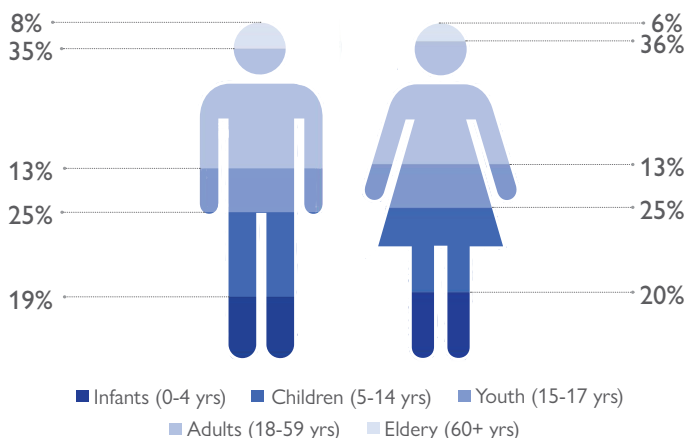**DTM**
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

CONTEXT

In coordination with the Ethiopia PSEA Network, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) included, for the first time ever, a prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) risk assessment and mapping in the Site Assessment (SA) Round 27 and the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) Round 10. The data was collected through focus group discussion with affected communities on SEA awareness and on reporting. The aim of the assessment was to establish a national baseline for risk identification and mitigation. It is hoped that the findings will be a useful resource, directly informing and shaping the next plans, targets, developments, and activities of the Network. This will strengthen the coordinated interagency response on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in Ethiopia.

In preparation for data collection, and to ensure compliance with protection standards, the Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator for Ethiopia conducted an in-person Training of Trainers (ToT) on PSEA preparedness and response with 12 DTM enumerator focal points, which was then replicated in local languages at field-level with all 130 DTM enumerators. Following these trainings, all enumerators signed the Ethiopia PSEA Network Code of Conduct and received a flowchart for reporting guidance in line with the endorsed interagency standard operating procedures (SOPs) of the Network. Moreover, all DTM enumerators received copies of the translated pocket guides on survivor support for non-GBV actors as well as an overview of contact details for all national and regional level PSEA focal points of the Network.
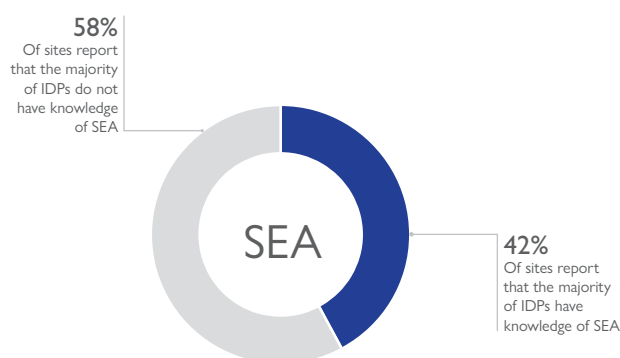
Since its establishment in 2018, the inter-agency Ethiopia PSEA Network has made significant progress in tackling SEA within the humanitarian community and development sector. The Network, co-chaired by UN Women and UNFPA, encompasses over 215 PSEA focal points from UN agencies, NGOs, INGOs, CSOs and government at both national level (Addis Ababa) as well as sub-regional level (Somali, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray and Amhara regions). Critical to the success of the Network was the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team's vital decision to have a dedicated coordination structure in place in the country, focusing specifically on ensuring common standards for PSEA preparedness and response by all members when it comes to implementing zero tolerance for SEA. This decision recognised the urgent need to develop accountability mechanisms to advance the support available for at-risk communities; thus, also recognising the common root of these abuses linked to power differentials and gender inequality.

NATIONAL FINDINGS: SITE ASSESSMENT

Demographics by sex and age

8%
35%
13%
25%
19%

6%
36%
13%
25%
20%

■ Infants (0-4 yrs) ■ Children (5-14 yrs) ■ Youth (15-17 yrs)
■ Adults (18-59 yrs) ■ Eldery (60+ yrs)

