



**MEASURING PARITY AND  
PROGRESS TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS**  
IDPs AND NON-DISPLACED RESIDENTS

**HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SURVEY (HLS)**  
SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA, FEBRUARY 2024



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# I. INTRODUCTION

## I.I PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

This report presents findings on data collected by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Data and Research Unit (DRU) through its [Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\) methodology](#) and Household-Level Survey (HLS) tool. The objective of this HLS is to measure parity between Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and non-displaced residents and assess IDPs' progress towards durable solutions in the Somali region of Ethiopia. The survey took place in Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle zones.

This exercise builds on the findings of the DTM [Household Level Intention Survey \(HLIS\)](#) in the same zones, which was carried out in October 2022. Per this exercise, 97.8% of IDP households stated that they were willing to locally integrate in their current location.

As a follow up, this Household Level Survey (HLS) aims to assess the extent of IDPs' progress towards achieving local integration as a durable solution. In alignment with global frameworks such as the [Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics \(EGRIS\)](#) [International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics \(IRIS\)](#), it compares vulnerabilities and needs of displaced and non-displaced populations to determine where displacement related vulnerabilities (DRV) still exist. The data allows the identification of gaps for more targeted interventions to support the attainment of durable solutions.

## I.II CONTEXT

### GENERAL CONTEXT

Somali region, which is the second largest region within Ethiopia, spans over 380,000 square kilometers and is home to the country's third-largest ethnic group.

One notable aspect of the Somali region is its distinctive cultural and economic landscape. It is characterized by semi-nomadic pastoralist communities and strong clan affiliations that serve as the primary social and political units.

The region faces a series of recurring crises and complex local dynamics, which hinder the implementation of sustainable solutions. These challenges encompass a wide range of natural and man-made disasters, including climate-induced shocks like droughts and seasonal floods, volatile trade conditions, disease outbreaks among both humans and animals, and intergroup conflicts and border disputes with its neighboring regions ([Somali Region Durable Solutions Strategy 2022-2025](#)).

### DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

According to [IOM](#), protracted displacement can be understood as a situation in which IDPs have been unable to return to their habitual residence for three years or more, and where the process for finding durable solutions, such as return, integration in host communities, relocation in third locations, or other mobility opportunities, has stalled.

In Somali region, due to the sustained nature of regional border disputes, conflict and drought, displacement has largely become protracted.

As of December 2023, there were an estimated 1,089,783 IDPs in Somali region according to the DTM [Site Assessment \(SA\) round 35](#) deployed through household representative sampling. Out of the total number of IDPs in the region, 644,903 IDPs had been displaced in their current location for more than three years (59.2%).

## I.II PROGRESS TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS

There are several international frameworks that guide strategies for defining and measuring progress towards durable solutions. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) states that IDPs achieve a durable solution when they:

1. No longer have specific assistance needs and vulnerabilities that are directly linked to their displacement; i.e. displacement related vulnerabilities (DRV);
2. Enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.

In line with this framework, the realization of durable solutions is assessed based on the structural acquisition of rights along eight criteria:

1. Safety and security;
2. Adequate standard of living;
3. Access to livelihoods;
4. Restoration of housing, land and property (HLP);
5. Access to documentation;
6. Family reunification;
7. Participation in public affairs;
8. Access to effective remedies and justice.

The three pathways to durable solutions are through:

1. Sustainable reintegration in the area of origin (**return**),

2. Sustainable local integration in the areas of displacement (**local integration**),
3. Sustainable integration in another part of the country (**relocation**).

Building on the eight criteria to measure durable solutions developed by the IASC, the [Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics \(EGRISS\) International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics \(IRIS\)](#) developed a set of sub-criteria for each criteria in order to narrow the scope of analysis.

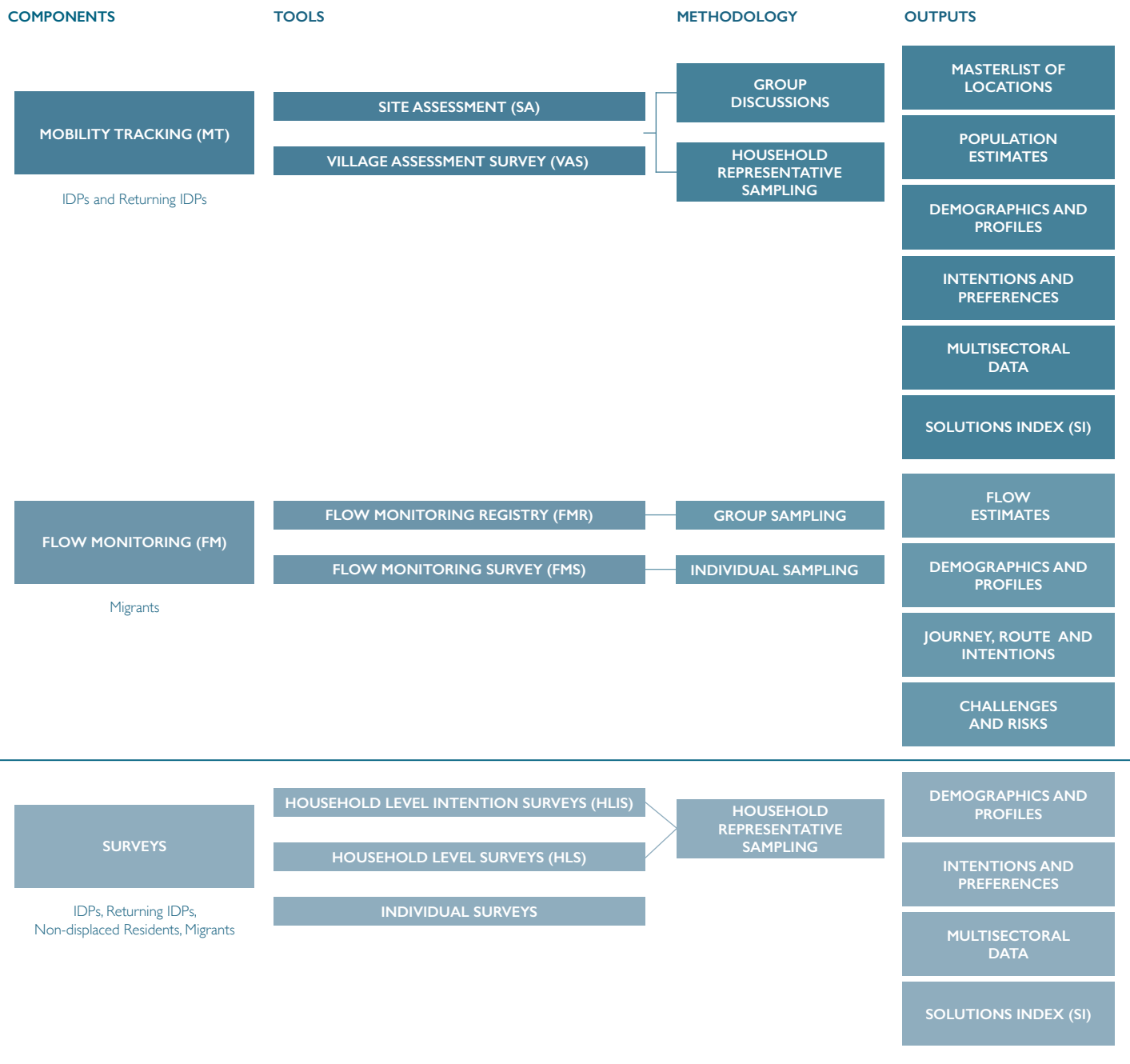
In addition, to support local-level decision-making and programme design, EGRISS IRIS recommends comparing the situation of IDPs with that of the non-displaced residents to assess whether or not the vulnerabilities that IDPs have are related to their displacement.

