



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency



# ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 4

## Round 21: February — March 2020

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Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



From  
the People of Japan

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# CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>i-ii</b>
---------------------------	-------------

## **Section I**

<b>Key Findings: Site Assessment</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Methodology</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Overview of Displacement</b>	
National level .....	<b>4-5</b>
Regional level .....	<b>6-13</b>
<b>Mobility</b> .....	<b>14-15</b>
<b>Durable Solutions</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Shelter and NFIs</b> .....	<b>16-17</b>
<b>WASH</b> .....	<b>17-18</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition</b> .....	<b>18-19</b>
<b>Livelihood</b> .....	<b>19-20</b>
<b>Health</b> .....	<b>20-21</b>
<b>Education</b> .....	<b>21-22</b>
<b>Protection</b> .....	<b>23</b>

## **Section 2**

<b>Key Findings: Village Assessment Survey</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>Methodology</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>Overview of Return</b>	
National Level .....	<b>28</b>
Regional Level .....	<b>29-35</b>
<b>Livelihoods</b> .....	<b>36-37</b>
<b>Health</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>WASH</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>Education</b> .....	<b>40</b>
<b>Shelter and NFIs</b> .....	<b>41-42</b>
<b>Housing, Land and Property</b> .....	<b>42-43</b>
<b>Protection</b> .....	<b>43-44</b>
<b>Legal Access and Political Participation</b> .....	<b>44</b>

## **Annex A**

<b>Summary Table of Displacement</b> .....	<b>45-50</b>
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## **Annex B**

<b>Summary Table of Return</b> .....	<b>51-52</b>
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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 region 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>.

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>

<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).

<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).

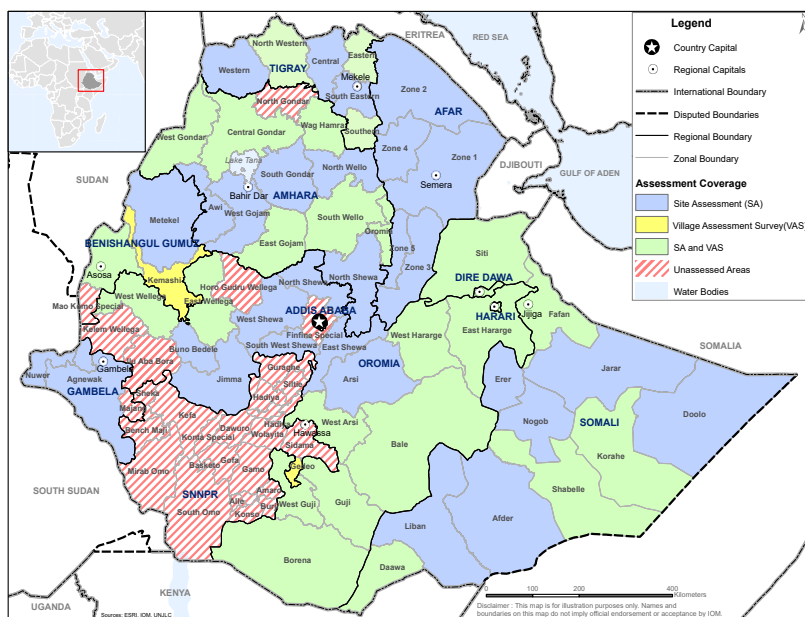
Since June 2019, Ethiopia has been combating a desert locust invasion that has affected Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Tigray regions. The desert locust invasion is reportedly the worst in the country in 25 years and hopper bands have covered more than 429 km<sup>2</sup> worth of crops and vegetation as of January 2020.<sup>11</sup> Since arriving in the country, the desert locust have bred and produced millions of hoppers, placing additional strain on food security and livelihoods. If left uncontrolled, this could lead to 500 times more locusts than at present.<sup>12</sup> In February 2020, many swarms matured and laid eggs in the Rift Valley and infestations were concentrated in SNNPR and Oromia regions.<sup>13</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 February and March 2020 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 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.<sup>14</sup> Other areas that were inaccessible this round include North Gondar in Amhara, Mao Komo in Benishangul Gumuz, Majang in Gambella, Kelem Wellega, Illu Aba Bora, Horo Gudru Wellega and 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 21.*

<sup>11</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020. *FAO in Emergencies — Ethiopia*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/countries/detail/en/c/151593>.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020. *Desert Locust Bulletin No. 497 (5 March 2020)*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/562/en/DL497e.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> However, DTM has now received authorization to go to all regions and is working on operationalizing that for the next round.

*"An internally displaced woman from Amhara stands outside her rented house together with her two children in Hawzen Town, Tigray region."*



# Section I

## Site Assessment



## KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT



1,237 sites covered



67 inaccessible sites

### Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



1,735,481 individuals\*



323,589 households



+0.11% increase since round 20  
(there were 1,733,628 IDPs in round 20)



50.1% male  
869,097 males



49.9% female  
866,384 females

### Top 3 Reasons for Displacement



1,170,659 conflict affected IDPs  
(67%) in 903 sites



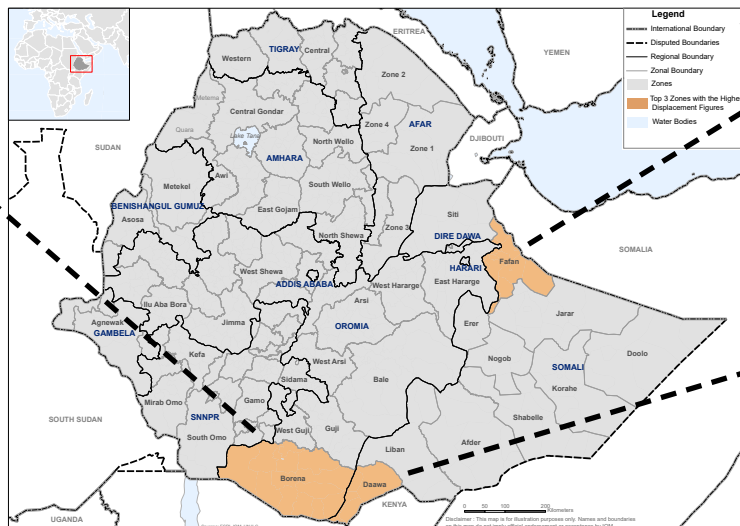
381,426 drought affected IDPs  
(22%) in 244 sites



73,736 seasonal flood affected IDPs  
(4%) in 26 sites

### Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures

3 Borena  
144,605 IDPs  
in 30 sites



1 Fafan  
191,797 IDPs  
in 35 sites

2 Dawa  
151,107 IDPs  
in 41 sites

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

### Newly Arrived IDPs

Defined as arrived in the last 2 months



12,844 individuals



2,347 households

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



12,574 individuals



2,298 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 6,087 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 21 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 with in the zone that host displaced populations, reason for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs and location.



Data collection: 1 — 29 February 2020

**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

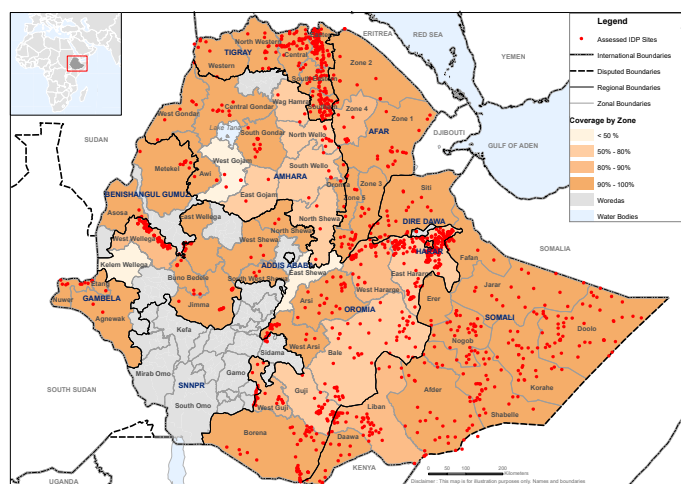
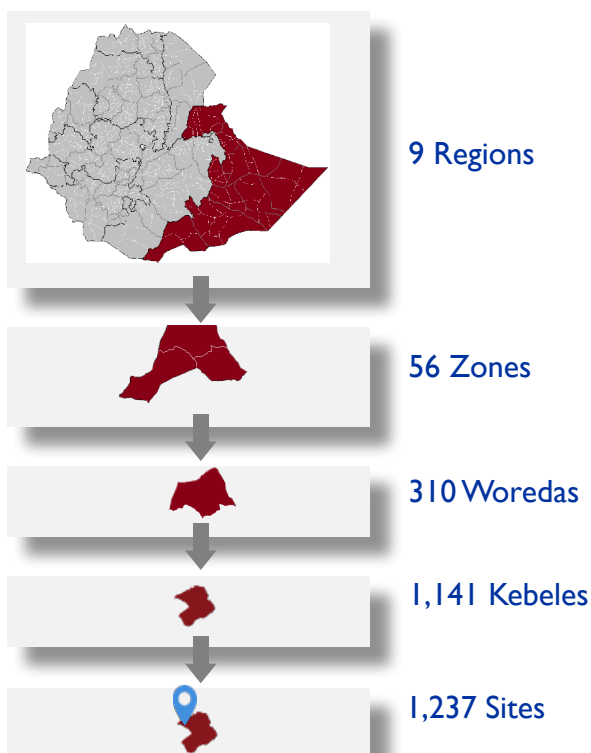


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



67 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 21, 15 sites were inaccessible due to road issues, and 52 sites had security problems.

# OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

## National Level

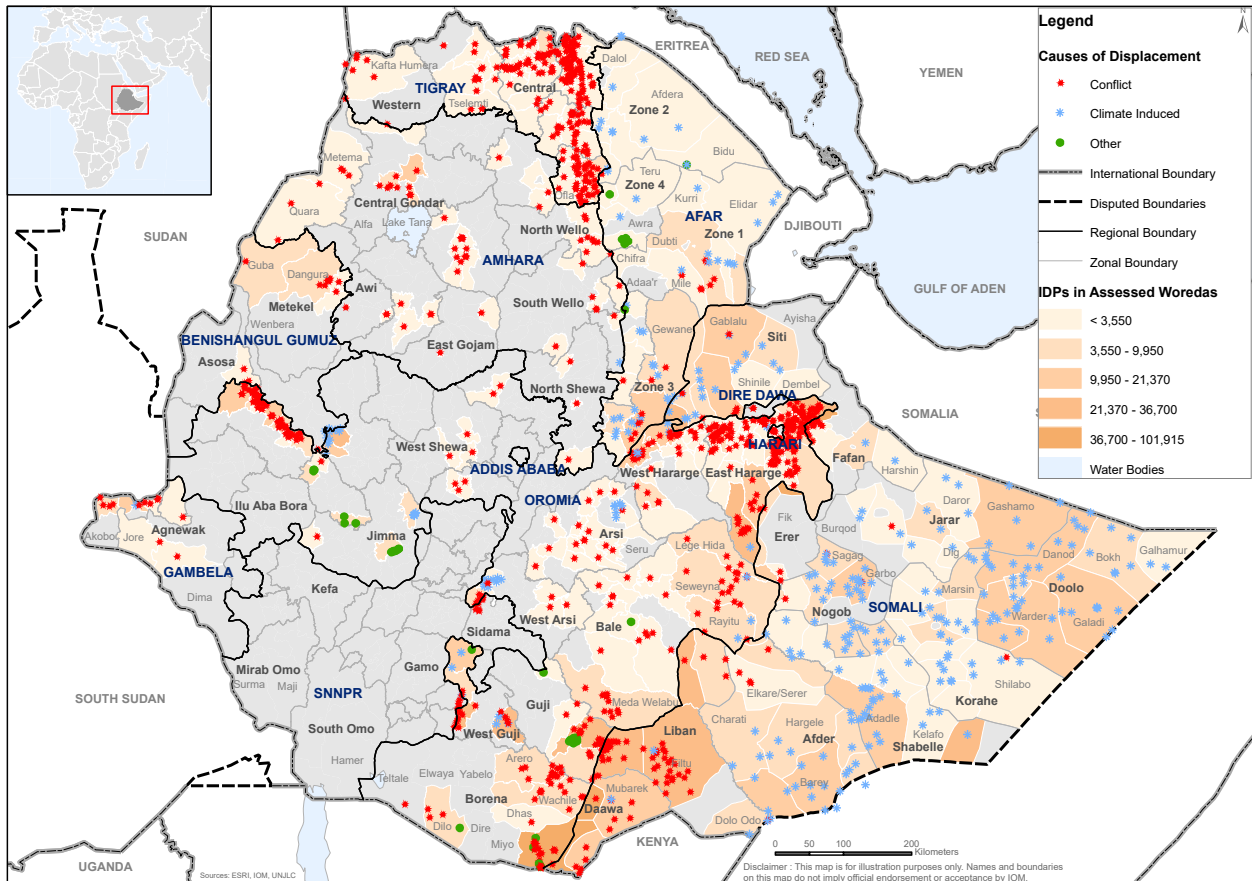


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in February 2020 from the Site Assessment.

According to the data collected in February 2020, 1.74 million IDPs (323,589 households) are internally displaced across 1,237 sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a modest 0.11% increase of 1,853 IDPs since the November 2019 data collection.

Benishangul Gumuz region experienced the most significant percentage increase, with 10,627 IDPs this round, signifying a 429.5% increase from 2,007 IDPs in DTM round 20. This is followed by Dire Dawa with an increase of 37% to 3,816 IDPs, and Gambella which experienced a 26.7% increase in displacement figures to 35,890 IDPs. Conversely, Tigray region observed a 6.6% decrease in IDPs to 99,602 IDPs as many IDPs returned to their places of origin in Oromia region.

The gender breakdown of displaced individuals is fairly equal with 50.1% males and 49.9% females. Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and affects 1.17 million IDPs (67%), while drought affects 381,426 IDPs (22%).

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents include a lack of livelihoods in 1,057 sites (85.4%), followed by damaged or destroyed houses in 1,036 sites (83.8%) and insufficient food in 950 sites (76.8%). As such, the main form of support requested was economic opportunities across 1,184 sites (95.7%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,105 sites (89.3%). The preferred durable solution of IDPs across the board was local integration as reported in 889 sites (72%).

## National Displacement Timeline

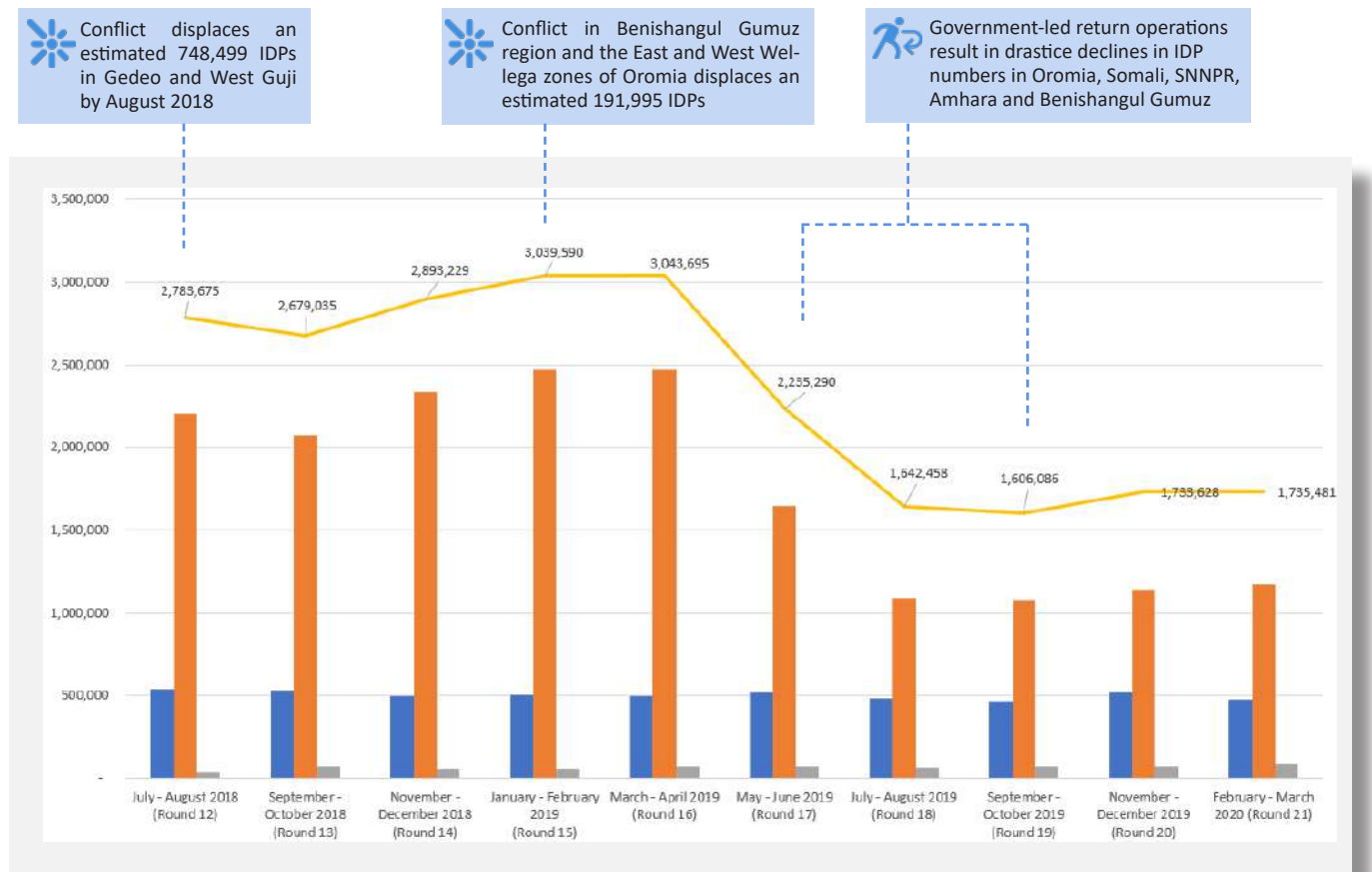


Figure 5: Number of IDPs tracked nationwide by the Displacement Tracking Matrix since July-August 2018 (round 12). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 21 rounds now. In round 12 (July—August 2018), the number of IDPs tracked by DTM was 2.78 million IDPs. This was largely due to the displacement in Gedeo and West Guji which displaced an estimated 748,499 IDPs according to DTM's Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

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.

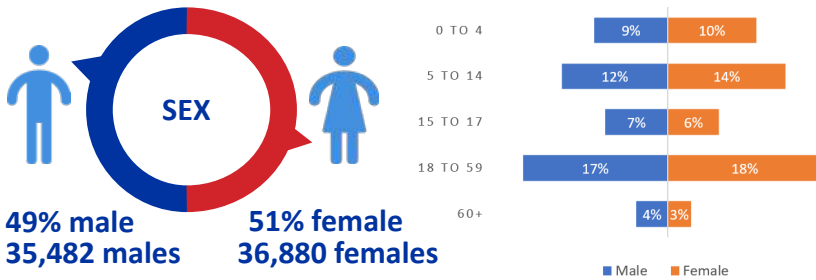
Since then, round 17 (May—June 2019), round 18 (July—August 2019) and round 19 (September—October) have witnessed drastic declines in displacement figures due to government-led return operations beginning in April 2019. However, rounds 20 (November—December 2019) and 21 (February—March 2020) experienced increases in the number of IDPs to 1.73 million IDPs and 1.74 million IDPs respectively.

**Regional Level**

**Afar**



**Sex and age breakdown of IDPs**



Pregnant girls under 18	22	Elderly persons without care givers	48
Pregnant women over 18	551	Unaccompanied children	2
Breastfeeding mothers	775	Separated children	21
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	31	Orphaned children	52
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	63	Single-female headed households	163
Persons with chronic diseases	11	Single-male headed households	83
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	1
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	162

12,856 households comprising 72,362 IDPs were identified in 66 sites in Afar region. These figures represent an increase of 7,557 IDPs (+11.7%) since round 20 (November/December 2019). This increase was mainly caused by the coverage of 5 new sites in Gerani woreda of Zone 1 which was not accessible in previous rounds due to insecurity stemming from conflict between Afar and Issa (Somali) communities. There was also one new conflict induced IDP site and new IDP arrivals in several sites in Amibara woreda of Zone 3. Additionally, 3 previously inaccessible sites due to the flooding of roads and 1 previously inaccessible site due to road insecurity became accessible this round. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 23,485 IDPs, or 32.5% of the displaced population.

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

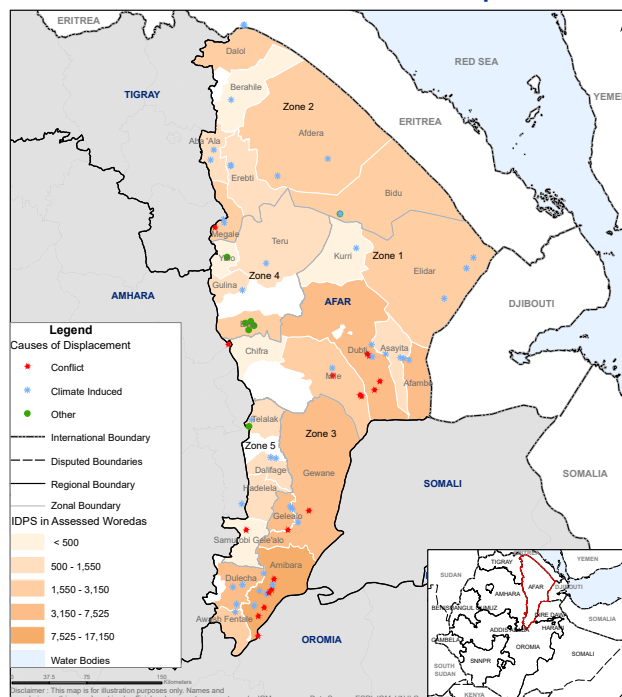
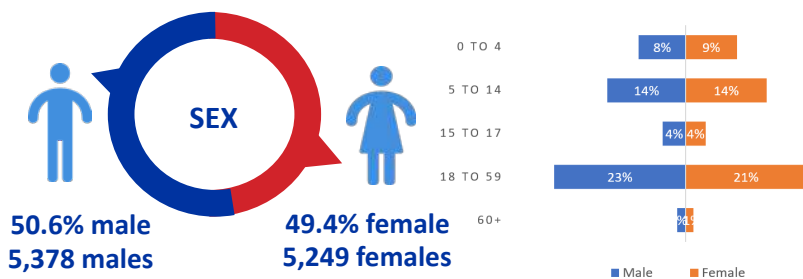


Figure 6: Displacement figures for Afar region in round 21.

## Benishangul Gumuz



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	17	Elderly persons without care givers	67
Pregnant women over 18	136	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	385	Separated children	30
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	41	Orphaned children	88
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	43	Single-female headed households	37
Persons with chronic diseases	10	Single-male headed households	45
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	84

2,030 households comprising 10,627 IDPs were identified in 13 sites in Benishangul Gumuz region. These figures represent an increase of 8,620 IDPs (+429.5%) since round 20 (November/December 2019). This increase was mainly caused by the coverage of 7 previously inaccessible sites which could not be covered due to road inaccessibility. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 10,627 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumuz

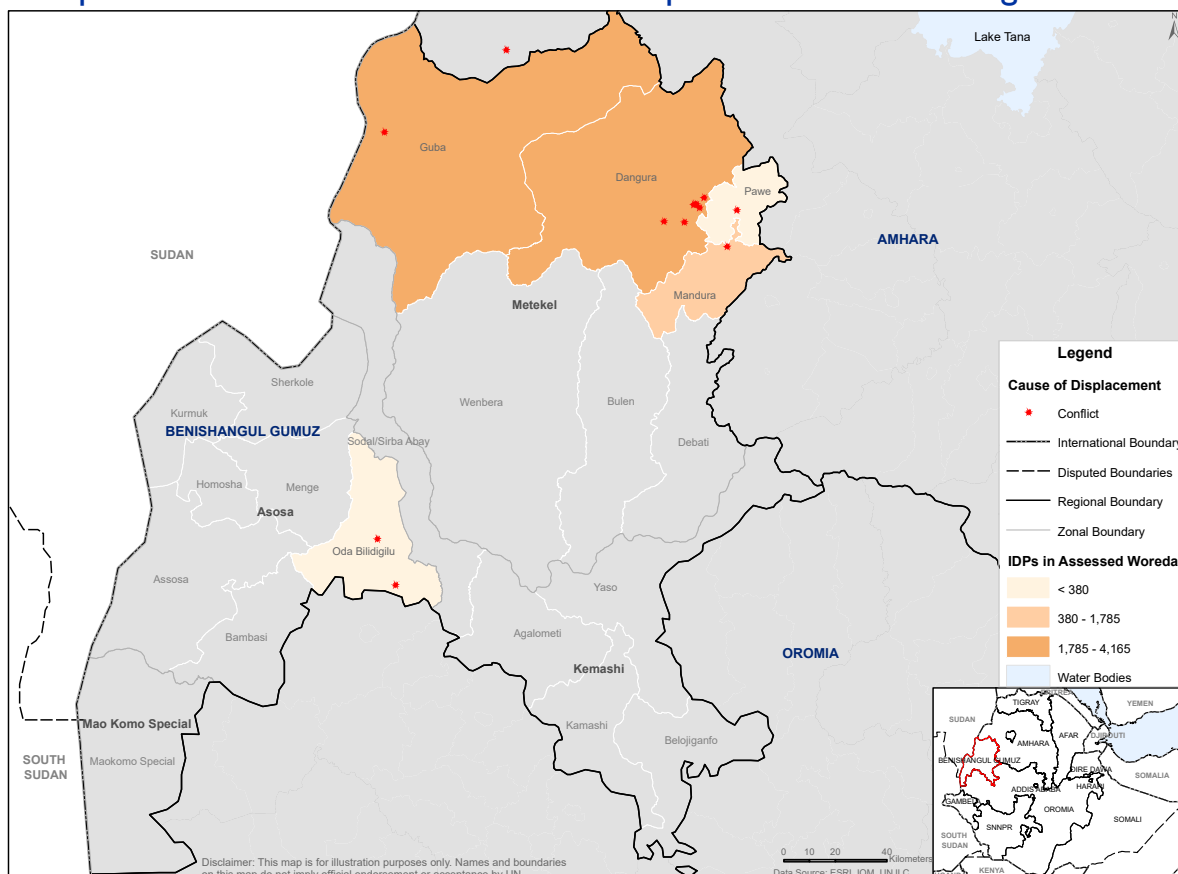
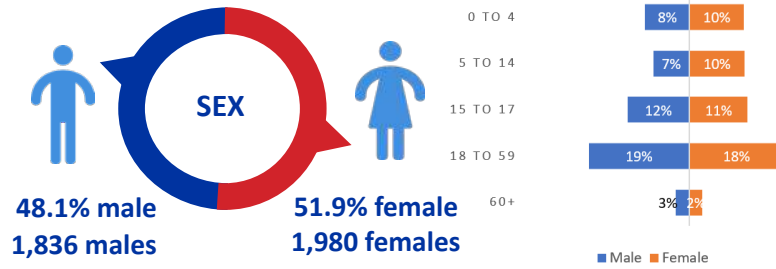


Figure 7: Displacement figures for Benishangul Gumuz region in round 21.

