



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency



# ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 3

## Round 20: November — December 2019

*Publication Date: 7 February 2020*



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



From  
the People of Japan

## **ADDRESS**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
Special Liaison Office (SLO) Ethiopia  
Kirkos Sub City, Woreda 8  
YeMez Building (Behind Zequala Building)  
P.O.Box 25283 Code 1000  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
Tel.: +251-115571707  
Website: <http://www.ethiopia.iom.int>

For more information, kindly contact the DTM Programme Manager Cecilia Thiam at [cthiam@iom.int](mailto:cthiam@iom.int).

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# INTRODUCTION

## Background: Population Mobility and Internal Displacement in Ethiopia

Ethiopia faces significant internal displacement. In 2018, Ethiopia recorded the third highest number of new displacements worldwide, with 3,191,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).<sup>1</sup> A significant portion of these displacements are conflict-induced, largely related to ethnic and border-based disputes. Old tensions such as the contestation of the Oromia-Somali regional border which first flared up in 2017 continue to persist, while new conflicts have also emerged.

In April and later in June 2018, conflict which was aggravated by competition for land and resources broke out between Gedeo and Guji Oromo tribes in West Guji. It is estimated that by August 2018, 748,499 IDPs were displaced from the Gedeo-West Guji conflict alone.<sup>2</sup> Following that, inter-communal violence in Jijiga in the same month resulted in the displacement of approximately 141,410 IDPs from the Somali regional capital.<sup>3</sup> Adding to the displacement caseload, more than 90,000 IDPs were displaced in Amhara region in September 2018 due to longstanding tensions and sporadic conflict between the Amhara and Qemant communities.<sup>4</sup> Simultaneously, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs.<sup>5</sup> This brought displacement in Ethiopia to a peak of 3.04 million IDPs in March 2019.

Ethiopia is also riddled with climate-induced displacement mainly caused by drought and floods. Beginning in 2015, Ethiopia faced one of the strongest onsets of El Niño, a periodic heating of the eastern tropical Pacific, which reduced the *kiremt* rainfall<sup>6</sup> and successively resulted in drought in the southern and southeastern parts of the country.<sup>7</sup> This prolonged drought continues to impact agricultural and pastoralist communities across Ethiopia in 2019 by driving down crop yields of the main *meher* harvest<sup>8</sup>, reducing pastures for livestock, and drying up water resources.

Floods are another major cause of climate-induced displacement. While certain areas experienced reduced rainfall, others experienced heavy rainfall and floods during the *kiremt* rainy season in many low lying areas. Around 202,202 IDPs were displaced in October 2019 due to several flood incidences in Afar, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2019. *Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) 2019 Report*. Available at: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/2019-IDMC-GRID.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2018. *Ethiopia — Gedeo/West Guji Rapid Response Assessment Round 2 (11 — 23 August 2018)— Host Community Dataset*. Available at: <https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-gedeowest-guji-rapid-response-%E2%80%94-host-community-dataset-%E2%80%94-site-assessment-%E2%80%94-round>.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2018. *Ethiopia — Gedeo/West Guji Rapid Response Assessment Round 2 (11 — 23 August 2018)— Collective Center Dataset*. Available at: <https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-gedeowest-guji-rapid-response-%E2%80%94-collective-center-dataset-%E2%80%94-site-assessment-%E2%80%94-round>.

<sup>3</sup> The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2018. *Ethiopia — Somali Region Inter-Communal Conflict Flash Update 1 — 17 August 2018*. Available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia\\_somali\\_region\\_inter-communal\\_conflict\\_update\\_1.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia_somali_region_inter-communal_conflict_update_1.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2019. *Amhara Flash Update — 1 March 2019*. Available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Amhara-Flash-update\\_March-1-2019\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Amhara-Flash-update_March-1-2019_FINAL_0.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2019. *Rapid Response Assessment Benishangul Gumuz/ East & West Wellega: Round 1 (8 — 16 February 2019)*. Available at: <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-benishangul-gumuz-east-west-wellega-1-rapid-response-site-assessment-report-date?close=true>.

<sup>6</sup> Kiremt rain is the summer rain that normally lasts between June to September. This rain is crucial for the main meher harvest. Conversely, the belg rain is the spring rain that usually spans between March to August.

<sup>7</sup> USAID, 2016. *El Niño in Ethiopia 2015 — 2016: A Real-Time Review Of Impacts And Responses*. Available at: <https://www.agri-learning-ethiopia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/AKLDP-El-Nino-Review-March-2016.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Meher harvest is the main harvest and includes crops harvested between September and February. The main meher zones cover the western part of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR regions. Meanwhile, the belg harvest is between March and August.

<sup>9</sup> The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2019. *Ethiopia — Flooding Flash Update (20 October 2019)*. Available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/flood\\_flash\\_update\\_22\\_october.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/flood_flash_update_22_october.pdf).

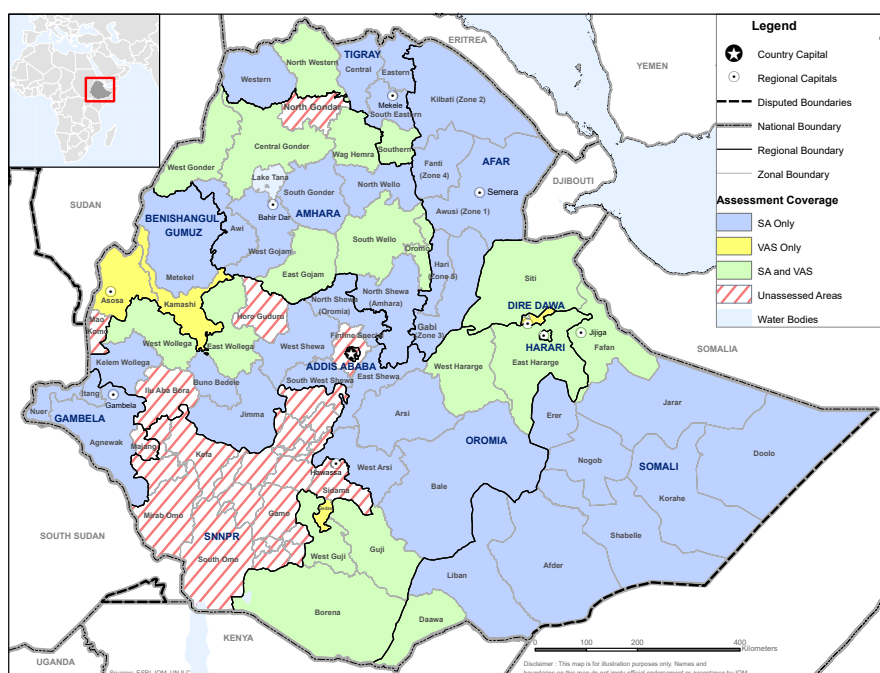
Adding to the high mobility landscape of Ethiopia is the number and rate of returns. According to the government, 1.8 million IDPs have returned to their place of origin as of June 2019. This nationwide government-led return operation has been ongoing since April 2019.<sup>10</sup>

## IOM Population Observation in Ethiopia

In order to capture population mobility and internal displacement in Ethiopia, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is deployed to track internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning IDPs, migrants and returned migrants. IOM entered into partnership with the Government of Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in August 2016, and has since been regularly implementing DTM assessments in Ethiopia since September 2016.

DTM tools that are active in Ethiopia include a bimonthly Site Assessment, an ad-hoc Event Tracking Tool used to supplement the main Site Assessment, and Village Assessment Surveys (VAS) aimed at locations of high return. Site Assessment covers areas where there are reports of 20 or more IDP households, whereas VAS covers areas with reported of 5 or more returning IDP households. The questionnaires for each type of data collection are quite distinct however in some cases, they are conducted in same areas given the diversity of populations. *Figure 1* illustrates DTM coverage during the November and December 2019 data collection. The areas in blue represent areas that were exclusively covered by Site Assessment. The areas in green represent areas where both Site Assessment and VAS were deployed. The areas in yellow, covering Gedeo, Assosa and Kemashi represent zones that were exclusively targeted by VAS and not by Site Assessment. SNNPR is historically inaccessible for DTM, however IOM received exceptional approval to conduct VAS in Gedeo. Other areas that were inaccessible this round include North Gondar in Amhara, Mao Komo in Benishangul Gumuz, Majang in Gambella and Horo Guduru, Illu Aba Bora, Finfine Special in Oromia.

In light of the progress of the government-led return process and in an effort to continue providing reliable information on mobility in country in agreement with the Government, IOM Ethiopia expects the results of its mobility tracking exercises to progressively shift towards climate induced IDPs and increased VAS coverage as people continue to return to their areas of origin.



*Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments as of round 20.*

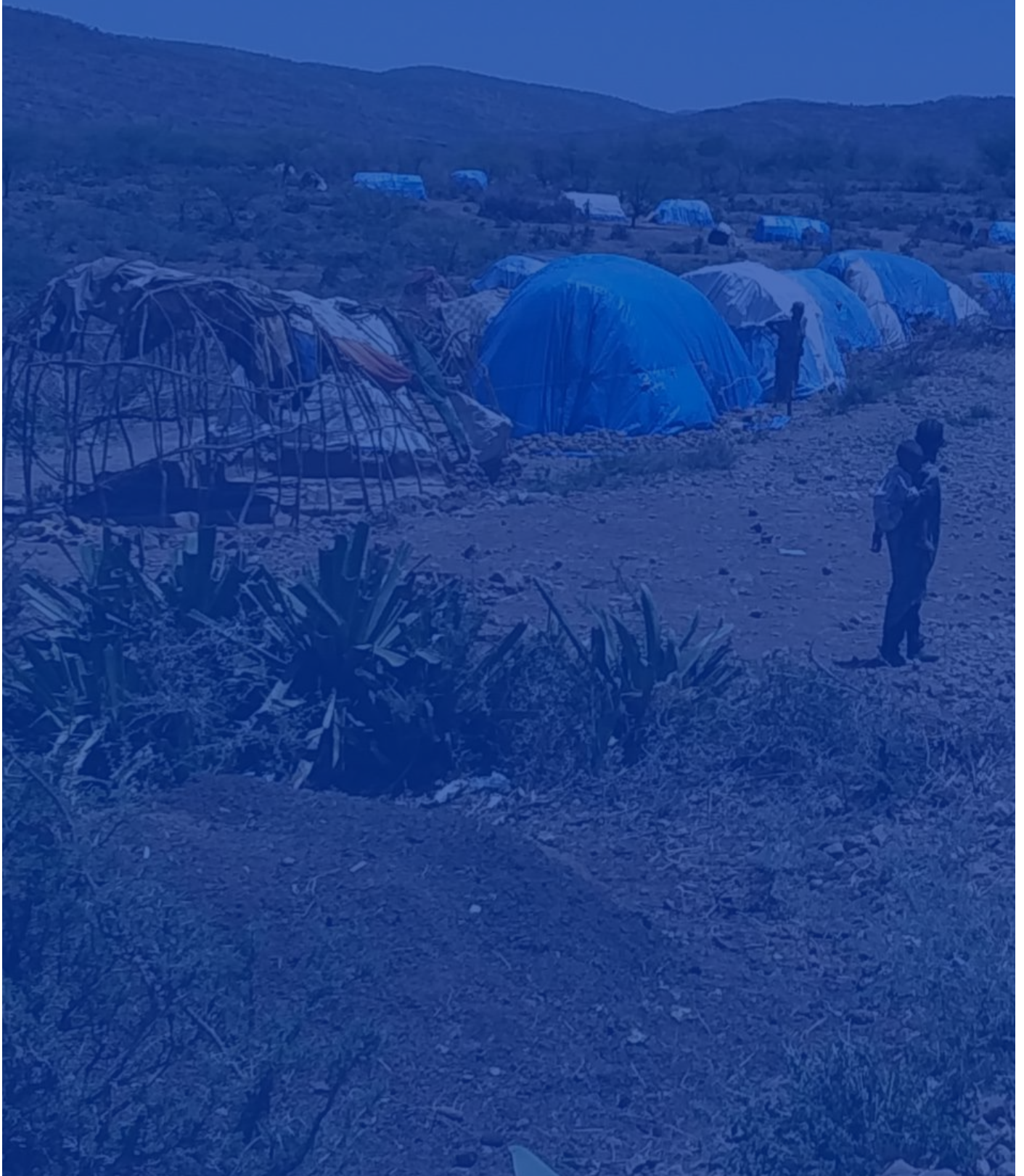
<sup>10</sup> The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2019. Ethiopia – Situation Report No. 23 (as of June 2019). Available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha\\_ethiopia\\_situation\\_report\\_no.23\\_june\\_2019\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_ethiopia_situation_report_no.23_june_2019_final_0.pdf).

*"An internally displaced woman stands outside her house together with her children in Somali region."*



# Section I

## Site Assessment



## KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT



1,199 sites covered



107 inaccessible sites

### Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



1,733,628 individuals\*



321,428 households



+7.94% increase since round 19  
(there were 1,606,086 IDPs in round 19)



49.9% male  
865,475 males



50.1% female  
868,153 females

### Top 3 Reasons for Displacement



1,140,713 conflict affected IDPs  
(65.5%) in 853 sites



387,711 drought affected IDPs  
(22.4%) in 240 sites



101,648 seasonal flood affected  
(5.9%) in 52 sites

### Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures

3 Borena  
149,413 IDPs  
in 30 sites

2 Fafan  
176,028 IDPs  
in 35 sites

1 Dawa  
181,665 IDPs  
in 44 sites



Figure 2: Top 3 zones with the highest displacement caseloads.

### Newly Arrived IDPs

Defined as arrived in the last 2 months



28,920 individuals



5,814 households

Of the newly arrived IDPs, estimated number displaced in their Kebele of displacement



27,265 individuals



5,473 households

2

\*Kindly note that in addition to the 1.7 million IDPs captured through the Site Assessment, the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) observed another 8,368 IDPs in locations of high returns. This analysis is conducted down to the kebele level and not further due to methodological differences between both assessments.



## METHODOLOGY

IOM Ethiopia employs a series of tools in its DTM. The present methodology refers to the Site Assessment tool which falls under the Mobility Tracking component of the DTM. Data for this tool is collected at the zonal, woreda and site level on a quarterly basis. Since September 2016, IOM Ethiopia has conducted 20 rounds of data collection. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and regional, zonal and woreda counterparts.

IOM’s DTM team is composed of 105 field enumerators, under the direct supervision of 12 field focal points, and the overall supervision of the DTM team based at IOM’s Addis Ababa Country Office. The data collection methodology is divided into three administrative levels:

**Zone level:** Data is collected through interviews with key informants from the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office (DPPO), community representatives, and the education and health offices. This data includes (the estimated caseload of displaced individuals, the identification of woredas within the zone that host displaced populations, reason for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs and location.



Data collection: 1 — 29 November 2019

**Woreda level:** Information is collected from key woreda informants and includes (among others) estimated length of stay, number of displaced households and individuals at woreda level, displaced population by type of temporary settlements and approximate locations of identifiable displacement sites. The information is used to plan site assessments.

**Site level:** In-depth Site Assessments capture detailed information through key informant interviews, direct observation and focus group discussions with male, female, elderly, children and IDP representatives. The Site Assessment is conducted at sites where there are at least 20 IDP households. 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.

### Coverage of this round

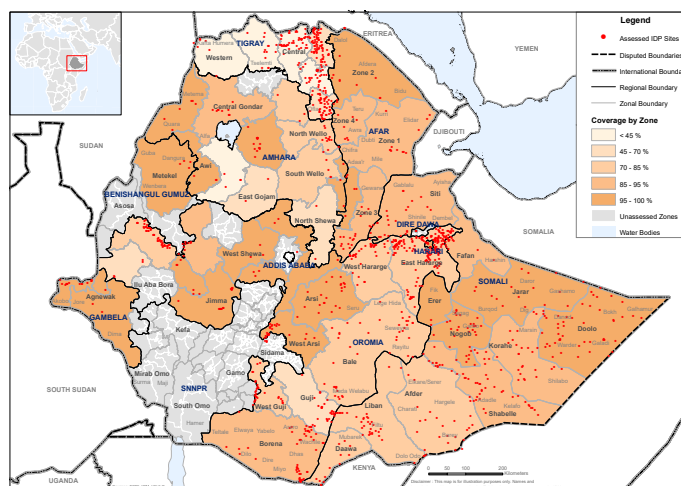
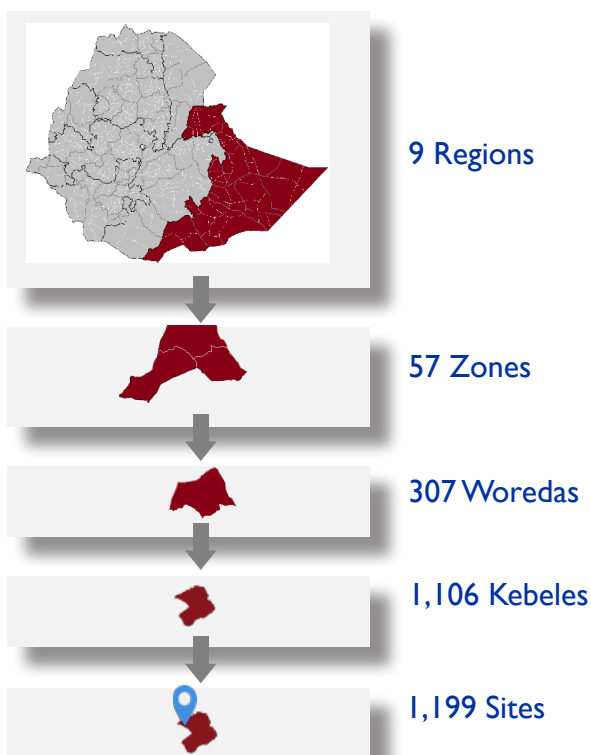


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



107 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology is implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 20, 59 sites were inaccessible due to road issues, and 48 sites had security problems.

# OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

## National Level

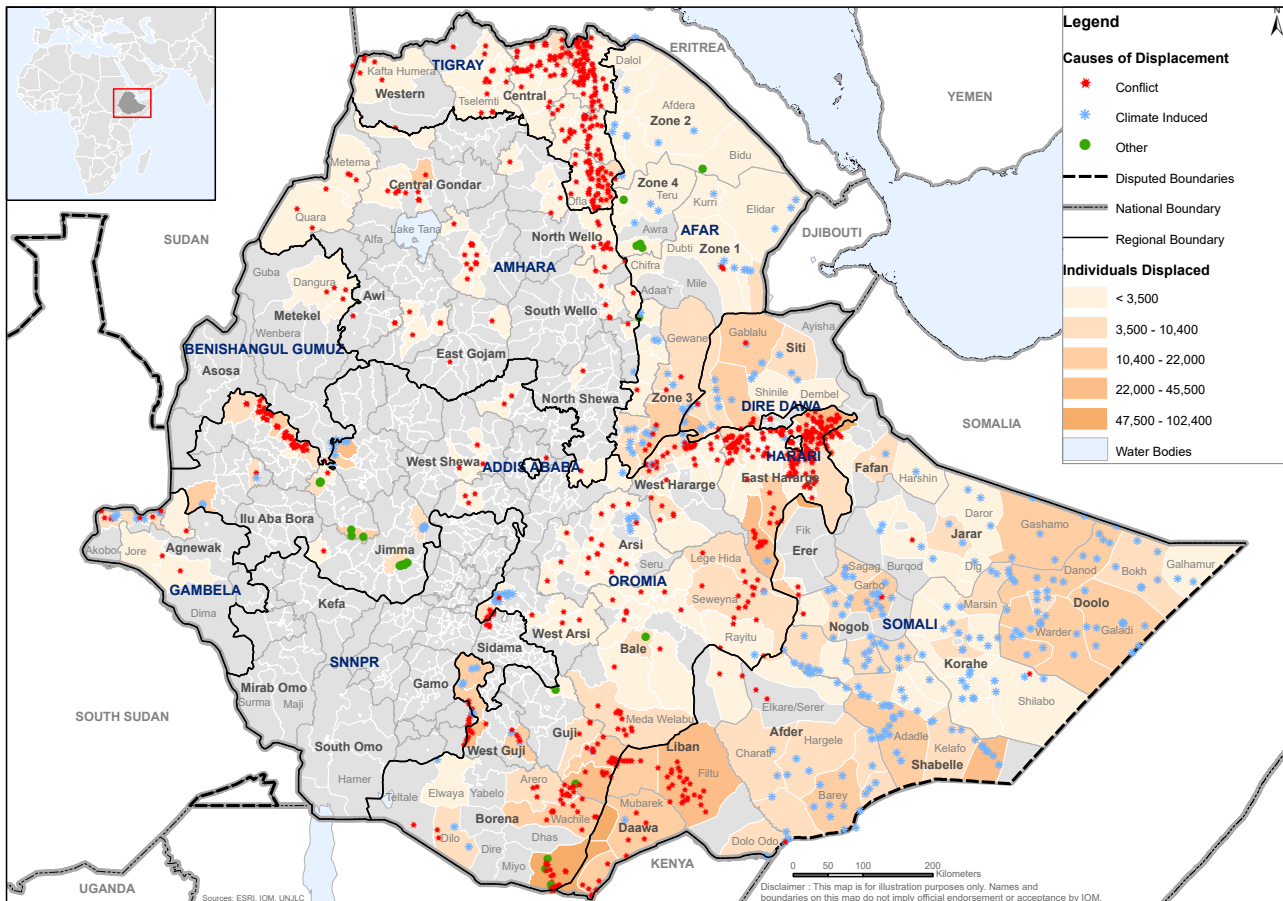


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in November 2019 from the Site Assessment.

According to the data collected in November 2019, 1.73 million IDPs (321,428 households), are internally displaced across 1,199 sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a 7.93% increase since the September 2019 data collection. This is the first time the IDP number has increased since the government-led return initiative began in April 2019.

Gambella region experienced the most significant percentage increase, with 28,338 IDPs this round, signifying a 225.2% increase since DTM round 19. This is followed by Afar region with an increase of 17.3% or 64,805 IDPs this round. Conversely, Dire Dawa observed a 52.9% decrease in IDPs to 2,786 IDPs, while Benishangul Gumuz experienced a 43.1% decrease to 2,007 IDPs.

The gender breakdown of displaced individuals is fairly equal with 49.9% males and 50.1% females. Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and affects 1.14 million IDPs (65.5%), while drought affects 387,711 IDPs (22.4%).

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents was a lack of livelihoods in 933 sites (77.8%), followed by damaged or destroyed houses in 928 sites (77.4%) and insufficient food in 845 sites (70.5%). As such, the main form of support requested was economic opportunities across 1,098 sites (91.6%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,031 sites (86%). The preferred durable solution of IDPs across the board is local integration as reported in 905 sites (75%).

## National Displacement Timeline

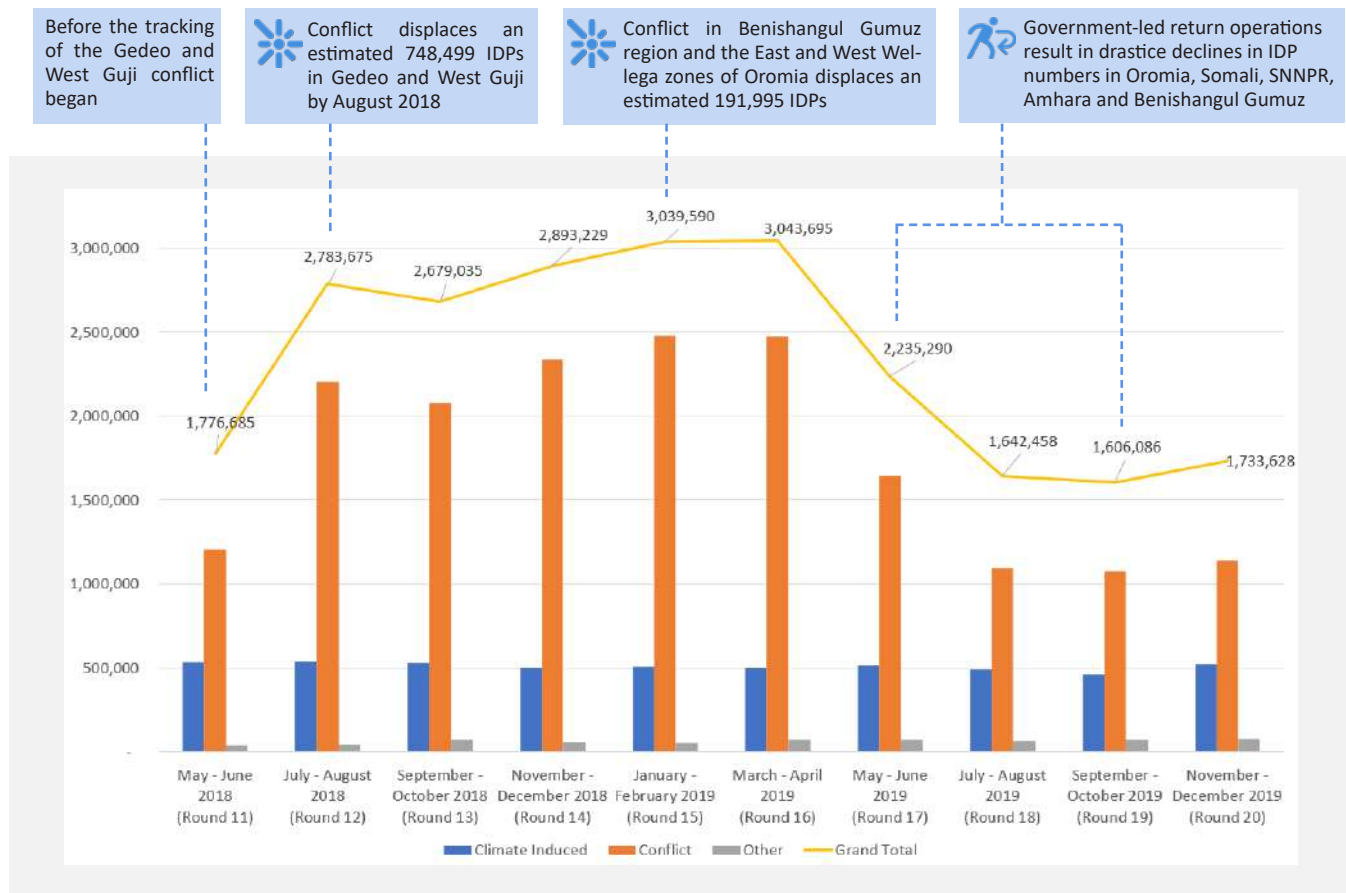


Figure 5: Number of IDPs tracked nationwide by the Displacement Tracking Matrix since May-June 2018 (round 11). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

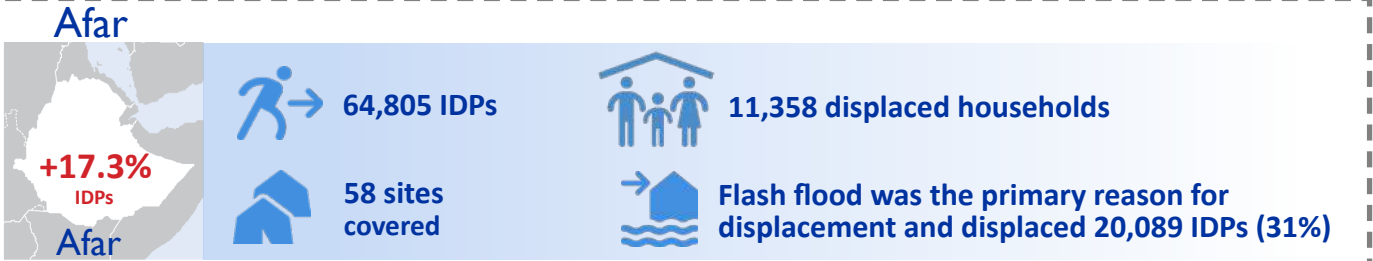
IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 20 rounds now. In round 11 (May—June 2018), the number of IDPs tracked by DTM was 1.78 million IDPs. However, in the following round 12, the displacement figure spiked due to the tracking of the conflict in Gedeo and West Guji. In August 2018, DTM's Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) estimated that 748,499 IDPs had been displaced from the Gedeo and West Guji conflict, thus bringing the total displacement figure to 2.78 million IDPs nationwide.

While round 13 (September—October 2018) experienced a slight decline to 2.68 million, the displacement caseload gradually increased to 2.89 million in round 14 (November—December 2018), and reached 3.04 million IDPs by round 15 (January— February 2019). This is largely caused by

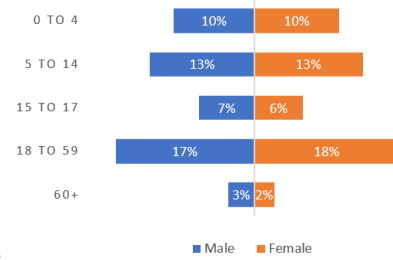
the tracking of the conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia region, which displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs in February 2019. Following that, round 16 (March— April 2019) recorded the highest displacement totals captured through DTM with 3.04 million IDPs. During this round, the RRA in Gedeo and West captured an estimation of 690,364 IDPs, while the RRA in East and West Wellega captured 158,385 IDPs.

