



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 6

Site Assessment Round 23 & Village Assessment Survey Round 6: August — September 2020

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INTRODUCTION

Background: Population Mobility and Internal Displacement in Ethiopia

Ethiopia faces significant internal displacement. In 2018, Ethiopia recorded the third highest number of new displacements worldwide, with 3,191,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ A significant portion of these displacements are conflict-induced, largely related to ethnic and border-based disputes.

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 In January 2019, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wallega zones of Oromia region displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs.³ 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* rainfall⁴ and successively resulted in drought in the southern and southeastern parts of the country.⁵ This prolonged drought continues to impact agricultural and pastoralist communities across Ethiopia in 2019 by driving down crop yields of the main *meher* harvest⁶, reducing pastures for livestock, and drying up water resources. Floods are another major cause of climate-induced displacement. Around 202,202 IDPs were displaced in October 2019 due to several flood incidences in Afar, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions⁷.

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 2019.⁸

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ As of August 2020, swarms continue to mature and lay eggs in northern Ethiopia (54,703 hectares) while immature swarms persist in eastern Ethiopia¹¹.

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 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>.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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>.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020. *FAO in Emergencies — Ethiopia*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/countries/detail/en/c/151593>.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ 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>.

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 108,930 cases as of 28 November 2020.¹² 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 the capital and Oromia region where it is believed that hundreds were killed.¹³ In November 2020, the Government of Ethiopia accused the regional party of Tigray of attacking the Northern Command of Ethiopia's National Defense Force in Mekelle, Tigray region, prompting a military offensive from the federal government. Hundreds have reportedly been killed in the conflict and thousands are displaced.¹⁴

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 August and September 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. Areas with accessibility issues this round include Awsi (Zone 1) in Afar region due to heavy rains and muddy roads; Metekel, Assosa and Kemashi zones in Benishangul Gumz region due to conflict; East Hararge, West Hararge, West Wallega, Kelem Wallega, Guji, West Guji in Oromia region due to conflict; Sheka and Konso zones in SNNP region due to conflict; Dawa, Liban, Shabelle, Erer zones in Somali region due to road and bridge inaccessibility issues while Fafan and Siti zones had security issues.

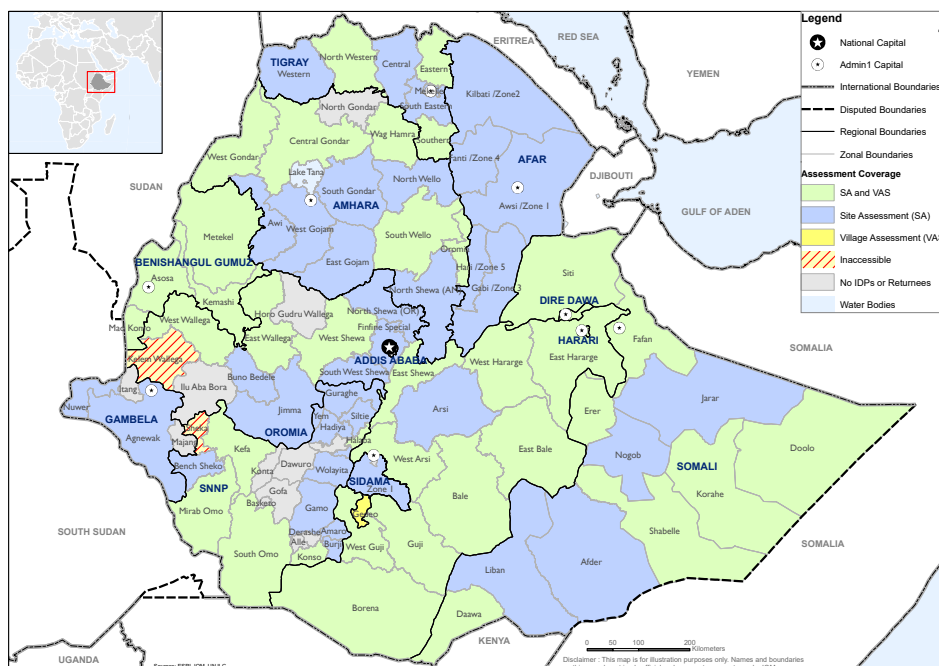


Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments in August and September 2020.

¹² Ministry of Health, Ethiopia, 2020. Available at: <http://www.moh.gov.et/ejcc/>.

¹³ 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>

¹⁴ BBC, 2020. *Ethiopia's Tigray crisis: PM claims capture of regional capital Mekelle*. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-55111061>.

"Led by a DTM enumerator, internally displaced persons gather together to answer the Site Assessment in Oromia region."



Section I

Site Assessment



KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT



1,346 sites covered



161 inaccessible sites

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



1,846,551 individuals

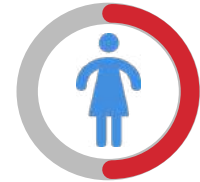


344,782 households

+1.4% increase since round 22
(there were 1,820,811 IDPs in round 22)



50.3% male
928,043 males



49.7% female
918,508 females

Reasons for Displacement



1,118,782 conflict displaced IDPs
(61%) in 944 sites



309,419 drought displaced IDPs
(17%) in 223 sites

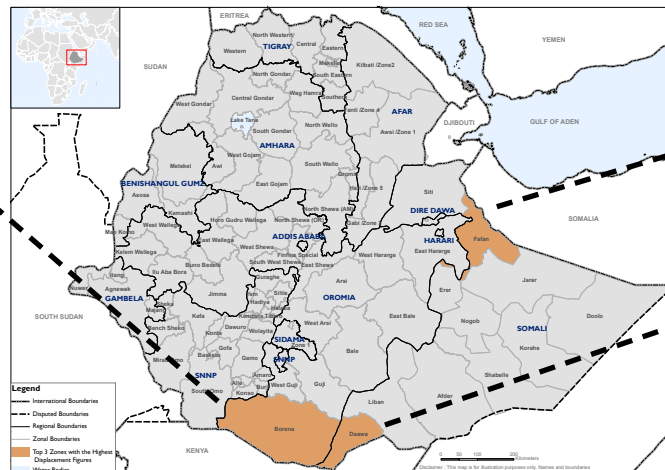


206,893 flash flood displaced IDPs
(11%) in 77 sites

Other reasons for displacement included: seasonal floods (117,194 IDPs), social tension (59,811 IDPs), swampy land (8,381 IDPs), landslides (7,249 IDPs), flood from sugar plantations (6,531 IDPs), hydropower projects (5,750 IDPs), strong winds (3,667 IDPs), volcanoes (2,184 IDPs), economic factors (471 IDPs) and absolute poverty (219 IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures

2 Borena
138,238 IDPs
in 29 sites



3 Fafan
131,016 IDPs
in 31 sites

1 Dawa
144,533 IDPs
in 38 sites

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

Newly Arrived IDPs

Defined as arrived in the last 2 months



12,053 individuals



5,051 households

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



10,753 individuals



4,645 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 5,966 IDPs (1,114 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: 15 August — 20 September 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 23 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 Risk Management Commission (DRMC), 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

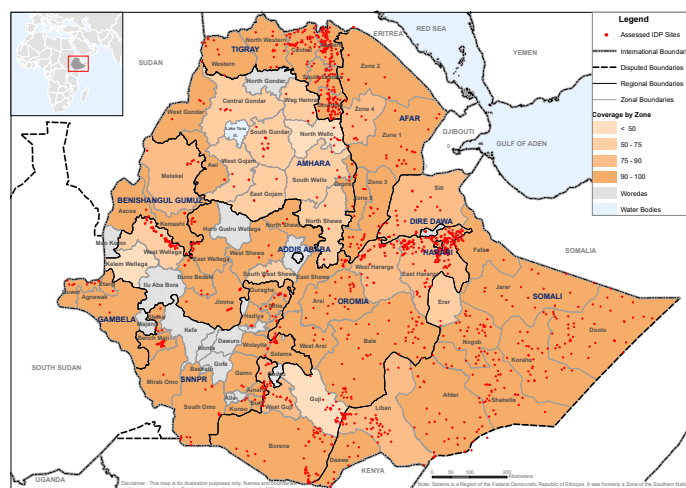
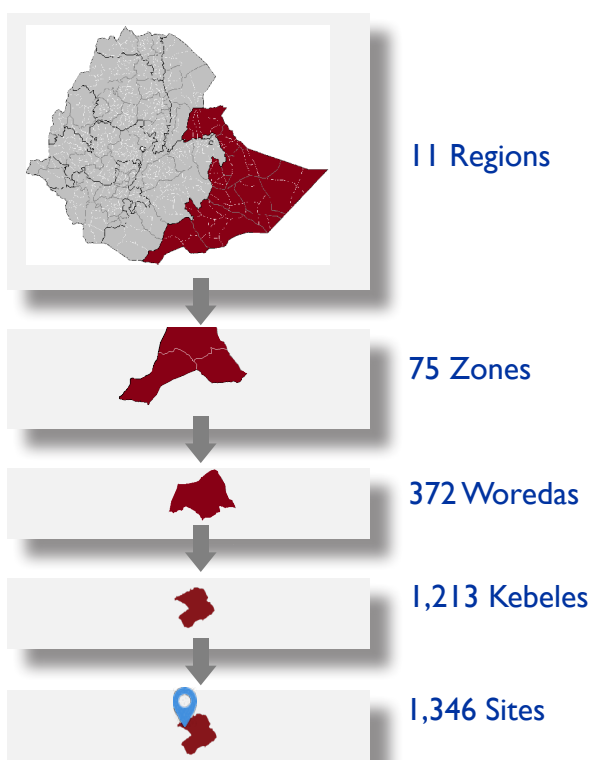


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



161 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 23, 90 sites had security issues mainly in East Hararge, West Hararge, Kelem Wallega, West Wallega, Guji, West Guji, Metekel, Konso, Sheka and Siti zones. 71 sites had road inaccessibility issues mainly in Awsi (Zone 1), Dawa, Liban, Shabelle and Erer zones.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

National Level

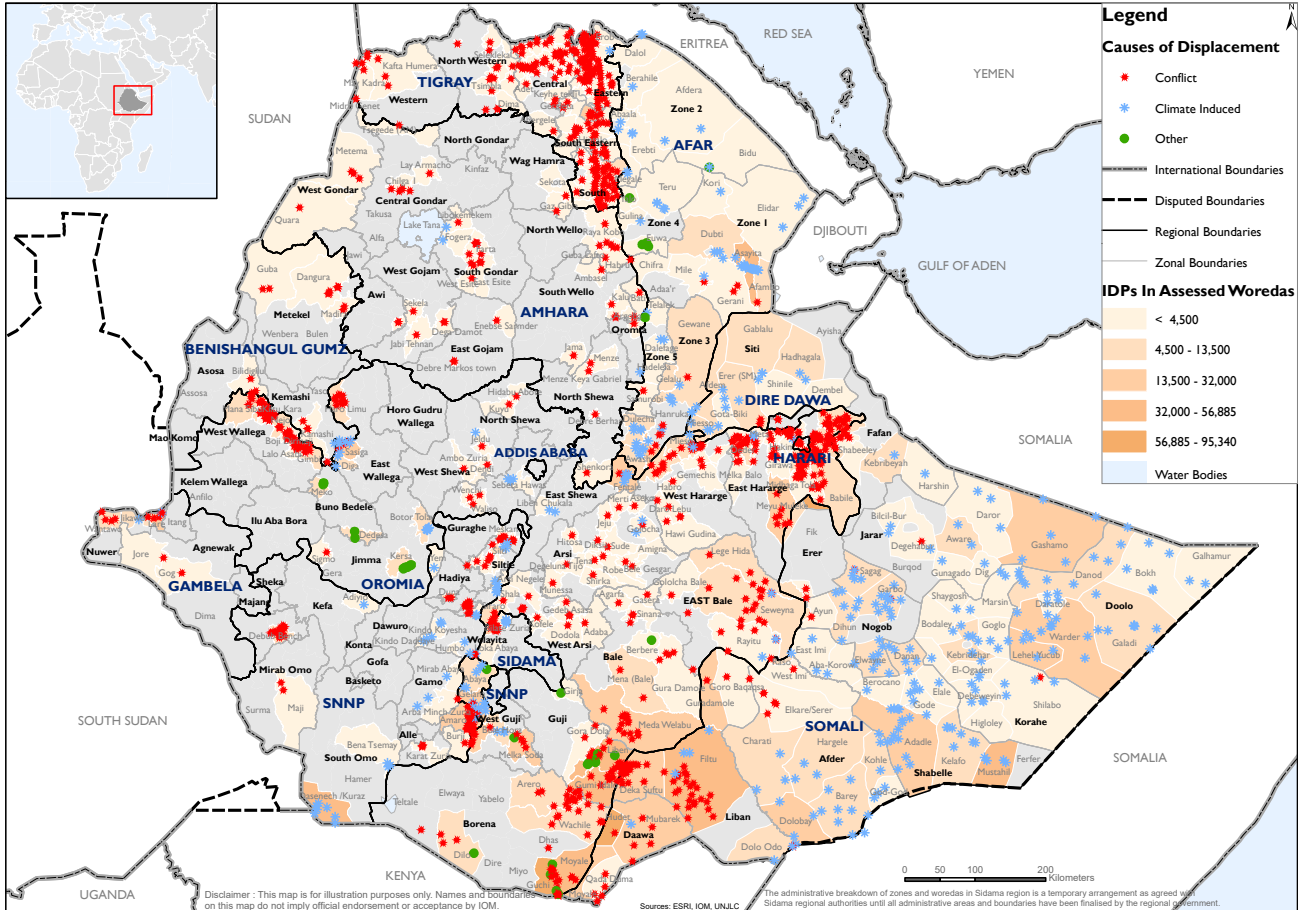


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in August and September 2020 from the Site Assessment.

According to the data collected in August and September 2020, 1.85 million IDPs (344,782 households) are internally displaced across 1,346 sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a 1.4% increase of 25,740 IDPs since the previous round's data collection in June and July 2020.

The increase in IDPs is mainly due to improved coverage in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP) region and Sidama region whereby 126,147 IDPs (+34.2%) and 31,063 IDPs (+20.3%) were tracked respectively this round. DTM first obtained authorisation to pilot the Site Assessment in both regions in June 2020 and will continue to improve its coverage of both regions in coming rounds. However, the region with the highest reported displacement caseload was Somali region with 773,974 IDPs found across 376 sites.

The gender breakdown of displaced individuals is fairly equal with 50.3% males and 49.7% females. Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.12 million IDPs (61%), while drought displaced 309,419 IDPs (17%) and seasonal floods displaced 206,893 IDPs (11%).

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents include a lack of livelihoods in 961 sites (75%), followed by damaged or destroyed houses in 915 sites (71%) and insufficient food in 903 sites (70%). The main support requested to help resolve displacement was economic opportunities across 1,277 sites (99%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,106 sites (86%). The preferred durable solution of a majority of IDPs across the country was local integration as reported in 866 sites (64%).

National Displacement Timeline



Displacement figures are high due to conflicts in Gedeo and West Guji, in Benishangul Gumz region and in the East and West Wallega zones of Oromia region



Government-led return operations result in drastic declines in IDP numbers in Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Amhara and Benishangul Gumz



SNNP and Sidama regions are covered by Site Assessment for the first time

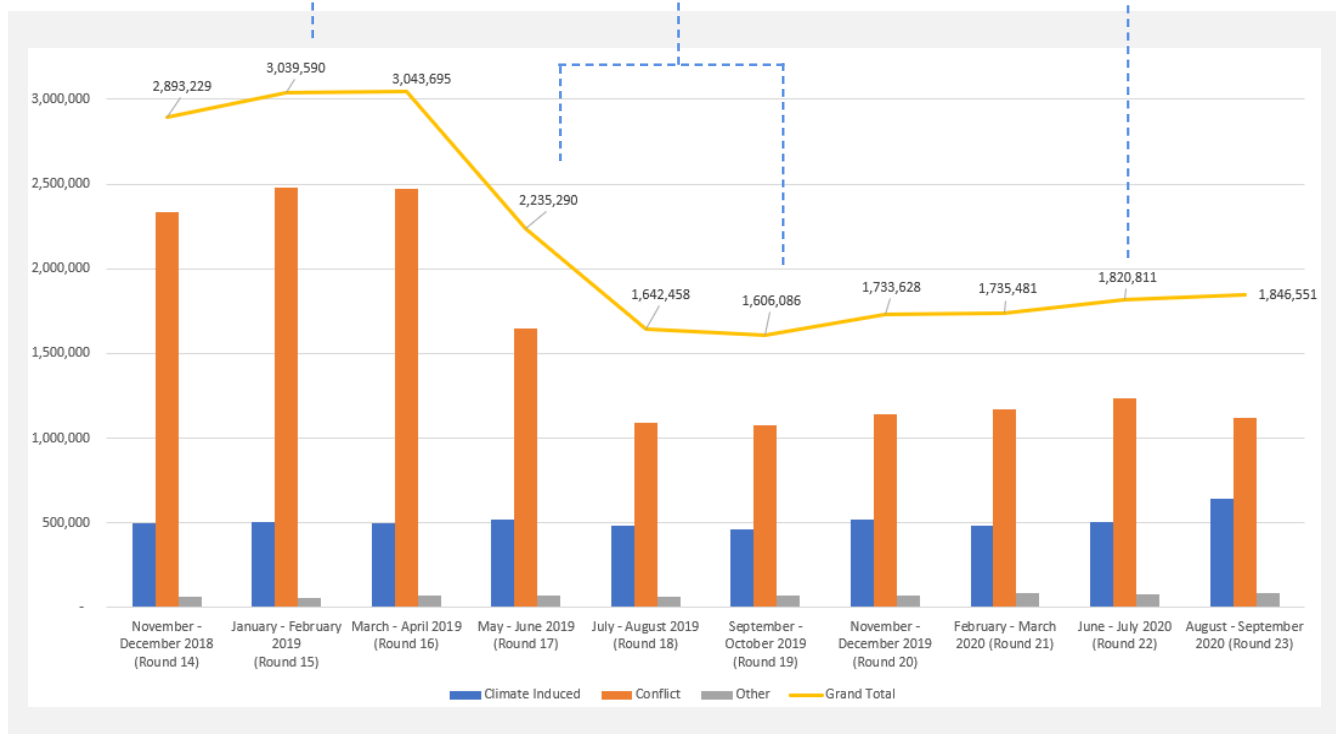


Figure 5: Number of IDPs tracked nationwide by the Displacement Tracking Matrix since November-December 2018 (round 14). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 23 rounds now. In round 14 (November—December 2018), the number of IDPs tracked by DTM was 2.89 million IDPs. This was largely due to the displacement in Gedeo and West Guji which as of November 2018, displaced an estimated 560,293 IDPs according to DTM's Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

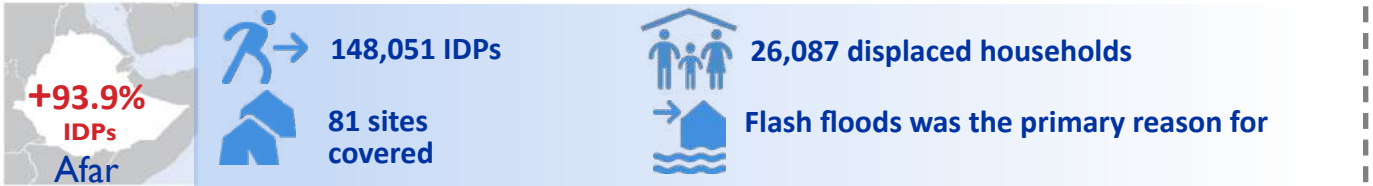
The displacement caseload gradually increased to 3.04 million IDPs in round 15 (January—February 2019). This was mainly due to the conflict in Benishangul Gumz region and the East and West Wallega zones of Oromia region, which displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs in February 2019. Following that, round 16 (March—April 2019) recorded the highest displacement total 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.

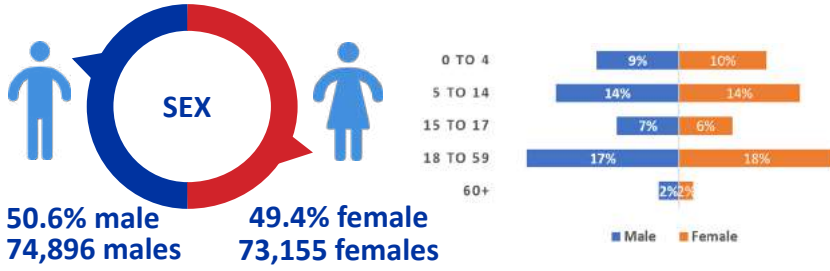
Since then, round 17 (May—June 2019), round 18 (July—August 2019) and round 19 (September—October) have witnessed drastic declines in displacement figures due to government-led return operations beginning in April 2019. However, round 20 (November—December 2019) and round 21 (February—March 2020) experienced 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. However, this is largely attributed by the new coverage of SNNP and Sidama regions. There was not a significant increase in the number of IDPs between round 22 and round 23.

Regional Level

Afar



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	23	Elderly persons without care givers	79
Pregnant women over 18	825	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	1,095	Separated children	7
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	47	Orphaned children	40
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	157	Single-female headed households	246
Persons with chronic diseases	4	Single-male headed households	95
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	1
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	189

26,087 households comprising 148,051 IDPs were identified in 81 sites in Afar region. These figures represent an increase of 71,684 IDPs (+93.9%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). This increase was due to the overflow of the Awash River which caused substantial displacement in all woredas of Zone 1 and 3 of Afar region. As a result, 28 new sites were opened this round due to the flooding. Flash floods was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 92,017 IDPs, or 62% of the displaced populations. This is followed by conflict which displaced 21,352 IDPs (14%) and seasonal floods which displaced 16,392 IDPs (11%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Afar

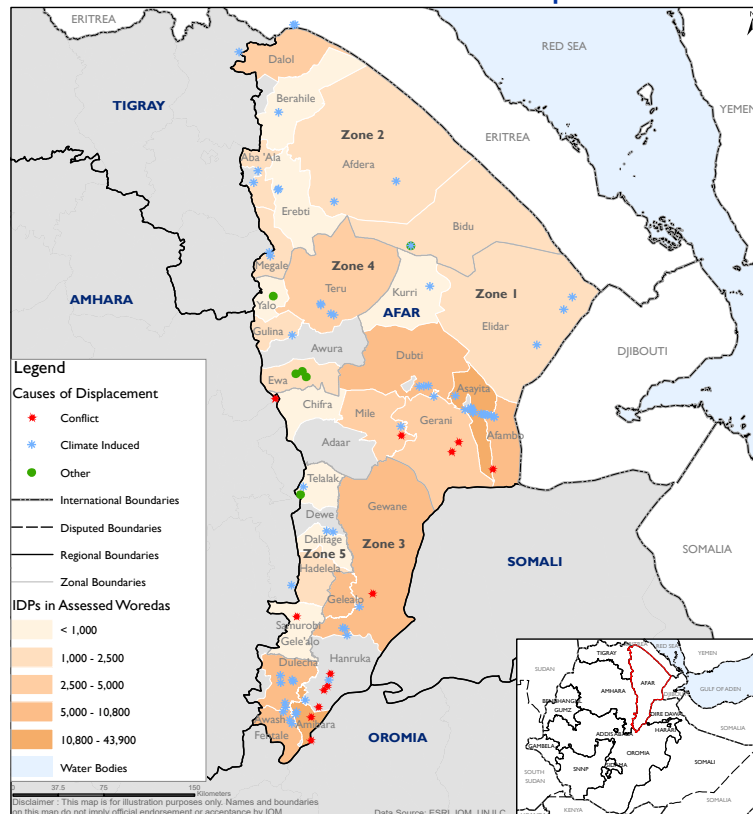
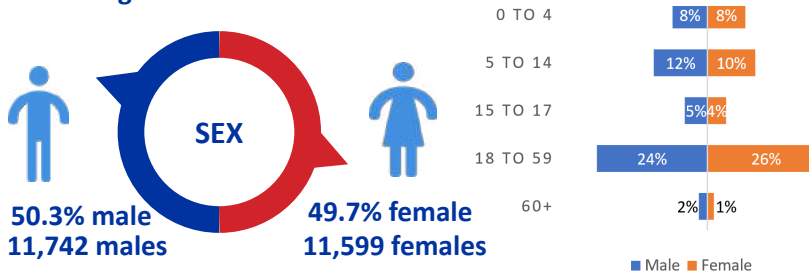


Figure 6: Displacement figures for Afar region in round 23.

Amhara



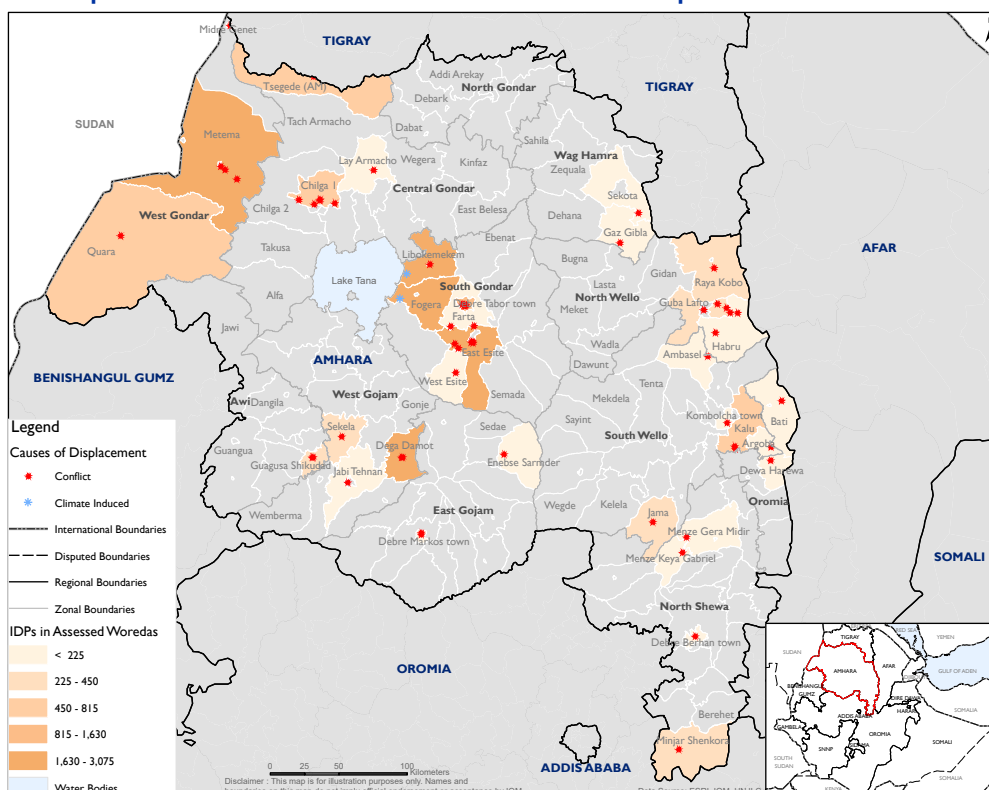
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	121
Pregnant women over 18	303	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	1,195	Separated children	2
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	67	Orphaned children	15
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	131	Single-female headed households	732
Persons with chronic diseases	74	Single-male headed households	434
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	3

5,932 households comprising 23,341 IDPs were identified in 58 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 5,430 IDPs (+30%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). This increase is mainly due to new seasonal flood induced displacements in Fogera woreda and Libo Kemkem woreda of South Gondar zone. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 18,764 IDPs, or 80% of the displaced population. This is followed by seasonal floods which displaced 2,399 IDPs (10%) and flash floods which displaced 2,178 IDPs (9%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Amhara



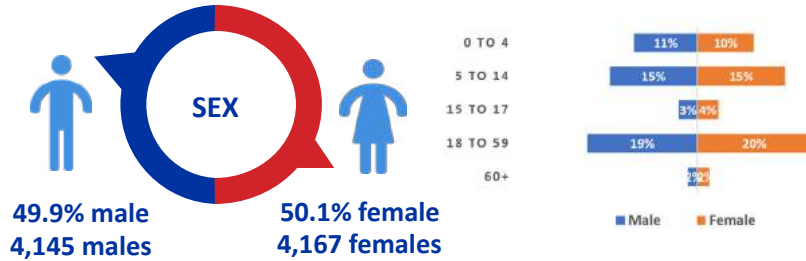
*Any variance between DTM's figures and the Amhara Regional Disaster Risk Management Commission is due to differences in methodology, shortfalls in the latter's registration of IDPs in their current places of displacement and the high mobility of displaced populations throughout the region.

