ETHIOPIA — DATA FOR SUSTAINABLE SUPPORT TO PERSONS DISPLACED BY CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTERS AND THEIR HOST COMMUNITIES, HOUSEHOLD LEVEL SURVEY (HLS), BENISHANGUL GUMZ REGION (MARCH 2024)

IDPs, Returning IDPs and Non-displaced Residents

IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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ACRONYMS

AICS: Italian Development Cooperation (Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo)

CSSB: Cement Stabilized Soil Blocks

DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix

DRU: Data and Research Unit

ERCS: Ethiopian Red Cross Society

ESA: Emergency Site Assessment

FM: Flow Monitoring

FSP: Financial Service Provider

GIZ: German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)

HCB: Hollow Concrete Blocks

HLP: Housing, Land and Property

HLS: Household Level Survey

ID: Identity Document

IASC: Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons

IM3: Individual Measure 3

IOM: International Organization for Migration

MT: Mobility Tracking

NFI: Non-Food Item

PPS: Probability Proportion to Size

PSU: Primary Sampling Unit

SA: Site Assessment

SSU: Secondary Sampling Unit

TIN: Taxpayer Identification Number

TVET: Technical and Vocational Education Training

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNOCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

VAS: Village Assessment Survey

WaSH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 EU IM3 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The EU-funded Individual Measure 3 (IM3) project "Sustainable support to persons displaced by conflict and natural disasters and their host communities in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray" aims to sustainably enhance the protection and response to basic needs, for forcibly displaced persons and host communities in Ethiopia, with an emphasis on areas affected by natural and man-made disasters.

The proposed action will support conflict and climate-induced IDPs and host communities to move towards recovery and resilience through a comprehensive and multisectoral area-based community development project.

The project has three main objectives:

1) To improve the living conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities through access to livelihoods, and financial and economic support opportunities;

2) To improve the living conditions of IDPs and host communities through access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) services designed with gender-sensitivity;

3) To strengthen social cohesion and protection services through an area-based community development approach substantiated by needs-based data collection and capacity building of relevant stakeholders.

The project implementation is led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and jointly implemented with the Italian Development Cooperation (AICS), the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) supported by the Danish Red Cross Society, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

1.2 DTM CROSS-CUTTING COMPONENT

IOM's Data and Research Unit (DRU), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, gathers and analyzes data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations that enables decision makers and responders to provide these populations with context specific assistance. In Ethiopia, DTM implements three components: Mobility Tracking (MT), Flow Monitoring (FM) and Surveys.

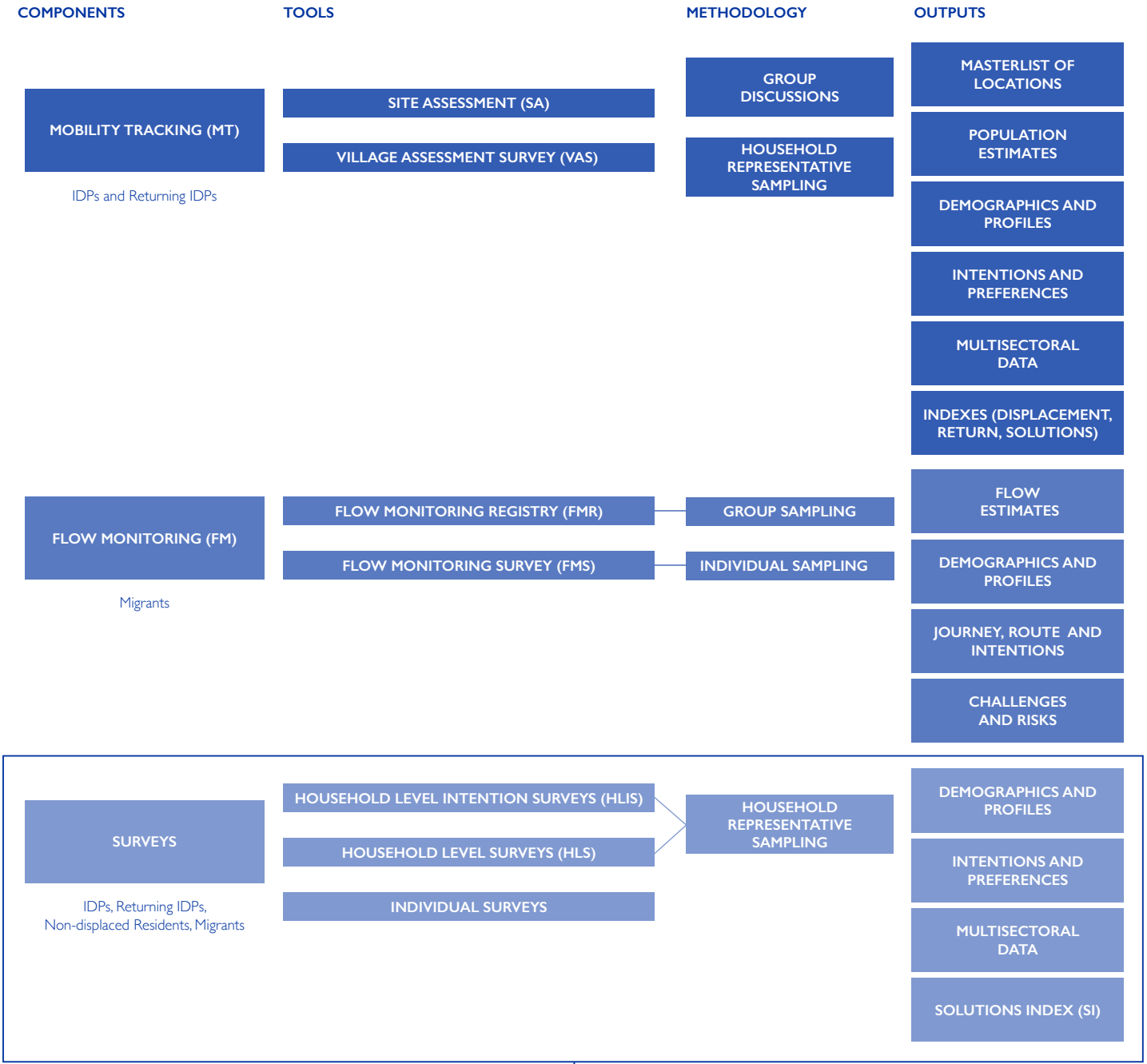
As a cross-cutting component of the IM3 project, IOM's DRU will carry out three Household Level Surveys (HLS), part of the DTM Survey component, in each region (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray) throughout the project implementation. The results of the IM3 HLS will:

- Allow partners to have regularly updated data on the operating context;
- Have information on intentions, preferences and willingness towards certain actions or activities;
- Provide information on reintegration, social cohesion and access to livelihoods and services in all target regions.

The multisectoral survey indicators are in line with global cluster standards, as well as frameworks to measure progress towards durable solutions, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Indicators are related to IDP, returning IDP and non-displaced resident households' profiles and needs. Questions also look at employment and participation in Technical and Vocational Education Trainings (TVETs), access to income, livelihood support, markets and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH). Social cohesion and access to documentation are also examined. As the surveys include a stratified sample representative at the zonal level, the results can be cross compared across target populations to identify differences in needs and access across the different groups and identify potential areas of concern or vulnerability.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

1.3.1 Overview of DTM methodology



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 also 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.