In alignment with the EGRISS IRIS recommendation, this Household Level Survey (HLS) compares vulnerabilities and needs of displaced and non-displaced populations to determine where displacement related vulnerabilities (DRV) still exist. **The identification of needs and gaps can support the development of targeted interventions to facilitate a progression towards a sustainable local integration as a durable solution.** The findings also support the identification and prioritization of the displacement caseload.

The indicators asked in the HLS align with the criteria to measure durable solutions defined by IASC and the subcriteria defined by EGRISS IRIS.

## II. METHODOLOGY

# HOW DTM DATA IS COLLECTED



Through the regular nationwide SA and VAS tools that fall under the MT component of the DTM methodology, DRU builds and regularly updates a master-list of locations and information about how mobile population categories are geographically spread throughout the country. The baseline information contained in the master-lists allows for the construction of sampling frameworks and the selection of statistically representative samples. Using the sampling frameworks obtained through the nationwide regular assessments, DRU is able to plan and implement household level and individual surveys to provide representative, granular information which can be triangulated with pre-existing DTM data and external data sources.



## II.1 DATA COLLECTION

### SELECTION OF ZONES

In February 2024, IOM's DRU deployed a Household-Level Survey (HLS) to:

**“Measure parity between IDPs and non-displaced residents and progress towards durable solutions in four zones of Somali region of Ethiopia”.**

The HLS to measure parity and progress was deployed in four zones of Somali region, namely Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle.

The zones were selected during the previous DTM [Household-Level Intention Survey \(HLIS\)](#) carried out in October 2022. According to the findings, 97.8% of IDP households were willing to locally integrate in their current location of displacement. The four zones were selected at the time as they hosted the highest number of IDPs who had been primarily displaced due to drought in the region according to the DTM [Site Assessment \(SA\) round 31](#) (Aug-Sept 2022). Afder zone, which reported a high caseload of IDPs primarily displaced by drought, was initially selected but was then excluded due to security restrictions. The selected four zones were kept for the geographical coverage of the follow up HLS in February 2024 in order to understand the progression towards durable solutions in those zones.

As of December 2023, according to DTM [Site Assessment \(SA\) round 35](#), where household representative sampling at the site level was deployed to identify the reasons for displacement of all estimated IDPs, the zones hosting the highest number of drought IDPs in the region were Afder (117,181 IDPs, 29.9%), Nogob (49,878 IDPs, 12.7%), Liben (48,858 IDPs, 12.5%) and Siti (41,715 IDPs, 10.7%). These were followed by Dawa (38,288 IDPs, 9.8%), Shabelle (30,630 IDPs, 7.8%), Jarar (25,209 IDPs, 6.4%), Doolo (19,512 IDPs, 5%), Korahe (12,428 IDPs, 3.2%), Erer (6,124 IDPs, 1.6%) and Fafan (1,750 IDPs, 0.4%).

### SAMPLING

The HLS to measure parity and progress employed a probability sampling approach utilizing a two-stage stratified cluster sampling with replacement strategy. Results are representative at a 90% confidence level with a 10% margin of error at the zonal level (admin 2).

1. **In the initial stage**, sites identified from the DTM Site Assessment (SA) round 35 served as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for IDPs. Target PSUs were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with replacement. The closest non-displaced resident population to each selected site hosting IDPs was identified through key informants and the latest population baseline was used for the sampling frame.

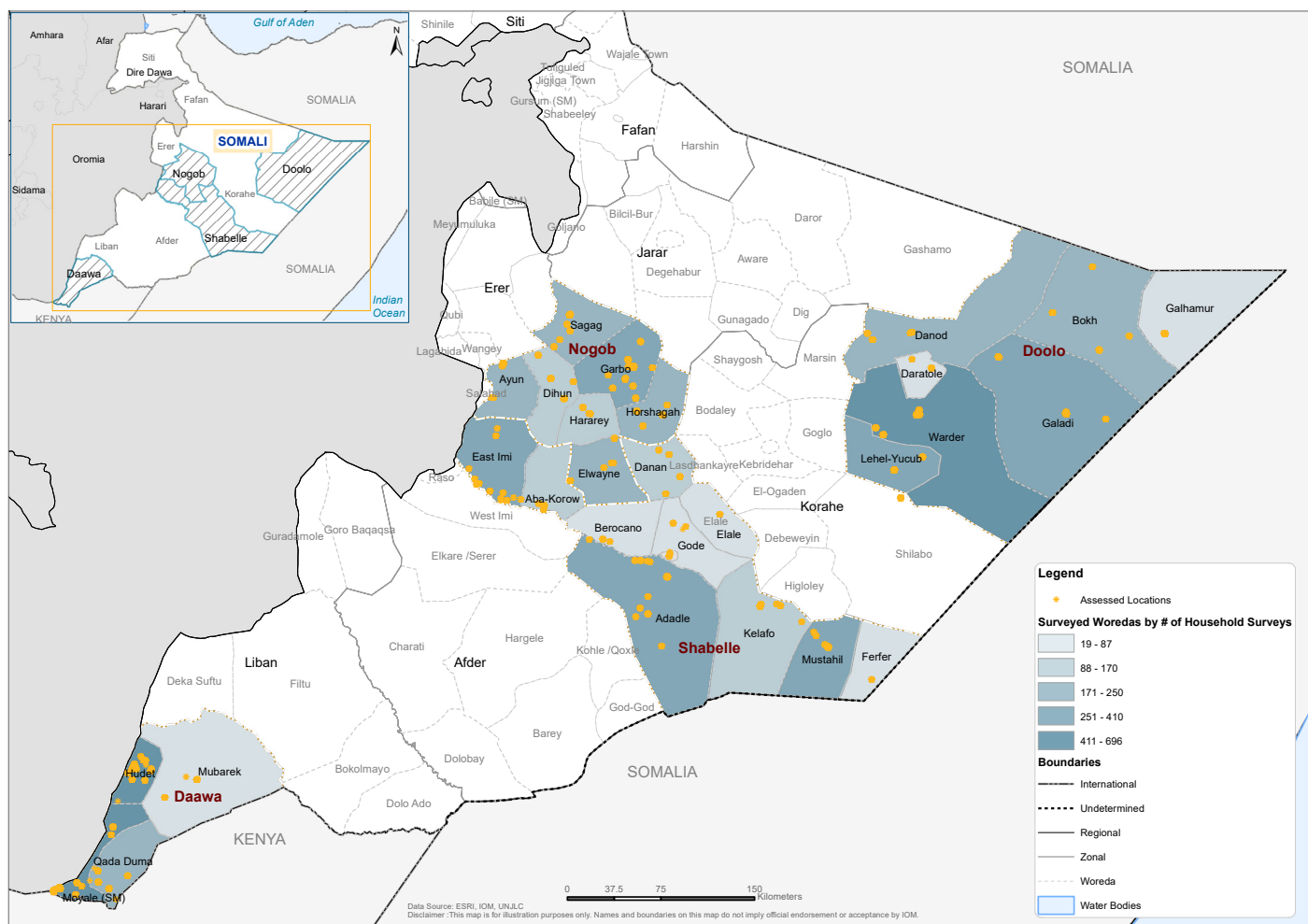
2. **In the second stage**, households served as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) and were randomly selected through systematic random sampling. Systematic random sampling refers to sampling households at fixed intervals with a random starting point.

