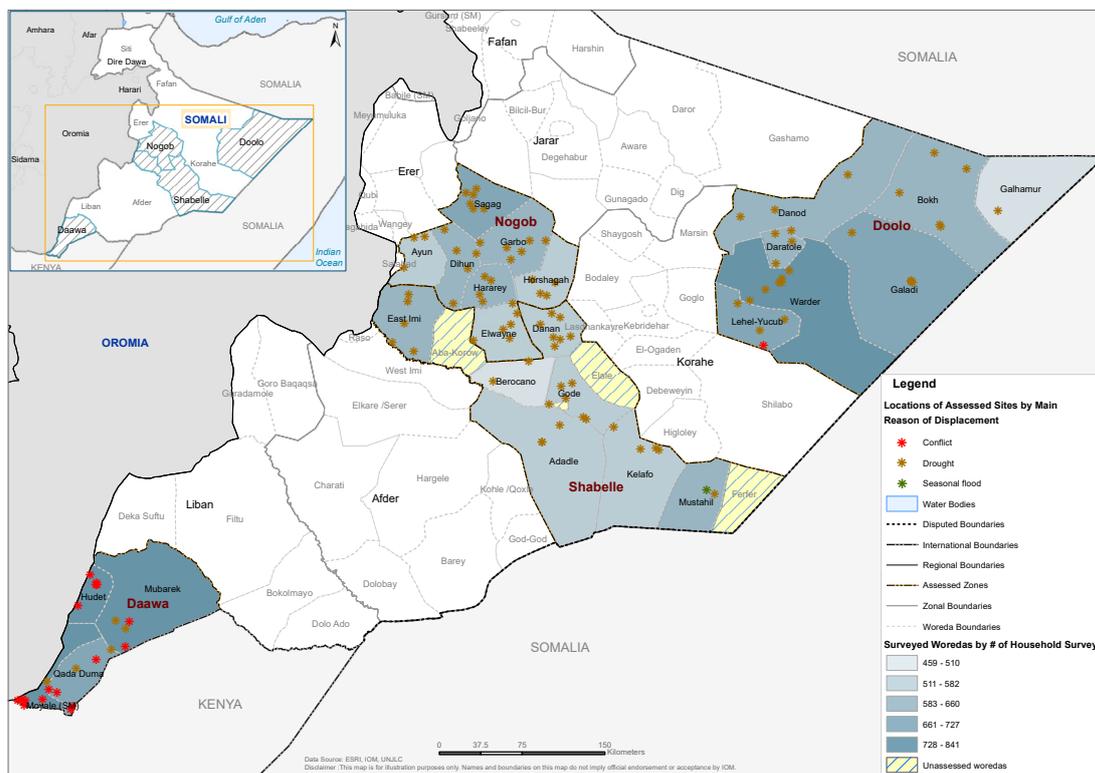
The International Organization for Migration (IOM), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, deployed a Household-Level Intention Survey (HLIS) with IDP households (HHs) in the Somali region of Ethiopia in October 2022. During the HLIS, data was collected through face-to-face household-level interviews conducted by 19 DTM enumerators in 112 sites hosting IDPs in 4 zones hosting the highest number of drought-affected IDPs in Somali region, namely Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle.

A two-stage cluster sampling methodology was conducted. In the first stage, zones with the highest IDP populations reporting drought as the main cause of displacement in the Round 31 Site Assessment (SA) were mapped and confirmed with Key Informants (KIs) and DTM Regional Focal Points, and cleared by the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). After zone, which reported a high caseload of IDPs displaced by drought, was initially selected but was then excluded due to security restrictions. Based

on the selected and cleared zones, sites within these zones were used as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Target PSUs were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with replacement. In the second stage, HHs were selected at random to conduct interviews using a systematic random sampling approach. The sample was calculated at a 90% confidence interval and 10% margin of error. The findings are representative at the woreda level.

