In coordination with the Ethiopia PSEA Network, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) included 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 (August – September 2021), as well as the SA Round 28 and the VAS Round 11 (December 2021- February 2022). The data was collected in both rounds through focus group discussions with affected communities on SEA awareness and on reporting. The aim of the assessments is to establish a national baseline for risk identification and mitigation. It is hoped that the findings will be a useful resource for the Network, directly informing and shaping the next plans, targets, developments, and activities. This will strengthen the coordinated interagency response on PSEA in Ethiopia, especially regarding addressing power imbalances—in this case, from an intersectional point of view between men and women as well as aid workers and those receiving aid. Just as participation lies at the center of accountable humanitarian response, the Ethiopia PSEA Network also seeks to shift power imbalances in its PSEA programming.

Prior to data collection, IOM’s DTM presented the data collection tools to the Ethiopia PSEA Network to receive feedback and ensure that the questions included were in line with protection standards and appropriate with the methodology used. In addition, 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 150 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. IOM DTM continued to work to increase gender balance in its network of enumerators to improve data collection.

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 250 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, Afar, Amhara and Gambela 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 when it comes to implementing zero tolerance for SEA. This decision recognized the urgent need to develop accountability mechanisms to advance the support available for at-risk communities; thus, also recognizing the common root of these abuses linked to power differentials and gender inequality.

During SA Round 28 and VAS Round 11, IOM DTM covered 9 regions: Benishangul Gumz, Dire Dawa, Gambela, Harari, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, South West Ethiopia Peoples and Somali. Afar and Amhara regions were assessed through the Emergency Site Assessment rather than the Site Assessment this round to increase operational efficiency; as such, the two regions were not included in the following report. Notably, DTM regained access to Benishangul Gumz this round. However, coverage was still confined to a few sites and villages in Asosa zone as the rest of Benishangul Gumz region is still inaccessible due to conflict. In addition, following the results of the referendum in November 2021, South West Ethiopia Peoples region was formed and included in the report this round.

**OVERVIEW**

**Site Assessment**

- **1,440 Sites**
- **2,057,004 IDPs**
- **359,772 Households**

- In Round 11 there was no change in the proportion of sites that reported knowledge of SEA from Round 10.
- There was an increase in the proportion of sites that report a functional feedback mechanism from 28% in Round 27 to 45% in Round 28.
- There was an increase in the proportion of sites with functional feedback mechanisms that report being able to use said mechanisms from 88% in Round 27 to 99% in Round 28.
- In Round 28, a greater number of sites reported that ‘women’ faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA than ‘girls’, while ‘older women’ replaced ‘widows’ as the third most reported group facing additional difficulties.
Village Assessment Survey

- In Round 11 there was an increase in the proportion of villages that reported knowledge of SEA from 45% in Round 10 to 63%.
- In Round 11, ‘community engagement’ and ‘government engagement’ remained the two most reported sources of knowledge on SEA, while the third most reported source changed from ‘trainings by NGOs’ to ‘information, education and communication (IEC) materials’.
- In Round 11, ‘committee’ and ‘focal person’ remained the most reported feedback mechanisms, while the third feedback mechanism changed from ‘other’ to ‘complaint box’.
- In Round 11, the number of villages reporting ‘fear’ as the reason for not reporting SEA increased to the first most reported reason rather than ‘residents do not trust report confidentiality’ as was seen in Round 27.

NATIONAL FINDINGS: SITE ASSESSMENT

Demographics by sex and age

- Infants (0-4 yrs): 8%
- Children (5-14 yrs): 33%
- Youth (15-17 yrs): 24%
- Adults (18-59 yrs): 21%
- Elderly (60+ yrs): 14%

Knowledge of SEA by site

- Of sites report that the majority of IDPs do not have knowledge of SEA (58%)
- Of sites report that the majority of IDPs have knowledge of SEA (42%)

Source of knowledge of SEA by site*

- 530 sites report that the majority of IDPs know about SEA through community engagement
- 118 sites report that the majority of IDPs know about SEA through information or education materials
- 323 sites report that the majority of IDPs know about SEA through the government

Reasons for not reporting SEA by site*

- Social stigma from the community: 417
- Fear of consequences: 334
- No system for reporting: 242
- Do not know where to report: 165
- Other: 54
- Unknown: 1

Note: An asterisk (*) appears above a chart when respondents were allowed to provide more than one answer to a question.
### Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by site*

- **WOMEN**: 561 sites (39%) reported that women faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA.
- **GIRLS**: 556 sites (39%) reported that girls faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA.
- **OLDER WOMEN**: 239 sites (17%) reported that older women faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA.

### Existence of reporting mechanisms by site

- Of sites report that there is a functional feedback mechanism: 45%

### Most common reporting mechanisms by site*

- **538 sites** report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee.
- **387 sites** report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal person.
- **45 sites** report the feedback mechanism is primarily other.

### Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by site

Of the 45% of sites that report there is a functional feedback mechanism:

- **633 of 641** sites report that people are able to use the feedback mechanisms.

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

- **in 7 sites**: residents report they do not trust the confidentiality.
- **in 7 sites**: residents report they do not report because of fear.
- **in 6 sites**: residents report a language barrier.

---

* In the sites where other was reported the majority of respondents reported the kebele administration (37 sites).
## 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><strong>BENVISHANGUL GUMZ</strong></td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>3,236</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>6,062</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>3,578</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>6,569</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIRE DAWA</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GAMBELA</strong></td>
<td>4,429</td>
<td>6,602</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>7,876</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,498</td>
<td>6,464</td>
<td>2,175</td>
<td>8,117</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HARARI</strong></td>
<td>274</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>313</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OROMIA</strong></td>
<td>79,442</td>
<td>110,798</td>
<td>51,171</td>
<td>140,930</td>
<td>22,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78,361</td>
<td>105,437</td>
<td>41,507</td>
<td>144,607</td>
<td>17,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIDAMA</strong></td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>4,877</td>
<td>2,757</td>
<td>9,429</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>4,698</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>9,552</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNNP</strong></td>
<td>14,021</td>
<td>28,427</td>
<td>9,989</td>
<td>43,600</td>
<td>4,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,617</td>
<td>27,012</td>
<td>8,978</td>
<td>43,277</td>
<td>3,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOMALI</strong></td>
<td>104,026</td>
<td>93,078</td>
<td>79,790</td>
<td>123,466</td>
<td>53,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>112,502</td>
<td>107,027</td>
<td>77,230</td>
<td>131,593</td>
<td>50,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES</strong></td>
<td>1,609</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>3,176</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>3,493</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>209,242</td>
<td>250,479</td>
<td>147,981</td>
<td>335,276</td>
<td>83,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>216,593</td>
<td>258,239</td>
<td>133,935</td>
<td>348,020</td>
<td>73,635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Knowledge of SEA by Site and Region

- **BENVISHANGUL GUMZ:** in 35 of 35 sites assessed (100%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
- **SIDAMA:** in 34 of 46 sites assessed (74%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
- **GAMBELA:** in 14 of 20 sites assessed (70%) the majority of IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
- **DIRE DAWA:** in 1 of 1 site assessed (100%) the majority of IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA.
- **HARARI:** in 9 of 9 sites assessed (100%) the majority of IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA.
- **OROMIA:** in 416 of 605 sites assessed (69%) the majority of IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA.

### Source of Knowledge of SEA by Site and Region

#### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 530 sites
- **SOMALI:** 171 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement.
- **SNNP:** 150 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement.
- **OROMIA:** 122 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement.

#### GOVERNMENT: 323 sites
- **SOMALI:** 28 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through the government.
- **SNNP:** 100 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through the government.
- **OROMIA:** 40 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through information materials.

#### INFORMATION MATERIALS: 118 sites
- **SOMALI:** 31 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through information materials.
- **SNNP:** 31 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through information materials.
- **OROMIA:** 40 sites reported that the majority of IDPs knew about SEA through information materials.

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.
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:

- **WOMEN**
  - 141 sites in SNNP
  - 138 sites in Somali
  - 99 sites in Oromia

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

- **GIRLS**
  - 138 sites in SNNP
  - 83 sites in Oromia
  - 66 sites in Somali

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

- **OLDER WOMEN**
  - 151 sites in Oromia
  - 67 sites in SNNP
  - 24 sites in Somali

Existence of reporting mechanisms by site and region

- **SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES**
  - 16 sites (3%)

- **SIDAMA**
  - 34 sites (5%)

- **SNNP**
  - 157 sites (25%)

- **BENISHANGUL GUMZ**
  - 9 sites (1%)

- **GAMBELA**
  - 3 sites (<1%)

- **HARARI**
  - 1 site (<1%)

- **OROMIA**
  - 260 sites (41%)

- **SOMALI**
  - 161 sites (25%)

- **SNNP**
  - 107 sites (45%)

Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by site*

- **WOMEN**
  - 561 sites nationally (39%)

- **SOMALI**
  - 192 sites (34%)
  - 161 sites (25%)

- **SNPP**
  - 168 sites (30%)

- **OROMIA**
  - 137 sites (24%)

- **GIRLS**
  - 556 sites nationally (39%)

- **SOMALI**
  - 182 sites (33%)
  - 71 sites (30%)

- **SNNP**
  - 172 sites (31%)

- **OROMIA**
  - 137 sites (24%)

- **OLDER WOMEN**
  - 239 women nationally (17%)

- **SOMALI**
  - 107 sites (45%)

- **SNNP**
  - 71 sites (30%)

- **OROMIA**
  - 49 sites (21%)
Most common reporting mechanisms by site and region*

538 sites report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee

- **OROMIA**
  - 210 sites (39%)
- **SNNP**
  - 146 sites (27%)

387 sites report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal person

- **OROMIA**
  - 163 sites (42%)
- **SNNP**
  - 135 sites (35%)

45 sites report the feedback mechanism is primarily other†

- **SOMALI**
  - 37 sites (82%)
- **OROMIA**
  - 8 sites (18%)

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by site and region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oromia</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNP</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidama</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West Ethiopia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benishangul Gamabela</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harari</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumz</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benishangul Gamabela</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for lack of accessibility of reporting mechanisms by site*

- In **6** sites in Sidama and **1** site in Somali residents report they do not trust the confidentiality
- In **6** sites in Sidama and **1** site in Oromia residents report they fear reporting
- In **6** sites in Sidama residents report a language barrier

† In the sites where other was reported the majority of respondents reported the kebele administration (37 sites).
NATIONAL FINDINGS: VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Demographics by sex and age

- 2% Infants (0-4 yrs)
- 11% Children (5-14 yrs)
- 9% Youth (15-17 yrs)
- 8% Adolescents (18-24 yrs)
- 4% Young Adults (25-35 yrs)
- 9% Adults (36-59 yrs)
- 5% Elders (60+ yrs)

Knowledge of SEA by village

- 63% Of villages report that the majority of returning IDPs have knowledge of SEA
- 37% Of villages report that the majority of returning IDPs do not have knowledge of SEA

Source of knowledge of SEA by village

- 1,220 villages report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through community engagement
- 451 villages report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through information or education materials
- 945 villages report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through the government

Reasons for not reporting SEA by village

- 1,087 Social stigma from the community
- 1,046 Fear of consequences for reporting
- 543 No system for reporting
- 380 Do not know where to report
- 64 Other
- 24 Unknown
Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by village:
- **GIRLS**: 1,362 villages (57%) reported that girls faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA.
- **WOMEN**: 1,295 villages (54%) reported that women faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA.
- **WIDOWS**: 514 villages (22%) reported that widows faced additional difficulties in reporting SEA.

Existence of reporting mechanisms by village:
- 48% of villages report that there is a functional feedback mechanism.

Most common reporting mechanisms by village:
- 962 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee.
- 907 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal person.
- 130 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a complaint box.

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by village:
- 1,104 of 1,151 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:
- 41 villages: respondents report they do not report because of fear.
- 33 villages: respondents report discrimination.
- 24 villages: respondents report they do not trust the confidentiality.
### 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>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMHARA</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENISHANGUL GUMZ</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRE DAWA:</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAMBELA</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARARI</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OROMIA</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDAMA</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNP</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMALI</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Knowledge of SEA by village and region

- **AFAR**: in 76 of 79 villages assessed (96%) 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.
- **HARARI**: in 3 of 3 villages assessed (100%) the majority of returning IDPs did not have knowledge of SEA.
- **BENISHANGUL GUMZ**: in 43 of 43 villages assessed (100%) the majority of returning IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
- **SIDAMA**: in 19 of 20 villages assessed (95%) the majority of returning IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
- **GAMBELA**: in 25 of 27 villages assessed (93%) the majority of returning IDPs had knowledge of SEA.
Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by village and region*

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 1,220 villages**

- **AMHARA**: 713 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement.
- **OROMIA**: 313 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement.
- **SNNP**: 102 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through community engagement.

**GOVERNMENT: 945 villages**

- **AMHARA**: 524 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government.
- **OROMIA**: 277 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government.
- **SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES**: 69 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through the government.

**INFORMATION MATERIALS: 451 villages**

- **AMHARA**: 256 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through information materials.
- **OROMIA**: 77 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through information materials.
- **SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES**: 57 villages reported that the majority of returning IDPs knew about SEA through information materials.

**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:
- **761 villages in Amhara**
- **148 villages in SNNP**
- **127 villages in Oromia**

**Fear of consequences as a reason for not reporting SEA** was particularly reported in:
- **733 villages in Amhara**
- **150 villages in SNNP**
- **108 villages in Oromia**

**No system for reporting as a reason for not reporting SEA** was particularly reported in:
- **272 villages in Amhara**
- **207 villages in Oromia**
- **52 villages in SNNP**

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

- **GIRLS**: 1,362 villages nationally (57%)  
  - **AMHARA**: 901 villages (66%)  
  - **SNNP**: 163 villages (12%)  
  - **OROMIA**: 149 villages (11%)

- **WOMEN**: 1,295 villages nationally (54%)  
  - **AMHARA**: 888 villages (69%)  
  - **SNNP**: 160 villages (12%)  
  - **OROMIA**: 144 villages (11%)

- **WIDOWS**: 514 villages nationally (22%)  
  - **AMHARA**: 375 villages (73%)  
  - **SNNP**: 55 villages (11%)  
  - **OROMIA**: 53 villages (10%)
Existence of reporting mechanisms by village and region

- **Amhara**: 560 villages (49%)
- **Oromia**: 316 villages (27%)
- **South West Ethiopia Peoples**: 58 villages (5%)
- **SNNP**: 101 villages (9%)
- **Somali**: 56 villages (5%)
- **Sidama**: 20 villages (2%)
- **Benishangul Gumz**: 16 villages (1%)
- **Afar**: 12 villages (1%)
- **Gambela**: 12 villages (1%)

Most common reporting mechanisms by village and region*

- **Amhara**: 463 villages (51%)
- **Oromia**: 235 villages (26%)
- **Sidama**: 12 villages (2%)
- **Gambela**: 12 villages (1%)
- **Benishangul Gumz**: 16 villages (1%)
- **Afar**: 12 villages (1%)

962 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a committee

907 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a focal person

130 villages report the feedback mechanism is primarily a complaint box

Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by village and region

- **Amhara**: 532
- **Oromia**: 316
- **SNNP**: 83
- **South West Ethiopia Peoples**: 58
- **Somali**: 56
- **Sidama**: 19
- **Benishangul Gumz**: 16
- **Afar**: 12
- **Gambela**: 12
### 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 28 rounds of data collection. Data collection for Round 28 took place from 1 December 2021 to 7 January 2022. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and regional, zonal and woreda counterparts.

#### SITE ASSESSMENT BREAKDOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>2,057,004</td>
<td>359,772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In-depth Site Assessments capture detailed information using focus 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 in Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions is collected through a separate Emergency Site Assessment tool.

#### VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY BREAKDOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Returning IDPs</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>2,848,463</td>
<td>623,341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the village level, DTM collects its data using focus 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.

### 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 11 took place from 1 December 2021 to 15 February 2022.

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

- **Amhara and SNNP**
  - In 24 villages, respondents report they do not report because of fear.
  - In 22 villages in Amhara, 10 villages in SNNP and 1 village in Sidama, respondents report discrimination.
  - In 18 villages in Amhara, 6 villages in SNNP and 1 village in Sidama, residents report they do not trust the confidentiality.