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

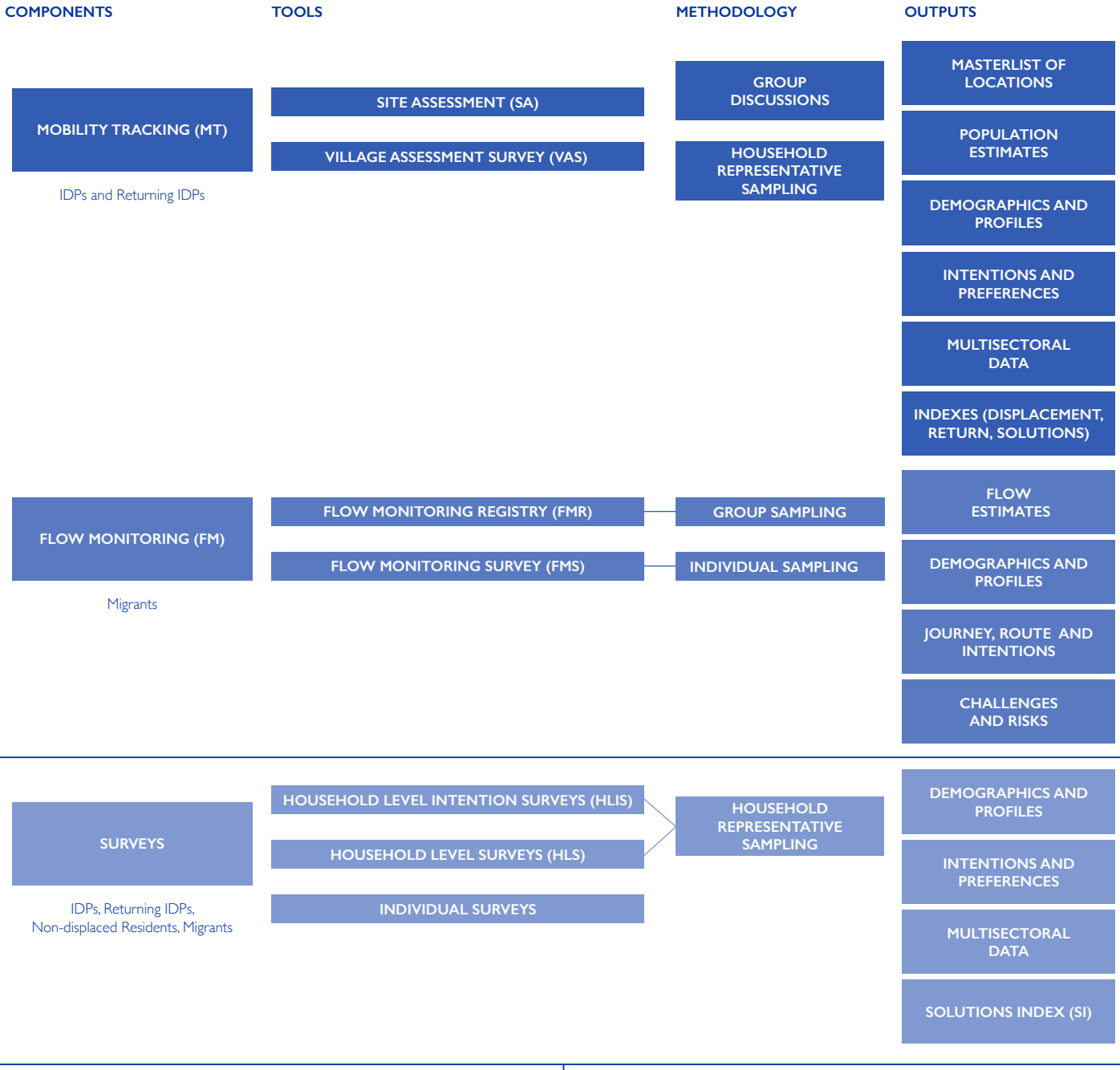
As a cross-cutting component of the IM3 project, IOM's DRU will carry out three Household Level Surveys (HLS), part of the DTM Survey component, in each region (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray) throughout the project implementation. The results of the IM3 HLS will:

- 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 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 Amhara region

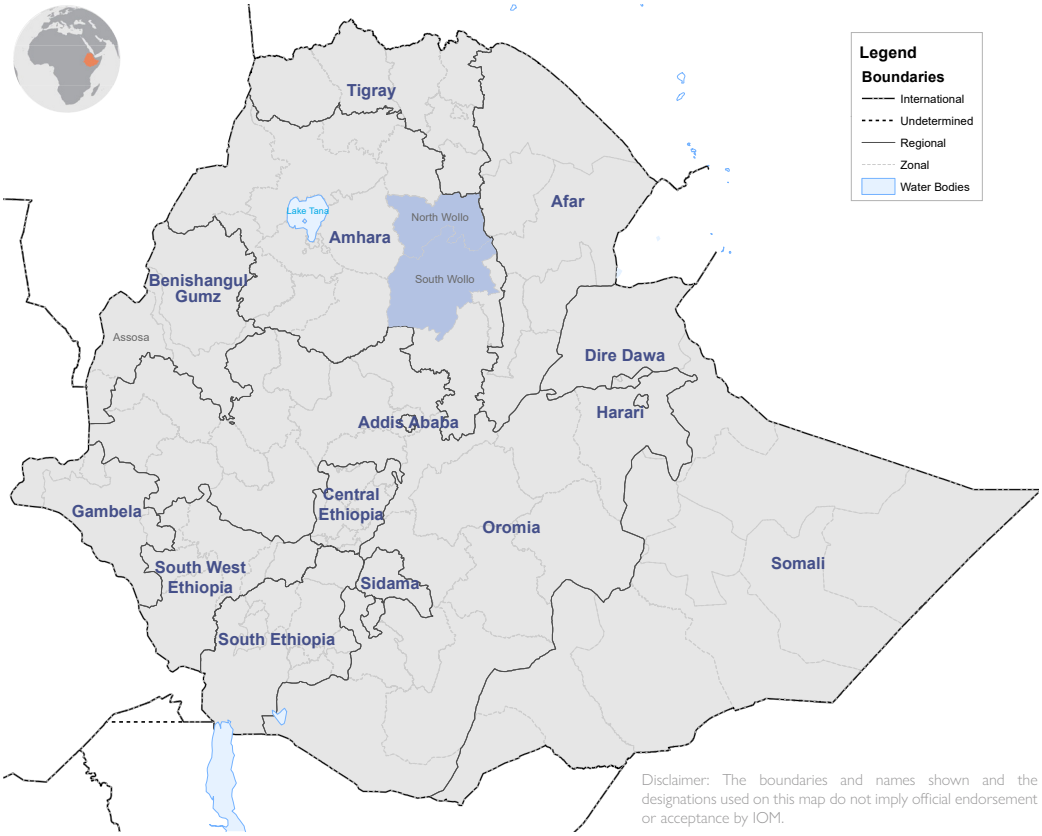
Figure 1. Number of household samples, by zone and target group