In the randomly selected households, interviews were conducted with the head of household or, if not present, with another household member who was able to provide information on behalf of the household. All respondents interviewed were at least 18 years old and gave consent to be interviewed.

At the location level, data was collected through face-to-face household-level interviews conducted by 24 DTM enumerators in 28 woredas across the four zones (Dawa, Doolo, Liban and Shabelle).

In total, **6,099 HH surveys were conducted**, out of which 2,961 were with IDP households and 3,138 were with non-displaced resident households. The sample breakdown can be found in Figure 1 on the next page.

Figure 1. Geographic coverage and sample breakdown of the HLS to measure parity and progress in Somali region



DAWA ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	763
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	779
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,542</b>

DOOLO ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	700
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	782
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,482</b>

NOGOB ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	745
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	770
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,515</b>

SHABELLE ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	753
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	807
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,560</b>

## II.II DATA ANALYSIS

The indicators asked in this household survey align with the criteria defined by the IASC and the subcriteria defined by EGRIS IRIS to measure durable solutions. For the purpose of the data analysis, indicators were arranged by criteria and sub-criteria as seen in Figure 2. Questions on family reunification were not discussed at the household level. Family reunification/tracing are managed through community structures and various actors, including the Somali Bureau of Women and Childrens Affairs (BOWCA).

Figure 2. Indicators of the household level survey, by criteria and sub-criteria

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	INDICATORS
SAFETY AND SECURITY	Comfortable asking for help from local authorities for dispute resolution	Do your household members feel comfortable getting help from a local authority in case of disputes?
	Freedom of movement	Do your household members feel safe walking outside of the location in which you are currently residing (to collect firewood, water, conduct daily labour)?
ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING	Shelter and housing	Does your household currently have a shelter to stay in that is protected from the weather elements (sun, rain, wind, storm, etc.)?
	WaSH	Where does your household collect drinking water?
		How long does it take your household members to walk, queue and return from collecting water?
		What is the most common type of latrine that your household members use?
	Medical services	Do your household members have access to health services?
		If yes, what is the distance to walk to the health service?
		If yes, is your household able to pay?
Education	Does your household have access to educational facilities in or nearby this location?	
Food security	How many days over the last 7 days, did most members of your household (≥ 50%) eat the following food items, inside or outside the home?	
ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS	Employment and livelihoods	Do your household members of working age have access to income generating activities?
		Does your household own productive assets such as livestock, land rent, farmland, farm products?
	Access to financial service providers	Does your household have access to formal financial service providers such as banks (including mobile banking), credit unions, or microfinance institutions?

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	INDICATORS
HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)	Access to land	Is land necessary for your preferred livelihood in this location?
		If yes, do you have access to land?
	Access to dispute mechanism to resolve land issues	Do you have a trusted dispute mechanism to resolve an issue related to access to land?
ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION	Documentation	Do your household members over the age of 18 have access to a kebele card?
		Do your household members have access to services to replace or reissue kebele cards when needed?
	Right to vote	Do your household members over the age of 18 have the ability to vote in the location?
PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS	Public affairs	Is your household engaged in social activities within the community? (examples: weddings, funerals, Eid celebrations, Guus, etc)
		Is your household engaged in political activities within the community?
		Is your household engaged in religious activities within the community?
ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE	Remedies and justice	Does your household have trusted dispute resolution mechanisms to make complaints about justice in this location?
		Does your household believe that complaints about justice can be made without risking retaliation?

## STEP 1. HOUSEHOLD SCORES

The first step of data analysis was to develop a score for each indicator seen in Figure 2 for all sampled IDP households and non-displaced resident households.

The selected indicators are quantifiable variables whose answer options could be ranked and assigned a numeric value based on the favourability of the answer. Each response was coded as numeric data between 0 and 1, with the most favourable responses given a value of 1 and the least favourable responses given a value of 0.

- Questions asking “yes”/“no” answers from respondents were coded as binary variables, i.e. equal to 0 if the response is negative, and equal to 1 if the response is positive.
- Questions offering the respondent a choice between several ordinal categories were categorized as:
  - “No members of the household” as 0
  - “Some members of the household” as 0.5
  - “All members of the household” as 1
- Responses on drinking water sources and latrines were categorized as unprotected (coded as 0) and protected (coded as 1). If the distance to the reported drinking water source was more than a 30 min round trip, on foot, this was coded as 0, if it was less than 30 min it was coded as 1.
- While respondents were given the option of selecting “don’t know” and “prefer not to answer”, these answers were not coded and excluded from the response calculation.

## STEP 2. TARGET GROUP COMPARISON

The second step of data analysis was to average the scores for each population group (IDPs and non-displaced residents) by assessed zone. This average represents a Solutions Index (SI). With an index for IDP households and one for non-displaced resident households, **this enables the comparison of the vulnerabilities of the two target groups by indicator and criteria.** Indexes closer to 0 are lower ratings, while indices closer to 1 are higher ratings, along that specific indicator or criteria.

By comparing both groups, we can identify variations between IDP and non-displaced resident populations in the zone to identify displacement related vulnerabilities (DRVs) vis-à-vis general needs/conditions in the area. Identifying DRVs is foundational to support IDPs as it allows for targeted interventions that directly support the transition to sustainable solutions. Furthermore, through an understanding of conditions for non-displaced populations, we can ascertain what is the general level of needs and vulnerability in a specific zone.

- **Variations between IDP and non-displaced resident scores show different vulnerabilities that the two target groups have in that zone,** and can be indicative of DRVs that have not been overcome in the case of lower ratings for IDPs, highlighting lower progress towards achieving a durable solution through local integration.
- **Similar ratings between IDPs and non-displaced residents, alongside a specific indicator or criteria, can be indicative of a higher level of parity between the two target groups.**
- **When indices are low for both IDPs and non-displaced residents, this can be indicative of a broader developmental issue** that affects both target groups in the zone and requires an area-based approach that supports both displaced and non-displaced populations.

It is important to note that the selected indicators by criteria should not be considered as comprehensive or to give a full picture of the population group in that zone.

## STEP 3. LEVEL OF PROGRESS

In order to establish if a criteria has been met by an IDP household, each IDP household index was converted into a binary of 0 or 1 during the third step of data analysis.

To convert the average into a binary, if the value was  $\leq 0.74$  it was converted into 0 and if the value was  $\geq 0.75$  it was converted into 1. The rating of 0 means that the criteria has not been met and the rating of 1 means that the criteria has been met.

