

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

IDPs, Returning IDPs and Non-displaced Residents



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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

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.

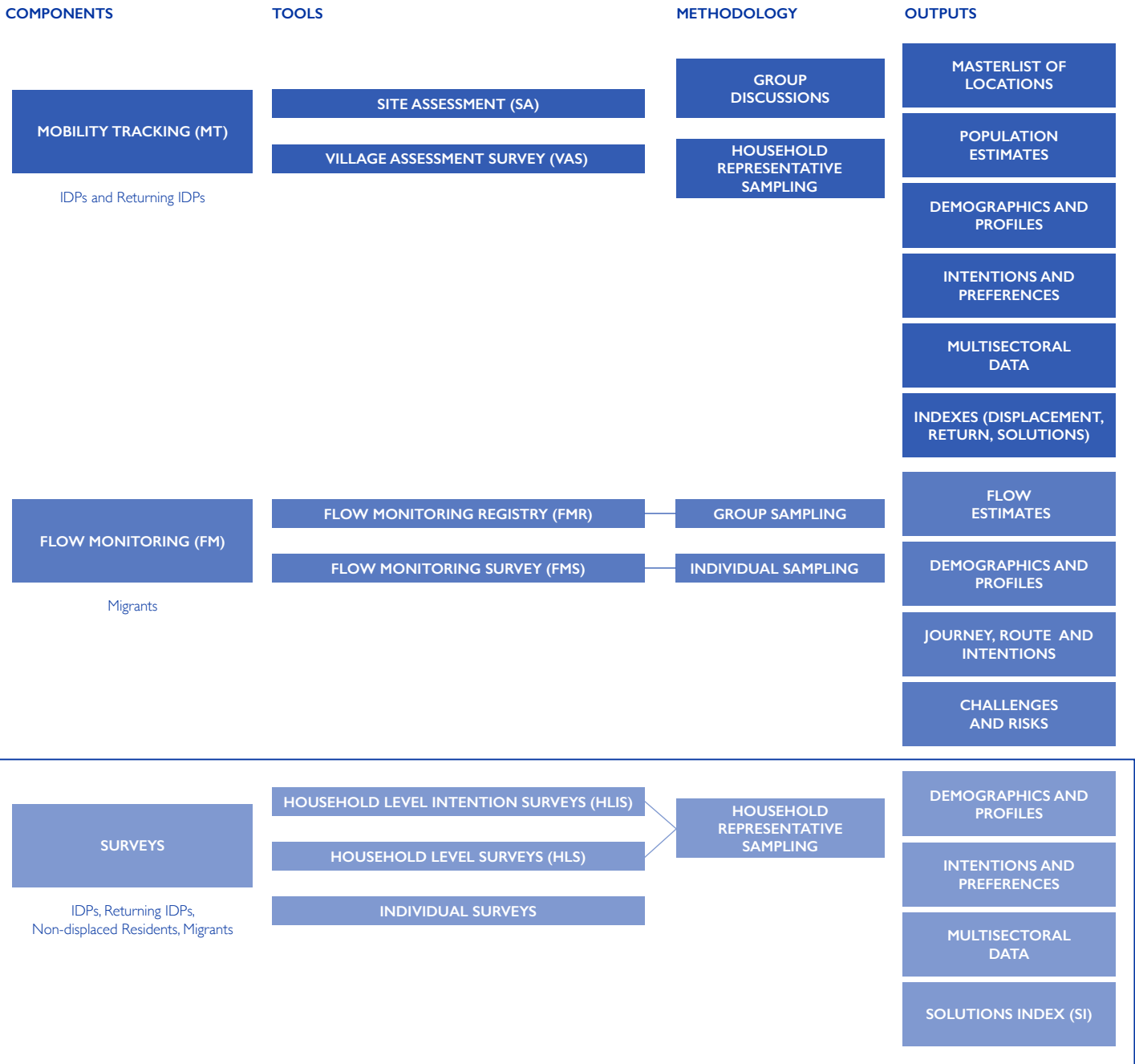
As a cross-cutting component of the IM3 project, **IOM’s DRU will carry out three Household Level Surveys (HLS)**, part of the DTM Survey component, in each region (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray) throughout the project implementation. The results of the IM3 HLS will:

- 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 is 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 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.