1.3.2 Sampling of the IM3 Household Level Surveys (HLS)

The Household Level Surveys (HLS) for the IM3 project employ a probability sampling approach utilizing a two-stage stratified cluster sampling with replacement strategy. Stratification is done by woreda and population group (IDPs, returning IDPs, and non-displaced residents) at the zone level, ensuring equal representation of all population groups in the final sample.

Results are representative at a 95% confidence level with a 10% margin of error at the zone level (admin 2) for each population group. Simultaneously, the level of representativeness at the woreda level (admin 3) for the overall population aggregated is at a 90% confidence level with a 10% margin of error. This means that the findings will be representative for each target group at the zonal level but not at the woreda level. Findings are representative at the woreda level aggregated for the three groups.

In order to create the two-stage stratified sampling:

1) In the initial stage, sites or villages identified from the DTM Site Assessment (SA) round 35 and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) round 18 served as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for IDPs and returning IDPs. The VAS tool has the methodological threshold of assessing locations hosting at least 20 returning IDP households who have returned since 1 January 2022. As returns in Assosa Town Administration did not meet the methodological threshold, returning IDP population estimates for the zone were not collected through the VAS and the target group was not sampled through this HLS. Hence, the household-level data on returns presented in the analysis of the HLS is reflective only of returning IDPs in Assosa zone. The latest United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) population baseline was used to create the sampling frame for the non-displaced resident population. PSUs were selected using Probability Proportion to Size (PPS).

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

Randomly selected households were then asked if they would like to participate in the survey and enumerators explained that their participation does not involve any material compensation. If the household agreed, enumerators then conducted a household survey with the head of household over the age of 18 years old or, if not present, with another household representative over the age of 18 years old who was able to provide information on behalf of the household. The survey is tailored to the status of the household (IDPs, returning IDPs or non-displaced residents).

1.3.3 Geographic coverage of the IM3 HLS in Benishangul Gumz region

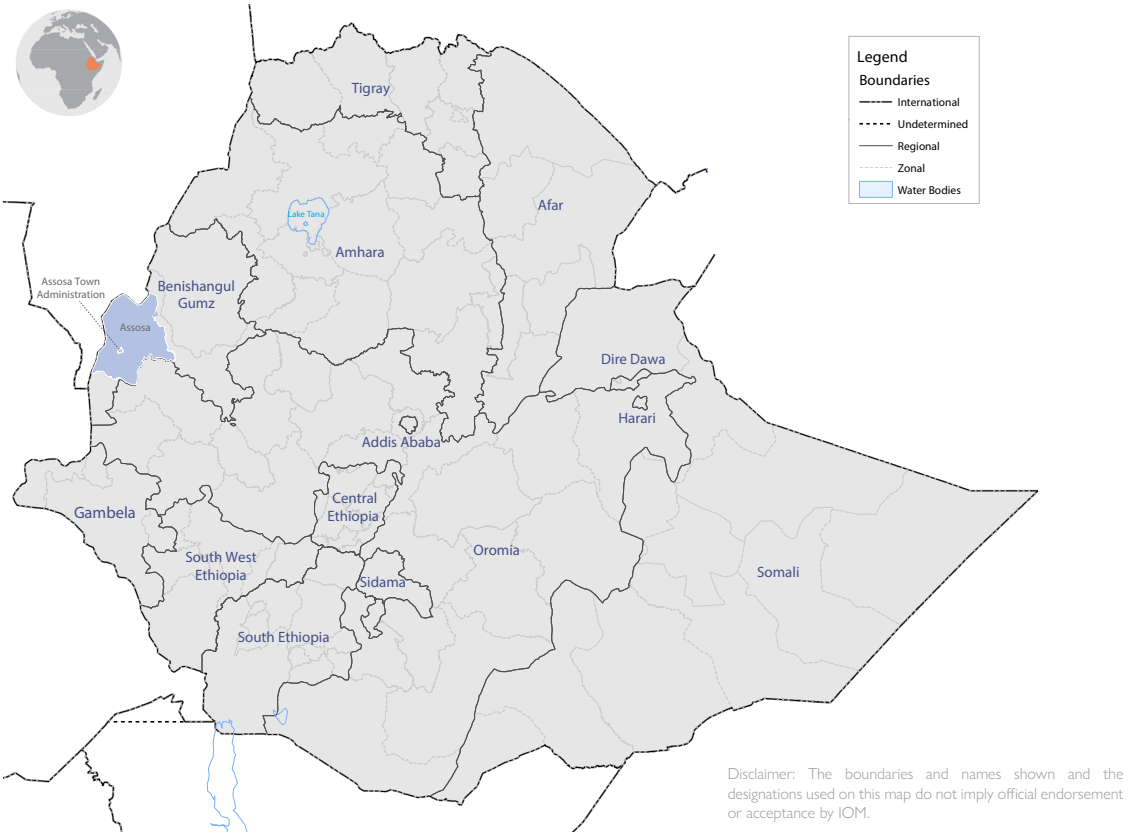
Figure 1. Number of household samples, by zone and target group

ASSOSA ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	100
RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS	96
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	96
TOTAL	**292**

ASSOSA TOWN ADMINISTRATION ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	70
RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS	NA
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	72
TOTAL	**142**



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

This report focuses on the IM3 HLS carried out in Benishangul Gumz region in March 2024. Overall, 434 households were interviewed in the region, out of which 292 households were in Assosa zone (67.3%) and 142 households were in Assosa Town Administration zone (32.7%). Out of the sampled 434 households, 170 households were IDP households (39.2%), 96 households were returning IDP households (22.1%) and 168 households were non-displaced resident households (38.7%). The breakdown of samples carried out by zone and target group can be found in Figure 1.

1.4 CONTEXT

Internal displacement in Benishangul Gumz

Insurgency, communal violence and security threats characterize the security and conflict landscape in Benishangul Gumz region, with ethnicity, religion, governance and resource-driven investment all playing a role. In addition, the region faces complex environmental challenges, including land degradation.

As of December 2023, there were an estimated 74,697 IDPs in 82 accessible locations in Benishangul Gumz region, according to the DTM Site Assessment (SA) round 35 (see page 7 for methodology). The slight improvement in the security situation in the region allowed for an increase in data collection coverage in this round of data collection, in particular in Metekel and Kemashi zones.

Overall, 99.98% of IDPs had been primarily displaced due to conflict and less than <1% had been primarily displaced due to social tension.

In the assessed sites in the region, DTM SA round 35 identified an estimated 46,481 IDPs in Metekel zone (62.2%), 25,343 IDPs in Assosa zone (33.9%), 2,291 IDPs in Kemashi zone (3.1%) and 582 IDPs in Assosa Town Administration (0.8%). Out of the 82 sites assessed in the region, 10 sites reported that the majority of IDPs had arrived from Wenbera woreda in Metekel zone (12.2%) and 10 sites reported that the majority of IDPs had arrived from Bilidigilu woreda in Assosa zone (12.2%).

While some IDPs have returned to their places of origin, return does not guarantee that IDPs have overcome their displacement related vulnerabilities and achieved a durable solution.

As of December 2023, there were an estimated 136,354 returning IDPs in Benishangul Gumz region who had returned since January 2022, according to DTM Village Assessment Survey (VAS) round 18. Metekel zone hosted the highest number of returning IDPs in the region (85,854 returning IDPs, 63%), followed by Kemashi zone (41,729 returning IDPs, 30.6%) and Assosa zone (8,771 returning IDPs, 6.4%).

