



SHELTER AND NFI 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) Data and Research Unit (DRU), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, deployed the Site Assessment (SA) and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) 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 the target group representatives, which 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, and will focus on Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) in the locations assessed through the SA and VAS survey tools.

The new Central Ethiopia and South Ethiopia regions are included 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 Tigray, Somali 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. 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 (1,422,074 individuals, 43.91% of the national returning IDP caseload).

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 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 centres (6.33%), dispersed settlements (3.89%) and planned camps/sites (1.77%).

SHELTER

According to data collected, living conditions of IDPs in the assessed sites continue to be inadequate and unsafe. In 42.10% of assessed sites, no HHs were living in individual HH shelters. Furthermore, in 60.77% of sites there was no lighting in communal spaces and in 36.08% there was lighting but it was not adequate. Vulnerable population groups, women and girls are the most likely to be negatively affected by the reduced privacy and security that a lack of individual HH shelters and lighting entail.

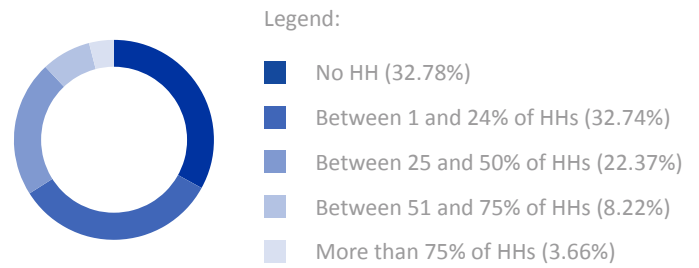
In addition, people with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken), face multiple difficulties in relation to their shelters. In 61.67% of assessed sites, the first obstacle was physical barriers to enter and leave their home and circulate inside the shelter. In 16.47% of sites the first obstacle was that persons with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding are not provided with appropriate materials and support to build, equip and maintain their own shelter and in 12.58% of sites, the first obstacle was that perceptions and beliefs of family/community/humanitarian actors make it difficult for persons with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding to leave their shelter/home.



While in 32.78% of assessed sites, no HHs were living in shelters that did not protect inhabitants from the weather, in a similar share of sites (32.74%) between 1 and 24% of HHs lived in shelters that do not protect from the weather and in 22.37% of sites between 25 and 50% of HHs lived in such shelters.

In the majority of assessed sites (73.43%), no IDP HH had received emergency shelter (ES) in the year prior to the assessment.

Figure 1: % of HHs living in shelters that do not protect inhabitants from the weather*



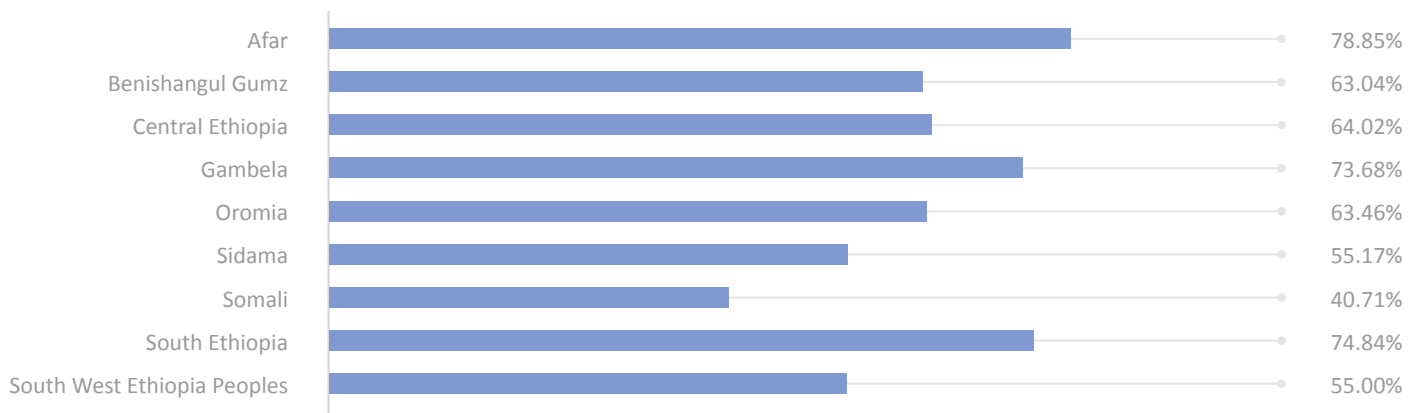
NFIs

DTM data shows that 45.72% of assessed sites had a nearby functional and accessible market selling Non-Food Items (NFIs), 32.9% of sites had a market but with reduced hours and 21.23% of sites did not have an accessible market selling NFIs, whether it had never existed, or it was temporarily or permanently closed.

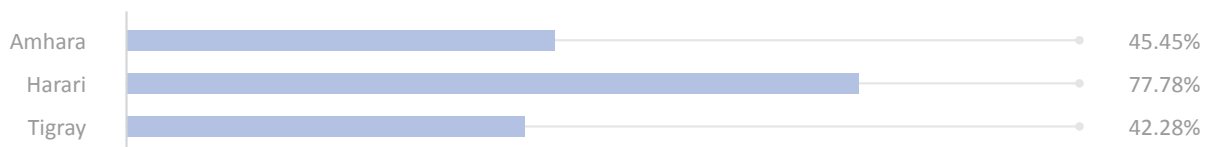
Data also shows that IDPs have limited access to emergency shelter kits (e.g. plastic sheets or rope). In 40.17% of sites, no IDP HH had access to emergency shelter kits and in 34.28% of sites, between 1 and 24% of IDP HHs had access.