Knowledge of SEA by site

58%
Of sites report that the majority of IDPs do not have knowledge of SEA

SEA

42%
Of sites report that the majority of IDPs have knowledge of SEA

Source of knowledge of SEA by site*

506 sites
report that the majority of IDPs know about SEA through community engagement
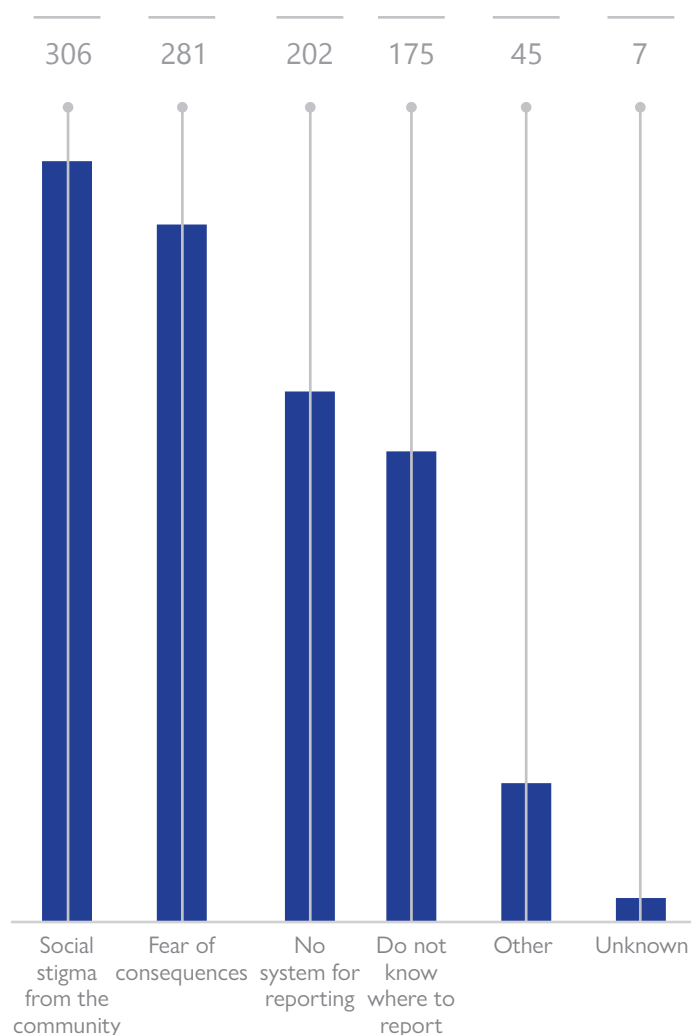
259 sites
report that the majority of IDPs know about SEA through the government
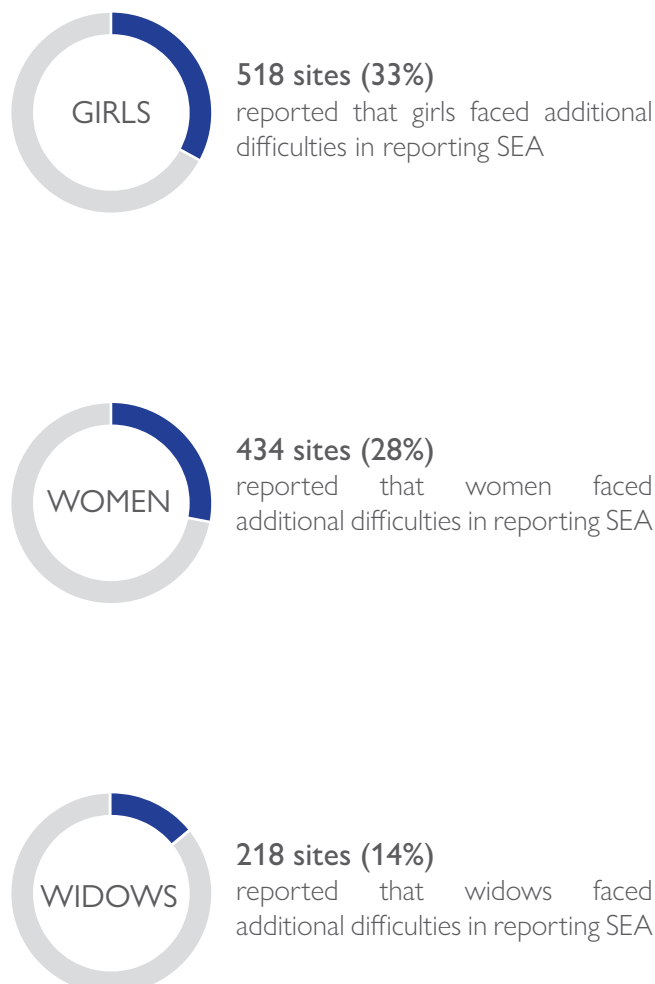
207 sites
report that the majority of IDPs know about SEA through information or education materials

Note: An asterisk (*) appears above a chart when respondents were allowed to provide more than one answer to a question.

Reasons for not reporting SEA by site*

| 306 | 281 | 202 | 175 | 45 | 7 |

Social stigma from the community | Fear of consequences | No system for reporting | Do not know where to report | Other | Unknown

Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by site*

GIRLS
518 sites (33%) reported that girls faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA

WOMEN
434 sites (28%) reported that women faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA

WIDOWS
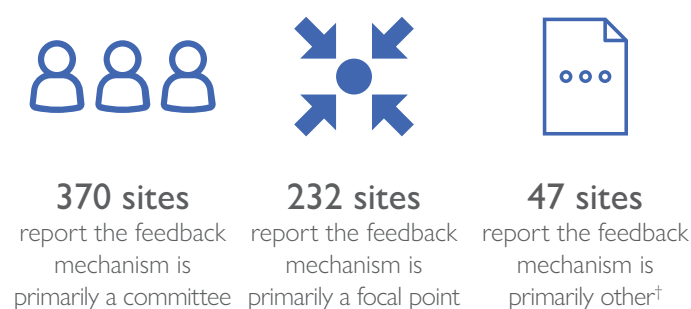**218 sites (14%)** reported that widows faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA

Existence of reporting mechanisms by site

28%

Of sites report that there is a functional feedback mechanism

Most common reporting mechanisms by site*

370 sites report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee

232 sites report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal point

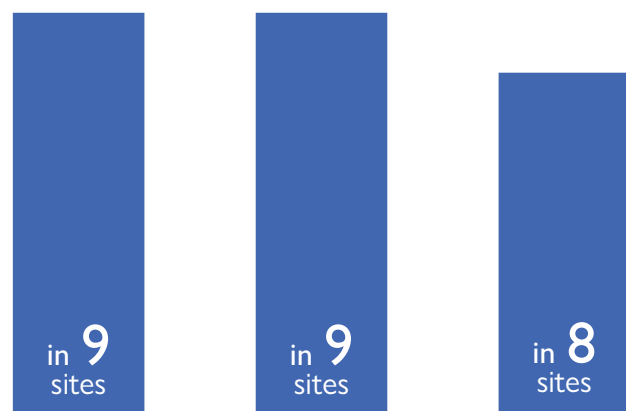**47 sites** report the feedback mechanism is primarily other[†]

[†] In the sites where other was reported respondents were split between the kebele administration (20 sites) and reporting to the police (27 sites).

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by site

388
of **442**

Sites that report functioning feedback mechanisms report that people are able to use the feedback mechanisms

Reasons for lack of accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by site*

in **9** sites
residents report they do not trust the confidentiality

in **9** sites
residents report they do not report because of fear

in **8** sites
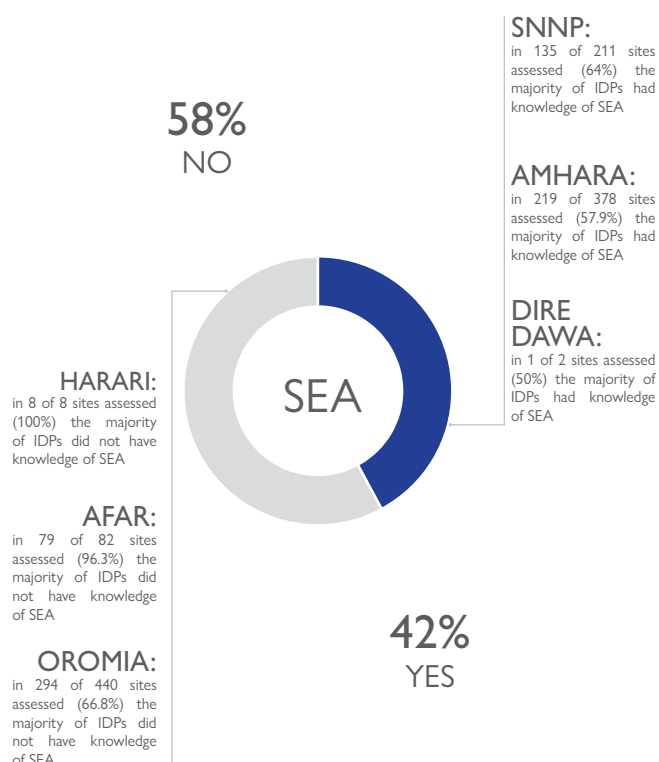residents report a language barrier

REGIONAL FINDINGS: SITE ASSESSMENT

Demographics by sex, age, and region

	Infants (0-4 yrs)	Children (5-14 yrs)	Youth (15-17 yrs)	Adults (18-59 yrs)	Eldery (60+ yrs)
AFAR	8,346 / 7,645	17,106 / 14,834	6,654 / 4,278	20,848 / 19,805	4,276 / 2,648
AMHARA	26,321 / 28,898	47,097 / 46,263	18,355 / 18,055	97,020 / 99,355	6,216 / 3,680
DIRE DAWA	175 / 211	188 / 242	222 / 257	542 / 549	47 / 58
GAMBELA	4,231 / 3,529	5,212 / 5,093	2,065 / 1,429	5,693 / 6,658	285 / 126
HARARI	278 / 261	545 / 499	179 / 68	628 / 667	0 / 0
OROMIA	52,104 / 47,511	68,807 / 63,929	33,036 / 32,361	89,510 / 93,044	15,741 / 10,090
SIDAMA	488 / 497	752 / 775	447 / 365	1,357 / 1,602	164 / 84
SNNP	17,522 / 18,189	31,567 / 32,074	8,323 / 7,345	38,389 / 39,725	6,271 / 4,101
SOMALI	90,817 / 104,599	95,235 / 102,991	68,239 / 71,312	120,642 / 126,328	47,695 / 43,318
GRAND TOTAL	200,282 / 211,340	266,509 / 266,700	137,520 / 135,470	374,629 / 387,733	80,695 / 64,105

■ MALE ■ FEMALE

3 Note: In the regional sections, only the top regions are shown, so the regional figures may not add up to the national figures quoted in the national sections.