NORTH WOLLO ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	168
RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS	300
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	757
TOTAL	**1,225**

SOUTH WOLLO ZONE

IDP HOUSEHOLDS	216
RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS	301
NON-DISPLACED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	935
TOTAL	**1,452**



This report focuses on the IM3 HLS carried out in Amhara region in March 2024. The following woredas were not accessible at the time of data collection: Bugna, Sayint, Mehal Sayint and Wegde.

Overall, 2,667 households were interviewed in the region, out of which 1,225 households were in North Wollo zone (45.8%) and 1,452 households were in South Wollo zone (54.2%). Out of the sampled 2,677 households, 384 were IDP households (14.3%), 601 were returning IDP households (22.5%) and 1,692 households were non-displaced resident households (63.2%). 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.

1.4 CONTEXT

Conflict and displacement in Amhara region

In November 2020, conflict ignited in Tigray region in Ethiopia and spread to neighbouring Afar and Amhara regions. During the conflict, IOM-DTM deployed the Site Assessment (SA) and Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) in accessible locations hosting IDPs in Amhara region. Seven months into the conflict, as of May 2021, according to the SA round 25 and ESA round 6, there were an estimated 188,205 IDPs in 223 accessible locations in Amhara region.

A permanent cessation of hostilities was signed between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in November 2022. As of January 2023, the displacement caseload in Amhara region stood at 388,715 IDPs in 623 accessible locations, according to DTM SA round 32.

Tensions and conflict in Amhara region have been rising since April 2023, when the federal government announced it was dismantling regional forces across Ethiopia. Since then and as of mid-2024, the region has remained partially inaccessible to data collection. According to the DTM SA round 35, as of December 2023, there were an estimated 143,197 IDPs in 246 accessible locations in Amhara region. The coverage for this round of SA data collection was 46.7% of the total. Overall, 96.7% of IDPs had been primarily displaced due to conflict, 2.2% due to drought, 0.8% due to other factors and 0.3% due to social tension.

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 951,931 returning IDPs who had returned since January 2022 in 740 accessible villages in Amhara region, according to DTM Village Assessment Survey (VAS) round 18. In the region, the coverage for VAS data collection was 79.1% of the total.

Climate and displacement in Amhara region

According to the DTM SA round 35, as of December 2023, an estimated 3,202 IDPs had been primarily displaced due to drought in accessible locations in Amhara region, all of whom were in Wag Himra zone (100%).

As noted by FEWS, during the Meher assessment carried out between November and December 2023, drought is one of the factors that has contributed to a loss in production in the region. The assessment also found a near-complete failure or very minimal production in some woredas of Wag Himra zone.

As of April 2024, FEWS continued to report dry conditions in areas impacted by drought along the Tekeze River basin in northeastern Amhara and east Tigray regions, which remained a very high concern in a 5-month projected outlook.

2. DATA ANALYSIS

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN POPULATION ESTIMATES IN NORTH WOLLO AND SOUTH WOLLO ZONES

30,453 IDPs in North Wollo zone
14,773 IDPs in South Wollo zone

412,691 returning IDPs in North Wollo zone
200,018 returning IDPs in South Wollo zone

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

2.1 PROFILES AND NEEDS

Across the sampled households in North Wollo and South Wollo zones, the average household size was 4.4 members.

As seen in Figure 2, the highest share of household members were females between 18-59 (27.9%), followed by males within the same age category (24.9%). Out of the sampled households, 68.4% were male headed and 31.6% 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 (32.5%), primary education (grades 1-8) (30.4%) and general secondary education (grades 9-10) (14.2%).

Head of households from the non-displaced resident and returning IDP categories were more likely to have attained a bachelor's, master's or PhD as their highest level of education (6.4% and 5.2%, respectively), compared to head of households from the IDP category (0.5%).

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

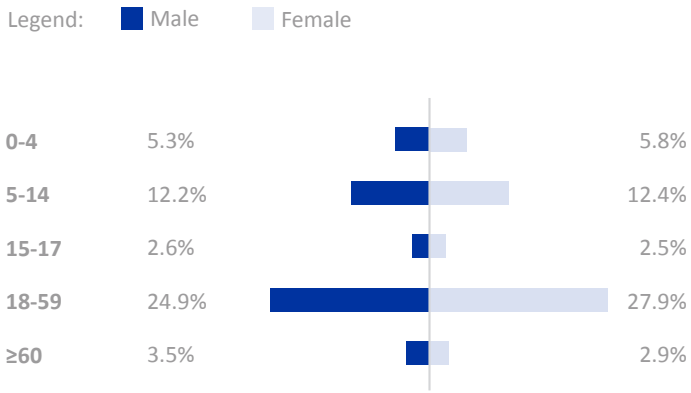


Figure 3. Five most reported highest level of education attained by head of household, by average for all target groups