## Dire Dawa



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



738 households comprising 3,816 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent an increase of 1,030 IDPs (+37%) since round 20 (November/December 2019). This increase was mainly caused by relocated IDPs in Erer woreda of Siti zone and Awubare woreda of Fafan zone of Somali region returning back to Dire Dawa to obtain essentials such as food, water and NFIs. Their return was due to a lack response in their areas of re-location. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 3,816 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	43	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	55	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	0
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa

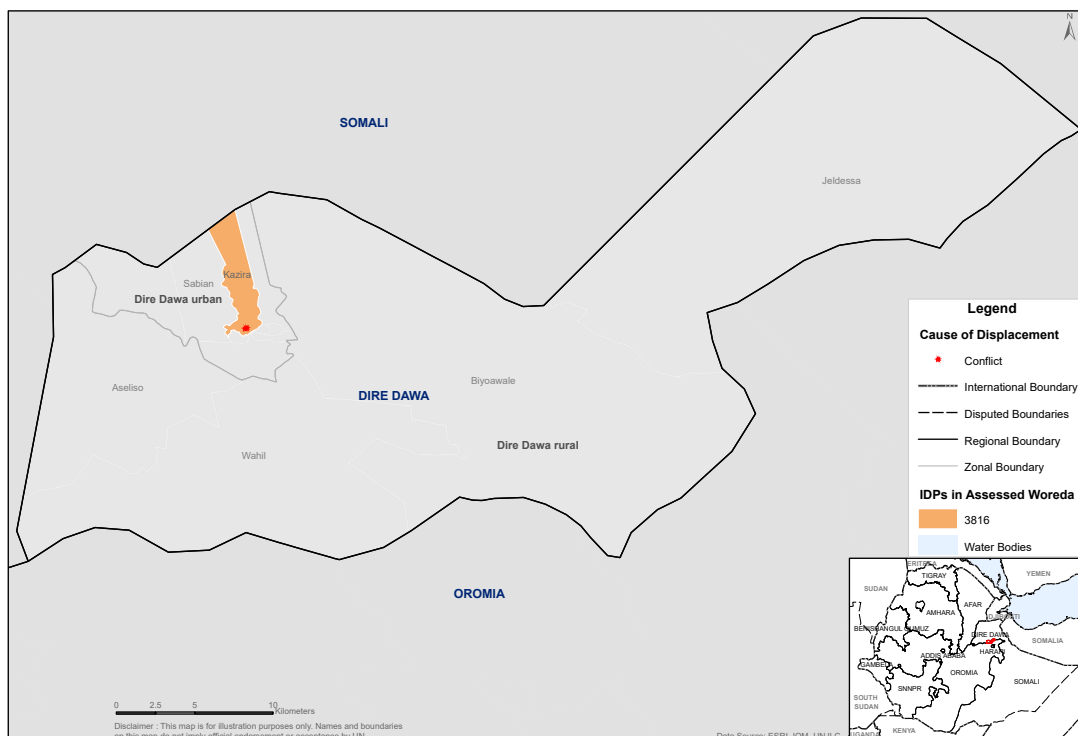
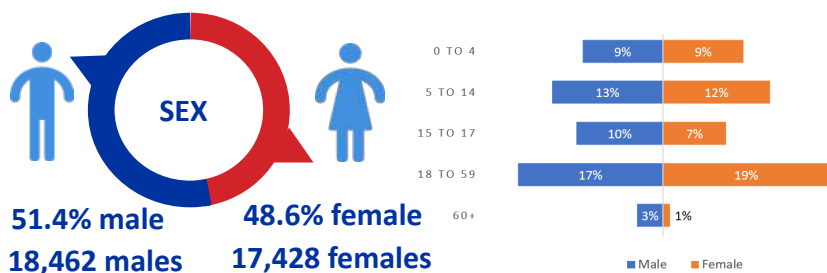


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Dire Dawa in round 21.

## Gambella



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



5,304 households comprising 35,890 IDPs were identified in 13 sites in Gambella region. These figures represent an increase of 7,552 IDPs (+26.7%) since round 20 (November/December 2019). While some sites closed this round, the increase is due to a high number of IDPs in a new site called Katir Center in Jikawo woreda. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 32,252 IDPs, or 90% of the displaced population. The remaining 3,638 IDPs (10%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Pregnant girls under 18	75	Elderly persons without care givers	48
Pregnant women over 18	469	Unaccompanied children	6
Breastfeeding mothers	810	Separated children	155
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	77	Orphaned children	139
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	141	Single-female headed households	44
Persons with chronic diseases	24	Single-male head-ed households	48
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	2
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	224

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambella

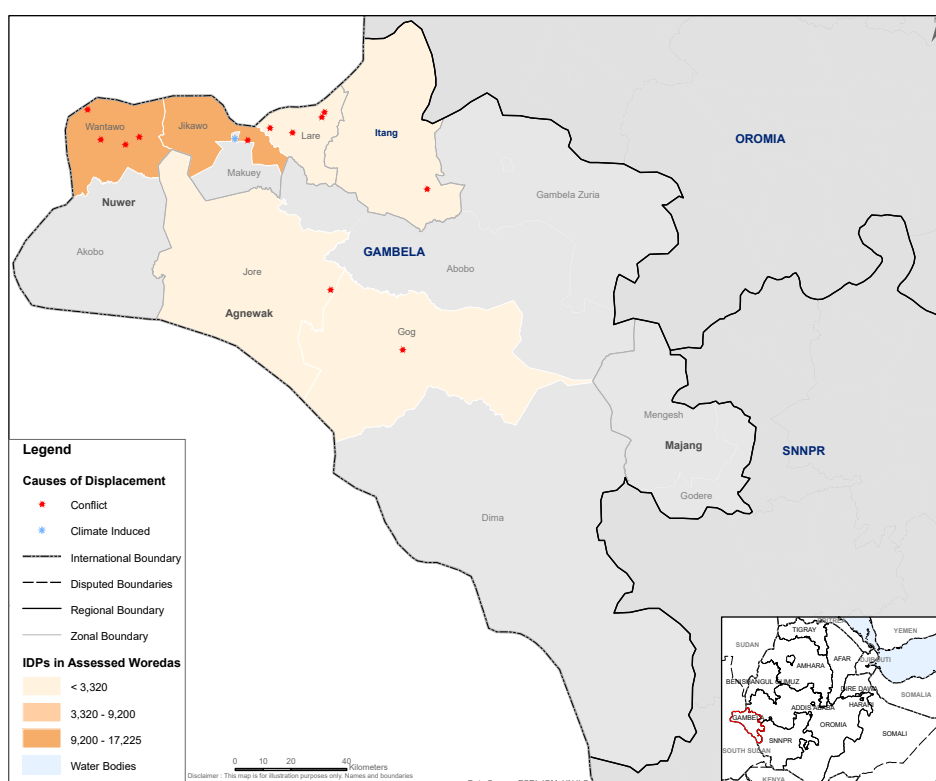
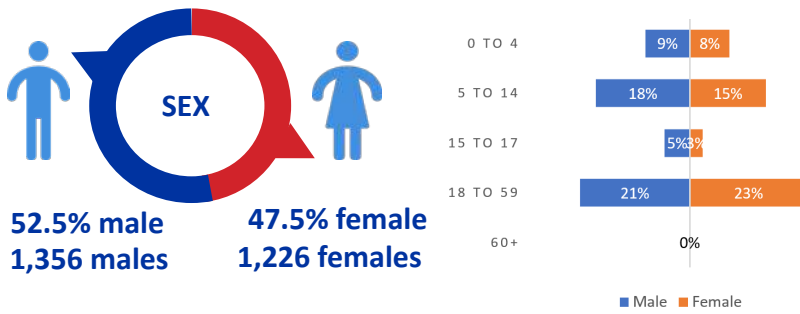


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Gambella region in round 21.

## Harari



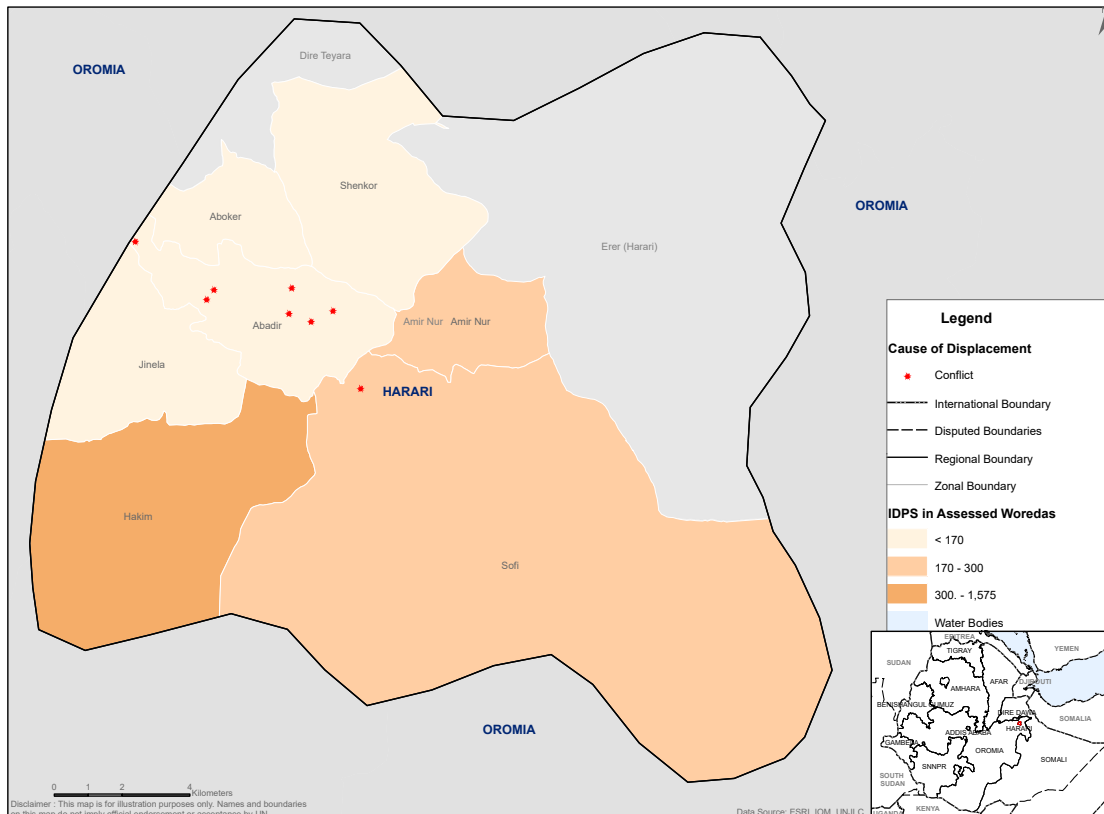
### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	3
Pregnant women over 18	67	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	166	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	6	Single-female headed households	7
Persons with chronic diseases	5	Single-male headed households	2
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	31

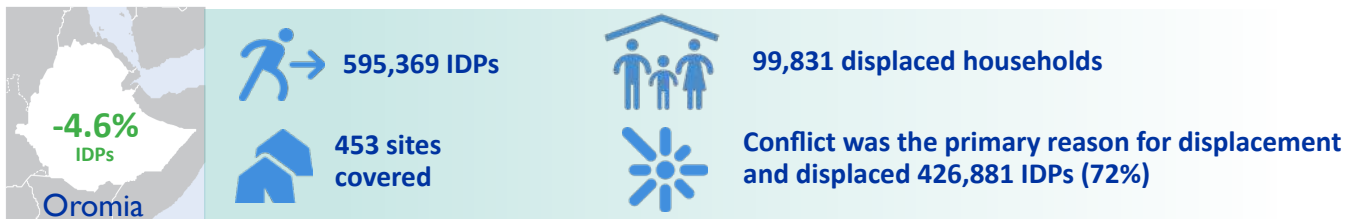
569 households comprising 2,582 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent a decrease of 1 IDP (-0.04%) since round 20 (November/December 2019). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 2,582 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari

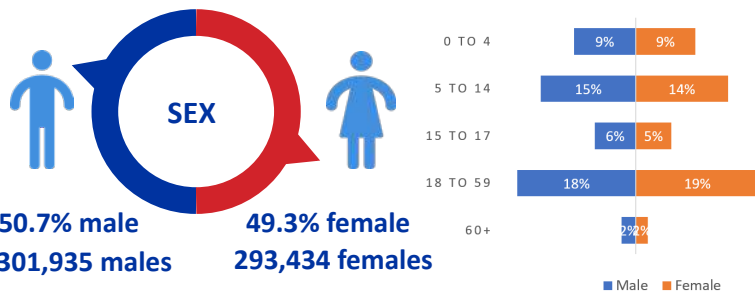




## Oromia



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	344	Elderly persons without care givers	2,272
Pregnant women over 18	9,652	Unaccompanied children	225
Breastfeeding mothers	18,979	Separated children	679
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	889	Orphaned children	1,006
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,559	Single-female headed households	3,163
Persons with chronic diseases	866	Single-male headed households	977
Religious minorities	228	Child-headed households	124
Ethnic minorities	172	Elderly-headed households	5,909

99,831 households comprising 595,369 IDPs were identified in 453 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent a decrease of 28,544 IDPs (-4.6%) since round 20 (November/December 2019) which was caused by the inaccessibility of sites in southern Oromia due to insecurity, especially in Guji Zone. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 426,881 IDPs (72%), while 78,243 IDPs (13%) were displaced due to other reasons and 72,324 IDPs (12%) due to drought.

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia

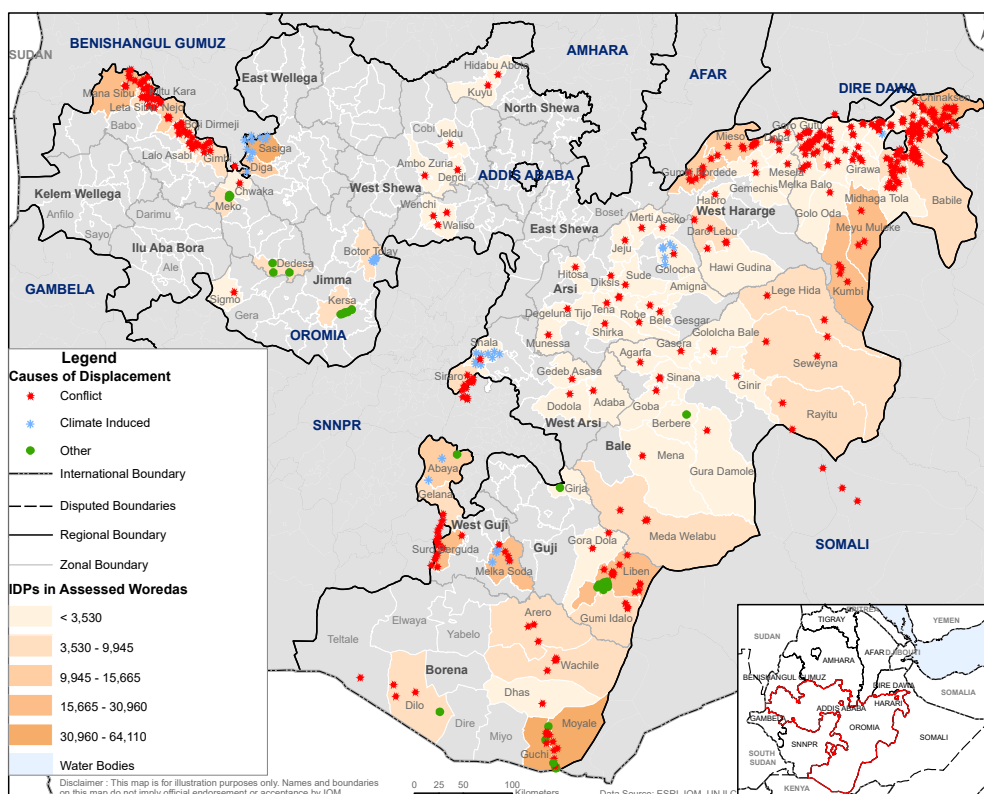
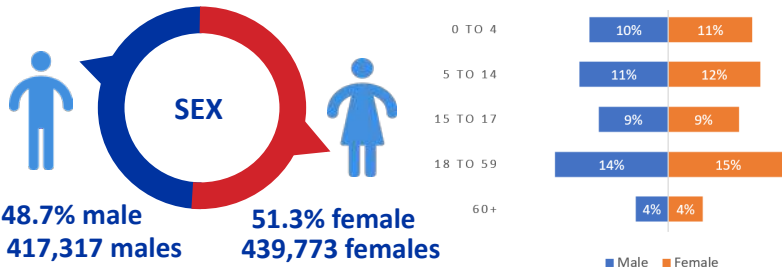


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 21.

## Somali



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	1,738	Elderly persons without care givers	2,904
Pregnant women over 18	20,816	Unaccompanied children	150
Breastfeeding mothers	32,728	Separated children	1,018
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,792	Orphaned children	3,610
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,179	Single-female headed households	4,792
Persons with chronic diseases	3,820	Single-male headed households	1,582
Religious minorities	9	Child-headed households	712
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	5,481

140,292 households comprising 857,090 IDPs were identified in 395 sites in Somali region. These figures represent an increase of 9,580 IDPs (+1.1%) since round 20 (November/December 2019). This was primarily caused by the opening of 4 new IDP sites in Filtu and Dekasuftu woredas of Liban zone, as well as the secondary displacement of returning IDPs in Tuliguled woreda of Fafan zone due to conflict. Additionally, 2 sites that were previously inaccessible due to the heavy rain on the roads were covered this round. Conflict was the main reason for displacement and displaced an estimated 513,271 IDPs (60%), while drought displaced 294,087 IDPs (34%).

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Somali

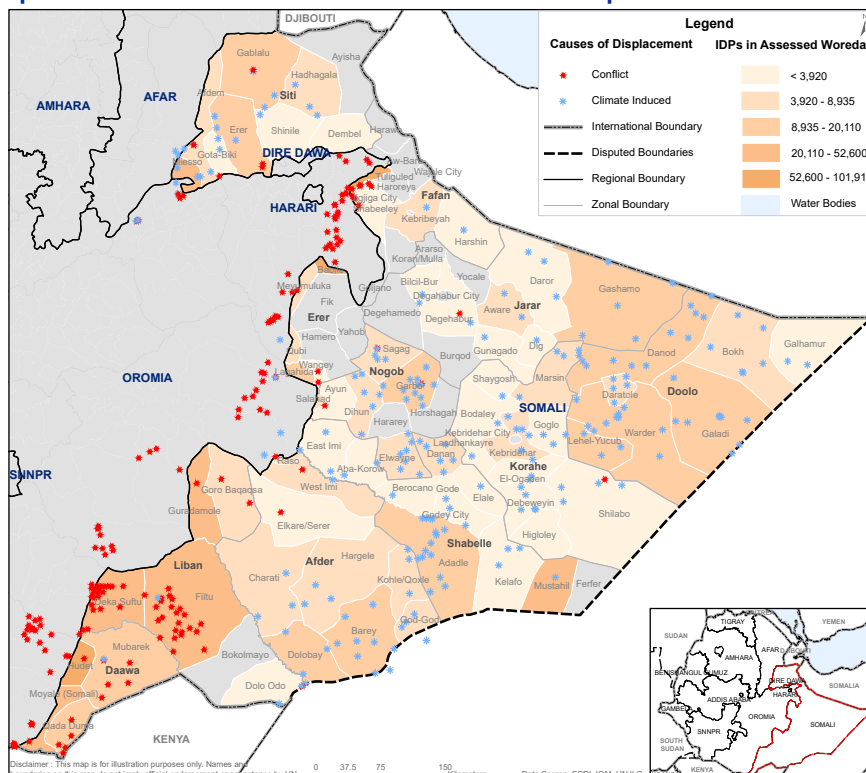
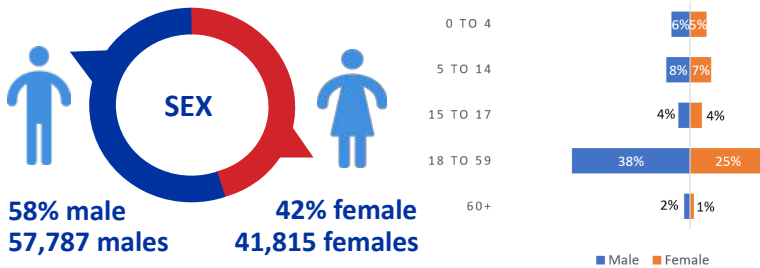


Figure 12: Displacement figures for Somali region in round 21.

## Tigray



### Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	1	Elderly persons without care givers	783
Pregnant women over 18	838	Unaccompanied children	7
Breastfeeding mothers	2,468	Separated children	159
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	221	Orphaned children	153
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	399	Single-female headed households	3,026
Persons with chronic diseases	931	Single-male headed households	7,466
Religious minorities	2	Child-headed households	387
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	957

47,863 households comprising 99,602 IDPs were identified in 225 sites in Tigray region. These figures represent a decrease of 7,012 IDPs (-6.6%) since round 20 (November/December 2019), which was mainly due to IDPs leaving 7 sites across Mekelle City and returning to their places of origin in Oromia region. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 99,602 IDPs (100%).

## Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Tigray

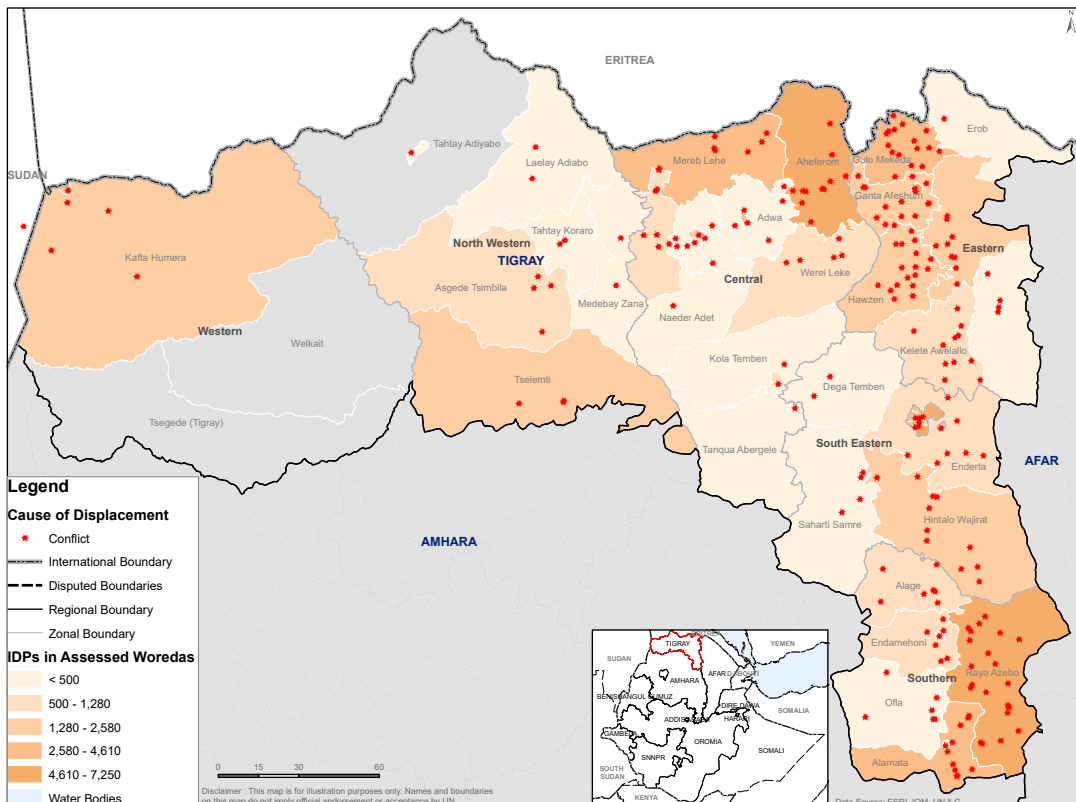


Figure 13: Displacement figures for Tigray region in round 21.

## MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs

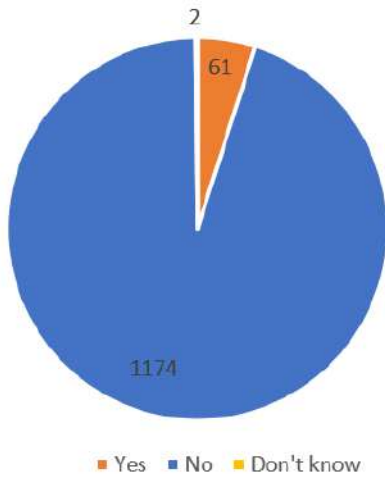


Figure 14: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

61 sites (4.9%) registered new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,174 sites (94.9%) did not.

Percentage and Number of Newly Arrived IDP Households From the Kebele of Displacement

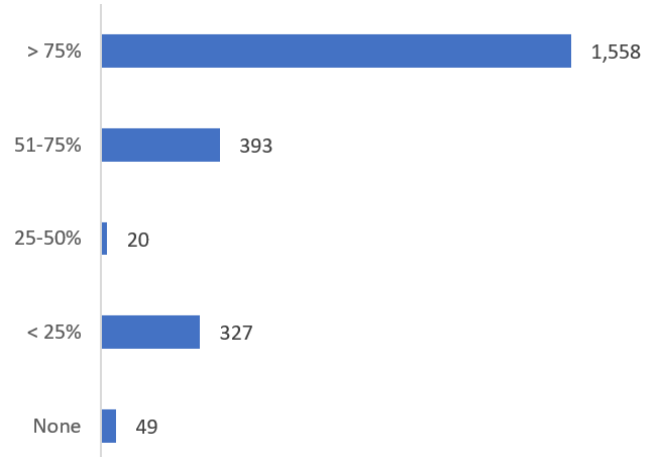
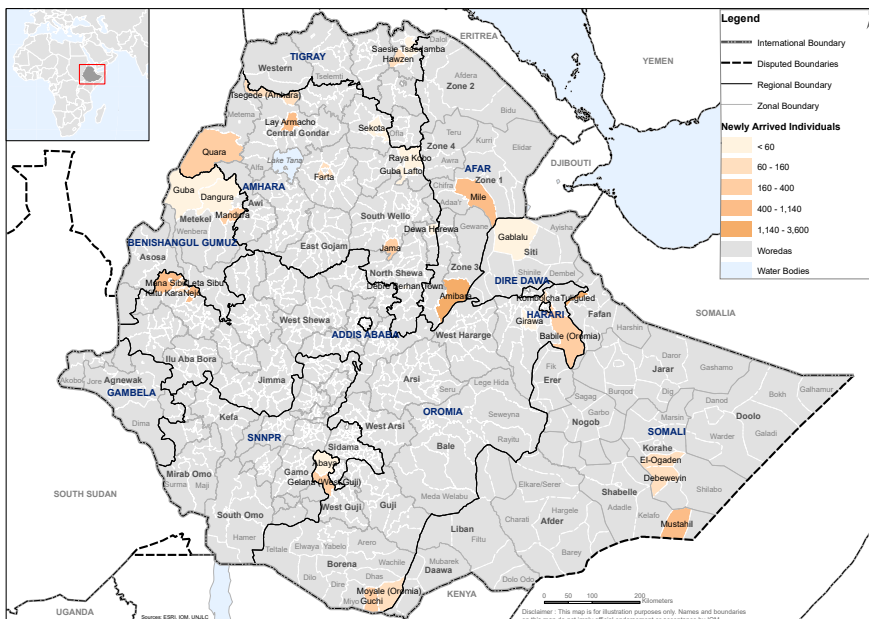


Figure 15: Percentage of newly arrived IDPs who are currently displaced in the same kebele where they came from.

In the 61 sites hosting new arrivals, more than 75% or 1,558 IDP households are from the kebele of displacement, while 51-75% or 393 IDP households are displaced in the same kebele.

## 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 16: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

1

3,600 newly arrived IDPs in Amibara, Gabi (Zone 3), Afar.

2

2,220 newly arrived IDPs in Tuliguled, Fafan, Somali.

3

1,140 newly arrived IDPs in Mile, Awsi (Zone 1), Afar.

### Factors Preventing Return

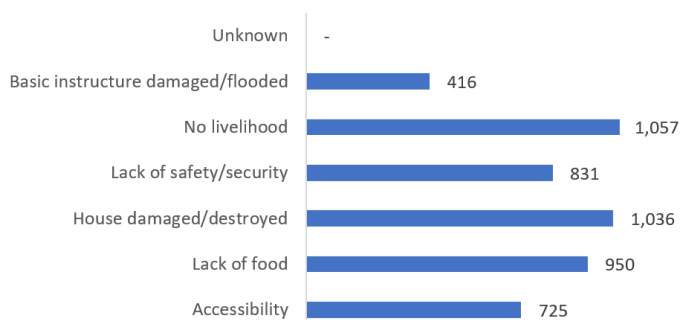


Figure 17: Factors preventing return at national level.

### Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

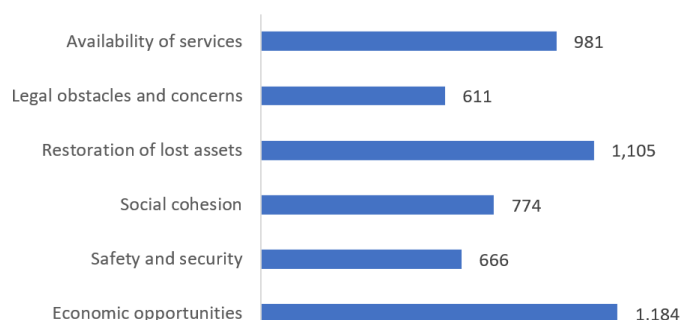


Figure 18: Supported needed to resolve displacement at national level.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### National Level

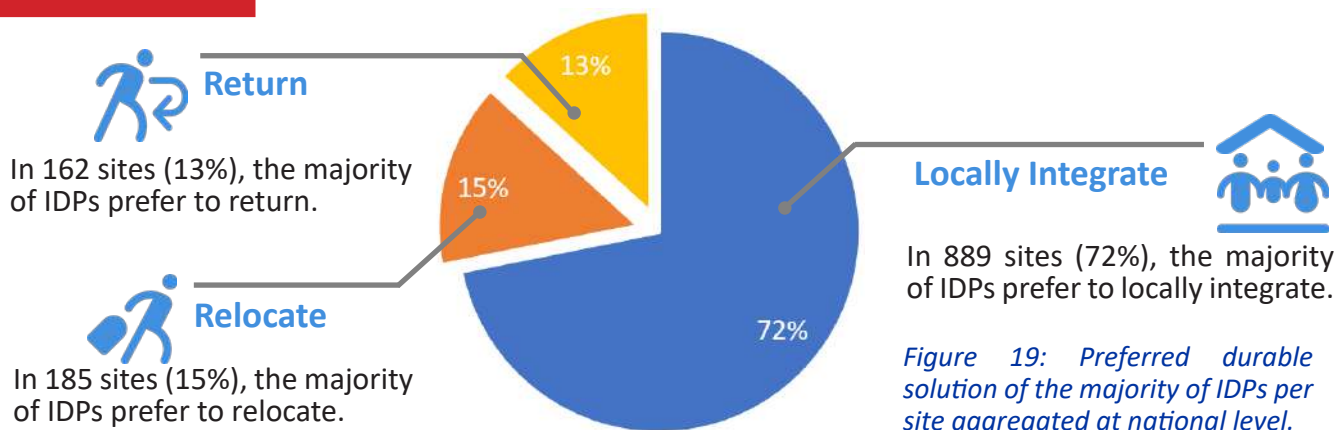


Figure 19: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national level.

### Regional Level



Majority of IDPs in 50 sites (76%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 32 sites (52%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 18 sites (29%) prefer return.



Majority of IDPs in 6 sites prefer return (46%) and IDPs in 4 sites prefer local integration (31%).



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



Majority of IDPs in 9 sites (69%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in all 8 sites (100%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 185 sites (41%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 157 sites (35%) prefer relocation.



Majority of IDPs in 374 sites (95%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in all 225 sites (100%) prefer local integration.

## SHELTER

### Shelters in Current Location

#### Shelters Below Standard

51-75% of IDP households in 257 sites in Somali and 58 sites in Oromia feel as though they are living in shelters that are below standard. IDPs in 224 sites in Tigray feel as though they are living in shelters that meet standards.

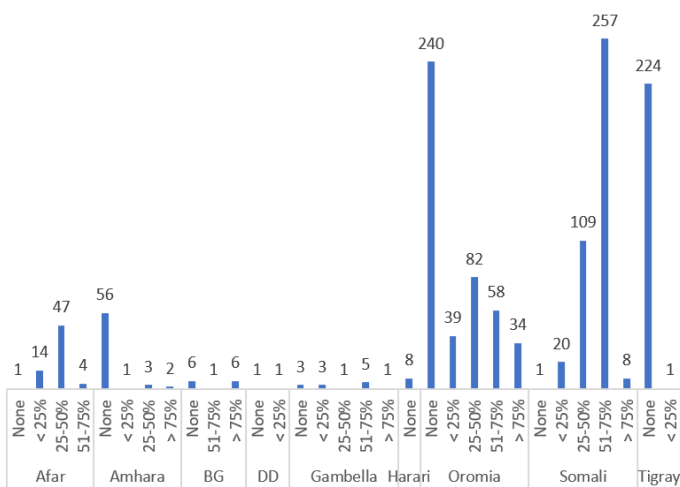


Figure 20: Percentage of IDP households living in below standard shelters across regions.

### Shelters in Places of Origin

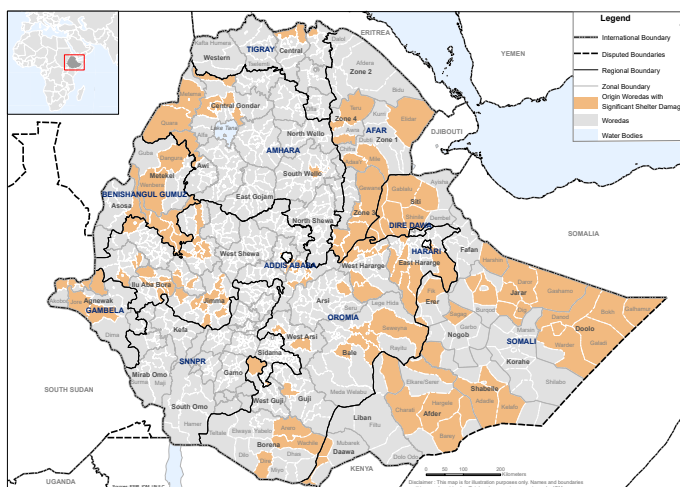
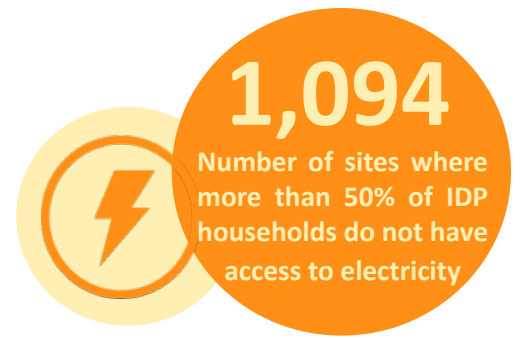


Figure 22: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

**16** **1,036**

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



#### Sites With Overcrowded Shelters

25-50% of IDP households in 29 sites in Somali are of the opinion that they are living in overcrowded shelters. There are also 18 sites in Oromia where 25-50% of IDP households believe they are living in overcrowded shelters.

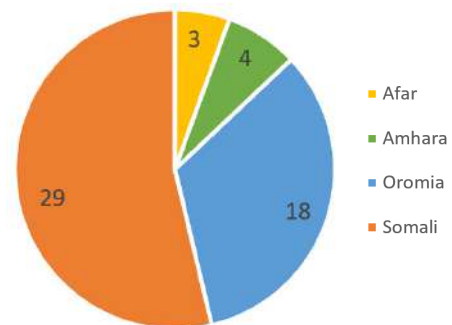


Figure 21: Number of sites by region where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.



#### Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 46 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 39 sites are in Somali.
- In 13 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 12 sites are in Oromia.



#### Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 256 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 165 sites are in Somali.
- In 638 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 223 sites are in Oromia.



## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

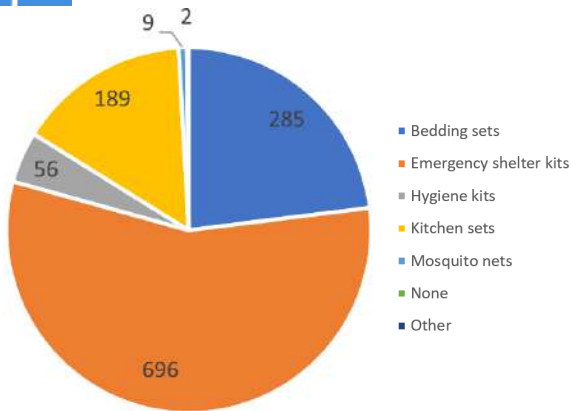


Figure 23: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

This pie chart shows the most needed NFIs by IDPs. In a large majority of sites (696 sites), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 285 sites, the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 189 sites, kitchen sets were the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 622 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (50.3%).



IDPs in 615 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (49.7%).



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Amount of Water

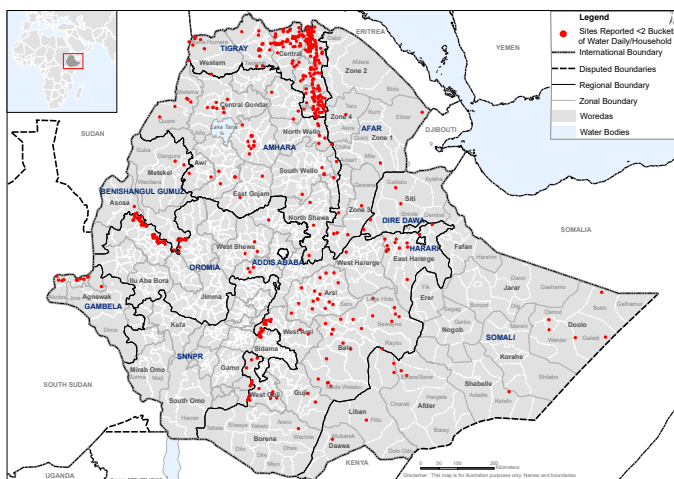


Figure 24: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



2

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

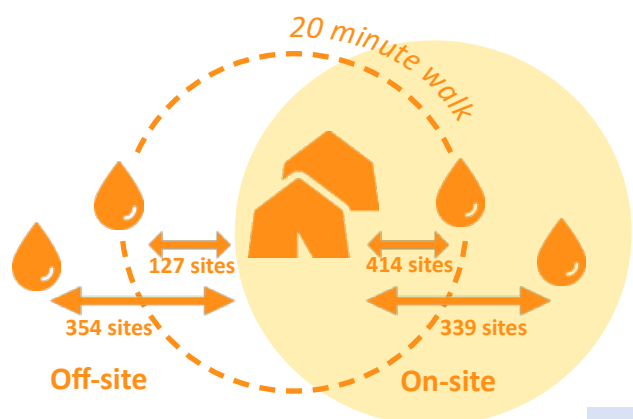
At the national level, IDP households collect an average of two 20 liter water jerrycans/buckets per day. The region that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets is Tigray with an average of 1.1 per household per day. In Amhara and Harari, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day is 1.4 and 1.6 respectively. In Somali, the average number is 2.8 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 (414 sites) was on-site and within a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. In 339 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk to reach. Notably, there are 354 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution points.

Figure 25: 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 381 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 292 sites, IDPs queue between 31-60 minutes and the wait is over an hour for IDPs in 242 sites.

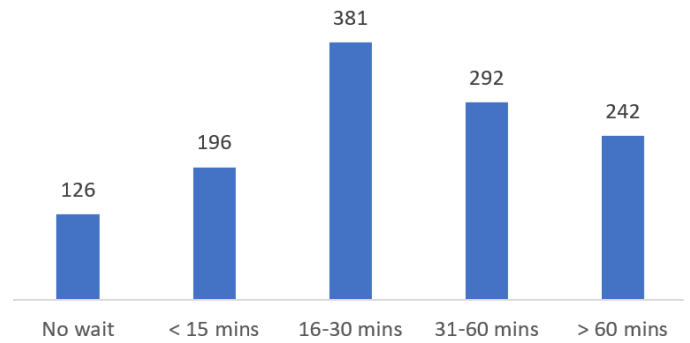


Figure 26: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.

### Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there are 2,456 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia and 1,628 non-functioning latrines on-site in Tigray. In Somali, it was found that there are 671 non-functioning latrines.

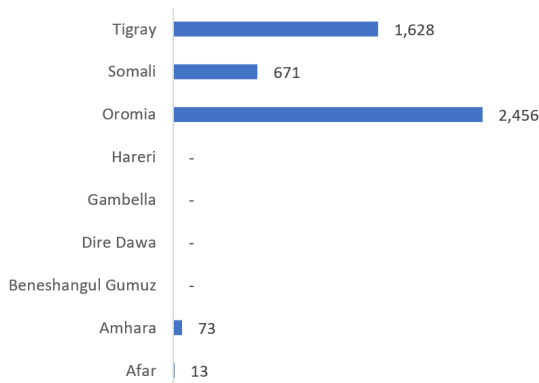


Figure 27: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

#### Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,237 sites covered, a total of 702 sites (57%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 535 sites (43%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

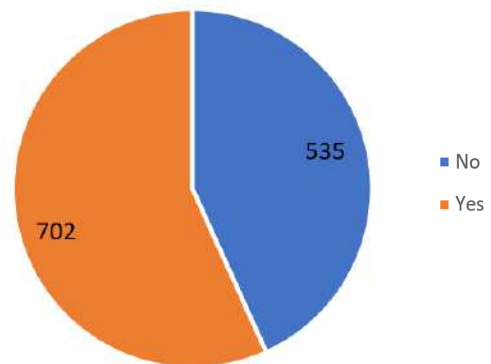
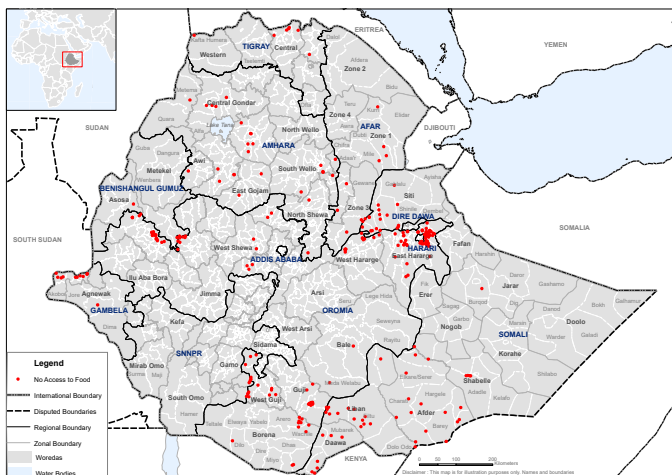


Figure 28: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

## FOOD & NUTRITION

### Access to Food



Out of the 1,237 sites covered, a total of 966 sites (78%) have access to food, of which 520 sites have access to food on-site and 446 sites have access to food off-site. However, 271 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 Oromia with 137 sites reportedly without access to food.

Figure 29: Sites reporting no access to food.



### Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is through food assistance, as reported in 562 sites (45%). The second main source for obtaining food is via "other" means in 310 sites (25%), which mainly involves working daily labour jobs for food.

- ✓ IDPs in 636 sites (51%) have access to a market.
- ✗ IDPs in 601 sites (49%) do not have access to a market.

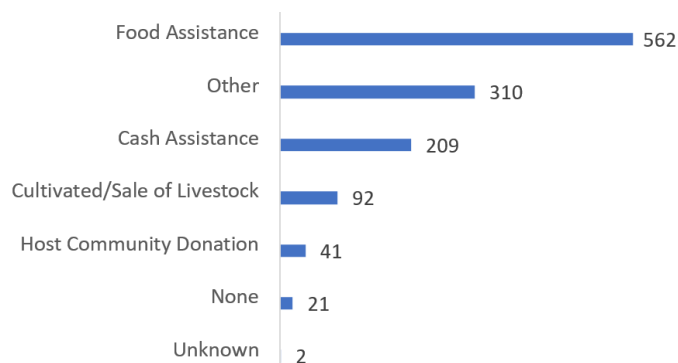


Figure 30: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Income and Occupation

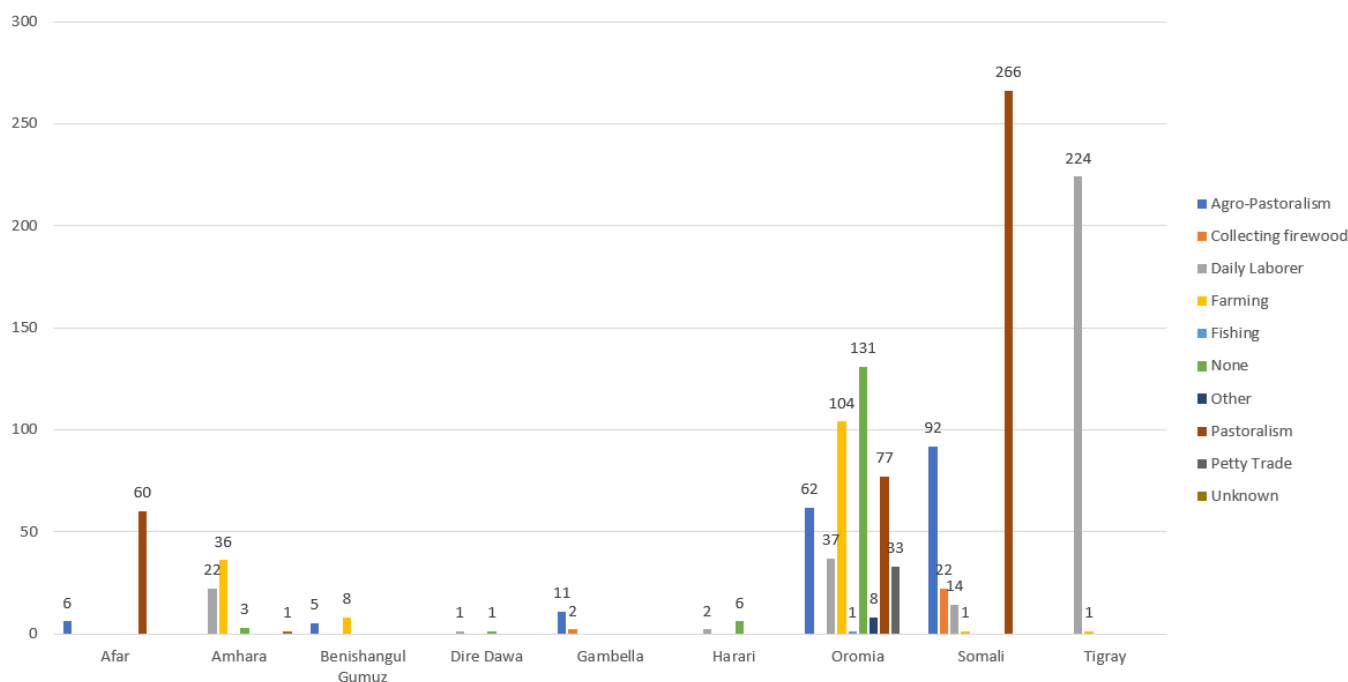


Figure 31: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 131 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 104 sites is farming.

In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in an overwhelming 266 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 92 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 224 sites in Tigray are daily laborers.

## Livestock

Of the 545 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock:

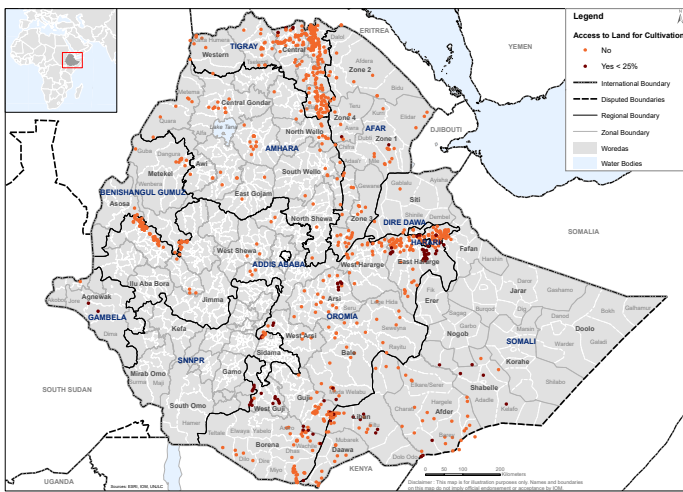
- Afar - 67%
- Amhara - 31%
- Benishangul Gumuz - 5%
- Gambella - 42%
- Oromia - 42%
- Somali - 9%
- Tigray - 7%

545

Number of sites with livestock on site



## Land



### Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 52 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 31 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.



### No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 315 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 93 sites in Somali do not have access to land for cultivation.

Figure 32: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.

## HEALTH

### Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 26 sites (39%), followed by typhoid in 18 sites (27%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 22 sites (35%), followed by malaria and scabies in 13 sites each (21%).