Knowledge of SEA by site and region

58% NO

42% YES

SEA

SNNP: in 135 of 211 sites assessed (64%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA

AMHARA: in 219 of 378 sites assessed (57.9%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA

DIRE DAWA: in 1 of 2 sites assessed (50%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA

HARARI: in 8 of 8 sites assessed (100%) the majority of IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA

AFAR: in 79 of 82 sites assessed (96.3%) the majority of IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA

OROMIA: in 294 of 440 sites assessed (66.8%) the majority of IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA

Source of knowledge of SEA by site and region*

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 506 sites

AMHARA 146 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement

SOMALI 135 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement

SNNP 118 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement

GOVERNMENT: 259 sites

OROMIA 88 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through the government

AMHARA 79 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through the government

SNNP 60 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through the government

INFORMATION MATERIALS: 207 sites

AMHARA 114 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through information materials

SNNP 53 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through information materials

OROMIA 26 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through information materials
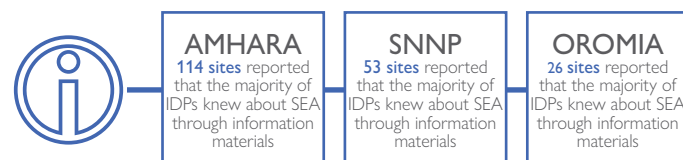
Reasons for not reporting SEA by site and region*

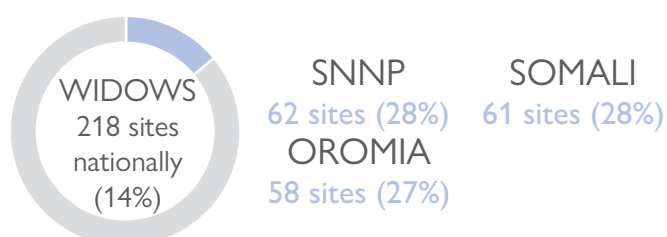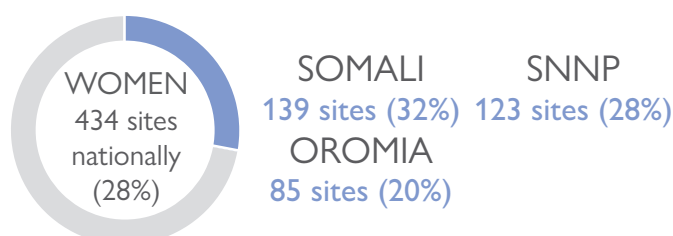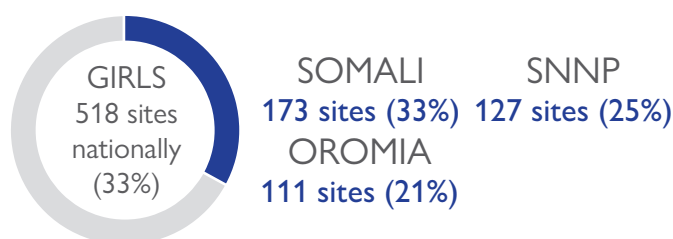Fear of social stigma from the community as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:

125 sites in Somali
108 sites in SNNP
49 sites in Oromia

Fear of consequences as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:

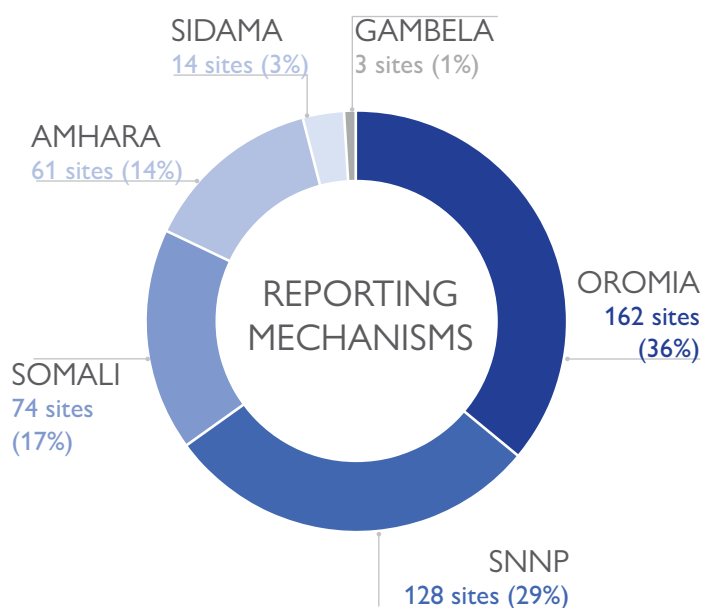111 sites in SNNP
74 sites in Oromia
72 sites in Somali

No system for reporting as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:

102 sites in Oromia
69 sites in SNNP
23 sites in Somali

Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by site*

GIRLS 518 sites nationally (33%)

SOMALI **173 sites (33%)** SNNP **127 sites (25%)**
OROMIA **111 sites (21%)**

WOMEN 434 sites nationally (28%)

SOMALI **139 sites (32%)** SNNP **123 sites (28%)**
OROMIA **85 sites (20%)**

WIDOWS 218 sites nationally (14%)

SNNP 62 sites (28%) SOMALI 61 sites (28%)
OROMIA 58 sites (27%)

Existence of reporting mechanisms by site and region

SIDAMA
14 sites (3%)

GAMBELA
3 sites (1%)

AMHARA
61 sites (14%)

REPORTING MECHANISMS

OROMIA
162 sites (36%)

SOMALI
74 sites (17%)

SNNP
128 sites (29%)

Most common reporting mechanisms by site and region*

370 sites
report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee

- **OROMIA**
  155 sites (42%)
- **SNNP**
  114 sites (31%)