Since then, round 17 (May—June 2019), round 18 (July—August 2019) and round 19 (September—October) have witnessed drastic declines in displacement figures due to government-led return operations beginning in April 2019. However, round 20 (November—December 2019) saw a slight increase in the number of IDPs to 1.73 million IDPs.

**Regional Level**



**Sex and age breakdown of IDPs**



Pregnant girls under 18	15	Elderly persons without care givers	19
Pregnant women over 18	488	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	731	Separated children	72
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	47	Orphaned children	89
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	65	Single-female headed households	186
Persons with chronic diseases	13	Single-male headed households	114
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	221

64,805 IDPs comprising 11,358 households were identified in 58 sites in Afar region. These figures represent an increase of 9,546 IDPs (+17.3%) since round 19 (September/October 2019). This increase is mainly caused by the conflict between those living near the border of Awsi (Zone 1) and Gabi (Zone 3) of Afar and Sitti zone of Somali region. In addition, the increase in displacement is also caused by flash floods in Ayasita woreda following the release of water from Tendaho Dam. Flash flood was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 20,089 IDPs, or 31% of the displaced population.

**Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Afar**

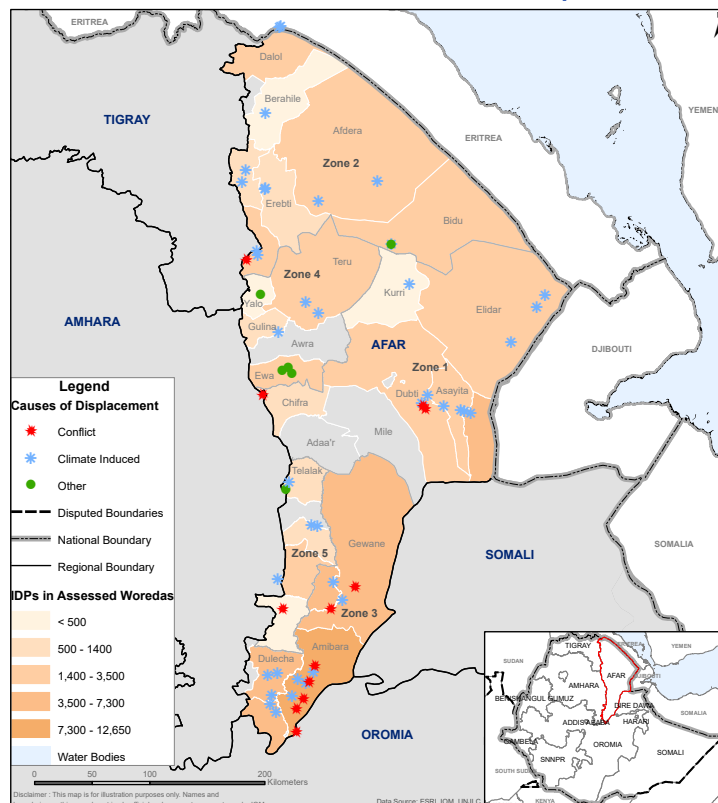
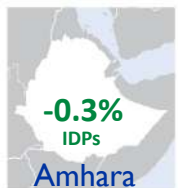
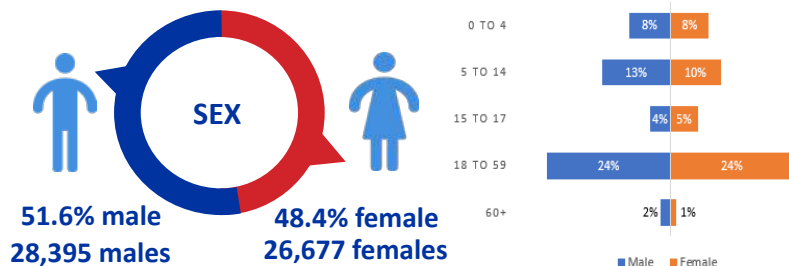


Figure 6: Displacement figures for Afar region in round 20.

## Amhara



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



55,072 IDPs comprising 13,308 households were identified in 63 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent a decrease of 155 IDPs (-0.3%) since round 19 (September/October 2019) which is caused by the inaccessibility of 3 sites in round 20 due to both insecurity and road issues. In addition to that, 4 sites were closed in round 20 for different reasons. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 55,072 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	102
Pregnant women over 18	309	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	1,238	Separated children	27
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	58	Orphaned children	50
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	146	Single-female headed households	1,849
Persons with chronic diseases	150	Single-male headed households	944
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	3
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	44

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Amhara

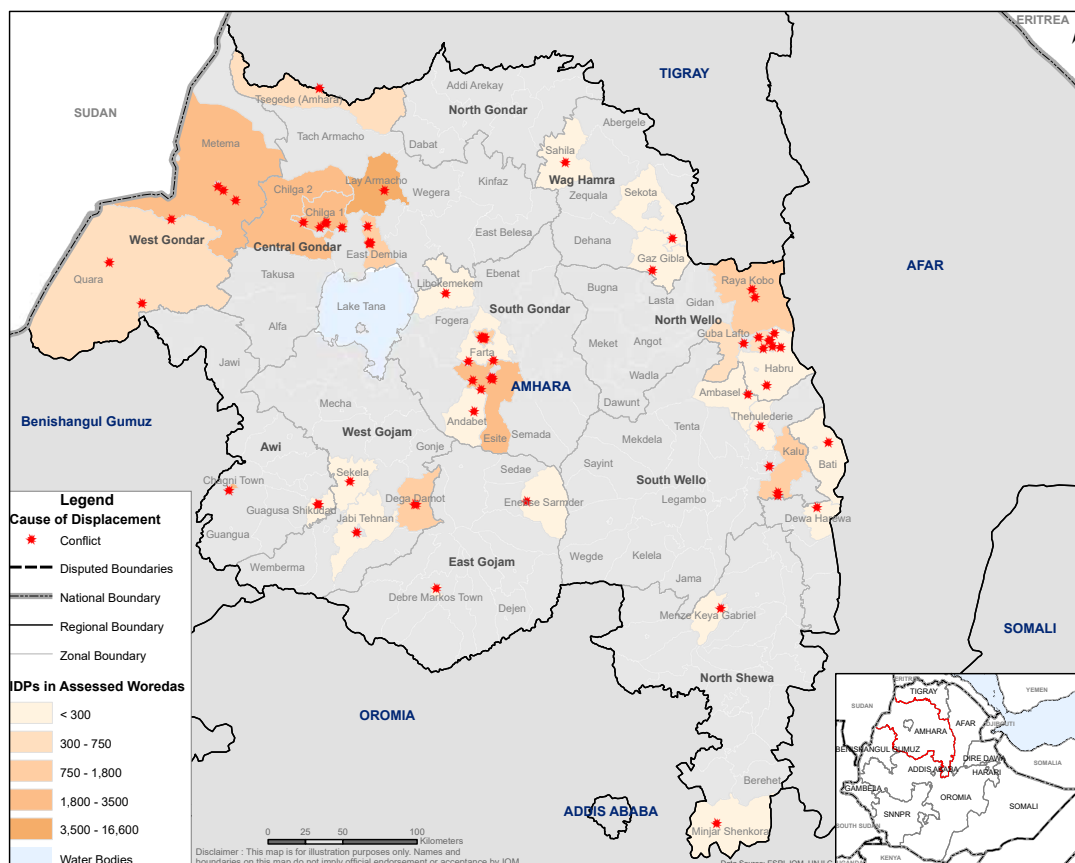
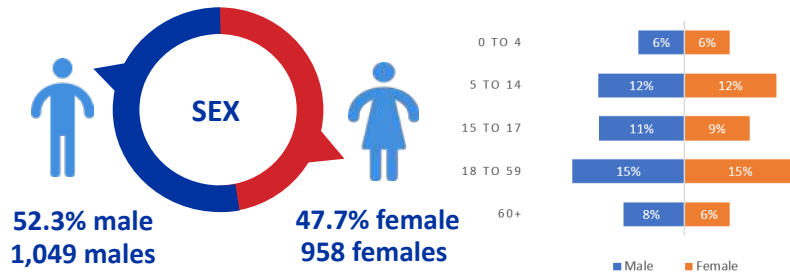


Figure 7: Displacement figures for Amhara region in round 20.

## Benishangul Gumuz



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



2,007 IDPs comprising 420 households were identified in 4 sites in Benishangul Gumuz region. These figures represent a decrease of 1,518 IDPs (-43.1%) since round 19 (September/October 2019) which is mainly caused by the frequent mobility of IDPs in search of livelihood options. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 2,007 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	15
Pregnant women over 18	21	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	95	Separated children	20
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	7	Orphaned children	57
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	5	Single-female headed households	30
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	22
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	6
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	12

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumuz

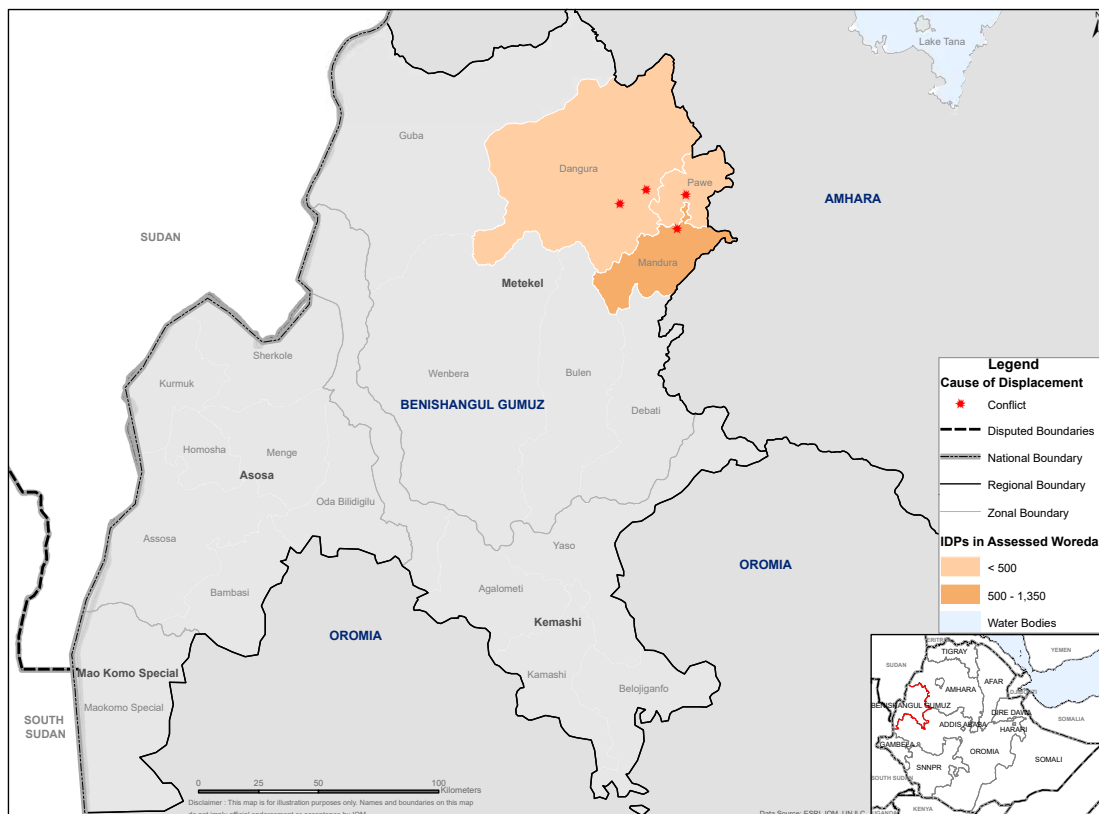
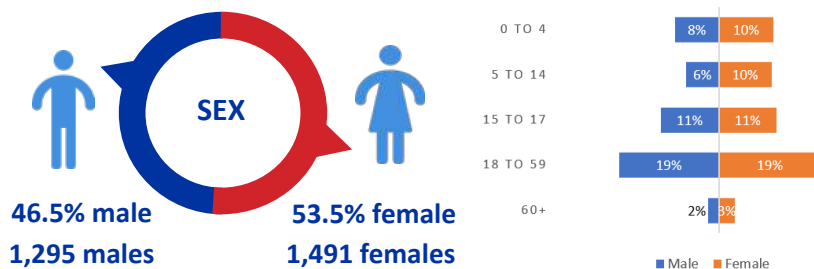


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Benishangul Gumuz region in round 20.

## Dire Dawa



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



2,786 IDPs comprising 538 households were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent a decrease of 3,066 IDPs (-52.4%) since round 19 (September/October 2019) as some IDPs returned to their places of origin in Daro Lebu and Habro woredas of West Hararge zone, while others moved to Jijiga town in search of livelihood opportunities. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 2,786 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	25	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	85	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	0	Single-female headed households	4
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	2
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa

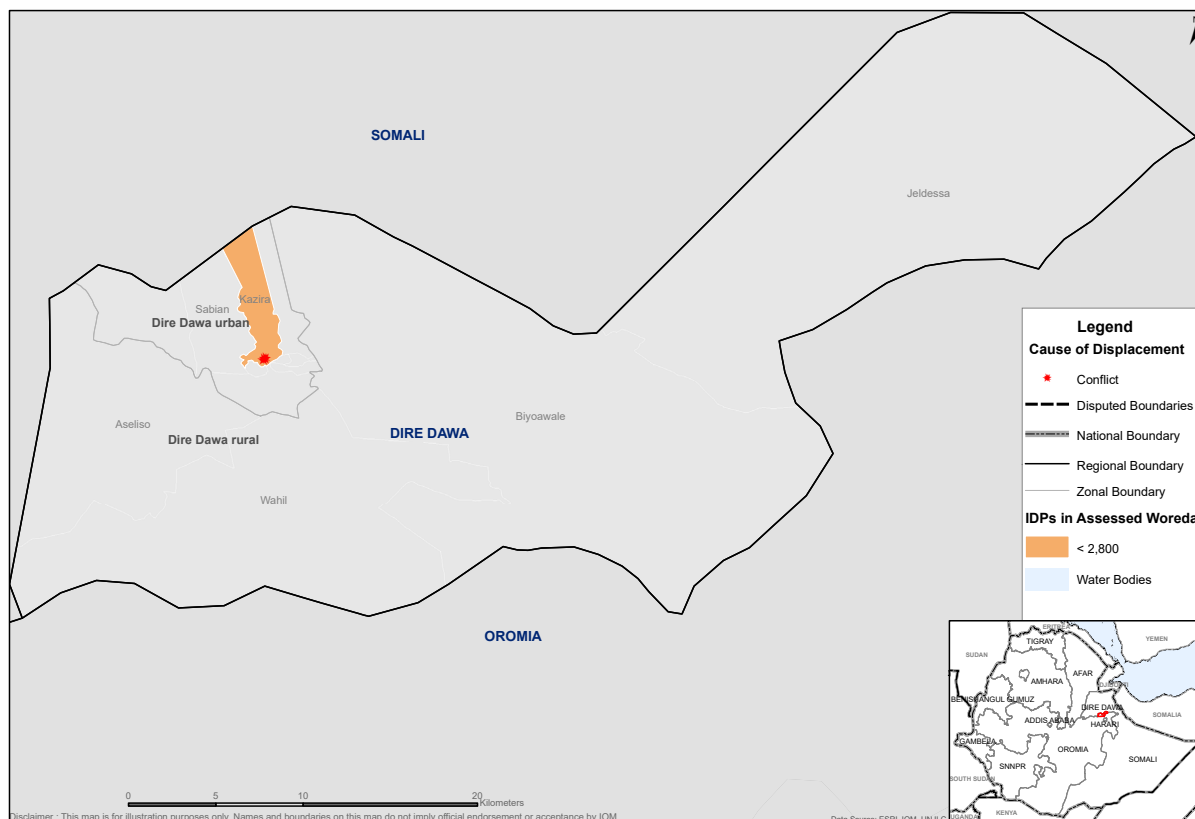
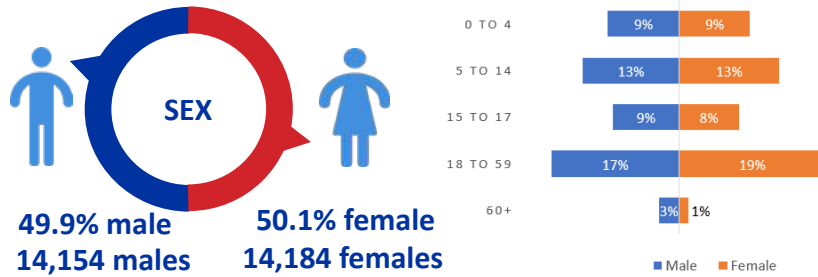


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Dire Dawa in round 20.

## Gambella



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



28,338 IDPs comprising 3,969 households were identified in 17 sites in Gambella region. These figures represent an increase of 19,624 IDPs (+225.2%) since round 19 (September/October 2019). This increase is mainly due to the coverage of 4 new sites and 2 sites that reopened due to seasonal floods. Moreover, sites that could not be reached in Nuer zone in the previous round became accessible this round. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 19,968 IDPs, or 70% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	21	Elderly persons without care givers	62
Pregnant women over 18	160	Unaccompanied children	2
Breastfeeding mothers	292	Separated children	74
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	39	Orphaned children	50
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	73	Single-female headed households	153
Persons with chronic diseases	21	Single-male headed households	73
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	128

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambella

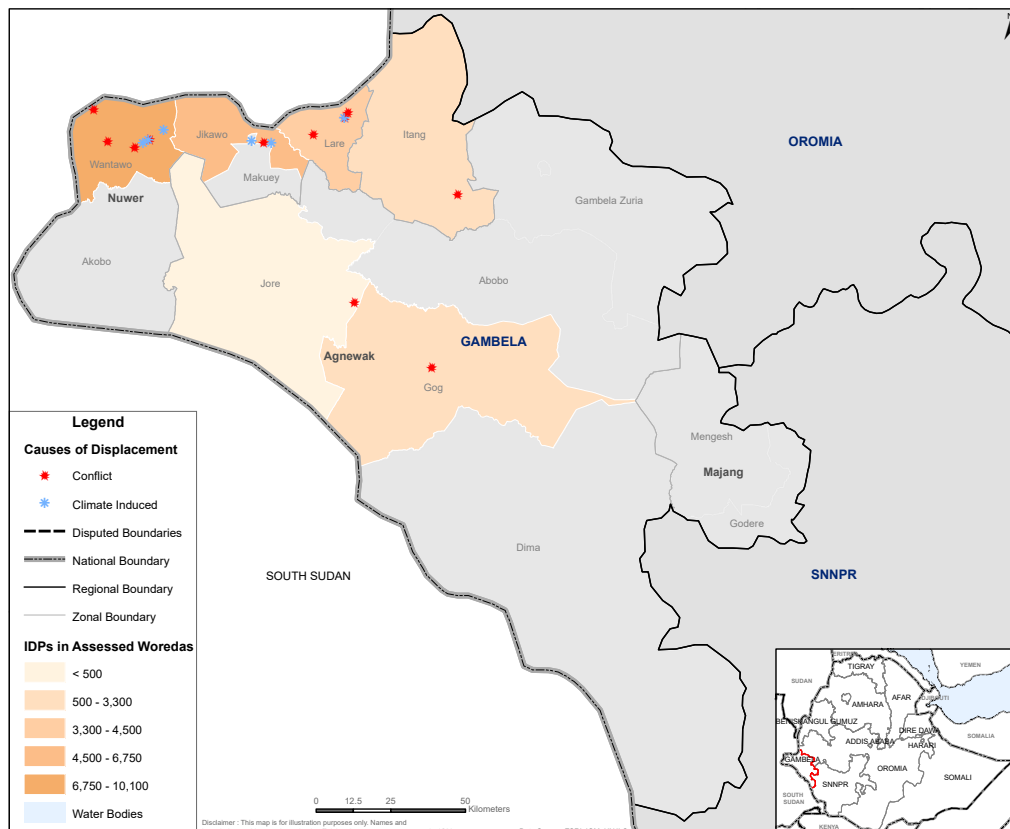
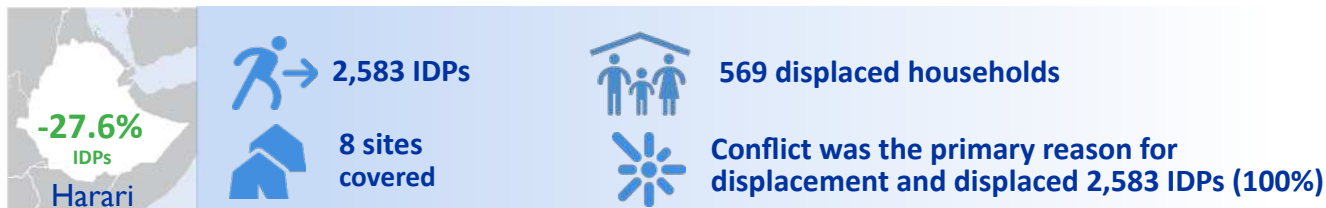


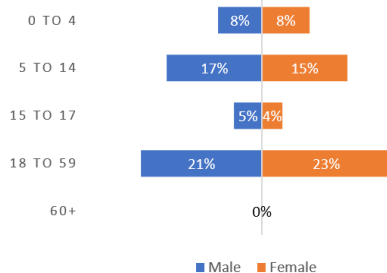
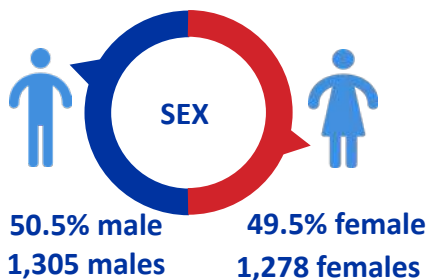
Figure 10: Displacement figures for Gambella region in round 20.



## Harari



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	51	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	136	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1	Orphaned children	5
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1	Single-female headed households	4
Persons with chronic diseases	7	Single-male headed households	2
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

2,583 IDPs comprising 569 households were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent a decrease of 983 IDPs (-27.6%) since round 19 (September/October 2019), as some IDPs returned to their place of origin and others moved to Jijiga town for livelihood opportunities. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 2,583 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari

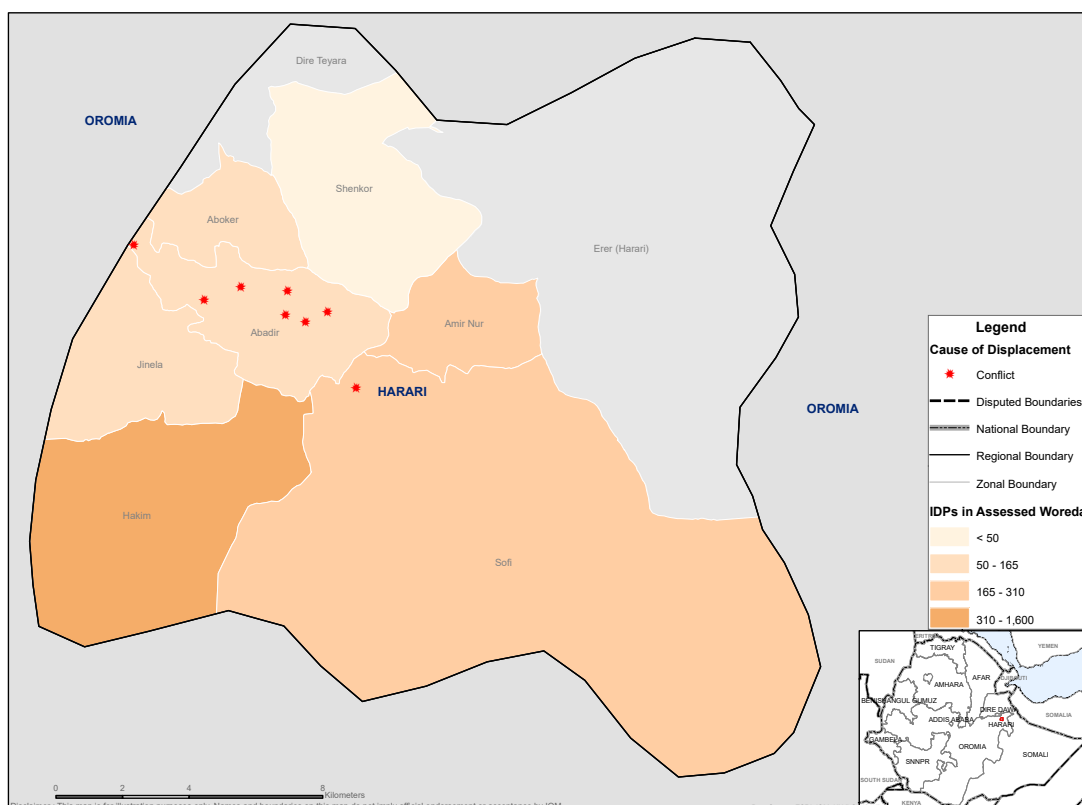
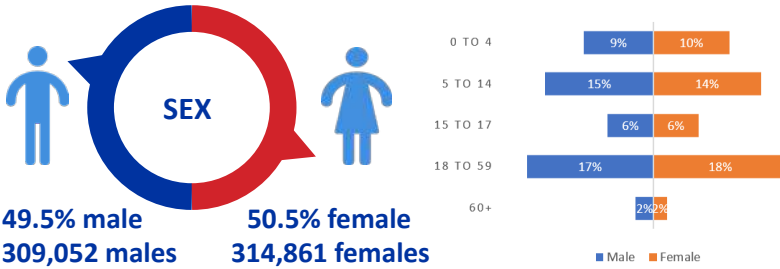


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Harari region in round 20.

## Oromia



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	285	Elderly persons without care givers	1,889
Pregnant women over 18	9,641	Unaccompanied children	125
Breastfeeding mothers	20,325	Separated children	724
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	828	Orphaned children	982
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,342	Single-female headed households	3,750
Persons with chronic diseases	504	Single-male headed households	1,235
Religious minorities	650	Child-headed households	291
Ethnic minorities	423	Elderly-headed households	5,397

623,913 IDPs comprising 102,547 households were identified in 433 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent an increase of 56,985 IDPs (+10.1%) since round 19 (September/October 2019) which is mainly caused by displacement in West Guji, Guji and Borena zones that resulted in the coverage of 9 new sites and the reopening of 2 sites. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 452,247 IDPs, or 73% of the displaced population.

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia

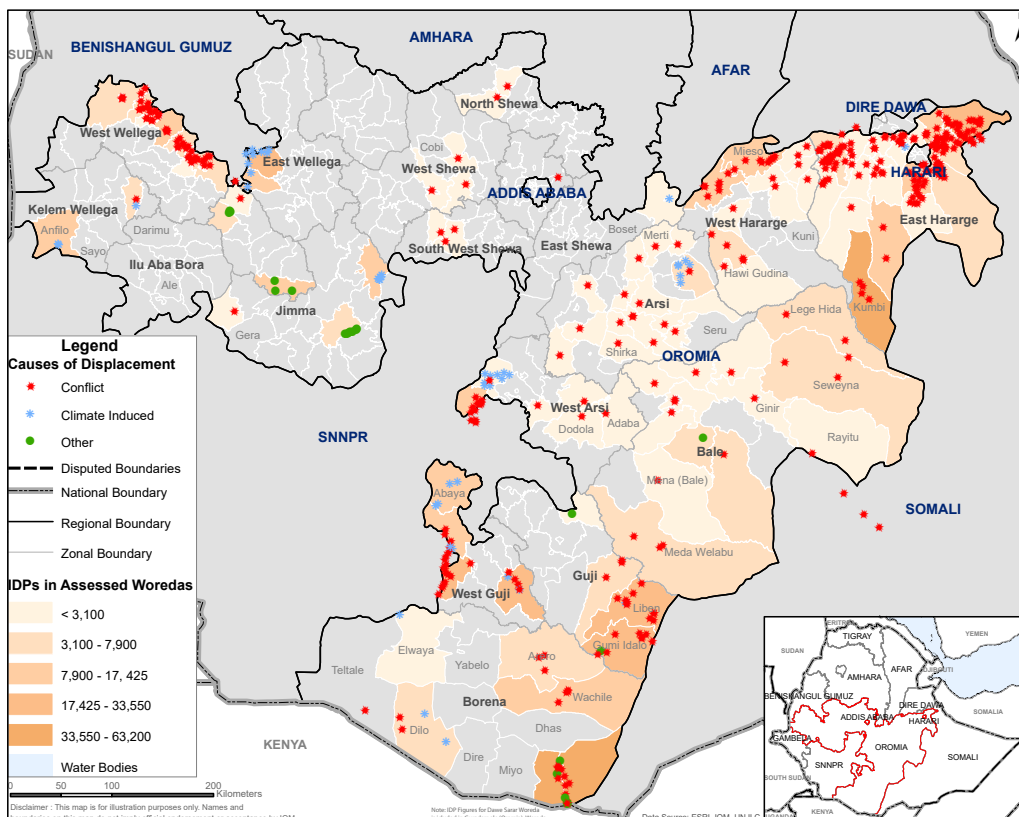
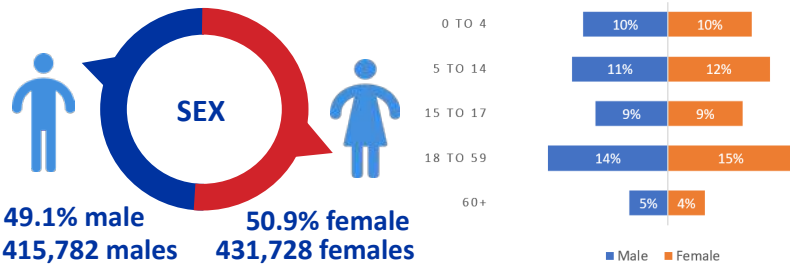


Figure 12: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 20.