Figure 7: Displacement figures for Amhara region in round 23.

Benishangul Gumz



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



1,696 households comprising 8,312 IDPs were identified in 15 sites in Benishangul Gumz region. These figures represent an increase of 5,003 IDPs (+151%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). This substantial increase was mainly due to insecurity in Metekel zone that resulted in the opening of new IDP sites. Moreover, two sites, namely Metekel-Dangura-Manbuk 01 and Metekel-Dangura-Manbuk 02 reopened with a significant number of IDPs. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 8,312 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced populations.

Pregnant girls under 18	13	Elderly persons without care givers	100
Pregnant women over 18	151	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	526	Separated children	48
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	47	Orphaned children	67
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	112	Single-female headed households	27
Persons with chronic diseases	6	Single-male headed households	40
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	12
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	157

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumz

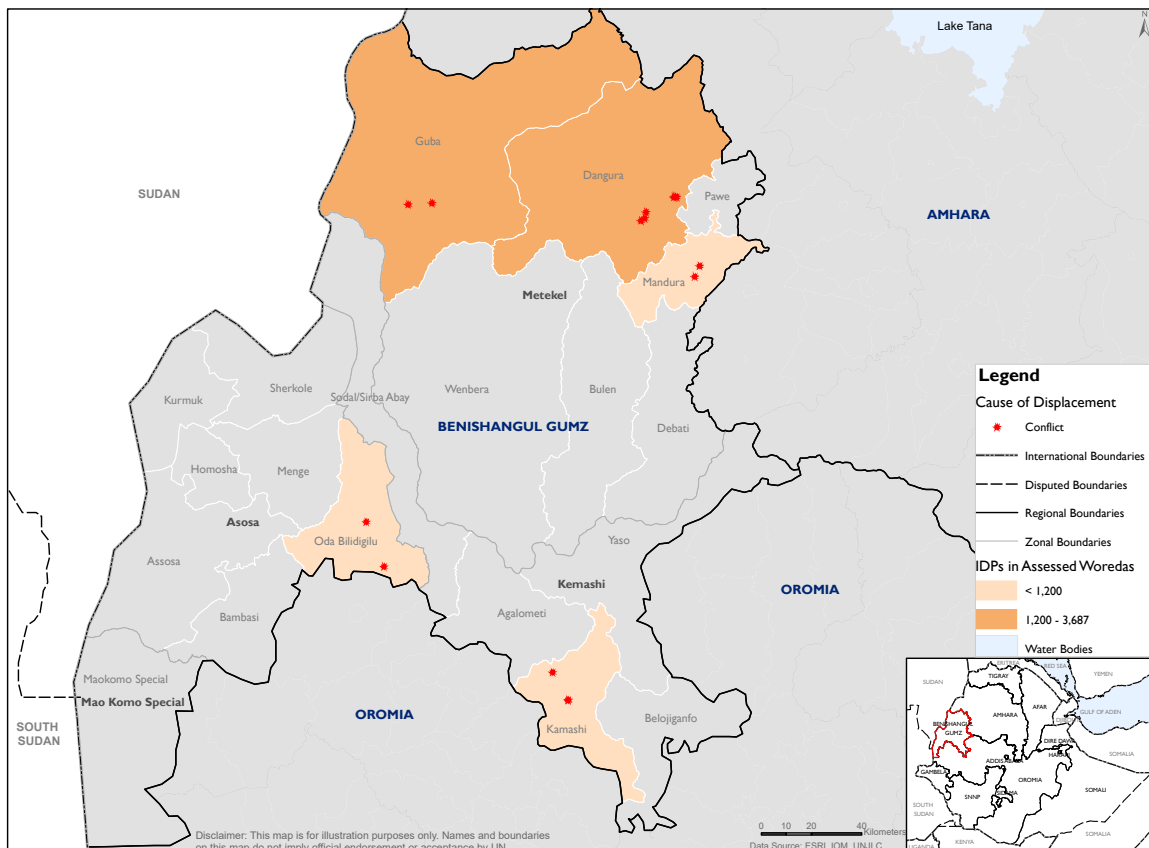
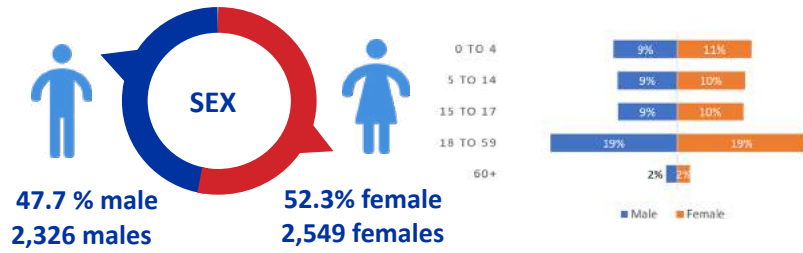


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Benishangul Gumz region in round 23.

Dire Dawa



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



954 households comprising 4,875 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent a decrease of 46 IDPs (-0.9%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 4,875 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

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

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa

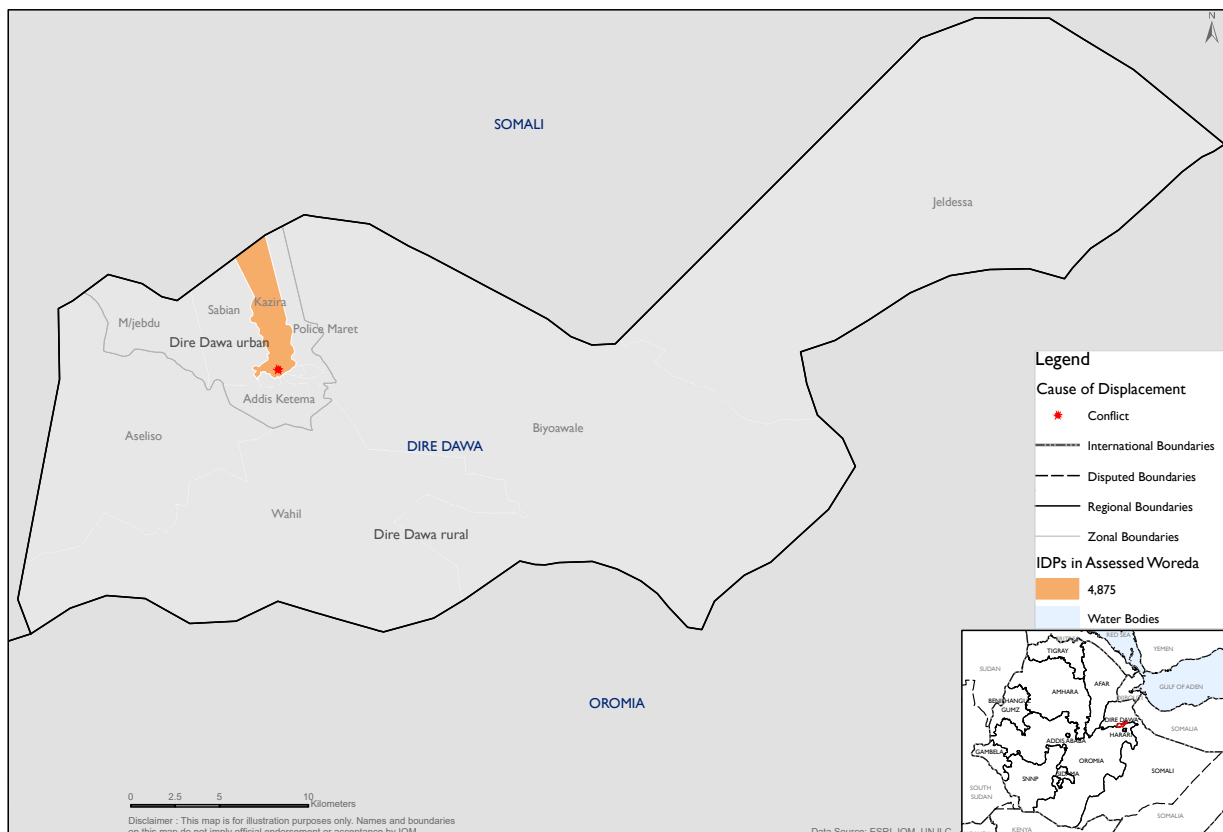
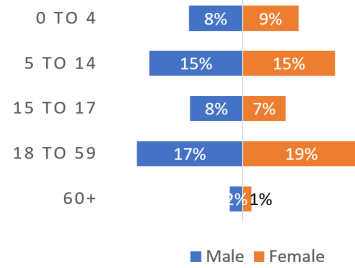
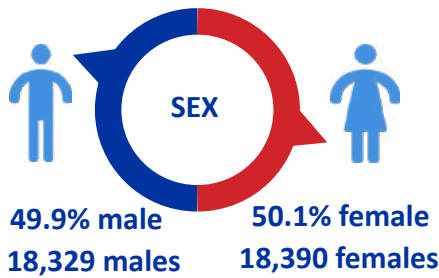


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Dire Dawa in round 23.

Gambela



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	93	Elderly persons without care givers	90
Pregnant women over 18	649	Unaccompanied children	6
Breastfeeding mothers	1,212	Separated children	65
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	84	Orphaned children	62
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	131	Single-female headed households	37
Persons with chronic diseases	36	Single-male headed households	43
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	13
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	240

5,177 households comprising 36,719 IDPs were identified in 13 sites in Gambela region. These figures represent an increase of 3,269 IDPs (+9.8%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). This increase is mainly due to the coverage of two new sites, namely Kuerkuerk and Mer. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 32,606 IDPs, or 89% of the displaced populations. The remaining 4,113 IDPs (11%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambela

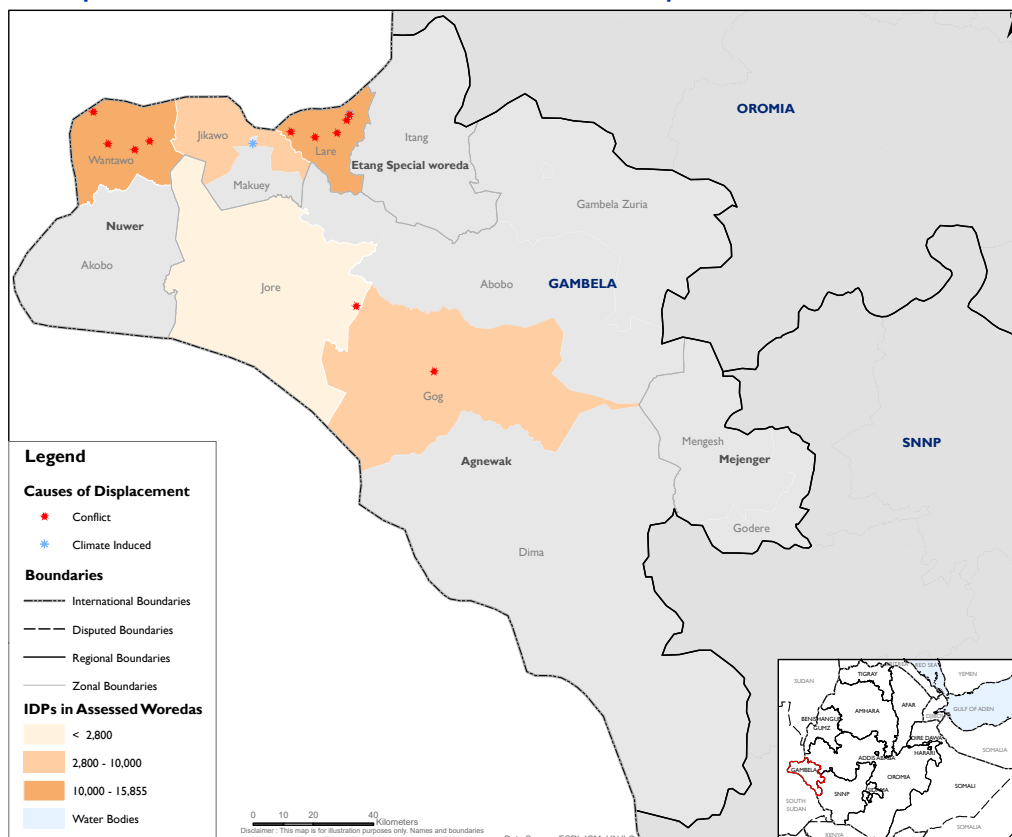
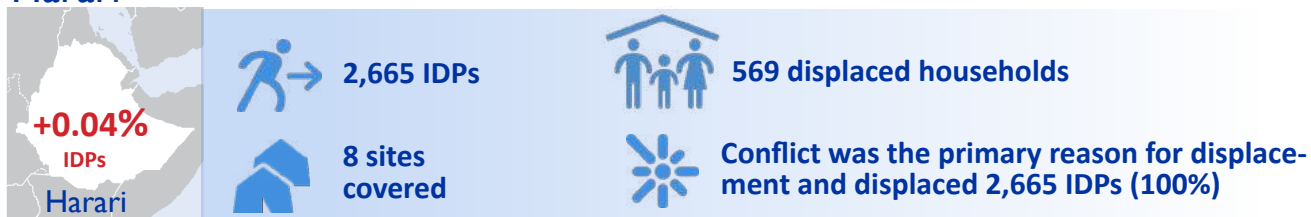
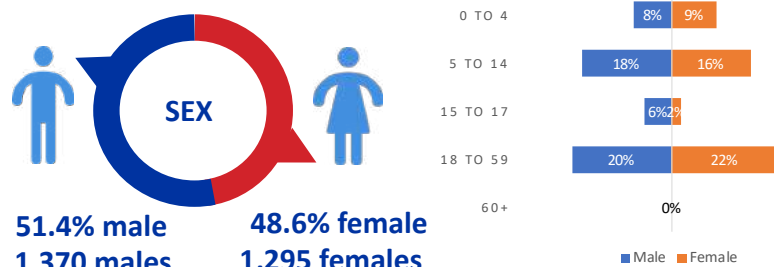


Figure 10: Displacement figures for Gambela region in round 23.

Harari



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	42	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	115	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	3
Persons with chronic diseases	2	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	14

569 households comprising 2,665 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent an increase of 1 IDP (+0.04%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 2,665 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari

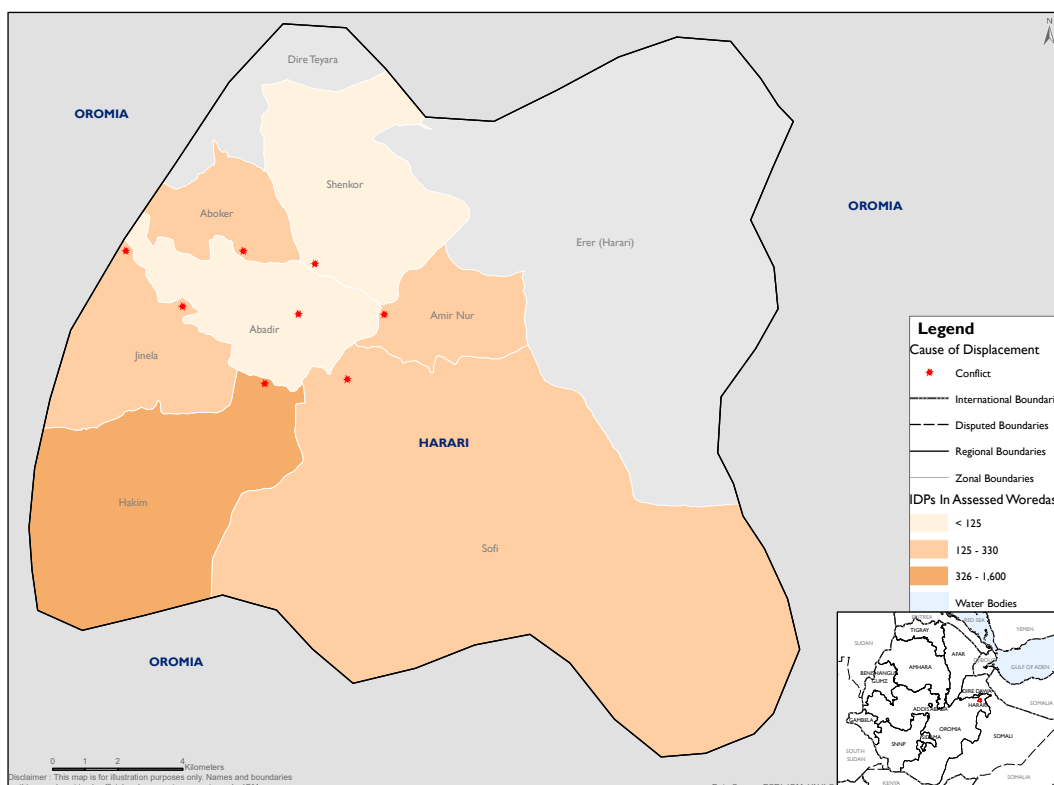
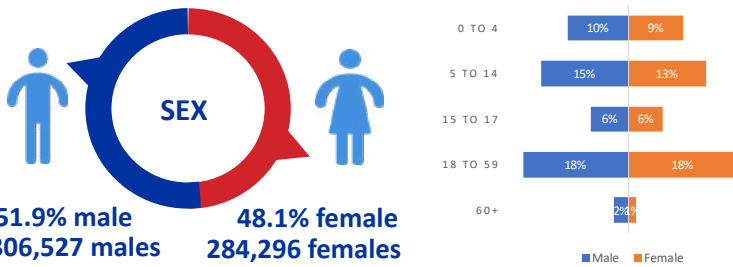


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Harari region in round 23.

Oromia



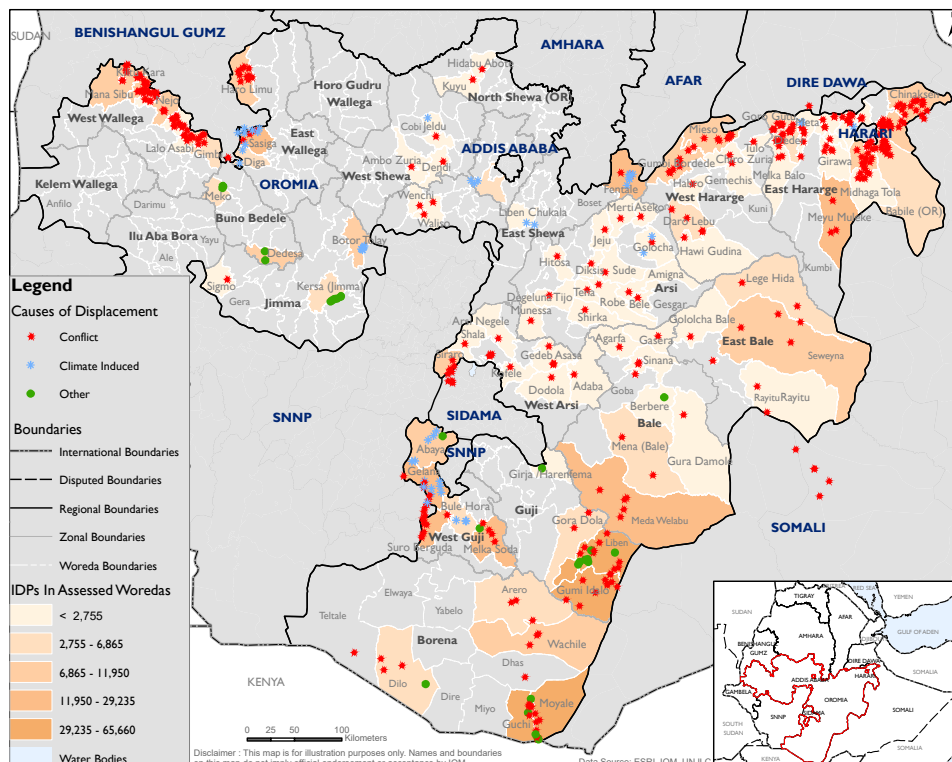
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	195	Elderly persons without care givers	1,879
Pregnant women over 18	10,732	Unaccompanied children	122
Breastfeeding mothers	20,442	Separated children	583
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	968	Orphaned children	1,382
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,328	Single-female headed households	3,744
Persons with chronic diseases	746	Single-male headed households	1,102
Religious minorities	171	Child-headed households	150
Ethnic minorities	115	Elderly-headed households	6,880

105,507 households comprising 590,823 IDPs were identified in 437 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent a slight decrease of 1,234 IDPs (-0.2%) since round 22 (June/ July 2020). It should be noted that 54 sites in East Harerge, Guji, Kelem Wallega, West Harerge and West Wallega zones could not be accessed this round due to security issues and road restrictions. However, 15 new sites also opened in Central Oromia due to the arrival of IDPs. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 414,379 IDPs (70%), while 81,973 IDPs (14%) were displaced due to other reasons*, 35,362 IDPs (6%) due to drought and 30,940 IDPs (5%) due to seasonal floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia

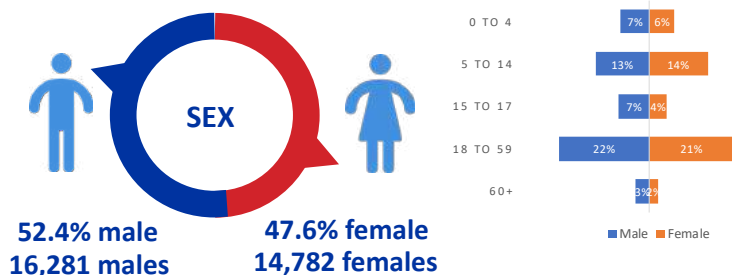


*Displacement by other reasons mainly included social tension, displacement due to hydropower projects, floods from sugar plantations and swampy lands.

Sidama



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Unaccompanied children	3
Pregnant women over 18	453	Separated children	51
Breastfeeding mothers	836	Orphaned children	155
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	29	Single-female headed households	159
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	73	Single-male headed households	29
Persons with chronic diseases	71	Child-headed households	17
Minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	23
Elderly persons without care givers	27		

5,419 households comprising 31,063 IDPs were identified in 21 sites in Sidama. These figures represent a significant increase of 5,235 IDPs (+20%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). Increased coverage of 5 sites in Hawassa Zuria woreda was the main underlying reason behind this increment. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 27,389 IDPs (88%), followed by flash floods which displaced 3,674 IDPs (12%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Sidama

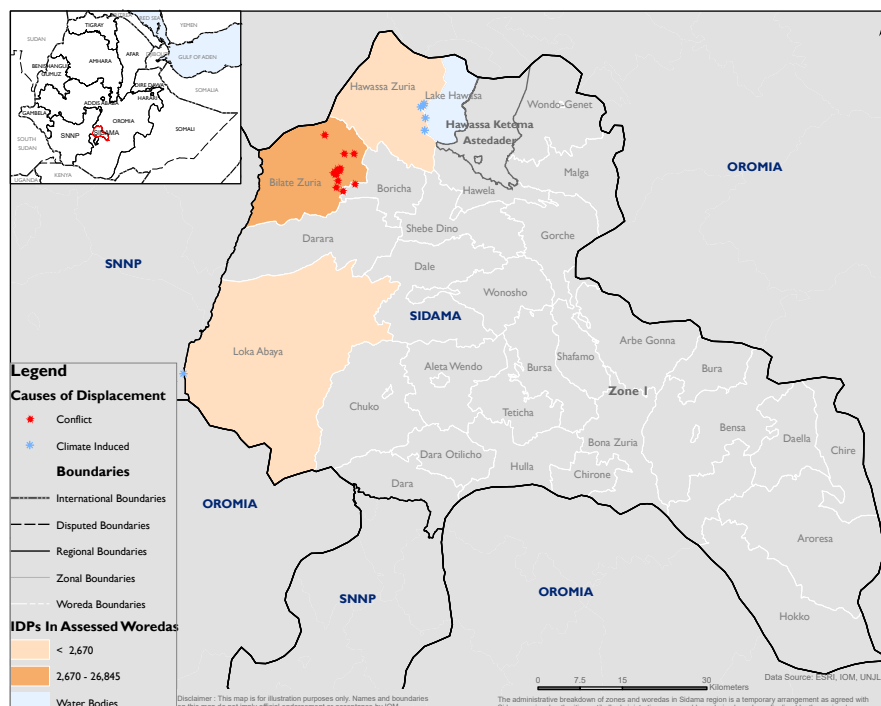


Figure 13: Displacement figures for Sidama region in round 23.

