



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 5

Site Assessment Round 22 & Village Assessment Survey Round 5: June — July 2020

Publication Date: 10 September 2020



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



german
humanitarian
assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE



Sweden
Sverige

ADDRESS

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

For more information, kindly contact DTM Ethiopia at dtmethiopia@iom.int or contact Sarah Choong the DTM Acting Coordinator at schoong@iom.int.

DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

COPYRIGHT

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

CONTENTS

Introduction	i-ii
---------------------------	------

Section I

Key Findings: Site Assessment	2
Methodology	3
Overview of Displacement	
National level	4-5
Regional level	6-15
Mobility	16-17
Durable Solutions	17
Shelter and NFIs	18-19
WASH	19-20
Food and Nutrition	20-21
Livelihood	21-22
Health	22-23
Education	23-24
Protection	25
COVID-19	26

Section 2

Key Findings: Village Assessment Survey	29
Methodology	30
Overview of Return	
National Level	31
Regional Level	32-39
Livelihoods	40-41
Health	42
WASH	43
Education	44
Shelter and NFIs	45-46
Housing, Land and Property	46-47
Protection	47-48
Legal Access and Political Participation	48
COVID-19	49

Annex A

Summary Table of Displacement	50-56
--	-------

Annex B

Summary Table of Return	57-58
--------------------------------------	-------



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).¹ 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.² 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.³ 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.⁴ Simultaneously, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia region displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs.⁵ 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* rainfall⁶ and successively resulted in drought in the southern and southeastern parts of the country.⁷ This prolonged drought continues to impact agricultural and pastoralist communities across Ethiopia in 2019 by driving down crop yields of the main *meher* harvest⁸, 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 regions⁹.

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 2019.¹⁰

¹ 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>.

² 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>.

³ 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

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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>.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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>.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

Since June 2019, Ethiopia has been combating a desert locust invasion which is reportedly the worst the country has seen in 25 years. As of January 2020, hopper bands had covered more than 429 km² worth of crops and vegetation.¹¹ Since arriving in the country, the desert locusts 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.¹² As of August 2020, swarms continue to mature and lay eggs in northern Ethiopia (54,703 hectares) while immature swarms persist in eastern Ethiopia¹³.

In March 2020, the Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case in Ethiopia. Since then, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases has increased to 55,213 cases as of 3 September 2020.¹⁴ The spread of COVID-19 and regulations to curb it has caused unemployment and has exacerbated the food insecurity situation in the country. On 29 June 2020, the killing of a popular musician in Addis Ababa sparked civil unrest across Oromia region.¹⁵

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 quarterly Site Assessment which focuses on tracking internal displacement, a quarterly Village Assessment Surveys (VAS) aimed at tracking returns and an ad-hoc Event Tracking Tool used to supplement both the Site Assessment and VAS. Site Assessment covers areas where there are reports of 20 or more IDP households, whereas VAS covers areas where there are reportedly 5 or more returning IDP households.

Figure 1 illustrates DTM's coverage of its Site Assessment and VAS tools during the June and July 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 represent areas that were only covered by VAS and not Site Assessment such as Gedeo zone. Notably, this is the first time DTM obtained access to cover SNNPR and Sidama regions with the Site Assessment tool. Areas that were inaccessible this round include North Gondar in Amhara; Mao Komo in Benishangul Gumuz; Majang in Gambella; Horo Gudru Wellega, Finfine Special and Ilu Aba Bora in Oromia; and Kefa, Dawuro, Konta, Gofa, Basketo, Alle in SNNPR.

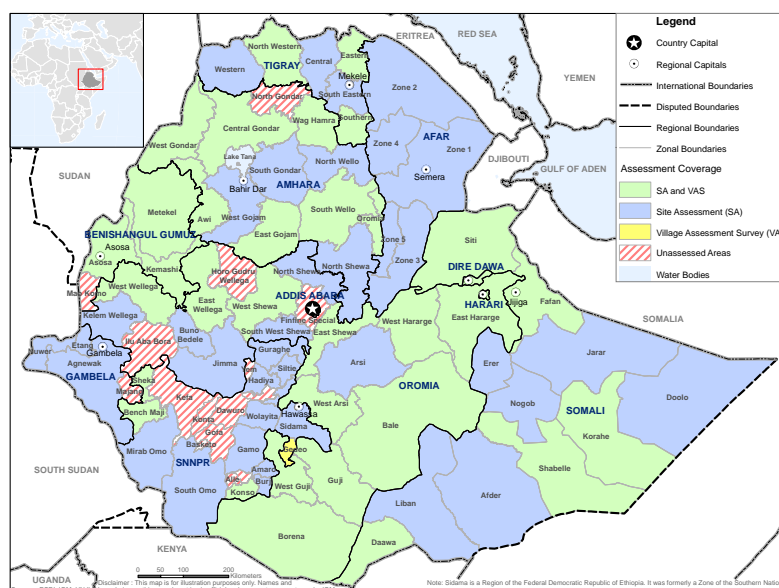


Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments in June and July 2020.

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

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020. *Desert Locust Bulletin No. 503 (2 September 2020)*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/562/en/DL503e.pdf>.

¹⁴ Ministry of Health, Ethiopia, 2020. Available at: <http://www.moh.gov.et/ejcc/>.

¹⁵ New York Times, 2020. *Ethiopia Announces Arrests in Prominent Singer's Killing*. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/11/world/africa/ethiopia-hachalu-hundessa.html>

"Internally displaced women and children are gathering water at a water distribution point in Malka Balo woreda, East Hararge zone, Oromia region."



Section I

Site Assessment



KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT



1,297 sites covered



104 inaccessible sites

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



1,820,811 individuals



329,084 households



+4.92% increase since round 21*
(there were 1,735,481 IDPs in round 21)



50.2% male
914,019 males



49.8% female
906,792 females

Top 3 Reasons for Displacement



1,233,557 conflict affected IDPs
(68%) in 952 sites



351,062 drought affected IDPs
(19%) in 234 sites

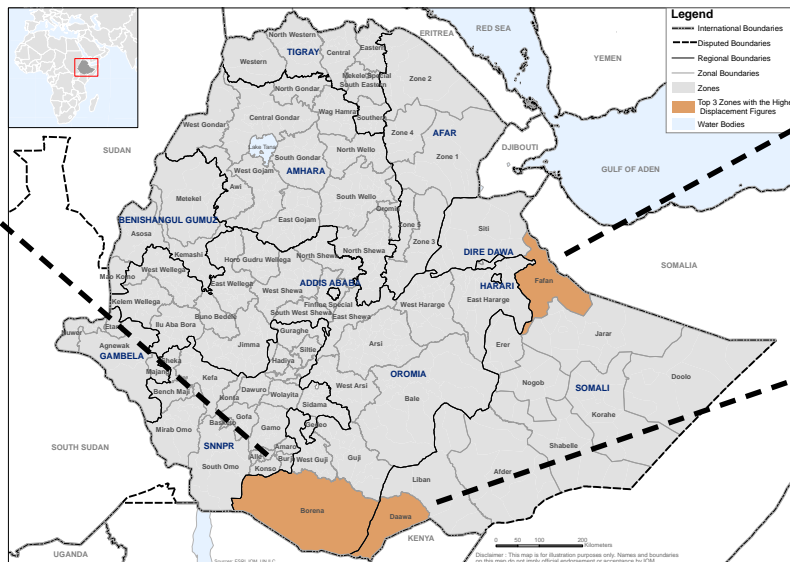


104,696 seasonal flood affected
(6%) in 38 sites

*This increase is mainly due to the new coverage of SNNPR and Sidama which resulted in 93,982 IDPs being added to the total displacement caseload.

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures

3 Borena
138,560 IDPs
in 27 sites



2 Fafan
167,382 IDPs
in 34 sites

1 Dawa
225,777 IDPs
in 42 sites

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

Newly Arrived IDPs

Defined as arrived in the last 2 months



27,303 individuals



5,659 households

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



23,474 individuals



4,541 households

2

*Kindly note that in addition to the 1.8 million IDPs captured through the Site Assessment, the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) observed another 6,087 IDPs (932 households) 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



Data collection: 1 June — 5 July 2020

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 22 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 115 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.

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 focus group discussions, key informant interviews and direct observation. The focus group discussions are made up of 7 individuals comprising male, female, elderly and youth 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

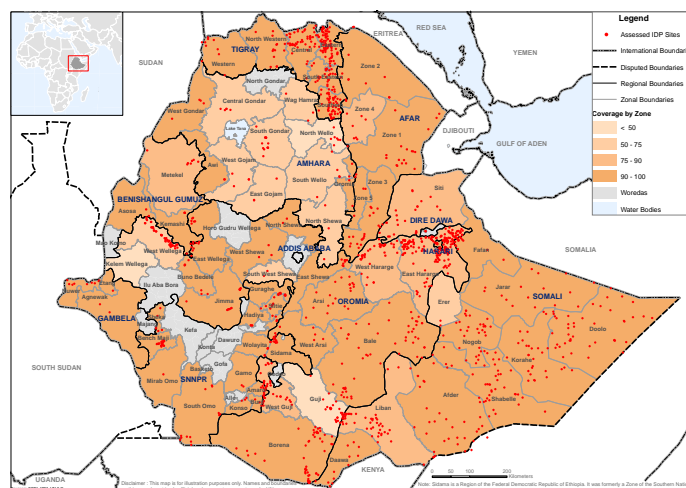
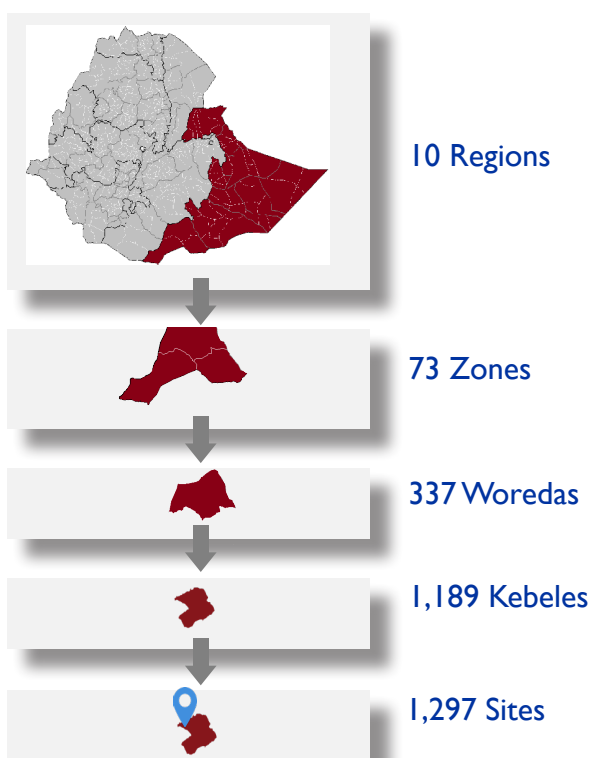


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



104 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 22, 75 had security issues and 29 sites had road inaccessibility issues.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

National Level

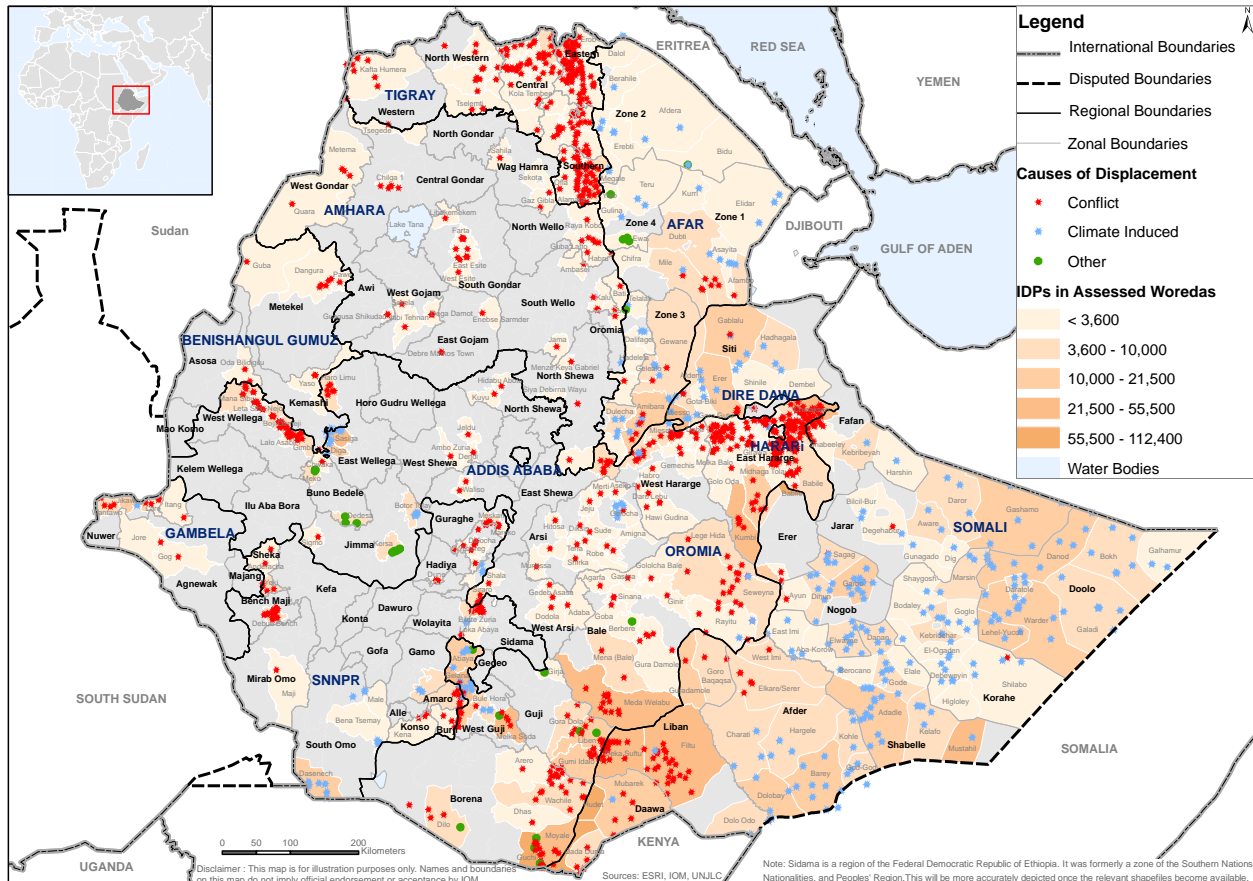


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in June and July 2020 from the Site Assessment.

According to the data collected in June and July 2020, 1.82 million IDPs (329,084 households) are internally displaced across 1,297 sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a 4.9% increase of 85,330 IDPs since the previous round's data collection in February and March 2020.

This increase is mainly due to the new coverage of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) and Sidama region which resulted in 93,982 IDPs being added to the total displacement caseload. This is the first time that DTM has obtained authorization to conduct the Site Assessment in both regions. While 592,057 IDPs were found in Oromia region which signifies a 0.56% decrease, it should be noted that this region faced substantial accessibility issues this round.

The gender breakdown of displaced individuals is fairly equal with 51.3% males and 48.7% females. Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.23 million IDPs (68%), while drought displaced 351,062 IDPs (19%) and seasonal floods displaced 104,696 IDPs (6%).

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents include a lack of livelihoods in 908 sites (70%), followed by damaged or destroyed houses in 897 sites (69%) and insufficient food in 820 sites (63%). The main form of support requested to help resolve displacement was economic opportunities across 1,220 sites (94%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,076 sites (83%). The preferred durable solution of IDPs across the board was local integration as reported in 903 sites (70%).

National Displacement Timeline

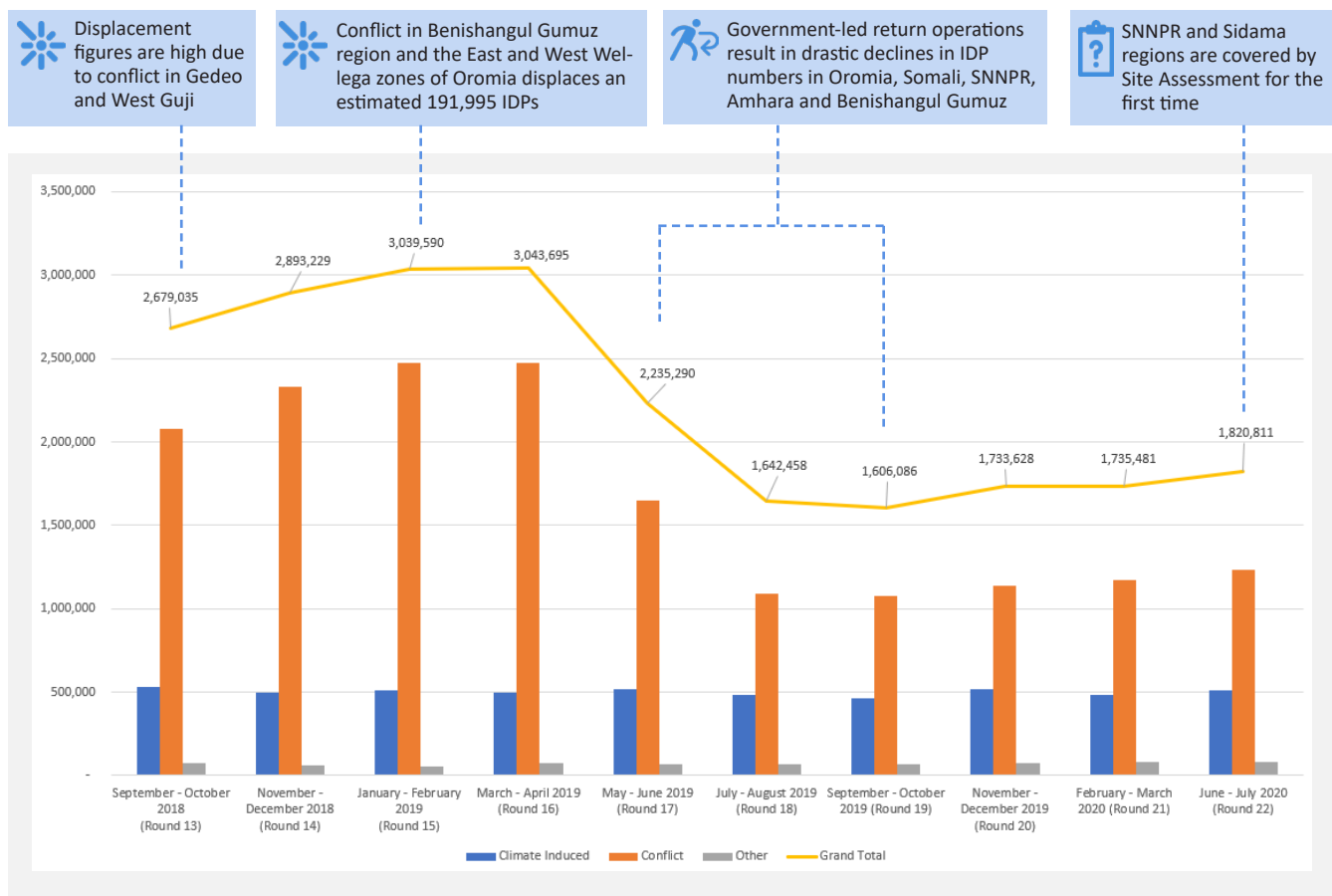


Figure 5: Number of IDPs tracked nationwide by the Displacement Tracking Matrix since September - October 2018 (round 13). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 22 rounds now. In round 13 (September—October 2018), the number of IDPs tracked by DTM was 2.68 million IDPs. This was largely due to the displacement in Gedeo and West Guji which as of September 2018, displaced an estimated 603,757 IDPs according to DTM's Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

The displacement caseload gradually increased to 2.89 million IDPs in round 14 (November—December 2018), and reached 3.04 million IDPs by round 15 (January—February 2019). This is mainly due to 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

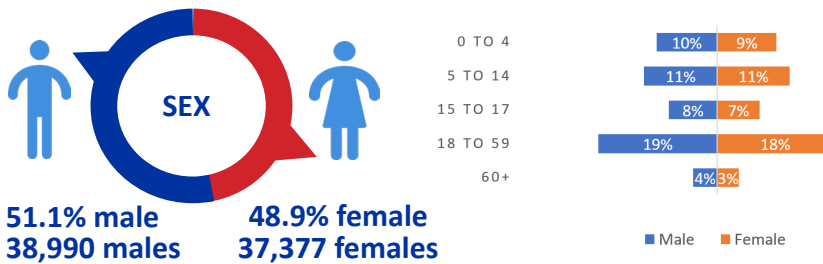
2019) recorded the highest displacement totals captured through DTM with 3.043 million IDPs. During this round, the RRA in Gedeo and West captured an estimation of 690,364 IDPs, while the RRA in East and West Wellega captured 158,385 IDPs.

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. In round 22 (June—July 2020), the total number of IDPs increased to 1.82 million and can be largely explained by the new coverage of SNNPR and Sidama region.

Regional Level



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	68	Elderly persons without care givers	87
Pregnant women over 18	755	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	1,085	Separated children	2
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	59	Orphaned children	48
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	140	Single-female headed households	234
Persons with chronic diseases	18	Single-male headed households	96
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	186

13,240 households comprising 76,367 IDPs were identified in 63 sites in Afar region. These figures represent an increase of 4,005 IDPs (+5.5%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This increase was mainly caused by the coverage of 3 new sites in Afambo and Garani woredas of Zone 1 which were not accessible in previous rounds due to road and security issues. Additionally, Degagali site in Ewa woreda was inaccessible this round due to flash floods. The overflow of the Awash river and heavy rains is also likely to cause accessibility issues for Site Assessment round 23. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 27,181 IDPs, or 36% of the displaced populations. This is followed by drought which displaced 16,704 IDPs (21.9%) and flash floods which displaced 15,085 IDPs (19.8%)

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Afar

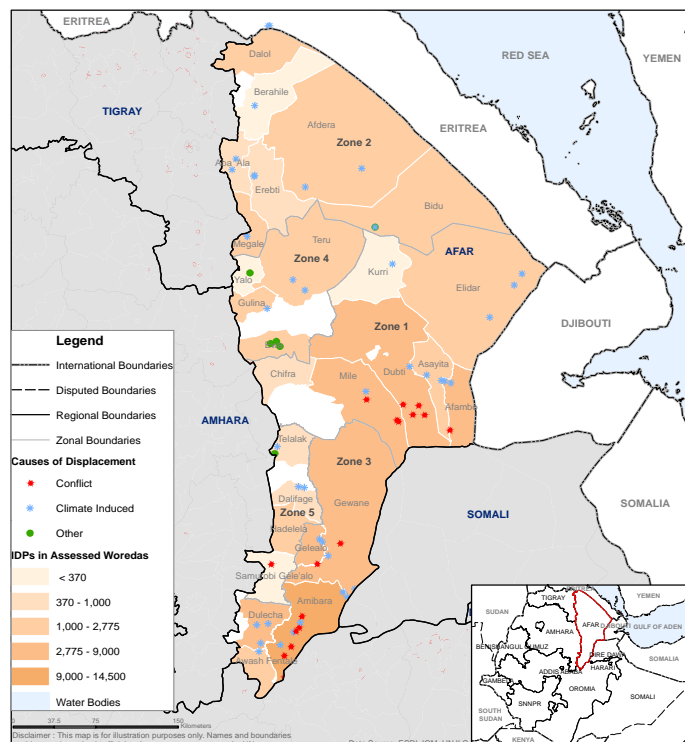
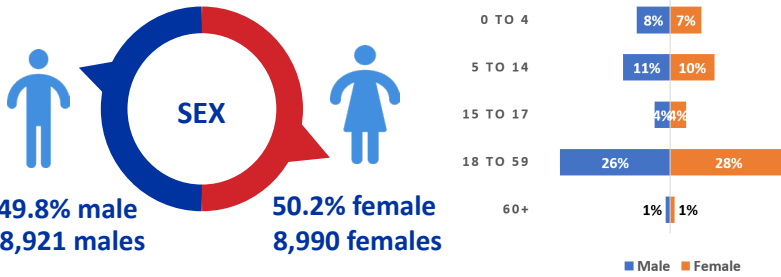


Figure 6: Displacement figures for Afar region in round 22.

Amhara



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	71
Pregnant women over 18	128	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	832	Separated children	3
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	34	Orphaned children	14
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	100	Single-female headed households	594
Persons with chronic diseases	51	Single-male headed households	355
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	53

5,022 households comprising 17,911 IDPs were identified in 55 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent a decrease of 40,232 IDPs (-69.19%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This decrease in displacement numbers is largely due to government led return movements in Central Gonder and West Gonder zones, as well as efforts to return IDPs in Awi zone in Amhara region back to Benishangul Gumuz region. The variation in displacement numbers could also be attributed to ongoing return movements. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 17,911 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Amhara

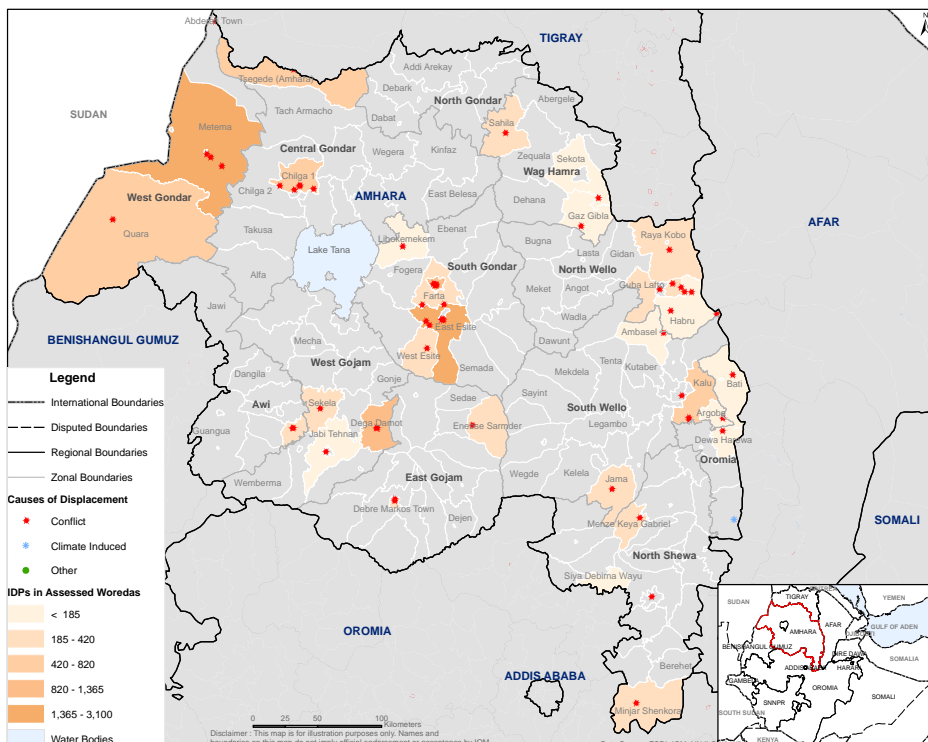
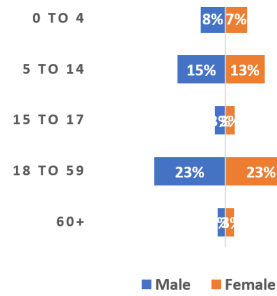
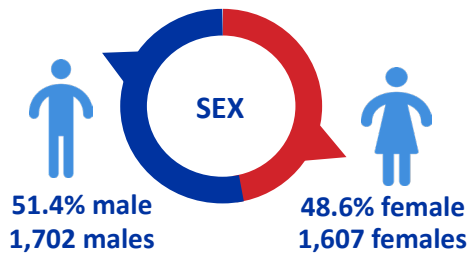


Figure 7: Displacement figures for Amhara region in round 22.