Malaria is the main concern for 11 sites (85%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 1 site (50%) and malaria is the concern for the other site (50%).



Malaria is the main concern for all 13 sites (100%).



Other health issues are the main concern for 4 sites (50%) in Harari.



Malaria is the main concern for 114 sites (25%), followed by pneumonia in 91 sites (20%).



Malaria is the main concern for 189 sites (48%), followed by pneumonia in 146 sites (37%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 86 sites (38%), followed by diarrhea in 52 sites (23%).

### Accessibility of Health Services

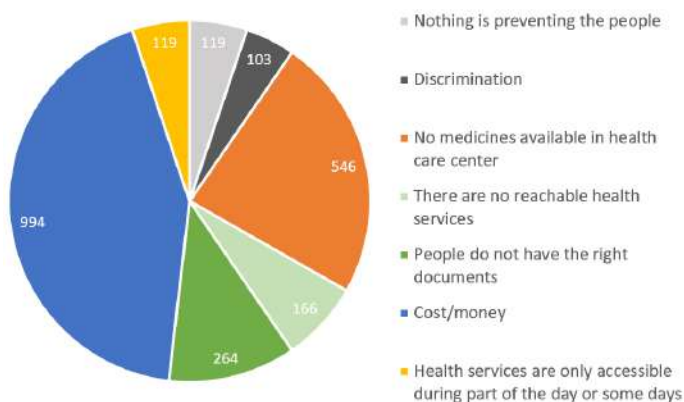


Figure 33: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

IDPs in 1,078 sites (87%) report having access to health facilities. However, IDPs in 159 sites (13%) report having no access to health facilities. Most of these sites are in Somali (98 sites) and Oromia (43 sites).

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 994 sites (80%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 546 sites (44%), followed by the lack of proper documents in 264 sites (21%).



IDPs in 1,078 sites (87%) have access to a health facility.



IDPs in 159 sites (13%) do not have access to a healthy facility.



## EDUCATION

### Accessibility of Schools

#### Access to Schools for Displaced Children

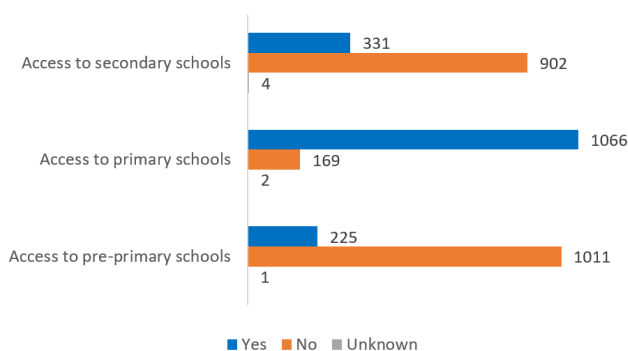


Figure 34: Access to pre-primary, primary and secondary school education for displaced children.

Primary schools are the most accessible level of education for displaced children. A total of 1,066 sites (86%) 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 1,011 sites (82%) not having access to pre-primary education

#### Access to Learning Supplies

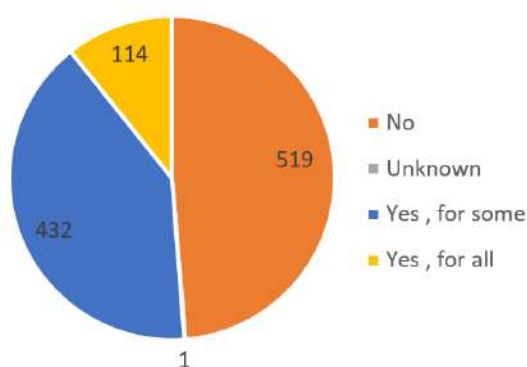


Figure 35: Access to primary school learning supplies.

and 902 sites (73%) having no access to secondary education. Additionally, children attending primary school in 519 sites (49%) report not having access to learning supplies such as exercise books, pens and pencils, while children in 432 sites (40%) have access to some learning supplies, and children in 114 sites (11%) have access to learning supplies.

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

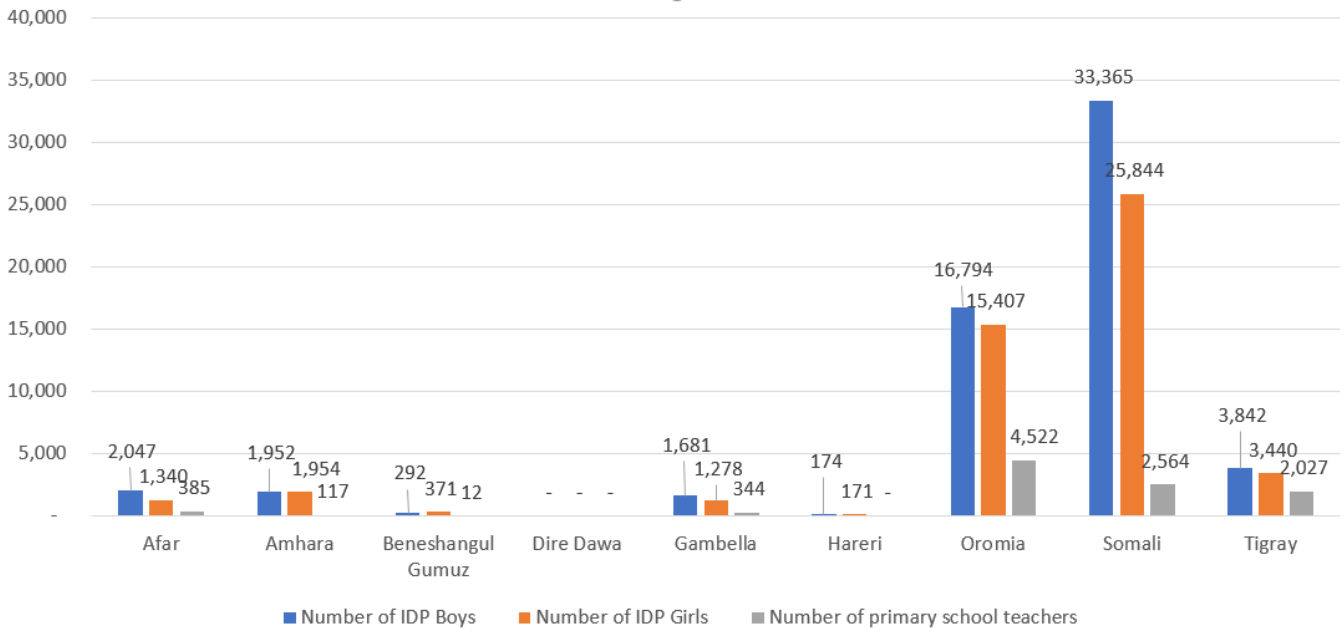


Figure 36: Number of IDP children attending primary school and number of primary school teachers available by region.

33,365 IDP boys and 25,844 IDP girls attend primary school in Somali. These IDP children are taught by a relatively small teaching force of 2,564 teachers who work in both temporary learning spaces and host community schools. Teacher-student ratios seem more balanced in Oromia where 16,794 IDP boys and 15,407 IDP girls are taught by 4,522 teachers, and in Tigray

where 3,842 IDP boys and 3,440 IDP girls by educated by 2,027 teachers. There is no access to primary schools in Dire Dawa for displaced children and the number of primary school teachers in Harari is unknown. Kindly note that all figures populating the chart are based on available figures that are not exhaustive.

### Distance to Nearest Primary School

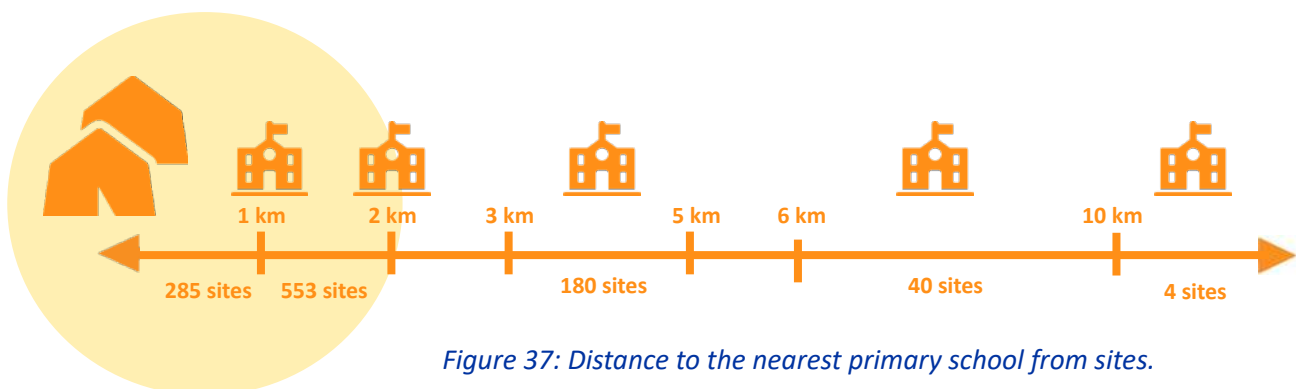


Figure 37: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

For the 1,066 sites that have access to primary schools, the most common distance to the nearest primary school is between 1-2km away, as found in 553 sites (52%). The distance is less than 1km for 285 sites

(27%), while in 180 sites (8%), 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 known or reported was gender-based violence against women, as found in 102 sites (77%). This was followed by theft/robbery in 71 sites (54%), and physical assault in 62 sites (47%).

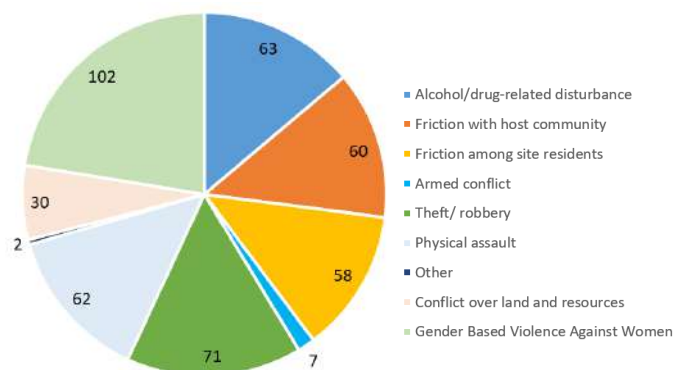


Figure 38: Most common type of security incidents occurring in sites (reported/known).



### Types of Violence That Have Increased

The type of violence that has reportedly increased the most is emotional violence as reported in 114 sites. This is followed by economic violence in 98 sites.

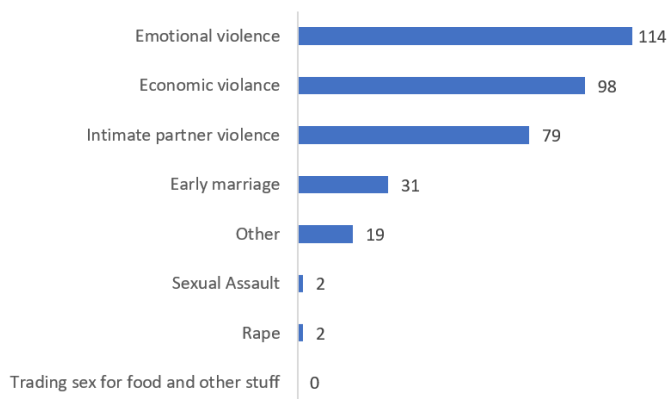


Figure 39: Types of violence that have increased across sites.

## Protection Services & Documentation

### Type of Protection Services Available

In 793 sites (64%), there are reportedly no protection services being provided. However, referral services are available in 290 sites (23%), while family tracing services are present in 203 sites (16%). Notably, referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence are only available in 49 sites (4%).

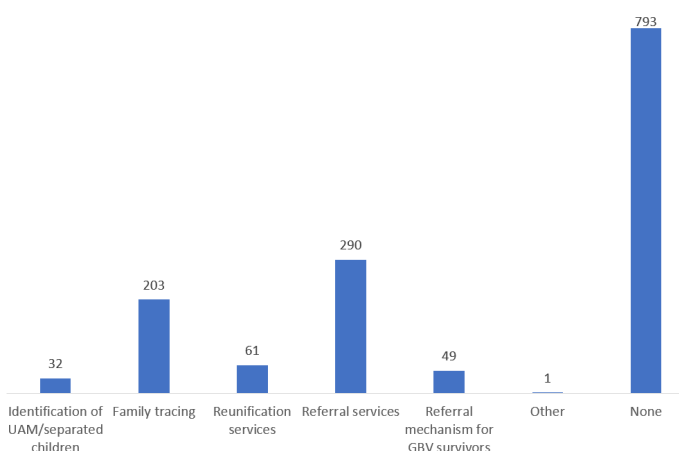


Figure 40: Types of protection services provided at sites.



A majority of people in 723 sites (58%) have ID cards or other forms of documentation.



A majority of people in 513 sites (42%) do not have ID cards or other forms of documentation.

*"A group of internally displaced children are learning in an open classroom in a site in Gambella region."*



## Section 2

# Village Assessment Survey (VAS)



## KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



1,150 villages covered



44 inaccessible villages

### Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



1,396,764 returning IDPs  
(240,315 households)



10,657 IDPs\*  
(1,868 households)



5,408 returned migrants



1,265,476 host community  
members (217,716 households)



+7.14% increase in returning IDPs  
(there were 1,303,736 returning IDPs in VAS round 3)

1



1,357,305 returning IDPs  
(97.2%) were initially displaced  
by conflict in 1,102 villages

2



37,526 returning IDPs (2.7%)  
were initially displaced by  
seasonal floods in 40 villages

3



1,373 returning IDPs (0.1%)  
were initially displaced by  
drought in 3 villages

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

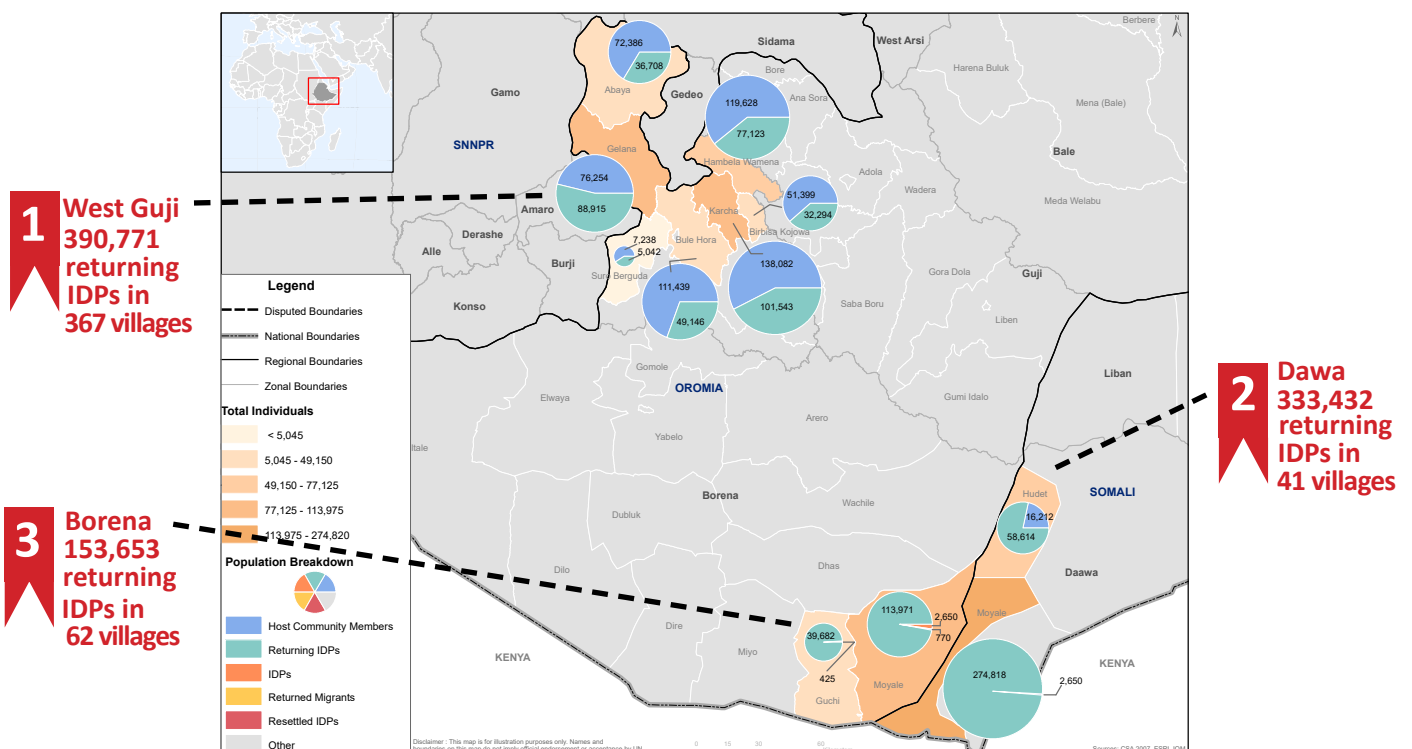


Figure 41: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.



## METHODOLOGY



Data collection period:  
1 February — 12 March 2020

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 fourth 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.

DTM works closely with national, zonal and woreda level officials who serve as key informants in identifying villages with high returns. At village level, data is

collected 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 1 February to 12 March 2020.

### Coverage of this round

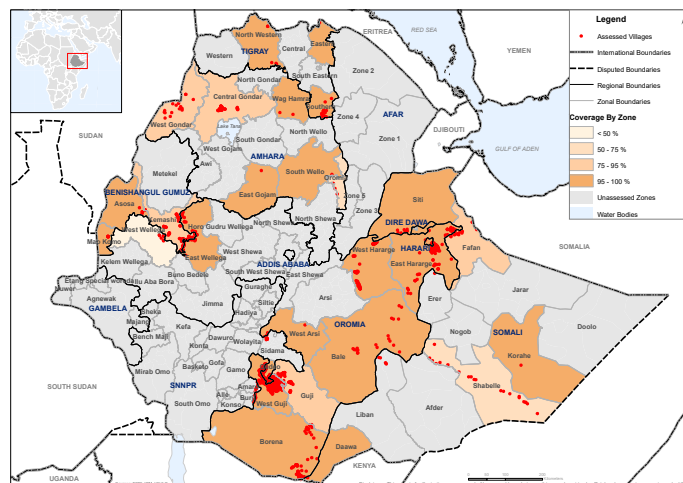
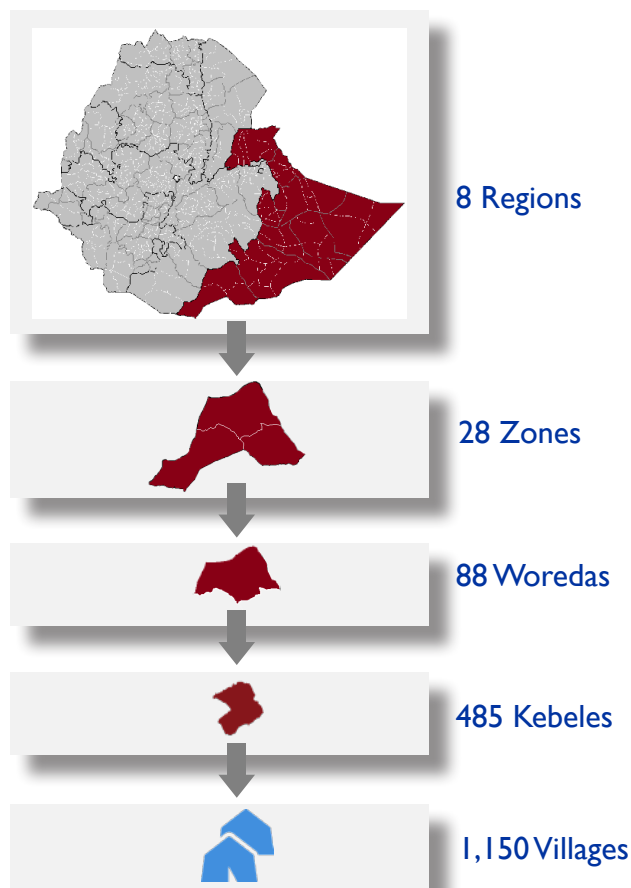


Figure 42: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 4 of VAS.



44 Inaccessible Villages

For round 4 of VAS, a total of 44 villages were inaccessible. 32 villages had security problems and 12 villages were inaccessible due to road issues.

# OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

## National Level

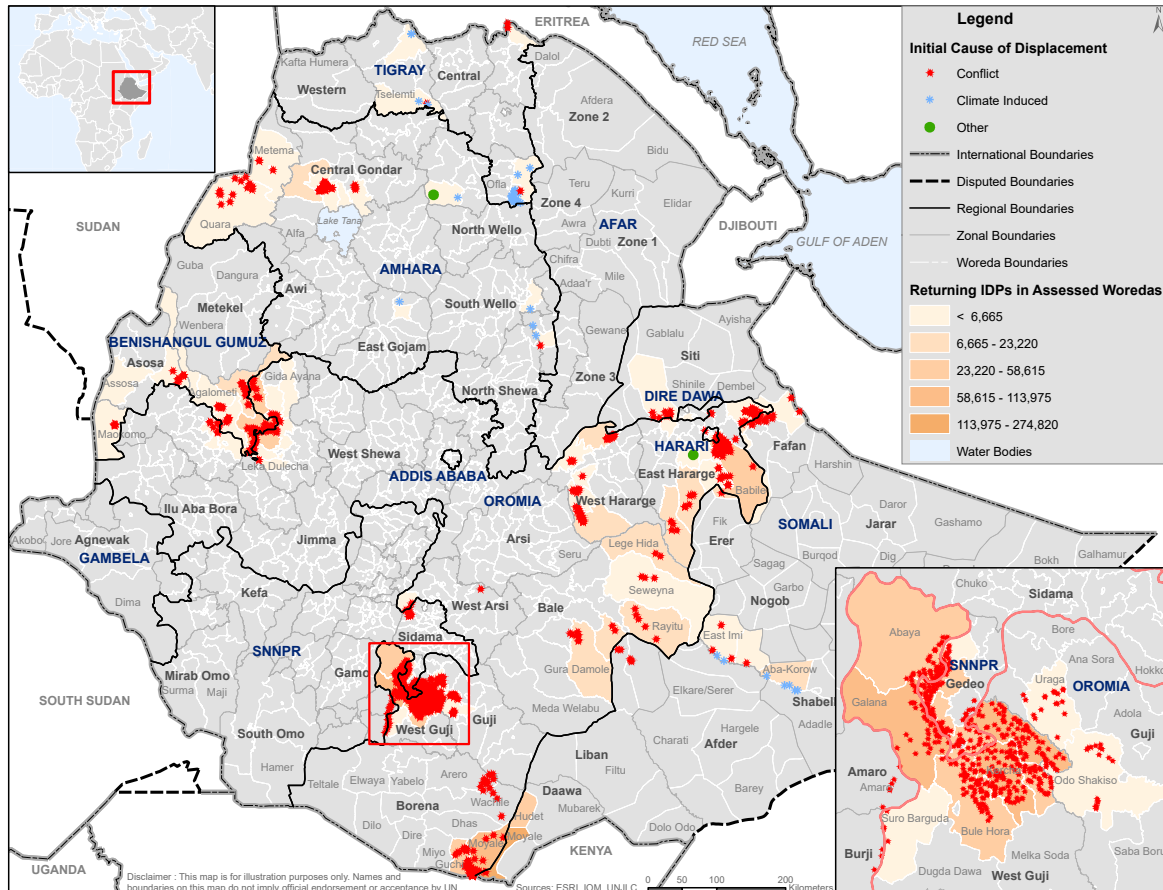


Figure 43: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in February and March 2020.\*

According to the data collected between 1 February to 12 March 2020, there are an estimated 1.4 million returning IDPs (240,315 households) across 1,150 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 783,962 returning IDPs (136,176 households), as captured through the coverage of 727 villages. Oromia witnessed a significant increase of 67,783 returning IDPs (+9.5%) mainly due to organized returns in Bale, West Arsi, West Hararge and East Hararge zones. The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali with an estimate of 410,154 returning IDPs (68,359 households). This is a significant increase of 34,492 returning IDPs (+9.2%),

which is due to the arrivals of returning IDPs in 21 new villages in Shabelle zone, 2 new villages in Dawa zone and 1 new village in Korahe zone. Conflict was the reason for initial displacement for the majority of returning IDPs in 89 villages in Somali (84%). The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNPR with an estimated 114,811 returning IDPs (18,430 households). However, it is important to note that Gedeo is the only zone in SNNPR to which DTM had access.\*\*

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 674,741 males (48.3%) and 722,023 females (51.7%). 1.36 million returning IDPs (99.7%) were initially displaced by conflict, 37,526 returning IDPs (2.7%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods and 1,373 returning IDPs were initially displaced by drought (0.1%).

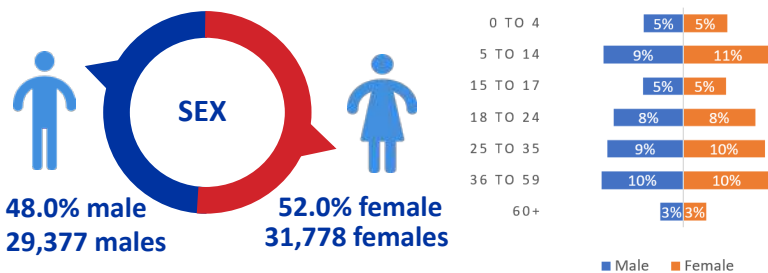
\* Amhara numbers have not been included due to internal verifications and thus are subject to variation next round.

