

# SHELTER SNAPSHOT REPORT

SITE ASSESSMENT ROUND 31 AND VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY ROUND 14  
ETHIOPIA, AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2022

IMPLEMENTED BY:



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE  
DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX



©IOM 2018

IN COOPERATION WITH:



**ES/NFI Cluster Ethiopia**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

FUNDED BY:



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



german  
cooperation  
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**Innovation  
Norway**



United Nations  
**CERF**

Central  
Emergency  
Response  
Fund

**EHF**

Ethiopia  
Humanitarian  
Fund



## INTRODUCTION

Between August and September 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, deployed the Site Assessment (SA) and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) tools to assess the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returning IDPs across Ethiopia. Due to operational constraints in Tigray region, the region is not included in the August - September 2022 assessments. Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Gambela, Oromia and Somali regions had access constraints due to insecurity and/or road inaccessibility, which affected the reported IDP and returning IDP caseloads. A report with a detailed explanation of the tools' methodologies and key regional findings related to mobility can be accessed [here](#). This snapshot report will present key findings on needs and vulnerabilities, in particular those related to shelter.

## I. SITE ASSESSMENT (SA)

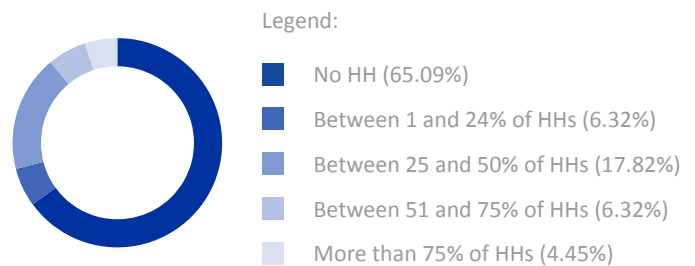
In Round 31 of the Site Assessment (SA), between August and September 2022, IOM DTM Ethiopia assessed 2,220 accessible sites that had at least 20 IDP households (HHs). One group discussion with key informants was held in each site to assess the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs. According to data collected, an estimated 2.73 million IDPs (517,201 HHs) were internally displaced across the 2,200 sites. These are referred to as "sites" throughout this report, regardless of the settlement/site type. In most sites, the majority of IDPs resided with host communities/families (65.18%) or spontaneous camps/sites (25.18%).

According to data collected, living conditions of IDPs in the assessed sites continue to be inadequate and unsafe. In most assessed sites, no HH was living in individual HH shelters (1,937 sites, or 88.05%). Furthermore, in 1,328 sites (60.36%) there was no lighting in communal spaces and in 814 sites (37%), there was lighting but it was not adequate. Vulnerable population groups, women and girls are the most likely to be negatively affected by the reduced privacy and security that a lack of individual HH shelters and lighting entail.

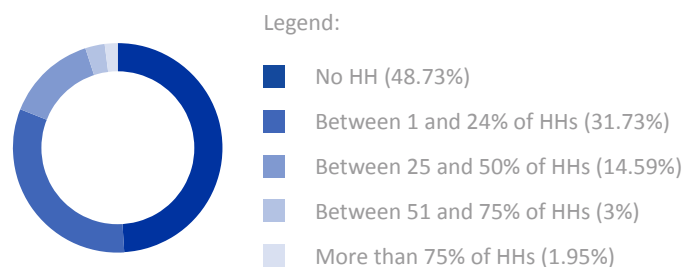
Moreover, in 392 out of 2,220 sites (17.82%), between 25% and 50% of IDP HHs were living in shelters that did not protect inhabitants from the weather (rain, wind, cold, etc), as seen in Figure 1. However, in 1,937 sites (65.09%) no HH was living in shelters that did not protect inhabitants from the weather.

In addition, data also shows that access to emergency shelter kits (e.g. plastic sheets or rope) is limited. As seen in Figure 2, in 48.73% of sites, no HHs had access to such emergency shelter kits.

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



**Figure 2: % of HHs that have access to emergency shelter kits**





Round 31 SA data collected by IOM-DTM also shows that access to markets is limited, whereby only half of sites (51.09%) had fully functional and accessible markets selling Non-Food Items (NFIs).

Furthermore, as seen in Figure 3, needs related to shelter were acute, as 61.23% of the 2,200 assessed sites hosting IDPs reported emergency shelter kits as their first most needed NFI on site. This was the most reported NFI need across all regions.

People with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken), face multiple difficulties in relation to their shelters. In more than half of the assessed villages, the main issue was physical barriers to enter and leave their home and circulate inside the shelter (1,208 sites, 54.91%).