In total, 2,510 HH surveys were conducted. All respondents interviewed were 18 years old or over and gave consent to be interviewed. The data collected includes details on the current location of IDPs, their reasons for displacement and length of displacement, as well as questions relating to durable solutions planning on return, local integration and relocation intentions and ensuing needs. Moreover, the demographic composition of the HHs was asked to the head of HH.

Figure 1: Geographic coverage of the HLIS carried out by IOM-DTM with IDP HHs in zones hosting the highest number of drought-affected IDPs in Somali region, Ethiopia, in October 2022





Key findings of the IOM-DTM Household-Level Intention Survey (HLIS) carried out with IDP HHs in zones hosting the highest number of drought-affected IDPs in Somali region, Ethiopia, in October 2022

- Drought was the most common primary reason for displacement (81.08% or 2,035 IDP HHs).
- Half of IDP HHs had been displaced in the site for 5 years or more (50.48% or 1,267 IDP HHs), which can be understood as protracted displacement.
- 92.63% of IDP HHs reported that the members of their HHs were not working or generating income (2,325 IDP HHs).
- More than half of IDP HHs mentioned they had a social and/or kinship connection in the site (63.59% or 1,596 IDP HHs).
- Most interviewed IDP HHs reported a willingness to locally integrate in the site where they were living (97.8% or 2,455 IDP HHs).
- In line with these results, most IDP HHs did not want to take part in a return process (98.84% or 2,481 IDP HHs), or a relocation process (94.22% or 2,365 IDP HHs).
- The 2,455 IDP HHs (or 97.8%) who were willing to locally integrate in the site they are currently in were asked what main factors should be ensured before taking part in a potential local integration process. The availability of food was the main concern reported by the interviewed IDP HHs, as well as the availability of sustainable livelihood options.
- Among the 2,481 IDP HHs (or 98.84%) who were not willing to return to their place of origin, 41.76% mentioned that this was due to a lack of access to food, 41.43% that it was because of lack of access to water and 38.41% because of lack of healthcare in the place of origin.



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Picture 2: IDPs in Dawa zone, Somali region, Ethiopia



4. IDP HOUSEHOLD PROFILES

Among the interviewed 2,510 IDP HHs in Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle, the majority were living in spontaneous camps or sites (71.39%) and with the host community (24.62%). Moreover, among the 2,510 IDP HHs, 58.29% were living in rural locations, whereas 41.71% were in urban locations. Overall, most IDP HHs were in spontaneous camps/sites in rural locations (47.29%), followed by spontaneous camps/sites in urban locations (24.1%). The most common type of shelter was temporary individual household shelter (86.45%).

Information was also collected on the demographic composition of the interviewed IDP HHs. As seen in Figure 3, among the 15,504 IDP individuals living in the assessed 2,510 HHs, females (54.1%) and males were similarly represented (45.9%) and 5-17 year olds comprised the highest share of the total (41.2%).

Drought was the most common primary reason for displacement (81.08% or 2,035 IDP HHs) for the interviewed 2,510 IDP HHs, as seen in Figure 4. However, it is important to note that the 112 sites in which the 2,510 HHs were interviewed were selected as they were in zones that hosted the highest number of drought-affected IDPs.

Figure 3: Age and sex breakdown, by share of total IDPs in the interviewed HHs

Age	Females	Males	Total no. individuals
0-4 years old	12.62%	8.83%	3,390
5-17 years old	21.52%	19.67%	6,509
18-59 years old	17.50%	15.24%	5,174
60+ years old	2.43%	2.20%	731
Total	8,544	7,260	15,404

Nevertheless, in Dawa zone, conflict was reported by most IDP HHs as their main reason for displacement (83.49%). On the regional level, according to DTM Site Assessment (SA) carried out between November 2022 and January 2023, both conflict and drought are leading primary factors of displacement in Somali region, as 632,405 IDPs in the assessed sites through the SA were primarily displaced by conflict (50.07%) and 544,588 IDPs were primarily displaced by drought (43.11%).