Figure 2: First most reported NFI needed in each region, by share of sites

Regions where the highest proportion of sites mentioned emergency shelter kits as their most needed NFI



Regions where the highest proportion of sites mentioned bedding sets as their most needed NFI



While in most regions the highest proportion of sites mentioned emergency shelter kits as their most needed NFI, in Amhara, Harari and Tigray the highest proportion of sites mentioned bedding sets. IDP key informants were also asked what share of IDP HHs in the site had received NFIs during the last one year and, in 63.48% of sites, no IDP HH had received NFIs in the year prior to the assessment.

* Group discussions in 4 sites reported "Unknown" (0.16%) and in 2 sites "No Answer" (0.08%).



2. VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (VAS)

In Round 17 of the Village Assessment Survey (VAS), conducted between August and September 2023 in Ethiopia, IOM DRU's DTM assessed 2,072 accessible villages that had at least 20 returning IDP HHs who had returned from 1 January 2021. According to the data collected, there were an estimated 2,530,101 returning IDPs (552,773 HHs) across the assessed villages.

SHELTER

In most of the assessed villages, the majority of returning IDPs had returned to their own shelter (89.19% of villages, 1,848 villages). This is followed by 5.16% of villages where the majority had returned to a newly built shelter, 2.51% where they were sharing shelters with relatives/friends, 2.46% where they were renting property, 0.58% where they were in collective sites and 0.10% of villages where the majority were in other accommodation types.

Returning IDP key informants, in group discussions in the 2.46% of villages where the majority of returning IDPs returned to rented property (51 villages), were asked to estimate the average monthly rent of those rented properties. Among the 20 villages in Benishangul Gumz region, the average monthly rent was 685 ETB, and among the 31 villages in Tigray region, the average monthly rent was 1,153.22 ETB.

Among the 224 villages in which most returning IDPs were not able to return to their own shelter:

- 42.41% of villages reported this was due to the shelters being completely damaged;
- 32.14% that it was due to a partial damage of the shelters;
- 13.84% reported that the majority of returning IDPs did not own a shelter before displacement;
- 9.38% mentioned other reasons.

Figure 3. Share of shelters partially damaged by conflict

% of shelters partially damaged by conflict	No. of villages	% of villages
None (0%)	480	23.17%
1-24%	1,111	53.62%
25-50%	377	18.19%
51-75%	83	4.01%
> 75%	21	1.01%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Grand Total	2,072	100%

Figure 4. Share of shelters partially damaged by climate

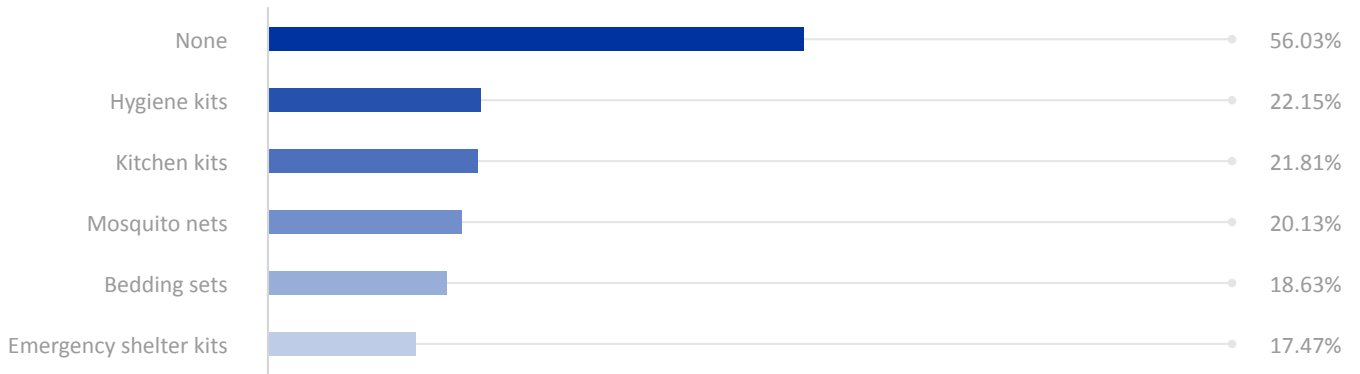
% of shelters partially damaged by climate	No. of villages	% of villages
None (0%)	1,844	89.00%
1-24%	182	8.78%
25-50%	25	1.21%
51-75%	15	0.72%
> 75%	4	0.19%
No Answer	2	0.10%
Grand Total	2,072	100%

Group discussions in all locations were also asked to evaluate the damage of shelters in their village due to conflict and climate. In 1,111 villages, between 1 and 24% of shelters were partially damaged by conflict and in 1,844 villages, no shelter was partially damaged by climate.



NFIs

Figure 5. Non-Food Items (NFIs) that the majority of returning IDPs received in the village (multiple answers)*



Group discussions with returning IDP key informants in each village were asked to express which Non-Food Items (NFIs) the majority of returning IDPs had received in their village and multiple answers were possible. As seen in Figure 5, the two most reported answers were:

- In 56.03% of assessed villages, the majority of returning IDPs had not received any Non-Food Item (NFI) upon return.
- This is followed by 22.15% of villages that reported that the majority had received hygiene kits.

Returning IDPs, during the group discussions, were also asked to estimate the proportion of HHs that had physical access and the financial means to purchase emergency shelter kits. In 45.70% of villages, between 1 and 24% of returning IDP HHs had physical access and the financial means to purchase emergency shelter items, followed by 31.37% of villages where no returning IDP HHs had the means. In line with the findings from the Site Assessment (SA) which highlight multiple NFI needs in sites with IDPs, this shows a poor situation both in the sites of displacement and villages of return.



IDP site in Somali region

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*Group discussions in 2 villages reported “Other” (0.10%) and in 2 sites “No Answer” (0.10%).



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