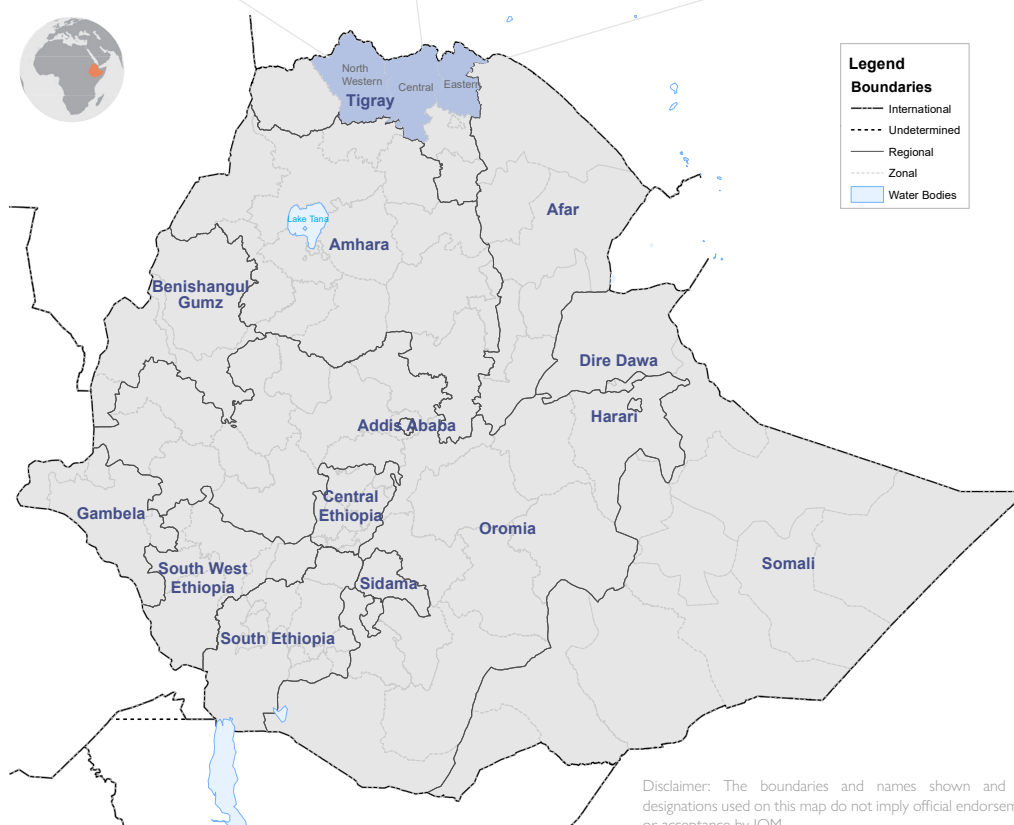
Randomly selected households were then asked if they would like to participate in the survey and enumerators explained that their participation does not involve any material compensation. If the household agreed, enumerators then conducted a household survey with the head of household over the age of 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 Tigray region

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

NORTHWESTERN ZONE		CENTRAL ZONE		EASTERN ZONE	
IDP HOUSEHOLDS	277	IDP HOUSEHOLDS	324	IDP HOUSEHOLDS	216
RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS	310	RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS	288	RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS	339
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	290	NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	973	NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	620
TOTAL	877	TOTAL	1,585	TOTAL	1,175



This report focuses on the IM3 HLS carried out in Tigray region in March 2024. The following woredas were not accessible at the time of data collection: Laelay Maychew, Erob, Zalanbesa Town and Maytsebri.

Overall, 3,637 households were interviewed in the region, out of which 1,585 households were in Central zone (43.6%), 1,175 households were in Eastern zone (32.3%) and 877 households were in North Western zone (24.1%). Out of the sampled 3,638 households, 817 were IDP households (22.4%), 937 were returning IDP households (25.8%) and 1,883 households were non-displaced resident households (51.8%). The sample breakdown can be found in Figure 1. Given the larger population size and sample for non-displaced residents, averages for the three population groups may overrepresent the non-displaced residents.

I.4 CONTEXT

Conflict and displacement in Tigray region

In November 2020, conflict ignited in Tigray region in Ethiopia and spread to neighbouring Afar and Amhara regions. While many locations were inaccessible to data collection during the conflict, IOM-DTM deployed the Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) in accessible locations hosting IDPs in Tigray. Seven months into the conflict, as of May 2021, according to the [ESA round 6](#), there were an estimated 1,918,220 IDPs in 236 accessible locations in Tigray.

A permanent cessation of hostilities was signed between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in November 2022.

While some woredas and Western zone still remain inaccessible to data collection, as of December 2023, there were an estimated 840,815 IDPs in 666 accessible locations in Tigray, according to the [DTM Site Assessment \(SA\) round 35](#). Overall, 98.9% had been primarily displaced due to conflict, 0.7% due to social tension and 0.4% due to drought.

Some IDPs have returned to their places of origin since the cessation of hostilities, however, 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 967,247 returning IDPs in Tigray who had returned since January 2022, according to [DTM Village Assessment Survey \(VAS\) round 18](#).

Climate and displacement in Tigray region

As of December 2023, an estimated 3,358 IDPs had been primarily displaced due to drought in accessible locations in Tigray region, according to the [DTM SA round 35](#).

Out of the IDPs in accessible locations who were primarily displaced due to drought, 18.1% were in Central zone, 0.4% in Eastern zone, 10.8% in Mekelle, 64.8% in North Western, 1.6% in South Eastern zone and 4.2% in Southern zone.

According to the [Meher assessment](#) conducted between November and December 2023, in addition to displacement, drought also impacted water availability and increased protection concerns. It also increased school drop-out rates and school closures, resulting in teachers leaving affected areas.

Extremely poor rainfall distribution at critical stages of crop development led to crop failure in certain woredas in Central, Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern zones ([FEWS](#)).

As of April 2024, [FEWS](#) continued to report dry conditions in areas impacted by drought in east Tigray and north eastern Amhara regions, which remained a very high concern in a 5-month projected outlook.

2. DATA ANALYSIS

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN POPULATION ESTIMATES IN CENTRAL, EASTERN AND NORTH WESTERN ZONES



194,065 IDPs in Central zone
93,701 IDPs in Eastern zone
348,134 IDPs in North Western zone



356,945 returning IDPs in Central zone
90,100 returning IDPs in Eastern zone
481,800 returning IDPs in North Western zone

Source: DTM SA and VAS (Nov - Dec 2023) [here](#)

2.1 PROFILES AND NEEDS

Across the sampled households in Central, Eastern and North Western zones, the average household size was 4.1 for IDP households and 4.7 for returning IDP and non-displaced resident households.

As seen in Figure 2, the highest share of household members were females between 18-59 (26.4%), followed by males within the same age category (21.1%).

Out of the sampled households, 63.8% were male headed and 36.2% were female headed. IDP households were more likely to be headed by females (42.8%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (36.4% and 33.2%, respectively).