Benishangul Gumuz



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	32
Pregnant women over 18	73	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	217	Separated children	8
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	17	Orphaned children	19
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	35	Single-female headed households	4
Persons with chronic diseases	5	Single-male headed households	9
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	2
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	48

713 households comprising 3,309 IDPs were identified in 12 sites in Benishangul Gumuz region. This represents a decrease of 7,318 IDPs (-68.9%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). Abulta site was not covered due to road inaccessibility issues. Meanwhile, 4 sites with high IDP caseloads, namely Manbuk 01, Beles Kutir 2, Manbuk 02, Gelgle Bles High School sites were closed following the return of IDPs. The number of IDPs in Dabu Kokole and Azarti Kitili sites also reduced substantially due to returns. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 3,309 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced populations.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumuz

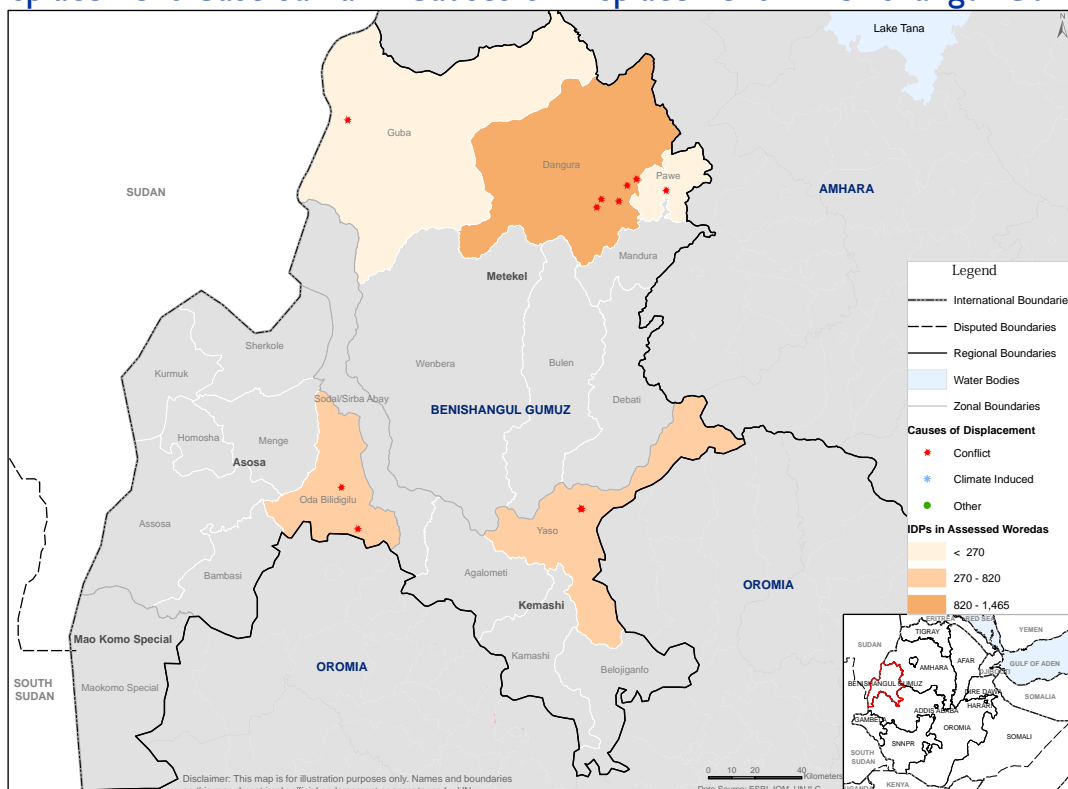
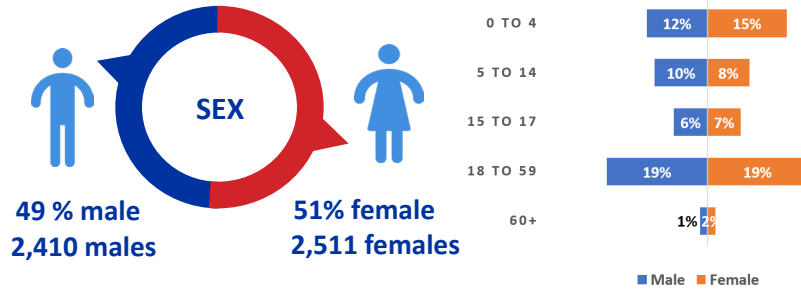


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Benishangul Gumuz region in round 22.

Dire Dawa



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	89	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	120	Separated children	22
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	41	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

954 households comprising 4,921 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent an increase of 1,105 IDPs (+28.96%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This increase is due to the temporary return of IDPs who had relocated to West Hararge zone in Oromia region and to Somali region. They returned to these 2 sites in Dire Dawa to receive assistance. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 4,921 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa

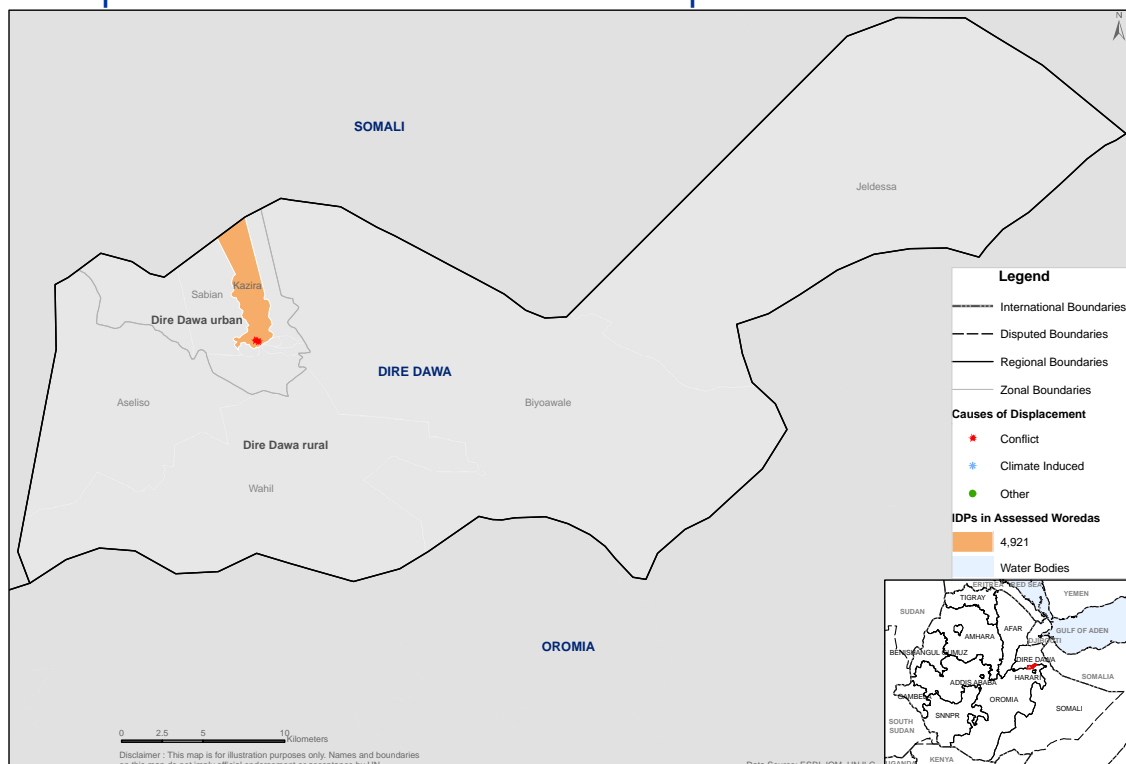
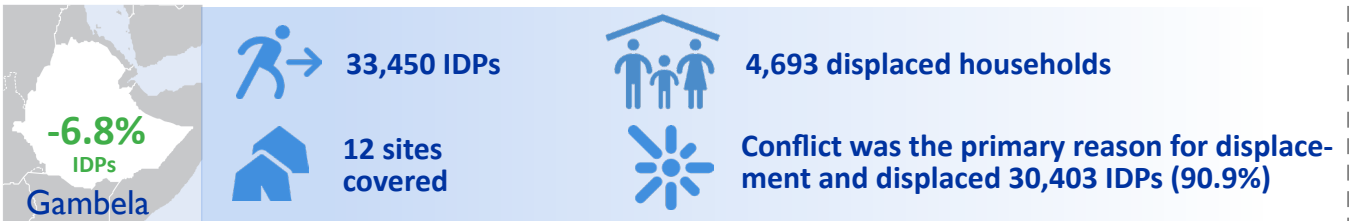
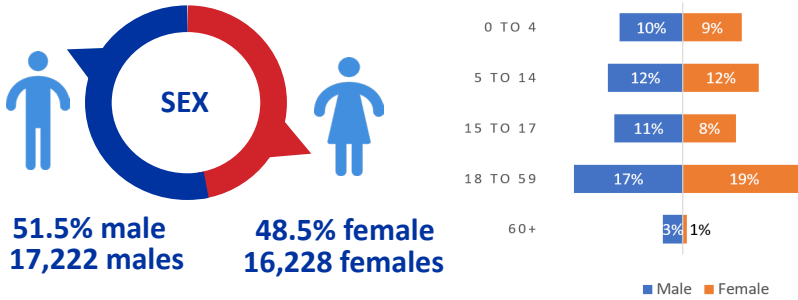


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Dire Dawa in round 22.

Gambela



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	79	Elderly persons without care givers	69
Pregnant women over 18	460	Unaccompanied children	6
Breastfeeding mothers	659	Separated children	123
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	77	Orphaned children	92
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	131	Single-female headed households	50
Persons with chronic diseases	43	Single-male head-ed households	71
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	266

4,693 households comprising 33,450 IDPs were identified in 12 sites in Gambela region. These figures represent a decrease of 2,440 IDPs (-6.8%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This decrease is mainly due to the return of IDPs who used to be in Nibnib site in Jikawo woreda, Nuer zone. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 30,403 IDPs, or 90.9% of the displaced populations. The remaining 3,047 IDPs (9.10%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambela

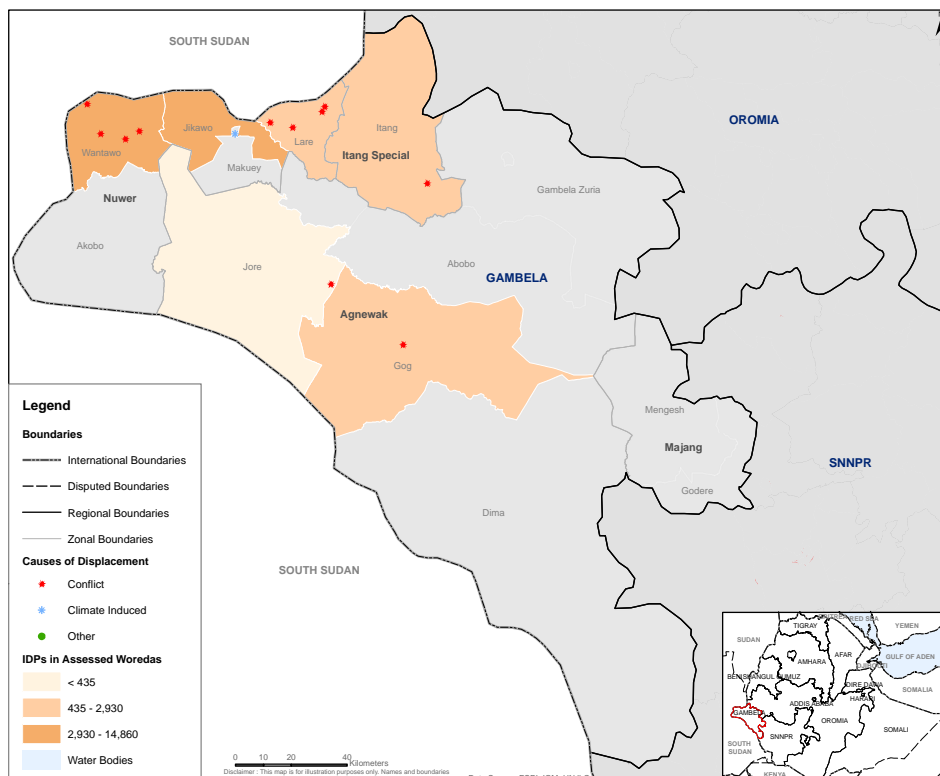
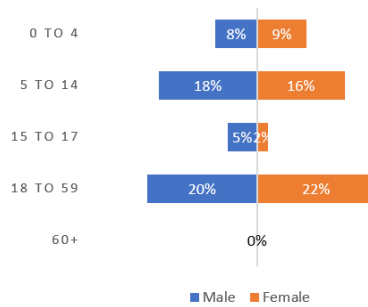
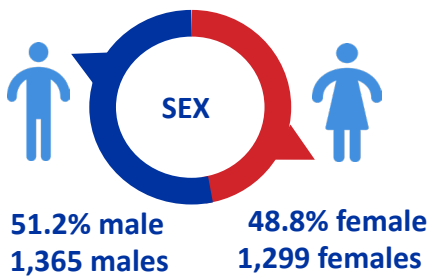


Figure 10: Displacement figures for Gambela region in round 22.

Harari



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	3
Pregnant women over 18	55	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	137	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	4	Single-female headed households	3
Persons with chronic diseases	1	Single-male headed households	10
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	37

569 households comprising 2,664 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent an increase of 82 IDPs (+3.2%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This slight increase is mainly due to new births. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 2,664 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari

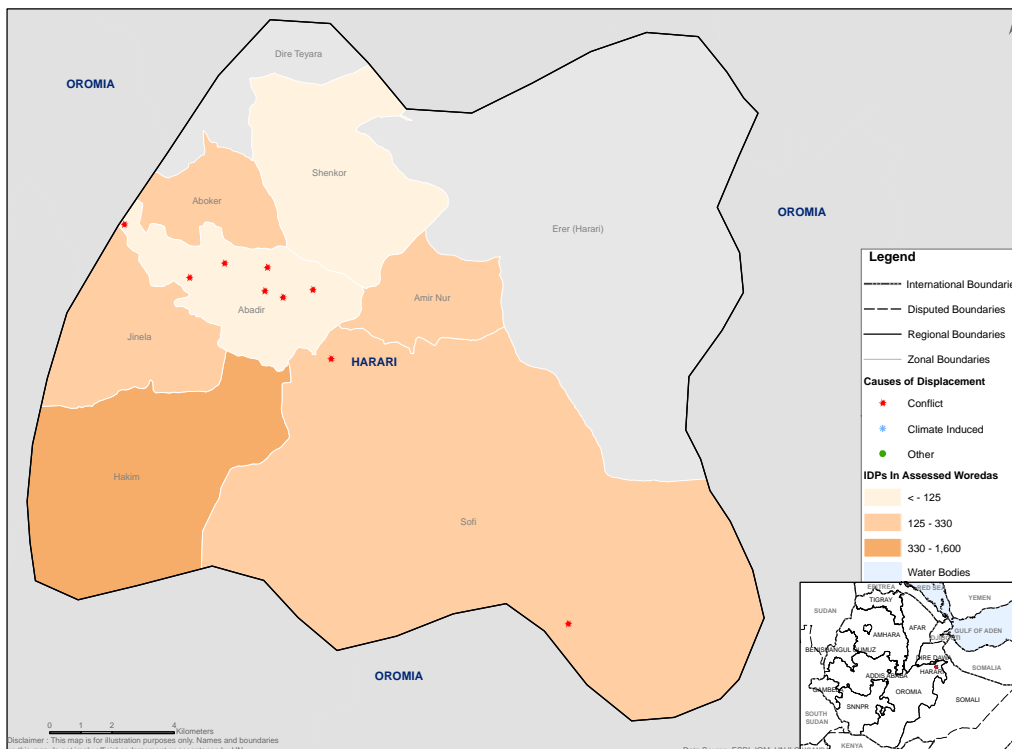
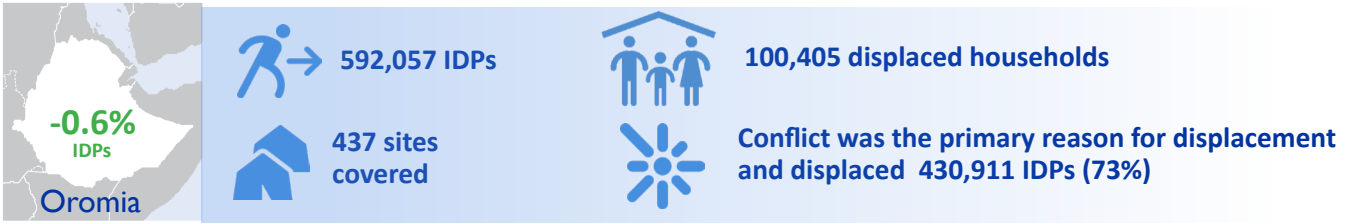
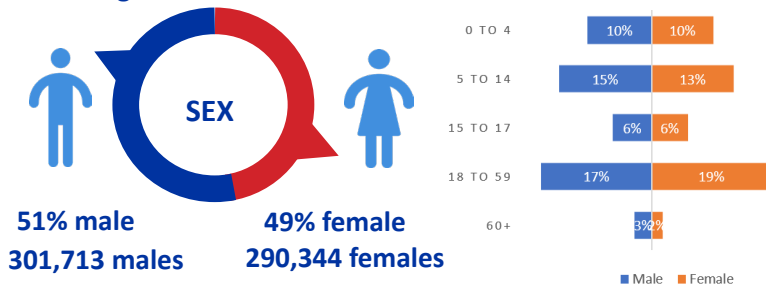


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Harari region in round 22.

Oromia



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	307	Elderly persons without care givers	1,995
Pregnant women over 18	9,924	Unaccompanied children	184
Breastfeeding mothers	20,725	Separated children	573
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	842	Orphaned children	1,037
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,326	Single-female headed households	3,596
Persons with chronic diseases	732	Single-male headed households	1,057
Religious minorities	203	Child-headed households	59
Ethnic minorities	118	Elderly-headed households	6,554

100,405 households comprising 592,057 IDPs were identified in 437 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent a modest decrease of 3,312 IDPs (-0.6%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). However, it should be noted that a significant number of sites (69 sites) could not be accessed during this round due to security issues and road restrictions. 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

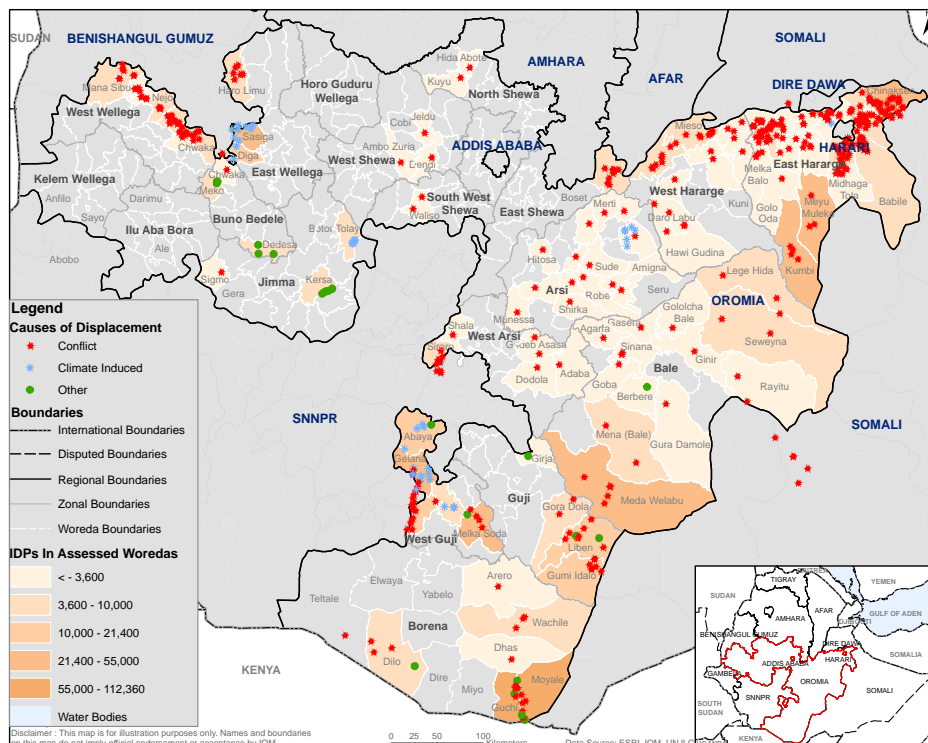


Figure 12: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 22.

SNNPR & Sidama

This is the first time SA was conducted in SNNPR & Sidama

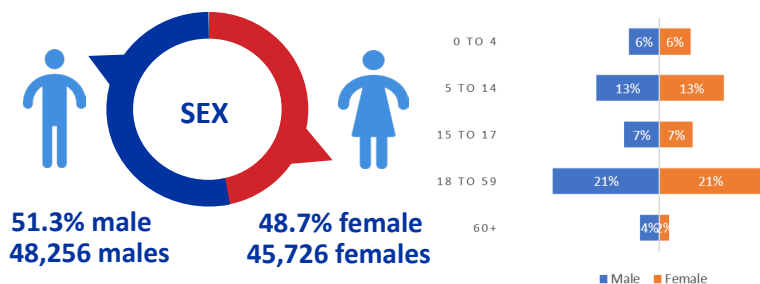
93,982 IDPs

94 sites covered

16,231 displaced households

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 66,994 IDPs (71%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	29	Unaccompanied children	57
Pregnant women over 18	1,491	Separated children	229
Breastfeeding mothers	3,402	Orphaned children	799
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	104	Single-female headed households	1,669
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	335	Single-male headed households	443
Persons with chronic diseases	347	Child-headed households	120
Minorities	107	Elderly-headed households	560
Elderly persons without care givers	383		

16,231 households comprising 93,982 IDPs were identified in 94 sites in SNNPR and Sidama. This is the first time that Site Assessment was conducted in these two regions. A considerable number of sites in Gurage, Sheka, South Bench and Amaro zones could not be accessed due to insecurity. Sites in Merab Omo, South Bench, Woliyta and South Omo zones were also inaccessible due to floods and landslides. Since this is a pilot round, DTM is working hard to obtain better coverage for SA round 23. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 66,994 IDPs (71%), while 26,988 IDPs (29%) were displaced due to flash floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in SNNPR & Sidama

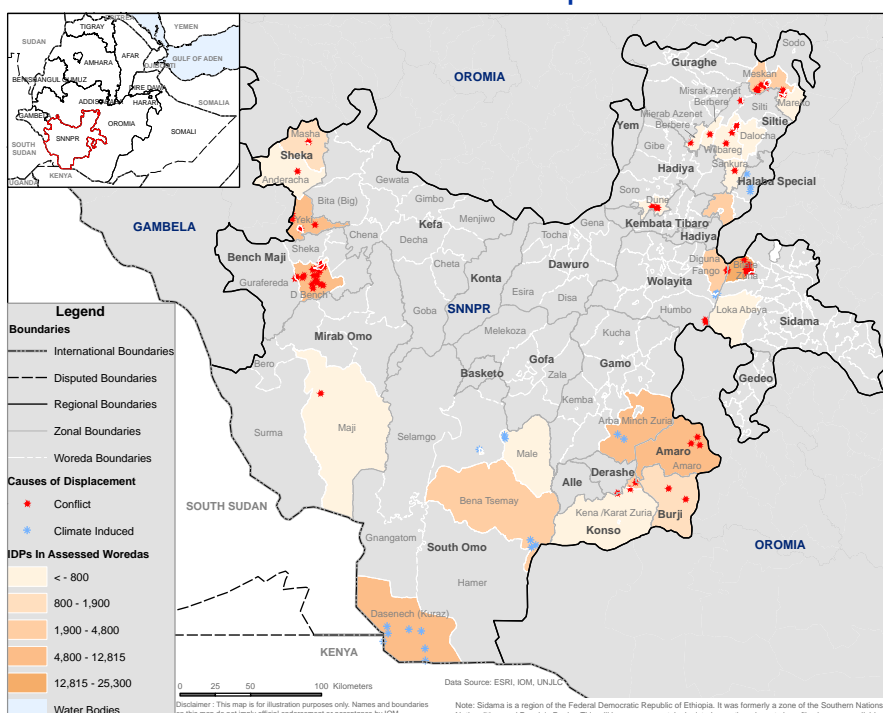
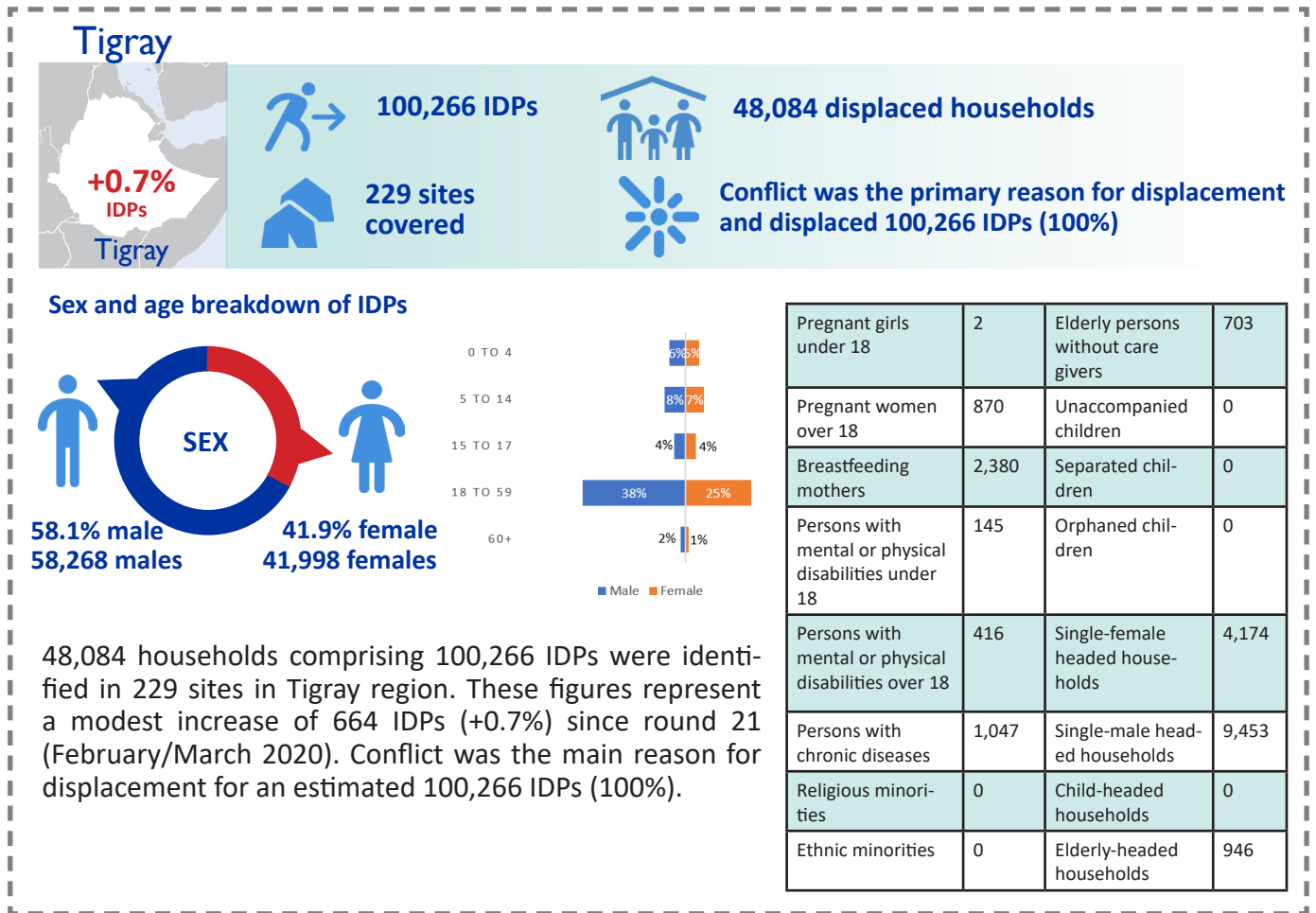


Figure 13: Displacement figures for SNNPR and Sidama region in round 22.



Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Tigray

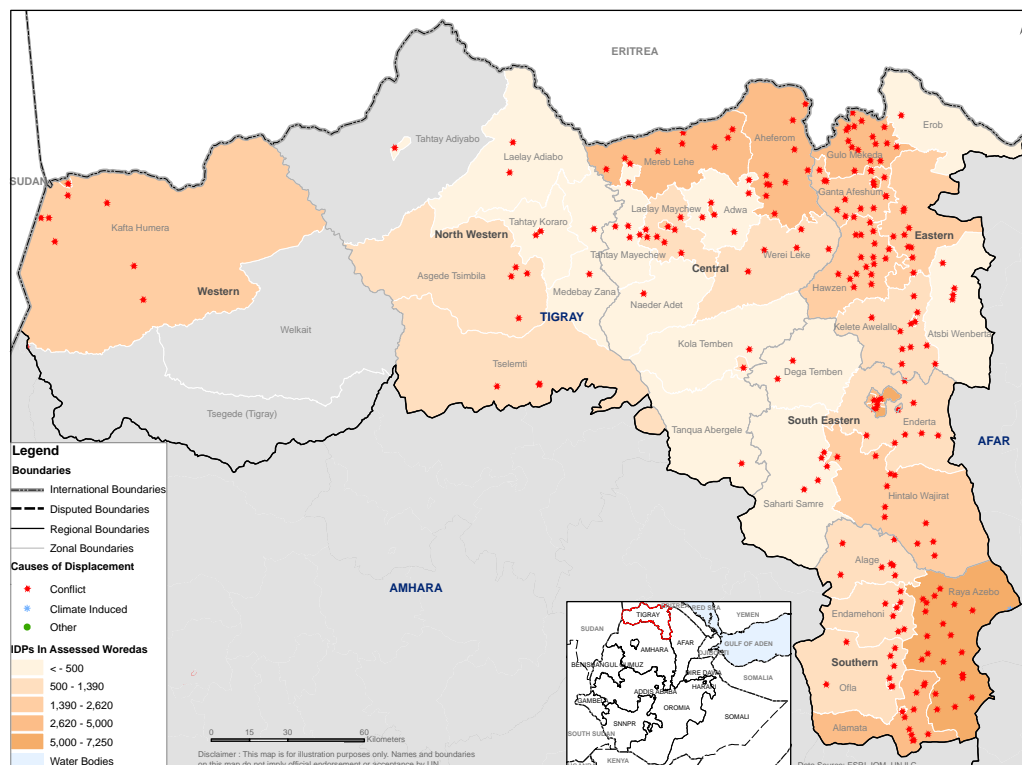


Figure 15: Displacement figures for Tigray region in round 22.

MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs

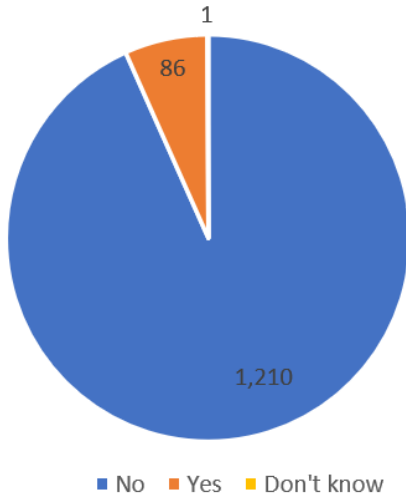


Figure 16: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

86 sites (6.7%) registered new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,210 sites (93.3%) did not.

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

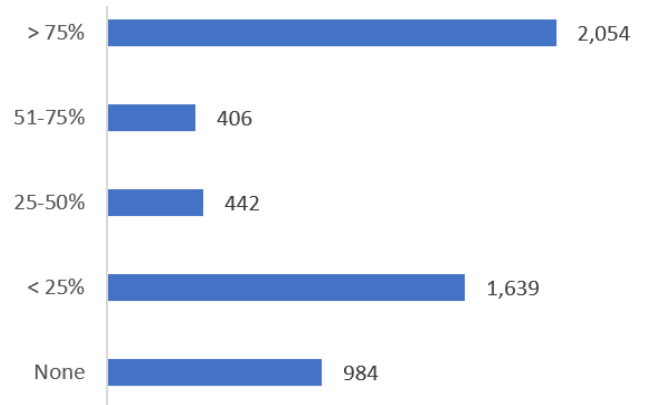
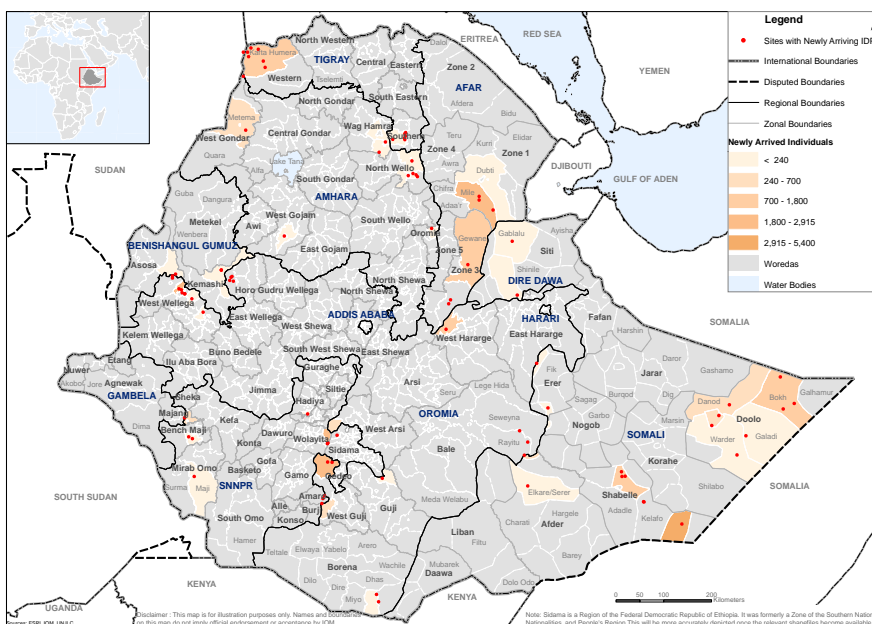


Figure 17: Percentage of newly arrived IDPs who are currently displaced in the same kebele where they came from.

In the 86 sites hosting new arrivals, more than 75% or 2,054 IDP households are from the kebele of displacement, while 51-75% or 406 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 18: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

- 5,400 newly arrived IDPs in Mustahil, Shabelle, Somali.
- 2,716 newly arrived IDPs in Haro Limu, East Wellega, Oromia.mali.
- 2,473 newly arrived IDPs in Diguna Fango, Wolayita, SNNPR.

Factors Preventing Return

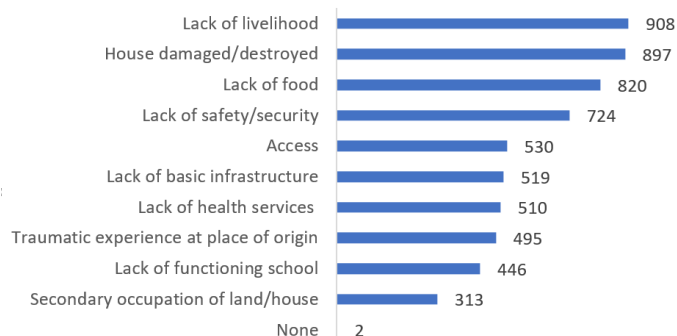


Figure 19: Factors preventing return at national level.

Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

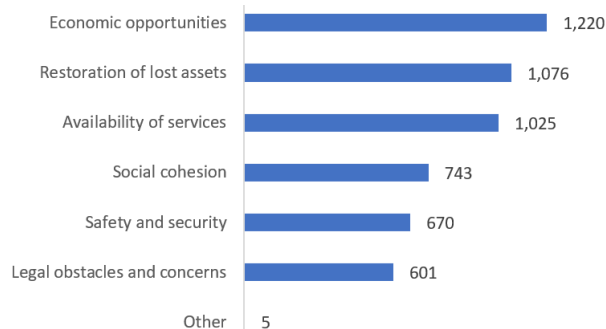


Figure 20: Supported needed to resolve displacement at national level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

National Level

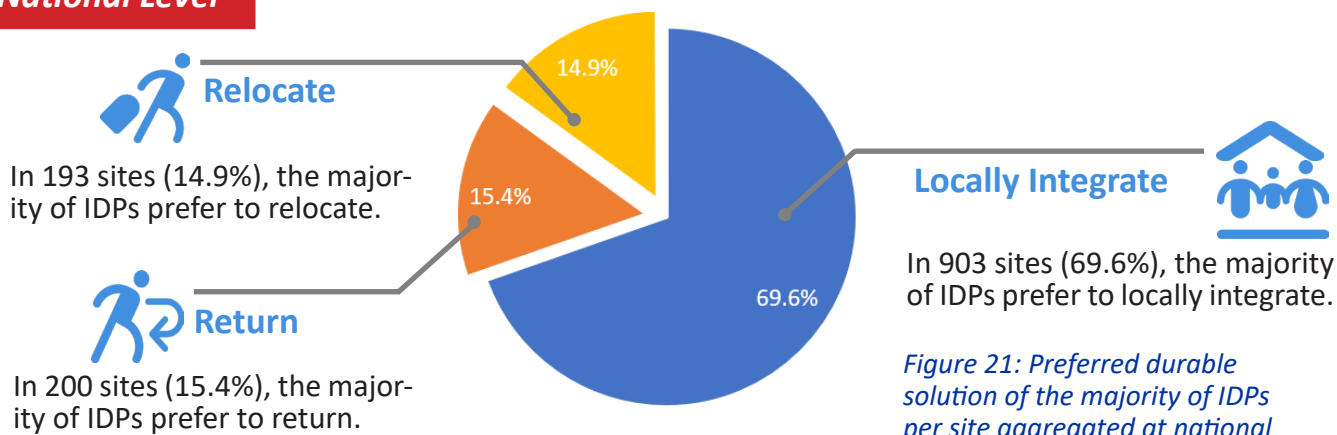


Figure 21: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national

Regional Level



Majority of IDPs in 56 sites (89%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 32 sites (58%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 16 sites (29%) prefer return.



Majority of IDPs in 5 sites prefer local integration (42%) and IDPs in 4 sites (33%) prefer relocation.



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



Majority of IDPs in 10 sites (83%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in all 5 sites (63%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 213 sites (49%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 133 sites (30%) prefer relocation.



Majority of IDPs in 72 sites (77%) prefer return.



Majority of IDPs in 345 sites (90%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in all 229 sites (100%) prefer local integration.

SHELTER

Shelters in Current Location

Shelters Below Standard

25-50% of IDP households in 208 sites in Somali and 70 sites in Oromia feel as though they are living in shelters that are below standard. IDPs in 229 sites in Tigray feel as though they are living in shelters that meet standards.

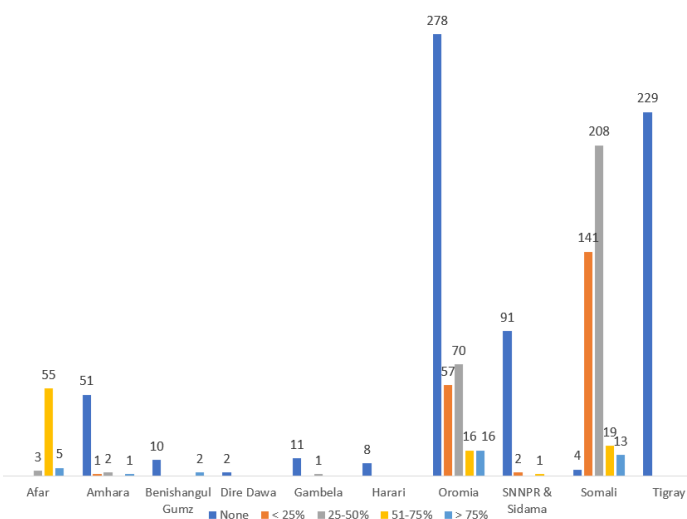


Figure 22: Percentage of IDP households living in below standard shelters across regions.

Shelters in Places of Origin

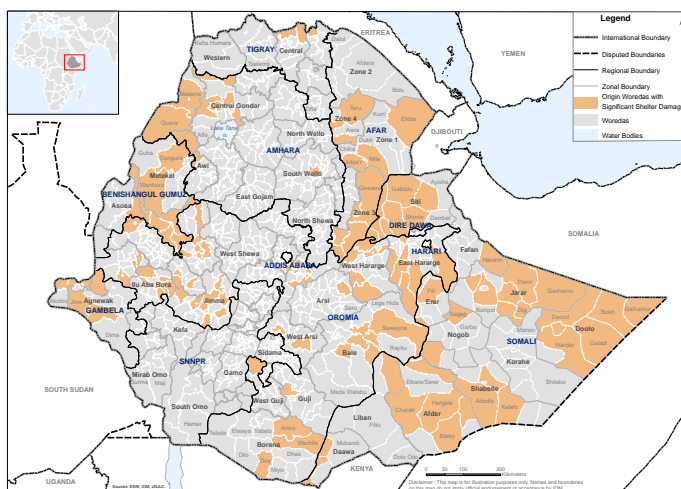
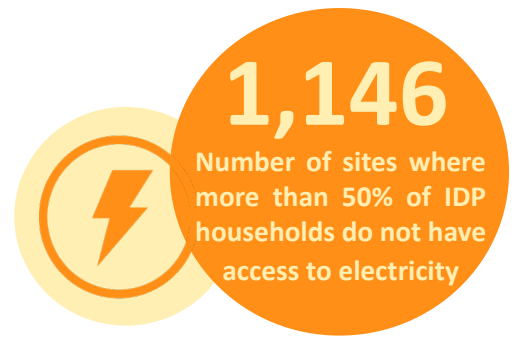


Figure 24: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.



Sites With Overcrowded Shelters

25-50% of IDP households in 63 sites in Tigray are of the opinion that they are living in overcrowded shelters. There are also 29 sites in Oromia where 25-50% of IDP households believe they are living in overcrowded shelters.

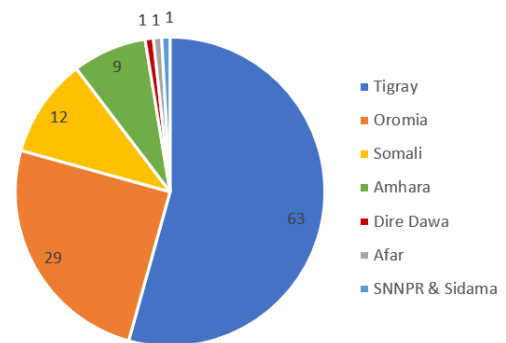


Figure 23: Number of sites by region where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.

! Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 46 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 36 sites are in Somali.
- In 18 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 7 sites are in Somali.

✘ Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 303 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 141 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, 198 sites are in Oromia.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

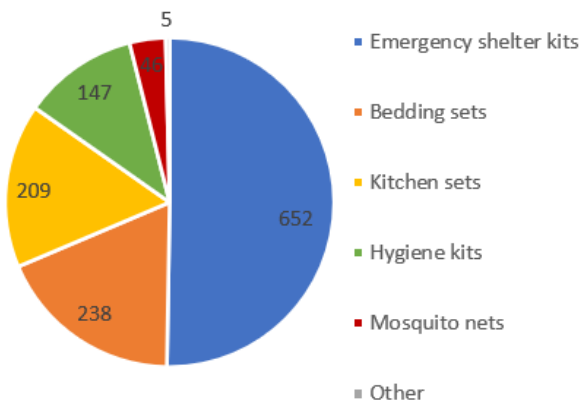


Figure 25: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

In a large majority of sites (652 sites), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 238 sites, the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 209 sites, kitchen sets were the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 572 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (44%). However, in 34 of those sites, the operating hours of the market have been reduced due to COVID-19.



IDPs in 725 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (56%) but in 62 of those sites, they are temporarily closed due to COVID-19.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Amount of Water

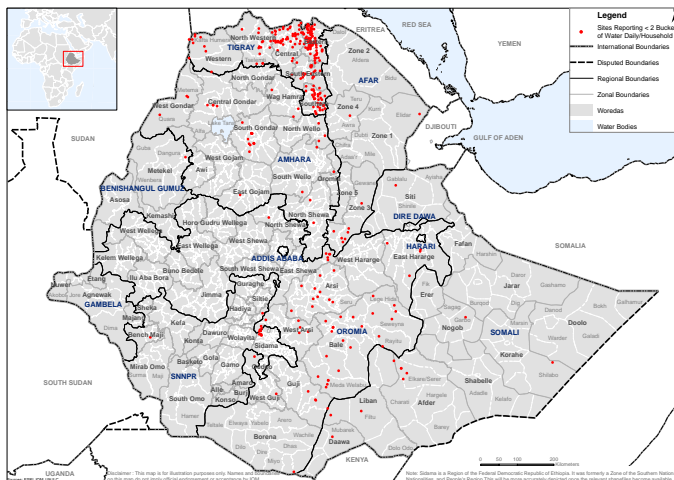


Figure 26: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



2.2

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

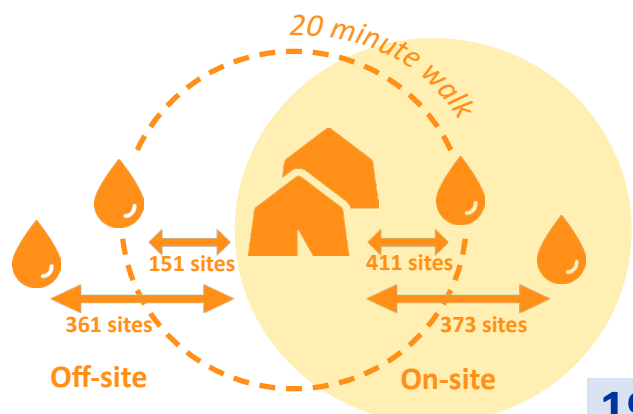
At the national level, IDP households collect an average of 2.2 20 liter water jerrycans/buckets per day. The region that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets is Tigray with an average of 1.1 per household per day. In Amhara and Afar, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day is 1.5 and 1.9 respectively. In Somali, the average number is 2.8 20 liter water jerrycans/buckets and 2.4 in Oromia.

Accessibility of Water

Distance to Nearest Water Point

The main water distribution point for most sites (411 sites) was on-site and within a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. In 373 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk to reach. Notably, there are 361 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution points.

Figure 27: 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 432 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 251 sites, IDPs queue between 31-60 minutes and the wait is over an hour for IDPs in 208 sites.

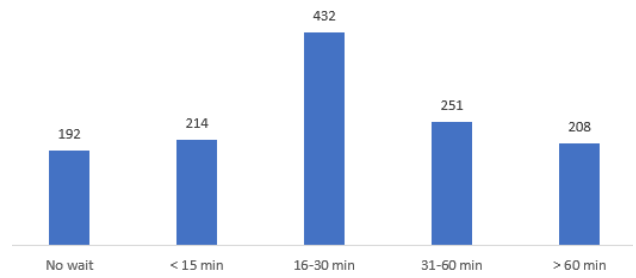


Figure 28: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there are 1,916 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia and 1,504 non-functioning latrines on-site in Tigray. In Somali, it was found that there are 857 non-functioning latrines.

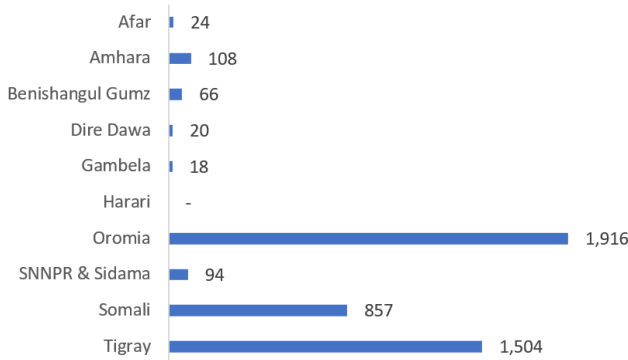


Figure 29: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,297 sites covered, a total of 752 sites (58%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 545 sites (42%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

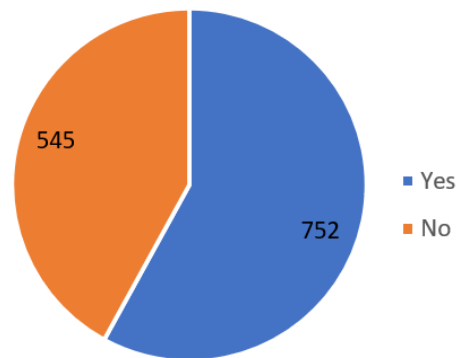
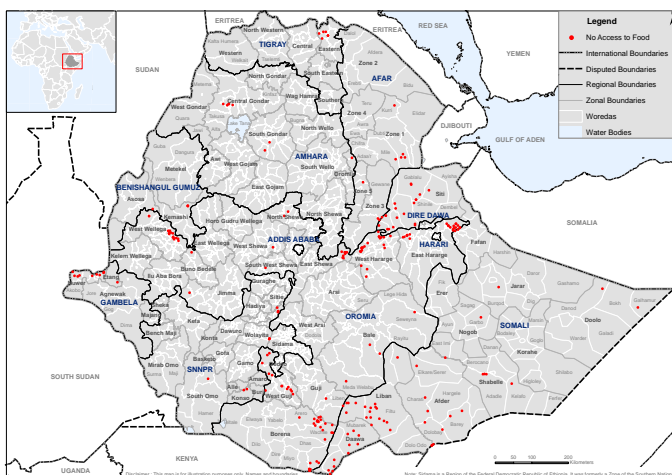


Figure 30: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Access to Food



Out of the 1,297 sites covered, a total of 1,061 sites (82%) have access to food, of which 531 sites have access to food on-site and 530 sites have access to food off-site. However, 236 sites (18%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map on the left, the region in which this is most prominent is Somali with 110 sites reportedly without access to food.

Figure 31: Sites reporting no access to food.

Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is through food assistance, as reported in 669 sites (52%). The second main source for obtaining food is via "other" means in 199 sites (15%), which mainly involves working daily labour jobs for food.

- ✔ IDPs in 580 sites (45%) have access to a market. However, in 41 of those sites, the operating hours of the market have been reduced due to COVID-19.
- ✘ IDPs in 717 sites (55%) do not have access to a market but in 58 of those sites, they are temporarily closed due to COVID-19.

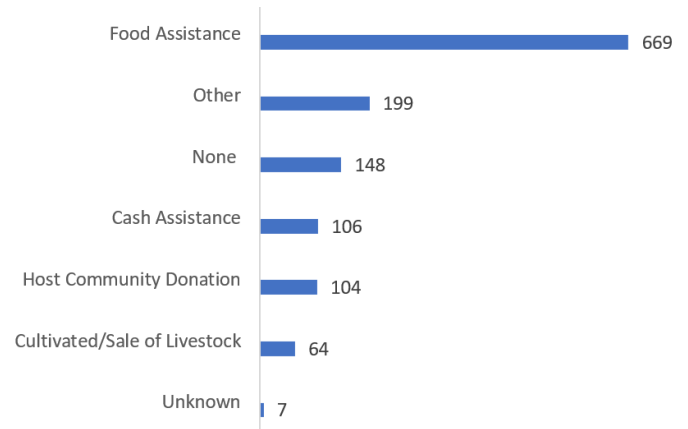


Figure 32: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.

LIVELIHOODS

Income and Occupation

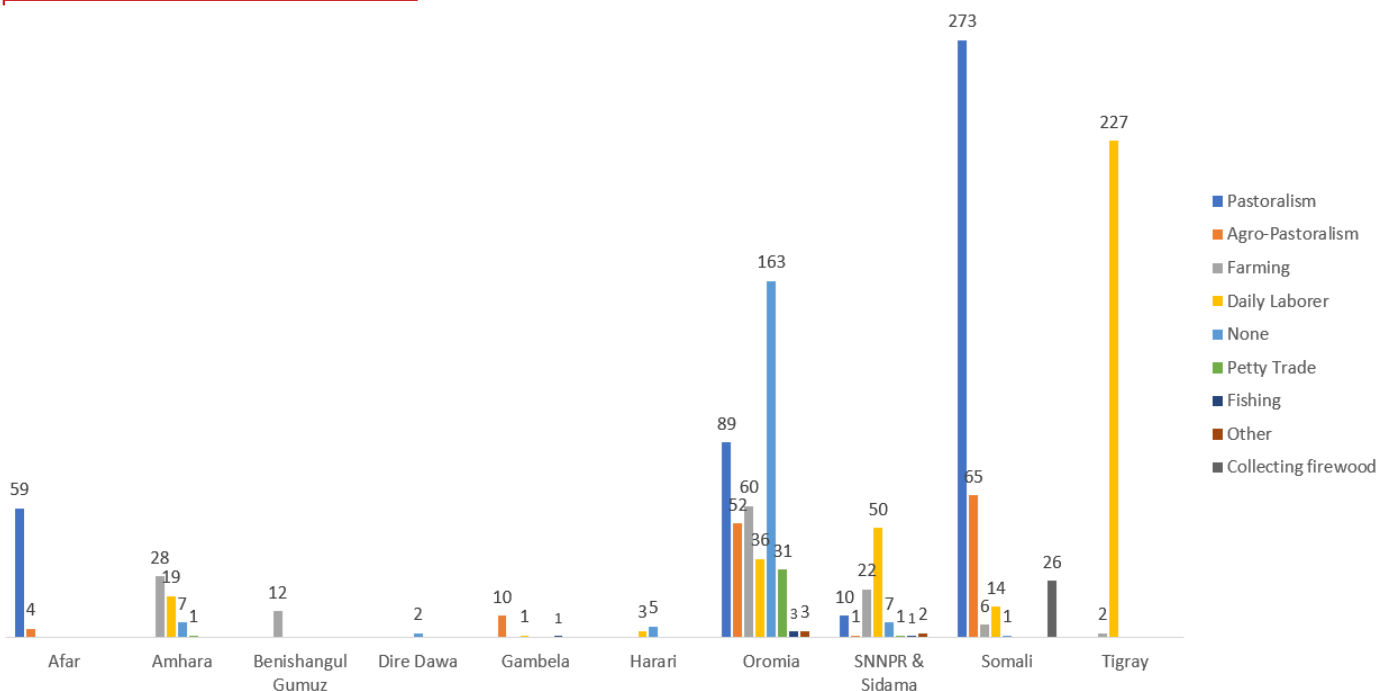


Figure 33: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 163 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 89 sites is pastoralism.

In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in an overwhelming 273 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 65 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 227 sites in Tigray are daily laborers.

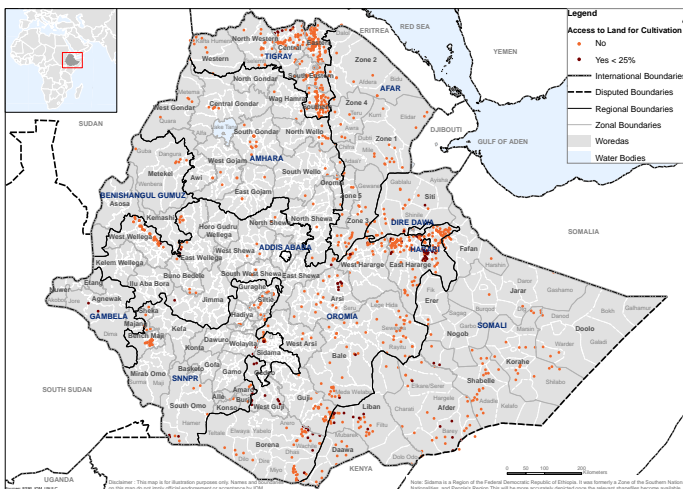
Livestock

Of the 591 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock:

- Afar - 78%
- Amhara - 40%
- Benishangul Gumuz - 28%
- Gambella - 52%
- Oromia - 41%
- SNNPR & Sidama - 40%
- Somali - 12%
- Tigray - 14%



Land



! Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 49 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 36 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.

✗ No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 275 sites in Oromia do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 221 sites in Tigray do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 216 sites in Somali do not have access to land for cultivation.

Figure 34: 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 33 sites (52%), followed by typhoid in 13 sites (21%).



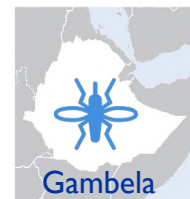
Diarrhea is the main concern for 17 sites (31%), followed by typhoid in 12 sites (22%).



Malaria is the main concern for 10 sites (83%).



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



Malaria is the main concern for all 12 sites (100%).



Scabies is the main concern for 4 sites (50%), followed by acute malnutrition in 3 sites (38%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 105 sites (24%), followed by malaria in 99 sites (23%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 46 sites (49%), followed by malaria in 32 sites (34%).



Malaria is the main concern for 217 sites (56%), followed by pneumonia in 89 sites (23%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 103 sites (45%), followed by diarrhea in 46 sites (20%).

Accessibility of Health Services

Factors Preventing Access to Health Services

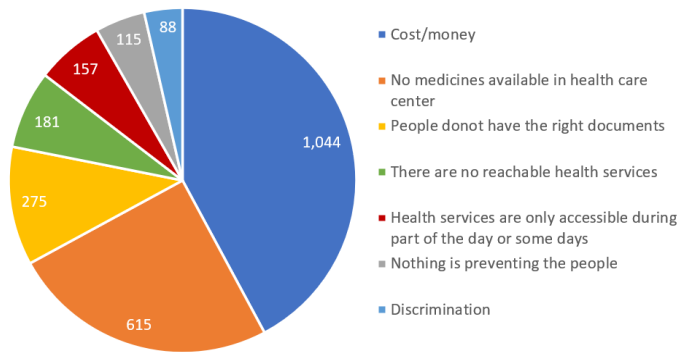


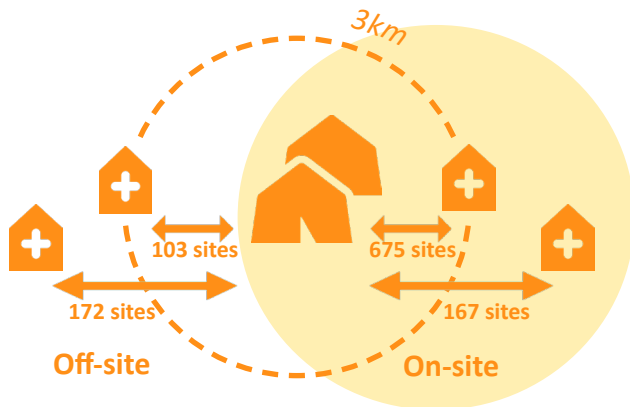
Figure 35: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

IDPs in 178 sites (14%) reported having no access to health facilities. Most of these sites are in Somali (87 sites) and Oromia (46 sites).