The VAS tool has the methodological threshold of assessing locations hosting at least 20 returning IDP households who have returned since 1 January 2022. As returns in Assosa Town Administration did not meet the methodological threshold, returning IDP population estimates for the zone were not collected through the VAS.

2. DATA ANALYSIS

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN POPULATION ESTIMATES IN ASSOSA AND ASSOSA TOWN ADMINISTRATION*

25,343 IDPs in Assosa zone

582 IDPs in Assosa Town Administration zone

8,771 returning IDPs in Assosa zone

Source: *DTM SA and VAS (Nov - Dec 2023) here*

2.1 PROFILES AND NEEDS

Across the sampled households in Assosa and Assosa Town Administration zones, the average household size was 5 for IDP households, 6.6 for returning IDP households and 5.1 for non-displaced resident households.

As seen in Figure 2, the highest share of household members were females between 18-59 (24.1%) and males within the same age category (24.2%). Out of the sampled households, 63.1% were male headed and 36.9% were female headed.

Household respondents were asked what was the highest level of education attained by the head of household. As seen in Figure 3, the most reported highest levels of education attained by the head of household were no education (40.6%), primary education (grades 1-8) (34.1%) and general secondary education (grades 9-10) (8.8%). Returning IDPs were more likely to report that the head of household had no education (57.3%) compared to IDP and non-displaced residents (40% and 31.5%, respectively).

- In Assosa zone, no education was the most reported (50%), followed by primary education (30.8%) and less than primary education (9.2%).
- In Assosa Town Administration zone, the most reported highest level attained by head of household was primary education (40.8%), followed by no education (21.1%) and general secondary education (14.8%).

Figure 2. Sex-age pyramid, by average for all target groups

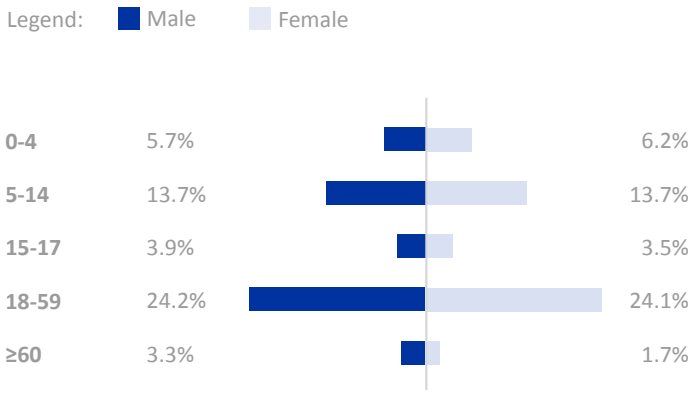
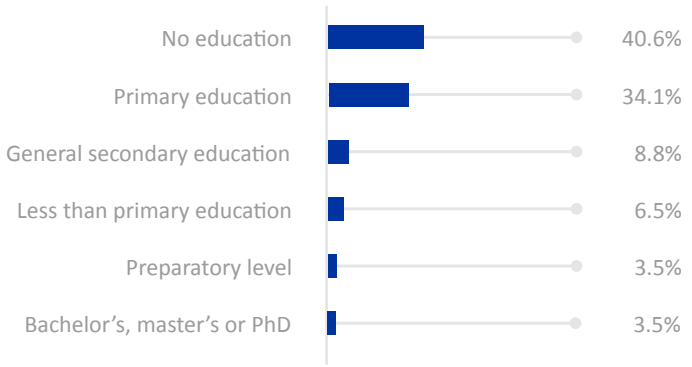
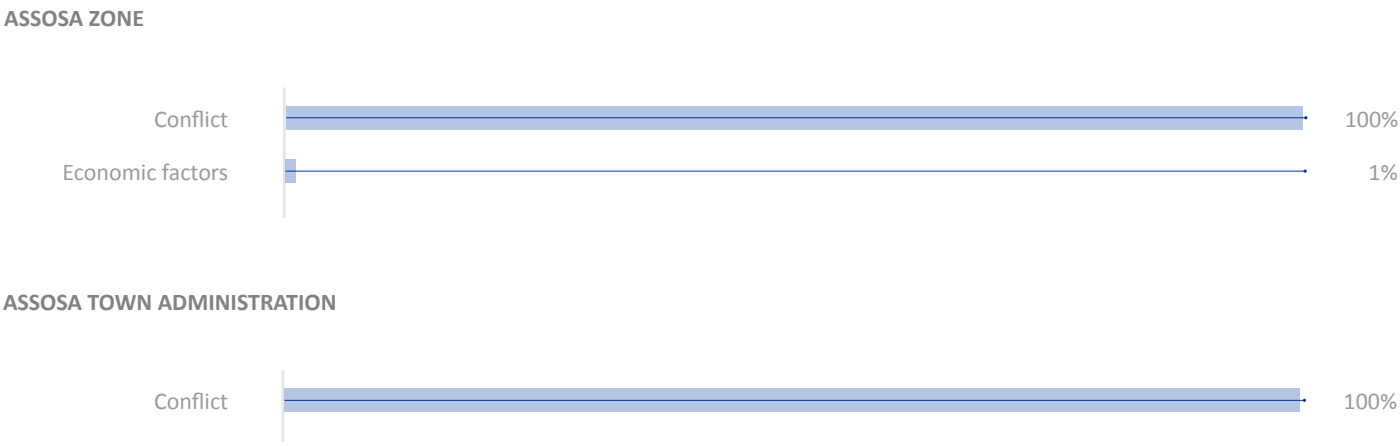


Figure 3. Six most reported highest level of education attained by head of household, by average for all target groups



* The VAS tool has the methodological threshold of assessing locations hosting at least 20 returning IDP households who have returned since 1 January 2022. As returns in Assosa Town Administration did not meet the methodological threshold, returning IDP population estimates for the zone were not collected through the VAS and the target group was not sampled through this HLS.

Figure 4. Reasons of displacement of IDPs, by zone



IDP households were asked their reasons for displacement and were allowed to select multiple options. Households were then asked to select among all reasons reported which was the primary reason that triggered their decision to leave their place of origin.

- Among the IDP households sampled in Assosa zone, conflict (100%) and economic factors (1%) were both reported as reasons that impacted the households' decision to displace. However, the primary reason that triggered their displacement was conflict (100%).
- Among the IDP households sampled in Assosa Town Administration zone, conflict was the only reason reported influencing and triggering displacement (100% and 100%, respectively).

In order to account for multiple displacements, IDP households were also asked when they had departed from their place of origin and arrived in their current location of displacement. As seen in Figure 5, the largest shares of IDP households they had departed in 2021 (41.2%), followed by 2020 (18.2%) and 2022 (15.3%). The most reported time of arrival was also 2021 (37.1%), followed by 2022 (18.8%) and 2023 (16.5%).