Thereafter, it is possible to see how many criteria each IDP household has met. IDP households are rated according to the number of criteria they have met:

- **Low Progress: 0 to 2 criteria met**
- **Medium Progress: 3 to 5 criteria met**
- **High Progress: 6 to 7 criteria met**

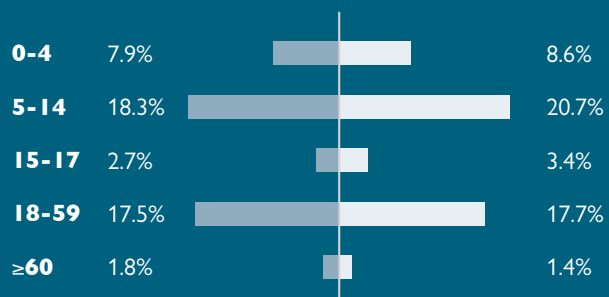


### **III. DISPLACED AND NON-DISPLACED PROFILES AND PREFERENCES TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS**

## SEX-AGE PYRAMIDS

IDPs

Legend: ■ Male ■ Female



Non-displaced residents

Legend: ■ Male ■ Female



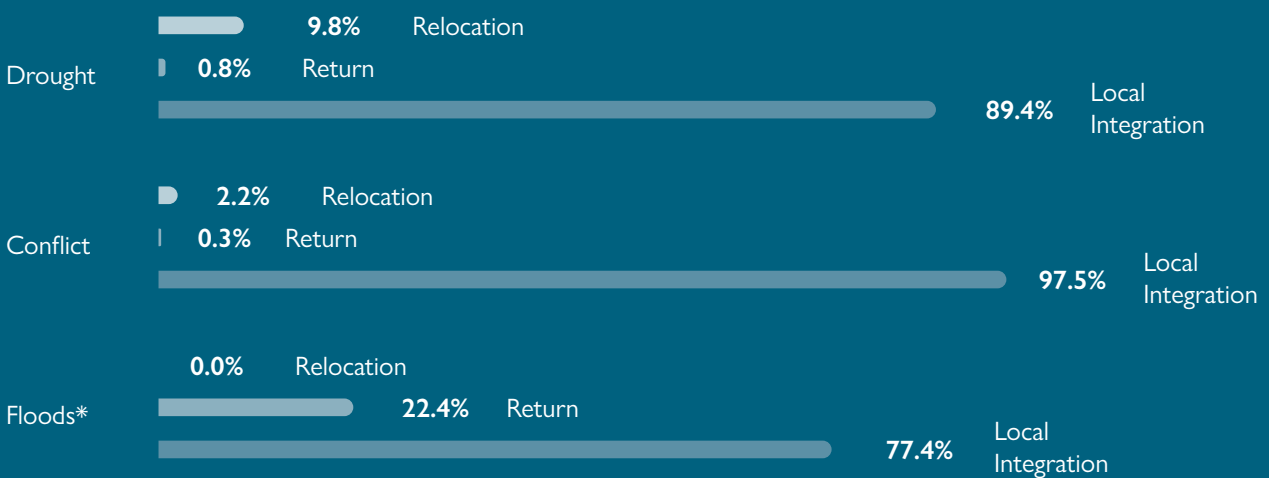
SOURCE: 2,961 sampled IDP households and 3,138 sampled non-displaced resident households in Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle zones of Somali region, Ethiopia, through DTM Household Level Survey (HLS) conducted in Feb 2024 to measure parity and progress towards durable solutions



## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

- 63.1% IDP households primarily displaced due to drought
- 20.6% IDP households primarily displaced due to conflict
- 16.2% IDP households primarily displaced due to floods (100% of whom were in Shabelle zone)
- 0.1% IDP households primarily displaced due to fear of potential conflict/social tension

## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT AND PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTION



\* 0.2% preferred not to answer

SOURCE: 2,961 sampled IDP households in Dawa, Doolo, Nogob and Shabelle zones of Somali region, Ethiopia, through DTM Household Level Survey (HLS) conducted in Feb 2024 to measure parity and progress towards durable solutions



## IV. DATA ANALYSIS

STEP 1. HOUSEHOLD SCORES

STEP 2. TARGET GROUP COMPARISON

## 1. SAFETY AND SECURITY

**METHODOLOGY:** To measure access to safety and security, two indicators were used for both target groups. The first indicator was on whether household members felt safe walking outside of the location in which they were currently residing and the second focused on whether the household members felt comfortable getting help from a local

authority in case of disputes. For both indicators, “yes, all members” responses were coded as 1, “yes, some members” were coded as 0.5 and “no, no members” were coded as 0.

Zones	1. Do your household members feel safe walking outside of the location in which you are currently residing (to collect firewood, water, conduct daily labour)?		2. Do your household members feel comfortable getting help from a local authority in case of disputes?		Average of the 2 indicators on long term security and safety	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.88	0.84	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.89
Doolo	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.98
Nogob	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.94
Shabelle	0.92	0.88	0.77	0.85	0.84	0.86
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>

**RESULTS:** The lowest average for an indicator was 0.77, which was reported by IDP households in Shabelle zone in relation to lower trust in local authority dispute resolution. This was the largest disparity seen with non-displaced residents, who instead averaged 0.85 on this indicator in the zone.

Overall, when taking the average answers for both indicators across the four zones, both IDP and non-displaced resident households averaged 0.92. This suggests that, on average, both groups have similar levels of freedom of movement and trust in local authorities for dispute resolution.

## 2. ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING

**METHODOLOGY:** To assess adequate standard of living between both population groups, nine indicators were selected. The first indicator was on whether the household had a shelter to stay in that was protected from the weather elements. If the respondent answered “yes” it was coded as 1 and if the respondent answered “no” it was coded as 0. The second indicator looked at water sources to collect drinking water. Answer options categorized as unprotected were coded as 0 and if categorized as protected

were coded as 1.<sup>1</sup> The third indicator focused on the time that it takes, on average, for the household to collect water (round trip, on foot). If the response was “more than 30 min” this was coded as 0 and if the response was “less than 30 min” this was coded as 1.<sup>2</sup> The fourth indicator asked the most common type of latrine used by the household members. Latrine answer options were categorized as unprotected, which were coded as 0 and as protected, which were coded as 1.<sup>3</sup>

Zones	1. Does your household currently have a shelter to stay in that is protected from the weather elements (sun, rain, wind, storm, etc.)?		2. Where does your household collect drinking water?		3. How long does it take your household members to walk, queue and return from collecting water?		4. What is the most common type of latrine that your household members use?	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.21	0.35	0.18	0.27	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.18
Doolo	0.34	0.77	0.11	0.38	0.57	0.70	0.22	0.59
Nogob	0.47	0.52	0.17	0.25	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.05
Shabelle	0.53	0.51	0.38	0.13	0.27	0.13	0.02	0.03
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.21</b>

**RESULTS:** On average, IDP households scored lower on the first indicator on adequate shelter (0.39) compared to non-displaced residents (0.54), with Doolo zone displaying the largest variation between the two groups (0.34 and 0.77, respectively).

Both IDPs and non-displaced residents scored very low on sources of drinking water (0.21 and 0.25, respectively). This demonstrates that unsafe drinking water is an issue that affects both groups similarly. IDP households in Doolo zone scored the lowest with 0.11.

In Nogob zone, both IDP and non-displaced residents averaged very low on distance to water source, with 0.07 and 0.09 respectively. Water shortages were reported as a major concern during an OCHA led mission in the zone in 2022.

Both IDP and non-displaced residents scored very low on the fourth indicator on type of latrine (0.13 and 0.21, respectively), with both groups scoring particularly low in Nogob zone (0.04 and 0.05, respectively) and Shabelle zone (0.02 and 0.03, respectively).