## Somali



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	1,669	Elderly persons without care givers	2,483
Pregnant women over 18	17,295	Unaccompanied children	226
Breastfeeding mothers	27,516	Separated children	909
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,959	Orphaned children	2,961
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,439	Single-female headed households	5,332
Persons with chronic diseases	2,359	Single-male headed households	1,887
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	837
Ethnic minorities	59	Elderly-headed households	7,115

847,510 IDPs comprising 134,961 households were identified in 387 sites in Somali region. These figures represent an increase of 46,641 IDPs (+5.8%) since round 19 (September/October 2019). This is primarily caused by the coverage of 25 new sites, whereby 21 sites are hosting flood-affected IDPs and the remaining 4 sites are hosting conflict-affected IDPs. Conflict was the main reason for displacement and displaced an estimated 486,496 IDPs, or 57% of the displaced population.

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Somali

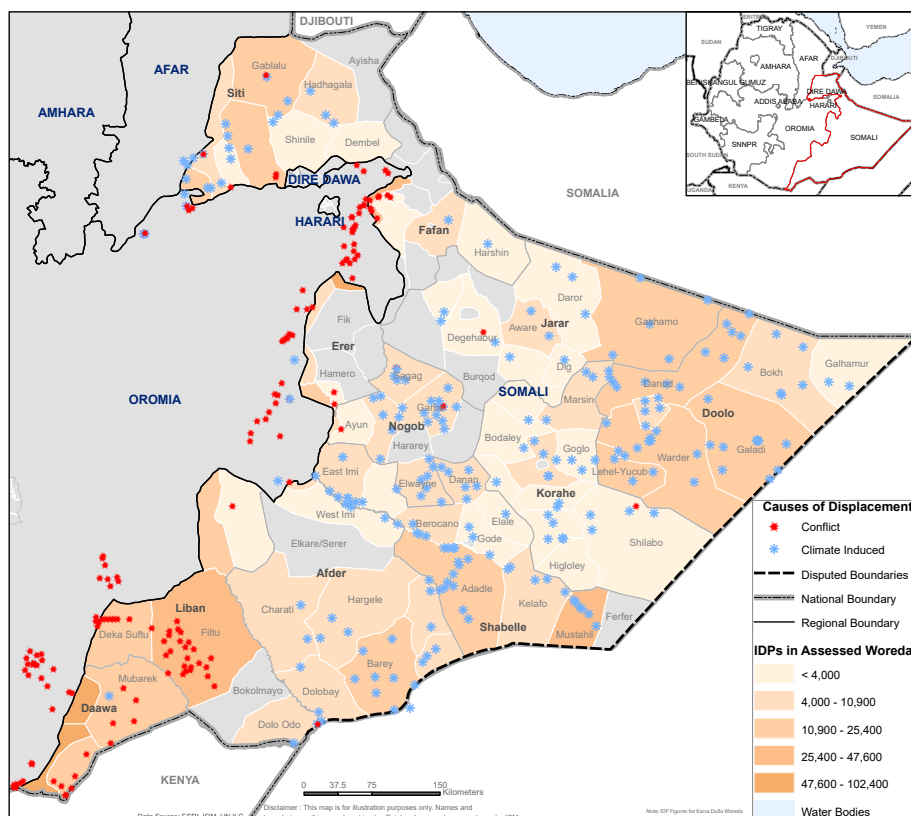
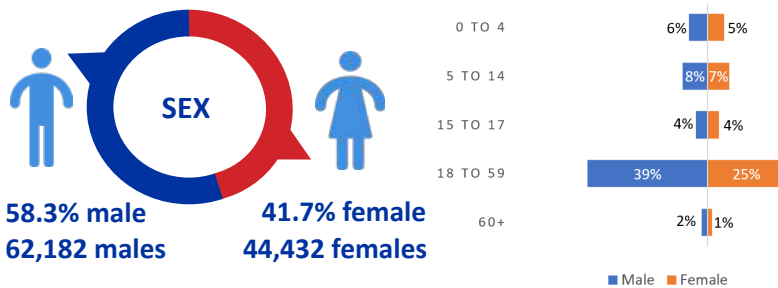


Figure 13: Displacement figures for Somali region in round 20.

## Tigray



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	808
Pregnant women over 18	847	Unaccompanied children	5
Breastfeeding mothers	2,733	Separated children	141
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	180	Orphaned children	145
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	409	Single-female headed households	3,658
Persons with chronic diseases	976	Single-male headed households	8,162
Religious minorities	3	Child-headed households	8
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	1,019

106,614 IDPs comprising 53,758 households were identified in 227 sites in Tigray region. These figures represent an increase of 468 IDPs (+0.4%) since round 19 (September/October 2019). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 106,614 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Tigray

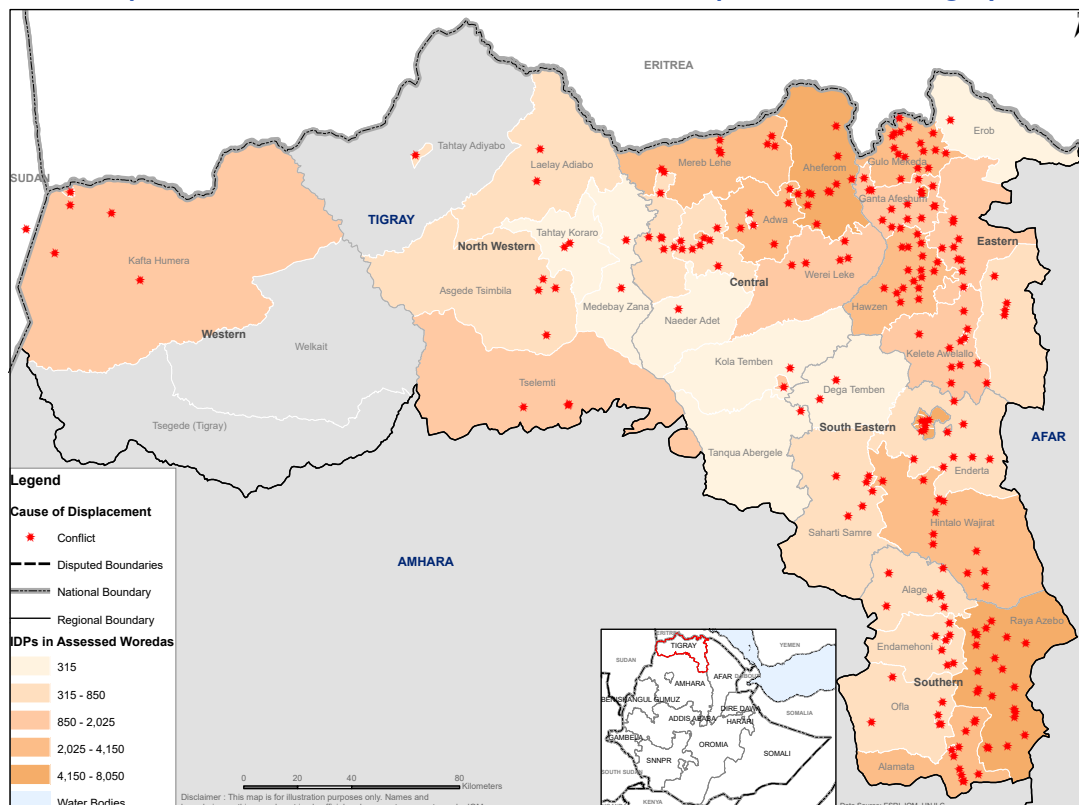


Figure 14: Displacement figures for Tigray region in round 20

## MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs

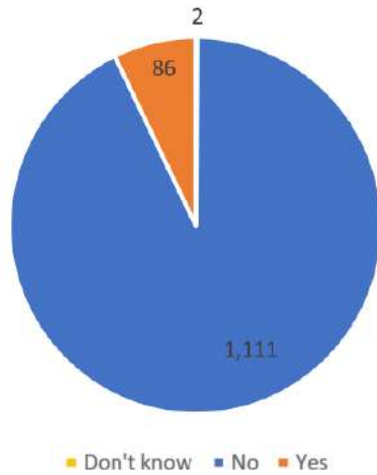


Figure 15: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

There have been IDPs who newly arrived in the last 2 months in 86 sites (7%), while there have been no new IDP arrivals in 1,111 sites (93%).

Percentage of Newly Arrived IDPs From the Kebele of Displacement

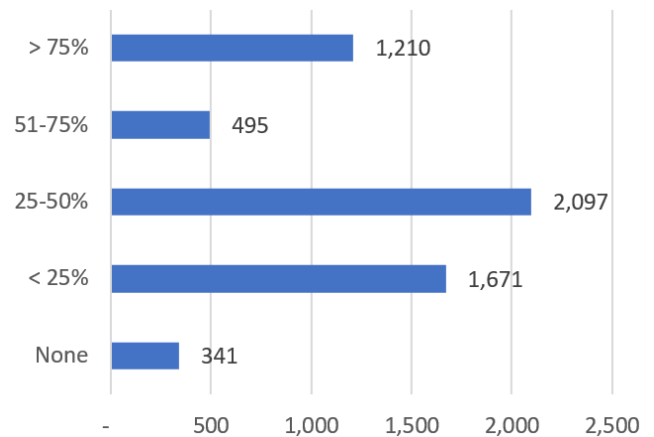
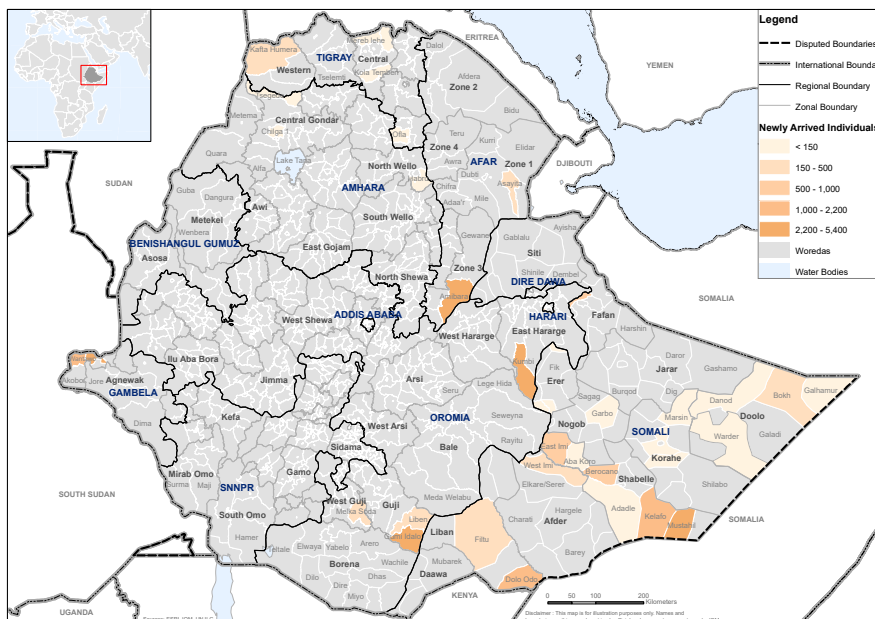


Figure 16: Percentage of newly arrived IDPs who are currently displaced in the same kebele where they came from.

In 1,210 sites, more than 75% of newly arrived IDPs are from the kebele of displacement, while in 495 sites, 51-75% of newly arrived IDPs are from the kebele of displacement.

## Newly Arrived IDPs



This map portrays areas hosting newly arrived IDPs. The lighter the shade, the fewer the number of newly arrived IDPs. Conversely, the darker the shade, the larger the number of newly arrived IDPs. The following are the top 3 woredas hosting the largest number of newly arrived IDPs:

Figure 17: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

1

5,388 newly arrived IDPs in Kumbi, East Harerge, Oromia.

2

3,405 newly arrived IDPs in Jikawo, Nuer, Gambella.

3

3,240 newly arrived IDPs in Amibara, Gabi (Zone 3), Afar.

### Factors Preventing Return

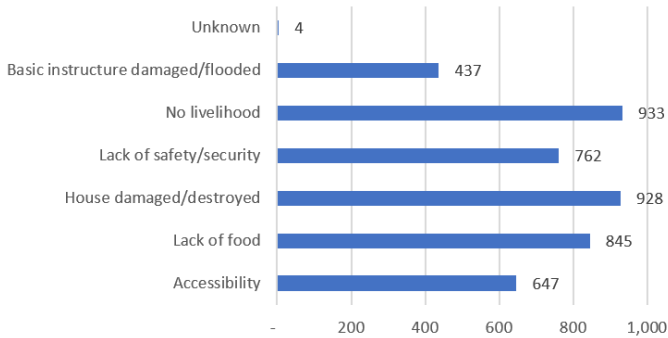


Figure 18: Factors preventing return at national level.

### Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

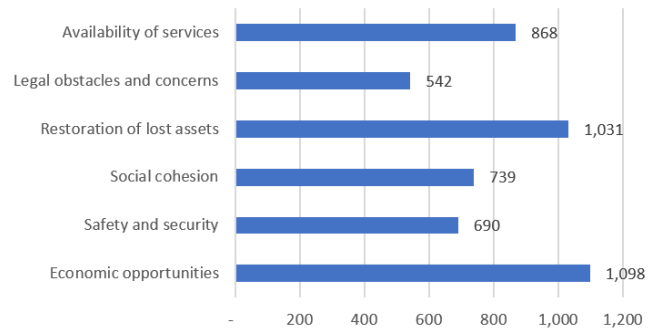


Figure 19: Supported needed to resolve displacement at national level.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### National Level

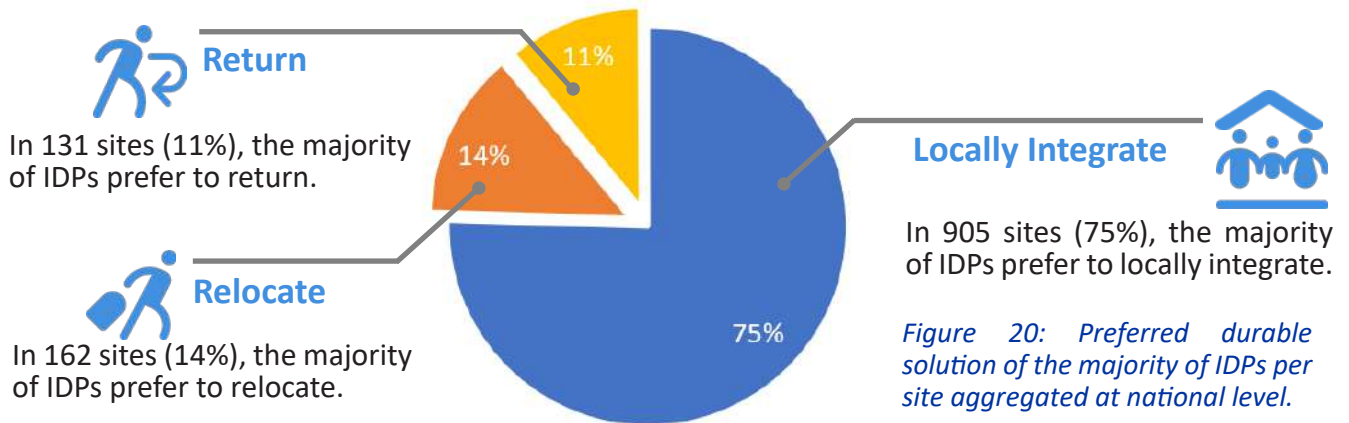


Figure 20: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national level.

### Regional Level



Majority of IDPs in 40 sites (69%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 33 sites (53%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 20 sites (32%) prefer return.



Majority of IDPs in 3 sites prefer local integration (75%).



Majority of IDPs in both sites (100%) prefer relocation.



Majority of IDPs in 11 sites (65%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 7 sites (88%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 207 sites (48%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 142 sites (33%) prefer relocation.



Majority of IDPs in 378 sites (98%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 226 sites (99%) prefer local integration.

## SHELTER

### Shelters in Current Location

#### Shelters Below Standard

51-75% of IDP households in 238 sites in Somali are living in shelters that are below standard. More than 75% of IDP households in 49 sites in Oromia are living in below standard shelters, while IDP households in 227 sites in Tigray are living in shelters that meet standards.

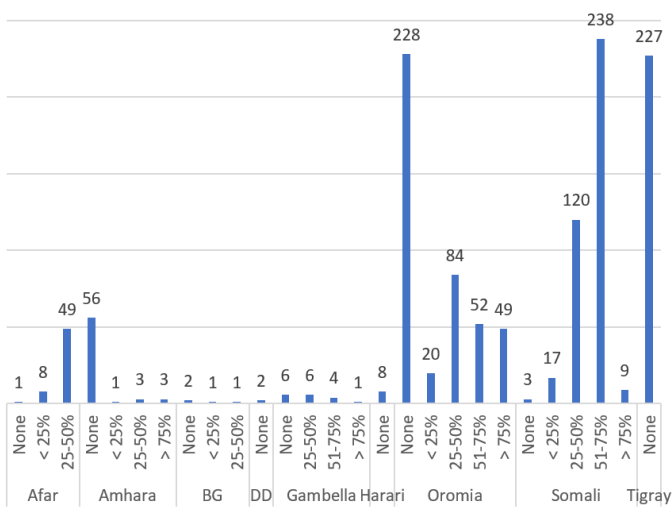


Figure 21: Percentage of IDP households living in below standard shelters across regions.

### Shelters in Places of Origin

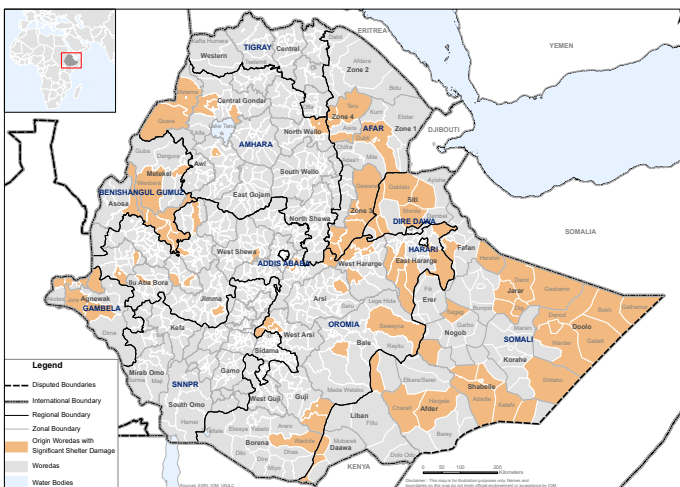


Figure 23: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

**1,058**

Number of sites where more than 50% of IDP households do not have access to electricity



#### Sites With Overcrowded Shelters

The pie chart depicts the number of sites where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters. 25-50% of IDP households in 45 sites in Somali are living in overcrowded shelters. There are also 16 sites in Oromia where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.

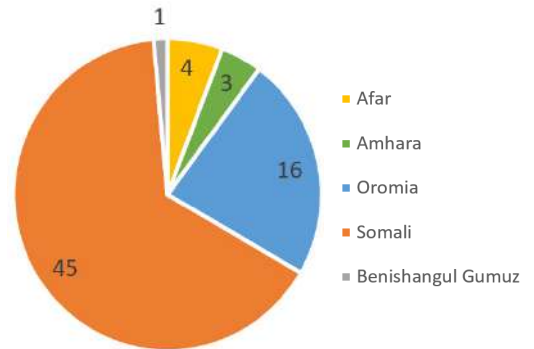


Figure 22: Number of sites by region where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.

#### Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 42 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 34 sites are in Somali (81%).
- In 11 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 10 sites are in Oromia (91%).

#### Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 274 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 144 sites are in Somali (53%).
- In 639 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 228 sites are in Oromia (36%).

**928** Number of sites where damaged or destroyed houses was reported as the main factor preventing the return of the largest group of IDPs.



## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

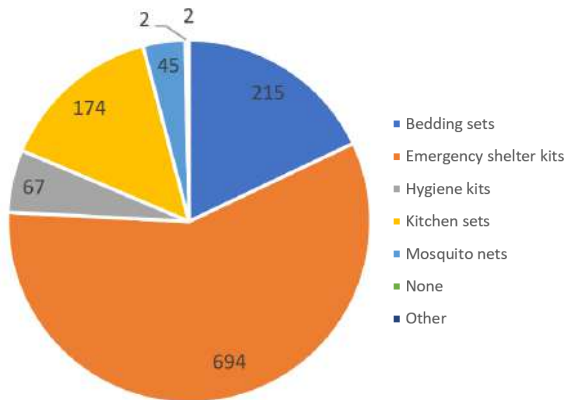


Figure 24: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

This pie chart shows the most needed NFIs by IDPs. In a large majority of sites (694 sites), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 215 sites, the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 174 sites, kitchen sets were the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 667 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (56%).



IDPs in 532 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (46%).



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Amount of Water

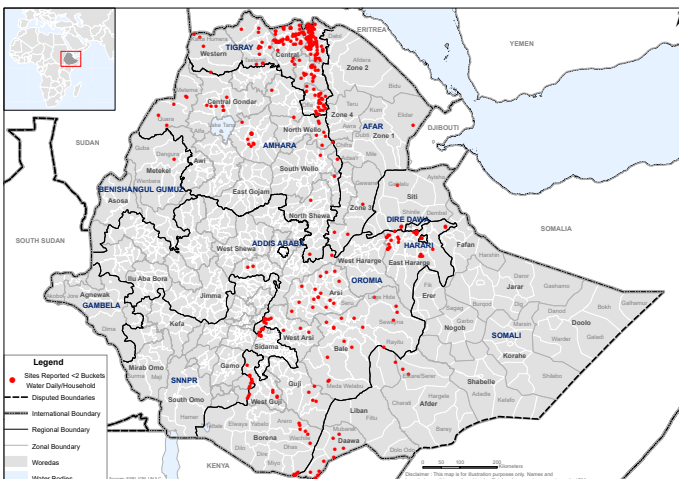


Figure 25: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



2

Average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day

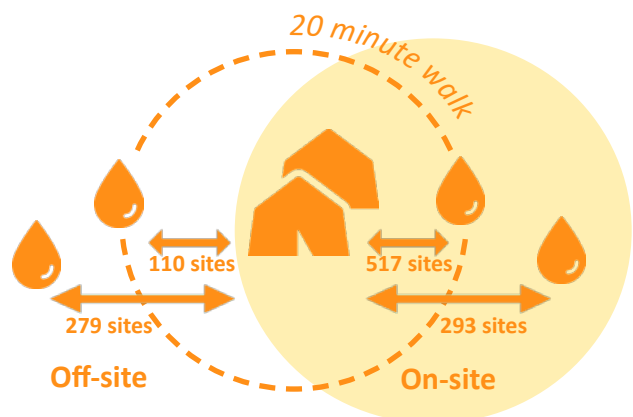
At the national level, IDP households collect an average of two 20 liter water jerrycans/buckets per day. The region that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets is Tigray with an average of 1.2 per household per day. In Amhara and Harari, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day is 1.4 and 1.6 respectively. In Somali, the average number is 2.7 20 liter water jerrycans/buckets and 2.3 in Oromia.

### Accessibility of Water

#### Distance to Nearest Water Point

The main water distribution point for most sites (517 sites) was on-site and within a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. In 293 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk to reach. Notably, there are 279 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution points.

Figure 26: Distance required to reach the nearest water distribution point from the sites.





## Time Needed to Queue for Water

Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 404 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 210 sites, IDPs queue between 31-60 minutes and the wait is over an hour for IDPs in 205 sites.

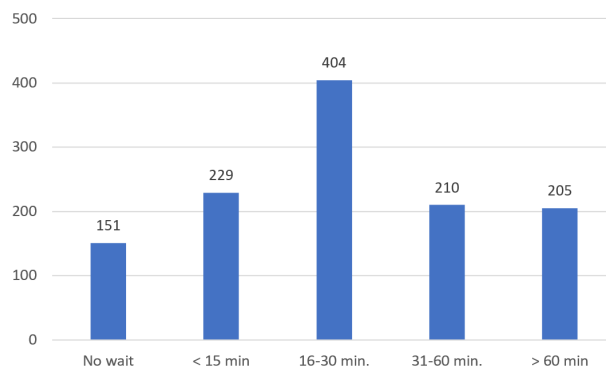


Figure 27: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.

## Sanitation and Hygiene

### Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there are 2,094 non-functioning latrines on-site in Tigray and 805 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia. In Somali, it was found that there are 794 non-functioning latrines.

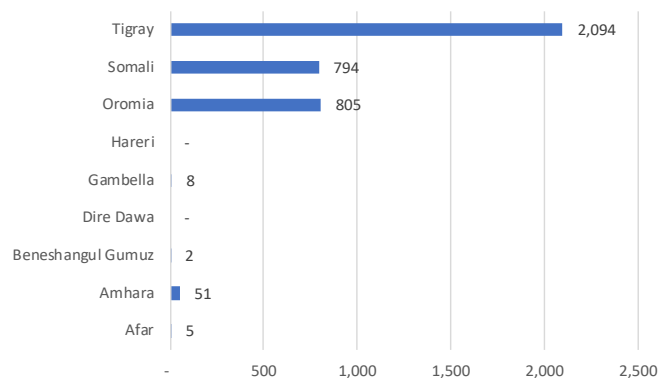


Figure 28: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

### Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,199 sites covered, a total of 683 sites (57%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 514 sites (43%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

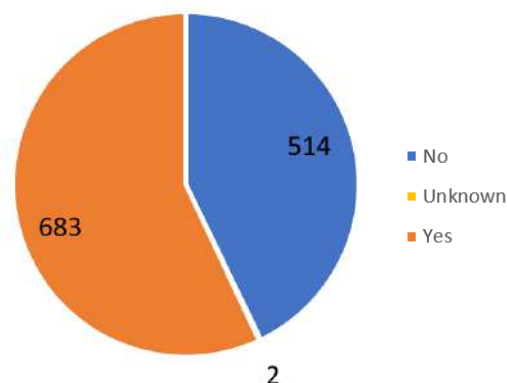
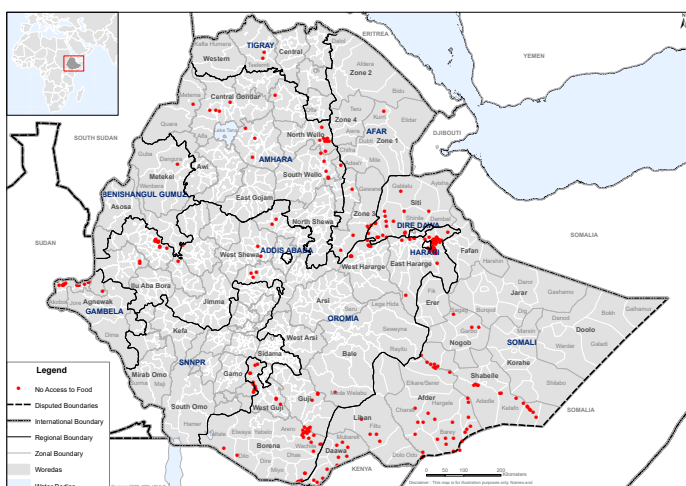


Figure 29: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

## FOOD & NUTRITION

### Access to Food



Out of the 1,199 sites covered, a total of 936 sites (78%) have access to food, of which 480 sites have access to food on-site and 456 sites have access to food off-site. However, 263 sites (22%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map on the left, the region in which this is most prominent is Somali with 129 sites reportedly without access to food.

Figure 30: Sites reporting no access to food.

### Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is through food assistance, as reported in 544 sites (45%). The second main source for obtaining food is via other means in 302 sites (25%), while 155 sites (13%) are obtaining food through cash assistance.

- ✔ IDPs in 595 sites (49.6%) have access to a market.
- ✘ IDPs in 604 sites (50.4%) do not have access to a market.

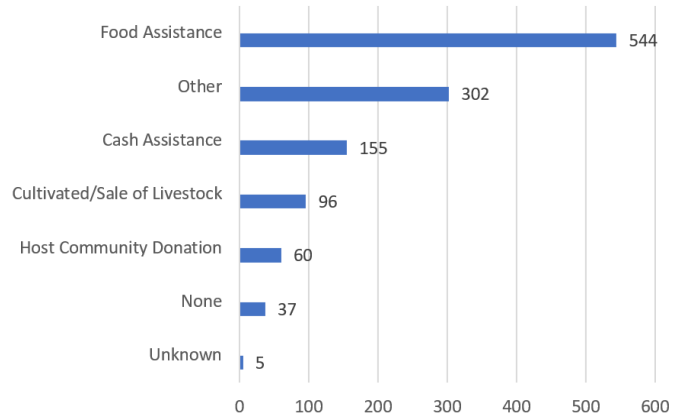


Figure 31: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Income and Occupation

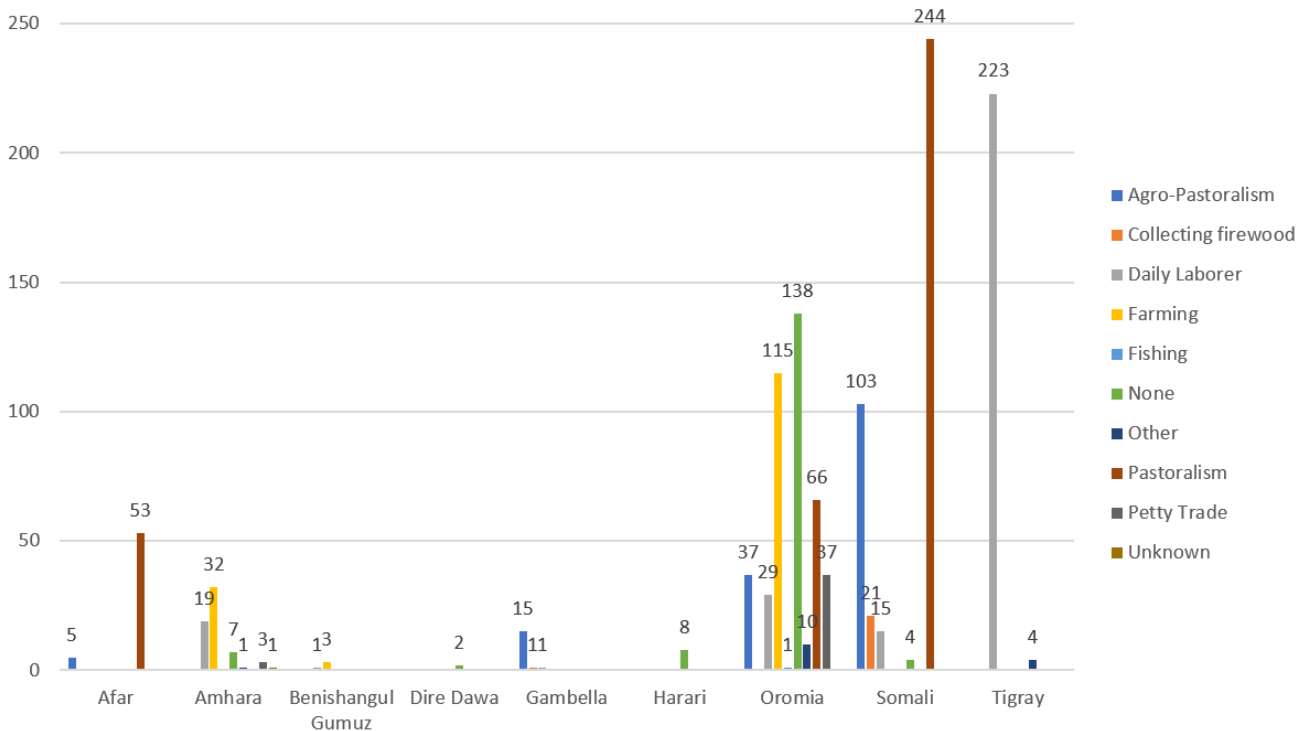


Figure 32: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 138 sites in Oromia reported that the majority of IDPs in these sites have no main occupation. However, the next recorded main occupation among the majority of IDPs in 115 sites is farming.

In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in an overwhelming 244 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 103 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 223 sites in Tigray are daily laborers.

## Livestock

Of the 552 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock:

- Afar - 66%
- Amhara - 39%
- Gambella - 45%
- Oromia - 38%
- Somali - 8%
- Tigray - 9%

**552**

Number of sites with livestock on site



## Land

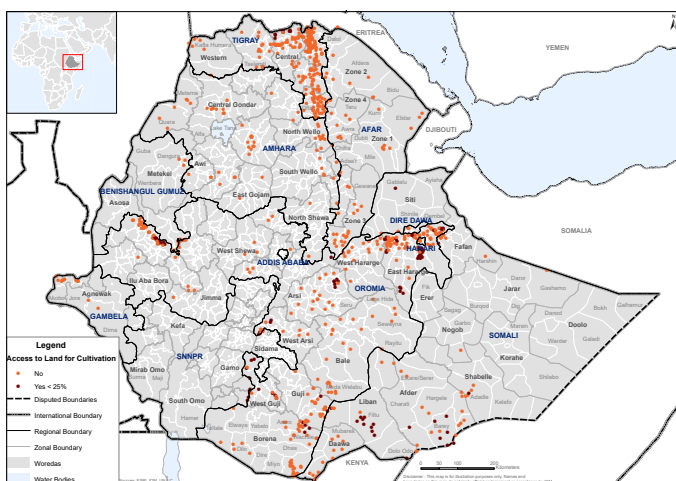


Figure 33: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.



### Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 69 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 26 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.



### No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 272 sites in Oromia do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 219 sites in Tigray do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 78 sites in Somali do not have access to land for cultivation.

## HEALTH

### Health Concerns



Pneumonia is the main concern for 24 sites (41%) in Afar, followed by malaria in 17 sites (29%).



Scabies is the main concern for 20 sites (32%) in Amhara, followed by malaria in 15 sites (24%).



Malaria is the main concern for all 4 sites (100%) in Benishangul Gumuz.



Diarrhea is the main concern for both sites (100%) in Dire Dawa.



Malaria is the main concern for all 17 sites (100%) in Gambella.



Typhoid is the main concern for 4 sites (50%) in Harari, followed by other diseases in 3 sites (38%).



Malaria is the main concern for 123 sites (28%) in Oromia, followed by diarrhea in 67 sites (15%).



Malaria is the main concern for 183 sites (47%), followed by pneumonia in 127 sites (33%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 78 sites (34%) in Tigray, followed by malaria in 72 sites (32%).

### Accessibility of Health Services

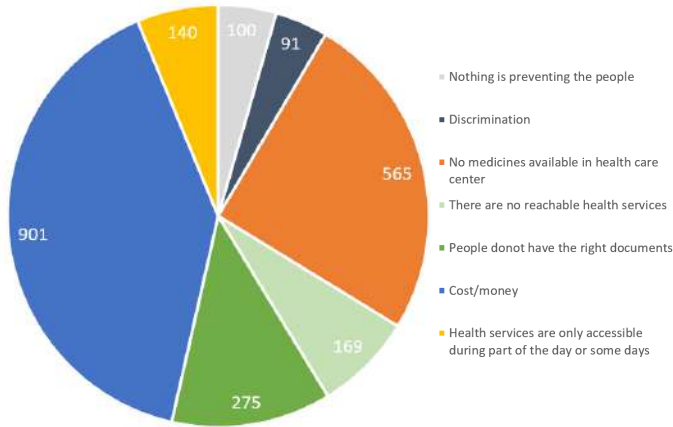


Figure 29: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services at sites.

IDPs in 1,068 sites (89%) report having access to health facilities. However, IDPs in 131 sites (11%) report having no access to health facilities. Most of these sites are in Somali (89 sites). An additional 33 sites that do not have access to health facilities are in Oromia.

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 901 sites (75%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 565 sites (47%), followed by the lack of proper documents in 275 sites (23%).



IDPs in 1,068 sites (89%) have access to a health facility.



IDPs in 131 sites (11%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

## EDUCATION

### Accessibility of Schools

#### Access to Schools for Displaced Children

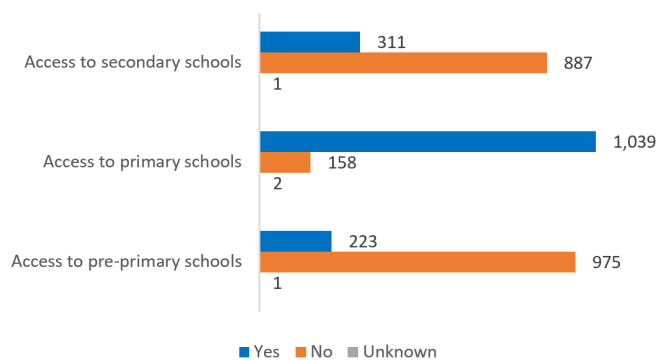


Figure 30: Access to pre-primary, primary and secondary school education for displaced children.

#### Access to Learning Supplies

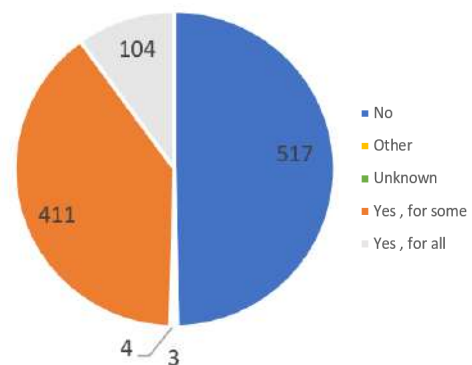


Figure 31: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Access to primary schools is the most accessible level of education available for displaced children. A total of 1,039 sites (87%) report that displaced children have access to primary (formal or temporary) schools. However, pre-primary schools and secondary schools are less available for displaced children, with 975 sites (81%) not having access to pre-primary education

and 887 sites (74%) having no access to secondary education. Additionally, children attending primary school in 517 sites (50%) report not having access to learning supplies such as exercise books, pens and pencils, while children in 411 sites (40%) have access to some learning supplies, and children in 104 sites (10%) have access to learning supplies.

## Number of Displaced Children Attending School and Number of Teachers By Region

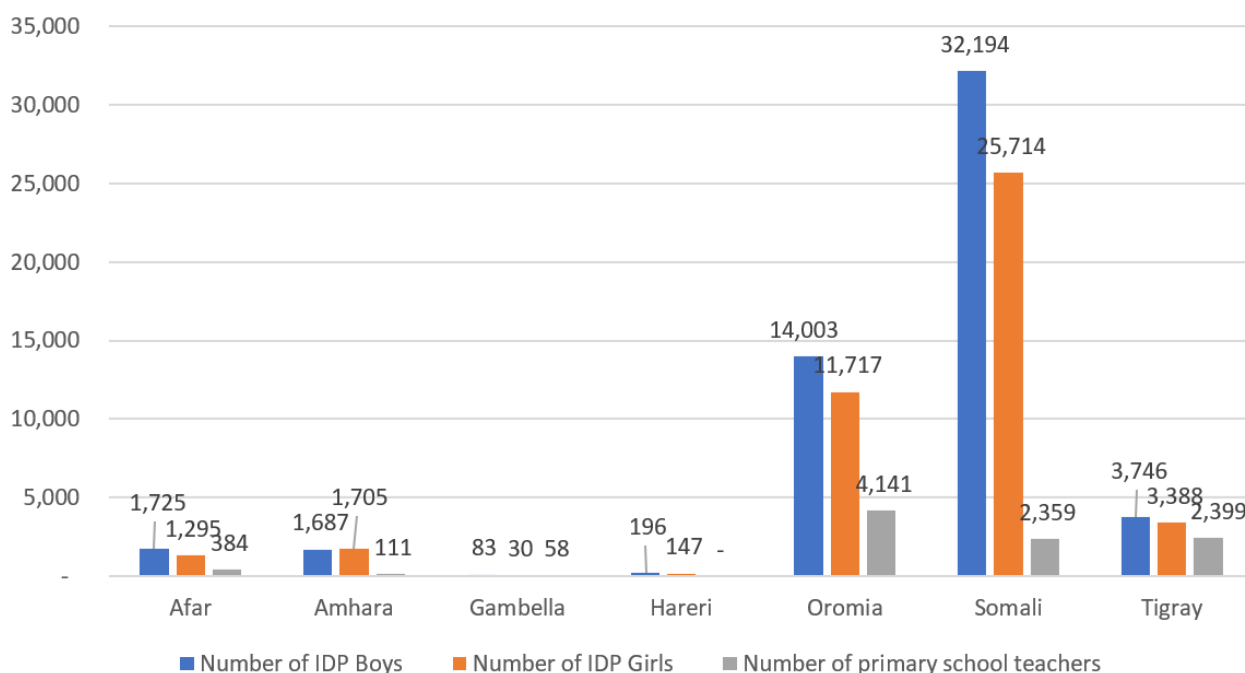


Figure 37: Number of IDP children attending primary school and number of primary school teachers available by region.

32,194 IDP boys and 25,714 IDP girls attend primary school in Somali. These IDP children are taught by a relatively small teaching force of 2,359 teachers who work in both temporary learning spaces and host community schools. Teacher-student ratios seem more balanced in Oromia where 14,003 IDP boys and 11,717 IDP girls are taught by 4,141 teachers, and in

Tigray where 3,746 IDP boys and 3,388 IDP girls are educated by 2,399 teachers. There is no access to primary schools in Dire Dawa for displaced children. Kindly note that all figures populating the chart are based on numbers that happen to be available and could thus be an underrepresentation of present realities.

## Distance to Nearest Primary School

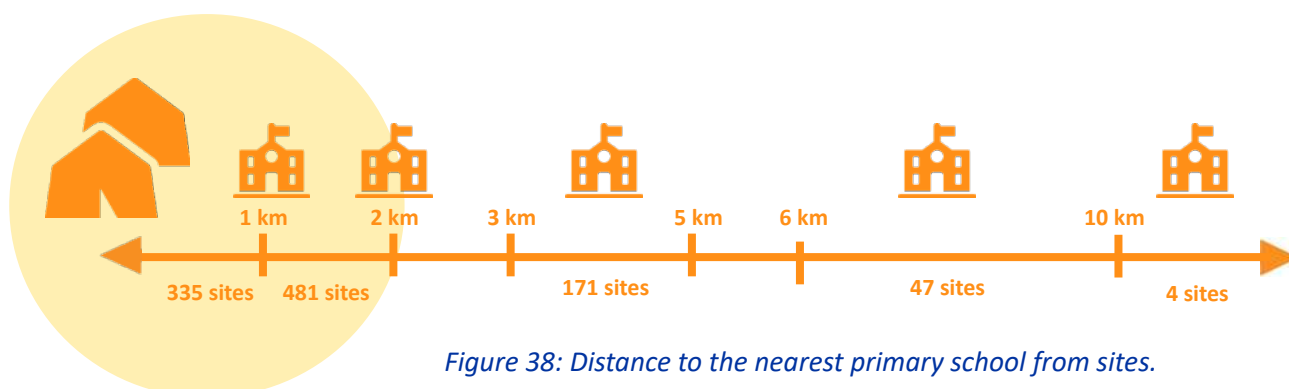


Figure 38: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

For the 1,039 sites that have access to primary schools, the most common distance to the nearest primary school is between 1-2km away, as found in 481 sites (46%). The distance is less than 1km for 335 sites

(32%), while in 171 sites (16%), the distance to the nearest primary school is 3-5km. Significantly, children from 4 sites (0.4%) have to travel more than 10km to reach the nearest primary school.

# PROTECTION

## Security Incidents

### Most Common Security Incidents Reported

The most common security incident reported or known was gender-based violence against women, as found in 111 sites (79%). This is followed by theft/robbery in 64 sites (46%), and physical assault in 61 sites (44%).

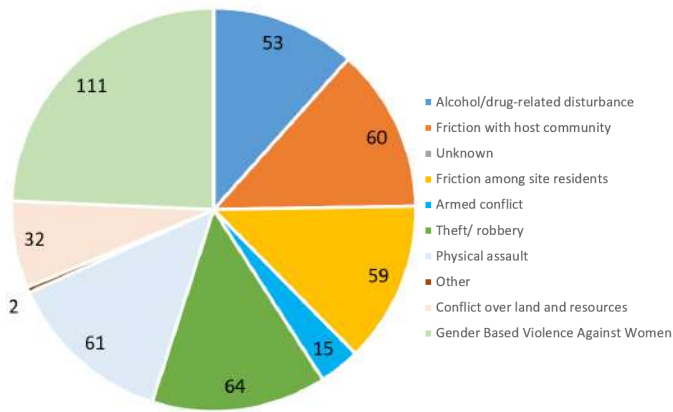


Figure 39: Most common type of security incidents occurring in sites (reported/known).



### Type of Violence That Have Increased

The type of violence that has reportedly increase the most is emotional violence as reported in 114 sites. This is followed by economic violence in 97 sites.

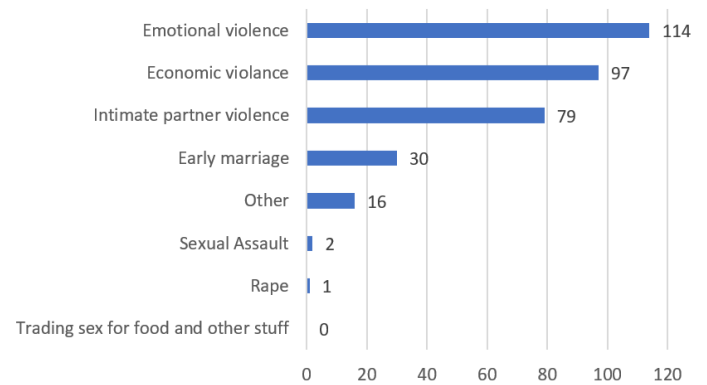


Figure 40: Types of violence that have increased across sites.

## Protection Services & Documentation

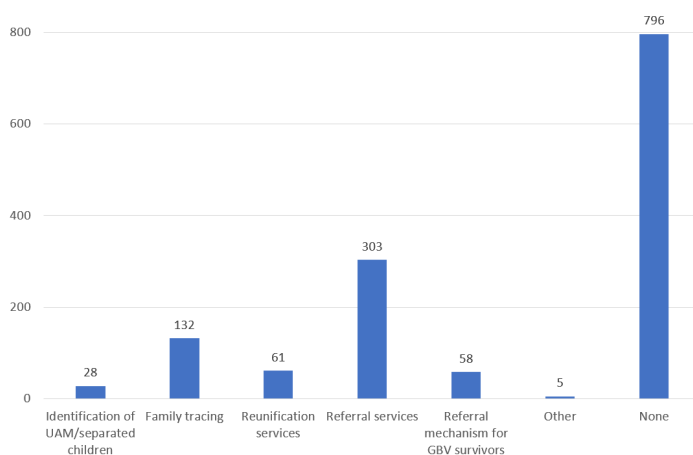


Figure 41: Types of protection services provided at sites.

### Type of Protection Services Available

In 796 sites (66%), there are reportedly no protection services being provided. However, referral services are available in 303 sites (25%), while family tracing services are present in 132 sites (11%). Notably, referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence are only available in 58 sites (5%).



A majority of people in 697 sites (58%) have ID cards or other forms of documentation.



A majority of people in 502 sites (42%) do not have ID cards or other forms of documentation.

*"The Village Assessment Survey is being conducted through a focus group discussion in a village in Oromia region."*



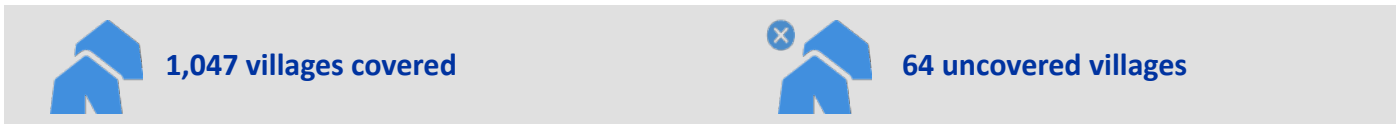
## Section 2

# Village Assessment Survey (VAS)

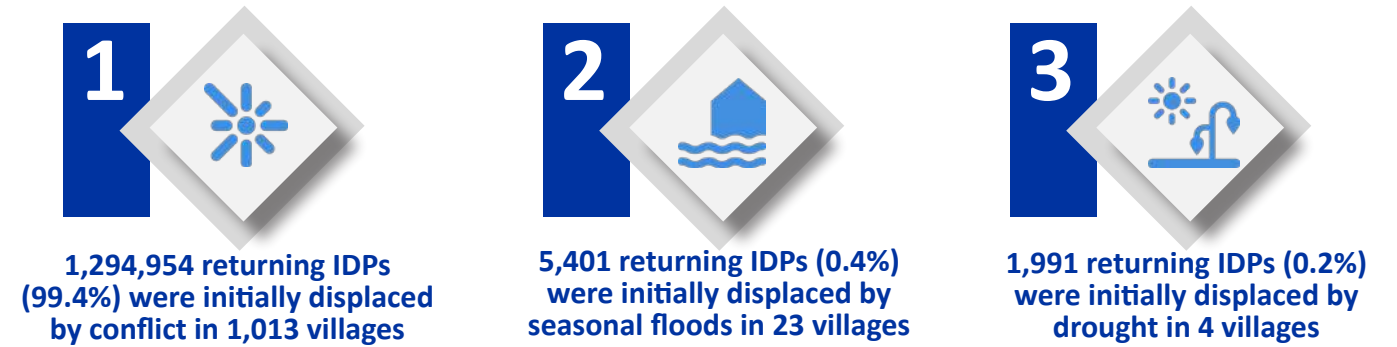
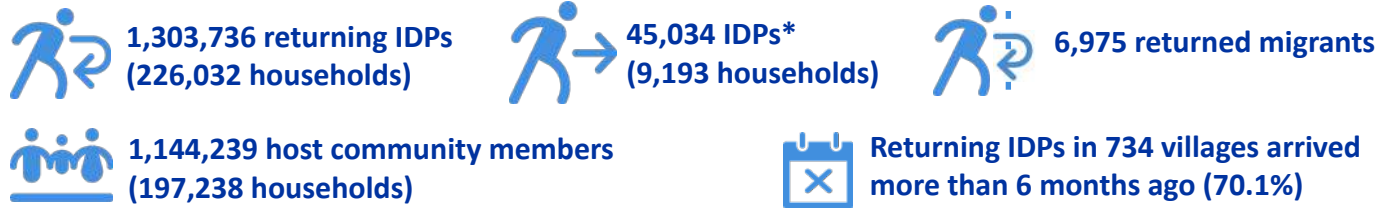




## KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



### Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



### Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

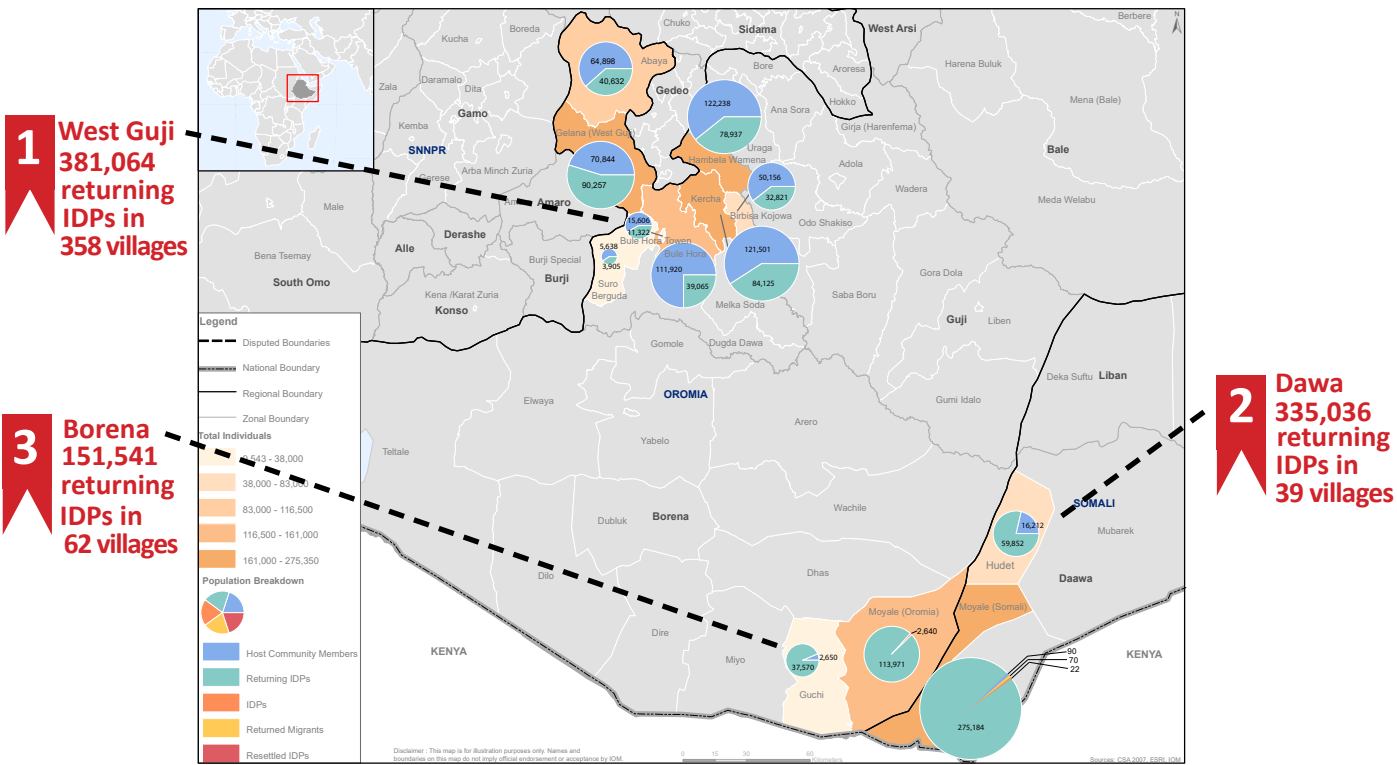


Figure 42: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

\*Kindly note that an estimated 36,836 IDPs were captured by both the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) and the Site Assessment. This analysis was conducted down to the kebele level and this overlap exists due to methodological differences between both assessments.

## METHODOLOGY



Data collection: 29 November — 11 December 2019

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) was used for the first time in IOM Ethiopia in July 2019 in response to the government-led return movement in an effort to capture return trends and sectoral needs in areas reporting high return concentrations. This is the third round of VAS data collection.

VAS targets villages with reported returns equal to or greater than 5 returning IDP households, and collects demographic data on returning IDPs, 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 is collected at the village level through key informants, focus group discussions and observation.

Focus groups are made up of a minimum of 7 individuals and a maximum of 13 individuals. Each focus group must comprise 2 individuals over 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 4 population categories, namely IDPs, returning IDPs, returned migrants and host community members must also be represented in the focus group.

VAS data is collected in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). All data is electronically collected and based off of automated forms designed in Kobo. The data collection period for this round of VAS was 29 November to 11 December 2019.