\*\* However DTM will have authorization to assess all zones in SNNPR beginning in the next round.

## Benishangul Gumuz



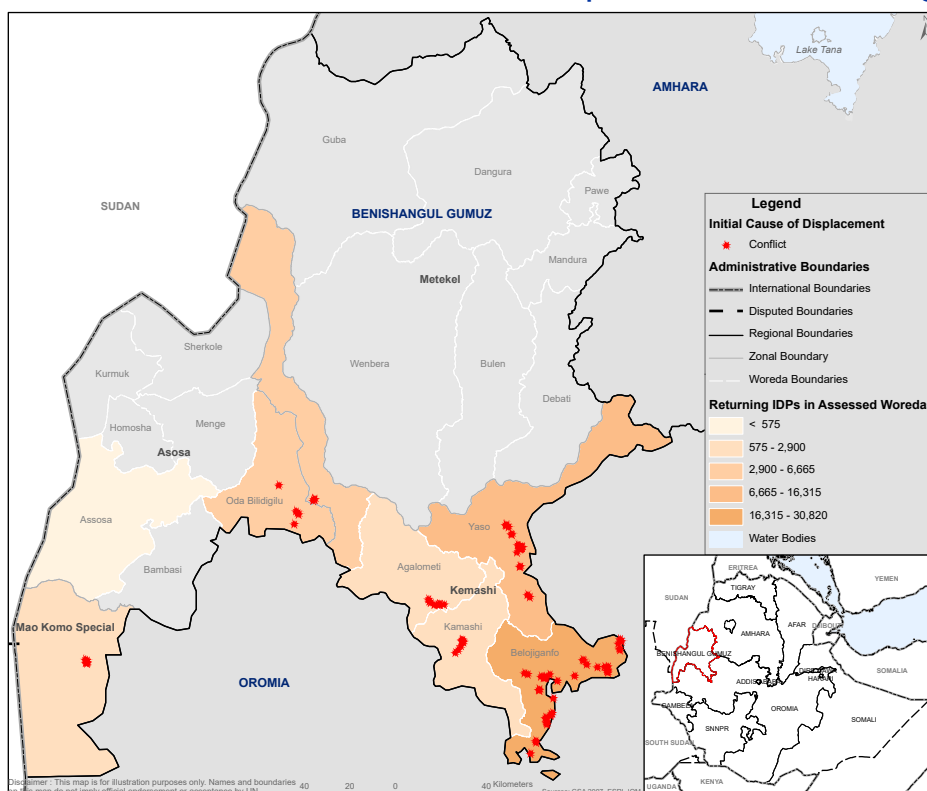
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	96	Elderly persons without care givers	825
Pregnant women over 18	2,317	Unaccompanied children	78
Breastfeeding mothers	5,210	Separated children	371
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	336	Orphaned children	261
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	527	Single-female headed households	414
Persons with chronic diseases	178	Single-male headed households	501
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	919

11,846 households comprising 61,155 returning IDPs were identified in 102 villages in Benishangul Gumuz region. There is a substantial decrease of 17,260 returning IDPs (-22.01%) because many returning IDPs living along the border have left their areas of returns after receiving distributions. Several IDPs displaced from Dero Dimtu kebele in West Wellega zone are also not willing to stay in their areas of return due to fear. The majority of returning IDPs in 102 villages (100%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 102 villages (100%).

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



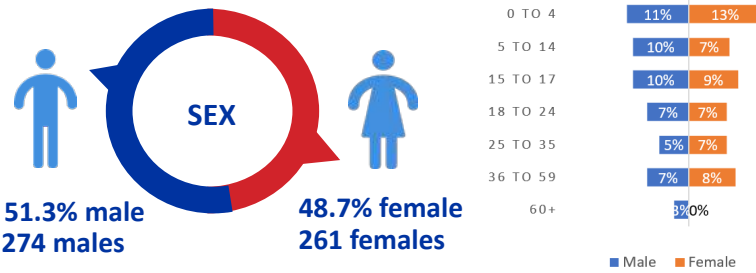
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 44: Returning IDP figures for Benishangul Gumuz in VAS round 4.

## Dire Dawa



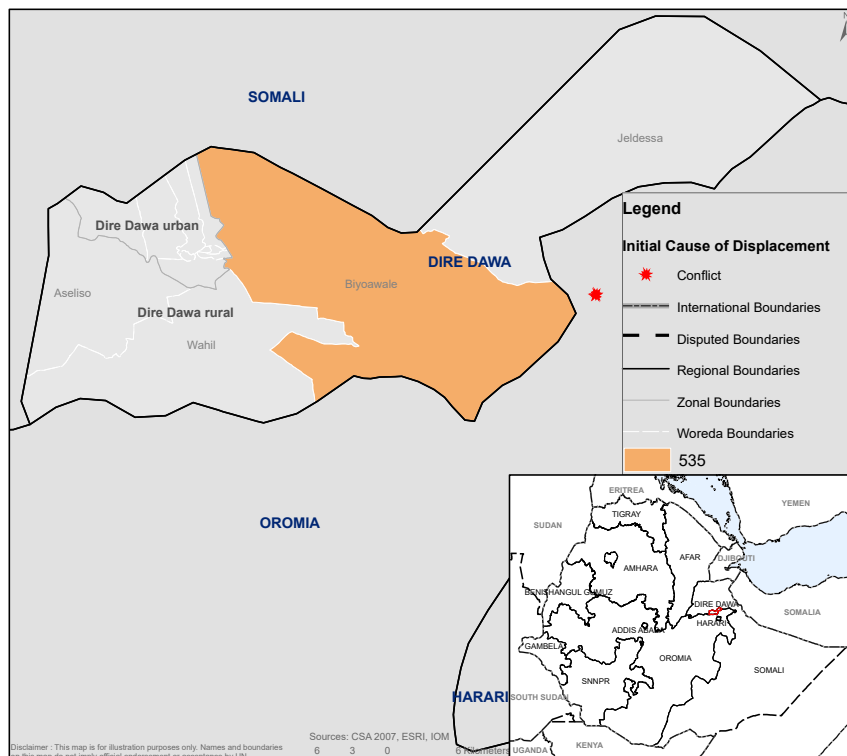
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	33	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	43	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	0
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

106 households comprising 535 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. No IDPs or host community members were observed in these 2 villages. There were only 5 new returning IDPs found this round. The majority of returning IDPs in both villages arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

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

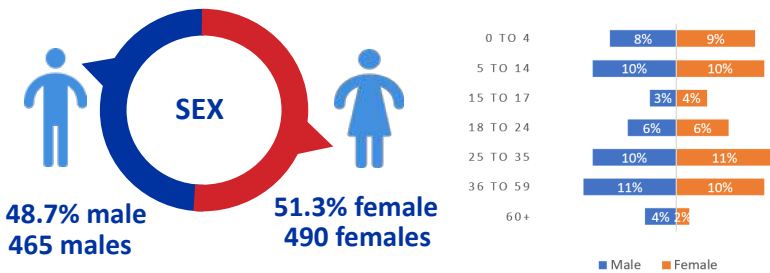


\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

## Harari



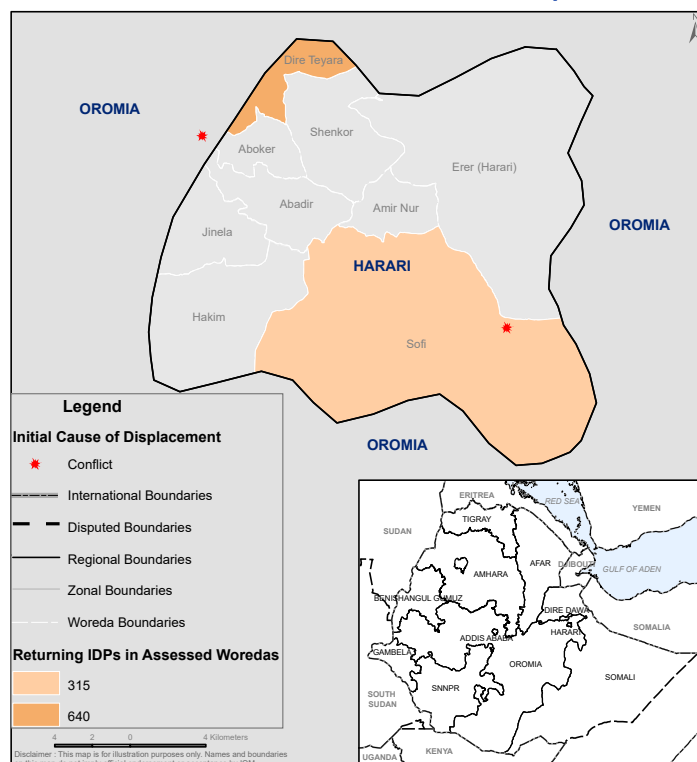
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	22
Pregnant women over 18	40	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	60	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3	Single-female headed households	0
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	35

145 households comprising 955 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Harari region. The decrease in the number of returning IDPs is mainly due to the lack of livelihoods. They returned during a time when the farming period was already over, and since they also did not food or cash assistance, several of them left for Oromia and Somali region in search of livelihoods. No IDPs or host community members were observed in these 2 villages. Majority of returning IDPs in both villages (100%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

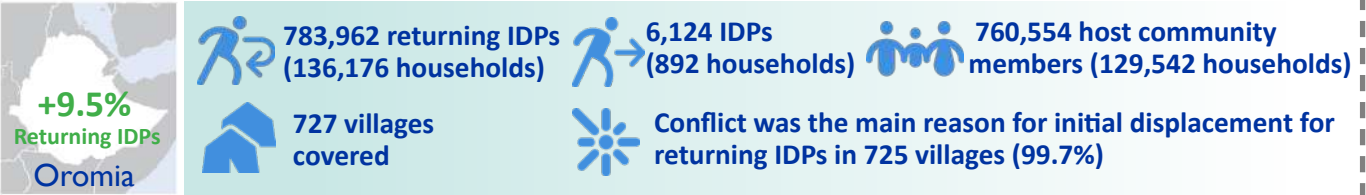
## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Harari



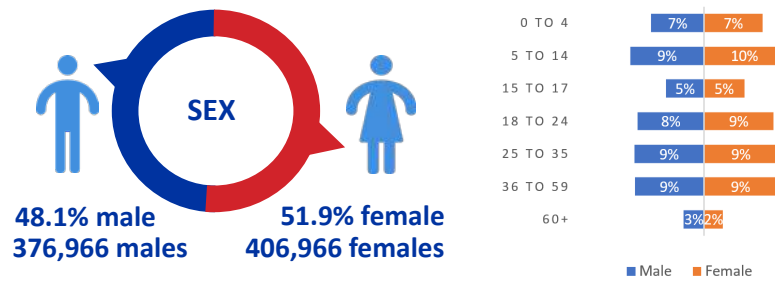
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 46: Returning IDP figures for Harari in VAS round 4.

## Oromia



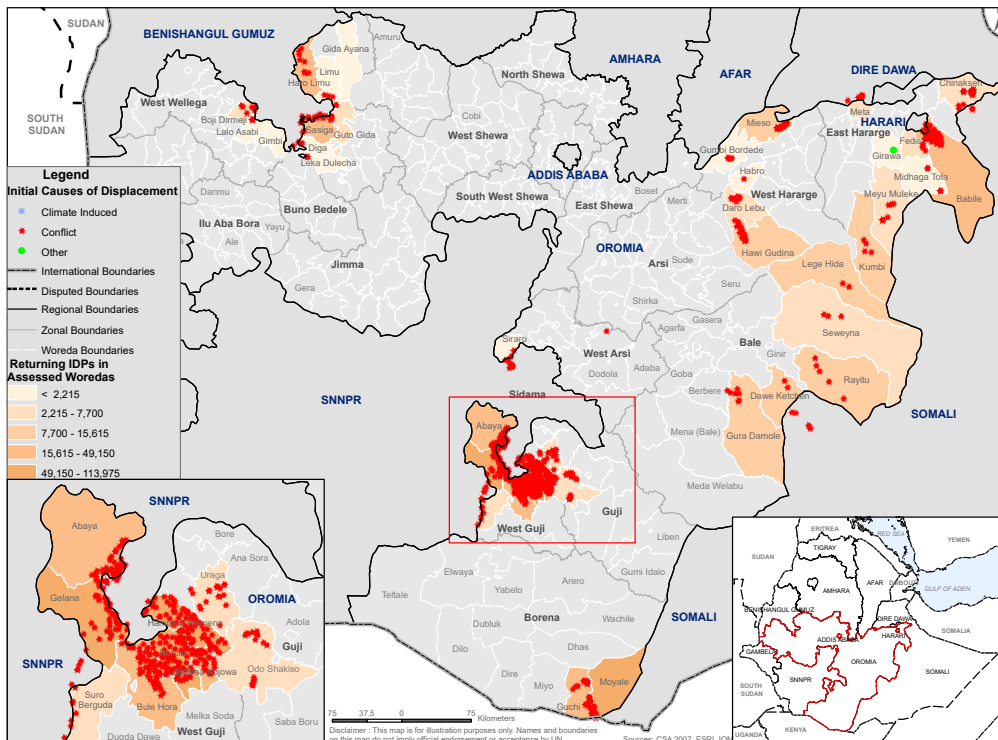
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	734	Elderly persons without care givers	2,771
Pregnant women over 18	29,775	Unaccompanied children	377
Breastfeeding mothers	48,454	Separated children	2,133
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,942	Orphaned children	4,083
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,622	Single-female headed households	6,526
Persons with chronic diseases	1,542	Single-male headed households	2,567
Religious minorities	3,340	Child-headed households	363
Ethnic minorities	1,219	Elderly-headed households	7,996

136,176 households comprising 783,962 returning IDPs were identified in 727 villages in Oromia region. There was an increase of 67,783 returning IDPs (+9.5%) mainly due to organized returns in West Arsi, Bale, West Harage and East Harage zones. This resulted in the coverage of 14 new villages in West Arsi zone, 24 new villages in Bale zone, 4 new villages in East Harage zone and 3 new villages in West Harage zone. Majority of returning IDPs in 636 villages (87.5%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 725 villages (99.7%).

## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia

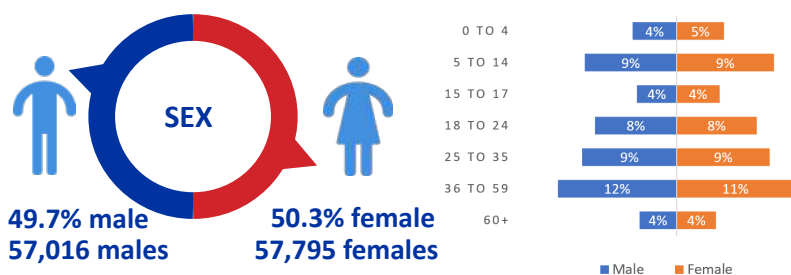


\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

## SNNPR



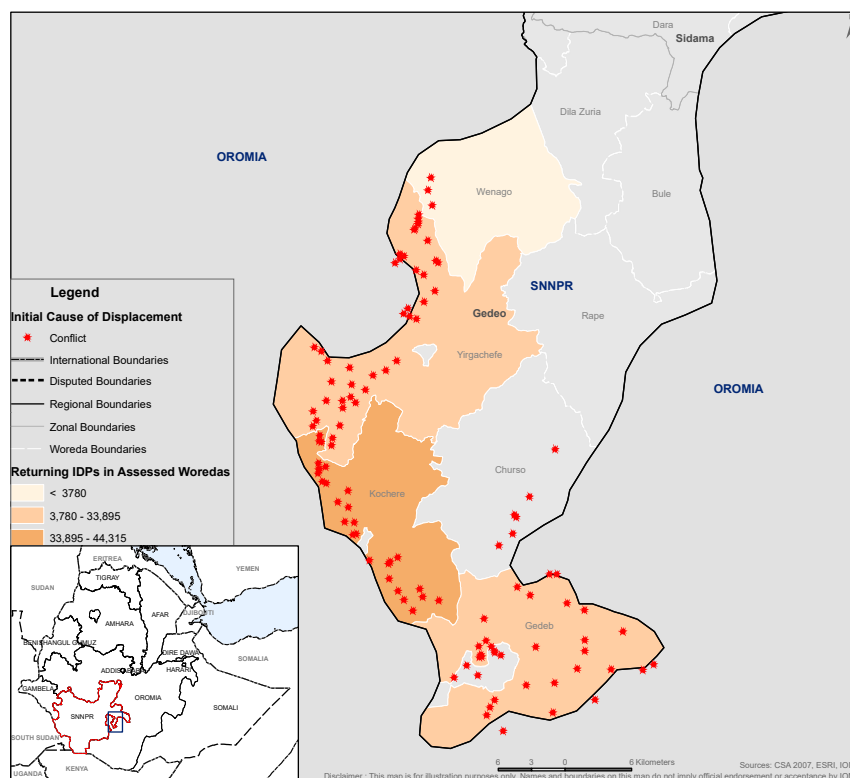
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	222	Unaccompanied children	0
Pregnant women over 18	3,077	Separated children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	7,452	Orphaned children	770
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	121	Single-female headed households	721
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	503	Single-male headed households	208
Persons with chronic diseases	166	Child-headed households	31
Minorities	599	Elderly-headed households	453
Elderly persons without care givers	161		

18,430 households comprising 114,811 returning IDPs were identified in 114 villages in SNNPR. This is an increase of 1,539 returning IDPs (+1.4%) since the previous round. Returning IDPs in 112 villages (98%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 114 villages (100%).

## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNPR



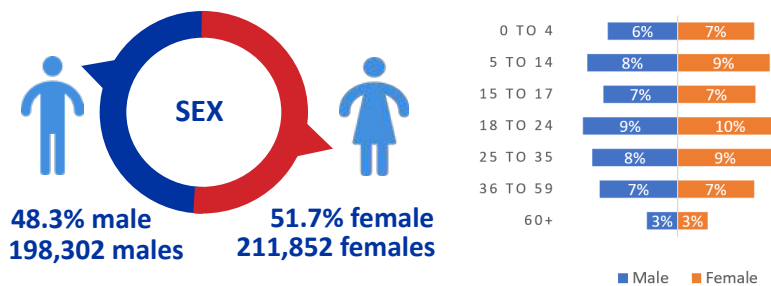
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.

Figure 48: Returning IDP figures for SNNPR in VAS round 4.

## Somali



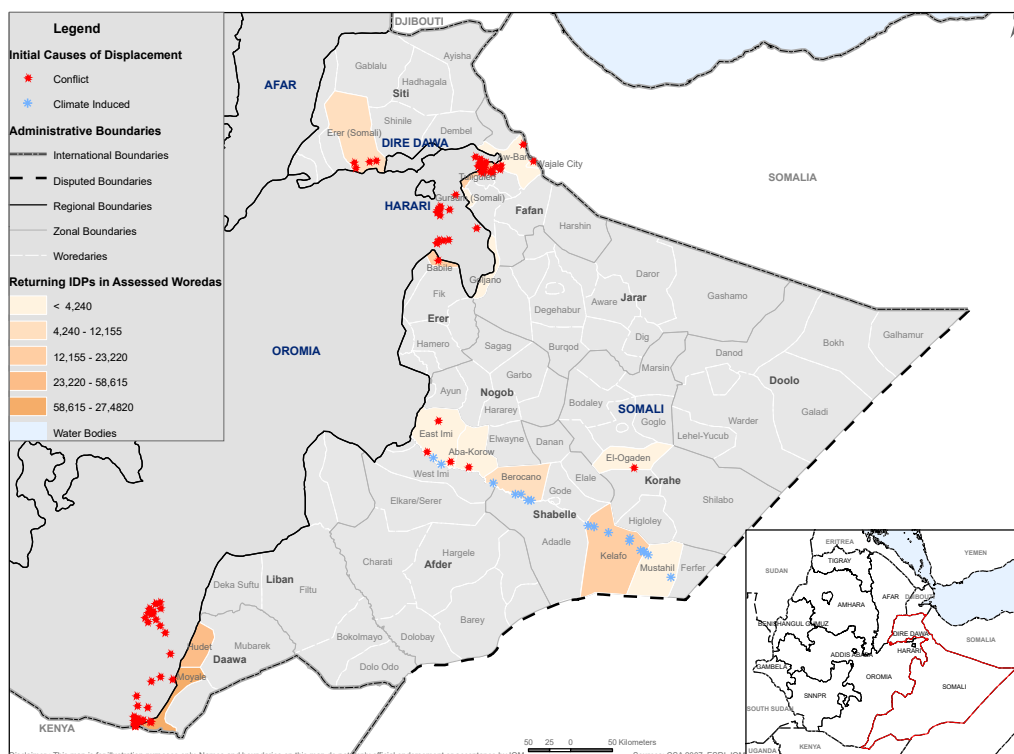
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	1,628	Elderly persons without care givers	1,495
Pregnant women over 18	12,494	Unaccompanied children	46
Breastfeeding mothers	15,718	Separated children	1,231
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,365	Orphaned children	3,520
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	871	Single-female headed households	2,646
Persons with chronic diseases	760	Single-male headed households	1,157
Religious minorities	1	Child-headed households	668
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	2,307

68,359 households comprising 410,154 returning IDPs were identified in 106 villages in Somali region. This signifies an increase of 34,492 returning IDPs (+9.2%), which is due to the arrivals of returning IDPs in 21 new villages in Shabelle zone, 2 new villages in Dawa zone and 1 new village in Koraha zone. The majority of returning IDPs in 81 villages (76%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 89 villages (84%).

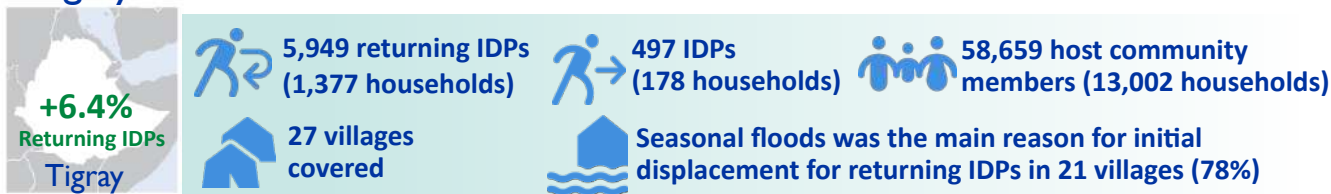
## Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somali



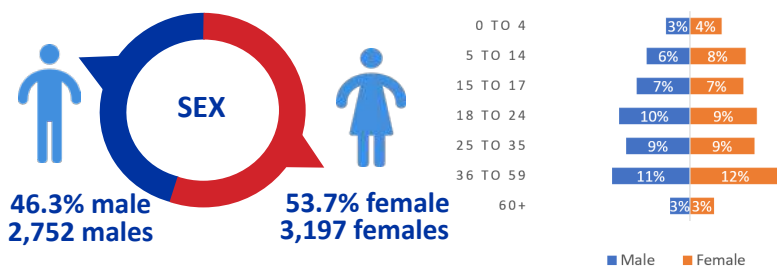
\*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on overall population breakdowns calculated at village level.



## Tigray



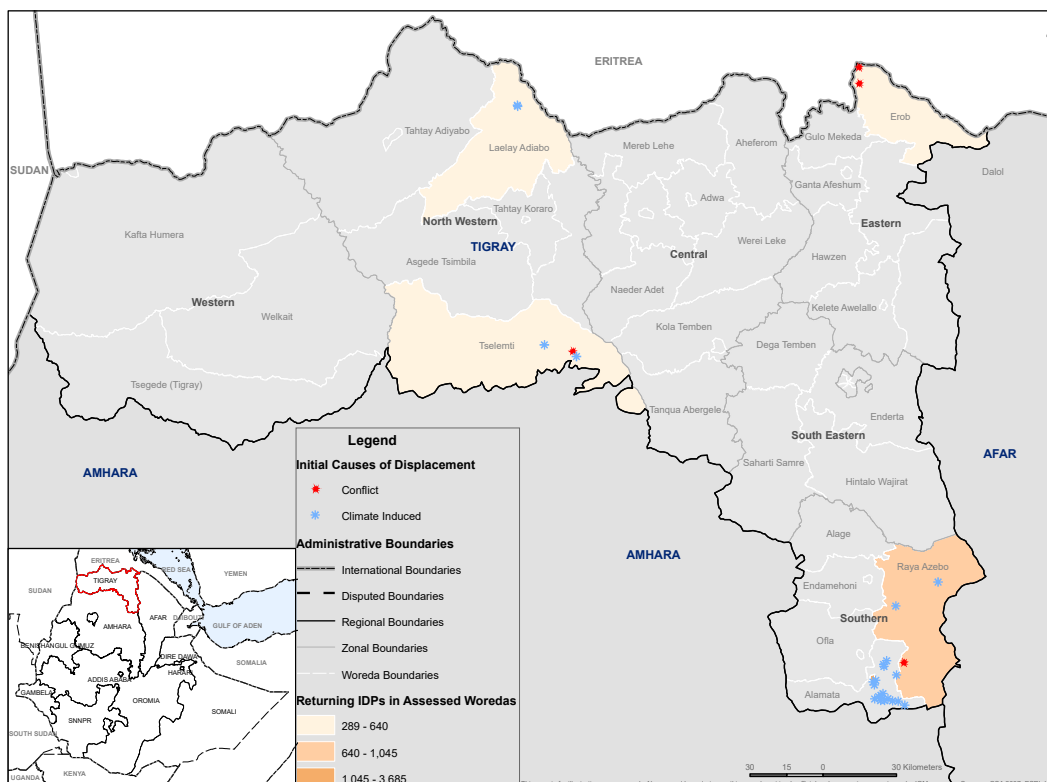
### Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs\*



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	808
Pregnant women over 18	951	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	1,360	Separated children	5
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	250	Orphaned children	188
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	369	Single-female headed households	1,119
Persons with chronic diseases	890	Single-male headed households	1,011
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	4
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	826

1,377 households comprising 5,949 returning IDPs were identified in 27 villages in Tigray region. There was an increase of 359 returning IDPs (+6.4%) this round due to the coverage of 2 new villages in Erob woreda, Eastern zone. The majority of returning IDPs in 23 villages (85%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Seasonal floods were the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 21 villages (78%).