**METHODOLOGY:** The fifth indicator focused on access to health services. If the respondent answered “yes”, the response was coded as 1, and if the response was “no”, it was coded as 0. In the sixth indicator, if the health service the household could access was “more than 30 min” walking distance, the response was coded as 0 and if the health service was “less than 30 min”, the response was coded as 1.<sup>4</sup> If the health service that the household could

access was affordable to the household, responses to the seventh indicator were coded as 1 and if there were not it was coded as 0. In the eighth indicator on access to educational facilities in or nearby their location, “yes, to all” (educational facilities) responses were coded as 1, “yes, to some” were coded as 0.5 and “no” were coded as 0.

Zones	5. Do your household members have access to health services?		6. What is the distance to walk to the health service? (on foot, one way)		7. Is your household able to pay for health services?		8. Does your household have access to educational facilities in or nearby this location?	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.66	0.68	0.55	0.68	0.56	0.65	0.78	0.76
Doolo	0.77	0.95	0.63	0.70	0.16	0.52	0.98	0.99
Nogob	0.98	0.99	0.71	0.77	0.34	0.40	0.95	0.96
Shabelle	0.88	0.78	0.69	0.53	0.26	0.41	0.94	0.92
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>

**RESULTS:** IDP and non-displaced residents averaged similarly on the indicator on access to health services, with 0.82 and 0.85 respectively. While this shows that the access to health for both groups is overall similar, in Doolo zone IDPs scored lower (0.77) than non-displaced residents (0.95).

However, while access might be overall high, distance and affordability were also taken into consideration in the sixth and seventh indicators respectively. On distance to health services IDP households scored, on average, 0.65 and non-displaced residents scored 0.68.

IDP households scored lower than non-displaced residents across all zones on affordability of health services, with Doolo zone displaying the largest variation (0.16 and 0.52, respectively).

Both IDPs and non-displaced residents scored high on access to educational facilities, on average 0.91 for both population groups. In Dawa zone, access was slightly lower with 0.78 for IDPs and 0.76 for non-displaced residents.

**METHODOLOGY:** The Food Consumption Score (FCS) developed by the World Food Programme (WFP) to measure household caloric availability was used as the ninth indicator. Households were asked how many days, over the previous 7 days, had most of the household members ( $\geq 50\%$ ) eaten food from specific categories, inside or outside the home. The categories are as follows (examples were also provided):

- 1) Cereals, grains, roots and tubers; 2) Pulses/legumes, nuts and seeds; 3) Milk and other dairy products; 4) Meat, fish and eggs; 5) Vegetables and leaves; 6) Fruits; 7) Oil/fat/

butter; 8) Sugar or sweets; 9) Condiments/spices.

Based on the answers provided, the FCS was calculated by assigning a specific weight to each food category and a score was calculated. If the score was  $\leq 21$  it was classified as “poor”, if  $\geq 22$  but  $\leq 35$  it was classified as “borderline” and if  $\geq 36$  it was classified as “acceptable” (as seen in [WFP’s VAM](#)). Thereafter, in line with the index calculation of this survey, “poor” values were converted to 0, “borderline” values to 0.5 and “acceptable” values were converted to 1.

Zones	9. How many days over the last 7 days, did most members of your household ( $\geq 50\%$ ) eat the following food items, inside or outside the home?		Average of the 9 indicators on adequate standards of living	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.04	0.12	0.37	0.41
Doolo	0.47	0.58	0.47	0.69
Nogob	0.07	0.06	0.42	0.45
Shabelle	0.52	0.62	0.49	0.44
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.50</b>

**RESULTS:** The average index for the converted FCS for IDP households was 0.27 and for non-displaced resident households it was 0.35. The lowest zonal averages can be seen in Dawa zone with IDP households scoring 0.04 and non-displaced residents scoring 0.12, and in Nogob zone with IDPs scoring 0.07 and non-displaced residents scoring 0.06. This shows very low household caloric availability in these zones for both target groups.

Overall, on the adequate standards of living criteria, IDP households scored 0.44 and non-displaced resident households scored 0.50. While the indicators average out to a marginal difference in overall standards of living, key differences exist across certain indicators and zones, which should be a focus for targeted interventions and to pave the way for durable solutions.

### 3. ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

**METHODOLOGY:** Three indicators were used to assess access to livelihoods. These included access to income generating activities, ownership of productive assets and access to formal financial services. In the first indicator, if the respondent answered “yes, all members of working age”<sup>5</sup> (had access to income generating activities) the answer was coded as 1, if the respondent answered “yes, some members of working age” it was coded as 0.5 and if the respondent reported “no, no members of working age”, it was coded as 0. In the second and third indicators, “yes” responses were coded as 1 and “no” responses were coded as 0.

Zones	1. Do your household members of working age have access to income generating activities?		2. Does your household own productive assets such as livestock, land rent, farmland, farm products?		3. Does your household have access to formal financial service providers such as banks (including mobile banking), credit unions, or microfinance institutions?		Average of the 3 indicators on access to livelihoods	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.17	0.24	0.12	0.20	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.17
Doolo	0.19	0.52	0.10	0.17	0.31	0.44	0.20	0.38
Nogob	0.17	0.12	0.27	0.35	0.56	0.55	0.33	0.34
Shabelle	0.38	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.36	0.29	0.38	0.39
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.32</b>

**RESULTS:** The largest variation between the two target groups can be seen on access to income generating activities in Doolo zone, with IDPs averaging 0.19 and non-displaced residents averaging 0.52. With IDPs scoring much lower, this can be indicative of a DRV to be addressed in order to facilitate a progression towards sustainable local integration.

Both IDP and non-displaced residents in Dawa zone scored very low on access to formal financial service providers (FSPs) (0.02 and 0.06 respectively). Low access to FSPs for IDPs in Dawa zone was also identified in the multisectoral DTM [Site Assessment \(SA\) round 34](#), whereby 90.9% of assessed locations in the zone reported that the majority of

IDPs did not have access to FSPs. The largest share reported that this was due to limited or no knowledge on how to open an account (56.4%), followed by mobile connectivity issues for mobile money (50.9%), lack of mobile phone to access mobile money (47.3%) and travel distance to reach FSP branch (41.8%).

Overall, when averaging the answers for the three indicators for each target group across the four zones, IDP households averaged 0.25 and non-displaced resident households averaged 0.32 across the four zones. This demonstrates low access to livelihoods for both target groups, as well as as continuing DRVs for IDP households.

#### 4. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

**METHODOLOGY:** To measure access to housing, land and property (HLP), households were firstly asked whether land was necessary for their preferred livelihood in that location. When land was needed for their preferred livelihood, households were asked if they had access to land. This became the first coded indicator on HLP, where “no”

responses were coded as 0 and “yes” responses were coded as 1. The second indicator focused on whether the household had a trusted dispute mechanism to resolve an issue related to access to land, and “yes” responses were coded as 1 and “no” responses were coded as 0.