### Coverage of this round

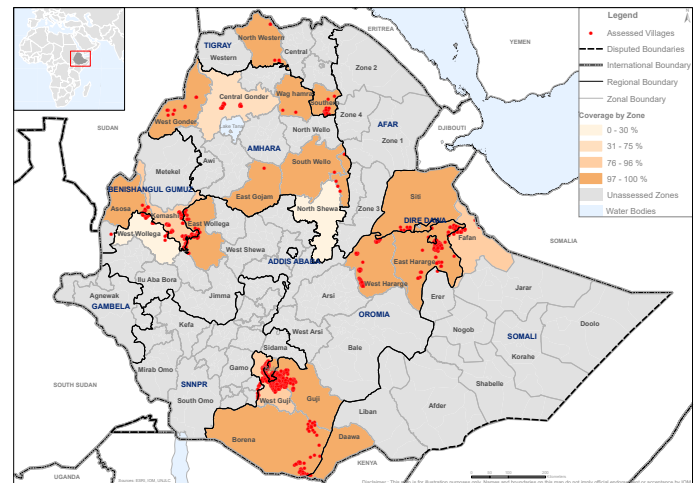
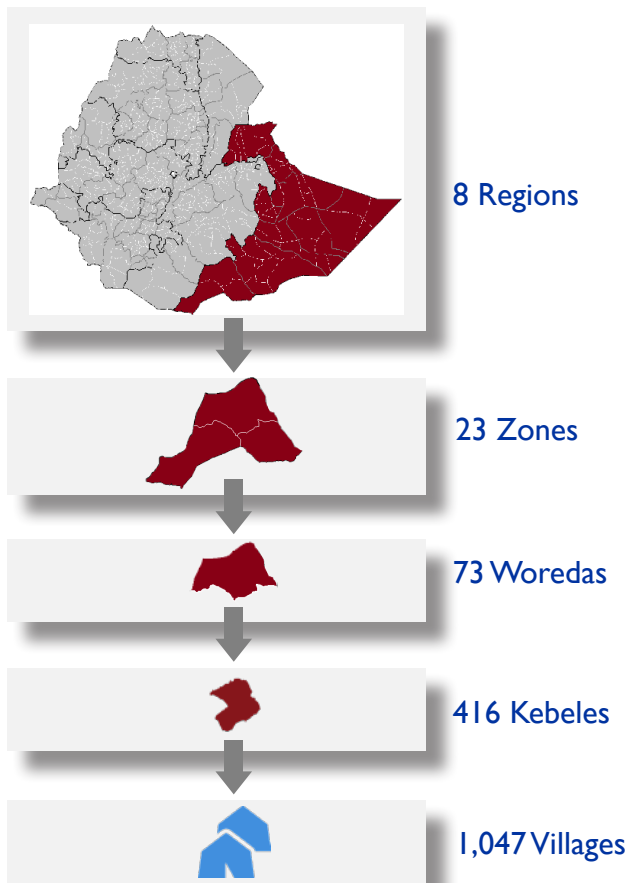


Figure 43: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 20.



64 Uncovered Villages

For round 20, 26 villages had security problems and 12 villages were inaccessible due to road issues. The remaining 26 villages could not be covered due to distance or time constraints.

# OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

## National Level

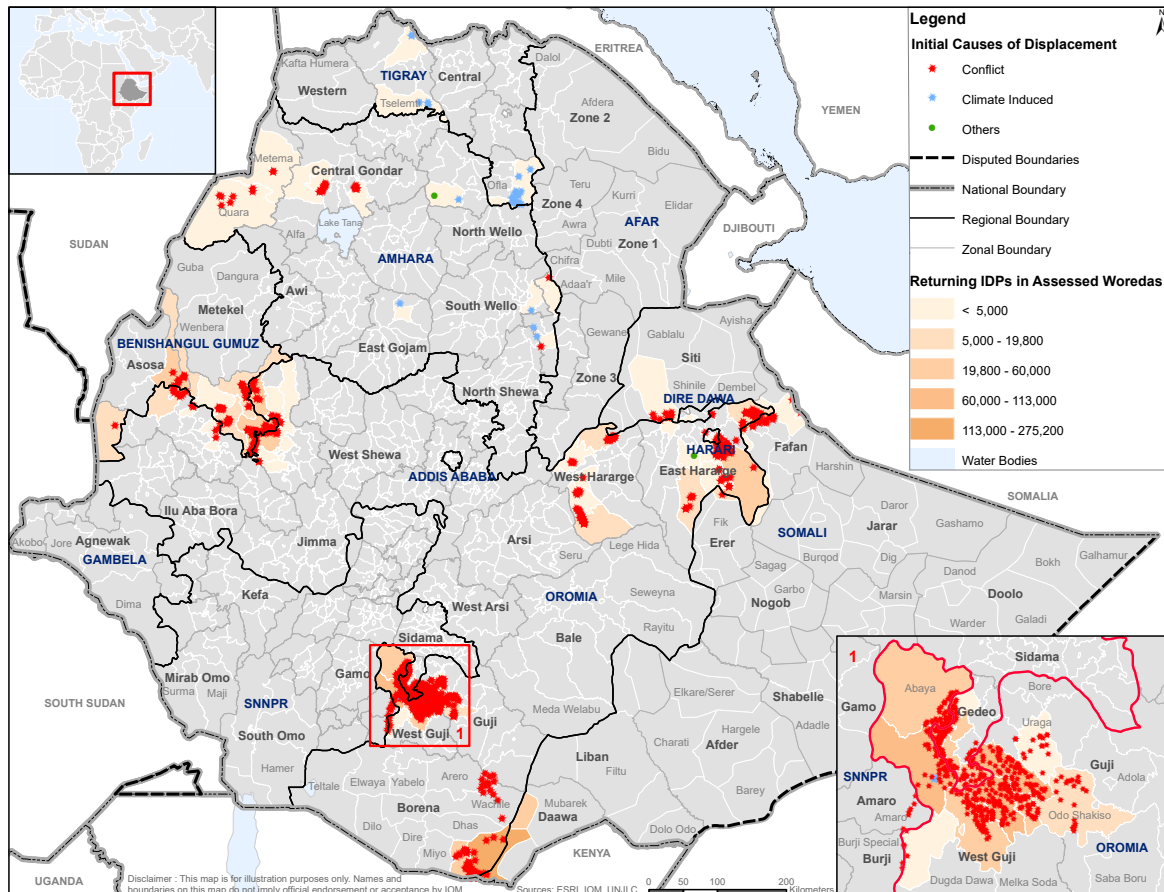


Figure 44: The return caseload based on data collected in December 2019 from the Village Assessment Survey.

According to the data collected between 29 November to 11 December 2019, there are an estimated 1.3 million returning IDPs (226,032 households) across 1,047 villages in Ethiopia. The large number of returning IDPs is explained by the government-led return movement which began in April 2019.

The largest returning IDP caseload is in Oromia with an estimated total of 716,179 returning IDPs (124,128 households), as captured through the coverage of 685 villages. The majority of returning IDPs in Oromia were initially displaced by conflict (99.6%) and most returning IDPs (76.5%) arrived more than 6 months ago. The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali with an estimate of 375,662 returning IDPs (62,538 households). This is a signifi-

cant increase of 126,506 returning IDPs (+50.8%) since the previous round, which is mainly due to the end of the rainy season. Conflict was the reason for initial displacement for the majority of returning IDPs in all villages in Somali (100%). The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNPR with an estimated 375,662 returning IDPs (62,538 households). However, it is important to note that Gedeo is the only zone in SNNPR to which DTM has access.

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 48.5% male and 51.5% female. 1.29 million returning IDPs (99.4%) were initially displaced by conflict, 5,401 returning IDPs (0.4%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods and 1,991 returning IDPs were initially displaced by drought (0.2%).

## Amhara



**12,948 returning IDPs**  
(2,540 households)

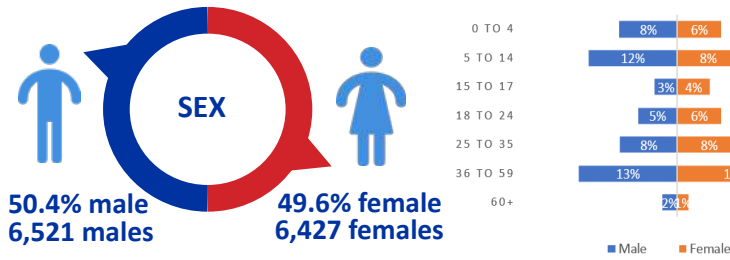
**581 IDPs**  
(154 households)

**8,437 host community members**  
(1,715 households)

**37 villages covered**

**Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 31 villages (84%)**

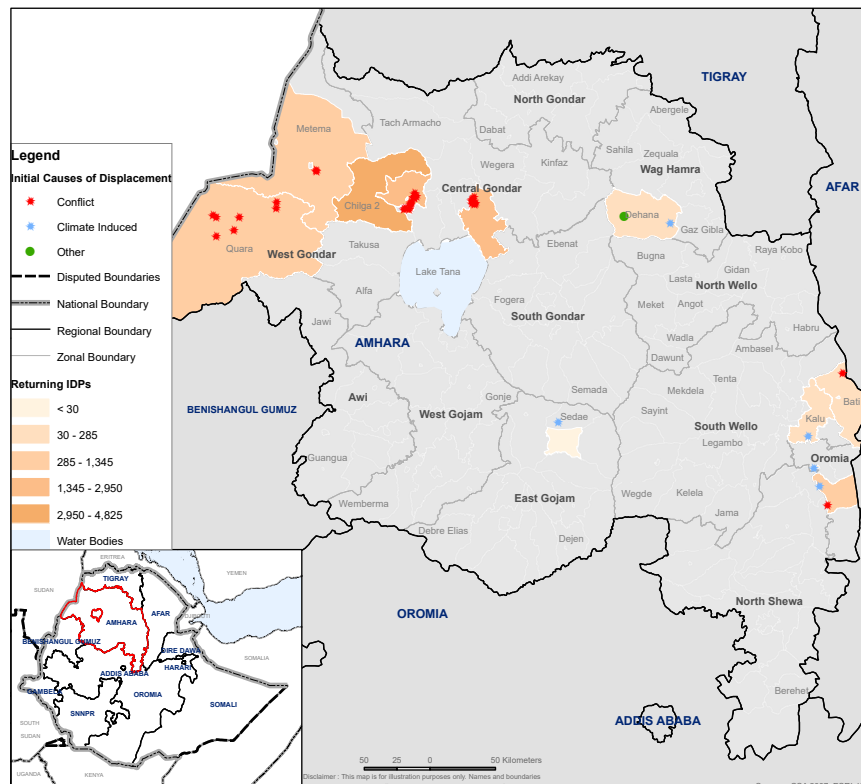
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



12,948 returning IDPs comprising 2,540 households were identified in 37 villages in Amhara region. This is an increase of 11,081 returning IDPs (+593.5%) which is largely caused by an increase in area coverage in Central and West Gondar zones that were inaccessible in the previous round. Majority of returning IDPs in 18 villages (48.6%) arrived between 3-6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 31 villages (84%).

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	162
Pregnant women over 18	341	Unaccompanied children	5
Breastfeeding mothers	1,114	Separated children	28
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	98	Orphaned children	62
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	121	Single-female headed households	523
Persons with chronic diseases	119	Single-male headed households	150
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	30
Ethnic minorities	11	Elderly-headed households	159

## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara



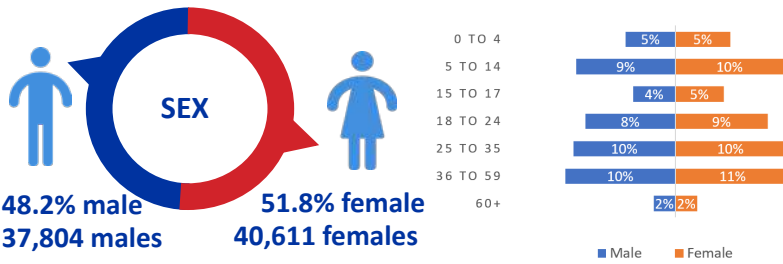
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 45: Returning IDP figures for Amhara region in round 20.

## Benishangul Gumuz



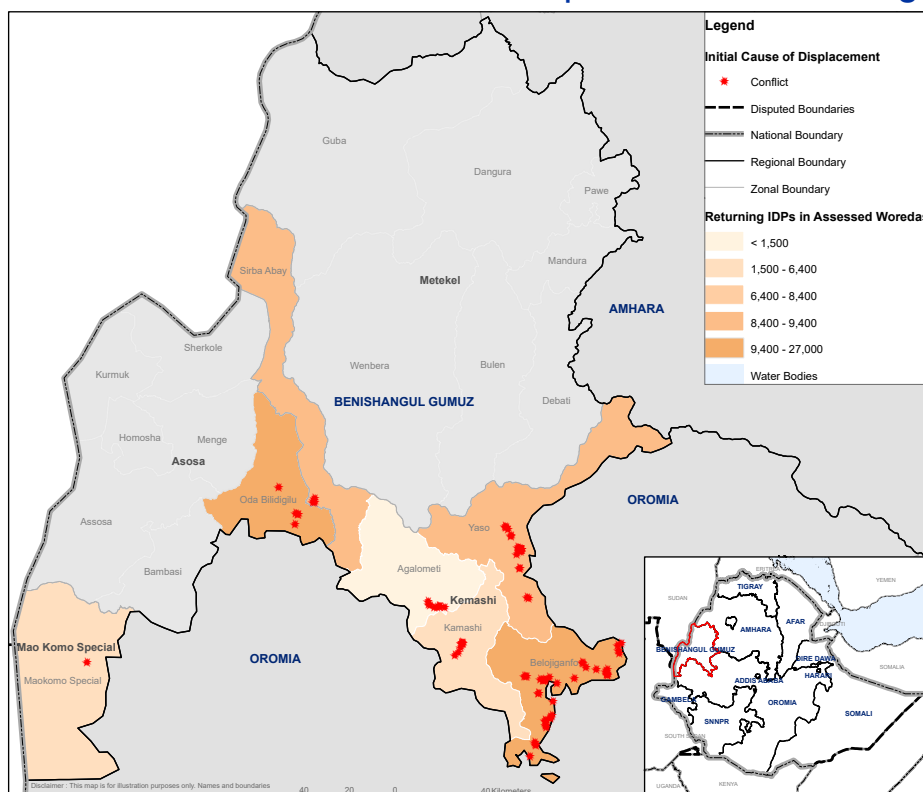
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	130	Elderly persons without care givers	607
Pregnant women over 18	1,596	Unaccompanied children	54
Breastfeeding mothers	4,497	Separated children	19
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	305	Orphaned children	571
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	499	Single-female headed households	365
Persons with chronic diseases	194	Single-male headed households	558
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	39
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	601

78,415 returning IDPs comprising 16,999 households were identified in 97 villages in Benishangul Gumuz region. This is an increase of 28,080 returning IDPs (+55.8%), which was captured through the coverage of 20 additional villages this round. Majority of returning IDPs in 78 villages (80.4%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 97 villages (100%).

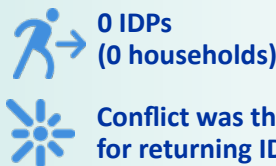
### Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Benishangul Gumuz



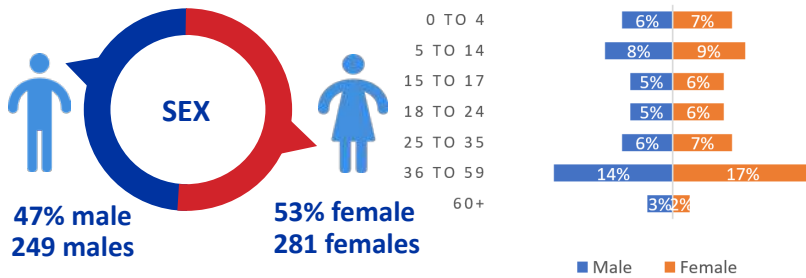
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 46: Returning IDP figures for Benishangul Gumuz in round 20.

## Dire Dawa



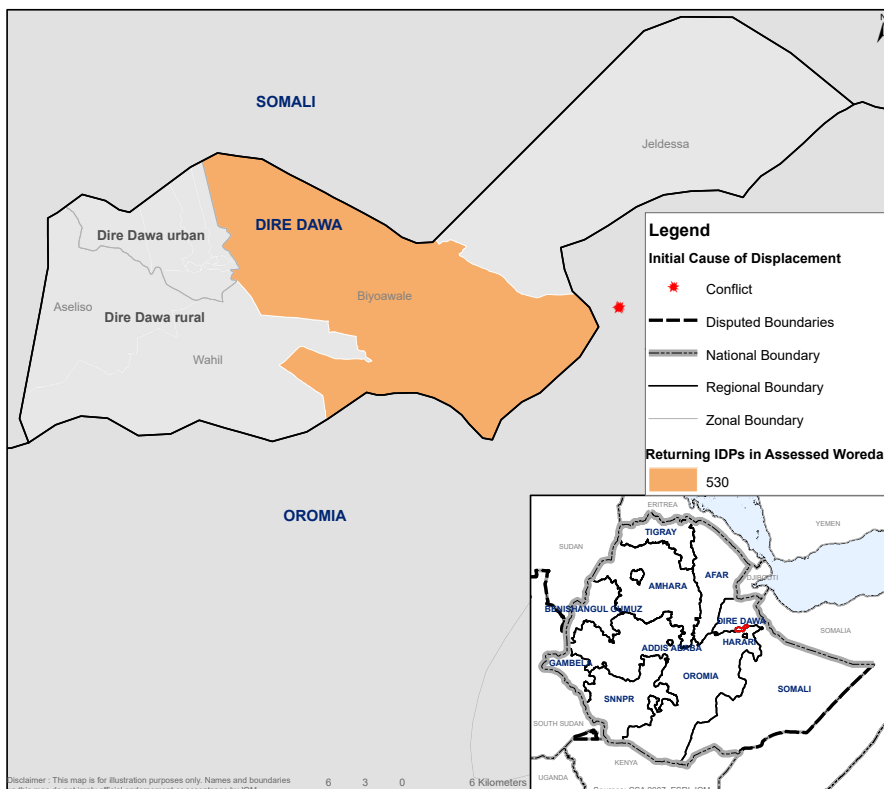
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	10	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	25	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1	Single-female headed households	2
Persons with chronic diseases	1	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

530 returning IDPs comprising 106 households were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. No IDPs or host community community members were observed in these 2 villages. There were no new returning IDPs found this round. Majority of returning IDPs in one village arrived between 1-3months ago, while majority of returning IDPs in the other village arrived between 3-6months ago.

## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Dire Dawa



\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 47: Returning IDP figures for Dire Dawa in round 20.

## Harari

 **1,140 returning IDPs**  
(182 households)

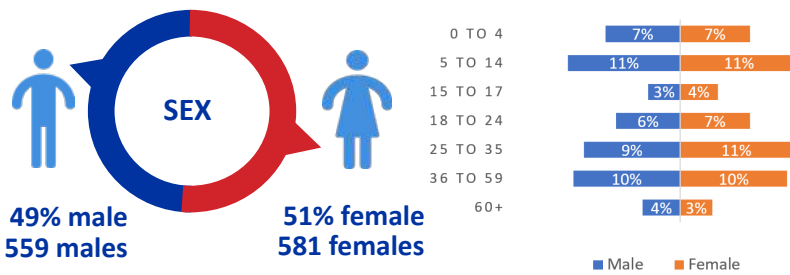
 **0 IDPs**  
(0 households)

 **0 host community members**  
(0 households)

 **2 villages**  
covered

 **Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in both villages (100%)**

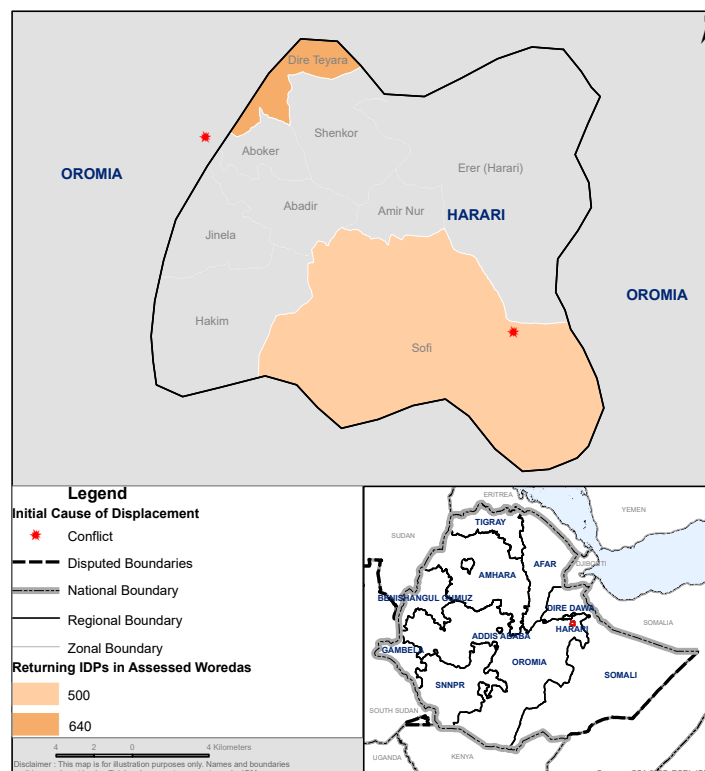
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	1	Elderly persons without care givers	21
Pregnant women over 18	25	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	52	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	3	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	4	Single-female headed households	0
Persons with chronic diseases	4	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	33

1,140 returning IDPs comprising 182 households were identified in 2 villages in Harari region. This is the first time the Village Assessment Survey is being conducted in Harari region. Majority of returning IDPs in both villages (100%) arrived less than 1 month ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages (100%).

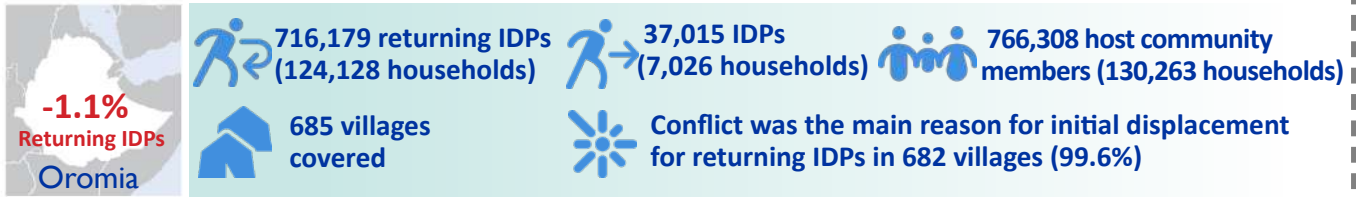
## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Harari



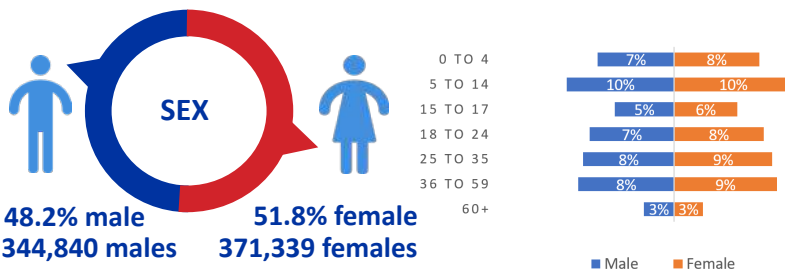
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 48: Returning IDP figures for Harari in round 20.

## Oromia



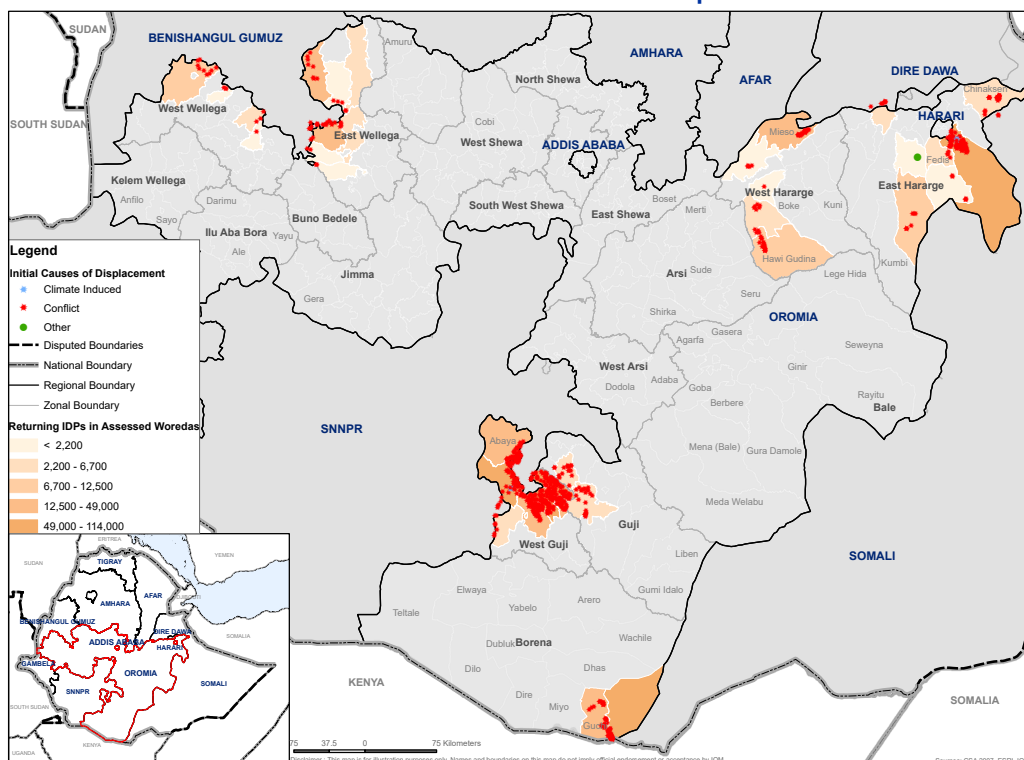
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



716,179 returning IDPs comprising 124,128 households were identified in 685 villages in Oromia region. There was an overall decrease of 7,925 returning IDPs (-1.1%) this round despite the coverage of an additional 16 villages in East Hararge and West Hararge zones. Majority of returning IDPs in 524 villages (76.5%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 682 villages (99.6%).

Pregnant girls under 18	575	Elderly persons without care givers	5,267
Pregnant women over 18	25,677	Unaccompanied children	117
Breastfeeding mothers	47,263	Separated children	1,492
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,691	Orphaned children	3,999
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,510	Single-female headed households	5,302
Persons with chronic diseases	1,747	Single-male headed households	2,509
Religious minorities	3,908	Child-headed households	366
Ethnic minorities	2,211	Elderly-headed households	12,550

## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia



\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

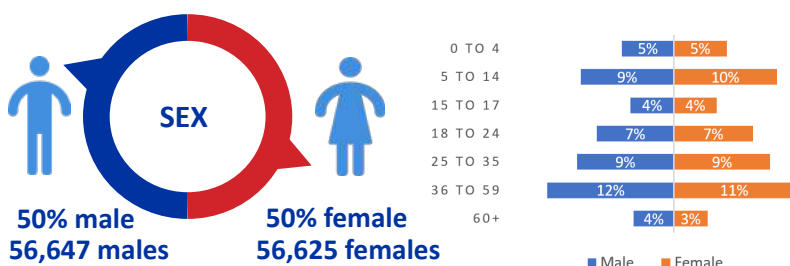
Figure 49: Returning IDP figures for Oromia region in round 20.



## SNNPR



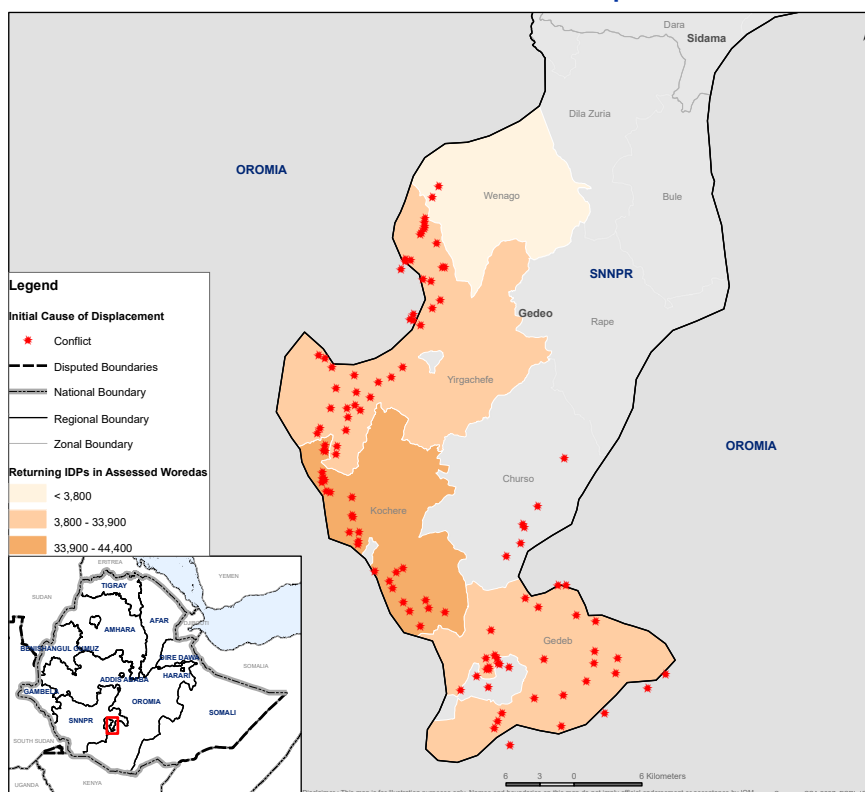
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	311	Elderly persons without care givers	189
Pregnant women over 18	2,957	Unaccompanied children	9
Breastfeeding mothers	6,998	Separated children	-
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	67	Orphaned children	986
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	471	Single-female headed households	743
Persons with chronic diseases	231	Single-male headed households	230
Religious minorities	632	Child-headed households	29
Ethnic minorities	507	Elderly-headed households	383

113,272 returning IDPs comprising 18,174 households were identified in 113 villages in SNNPR. This is an increase of 5,645 returning IDPs (+5.2%) which was covered through 4 new villages and 2 previously inaccessible villages. Returning IDPs in 88 villages (77.9%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 113 villages (100%).

## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNPR



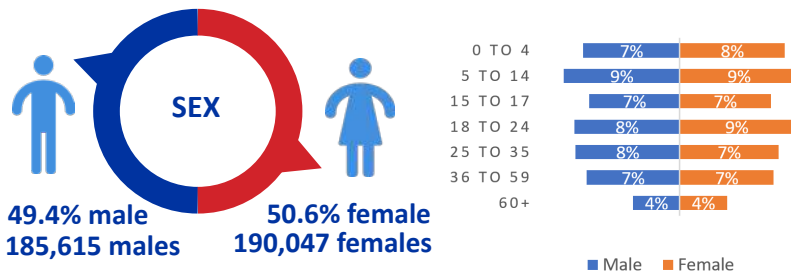
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 50: Returning IDP figures for SNNPR in round 20.

## Somali



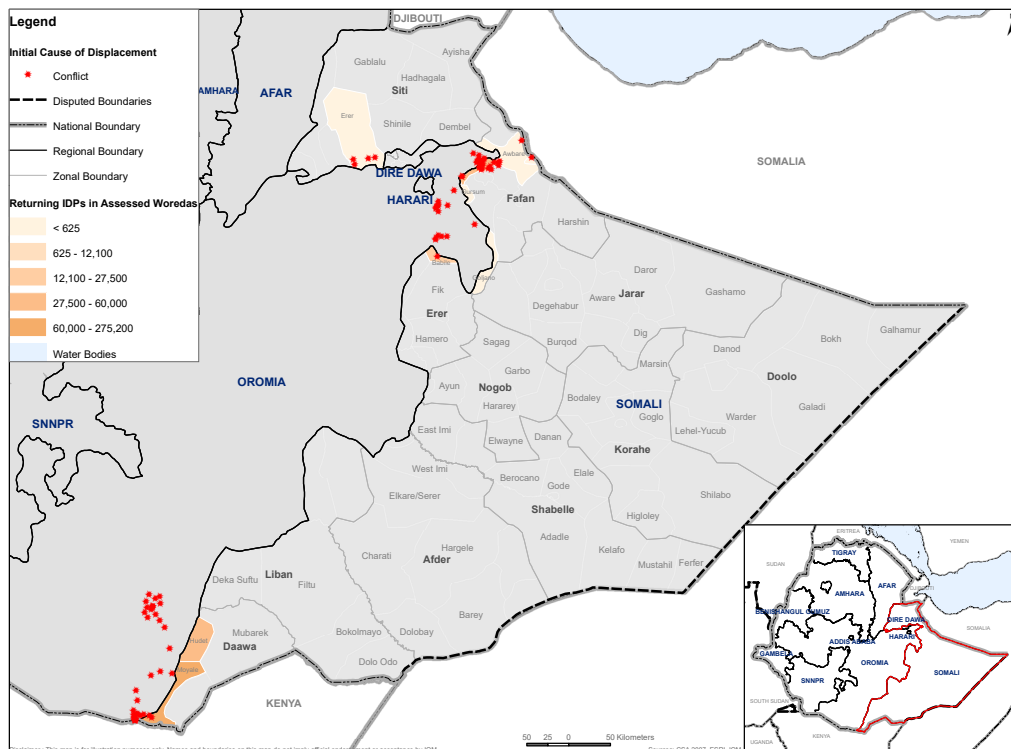
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	524	Elderly persons without care givers	780
Pregnant women over 18	3,712	Unaccompanied children	1
Breastfeeding mothers	5,528	Separated children	73
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,166	Orphaned children	1,396
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,694	Single-female headed households	1,191
Persons with chronic diseases	413	Single-male headed households	493
Religious minorities	50	Child-headed households	207
Ethnic minorities	79	Elderly-headed households	3,024

375,662 returning IDPs comprising 62,538 households were identified in 86 villages in Somali region. This signifies an increase of 126,506 returning IDPs (+50.8%), which is due to IDPs returning to their homes now that the rains have ceased in Dawa zone, and the coverage of 2 additional villages Sandacaregalbeed and Go'de in Fafan and Siti zones respectively. Majority of returning IDPs in 70 villages (81.4%) arrived between 3-6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 86 villages (100%).

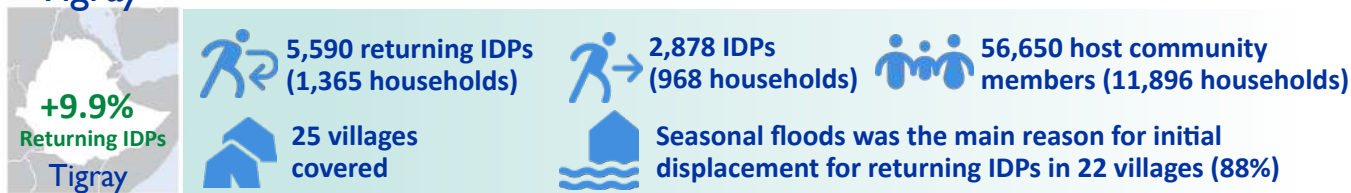
## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somali



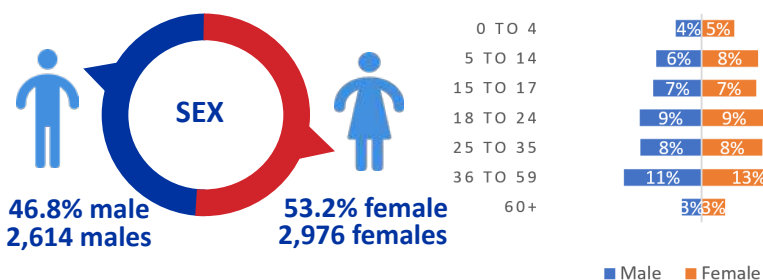
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 51: Returning IDP figures for Somali region in round 20.

## Tigray



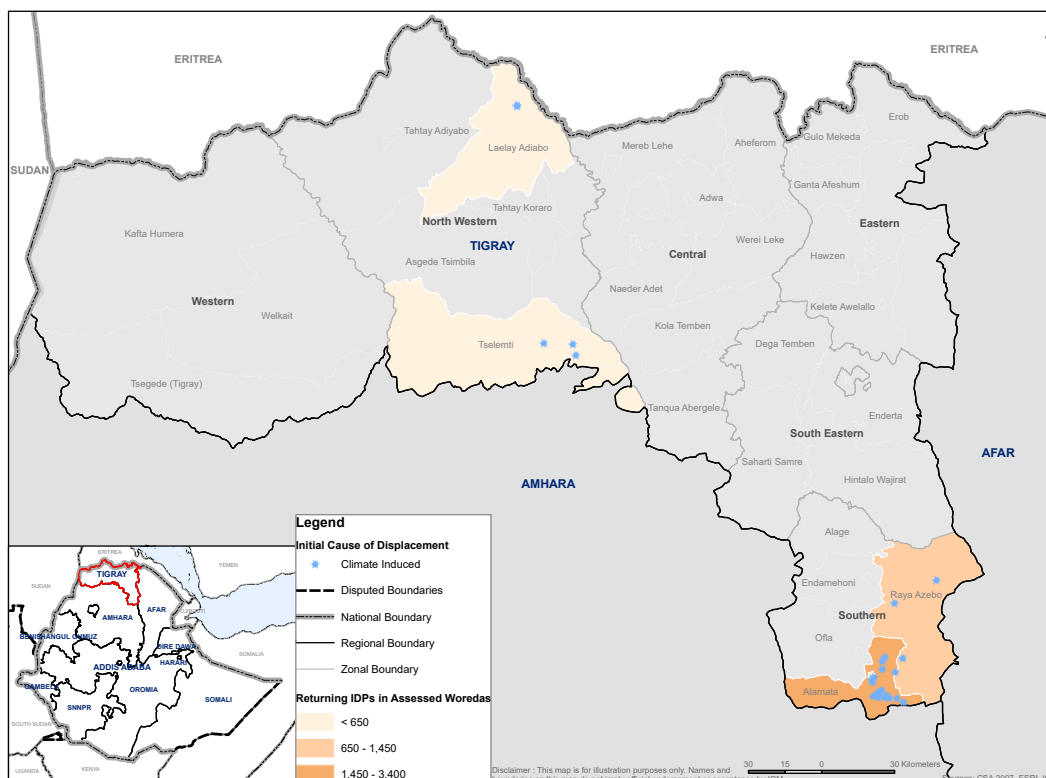
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	105	Elderly persons without care givers	957
Pregnant women over 18	1,193	Unaccompanied children	25
Breastfeeding mothers	1,271	Separated children	12
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	222	Orphaned children	169
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	314	Single-female headed households	1,662
Persons with chronic diseases	926	Single-male headed households	1,609
Religious minorities	80	Child-headed households	7
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	853

5,590 returning IDPs comprising 1,365 households were identified in 25 villages in Tigray region. Two additional villages were covered this round and there was an increase of 502 returning IDPs (+9.9%). Majority of returning IDPs in 22 villages (88%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Seasonal floods were the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 22 villages (88%).

### Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Tigray



\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 52: Returning IDP figures for Tigray region in round 20.



## LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood for 468 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by agro-pastoralism in 100 villages. In SNNPR, the most common livelihood is farming as found in 105 villages.

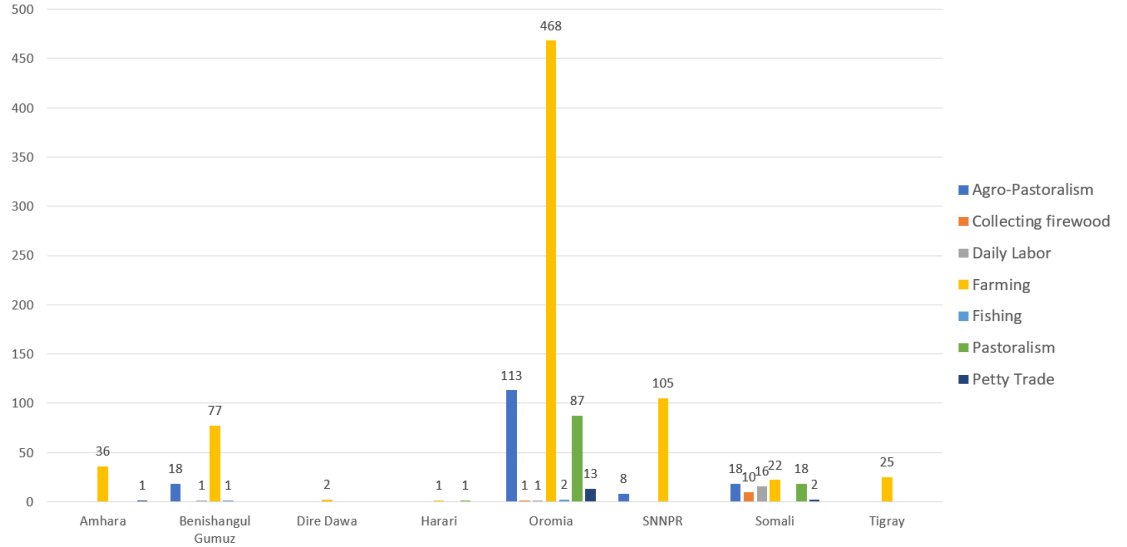


Figure 53: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.

### Agriculture

#### Most Needed Agricultural Input

The most needed agricultural input is seeds, as reported in 944 villages. The second most needed agricultural input is tools in 920 villages.

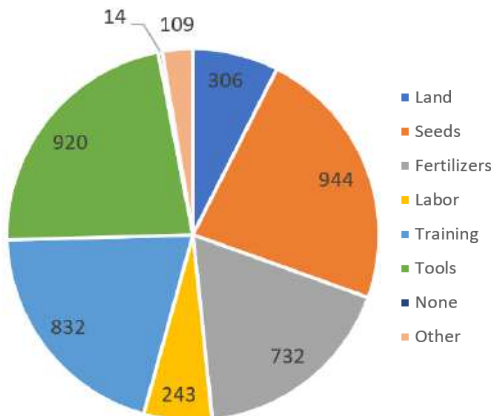


Figure 54: Most needed agricultural inputs across villages.

#### Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 109 villages (10%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

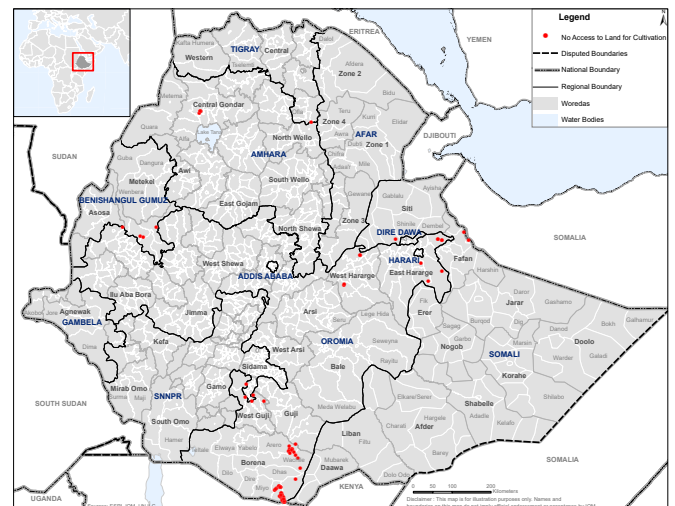


Figure 55: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.

**525**  
Number of villages where more than 75% of the population practices farming

#### Average Land Holding Per Household

- Amhara - 1.3 hectares
- Benishangul Gumuz - 4.3 hectares
- Dire Dawa - 1.0 hectares
- Harari - 1.0 hectares
- Oromia - 1.5 hectares
- SNNPR - 0.4 hectares
- Somali - 0.4 hectares
- Tigray - 0.5 hectares

**Food**

**Food Types Available in Villages**

Milk is reportedly available in 711 villages, while other grains are available in 576 villages.

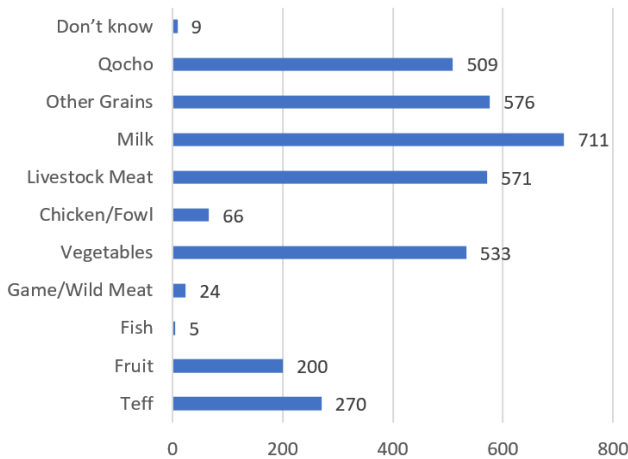


Figure 56: Food types available in villages.

**Seasons of Food Scarcity**

Food is very scarce in 544 villages in Oromia and in 104 villages in SNNPR during the rainy season.

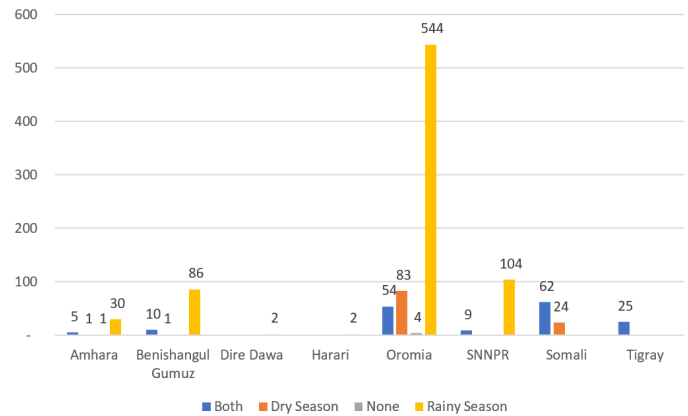


Figure 57: Seasons when food is very scarce in villages across regions.

**Livestock**

Of the 941 villages (90%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:

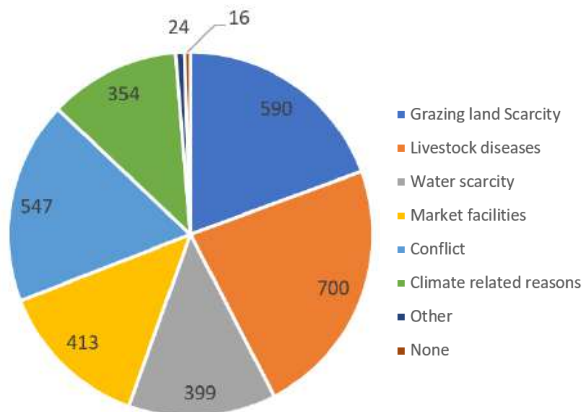


Figure 58 (on the left): Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.

**Livelihood Issues**

The main issue with livelihoods in a majority of villages is food shortage, as reported in 474 villages (45%). This is followed by shortage of farmland in 180 villages (17%) and a lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities in 132 villages (13%). Climate related reasons is also a livelihood issue in 124 villages (12%).

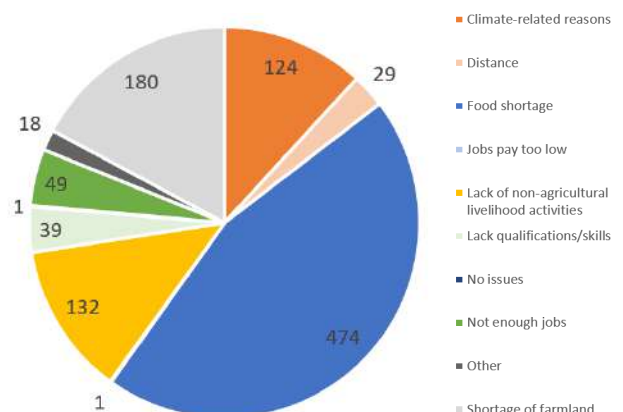


Figure 59 (on the right): Main livelihood issues in villages assessed.

**HEALTH**

**Availability of Health Facilities**

776 out of 1,047 villages (74%) do not have a health facility.

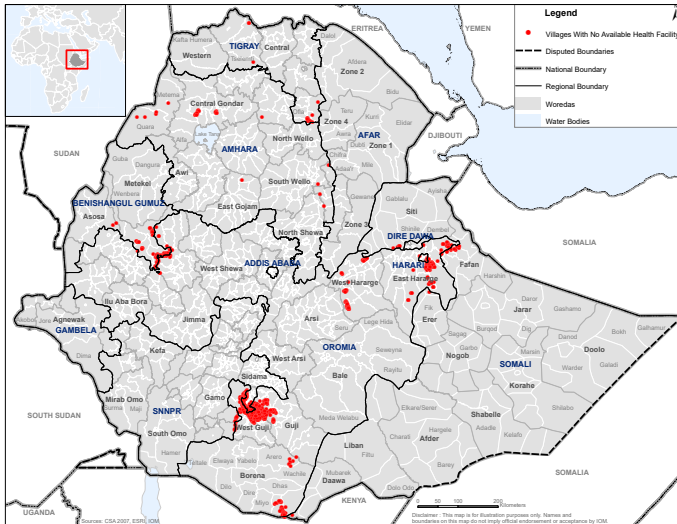


Figure 60: Villages that do not have health facilities.

In the 271 villages where there are health facilities:



- The health facility in 152 villages are damaged and need minor repairs.
- The health facility in 31 villages are damaged and need major repairs.

**Health Concerns**



Malaria is the main concern for 26 villages (70%) in Amhara followed by diarrhea in 5 villages (14%).



Malaria is the main concern for 93 villages (96%) in Benishangul Gumuz.



Malaria is the main concern for both villages (100%) in Dire Dawa.



Diarrhea is the main concern for one village (50%) in Harari followed by another disease in the other village (50%).



Malaria is the main concern for 203 villages (30%) in Oromia followed by typhoid in 179 villages (26%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 70 villages (62%) in SNNPR followed by pneumonia in 29 villages (26%).



Malaria is the main concern for 37 villages (43%) in Somali followed by pneumonia in 29 villages (34%).

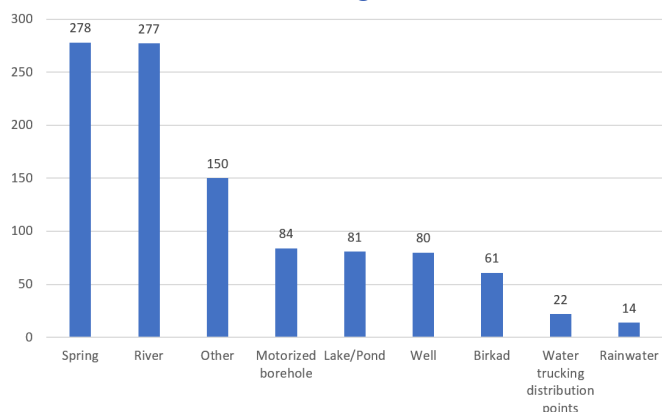


Malaria is the main concern for 19 villages (74%) in Tigray.

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

## Main Source Water

### Main Source of Drinking Water



The main source of drinking water in 278 villages is springs (27%), and in 277 villages it is rivers (26%). In 150 villages (14%), people rely on other sources, while in 84 villages (8%), people rely on motorized boreholes.

Figure 61: Main source of drinking water across villages.

## Accessibility of Water

### Distance to Nearest Water Source

The main water distribution point for most villages (416 villages or 40%) is between a 20-30 minute walk for a one-way journey. However, it takes more than a 45-minute walk one-way for people in 159 villages (15%) to reach the nearest water source.

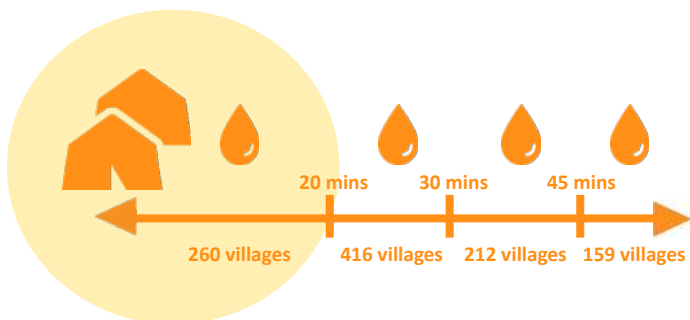


Figure 62: Distance to the nearest water source.

### Average Queue Time for Water

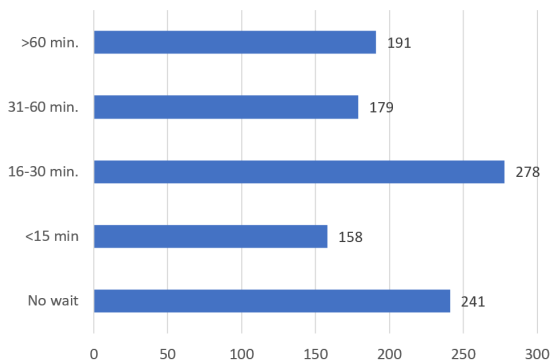


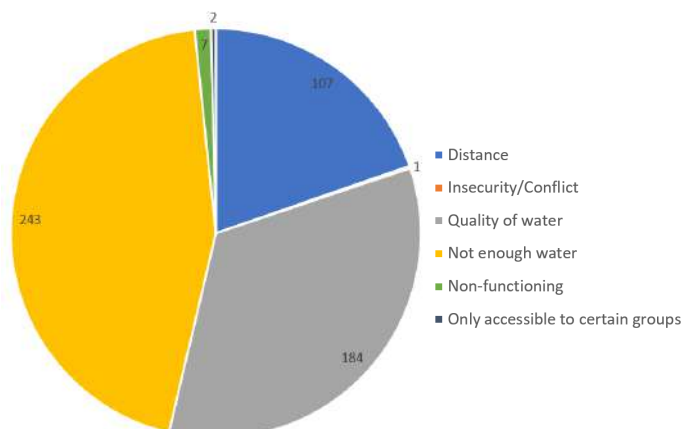
Figure 63: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 502 villages (48%).



Water sources are not accessible to all households in 544 villages (52%).



## Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include not having enough water (243 villages), quality of water (184 villages) and distance (107 villages).

Figure 64: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

## EDUCATION

### Accessibility of Schools

#### Kindergarten

Kindergartens are available across 39 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali. 41,789 returning IDPs, 1,599 IDPs and 60,646 host community children are attending kindergarten.

#### Secondary School

Secondary schools are available across 50 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali. 114,571 returning IDPs, 2,801 IDPs and 109,936 host community children are attending secondary schools.

#### Primary School

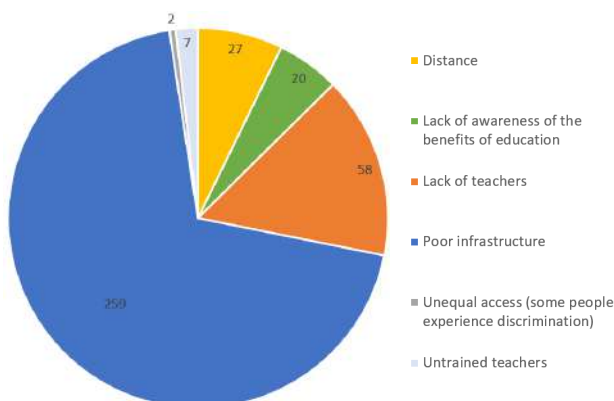
Primary schools are available in 540 villages across 7 regions. The following is the attendance for each population category:

Region	Number of Villages With Primary Schools	Number of Returning IDP Children Attending	Number of IDP Children Attending	Number of Host Community Children Attending
Amhara	14	6,189	541	5,152
Benishangul Gumuz	28	39,058	440	14,563
Dire Dawa	1	200	0	0
Oromia	369	406,246	26,623	530,916
SNNPR	45	44,687	0	109,949
Somali	60	331,898	108	37,526
Tigray	23	5,266	2,729	54,263
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>833,544</b>	<b>30,441</b>	<b>752,369</b>

Figure 65: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Based on data available, it was found that there are 406,246 returning IDP children attending primary school in Oromia, along with 26,623 IDP children and 530,916 host community children. In Somali, 331,898 returning IDP children, 108 IDP children and 37,526 host community children are attending primary school.

### Education Challenges



#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

It is reported that 373 villages (69%) are not satisfied with the standard of schools. The most common reason for dissatisfaction is poor infrastructure as found in 259 villages. This is followed by a lack of teachers across 58 villages.

Figure 66: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.



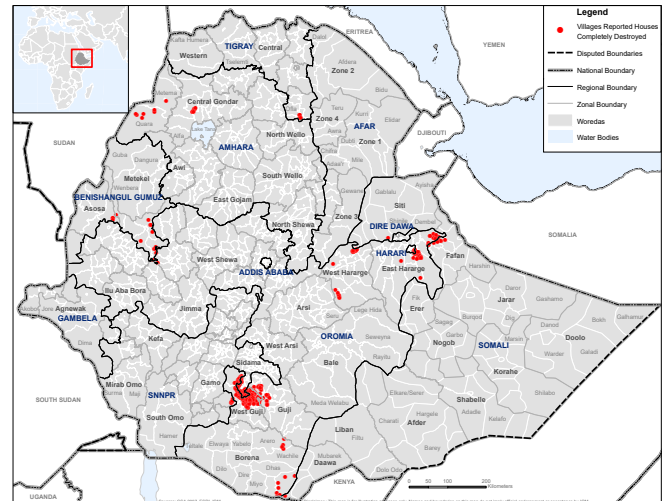
## SHELTER

### Shelter Types & Conditions

The 2 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 618 villages, followed by houses made of mud walls with thatched roofing in 568 villages.

Out of 1,047 villages, returning IDPs have returned to their houses in 967 villages (92%) and returning IDPs did not return to their houses in 80 villages (8%). Of those who returned to their houses, it was found that returning IDPs returned to houses that are completely destroyed in 448 villages (46%) and to partially damaged houses in 458 villages (47%). Only 37 villages (4%) reported IDPs returning to houses in good conditions.

Figure 67: Villages where returning IDPs report that their houses are completely destroyed.