232 sites
report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal point

- **SNNP**
  114 sites (49%)
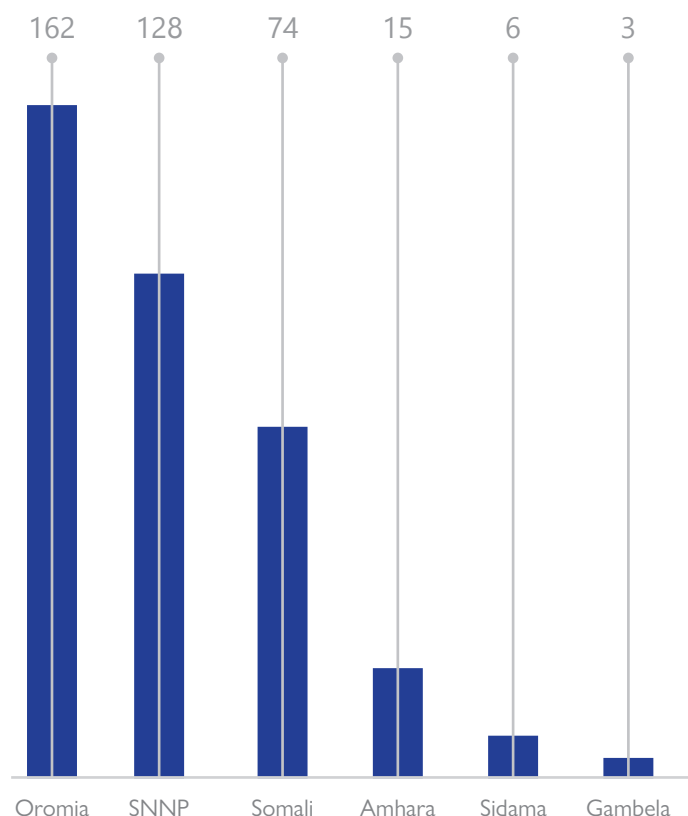- **OROMIA**
  92 sites (40%)

47 sites
report the feedback mechanism is primarily other[†]

- **AMHARA**
  27 sites (57%)
- **SOMALI**
  20 sites (43%)

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by site and region

Oromia	SNNP	Somali	Amhara	Sidama	Gambela
162	128	74	15	6	3

[†] In the sites where other was reported respondents were split between the kebele administration (20 sites) and reporting to the police (27 sites).

Reasons for lack of accessibility of reporting mechanisms by site*

in **8** sites in Sidama and **1** site in Amhara

residents report they do not trust the confidentiality
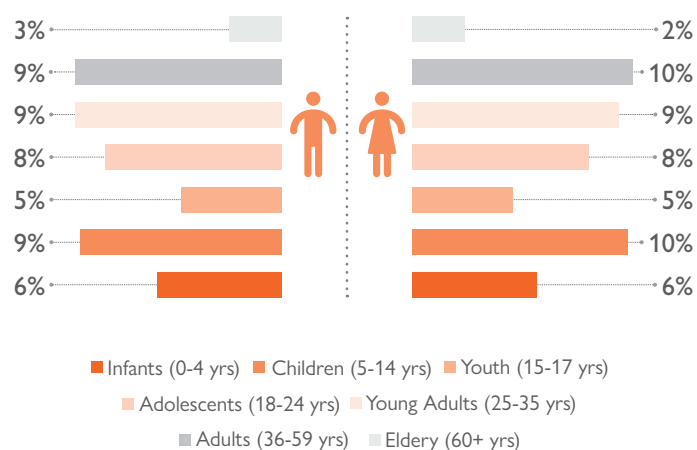
in **8** sites in Sidama and **1** site in Amhara

residents report they fear reporting
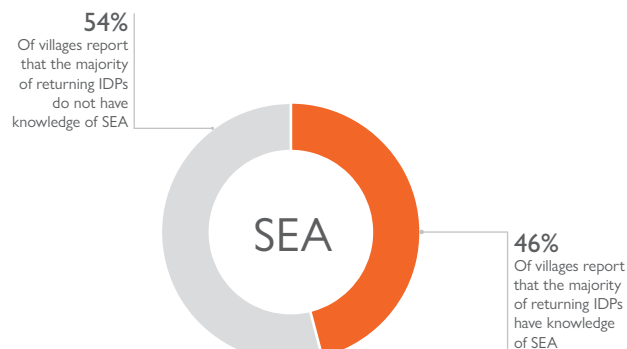
in **8** sites in Sidama

residents report a language barrier

NATIONAL FINDINGS: VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Demographics by sex and age

3% | 2%
9% | 10%
9% | 9%
8% | 8%
5% | 5%
9% | 10%
6% | 6%

■ Infants (0-4 yrs) ■ Children (5-14 yrs) ■ Youth (15-17 yrs)
■ Adolescents (18-24 yrs) ■ Young Adults (25-35 yrs)
■ Adults (36-59 yrs) ■ Eldery (60+ yrs)

Knowledge of SEA by village

54%
Of villages report that the majority of returning IDPs do not have knowledge of SEA