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 (34.3%), primary education (grades 1-8) (31.9%) and general secondary education (grades 9-10) (15.9%). These were reported similarly across the three target groups. In Central zone, no education was the most reported education attained (38.3%), followed by primary education (30.3%) and general secondary education (11.4%). In Eastern zone, primary education was the most reported education attained (35.6%), followed by general secondary education (27.1%) and no education (24.8%). In North Western zone, no education was the most reported education attained (40%), followed by primary education (29.8%) and less than primary education (10.7%).

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

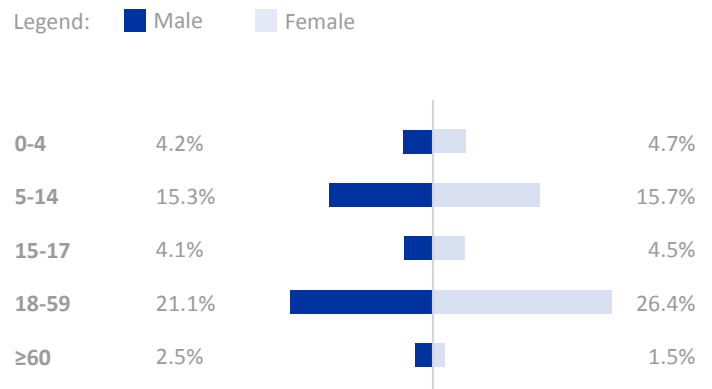


Figure 3. Five most reported highest level of education attained by head of household, by average for all target groups

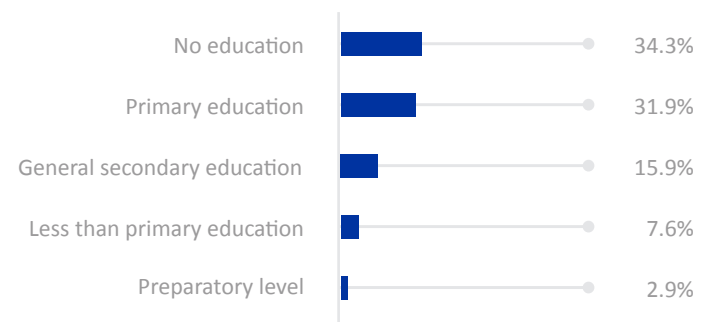


Figure 4. Reasons of displacement of IDPs, by zone



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.

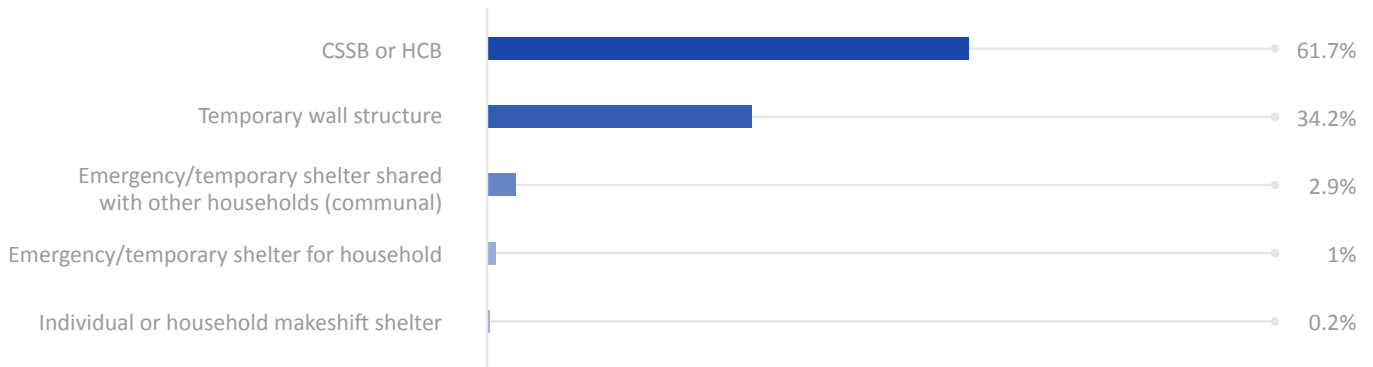
- Among the IDP households sampled in Central zone, conflict (98.5%), fear of potential conflict/social tension (4.3%) and fire (0.3%) were all reported as reasons that impacted the households' decision to displace. However, the primary reasons that triggered displacement were conflict (96.3%) and fear of potential conflict/social tension (3.7%).
- Among IDP households in Eastern zone, conflict (99.1%) and fear of potential conflict/social tension (8.3%) were reasons for displacement, and the primary reasons that triggered their displacement were conflict (99.1%) and fear of potential conflict/social tension (0.9%).

- Among IDP households in North Western zone, the reasons for displacement were conflict (99.6%), fear of potential conflict/social tension (2.2%), drought (0.4%) and economic factors (0.4%). The primary reasons for their displacement were conflict (99.6%) and fear of potential conflict/social tension (0.4%).

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**. Notably, in November 2020, conflict ignited in Tigray region and spread to neighbouring Afar and Amhara regions.

While 75.2% of IDP households sampled in Tigray had departed in 2020, 45.9% had arrived in 2020 and 36.7% had arrived in 2021.

Figure 5. Shelter type, by average for all target groups*



Overall, **61.7%** of households were living in housing with **Cement Stabilized Soil Blocks (CSSB) or Hollow Concrete Blocks (HCB)**. This is followed by 34.2% of households in housing with temporary wall structure.