### Issues With Shelter

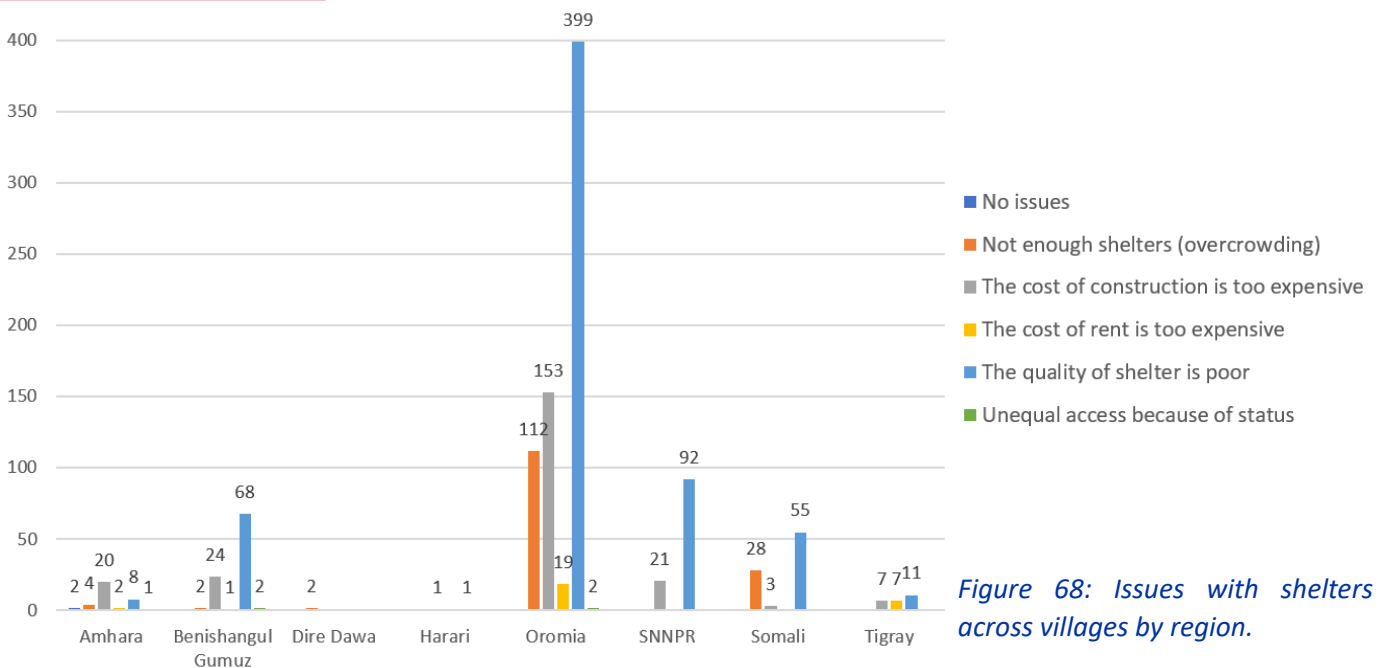


Figure 68: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages is the poor quality of shelters as reported in 399 villages in Oromia, 92 villages in SNNPR, 68 villages in Benishangul Gumuz and 55 villages in Somali. The next notable issue is the cost of construction which is said to be too expensive in 153 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding is also an issue in 112 villages in Oromia and 28 villages in Somali.



## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

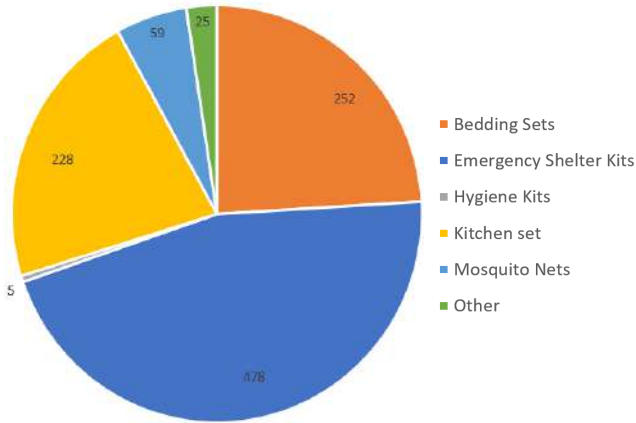


Figure 69: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 478 villages (46%), followed by bedding sets in 252 villages (24%) and kitchen sets in 228 villages (22%).



378 villages (36%) have access to NFI selling markets.



669 villages (64%) have no access to NFI selling markets.



## HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

### Land Ownership & Land Access

#### Main Form of Land Ownership

Based on the pie chart below, the main form of land ownership is government owned land in 900 villages (86%), while communal land is the main form of land ownership in 98 villages (9%). Meanwhile, leased land is the main form of land ownership in 46 villages (4%).

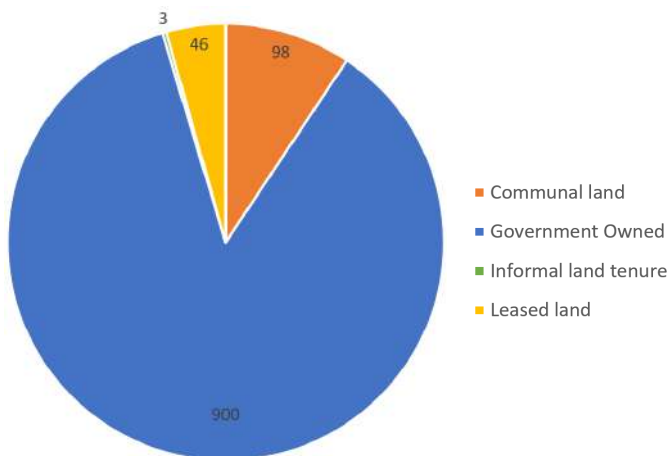


Figure 70: Main forms of land ownership.

#### Tenure Situation and Access to Land

The tenure situation of the majority of returning IDPs prior to their displacement was that they owned housing/land in 916 villages (87%). Of returning IDPs who have a claim to land in the village, 378 villages reported that they do not have access to their land. However, returning IDPs in 659 village have access to their land.

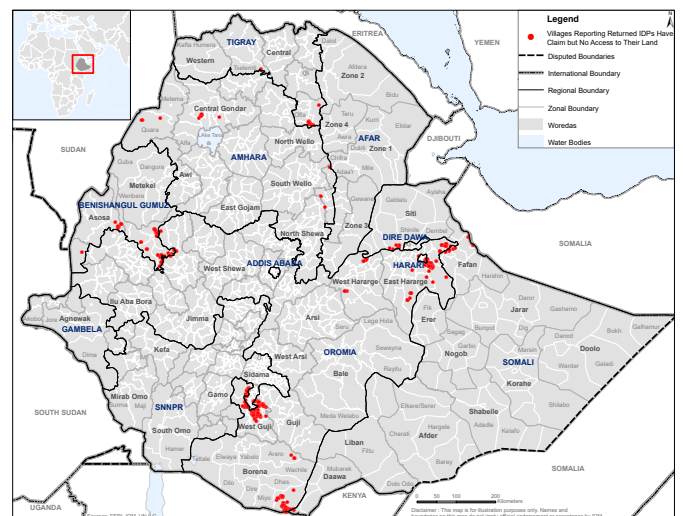
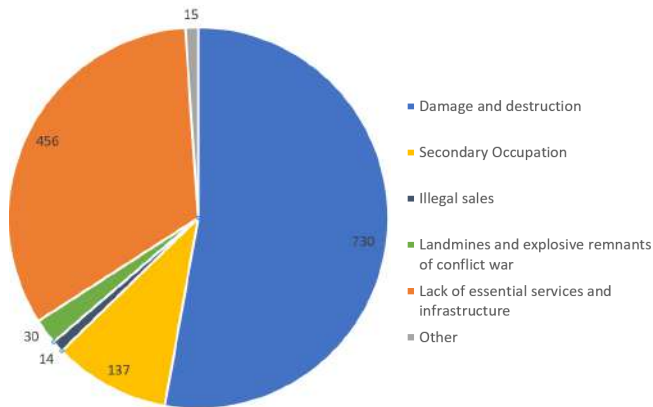


Figure 71: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



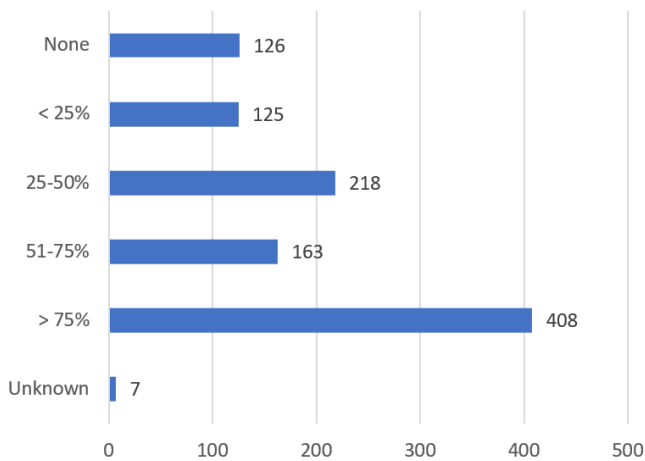
### Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

The main perceived, potential or concrete obstacle for returning IDPs to return to their abandoned housing, land and property (HLP) is damage and destruction as reported in 730 villages. This is followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 456 villages.

Figure 72: Perceived, potential or concrete obstacles to return to abandoned housing, land and property.

### Tenure Documentation

#### Access to Tenure Documentation



More than 75% of returning IDPs in 408 villages have access to tenure documentation and evidence of their HLP rights prior to displacement. However, returning IDPs in 126 villages reported having no access to tenure documentation.

Figure 73: Percentage of returning IDPs who have access to official documentation (e.g. land certificate).

## PROTECTION

The relationship between returning IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 441 villages (42%). However, the relationship was reported to be poor in 4 villages (0.4%) and respondents preferred not to answer the question in 13 villages (1.2%).

In addition, threats of conflict was found in 38 villages (4%) and threats of violence in 61 villages (6%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict was reported in 101 villages (10%).

- A government recognized security provider is present in 856 villages (82%).
- A government recognized security provider is not present in 191 villages (18%).

### Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

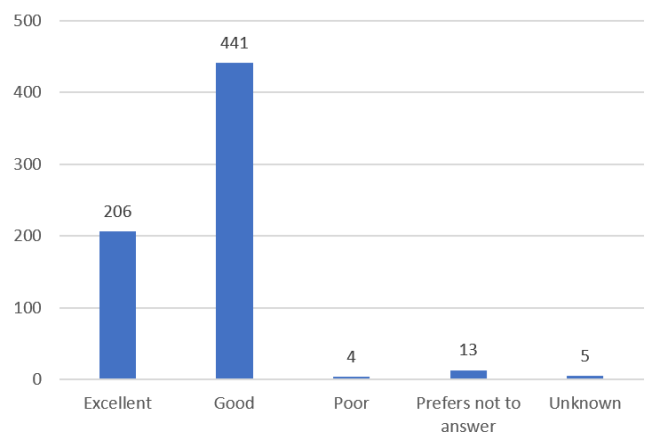
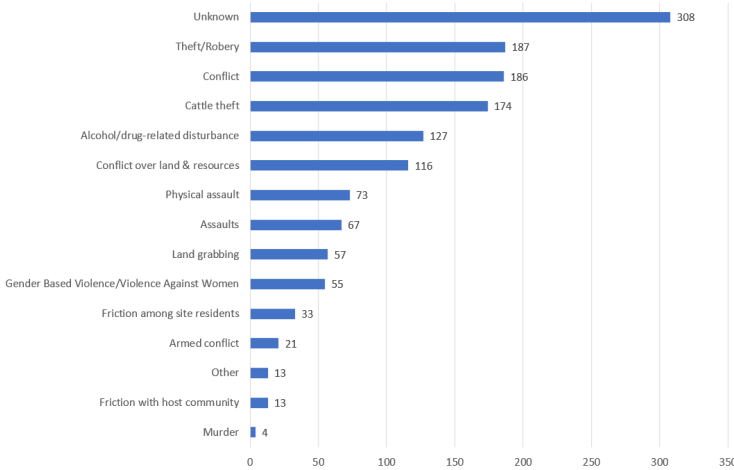


Figure 74: The reported relationship between returning IDPs and host communities across villages.



### Types of Security Incidents in Villages

The most common security incident reportedly occurring in villages was theft/robbery as reported in 187 villages, followed by conflict in 186 villages and cattle theft in 174 villages. Alcohol/drug-related disturbances were also reported in 127 villages.

Figure 75: The different types of security incidents reportedly occurring across villages.



## LEGAL ACCESS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

### Political Participation

#### Voting

One of the main obstacles impeding returning IDPs from voting is the lack of documentation in 109 villages (10%), followed by a lack of knowledge on local affairs in 57 villages (5%).

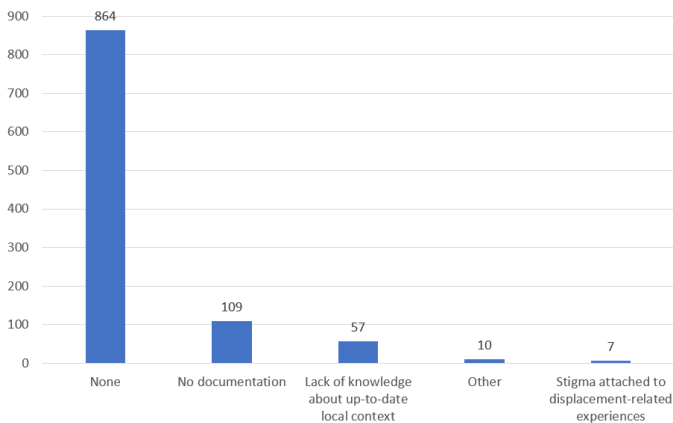


Figure 76: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.

### Justice Mechanisms

The village court is the most prevalently used justice mechanism used by returning IDPs and host communities in 340 villages (32%). The second most prevalently used justice system is the kebele administration as reported in 339 villages (32%).

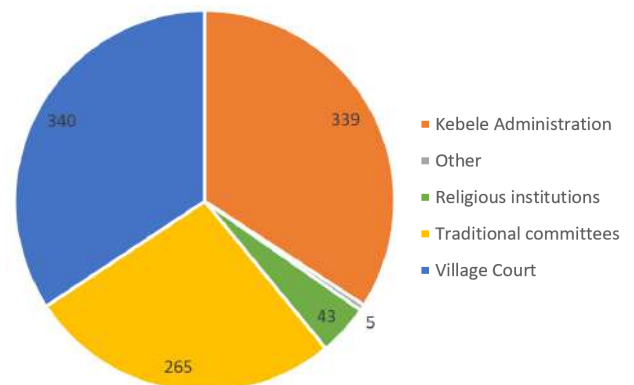
Figure 77: Type of justice mechanism most prevalently used by returning IDPs and host communities.



### Participation in Community, Social and Political Organizations

There are various community, social and political organizations existing across the villages. The most common are religious groups which are present in 738 villages (70%). Youth and/or women organizations can be found in 553 villages (53%) and environmental groups have been found in 244 villages (23%).

In 852 villages (81%), returning IDPs are actively participating in these groups, but were not actively participating in 53 villages (5%).



# ANNEX A

## SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 20 (November/December) - Summary Table of Displacement



Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018			During 2018			In 2019			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Alambo	Seasonal Flood	1,150	7,293	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	7,293	3
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Aysaita	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	1,433	1	243	1,433	1
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Dubti	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	860	2	143	860	2
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Dubti	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	486	1	92	486	1
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Dubti	Seasonal Flood	300	1,755	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1,755	1
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Eldar	Drought	355	1,978	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	1,978	3
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought	30	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	170	1
Afar		Awsai (Zone 1)	Chifra	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	535	1	100	535	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulna	Seasonal Flood	183	1,051	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	1,051	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Drought	180	1,089	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,089	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Seasonal Flood	150	857	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	857	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Other	428	2,479	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	2,479	3
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other	48	256	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	256	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	6,186	5	1,202	6,186	5
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Flash Flood	1,154	6,438	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,154	6,438	4
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Flash Flood	365	2,046	1	-	-	-	590	3,130	1	955	5,176	2
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought	270	1,569	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,569	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Flash Flood	-	-	-	439	2,385	2	-	-	-	439	2,385	2
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Galalu	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	2,340	1	400	2,340	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Galalu	Drought	200	1,180	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,180	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gawane	Conflict	600	3,600	2	-	-	-	200	1,120	1	200	1,120	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gawane	Flash Flood	162	906	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	906	2
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Dalfagi	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,701	1	301	1,701	1
Afar		Hadelela	Hadelela	Conflict	54	219	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	219	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Simurobi Gele'alo	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	493	1	88	493	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalak	Other	31	158	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	158	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Afdera	Drought	286	1,710	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	1,710	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahile	Drought	62	317	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	317	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Drought	31	172	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	172	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Other	360	2,034	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	2,034	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Flash Flood	314	2,004	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	2,004	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebi	Drought	45	247	1	-	-	-	85	469	1	130	716	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict	280	1,680	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	1,680	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Drought	265	1,557	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,557	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Drought	-	-	-	172	902	2	-	-	-	172	902	2
<b>Afar Total</b>					<b>7,303</b>	<b>42,765</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>18,753</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11,358</b>	<b>64,805</b>	<b>58</b>
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Chagni	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	350	1	61	350	1
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Guagusa Shikudad	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	2,627	1	350	2,627	1
Amhara		Central Gonder	Aykel City Administration	Conflict	3,759	15,278	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,759	15,278	2
Amhara		Central Gonder	East Dembia	Conflict	-	-	-	171	751	3	-	-	-	171	751	3
Amhara		Central Gonder	Lay Armacheho	Conflict	-	-	-	3,476	16,599	1	-	-	-	3,476	16,599	1
Amhara		Central Gonder	Chilga 1	Conflict	117	473	1	299	1,353	2	-	-	-	416	1,826	3
Amhara		Central Gonder	Chilga 2	Conflict	-	-	-	665	3,459	1	-	-	-	665	3,459	1
Amhara		Central Gonder	Tsegede	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	521	1	200	521	1
Amhara		East Gojjam	Debre Markos	Conflict	-	-	-	23	112	1	-	-	-	23	112	1
Amhara		East Gojjam	Enbise Sar Midir	Conflict	-	-	-	57	202	1	-	-	-	57	202	1
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Minjar Shenkora	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	292	1	82	292	1
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Menz Keye Gabriel	Conflict	-	-	-	69	202	1	-	-	-	69	202	1
Amhara		North Wollo	Habru	Conflict	104	196	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	196	2
Amhara		North Wollo	Guba Lafto	Conflict	181	470	5	32	68	1	-	-	-	213	538	6
Amhara		North Wollo	Kobo	Conflict	22	118	1	592	1,484	1	-	-	-	641	1,533	2
Amhara		Oromia	Bati	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	118	1
Amhara		Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Conflict	-	-	-	28	122	1	-	-	-	28	122	1
Amhara		South Gonder	Anda Bet	Conflict	75	201	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	201	1
Amhara		South Gonder	Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict	351	1,243	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	1,243	5
Amhara		South Gonder	Esita	Conflict	662	2,171	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	2,171	6
Amhara		South Gonder	Far'a	Conflict	45	123	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	123	1
Amhara		South Gonder	Libo Kemkem	Conflict	35	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	88	1
Amhara		South Wollo	Kalu	Conflict	272	892	2	65	276	1	-	-	-	337	1,168	3
Amhara		South Wollo	Thehulederie	Conflict	-	-	-	42	108	1	-	-	-	42	108	1
Amhara		South Wollo	Ambasel	Conflict	-	-	-	37	86	1	-	-	-	37	86	1
Amhara		Waig Himra	Gaz Gibla	Conflict	-	-	-	53	151	1	-	-	-	53	151	1

Round 20  
(November/December 2019)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 20 (November/December) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018			During 2018			In 2019			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites	
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites				
Round 20 (November/December 2019)	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sahla	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	214	1	74	214	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sekota	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	114	1	27	114	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Sekela	Conflict	-	-	-	47	255	1	-	-	-	47	255	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dega Damot	Conflict	371	1,292	2	-	-	-	371	1,292	-	371	1,292	2	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Jabi Tehman	Conflict	-	-	-	25	85	1	-	-	-	25	85	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Metema	Conflict	215	936	1	384	1,619	3	-	-	-	599	2,555	4	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Quara	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	579	2	139	579	2	
	Amhara Total					6,258	23,530	31	6,126	27,143	24	924	4,399	8	13,308	55,072	63
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metakele	Dangura	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	482	2	102	482	2	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metakele	Mandura	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,326	1	265	1,326	1	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metakele	Pawe Special	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	199	1	53	199	1	
	Beneshangul Gumuz Total					-	-	-	-	-	420	2,007	4	420	2,007	4	
	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Conflict	538	2,786	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	538	2,786	2	
	Dire Dawa Total					538	2,786	2	-	-	-	-	-	538	2,786	2	
	Gambella	Agnuak	Gog	Conflict	420	3,297	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	3,297	1	
	Gambella	Agnuak	Jore	Conflict	66	472	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	472	1	
	Gambella	Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Conflict	528	3,247	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	528	3,247	1	
	Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	Conflict	543	3,749	1	-	-	-	338	2,249	1	338	2,249	1	
	Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	Seasonal Flood	240	1,812	1	186	1,488	2	-	-	-	426	3,300	3	
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	180	1,188	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,188	1	
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Seasonal Flood	837	6,114	2	172	1,289	2	-	-	-	1,009	7,403	4	
	Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	250	1,827	1	-	-	-	115	854	2	365	2,681	3	
	Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Seasonal Flood	3,064	21,706	9	358	2,777	4	547	3,855	4	3,969	28,338	17	
	Gambella Total					3,064	21,706	9	358	2,777	4	547	3,855	4	3,969	28,338	17
	Harari	Harari	Abadir	Conflict	25	116	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	116	1	
	Harari	Harari	Abo Ker	Conflict	30	143	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	143	1	
	Harari	Harari	Amir Nur	Conflict	51	231	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	231	1	
	Harari	Harari	Hakim	Conflict	93	433	1	250	1,139	1	-	-	-	343	1,572	2	
	Harari	Harari	Jenela	Conflict	32	161	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	161	1	
	Harari	Harari	Shenkor	Conflict	23	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	50	1	
	Harari	Harari	Sofi	Conflict	65	310	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	310	1	
	Harari Total					319	1,444	7	250	1,139	1	-	-	569	2,583	8	
	Oromia	Arsi	Deggeluna Tijo	Conflict	36	124	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	124	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Gololcha Arsi	Conflict	28	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	86	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Gololcha Arsi	Flash Flood	511	3,016	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	3,016	6	
	Oromia	Arsi	Muressa	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Merti	Conflict	24	122	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	122	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Amigna	Conflict	41	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	136	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Bele Gessgar	Conflict	30	110	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	110	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Hitosa	Conflict	25	76	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	76	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Jeju	Conflict	25	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	74	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Robe	Conflict	126	375	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	375	3	
	Oromia	Arsi	Shirka	Conflict	154	407	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	407	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Sude	Conflict	29	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	86	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Tena	Conflict	23	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	69	1	
	Oromia	Aseko	Diksis	Conflict	22	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	75	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Dawe Serar	Conflict	21	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	53	1	
Oromia	Bale	Legge Hida	Conflict	444	3,270	2	363	2,887	1	-	-	-	807	6,157	3		
Oromia	Bale	Rayfutu	Conflict	808	4,848	1	71	205	1	-	-	-	879	5,053	2		
Oromia	Bale	Seweyna	Conflict	359	2,198	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	2,198	2		
Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	Conflict	1,074	7,888	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,074	7,888	3		
Oromia	Bale	Other	Conflict	1,087	4,660	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,087	4,660	3		
Oromia	Bale	Berbera	Other	-	-	-	950	6,985	1	-	-	-	950	6,985	1		
Oromia	Bale	Delo Mena	Conflict	-	-	-	33	185	1	-	-	-	33	185	1		
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	247	1,533	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,533	1		
Oromia	Bale	Ginir	Conflict	-	-	-	98	563	1	-	-	-	98	563	1		
Oromia	Bale	Gassera	Conflict	-	-	-	66	169	1	-	-	-	66	169	1		
Oromia	Bale	Gololcha Bale	Conflict	-	-	-	76	76	1	-	-	-	76	76	1		
Oromia	Bale	Agarfa	Conflict	-	-	-	35	201	1	-	-	-	35	201	1		
Oromia	Bale	Goba	Conflict	24	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	63	1		
Oromia	Bale	Sinana	Conflict	49	170	1	40	137	1	-	-	-	89	307	2		
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Conflict	4,939	28,456	3	1,751	9,897	3	2,176	11,924	2	8,866	50,277	8		
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Other	2,340	12,889	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,340	12,889	2		



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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018			During 2018			In 2019			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Conflict	3684	20,570	2	1,531	8,382	1	950	6,321	1	6,165	35,273	4
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Other	3,807	23,066	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	23,066	3
	Oromia	Borena	Arero	Conflict	1,283	6,995	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,283	6,995	3
	Oromia	Borena	Wachille	Conflict	1,952	12,330	3	170	995	1	411	2,422	2	697	13,325	4
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Conflict	-	-	-	286	2,347	1	-	-	-	286	4,769	3
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	278	2	55	278	2
	Oromia	Borena	Elwaye	Drought	-	-	-	332	2,541	1	-	-	-	332	2,541	1
	Oromia	Borena	Mako	Other	925	7,127	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	7,127	3
	Oromia	Borena	Dedesa	Other	615	5,199	2	879	6,812	1	-	-	-	1,494	12,011	3
	Oromia	Borena	Chwaka	Conflict	56	217	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	217	1
	Oromia	Borena	Babile	Conflict	1,186	6,128	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186	6,128	16
	Oromia	Borena	Chinksen	Conflict	4,321	19,451	19	856	3,782	5	101	531	1	5,278	23,764	25
	Oromia	Borena	Fedis	Conflict	1,979	9,396	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,979	9,396	10
	Oromia	Borena	Gursum	Conflict	1,338	6,356	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	6,356	22
	Oromia	Borena	Kersa	Conflict	343	1,551	3	-	-	-	69	233	2	412	1,784	5
	Oromia	Borena	Kumbi	Conflict	5,844	33,559	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,844	33,559	4
	Oromia	Borena	Malika Balo	Conflict	433	2,062	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	2,062	5
	Oromia	Borena	Meyu Mulukke	Conflict	2,516	14,586	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,516	14,586	2
	Oromia	Borena	Midaga Tola	Conflict	339	1,672	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	1,672	7
	Oromia	Borena	Goro Gutu	Conflict	554	2,674	7	182	856	2	-	-	-	736	3,530	9
	Oromia	Borena	Komboldha	Conflict	27	113	1	21	68	1	-	-	-	48	181	2
	Oromia	Borena	Bedeno	Conflict	142	687	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	687	2
	Oromia	Borena	Deder	Conflict	914	3,874	17	914	3,914	6	-	-	-	1,828	7,788	23
	Oromia	Borena	Garu Muti	Conflict	33	160	1	85	414	2	-	-	-	118	574	3
	Oromia	Borena	Girawa	Conflict	145	667	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	667	4
	Oromia	Borena	Haro Maya	Conflict	97	457	4	172	718	3	-	-	-	269	1,175	7
	Oromia	Borena	Haro Maya	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	401	1	91	401	1
	Oromia	Borena	Jarso	Conflict	1,923	9,766	5	131	656	1	-	-	-	2,054	10,422	6
	Oromia	Borena	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	-	-	-	68	295	1	-	-	-	68	295	1
	Oromia	Borena	Mea	Conflict	617	2,860	2	30	180	1	-	-	-	647	3,040	3
	Oromia	Borena	Golo Oda	Conflict	147	698	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	698	1
	Oromia	Borena	East Shewa	Seasonal Flood	119	714	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	714	1
	Oromia	Borena	Diga	Drought	1,897	15,020	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,897	15,020	2
	Oromia	Borena	Saiga	Drought	3,940	26,088	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,940	26,088	7
	Oromia	Borena	Girja (Harenfema)	Other	74	498	1	-	-	-	74	-	-	74	498	1
	Oromia	Borena	Goro Dola	Conflict	176	1,120	1	23	145	1	465	3,838	1	664	5,103	3
	Oromia	Borena	Gumi-Eldelo	Conflict	2,920	22,012	6	525	4,096	1	460	3,749	1	3,905	29,857	8
	Oromia	Borena	Gumi-Eldelo	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	725	1	500	725	1
	Oromia	Borena	Liben	Conflict	1,598	11,615	5	808	5,284	4	-	-	-	2,406	16,899	9
	Oromia	Borena	Liben	Drought	87	530	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	530	1
	Oromia	Borena	Negelle City Administration	Conflict	456	2,989	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	2,989	1
	Oromia	Borena	Botor Tolay	Drought	1,310	9,594	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,310	9,594	6
	Oromia	Borena	Kersa	Other	834	6,007	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	834	6,007	7
	Oromia	Borena	Sigmo	Conflict	23	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	56	1
	Oromia	Borena	Kelem Wellega	Conflict	1,724	11,772	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724	11,772	2
	Oromia	Borena	Dale Sadi	Conflict	20	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	28	1
	Oromia	Borena	Kelem Wellega	Drought	584	4,760	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	584	4,760	1
	Oromia	Borena	Kuyu	Conflict	40	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	88	1
	Oromia	Borena	Hidabu Abote	Conflict	-	-	-	20	40	1	-	-	-	20	40	1
	Oromia	Borena	Waliso	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45	-	1
	Oromia	Borena	Wenchi	Conflict	31	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	66	1
	Oromia	Borena	Waliso Town	Conflict	32	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	113	1
	Oromia	Borena	Gedeb Asasa	Conflict	53	181	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	181	1
	Oromia	Borena	Shalla	Conflict	24	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	77	1
	Oromia	Borena	Shalla	Flood	136	1,251	4	55	475	2	22	121	1	213	1,847	7
	Oromia	Borena	Shalla	Seasonal Flood	70	568	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	568	2
	Oromia	Borena	Sirro	Conflict	162	1,093	2	627	4,492	2	574	3,613	9	1,363	9,198	13
	Oromia	Borena	Abba	Conflict	71	177	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	177	1
	Oromia	Borena	Dodola	Conflict	41	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	113	1
	Oromia	Borena	Kofele	Conflict	30	123	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	123	1
	Oromia	Borena	Galana	Conflict	1,864	13,380	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,864	13,380	6
	Oromia	Borena	Galana	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	51	367	1	170	1,438	1	221	1,805	2
	Oromia	Borena	Melka Soba	Conflict	-	-	-	1,444	9,585	2	700	5,124	2	2,144	14,709	4