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 1,044 sites (80%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 615 sites (47%), followed by the lack of proper documents in 275 sites (21%).

- ✔ IDPs in 1,119 sites (86%) have access to a health facility.
- ✘ IDPs in 178 sites (14%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

Distance to Health Facilities or Services

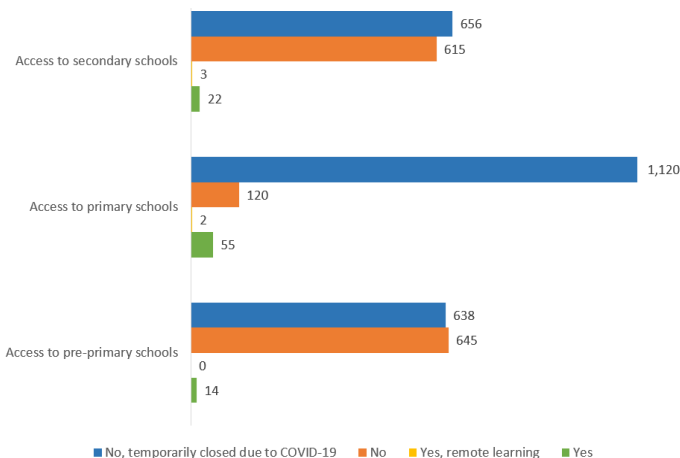


For a majority of IDPs, the location of health facilities or services are on-site and within 3km in 675 sites (52%). In 167 sites (13%), IDPs have to travel more than 3km to access health services, while in 172 sites (13%), health facilities or services were off-site and more than 3km away.

Figure 36: Location of health facilities/services.

EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Access to Schools for Displaced Children

As a COVID-19 prevention measure, 638 pre-primary schools, 1,120 primary schools and 656 secondary schools were temporarily closed. Pre-primary schools and secondary schools are not accessible for displaced children in 645 and 615 sites respectively, making primary schools slightly more accessible in comparison. Displaced children had access to primary schools only in 55 sites (4%).

Figure 37: Access to pre-primary, primary and secondary school education for displaced children.

Access to Learning Supplies

Of the displaced children in 57 sites who have access to primary schools (55 have access and 2 employ re-remote learning), children reported having access to some learning supplies in 44 sites (77%). However, children in 11 sites (19%) reported not having access to learning supplies. Only in 1 site (2%) was it reported that all displaced children have access to learning supplies.

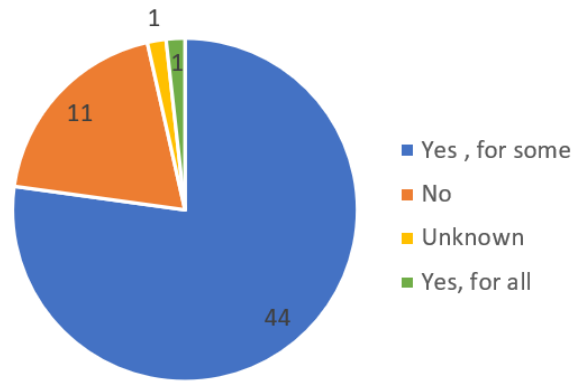
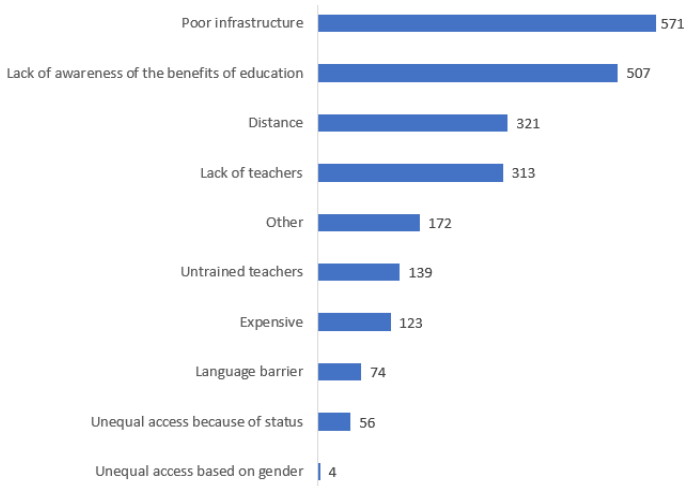


Figure 38: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Standard of Schools



IDPs in 571 sites (44%) were dissatisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure, while IDPs in 507 sites (39%) were dissatisfied because of the lack of awareness of the benefits of education. Notably, IDPs in 56 sites (4%) mentioned that they experienced unequal access to education due to their displacement status in their current location.

Figure 39: Reasons for dissatisfaction with the standard of schools for sites where IDPs are not satisfied with the standard of schools.

Distance to Nearest Primary School

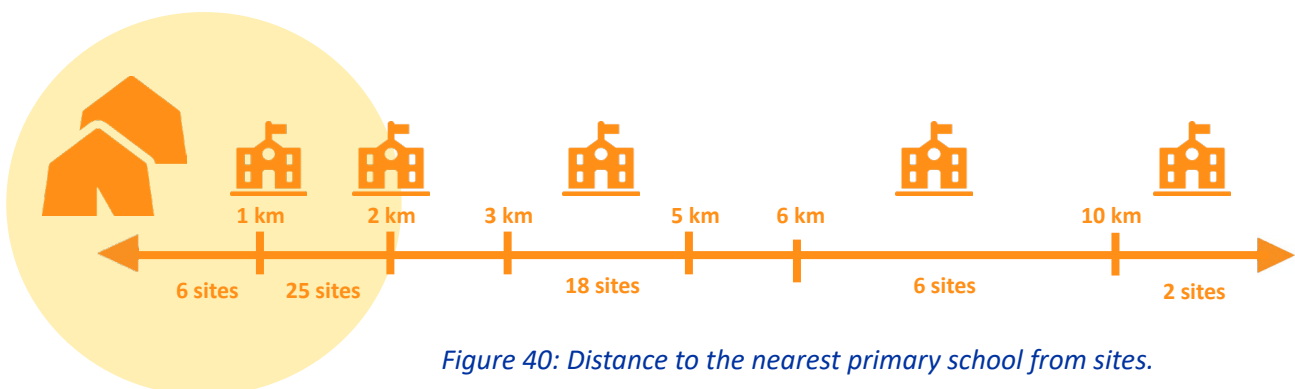


Figure 40: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

For the 57 sites that have access to primary schools, the most common distance to the nearest primary school is between 1-2km away, as found in 25 sites (44%). The distance is less than 1km for 6 sites

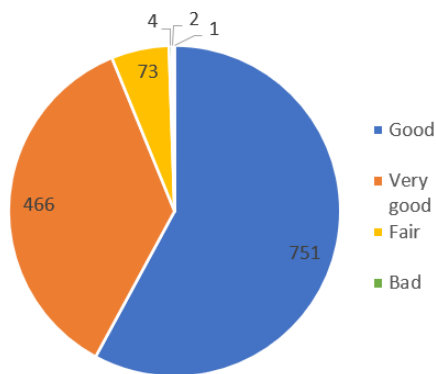
(11%), while in 18 sites (32%), the distance to the nearest primary school is 3-5km. Significantly, children from 2 sites (4%) have to travel more than 10km to reach the nearest primary school.

PROTECTION

Security Incidents



The Relationship Between IDPs and Host Communities



The relationship between IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 751 sites (58%) and very good in 466 sites (36%). However, the relationship is reportedly bad in 4 sites (0.3%).

Figure 41: The relationship between IDPs and host communities across accessed sites.

Protection Services & Documentation

Type of Protection Services Available

In 851 sites (66%), there are reportedly no protection services being provided. However, referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence is available in 264 sites (20%), while family tracing services are present in 209 sites (16%).

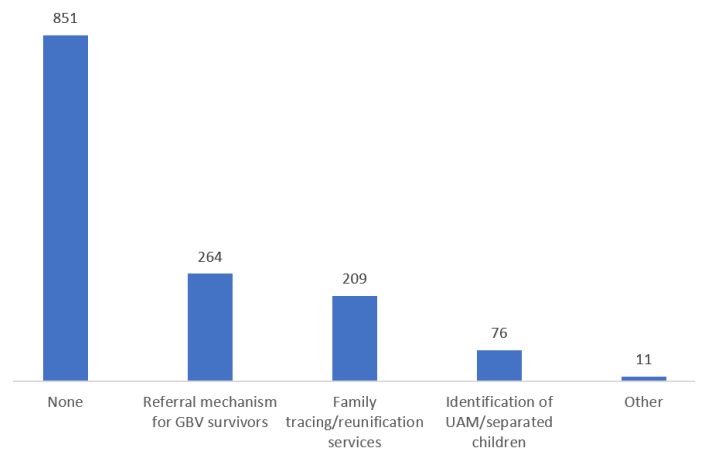
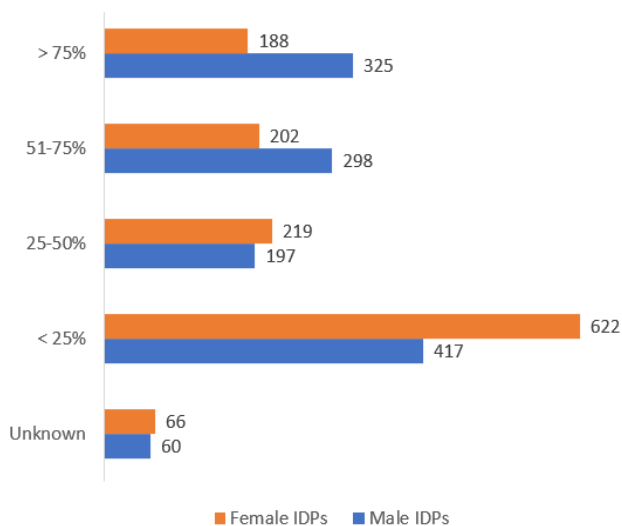


Figure 42: Types of protection services provided at sites.



Possession of ID Cards

Less than 25% of female IDPs have ID cards in 622 sites, while less than 25% of male IDPs have ID cards in 417 sites. Only in 188 sites did more than 75% of female IDPs have ID cards and only in 325 sites did more than 75% of male IDPs have ID cards.

Figure 43: Percentage of male and female IDPs who have ID cards by number of sites.



COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on IDPs

Number of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

In locations where Site Assessment was conducted, 121 medically tested and confirmed COVID-19 cases were found among IDPs in Tigray, while 6 cases were found in Oromia, 5 cases in Amhara and 2 cases in Afar. However, it should be noted that this data is based on self-reported information and thus the actual number of confirmed COVID-19 cases may vary.

Figure 44: Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases by region.

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

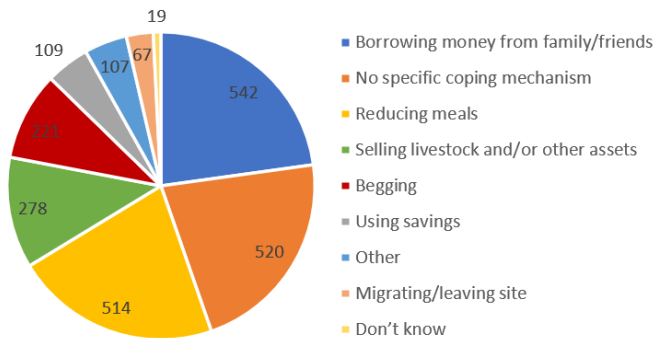


Figure 45: Coping mechanisms adopted by IDPs.

In 542 sites (42%), IDPs resorted to borrowing money from family and friends, while in 514 sites (40%), IDPs were reducing their meals.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

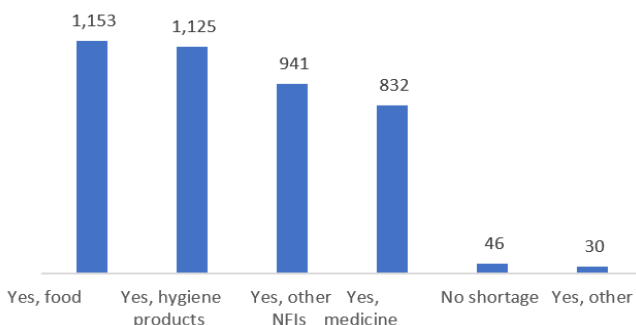
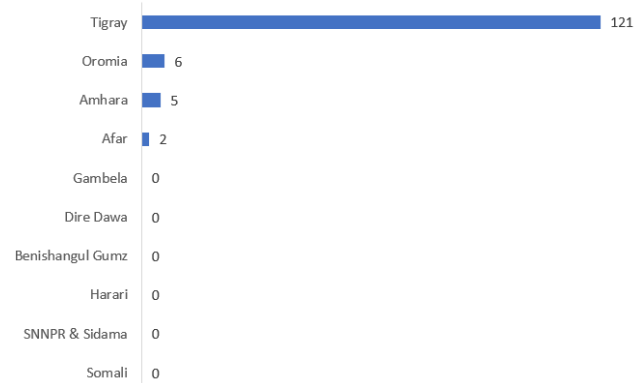
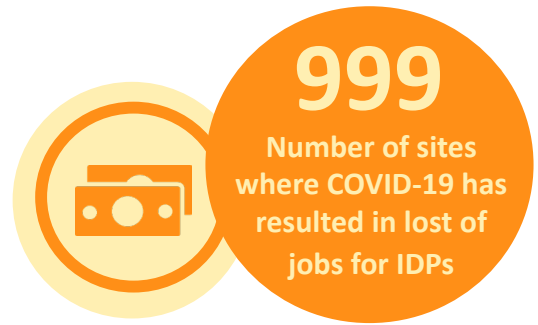


Figure 47: Shortage of items by number of sites.



Availability of Quarantine Facilities

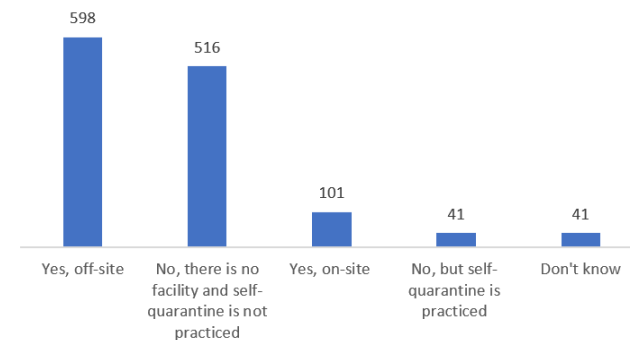


Figure 46: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

Quarantine facilities were available in 699 sites (54%), where they were off-site in 598 sites and on-site in 101 sites. However, there were no quarantine facilities in 516 sites (42%).

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,153 sites (89%), IDPs mentioned that there are food shortages. In 1,125 sites (87%), there is a shortage of hygiene products and this entails water, soap, sanitizers and personal protective equipment (PPE).

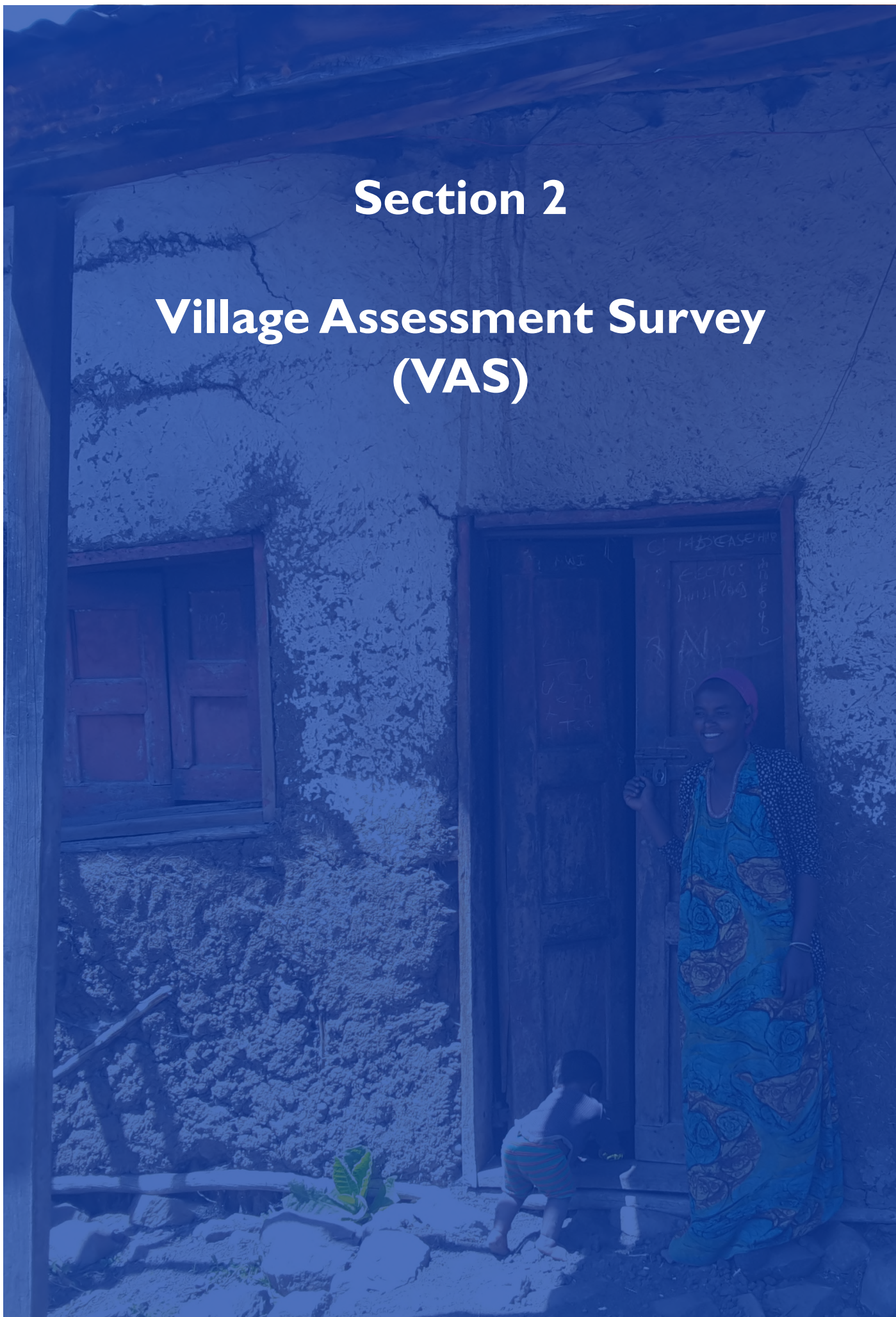
Additionally, it was reported that the price of food has increased across 1,163 sites (90%) and the price of hygiene products have also increased across 1,123 sites (87%).

"Only seven focus group discussion participants have been chosen to take part in the Village Assessment Survey in Dehub Bench woreda, Bench Sheko zone in SNNPR as part of a COVID-19 prevention measure."





Section 2




Village Assessment Survey (VAS)






KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

 **1,205 villages covered**  **118 inaccessible villages**


Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement

 **1,400,892 returning IDPs (241,053 households)**  **10,603 IDPs* (1,996 households)**  **11,595 returned migrants**


 **1,226,690 host community members (210,891 households)**  **+0.3% increase in returning IDPs (there were 1,396,764 returning IDPs in VAS round 4)**

1 

1,328,652 returning IDPs (94.9%) were initially displaced by conflict in 1,141 villages

2 

37,336 returning IDPs (2.7%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods in 49 villages

3 

33,659 returning IDPs (2.4%) were initially displaced by drought in 5 villages

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

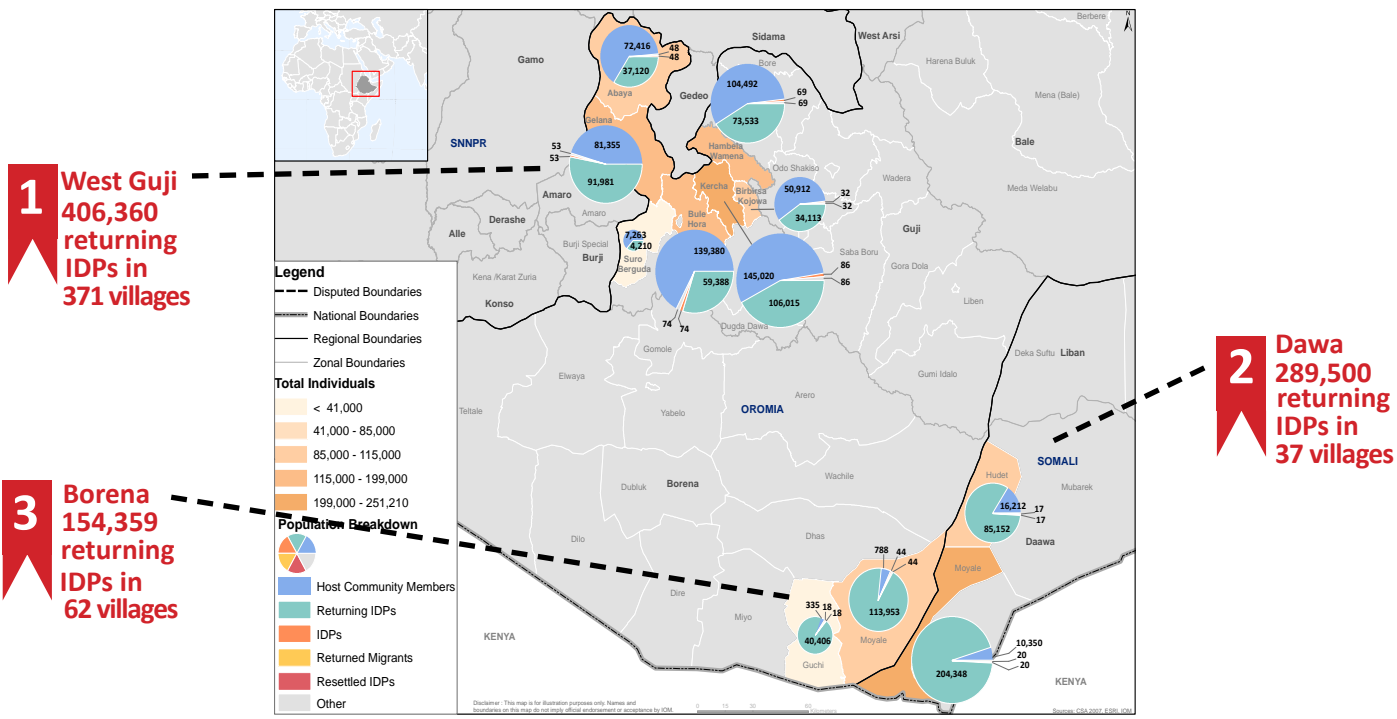


Figure 48: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

*Kindly note that an estimated of 6,087 additional IDPs (932 households) were captured through VAS in locations where Site Assessment has been conducted.

METHODOLOGY



Data collection period:
1 June — 5 July 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 fifth 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 the village level, DTM collects its data through focus group discussions, key informants and through direct observation.

Focus groups are made up of 7 individuals where by 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. This lower limit of 7 individuals is employed to ensure that COVID-19 prevention measures such as social distancing can be observed. Focus group participants are also provided with personal protective equipment (PPE).

All VAS data is collected in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). All data is electronically collected through survey forms designed in Kobo. The data collection period for this round of VAS was 1 June to 5 July 2020.

Coverage of this round

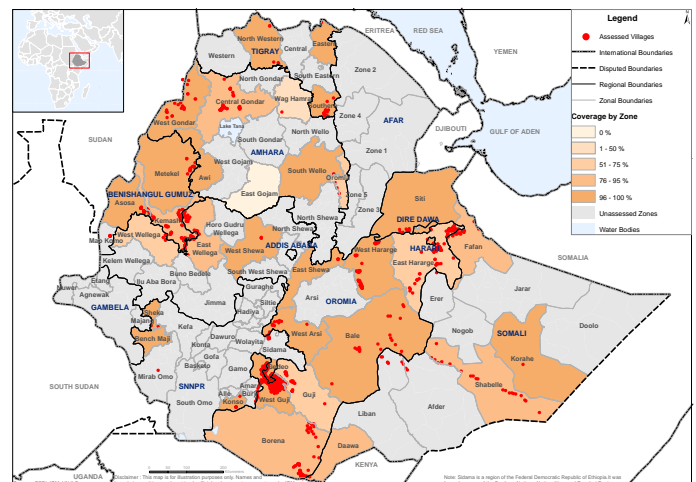
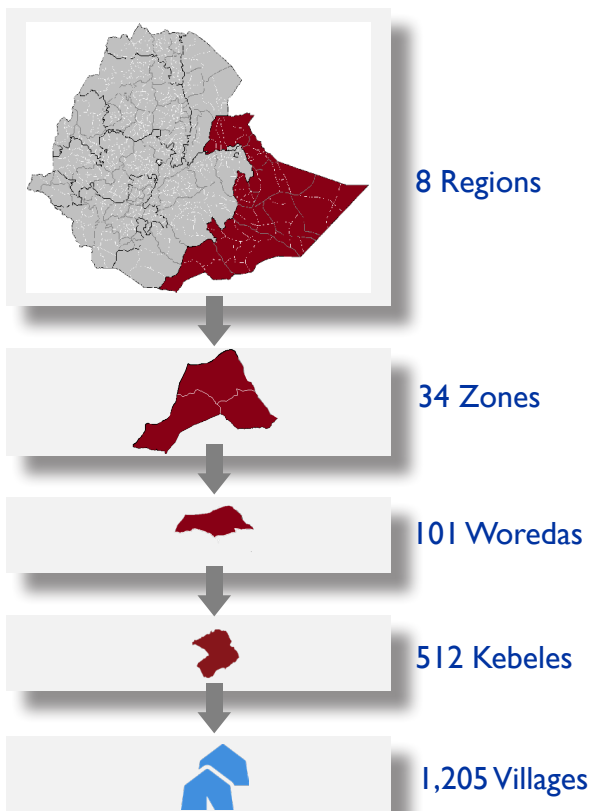


Figure 49: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 5 of VAS.



118 Inaccessible Villages

For round 5 of VAS, a total of 102 villages could not be accessed due to security issues and 16 villages could not be accessed due to road inaccessibility issues.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

National Level

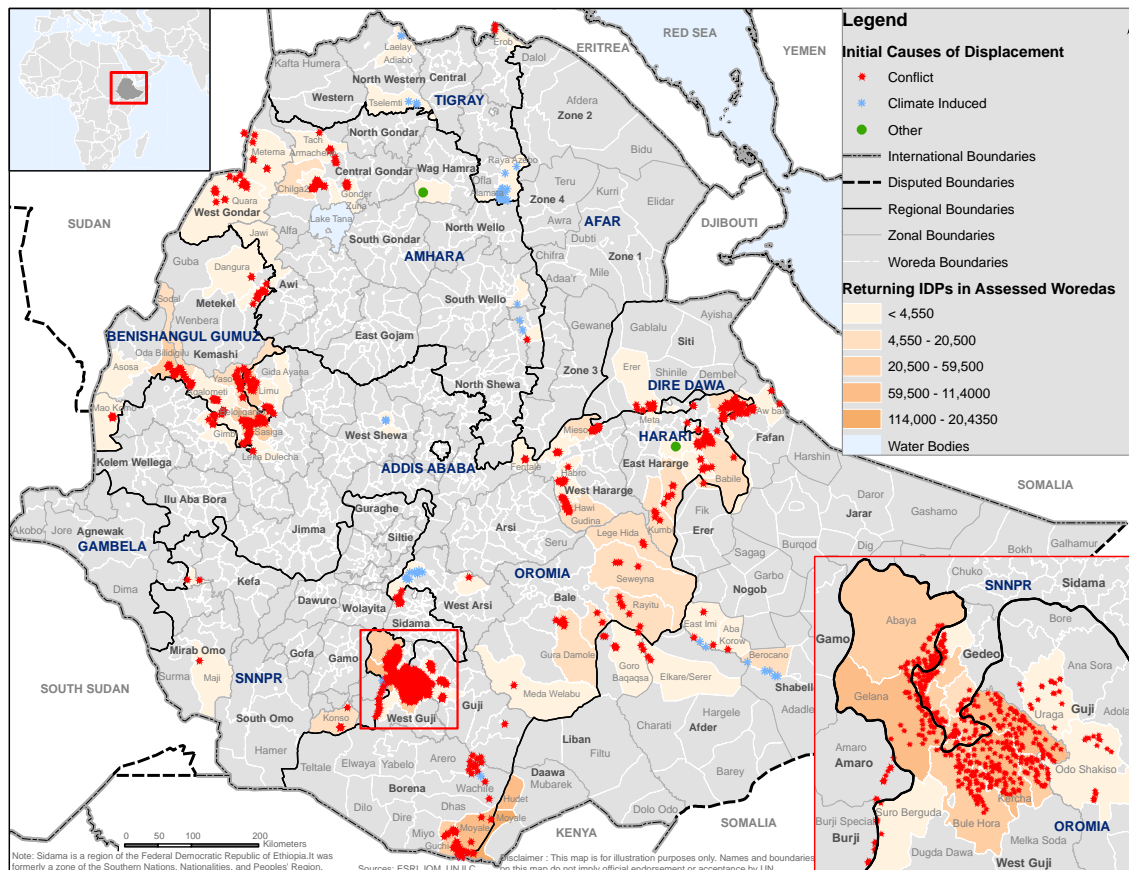


Figure 50: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in June and July 2020.