IDPs were less likely to be living in housing with CSSB or HCB (51.3%) compared to returning IDPs and non-displaced residents (63.9% and 65.1%, respectively). When disaggregating the IDP household data by site/settlement type:

- For IDPs staying in host communities, the share of households residing in housing with CSSB or HCB was 55.1%. This is followed by housing with temporary wall structure (41.2%), emergency/temporary shelter shared

with other households (communal) (2.1%), emergency/temporary shelter for their household (0.8%), individual or household makeshift shelter (0.3%) and prefer not to say (0.5%).

- For IDPs in collective centres, the share of households residing in emergency/temporary shelter shared with other households (communal) was 44.4%. This is followed by IDP households in housing with CSSB or HCB (35%), emergency/temporary shelter for their household (11.9%), temporary wall structure (7.5%), individual or household makeshift shelter (0.6%) and prefer not to say (0.6%).



* 0.1% preferred not to say

Figure 6. Main needs, by target group

MAIN NEEDS	% of IDP households	% of returning IDP households	% of non-displaced resident households
Food	92.4%	87.2%	88.4%
Livelihood support	38.6%	71.8%	78.7%
NFI (for example bedding sets, kitchen sets, etc.)	50.4%	37.7%	38%
Health	19.4	25.4%	18.6%
WaSH	17.8	19.9%	14.7%
Shelter	39.4%	9.8%	8%
Nutrition support	19.8%	14.7%	13.1%
Infrastructure rehabilitation	4.3%	13.9%	15.1%
Protection	4.3%	6.7%	9.3%
Access to land	8.1%	2.9%	2.9%
Education	1%	2.8%	3%
Legal assistance to secure ownership or rental rights to housing, land and property (HLP)	0.4%	2.8%	2.4%
Peacebuilding forums	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%
Other	0%	0.5%	0.7%
Legal support for ID card	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Cash support	1%	0%	0.1%
SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS	817 IDP households	937 returning IDP households	1,883 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%. The most reported need across all target groups was food, which was reported by 92.4% of IDP households, 87.2% of returning IDP households and 88.4% of non-displaced resident households.

While for both returning IDP and non-displaced resident households the second and third most reported needs were livelihood support (71.8% and 78.7%) and Non-Food Items (NFIs) (37.7% and 38%) respectively, for IDP households

the second and third most reported needs were NFIs (50.4%) and shelter (39.4%).

Livelihood support was the fourth most reported need for IDP households on average (38.6%). IDPs reported the need for livelihood support in higher shares in Eastern zone (56.2%).

At the woreda level, livelihood support was reported highest for the three groups in Ganta Afeshum (97.2%) and Edaga Hamus Town (90.3%) in Eastern zone.

2.2 EMPLOYMENT AND TVETs

Households were asked the **employment status of each of their household members**. On average, 51.9% 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.

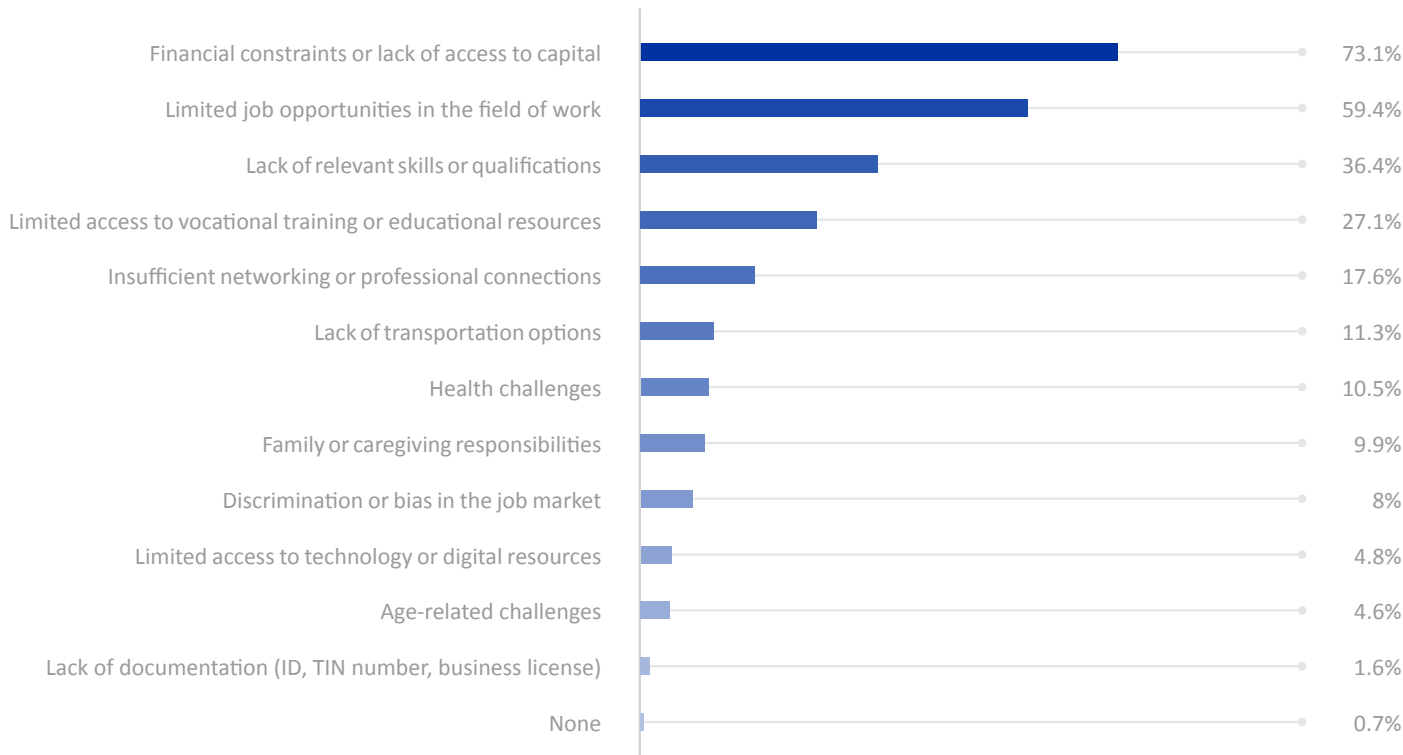
For IDP households the second most reported employment status was unemployed and looking for a job (26.1%), followed by unemployed and not looking for a job (11%).

For returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, the second most reported employment status for household members was self-employment (including farm or non-

farm, big or small business) (24% and 26.2%, respectively), followed by unemployed and looking for a job (10.9% and 11.2%, 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 (14.2%) or unemployed and not looking for a job (8.9%). As seen in Figure 7, the most reported barriers were financial constraints or lack of access to capital (73.1%) and limited job opportunities in the field of work (59.4%). In North Western zone, the most reported barrier was limited job opportunities in the field of work (67.4%).

Figure 7. Barriers with finding employment, by average for all target groups*

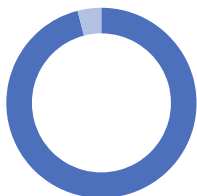


* 0.3% reported other barriers and 0.1% preferred not to say

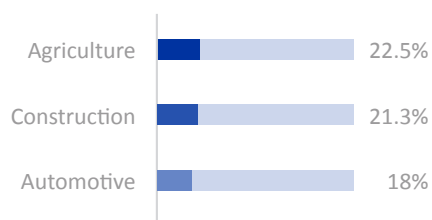
Figure 8. Participation in TVET for household members ≥15yrs, by average for all target groups

PARTICIPATION IN TVETs

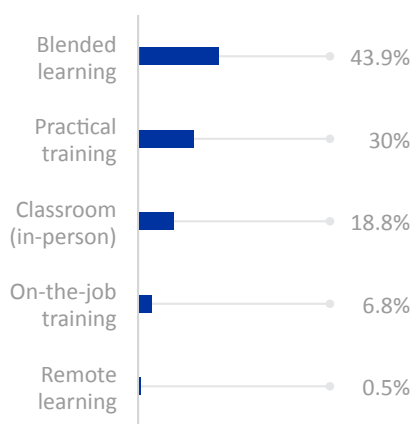
■ No (96.6%) ■ Yes (3.4%)



3 MOST REPORTED TYPES OF TVET PARTICIPATION



MODALITY OF TVET PARTICIPATION



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 10,073 responses, 96.6% were negative and 3.4% were positive.

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

The highest share of responses for TVET sector was agriculture (i.e. livestock fattening, crop cultivation, etc) (22.5%), followed by construction (i.e. building and street repair, etc) (21.3%) and automotive (i.e. vehicle repairs, maintenance, regular servicing, etc) (18%).

- For IDP household members, the most common sector of TVET participation was automotive (37%).
- For returning IDP household members, the most common sector of TVET participation was construction (25%).
- For non-displaced resident household members, the most common response was agriculture (26.7%).

On average, across the three target groups and zones, in 72.1% of responses TVET participation was equal to or greater than 3 months. In addition, 43.9% of responses on TVET modality were blended learning (combination of in-person and practical). In North Western zone, the most reported response for household members from all three target groups was practical training (51.2% on average).

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. For IDP households, the most reported skills that were needed were business skills (financial literacy, entrepreneurship and life skills, business planning) (67.3%), followed by agriculture skills (46.3%). For returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, the most reported skills were agriculture (68.1% and 72.7%, respectively), followed by business skills (60.7% and 62.5%, respectively).

On average, in 92.4% 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 9, for IDP households, the three most reported answers were no income (40.4%), income from casual/daily labour (21.7%) and support from family and friends (including remittances) (17.6%). IDP households in Eastern zone were less likely to be relying on assistance from organizations (including cash for work) as their main source of income (7.2%) compared to IDP households in Central zone (17.1%) and North Western zone (16.2%).

For returning IDP households, the most reported main sources were income from agricultural/livestock products (45.3%), casual/daily labour (17.7%) and no income (12.2%). Returning IDP households in Eastern zone reported in higher shares support from family and friends (including remittances) (11.2%) compared to returning IDP households in Central zone (4.7%) and North Western zone (7.6%).

Non-displaced resident households' most reported main sources were income from agricultural/livestock products (53.2%), from casual/daily labour (14.6%) and from own business/commerce (11.4%).

Households were also asked if they had received any support related to their income generating activity or livelihood project. Overall, 93.3% of households reported they had not received any support. Among the target