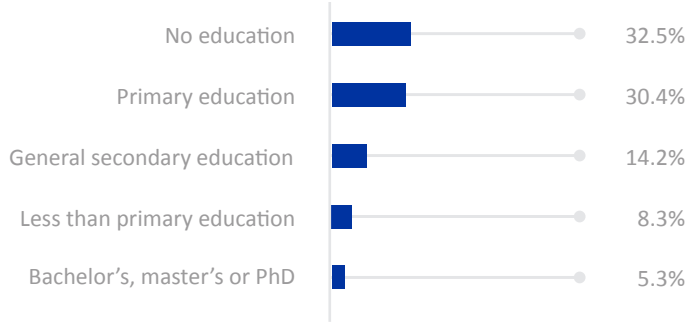
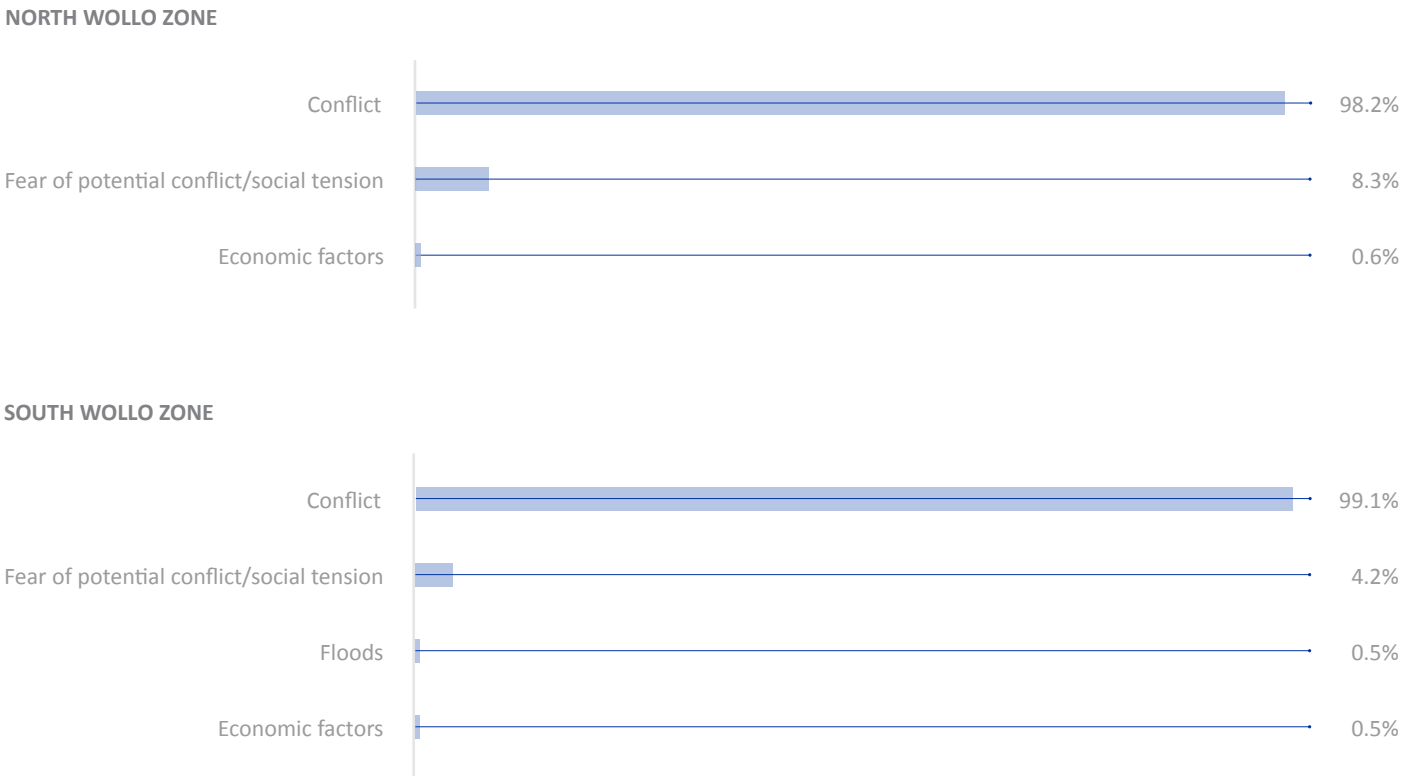


Figure 4. Reasons of displacement of IDPs, by zone



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.

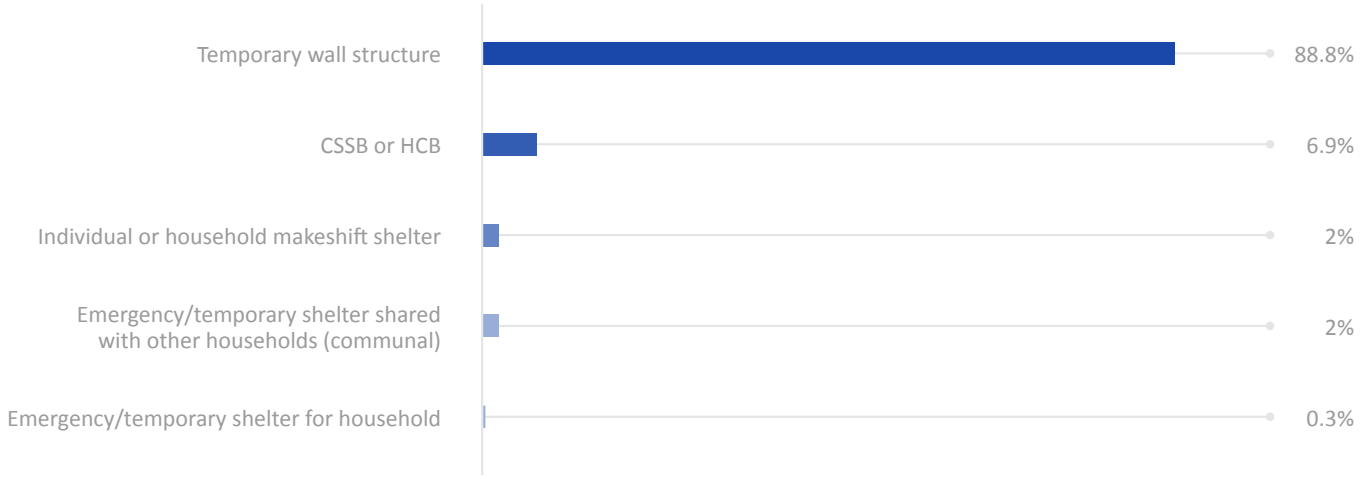
- Among the IDP households sampled in North Wollo zone, conflict (98.2%), fear of potential conflict/social tension (8.3%) and economic factors (0.6%) were all reported as reasons that impacted the households' decision to displace. The primary reasons that triggered displacement were conflict (97%), fear of potential conflict/social tension (2.4%) and economic factors (0.6%).