According to the data collected between 1 June to 5 July 2020, there are an estimated 1.4 million returning IDPs (241,053 households) across 1,205 villages in Ethiopia. The large number of returning IDPs is mainly due to government-led return movements which began in April 2019.

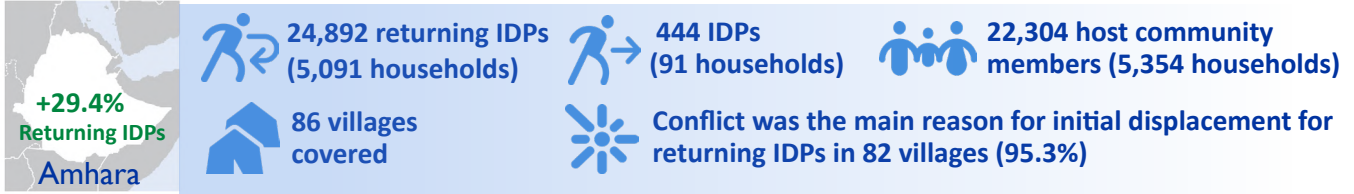
The largest returning IDP caseload is in Oromia with an estimated total of 786,963 returning IDPs (135,095 households), as captured through the coverage of 691 villages. Oromia witnessed a modest increase of 3,001 returning IDPs (+0.38%) mainly due to organized returns in Bale, West Arsi, West Hararge and East Hararge zones. However, it should also be noted that there were significant accessibility challenges this round as 90 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues.

The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali with an estimate of 364,869 returning IDPs (60,854 households). This is a significant decrease of 45,285 returning IDPs (-11%),

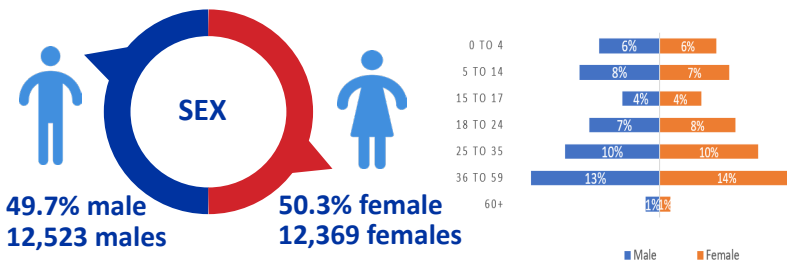
which is mainly due to inaccessibility issues caused by the overflow of the Shabelle River which flooded roads and villages in Kalafa and Mustahil woredas of Shabelle zone. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for the majority of returning IDPs in 88 villages in Somali (81%). The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNPR and Sidama with an estimated 132,509 returning IDPs (21,404 households). This is an increase of 17,698 returning IDPs (+15.4%) which is mainly caused by the increased coverage of villages in Konso, Sheka, Merab Omo zones. This is the first time DTM received authorization to assess all zones in SNNPR and Sidama. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 123 villages (100%).

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 679,387 males (48.5%) and 721,505 females (51.5%). 1.32 million returning IDPs (95%) were initially displaced by conflict, 37,336 returning IDPs (3%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods and 33,659 returning IDPs were initially displaced by drought (2%).

Amhara



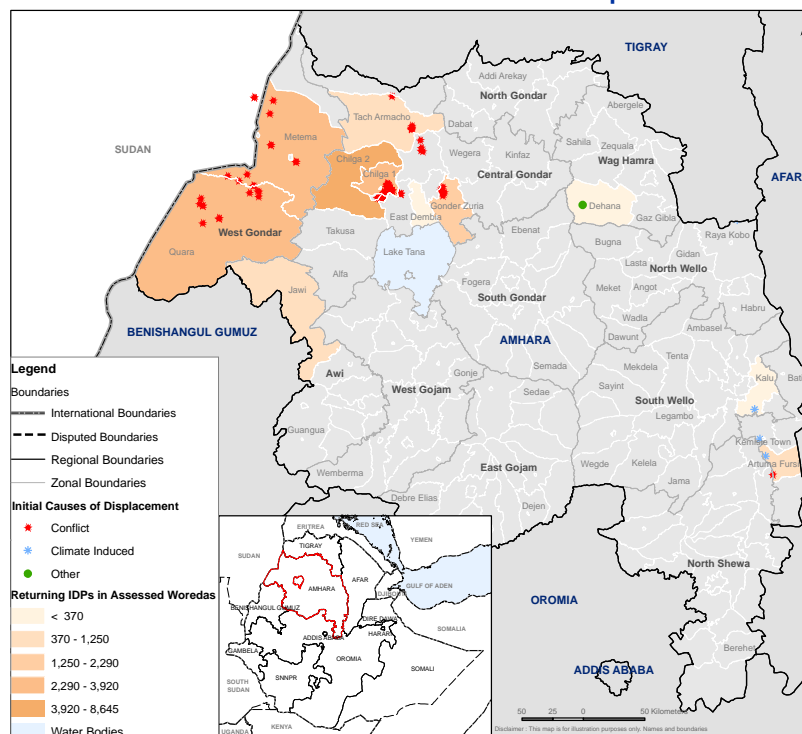
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	1	Elderly persons without care givers	271
Pregnant women over 18	574	Unaccompanied children	6
Breastfeeding mothers	1,816	Separated children	31
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	201	Orphaned children	67
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	219	Single-female headed households	1,076
Persons with chronic diseases	155	Single-male headed households	370
Religious minorities	5	Child-headed households	30
Ethnic minorities	29	Elderly-headed households	234

5,091 households comprising 24,892 returning IDPs were identified in 86 villages in Amhara region. This significant increase of 5,649 returning IDPs (+29.4%) mainly involved the return of IDPs who were displaced within the region, particularly in Central Gondar and West Gondar zones of Amhara region. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 82 villages (95.3%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara

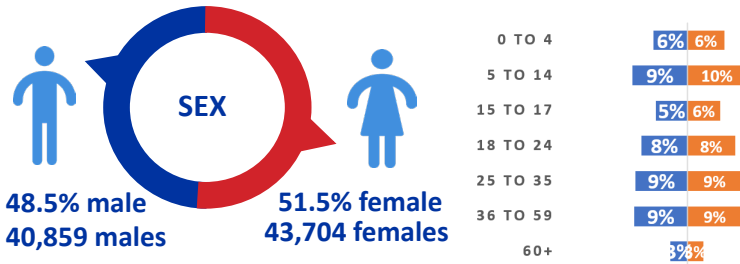


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Benishangul Gumuz



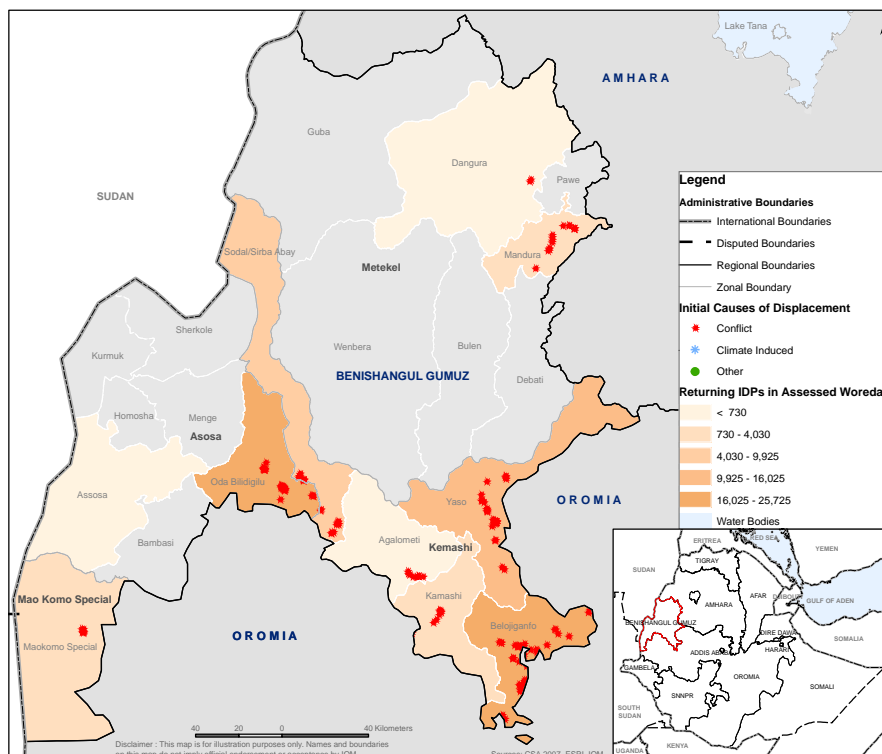
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	121	Elderly persons without care givers	1,197
Pregnant women over 18	2,409	Unaccompanied children	80
Breastfeeding mothers	6,902	Separated children	519
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	579	Orphaned children	567
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	903	Single-female headed households	558
Persons with chronic diseases	269	Single-male headed households	787
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	1
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	1,678

17,050 households comprising 84,599 returning IDPs were identified in 166 villages in Benishangul Gumuz region. There was a substantial increase of 23,444 returning IDPs (+38.4%) this round. A total of 64 additional villages were covered this round following an influx of returning IDPs. Returning IDPs in Metekel zone came from Amhara region, while those in Bilidiglu and Kamashi woredas mainly returned from Oromia region. For many returning IDPs, their places of origin and displacement locations are within the same kebeles. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 166 villages (100%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Benishangul Gumuz



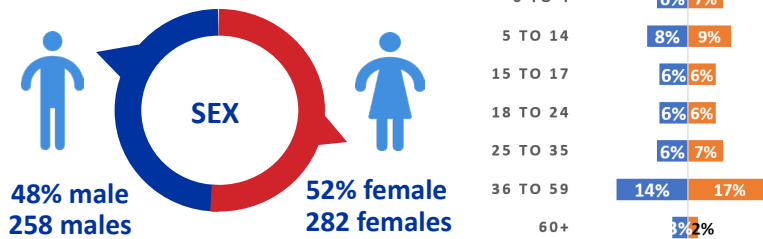
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 52: Returning IDP figures for Benishangul Gumuz in VAS round 5.

Dire Dawa



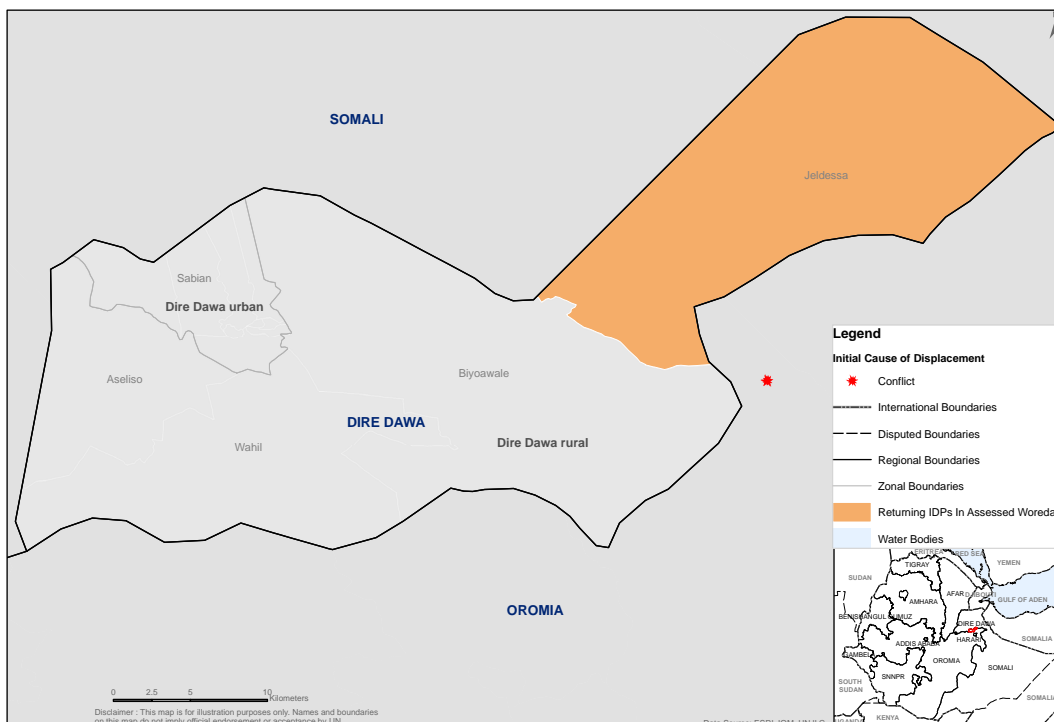
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



106 households comprising 540 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. No IDPs or host community members were observed in these 2 villages. A majority of returning IDPs in both villages returned more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	18	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	30	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

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 the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Harari



955 returning IDPs
(145 households)



0 IDPs
(0 households)



0 host community members
(0 households)

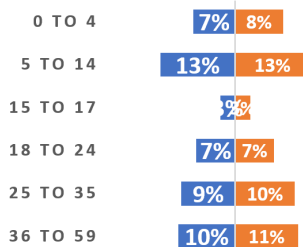
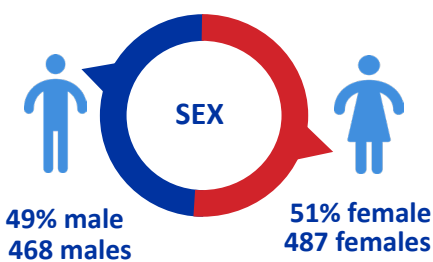


2 villages
covered



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

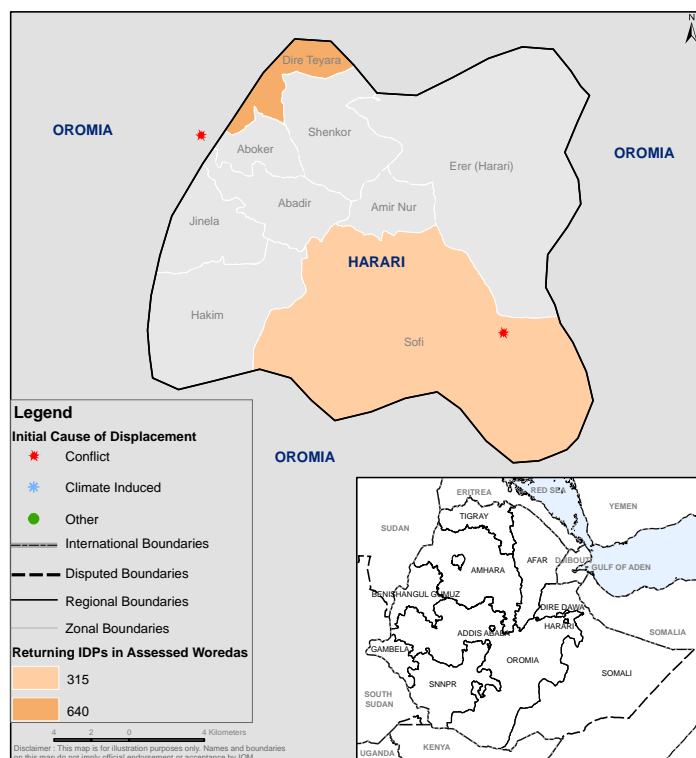
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	17
Pregnant women over 18	30	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	45	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1	Single-female headed households	0
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	1
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	18
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

145 households comprising 955 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Harari region. There was no change in the number of returning IDPs since the previous round (February/March 2020). The 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



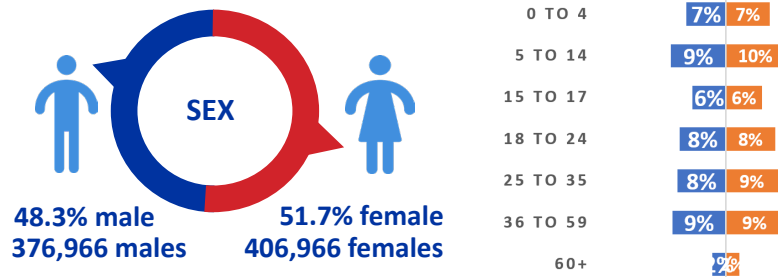
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 54: Returning IDP figures for Harari in VAS round 5

Oromia



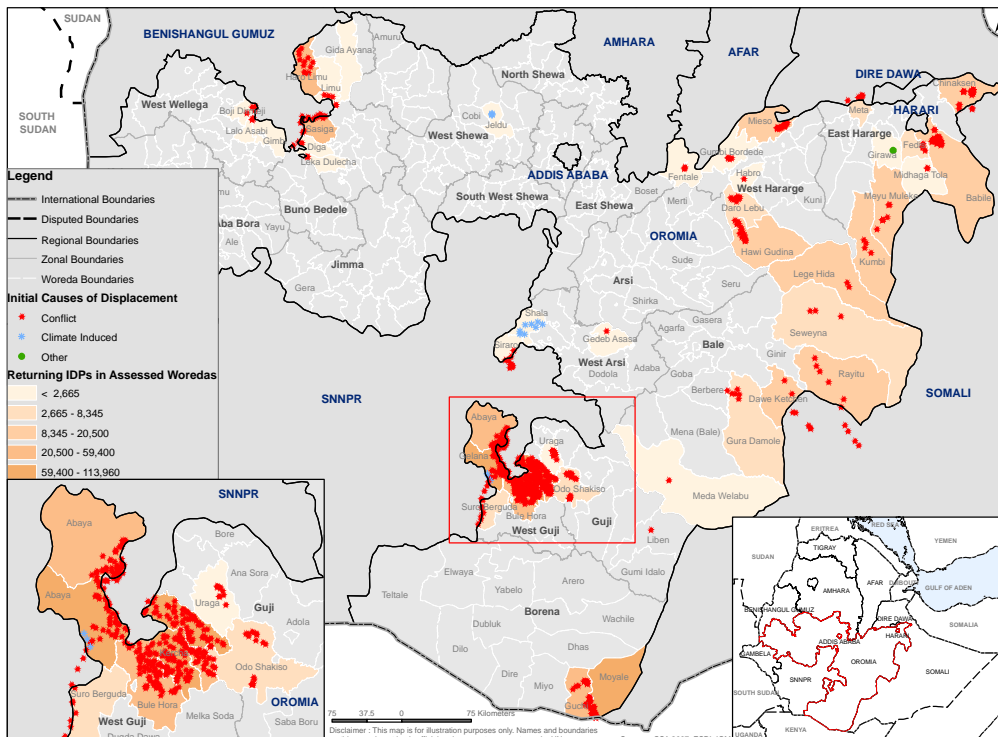
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



135,095 households comprising 786,963 returning IDPs were identified in 691 villages in Oromia region. There was a slight increase of 3,001 returning IDPs (+0.4%) mainly due to returns in West Arsi, Bale, East Shewa and West Shewa zones. However, there were significant accessibility challenges this round as 90 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues. The majority of returning IDPs in 615 villages (89%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 676 villages (98%).

Pregnant girls under 18	668	Elderly persons without care givers	3,241
Pregnant women over 18	36,936	Unaccompanied children	464
Breastfeeding mothers	51,940	Separated children	1,182
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,084	Orphaned children	4,368
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3,152	Single-female headed households	6,253
Persons with chronic diseases	1,127	Single-male headed households	2,480
Religious minorities	1,307	Child-headed households	321
Ethnic minorities	1,679	Elderly-headed households	7,785

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia

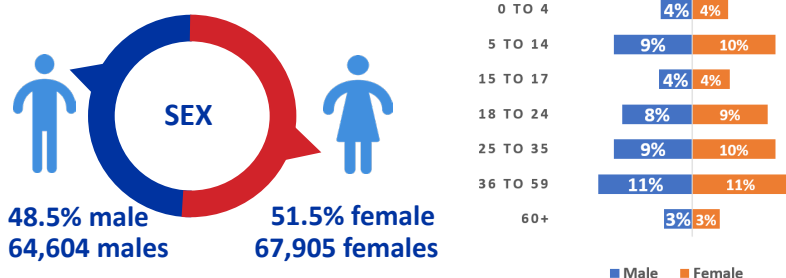


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

SNNPR & Sidama



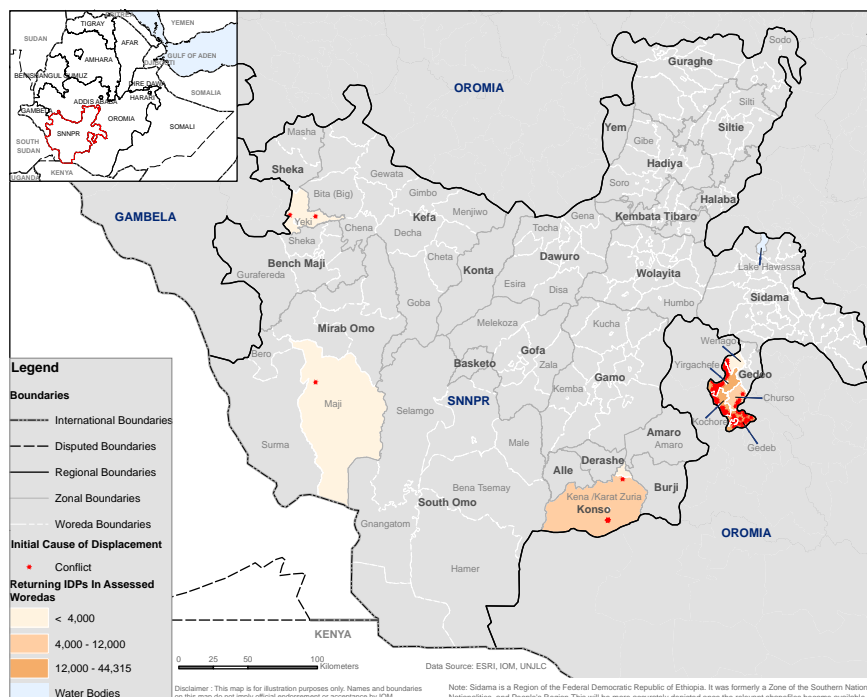
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	140	Unaccompanied children	0
Pregnant women over 18	3,375	Separated children	191
Breastfeeding mothers	7,975	Orphaned children	955
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	134	Single-female headed households	1,290
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	610	Single-male headed households	283
Persons with chronic diseases	366	Child-headed households	143
Minorities	2,217	Elderly-headed households	1,202
Elderly persons without care givers	754		

21,404 households comprising 132,509 returning IDPs were identified in 123 villages in SNNPR and Sidama. This is an increase of 17,698 returning IDPs (+15.4%) which is mainly caused by the increased coverage of villages in Konso, Sheka, Merab Omo zones. Nevertheless, some villages in Sheka zone could not be covered due to security issues. Returning IDPs in 119 villages (97%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 123 villages (100%).

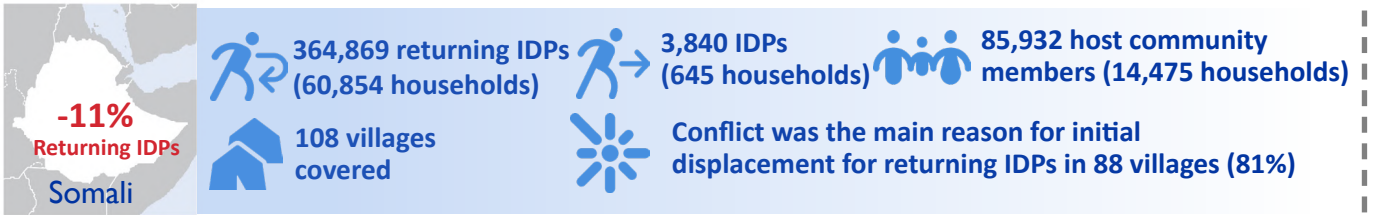
Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNPR & Sidama



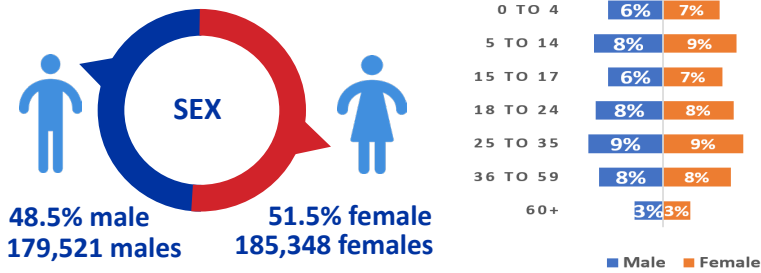
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 56: Returning IDP figures for SNNPR & Sidama in VAS round 5.

Somali



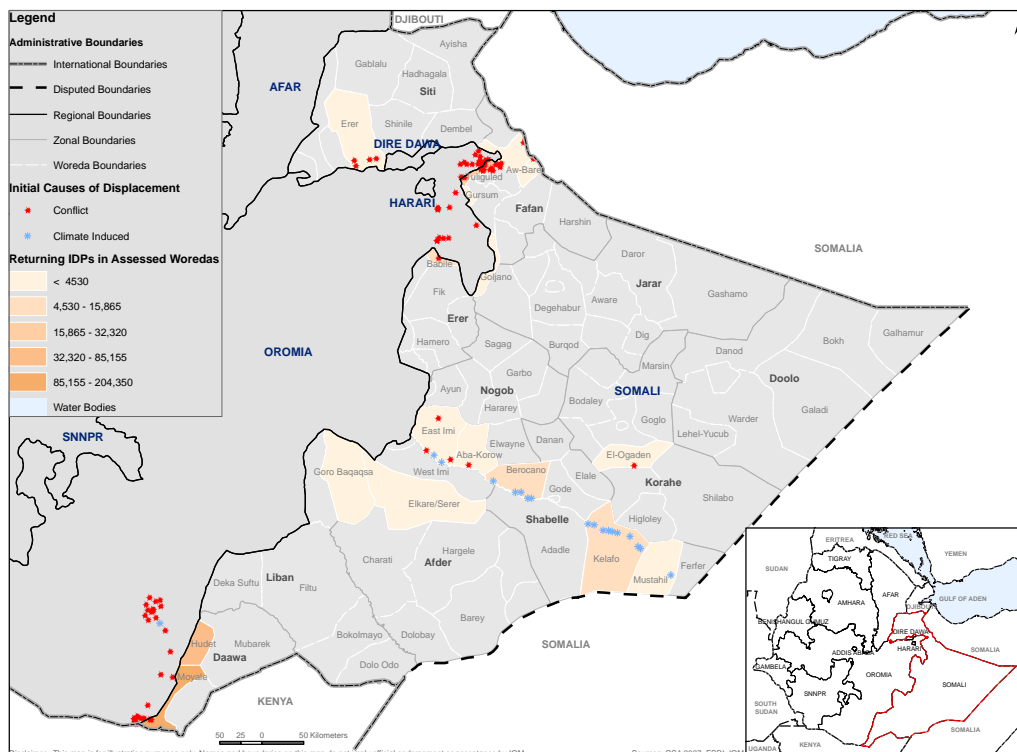
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	729	Elderly persons without care givers	1,076
Pregnant women over 18	3,762	Unaccompanied children	36
Breastfeeding mothers	5,463	Separated children	478
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	698	Orphaned children	2,438
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,031	Single-female headed households	1,606
Persons with chronic diseases	476	Single-male headed households	575
Religious minorities	1	Child-headed households	271
Ethnic minorities	1	Elderly-headed households	2,313

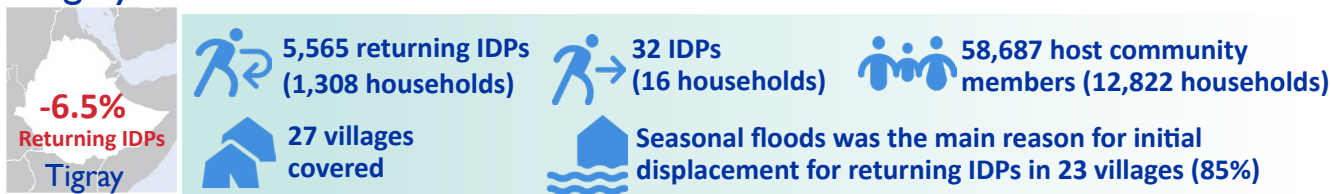
60,854 households comprising 364,869 returning IDPs were identified in 108 villages in Somali region. While there was a significant decrease of 45,285 returning IDPs (-11%) since the previous round, it should be noted that several villages were inaccessible due to the overflow of the Shabelle River which flooded roads and villages in Kalafo and Mustahil woredas of Shabelle zone. The majority of returning IDPs in 78 villages (72%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 88 villages (81%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somali

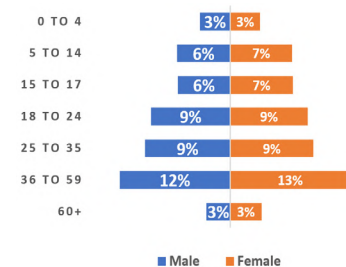
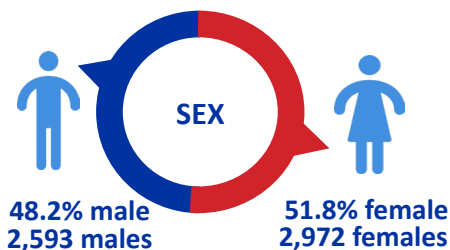


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Tigray



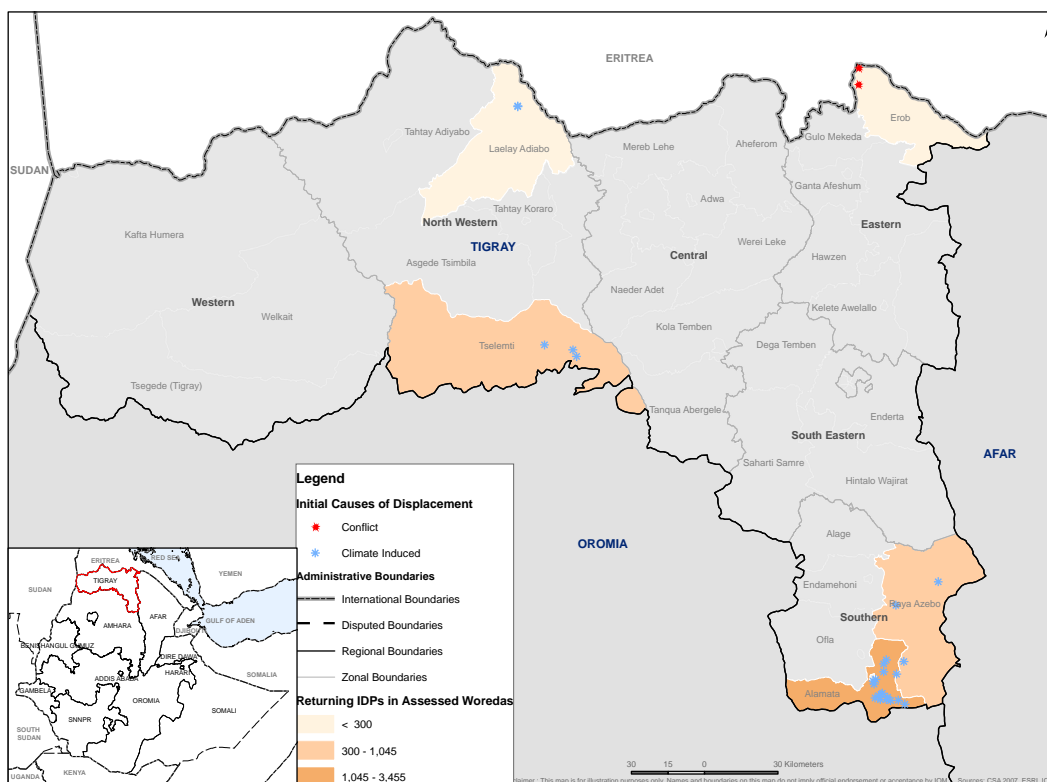
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	649
Pregnant women over 18	1,138	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	1,678	Separated children	5
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	210	Orphaned children	210
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	389	Single-female headed households	1,308
Persons with chronic diseases	916	Single-male headed households	1,376
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	1,354

1,308 households comprising 5,565 returning IDPs were identified in 27 villages in Tigray region. There was a decrease of 384 returning IDPs (-6.5%) this round. The majority of returning IDPs in 26 villages (96%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Seasonal floods were the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 23 villages (85%).