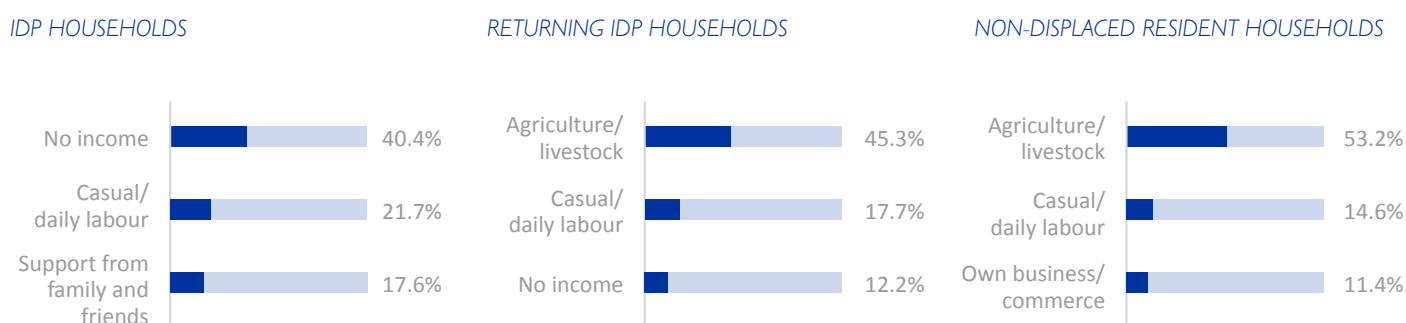
groups, 96.5% of IDP households, 91.9% of returning IDP households and 92.6% of non-displaced resident households reported not having received any support related to their income generating activity or livelihood project.

At the woreda level, the average share for the three aggregated population groups goes up to 100% in:

- Axum and Naedier in Central zone;
- Bizet, Edaga Hamus Town, Ganta Afeshum, Geralta, Gulomekeda, Kelete Awelallo, Tsaeda Emba and Tsirae Wenberta in Eastern zone;
- Endabaguna and Maekel Adiyabo in North Western zone.

The 6.6% of households who had received support related to their income generating activity or livelihood project were asked what kind of support they had received. The most common support received by IDP households was in-kind support (57.1%), while for returning IDP and non-displaced resident households it was agricultural technology access (i.e. to improve varieties, irrigation, storage) (34.7% and 43.8%, respectively). Financial/cash support (i.e. grant, credit) was reported by 50% of IDP households, 33.3% of returning IDP households and 29.9% of non-displaced resident households who had received support.

Figure 9. 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 all zones (95% on average). For returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, more than half of households reported having productive assets (54.2% and 59.4%, respectively). In Eastern zone, a higher share of returning IDP households did not have productive assets (55.8%) compared to those who did (44.2%).

Household respondents were also asked the top 3 barriers that their household faces in accessing markets (i.e. that sell food, NFIs, other). Overall, 96.8% of households reported that the prices are too high, followed by 33.3% of households who reported that the markets are too far, 29.5% of household who reported that the products that they need are not available and 28% who reported a lack of transportation to reach markets. These were the most reported reasons for all three population groups.

Overall, on average 52.7% of households were not able to access financial service providers (FSPs) such as banks (including mobile banking), credit unions, or microfinance, whereas 47.3% of households were able to access them. Access was lowest in Central zone (38.1%) and highest in Eastern zone (61.4%).

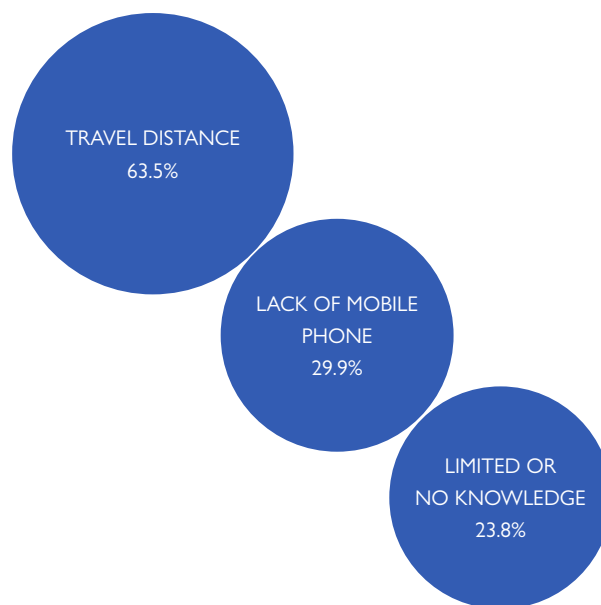
As seen in Figure 11, the most reported reasons for not being able to access FSPs, where up to 3 options could be selected, were travel distance to reach FSP branch (63.5%), lack of mobile phone to access mobile money (29.9%) and limited or no knowledge on how to open account (23.8%). Lack of paperwork/ID was reported in higher shares among IDP households (9.3%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (2.2% and 2%, 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, the highest share could access formal microfinance (63.3%). Access to formal microfinance was lowest among IDP households (52%) and highest among returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (67.6% and 66.6%, respectively).

Figure 10. Barriers accessing markets, by average for all target groups



Figure 11. Three most reported reasons for not being able to access FSPs, by average for all target groups



2.4 WASH

The most reported **main drinking water** source is borehole or tube well, reported by 32% of households, followed by piped water to public tap/standpipe (17.9%) and piped water into compound, yard or plot (12.7%). The breakdown for the three most reported reasons by target group can be seen in Figure 12. The fourth most reported main drinking water source for IDPs was tanker truck delivered water (11%) and for returning IDP and non-displaced resident households it was unprotected spring (9.9% and 9.6% respectively).