Zones	1. Is land necessary for your preferred livelihood in this location? If yes, do you have access to land?		2. Do you have a trusted dispute mechanism to resolve an issue related to access to land?		Average of the 2 indicators on HLP	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.29	0.35	0.90	0.93	0.65	0.67
Doolo	0.84	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.91	0.95
Nogob	0.15	0.31	0.86	0.95	0.59	0.65
Shabelle	0.71	0.66	0.90	0.87	0.80	0.75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.76</b>

**RESULTS:** The lowest average score was for IDP households in Nogob zone, who averaged 0.15 on access to land. This also represents a variation with non-displaced residents, who instead averaged 0.31.

Overall, when averaging the answers for the two coded indicators for each target group, IDPs averaged 0.74 and non-displaced residents averaged 0.76.

It is worth noting, however, that averages on the first indicator on access to land are noticeably lower than averages for the second question on trusted dispute mechanism. This highlights the importance of looking at the averages by indicator and not only by criteria. While IDPs scored 0.49 and non-displaced residents scored 0.56 on access to land, they scored 0.91 and 0.93 respectively on access to a trusted dispute mechanism to resolve an issue related to access to land.

## 5. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

**METHODOLOGY:** To understand both population groups access to documentation, two indicators were used: access to kebele ID cards and access to services to replace/reissue kebele ID cards. Kebeles are Ethiopia's admin 4. The community-managed kebele ID cards serve as a de facto foundational ID. In the first indicator, if the respondent answered "yes,

all members over the age of 18" (have access to a kebele ID card) it was coded as 1, if the respondent answered "yes, some members over the age of 18" it was coded as 0.5 and if the respondent reported "no, no members over the age of 18" it was coded as 0. In the second indicator, "yes" responses were coded as 1 and "no" responses were coded as 0.

Zones	1. Do your household members over the age of 18 have access to a kebele ID card?		2. Do your household members have access to services to replace or reissue kebele ID cards when needed?		Average of the 2 indicators on access to documentation	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.21	0.21
Doolo	0.71	0.77	0.62	0.66	0.63	0.67
Nogob	0.39	0.30	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.35
Shabelle	0.73	0.70	0.82	0.73	0.71	0.67
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.48</b>

**RESULTS:** The lowest scorings can be seen in Dawa zone on access to documentation, where IDP households averaged 0.27 and non-displaced residents averaged 0.29. Both target groups in the zone also reported lower than other zones on access to services to replace or reissue kebele ID cards.

Overall, when averaging the answers for the two indicators for each target group across the four zones, both IDP and non-displaced resident households averaged 0.48, highlighting a general issue on access to documentation for both displaced and non-displaced resident populations.



## 6. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

**METHODOLOGY:** To understand both population groups' participation in public affairs, four indicators were used. The first indicator was on whether household members over the age of 18 had the ability to vote in the location. "Yes, all members over the age of 18" responses were coded as 1, "yes, some members over the age of 18" responses were coded as 0.5 and "no, no members over the age of 18" responses were coded as 0. If the

respondent answered "no voting practice in the location", this was also coded as 0. The second, third and fourth indicators focused, respectively, on engagement in social, political and religious activities. "Yes" responses were coded as 1, "no, but do not wish to" were also coded as 1, and "no, but wish to" were coded as 0.

Zones	1. Do your household members over the age of 18 have the ability to vote in the location?		2. Is your household engaged in social activities within the community? (examples: weddings, funeral, Eid celebrations, Guus, etc)		3. Is your household engaged in political activities within the community?		4. Is your household engaged in religious activities within the community?		Average of the 4 indicators on participation in public affairs	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	0.03	0.03	0.85	0.82	0.56	0.53	0.89	0.88	0.77	0.75
Doolo	0.58	0.58	0.70	0.71	0.43	0.38	0.74	0.74	0.63	0.61
Nogob	0.36	0.33	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Shabelle	0.58	0.59	0.91	0.94	0.70	0.80	0.99	0.99	0.87	0.91
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.81</b>

**RESULTS:** Notably, the lowest average scoring was 0.03 on ability to vote for both IDPs and non-displaced residents in Dawa zone. On average for the two target groups in the zone, 55.6% of households reported that no members over the age of 18 could vote, while only 1.2% of households reported no voting practice in the location.

While the average scorings on access to voting were generally lower, the average ratings for engagement in activities were generally higher, with IDPs and non-displaced residents scoring high in engagement in social activities (0.86 and 0.86, respectively) and in religious

activities (0.91 and 0.90, respectively).

Overall, when calculating the average scorings for the four indicators under this criteria, IDPs and non-displaced residents scored similarly, with 0.82 and 0.81 respectively, demonstrating that displacement appears not affect participation in public affairs in the assessed zones. Kinship might play a role in participation, as the previous DTM [Household Level Intention Survey \(HLIS\)](#) conducted in the same zones found that 63.6% of IDP households had social and/or kinship connections in the location.

## 7. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE

**METHODOLOGY:** To assess access to effective remedies and justice between both population groups, two indicators were selected. The first indicator was on whether the household had trusted dispute resolution mechanisms to make complaints about justice in that location. The second question asked if the household believed that complaints about justice could be made without risking retaliation. In both indicators, “yes” responses were coded as 1 and “no” responses were coded as 0.

Zones	1. Does your household have trusted dispute resolution mechanisms to make complaints about justice in this location?		2. Does your household believe that complaints about justice can be made without risking retaliation?		Average of the 2 indicators on access to effective remedies and justice	
	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households	IDP households	Non-displaced resident households
Dawa	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00
Doolo	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Nogob	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.97
Shabelle	0.96	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.99
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.98</b>

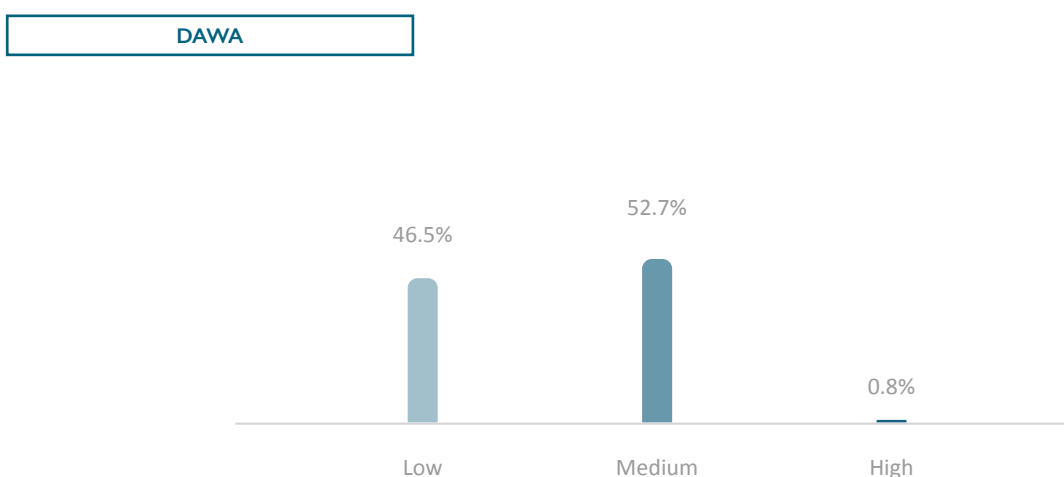
**RESULTS:** IDP households and non-displaced resident households scored **similarly high** across all zones on access to effective remedies and justice (0.97 and 0.98, respectively). This demonstrates high levels of trust in dispute resolution mechanisms and reporting without retaliation in their current location regardless of displacement status.