Figure 2: Share and number of interviewed IDP HHs, by zone

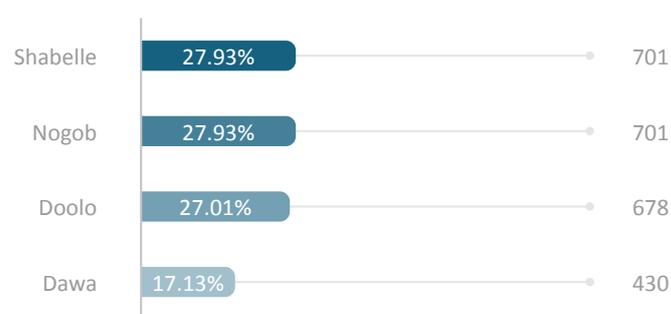


Figure 4: Primary reasons for displacement, by zone and number of interviewed IDP HHs

Zone	Drought	Conflict	Flash floods	Seasonal floods	Total no. HHs
Dawa	16.51%	83.49%	0.00%	0.00%	430
Doolo	98.53%	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	678
Nogob	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	701
Shabelle	84.88%	0.00%	0.14%	14.98%	701
Total	81.08%	14.70%	0.04%	4.18%	2,510



As seen in Figure 5, half of IDP HHs had been displaced in the site for 5 years or more (50.48% or 1,267 IDP HHs). This is followed by 23.71% of HHs who had been displaced there within the last 3-4 years prior to the assessment (595 HHs), 16.69% who had been displaced in the last year (419 HHs) and 9.12% between 1 and 2 years prior (229 HHs).

Figure 6 breaks down length of displacement by zone. As visualised, in Doolo zone the interviewed IDP HHs were more likely to have been displaced in the site for 5 years or more (85.84%) compared to IDP HHs interviewed in other zones.

When looking at the length of displacement only of those IDP HHs who had been displaced primarily by drought, 51.74% of HHs had been displaced for 5 years or more. In Dawa, where only a minor share of interviewed HHs had been displaced by drought (16.51% or 71 HHs), 83.10% of these 71 HHs had been displaced between 1-2 years prior to the assessment. Among the 359 IDP HHs in Dawa who had been displaced by conflict, the highest share had been displaced for 5 years or more (45.13%). This demonstrates that both drought and conflict are leading factors of protracted displacement in the region.

Figure 5: Length of displacement, by share of interviewed IDP HHs

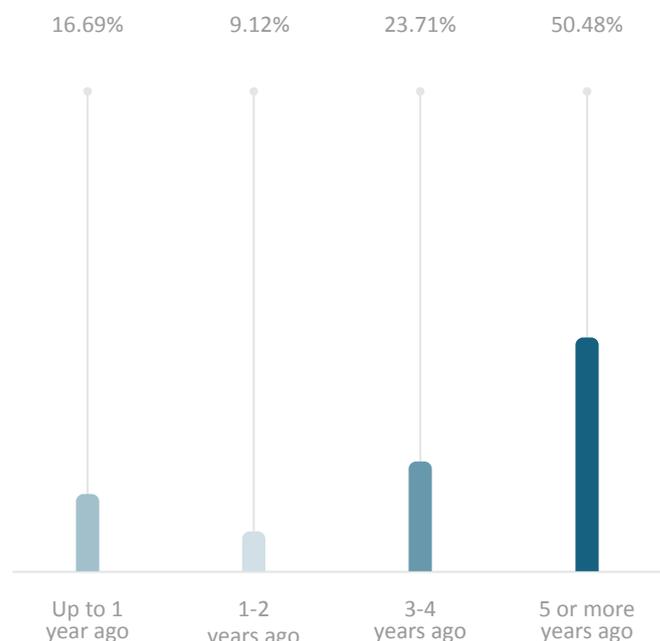


Figure 6: Length of displacement, by zone and number of interviewed IDP HHs

	Up to 1 year ago	1-2 years ago	3-4 years ago	5 or more years ago	No. of IDP HHs
Dawa	4.65%	14.88%	41.86%	38.60%	430
Doolo	1.33%	1.77%	11.06%	85.84%	678
Nogob	27.39%	10.13%	27.53%	34.95%	701
Shabelle	28.25%	11.70%	20.97%	39.09%	701
Grand total	16.69%	9.12%	23.71%	50.48%	2,510