Figure 5. Three most reported times of departure and arrival of IDPs

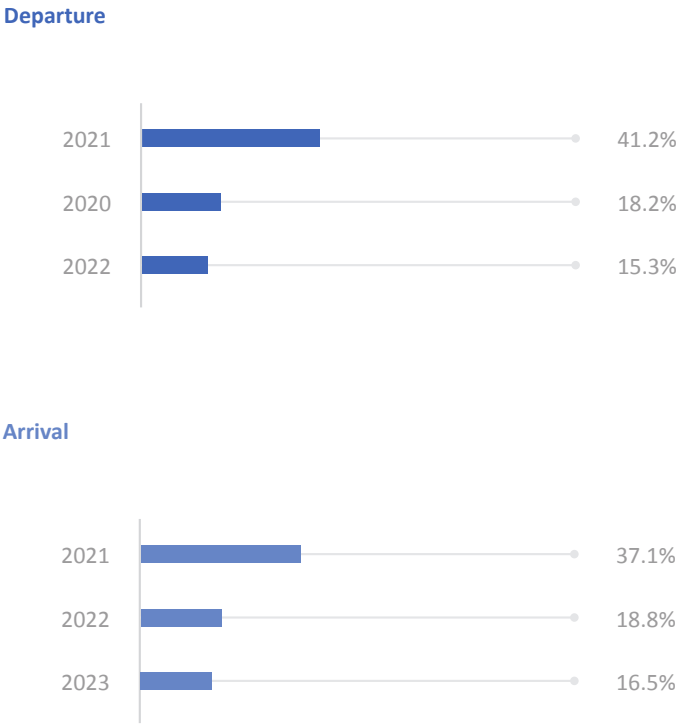
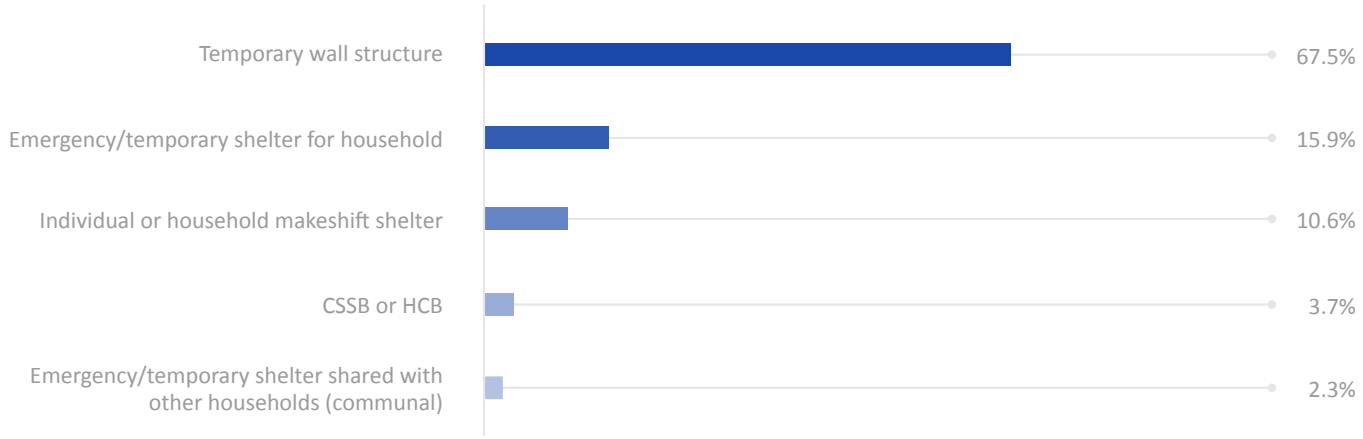


Figure 6. Shelter type, by average for all target groups



Overall, 67.5% of households were living in housing with temporary wall structure. This is followed by 15.9% of households in emergency/temporary shelter for their household and 10.6% of households in individual or household makeshift shelter.

All households in emergency/temporary shelter for their household were in Assosa zone (100%), with Sherkole woreda displaying the highest share of households in this type of shelter (51.4% of households in the woreda). In the zone, returning IDP households were more likely to be in emergency/temporary shelter for their household (37.5%) compared to IDP households and non-displaced resident households (16% and 17.7%, respectively).

Overall, IDP households were more likely to be living in an individual or household makeshift shelter (22.4%) compared to returning IDP households and non-displaced resident households (0% and 4.8%). When disaggregating the IDP household data by site/settlement type:

- For IDPs staying in host communities, the highest share of households was residing in housing with temporary wall structure (68.2%). This is followed by 22.8% of households in individual or makeshift shelters, 4.5% of households in emergency/temporary shelters for their household, 3.9% in housing with Concrete Stabilized Soil Blocks (CSSB) or Hollow Concrete Blocks (HCB) and 0.6% of households in emergency/temporary shelters shared with other households (communal).
- For IDPs in spontaneous camps/sites, the majority of households was in an emergency/temporary shelter for their household (75%), followed by 25% of households in an emergency/temporary shelter shared with other households (communal).
- For IDPs in collective centres, 100% of households were in emergency/temporary shelter shared with other households (communal).

Figure 7. Main needs, by target group

MAIN NEEDS	% of IDP households	% of returning IDP households	% of non-displaced resident households
Food	**90.0%**	**59.4%**	29.2%
NFIs (for example bedding sets, kitchen sets, etc.)	**54.7%**	**61.5%**	**59.5%**
Shelter	**71.2%**	**53.1%**	33.3%
Livelihood support	27.6%	40.6%	**62.5%**
WaSH	18.8%	19.8%	**49.4%**
Health	14.1%	20.8%	23.8%
Protection	2.4%	21.9%	18.5%
Education	5.9%	13.5%	10.7%
Cash support	5.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Peacebuilding forums	1.2%	3.1%	3.6%
Legal assistance to secure ownership or rental rights to housing, land and property (HLP)	2.9%	4.2%	0.6%
Nutrition support	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Other	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Legal support for ID card	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%
Access to land	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Infrastructure rehabilitation	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS	**170 IDP households**	**96 returning IDP households**	**168 non-displaced resident households**

Sampled households were asked about their top 3 needs in their current location. Hence, shares (that should be read vertically) do not sum to 100%.

For IDP households, the most reported need was food (90%), followed by shelter (71.2%) and Non-Food Items (NFIs) (54.7%).

The largest share of returning IDPs reported NFIs as one of their top 3 needs (61.5%), followed by food (59.4%) and shelter (53.1%).

Three in five non-displaced resident households reported a need for livelihood support (62.5%). This is followed by NFI support (59.5%) and needs related to WaSH (49.4%).

Overall, households in Assosa Town Administration zone were more likely to report WaSH support as one of their top 3 needs (41.5%) compared to households in Assosa zone (25.7%). On the other hand, households in Assosa zone were more likely to report a need for protection services (15.8%) compared to households in Assosa Town Administration zone (7%).

2.2 EMPLOYMENT AND TVETs

Households were asked the employment status of each of their household members. On average, 55.2% of members were students or children under schooling age. This was the first most reported status for IDP households, returning IDP households and non-displaced resident households.

For IDP households the second most reported employment status was employed (including full time and casual/daily labour, monetary and/or in-kind compensation) (17.1%), followed by self-employed (including farm or non-farm, big or small business) (16.6%).

For returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, the second most reported employment status for household members was self-employment (33% and 29.5%, respectively).

The top 3 barriers or challenges with finding employment were asked when at least 1 household member was either unemployed and looking for a job (5.3%) or unemployed and not looking for a job (2.1%). As seen in Figure 8, the most reported barriers were financial constraints or lack of access to capital (91.8%) and limited job opportunities in the field of work (85.5%). Female headed households were slightly more likely to report financial constraints or lack of access to capital (95.8%) compared to male headed households (88.7%).