SEA

46%
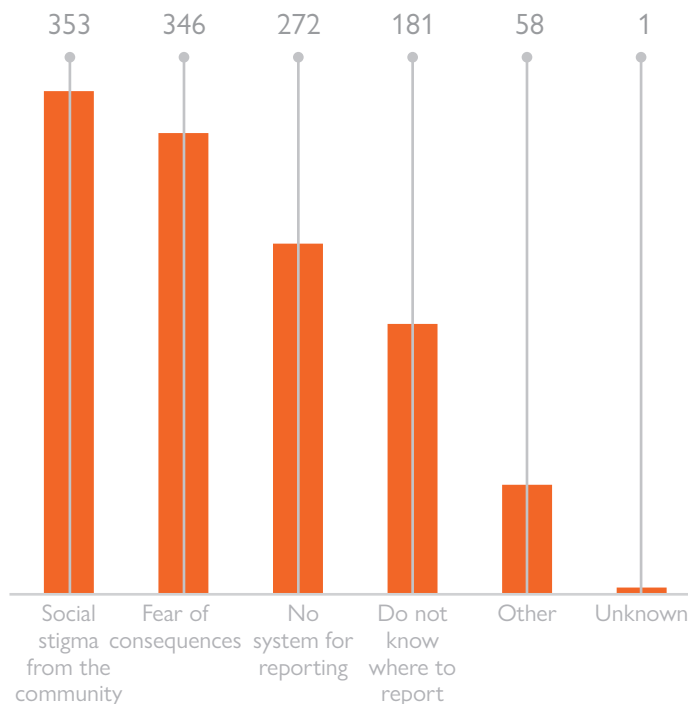Of villages report that the majority of returning IDPs have knowledge of SEA

Source of knowledge of SEA by village*

356 villages
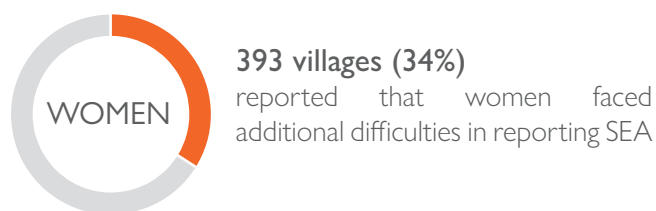report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through community engagement

313 villages
report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through the government

192 villages
report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through trainings by NGOs

Reasons for not reporting SEA by village*

353 | 346 | 272 | 181 | 58 | 1

Social stigma from the community | Fear of consequences | No system for reporting | Do not know where to report | Other | Unknown

6

Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by village*

GIRLS

436 villages (37%) reported that girls faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA

WOMEN

393 villages (34%) reported that women faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA

WIDOWS

185 villages (16%) reported that widows faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA

Existence of reporting mechanisms by village

45%

Of villages report that there is a functional feedback mechanism

Most common reporting mechanisms by village*

446 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee

284 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal point

18 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily other[†]

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by village

503 of 529

Villages that report functioning feedback mechanisms report that people are able to use the feedback mechanisms

Reasons for lack of accessibility of reporting mechanisms by village*

in **24** villages

respondents report they do not trust the confidentiality

in **19** villages

respondents report discrimination

in **18** villages

respondents report they do not report because of fear

[†] In the villages where other was reported respondents most often reported direct reporting to kebele authorities (16 villages).
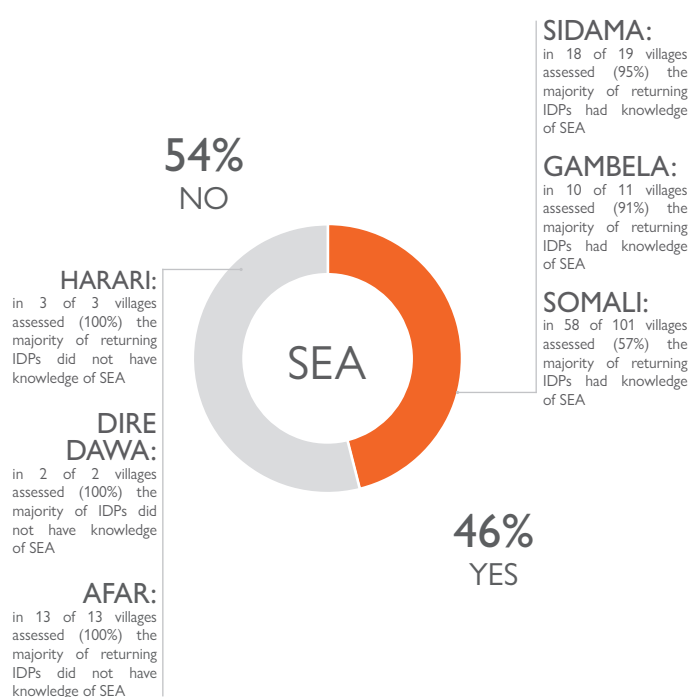
REGIONAL FINDINGS: VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEYS

Demographics by sex, age and region

	Infants (0-4 yrs)	Children (5-14 yrs)	Youth (15-17 yrs)	Adolescents (18-24 yrs)	Young Adults (25-35 yrs)	Adults (36-59 yrs)	Eldery (60+ yrs)
AFAR	8%	13%	3%	5%	7%	14%	3%
	7%	12%	2%	6%	5%	13%	2%
AMHARA	3%	9%	4%	8%	13%	11%	3%
	3%	9%	4%	8%	13%	11%	1%
DIRE DAWA	6%	8%	5%	5%	6%	14%	3%
	7%	8%	6%	6%	7%	17%	2%
GAMBELA	3%	11%	3%	10%	9%	10%	2%
	4%	12%	3%	10%	10%	11%	2%
HARARI	6%	11%	2%	8%	10%	10%	1%
	7%	12%	3%	8%	10%	11%	1%
OROMIA	7%	9%	5%	8%	8%	9%	2%
	7%	10%	6%	9%	9%	9%	2%
SIDAMA	4%	10%	3%	7%	10%	13%	3%
	5%	11%	3%	7%	10%	12%	2%
SNNP	4%	9%	4%	8%	10%	12%	3%
	4%	9%	4%	8%	10%	12%	3%
SOMALI	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	4%
	6%	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	4%
GRAND TOTAL	6%	9%	5%	8%	9%	10%	3%
	6%	10%	5%	8%	9%	10%	2%

■ MALE ■ FEMALE

Knowledge of SEA by village and region

54% NO

46% YES

SEA

SIDAMA: in 18 of 19 villages assessed (95%) the majority of returning IDPs had knowledge of SEA

GAMBELA: in 10 of 11 villages assessed (91%) the majority of returning IDPs had knowledge of SEA

SOMALI: in 58 of 101 villages assessed (57%) the majority of returning IDPs had knowledge of SEA

HARARI: in 3 of 3 villages assessed (100%) the majority of returning IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA

DIRE DAWA: in 2 of 2 villages assessed (100%) the majority of IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA

AFAR: in 13 of 13 villages assessed (100%) the majority of returning IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA

Source of knowledge of SEA by village and region*

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 356 villages

OROMIA 210 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement

SNNP 77 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement

SOMALI 50 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement

GOVERNMENT: 313 villages

OROMIA 256 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government

SNNP 35 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government

SOMALI 11 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government

TRAINING BY NGO: 192 villages

OROMIA 149 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through trainings by NGOs

SNNP 33 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through trainings by NGOs

SOMALI 9 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through trainings by NGOs

Reasons for not reporting SEA by village and region*

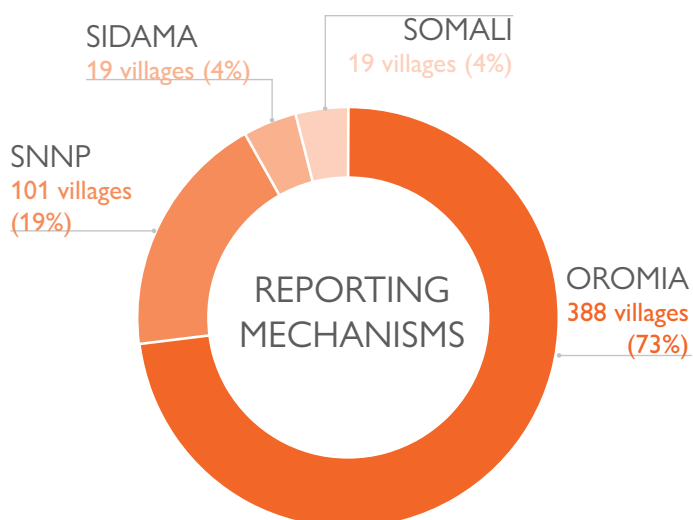Fear of social stigma from the community as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:

156 villages in Oromia

128 villages in SNNP

37 villages in Somali

Fear of consequences as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:

143 villages in SNNP

139 villages in Oromia

32 villages in Somali

No system for reporting as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:

218 villages in Oromia

54 villages in SNNP

Existence of reporting mechanisms by village and region

SIDAMA
19 villages (4%)

SOMALI
19 villages (4%)

SNNP
101 villages (19%)

REPORTING MECHANISMS

OROMIA
388 villages (73%)
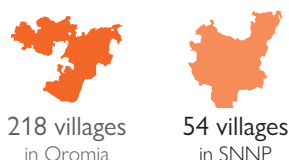
Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by village and region*

GIRLS
436 villages nationally (37%)
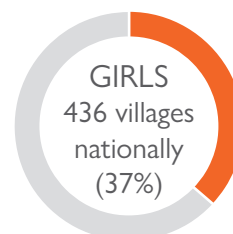
OROMIA
203 villages (47%)

SNNP
153 villages (35%)

SOMALI
48 villages (11%)

WOMEN
393 villages nationally (34%)
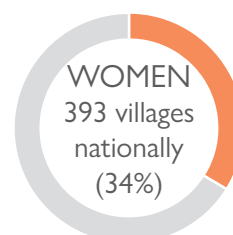
OROMIA
167 villages (38%)

SNNP
145 villages (33%)

SOMALI
50 villages (11%)

WIDOWS
185 villages nationally (16%)
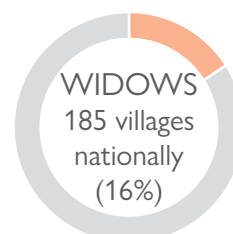
OROMIA
96 villages (52%)

SNNP
60 villages (32%)

SOMALI
27 villages (15%)

Most common reporting mechanisms by village and region*

446 villages
report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee

- OROMIA
  311 villages (70%)
- SNNP
  95 villages (21%)