On average, 82.07% of IDP HHs reported that their whole HH had been displaced. Moreover, most IDP HHs reported that this displacement represented the first time their HH had been displaced (91.75%). Nevertheless, the caseloads reporting their first displacement in Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle consist mainly of IDP HHs primarily displaced by drought (94.54%, 93.87% and 76.89%, respectively) and in Dawa the caseload consists mainly of IDP HHs who had been primarily displaced by conflict (81.4%).



The surveyed 2,510 IDP HHs were also asked what their main needs were, and were allowed to give a maximum of 3 answers. As seen in Figure 7, food was reported by the majority of IDP HHs in Dawa, Doolo and Shabelle zones as one of their top three priority needs (95.12%, 98.08% and 95.15%, respectively). In Nogob, food needs were important (53%) but preceded by livelihoods/income needs (64.76%) and were equal in relevance to shelter support needs (53.07%). In Dawa zone, half of IDP HHs reported the need for water for washing and cooking as one of their top three priority needs (50.7%).

Whereas in Dawa and Doolo zones most IDP HHs reported not having received any humanitarian assistance in the 3 months prior to the assessment (83.49% and 97.05%, respectively), in Nogob and Shabelle zones most IDP HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance during the same period (90.16% and 71.61%, respectively). In the former zones, namely Dawa and Doolo, the majority of IDP HHs reported that there were no ways of filing complaints or giving feedback to those providing humanitarian assistance (92.33% and 98.53%, respectively), whereas this share was lower in Nogob (63.62%) and Shabelle (43.37%).

Figure 7: Needs of IDPs, by zone and share of interviewed IDP HHs

Main Needs	Dawa	Doolo	Nogob	Shabelle
Food	95.12%	98.08%	53.07%	95.15%
Livelihoods/income	23.72%	40.12%	64.76%	55.78%
Water for drinking	27.44%	54.28%	21.11%	30.39%
Shelter support	30.70%	24.78%	53.07%	18.83%
Non-food items (blankets, jerry cans, buckets, etc.)	11.40%	26.55%	46.50%	21.40%
Cash/voucher	36.28%	1.62%	17.26%	17.26%
Health	10.47%	15.04%	16.69%	16.83%
Water for washing and cooking	50.70%	11.50%	2.14%	2.28%
Latrines	4.19%	19.32%	2.14%	3.57%
Emergency livestock response	1.86%	1.03%	12.13%	1.28%
Access to land for cultivation in place of displacement	0.23%	0.15%	7.13%	3.14%
Household does not have any needs	4.42%	5.75%	0.71%	1.00%
Education/schools	0.47%	1.03%	1.00%	0.86%
Return assistance	1.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Emergency seed response	0.00%	0.00%	0.71%	0.14%
Psychosocial support services	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.29%
Legal documentation	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%
Reunification with family	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.14%
Other	0.23%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%
Number of surveyed IDP HHs	430	678	701	701



The majority of IDP HHs reported that the members of their HHs were not working or generating income (92.63% or 2,325 HHs). This share was high across all zones: 97.67% in Dawa, 90.27% in Doolo, 99.14% in Nogob and 85.31% in Shabelle, and for both IDP HHs in rural areas (95.35%) and urban areas (88.83%).

However, whereas in Dawa, Nogob and Shabelle most interviewed IDP HHs reported not having any productive assets at the HH level (95.35%, 97.43% and 81.86%, respectively), in Doolo most HHs did have productive assets (63.86%), despite only 9.73% of HHs having members working or generating income. A productive asset is an asset that allows the possessor to obtain economic profits through ownership.