Figure 8. Barriers with finding employment, by average for all target groups

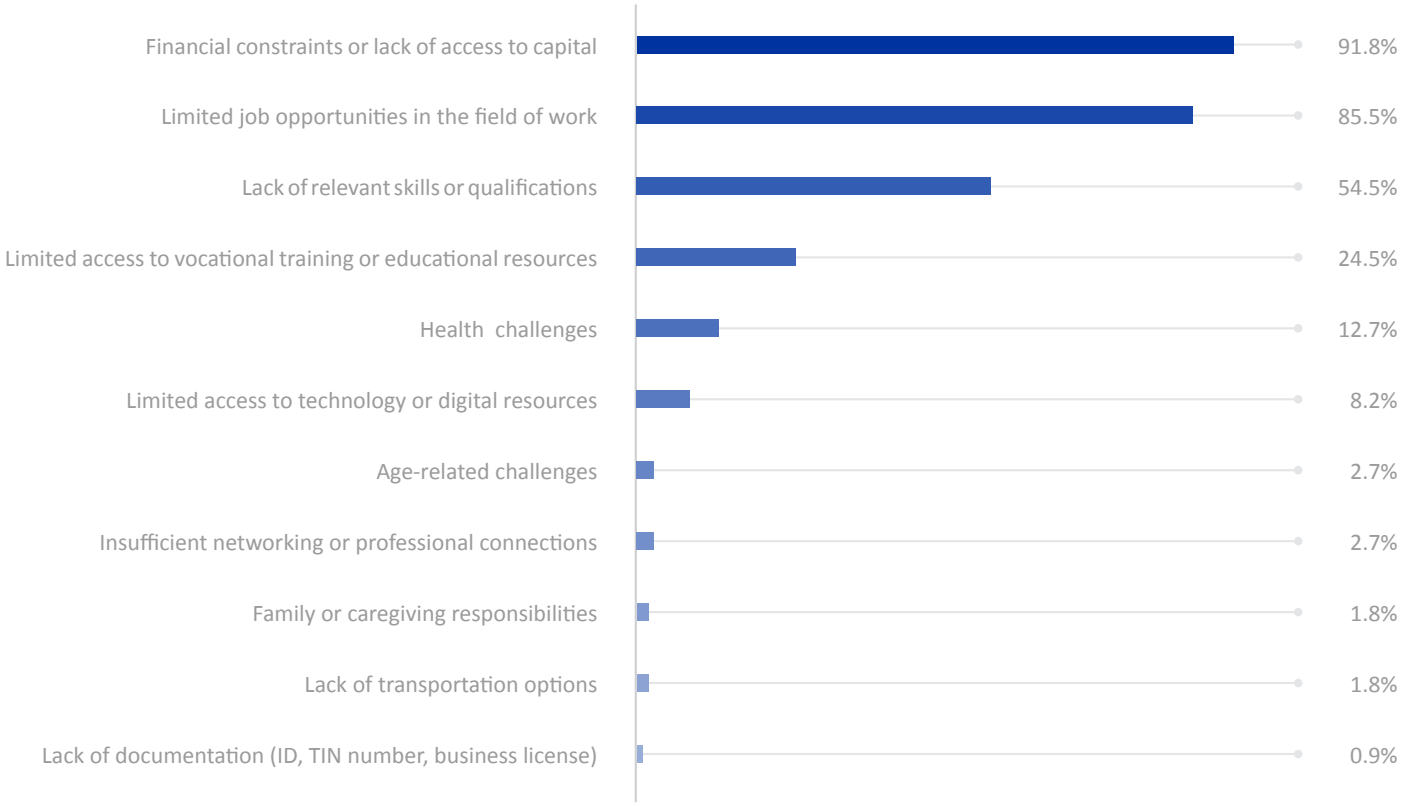
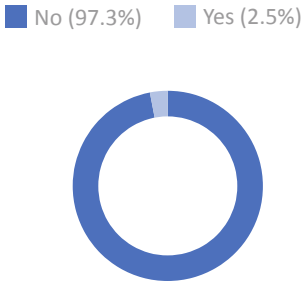
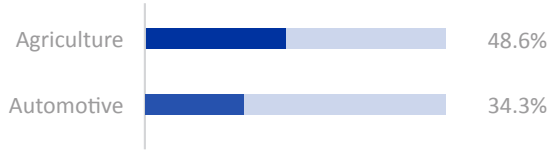


Figure 9. Participation in TVET for household members ≥15yrs, by average for all target groups

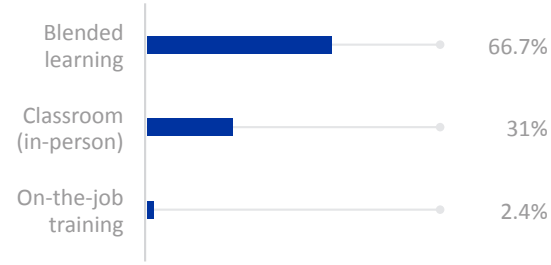
*PARTICIPATION IN TVETs**



2 MOST REPORTED TYPES OF TVET PARTICIPATION



MODALITY OF TVET PARTICIPATION



* 0.1% reported don't know and 0.1% reported prefer not to say.

Respondents were asked for the age and sex breakdown of every member within their household. When the specified member was at least 15 years old, a follow up question was asked on whether that member had participated in any Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) before. Out of the 1,422 responses, 97.3% were negative and 2.5% were positive.*

Multiple select options were allowed when answering for sector, duration and modality of the TVET participation for that specific household member.

On average, across the three target group and zones, the most reported sectors for TVET participation were agriculture (i.e. livestock fattening, crop cultivation, etc) (48.6%) and automotive (i.e. vehicle repairs, maintenance, regular servicing, etc) (34.3%). In 73.8% of responses TVET participation was equal to or greater than 3 months. In addition, 66.7% of responses on TVET modality were blended learning (combination of in-person and practical).

After answering about TVET participation for each household member who was at least 15 years old, the household respondent was asked the top 3 specific skills or competencies that would enhance the household members' employability or career prospects. The most reported skills needed across the three population groups were business skills (i.e. financial literacy, entrepreneurship and life skills, business planning) (78.6%) and agriculture (75.8%).

On average, in 94.9% of households, no household member had participated in any business skill development training before.

2.3 INCOME, LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT AND MARKETS

Households were asked their main source of income. If households had multiple sources of income, they were asked to select the source that brings more money.

As seen in Figure 10, for IDP households, the most reported sources of income were casual/daily labour (76.5%), income from agricultural/livestock products (7.1%) and own business/commerce (6.5%).

IDP households in Assosa zone were more likely to report income from agricultural/livestock products (10%) compared to IDP households in Assosa Town Administration zone (2.9%). On the other hand, IDP households in Assosa Town Administration were more likely to report income from own business or commerce (10%) compared to IDP households in Assosa (4%).