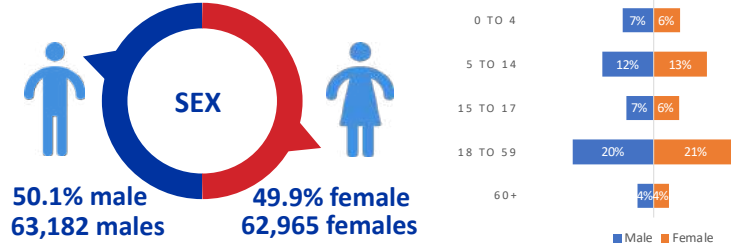
*The administrative breakdown of zones and woredas in Sidama region is a temporary arrangement as agreed with Sidama Regional Disaster Risk Management Commission until all administrative areas and boundaries have been finalised by the regional government.

** The total number of IDPs reported in Sidama is based on DTM's current coverage in the region. Please note that some sites in Hawassa Zuria woreda and 4 kebeles, namely Sheabore, Goro, Harenja and Gulano were not accessed due to capacity constraints. However, DTM is working to improve its coverage of Sidama since the roll out of Site Assessment across the region was newly piloted starting in June 2020.

SNNP



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	51	Unaccompanied children	72
Pregnant women over 18	2,266	Separated children	844
Breastfeeding mothers	3,372	Orphaned children	912
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	356	Single-female headed households	1,207
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	566	Single-male headed households	548
Persons with chronic diseases	322	Child-headed households	217
Minorities	3	Elderly-headed households	930
Elderly persons without care givers	1,219		

21,393 households comprising 126,147 IDPs were identified in 106 sites in SNNP. These figures represent a significant increase of 57,993 IDPs (+85%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). New sites in Keffa, Kembata, Yem Special Woreda zones and in new woredas of previously covered zones was one of the reasons behind the increment. Recent displacement caused by floods in South Omo and Silti zones and displacement due to conflict in Konso zone also resulted in an increase in IDP numbers. However, a number of sites were inaccessible due to insecurity in Sheka and Konso zones, floods and landslides in Gamo, Bench Sheko and Burji Special Woreda zones. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 62,715 IDPs (50%), while 53,625 IDPs (43%) were displaced due to flash floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in SNNP

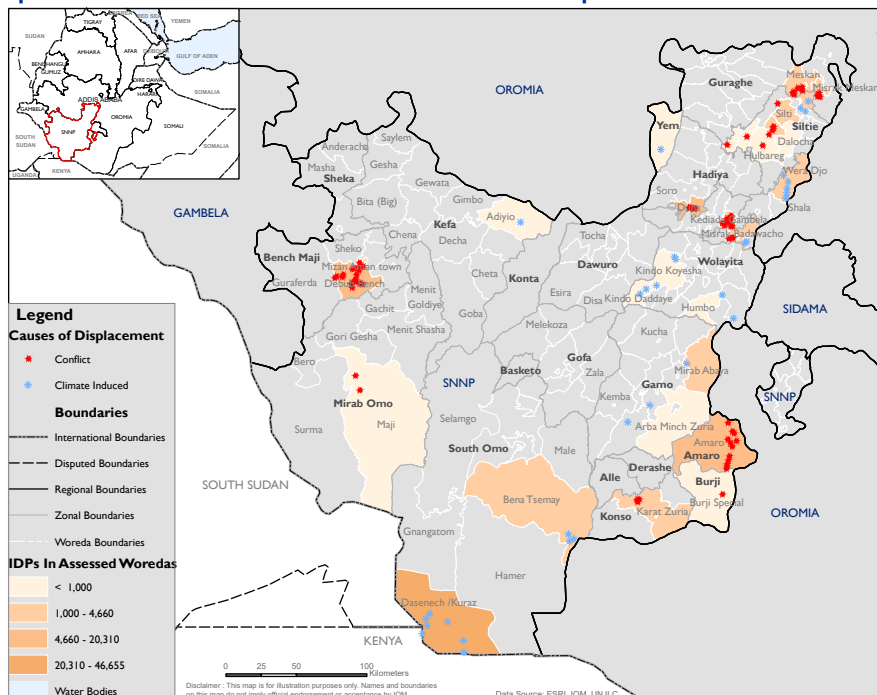
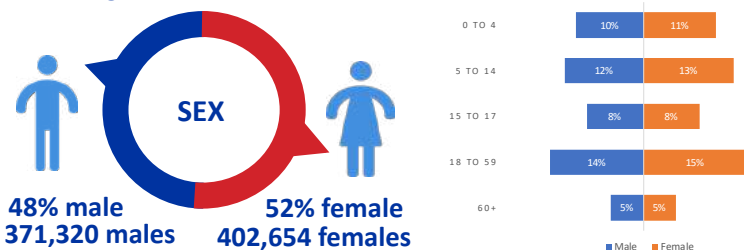


Figure 14: Displacement figures for SNNP region in round 23.

Somali



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	1,423	Elderly persons without care givers	2,370
Pregnant women over 18	14,140	Unaccompanied children	107
Breastfeeding mothers	21,335	Separated children	1,096
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,931	Orphaned children	3,328
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,566	Single-female headed households	4,107
Persons with chronic diseases	1,629	Single-male headed households	1,660
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	723
Ethnic minorities	178	Elderly-headed households	7,420

122,585 households comprising 773,974 IDPs were identified in 385 sites in Somali region. These figures represent an decrease of 121,910 IDPs (-13.6%) since round 22 (June/July 2020). Notably, 4 sites in Fafan zone and 1 site in Dollo zone was closed. 4 of these sites were closed after IDPs returned to their places of origin and the remaining 1 was closed after IDPs left the site because of lack of services. Meanwhile, 17 sites were inaccessible in Afder, Dawa, Erer, Liban and Siti zones mainly due to flooded roads. Conflict was the main reason for displacement and displaced an estimated 425,144 IDPs (55%), while drought displaced 260,808 IDPs (34%), seasonal floods displaced 58,004 IDPs (7%) and flash floods displaced 30,018 IDPs (4%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Somali

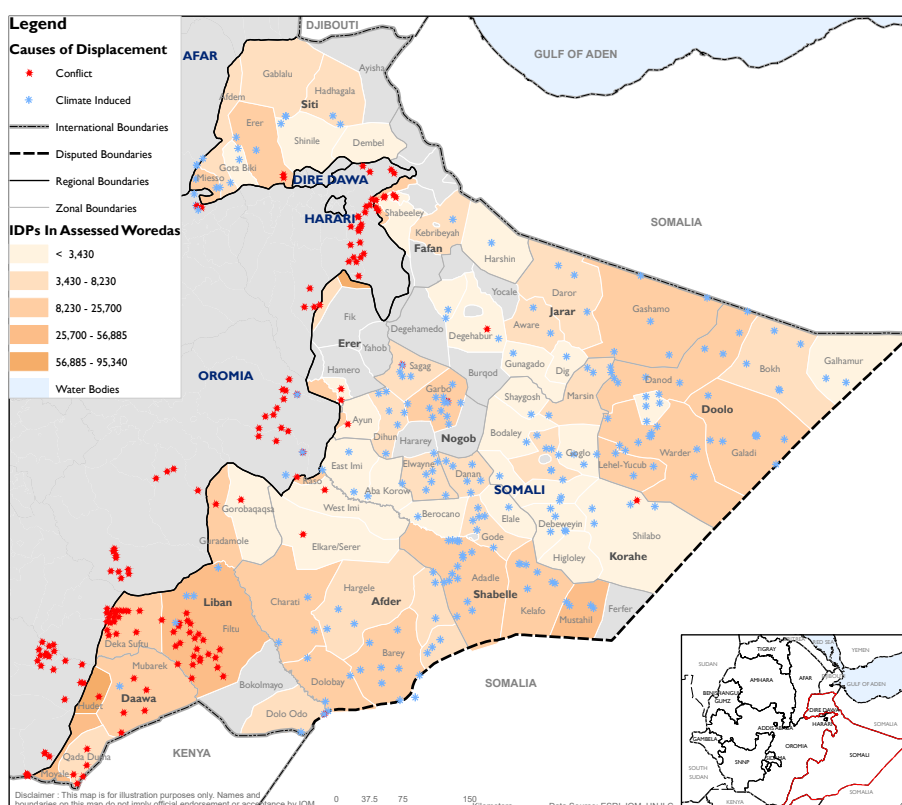


Figure 15: Displacement figures for Somali region in round 23.

MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs

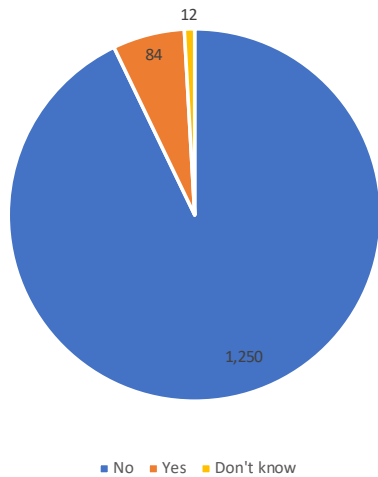


Figure 16: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

84 sites (6%) registered new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,250 sites (93%) did not.

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

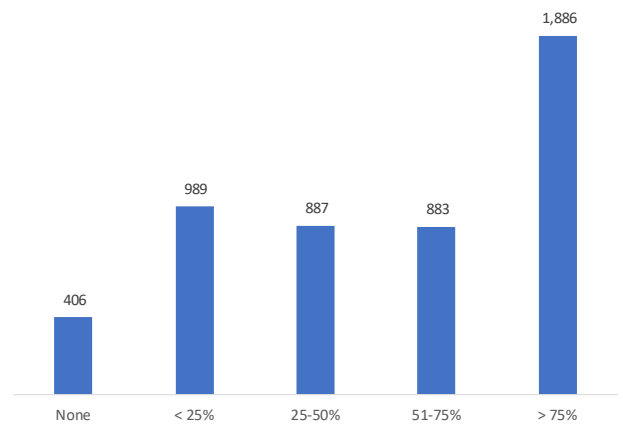
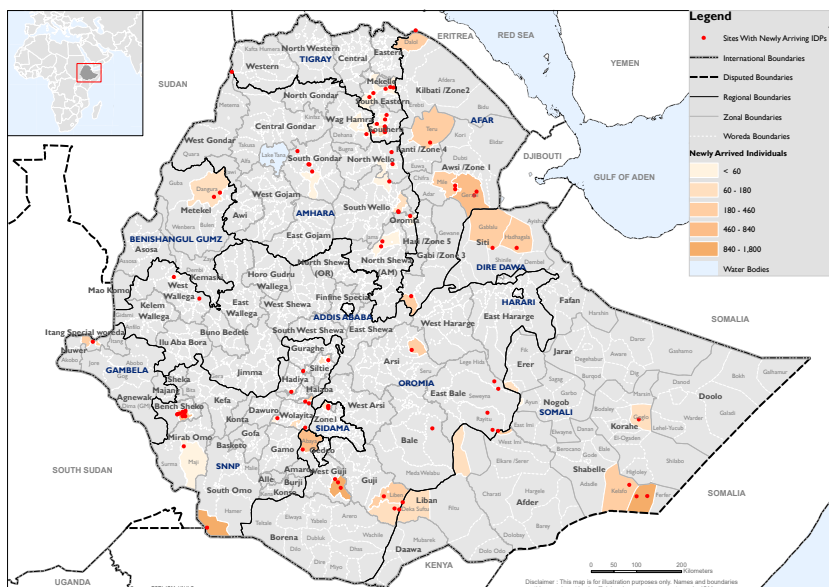


Figure 17: Percentage of newly arrived IDPs who are currently displaced in the same kebele where they came from.

In the 84 sites hosting new arrivals, more than 75% or 1,886 IDP households are from the kebele of displacement, while 51-75% or 883 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.

- 1,800 newly arrived IDPs in Mustahil, Shabelle, Somali.
- 1,181 newly arrived IDPs in Dasenech, South Omo, SNNP.
- 1,150 newly arrived IDPs in Melka Soda, West Guji, Oromia.

Factors Preventing Return

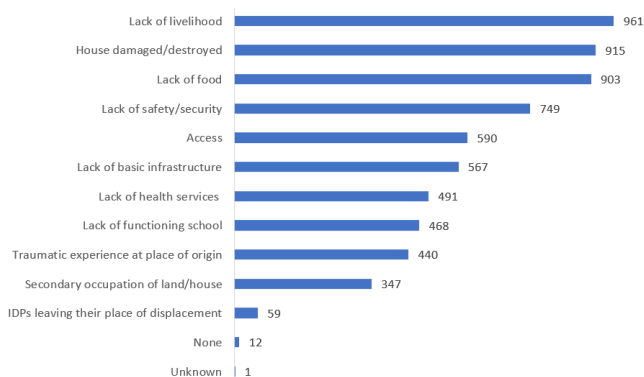


Figure 19: Factors preventing return at national level.

Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

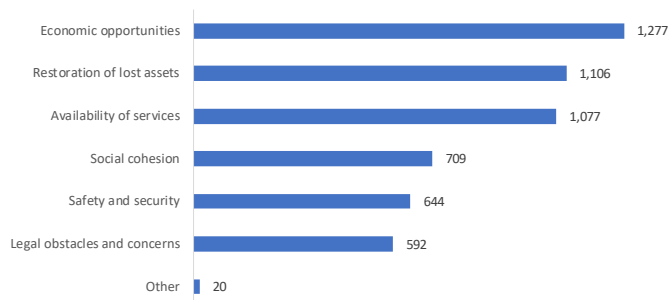


Figure 20: Supported needed to resolve displacement at national level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

National Level

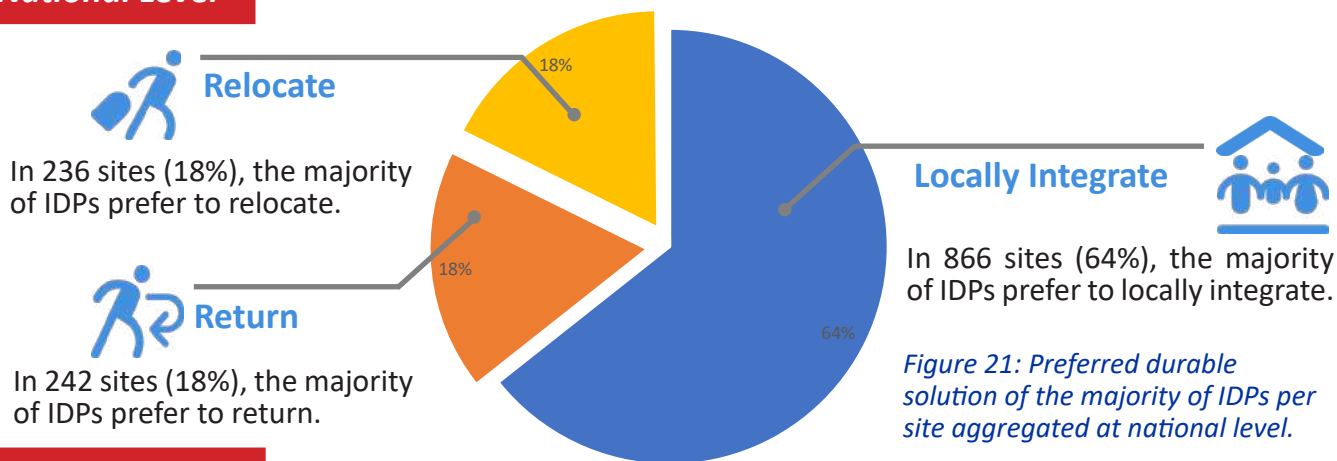
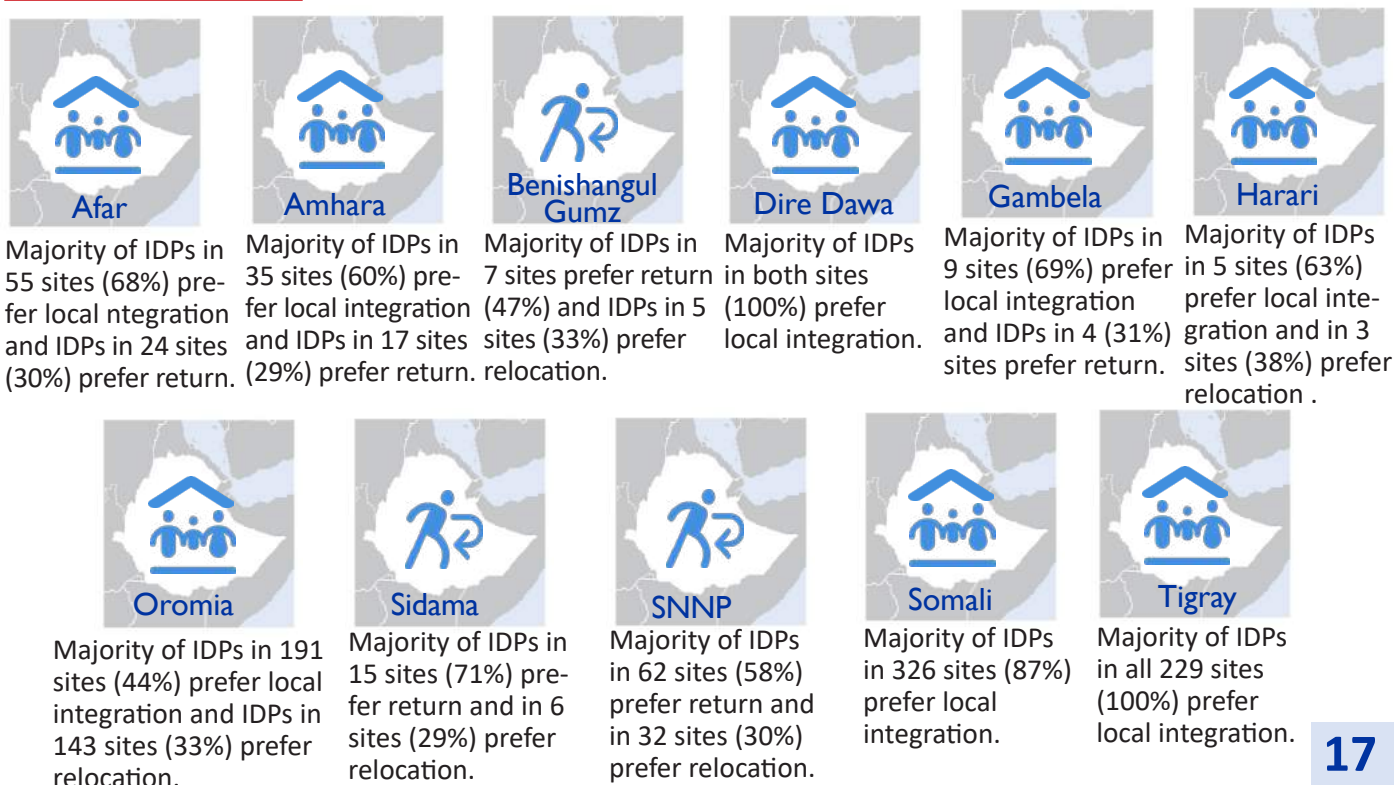


Figure 21: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national level.

Regional Level



SHELTER

Shelters in Current Location

Shelters Below Standard

None of the IDP households in 55% of the sites (mainly 289 sites in Oromia, 226 sites in Tigray, 100 sites in SNNP, 55 sites in Amhara) feel that they are living in standard temporary or culturally appropriate shelters. Only in 3% of sites did more than 75% of IDP households feel that they are living in standard shelters.

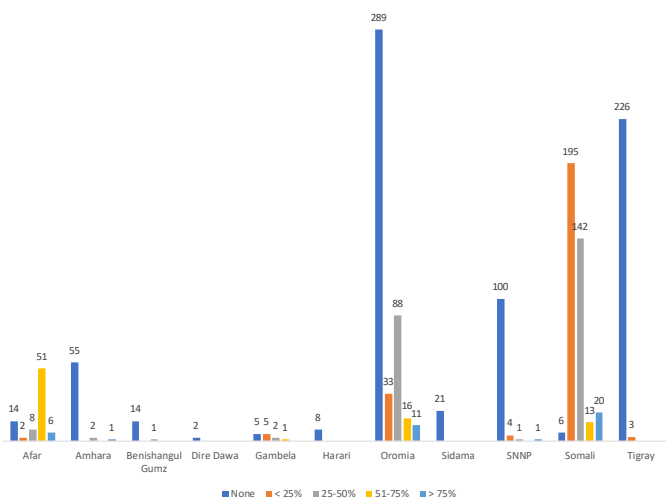


Figure 22: Percentage of IDP households living in standard temporary shelters across regions.

1,200
Number of sites where more than 50% of IDP households do not have access to electricity

Sites With Overcrowded Shelters

25-50% of IDP households in 57 sites in Tigray are of the opinion that they are living in overcrowded shelters. There are also 31 sites in Oromia where 25-50% of IDP households believe they are living in overcrowded shelters.

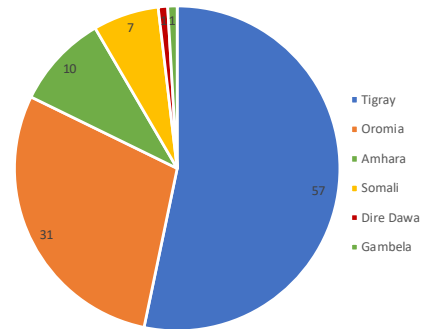


Figure 23: Number of sites by region where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.

Shelters in Places of Origin

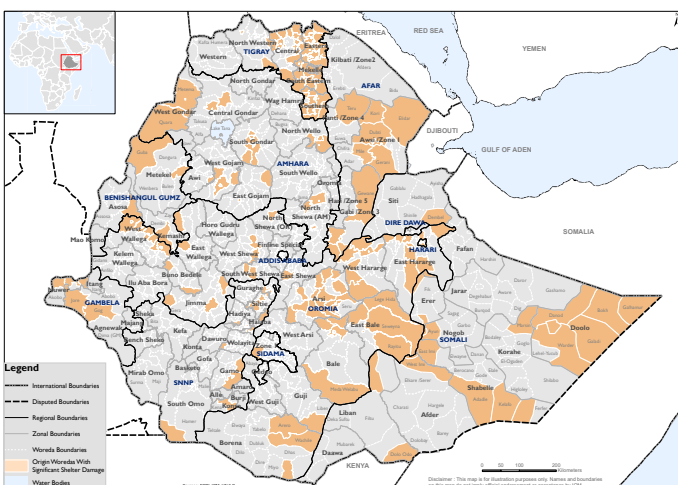


Figure 24: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 50 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 38 sites are in Somali.
- In 17 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 11 sites are in Oromia.

Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 328 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 158 sites are in Somali.
- In 681 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 238 sites are in Oromia.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

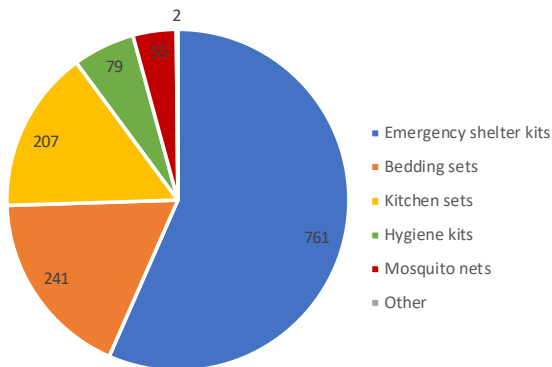


Figure 25: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

In a majority of sites (761 sites or 57%), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 241 sites (18%), the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 207 sites (15%), kitchen sets were the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 634 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (47%). However, in 64 of those sites, the operating hours of the market have been reduced due to COVID-19.



IDPs in 712 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (52%) but in 47 of those sites, they are temporarily closed due to COVID-19.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Amount of Water

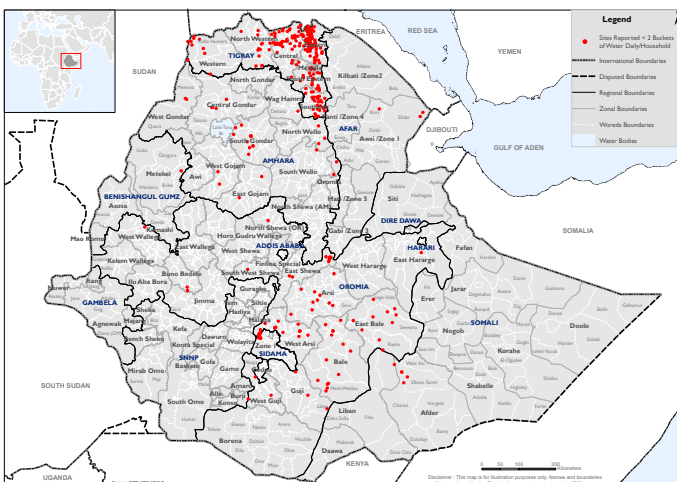
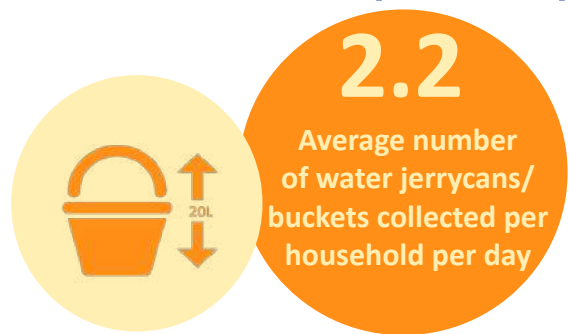


Figure 26: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



At the national level, IDP households collect an average of 2.2 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) 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 2.0 respectively. In Somali, the average number is 2.8 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) and 2.3 in Oromia.

Accessibility of Water

Distance to Nearest Water Point

In a majority of sites (413 sites), the main water distribution point was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk to reach. The main water distribution point for 403 sites was on-site and within a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. Notably, there are 388 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution points.

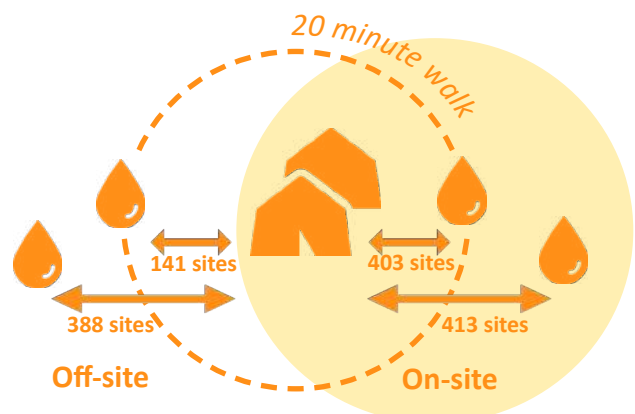
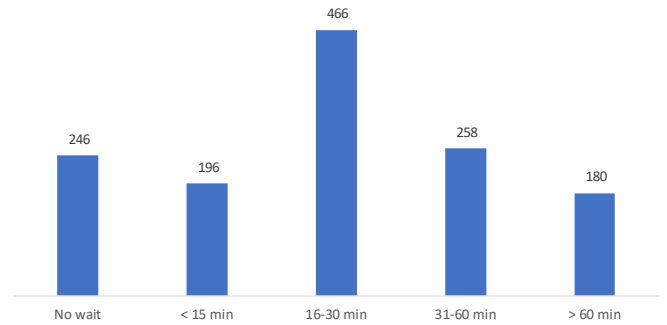


Figure 27: Distance required to reach the nearest water distribution point from the sites.