IDP HHs were also asked whether they could access basic services at the site. Most IDP HHs stated that they could access these services (82.71% or 2,076 HHs). This share was 66.28% in Dawa, 88.94% in Doolo, 88.3% in Nogob and 81.17% in Shabelle. Moreover, IDP HHs living in dispersed settlements were slightly less likely to be able to access services (71.43%) compared to HHs living with the host community (77.83%), in a planned site (81.72%) or a spontaneous camp/site (84.49%).

Among the 2,076 HHs who had access to services, the majority reported having access to health (86.95%) and educational facilities (80.64%). Among the 434 HHs who did not have access, the majority reported they could not access health services (85.48%) and water (75.12%).

Figure 8: Proportion of IDP HHs whose HH members are not working or generating income

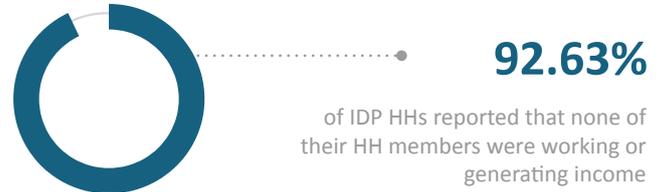


Figure 9: Proportion of IDP HHs who do not own productive assets



Figure 10: Proportion of IDP HHs who can access basic services



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Picture 2: IDPs and host community, Dawa zone, Somali region, Ethiopia



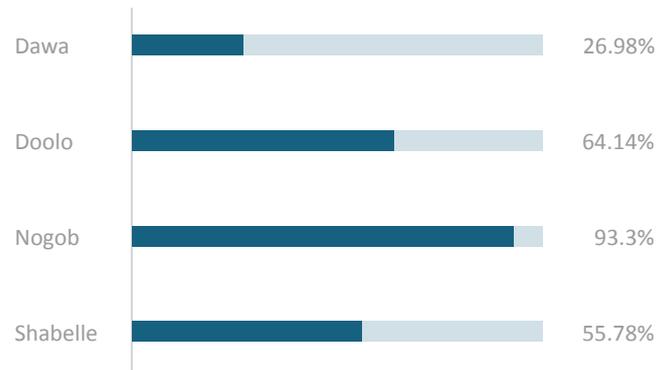
5. DOCUMENTATION AND NETWORKS

IDP HHs were asked whether they had legal documentation such as a kebele card,² health insurance card, or land tenure papers. Access to documentation is one of the criteria established by the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to achieve a durable solution.³ Overall, 84.38% of IDP HHs reported not having legal documentation. In Dawa the share of interviewed IDP HHs who did not have access to legal documentation was 97.44%, in Doolo it was 85.99%, in Nogob 99.14% and in Shabelle it was 60.06%. Thus, IDP HHs in Shabelle were slightly more likely to have legal documentation (39.94%) compared to IDP HHs interviewed in other zones.

More than half of IDP HHs mentioned they had a social and/or kinship connection in the site (63.59% or 1,596 HHs). However, as seen in Figure 11, this share varies across different zones. In Dawa, kinship was reported in 26.98% of cases, in Doolo in 64.14%, in Nogob in 93.3% and in Shabelle in 55.78%.

Given the overall high kinship levels, it is important to note that individuals living in the place of displacement were considered to be a valuable source of information about the conditions in the places of origin. In fact, the most reported sources of trusted information on the matter were: phone (40.44%), community leaders in place of displacement (37.21%), friends/family in place of displacement (32.99%), word of mouth (29.52%) and family/friends in place of origin (24.5%).

Figure 11: Number of IDP HHs who had social and/or kinship connections in location of displacement, by zone



Similar shares of IDP HHs communicated with individuals in areas of origin on a weekly (26.93%) and monthly (26.85%) basis. This is followed by 14.74% of HHs who communicated on a daily basis and 13.11% who never communicated.

Among the interviewed 2,510 IDP HHs, the majority reported they did not have the means of engaging in collective decision-making processes in the community of their current place of displacement (73.59%).