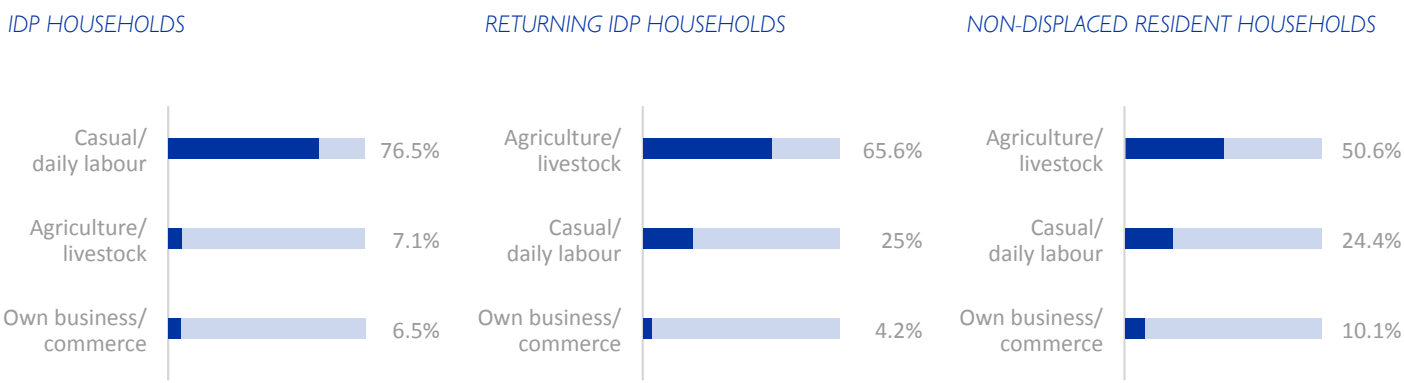
For returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, the most reported main sources were income from agricultural/livestock products (65.6% and 50.6%, respectively), casual/daily labour (25% and 24.4%, respectively) and own business/commerce (4.2% and 10.1%, respectively).

Non-displaced households in Assosa were more likely to report income from agricultural/livestock products (84.4%) compared to non-displaced households in Assosa Town Administration (5.6%). On the other hand, non-displaced residents in Assosa Town were more likely to report casual/daily labour as their main source of income (47.2%) compared to non-displaced residents in Assosa (7.3%).

Across the three population groups, 2.8% of households reported income from government social benefits or assistance (including pension), out of which 91.7% of households were in Assosa Town Administration.

Overall, 98.6% of households reported they had not received any support related to their income generating activity or livelihood project. Among the target groups, 99.4% of IDP households, 100% of returning IDP households and 97% of non-displaced resident households reported not having received any support.

Figure 10. Three most reported main sources of income, by target group



No ownership of productive assets (i.e. land, tools, livestock) was reported in very high shares for IDP households across both Assosa and Assosa Town Administration zones (90% and 98.6%, respectively). Returning IDPs and non-displaced residents in Assosa zone were more likely to report productive assets (89.6% and 87.5%) compared to non-displaced residents in Assosa Town Administration zone (19.4%).

Household respondents were also asked the top 3 barriers that their household faces in accessing markets (i.e. that sell food, NFIs, other). The most common barriers for all three population groups were prices in market are too high (94.2%, on average). Returning IDPs, who were only sampled in Assosa zone, were more likely to report that the products they need are not available in the market (30.2%) compared to IDPs and non-displaced residents in the two zones (4.1% and 1.2%, respectively).

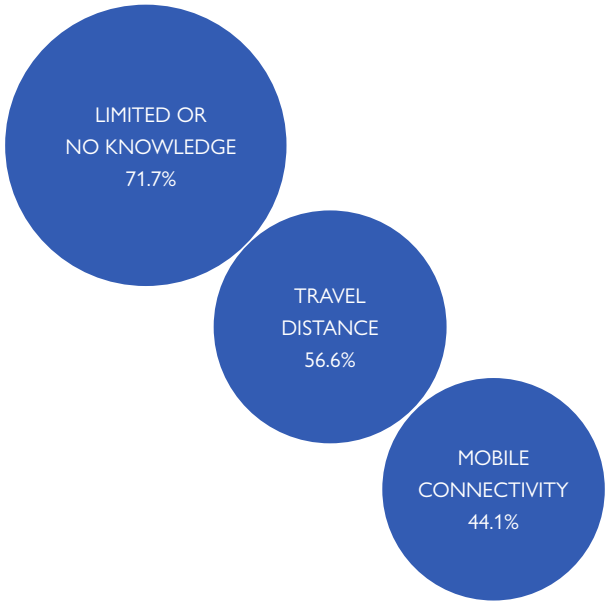
Overall, on average 35% of households were not able to access financial service providers (FSPs) such as banks (including mobile banking), credit unions, or microfinance, whereas 65% of households were able to access them.

As seen in Figure 12, the most reported reasons for not being able to access FSPs, where up to 3 options could be selected, were limited or no knowledge on how to open account (71.7%), travel distance to reach FSP branch (56.6%), and mobile connectivity issues for mobile money (44.1%). IDP households were more likely to report lack of paperwork/ID (39.5%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced residents (13.5% and 8.8%, respectively).

Households who could access FSPs were asked a follow up question on whether they could access formal microfinance in particular. Out of the sampled households who could access FSPs, 5% could access formal micro-finance.

Figure 11. Barriers accessing markets, by average for all target groups

Figure 12. Three most reported reasons for not being able to access FSPs, by average for all target groups



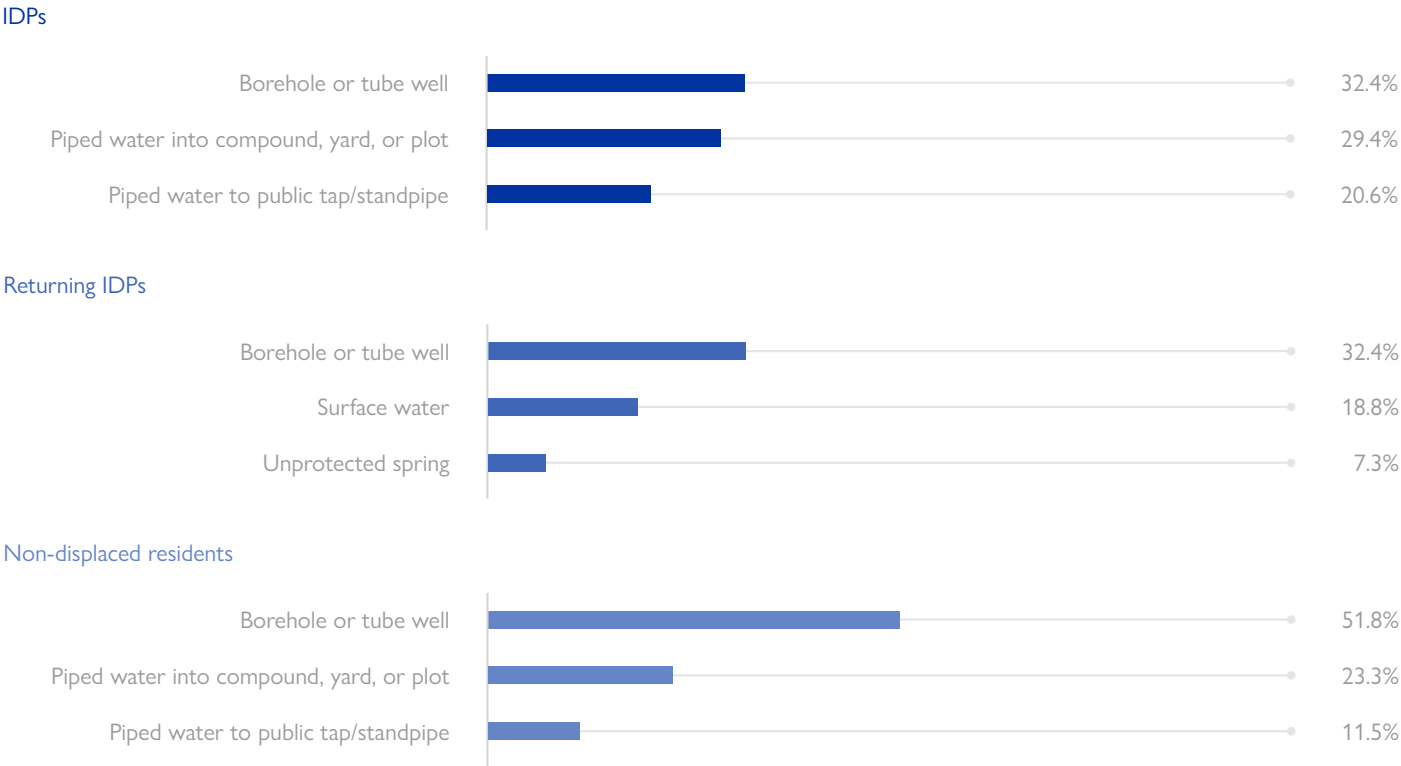
2.4 WASH

As seen in Figure 13, for IDP and non-displaced resident households, the three most reported main source of drinking water were borehole or tube well, piped water into compound, and piped water to public tap/standpipe. For returning IDP households, the most reported main sources of drinking water were borehole or tubewell (32.4%), surface water (18.8%) and unprotected spring (7.3%).