## 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.

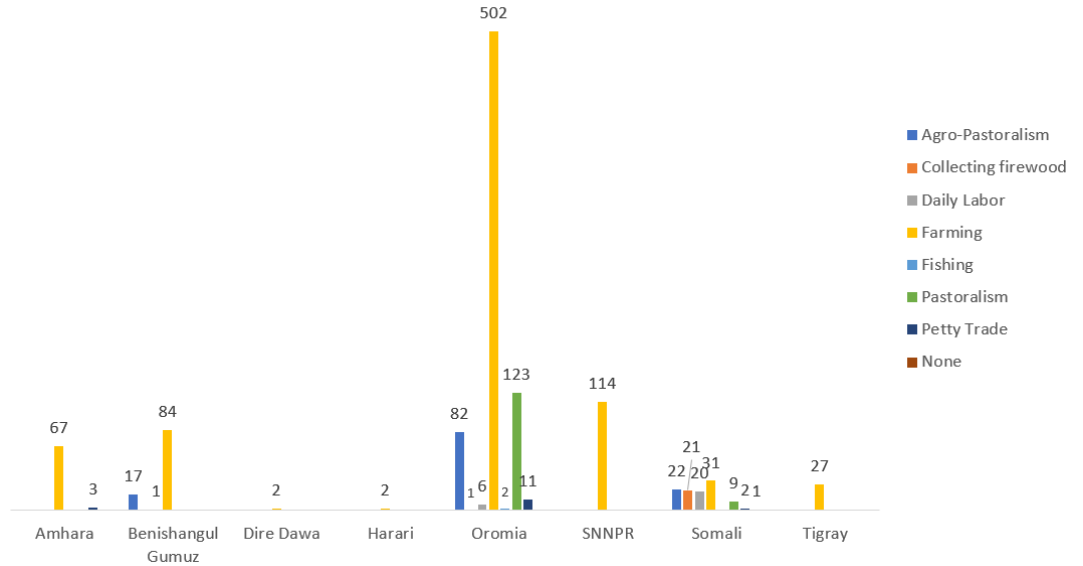
Figure 50: Returning IDP figures for Tigray region in VAS round 4.



## LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood for 502 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by pastoralism in 123 villages. In SNNPR, the most common livelihood is farming as found in 114 villages.

Figure 51: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.



### Agriculture

#### Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds, as reported in 1,050 villages. The second most needed agricultural input is tools in 1,038 villages.

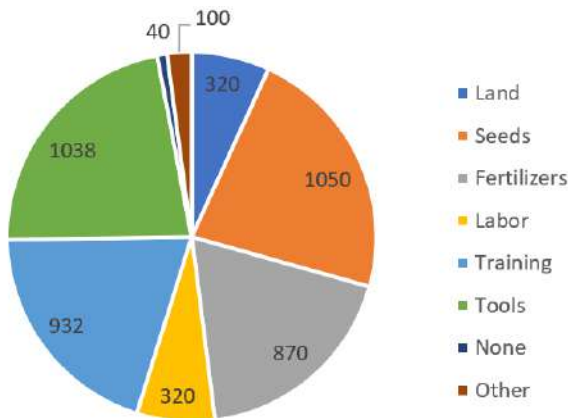


Figure 52: Most needed agricultural inputs across villages.

#### Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 154 villages (13%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

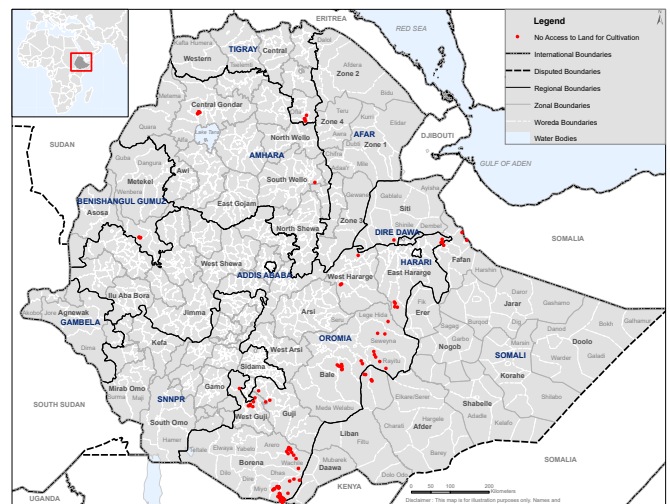


Figure 53: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.

**523**  
Number of villages where more than 75% of the population practices farming

#### Average Land Holding Per Household

- Amhara: 1.6 hectares
- Benishangul Gumuz: 4.0 hectares
- Dire Dawa: 1.5 hectares
- Harari: 0.6 hectares
- Oromia: 1.4 hectares
- SNNPR: 0.4 hectares
- Somali: 0.5 hectares
- Tigray: 0.3 hectares

**Food**

**Food Types Available in Villages**

Milk is reportedly available in 735 villages, while vegetables are available in 675 villages.

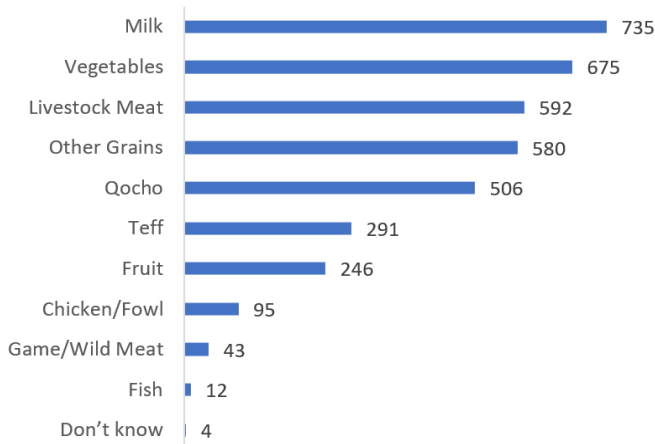


Figure 54: Food types available in villages.

**Seasons of Food Scarcity**

Food is very scarce in 530 villages in Oromia and in 114 villages in SNNPR during the rainy season.

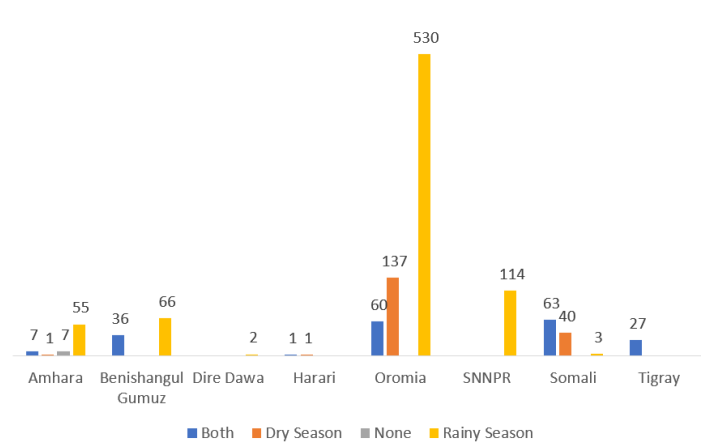


Figure 55: Seasons when food is very scarce in villages across regions.

**Livestock**

Of the 1,049 villages (91%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:

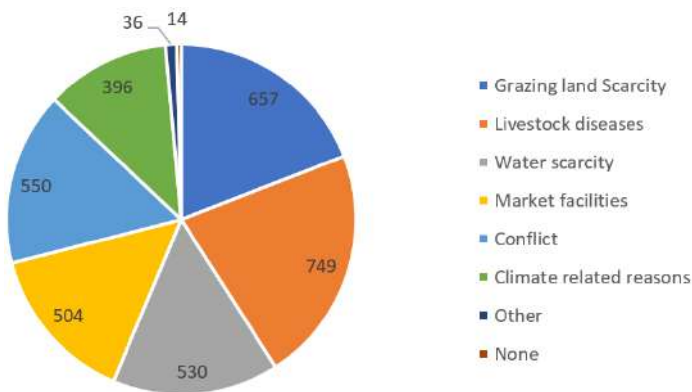


Figure 56 (on the left): Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.

**Livelihood Issues**

The main issue with livelihoods in a majority of villages is food shortage, as reported in 515 villages (45%). This is followed by shortage of farmland in 213 villages (19%) and a lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities in 159 villages (14%). Climate related concerns also affect livelihoods in 116 villages (11%).

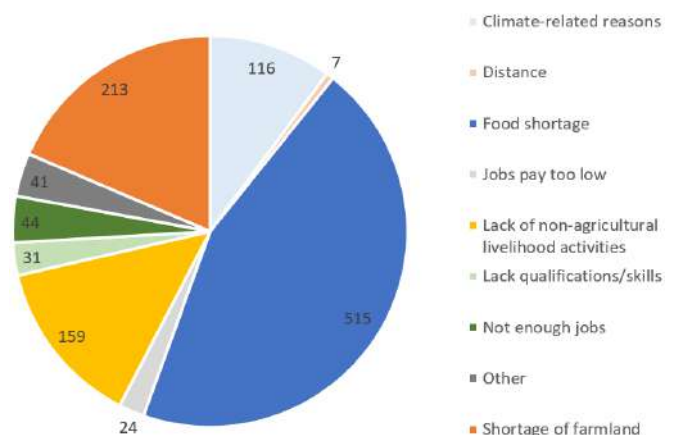


Figure 57 (on the right): Main livelihood issues in villages assessed.

**HEALTH**

**Availability of Health Facilities**

880 out of 1,150 villages (77%) do not have a health facility.

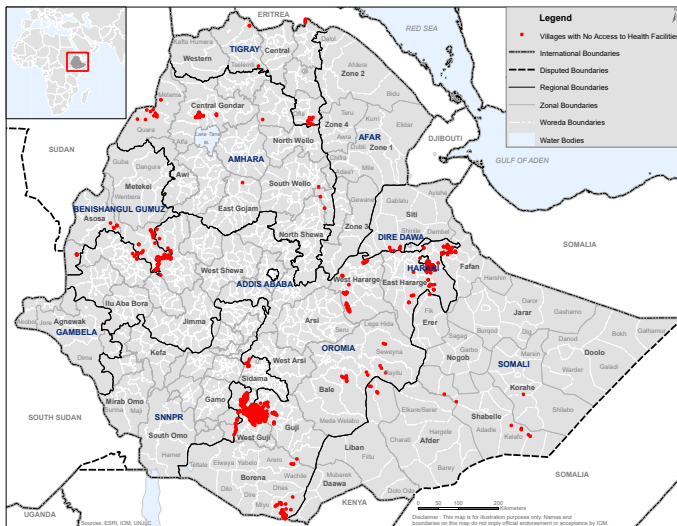


Figure 58: Villages that do not have health facilities.

In the 270 villages where there are health facilities:

**89%**  
Percentage of villages where majority of people go to the health facility when they are sick

- Health facilities in 140 villages are damaged and need minor repairs.
- Health facilities in 41 villages are damaged and need major repairs.

**Health Concerns**



Malaria is the main concern for 37 villages (53%) in Amhara followed by scabies in 11 villages (16%).



Malaria is the main concern for 88 villages (86%) in Benishangul Gumuz.



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



Amoeba is the main concern for one village (50%) in Harari followed by scabies in the other village (50%).



Malaria is the main concern for 206 villages (28%) in Oromia followed by typhoid in 179 villages (25%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 78 villages (68%) in SNNPR followed by pneumonia in 19 villages (17%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 36 villages (34%) in Somali followed by malaria in 30 villages (28%).

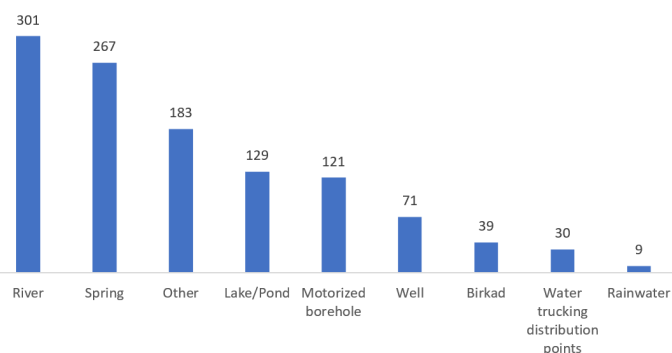


Pneumonia is the main concern for 16 villages (59%) in Tigray.

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

## Main Source Water

### Main Source of Drinking Water



The main source of drinking water in 301 villages is rivers (26%), and in 267 villages it is springs (23%). In 183 villages (16%), people rely on other sources, while in 129 villages (11%), people rely on lakes/ponds.

Figure 59: Main source of drinking water across villages.

## Accessibility of Water

### Distance to Nearest Water Source

The main water distribution point for most villages (444 villages or 39%) is a 20-30 minute walk one way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 209 villages (18%) to reach the nearest water source.

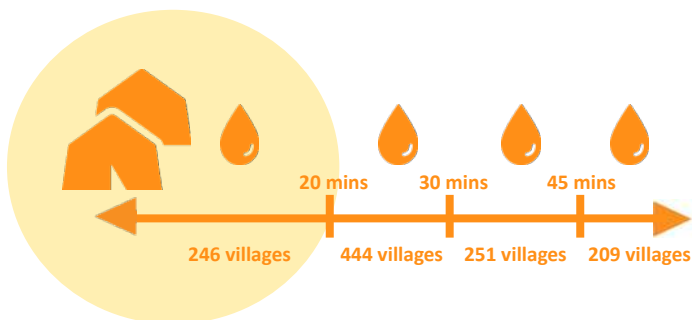


Figure 60: Distance to the nearest water source.

### Average Queue Time for Water

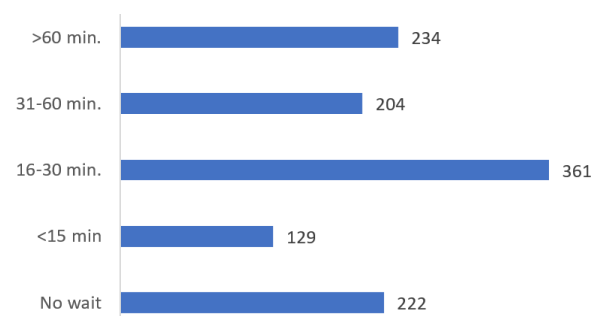


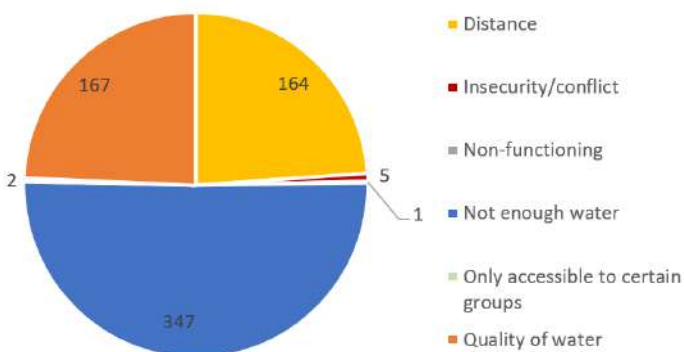
Figure 61: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.

- ✓ Water sources are accessible to all households in 464 villages (40%).
- ✗ Water sources are not accessible to all households in 686 villages (60%).

## Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a generalized lack of sufficient water sources (347 villages), quality of water (167 villages) and distance (164 villages).

Figure 62: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.



## EDUCATION

### Accessibility of Schools

#### Kindergarten

Kindergartens are available across 53 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali. 68,123 returning IDPs, 1,169 IDPs and 80,265 host community children are attending kindergarten.

#### Secondary School

Secondary schools are available across 56 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali. 225,645 returning IDPs, 2,004 IDPs and 107,632 host community children are attending secondary schools.

#### Primary School

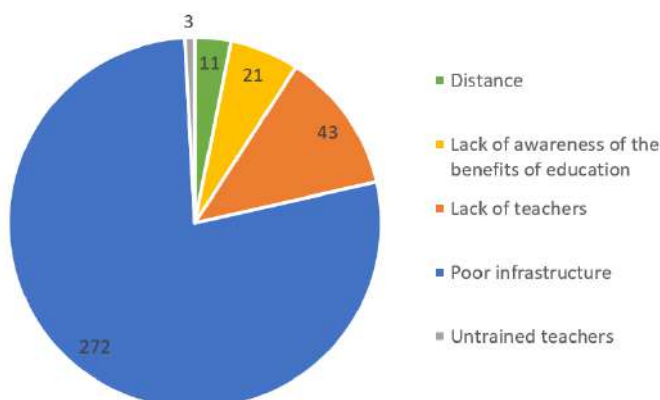
Primary schools are available in 535 villages across 6 regions. The following is the attendance for each population category:

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	20	5,642	502	7,261
Benishangul Gumuz	22	22,769	698	10,583
Oromia	385	438,354	3,295	526,172
SNNPR	47	48,736	-	114,800
Somali	62	347,916	1,152	134,904
Tigray	29	5,635	497	56,272
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>869,052</b>	<b>6,144</b>	<b>849,992</b>

Figure 63: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Based on data available, it was found that there are 438,354 returning IDP children attending primary school in Oromia, along with 3,295 IDP children and 526,172 host community children. In Somali, 347,916 returning IDP children, 1,152 IDP children and 134,904 host community children are attending primary school.

### Education Challenges



#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

It is reported that 350 villages are not satisfied with the standard of schools. The most common reason for dissatisfaction is poor infrastructure as found in 272 villages. This is followed by a lack of teachers across 43 villages.

Figure 64: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

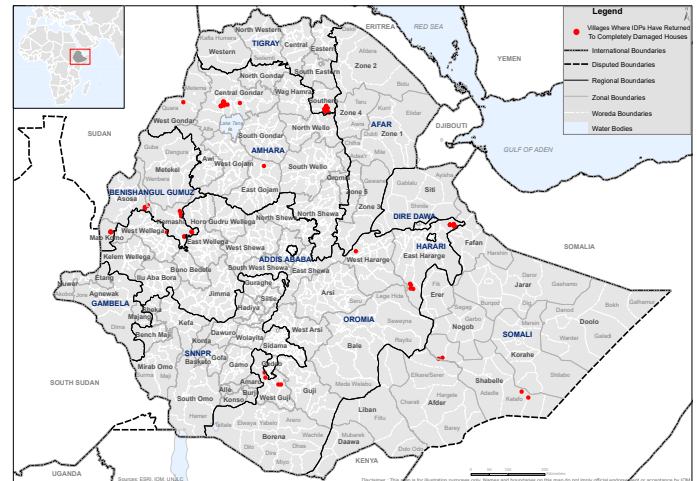
## SHELTER

### Shelter Types & Conditions

The 2 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 731 villages, followed by houses made of mud walls with thatched roofing in 701 villages.

Out of 1,150 villages, a majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own homes in 1,024 villages (89%), while those in 126 villages (11%) have not. Of those who returned to their own homes, 371 villages reported a majority of completely destroyed homes, while 544 reported a majority of partially damages homes, and only 84 villages reported a majority of homes in good condition. Only 84 villages reported IDPs returning to houses in good conditions.

Figure 65: Villages where returning IDPs report that their houses are completely destroyed.



### Issues With Shelter

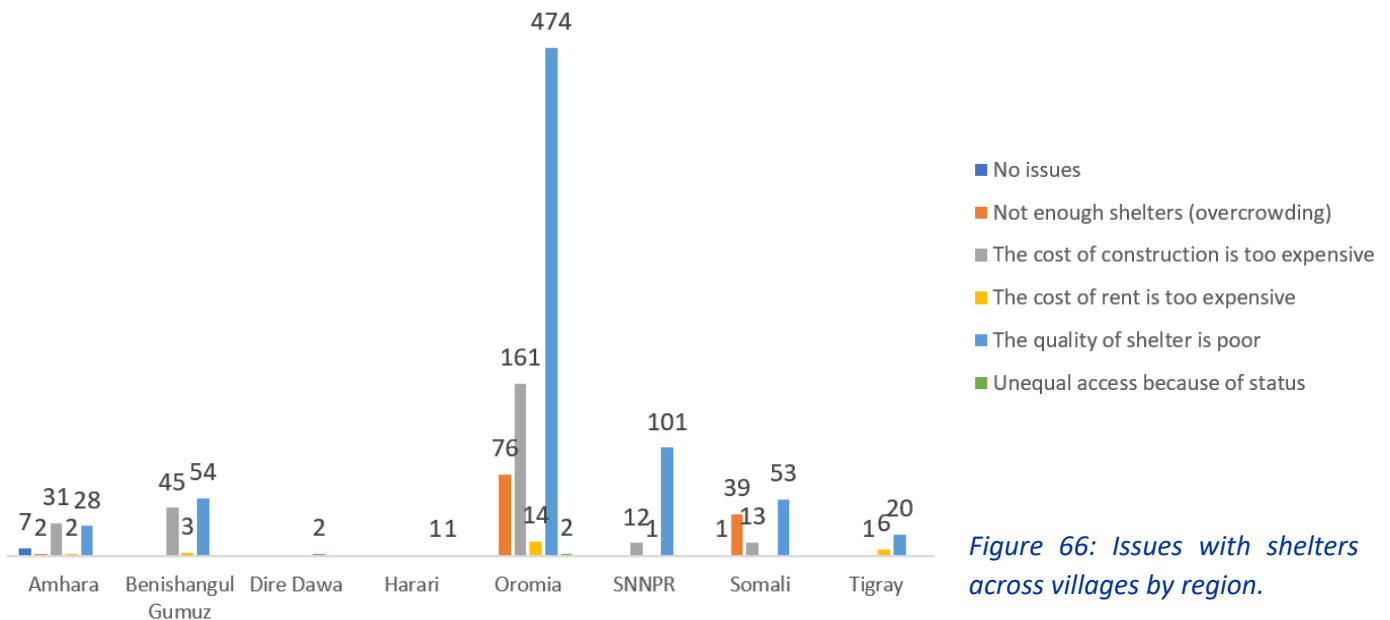


Figure 66: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages is the poor quality of shelters as reported in 474 villages in Oromia, 101 villages in SNNPR, 54 villages in Benishangul Gumuz and 53 villages in Somali. The next notable issue is the cost of construction which is said to be too expensive in 161 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding is also an issue in 76 villages in Oromia and 39 villages in Somali.



## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

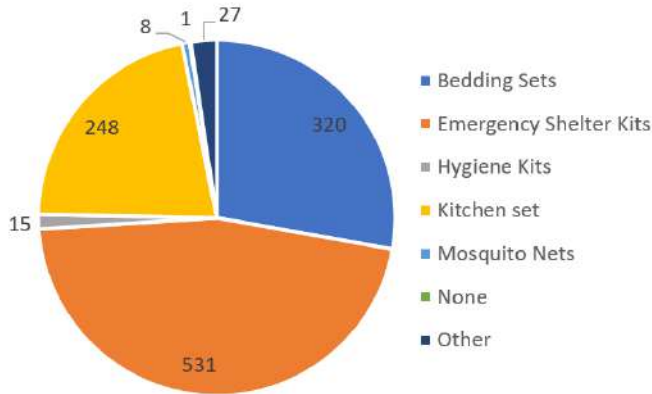


Figure 67: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 531 villages (46%), followed by bedding sets in 320 villages (28%) and kitchen sets in 248 villages (22%).



432 villages (38%) have access to NFI selling markets.



718 villages (62%) 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 893 villages (78%), while communal land is the main form of land ownership in 182 villages (16%). Meanwhile, leased land is the main form of land ownership in 68 villages (6%).

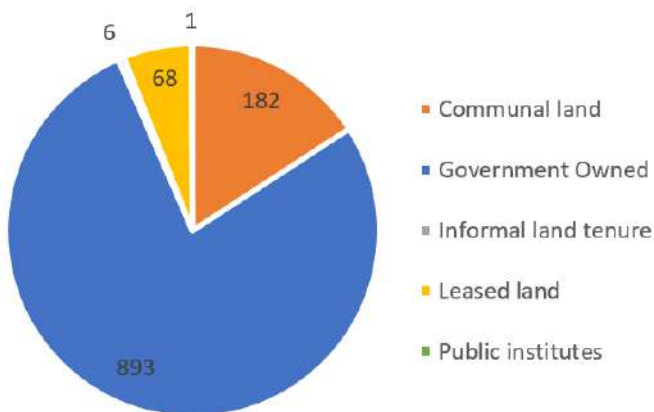


Figure 68: Main forms of land ownership.

#### Tenure Situation and Access to Land

The tenure situation of the majority of returning IDPs prior to their displacement was that they owned their housing/land in 1,073 villages (93%). Of returning IDPs who have a claim to land in the village, 384 villages reported that they do not have access to their land. However, returning IDPs in 748 villages have access to their land.