Time Needed to Queue for Water

Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 466 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 258 sites, IDPs queue between 31-60 minutes and the wait is over an hour for IDPs in 180 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 3,121 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia and 1,502 non-functioning latrines on-site in Tigray. In Somali, it was found that there are 644 non-functioning latrines.

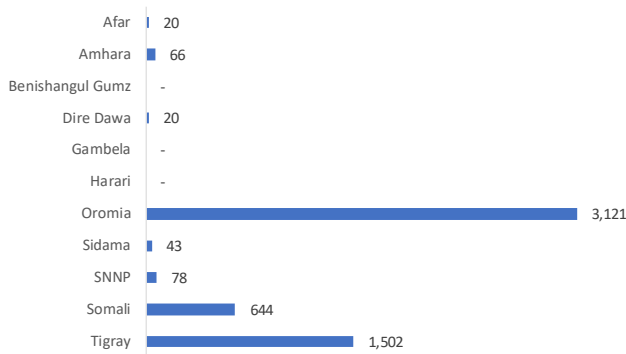


Figure 29: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,346 sites covered, a total of 746 sites (55%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 600 sites (45%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

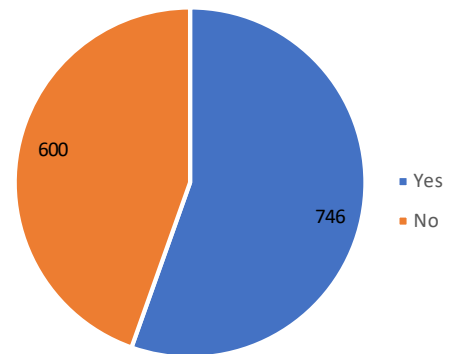
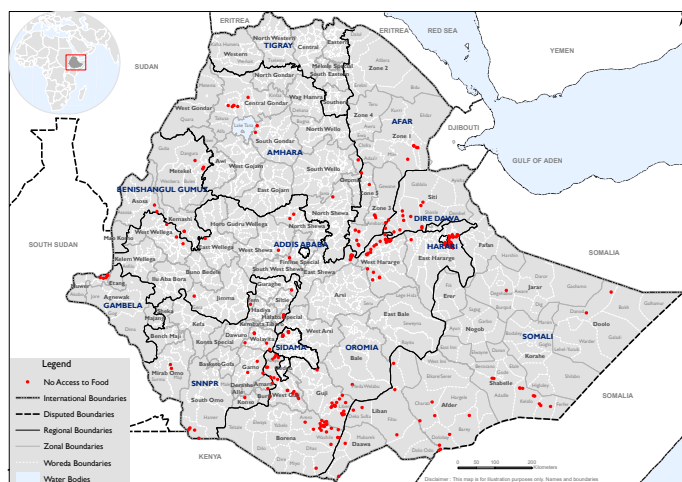


Figure 30: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Access to Food



Out of the 1,346 sites covered, a total of 1,111 sites (83%) have access to food, of which 573 sites have access to food on-site and 538 sites have access to food off-site. However, 235 sites (17%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map on the left, the region in which this is most prominent is Oromia with 101 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 784 sites (58%), followed by other sources in 156 sites (12%), whereby this mainly meant performing daily labour jobs and the third main source was host community donation in 143 sites.

- ✓ IDPs in 619 sites (46%) have access to a food selling market. However, in 60 of those sites, the operating hours of the market have been reduced due to COVID-19.
- ✗ IDPs in 727 sites (54%) do not have access to a market but in 50 of those sites, they are temporarily closed due to COVID-19.

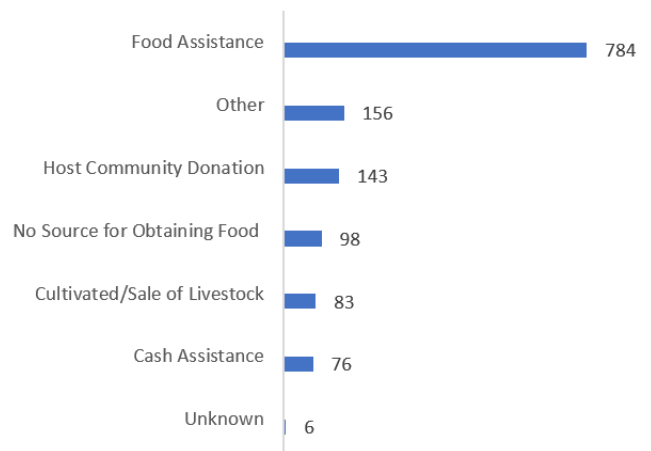


Figure 32: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.

LIVELIHOODS

Income and Occupation

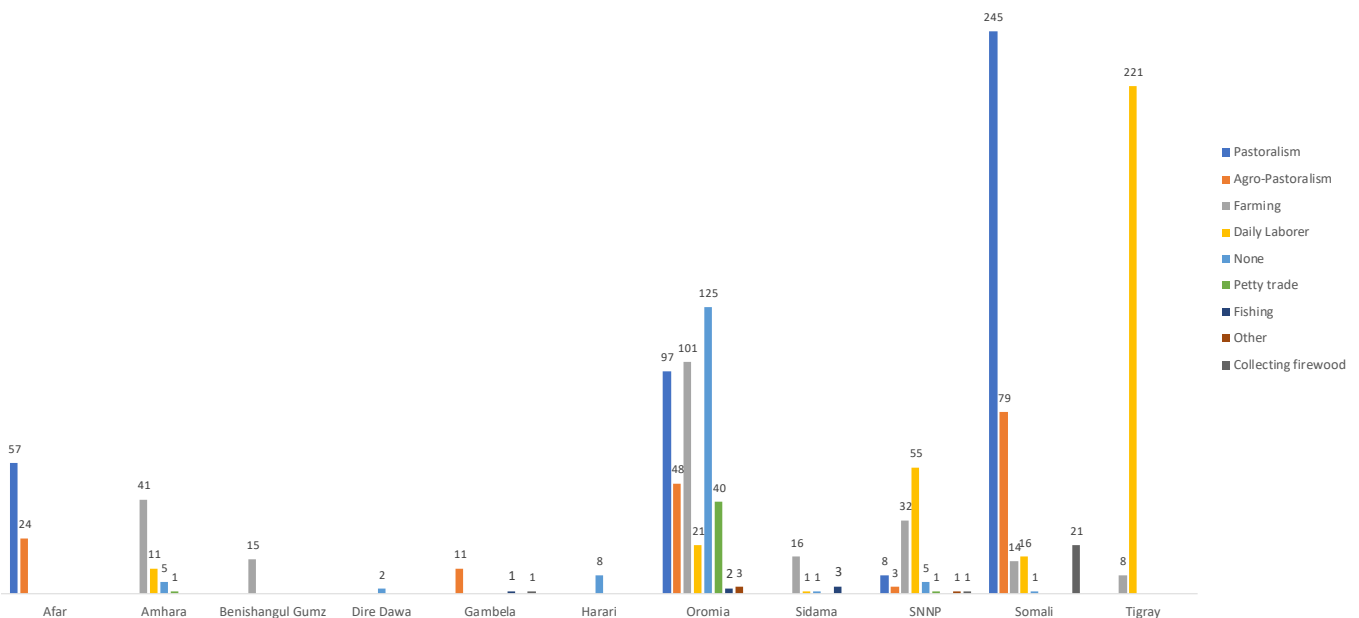


Figure 33: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 125 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 101 sites is farming.

In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in an overwhelming 245 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 79 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 221 sites in Tigray are daily labourers.

Livestock

Of the 626 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock:

- Afar - 73%
- Amhara - 65%
- Benishangul Gumz - 32%
- Gambela - 57%
- Oromia - 46%
- SNNP - 51%
- Sidama - 24%
- Somali - 9%
- Tigray - 12%



Land

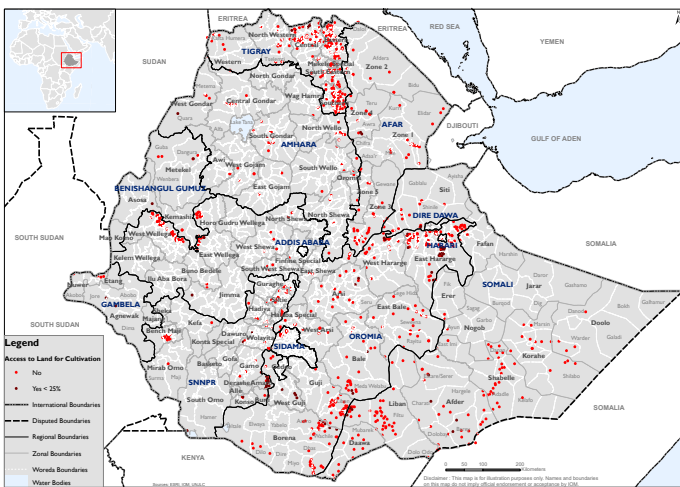


Figure 34: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.

! Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 33 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 24 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.

✗ No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 306 sites in Oromia do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 222 sites in Tigray do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 196 sites in Somali do not have access to land for cultivation.

HEALTH

Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 26 sites (32%), followed by pneumonia in 17 sites (17%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 20 sites (34%), followed by malaria in 12 sites (21%).



Malaria is the main concern for 13 sites (87%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 2 sites (100%).



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



Typhoid is the main concern for 4 sites (50%), followed by measles in 2 sites (25%).



Malaria is the main concern for 121 sites (28%), followed by diarrhea in 77 sites (18%).



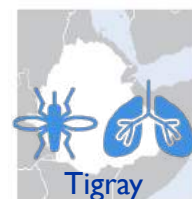
Typhoid is the main concern for 14 sites (67%), followed by malaria in 7 sites (33%).



Malaria is the main concern for 53 sites (50%), followed by typhoid in 47 sites (44%).



Malaria is the main concern for 193 sites (51%), followed by pneumonia in 114 sites (30%).



Both malaria and pneumonia are the main concerns for 66 sites each (29% each).

Accessibility of Health Services

Factors Preventing Access to Health Services

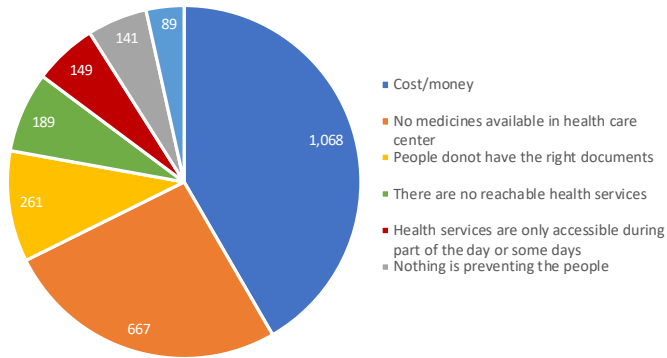


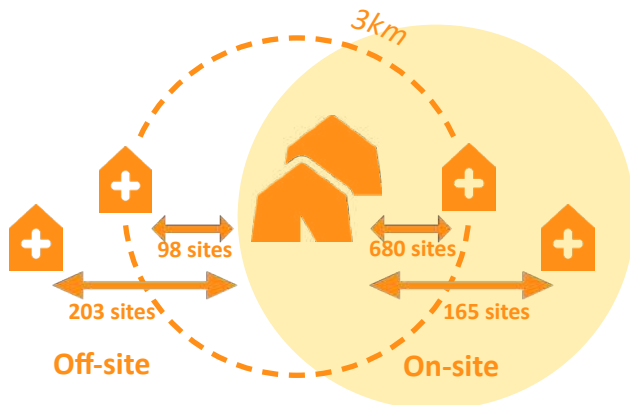
Figure 35: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

IDPs in 198 sites (15%) reported having no access to health facilities. Most of these sites are in Somali (91 sites) and Oromia (63 sites).

The main factors preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 1,068 sites (80%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 667 sites (50%), followed by the lack of proper documents in 261 sites (19%).

- ✔ IDPs in 1,148 sites (85%) have access to a health facility.
- ✘ IDPs in 198 sites (15%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

Distance to Health Facilities or Services

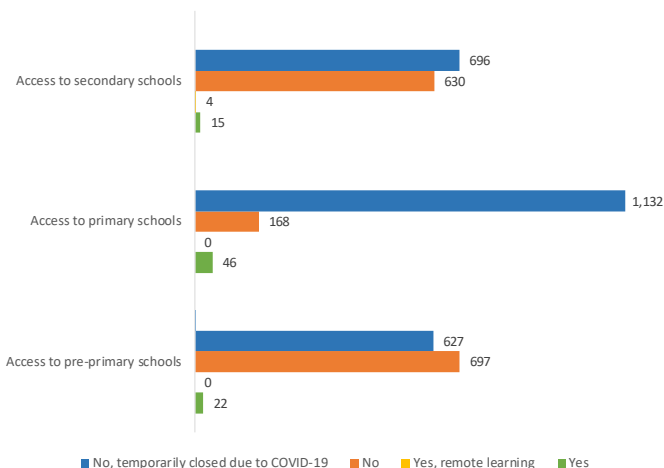


For a majority of IDPs, the location of health facilities or services are on-site and within 3 km in 680 sites (52%). In 165 sites (13%), IDPs have to travel more than 3 km to access health services, while in 203 sites (13%), health facilities or services were off-site and more than 3 km away.

Figure 36: Location of health facilities/services.

EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Access to Schools for Displaced Children

As a COVID-19 prevention measure, 627 pre-primary schools, 1,132 primary schools and 696 secondary schools were temporarily closed. Pre-primary schools and secondary schools are not accessible for displaced children in 697 and 630 sites respectively, making primary schools slightly more accessible in comparison (not accessible in 168 sites). Displaced children had access to primary schools only in 46 sites.

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

Access to Learning Supplies

Of the displaced children in 46 sites who have access to primary schools, children reported having access to some learning supplies in 21 sites (46%). However, children in 24 sites (52%) reported not having access to learning supplies. Only in 1 site (2%) was it reported that displaced children have access to learning supplies.

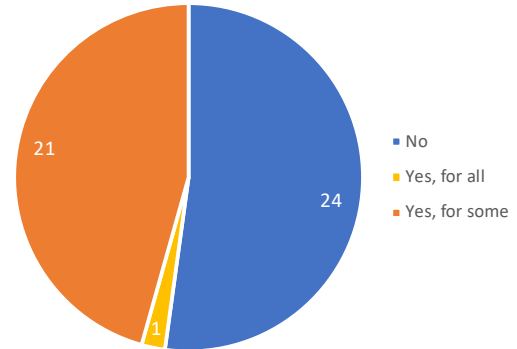
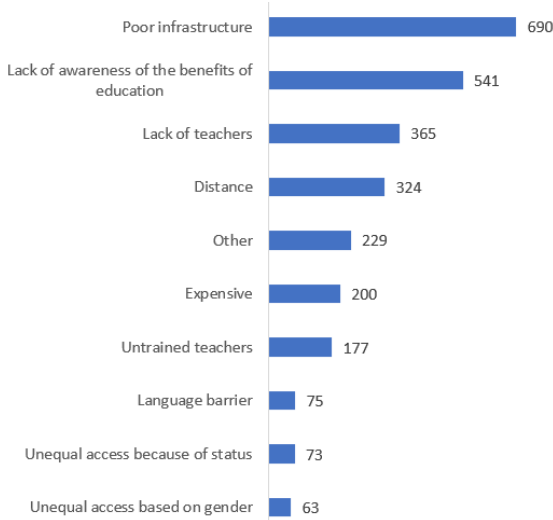


Figure 38: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Standard of Schools



IDPs in 690 sites (51%) were dissatisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure, while IDPs in 541 sites (40%) were dissatisfied because of the lack of awareness of the benefits of education. Notably, IDPs in 73 sites (6%) 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

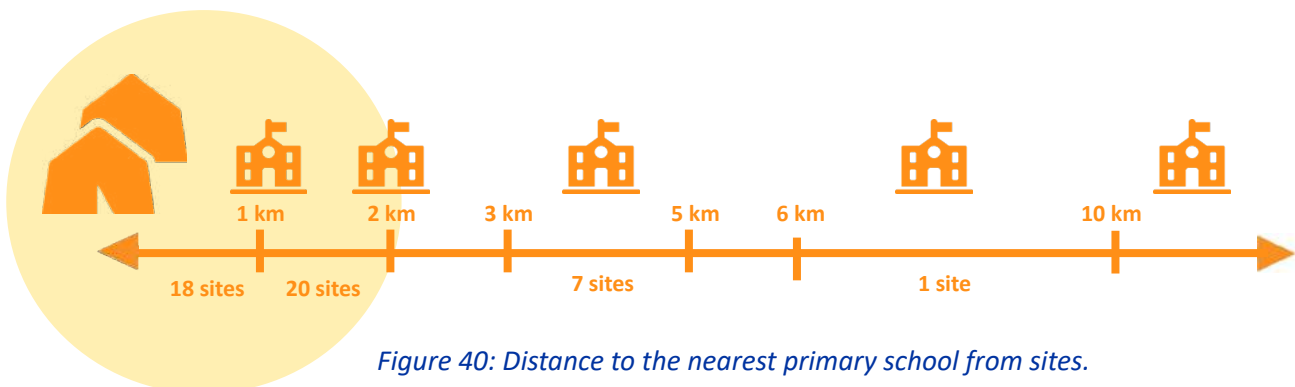


Figure 40: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

For the 46 sites that have access to primary schools, the most common distance to the nearest primary school is between 1-2 km away, as found in 20 sites (43%). The distance is less than 1 km for 18 sites

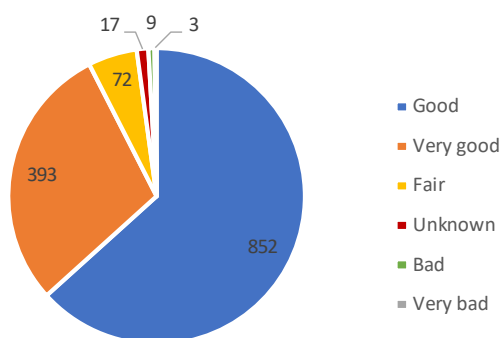
(39%), while in 7 sites (15%), the distance to the nearest primary school is 3-5 km. Children from 1 site (2%) have to travel more than 6 km (6-10 km) to reach the nearest primary school.

PROTECTION

Security Incidents



The Relationship Between IDPs and Host Communities



The relationship between IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 852 sites (63%) and very good in 393 sites (29%). However, the relationship is reportedly bad in 9 sites (1%).

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

Protection Services & Documentation

Type of Protection Services Available

In 860 sites (64%), there are reportedly no protection services being provided. However, referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence is available in 309 sites (23%), while family tracing services are present in 226 sites (17%).

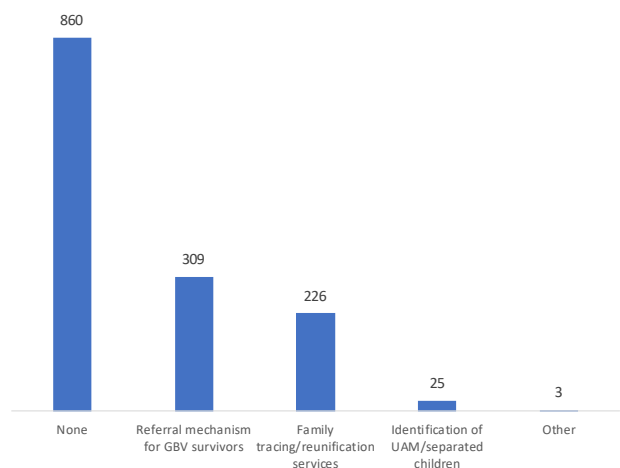


Figure 42: Types of protection services provided at sites.

Possession of ID Cards

Less than 25% of female IDPs have ID cards in 669 sites, while less than 25% of male IDPs have ID cards in 380 sites. Only in 122 sites did more than 75% of female IDPs have ID cards and only in 244 sites more than 75% of male IDPs have ID cards.

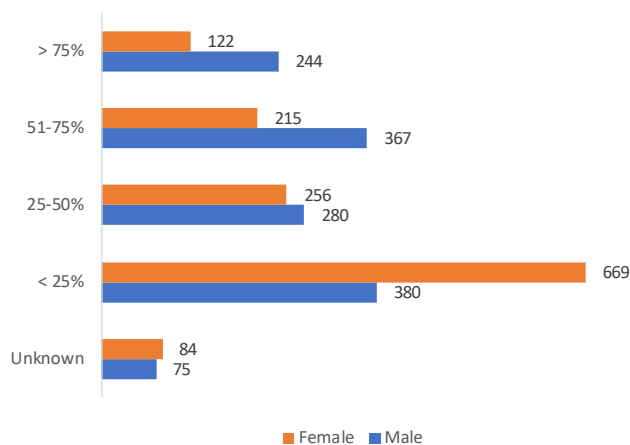


Figure 43: Percentage of male and female IDPs who have ID cards by number of sites.



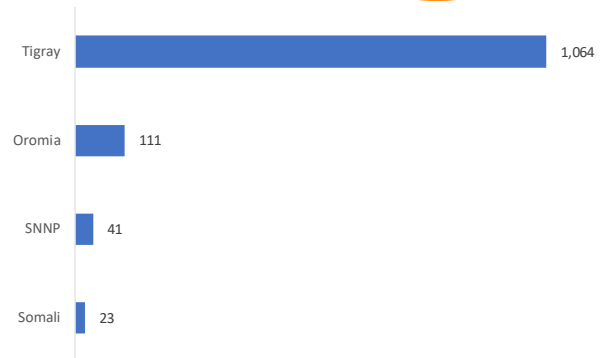
COVID-19

Impact of COVID-19 on IDPs

Number of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

In locations where Site Assessment was conducted, 1,064 medically tested and confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported among IDPs in Tigray, while 111 cases were found in Oromia, 41 cases in SNNP and 23 cases in Somali. 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 among IDPs by region.



Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

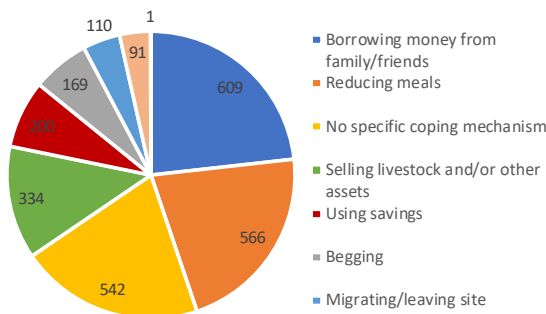


Figure 45: Coping mechanisms adopted by IDPs.

In 609 sites (45%), IDPs resorted to borrowing money from family and friends, while in 566 sites (42%), IDPs were reducing their meals.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

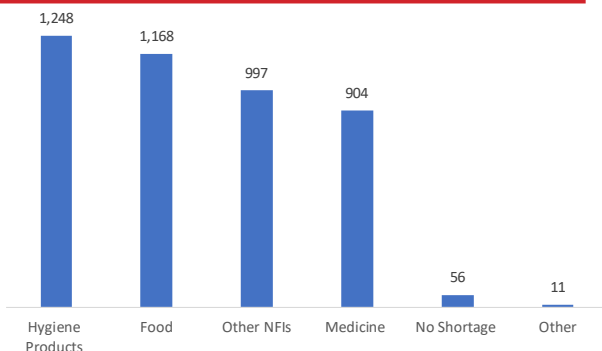


Figure 47: Shortage of items by number of sites.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

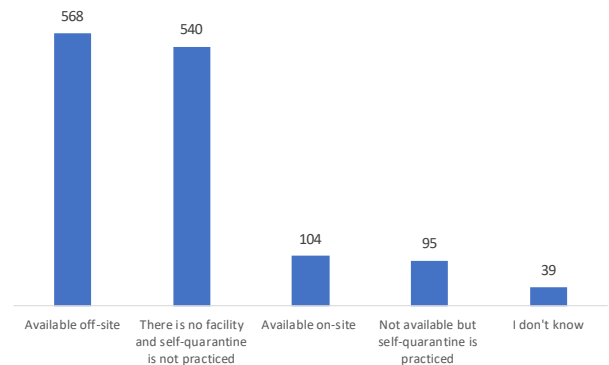


Figure 46: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

Quarantine facilities were available in 672 sites (50%), where they were off-site in 568 sites and on-site in 104 sites. However, there were no quarantine facilities in 635 sites (47%).

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,248 sites (93%), IDPs mentioned that there is shortage of hygiene products and this entails water, soap, sanitizers and personal protective equipment (PPE). In 1,168 sites (87%), there are food shortages.