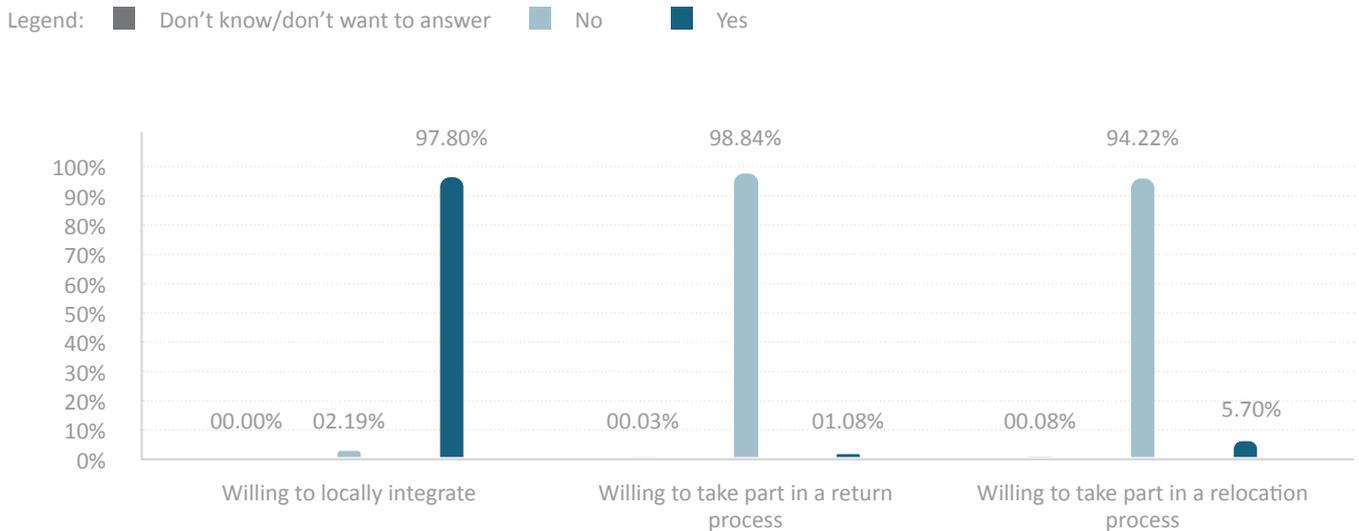
2. Kebele card: Kebeles are Ethiopia's lowest level of administrative units. The community-managed Kebele ID Card serves as a de facto foundational ID.

3. The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs can be accessed at: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2021-03/IASC%20Framework%20on%20Durable%20Solutions%20for%20Internally%20Displaced%20Persons%2C%20April%202010.pdf>



6. PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Figure 12: Willingness to locally integrate, return or relocate



As seen in Figure 12, on average, most interviewed IDP HHs reported willingness to locally integrate in the site where they were living (97.8% or 2,455 HHs). This result was 98.14% of HHs in Dawa, 96.06% in Doolo, 99.14% in Nogob and 98% in Shabelle (Figure 13). Very high willingness to locally integrate was reported regardless of HHs' primary reason for displacement, their length of displacement, their displacement as a whole HH or not, their kindship level and means of engaging in collective-decision making on site, and their frequency of communication with individuals in their place of origin.

In line with these results, most IDP HHs did not want to take part in a return process (98.84% or 2,481 HHs). In Dawa, 99.53% of HHs were not willing, in Doolo 99.71%, in Nogob 99.86% and in Shabelle 96.58%. Similarly, 94.22% of IDP HHs (or 2,365 HHs) were not willing to take part in a relocation process. IDP HHs in Doolo (99.7%), Nogob (99.3%) and Shabelle (93.4%) were slightly more likely not to want to take part in a relocation process compared to IDP HHs in Dawa (78.6%).