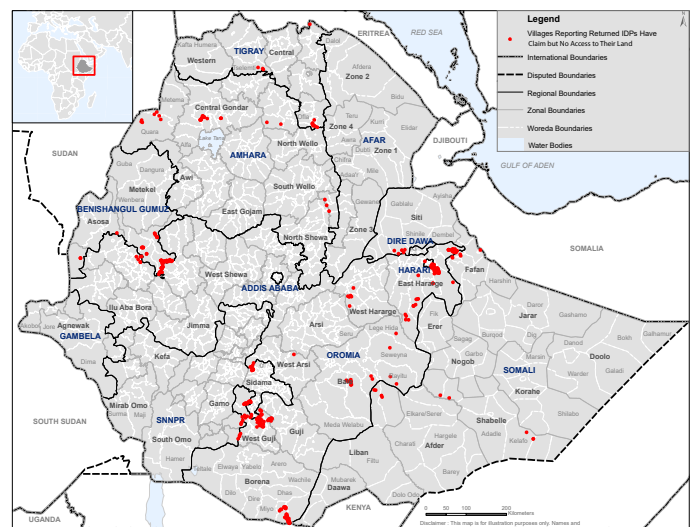
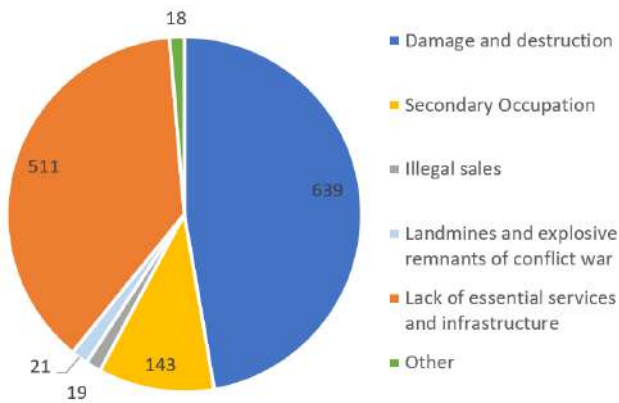


Figure 69: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.





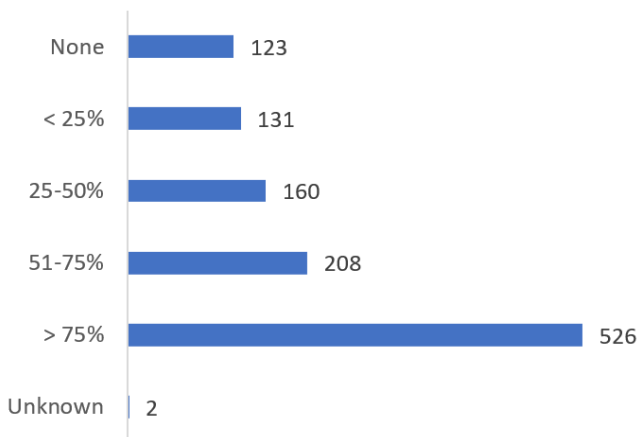
### Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

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 639 villages. This is followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 511 villages.

Figure 70: 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 526 villages have access to tenure documentation and evidence of their HLP rights prior to displacement. However, returning IDPs in 123 villages reported having no access to tenure documentation.

Figure 71: 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 503 villages (61%). The relationship was reported to be poor in 2 villages (0.2%).

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 136 villages (11.8%) and threats of violence in 47 villages (4.1%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 42 villages (3.7%).

- A government recognized security provider is present in 998 villages (87%).
- A government recognized security provider is not present in 152 villages (13%).

### Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

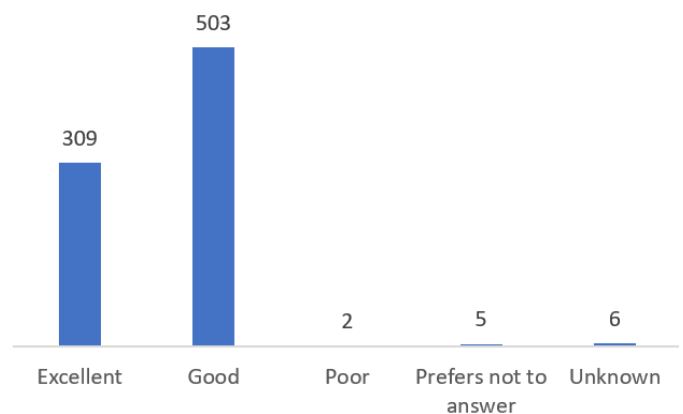
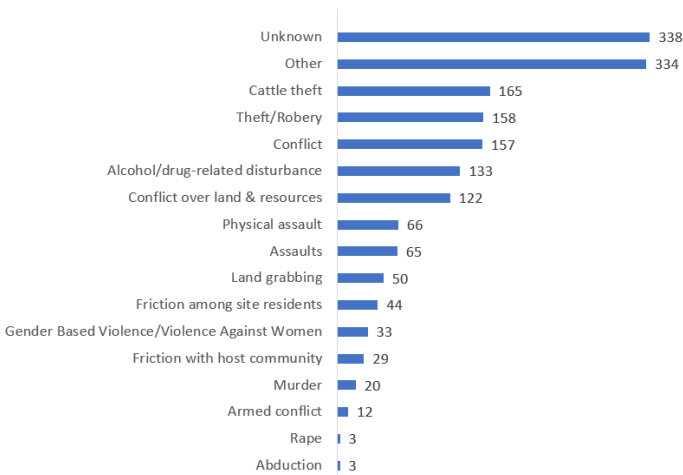


Figure 72: The reported relationship between returning IDPs and host communities across villages.



### Types of Security Incidents in Villages

The most commonly cited security incident across all observed villages was other incidents as reported in 334 villages, followed by cattle theft in 165 villages and theft/robbery in 158 villages. Conflict was also reported in 157 villages.

Figure 73: 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 knowledge on local affairs in 152 villages (13%), followed by the lack of documentation in 142 villages (12%).

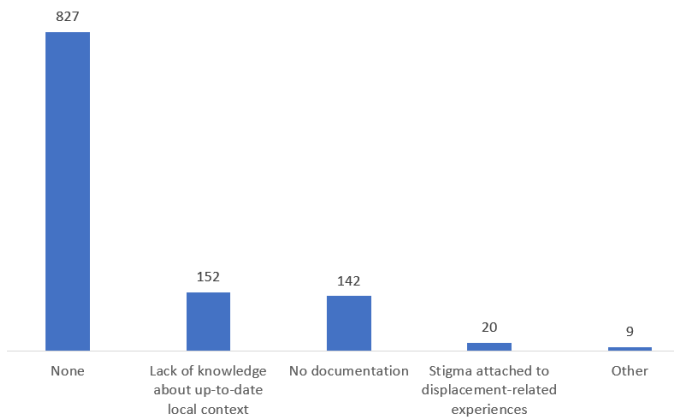


Figure 74: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.

### Justice Mechanisms

The kebele administration is the justice mechanism most commonly used by returning IDPs and host communities in 437 villages (38%). The second most commonly used justice system are village courts as reported in 357 villages (31%).

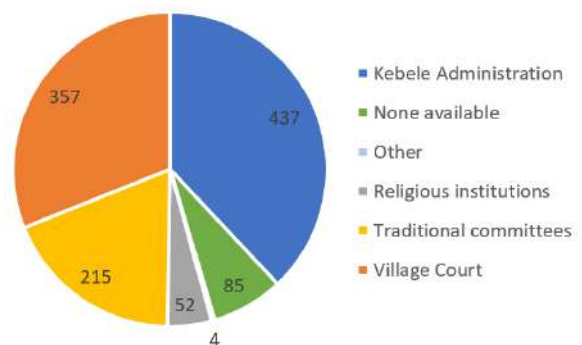
Figure 75: Type of justice mechanism most prevalently used by returning IDPs and host communities.



### 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 748 villages. Youth and/or women organizations can be found in 517 villages and environmental groups have been found in 313 villages.

In 896 villages, returning IDPs are actively participating in these groups, but are not actively participating in 30 villages.



# ANNEX A

## SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 (February/March 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement



Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Afambo		Seasonal Flood	1,150	5,843	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	5,843	3
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Aysaita		Seasonal Flood	-	243	-	1,396	1	-	-	-	-	243	1,396	1
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Dubti		Conflict	-	143	-	775	2	-	-	-	-	143	775	2
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Dubti		Seasonal Flood	300	1,845	1	-	-	-	-	-	300	1,845	1	
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Eldar		Drought	355	1,798	3	-	-	-	-	-	355	1,798	3	
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Mille		Conflict	-	220	-	1,166	1	-	-	-	220	1,166	1	
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Mille		Flash Flood	-	190	-	943	1	-	-	-	190	943	1	
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Kurri		Drought	30	173	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	173	1	
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Chifra		Conflict	-	100	-	480	1	-	-	-	100	480	1	
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Gerani		Conflict	-	764	-	4,066	4	-	-	-	764	4,066	4	
Afar	Awsai (Zone 1)	Gerani		Seasonal Flood	-	141	-	839	1	-	-	-	141	839	1	
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Gullina		Seasonal Flood	183	924	1	-	-	-	-	-	183	924	1	
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru		Seasonal Flood	805	4,066	4	-	-	-	-	-	805	4,066	4	
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa		Other	508	3,103	4	-	-	-	-	-	508	3,103	4	
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo		Other	48	227	1	-	-	-	-	-	48	227	1	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambarara		Conflict	-	1,802	-	11,468	5	97	514	1	1,899	11,982	6	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambarara		Drought	84	452	1	-	-	-	-	-	84	452	1	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambarara		Flash Flood	814	4,715	4	-	-	-	-	-	814	4,715	4	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambarara		Flash Flood	365	1,936	1	-	-	-	-	-	365	1,936	1	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale		Drought	270	1,514	1	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,514	1	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha		Flash Flood	663	3,688	2	-	-	-	-	-	663	3,688	2	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Gaiblu		Conflict	500	2,630	2	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,630	2	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Gaiblu		Conflict	-	200	-	1,010	1	-	-	-	200	1,010	1	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Gawane		Flash Flood	600	3,300	1	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,300	1	
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Dallagi		Drought	162	942	2	-	-	-	-	-	162	942	2	
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Hedelela		Drought	-	301	-	1,534	1	-	-	-	301	1,534	1	
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Smurobi Gale'alo		Conflict	54	222	1	-	-	-	-	-	54	222	1	
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Telalok		Drought	-	88	-	510	1	-	-	-	88	510	1	
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Telalok		Other	31	171	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	171	1	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Afdera		Drought	286	1,724	2	-	-	-	-	-	286	1,724	2	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Berahle		Drought	62	344	1	-	-	-	-	-	62	344	1	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Bidu		Drought	31	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	185	1	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Bidu		Other	360	2,142	1	-	-	-	-	-	360	2,142	1	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Dalul		Flash Flood	314	1,985	2	-	-	-	-	-	314	1,985	2	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Erebiti		Drought	45	248	1	491	1	-	-	-	130	739	2	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Megale		Conflict	280	1,624	1	-	-	-	-	-	280	1,624	1	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Megale		Drought	265	1,517	2	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,517	2	
Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Ab'Ala		Drought	172	953	2	-	-	-	-	-	172	953	2	
<b>Afar Total</b>					<b>9,082</b>	<b>45,010</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>26,838</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>12,856</b>	<b>72,362</b>	<b>66</b>	
Amhara	Aw/Agew	Chagni		Conflict	-	350	-	2,627	1	-	-	-	350	2,627	1	
Amhara	Aw/Agew	Guagusa Shikudad		Conflict	61	211	2	-	-	-	-	-	61	211	2	
Amhara	Central Gonder	Aykel City Administration		Conflict	3,759	14,715	2	-	-	-	-	-	3,759	14,715	2	
Amhara	Central Gonder	East Dembla		Conflict	836	4,222	4	-	-	-	-	-	836	4,222	4	
Amhara	Central Gonder	Law Armacheho		Conflict	3,591	17,058	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,591	17,058	1	
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga 1		Conflict	864	3,638	4	-	-	-	-	-	864	3,638	4	
Amhara	Central Gonder	Tsegede		Conflict	-	256	-	665	1	-	-	-	256	665	1	
Amhara	East Gojam	Debre Markos		Conflict	23	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	113	1	
Amhara	East Gojam	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 Keya Gabriel		Conflict	69	202	1	-	-	-	-	-	69	202	1	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Debrehanan City Administration		Conflict	-	78	-	262	1	-	-	-	78	262	1	
Amhara	North Wollo	Habru		Conflict	81	347	1	-	-	-	33	1	114	180	2	
Amhara	North Wollo	Guba Laito		Conflict	144	376	4	-	-	-	-	-	144	376	4	
Amhara	North Wollo	Kobo		Conflict	634	1,788	2	-	-	-	-	-	634	1,788	2	
Amhara	Oromia	Bati		Conflict	22	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	114	1	
Amhara	Oromia	Dewa Harewa		Conflict	39	158	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	158	1	
Amhara	South Gonder	Anda Bet		Conflict	201	1,247	5	-	-	-	-	-	201	1,247	5	
Amhara	South Gonder	Debre Tabor City Administration		Conflict	351	1,247	5	-	-	-	-	-	351	1,247	5	
Amhara	South Gonder	Esite		Conflict	662	2,207	6	-	-	-	-	-	662	2,207	6	
Amhara	South Gonder	Farta		Conflict	78	201	1	-	-	-	-	-	78	201	1	
Amhara	South Gonder	Libo Kemkem		Conflict	35	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	88	1	
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu		Conflict	294	984	3	-	-	-	-	-	294	984	3	

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 (February/March 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	Amhara	South Wollo	Ambasel	Conflict	25	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	78	1	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Jama	Conflict	-	-	-	183	713	1	-	-	183	713	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Gaz Gibla	Conflict	53	151	1	-	-	-	-	-	53	151	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sahla	Conflict	-	-	-	70	202	1	-	-	70	202	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sekota	Conflict	-	-	-	25	134	1	-	-	25	134	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Sekela	Conflict	47	255	1	-	-	-	-	-	47	255	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dega Darnot	Conflict	371	1,281	2	-	-	-	-	-	371	1,281	2	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Jabi Tehnan	Conflict	25	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	85	1	
	Amhara	West Gondar	Mietema	Conflict	599	2,544	4	-	-	-	-	-	599	2,544	4	
	Amhara	West Gondar	Quara	Conflict	-	-	-	139	634	1	-	-	139	634	1	
	Amhara	West Gondar	Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	-	95	315	1	-	-	95	315	1	
	<b>Amhara Total</b>				<b>12,795</b>	<b>52,266</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14,106</b>	<b>58,143</b>	<b>62</b>	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Bilidjilu	Conflict	84	380	2	-	-	-	-	-	84	380	2	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metekel	Dangura	Conflict	-	-	-	878	4,165	7	-	-	878	4,165	7	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metekel	Mandura	Conflict	-	-	-	308	1,787	1	-	-	308	1,787	1	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metekel	Pawe Special	Conflict	-	-	-	53	175	1	-	-	53	175	1	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metekel	Guba	Conflict	-	-	-	707	4,120	2	-	-	707	4,120	2	
	<b>Beneshangul Gumuz Total</b>				<b>84</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>10,247</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>10,627</b>	<b>13</b>	
	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa/Town	Conflict	738	3,816	2	-	-	-	-	-	738	3,816	2	
	<b>Dire Dawa Total</b>				<b>738</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Gambella	Aguaak	Gog	Conflict	420	3,318	1	-	-	-	-	-	420	3,318	1	
	Gambella	Aguaak	Jone	Conflict	66	501	1	-	-	-	-	-	66	501	1	
	Gambella	Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Conflict	528	2,746	1	-	-	-	-	-	528	2,746	1	
	Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	Conflict	-	-	-	1,994	13,585	2	-	-	1,994	13,585	2	
	Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	Seasonal Flood	543	3,638	1	-	-	-	-	-	543	3,638	1	
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	426	2,893	3	-	-	-	-	-	426	2,893	3	
	Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	1,327	9,209	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,327	9,209	4	
	<b>Gambella Total</b>				<b>3,310</b>	<b>22,305</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>13,585</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>35,890</b>	<b>13</b>	
	Hareri	Hareri	Abadir	Conflict	25	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	114	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Abo Ker	Conflict	30	142	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	142	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Anir Nur	Conflict	51	235	1	-	-	-	-	-	51	235	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Hakim	Conflict	343	1,574	2	-	-	-	-	-	343	1,574	2	
	Hareri	Hareri	Jenela	Conflict	32	166	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	166	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Shenkor	Conflict	23	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	53	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	Conflict	65	298	1	-	-	-	-	-	65	298	1	
	<b>Hareri Total</b>				<b>569</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>8</b>	
	Oromia	Arsi	Deggeluna Tijo	Conflict	39	130	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	130	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Gololcha Arsi	Conflict	28	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	86	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Gololcha Arsi	Flash Flood	511	3,058	6	-	-	-	-	-	511	3,058	6	
	Oromia	Arsi	Wunessa	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	Bale Gesgar	Conflict	30	110	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	110	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Htosa	Conflict	24	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	75	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Jelu	Conflict	22	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	69	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Robe	Conflict	126	375	3	-	-	-	-	-	126	375	3	
	Oromia	Arsi	Shirka	Conflict	156	405	1	-	-	-	-	-	156	405	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Stude	Conflict	29	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	86	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Tenta	Conflict	23	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	69	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Aseko	Conflict	22	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	75	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Diksis	Conflict	21	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	53	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Dawe Serar	Conflict	901	5,333	3	-	-	-	-	-	901	5,333	3	
	Oromia	Bale	Legge Hilda	Conflict	852	6,257	2	-	-	-	-	-	852	6,257	2	
	Oromia	Bale	Rayitu	Conflict	264	1,532	2	-	-	-	-	-	264	1,532	2	
	Oromia	Bale	Seweyna	Conflict	1,080	7,683	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	7,683	3	
	Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	Conflict	770	5,271	3	-	-	-	-	-	770	5,271	3	
	Oromia	Bale	Berbera	Other	34	264	1	-	-	-	-	-	34	264	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Delo Wena	Conflict	33	189	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	189	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	247	1,916	1	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,916	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Ginir	Conflict	97	470	1	-	-	-	-	-	97	470	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Gasera	Conflict	67	172	1	-	-	-	-	-	67	172	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Gololcha Bale	Conflict	33	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	56	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Agarfa	Conflict	63	151	1	-	-	-	-	-	63	151	1	

Round 21  
(February/March 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 (February/March 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	Oromia	Bale	Goba	Conflict	24	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	57	1
	Oromia	Bale	Sinana	Conflict	57	175	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	175	2
	Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Conflict	7,584	38,274	6	2,187	11,281	2	-	-	9,771	49,555	8	
	Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Other	2,340	14,553	2	-	-	-	-	-	2,340	14,553	2	
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Conflict	5,215	33,106	3	971	4,953	1	-	-	6,186	38,059	4	
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Other	3,807	21,368	3	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	21,368	3	
	Oromia	Borena	Areno	Conflict	1,576	7,183	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,576	7,183	4	
	Oromia	Borena	Wachale	Conflict	-	-	-	450	2,793	1	-	-	450	2,793	1	
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Conflict	181	968	1	463	2,500	3	-	-	644	3,468	4	
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	788	1	128	788	1	
	Oromia	Bunno Bedele	Mako	Other	984	7,417	3	-	-	-	-	-	984	7,417	3	
	Oromia	Bunno Bedele	Delesa	Other	1,387	9,945	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,387	9,945	3	
	Oromia	Bunno Bedele	Chwaka	Conflict	58	320	1	-	-	-	-	-	58	320	1	
	Oromia	East Harege	Babile	Conflict	1,106	5,565	18	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	5,565	18	
	Oromia	East Harege	Chinaksen	Conflict	5,571	24,904	26	101	452	1	-	-	5,672	25,356	27	
	Oromia	East Harege	Fedis	Conflict	1,979	9,395	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,979	9,395	10	
	Oromia	East Harege	Gursum	Conflict	1,344	6,383	22	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	6,383	22	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kersa	Conflict	342	1,545	3	69	233	2	-	-	411	1,778	5	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kumbi	Conflict	4,656	26,794	4	-	-	-	-	-	4,656	26,794	4	
	Oromia	East Harege	Malika Balo	Conflict	418	1,967	5	-	-	-	-	-	418	1,967	5	
	Oromia	East Harege	Miyu Muluke	Conflict	3,600	21,361	3	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	21,361	3	
	Oromia	East Harege	Midega Tola	Conflict	301	1,484	7	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,484	7	
	Oromia	East Harege	Goro Guro	Conflict	736	3,530	9	-	-	-	-	-	736	3,530	9	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kombolcha	Conflict	68	250	2	-	-	-	-	-	68	250	2	
	Oromia	East Harege	Bedeno	Conflict	142	688	2	-	-	-	-	-	142	688	2	
	Oromia	East Harege	Deeder	Conflict	1,788	7,869	23	-	-	-	-	-	1,788	7,869	23	
	Oromia	East Harege	Garu Mutri	Conflict	198	912	5	-	-	-	-	-	198	912	5	
	Oromia	East Harege	Sirawa	Conflict	149	694	4	-	-	-	-	-	149	694	4	
	Oromia	East Harege	Haro Maya	Conflict	284	1,264	8	-	-	-	-	-	284	1,264	8	
	Oromia	East Harege	Haro Maya	Drought	-	-	-	91	406	1	-	-	91	406	1	
	Oromia	East Harege	Jarro	Conflict	1,628	8,183	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,628	8,183	6	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	64	278	2	-	-	-	-	-	64	278	2	
	Oromia	East Harege	Meta	Conflict	617	2,860	1	-	-	-	-	-	617	2,860	1	
	Oromia	East Harege	Golo Oda	Conflict	147	698	2	-	-	-	-	-	147	698	2	
	Oromia	East Wellega	Diga	Drought	1,897	14,798	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,897	14,798	2	
	Oromia	East Wellega	Sasiga	Drought	4,320	30,961	8	-	-	-	-	-	4,320	30,961	8	
	Oromia	Guji	Girja (Harenfema)	Other	74	389	1	-	-	-	-	-	74	389	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	Conflict	176	1,013	1	330	1,782	1	-	-	506	2,795	2	
	Oromia	Guji	Gumi-Eddelo	Conflict	680	3,918	3	-	-	-	-	-	680	3,918	3	
	Oromia	Guji	Gumi-Eddelo	Other	-	-	-	113	769	1	-	-	113	769	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Conflict	2,406	13,180	9	-	-	-	87	486	2,493	13,666	10	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Other	-	-	-	3,018	16,405	8	-	-	3,018	16,405	8	
	Oromia	Guji	Negele City Administration	Conflict	456	2,645	1	-	-	-	-	-	456	2,645	1	
	Oromia	Jirma	Bobor Tolley	Drought	1,231	9,088	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	9,088	6	
	Oromia	Jirma	Kersa	Other	834	5,746	7	-	-	-	-	-	834	5,746	7	
	Oromia	Jirma	Sigmo	Conflict	26	67	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	67	1	
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Kuyu	Conflict	40	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	40	88	1	
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Hidabu Abote	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso	Conflict	-	-	-	20	44	1	-	-	20	44	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Wenchi	Conflict	31	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	66	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso Town	Conflict	32	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	113	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Gedeb Asasa	Conflict	52	181	1	-	-	-	-	-	52	181	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shajila	Conflict	24	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	79	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shajila	Flash Flood	191	1,733	6	22	123	1	-	-	213	1,856	7	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shalla	Seasonal Flood	70	567	2	-	-	-	-	-	70	567	2	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	Conflict	789	4,599	4	574	3,379	9	-	-	1,363	7,978	13	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	Conflict	177	177	1	-	-	-	-	-	177	177	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Dodola	Conflict	41	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	113	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Galana	Conflict	930	6,824	4	-	-	-	-	-	930	6,824	4	
	Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Seasonal Flood	71	381	1	-	-	-	-	-	71	381	1	
	Oromia	West Guji	Malika Soda	Conflict	750	5,685	2	700	3,982	2	-	-	1,450	9,667	4	
	Oromia	West Guji	Malika Soda	Drought	1,907	17,071	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,907	17,071	4	

Round 21  
(February/March 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 (February/March 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