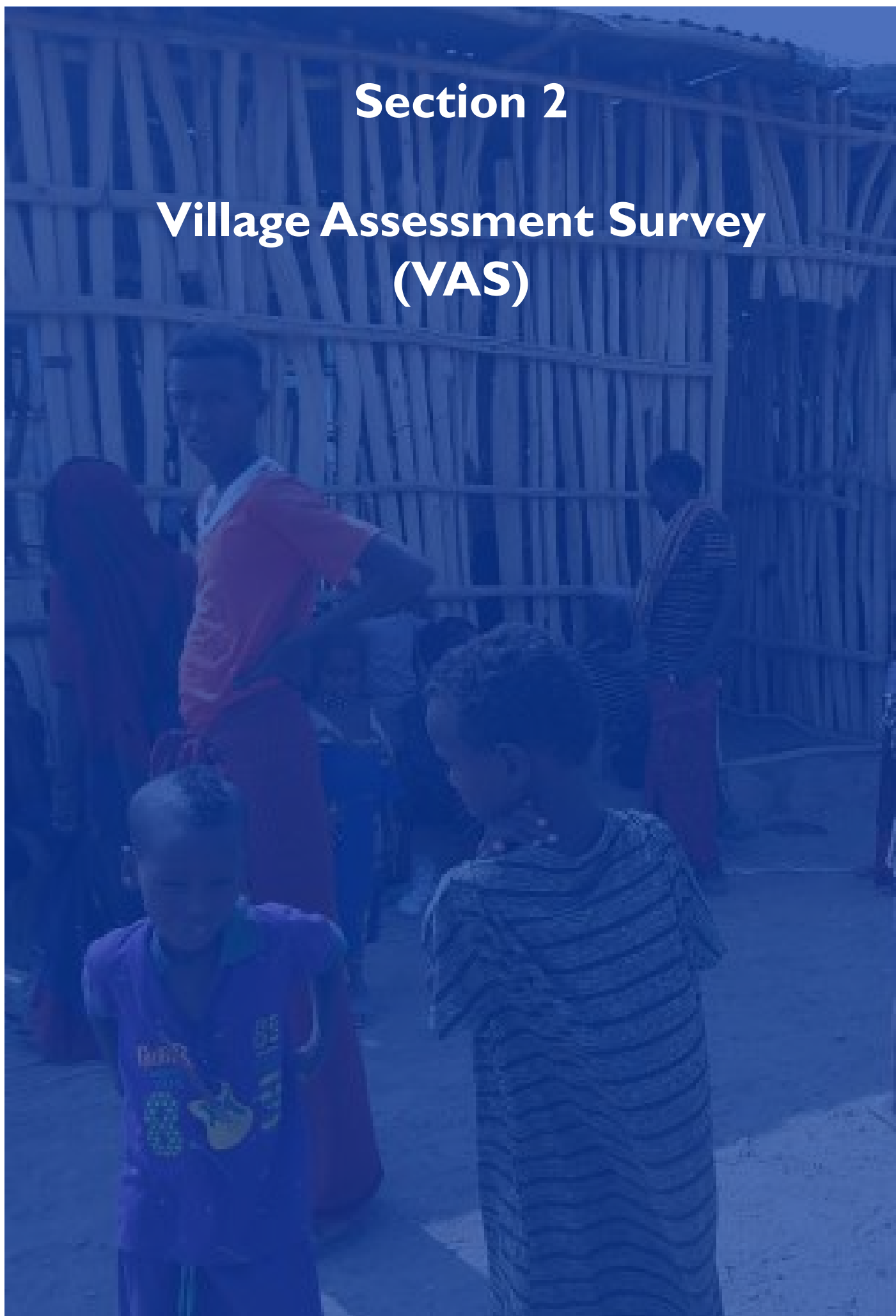
Additionally, it was reported that the price of hygiene products have increased across 1,243 sites (92%) and the price of food has also increased across 1,238 sites (92%).

"Seven focus group discussion participants have been chosen to take part in the Village Assessment Survey in a village in SNNP region as part of a COVID-19 prevention measure."



Section 2

Village Assessment Survey (VAS)



KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



1,294 villages covered



123 inaccessible villages

Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



1,210,053 returning IDPs
(209,329 households)



35,409 IDPs*
(6,147 households)



9,940 returned migrants



-13.6% decrease in returning IDPs
(there were 1,400,892 returning IDPs in VAS round 5)



1,326,717 host community
members (229,940 households)



1
1,177,095 returning IDPs
(97%) were initially displaced
by conflict in 1,231 villages



2
27,431 returning IDPs (2%)
were initially displaced by
seasonal floods in 44 villages



3
3,042 returning IDPs (0.2%)
were initially displaced by
flash floods in 8 villages

Other reasons for initial displacement included: drought (1,427 returning IDPs), landslide (738 returning IDPs) and fire (320 returning IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

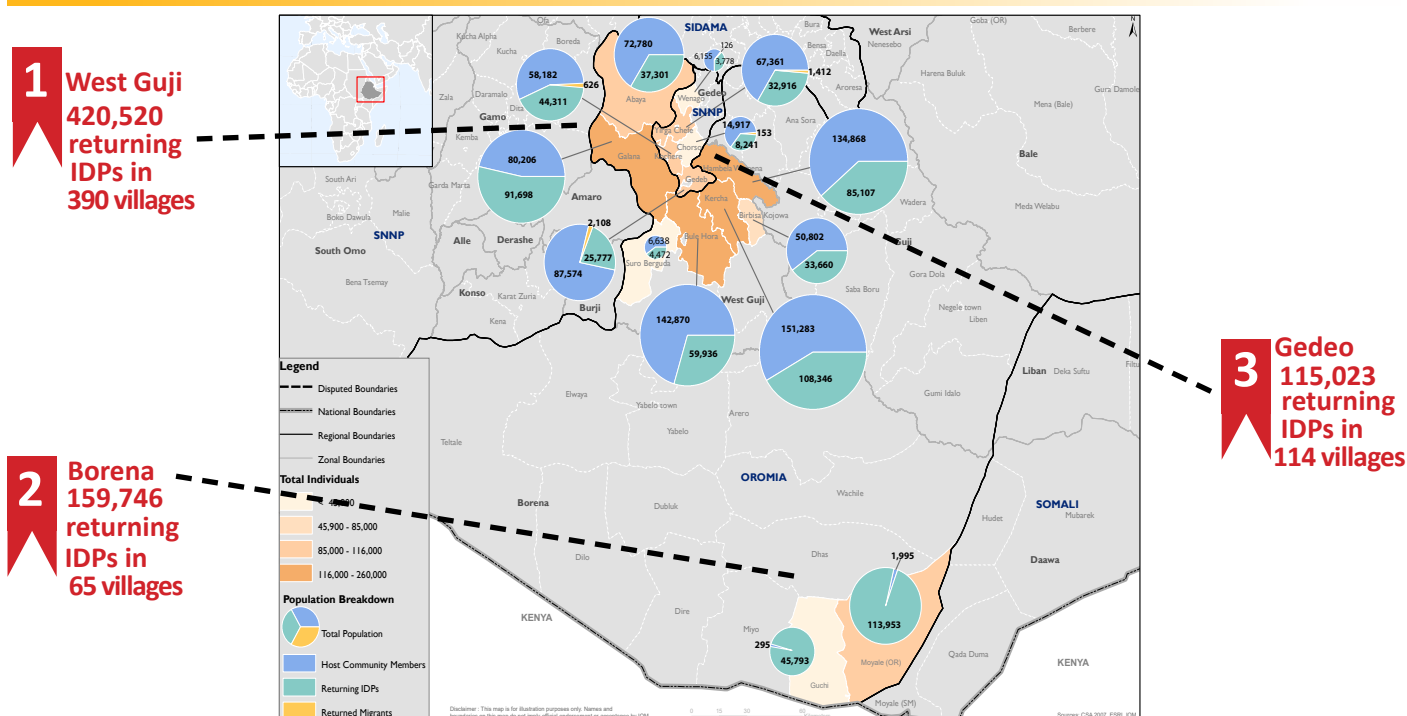


Figure 48: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

*Kindly note that an estimate of an additional 5,966 IDPs (1,114 households) were captured through VAS in locations with high returns.

METHODOLOGY



Data collection period:
15 August — 20 September 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 6th 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 whereby 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 5 population categories, namely returning IDPs, IDPs, resettled IDPs, returned migrants and host community members must also be represented in the focus group. This lower limit of 7 individuals is employed to ensure that COVID-19 prevention measures such as social distancing can be observed. 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 15 August to 20 September 2020.

Coverage of this round

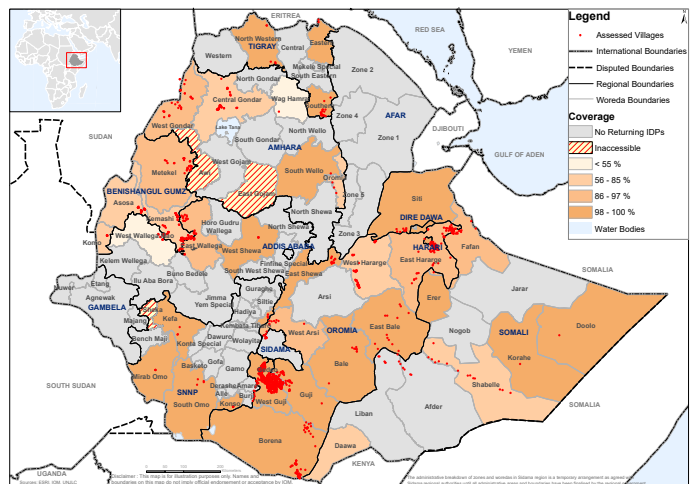
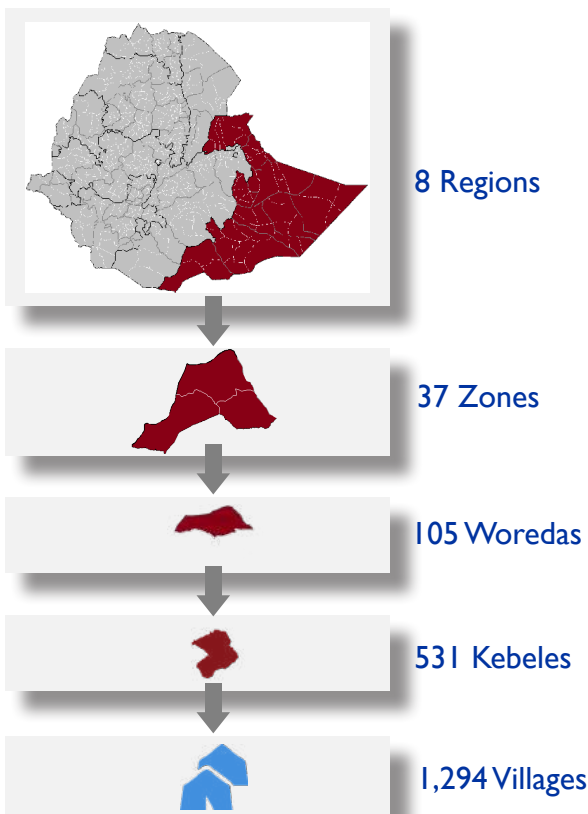


Figure 49: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 6 of VAS.



123 Inaccessible Villages

For round 6 of VAS, a total of 123 villages could not be accessed. 78 villages were inaccessible due to security issues mainly in East Hararge, West Hararge, Metekel, Kemashi, Assosa, East Wallega Fafan, West Guji, Sheka and Segen Peoples' zones. 45 villages could not be accessed due road inaccessibility issues mainly in Central Gondar, Assosa, Kemashi, West Wallega, Dawa, Shabelle and West Guji zones.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

National Level

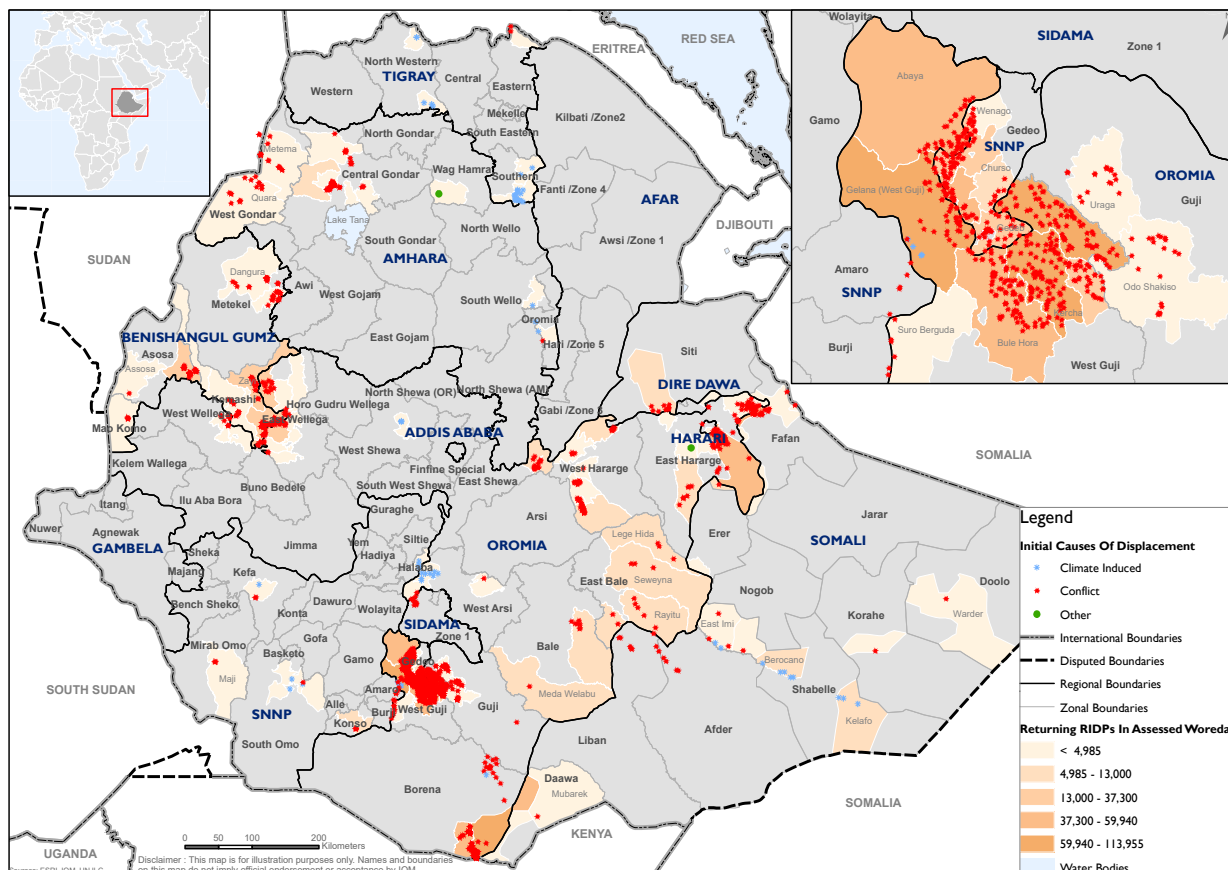


Figure 50: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in August and September 2020.

According to the data collected between August to September 2020, there were an estimated 1.2 million returning IDPs (209,329 households) across 1,294 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 806,861 returning IDPs (138,247 households), as captured through the coverage of 761 villages. Oromia witnessed an increase of 19,898 returning IDPs (+2.5%) as found across 14 new villages in East Shewa, West Shewa, South West Shewa, West Arsi and Bale zones. However, it should also be noted that there were significant accessibility challenges this round as 52 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 745 villages (98%).

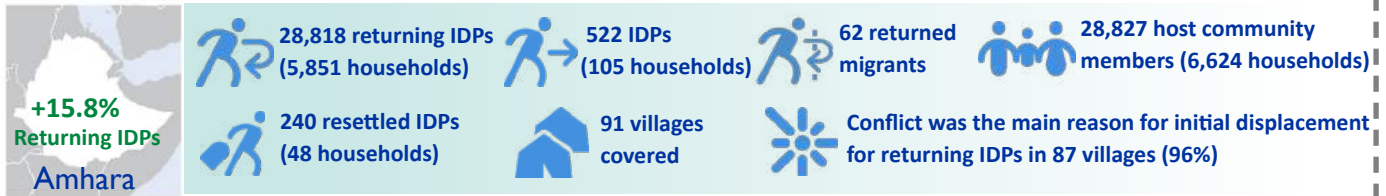
The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali with an estimate of 149,431 returning IDPs

(24,917 households). There was a significant decrease of 215,438 returning IDPs (-59%), which was mainly due to inaccessibility issues caused by the overflow of the Shabelle River which flooded roads in Shabelle zone, while there were road inaccessibility issues in Dawa zone and security issues in Fafan zone. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 97 villages (90%).

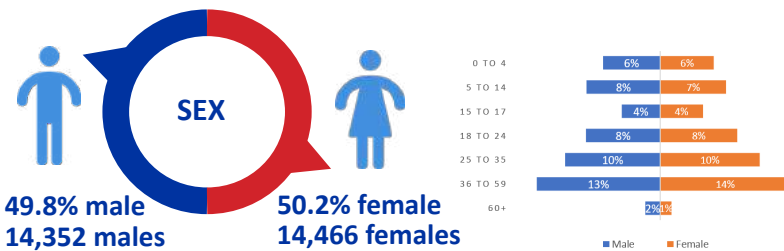
The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNP region with an estimated 132,281 returning IDPs (21,767 households). There was a decrease of 228 returning IDPs (-0.2%) since the previous round. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 125 villages (95%).

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 586,633 males (48.5%) and 623,420 females (51.5%). 1.18 million returning IDPs (97%) were initially displaced by conflict, 27,431 returning IDPs (2%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods and 3,042 returning IDPs were initially displaced by flash floods (0.25%).

Amhara



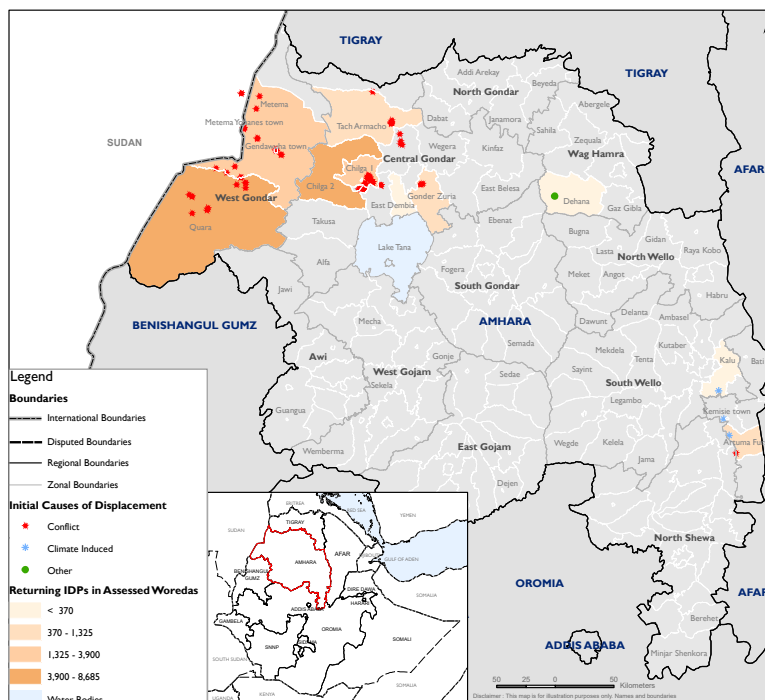
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	2	Elderly persons without care givers	330
Pregnant women over 18	684	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	2,227	Separated children	31
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	196	Orphaned children	77
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	259	Single-female headed households	1,287
Persons with chronic diseases	187	Single-male headed households	494
Religious minorities	9	Child-headed households	35
Ethnic minorities	19	Elderly-headed households	278

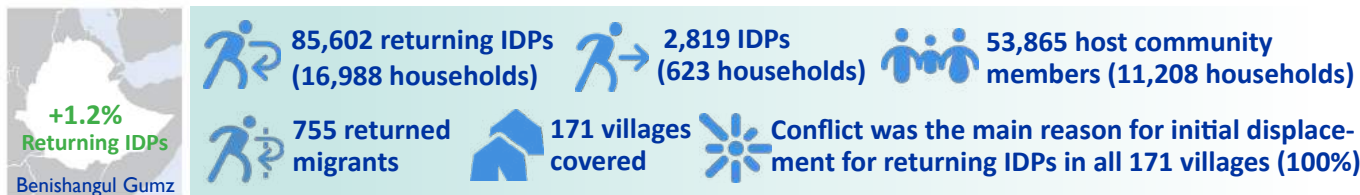
5,851 households comprising 28,818 returning IDPs were identified in 91 villages in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 3,926 IDPs (+15.8%) since the previous round 22 (June/July 2020). This is mainly due to increased coverage of villages that were not covered in the last round. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 87 villages (96%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara

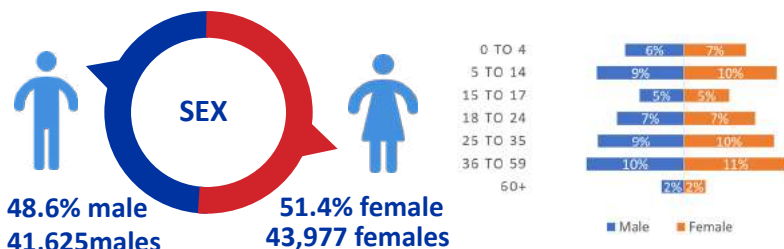


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Benishangul Gumz



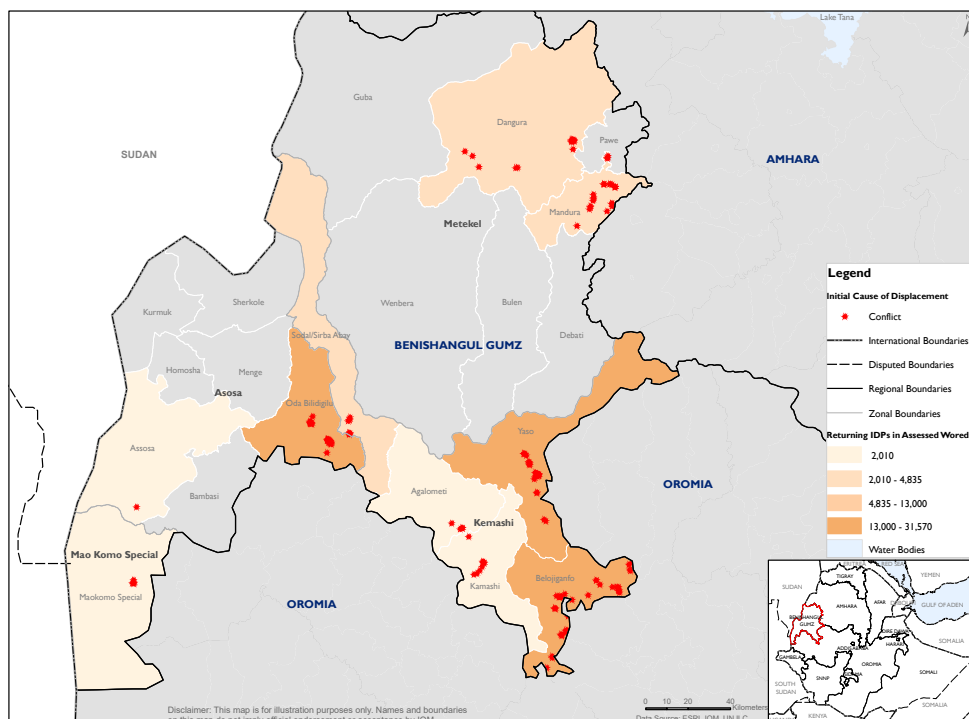
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	157	Elderly persons without care givers	1,248
Pregnant women over 18	2,632	Unaccompanied children	52
Breastfeeding mothers	6,883	Separated children	575
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	608	Orphaned children	506
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	919	Single-female headed households	580
Persons with chronic diseases	353	Single-male headed households	852
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	8
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	2,083

16,988 households comprising 85,602 returning IDPs were identified in 171 villages in Benishangul Gumz region. A majority of returning IDPs in 130 villages arrived more than 6 months ago, while a majority of returning IDPs in 39 villages and 2 villages returned between 3-6 months and 1-3 months ago respectively. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 171 villages (100%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Benishangul Gumz



*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 Gumz in VAS round 6.

Harari



955 returning IDPs
(145 households)



0 IDPs
(0 households)



0 host community members
(0 households)

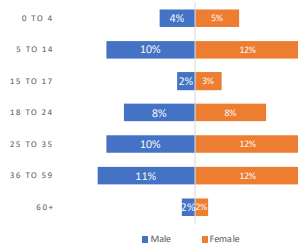
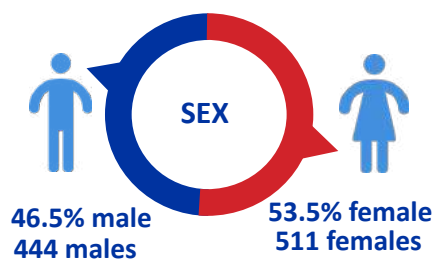


2 villages covered



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

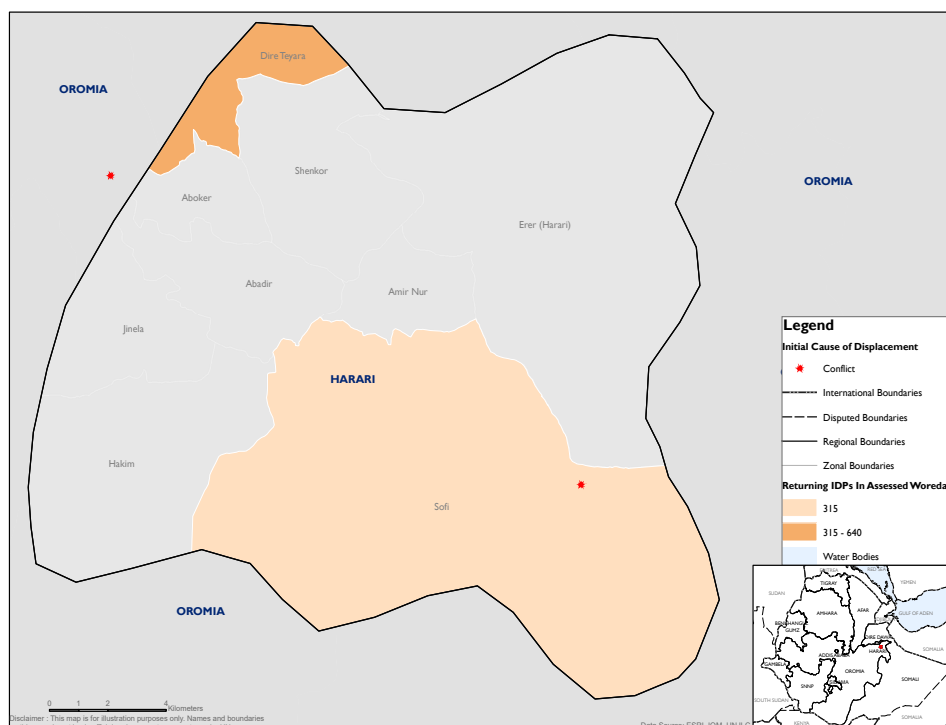
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	1	Elderly persons without care givers	21
Pregnant women over 18	15	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	52	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	3	Orphaned children	4
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	4	Single-female headed households	0
Persons with chronic diseases	2	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	21

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 rounds (both February/March and June/July 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.

