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.
Existence of reporting mechanisms by site

28%

Of sites report that there is a functional feedback mechanism

Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by site*

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

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

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

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).
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*

- residents report they do not trust the confidentiality
- residents report they do not report because of fear
- residents report a language barrier

REGIONAL FINDINGS: SITE ASSESSMENT
Demographics by sex, age, and region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Infants (0-4 yrs)</th>
<th>Children (5-14 yrs)</th>
<th>Youth (15-17 yrs)</th>
<th>Adults (18-59 yrs)</th>
<th>Elderly (60+ yrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFAR</td>
<td>8,346</td>
<td>17,106</td>
<td>6,654</td>
<td>20,848</td>
<td>4,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,645</td>
<td>14,834</td>
<td>4,278</td>
<td>19,805</td>
<td>2,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMHARA</td>
<td>26,321</td>
<td>47,097</td>
<td>18,355</td>
<td>97,020</td>
<td>6,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,898</td>
<td>46,263</td>
<td>18,055</td>
<td>99,355</td>
<td>3,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRE DAWA</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>211</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAMBELA</td>
<td>4,231</td>
<td>5,212</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>5,693</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,529</td>
<td>5,093</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>6,658</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARARI</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>261</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OROMIA</td>
<td>52,104</td>
<td>68,807</td>
<td>33,036</td>
<td>89,510</td>
<td>15,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47,511</td>
<td>63,929</td>
<td>32,361</td>
<td>93,044</td>
<td>10,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDAMA</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>497</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNP</td>
<td>17,522</td>
<td>31,567</td>
<td>8,323</td>
<td>38,389</td>
<td>6,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,189</td>
<td>32,074</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>39,725</td>
<td>4,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMALI</td>
<td>90,817</td>
<td>95,235</td>
<td>68,239</td>
<td>120,642</td>
<td>47,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>104,599</td>
<td>102,991</td>
<td>71,312</td>
<td>126,328</td>
<td>43,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>200,282</td>
<td>266,509</td>
<td>137,520</td>
<td>374,629</td>
<td>80,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>211,340</td>
<td>266,700</td>
<td>135,470</td>
<td>387,733</td>
<td>64,105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **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.
- **AMHARA:** In 219 of 378 sites assessed (57.9%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
- **SOMALI:** In 135 of 211 sites assessed (64%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
- **ORNAMIA:** In 434 of 460 sites assessed (94.3%) the majority of IDPs had 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:

- **GIRLS:** 518 sites nationnally (33%)
  - **SOMALI:** 173 sites (33%)
  - **OROMIA:** 111 sites (21%)
  - **SNNP:** 127 sites (25%)

- **WOMEN:** 434 sites nationnally (28%)
  - **SOMALI:** 139 sites (32%)
  - **OROMIA:** 85 sites (20%)
  - **SNNP:** 123 sites (28%)

- **WIDOWS:** 218 sites nationnally (14%)
  - **SNNP:** 62 sites (28%)
  - **OROMIA:** 58 sites (27%)
  - **SOMALI:** 61 sites (28%)

Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by site

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

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

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

- **WOMEN:** 434 sites nationnally (28%)
  - **SOMALI:** 139 sites (32%)
  - **OROMIA:** 85 sites (20%)
  - **SNNP:** 123 sites (28%)

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

- **WIDOWS:** 218 sites nationnally (14%)
  - **SNNP:** 62 sites (28%)
  - **OROMIA:** 58 sites (27%)
  - **SOMALI:** 61 sites (28%)
Existence of reporting mechanisms by site and region

- **OROMIA**: 162 sites (36%)
- **SOMALI**: 74 sites (17%)
- **SNNP**: 128 sites (29%)
- **AMHARA**: 61 sites (14%)
- **GAMBELA**: 3 sites (1%)
- **SIDAMA**: 14 sites (3%)

Most common reporting mechanisms by site and region*

- **OROMIA**
  - 155 sites (42%)
  - Feedback mechanism is primarily a committee
- **SNNP**
  - 114 sites (31%)
  - Feedback mechanism is primarily a focal point
- **AMHARA**
  - 27 sites (57%)
  - Other mechanisms
- **SOMALI**
  - 20 sites (43%)
  - Other mechanisms

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by site and region

- **OROMIA**: 162 sites (36%)
- **SOMALI**: 74 sites (17%)
- **SNNP**: 128 sites (29%)
- **AMHARA**: 61 sites (14%)
- **GAMBELA**: 3 sites (1%)
- **SIDAMA**: 14 sites (3%)

1. In the sites where other was reported respondents were split between the kebele administration (20 sites) and reporting to the police (27 sites).
NATIONAL FINDINGS: VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Demographics by sex and age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex and Age</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants (0-4 yrs)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (5-14 yrs)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth (15-17 yrs)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents (18-24 yrs)</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Adults (25-35 yrs)</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (36-59 yrs)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elders (60+ yrs)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knowledge of SEA by village

- 54% of villages report that the majority of returning IDPs do not have knowledge of 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*

- Social stigma from the community: 181
- Fear of consequences: 272
- No system for reporting: 58
- Do not know where to report: 1
- Other: 1
- Unknown: 1

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.
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**

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

**Knowledge of SEA by village and region**

- **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.
- **HARRARI:** 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 returning 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:** 216 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:** 56 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement.

- **GOVERNMENT:** 313 villages
  - **OROMIA:** 239 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government.
  - **SNNP:** 55 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government.
  - **SOMALI:** 18 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government.

- **TRAINING BY NGO:** 192 villages
  - **OROMIA:** 114 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through trainings by NGOs.
  - **SNNP:** 32 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through trainings by NGOs.
  - **SOMALI:** 29 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through trainings by NGOs.

**Percentage Knowledge of SEA by Village and Region**

- **SEA:**
  - **Harari:** 54% NO
  - **Dire Dawa:** 46% YES
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

Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by village and region*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Villages in Oromia</th>
<th>Villages in SNNP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widows</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widows</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widows</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widows</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Existence of reporting mechanisms by village and region

- Oromia: 388 villages (73%)
- SNNP: 101 villages (19%)
- Somali: 19 villages (4%)
- Sidama: 19 villages (4%)
- Wajir: 185 villages (32%)
- Awdal: 96 villages (52%)
- SNNP: 60 villages (32%)
- Somali: 27 villages (15%)
Most common reporting mechanisms by village and region*

- **OROMIA**
  - 311 villages (70%)

- **SNNP**
  - 95 villages (21%)

Access to existing reporting mechanisms by village and region

- **Oromia**
  - 381 villages

- **SNNP**
  - 83 villages

- **Somali**
  - 19 villages

- **Sidama**
  - 18 villages

- **Gambela**
  - 2 villages

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

1. **OROMIA**
   - 18 villages (100%)

2. **SNNP**
   - 90 villages (32%)

3. **Somali**
   - 19 villages

4. **Sidama**
   - 18 villages

5. **Gambela**
   - 2 villages

- **OROMIA**
  - 172 villages (61%)

- **SNNP**
  - 90 villages (32%)

- **OROMIA**
  - 311 villages (70%)

- **SNNP**
  - 95 villages (21%)

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†

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>2,124,983</td>
<td>378,761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY BREAKDOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Returning IDPs</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>1,541,284</td>
<td>287,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.