**METHODOLOGY:** In order to establish if a criteria has been met by an IDP household, each IDP household index was converted into a binary of 0 or 1 during the third step of data analysis. To convert the average into a binary, if the value was  $\leq 0.74$  it was converted into 0 and if the value was  $\geq 0.75$  it was converted into 1. The rating of 0 means that the criteria has not been met and the rating of 1 means that the criteria has been met. Thereafter, it is possible to see how many criteria each IDP household has met. IDP households are rated according to the number of criteria they have met:

- **Low Progress:** 0 to 2 criteria met
- **Medium Progress:** 3 to 5 criteria met
- **High Progress:** 6 to 7 criteria met

Figure 3. Proportion of IDP households based on their progress towards solutions, by assessed zones



**RESULTS:**

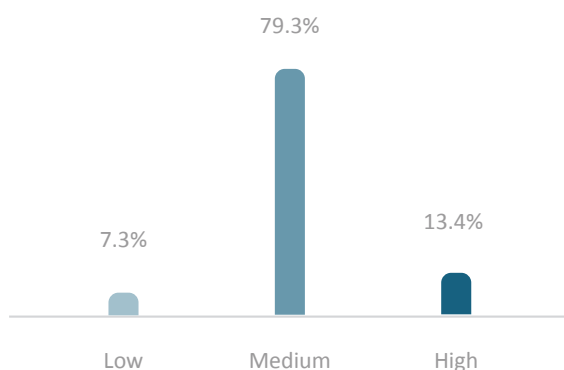
■ Across the four zones, Dawa zone displays the highest share of IDPs who were in the low progress category (46.5%). Notably, 0.3% of IDPs had overcome 0 criteria, 6.2% of IDPs had overcome 1 criteria and 40% had overcome 2 criteria. Out of those who had overcome 2 criteria, 99.7% had overcome the criteria on access to effective remedies and justice and 84.3% had overcome the criteria on access to long term safety and security.

■ The highest share of IDPs were in the medium progress categorisation (52.7%), with 30% of IDPs who had overcome 3 criteria, 19.7% who had overcome 4 criteria and 3% who had overcome 5 criteria. Among those in the medium progress category, the lowest performing criteria was access to documentation (1.2%).

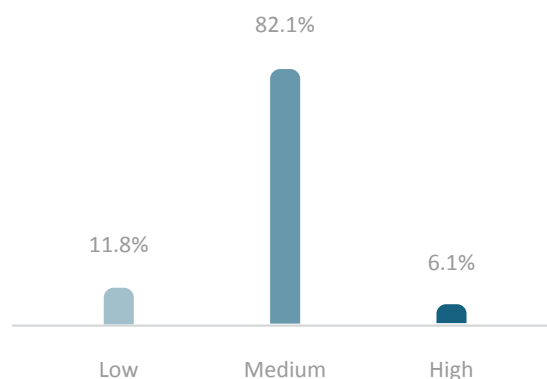
IDPs who had been primarily displaced due to conflict were more likely to be in the medium progress category (57.4%) compared to IDPs who had been displaced due to drought (45.1%). IDPs displaced due to drought were more likely to be in the low progress (54.2%) compared to households displaced due to conflict (41.8%).

■ Dawa also displays the lowest zonal share of IDPs who were in the high progress category (0.8%), out of which all had overcome 6 criteria and none had overcome 7 criteria. Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to documentation (33.3%).

**DOOLO**



**NOGOB**



**RESULTS:**

■ Doolo zone displays 7.3% of IDPs who were in the low progress category, out of which 0.6% had overcome 1 criteria and 6.7% had overcome 2 criteria. Out of those who had overcome 2 criteria, 93.6% had overcome the criteria on access to effective remedies and justice and 48.9% had overcome the criteria on access to long term safety and security.

■ The highest shares of IDPs were in the medium progress category (79.3%), with 20% of IDPs who had overcome 3 criteria, 32.3% who had overcome 4 and 27% of IDPs who had overcome 5 criteria. Among those in the medium progress category, the lowest performing criteria was access to livelihoods (21.3%).

■ 13.4% of IDPs were in the high progress categorisation, with 12.1% who had overcome 6 criteria and 1.3% who had overcome 7 criteria. Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to livelihoods (27.1%).

IDPs primarily displaced due to drought were more likely to be in the high progress category (15.1%) compared to IDPs displaced due to conflict (1.2%). IDPs primarily displaced due to conflict were more likely to be in the low progress (21.7%) compared to IDPs displaced due to drought (5.4%).

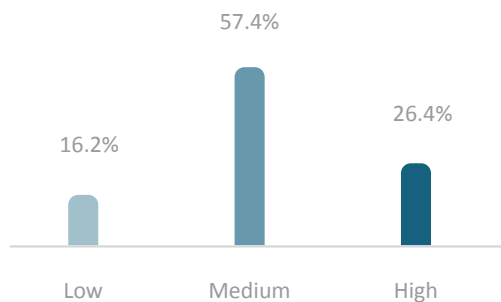
■ Nogob zone displays 11.8% of IDPs who were in the low progress categorisation, with 0.1% of IDPs who had overcome 0 criteria, 2.6% of IDPs who had overcome 1 criteria and 9.1% who had overcome 2 criteria. Out of those who had overcome 2 criteria, 86.8% had overcome the criteria on participation in public affairs and 76.5% had overcome the criteria on access to effective remedies and justice.

■ The highest shares of IDPs were in the medium progress category (82.1%), with 36% of IDPs who had overcome 3 criteria, 30.9% who had overcome 4 criteria and 15.2% who had overcome 5 criteria. Among those in the medium progress, the lowest performing criteria was access to HLP (10.6%).

IDPs primarily displaced due to conflict were more likely to be in the low progress category (32%) compared to IDP households who had been displaced due to drought (11.1%). IDPs displaced due to drought were more likely to be in the medium progress (82.6%) compared to IDPs displaced due to conflict (68%).

■ 6.1% of IDPs were in the high progress categorisation, with 5.6% who had overcome 6 criteria and 0.5% who had overcome 7 criteria. Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to HLP (61%). None of the conflict-IDPs were in the high progress category.

SHABELLE



RESULTS:

■ Shabelle zone displays 16.2% of IDP households who were in the low progress category, with 0.3% of IDPs who had overcome 0 criteria, 3.3% of IDPs who had overcome 1 criteria and 12.6% who had overcome 2 criteria. Out of those who had overcome 2 criteria, 87.4% had overcome the criteria on access to effective remedies and justice and 56.8% had overcome the criteria on participation in public affairs.

■ The highest share of IDPs in the zone were in the medium progress category (57.4%), with 15.8% who had overcome 3 criteria, 15% who had overcome 4 criteria and 26.6% who had overcome 5 criteria. Among those in the medium progress categorisation, the lowest performing criteria was access to livelihoods (34%).

■ 26.4% of IDPs were in the high progress category, with 24.4% who had overcome 6 criteria and 2% who had overcome 7 criteria. Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to adequate standards of living (40.8%).

Out of the IDP households sampled in Shabelle, 63.7% had been primarily displaced due to floods. Out of the IDPs primarily displaced due to floods in the zone, 10.8% of IDPs were in the low progress categorisation, 59.2% were in the medium progress and 30% were in the high progress.