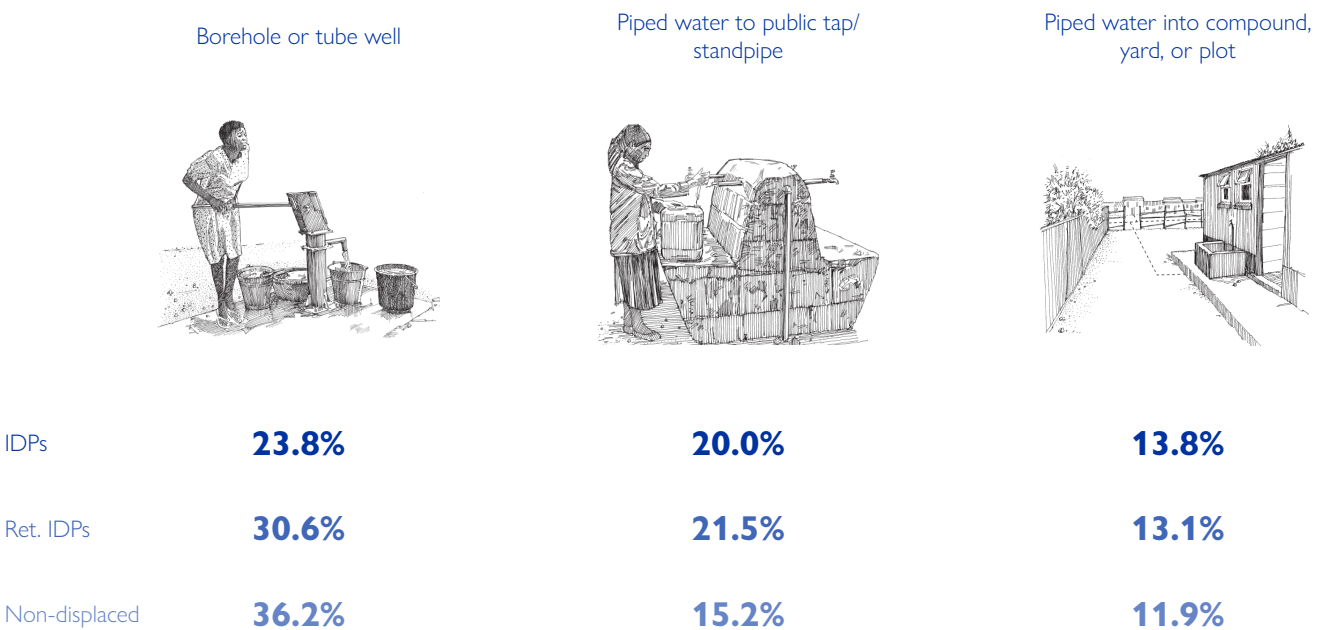
Households were asked **how long, on average, it takes the household members to travel to, queue and return on foot, from collecting water**.^{*} While on average across the three target groups 50.2% of households reported it takes more than 30 minutes and 49.7% reported that it takes less than 30 min, differences can be seen at the woreda level. In the following woredas, on average for the three target groups, more than 80% of households reported it takes more than 30 min for a round trip on foot to collect water:

- Abergele Yechila (80.6%) and Naedier (86.1%) in Central zone;
- Ganta Afeshum (98.6%), Hawzen Town (80.3%) and Sewha Saesie (88.9%) in Eastern zone.

Across the three target groups, the most reported **main sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)** were open defecation (53.8%), pit latrine without a slab or platform (21.5%) and pit latrine with a slab or platform (14%). In the following woredas, more than 80% of households reported open defecation on average across the three groups:

- Abergele Yechila (93.1%), Embasneiti (81.9%), Kola Temben (87.5%), Naedier (90.3%) and Rama Adi Arbaete (84.7%) in Central zone;
- Ganta Afeshum (80.6%) and Sewha Saesie (97.2%) in Eastern zone;
- Tahtay Adiyabo (84.5%) in North Western zone.

Figure 12. 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 13. 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 soap for personal hygiene and handwashing	71.8%	68.7 %	66.8 %
Limited/no dignity kits	67.7%	66.2 %	68.1 %
Insufficient water storage containers at household level	31.2%	28.5 %	27.1%
Unsafe water and no water treatment chemicals	19%	23.5%	22.4%
Limited/no privacy when using sanitation facilities	21.1%	22.9%	18.7%
Limited/no lighting around sanitation facilities	16.5%	17.3%	13.1%
Lack of accessible toilets for people with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)	12.1%	14.4%	12.7%
Limited/no toilets that lock	12.9%	11.8%	12.5%
Existing toilets are without handwashing facilities	13.6%	12.6%	11.6%
Do not have access to WaSH construction materials	8%	9.9%	12.1%
Unsanitary toilets	3.3%	4.5%	3.8%
Limited/no toilets	3.5%	1.3%	4.6%
SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS	817 IDP households	937 returning IDP households	1,883 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 soap for personal hygiene and handwashing (68.4%), limited/no dignity kits (67.5%) and insufficient water storage containers at the household level (28.4%). The breakdown by target group can be seen in Figure 13.

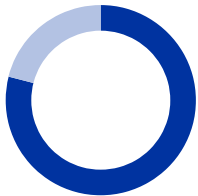
Introducing a gender lens, this analysis focuses on female dominated households. A household is considered to be female dominated when at least 70% of household members are female. The most reported WaSH challenges for female dominated households were limited/no dignity kits (69.7%), limited/no soap for personal hygiene and handwashing (66.5%) and insufficient water storage containers at the household level (32.1%).

* 0.1% did not know.

Figure 14. Trainings related to WaSH

WASH TRAINING PARTICIPATION

Yes (21.3%) No (78.7%)



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, 78.7% reported that no household member had participated in a WaSH training and 21.3% reported at least 1 household member had participated. The share of households who reported no prior participation goes up to 100% in Hawzen, Hawzen Town and Tsaeda Emba woredas in Eastern 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) (94.5%), personal hygiene (i.e. bathing or showering practices, dental hygiene, nail hygiene, menstrual hygiene management) (89%) and environmental hygiene (i.e. waste management, cleanliness and maintenance of living spaces, disinfection and cleaning practices) (79.1%).