Figure 3: Most needed Non-Food Item (NFI), by region

Legend: ■ First most reported NFI needed ■ Second most reported NFI needed ■ Third most reported NFI needed

Regions	Most needed Non-Food Item (NFI)							No. of sites assessed
	Emergency shelter kits	Bedding sets	Kitchen sets	Hygiene kits	Mosquito nets	None	Other	
Afar	82.81%	3.13%	10.94%	1.56%	1.56%	0.00%	0.00%	64
Amhara	44.10%	31.28%	21.03%	2.22%	1.37%	0.00%	0.00%	585
Benishangul Gumz	78.38%	4.05%	16.22%	0.00%	1.35%	0.00%	0.00%	74
Dire Dawa	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1
Gambela	88.24%	5.88%	5.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17
Harari	88.89%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9
Oromia	76.67%	15.44%	7.02%	0.53%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	570
Sidama	91.23%	3.51%	5.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	57
SNNP	76.85%	10.40%	10.74%	0.34%	1.34%	0.34%	0.00%	298
Somali	42.62%	24.18%	26.23%	3.48%	2.87%	0.41%	0.20%	488
South West Ethiopia Peoples	75.68%	5.41%	8.11%	0.00%	10.81%	0.00%	0.00%	37
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61.23%</b>	<b>19.59%</b>	<b>15.86%</b>	<b>1.59%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>0.14%</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>2,200</b>

As seen in Figure 3, in Afar, Benishangul Gumz, Sidama, SNNP and Somali regions, the second most reported primary NFI need was kitchen sets, but in Amhara, Harari and Oromia, the second most reported primary NFI need was bedding sets. In Gambela, bedding sets and kitchen sets were reported in equal shares by sites as their most needed NFI (5.88%). In South West Ethiopia Peoples region, mosquito nets were the second most reported primary NFI needed on site (10.81%).



## 2. VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (VAS)

In Round 14 of the Village Assessment Survey (VAS), conducted between August and September 2022, IOM DTM Ethiopia assessed 1,554 accessible villages that had at least 20 returning IDP HHs who had returned from 1 January 2021 onwards. One group discussion with key informants was held in each village to assess the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of returning IDPs.

According to the data collected, there were an estimated 1.88 million returning IDPs (437,077 HHs) across the assessed 1,554 villages. In 88.87% of villages, the majority of returning IDPs had arrived more than 6 months prior to the assessment and in 89.19% of villages the majority of IDPs returned to their own shelter. Among the 168 villages in which most returning IDPs were not able to return to their own shelter, 69.05% reported this was due to the shelters being completely damaged. In 81 out of the 103 villages (78.64%) where most IDPs returned to a rented

or shared shelter, less than 25% of HHs were sharing their shelter with other households that were not family.

In 676 villages (43.5%), the major safety concern with shelters was related to lack of basic services, whereas in 369 villages (23.75%), the major safety concern was the weather.

People with difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken), face multiple difficulties in relation to shelter. In 1,011 of the assessed villages, the main issue was physical barriers to enter and leave their home and circulate inside the shelter (65.06%).

Figure 4: Non-Food Items (NFIs) that the majority of returning IDPs received in the village (multiple answers)



Group discussions with key informants in each village were asked to express which Non-Food Items (NFIs) the majority of returning IDPs had received in their village and multiple answers were possible. In line with the findings from Round 31 SA which highlight multiple NFI needs whilst in displacement, in 62.16% of villages, the majority of returning IDPs had not received any Non-Food Item (NFI) upon return, showing a poor situation both in the sites of displacement and villages of return.

In most villages (1,158 villages, 74.52%), no returning IDPs HHs had travelled with emergency shelter kits when returning to the village, and in 1,385 villages (89.12%), less than 25% of returning IDP HHs had physical access and the financial means to purchase emergency shelter items. In more than half of the assessed villages (874 villages, 56.24%), the nearest accessible market selling NFIs was more than a 20 min one-way walk, off site.



Figure 5: Totally destroyed shelters



CONFLICT



CLIMATE

% of shelters totally destroyed	No. of villages	% of villages
None	1,054	67.82%
1-24%	250	16.09%
25-50%	149	9.59%
51-75%	61	3.93%
>75%	40	2.57%
Grand total	1,554	100%

% of shelters totally destroyed	No. of villages	% of villages
None	1,466	94.34%
1-24%	41	2.64%
25-50%	39	2.51%
51-75%	2	0.13%
>75%	6	0.39%
Grand total	1,554	100%

Group discussions with key informants were also asked to evaluate the damage of shelters due to conflict and climate. Firstly, they were asked to estimate the share of shelters which were totally destroyed. In 1,054 villages no shelters were totally destroyed due to conflict and, in 250 villages, between 1 and 24% of shelters were totally destroyed due to conflict. In 1,466 villages, no shelters were totally destroyed due to climate. In 41 villages, between 1 and 24% of shelters were totally destroyed due to climate.

Figure 6: Partially damaged shelters



CONFLICT



CLIMATE

% of shelters partially damaged	No. of villages	% of villages
None	561	36.10%
1-24%	360	23.17%
25-50%	441	23.38%
51-75%	166	10.68%
>75%	26	1.67%
Grand total	1,554	100%

% of shelters partially damaged	No. of villages	% of villages
None	514	33.08%
1-24%	315	20.27%
25-50%	325	20.91%
51-75%	196	12.61%
>75%	204	13.13%
Grand total	1,554	100%

Secondly, they were asked the share of shelters that were partially damaged. In 561 villages, no shelters were partially damaged due to conflict and, in 441 villages, between 25 and 50% were partially damaged due to conflict. In 514 villages, no shelters were partially damaged due to climate and in 325 villages between 25 and 50% of shelters were partially damaged due to climate.