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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018		During 2018		In 2019		Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites	
					HH	Individuals	HH	Individuals	HH	Individuals				
	Oromia	West Guji	Mella Soda	Drought	947	7,225	2	-	-	-	947	7,225	2	
	Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	Conflict	1,677	13,071	5	1,343	7	-	3,020	23,586	12	
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Drought	600	4,470	1	-	-	-	600	4,470	1	
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	1,235	9,510	1	2,711	11,729	3	
	Oromia	West Harege	Bordode	Conflict	1,092	6,751	6	-	2	3,095	2	1,613	9,846	8
	Oromia	West Harege	Doba	Conflict	90	403	2	-	-	-	90	403	2	
	Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	Conflict	1,562	9,224	8	-	-	-	1,562	9,224	8	
	Oromia	West Harege	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	470	3,147	3	145	1,046	1	41	43	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Daro Lebu	Conflict	-	-	-	31	106	1	-	615	4,193	4
	Oromia	West Harege	Gemechis	Conflict	65	329	1	-	-	-	31	106	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Mesela	Conflict	159	1,089	1	-	-	-	65	329	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Tulo	Conflict	87	439	1	-	-	-	159	1,089	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Habro	Conflict	70	468	1	-	-	-	87	439	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	45	138	1	-	-	-	70	468	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Arbosa Zuria	Conflict	32	74	1	-	-	-	45	138	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	60	148	1	-	-	-	32	74	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Jeddu	Conflict	-	-	-	467	2,824	1	1,385	8,993	3	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Nejo	Conflict	-	-	-	882	5,559	8	882	5,559	8	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Kiltu Kara	Conflict	-	-	-	682	3,891	8	682	3,891	8	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Boji Dirmeji	Conflict	-	-	-	265	1,396	5	265	1,396	5	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	-	-	-	950	5,748	2	246	1,393	8	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Leta Sibru	Conflict	-	-	-	1,184	6,397	9	-	950	5,748	2
	Oromia	West Wellega	Mana Sibru	Conflict	-	-	-	188	168	1	1,184	6,397	9	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Gimbi	Conflict	-	-	-	25	101	1	448	2,343	2	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Gimbi Town	Conflict	-	-	-	25	101	1	448	2,343	2	
	Oromia	West Wellega	Mendi Town	Conflict	-	-	-	25	101	1	448	2,343	2	
	<b>Oromia Total</b>				<b>72,978</b>	<b>440,054</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>19,011</b>	<b>119,451</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10,558</b>	<b>64,408</b>	<b>54</b>	
	Somali	Alder	Cheret/Weyib	Drought	319	1,770	1	-	-	-	319	1,770	1	
	Somali	Alder	Cheret/Weyib	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	3,026	1	
	Somali	Alder	Dolobay	Drought	1,339	7,779	2	-	-	-	1,339	7,779	2	
	Somali	Alder	Dolobay	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	457	2,582	1	-	457	2,582	1
	Somali	Alder	Hargele	Drought	889	5,019	3	-	-	-	889	5,019	3	
	Somali	Alder	Raso	Conflict	1,193	7,130	1	-	-	-	1,193	7,130	1	
	Somali	Alder	Raso	Drought	132	800	1	-	-	-	132	800	1	
	Somali	Alder	Bare	Drought	2,381	13,567	9	-	-	-	2,381	13,567	9	
	Somali	Alder	God God	Drought	847	5,816	3	-	-	-	847	5,816	3	
	Somali	Alder	Qoohle	Drought	1,379	9,589	3	-	-	-	1,379	9,589	3	
	Somali	Alder	West Imi	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	477	2,821	2	-	477	2,821	2
	Somali	Dawa	Hudet	Conflict	4,783	37,965	17	4,608	36,193	2	9,391	74,158	19	
	Somali	Dawa	Moyale	Conflict	5,238	37,598	6	5,168	38,103	6	10,406	75,701	12	
	Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	Conflict	1,855	12,441	3	560	3,966	2	2,415	16,407	5	
	Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,220	1	
	Somali	Dawa	Qadhadhumo	Conflict	-	-	-	1,503	12,713	6	152	1,466	1	
	Somali	Dawo	Boh	Drought	801	4,825	6	-	-	-	801	4,825	6	
	Somali	Dawo	Darot	Drought	2,166	13,023	10	-	-	-	2,166	13,023	10	
	Somali	Dawo	Daratole	Drought	824	4,973	5	-	-	-	824	4,973	5	
	Somali	Dawo	Gal Hamer	Drought	530	2,933	2	-	-	-	530	2,933	2	
	Somali	Dawo	Geladin	Drought	2,109	12,813	10	-	-	-	2,109	12,813	10	
	Somali	Dawo	Lahet Yu'ub	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	3,232	1	
	Somali	Dawo	Lahet Yu'ub	Drought	1,919	11,301	3	-	-	-	1,919	11,301	3	
	Somali	Dawo	Warder	Drought	3,268	19,745	10	-	-	-	3,268	19,745	10	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Conflict	1,984	11,800	5	-	-	-	1,984	11,800	5	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Drought	160	960	1	-	-	-	160	960	1	
	Somali	Erer	Mayamuljo	Conflict	973	5,637	4	-	-	-	973	5,637	4	
	Somali	Erer	Salahad	Conflict	1,090	6,500	6	-	-	-	1,090	6,500	6	
	Somali	Erer	Qubi	Conflict	1,463	8,698	6	-	-	-	1,463	8,698	6	
	Somali	Erer	Qubi	Drought	55	325	1	-	-	-	55	325	1	
	Somali	Erer	Wangy	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	834	2	
	Somali	Fafan	Babile	Conflict	14,752	90,691	9	957	5,785	2	971	102,359	17	
	Somali	Fafan	Gursum	Conflict	1,719	10,432	6	305	1,903	2	5,883	12,335	8	
	Somali	Fafan	Harehen	Drought	85	540	1	-	-	-	85	540	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Kebrbayah	Drought	1,320	8,019	1	-	-	-	1,320	8,019	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Tulliguled	Conflict	7,212	43,272	2	708	4,307	2	7,920	47,579	4	

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	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga	Conflict	-	-	-	444	2,646	3	-	-	444	2,646	3	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	436	2,550	1	-	-	436	2,550	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Aware	Drought	825	5,088	2	-	-	-	-	-	825	5,088	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Daror	Drought	460	2,677	3	-	-	-	-	-	460	2,677	3	
	Somali	Jarar	Dig	Drought	250	1,540	1	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,540	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Gashamo	Drought	2,880	18,331	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,880	18,331	5	
	Somali	Jarar	Guragado	Drought	451	2,729	1	-	-	-	-	-	451	2,729	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Bil'libur	Drought	407	2,413	2	-	-	-	-	-	407	2,413	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Conflict	-	-	-	46	273	1	-	-	46	273	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Drought	295	1,771	1	-	-	-	-	-	295	1,771	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Bodaley	Drought	58	340	1	-	-	-	-	-	58	340	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeweyn	Drought	367	2,240	2	-	-	-	-	-	367	2,240	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeweyn	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	94	565	2	-	-	94	565	2	
	Somali	Koraha	El-qogaden	Drought	162	946	2	-	-	-	-	-	162	946	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Goglo	Drought	340	2,036	4	-	-	-	-	-	340	2,036	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	394	2,336	4	-	-	-	-	-	394	2,336	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Flash Flood	516	3,149	1	-	-	-	-	-	516	3,149	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Marsin	Drought	1,082	6,365	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,082	6,365	5	
	Somali	Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	496	2,924	4	-	-	-	-	-	496	2,924	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Higloley	Drought	51	308	1	-	-	-	-	-	51	308	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Laasdhankayre	Drought	56	339	1	-	-	-	-	-	56	339	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Shekosh	Drought	60	354	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	354	1	
	Somali	Liben	Deksa Sefu	Conflict	2,483	14,039	5	450	2,528	3	160	884	3,093	17,451	10	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	-	-	-	500	2,450	1	-	-	500	2,450	1	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	150	858	1	416	1,998	1	-	-	566	2,856	2	
	Somali	Liben	Pitu	Conflict	4,507	26,107	19	358	1,936	2	1,040	5,887	5,905	33,930	25	
	Somali	Liben	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	2,866	16,281	7	-	-	-	50	268	2,916	16,549	8	
	Somali	Liben	Goro Baqaaqa	Conflict	416	2,433	1	-	-	-	-	-	416	2,433	1	
	Somali	Negob	Dihun	Drought	1,072	6,478	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	6,478	6	
	Somali	Negob	Elwayne	Drought	751	4,553	7	-	-	-	-	-	751	4,553	7	
	Somali	Negob	Gerbo	Conflict	50	298	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	298	1	
	Somali	Negob	Gerbo	Drought	1,741	10,602	12	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	10,602	12	
	Somali	Negob	Segeg	Conflict	45	273	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	273	1	
	Somali	Negob	Segeg	Drought	720	4,326	4	-	-	-	-	-	720	4,326	4	
	Somali	Negob	Ayun	Conflict	-	-	-	123	738	1	-	-	123	738	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Abaqaro	Drought	115	721	1	-	-	-	-	-	115	721	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	2,259	13,298	10	-	-	-	-	-	2,259	13,298	10	
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	822	5,214	4	-	-	822	5,214	4	
	Somali	Shabelle	Berano	Drought	285	1,725	2	-	-	-	-	-	285	1,725	2	
	Somali	Shabelle	Berano	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	60	366	1	382	2,317	442	2,683	4	
	Somali	Shabelle	Denan	Drought	905	5,743	6	-	-	-	-	-	905	5,743	6	
	Somali	Shabelle	East Irm	Drought	372	2,169	2	-	-	-	60	360	1	432	2,529	3
	Somali	Shabelle	East Irm	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	684	4,150	6	684	4,150	6
	Somali	Shabelle	Elele	Drought	236	1,463	1	-	-	-	-	-	236	1,463	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	401	2,449	3	-	-	-	-	-	401	2,449	3	
	Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu	Drought	212	1,356	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,356	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,390	8,416	4	1,390	8,416	4
	Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	4,400	27,280	1	1,010	6,155	5	5,410	33,435	6
	Somali	Siti	Adem	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	1,384	1	230	1,384	1
	Somali	Siti	Erer	Drought	1,259	7,561	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	7,561	5	
	Somali	Siti	Erer	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	1,232	2	205	1,232	2
	Somali	Siti	Erer	Drought	2,426	14,536	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,426	14,536	3	
	Somali	Siti	Gablalu	Conflict	2,379	14,307	3	-	-	-	110	680	1	110	680	1
	Somali	Siti	Gofa-Biki	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	2,664	1	444	2,664	1
	Somali	Siti	Gofa-Biki	Drought	212	1,273	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,273	2	
	Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Drought	535	3,222	2	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,222	2	
	Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	3,181	1	530	3,181	1
	Somali	Siti	Mieso	Conflict	2,275	13,651	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,275	13,651	5	
	Somali	Siti	Mieso	Drought	1,947	11,710	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,947	11,710	7	
	Somali	Siti	Shinle	Drought	550	3,330	1	-	-	-	-	-	550	3,330	1	
	Somali	Siti	Dembel	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	745	1	125	745	1
	<b>Somali Total</b>				<b>103,104</b>	<b>636,609</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>22,892</b>	<b>156,917</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8,965</b>	<b>53,984</b>	<b>134,961</b>	<b>847,510</b>	<b>387</b>	

Round 20  
(November/December 2019)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 20 (November/December) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018		During 2018		In 2019		Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites			
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites				HH	Individuals	Sites
Tigray		Central	Abiyadi	Conflict	542	1,107	1	-	-	-	542	1,107	1			
Tigray		Central	Adwa	Conflict	2,524	3,354	1	-	-	-	2,524	3,354	1			
Tigray		Central	Ahlerom	Conflict	1,181	4,901	5	274	5	24	1,361	5,223	11			
Tigray		Central	Axum	Conflict	1,132	2,393	1	-	-	-	1,132	2,393	1			
Tigray		Central	Kola Temben	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	54	26	54	1			
Tigray		Central	Miebi Leke	Conflict	984	3,118	9	34	1	26	1,018	3,173	10			
Tigray		Central	Tanqua Abagele	Conflict	91	136	1	-	-	-	91	136	1			
Tigray		Central	Werei Leke	Conflict	783	1,277	5	-	-	-	783	1,277	5			
Tigray		Central	Laelay Maychew	Conflict	-	-	-	166	176	2	167	285	5			
Tigray		Central	Naeder Adet	Conflict	140	210	1	-	-	-	140	210	1			
Tigray		Central	Tahtay Maychew	Conflict	286	446	1	-	-	98	384	571	4			
Tigray		Central	Getar Adwa	Conflict	-	-	-	-	200	314	5	314	5			
Tigray		Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	4,212	5,949	1	-	-	-	4,212	5,949	1			
Tigray		Eastern	Ganta Afeshum	Conflict	730	978	9	625	4	77	1,432	2,023	14			
Tigray		Eastern	Gulmekeda	Conflict	126	478	1	1,788	3,481	12	72	1,986	4,151	16		
Tigray		Eastern	Hawzen	Conflict	848	1,305	1	496	683	9	243	1,587	2,363	18		
Tigray		Eastern	Wukro Town	Conflict	1,534	2,408	1	-	-	-	1,534	2,408	1			
Tigray		Eastern	Erob	Conflict	-	-	-	-	49	84	1	84	1			
Tigray		Eastern	Saesie Tsaedaamba	Conflict	471	597	1	781	983	7	29	1,281	1,617	9		
Tigray		Eastern	Atsbi Wenberta	Conflict	104	412	1	-	-	63	135	167	547	4		
Tigray		Eastern	Kelele Awelallo	Conflict	138	298	1	408	659	6	68	1,112	3	614	1,069	10
Tigray		Mekelle	Adhaki Sub City	Conflict	2,256	4,672	1	-	-	-	-	2,256	4,672	1		
Tigray		Mekelle	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	3,086	5,008	1	-	-	-	-	3,086	5,008	1		
Tigray		Mekelle	Hadret Sub City	Conflict	2,747	6,456	1	-	-	-	-	2,747	6,456	1		
Tigray		Mekelle	Hadret Sub City	Conflict	3,620	7,356	1	-	-	-	-	3,620	7,356	1		
Tigray		Mekelle	Hawelto Sub City	Conflict	1,351	2,687	1	-	-	-	-	1,351	2,687	1		
Tigray		Mekelle	Kedamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	1,953	1,956	1	-	-	-	-	1,953	1,956	1		
Tigray		Mekelle	Quiha Subcity	Conflict	3,302	8,036	1	-	-	-	-	3,302	8,036	1		
Tigray		Mekelle	Semen Sub City	Conflict	-	-	-	-	67	101	3	377	646	4		
Tigray		North Western	Asgede Tsimbila	Conflict	310	545	1	-	-	-	300	477	2			
Tigray		North Western	Laelay Adiyabo	Conflict	209	330	1	91	147	1	237	300	2			
Tigray		North Western	Medebay Zana	Conflict	140	186	1	-	-	25	51	165	237	2		
Tigray		North Western	Shararo Town	Conflict	300	460	1	-	-	-	300	460	1			
Tigray		North Western	Tsalenti	Conflict	740	1,371	1	-	-	46	76	786	1,447	3		
Tigray		North Western	Shire Endalesele	Conflict	2,290	6,101	1	-	-	-	-	2,290	6,101	1		
Tigray		North Western	Tahtay Kararo	Conflict	91	161	1	-	-	-	91	161	1			
Tigray		South East	Degua Temben	Conflict	78	97	1	-	-	38	104	135	2			
Tigray		South East	Hintalo Wejirat	Conflict	716	1,165	1	415	884	6	94	2,225	2,669	11		
Tigray		South East	Saharti Same	Conflict	49	94	2	98	159	1	72	216	414	6		
Tigray		South East	Enderta	Conflict	-	-	-	255	3	111	247	4	209	502	7	
Tigray		Southern	Endamehoni	Conflict	-	-	-	322	661	6	-	322	661	6		
Tigray		Southern	Korem Town	Conflict	399	838	1	-	-	-	-	399	838	1		
Tigray		Southern	Waychew	Conflict	574	1,088	1	-	-	-	-	574	1,088	1		
Tigray		Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	428	1,355	2	182	468	2	500	1,439	6	1,110	3,262	10
Tigray		Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	545	1,506	1	1,884	5,235	14	175	505	6	2,604	7,246	21
Tigray		Southern	Ofra	Conflict	-	-	-	137	234	2	72	156	3	209	390	5
Tigray		Southern	Imba Alaje	Conflict	-	-	-	188	323	3	147	319	4	335	642	7
Tigray		Southern	Alamata Town	Conflict	634	1,628	1	-	-	-	-	634	1,628	1		
Tigray		Western	Kafta Humera	Conflict	619	1,281	4	-	-	-	-	619	1,281	4		
Tigray		Western	Sett Humera	Conflict	1,211	1,904	1	-	-	87	170	1	706	1,451	5	
Tigray Total		Western		Conflict	43,354	85,648	70	7,866	15,607	84	2,538	5,359	73	53,758	106,614	227
Grand Total					236,918	1,250,542	742	57,114	326,321	253	27,596	152,765	204	321,428	1,735,628	1,199

Round 20  
(November/December 2019)



USAID  
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The People of Europe

IOM  
International Organization for Migration

DTM is made possible thanks to the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (CHD), the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Agency (OFDA) and the Japan Supplementary Budget (JSB).

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of donors.

# ANNEX B

## SUMMARY TABLE OF RETURN

Displacement Tracking Matrix/Village Assessment Survey (DTM/VAS) - 29 November-11 December 2019 - Summary Table of Population Breakdown



Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages		Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)		Host/Receiving Community		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total Individuals	
			Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga 1	8	2	4	576	2,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	2,937
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga 2	5	10	50	915	4,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	4,875
Amhara	Central Gonder	Gonder Zuria	7	6	35	341	1,832	-	-	295	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	642	3,317
Amhara	East Gojjam	Goncha Siso Enese	1	1	5	6	30	-	-	46	229	-	-	-	-	-	53	264
Amhara	Oromia	Artuma Fursi	2	-	-	140	697	-	-	38	250	1,249	-	-	-	-	390	1,984
Amhara	Oromia	Bati	1	-	-	32	160	-	-	3	20	100	-	-	-	-	52	263
Amhara	Oromia	Kemissie City Adminis	1	87	287	86	284	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	601
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	1	-	-	35	137	-	-	2	61	300	-	-	-	-	96	472
Amhara	Wag Himra	Dehana	2	23	75	33	130	-	-	107	429	-	-	-	-	-	163	641
Amhara	West Gonder	Metema	2	25	125	107	535	-	-	5	25	-	-	-	50	-	187	735
Amhara	West Gonder	Quara	7	-	-	269	1,345	-	-	931	4,655	-	-	100	30	30	1,250	6,130
Amhara Total			37	154	581	2,540	12,948	73	1,715	8,437	20	100	80	80	4,509	22,219	7,488	26,378
Beneshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Bididigilu	5	-	-	5,791	19,817	84	1,697	6,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	838	8,014
Beneshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Maokomo Special	1	-	-	669	6,370	-	-	169	1,644	-	-	-	-	-	717	3,924
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Agalometi	9	5	21	259	1,422	101	453	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,061	34,701
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Bio Jiganifado	42	167	303	5,175	26,880	285	1,719	7,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,552	10,327
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Kemashi	8	335	1,439	1,622	6,100	92	595	2,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,606	13,343
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Sirba Abay	4	-	-	1,711	9,368	-	-	895	3,975	-	-	-	-	-	5,669	27,050
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Yaso	28	360	1,729	1,772	8,458	501	3,509	16,192	28	150	-	-	-	-	26,931	123,717
Beneshangul Gumuz total			97	867	3,492	16,999	78,415	1,063	9,037	40,597	28	150	-	-	-	-	106	530
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	2	-	-	106	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	530
Dire Dawa Total			2	-	-	106	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	530
Hareri	Hareri	Dire Teyara	1	-	-	82	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	640
Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	1	-	-	100	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	500
Hareri Total			2	-	-	182	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	1,140
Oromia	Borena	Gudhi	18	64	320	7,514	37,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,578	37,890
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	44	530	2,650	22,771	113,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,301	116,621
Oromia	East Harerge	Babile	78	755	3,581	9,917	49,284	218	5,268	26,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,940	79,834
Oromia	East Harerge	Chinaksen	22	1,377	7,320	1,077	5,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,454	13,274
Oromia	East Harerge	Fedis	4	-	-	729	3,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	3,678
Oromia	East Harerge	Girawa	1	2	11	44	220	15	180	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	1,146
Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	7	55	275	885	4,433	83	945	4,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,885	9,516
Oromia	East Harerge	Meyu Muluke	7	3,377	16,885	1,540	7,700	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,917	24,591
Oromia	East Harerge	Midlega Tola	5	-	-	268	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	1,330
Oromia	East Wellega	Diga	2	-	-	78	511	-	-	195	430	-	-	-	-	-	273	941
Oromia	East Wellega	Gira Aynata	2	-	-	480	2,212	-	-	1,540	10,613	-	-	-	-	-	2,020	12,825
Oromia	East Wellega	Guto Gida	4	-	-	1,024	4,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,024	4,993
Oromia	East Wellega	Hero Limu	8	274	3,054	3,210	25,745	-	-	1,678	11,794	-	-	-	-	-	5,162	40,593
Oromia	East Wellega	Leka Dulecha	2	-	-	43	154	-	-	325	1,376	-	-	-	-	-	368	1,530
Oromia	East Wellega	Limu	3	-	-	309	1,245	-	-	1,285	6,999	-	-	-	-	-	1,594	8,244
Oromia	East Wellega	Sasiga	17	-	-	5,766	29,132	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,766	29,133
Oromia	Guji	Odo Shakkiso	21	33	167	1,194	5,053	13	15,261	74,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,488	79,390
Oromia	Guji	Uruga	18	-	-	602	3,414	-	-	4,129	23,710	-	-	-	-	-	4,731	27,124
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	48	-	-	6,736	40,632	-	-	11,248	64,898	-	-	-	-	-	17,984	105,530
Oromia	West Guji	Bibis'a Kojowa	32	-	-	5,966	32,821	-	-	8,609	50,156	-	-	-	-	-	14,775	82,977
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	64	-	-	6,124	39,065	-	-	17,252	111,920	-	-	-	-	-	23,376	150,985
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	51	-	-	13,185	90,257	-	-	11,647	70,844	-	-	-	-	-	24,832	161,101
Oromia	West Guji	Hambela Wamena	78	-	-	12,625	78,937	-	-	20,220	122,238	-	-	-	-	-	32,845	201,175
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca	69	-	-	12,561	84,125	-	-	19,023	121,501	-	-	-	-	-	31,584	205,626
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca Town	9	-	-	1,376	11,322	-	-	2,061	15,606	-	-	-	-	-	3,437	26,928
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Baiguda	7	-	-	754	3,905	-	-	1,116	5,638	-	-	-	-	-	1,870	9,543
Oromia	West Harerge	Bordode	4	73	360	379	1,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	2,270
Oromia	West Harerge	Daro Lebu	8	-	-	617	3,502	-	-	1,017	7,187	-	-	-	-	-	1,634	10,689
Oromia	West Harerge	Habro	1	-	-	18	84	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-	168	834
Oromia	West Harerge	Hawi Gudfina	17	-	-	1,902	9,412	-	-	40	200	-	-	-	-	-	1,942	9,612
Oromia	West Harerge	Mieso	18	-	-	2,598	12,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,598	12,515
Oromia	West Wellega	Boji Dirneji	3	32	160	463	2,826	-	-	498	2,928	-	-	-	-	-	993	5,914
Oromia	West Wellega	Lalo Asabi	1	10	25	80	396	-	-	337	1,942	-	-	-	-	-	427	2,363
Oromia	West Wellega	Leta Sibru	3	36	178	194	1,091	-	-	683	3,480	-	-	-	-	-	913	4,749
Oromia	West Wellega	Mana Sibru	9	408	2,029	1,099	6,780	-	-	5,356	25,565	-	-	-	-	-	6,863	34,374
Oromia Total			685	7,026	37,015	124,128	716,179	336	130,263	766,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,417	1,519,838



Displacement Tracking Matrix/Village Assessment Survey (DTM/VAS) - 29 November-11 December 2019 - Summary Table of Population Breakdown

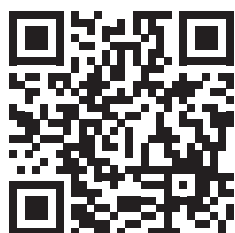
Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)		Host/Resolving Community		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total HHs	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
SNNPR	Geddo	Gedeb	41	-	-	5,143	33,893	2,524	103,086	15,379	103,086	-	-	-	-	20,522	139,503
SNNPR	Geddo	Kochere	28	-	-	7,788	44,311	829	58,134	10,176	58,134	-	-	-	-	17,964	103,274
SNNPR	Geddo	Wenago	3	-	-	650	3,778	126	6,155	1,110	6,155	-	-	-	-	1,760	10,059
SNNPR	Geddo	Yingachefefe	41	-	-	4,593	31,290	1,123	66,494	11,349	66,494	-	-	-	-	15,942	98,907
SNNPR Total			113	-	-	18,174	113,272	4,602	233,869	38,014	233,869	-	-	-	-	56,188	351,743
Somali	Dawa	Hudet	17	-	-	9,907	59,852	74	90	15	90	-	-	-	-	12,609	76,064
Somali	Dawa	Moyale	22	-	-	45,870	275,184	-	-	1,380	8,280	205	1,230	-	-	45,885	275,348
Somali	Fafan	Aw-bare	1	-	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,590	9,540
Somali	Fafan	Babile	14	-	-	2,026	12,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,026	12,156
Somali	Fafan	Gojjano	1	-	-	5	30	-	-	300	1,800	206	1,236	-	-	511	3,066
Somali	Fafan	Gursum	1	150	900	39	234	-	-	90	540	-	-	-	-	279	1,674
Somali	Fafan	Top-Wajale	1	-	-	5	30	-	-	547	3,282	98	588	-	-	650	3,900
Somali	Fafan	Tuulguled	25	28	168	4,578	27,528	-	-	552	3,812	-	-	-	-	5,158	31,508
Somali	Siti	Eter	4	-	-	103	618	-	-	727	4,362	129	774	-	-	959	5,794
Somali Total			86	178	1,068	62,538	375,662	74	6,313	38,378	638	3,828	-	-	-	69,667	419,010
Tigray	North Western	Laelay Adiyabo	2	59	166	48	137	10	454	2,627	-	-	-	-	-	561	2,940
Tigray	North Western	Tselemti	3	14	32	124	637	1	2,904	15,344	-	-	-	-	-	3,042	16,014
Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	17	735	2,252	824	3,380	471	7,212	33,473	-	-	-	-	-	8,771	39,576
Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	3	160	428	369	1,436	345	1,326	5,206	-	-	-	-	-	1,855	7,415
Tigray Total			25	968	2,878	1,365	5,590	827	11,896	56,650	-	-	-	-	-	14,229	65,945
Grand Total			1,047	9,193	45,034	226,032	1,303,736	6,975	197,238	1,144,239	686	4,078	80	80	-	483,229	2,504,142



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