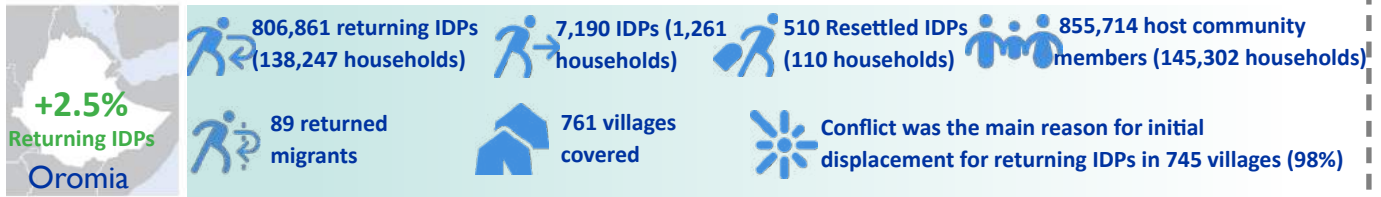
Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Harari



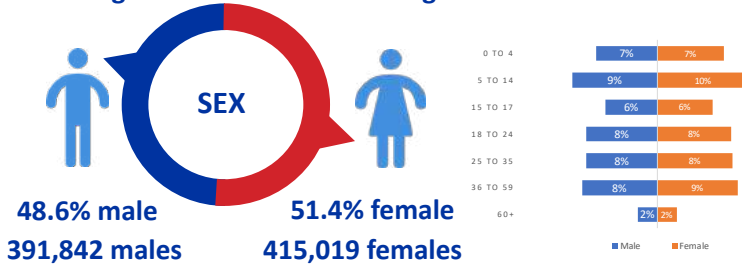
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 54: Returning IDP figures for Harari in VAS round 6.

Oromia



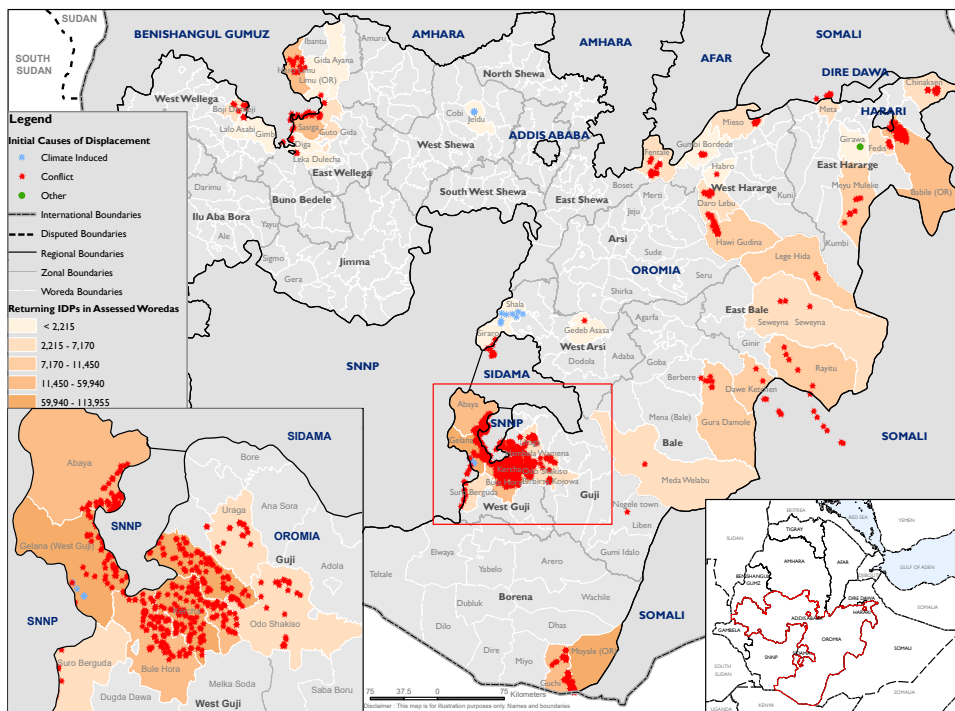
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	448	Elderly persons without care givers	3,170
Pregnant women over 18	33,331	Unaccompanied children	299
Breastfeeding mothers	51,371	Separated children	1,163
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,304	Orphaned children	4,383
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3,080	Single-female headed households	7,204
Persons with chronic diseases	1,105	Single-male headed households	2,980
Religious minorities	1,337	Child-headed households	356
Ethnic minorities	1,674	Elderly-headed households	8,337

138,247 households comprising 806,861 returning IDPs were identified in 761 villages in Oromia region. There was an increase of 19,898 returning IDPs (+2.5%) as found across 14 new villages in East Shewa, West Shewa, South West Shewa, West Arsi and Bale zones. However, there were significant accessibility challenges as 52 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues in mainly East Harerge, East Wallega, West Harerge and West Guji zones. The majority of returning IDPs in 714 villages (94%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 745 villages (98%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia



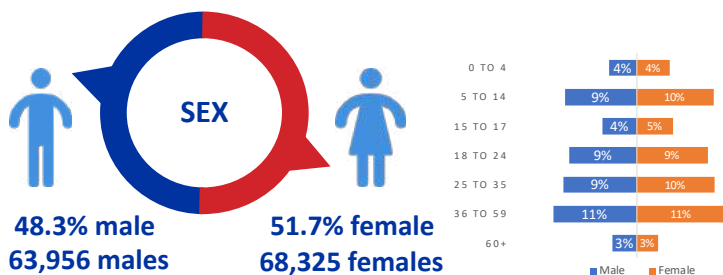
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 55: Returning IDP figures for Oromia in VAS round 6.

SNNP



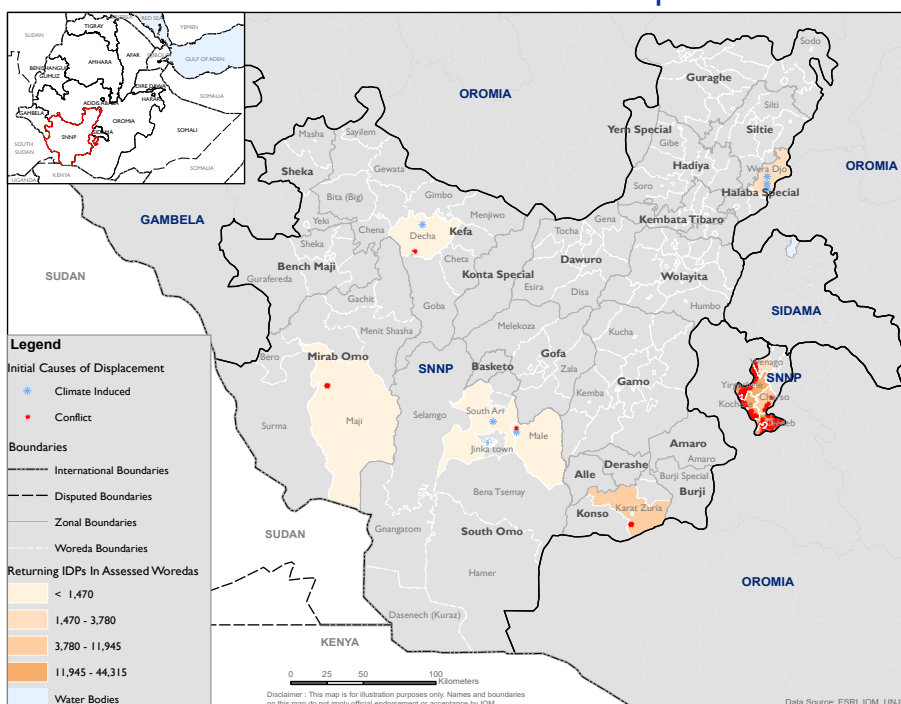
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



21,767 households comprising 132,281 returning IDPs were identified in 132 villages in SNNP. This is a decrease of 228 returning IDPs (-0.2%) since the previous round (June/ July 2020). Returning IDPs in 121 villages (92%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 125 villages (95%).

Pregnant girls under 18	21	Unaccompanied children	0
Pregnant women over 18	3,371	Separated children	440
Breastfeeding mothers	6,042	Orphaned children	1,240
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	290	Single-female headed households	1,521
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	725	Single-male headed households	349
Persons with chronic diseases	421	Child-headed households	122
Minorities	2,060	Elderly-headed households	1,263
Elderly persons without care givers	978		

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNP

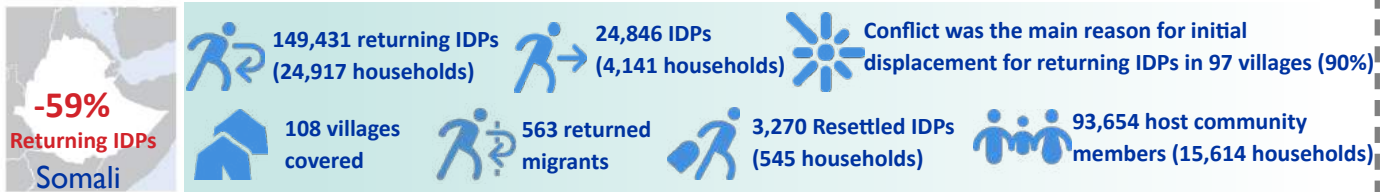


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

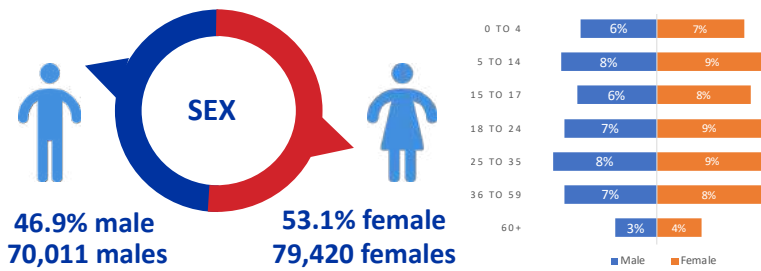
Figure 56: Returning IDP figures for SNNP region in VAS round 6.

**The total number of IDPs reported in SNNP region is based on DTM's current coverage in the region. DTM is working to improve its coverage of SNNPR since the roll out of Village Assessment Survey across the region was newly piloted starting in June 2020.

Somali



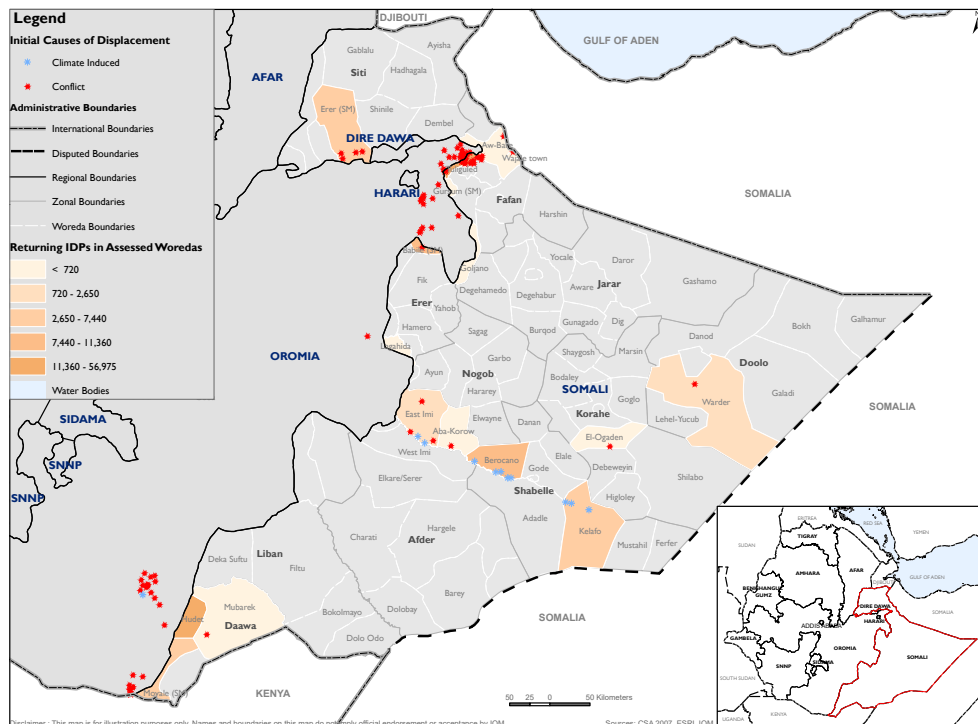
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	849	Elderly persons without care givers	1,036
Pregnant women over 18	3,231	Unaccompanied children	21
Breastfeeding mothers	5,238	Separated children	1,002
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	521	Orphaned children	1,499
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	349	Single-female headed households	1,428
Persons with chronic diseases	426	Single-male headed households	583
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	358
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	1,427

24,917 households comprising 149,431 returning IDPs were identified in 108 villages in Somali region. While there was a significant decrease of 215,438 returning IDPs (-59%) since the previous round, it should be noted that 25 villages were inaccessible due to the overflow of the Shabelle River which flooded roads in in Shabelle zone, while there were road inaccessibility issues in Dawa zone and security issues in Fafan zone. The majority of returning IDPs in 76 villages (70%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 97 villages (90%). VAS

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.

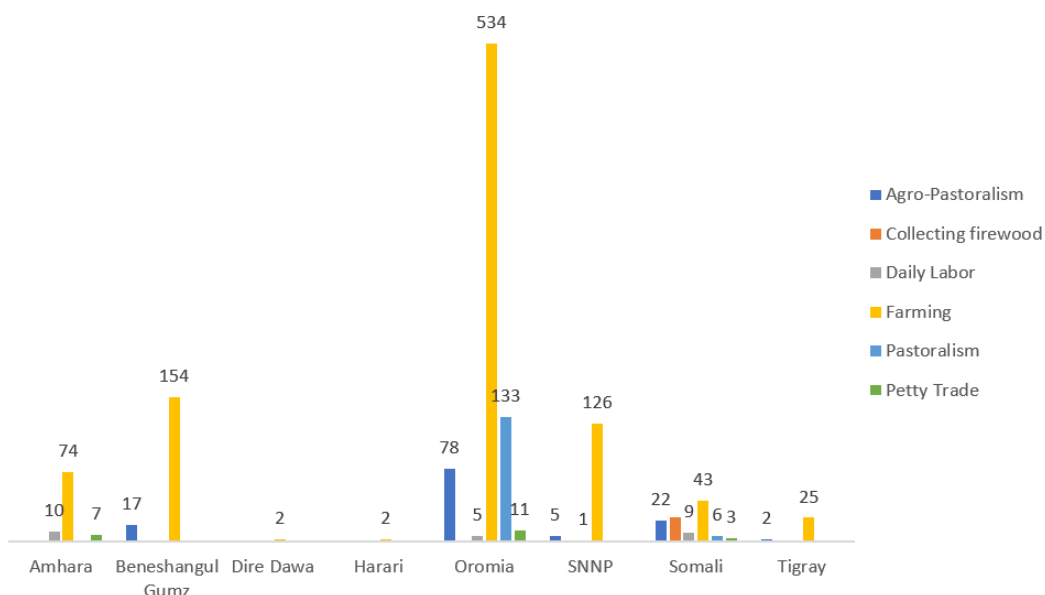
Figure 57: Returning IDP figures for Somali region in VAS round 6.



LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood for 534 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by pastoralism in 133 villages. In Benishangul Gumz, the most common livelihood is farming as found in 154 vil- lages.

Figure 58: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.



Agriculture

Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds, as reported in 1,216 villages. The second most needed agricultural input is tools in 1,195 villages.

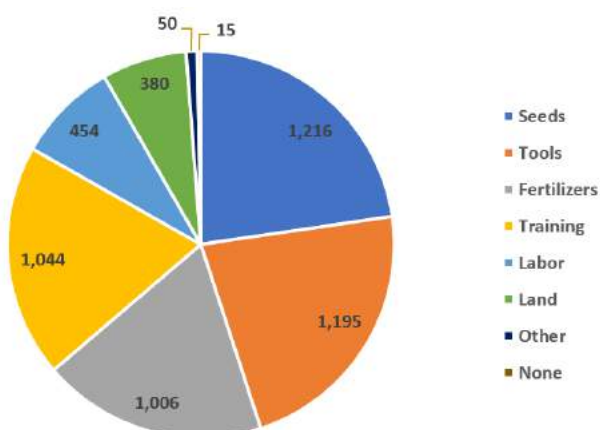


Figure 59: Most needed agricultural inputs across villages.

Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 140 villages (11%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

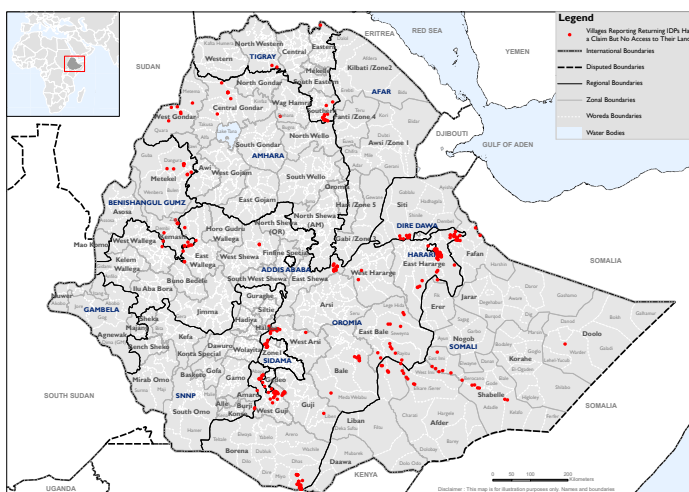


Figure 60: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.

723

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

Average Land Holding Per Household

- Amhara: 2.58 hectares
- Benishangul Gumz: 3.27 hectares
- Dire Dawa: 0.5 hectares
- Harari: 2.5 hectares
- Oromia: 1.24 hectares
- SNNP: 0.44 hectares
- Somali: 0.66 hectares
- Tigray: 0.44 hectares

Food

Food Types Available in Villages

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

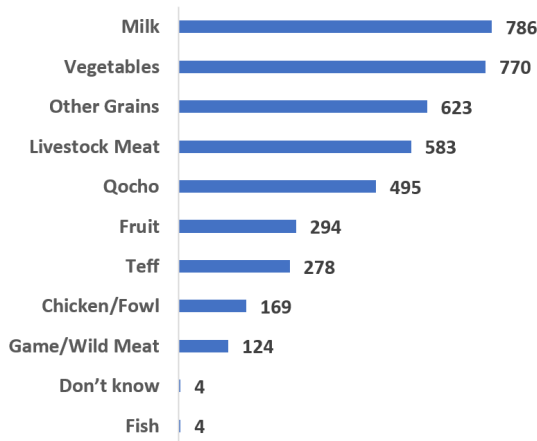


Figure 61: Food types available in villages.

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.

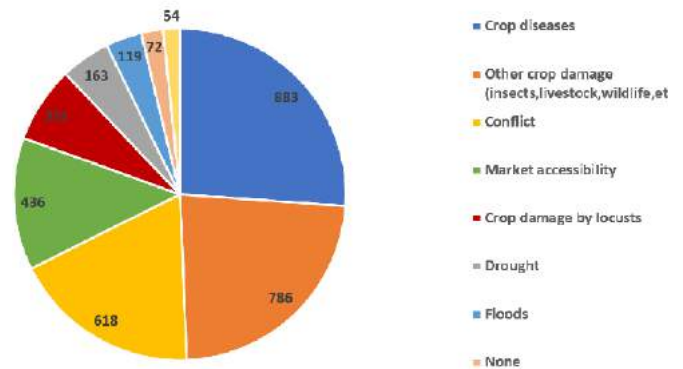


Figure 62: Main problems affecting the production of food and cash crops across sites.

Livestock

Of the 1,216 villages (94%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:

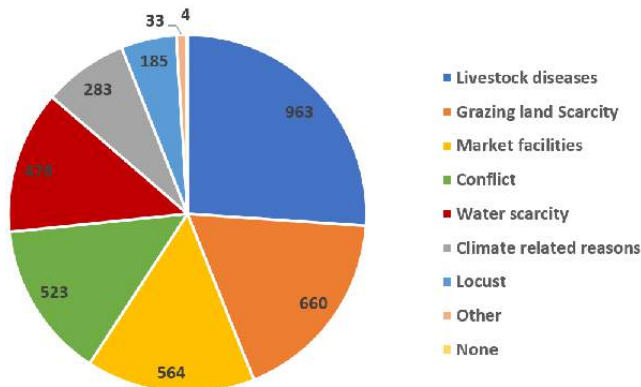
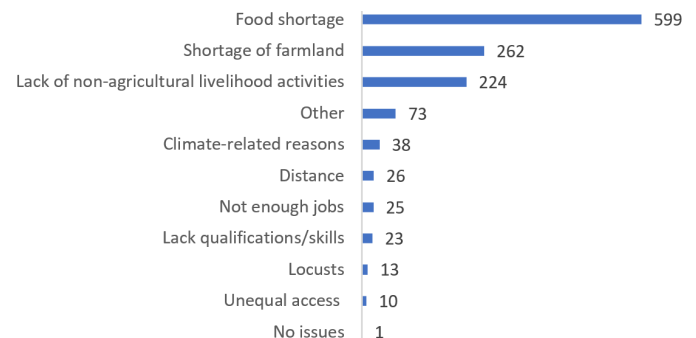


Figure 63 (on the left): Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.

Livelihood Issues

The main issue with livelihoods in a majority of villages is food shortage, as reported in 599 villages (46%). This is followed by shortage of farmland in 262 villages (20%), and a lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities in 224 villages (17%). Other related concerns also affected livelihoods in 73 villages (6%) whereby most of these reasons were water shortage and conflict.

Figure 64: Main livelihood issues in villages assessed.



HEALTH

Availability of Health Facilities

Villages Without Access to Health Facilities

981 out of 1,294 villages (76%) do not have a health facility.

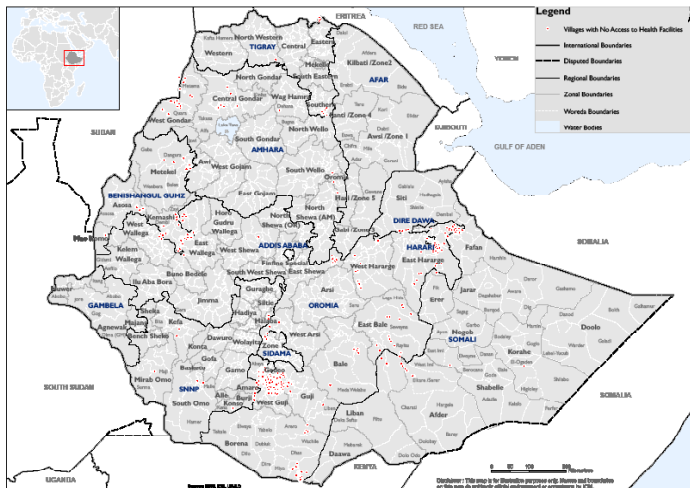


Figure 65: Villages that do not have health facilities.

Common Problems With Health Services

Of the 313 villages that have access to health facilities problem, the lack of medicine is the most common problem as found in 268 villages.

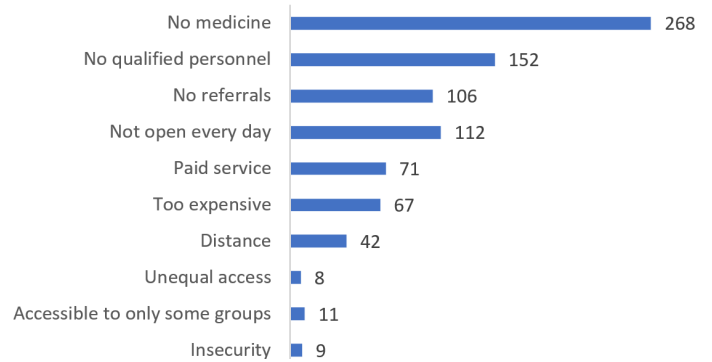


Figure 66: Common problems in accessing health services in villages where health facilities are available.

Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 69 villages (76%) in Amhara followed by scabies in 10 villages (11%).



Malaria is the main concern for 154 villages (90%) in Benishangul Gumz.



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



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



Typhoid is the main concern for 183 villages (24%) in Oromia followed by malaria in 161 villages (21%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 98 villages (74%) in SNNP followed by malaria in 15 villages (11%).



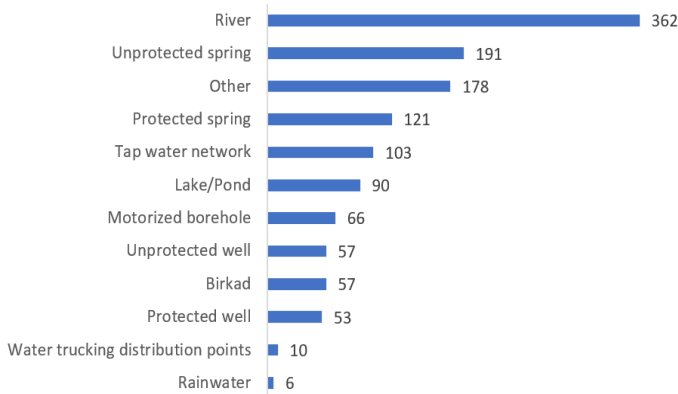
Malaria is the main concern for 47 villages (44%) in Somali followed by pneumonia in 35 villages (32%).



Malaria is the main concern for 24 villages (89%) in Tigray followed by Pneumonia in 2 villages (7%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Water Source



Main Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in 362 villages is rivers (28%), and in 191 villages it is unprotected springs (15%). In 178 villages (14%), people rely on other options such as hand pumps, while in 121 villages (9%), 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 the highest proportion of villages (522 villages or 40%) is a 21-30 minutes walk one way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 203 villages (16%) to reach the nearest water source.

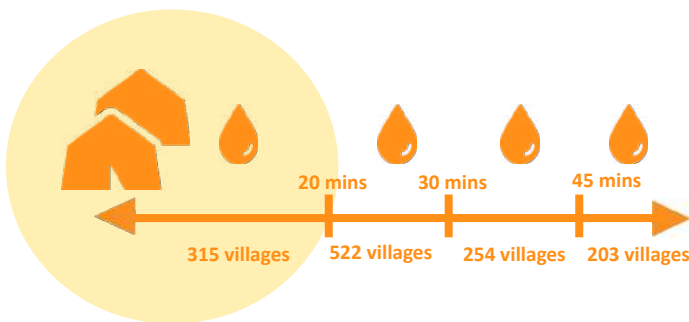


Figure 68: Distance to the nearest water source.

Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a general lack of sufficient water sources (324 villages), poor quality of water (236 villages) and distance (150 villages).