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 the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

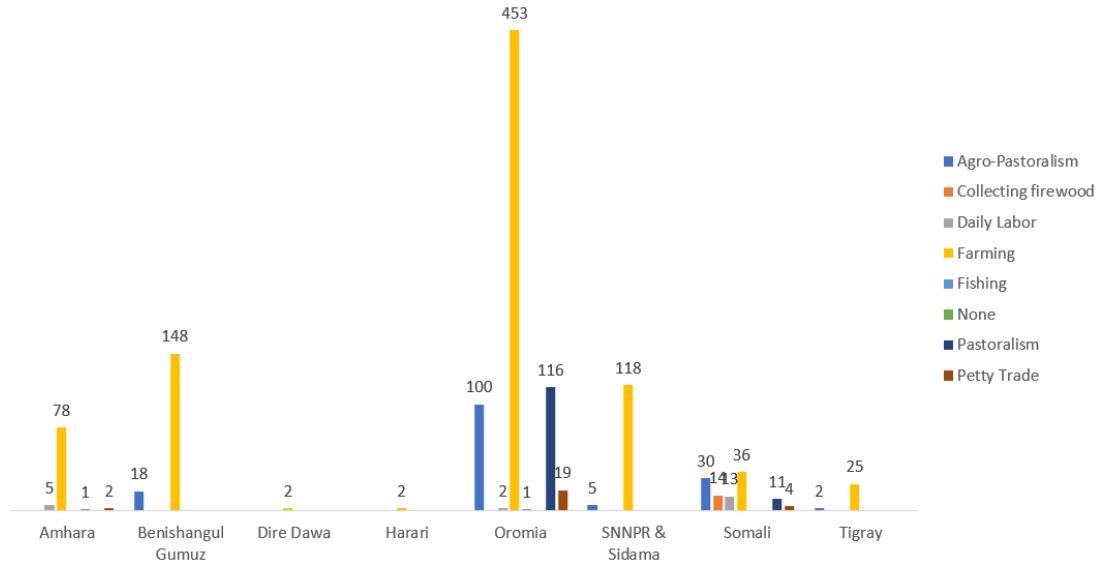
Figure 58: Returning IDP figures for Tigray region in VAS round 5.



LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood for 453 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by pastoralism in 116 villages. In Benishangul Gumuz, the most common livelihood is farming as found in 148 villages.

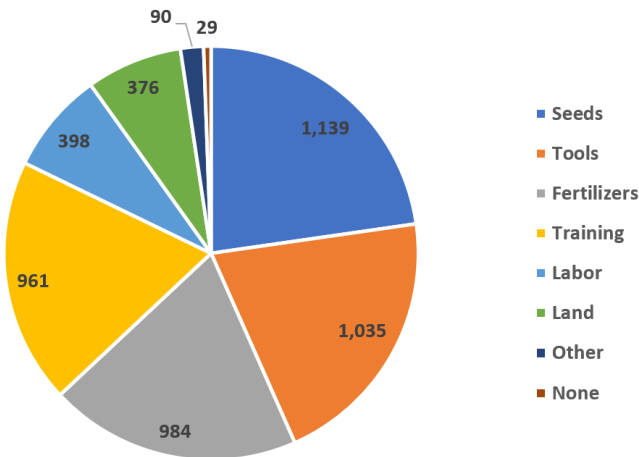
Figure 59: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.



Agriculture

Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds, as reported in 1,139 villages. The second most needed agricultural input is tools in 1,035 villages.



Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 155 villages (13%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

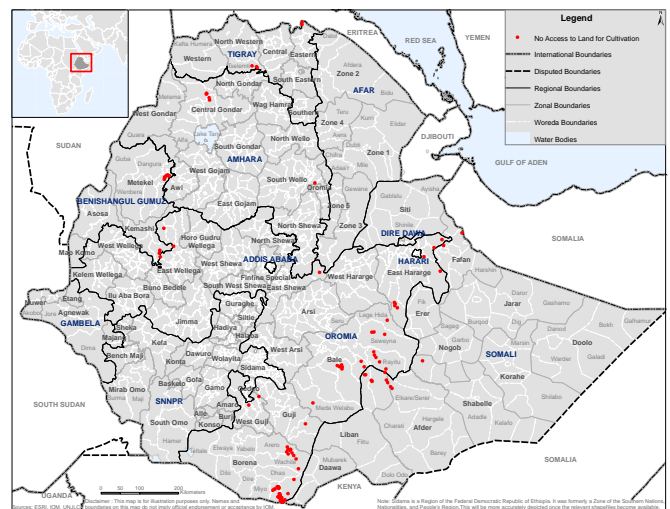


Figure 60: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.

Average Land Holding Per Household

- Amhara: 2 hectares
- Benishangul-Gumuz: 3.47 hectares
- Dire Dawa: 0.5 hectares
- Harari: 1 hectares
- Oromia: 1.4 hectares
- SNNPR: 0.4 hectares
- Somali: 0.74 hectares
- Tigray: 0.46 hectares



702
Number of villages where more than 75% of the population practices farming

Food

Food Types Available in Villages

Milk is reportedly available in 786 villages, while vegetables are available in 770 villages.

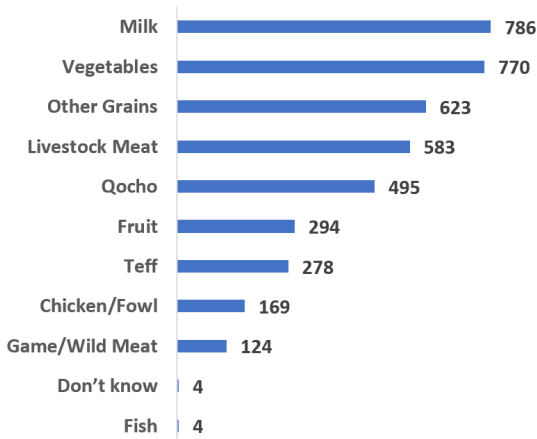


Figure 61: Food types available in villages.

Problems Affecting Production of Food and Cash Crops

883 villages were affected by crop disease, while 786 villages were affected by other forms of crop damage caused by insects such as desert locust, livestock and wildlife.

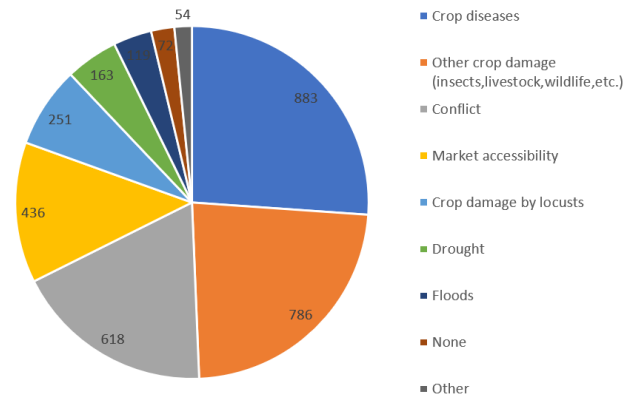


Figure 62: Main problems affecting the production of food and cash crops across sites.

Livestock

Of the 1,092 villages (90.6%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:

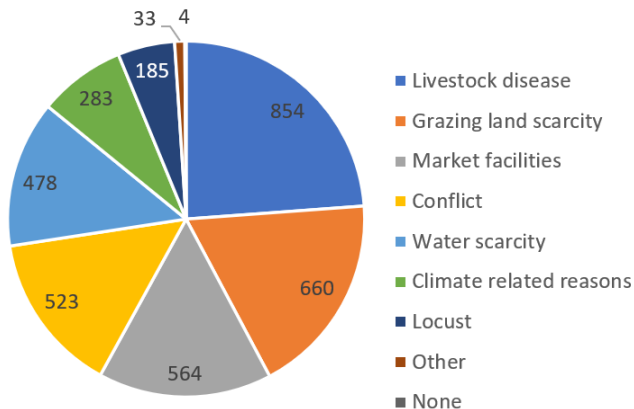


Figure 63 (on the left): Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.

Livelihood Issues

The main issue with livelihoods in a majority of villages is food shortage, as reported in 506 villages (42%). This is followed by a lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities in 243 villages (20.1%), and shortage of farmland in 221 villages (18.3%). Climate related concerns also affect livelihoods in 65 villages (5.3%).

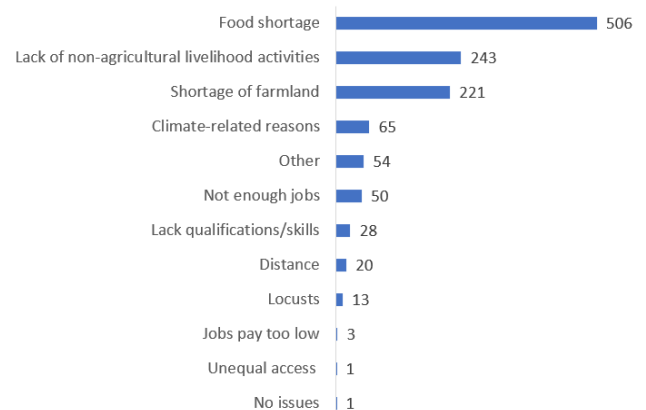


Figure 64: Main livelihood issues in villages assessed.

HEALTH

Availability of Health Facilities

Villages Without Access to Health Facilities

870 out of 1,205 villages (72%) do not have a health facility.

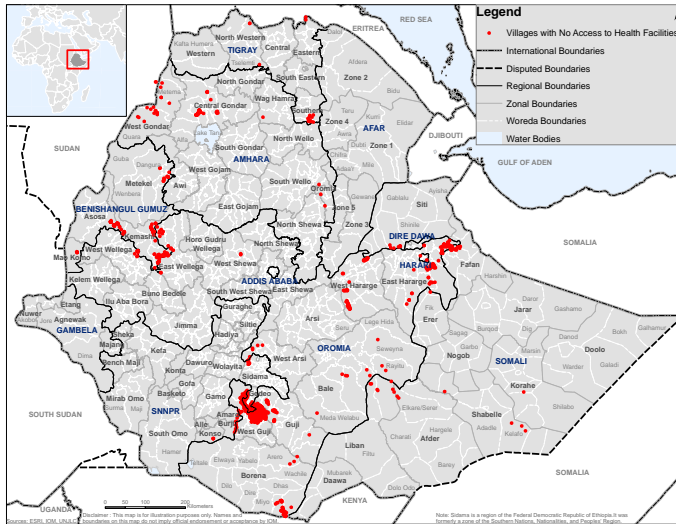


Figure 65: Villages that do not have health facilities.

Common Problems With Health Services

Of the 334 villages that have access to health facilities, the lack of medicine is the most common problem as found in 286 villages.

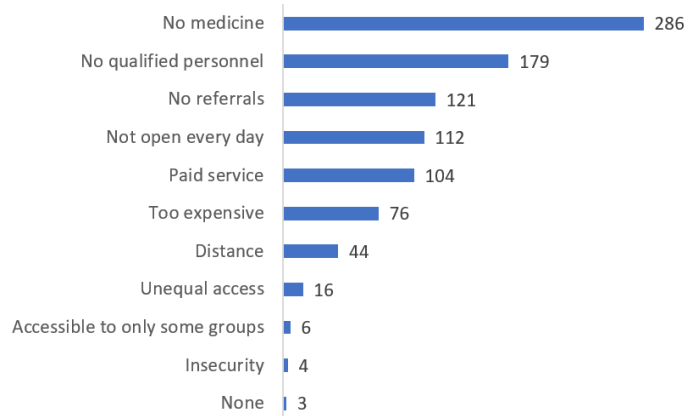


Figure 66: Common problems in accessing health services in villages where health facilities are available.

Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 65 villages (76%) in Amhara followed by scabies in 9 villages (10%).



Malaria is the main concern for 160 villages (97%) in Benishangul Gumuz.



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



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



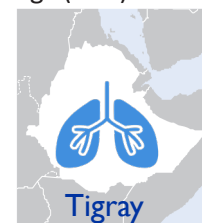
Typhoid is the main concern for 185 villages (27%) in Oromia followed by pneumonia in 164 villages (24%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 93 villages (76%) in SNNPR and Sidama followed by malaria and pneumonia in 9 villages each (7%).



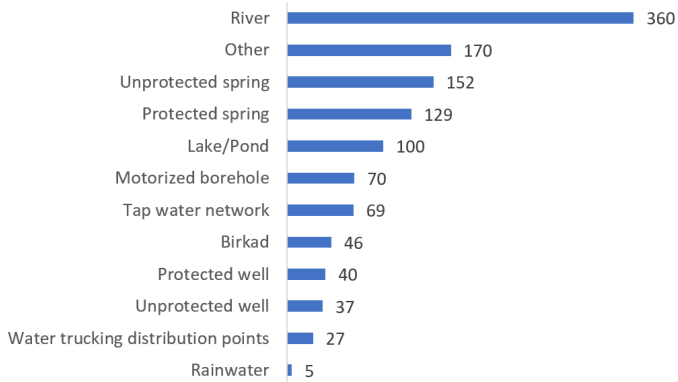
Pneumonia is the main concern for 37 villages (34%) in Somali followed by malaria in 36 villages (34%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 13 villages (48%) in Tigray followed by diarrhea in 7 villages (26%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Source Water



Main Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in 360 villages is rivers (30%), and in 170 villages it is other sources (14%). In 152 villages (13%), people rely on unprotected springs, while in 129 villages (11%), people rely on Protected springs.

Figure 67: Main source of drinking water across villages.

Accessibility of Water

Distance to Nearest Water Source

The main water distribution point for most villages (493 villages or 41%) is a 20-30 minutes walk one way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 172 villages (14%) to reach the nearest water source.

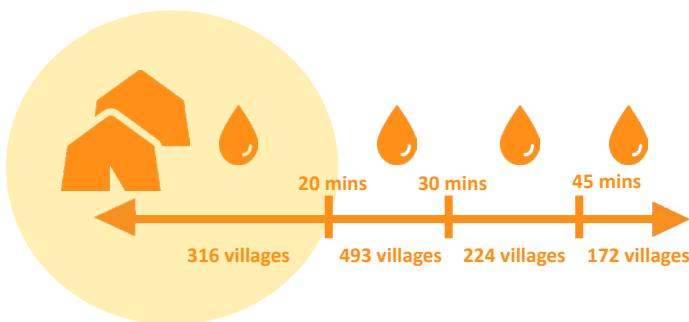


Figure 68: Distance to the nearest water source.

Average Queue Time for Water

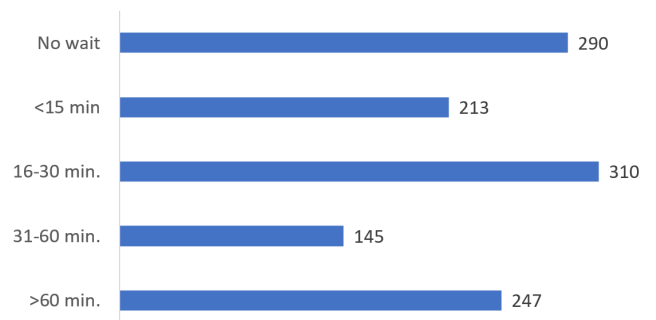


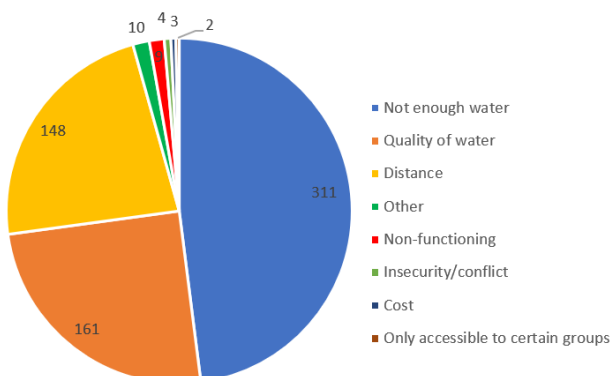
Figure 69: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 557 villages (46%).



Water sources are not accessible to all households in 648 villages (54%).



Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a general lack of sufficient water sources (311 villages), poor quality of water (161 villages) and distance (148 villages).

Figure 70: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Kindergarten

Kindergartens are available across 56 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Sidama, SNN-PR and Somali regions. 62,139 returning IDPs, 56 IDPs and 45,646 host community children are attending kindergarten.



Secondary School

Secondary schools are available across 58 vilages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Sidama, SNN-PR, Somali and Tigray. 141,488 returning IDPs, 58 IDPs and 129,018 host community children are attending secondary schools.



Primary School

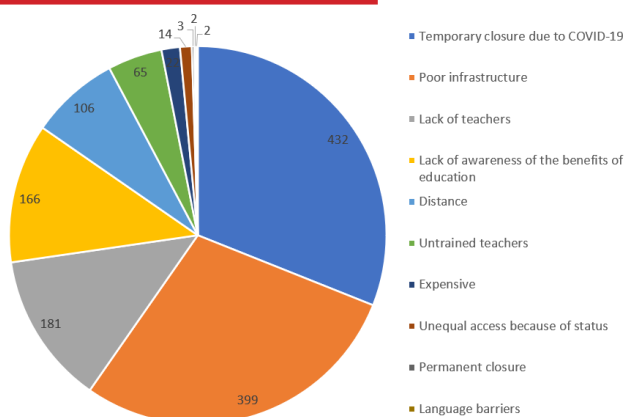
Primary schools are available in 601 villages across 6 regions. The following is the attendance for each population category:

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	26	8,550	315	14,749
Benishangul Gumuz	35	24,249	195	16,391
Oromia	397	469,990	3,442	569,606
SNNPR & Sidama	51	56,469	0	115,747
Somali	65	295,863	2,220	85,260
Tigray	27	5,635	32	58,687
Grand Total	601	860,686	6,204	860,440

Figure 71: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Based on data available, it was found that there are 469,990 returning IDP children attending primary school in Oromia, along with 3,442 IDP children and 569,606 host community children. In Somali, 295,863 returning IDP children, 2,220 IDP children and 85,260 host community children are attending primary school.

Education Challenges



Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

It is reported that 432 villages are not satisfied with the standard of schools due to the temporary closure CoVID-19. The second reason for dissatisfaction with schools is poor infrastructure as reported in 399 vilages. This is followed by a lack of teachers across 181 vilages.

Figure 72: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

SHELTER

Shelter Types & Conditions

The 2 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud wall with thatched roofing in 905 villages, followed by houses made of mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 842 villages.

Out of 1,205 villages, a majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own homes in 905 villages (75%), while those in 301 villages (11%) have not. Of those who returned to their homes, more than 75% of shelters were fully damaged in 104 villages.

Of those who did not return to their own homes, a majority of returning IDPs cited that it was because their shelters were completely damaged in 225 villages and partially damaged in 55 villages. Notably, returning IDPs in 9 villages said that they did not own shelters.

Issues With Shelter

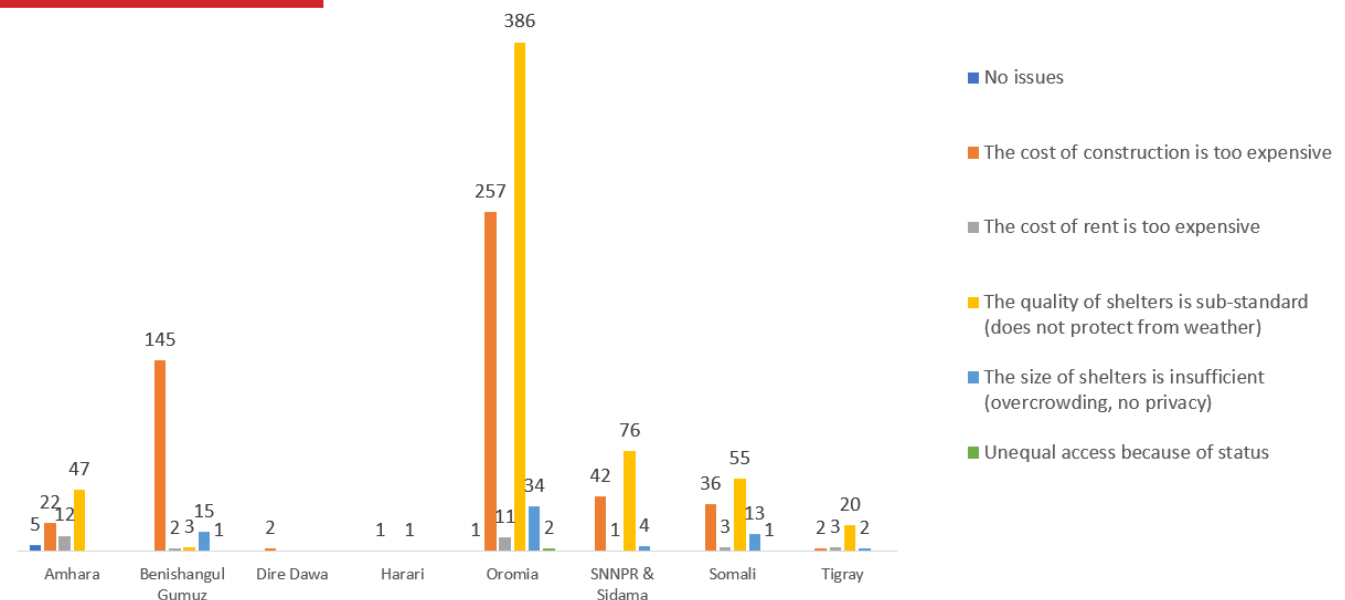


Figure 74: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages is the poor quality of shelters as reported in 386 villages in Oromia, 76 villages in SNNPR and Sidama, 55 villages in Somali, and 47 villages in Amhara. The next notable issue is the cost of construction which is said to be too expensive in 257 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding is also an issue in 34 villages in Oromia and 15 villages in Benishangul Gumuz.

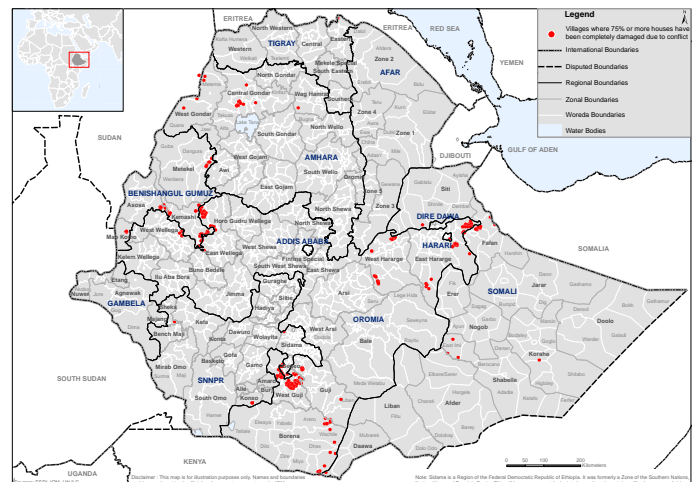


Figure 73: Villages where returning IDPs report that 75% or more houses have been completely damaged due to conflict



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

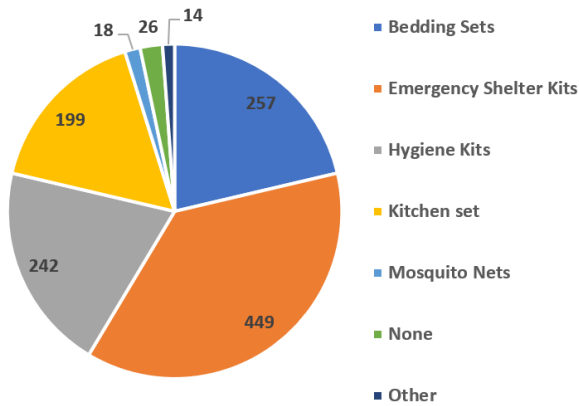


Figure 75: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 449 villages (37%), followed by bedding sets in 257 villages (21%) and hygiene kits in 242 villages (20%).



480 villages (40%) have access to NFI selling markets.



725 villages (60%) have no access to NFI selling markets.



HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Land Ownership & Land Access

Main Form of Land Tenure

Based on the pie chart below, the main form of land tenure is landholding certificates in 675 villages (56%), while communal land is the main form of land ownership in 316 villages (26%). Meanwhile, leased land is the main form of land ownership in 143 villages (12%).

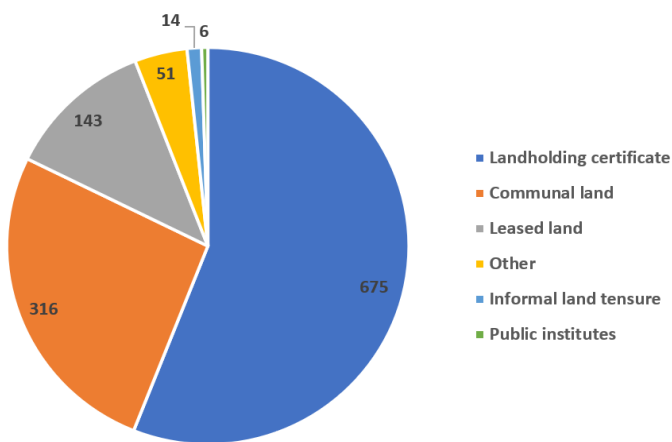


Figure 76: Main forms of land ownership.