- Among the IDP households sampled in South Wollo zone, conflict (99.1%), fear of potential conflict/social tension (4.2%), floods (0.5%) and economic factors (0.5%) were reasons for displacement, and the primary reasons that triggered the displacement were conflict (99.1%) and fear of potential conflict/social tension (0.9%).

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.

Out of the IDP households sampled in Amhara, 25% had departed in 2020 and 34.6% had departed in 2021, whereas 20.3% had arrived in 2020 and 34.4% had arrived in 2021.

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



Overall, 88.8% of households were living in housing with temporary wall structure. This is followed by 6.9% of households in housing with Cement Stabilized Soil Blocks (CSSB) or Hollow Concrete Blocks (HCB). In both cases, roofing can be stone, iron sheet, thatch, plastic sheet, sod, hidimo, etc. The third most reported types of shelters were individual or household makeshift shelters (2%) and emergency/temporary shelters shared with other households (2%), followed by emergency/temporary shelters for individual household (0.3%).

IDP households were more likely to be living in an emergency/temporary shelter shared with other households (communal) (10.2%) compared to returning IDPs and non-displaced residents (0.2% and 0.6%, respectively). 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 (87.3%). This is followed by 7.7% of households in housing with CSSB or HCB, 2.7% of households in individual or makeshift shelter, 2% of households in emergency/temporary shelter shared with other households (communal) and 0.3% who did not know.
- For IDPs in planned camps, 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, the most common type of shelter was emergency/temporary shelter shared with other households (communal) (40%), followed by housing with temporary wall structure (33.8%) and housing with CSSB or HCB (20%). A smaller share of IDP households were in emergency/temporary shelter for their household (6.2%).

Figure 6. Main needs, by target group

Main needs	% of IDP households	% of returning IDP households	% of non-displaced resident households
Livelihood support	**76.3%**	**85.4%**	**81.9%**
Food	**90.6%**	**65.6%**	**68.8%**
NFI (for example bedding sets, kitchen sets, etc.)	45.8%	**37.3%**	**36.6%**
WaSH	9.6%	29.1%	32.4%
Shelter	**51%**	17.6%	16.7%
Health	5.2%	12.3%	9.7%
Infrastructure rehabilitation	0.3%	8.3%	8.4%
Peacebuilding forums	1.6%	7.3%	7.4%
Nutrition support	5.2%	5.8%	6.9%
Protection	1.8%	6%	4.2%
Access to land	2.3%	4.7%	2.6%
Cash support	0.5%	2.8%	2%
Education	1%	1.8%	1.5%
Other	0%	0.3%	1%
Legal assistance to secure ownership or rental rights to housing, land and property (HLP)	0%	0.2%	0.1%
Legal support for ID card	0%	0.2%	0.1%
Grand Total	**384 IDP households**	**601 returning IDP households**	**1,692 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 (90.6%), followed by livelihood support (76.3%) and shelter (51%). The fourth most reported need was Non-Food Items (NFIs) (45.8%).

For returning IDPs and non-displaced residents, the most reported need was livelihood support (85.4% and 81.9%, respectively), followed by food (65.6% and 68.8%, respectively) and NFIs (37.3% and 36.6%, respectively). The fourth most reported need was WaSH (29.1% and 32.4%, respectively).

In the following woredas, more than 90% of households, on average across the three population groups, reported livelihood support as one of their top 3 needs:

- Gidan (90.3%) in North Wollo zone;
- Ambasel (98.6%), Delanta (98.6%), Harbu City Administration (95.8%), Hayeq City Administration (94.4%), Kalu (90.3%), Kelela (90.3%), Kutaber (90.3%), Legehida (94.4%), Tenta (91.7%), Thehulederie (94.4%), Tulu Awuliya City Administration (90.3%), Were Ilu City Administration (91.7%) and Worebabu (94.4%) in South Wollo zone.

2.2 EMPLOYMENT AND TVETs

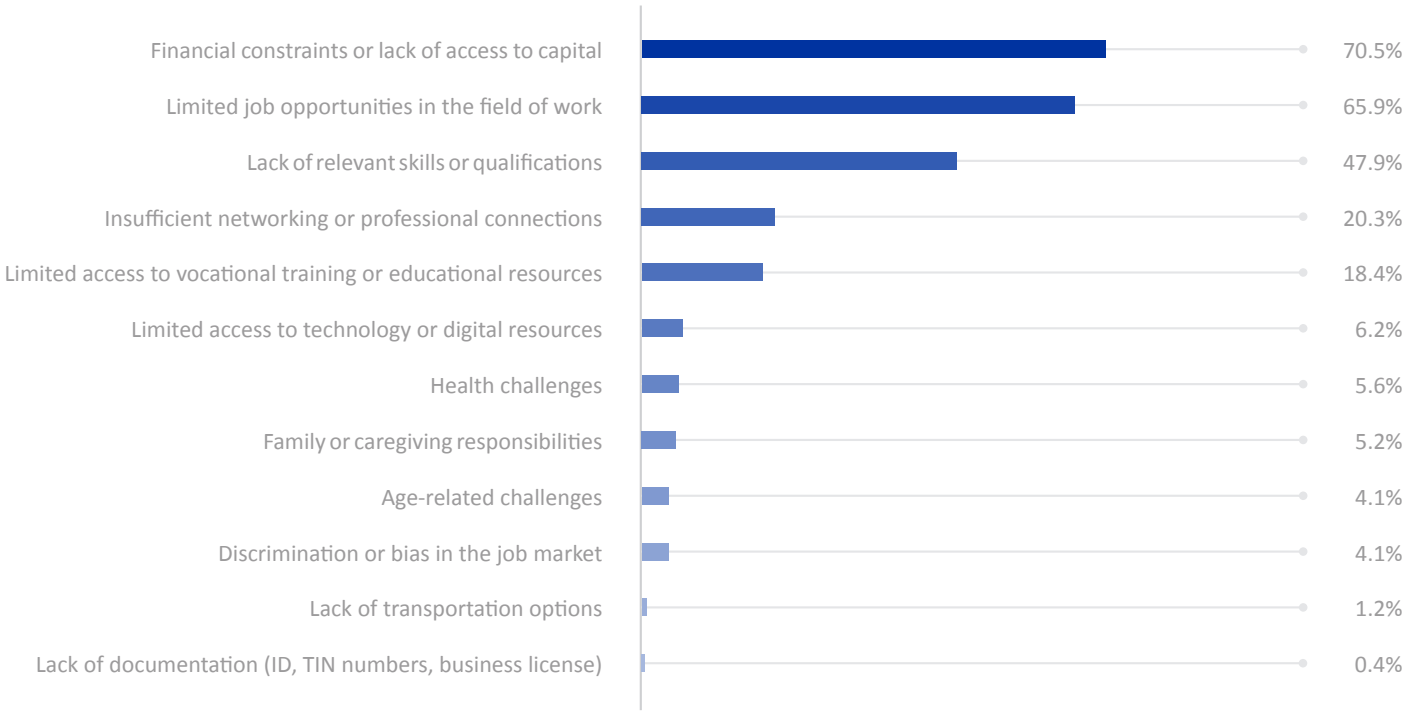
Household respondents were asked the employment status of each of their household members. Overall, 45.4% of members were students or children under schooling age. This was the first most reported status for IDP households, returning IDP households and non-displaced resident households.