Households were asked how long, on average, it takes the household members to travel to, queue and return on foot, from collecting water.* While on average 80.4% of households reported it takes less than 30 minutes and 19.6% reported that it takes more than 30 min, differences can be seen across target groups. IDPs were more likely to report that it takes more than 30 minutes (27.6%) compared to returning IDPs and non-displaced residents (13.5% and 15%, respectively).

Across the three target groups, the most reported main sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) was pit latrine without a slab or platform (81.3%). Returning IDPs were more likely to report open hole (24%) compared to IDP households and non-displaced resident households (4.7% and 3%, respectively). Returning IDPs were also more likely to report open defecation (5.2%) compared to IDPs and non-displaced residents (0.6% and 1.8%, respectively).

Figure 13. Three most reported main sources of drinking water, by target group



* Households that selected piped water into dwelling as their main water source did not answer this question.

Figure 14. Main challenges related to WaSH, by target group*

MAIN CHALLENGES RELATED TO WaSH	% of IDP households	% returning IDP households	% non-displaced resident households
Limited/no dignity kits	75.3%	81.2%	81%
Limited/no soap for personal hygiene and handwashing	77.1%	71.9%	72%
Limited/no toilets that lock	46.5%	50%	54.8%
Insufficient water storage containers at household level	41.2%	30.2%	34.5%
Limited/no lighting around sanitation facilities	32.9%	38.5%	22%
Limited/no privacy when using sanitation facilities	13.5%	17.7%	19%
Unsafe water and no water treatment chemicals	7.6%	0%	0%
Lack of accessible toilets for people with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)	0%	0%	3.6%
Unsanitary toilet	1.2%	0%	1.8%
Existing toilets are without handwashing facilities	0.6%	1%	1.8%
Do not have access to WaSH construction materials	1.8%	1%	0%
SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS	**170 IDP households**	**96 returning IDP households**	**168 non-displaced resident households**

When asked the three main WaSH challenges that the household faces in the community, the most common responses were limited/no dignity kits (78.8%), limited/no soap for personal hygiene (74%) and limited/no toilets that lock (50.5%). The breakdown by target group can be seen in Figure 14.

Notably, across the three groups, there were also high reports of insufficient water storage containers at the household level (36.2%) and limited/no lighting around sanitation facilities (30%).

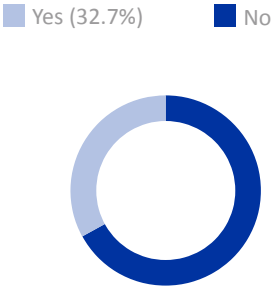
IDP households were the only households to report unsafe water and no water treatment chemicals (7.6% of IDP households).

Introducing a gender lens, this analysis focuses on female dominated households. A household is considered to be female dominated when at least 70% of household members are female. The most reported WaSH challenges for female dominated households were limited/no dignity kits (75.5%), limited/no soap for personal hygiene and handwashing (71.7%) and limited/no toilets that lock (50.9%).

* 0.2% did not know.

Figure 15. Trainings related to WaSH

WASH TRAINING PARTICIPATION



3 MOST REPORTED TYPES OF WASH TRAININGS ATTENDED

Households were asked if any of their household members had participated in any WaSH training before. Overall, 67.3% of households reported that no household member had participated in a WaSH training and 32.7% reported at least 1 household member had participated. In the following woredas, on average for the three target groups, more than 70% of households reported that no household member had participated in a WaSH training before:

- Sherkole (75%) in Assosa zone;
- Woreda 2 (71.4%) in Assosa Town Administration zone.

Households that reported prior participation were asked what type of WaSH training did those members participate in, and multiple answers were possible. The three most common trainings were hand hygiene (i.e. handwashing techniques and practices) (99.3%), environmental hygiene (i.e. waste management, cleanliness and maintenance of living spaces, disinfection and cleaning practices) (96.5%) and personal hygiene (i.e. bathing or showering practices, dental hygiene, nail hygiene, menstrual hygiene management) (95.1%).

The least common WaSH training was safe water chain (i.e. water collection, transportation, storage, and consumption in safe manner) (66.2%).

2.5 SOCIAL COHESION

Overall, 78.8% of households had family/friends in the location. IDP households were less likely to have family/friends in the location (64.1%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (89.6% and 87.5%, respectively).

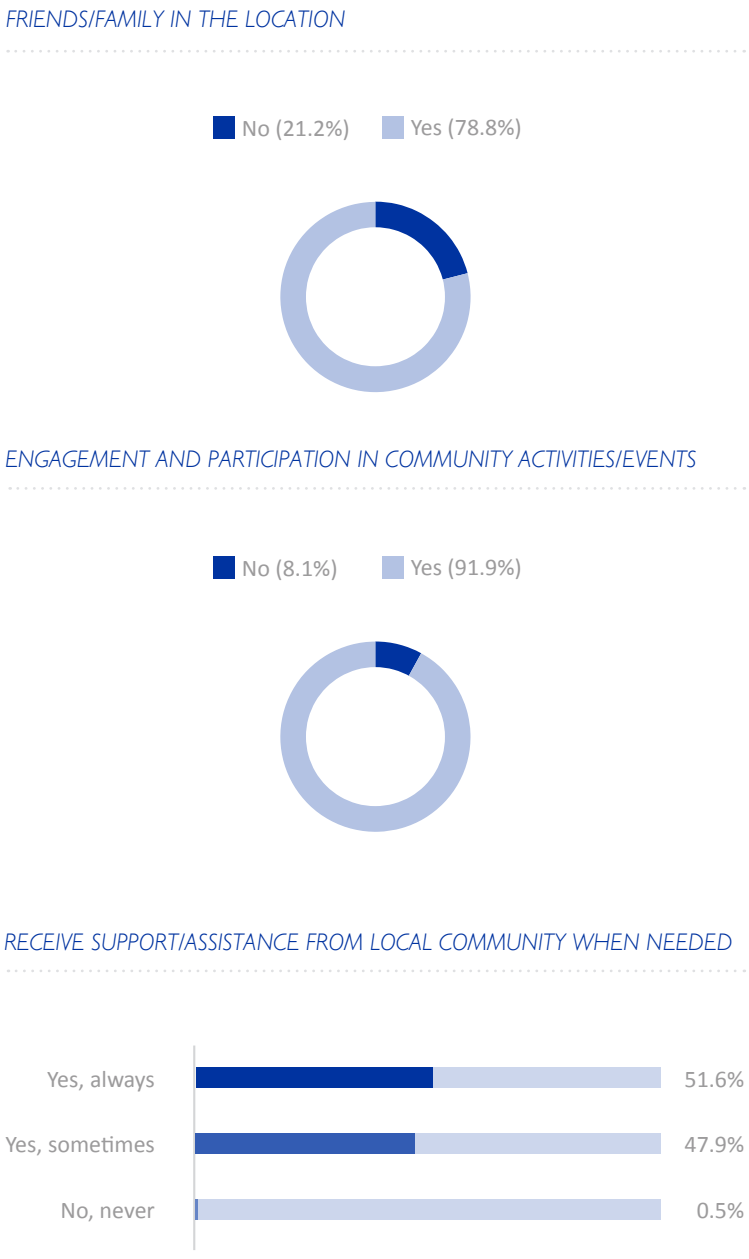
Non-displaced resident households in Assosa Town Administration zone were less likely to have family/friends in the location (79.2%) compared to non-displaced resident households in Assosa zone (93.8%).