Claim and Access to Land

A majority of returning IDPs in 897 villages (74%) had a claim to land and currently have access to land. However, returning IDPs in 304 villages (25%) stated that they had a claim to land but no longer have access to it.

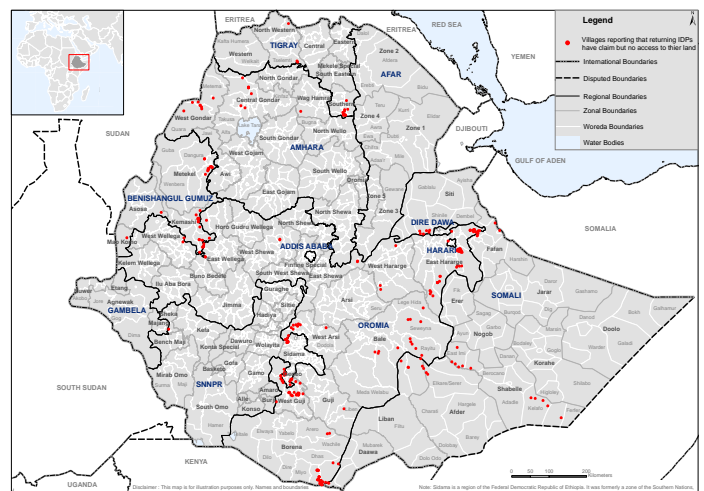
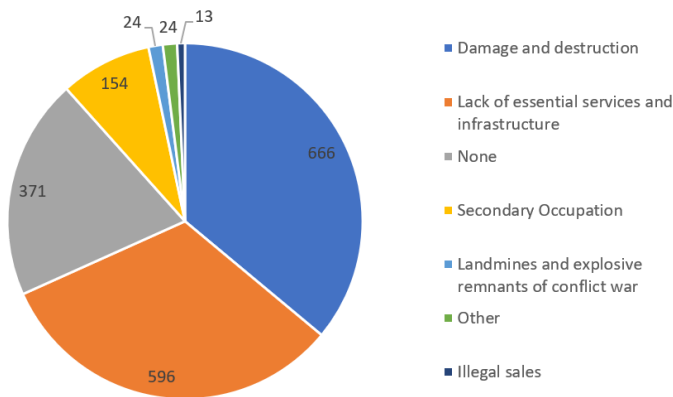


Figure 77: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



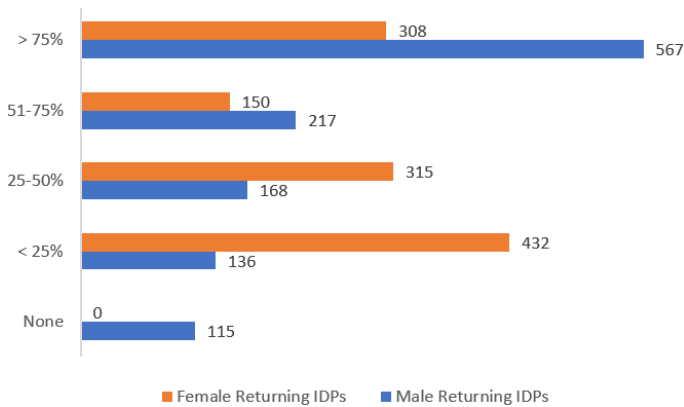
Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

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 666 villages. This is followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 596 villages.

Figure 78: Perceived, potential or concrete obstacles to return to abandoned housing, land and property.

Tenure Documentation

Access to Official Documentation Related to Housing, Land and Property



960
Number of villages where dispute resolution or restitution mechanisms are easily accessible

In 567 sites, more than 75% of male returning IDPs had access to official documentation related to housing, land and property, while more than 75% of female returning IDPs had access to these documents in 308 sites.

Figure 79: Percentage of male and female returning IDPs who currently have access to official documentation.

PROTECTION

The relationship between returning IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 31 villages (3%). The relationship was reported to be poor in 3 villages (0.3 %).

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 38 villages (3%) and threats of violence in 93 villages (8%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 68 villages (6%).

- A government recognized security provider is present in 1,117 villages (93%).
- A government recognized security provider is not present in 88 villages (7%).

Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

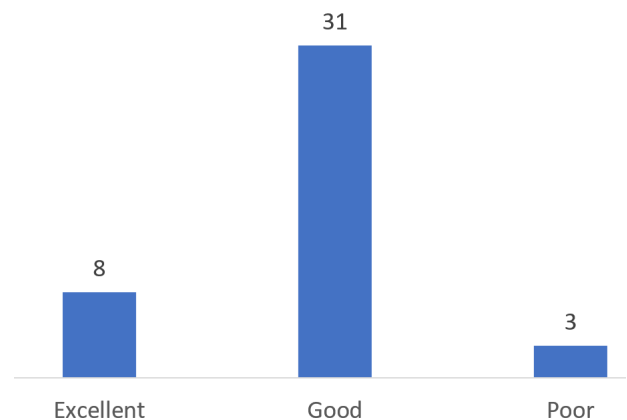
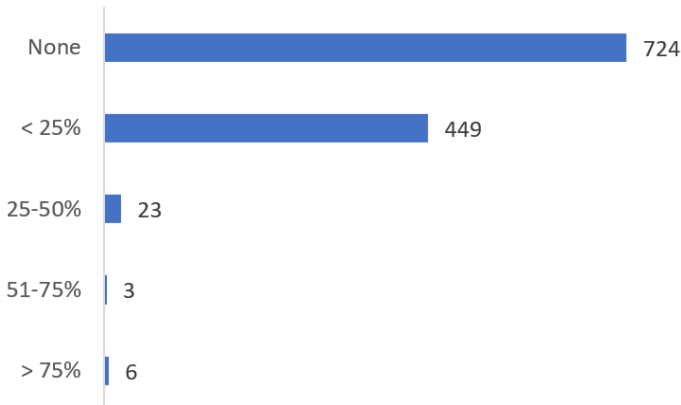


Figure 80: The reported relationship between returning IDPs and host communities across villages.



Percentage of Returning IDPs With a Separated Family Member

In 724 sites, returning IDPs did not report having separated family members. However, in 449 sites, less than 25% of returning IDPs reported having a separated family member.

Figure 81: Percentage of returning IDPs with a separated family member by number of sites.



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 209 villages (17%), followed by the lack of documentation in 95 villages (8%).

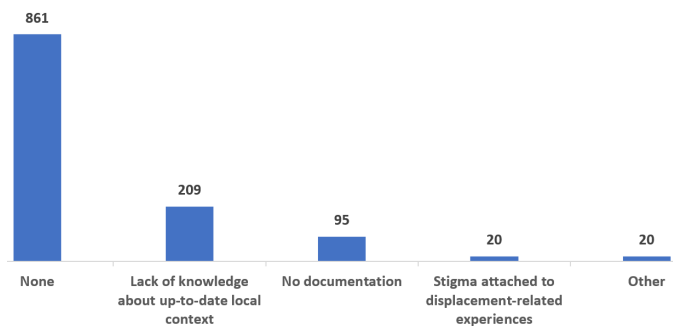


Figure 82: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.

Justice Mechanisms

The Kebele administration is the justice mechanism most used by returning IDPs and host communities in 591 villages (49%). The second most commonly used justice system are traditional committees as reported in 302 villages (25%).

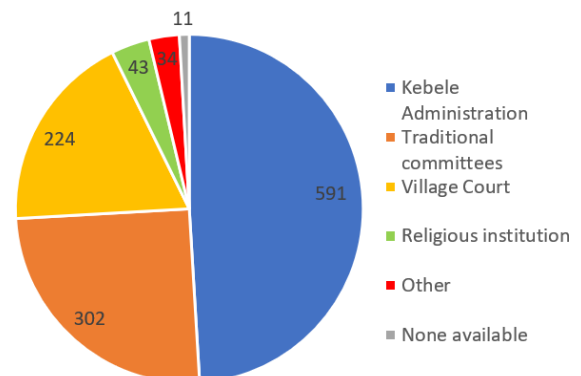
Figure 83: Type of justice mechanism most prevalently used by returning IDPs and host communities.



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 902 villages. Village or Kebele Committee(s) can be found in 687 villages, while youth and/or women organizations can be found in 431 villages.

In 1,064 villages, returning IDPs are actively participating in these groups, but are not actively participating in 61 villages.



COVID-19

799
Number of villages where COVID-19 has resulted in a lost of jobs

Impact of COVID-19 on Villages Hosting Returning IDPs

Most Impacted Population Groups

In 551 villages, respondents mentioned that everyone was affected the same by COVID-19. However, in 448 villages, returning IDPs were said to be the most impacted, followed by daily laborers in 405 villages.

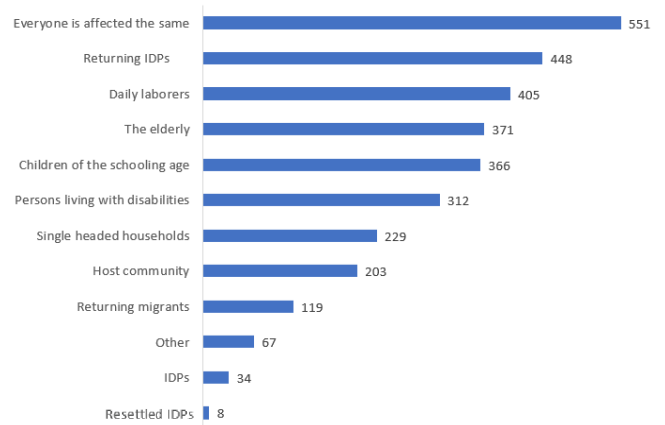


Figure 84: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across villages.

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

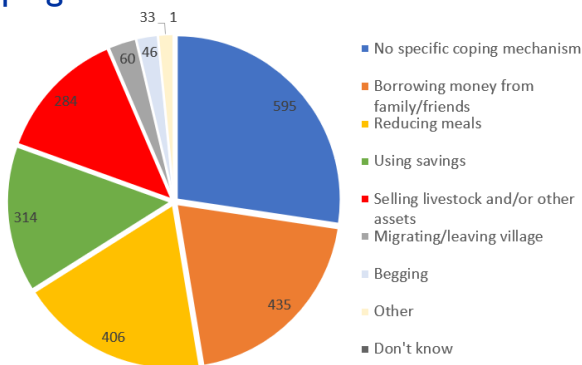


Figure 85: Coping mechanisms adopted by people living in villages hosting returning IDPs.

In 435 villages (36%), people resorted to borrowing money from family and friends, while in 406 villages (34%), people were reducing their meals.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

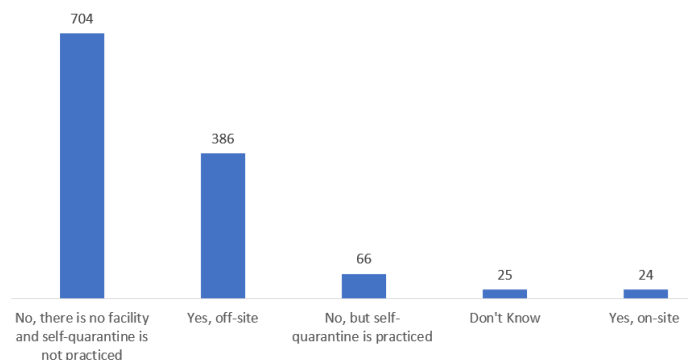


Figure 86: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

There were no quarantine facilities across 704 villages (58%). However, quarantine facilities were available in 410 villages (34%) whereby the facilities were off-site in 386 villages and on-site in only 24 villages.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

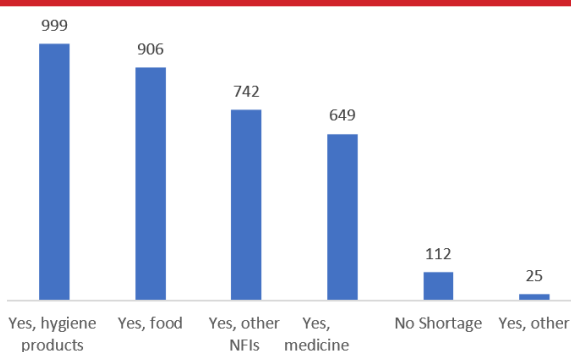


Figure 87: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 999 villages (83%), IDPs mentioned that there was a shortage of hygiene products. In 906 villages (75%), there was a food shortage.

Additionally, it was reported that the price of hygiene products has increased across 1,072 villages (89%) and the price of food has also increased across 1,004 villages (83%).

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 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		Aws (Zone 1)	Afambo	Conflict	-	-	-	360	2,112	1	-	-	-	360	2,112	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Afambo	Seasonal Flood	1,150	6,868	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	6,868	3
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Aysita	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	243	1,466	1	-	-	-	243	1,466	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Dubi	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	1,414	2	-	1,414	2
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Dubi	Seasonal Flood	300	2,010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,010	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Eldar	Drought	555	2,039	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	555	2,039	3
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Mile	Conflict	-	-	-	250	1,491	1	-	-	-	250	1,491	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Mile	Flash Flood	-	-	-	240	1,456	1	-	-	-	240	1,456	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought	30	183	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	183	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Chifra	Conflict	-	-	-	100	607	1	-	-	-	100	607	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Geroni	Conflict	-	-	-	774	4,560	4	-	-	-	774	4,560	4
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Guina	Conflict	183	1,002	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	1,002	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Tenu	Drought	180	1,212	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,212	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Tenu	Seasonal Flood	150	795	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	795	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Other	428	2,774	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	2,774	3
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other	48	270	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	270	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Conflict	-	-	-	2,002	10,744	5	97	590	1	2,099	11,334	6
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Flash Flood	567	3,134	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	3,134	3
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Flash Flood	365	1,813	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	1,813	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought	270	1,521	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,521	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Flash Flood	663	3,438	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	3,438	2
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Galala	Conflict	-	-	-	400	2,093	1	-	-	-	400	2,093	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Galala	Drought	500	2,813	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,813	2
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Conflict	600	3,320	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,320	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Flash Flood	162	953	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	953	2
Afar		Hiri (Zone 5)	Diflaga	Drought	54	316	1	301	1,896	1	-	-	-	301	1,896	1
Afar		Hiri (Zone 5)	Hiddelela	Conflict	-	-	-	88	528	1	-	-	-	88	528	1
Afar		Hiri (Zone 5)	Tejabek	Drought	31	172	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	172	1
Afar		Hiri (Zone 5)	Tejabek	Other	286	1,617	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	1,617	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Adera	Drought	62	368	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	368	1
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Berahle	Drought	31	174	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	174	1
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Other	360	2,040	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	2,040	1
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Flash Flood	314	1,924	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	1,924	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Erebbi	Drought	45	263	1	85	525	1	-	-	-	130	788	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Meggale	Drought	265	1,635	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,635	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Drought	172	977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	977	2
Afar Total					7,571	43,631	41	5,338	30,732	19	331	2,004	3	13,240	76,367	63
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Guaguasa Shikudad	Conflict	61	215	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	215	2
Amhara		Central Gondar	Aykel City Administration	Conflict	730	3,099	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	730	3,099	2
Amhara		Central Gondar	Chilga 1	Conflict	210	816	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	816	3
Amhara		Central Gondar	Tsegede	Conflict	-	-	-	256	665	1	-	-	-	256	665	1
Amhara		East Gojjam	Debre Markos	Conflict	23	114	1	-	-	-	21	84	1	44	198	2
Amhara		East Gojjam	Enbise Sar Midir	Conflict	57	203	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	203	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)	Siya Debrina Wayu	Conflict	-	-	-	28	44	1	-	-	-	28	44	1
Amhara		North Wollo	Habru	Conflict	68	139	1	-	-	-	31	31	1	99	170	2
Amhara		North Wollo	Guba Laffo	Conflict	152	413	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	413	4
Amhara		North Wollo	Kobo	Conflict	120	280	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	280	1
Amhara		Oromia	Bati	Conflict	22	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	118	1
Amhara		Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Conflict	45	183	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	183	1
Amhara		South Gondar	Anda Bet	Conflict	75	201	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	201	1
Amhara		South Gondar	Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict	351	1,229	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	1,229	5
Amhara		South Gondar	Esita	Conflict	662	2,143	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	2,143	6
Amhara		South Gondar	Farte	Conflict	78	201	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	201	1
Amhara		South Gondar	Libo Kemlem	Conflict	35	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	88	1
Amhara		South Wollo	Kalu	Conflict	194	712	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	712	3
Amhara		South Wollo	Ambassel	Conflict	25	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	78	1

Round 22
(June/July 2020)



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites	
					HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals				
Round 22 (June/July 2020)	Amhara	South Wollo	Jama	Conflict	-	-	93	343	1	-	-	41	147	93	343	1	
	Amhara	Special Woreda	Argoba	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	1	41	147	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Gaz Gliba	Conflict	58	159	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	159	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sahla	Conflict	-	-	70	202	1	-	-	-	-	70	202	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sekota	Conflict	-	-	39	139	1	-	-	-	-	39	139	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	West Gojjam	Conflict	47	255	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	255	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dega Damot	Conflict	371	1,365	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	1,365	2	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Jabi Tehnan	Conflict	46	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	154	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Metema	Conflict	576	2,545	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	2,545	3	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Quara	Conflict	-	-	139	635	1	-	-	-	-	139	635	1	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	147	417	1	-	-	-	-	147	417	1	
	Amhara Total					4,075	14,912	44	854	2,737	8	93	262	3	5,022	17,911	55
	Benshangul Gumz	Agosa	Blidigilu	Conflict	116	577	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	577	2
	Benshangul Gumz	Kemashi	Yaso	Conflict	-	-	173	820	3	-	-	-	-	-	173	820	3
	Benshangul Gumz	Metekel	Dangura	Conflict	-	-	287	1,462	5	-	-	-	-	-	287	1,462	5
	Benshangul Gumz	Metekel	Pawe Special	Conflict	-	-	53	184	1	-	-	-	-	53	184	1	
	Benshangul Gumz	Metekel	Guba	Conflict	-	-	84	266	1	-	-	-	-	84	266	1	
	Benshangul Gumz Total					116	577	2	597	2,732	10	-	-	-	713	3,309	12
	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa/Town	Conflict	954	4,921	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	954	4,921	2
	Gambela	Agruak	Gog	Conflict	420	2,912	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	2,912	1
	Gambela	Agruak	Ijore	Conflict	66	435	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	435	1
	Gambela	Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Conflict	367	2,777	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	2,777	1
Gambela	Nuer	Nuer	Conflict	-	-	1,656	11,811	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,656	11,811	1	
Gambela	Nuer	Jikawo	Seasonal Flood	431	3,047	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	431	3,047	1	
Gambela	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	426	2,930	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	2,930	3	
Gambela	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	1,327	9,538	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,327	9,538	4	
Gambela Total					3,037	21,639	11	1,656	11,811	1	-	-	-	4,693	33,450	12	
Harari	Harari	Abadir	Conflict	25	125	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	125	1	
Harari	Harari	Abo ker	Conflict	30	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	170	1	
Harari	Harari	Amir Nur	Conflict	51	196	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	196	1	
Harari	Harari	Hakim	Conflict	343	1,597	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	1,597	2	
Harari	Harari	Jenela	Conflict	32	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	200	1	
Harari	Harari	Shenker	Conflict	23	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	50	1	
Harari	Harari	Sofi	Conflict	65	326	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	326	1	
Harari Total					569	2,664	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	2,664	8	
Oromia	Aksi	Degeluna Tijo	Conflict	39	129	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	129	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Golocha Arsi	Conflict	28	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	86	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Golocha Arsi	Fish Flood	511	2,960	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	2,960	6	
Oromia	Aksi	Munessa	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Merti	Conflict	24	126	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	126	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Amigna	Conflict	41	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	136	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Bela Gesgar	Conflict	30	112	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	112	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Hitosa	Conflict	24	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	79	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Jelju	Conflict	22	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	69	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Robe	Conflict	153	499	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	499	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Shirka	Conflict	156	417	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	417	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Sude	Conflict	29	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	86	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Tena	Conflict	20	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	64	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Aseko	Conflict	22	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	75	1	
Oromia	Aksi	Diksisi	Conflict	21	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	54	1	
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Serar	Conflict	1,411	7,840	4	-	-	-	33	115	1	1,444	7,955	5		
Oromia	Bale	Lege Hida	Conflict	852	4,290	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	4,290	2	
Oromia	Bale	Rayitu	Conflict	264	1,722	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	1,722	2	
Oromia	Bale	Seweyna	Conflict	1,080	5,759	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	5,759	3	
Oromia	Bale	Iweda Welibbu	Conflict	1,820	10,132	3	-	-	-	728	3,870	2	2,548	14,002	5		
Oromia	Bale	Berbera	Other	34	181	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	181	1	
Oromia	Bale	Delo Mena	Conflict	1,140	6,128	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	6,128	2	
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	247	1,418	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,418	1	
Oromia	Bale	Ginir	Conflict	97	470	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	470	1	

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 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	Gasera	Conflict	67	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	67	154	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Golicha Bale	Conflict	33	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	60	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Agarfa	Conflict	63	147	1	-	-	-	-	-	63	147	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Goba	Conflict	24	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	57	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Sinaha	Conflict	57	173	2	-	-	-	-	-	57	173	2	
	Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Conflict	7,599	39,969	6	2,187	11,617	2	-	-	9,786	51,586	8	
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Other	2,360	14,798	2	-	-	-	-	-	2,360	14,798	2	
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Conflict	5,215	28,796	3	971	4,758	1	-	-	6,186	33,554	4	
	Oromia	Borena	Arero	Other	3,807	21,884	3	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	21,884	3	
	Oromia	Borena	Arero	Conflict	518	2,953	1	-	-	-	-	-	518	2,953	1	
	Oromia	Borena	Wachille	Conflict	1,536	7,212	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,536	7,212	3	
	Oromia	Borena	Dhaas	Conflict	-	-	-	450	2,235	1	-	-	450	2,235	1	
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Conflict	181	1,067	1	463	2,547	3	-	-	644	3,614	4	
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	724	1	128	724	1	
	Oromia	Bunno Bedele	Meko	Other	925	6,937	3	-	-	-	-	-	925	6,937	3	
	Oromia	Bunno Bedele	Dedesa	Other	1,387	9,765	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,387	9,765	3	
	Oromia	Bunno Bedele	Chwaka	Conflict	58	295	1	-	-	-	-	-	58	295	1	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Babile	Conflict	1,111	5,440	18	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	5,440	18	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Chinaksen	Conflict	5,582	31,451	26	101	596	1	182	1	5,723	32,229	28	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fedis	Conflict	1,971	8,948	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,971	8,948	10	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gorsum	Conflict	1,155	8,702	20	-	-	-	-	-	1,155	8,702	20	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kersa	Conflict	343	1,469	3	69	209	2	-	-	412	1,678	5	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kumbi	Conflict	4,656	28,080	4	-	-	-	-	-	4,656	28,080	4	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Malika Balo	Conflict	458	1,171	5	-	-	-	-	-	458	1,171	5	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Meyu Wuluke	Conflict	3,600	21,411	3	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	21,411	3	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Midlega Tola	Conflict	302	1,440	7	-	-	-	-	-	302	1,440	7	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Goro Gutu	Conflict	745	3,136	9	-	-	-	-	-	745	3,136	9	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kombolcha	Conflict	68	265	2	-	-	-	-	-	68	265	2	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Bedeno	Conflict	124	496	2	-	-	-	-	-	124	496	2	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Deeder	Conflict	1,567	6,660	22	-	-	-	189	1,015	1,756	7,675	23	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Garu Muti	Conflict	201	624	5	-	-	-	-	-	201	624	5	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Girawa	Conflict	149	549	4	-	-	-	-	-	149	549	4	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Maya	Conflict	268	1,077	8	-	-	-	-	-	268	1,077	8	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Maya	Drought	-	-	-	91	399	1	-	-	91	399	1	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Jarso	Conflict	1,628	7,792	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,628	7,792	6	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	64	173	1	-	-	-	-	-	64	173	1	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Conflict	617	2,285	2	-	-	-	-	-	617	2,285	2	
	Oromia	East Harerge	Golo Oda	Conflict	147	824	1	-	-	-	-	-	147	824	1	
	Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Oromia	East Wellega	Diga	Drought	1,897	14,067	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,897	14,067	2	
	Oromia	East Wellega	Sasiga	Drought	4,320	30,191	8	-	-	-	-	-	4,320	30,191	8	
	Oromia	East Wellega	Haro Limu	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Oromia	Guji	Girja (Harenfema)	Other	78	461	1	-	-	-	-	-	78	461	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	Conflict	176	937	1	465	2,839	1	-	-	641	3,776	2	
	Oromia	Guji	Gum-Eidalo	Conflict	1,555	9,847	5	460	3,281	1	-	-	2,015	13,128	6	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Conflict	1,168	7,175	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,168	7,175	7	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Oromia	Guji	Negelle City Administration	Conflict	346	1,514	1	-	-	-	-	-	346	1,514	1	
	Oromia	Jimma	Botor T'ollay	Drought	1,231	8,158	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	8,158	6	
	Oromia	Jimma	Kersa	Other	834	5,698	7	-	-	-	-	-	834	5,698	7	
	Oromia	Jimma	Sigmo	Conflict	29	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	79	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	Walliso	Conflict	-	-	-	20	44	1	-	-	20	44	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Walliso Town	Conflict	32	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	113	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Gedebe Asasa	Conflict	72	324	2	-	-	-	-	-	72	324	2	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shalla	Conflict	24	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	84	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	Conflict	789	5,467	4	544	3,687	4	-	-	1,333	9,154	8	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	Conflict	71	177	1	-	-	-	-	-	71	177	1	

Round 22
(June/July 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 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	West. Asii		Dodola	Conflict	41	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	113	1	
Oromia	West Guji		Galana	Conflict	1,736	13,678	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	13,678	6	
Oromia	West Guji		Galana	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,612	12,561	8	1,612	12,561	8
Oromia	West Guji		Melka Soda	Conflict	605	5,425	1	970	9,717	3	-	-	1,575	15,142	4	
Oromia	West Guji		Melka Soda	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,005	9,550	1	1,005	9,550	1
Oromia	West Guji		Suro Barguda	Conflict	2,562	17,802	12	-	-	-	-	-	2,562	17,802	12	
Oromia	West Guji		Abaya	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	965	1	150	965	1
Oromia	West Guji		Abaya	Seasonal Flood	880	7,363	1	286	2,589	2	289	1,542	1	1,455	11,494	4
Oromia	West Guji		Bule Hora	Landslide	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	2,762	2	448	2,762	2
Oromia	West Guji		Bule Hora	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	5,169	1	560	5,169	1
Oromia	West Harerge		Bordode	Conflict	978	4,893	6	274	1,021	1	260	1,300	1	1,512	7,214	3
Oromia	West Harerge		Doba	Conflict	3	975	3	-	-	-	-	-	196	975	3	
Oromia	West Harerge		Mieso	Conflict	1,532	8,746	7	-	-	-	245	1,226	1	1,777	9,972	8
Oromia	West Harerge		Chiro Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	43	58	1	-	-	43	58	1	
Oromia	West Harerge		Daro Lebu	Conflict	575	2,987	3	-	-	-	43	153	1	618	3,140	4
Oromia	West Harerge		Gemechis	Conflict	32	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	82	1	
Oromia	West Harerge		Mesela	Conflict	73	268	1	-	-	-	-	-	73	268	1	
Oromia	West Harerge		Tulo	Conflict	162	387	1	-	-	-	-	-	162	387	1	
Oromia	West Harerge		Habro	Conflict	87	302	1	-	-	-	-	-	87	302	1	
Oromia	West Harerge		Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	351	1	-	-	-	-	-	70	351	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		Jeldu	Conflict	60	148	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	148	1	
Oromia	West Wellega		Nejo	Conflict	554	2,936	1	1,056	6,196	3	-	-	1,610	9,132	4	
Oromia	West Wellega		Kiltu kara	Conflict	-	-	-	215	1,237	4	-	-	215	1,237	4	
Oromia	West Wellega		Boji Dirmeji	Conflict	685	3,777	9	-	-	-	-	-	685	3,777	9	
Oromia	West Wellega		Lalo Asahi	Conflict	329	1,852	5	-	-	-	-	-	329	1,852	5	
Oromia	West Wellega		Lea Sibru	Conflict	-	-	-	157	904	4	-	-	157	904	4	
Oromia	West Wellega		Miana Sibru	Conflict	726	4,389	5	-	-	-	-	-	726	4,389	5	
Oromia	West Wellega		Gimbi	Conflict	1,183	6,763	9	-	-	-	-	-	1,183	6,763	9	
Oromia	West Wellega		Gimbi Town	Conflict	177	1,104	1	-	-	-	-	-	177	1,104	1	
Oromia	West Wellega		Mendi Town	Conflict	-	-	-	425	1,919	2	-	-	425	1,919	2	
Oromia Total					82,673	478,495	357	9,247	55,853	38	8,485	57,709	42	100,405	592,057	437
SNNP	Alaba		Alaba Sp Woreda	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	547	3,015	3	547	3,015	3
SNNP	Amaro Special Woreda		Amaro	Conflict	1,149	7,143	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,149	7,143	3	
SNNP	Bench Sheko		Mizan Aman	Conflict	-	-	-	303	1,859	1	303	1,859	1	303	1,859	1
SNNP	Bench Sheko		Dehub Bench	Conflict	-	-	-	1,290	7,565	17	30	148	1	1,320	7,713	18
SNNP	Burji Special Woreda		Burji	Conflict	-	-	-	47	431	1	183	825	1	230	1,256	2
SNNP	Gamo		Arba Minch Zuria	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	825	4,808	2	825	4,808	2
SNNP	Garage		Meskan	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	2,536	6	390	2,536	6
SNNP	Hadaya		Misrak Meskan	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	2,061	6	344	2,061	6
SNNP	Konso		Dume	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	779	4	102	779	4
SNNP	Konso		Karat Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	85	1	20	85	1
SNNP	Konso		Segen Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	3,259	2	549	3,259	2
SNNP	Mirab Omo		Maji	Conflict	-	-	-	29	175	1	-	-	29	175	1	
SNNP	Sheka		Anderacha	Conflict	85	352	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	352	1	
SNNP	Sheka		Masha	Conflict	416	1,720	1	-	-	-	-	-	416	1,720	1	
SNNP	Sidama		Yeki	Conflict	1,338	8,534	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	8,534	11	
SNNP	Sidama		Belate Zuria	Conflict	4,429	25,297	11	-	-	-	-	-	4,429	25,297	11	
SNNP	Sidama		Loka Abaya	Conflict	94	531	2	-	-	-	-	-	94	531	2	
SNNP	Silti		Dalocha	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	140	1	30	140	1
SNNP	Silti		Mierab Azenet Berbere	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	538	1	96	538	1
SNNP	Silti		Misrak Azenet Berbere	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	130	1	33	130	1
SNNP	Silti		Sankura	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	145	1	31	145	1
SNNP	Silti		Wilbareg	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	163	1	37	163	1
SNNP	Silti		Worabe Ketema Astredader	Conflict	135	491	3	-	-	-	-	-	135	491	3	
SNNP	South Omo		Bena Tsemay	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	591	3,511	3	591	3,511	3
SNNP	South Omo		Dasench (Kuruz)	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,255	12,815	7	2,255	12,815	7
SNNP	South Omo		Jinka Ketema	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	106	1	25	106	1
SNNP	South Omo		Male	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	639	2	121	639	2
SNNP	Wolayita		Diguna Fango	Conflict	357	2,087	2	-	-	-	-	-	357	2,087	2	
SNNP	Wolayita		Diguna Fango	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	2,094	3	350	2,094	3
SNNP Total					8,003	46,155	27	1,366	8,171	19	6,862	39,656	48	16,231	93,982	94