For IDP households the second most reported employment status was unemployed and looking for a job (31.5%), followed by self-employed (including farm or non-farm, big or small business) (7.7%).

For returning IDPs and non-displaced residents, the second most reported employment status for household members was self-employment (26.9% and 25.1%, respectively), followed by unemployed and looking for a job (14% and 15.1%, respectively).

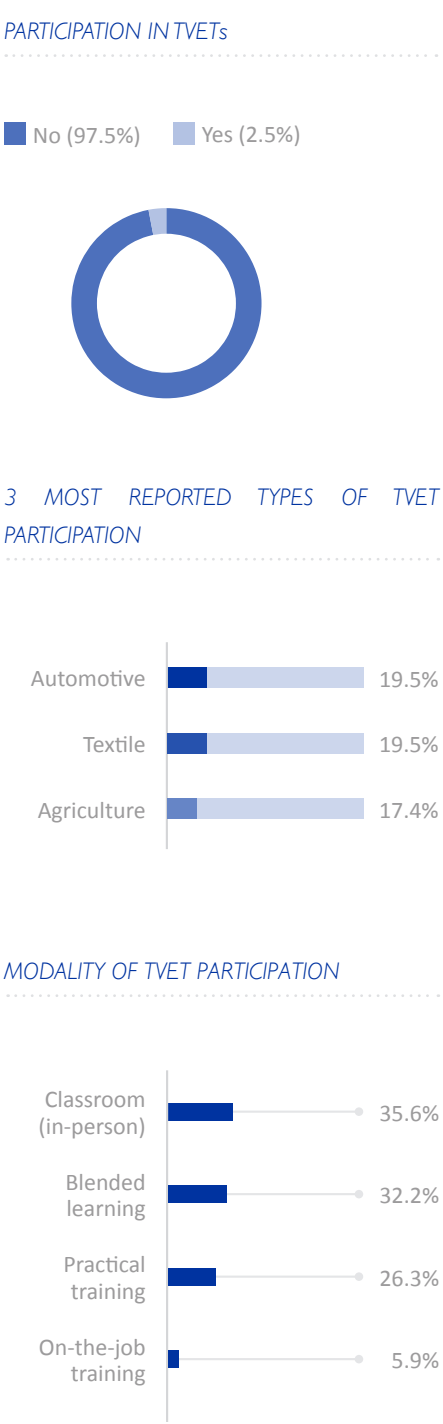
The top 3 barriers or challenges with finding employment were asked when at least 1 household member was either unemployed and looking for a job (17.1%) or unemployed and not looking for a job (7.4%). As seen in Figure 7, the most reported barriers were financial constraints or lack of access to capital (70.5%) and limited job opportunities in the field of work (65.9%).

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



* 1.5% reported other barriers, 0.5% did not know, 0.2% reported no barriers and 0.1% preferred not to say

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



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 7,723 responses, 97.5% 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 sector of TVET participation, automotive (i.e. vehicle repairs, maintenance, regular servicing, etc) and textile (sewing machine, textile production and/or repair) resulted in the same share of responses (19.5% and 19.5%, respectively).

- For IDPs, the most reported sectors of TVET participation were automotive and agriculture (i.e. livestock fattening, crop cultivation, etc) (28.6% and 28.6%, respectively).
- For returning IDPs, the most common sectors of TVET participation were agriculture (18.4%), textile (16.3%) and construction (i.e. building, street repairs) (16.3%).
- For non-displaced residents, the most common responses were textile (22%) and automotive (20.5%).

On average, across the three target groups and zones, in 69.8% of responses TVET participation was equal to or greater than 3 months. In addition, 35.6% of responses on TVET modality were in-person classroom training, followed by 32.2% 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) (69.3%), agriculture (56.2%) and textile (27.3%).

On average, in 95.1% 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 most reported sources of income were casual/daily labour (43.8%), assistance from organizations (including cash for work) (14.1%), government social benefits or assistance* (12.5%) and income from own business or commerce (12.5%). IDP households in South Wollo zone were more likely to be relying on government social benefits or assistance as their main source of income (20.4%) compared to IDP households in North Wollo zone (2.4%). Similarly, they were more likely to report no income (11.1%) compared to IDP households in North Wollo zone (1.8%).

For returning IDP households, the most reported main sources were income from agricultural/livestock products (48.8%), own business/commerce (22.8%) and casual/daily labour (13.1%).

Non-displaced resident households' most reported main sources were income from agricultural/livestock products (45%), from own business/commerce (23%) and from casual/daily labour (15.5%).