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					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	Conflict	2,750	22,408	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	22,408	13
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	599	1	99	599	1
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	1,347	11,247	1	127	812	1	-	-	-	1,474	12,059	2
	Oromia	West Harerge	Bardode	Conflict	1,138	8,626	7	526	3,073	2	-	-	-	1,664	11,699	9
	Oromia	West Harerge	Doba	Conflict	196	1,318	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	1,318	3
	Oromia	West Harerge	Mieso	Conflict	1,552	11,914	7	-	-	-	245	1,998	1	1,777	13,912	8
	Oromia	West Harerge	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	43	58	1	-	-	-	43	58	1
	Oromia	West Harerge	Daro Lebu	Conflict	572	4,011	3	-	-	-	43	293	1	615	4,304	4
	Oromia	West Harerge	Gemechis	Conflict	31	158	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	158	1
	Oromia	West Harerge	Mesela	Conflict	73	369	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	369	1
	Oromia	West Harerge	Tulo	Conflict	162	1,085	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	1,085	1
	Oromia	West Harerge	Habbo	Conflict	87	596	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	596	1
	Oromia	West Harerge	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	501	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	501	1
	Oromia	West Shewa	Ambo Zuria	Conflict	45	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	128	1
	Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	32	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	74	1
	Oromia	West Shewa	Jaidu	Conflict	60	148	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	148	1
	Oromia	West Wellega	Nejo	Conflict	554	3,685	1	1,298	8,600	3	-	-	-	1,852	12,285	4
	Oromia	West Wellega	Kiltu Kara	Conflict	180	1,089	1	1,280	8,235	11	-	-	-	1,460	9,324	12
	Oromia	West Wellega	Boji Dimeji	Conflict	869	4,465	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	869	4,465	11
	Oromia	West Wellega	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	265	1,449	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,449	5
	Oromia	West Wellega	Leta Sibru	Conflict	-	-	-	262	1,491	8	-	-	-	262	1,491	8
	Oromia	West Wellega	Mama Sibru	Conflict	2,477	15,666	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,477	15,666	10
	Oromia	West Wellega	Gimbi	Conflict	1,184	6,906	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	6,906	9
	Oromia	West Wellega	Gimbi Town	Conflict	177	965	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	965	1
	Oromia	West Wellega	Mendi Town	Conflict	25	93	1	448	2,400	2	-	-	-	473	2,493	3
	Oromia Total				<b>86,136</b>	<b>517,434</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>13,093</b>	<b>73,771</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>99,831</b>	<b>595,369</b>	<b>453</b>
	Somali	Afdir	Chereti/Weylib	Drought	844	4,853	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	844	4,853	2
	Somali	Afdir	Chereti/Weylib	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	526	3,158	1	-	-	-	526	3,158	1
	Somali	Afdir	Dolobay	Drought	1,949	11,652	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,949	11,652	3
	Somali	Afdir	Dolobay	Seasonal Flood	457	2,651	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	2,651	1
	Somali	Afdir	Hargele	Drought	4,896	26,890	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,896	26,890	3
	Somali	Afdir	Raso	Conflict	1,193	6,860	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,193	6,860	1
	Somali	Afdir	Raso	Drought	155	872	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	872	2
	Somali	Afdir	Bare	Drought	2,249	13,138	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,249	13,138	9
	Somali	Afdir	God God	Drought	879	5,373	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	879	5,373	4
	Somali	Afdir	Ooohle	Drought	1,379	8,211	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,379	8,211	3
	Somali	Afdir	Seret/Elkere	Conflict	411	2,509	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	2,509	1
	Somali	Afdir	West Iini	Conflict	-	-	-	357	2,052	1	-	-	-	357	2,052	1
	Somali	Afdir	West Iini	Seasonal Flood	500	2,825	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,825	1
	Somali	Dawa	Hudet	Conflict	9,528	71,857	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,528	71,857	20
	Somali	Dawa	Moyale	Conflict	8,074	52,598	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,074	52,598	9
	Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	Conflict	2,415	14,054	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,415	14,054	5
	Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	Flash Flood	-	-	-	200	1,170	1	-	-	-	200	1,170	1
	Somali	Dawa	Qoohadhumo	Conflict	1,332	10,276	5	142	1,152	1	-	-	-	1,474	11,428	6
	Somali	Doolo	Beh	Drought	802	4,863	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	802	4,863	6
	Somali	Doolo	Darotole	Drought	2,166	13,037	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,166	13,037	10
	Somali	Doolo	Darotole	Drought	824	4,997	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	4,997	5
	Somali	Doolo	Gal Hamer	Drought	530	3,161	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	3,161	2
	Somali	Doolo	Geladin	Drought	1,939	11,536	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,939	11,536	9
	Somali	Doolo	Lahel Yu Ub	Conflict	-	-	-	557	3,371	1	-	-	-	557	3,371	1
	Somali	Doolo	Lahel Yu Ub	Drought	1,919	11,704	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,919	11,704	3
	Somali	Doolo	Warder	Drought	3,410	20,106	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,410	20,106	10
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Conflict	1,940	11,445	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,940	11,445	5
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Drought	150	901	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	901	1
	Somali	Erer	Maymuluqo	Conflict	963	5,280	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	5,280	4
	Somali	Erer	Salahad	Conflict	1,286	7,423	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,286	7,423	7
	Somali	Erer	Qubi	Conflict	1,471	8,443	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,471	8,443	6
	Somali	Erer	Qubi	Drought	55	290	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	290	1
	Somali	Erer	Wangay	Conflict	-	-	-	140	770	2	-	-	-	140	770	2
	Somali	Fafan	Babile	Conflict	15,614	96,136	11	950	5,775	6	-	-	-	16,564	101,911	17
	Somali	Fafan	Gursum	Conflict	2,024	12,354	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,024	12,354	8
	Somali	Fafan	Haresten	Drought	85	481	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	481	1
	Somali	Fafan	Kebr/beyah	Drought	1,320	7,392	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	7,392	1

Round 21  
(February/March 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 (February/March 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

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					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Somali	Fafan	Fafan	Tuiguuled	Conflict	10,689	65,136	4	-	-	-	-	-	10,689	65,136	4	
Somali	Fafan	Jijiga	Jijiga	Conflict	303	1,863	3	-	-	-	-	-	303	1,863	3	
Somali	Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	436	2,660	1	-	-	-	-	-	436	2,660	1	
Somali	Jarar	Awere	Awere	Drought	825	4,903	2	-	-	-	-	-	825	4,903	2	
Somali	Jarar	Daror	Daror	Drought	486	2,841	3	-	-	-	-	-	486	2,841	3	
Somali	Jarar	Dig	Dig	Drought	250	1,505	1	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,505	1	
Somali	Jarar	Gashamo	Gashamo	Drought	2,842	16,100	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,842	16,100	5	
Somali	Jarar	Gunagado	Gunagado	Drought	451	2,683	1	-	-	-	-	-	451	2,683	1	
Somali	Jarar	Billilbur	Billilbur	Drought	407	2,558	2	-	-	-	-	-	407	2,558	2	
Somali	Jarar	Degehaur	Degehaur	Conflict	46	288	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	288	1	
Somali	Jarar	Degehaur	Degehaur	Drought	196	1,127	1	-	-	-	-	-	196	1,127	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Bodaaley	Drought	58	355	1	-	-	-	-	-	58	355	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Debeweyn	Drought	384	2,312	2	-	-	-	-	-	384	2,312	2	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Debeweyn	Seasonal Flood	94	566	2	-	-	-	-	-	94	566	2	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	El-Hogaden	Drought	186	1,098	2	-	-	-	-	-	186	1,098	2	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Goglo	Drought	340	2,022	4	-	-	-	-	-	340	2,022	4	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	510	3,077	6	-	-	-	-	-	510	3,077	6	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Kebridehar	Flash Flood	516	3,123	1	-	-	-	-	-	516	3,123	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Maxin	Drought	1,082	6,540	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,082	6,540	5	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	464	2,661	4	-	-	-	-	-	464	2,661	4	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Higolay	Drought	51	307	1	-	-	-	-	-	51	307	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Laaschankayre	Drought	56	338	1	-	-	-	-	-	56	338	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Shekosh	Drought	60	354	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	354	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Deka Seftu	Conflict	4,524	24,246	15	476	627	5	627	3,676	5,627	30,407	23	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	300	1,695	1	-	-	-	-	-	300	1,695	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	369	2,097	2	-	-	-	-	-	369	2,097	2	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Filtu	Conflict	4,974	28,399	21	831	4,863	3	87	529	5,805	34,262	24	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Filtu	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somali	Liben	Liben	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	2,883	16,862	7	406	2,387	2	-	-	3,289	19,249	9	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Goro Baqoqsa	Conflict	1,139	6,886	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,139	6,886	2	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	3,003	17,446	5	-	-	-	-	-	3,003	17,446	5	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Dihun	Drought	972	5,855	6	-	-	-	-	-	972	5,855	6	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Elwayne	Drought	751	4,538	7	-	-	-	-	-	751	4,538	7	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Gerbo	Conflict	50	309	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	309	1	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Gerbo	Drought	1,741	10,600	12	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	10,600	12	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Seegg	Conflict	50	309	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	309	1	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Seegg	Drought	819	4,938	4	-	-	-	-	-	819	4,938	4	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Ayun	Conflict	50	305	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	305	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Abaqaro	Conflict	115	692	1	-	-	-	-	-	115	692	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	2,389	14,381	11	-	-	-	-	-	2,389	14,381	11	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	822	4,679	4	-	-	-	-	-	822	4,679	4	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Berano	Drought	285	1,754	2	-	-	-	-	-	285	1,754	2	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Denan	Drought	905	5,451	6	-	-	-	-	-	905	5,451	6	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	East Imi	Drought	372	2,188	2	60	360	1	-	-	432	2,548	3	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Etele	Drought	236	1,392	1	-	-	-	-	-	236	1,392	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	401	2,457	3	-	-	-	-	-	401	2,457	3	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Kelafu	Drought	436	2,607	2	-	-	-	-	-	436	2,607	2	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Kelafu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	150	925	1	-	-	150	925	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Mustahil	Seasonal Flood	4,500	27,453	1	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	27,453	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Afdem	Conflict	-	-	-	230	1,384	1	-	-	230	1,384	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Afdem	Drought	1,259	7,549	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	7,549	5	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Erer	Conflict	2,426	14,558	3	205	1,231	2	-	-	2,631	15,789	6	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Erer	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gabielu	Conflict	2,379	14,307	3	120	714	1	-	-	2,499	15,021	4	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gabielu	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gota-Biki	Conflict	2,12	1,274	2	444	2,642	1	-	-	2,566	3,916	3	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gota-Biki	Drought	212	1,274	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,274	2	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Hadgalo	Drought	535	3,210	2	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,210	2	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Hadgalo	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	530	3,182	1	-	-	530	3,182	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Mieso	Conflict	2,231	13,386	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,231	13,386	5	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Mieso	Drought	1,967	11,803	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,967	11,803	7	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Shimle	Drought	550	3,303	1	-	-	-	-	-	550	3,303	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Dembel	Conflict	-	-	-	125	744	1	-	-	125	744	1	

Round 21  
(February/March 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 21 (February/March 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	<b>Somali Total</b>				<b>133,129</b>	<b>814,520</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>6,092</b>	<b>36,313</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>140,292</b>	<b>857,090</b>	<b>395</b>
	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	Ahferom	Conflict	1,405	5,016	10	24	48	1	-	-	-	1,429	5,064	11
	Tigray	Central	Axum	Conflict	1,127	2,431	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	2,431	1
	Tigray	Central	Kola Temben	Conflict	-	-	-	26	68	1	-	-	-	26	68	1
	Tigray	Central	Mereb Lake	Conflict	1,018	3,181	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	3,181	10
	Tigray	Central	Tanqua Abegele	Conflict	92	137	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	137	1
	Tigray	Central	Werei Lake	Conflict	1,277	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,277	5	5
	Tigray	Central	Laelay Maychew	Conflict	166	183	2	167	285	5	-	-	-	333	468	7
	Tigray	Central	Naeder Adet	Conflict	140	210	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	210	1
	Tigray	Central	Tahtay Maychew	Conflict	286	446	1	98	125	3	-	-	-	384	571	4
	Tigray	Central	Geter Adwa	Conflict	-	-	-	200	304	5	-	-	-	200	304	5
	Tigray	Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	4,212	5,958	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,212	5,958	1
	Tigray	Eastern	Ganta Afeshum	Conflict	1,355	1,904	13	77	115	1	-	-	-	1,432	2,019	14
	Tigray	Eastern	Gulmekeda	Conflict	1,974	3,685	13	72	192	3	-	-	-	1,986	4,077	16
	Tigray	Eastern	Hawzen	Conflict	1,369	2,181	10	252	392	8	-	-	-	1,621	2,573	18
	Tigray	Eastern	Wukro Town	Conflict	1,561	2,402	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,561	2,402	1
	Tigray	Eastern	Erob	Conflict	-	-	-	49	84	1	-	-	-	49	84	1
	Tigray	Eastern	Saesie Tsaedaemba	Conflict	1,263	1,621	8	29	37	1	-	-	-	1,292	1,658	9
	Tigray	Eastern	Atsbi Wenbera	Conflict	119	230	1	73	157	3	-	-	-	192	387	4
	Tigray	Eastern	Kaleta Awelallo	Conflict	545	933	7	68	113	3	-	-	-	613	1,046	10
	Tigray	Mekelle	Adihaki Sub City	Conflict	812	3,442	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	812	3,442	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	2,627	4,502	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,627	4,502	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	2,346	5,398	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,346	5,398	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Haweti Sub City	Conflict	1,780	4,608	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,780	4,608	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Kadamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	689	1,527	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	689	1,527	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Quiha Subcity	Conflict	1,062	1,900	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	1,900	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Semen Sub City	Conflict	3,213	7,177	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,213	7,177	1
	Tigray	North Western	Asgede Tsimbla	Conflict	310	545	1	67	101	3	-	-	-	377	646	4
	Tigray	North Western	Laelay Adiyabo	Conflict	300	477	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	477	2
	Tigray	North Western	Medebay Zana	Conflict	133	189	1	25	51	1	-	-	-	158	240	2
	Tigray	North Western	Sheraro Town	Conflict	300	460	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	460	1
	Tigray	North Western	Tselemti	Conflict	740	1,371	1	46	76	2	-	-	-	786	1,447	3
	Tigray	North Western	Shire Endaselisie	Conflict	2,290	6,101	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	6,101	1
	Tigray	North Western	Tahtay Koraro	Conflict	91	161	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	161	1
	Tigray	South East	Degua Temben	Conflict	78	97	1	26	38	1	-	-	-	104	135	2
	Tigray	South East	Hintalo Wejjirt	Conflict	490	1,221	7	86	171	4	-	-	-	576	1,392	11
	Tigray	South East	Saharti Samire	Conflict	83	188	2	54	123	2	-	-	-	137	311	4
	Tigray	South East	Enderta	Conflict	88	312	3	104	252	4	-	-	-	192	564	7
	Tigray	Southern	Endamehoni	Conflict	264	661	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	661	6
	Tigray	Southern	Koreim Town	Conflict	399	805	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	805	1
	Tigray	Southern	Maychew	Conflict	574	1,088	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	1,088	1
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Alameta	Conflict	610	1,813	4	500	1,445	6	-	-	-	1,110	3,258	10
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	2,429	6,741	15	175	505	6	-	-	-	2,604	7,246	21
	Tigray	Southern	Ofa	Conflict	137	234	2	88	156	3	-	-	-	225	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	Kalifa Humera	Conflict	693	1,418	4	98	185	1	-	-	-	791	1,603	5
	Tigray	Western	Seit Humera	Conflict	1,531	3,417	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,531	3,417	1
	<b>Tigray Total</b>				<b>45,312</b>	<b>94,260</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>10,968</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47,863</b>	<b>99,602</b>	<b>225</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>290,155</b>	<b>1,552,573</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>31,631</b>	<b>171,940</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>10,968</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>325,589</b>	<b>1,735,481</b>	<b>1,237</b>

Round 21  
(February/March 2020)



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The numbers 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) - 03 February-12 March 2020 - Summary Table of Population Breakdown



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Refugee Agency

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants		Host/Receiving Community		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total HHs	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga 1	9	5	19	629	3,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	3,238
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga 2	26	6	30	1,623	8,187	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,629	8,220
Amhara	Central Gonder	East Dembera	3	4	20	370	1,744	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	393
Amhara	Central Gonder	Gonder Zuria	5	-	20	302	1,447	-	-	141	705	-	-	-	-	443	2,152
Amhara	Central Gonder	West Dembera	4	-	-	254	1,220	-	-	-	254	-	-	-	-	254	1,220
Amhara	East Gojjam	Goncha Siso Enese	1	1	5	6	30	-	-	46	229	-	-	-	-	53	264
Amhara	Oromia	Artuma Fursi	2	-	-	140	700	40	-	250	1,250	-	-	-	-	390	1,990
Amhara	South Wollo	Kemisse City Administratio	1	87	287	86	290	35	-	40	192	-	-	-	-	173	612
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	1	1	35	35	170	3	-	107	440	-	-	-	-	75	365
Amhara	West Gonder	Dehana	2	23	75	33	140	-	-	365	1,825	-	-	-	-	163	655
Amhara	West Gonder	Meta	7	23	118	375	1,875	-	-	107	440	-	-	-	-	613	3,688
Amhara	West Gonder	Quara	9	6	28	319	1,595	-	-	1,222	6,010	20	100	50	-	1,697	8,333
Amhara Total			70	155	582	3,876	19,243	84	2,771	11,251	20	100	50	50	6,372	31,310	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Aossa	Aossa	1	30	76	30	200	-	-	8	72	-	-	-	-	38	272
Beneshangul Gumuz	Aossa	Bidjigilu	5	18	76	1,473	6,664	-	-	74	456	-	-	-	-	1,493	6,740
Beneshangul Gumuz	Aossa	Mankomo Special	9	11	32	106	216	202	-	601	3,995	-	-	-	-	2,121	2,811
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Bejjaffadfo	42	21	86	5,594	30,818	-	-	1,196	7,136	-	-	-	-	715	10,602
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Sirba Abay	8	240	1,220	328	1,632	158	-	1,692	7,490	-	-	-	-	7,401	38,440
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Yaso	4	15	75	578	2,905	-	-	922	4,300	-	-	-	-	2,260	10,500
Beneshangul Gumuz Total			28	53	255	3,427	16,315	151	1,473	6,845	-	-	-	-	-	1,515	7,380
Dira Dawa	Dira Dawa	Dira Dawa	102	388	1,744	11,846	61,515	511	-	6,556	30,701	-	-	-	-	18,760	94,111
Dira Dawa Total			2	-	-	106	535	-	-	106	535	-	-	-	-	106	535
Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	1	-	-	63	315	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	63	315
Hareri	Hareri	Dira Teyra	1	-	-	82	640	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	82	640
Hareri Total			2	-	-	145	955	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	145	955
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Kachen	7	-	-	1,197	8,346	-	-	420	2,198	-	-	-	-	1,617	10,544
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	7	-	-	1,730	10,193	-	-	447	2,207	-	-	-	-	2,177	12,400
Oromia	Bale	Lege Hida	2	-	-	1,691	11,363	-	-	683	2,822	-	-	-	-	2,374	14,185
Oromia	Bale	Raytu	5	-	-	2,034	11,028	-	-	639	2,890	-	-	-	-	2,673	13,918
Oromia	Bale	Sewayna	3	-	-	1,208	6,656	-	-	444	2,215	-	-	-	-	1,652	8,871
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	18	-	-	7,514	39,682	-	-	85	425	-	-	-	-	7,599	40,107
Oromia	East Harege	Moyale	44	530	2,650	22,771	113,971	-	-	163	770	-	-	-	-	23,464	117,391
Oromia	East Harege	Babile	77	-	-	9,425	46,645	32	-	5,821	29,015	-	-	-	-	15,246	75,692
Oromia	East Harege	Chinakshn	22	-	-	1,069	5,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,069	5,954
Oromia	East Harege	Fedis	4	-	-	729	3,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	3,678
Oromia	East Harege	Girawa	1	2	11	44	220	15	-	180	900	-	-	-	-	226	1,146
Oromia	East Harege	Kumbi	4	-	-	4,045	15,614	-	-	1,781	8,732	-	-	-	-	5,826	24,346
Oromia	East Harege	Meta	7	-	-	810	3,915	55	-	900	4,500	-	-	-	-	1,710	8,470
Oromia	East Harege	Mejyu Muluke	5	-	-	1,540	7,700	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540	7,706
Oromia	East Harege	Midlega Tola	7	-	-	288	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288	1,330
Oromia	East Wellega	Dilga	2	-	-	80	315	-	-	195	430	-	-	-	-	275	845
Oromia	East Wellega	Girra Ajana	4	-	-	483	2,122	-	-	1,540	10,613	-	-	-	-	2,020	12,855
Oromia	East Wellega	Goro Goro	2	-	-	1,095	4,133	-	-	394	1,945	-	-	-	-	1,489	6,078
Oromia	East Wellega	Habo Dula	8	-	-	3,374	27,203	-	-	1,794	12,482	-	-	-	-	5,168	42,840
Oromia	East Wellega	Leba Dulchiba	2	274	3,054	43	154	-	-	25	137	-	-	-	-	68	1,530
Oromia	East Wellega	Liru	3	-	-	370	1,637	-	-	1,477	8,572	-	-	-	-	1,847	10,209
Oromia	East Wellega	Suxiga	17	-	-	5,766	29,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,766	29,132
Oromia	Gulji	Odo Shaktiso	18	-	-	1,013	4,359	-	-	11,990	55,777	-	-	-	-	13,003	60,136
Oromia	Gulji	Uraga	18	-	-	604	3,424	50	-	4,129	23,708	-	-	-	-	4,733	27,182
Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	4	-	-	237	1,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	1,175
Oromia	West Arsi	Abaya	18	-	-	6,020	36,708	-	-	12,472	72,386	-	-	-	-	18,492	109,094
Oromia	West Gull	Birbirsa Kijjowa	32	-	-	5,879	32,294	-	-	9,101	51,399	-	-	-	-	14,980	83,693
Oromia	West Gull	Bule Hora	64	-	-	7,249	49,146	-	-	17,313	111,439	-	-	-	-	24,562	160,895
Oromia	West Gull	Galana	51	-	-	12,837	88,915	-	-	12,672	76,254	-	-	-	-	25,509	160,169
Oromia	West Gull	Hambela Wamenna	79	-	-	12,625	77,123	-	-	20,371	119,628	-	-	-	-	32,996	196,751
Oromia	West Gull	Kerca	75	-	-	13,880	90,639	-	-	18,993	119,678	-	-	-	-	32,473	210,317
Oromia	West Gull	Kerca Town	9	-	-	1,344	10,904	-	-	2,463	18,404	-	-	-	-	3,607	29,308
Oromia	West Gull	Suro Barguda	4	-	-	934	5,042	-	-	1,432	7,238	-	-	-	-	2,366	12,280
Oromia	West Harege	Bordode	9	-	-	379	1,910	-	-	1,562	10,686	-	-	-	-	2,277	14,833
Oromia	West Harege	Daro Lebu	10	-	-	715	4,147	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	168	834
Oromia	West Harege	Habo	1	-	-	18	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	84
Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	17	-	-	1,860	9,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860	9,002
Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	18	-	-	2,464	12,215	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	2,614	12,965

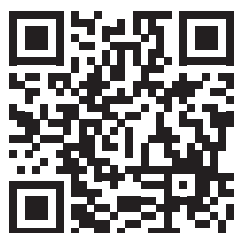
Displacement Tracking Matrix/Village Assessment Survey (DTM/VAS) – 03 February-12 March 2020 - Summary Table of Population Breakdown

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Internally Displaced People	Returning IDPs	Returned Migrants	Hqs/Receiving Community	Resettled IDPs	Other population	Total IHS	Total Individuals
			Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Household	Household	Individual	Individual
Oromia	West Wellega	Boji Dirmeji	6	30	646	3,719	55	275	-	731	4,123
Oromia	West Wellega	Gimbi	1	-	217	1,039	-	-	-	217	1,039
Oromia	West Wellega	Labo Asatli	3	56	280	52	395	2,035	-	503	2,648
Oromia Total			727	892	6,124	136,176	783,962	158	129,542	760,554	1,550,798
SNRP	Geddo	Gedeb	41	5,143	33,893	857	15,279	103,086	-	20,522	137,836
SNRP	Geddo	Kochere	28	7,788	44,311	762	10,176	58,134	-	17,964	103,207
SNRP	Geddo	Wenago	3	630	3,778	126	1,110	6,135	-	1,760	10,059
SNRP	Geddo	Trigachierie	42	6,849	32,849	1,247	11,349	68,494	-	16,336	100,770
SNRP Total			114	19,409	158,611	2,992	38,564	233,909	-	56,474	351,676
Somali	Dawa	Hudat	17	-	4,769	15,611	2,702	10,211	-	45,871	275,142
Somali	Dawa	Moyale	24	-	46,892	274,818	54	324	-	15,210	91,760
Somali	Erfan	Awabare	1	-	210	1,260	15,000	90,000	-	2,094	12,540
Somali	Erfan	Babile	14	-	2,026	12,156	68	384	-	1,411	8,466
Somali	Erfan	Gollano	1	5	30	5	1,200	201	1,206	155	930
Somali	Erfan	Gursum	1	-	150	900	5	30	-	370	2,220
Somali	Erfan	Toe-Wajalle	1	-	5	30	250	1,500	690	4,547	27,282
Somali	Erfan	Tulligalle	21	2	3,870	23,220	630	3,780	270	166	996
Somali	Koraha	El-gogaden	1	93	558	63	10	60	-	94	564
Somali	Shabelle	Abagaro	1	-	64	384	30	180	-	2,129	12,945
Somali	Shabelle	Berano	5	-	1,498	8,988	171	3,786	-	2,019	12,180
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	5	185	1,110	260	1,574	9,444	-	8,959	54,273
Somali	Shabelle	Kelaf	8	-	3,010	18,060	519	5,949	-	721	4,385
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	2	-	706	4,236	59	90	-	1,133	7,278
Somali	Siti	Erer	4	-	920	5,520	213	1,758	-	97,336	585,287
Somali Total			106	285	1,710	68,359	410,154	815	28,331	170,442	361
Tigray	Eastern	Erob	2	3	68	289	22	264	782	335	1,105
Tigray	North Western	Laely Adiyabo	2	6	100	293	27	538	2,892	644	3,222
Tigray	North Western	Tselemti	3	9	124	638	9	2,567	15,683	3,100	16,532
Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	17	-	874	3,684	445	7,508	33,230	8,382	37,859
Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	3	160	453	211	1,045	345	1,725	2,096	7,515
Tigray Total			27	178	497	1,377	5,949	848	13,002	14,557	65,893
Grand Total			1,150	1,868	10,657	240,315	1,395,764	5,408	217,716	1,265,476	2,680,621



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

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