284 villages
report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal point
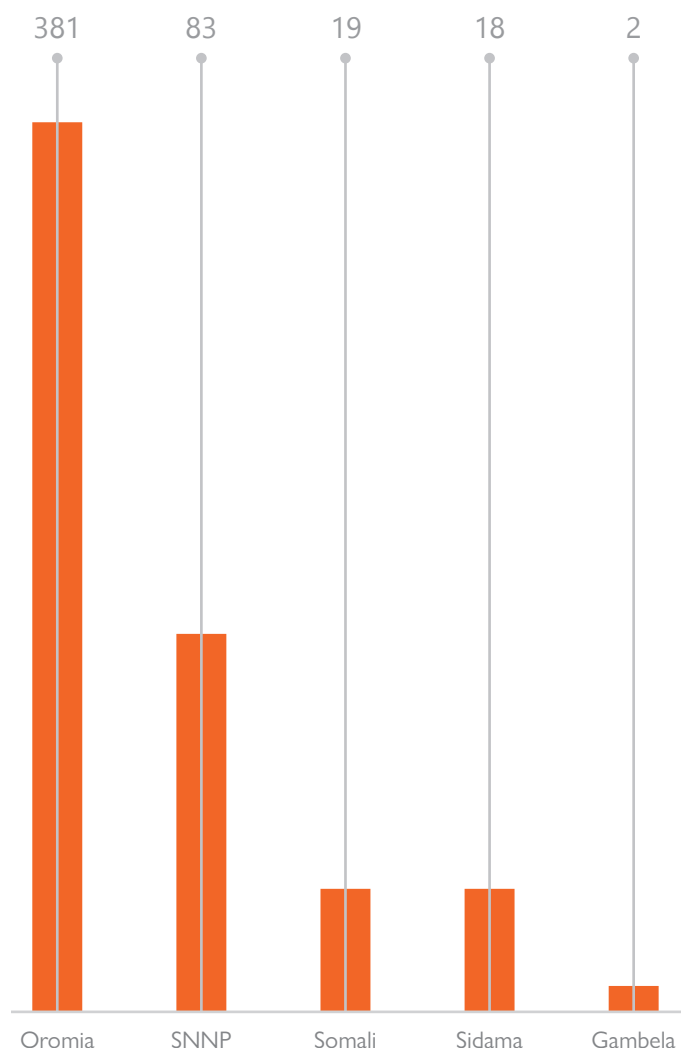
- OROMIA
  172 villages (61%)
- SNNP
  90 villages (32%)

18 villages
report the feedback mechanism is primarily other†

- OROMIA
  18 villages (100%)

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by village and region

381	83	19	18	2
Oromia	SNNP	Somali	Sidama	Gambela

Reasons for lack of accessibility of reporting mechanisms by village and region*

in **18** villages in SNNP and **6** villages in Oromia

residents report they do not trust the confidentiality

in **18** villages in SNNP and **1** village in Sidama

residents report discrimination

in **18** villages in SNNP

respondents report they do not report because of fear

† In the villages where other was reported respondents most often reported direct reporting to kebele authorities (16 villages).

METHODOLOGY
SITE ASSESSMENT

IOM Ethiopia employs a series of tools in its DTM. The Site Assessment (SA) tool collects data at the zonal, woreda and site level on a quarterly basis. Since September 2016, IOM Ethiopia has conducted 27 rounds of data collection. Data collection for Round 27 took place from 15 August to 23 September 2021. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and regional, zonal and woreda counterparts.

In-depth Site Assessments capture detailed information using group discussions with key informants and direct observation. The focus group discussions are made up of 7 individuals comprising of male, female, elderly and youth IDP representatives. The SA is conducted at sites where there are 20 IDP households or more. Data on available services by sector, accessibility constraints, exact type, location and name of the site, place of origin of IDPs, estimated size and type of the site and most common type of shelter are captured. Age and gender disaggregation for the site is extrapolated using a demographic calculator tool based on the age range and sex of the household members. A total of 30 IDP households are sampled at each site. However, all households are sampled for sites where there are fewer than 30 IDP households. The SA tool covers displacement nationwide, while displacement related to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis is collected through a separate Emergency Site Assessment tool.

SITE ASSESSMENT BREAKDOWN

Sites	IDPs	Households
1,577	2,124,983	378,761

VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY BREAKDOWN

Villages	Returning IDPs	Households
1,172	1,541,284	287,185

METHODOLOGY
VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) targets villages with reported returns equal to or greater than 5 returning IDP households, and collects demographic data on returning IDPs, IDPs, resettled IDPs, returned migrants and host community members. The purpose of VAS is to assess the capacity of villages to absorb returns through the availability of services with a focus on livelihoods and reintegration. Data collection for Round 10 took place from 16 August to 23 September 2021.

At the village level, DTM collects its data using group discussions with key informants and direct observation. Focus groups are made up of 7 individuals whereby each focus group must comprise 2 individuals over the age of 65 years of age, 1 individual under 18 years of age, 2 females and at least 1 government official (i.e. kebele administrator, village leader etc.). In villages where they are present, all 5 population categories, namely returning IDPs, IDPs, resettled IDPs, returned migrants and host community members must also be represented in the focus group. This lower limit of 7 individuals is employed to ensure that COVID-19 prevention measures, such as social distancing, can be observed. The VAS covers returns nationwide, while returns related to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis will be collected through a separate Shortened VAS tool.