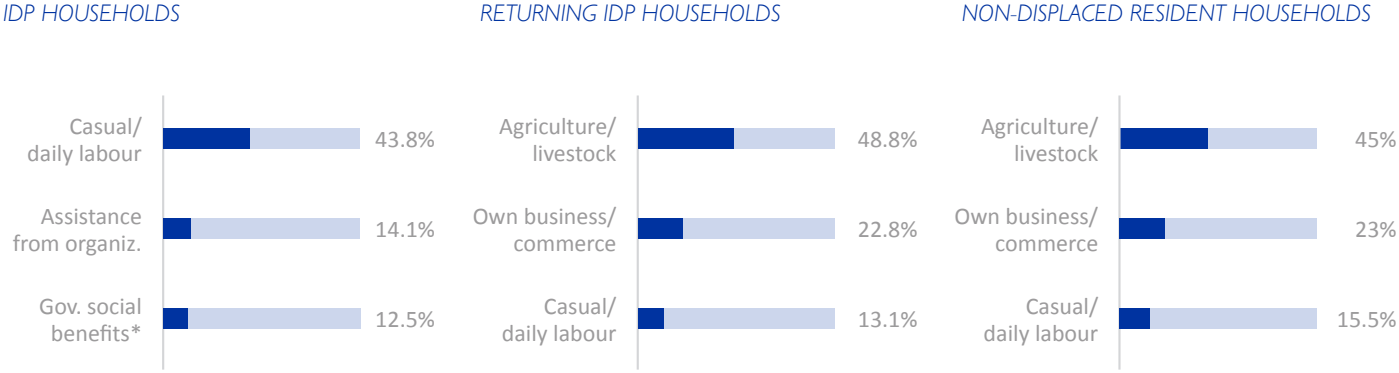
Households were also asked if they had received any support related to their income generating activity or livelihood project. Overall, 91.7% of households reported they had not received any support. Among the target groups, 81.5% of IDP households, 91.3% of returning IDP households and 94.1% of non-displaced 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:

- Harbu City Administration and Hayeq City Administration in South Wollo zone;

The 8.3% 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 form of support for the three population groups was in-kind support (68.3%), followed by financial/cash support (i.e. grant, credit) (38.9%). Among the households who selected financial/cash support, the most common type of support was government subsidies (including Social Safety Net Program) (75.6%).

Figure 9. Three most reported main sources of income, by target group



* Government social benefits or assistance includes pension.

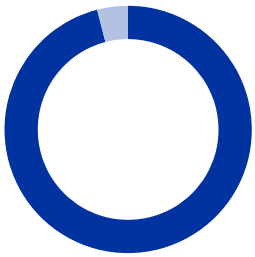
No ownership of productive assets (i.e. land, tools, livestock) was reported in very high shares for IDP households across both North Wollo and South Wollo zones (93.2% on average). For returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, three in five households reported having productive assets (63.1% and 59.3%, respectively).

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 barrier for all three population groups was that prices in market are too high (95.6%, on average), products that they need are not available (34.3%) and insecurity in reaching markets or at the market location (12.9%).

On average, 10.7% of households were not able to access financial service providers (FSPs) such as banks (including mobile banking), credit unions, or microfinance, whereas 89.3% of households were able to access them.

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 (65%), limited or no knowledge on how to open account (30.8%) and not interested (22%). IDP households were more likely to report insecurity in reaching FSP provider branch (16.7%) compared to returning IDP (8%) and non-displaced resident households (4.9%). 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, 46% could access formal micro-finance. IDP households were less likely to be able to access microfinance (36.4%) compared to returning IDP households and non-displaced resident households (53.2% and 45.4%, respectively).

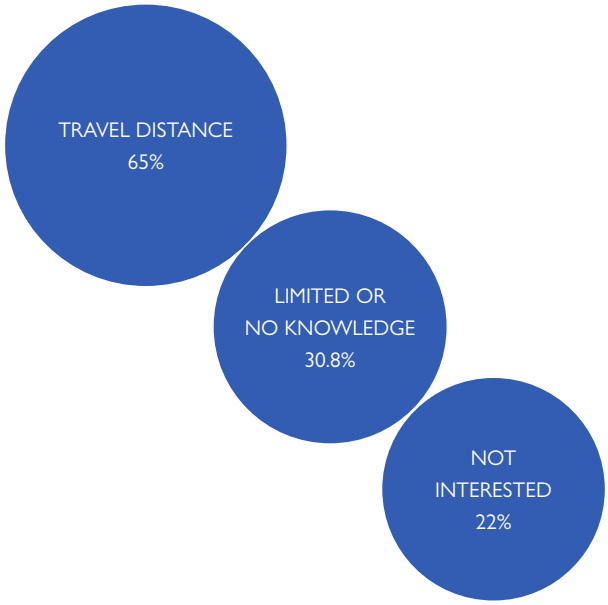
Figure 10. Barriers accessing markets, by average for all target groups



95.6%

of households reported **PRICES ARE TOO HIGH** as one of the top 3 barriers to accessing markets

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 piped water into compound, yard or plot, reported by 48.3% of households, followed by piped water to public tap/standpipe (24.3%) and borehole or tube well (11.1%). The breakdown for the three most reported reasons by target group can be seen in Figure 12.

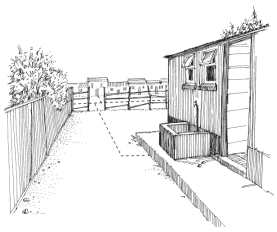
Households were asked how long, on average, it takes the household members to travel to, queue and return on foot, from collecting water.* While on average across the three target groups 69.5% of households reported it takes less than 30 minutes and 30.5% reported that it takes more than 30 min, differences can be seen at the woreda level. In the following woredas, on average for the three target groups, more than 70% of households reported it takes more than 30 min for a round trip on foot to collect water:

- Gashena City Administration (73.3%) in North Wollo zone;
- Jama (72.2%) and Worebabu (75%) in South Wollo zone.

Across the three target groups, the most reported main sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) were pit latrine without a slab or platform (71.1%), pit latrine with a slab or plaform (15.5%) and open defecation (10.4%).

Notably, at the woreda level, Jama in South Wollo zone displays the highest share of households who relied on open defecation (55.6% on average for the three population groups).