While 91.9% of households engaged and participated in community activities and events, IDP households were less likely to engage and participate in community activities and events (86.5%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (97.9% and 94%, respectively).

Households were asked if they receive support or assistance from the local community when needed. Overall, 51.6% of households reported receving support always, followed by 47.9% who reported receiving support sometimes and 0.5% who reported not receiving support ever.

Non-displaced resident households were the most likely to receive support (61.9%), followed by IDP households (50%) and returning IDP households (36.5%).

Figure 16. Social ties, participation and community support, by average for all target groups



When a non-displaced resident community was hosting IDPs or returning IDPs in that location, non-displaced resident households were asked about the inclusion of and disputes with the specific target group. All IDP and returning IDP households were asked about their inclusion and disputes with the non-displaced resident population.

According to 72.4% of IDP households and 81.8% of non-displaced resident households, local non-displaced communities are always inclusive of IDPs. At the same time, 27.6% of IDPs and 18.2% of non-displaced residents reported that local non-displaced communities are sometimes inclusive of IDPs. Overall, the overwhelming majority of the two groups (98.2%) agreed that there has not been any conflict/dispute between IDPs and the non-displaced host community in the last year.

According to 41.7% of returning IDP households, local non-displaced host communities are always inclusive of returning IDPs. This is followed by 35.4% of returning IDP households who reported local communities were sometimes inclusive and 22.9% who reported they were never inclusive. In addition, 99% of returning IDP households reported there has not been any conflict/dispute between the returning IDPs and the non-displaced host community in the last year. These two questions on inclusion and disputes with returning IDPs were not asked to any non-displaced resident households, as none of the sampled locations were hosting returning IDPs.

On average, 90.1% of households reported having a means of engaging in collective decision-making in their community, while 9.9% reported not having a means of engaging. IDP households were more likely to report not having a means of engaging in collective decision-making (16.5%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (5.2% and 6%, respectively).

Among households who did have a means of engaging, the most common domains of engagement were within the religious domain (89.3%), the community leaders domain (82.6%) and village elders domain (79.3%). Non-displaced resident households were the only group to be engaged in the legal, finance and civil society domains (2.5%, 1.3% and 1.9% of non-displaced residents, respectively).

Finally, households were asked who are the top 3 persons that their household turns to in the community if they are experiencing problems or issues, when they need help. As seen in Figure 17, the most reported persons to seek support from in the community were kebele government representatives (72.6%), religious leaders (71.6%) and community leaders (71.4%), followed by village elders (62.7%). IDP households were more likely to seek support from healthcare service providers (11.2%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (0% and 7.7%, respectively).

Figure 17. Three most reported persons to seek support from in the community, by average for all target groups

2.6 DOCUMENTATION

Household respondents were asked if their household members above the age of 18 had a valid identity document (ID) issued by the government such as a kebele card. The community-managed kebele ID cards serve as a de facto foundational ID. Overall, 57.8% of households reported that all members above the age of 18 years old had a valid ID, followed by 34.8% who reported that some members had a valid ID, and 7.4% who reported that no member above the age of 18 had a valid ID. IDP households were less likely to report that all members over the age of 18 had a valid ID (38.8%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (62.5% and 74.4%, respectively).

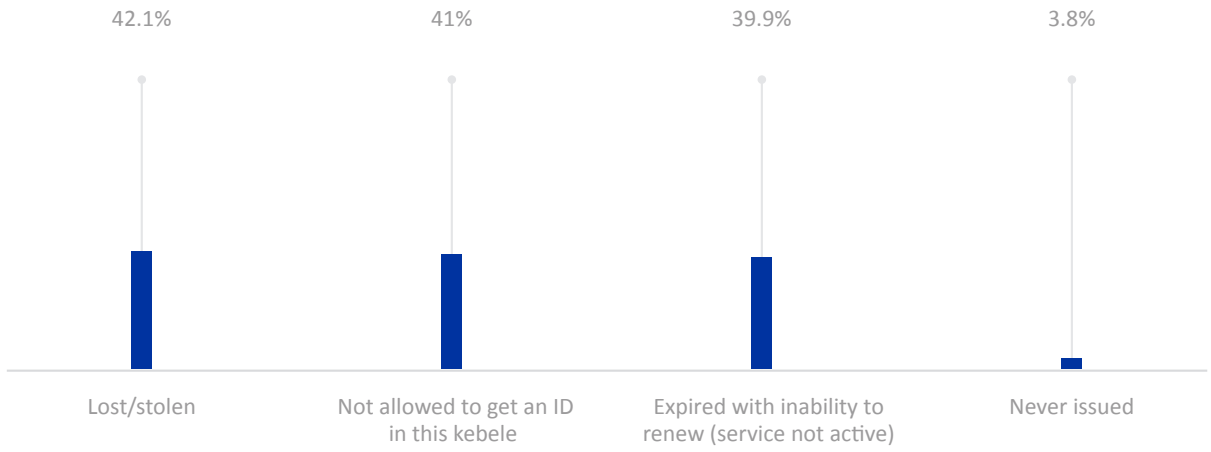
Households where some members or no members above 18 years old had a valid ID were asked why they did not have a valid ID. As seen in Figure 18, the reported reasons were: lost/stolen (42.1%), not allowed to get an ID in this kebele (41%), expired with inability to renew (service not active) (39.9%) and never issued (3.8%). Returning IDPs were more likely to report:

- Lost/stolen (72.2%) compared to IDP and non-displaced resident households (28.8% and 48.8%, respectively).
- Never issued (11.1%) compared to IDP and non-displaced resident households (1% and 4.7%, respectively).

The households were also asked about the challenges that their household members experience without a valid ID and coud select multiple options. The most reported challenges were limited movement (96.7%), inability to access services (i.e. SIM card, health, schools, etc) (86.9%) and inability to obtain other documents (vital events records, property deeds, driver's license, TIN, business licenses) (42.1%).

While the overwhelming majority of all groups reported limited movement (98.1% of IDP households, 97.2% of returning IDP households and 93% of non-displaced resident households), IDP households were more likely to report inability to obtain other documents (55.8%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (22.2% and 25.6%, respectively). IDPs and non-displaced residents were more likely to report inability to access services (98.1% and 90.7%, respectively) compared to returning IDP households (50%).

Figure 18. Reasons for not having a valid ID card such as kebele card, by average for all target groups



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