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## V. KEY FINDINGS

## KEY FINDINGS - STEP 1. HOUSEHOLD SCORES STEP 2. TARGET GROUP COMPARISON

While local integration was the preferred durable solution for IDPs in the four assessed zones, as it can be seen from the analysis of the results of the assessment, various factors including displacement status might be hindering access to services and participation, which ultimately impacts the ability of IDP households to progress towards a durable solution through local integration.

The analysis by indicator and criteria aims to support stakeholders with better targeting and programming to support the progression towards sustainable local integration in those specific areas of intervention. In areas of intervention where both IDPs and non-displaced residents rank low, an area-based approach is necessary to address both humanitarian and development issues affecting displaced and non-displaced populations. Below is a summary of key findings of the Solutions Index (SI).

### 1. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Both IDP and non-displaced residents have similar levels of **freedom of movement** in their current location and **trust in local authorities for dispute resolution**, with both groups averaging 0.92 in the safety and security criteria.

### 2. ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING

IDPs scored 0.44 and non-displaced residents scored 0.50 on adequate standards of living. While it averages out to a marginal difference in overall standards of living, key differences exist across certain indicators and zones, which should be a focus for targeted interventions to pave the way towards durable solutions.

- IDP households scored lower on **adequate shelter** (0.39) compared to non-displaced residents (0.54), with Doolo zone displaying the largest variation between the two groups (0.34 and 0.77, respectively).
- Both IDPs and non-displaced residents scored very low on **sources of drinking water**, with IDPs in Doolo zone scoring the lowest with 0.11. In Nogob zone, both IDP and non-displaced residents averaged very low on **distance to water source**, with

0.07 and 0.09 respectively. Both IDP and non-displaced residents scored very low overall on **type of latrine** (0.13 and 0.21, respectively), with both groups scoring particularly low in Nogob zone (0.04 and 0.05, respectively) and Shabelle zone (0.02 and 0.03, respectively).

- While overall IDP and non-displaced residents averaged similarly on **access and distance to health services**, IDP households scored lower than non-displaced residents across all zones on **affordability of health services**, with Doolo zone displaying the largest variation between the two groups (0.16 and 0.52, respectively).
- Both IDPs and non-displaced residents scored high on **access to educational facilities**, on average 0.91 for both population groups.
- The average for the **Food Consumption Score** (FCS) for IDP households was 0.27 and for non-displaced resident households it was 0.35. The lowest zonal averages can be seen in Dawa zone with IDP households scoring 0.04 and non-displaced residents scoring 0.12, and in Nogob zone with IDPs scoring 0.07 and non-displaced residents scoring 0.06. This shows very low household caloric availability in these zones for both target groups.



### 3. ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

IDPs scored 0.25 and non-displaced residents scored 0.32 on access to livelihoods, on average, across the four zones. This demonstrates low access to livelihoods for both target groups.

- The largest variation between the two target groups can be seen on **access to income generating activities** in Doolo zone, with IDPs averaging 0.19 and non-displaced residents averaging 0.52. With IDPs scoring much lower, this can be indicative of a DRV to be addressed in order to facilitate a progression towards local integration.
- Both IDP and non-displaced residents in Dawa zone scored very low on **access to formal financial service providers (FSPs)** (0.02 and 0.06 respectively).

### 4. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Overall, on HLP-related questions, IDPs averaged 0.74 and non-displaced residents averaged 0.76.

- While IDPs scored 0.49 and non-displaced residents scored 0.56 on **access to land**, they scored 0.91 and 0.93 respectively on **access to a trusted dispute mechanism to resolve an issue related to access to land**.
- The lowest average score was for IDP households in Nogob zone, who averaged 0.15 on access to land. This also represents a variation with non-displaced residents, who instead averaged 0.31.

### 5. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Both IDP and non-displaced resident households averaged 0.48 on access to documentation, highlighting a general issue for both displaced and non-displaced populations.

- The lowest scorings can be seen in Dawa zone on **access to documentation**, where IDPs averaged 0.27 and non-displaced residents averaged 0.29. Both target groups in the zone also reported lower than other zones on **access to services to replace or reissue kebele ID cards**.

### 6. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Overall, when calculating the average scorings under participation in public affairs, IDPs and non-displaced residents scored similarly, with 0.82 and 0.81 respectively, demonstrating that displacement status does not appear to affect in public affairs in the four zones.

- Notably, the lowest average scoring was 0.03 on **ability to vote** for both IDPs and non-displaced residents in Dawa zone.
- While the average scorings on access to voting were generally lower, the average ratings for engagement in activities were generally higher, with IDPs and non-displaced residents scoring high in **engagement in social activities** (0.86 and 0.86, respectively) and in **religious activities** (0.91 and 0.90, respectively).

### 7. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE

IDPs and non-displaced residents scored similarly high across all zones on access to effective remedies and justice (0.97 and 0.98, respectively), demonstrating high levels of **trust in dispute resolution mechanisms and reporting without retaliation** regardless of displacement status.

## KEY FINDINGS - STEP 3. LEVEL OF PROGRESS

### DAWA ZONE

Across the four zones, Dawa zone displays the highest share of IDPs who were in the low progress (46.5%).

The highest share of IDPs were in the medium progress categorisation (52.7%). Among those in the medium progress, the lowest performing criteria was access to documentation (1.2%).

The zone also displays the lowest zonal share of IDPs who were in the high progress category (0.8%). Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to documentation (33.3%).

### NOGOB ZONE

Nogob zone displays 11.8% of IDPs who were in the low progress.

The highest share of IDPs were in the medium progress category (82.1%). Among those in the medium progress, the lowest performing criteria was access to HLP (10.6%).

6.1% of IDPs were in the high progress categorisation. Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to HLP (61%).

### DOOLO ZONE

Doolo zone displays 7.3% of IDPs who were in the low progress.

The highest share of IDPs were in the medium progress category (79.3%). Among those in the medium progress, the lowest performing criteria was access to livelihoods (21.3%).

13.4% of IDPs were in the high progress category. Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to livelihoods (27.1%).

### SHABELLE ZONE

Shabelle zone displays 16.2% of IDP households who were in the low progress.

The highest share of IDPs in the zone were in the medium progress category (57.4%). Among those in the medium progress, the lowest performing criteria was access to livelihoods (34%).

26.4% of IDPs were in the high progress. Among those who had overcome 6 criteria and were missing 1 criteria, the lowest performing criteria was access to adequate standards of living (40.8%).

## VI. FOOTNOTES

1. Water sources categorized as unprotected are: river, lake/pond, rainwater, unprotected spring, birkad, unprotected well. Those categorized as protected are: protected spring, motorized borehole, water trucking, protected well, tap water network, bottled water.
2. The categorisation of distance to and queuing time at water source is contextually adapted from the [global sphere standards](#) on WaSH, whereby distance to water source should be less than 500 meters and queuing time should be less than 30 minutes.
3. Latrines categorized as unprotected are: pit latrine without a slab, open hole, bucket toilet, plastic bag, hanging toilet and open defecation. Those categorized as protected are: flush toilet, pour toilet, pit latrine with a slab and ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine.
4. The categorisation of distance to health facilities is contextually adapted from the [global sphere standards](#) on health, through discussion with key informants.
5. Working age is defined as 18 years old and above.

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**DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX**

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THE DTM PROGRAMME IS  
SUPPORTED BY:

