

## CONTEXT

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.

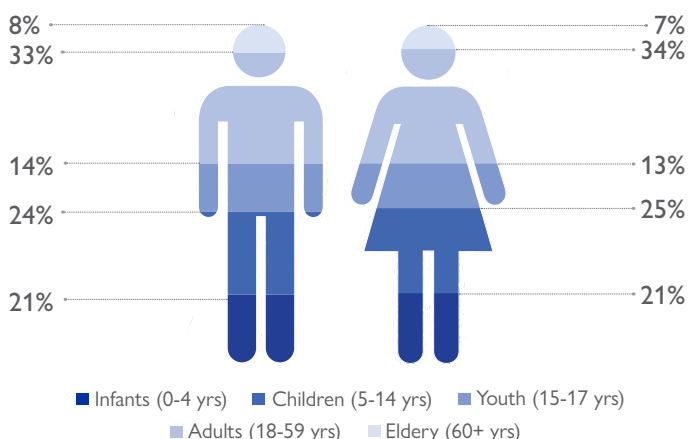
## Village Assessment Survey

 2,378 Villages
  2,848,463 Returning IDPs
  623,341 Households

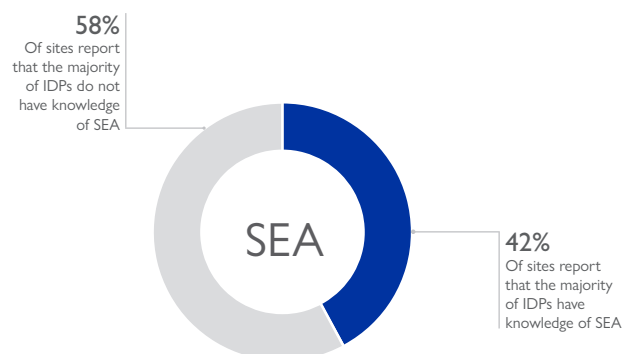
- In Round 11 there was an increase in the proportion of villages that reported knowledge of SEA from 45% in Round 10 to 63%.
- In Round 11, 'community engagement' and 'government engagement' remained the two most reported sources of knowledge on SEA, while the third most reported source changed from '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



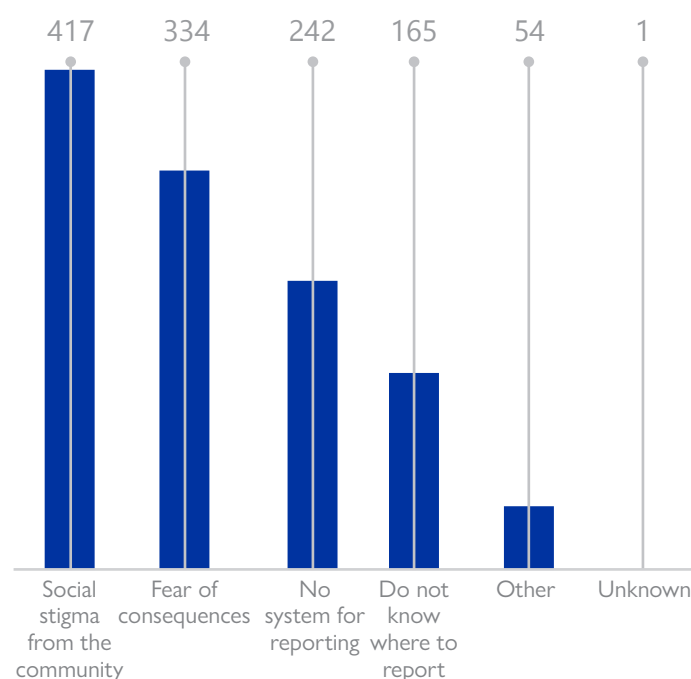
### Knowledge of SEA by site



### Source of knowledge of SEA by site\*



### Reasons for not reporting SEA by site\*



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\*



## Existence of reporting mechanisms by site

**45%**

Of sites report that there is a functional feedback mechanism

## 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<sup>†</sup>

## 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\*



residents report they do not trust the confidentiality



residents report they do not report because of fear



residents report a language barrier

<sup>†</sup> In the sites where other was reported the majority of respondents reported the kebele administration (37 sites).

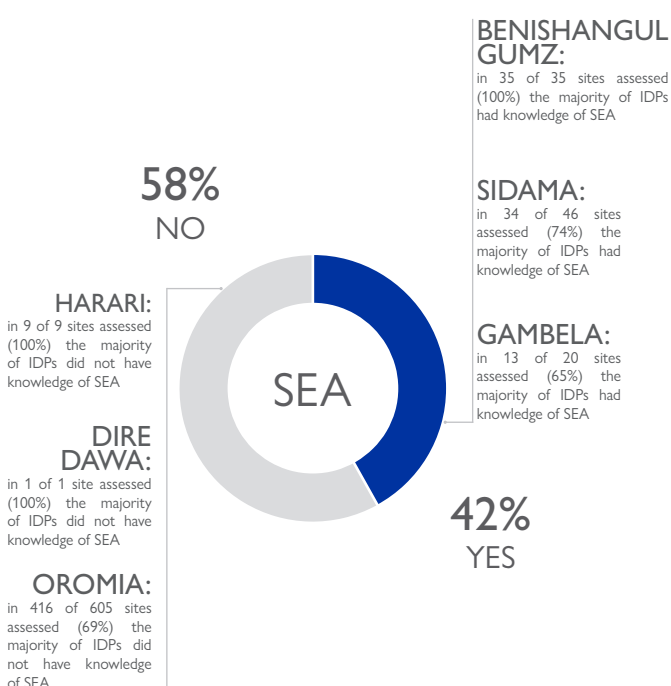
## REGIONAL FINDINGS: SITE ASSESSMENT

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

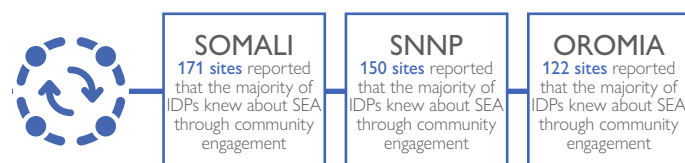
■ MALE ■ FEMALE

### Knowledge of SEA by site and region

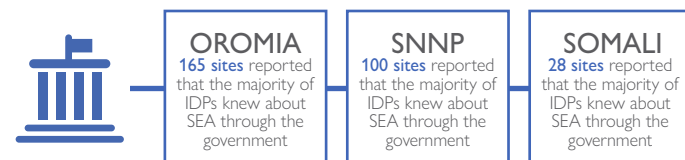


### Source of knowledge of SEA by site and region\*

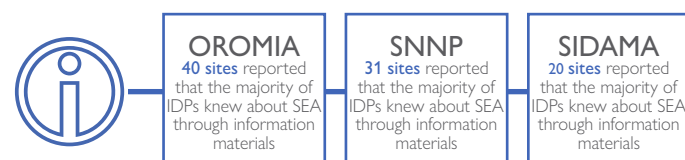
#### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 530 sites



#### GOVERNMENT: 323 sites



#### INFORMATION MATERIALS: 118 sites



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\*

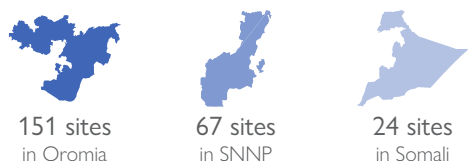
Fear of social stigma from the community as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:



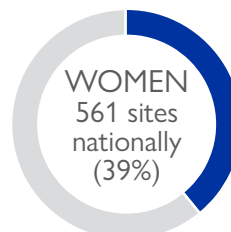
Fear of consequences as a reason for not reporting SEA was particularly reported in:



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

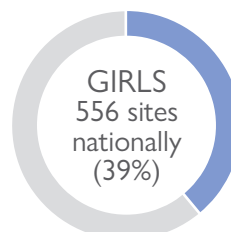


## Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by site\*



SOMALI 192 sites (34%) SNNP 168 sites (30%)

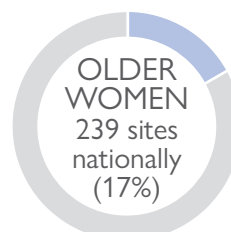
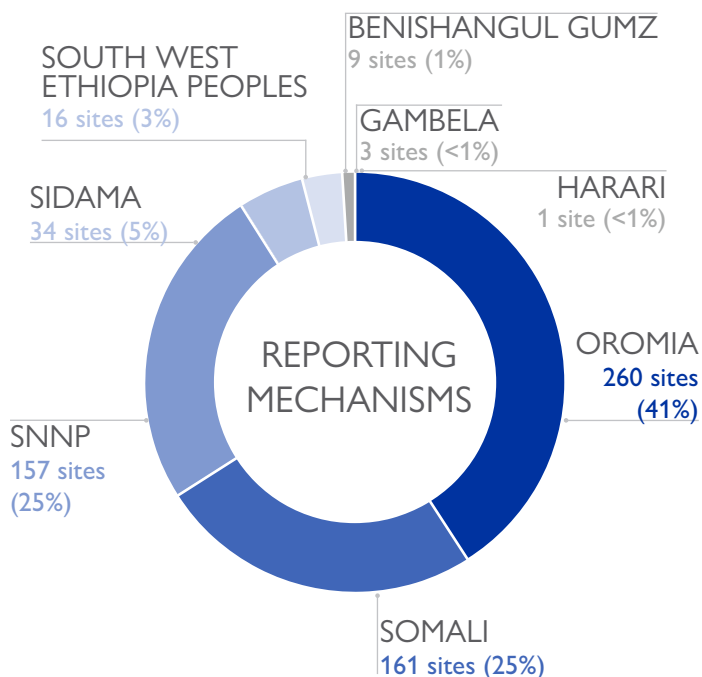
OROMIA  
137 sites (24%)



SOMALI 182 sites (33%) SNNP 172 sites (31%)

OROMIA  
131 sites (24%)

## Existence of reporting mechanisms by site and region



SNNP 107 sites (45%) SOMALI 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

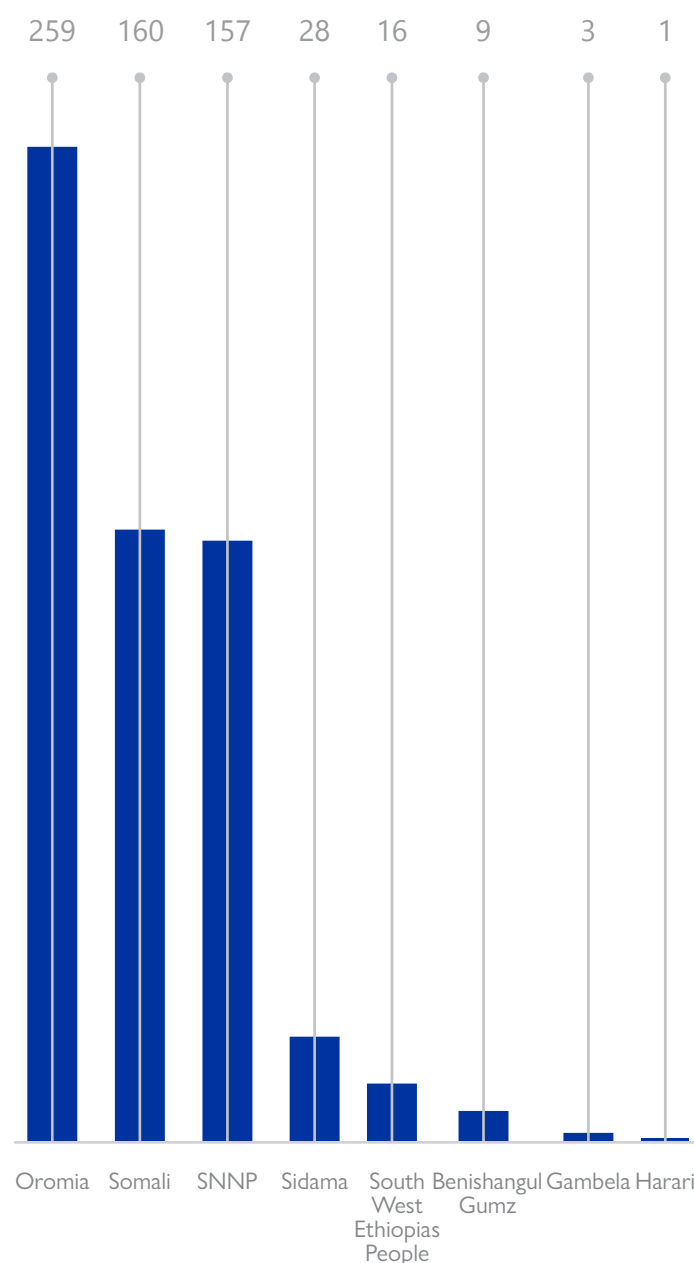
- OROMIA  
163 sites (42%)
- SNNP  
135 sites (35%)



**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



## 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

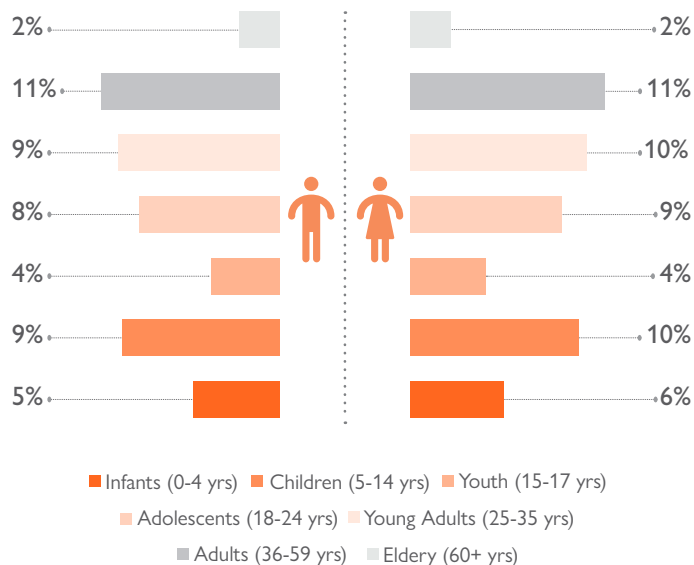
in **6** sites in Sidama

residents report a language  
barrier

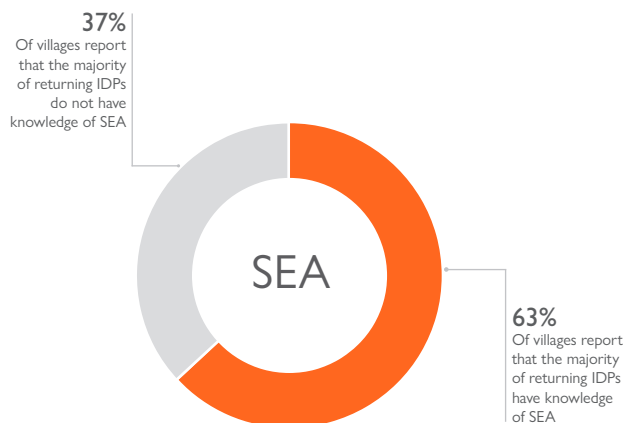
† In the sites where other was reported the majority of respondents reported the kebele administration (37 sites).

## NATIONAL FINDINGS: VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

### Demographics by sex and age



### Knowledge of SEA by village



### Source of knowledge of SEA by village\*



**1,220 villages**  
report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through community engagement

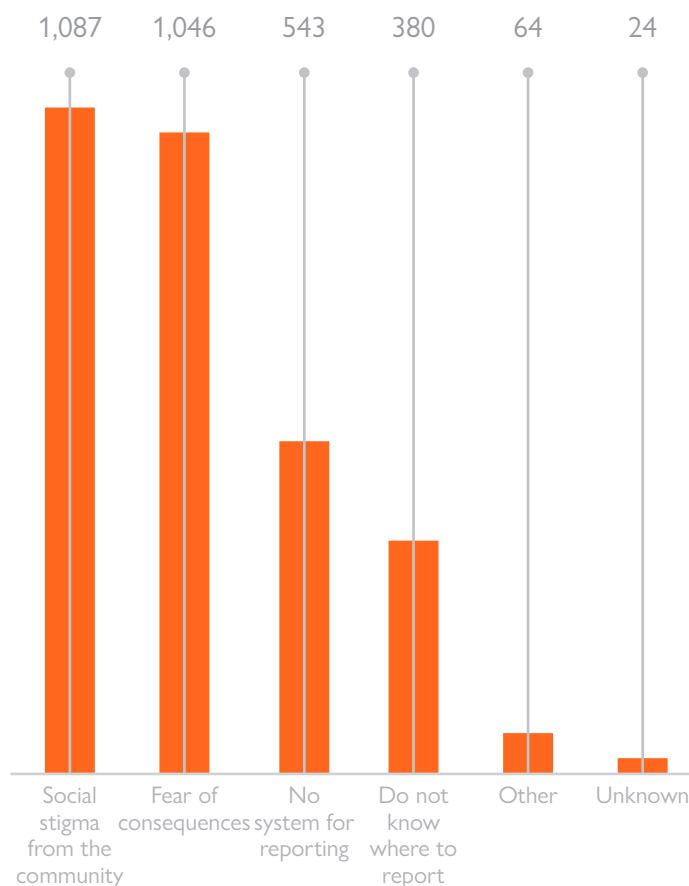


**451 villages**  
report that the majority of returning IDPs know about SEA through information or education materials



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

### Reasons for not reporting SEA by village\*



## Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by village\*



## 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



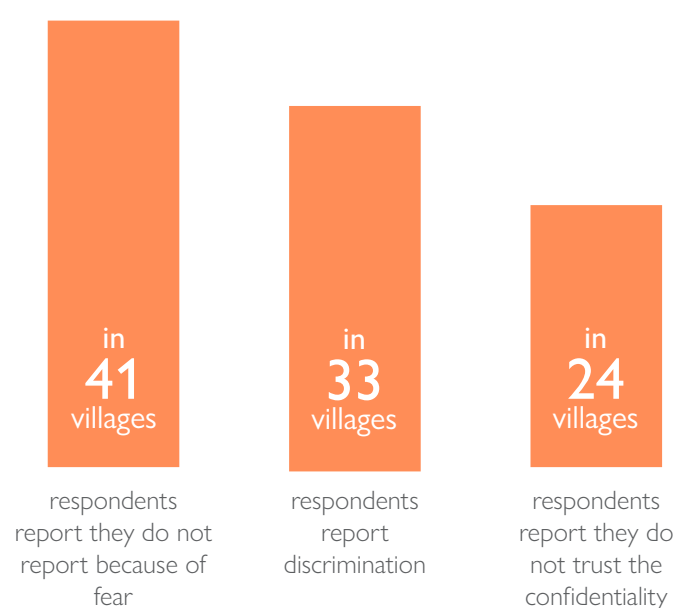
**130 villages**  
report the feedback mechanism is primarily a complaint box

## 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\*





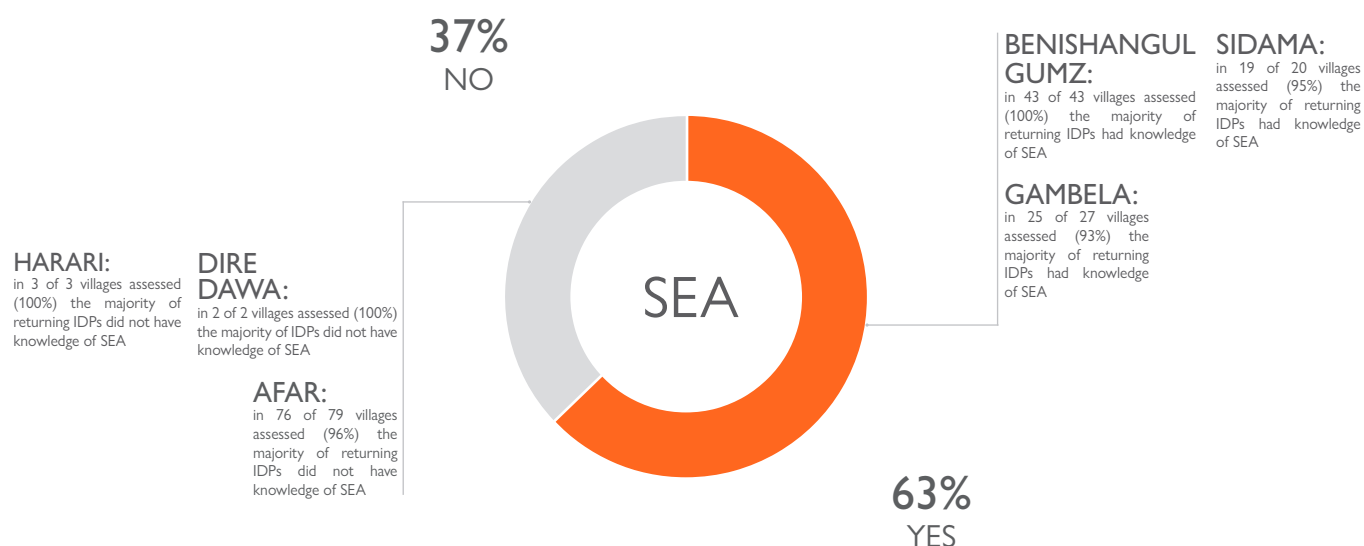
## REGIONAL FINDINGS: VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEYS

### 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	6% 6%	11% 11%	2% 2%	9% 9%	10% 11%	10% 10%	2% 1%
AMHARA	4% 5%	9% 9%	3% 4%	8% 9%	10% 11%	11% 13%	2% 2%
BENISHANGUL GUMZ	6% 7%	9% 10%	5% 5%	6% 7%	9% 10%	10% 10%	3% 3%
DIRE DAWA	6% 7%	8% 8%	5% 6%	5% 6%	6% 7%	14% 17%	3% 2%
GAMBELA	4% 4%	11% 12%	3% 3%	9% 9%	9% 10%	11% 11%	2% 2%
HARARI	5% 6%	10% 11%	2% 3%	9% 9%	11% 12%	9% 11%	1% 1%
OROMIA	7% 8%	10% 10%	5% 5%	8% 9%	8% 9%	8% 9%	2% 2%
SIDAMA	4% 4%	10% 11%	4% 3%	8% 7%	10% 10%	12% 12%	3% 2%
SNNP	4% 4%	9% 9%	4% 4%	8% 9%	10% 10%	11% 12%	3% 3%
SOMALI	6% 6%	8% 8%	7% 8%	7% 8%	8% 9%	8% 9%	4% 4%
SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES	4% 4%	11% 12%	3% 3%	8% 9%	9% 10%	11% 12%	2% 2%
GRAND TOTAL	5% 6%	9% 10%	4% 4%	8% 9%	10% 10%	10% 11%	2% 2%

■ MALE ■ FEMALE

### Knowledge of SEA by village and region



## Source of knowledge of SEA by village and region\*

### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 1,220 villages



## 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:



### GOVERNMENT: 945 villages



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



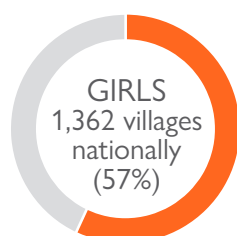
### INFORMATION MATERIALS: 451 villages



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



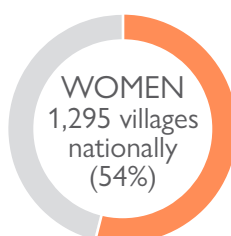
## Groups that face additional difficulty in reporting by village and region\*



AMHARA  
901 villages (66%)

SNNP  
163 villages (12%)

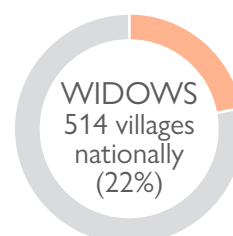
OROMIA  
149 villages (11%)



AMHARA  
888 villages (69%)

SNNP  
160 villages (12%)

OROMIA  
144 villages (11%)

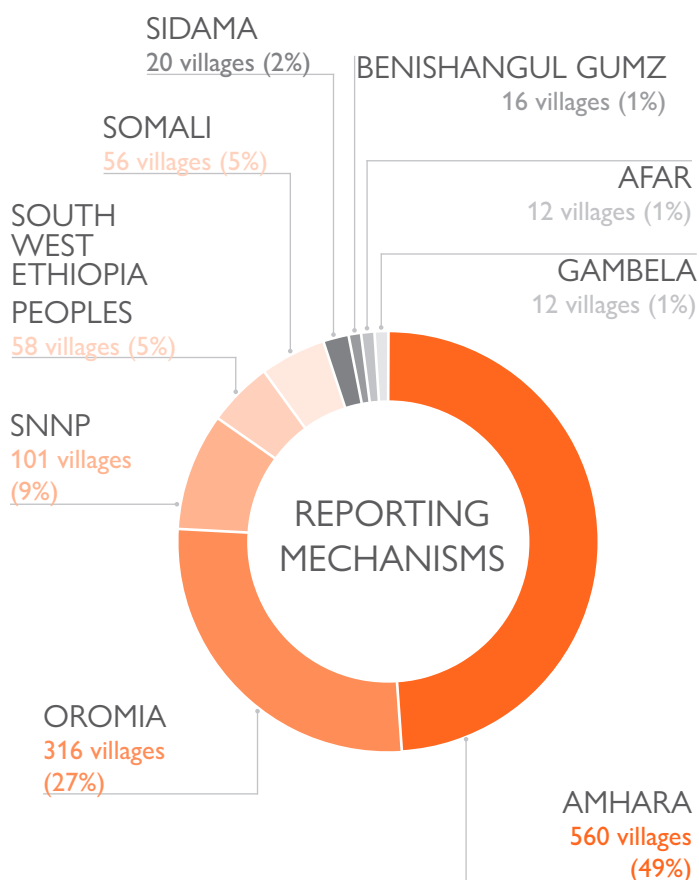


AMHARA  
375 villages (73%)

OROMIA  
55 villages (11%)

SNNP  
53 villages (10%)

## Existence of reporting mechanisms by village and region



## Most common reporting mechanisms by village and region\*



**962 villages**  
report the feedback  
mechanism is  
primarily a committee

- AMHARA  
463 villages (51%)
- OROMIA  
235 villages (26%)



**907 villages**  
report the feedback  
mechanism is primarily  
a focal person

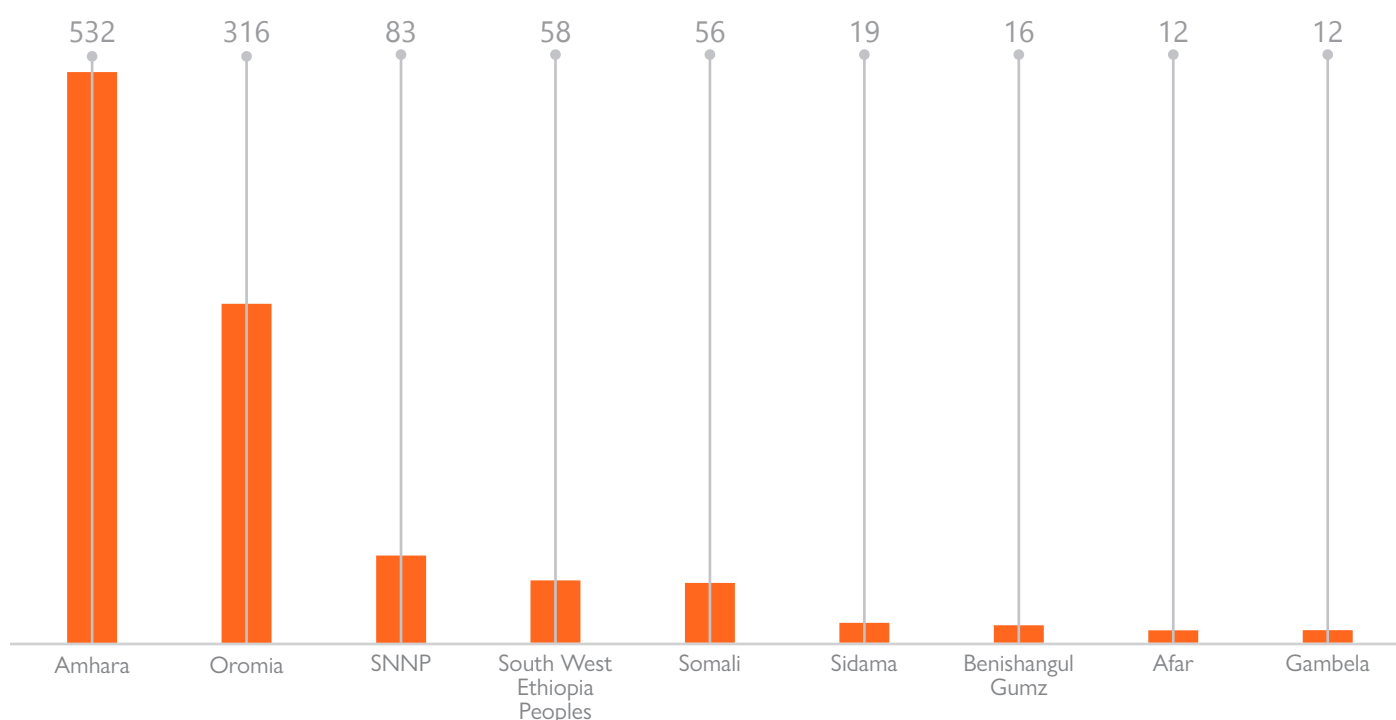
- AMHARA  
456 villages (50%)
- OROMIA  
233 villages (26%)



**130 villages**  
report the feedback  
mechanism is primarily  
a complaint box

- AMHARA  
101 villages (78%)
- OROMIA  
29 villages (22%)

## Accessibility of existing reporting mechanisms by village and region



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



## 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.

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.

## SITE ASSESSMENT BREAKDOWN



## VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY BREAKDOWN



## 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.

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.