Figure 12. Three most reported main sources of drinking water, by target group

	Piped water into compound, yard, or plot	Piped water to public tap/ standpipe	Borehole or tube well
			
IDPs	**41.4%**	**32%**	**16.1%**
Ret. IDPs	**50.4%**	**24.8%**	**6.8%**
Non-displaced	**49.1%**	**22.3%**	**11.5%**

* 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 lighting around sanitation facilities	41.7%	42.8%	41.3%
Limited/no toilets that lock	39.3%	44.8%	40.9%
Limited/no soap for personal hygiene and handwashing	41.9%	40.6%	39.6%
Limited/no privacy when using sanitation facilities	48.2%	30.8%	33.6%
Limited/no dignity kits	30.7%	31.3%	36.2%
Existing toilets are without handwashing facilities	29.9%	37.9%	29.4%
Do not have access to WaSH construction materials	8.9%	11.5%	15.8%
Unsanitary toilets	6.2%	14.6%	13.1%
Lack of accessible toilets for people with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)	8.6%	12.6%	10%
Insufficient water storage containers at household level	15.9%	8.5%	8.5%
Unsafe water and no water treatment chemicals	0.8%	3.2%	2.7%
Limited/no toilets	0.3%	1%	0.5%
GRAND TOTAL	**384 IDP households**	**601 returning IDP households**	**1,692 non-displaced resident households**

When asked the three main WaSH challenges that the household faces in the community, the most common responses for IDP households were limited/no privacy when using sanitation facilities (48.2%), limited/no soap for personal hygiene and handwashing (41.9%) and limited/no lighting around sanitation facilities (41.7%). For returning IDP households, the most reported challenges were limited/no toilets that lock (44.8%), limited/no lighting (42.8%) and limited/no soap for personal hygiene and handwashing (40.6%). For non-displaced residents, the most reported challenges were related to lighting (41.3%), locks (40.9%) and soap for personal hygiene and handwashing (39.6%).

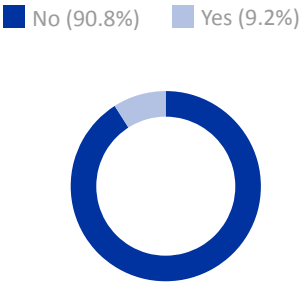
Notably, across the three groups, there were also high reports of limited/no dignity kits (34.3%, on average). In addition, IDP households were more likely to report insufficient water storage containers at the household level (15.9%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (8.5% and 8.5%, respectively).

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 toilets that lock (43.9%), limited/no lighting around sanitation facilities (41.6%) and limited/no soap for personal hygiene and handwashing (39.6%).

* 0.2% did not know.

Figure 14. 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, 90.8% of households reported that no household member had participated in a WaSH training and 9.2% reported at least 1 household member had participated. The share of households who reported no prior participation goes up to 100%, on average, in Tulu Awuliya City Administration and Were Ilu City Administration in South Wollo 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) (95.5%), personal hygiene (i.e. bathing or showering practices, dental hygiene, nail hygiene, menstrual hygiene management) (70.9%) and environmental hygiene (i.e. waste management, cleanliness and maintenance of living spaces, disinfection and cleaning practices) (68%).

The least common WaSH training was safe water chain (i.e. water collection, transportation, storage, and consumption in safe manner) (10.5%).

2.5 SOCIAL COHESION

Overall, 91.7% of households had family/friends in the location. IDP households were less likely to have family/friends in the location (77.6%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (93% and 94.4%, respectively). In addition, IDP households in South Wollo zone were less likely to have family/friends in the location (73.1%) compared to IDP households in North Wollo zone (83.3%).

While 86.4% of households engaged and participated in community activities and events, IDP households were less likely to engage and participate in community activities and events (66.4%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (87.7% and 90.5%, respectively).

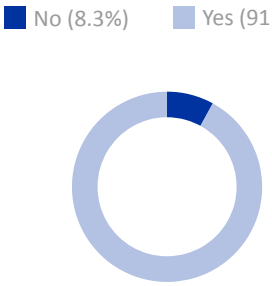
Notably, at the woreda level, Mekane Selam City Administration in South Wollo zone displays the highest share of households who did not engage and participate in community activities and events (30.1% on average for the three population groups).

Households were asked if they receive support or assistance from the local community when needed. The highest share of households reported receiving support sometimes (45.7%), followed by always (40.7%), never (13.5%) and don't know (0.1%).

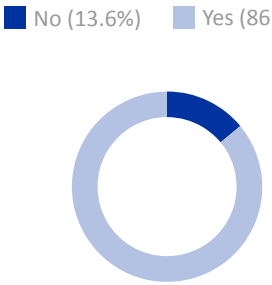
Households in North Wollo zone were more likely to mention not receiving any support (22.8%) compared to households in South Wollo zone (5.6%). IDP and returning IDP households in North Wollo zone were slighly more likely to report never receiving support (25.6% and 27%, respectively) compared to non-displaced resident households (20.5%).

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

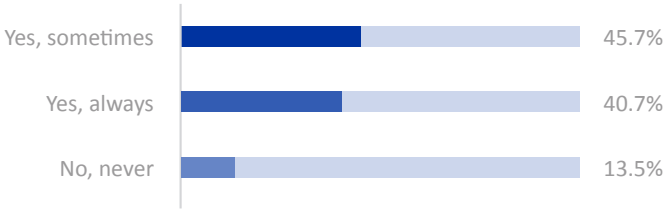
FRIENDS/FAMILY IN THE LOCATION



ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES/ EVENTS



*RECEIVE SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY WHEN NEEDED**



* 0.1% reported "don't know"

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 53.6% of IDP households, local non-displaced communities are sometimes inclusive of IDPs, followed by 38.8% of IDP households who reported that they are always inclusive. On the contrary, the highest share of non-displaced residents reported that there is always inclusion (52.2%), followed by those who reported there is sometimes inclusion (43.4%). Overall, the overwhelming majority of the two groups (94.3%) agreed that there has not been any conflict/dispute between IDPs and the non-displaced host community in the last year.

According to 73.7% of returning IDP and non-displaced resident households, local non-displaced host communities are always inclusive of returning IDPs. Overall, 93.7% of returning IDP and non-displaced resident households reported there has not been any conflict/dispute between the returning IDPs and the non-displaced host community in the last year.