The least common WaSH training was safe water chain (i.e. water collection, transportation, storage, and consumption in safe manner) (46.3%).



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2.5 SOCIAL COHESION

Overall, 91.7% of households had **family/friends in the location**. IDP households in North Western zone were less likely to have family/friends in the location (74%) compared to IDPs in Central and Eastern zones (83% and 90.3%, respectively).

While 76.7% of households **engaged and participated in community activities and events**, IDP households were less likely to engage and participate in community activities and events (62.4%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (78.2% and 82.2%, respectively).

In the following woredas, on average for the three target groups, more than 40% of households reported not engaging or participating in community activities and events:

- Adiet (41.7%) and Ahferom (41.7%) in Central zone;
- Tsimbla (44.4%) and Zana (45.8%) in North Western zone.

Households were asked if they receive **support or assistance from the local community when needed**. The highest share of households reported receiving support sometimes (57.6%), followed by never (24.4%) and always (17.9%).*

In the following woredas, on average for the three target groups, more than 40% of households reported not ever receiving support/assistance from the local community when needed:

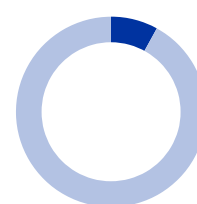
- Abergele Yechila (43.1%), Axum (86.1%), Egela (44.4%), Enticho (41.7%), Hahaile (41.7%), Tahtay Maychew (47.9%) in Central zone;
- Endaslasse Town (45.8%), Kelete Awelallo (41.7%), Tsirae Wenberta (41.7%) in Eastern zone.

* 0.1% reported “don’t know”

Figure 15. Social ties, participation and community support, by average for all target groups

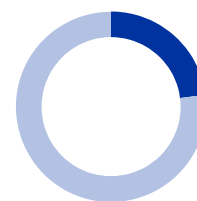
FRIENDS/FAMILY IN THE LOCATION

■ No (8.3%) ■ Yes (91.7%)

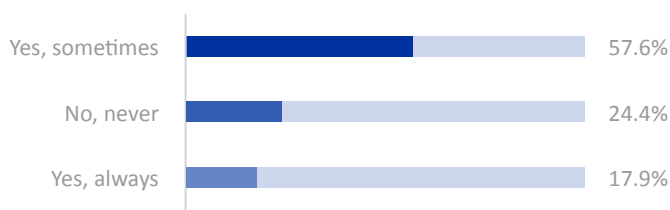


ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES/ EVENTS

■ No (23.3%) ■ Yes (76.7%)



RECEIVE SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY WHEN NEEDED*



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 59.3% of IDP and non-displaced resident households, local non-displaced communities are sometimes inclusive of IDPs. This is followed by 27.1% of households who reported there is always inclusion and 13.4% of households who reported that there is never inclusion. Overall, 89% of IDP and non-displaced resident households reported that there has not been any conflict/dispute between IDPs and the non-displaced host community in the last year.

According to 52.5% of returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, local non-displaced host communities are sometimes inclusive of returning IDPs. This is followed by 45.1% of households that reported there is always inclusion and 1.9% of households that reported that there is never inclusion. Overall, 92.8% of returning IDP and non-displaced resident households report there has not been any conflict/dispute between the returning IDPs and the non-displaced host community in the last year.

On average, 52.4% of households reported having a **means of engaging in collective decision-making in their community**, while 47.2% reported not having a means of engaging. IDP

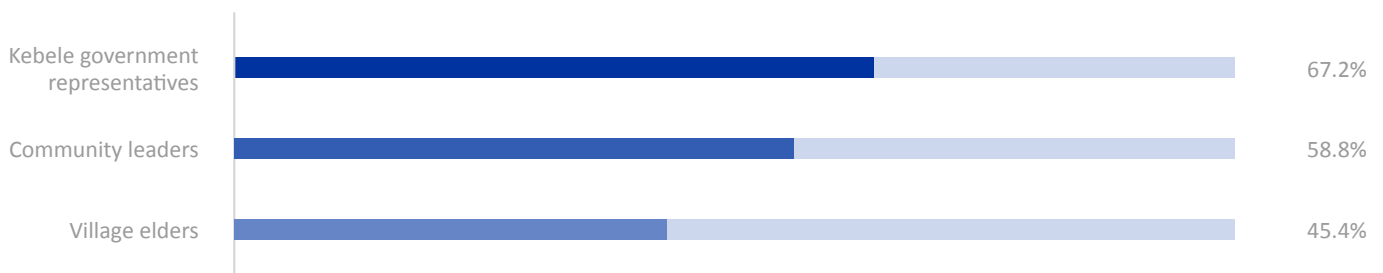
households were more likely to report not having a means of engaging in collective decision-making (62.4%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (43% and 42.6%, respectively).

Among households who did have a means of engaging, **the most common domains of engagement** were within the community leaders domain (66.5%), village elders domain (61.5%) and religious domain (50.2%). IDP households were more likely to be engaged in collective decision-making processes within the domain of humanitarian aid (40.8%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (22.1% and 18.6%, 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 16, the most reported persons to seek support from in the community were kebele government representatives (67.2%), community leaders (58.8%) and village elders (45.4%). This is followed by family, friends or neighbours (42.1%) and religious leaders (34.7%).

IDP households were less likely to turn to village elders (31.5%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (51.2% and 48.6%, respectively). IDPs were also less likely to turn to religious leaders (24.1%) compared to returning IDPs and non-displaced residents (39.4% and 37%, respectively).

Figure 16. Three most reported persons to seek support from in the community, by average for all target groups





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