Figure 70: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

Average Queue Time for Water

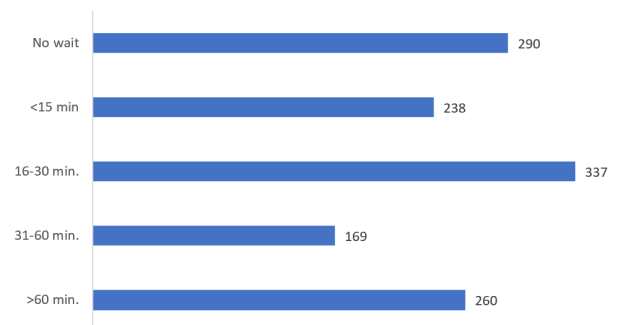
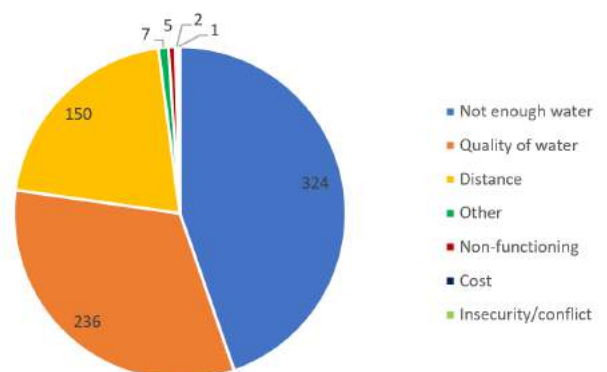


Figure 69: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.

- ✓ Water sources are accessible to all households in 569 villages (44%).
- ✗ Water sources are not accessible to all households in 725 villages (56%).



EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools

Kindergarten

Kindergartens are available across 57 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions. 963 returning IDPs, 6 IDPs and 2,260 host community children are attending kindergarten.

Secondary School

Secondary schools are available across 61 vilages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray. 5,329 returning IDPs, 0 IDPs and 18,034 host community children are attending secondary schools.

Primary School

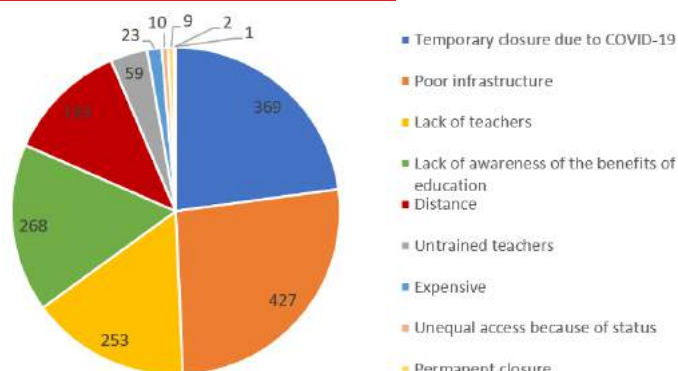
Primary schools are available in 696 villages across 6 regions. The following is the attendance for each population category:

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	36	2,413	20	91
Benishangul Gumz	42	1,938	0	171
Oromia	466	37,453	183	761
SNNP	58	12,781	0	132
Somali	65	2,265	841	108
Tigray	29	690	5	27
Grand Total	696	57,540	1,049	1,294

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

Based on data available, it was found that there are 37,453 returning IDP children attending primary school in Oromia, along with 183 IDP children and 761 host community children. In SNNP, 12,781 returning IDP children and 132 host community children are attending primary school.

Education Challenges



Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

It is reported that 427 villages are not satisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure. The second reason for dissatisfaction with schools is the temporary closure COVID-19 as reported in 369 villages. This is followed by lack of awareness of the benefits of education 268 villages.

Figure 72: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

SHELTER

Shelter Types & Conditions

The 3 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud wall with iron sheet roofing in 910 villages, followed by houses made of mud wall with thatched roofing in 891 villages and Buuls/Tukuls (wood frame with cloth or plastic sheeting) in 658 villages.

Out of 1,294 villages, a majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own homes in 1,051 villages (81%), while those in 243 villages (19%) have not. 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 143 villages and partially damaged in 77 villages. Notably, returning IDPs in 13 villages said that they did not own shelters.

1,051
Number of villages where returning IDPs have returned to their own homes



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

Issues With Shelter

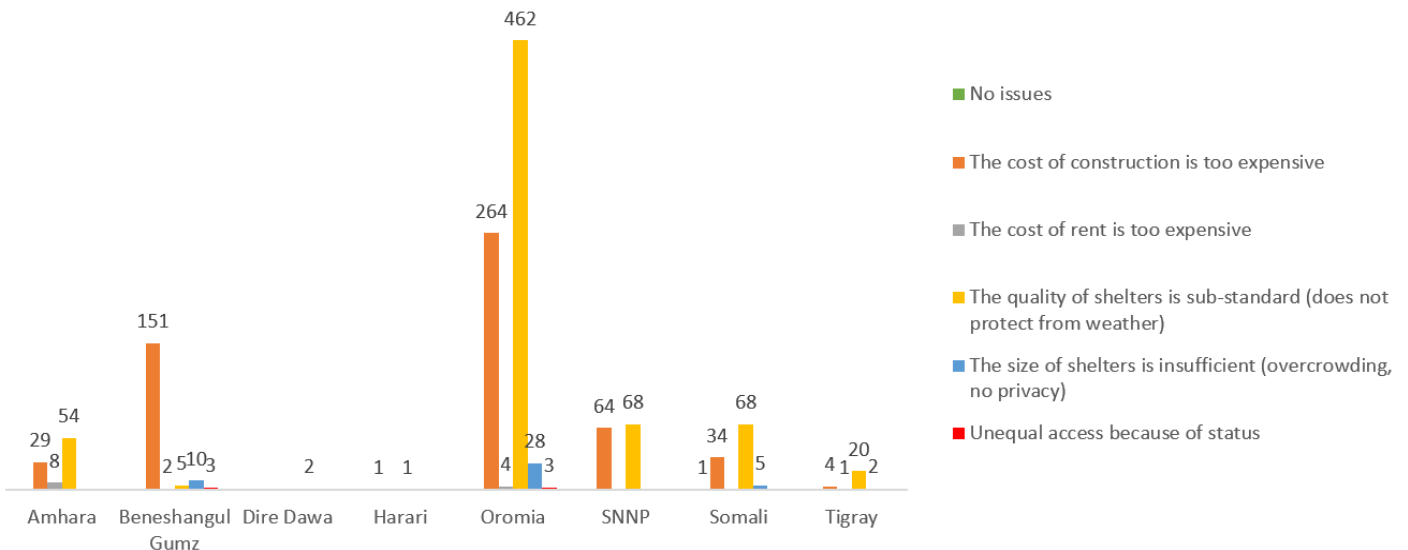


Figure 74: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages is the poor quality of shelters as reported in 462 villages in Oromia, 68 villages in SNNP, 68 villages in Somali, and 54 villages in Amhara. The next notable issue is the cost of construction which is said to be too expensive in 264 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding is also an issue in 28 villages in Oromia and 10 villages in Benishangul Gumz.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

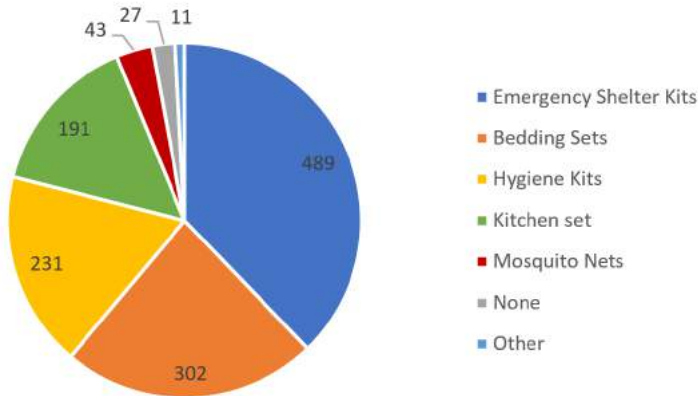


Figure 75: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 489 villages (38%), followed by bedding sets in 302 villages (23%) and hygiene kits in 231 villages (18%).



534 villages (41%) have access to NFI selling markets.



759 villages (59%) have no access to NFI selling markets.



HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Land Ownership & Land Access

Main Form of Land Tenure

The main form of land tenure is landholding certificates in 760 villages (59%), while communal land is the main form of land ownership in 346 villages (27%). Meanwhile, leased land is the main form of land ownership in 100 villages (8%).

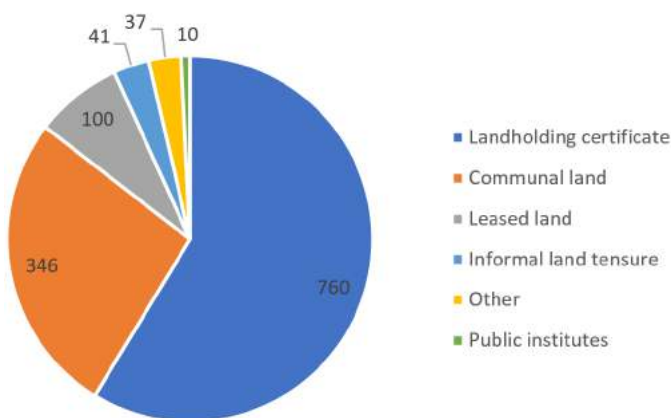


Figure 76: Main forms of land ownership.

Claim and Access to Land

A majority of returning IDPs in 986 villages (76%) had a claim to land and currently have access to land. However, returning IDPs in 308 villages (24%) stated that they had a claim to land but no longer have access to it.

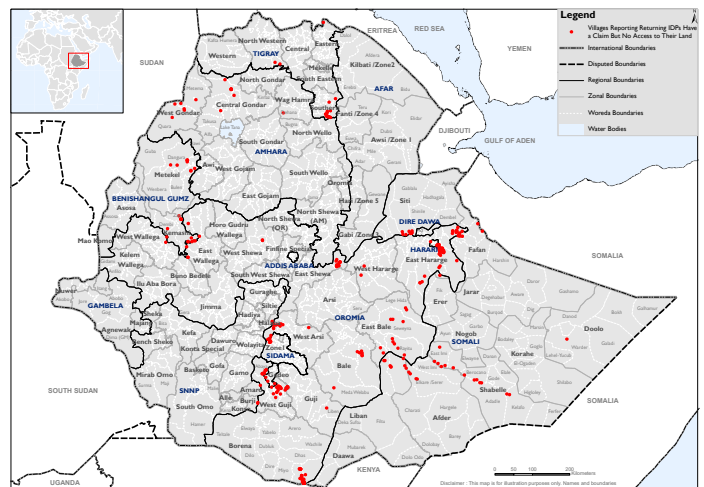
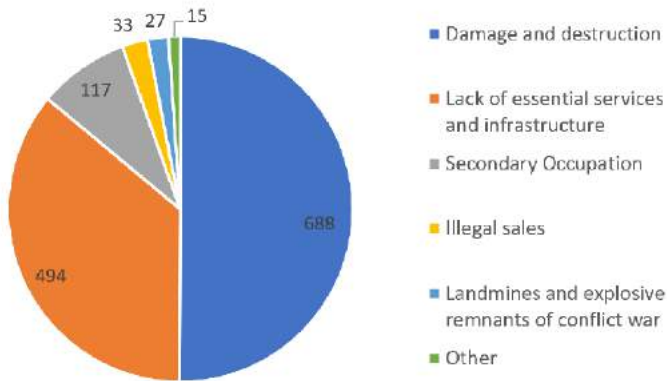


Figure 77: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



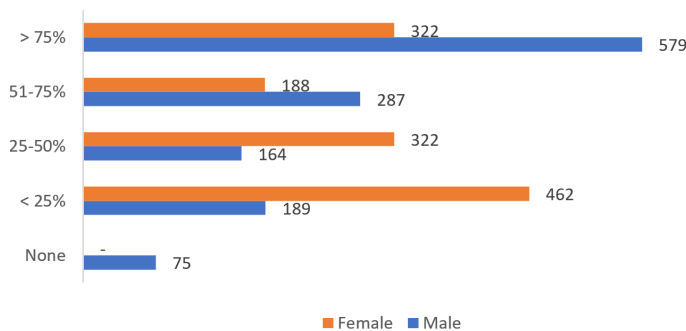
Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

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 688 villages. This is followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 494 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



In 579 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 322 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 poor in 4 villages (0.3%), excellent in 202 villages (16%) and good in 630 villages (49%). However, it should be noted that the focus group discussions in 458 villages (42%) did not answer this question.

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 56 villages (4%) and threats of violence in 70 villages (5%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 44 villages (3%).

- A government recognized security provider is present in 1,153 villages (89%).
- A government recognized security provider is not present in 141 villages (11%).

Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

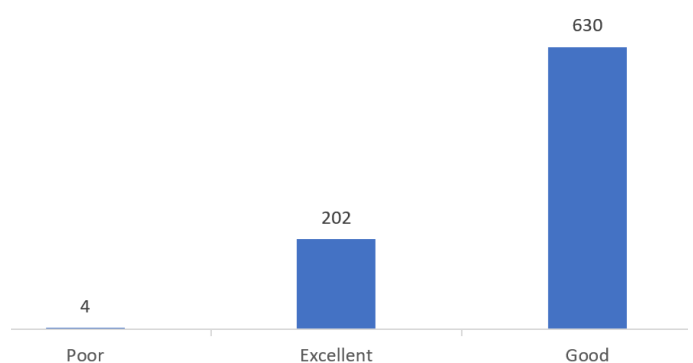
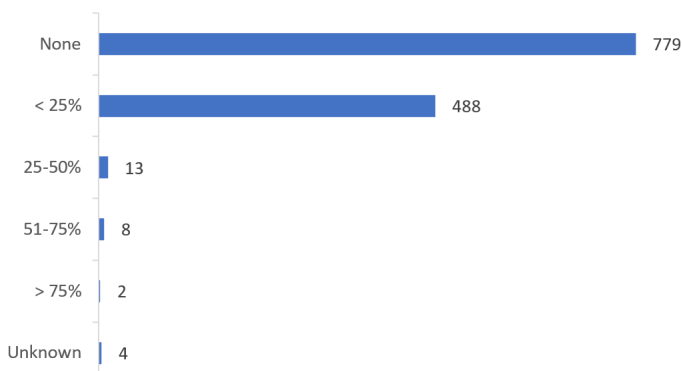


Figure 80: The reported relationship between returning IDPs and host communities across villages.



Percentage of Returning IDPs With a Separated Family Member

In 779 sites, returning IDPs did not report having separated family members. However, in 488 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

Among the main obstacles listed impeding returning IDPs from voting, the most prominent obstacles are a lack of knowledge on local affairs as found in 156 villages and a lack of documentation in 88 villages.

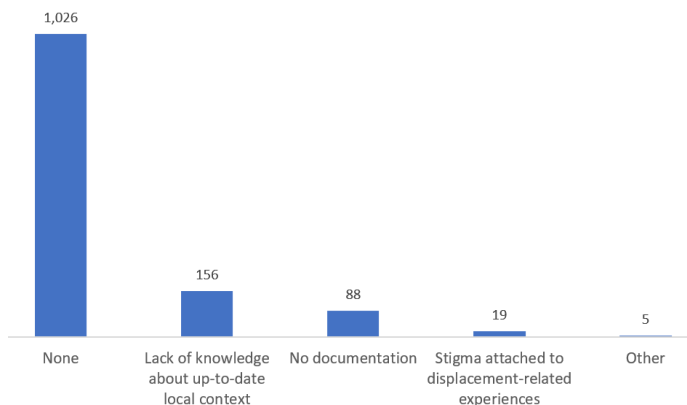
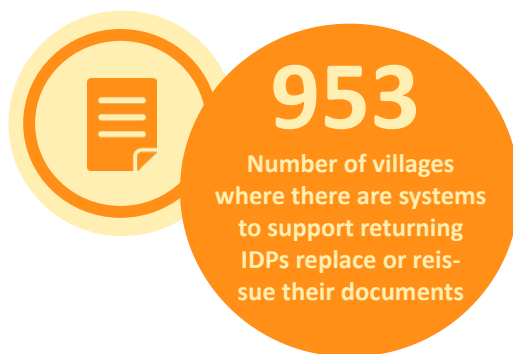


Figure 82: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.



Participation in Community, Social and Political Organizations

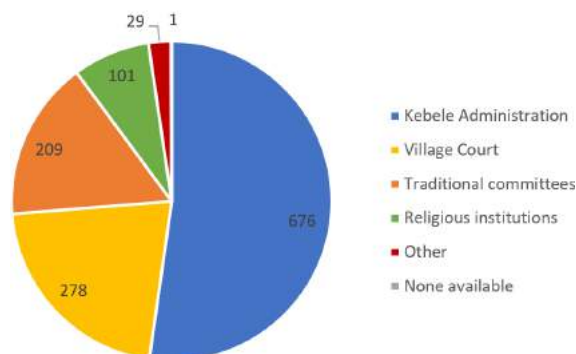
There are various community, social and political organizations existing across the villages. The most common are religious groups which are present in 902 villages. Village or Kebele Committee(s) can be found in 687 villages, while youth and/or women organizations can be found in 431 villages.

In 1,162 villages, returning IDPs are actively participating in these groups, but are not actively participating in 86 villages.

Justice Mechanisms

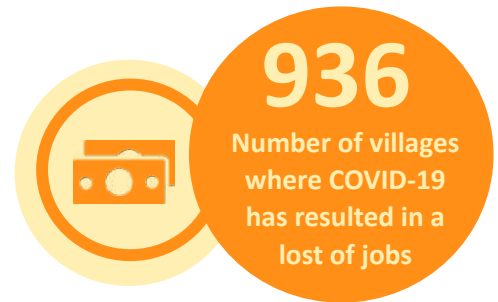
The Kebele administration is the justice mechanism most used by returning IDPs and host communities in 676 villages (52%). The second most commonly used justice system is village court as reported in 278 villages (21%).

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





COVID-19



Impact of COVID-19 on Villages Hosting Returning IDPs

Most Impacted Population Groups

In 724 villages, respondents mentioned that everyone was affected the same by COVID-19. However, in 391 villages, daily laborers were said to be the most impacted, followed by returning IDPs in 388 villages.

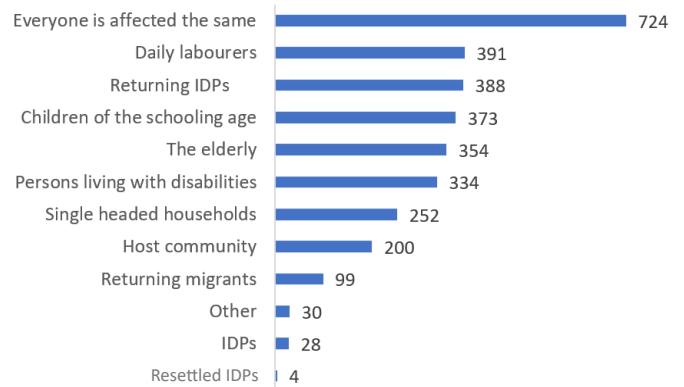


Figure 84: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across villages.

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

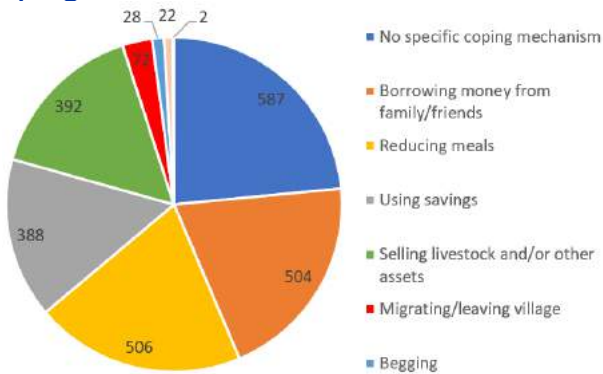


Figure 85: Coping mechanisms adopted by people living in villages hosting returning IDPs.

In 506 villages (39%), people resorted reducing their meals, while in 504 villages (39%), people were borrowing money from family and friends.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

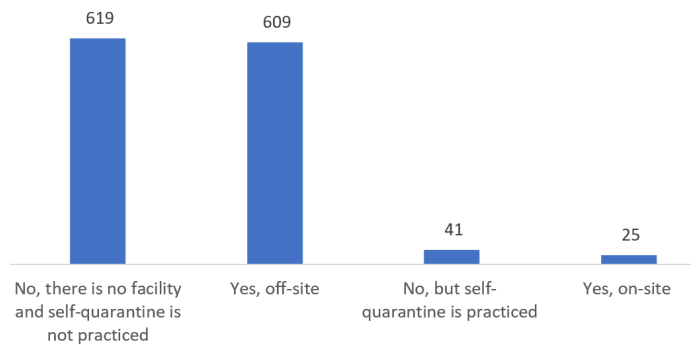


Figure 86: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

There were no quarantine facilities in 660 villages, but in 41 of these 660 villages, self-quarantine is practiced. Quarantine facilities are available in 634 villages, where 609 of them are off-site and 25 of them are on-site.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

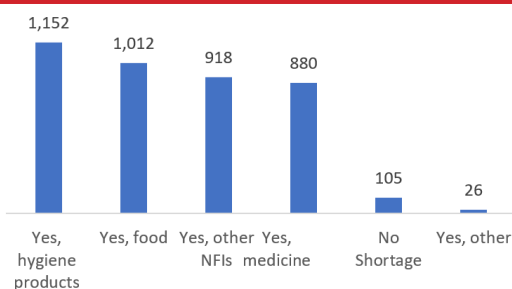


Figure 87: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,152 villages (89%), IDPs mentioned that there was a shortage of hygiene products. In 1,012 villages (78%), there was a food shortage.

Additionally, it was reported that the price of hygiene products has increased across 1,207 villages (93%) and the price of food has also increased across 1,143 villages (88%).

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 23 (August/September 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			
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Atambo	Conflict			2,208	1	360	2,208	1		360	2,208	1	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Atambo	Flash Flood								339	339	2,109	3	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Atambo	Seasonal Flood								1,150	1,150	6,482	3	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Atambo	Flash Flood		6,482		3				7,065	7,065	43,891	8	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Dubti	Seasonal Flood								878	878	5,131	4	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Elidar	Drought		1,749		3					355	1,749	3	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Mile	Conflict			2,052	1	400	2,052	1		400	2,052	1	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Mile	Flash Flood			2,355	1	450	2,355	1		450	2,355	1	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought		183		1	100	559	1		100	559	1	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Chirra	Conflict					544	3,079	2		544	3,079	2	
Alfar		Awsii (Zone 1)	Gerani	Conflict												
Alfar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Seasonal Flood		1,006		1								
Alfar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Drought		215	1,204	1					215	1,204	1	
Alfar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Seasonal Flood		150	805	1				373	523	2,846	3	
Alfar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Other		428	2,427	3					428	2,427	3	
Alfar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other		48	257	1					48	257	1	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambara	Conflict			10,376	5	2,002	10,376			2,009	10,838	6	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambara	Flash Flood		334	1,758	1				2,068	2,402	13,962	4	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Flash Flood		586	2,989	1				953	3,539	8,064	4	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought		270	1,341	1					270	1,341	1	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Flash Flood		663	3,577	2				460	1,123	6,203	4	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Galalu	Flash Flood								1,425	1,425	6,700	1	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Conflict		600	3,240	1	500	2,318	1		500	2,318	1	
Alfar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Flash Flood		162	918	2				613	1,213	6,616	3	
Alfar		Hari (Zone 5)	Dallagi	Drought		54	298	1	301	1,725	1		162	918	2	
Alfar		Hari (Zone 5)	Hadziela	Drought									301	1,725	1	
Alfar		Hari (Zone 5)	Simurobi Gele'alo	Conflict					88	485	1		88	485	1	
Alfar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalok	Drought												
Alfar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalok	Other		31	173	1								
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Aldeira	Drought		286	1,713	2					286	1,713	2	
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahile	Drought		62	386	1					62	386	1	
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Drought		31	175	1					31	175	1	
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Other		360	2,184	1					360	2,184	1	
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Flash Flood		354	2,117	2					354	2,117	2	
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Seasonal Flood								152	927	1		
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebti	Drought		45	254	1	85	520	1		130	774	2	
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Drought		265	1,582	2					265	1,582	2	
Alfar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ad Ala	Drought		172	1,014	2					172	1,014	2	
Alfar total					6,834	37,882	36	4,830	25,677	15	14,423	84,342	26,087	148,051	81	
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Guaguusa Shikurdad	Conflict		73	245	2					73	245	2	
Amhara		Central Gonder	Aykel City Administration	Conflict		730	3,071	2					730	3,071	2	
Amhara		Central Gonder	Lay Armacheho	Conflict		26	76	1					26	76	1	
Amhara		Central Gonder	Chilga 1	Conflict		210	812	3					210	812	3	
Amhara		Central Gonder	Tsegede	Conflict					256	665	1		256	665	1	
Amhara		East Gojam	Debre Marikos	Conflict		23	114	1				21	44	198	2	
Amhara		East Gojam	Embase Sar Midir	Conflict		57	203	1					57	203	1	
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Minjjar Shenkora	Conflict					82	292	1		82	292	1	
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Menz Keya Gabriel	Conflict		75	221	1					75	221	1	
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Debrebirhan City Administration	Conflict					28	44	1		28	44	1	
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Menz Gera Midir	Conflict								22	22	57	1	
Amhara		North Wollo	Habru	Conflict		61	129	1				30	91	159	2	
Amhara		North Wollo	Guba Laffo	Conflict		141	419	4					141	419	4	
Amhara		North Wollo	Kobo	Conflict		180	438	1					180	438	1	
Amhara		North Wollo	Bati	Conflict		22	118	1					22	118	1	
Amhara		Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Conflict		45	183	1					45	183	1	
Amhara		South Gonder	Anda Bet	Conflict		75	201	1					75	201	1	
Amhara		South Gonder	Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict		277	1,046	5					277	1,046	5	
Amhara		South Gonder	Este	Conflict		667	2,691	6					667	2,691	6	
Amhara		South Gonder	Farta	Conflict		78	201	1				400	78	201	1	
Amhara		South Gonder	Libo Kemkem	Seasonal Flood									400	2,399	1	
Amhara		South Gonder	Addis Zemen City Administration	Conflict		46	117	1					46	117	1	