Figure 13: Willingness to locally integrate, by zone and total number of interviewed IDP HHs

Zones	Yes	No	No. of HHs
Dawa	98.14%	1.86%	430
Doolo	96.02%	3.98%	678
Nogob	99.14%	0.86%	701
Shabelle	98.00%	2.00%	701
Total	97.80%	2.20%	2,510



The 2,455 IDP HHs (or 97.8%) who were willing to locally integrate in the site were asked what main factors should be ensured before taking part in a potential local integration process. As seen in Figure 14, the availability of food was the main concern for IDP HHs in Dawa (95.02%), Doolo (97.08%) and Shabelle (87.19%), which was also reported as their most important need, as seen in Figure 7. In Nogob zone, a key factor to ensure local integration was the availability of sustainable livelihood options (76.55%). This was also an important factor in Doolo (74.65%). In addition, the 2,455 HHs who were willing to integrate were asked the three main needs which must be covered to contribute to a potential local integration process. Overall, the majority mentioned the need for food (84.4%) and economic opportunities (83.34%).

Despite the emphasis placed by the interviewed IDP HHs on basic services and needs, all indicators are important criteria to measure progress towards durable solutions, as defined by the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs.⁴

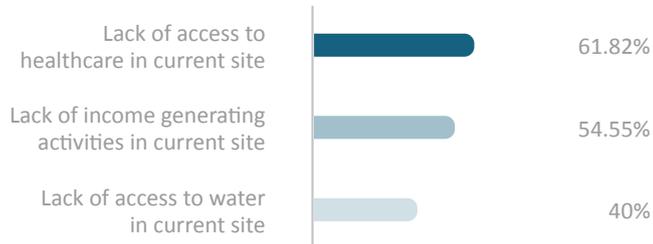
Figure 14: Main factors to be ensured before a potential local integration process, by zone and number of interviewed IDP HHs who reported a willingness to locally integrate

Main factors to be ensured before local integration process	Dawa	Doolo	Nogob	Shabelle
Availability of food	95.02%	97.08%	39.71%	87.19%
Availability of sustainable livelihood options	40.76%	74.65%	76.55%	46.29%
Availability of basic infrastructure	35.78%	30.57%	30.36%	25.91%
Availability of (functional) health services	11.85%	23.35%	31.22%	28.24%
Availability of (functional) school	44.55%	6.45%	12.66%	35.81%
Physical access	31.99%	14.29%	0.86%	30.57%
Renovation/reconstruction of shelter and assets	22.51%	26.11%	14.39%	4.80%
Access to services (health, education etc.)	6.40%	20.43%	27.48%	4.22%
Access to land for cultivation	1.90%	0.31%	27.48%	13.68%
Safety/security	0.00%	0.31%	20.86%	0.44%
Resolving secondary occupation of land/shelter	2.13%	0.92%	6.47%	1.46%
Resolving land disputes	0.00%	1.84%	4.75%	0.44%
Psychological support to overcome the trauma associated with place of origin or habitual residence	0.00%	0.00%	1.29%	5.53%
Effective justice mechanisms in place	0.24%	0.61%	3.17%	0.58%
Proper land tenure documents	2.84%	0.15%	1.44%	0.58%
Other	0.47%	1.08%	0.00%	0.87%
Number of IDP HHs who reported the willingness to locally integrate	422	651	695	687

4. The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs can be accessed at: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2021-03/IASC%20Framework%20on%20Durable%20Solutions%20for%20Internally%20Displaced%20Persons%2C%20April%20202010.pdf>

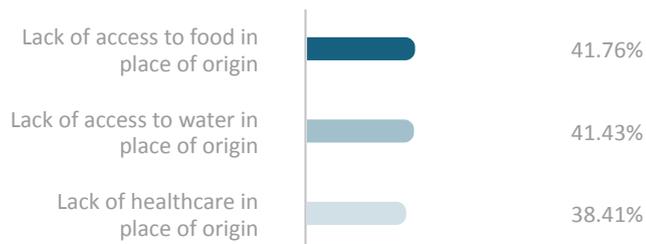


Figure 15: Top 3 reasons interviewed IDP HHs are not willing to locally integrate