Round 22
(June/July 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 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			
	Somali	Alder	Cheret/Weyib	Drought	844	5,496	2	-	-	-	-	-	844	5,496	2	
	Somali	Alder	Cheret/Weyib	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	526	3,769	1	-	-	526	3,769	1	
	Somali	Alder	Dolobay	Drought	1,942	11,616	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,942	11,616	3	
	Somali	Alder	Dolobay	Seasonal Flood	457	2,727	1	-	-	-	-	-	457	2,727	1	
	Somali	Alder	Hergale	Drought	889	5,346	3	-	-	-	-	-	889	5,346	3	
	Somali	Alder	Reso	Conflict	1,193	7,078	1	-	-	-	87	503	1,280	7,581	2	
	Somali	Alder	Raso	Drought	102	560	2	-	-	-	-	-	102	560	2	
	Somali	Alder	Bare	Drought	2,381	15,672	9	-	-	-	-	-	2,381	15,672	9	
	Somali	Alder	God God	Drought	925	4,574	4	-	-	-	-	-	925	4,574	4	
	Somali	Alder	Qoohle	Drought	953	5,757	3	-	-	-	-	-	953	5,757	3	
	Somali	Alder	Serer/Ekire	Conflict	490	3,169	1	-	-	-	-	-	490	3,169	1	
	Somali	Alder	West Imi	Conflict	-	-	-	357	2,236	1	-	-	357	2,236	1	
	Somali	Alder	West Imi	Seasonal Flood	505	2,793	1	-	-	-	-	-	505	2,793	1	
	Somali	Dawa	Hudet	Conflict	9,668	88,874	20	-	-	-	-	-	9,668	88,874	20	
	Somali	Dawa	Moyale	Conflict	11,721	89,843	9	-	-	-	3,500	22,517	15,221	112,360	10	
	Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	Conflict	2,415	18,341	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,415	18,341	5	
	Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	Flash Flood	-	-	-	200	1,500	1	-	-	200	1,500	1	
	Somali	Dawa	Qadhadhumo	Conflict	463	4,153	5	63	549	1	-	-	526	4,702	6	
	Somali	Doolo	Boh	Drought	932	5,603	6	-	-	-	-	-	932	5,603	6	
	Somali	Doolo	Danot	Drought	1,994	11,967	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,994	11,967	7	
	Somali	Doolo	Deratole	Drought	602	3,609	5	-	-	-	-	-	602	3,609	5	
	Somali	Doolo	Gai Haimer	Drought	290	1,776	2	-	-	-	-	-	290	1,776	2	
	Somali	Doolo	Geladin	Drought	1,538	9,227	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,538	9,227	7	
	Somali	Doolo	Laheh Yu Ub	Conflict	-	-	-	516	2,994	1	-	-	516	2,994	1	
	Somali	Doolo	Laheh Yu Ub	Drought	1,919	11,335	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,919	11,335	3	
	Somali	Doolo	Warder	Drought	2,588	15,515	10	-	-	-	-	-	2,588	15,515	10	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Conflict	2,049	12,129	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,049	12,129	5	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Drought	160	919	1	-	-	-	-	-	160	919	1	
	Somali	Erer	Mayamuluqo	Conflict	963	5,644	4	-	-	-	-	-	963	5,644	4	
	Somali	Erer	Salahad	Conflict	1,730	9,809	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,730	9,809	8	
	Somali	Erer	Wangay	Conflict	-	-	-	134	818	2	-	-	134	818	2	
	Somali	Fafan	Babile	Conflict	15,093	94,607	11	793	4,921	5	-	-	15,886	99,528	16	
	Somali	Fafan	Gursum	Conflict	1,928	11,591	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,928	11,591	8	
	Somali	Fafan	Hareshen	Drought	85	511	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	511	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Kebribeyah	Drought	1,320	7,964	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	7,964	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Tulliguled	Conflict	7,052	44,957	4	-	-	-	-	-	7,052	44,957	4	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga	Conflict	303	1,844	3	-	-	-	-	-	303	1,844	3	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	160	987	1	-	-	-	-	-	160	987	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Aware	Drought	820	5,319	2	-	-	-	-	-	820	5,319	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Daror	Drought	620	3,817	3	-	-	-	-	-	620	3,817	3	
	Somali	Jarar	Dig	Drought	250	1,600	1	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,600	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Gashamo	Drought	2,500	15,738	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	15,738	5	
	Somali	Jarar	Gunagado	Drought	451	2,766	1	-	-	-	-	-	451	2,766	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Blilbur	Drought	407	2,472	2	-	-	-	-	-	407	2,472	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Conflict	46	278	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	278	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Drought	196	1,242	1	-	-	-	-	-	196	1,242	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Bodaley	Drought	58	342	1	-	-	-	-	-	58	342	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeweyn	Seasonal Flood	384	2,317	2	-	-	-	-	-	384	2,317	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeweyn	Drought	94	565	2	-	-	-	-	-	94	565	2	
	Somali	Koraha	El-ogaden	Drought	186	1,078	2	-	-	-	-	-	186	1,078	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Goglo	Drought	340	2,017	4	-	-	-	-	-	340	2,017	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	526	3,081	6	-	-	-	-	-	526	3,081	6	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Flash Flood	516	3,062	1	-	-	-	-	-	516	3,062	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Marsin	Drought	882	5,165	5	-	-	-	-	-	882	5,165	5	
	Somali	Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	464	2,743	4	-	-	-	-	-	464	2,743	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Higilabay	Drought	65	389	1	-	-	-	-	-	65	389	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Laasdhankayre	Drought	56	330	1	-	-	-	-	-	56	330	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Shekosh	Drought	60	342	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	342	1	
	Somali	Liben	Deke Siftu	Conflict	3,958	23,314	12	389	2,344	4	377	2,249	4,724	27,907	19	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	463	2,966	1	-	-	-	-	-	463	2,966	1	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	600	3,775	2	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,775	2	

Round 22
(June/July 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals			
Somali	Liben	Liben	Filtu	Conflict	5,622	30,286	22	855	4,582	3	-	-	6,477	34,868	25	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Filtu	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	87	500	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	2,604	13,881	6	406	2,125	2	-	-	3,010	16,006	8	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Goro Baqajsa	Conflict	416	2,327	1	-	-	-	-	-	416	2,327	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	2,968	18,350	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,968	18,350	5	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Dhuun	Drought	972	6,099	6	-	-	-	-	-	972	6,099	6	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Elwayne	Drought	751	4,749	7	-	-	-	-	-	751	4,749	7	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Gerbo	Conflict	50	326	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	326	1	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Gerbo	Drought	1,741	10,830	12	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	10,830	12	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Segeg	Conflict	45	285	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	285	1	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Segeg	Drought	720	4,503	4	-	-	-	-	-	720	4,503	4	
Somali	Nogob	Nogob	Avon	Conflict	50	305	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	305	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Abaqaro	Drought	115	675	1	-	-	-	-	-	115	675	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	2,381	13,945	11	-	-	-	-	-	2,381	13,945	11	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	822	5,062	4	-	-	-	-	-	822	5,062	4	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Beramo	Drought	260	1,551	2	-	-	-	-	-	260	1,551	2	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Denan	Drought	940	5,552	6	-	-	-	-	-	940	5,552	6	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	East Imi	Drought	372	2,135	2	60	330	1	-	-	432	2,465	3	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Etele	Drought	236	1,434	1	-	-	-	-	-	236	1,434	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	386	2,201	3	-	-	-	-	-	386	2,201	3	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Gode	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	2,139	3		
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Kelafu	Drought	436	2,589	2	-	-	-	-	-	436	2,589	2	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Kelafu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130	6,765	3		
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Kelafu	Seasonal Flood	5,300	33,390	1	-	-	-	-	-	5,300	33,390	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Mustahil	Conflict	-	-	-	230	1,350	1	-	-	230	1,350	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Afdem	Drought	1,259	7,490	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	7,490	5	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Erer	Conflict	-	-	-	225	1,274	2	-	-	225	1,274	2	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Erer	Drought	2,246	13,585	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,246	13,585	3	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gabialu	Conflict	-	-	-	153	813	1	-	-	153	813	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gabialu	Drought	2,163	12,470	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,163	12,470	3	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gabialu	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	498	90	498	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Gota-Biki	Drought	212	1,324	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,324	2	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Hedgato	Drought	535	3,049	2	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,049	2	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Hedgato	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	530	3,074	1	-	-	530	3,074	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Miesso	Conflict	2,275	13,610	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,275	13,610	5	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Miesso	Drought	1,947	11,342	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,947	11,342	7	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Shinile	Drought	550	3,210	1	-	-	-	-	-	550	3,210	1	
Somali	Siti	Siti	Dembel	Conflict	-	-	-	125	768	1	-	-	125	768	1	
Somali Total					127,970	827,266	344	5,205	31,211	27	5,998	14	139,173	895,884	385	
Tigray	Central	Central	Abiyadi	Conflict	532	1,107	1	-	-	-	-	-	532	1,107	1	
Tigray	Central	Central	Adwa	Conflict	2,524	3,362	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,524	3,362	1	
Tigray	Central	Central	Ahferom	Conflict	1,188	4,905	8	28	56	1	22	35	1,238	4,956	10	
Tigray	Central	Central	Axum	Conflict	1,127	2,379	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	2,379	1	
Tigray	Central	Central	Kola Temben	Conflict	-	-	-	26	60	1	-	-	26	60	1	
Tigray	Central	Central	Merab Leke	Conflict	1,018	3,171	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	3,171	10	
Tigray	Central	Central	Tanqua Abergele	Conflict	91	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	91	136	1	
Tigray	Central	Central	Werei Leke	Conflict	785	167	5	-	-	-	-	-	785	1,267	5	
Tigray	Central	Central	Laelay Maychew	Conflict	91	167	2	208	338	5	-	-	299	505	7	
Tigray	Central	Central	Naeeder Adet	Conflict	140	210	1	-	-	-	-	-	140	210	1	
Tigray	Central	Central	Tahtay Maychew	Conflict	85	132	1	94	128	3	-	-	179	260	4	
Tigray	Central	Central	Getar Adwa	Conflict	-	-	-	206	303	5	-	-	206	303	5	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	4,212	5,919	1	-	-	-	-	-	4,212	5,919	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Genta Afechum	Conflict	1,335	1,908	13	77	115	1	-	-	1,412	2,023	14	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Guilomekda	Conflict	1,659	3,751	13	72	192	3	-	-	1,731	3,943	16	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Hawzen	Conflict	1,391	2,157	10	252	391	8	-	-	1,643	2,548	18	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Wukro Town	Conflict	1,566	2,426	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,566	2,426	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Erob	Conflict	-	-	-	49	84	1	-	-	49	84	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Saesie Tsaedaemba	Conflict	1,255	1,600	8	29	37	1	-	-	1,284	1,637	9	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Atsbi Wenberta	Conflict	130	323	1	76	162	3	-	-	206	485	4	
Tigray	Eastern	Eastern	Kellete Awelallo	Conflict	545	936	7	68	114	3	-	-	613	1,050	10	

Round 22
(June/July 2020)



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals			
Tigray		Meikelle	Adhaki Sub City	Conflict	812	3,442	1	-	-	-	-	-	812	3,442	1	
Tigray		Meikelle	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	3,065	4,042	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,065	4,042	1	
Tigray		Meikelle	Hedret Sub City	Conflict	2,316	5,779	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,316	5,779	1	
Tigray		Meikelle	Hawati Sub City	Conflict	1,802	4,629	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,802	4,629	1	
Tigray		Meikelle	Kedamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	763	1,769	1	-	-	-	-	-	763	1,769	1	
Tigray		Meikelle	Quiha Subcity	Conflict	1,062	1,898	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	1,898	1	
Tigray		Meikelle	Semen Sub City	Conflict	3,213	7,177	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,213	7,177	1	
Tigray		North Western	Asgede Tsimbila	Conflict	310	545	1	67	101	3	-	-	377	646	4	
Tigray		North Western	Laelay Adiyabo	Conflict	130	248	2	-	-	-	-	-	130	248	2	
Tigray		North Western	Medebay Zana	Conflict	76	117	1	31	59	1	-	-	107	176	2	
Tigray		North Western	Sheraro Town	Conflict	300	460	1	-	-	-	-	-	300	460	1	
Tigray		North Western	Tselenti	Conflict	577	964	1	46	76	2	-	-	623	1,040	3	
Tigray		North Western	Shire Erdalesie	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	82	117	1	26	38	1	-	-	108	155	2	
Tigray		South East	Hintalo Wejrat	Conflict	489	1,217	7	86	174	4	-	-	575	1,391	11	
Tigray		South East	Saharti Samre	Conflict	85	188	2	47	108	2	24	46	156	342	5	
Tigray		South East	Enderta	Conflict	129	380	3	150	404	4	-	-	279	784	7	
Tigray		Southern	Endamehoni	Conflict	322	692	6	-	-	-	-	-	322	692	6	
Tigray		Southern	Korem Town	Conflict	428	838	1	-	-	-	-	-	428	838	1	
Tigray		Southern	Maychew	Conflict	574	1,088	1	-	-	-	-	-	574	1,088	1	
Tigray		Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	610	1,823	4	500	1,485	6	-	-	1,110	3,308	10	
Tigray		Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	2,419	6,741	15	175	508	6	-	-	2,594	7,249	21	
Tigray		Southern	Olla	Conflict	178	360	2	89	205	3	49	116	316	661	7	
Tigray		Southern	Imba Alaje	Conflict	188	323	3	147	343	4	-	-	335	666	7	
Tigray		Southern	Alanata Town	Conflict	634	1,628	1	-	-	-	-	-	634	1,628	1	
Tigray		Western	Kafta Humera	Conflict	693	1,418	4	98	185	1	526	2	1,317	2,615	7	
Tigray		Western	Setit Humera	Conflict	1,504	3,390	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	3,390	1	
Tigray Total					44,816	93,391	151	2,647	5,666	72	621	6	48,084	100,266	229	
Grand Total					279,784	1,533,653	987	26,910	148,913	194	22,390	116	329,084	1,820,811	1,297	

ANNEX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF RETURN

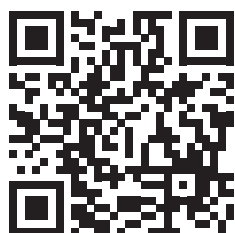


Displacement Tracking Matrix/Village Assessment Survey (DTM/VAS) - 01 June-05 July 2020 - Summary Table of Population Breakdown

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages		Intensely Displaced People		Returning DPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)		Host/Receiving Community		Resettled DPs		Other population		Total HHs	Total Individuals
			Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Amhara	Aw/Agew	Jawi	1	-	-	270	1,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,249
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga 1	9	19	621	3,173	621	3,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	3,173
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga 2	26	91	1,744	8,642	1,744	8,642	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,763	8,738
Amhara	Central Gonder	East Debmba	3	-	74	370	289	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	370
Amhara	Central Gonder	Gonder Zuria	7	-	438	2,289	438	2,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	2,289
Amhara	Central Gonder	Tach Armacheho	11	-	221	899	221	899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,543	11,382
Amhara	Oromia	Artuma Fursi	2	-	140	700	140	700	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	1,988
Amhara	Oromia	Kemissie City Administration	1	-	86	284	86	284	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	1,773
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	1	-	170	35	100	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	365
Amhara	Wag Himra	Dehana	1	-	65	328	645	3,096	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	360
Amhara	West Gonder	Metema	13	6	796	3,920	796	3,920	1,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,168	6,698
Amhara	West Gonder	Quara	11	2	444	5,091	24,892	76	5,354	22,304	203	990	752	11,491	49,458	11,491	10,776	
Amhara Total			86	91	444	5,091	24,892	76	5,354	22,304	203	990	752	11,491	49,458	11,491	10,776	
Benchangul Guanz	Asosa	Asosa	1	-	212	32	5,092	25,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	282
Benchangul Guanz	Asosa	Blidiglu	41	30	180	208	1,986	1,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,122	25,903
Benchangul Guanz	Asosa	Maadomo Special	5	-	137	726	213	592	3,992	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	2,436
Benchangul Guanz	Kemashi	Applomet	9	-	163	4,403	30	2,968	14,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7438	38,134
Benchangul Guanz	Kemashi	Bilo Jigamfido	33	57	200	301	1,692	7,490	210	1,692	6,704	-	-	-	-	-	5,119	23,030
Benchangul Guanz	Kemashi	Komashi	8	200	122	2,014	9,984	942	1,769	8,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,044	10,046
Benchangul Guanz	Kemashi	Yaso	38	70	301	1,220	3,646	16,033	2	1,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,711	12,668
Benchangul Guanz	Kemashi	Skali	14	30	122	2,014	9,984	942	1,769	8,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,044	10,046
Benchangul Guanz	Metekel	Mandura	15	-	293	4,067	293	4,067	509	3,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	2,866
Benchangul Guanz	Metekel	Dangura	2	-	106	540	106	540	9,011	4,6614	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,503	131,733
Benchangul Guanz Total			166	442	2,065	17,050	84,599	455	9,011	46,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	540
Dira Dawa	Dira Dawa	Dira Dawa	2	-	106	540	106	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	540
Harari	Harari	Sofi	1	-	63	315	63	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	315
Harari	Harari	Dira Teyara	1	-	82	640	82	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	640
Harari Total			2	-	145	955	145	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	955
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Kachen	7	-	1,197	8,346	7	8,346	420	2,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,617	10,544
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	6	-	1,279	7,647	1,279	7,647	435	2,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714	9,792
Oromia	Bale	Legge Hida	2	-	1,691	11,363	1,691	11,363	683	2,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	14,185
Oromia	Bale	Rayfku	5	-	2,034	11,029	2,034	11,029	562	2,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,596	13,489
Oromia	Bale	Saweyna	3	-	1,208	6,658	1,208	6,658	444	2,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,652	8,873
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Sirar	5	-	693	4,594	693	4,594	118	683	-	-	-	-	-	-	811	5,277
Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	1	-	304	1,511	304	1,511	36	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	1,683
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	18	64	320	7,275	40,406	67	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,406	41,061
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	44	-	22,771	113,953	22,771	113,953	156	766	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,927	114,719
Oromia	East Harege	Babile	30	-	4,095	20,496	4,095	20,496	20	1,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,055	30,314
Oromia	East Harege	Chinaksen	22	-	2,205	10,833	2,205	10,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,205	10,833
Oromia	East Harege	Fedis	4	-	729	3,704	729	3,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	3,704
Oromia	East Harege	Girawa	1	2	44	220	180	900	180	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	1,146
Oromia	East Harege	Kumbi	4	-	4,045	15,614	4,045	15,614	1,781	8,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,826	24,346
Oromia	East Harege	Meta	7	-	694	3,470	694	3,470	900	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,594	7,970
Oromia	East Harege	Meysu Muluke	7	-	1,990	9,950	1,990	9,950	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,990	9,956
Oromia	East Harege	Midlega Tola	2	-	95	485	485	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	485
Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	3	-	265	53	265	53	361	1,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	2,070
Oromia	East Shewa	Diga	2	-	80	515	80	515	259	856	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	1,411
Oromia	East Wellega	Gida Awana	2	-	480	2,212	480	2,212	15,440	10,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,020	12,825
Oromia	East Wellega	Haro Limu	12	680	3,611	4,548	35,296	4,548	4,578	31,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,806	69,951
Oromia	East Wellega	Leka Dulacha	3	-	154	43	154	43	93	623	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	777
Oromia	East Wellega	Limu	2	-	370	1,637	370	1,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,847	10,209
Oromia	East Wellega	Sisiga	17	-	5,766	29,132	5,766	29,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,766	29,132
Oromia	East Wellega	Odo Shakisso	17	-	1,013	4,359	1,013	4,359	11,990	55,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,003	60,136
Oromia	Gojj	Uraga	10	-	463	2,663	463	2,663	1,995	12,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,448	15,283
Oromia	Gojj	Negelle City Administration	1	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	515
Oromia	West Asri	Sirano	13	-	202	1,049	202	1,049	680	2,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	882	4,009
Oromia	West Asri	Shalla	8	-	261	1,365	261	1,365	449	2,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	3,530
Oromia	West Asri	Geddeb Asasa	1	-	20	100	20	100	90	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	250
Oromia	West Gojj	Abiya	48	-	6,104	37,120	6,104	37,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,576	109,536
Oromia	West Gojj	Bibirsa Kojowa	32	-	6,013	34,113	6,013	34,113	9,005	50,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,018	85,025

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages		Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total HHs	Total Individuals
			Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	74	-	-	8,740	59,888	20,971	139,380	-	-	-	-	29,711	198,768	
Oromia	West Guji	Gallana	53	-	-	13,562	91,281	13,843	81,535	-	-	-	-	27,405	173,536	
Oromia	West Guji	Hambela Wamena	69	-	-	12,183	73,533	17,663	104,492	-	-	-	-	29,846	178,025	
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca	77	-	-	14,500	94,563	19,754	125,758	-	-	-	-	34,254	220,321	
Oromia	West Guji	Kercu Town	9	-	-	1,344	11,452	2,375	19,262	-	-	-	-	3,719	30,714	
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Bariguda	9	-	-	769	4,210	1,425	7,263	-	-	-	-	2,194	11,473	
Oromia	West Harege	Bordode	4	-	-	379	1,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	1,910	
Oromia	West Harege	Daro Lebu	10	-	-	695	4,052	1,615	11,069	-	-	-	-	2,310	15,121	
Oromia	West Harege	Habro	17	-	-	18	84	150	750	-	-	-	-	168	834	
Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	17	-	-	1,902	9,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,902	9,447	
Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	18	-	-	2,472	11,942	150	750	-	-	-	-	2,622	12,692	
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	3	-	-	36	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	170	
Oromia	West Shewa	Boji Dirmeji	4	-	-	466	2,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	2,655	
Oromia	West Wellega	Gimbi	1	-	-	217	1,039	217	1,039	-	-	-	-	217	1,039	
Oromia	West Wellega	Lalo Asabi	3	56	280	52	333	395	2,035	-	-	-	-	503	2,648	
Oromia Total			691	802	4,222	135,095	786,963	131,032	780,413	81	110	510	267,039	1,572,189		
SNPP	Geddo	Gedeb	35	-	-	3,756	25,657	2,203	13,334	88,173	-	-	-	17,090	116,033	
SNPP	Geddo	Kochere	28	-	-	7,788	44,311	1,025	10,179	58,157	-	-	-	17,967	103,493	
SNPP	Geddo	Wenago	3	-	-	650	3,778	126	1,110	6,155	-	-	-	1,760	10,059	
SNPP	Geddo	Yirgacheffe	42	-	-	4,861	32,913	1,655	11,510	67,294	-	-	-	16,371	101,862	
SNPP	Geddo	Chorco	6	-	-	1,387	8,241	272	2,053	14,917	-	-	-	3,440	23,430	
SNPP	Konso	Segega Zuria	1	-	-	543	3,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	543	3,937	
SNPP	Konso	Kirat Zuria	5	-	-	2,000	11,917	3,819	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	15,736	
SNPP	Mirab Omo	Meji	1	-	-	172	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	510	
SNPP	Sheka	Yeki	2	-	-	247	1,245	11	44	-	-	-	-	258	1,289	
SNPP Total			123	-	-	21,404	132,599	38,197	234,740	9,100	-	-	59,601	376,349		
Somali	Dawa	Hudut	17	-	-	14,192	85,152	2,702	16,212	-	-	-	-	16,894	101,364	
Somali	Moyale	Aw-bare	20	-	-	34,058	204,348	1,725	10,350	-	-	-	-	35,783	214,698	
Somali	Fafan	Aw-bare	1	1	1	5	5	250	600	225	1,350	-	-	481	1,956	
Somali	Fafan	Babile	10	-	-	1,197	7,022	14	72	-	-	-	-	1,211	7,094	
Somali	Fafan	Goljano	1	5	5	5	5	-	-	205	1,230	-	-	215	1,240	
Somali	Fafan	Gursum	1	-	-	150	900	2	6	-	-	-	-	152	906	
Somali	Fafan	Tog.Wajale	1	-	-	5	5	250	1,500	115	690	-	-	370	2,195	
Somali	Fafan	Tulliguled	31	456	2,736	5,390	32,320	21	1,452	-	-	-	-	6,088	36,529	
Somali	Korhehe	El-ogaden	1	-	-	53	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	318	
Somali	Shabelle	Abaqoro	1	-	-	65	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	395	
Somali	Shabelle	Beramo	5	-	-	1,498	8,988	206	1,548	-	-	-	-	1,756	10,742	
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	5	183	1,098	387	2,322	6,876	41,256	94	4,470	-	-	7,446	44,770	
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafro	9	-	-	2,644	15,864	1,936	11,616	684	4,580	-	-	4,580	28,164	
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	1	-	-	450	2,700	25	-	-	-	-	-	450	2,725	
Somali	Siti	Erer	4	-	-	755	4,530	220	1,320	-	-	-	-	975	5,850	
Somali Total			108	645	3,840	60,854	364,869	14,475	85,932	545	3,270	-	76,519	458,946		
Tigray	Eastern	Erob	2	-	-	30	138	264	782	-	-	-	-	294	933	
Tigray	North Western	Lalaya Adiyabo	7	10	100	100	293	454	2,627	10	-	-	-	561	2,940	
Tigray	North Western	Tselenji	3	9	124	638	9	2,967	15,683	-	-	-	-	3,100	16,352	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	17	-	-	837	3,051	7,412	33,527	471	-	-	-	8,249	37,449	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	3	-	-	217	1,045	1,725	6,068	-	-	-	-	1,942	7,745	
Tigray Total			27	16	32	1,308	5,865	12,822	58,687	848	-	-	14,146	65,132		
Grand Total			1,205	1,596	10,603	241,053	1,400,892	210,891	1,226,690	11,595	858	4,770	752	455,950	2,655,302	

For datasets and more reports from DTM Ethiopia, visit our website using the following QR Code



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



dtmethiopia@iom.int



www.displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