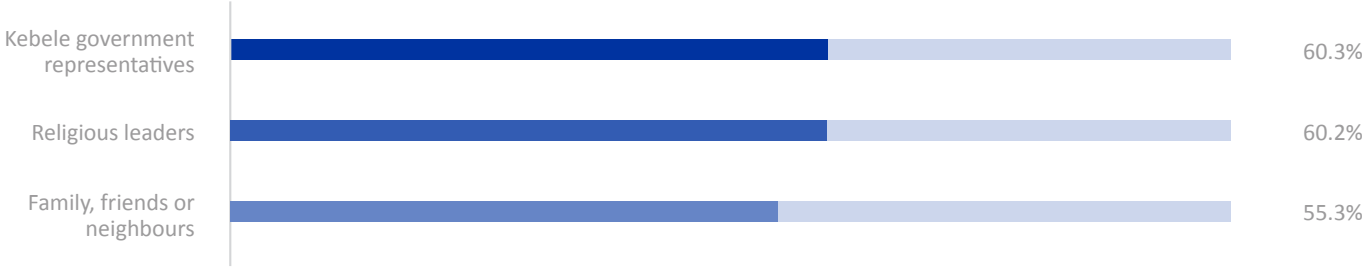
On average, 56.1% of households reported having a means of engaging in collective decision-making in their community, while 43.4% reported not having a means of engaging. IDP households were more likely to report not having a means of engaging in collective decision-making (64.8%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (45.1% and 37.9%, respectively).

Among households who did have a means of engaging, the most common domains of engagement were within the village elders domain (66.8%) and religious domain (66.5%). Returning IDP households were less likely to be engaged in collective decision-making processes within the education domain (8.2%) compared to IDP and non-displaced resident households (19.2% and 17.6%, 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 (60.3%), religious leaders (60.2%) and family, friends or neighbours (55.3%).

IDP households, returning IDP households and non-displaced households in South Wollo zone were more likely to be turning to family, friends or neighbours (55.1%, 73.4% and 70.5%, respectively) compared to the same groups in North Wollo zone (35.7%, 46.7% and 37.1%, respectively).

Figure 16. 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, 94.8% of households reported that all members above the age of 18 years old had a valid ID, followed by 4.3% who reported that some members had a valid ID, and 0.8% who reported that no member above the age of 18 had a valid ID.

IDP households were more likely to report that no household members had a valid ID (5.2%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (0% and 0.1%, respectively).

Returning IDPs and non-displaced resident households in South Wollo zone were more likely to report that all members had valid ID (99% and 98.8%, respectively) compared to IDP households (89.8%). Similarly, returning IDPs and non-displaced residents in South Wollo zone were more likely to report that all members had a valid ID compared to all groups in North Wollo (91.7% on average).

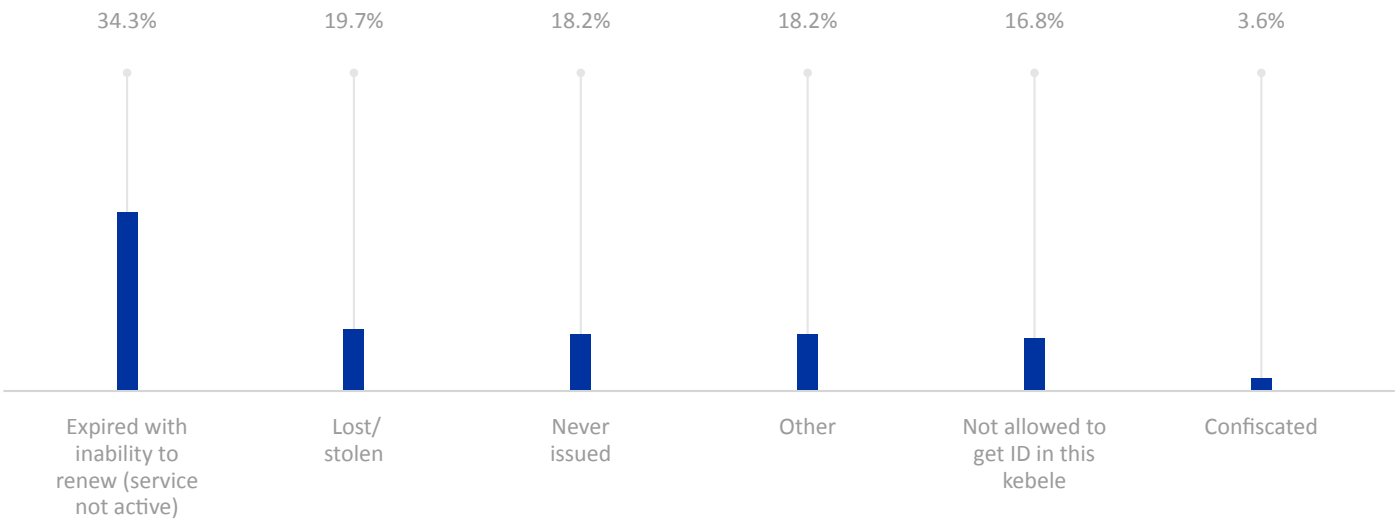
Households where some members or no members above 18 years old had a valid ID were asked why they did not have a valid ID and coud select multiple options. As seen in Figure 17, the most reported reasons were: expired with inability to renew (service not active) (34.3%), lost/stolen (19.7%), never issued (18.2%), other reasons (18.2%) (mainly related to non-existence of service and insecurity), followed by not allowed to get ID in this kebele (16.8%).

IDPs were the only population group to report that their IDs had been confiscated as a reason for not having a valid ID card (13.5%). In addition, IDPs were more likely to report that their IDs had been lost/stolen (29.7%) or that they were not allowed to get ID in their current kebele (27%).

The households were also asked about the challenges that their household members experience without a valid ID. The most reported challenges were limited movement (78.1%), inability to access services (i.e. SIM card, health, schools, etc) (40.1%) and inability to obtain other documents (vital events records, property deeds, driver's license, TIN, business licenses) (37.2%).

IDP households were more likely to report limited movement (89.2%) compared to returning IDP and non-displaced resident households (64.3% and 77.8%, respectively).

Figure 17. Reasons for not having a valid ID card such as kebele card, by average for all target groups



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