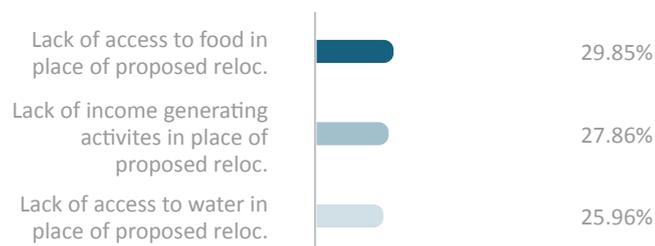
Among the 55 IDP HHs (or 2.19%) in Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle who were not willing to locally integrate in the place where they were living, 61.82% claimed the preference was due to a lack of healthcare, 54.55% stated it was because of a lack of income generating activities, and 40% mentioned a lack of access to water in the current site. Hence, socio-economic factors and lack of access to services were the main issues highlighted by the IDP HHs who were not willing to locally integrate.

Figure 16: Top 3 reasons interviewed IDP HHs are not willing to return



Among the 2,481 IDP HHs (or 98.84%) in Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle who were not willing to return to their place of origin, 41.76% mentioned that this was due to a lack of access to food, 41.43% that it was because of lack of access to water and 38.41% because of lack of healthcare in the place of origin.

Figure 17: Top 3 reasons interviewed IDP HHs are not willing to relocate



Among the 2,365 IDP HHs (or 94.22%) in Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle who were not willing to relocate elsewhere, 29.85% mentioned that the unwillingness was affected by the lack of access to water in the place of proposed relocation, 27.86% mentioned the lack of income generating activities and 25.96% mentioned a lack of access to food in the place of proposed relocation.



Voices from IDPs and Host Community - Moyale 03 Kebele in Dawa zone, Somali region

Regional border disputes such as the one between Somali and Oromia regions, continue to persist and can lead to long term displacement. If willing, local integration, relocation and return are options that IDPs could take part in, to resolve their situation of displacement. To better understand IDPs willingness to take part in these potential processes, in October 2022 IOM DTM Ethiopia carried out a Household-Level Intention Survey (HLIS) with IDP HHs in four zones of Somali region hosting the highest number of drought-affected IDPs.

After carrying out the HLIS with IDPs in Moyale 03 kebele, in July 2023 IOM DTM Ethiopia carried out separate focus group discussions (FGDs) with the IDP committee and the IDP-hosting community. During the HLIS, 9 out of 10 interviewed IDP HHs had mentioned they were willing to locally integrate in their place of displacement and all of them stated they were not willing to relocate or return. This was reiterated during the FGD in July 2023, when IDPs stated that they wanted to stay with the host community, but they needed more space. However, they pointed out that if space was not available, they would be willing to relocate elsewhere, but not return.

The host community was asked about the challenges they were facing whilst hosting the IDPs and about their willingness towards their local integration.

One man, who was hosting 18 IDPs from 3 HHs, mentioned that the main challenge was the availability and cost of water, “we share what we have and if we are struggling we ask for support to the other members of the community”. One young woman, who was hosting 17 IDPs, was working with a donkey cart but did not make enough income and hence, she was begging for the IDPs she was hosting or showing them the way to the bush to collect firewood to sell. Another older woman, who had been hosting 17 IDPs for 5 years, mentioned “we share the food we have and if there is no food, none of us eats”. Given that there is clan affiliation, the host community highlighted, there is no resource dispute.

An older man, who was hosting 11 IDP HHs in his large compound, described how women give birth at home, but there is no food. One IDP woman who gave birth lost one of her newborn twins due to malnutrition. One of the IDP women he was hosting gave birth in his home, “we helped to clean the blood. Now we are begging for her”. He mentioned how some IDPs can do daily work, but an issue of childcare arises if the adults are away for the day. He also reported that the latrines were full and that people in his house were getting sick with cholera and other diseases. “We cannot send them away, they are our relatives. We will happily allow local integration if these issues are solved”.



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