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 23 (August/September 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					
	Anhara	South Gondar	Fogera	Flash Flood									365	2,178	1	365	2,178	1
	Anhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Conflict	199	712	2						199	712		199	712	2
	Anhara	South Wollo	Ambasel	Conflict	29	87	1						29	87		29	87	1
	Anhara	South Wollo	Jama	Conflict				93	360	1			93	360		93	360	1
	Anhara	Special Woreda	Kombolcha City Administration	Conflict	22	93	1						22	93		22	93	1
	Anhara	Wag Himra	Argoba	Conflict							41	147	41	147	1	41	147	1
	Anhara	Wag Himra	Gar Ghibla	Conflict	58	159	1						58	159		58	159	1
	Anhara	Wag Himra	Sefota	Conflict				63	165	1			63	165		63	165	1
	Anhara	West Gojjam	Sekela	Conflict	47	255	1						47	255		47	255	1
	Anhara	West Gojjam	Dega Damot	Conflict	429	1,631	2						429	1,631		429	1,631	2
	Anhara	West Gojjam	Jabi Teihnan	Conflict	46	154	1						46	154		46	154	1
	Anhara	West Gojjam	Metema	Conflict	576	2,535	3						576	2,535		576	2,535	3
	Anhara	West Gondar	Quara	Conflict				139	722	1			139	722		139	722	1
	Anhara	West Gondar	Midre Genet	Conflict				200	287	1			200	287		200	287	1
	Anhara Total				4,192	15,911	45	861	2,535	7	4,895	6	5,982	23,341	6	5,982	23,341	58
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Blidigilu	Conflict	116	430	2						116	430		116	430	2
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Kamashi	Conflict	211	1,201	3						211	1,201		211	1,201	3
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metekel	Dangura	Conflict				527	2,605	6			527	2,605		527	2,605	6
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metekel	Mandura	Conflict				71	389	2			71	389		71	389	2
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Metekel	Guba	Conflict									771	3,687	2	771	3,687	2
	Beneshangul Gumuz Total				327	1,631	5	598	2,994	8	3,687	2	1,696	8,312	2	1,696	8,312	15
	Dira Dawa	Dira Dawa	Dira Dawa/Town	Conflict	954	4,875	2						954	4,875		954	4,875	2
	Gambella	Agnuak	Gog	Conflict	420	2,828	1						420	2,828		420	2,828	1
	Gambella	Agnuak	Jore	Conflict	66	420	1						66	420		66	420	1
	Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	Conflict				470	3,619	1			470	3,619		470	3,619	1
	Gambella	Nuer	Jilkawo	Seasonal Flood	543	3,963	1						543	3,963		543	3,963	1
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	1,691	11,188	3						630	4,515	1	2,321	15,703	4
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Seasonal Flood									30	150	1	30	150	1
	Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	1,327	10,036	4						1,327	10,036		1,327	10,036	4
	Gambella Total				4,047	28,435	10	470	3,619	1	4,665	2	5,177	36,719	2	5,177	36,719	13
	Hareri	Hareri	Abadir	Conflict	25	125	1						25	125		25	125	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Abo Ker	Conflict	30	170	1						30	170		30	170	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Amir Nur	Conflict	51	196	1						51	196		51	196	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Hakim	Conflict	343	1,598	2						343	1,598		343	1,598	2
	Hareri	Hareri	Jenela	Conflict	32	200	1						32	200		32	200	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Shenkor	Conflict	23	50	1						23	50		23	50	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	Conflict	65	326	1						65	326		65	326	1
	Hareri Total				569	2,665	8	470	3,619	1	4,665	2	5,177	26,665	2	5,177	26,665	8
	Oromia	Arsi	Dageluna Tijo	Conflict	39	129	1						39	129		39	129	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Golicha Aksi	Conflict	28	90	1						28	90		28	90	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Golicha Aksi	Flash Flood	287	1,604	2						287	1,604		287	1,604	2
	Oromia	Arsi	Munessa	Conflict	20	40	1						20	40		20	40	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Merti	Conflict	24	126	1						24	126		24	126	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Amigna	Conflict	41	136	1						41	136		41	136	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Bele Gesgar	Conflict	30	112	1						30	112		30	112	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Hitosa	Conflict	24	79	1						24	79		24	79	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Jeju	Conflict	22	69	1						22	69		22	69	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Robe	Conflict	153	503	1						153	503		153	503	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Shirka	Conflict	156	417	1						156	417		156	417	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Sude	Conflict	29	88	1						29	88		29	88	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Tena	Conflict	20	64	1						20	64		20	64	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Aseko	Conflict	22	75	1						22	75		22	75	1
	Oromia	Aksi	Diksais	Conflict	21	54	1						21	54		21	54	1
	Oromia Total				1,411	9,071	4	33	160	1	1,444	1	1,444	9,231	5	1,444	9,231	5
	Oromia	Bale	Dawe Serar	Conflict	852	4,885	2						852	4,885		852	4,885	2
	Oromia	Bale	Lege Hida	Conflict	264	1,446	2						264	1,446		264	1,446	2
	Oromia	Bale	Rayitu	Conflict	1,689	9,090	4						1,689	9,090		1,689	9,090	4
	Oromia	Bale	Seweyna	Conflict	460	2,492	3						460	2,492		460	2,492	3
	Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	Conflict	34	219	1						34	219		34	219	1
	Oromia	Bale	Berbera	Other									728	3,983	2	1,188	6,485	5
													34	219		34	219	1

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					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Oromia	Bale	Delo Mena		Conflict	1,140	6,388	2						1,140	6,388	2	
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole		Conflict	247	1,450	1						247	1,450	1	
Oromia	Bale	Ginir		Conflict	97	456	1						97	456	1	
Oromia	Bale	Gasera		Conflict	67	154	1						67	154	1	
Oromia	Bale	Gololcha 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	Sinana		Conflict	57	173	2						57	173	2	
Oromia	Borena	Guchi		Conflict	7,599	40,793	6	2,187	11,746	2		9,786	52,539	8		
Oromia	Borena	Guchii		Other	2,360	13,121	2					2,360	13,121	2		
Oromia	Borena	Moyale		Conflict	5,215	25,907	3	971	4,370	1		6,186	30,277	4		
Oromia	Borena	Moyale		Other	3,807	21,457	3					3,807	21,457	3		
Oromia	Borena	Arero		Conflict	518	3,056	1				285	1,684	1			
Oromia	Borena	Wachile		Conflict	1,536	7,406	3				450	2,025	1			
Oromia	Borena	Dhaas		Conflict				450	2,055	1		1,986	9,431	4		
Oromia	Borena	Dillo		Conflict	181	1,079	1	463	2,760	3		644	3,839	4		
Oromia	Borena	Dillo		Other							128	779	1			
Oromia	Borena	Maiko		Other	984	6,531	3					984	6,531	3		
Oromia	Borena	Dedesa		Other	1,316	8,381	2					1,316	8,381	2		
Oromia	Borena	Babile		Conflict	1,111	5,288	18					1,111	5,288	18		
Oromia	Borena	Chinaksen		Conflict	2,340	11,435	15	101	513	1		2,441	11,948	16		
Oromia	Borena	Fedis		Conflict	1,945	8,767	9					1,945	8,767	9		
Oromia	Borena	Gursum		Conflict	971	6,866	15					971	6,866	15		
Oromia	Borena	Kersa		Conflict	343	1,510	3	69	209	2		412	1,719	5		
Oromia	Borena	Maika Ballo		Conflict	382	936	3					382	936	3		
Oromia	Borena	Meyu Muluke		Conflict	3,600	21,160	3					3,600	21,160	3		
Oromia	Borena	Midega Tola		Conflict	302	1,362	7					302	1,362	7		
Oromia	Borena	Goro Gutu		Conflict	745	3,169	9					745	3,169	9		
Oromia	Borena	Kombolcha		Conflict	68	265	2					68	265	2		
Oromia	Borena	Deder		Conflict	1,085	4,768	14				239	1,109	1			
Oromia	Borena	Garu Muti		Conflict	201	624	5					201	624	5		
Oromia	Borena	Grawa		Conflict	149	551	4					149	551	4		
Oromia	Borena	Harjo Maya		Conflict	248	969	7					248	969	7		
Oromia	Borena	Kurfa Chele		Conflict	64	173	1	91	399	1		155	522	2		
Oromia	Borena	Meta		Conflict	30	149	1					30	149	1		
Oromia	Borena	Meta		Seasonal Flood												
Oromia	Borena	Fentale		Conflict							278	1,134	2			
Oromia	Borena	Fentale		Flash Flood							261	1,466	2			
Oromia	Borena	Fentale		Seasonal Flood							6,768	18,445	5			
Oromia	Borena	Liben Chukala		Flash Flood							630	3,150	1			
Oromia	Borena	Diga		Drought	973	6,329	2				241	1,356	2			
Oromia	Borena	Sasiga		Conflict	389	2,442	3					389	2,442	3		
Oromia	Borena	Sasiga		Drought	2,709	18,946	7					2,709	18,946	7		
Oromia	Borena	Harjo Limu		Conflict							1,405	9,281	10			
Oromia	Borena	Sebeta Hawas		Flash Flood							827	3,976	3			
Oromia	Guji	Girja (Harentema)		Other	78	471	1					78	471	1		
Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola		Conflict	176	927	1	465	2,606	1		641	3,533	2		
Oromia	Guji	Gumi-Eldelo		Conflict	4,775	32,489	9	300	1,590	1		5,235	36,199	10		
Oromia	Guji	Gumi-Eldelo		Other												
Oromia	Guji	Liben		Conflict	2,646	18,858	9	1,942	12,860	4		3,163	22,547	11		
Oromia	Guji	Liben		Other							517	3,689	2			
Oromia	Guji	Negele City Administration		Conflict	456	2,752	1				374	1,895	2			
Oromia	Guji	Bator Tolley		Drought	1,231	8,816	6					1,231	8,816	6		
Oromia	Jimma	Kersa		Other	834	5,750	7					834	5,750	7		
Oromia	Jimma	Sigma		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	Waliso		Conflict				20	44	1		20	44	1		

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					HH	Individuals	HH	Individuals	HH	Individuals			
Oromia	South West Shewa	Wenchi	Conflict	31	66	1				31	66	1	
Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso Town	Conflict	32	113	1				32	113	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Gedeb Asasa	Conflict	72	299	2				145	760	4	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shalla	Conflict	24	86	1		73	461	24	86	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	Conflict	789	4,618	4		544	3,255	1,333	7,873	8	
Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	Conflict	71	180	1				71	180	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Dodola	Conflict	41	115	1				41	115	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Kofele	Conflict					70	426	70	426	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Town	Conflict					287	1,840	287	1,840	4	
Oromia	West Arsi	Arsi Negele	Conflict	1,947	14,471	7		20	124	1,947	14,471	7	
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Conflict	165	872	1				165	872	1	
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Drought										
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Seasonal Flood					1,942	13,891	1,942	13,891	8	
Oromia	West Guji	Melka Soda	Other	705	6,489	1		1,005	8,109	1,005	8,109	4	
Oromia	West Guji	Melka Soda	Other										
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	Conflict	2,509	16,974	10				2,509	16,974	10	
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Other					150	810	150	810	1	
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	1,040	6,206	1		469	3,051	1,509	10,040	4	
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	Landslide					273	2,222	273	2,222	2	
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	Seasonal Flood					560	2,725	560	2,725	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Bordode	Conflict	978	4,892	6		274	1,076	1,252	6,000	8	
Oromia	West Harerge	Mieso	Conflict	1,532	8,442	7		41	41	1,573	9,668	8	
Oromia	West Harerge	Chiro Zuria	Conflict							41	41	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Daro Lebu	Conflict	575	3,005	3		44	179	619	3,184	4	
Oromia	West Harerge	Genechis	Conflict	32	86	1				32	86	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Tulo	Conflict	162	388	1				162	388	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Habro	Conflict	87	297	1				87	297	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	350	1				70	350	1	
Oromia	West Shewa	Ambo Zuria	Conflict	45	128	1				45	128	1	
Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	32	73	1				32	73	1	
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Conflict	60	148	1				60	148	1	
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Landslide					86	566	86	566	1	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Nejo	Conflict	554	2,642	1		913	5,961	1,467	8,603	4	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Kitu Kara	Conflict	206	964	2		1,576	8,892	1,782	9,856	11	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dimej	Conflict	490	2,598	11				490	2,598	11	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	328	1,780	5				328	1,780	5	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Leta Sibru	Conflict	29	145	1		346	1,922	375	2,067	9	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Mana Sibru	Conflict	1,389	7,482	8				1,389	7,482	8	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	Conflict	1,184	6,277	9				1,184	6,277	9	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi Town	Conflict	203	907	1				203	907	1	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Mendi Town	Conflict					227	1,258	227	1,258	2	
Oromia Total				74,192	424,477	323		12,667	75,295	51	18,648	91,051	63
Sidama	Zone 1	Belate Zuria	Conflict	4,694	26,843	13				4,694	26,843	13	
Sidama	Zone 1	Loka Abaya	Conflict	94	546	2				94	546	2	
Sidama	Zone 1	Loka Abaya	Flash Flood					364	2,122	364	2,122	5	
Sidama	Zone 1	Hawassa Zuria	Flash Flood					267	1,552	267	1,552	5	
Sidama Total				4,788	27,389	15		631	3,674	6	5,419	31,063	21
SNPP	Amaro Special Woreda	Amaro Special Woreda	Conflict	2,613	15,191	8				982	5,118	4	
SNPP	Bench Sheko	Mizan Aman	Conflict					382	2,064	382	2,064	1	
SNPP	Bench Sheko	Debut Bench	Conflict					34	179	34	179	1	
SNPP	Burji Special Woreda	Burji	Conflict					1,931	10,349	1,931	10,349	17	
SNPP	Gamo	Arba Minch Zuria	Conflict					183	976	183	976	1	
SNPP	Gamo	Mirab Abaya	Landslide					60	350	60	350	2	
SNPP	Gurage	Meskan	Landslide					350	2,170	350	2,170	1	
SNPP	Gurage	Misrak Meskan	Conflict					652	4,330	652	4,330	6	
SNPP	Hadiya	Dune	Conflict					337	2,347	337	2,347	5	
SNPP	Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	Conflict	163	1,072	2		1,595	10,506	1,595	10,506	4	
SNPP	Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	Flash Flood					39	241	39	241	3	
SNPP	Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	Flash Flood					60	354	60	354	1	
SNPP	Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	Seasonal Flood					104	690	104	690	1	
SNPP	Hadiya	Wera Djo	Flash Flood					453	2,569	453	2,569	6	
SNPP	Keiffa	Menjiwo	Landslide					55	373	55	373	1	
SNPP	Kembata Tembaro	Keddiada Gannella	Conflict	424	2,955	6		203	1,503	627	4,458	10	
SNPP	Konso	Karat Zuria	Conflict					448	2,785	448	2,785	4	

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SNNP		Mirab Omo	Maji	Conflict				20	106	1	29	154	1	49	260	2
SNNP		Silti	Dalochia	Conflict							30	210	1	30	210	1
SNNP		Silti	Mierab Azenet Berbere	Conflict							36	254	1	36	254	1
SNNP		Silti	Misrak Azenet Berbere	Conflict							33	272	1	33	272	1
SNNP		Silti	Wilbareg	Conflict							37	314	1	37	314	1
SNNP		Silti	Worabe Ketema Astedader	Conflict							242	1,789	4	242	1,789	4
SNNP		Silti	Selti	Seasonal Flood							612	4,656	3	612	4,656	3
SNNP		South Omo	Bena Tsemay	Flash Flood							591	3,069	3	591	3,069	3
SNNP		South Omo	Dasenech (Kuraz)	Flash Flood							8,268	46,651	7	8,268	46,651	7
SNNP		Wolayita	Humbo	Flash Flood							143	982	2	143	982	2
SNNP		Wolayita	Kindo Dida	Landslide				52	322	1	57	259	1	109	581	2
SNNP		Wolayita	Kindo Koysha	Landslide							135	735	3	135	735	3
SNNP		Yem	Yem Special Woreda	Landslide							40	252	1	40	252	1
SNNP Total					3,442	21,007	20	2,206	12,280	22	15,745	92,860	64	844	126,147	106
Somali		Afder	Cheret/Weyib	Drought	844	6,023	2	526	3,945	1	180	1,038	1	180	1,038	1
Somali		Afder	Cheret/Weyib	Seasonal Flood							9,668	88,805	20	9,668	88,805	20
Somali		Afder	Dolebay	Drought	1,942	12,642	3				5,170	31,979	6	5,170	31,979	6
Somali		Afder	Dolebay	Seasonal Flood	457	2,817	1				2,315	18,104	5	2,315	18,104	5
Somali		Afder	Hargele	Drought	889	5,373	3				200	1,507	1	200	1,507	1
Somali		Afder	Raso	Conflict	1,225	8,085	1				87	525	1	87	525	1
Somali		Afder	Raso	Drought	215	1,344	2									
Somali		Afder	Bare	Drought	2,281	12,963	9									
Somali		Afder	God God	Drought	873	4,483	3									
Somali		Afder	Oooble	Drought	1,379	7,786	3									
Somali		Afder	Serer/Ekere	Conflict	490	3,450	1									
Somali		Afder	West Imi	Conflict												
Somali		Dawa	Hudet	Conflict	9,668	88,805	20									
Somali		Dawa	Moyale	Conflict	5,170	31,979	6									
Somali		Dawa	Mubarak	Conflict	2,315	18,104	5									
Somali		Dawa	Mubarak	Flash Flood				200	1,507	1						
Somali		Dawa	Qadhadhumo	Conflict	463	3,624	5	63	514	1						
Somali		Doolo	Boh	Drought	721	4,326	5									
Somali		Doolo	Danot	Drought	2,159	12,955	8									
Somali		Doolo	Daratole	Drought	502	3,013	5									
Somali		Doolo	Gal Harmer	Drought	260	1,561	2									
Somali		Doolo	Geladin	Drought	1,538	9,225	7									
Somali		Doolo	Lahel Yu'ub	Conflict				557	3,416	1						
Somali		Doolo	Lahel Yu'ub	Drought	1,919	11,660	3									
Somali		Doolo	Warder	Drought	2,588	15,527	10									
Somali		Erer	Lagahida	Conflict	1,794	11,200	5									
Somali		Erer	Lagahida	Drought	150	890	1									
Somali		Erer	Mayamuluqo	Conflict	963	5,698	4									
Somali		Erer	Salahad	Conflict	1,722	10,780	8									
Somali		Erer	Wangay	Conflict				137	829	2						
Somali		Fafan	Babile	Conflict	14,758	90,737	10	753	4,602	5						
Somali		Fafan	Gursum	Conflict	1,770	10,670	6									
Somali		Fafan	Hareshen	Drought	85	510	1									
Somali		Fafan	Kebribeyah	Drought	1,320	8,228	1									
Somali		Fafan	Tuliguled	Conflict	2,200	13,465	4									
Somali		Fafan	Jijiga	Conflict	303	1,833	3									
Somali		Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	160	971	1									
Somali		Jarar	Aware	Drought	820	4,919	2									
Somali		Jarar	Daror	Drought	620	3,704	3									
Somali		Jarar	Dig	Drought	250	1,501	1									
Somali		Jarar	Gashamo	Drought	2,500	15,160	5									
Somali		Jarar	Gunagado	Drought	451	2,706	1									
Somali		Jarar	Bil'libur	Drought	407	2,440	2									
Somali		Jarar	Degelbur	Conflict	46	277	1									
Somali		Jarar	Degelbur	Drought	197	1,203	1									
Somali		Koraha	Bodaley	Drought	58	353	1									
Somali		Koraha	Debeweyn	Drought	384	2,302	2									

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Somali		Koraha	Debeweyn	Seasonal Flood	94	561	2				94	561	2			
Somali		Koraha	El-ogaden	Drought	186	1,099	2				186	1,099	2			
Somali		Koraha	Goglo	Drought	355	2,128	4				355	2,128	4			
Somali		Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	526	3,144	6				526	3,144	6			
Somali		Koraha	Kebridehar	Flash Flood	516	3,458	1				516	3,458	1			
Somali		Koraha	Marsin	Drought	668	4,009	4				668	4,009	4			
Somali		Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	464	2,673	4				464	2,673	4			
Somali		Koraha	Higolay	Drought	65	390	1				65	390	1			
Somali		Koraha	Laasdhankayre	Drought	56	329	1				56	329	1			
Somali		Koraha	Shekosh	Drought	60	364	1				60	364	1			
Somali		Liben	Deka Sefu	Conflict	3,958	21,520	12	389	2,079	5	377	2,089	3	4,724	25,688	20
Somali		Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	463	2,747	1				463	2,747	1			
Somali		Liben	Filtu	Drought	600	3,930	2				600	3,930	2			
Somali		Liben	Filtu	Conflict	5,087	30,637	21	1,105	6,429	4				6,192	37,066	25
Somali		Liben	Filtu	Drought							87	535	1	87	535	1
Somali		Liben	Filtu	Flash Flood							35	212	1	35	212	1
Somali		Liben	Filtu	Seasonal Flood							150	901	2	150	901	2
Somali		Liben	Filtu	Conflict							49	275	1	49	275	1
Somali		Liben	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	2,883	15,690	7	406	2,205	2				3,338	18,170	10
Somali		Liben	Goro Baqasha	Conflict	416	2,607	1				416	2,607	1			
Somali		Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	2,983	19,842	5				2,983	19,842	5			
Somali		Nogob	Dihun	Drought	972	6,099	6				972	6,099	6			
Somali		Nogob	Elwayne	Drought	751	4,721	7				751	4,721	7			
Somali		Nogob	Gerbo	Conflict	50	315	1				50	315	1			
Somali		Nogob	Gerbo	Drought	1,741	10,987	12				1,741	10,987	12			
Somali		Nogob	Segeg	Conflict	45	278	1				45	278	1			
Somali		Nogob	Segeg	Drought	720	4,491	4				720	4,491	4			
Somali		Nogob	Ayun	Conflict	50	315	1				50	315	1			
Somali		Shabelle	Abaqaro	Drought	115	664	1				115	664	1			
Somali		Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	2,389	14,050	11				2,389	14,050	11			
Somali		Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	822	4,877	4				822	4,877	4			
Somali		Shabelle	Berano	Drought	260	1,543	2				260	1,543	2			
Somali		Shabelle	Denan	Drought	905	5,301	6				905	5,301	6			
Somali		Shabelle	East Imi	Drought	372	2,297	2	60	364	1	432	2,661	3			
Somali		Shabelle	Elele	Drought	236	1,408	1				236	1,408	1			
Somali		Shabelle	Gode	Drought	386	2,219	3				386	2,219	3			
Somali		Shabelle	Gode	Seasonal Flood							370	2,131	3			
Somali		Shabelle	Kelafu	Drought	436	2,738	2				436	2,738	2			
Somali		Shabelle	Kelafu	Flash Flood							560	3,392	2			
Somali		Shabelle	Kelafu	Seasonal Flood							1,130	6,889	3			
Somali		Shabelle	Mustahil	Flash Flood							2,916	17,358	2			
Somali		Shabelle	Mustahil	Drought	5,300	30,916	1				5,300	30,916	1			
Somali		Siti	Afdem	Conflict	829	4,887	4				829	4,887	4			
Somali		Siti	Erer	Conflict				225	1,223	2				225	1,223	2
Somali		Siti	Erer	Drought	2,046	10,933	2				2,046	10,933	2			
Somali		Siti	Gablalu	Drought	753	4,543	1				753	4,543	1			
Somali		Siti	Gablalu	Flash Flood							568	3,409	1			
Somali		Siti	Gaba-Biki	Drought	212	1,268	2				212	1,268	2			
Somali		Siti	Hadgalo	Drought	235	1,339	1				235	1,339	1			
Somali		Siti	Hadgalo	Seasonal Flood				583	3,499	1				583	3,499	1
Somali		Siti	Mieso	Conflict	1,004	5,561	3				1,004	5,561	3			
Somali		Siti	Mieso	Drought	1,040	5,538	4				1,040	5,538	4			
Somali		Siti	Mieso	Flash Flood							130	682	1			
Somali		Siti	Shinile	Drought							550	3,300	1			
Somali		Siti	Dembel	Conflict	550	3,300	1	125	750	1	125	750	1	125	750	1
Somali Total					110,455	700,988	325	5,129	31,362	27	7,001	41,624	24	122,585	779,974	376

Round 23
(August/September 2020)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 23 (August/September 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			
Tigray	Central	Abiyadi		Conflict	532	1,107	1						532	1,107	1	
Tigray	Central	Adwa		Conflict	1,812	2,670	1						1,812	2,670	1	
Tigray	Central	Ahferom		Conflict	113	262	4	28	56	1	22	38	163	356	6	
Tigray	Central	Akun		Conflict	1,127	2,381	2						1,127	2,381	1	
Tigray	Central	Lalelay Maychew		Conflict	185	277	2	167	278	5			352	555	7	
Tigray	Central	Tahtay Maychew		Conflict	286	450	1	103	131	3			389	581	4	
Tigray	Central	Geter Adwa		Conflict				209	330	5			209	330	5	
Tigray	Central	Abergele yechila		Conflict	91	136	1						91	136	1	
Tigray	Central	Adlet		Conflict	140	210	1						140	210	1	
Tigray	Central	Alse'a		Conflict	202	287	3						202	287	3	
Tigray	Central	Chila		Conflict	205	778	4						205	778	4	
Tigray	Central	Egella		Conflict	638	3,752	2						638	3,752	2	
Tigray	Central	Embasnelti		Conflict	135	225	2						135	225	2	
Tigray	Central	Erdabatsahma		Conflict	561	897	2						561	897	2	
Tigray	Central	Eriticho		Conflict	304	647	1						304	647	1	
Tigray	Central	Hahalle		Conflict	133	244	1						133	244	1	
Tigray	Central	Keih Tekli		Conflict	89	148	1	26	60	1			115	208	2	
Tigray	Central	Rama Adi arbaete		Conflict	611	1,521	3						611	1,521	3	
Tigray	Eastern	Adigrat Town		Conflict	4,212	5,949	1						4,212	5,949	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Ganta Afeshum		Conflict	1,394	2,008	14	77	115	1			1,471	2,123	15	
Tigray	Eastern	Gulomakeda		Conflict	1,234	2,877	10	72	192	3			1,306	3,069	13	
Tigray	Eastern	Hawzen		Conflict	393	551	8	252	396	8			645	947	16	
Tigray	Eastern	Wukro Town		Conflict	1,566	2,426	1						1,566	2,426	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Erob		Conflict				49	84	1			49	84	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Saesie Tsaidambaba		Conflict	325	419	1						325	419	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Kelele Awelallo		Conflict	256	374	3	23	27	1			279	401	4	
Tigray	Eastern	Atshi		Conflict	171	267	2	77	194	3			248	361	4	
Tigray	Eastern	Bizet		Conflict									171	267	2	
Tigray	Eastern	Erdalasse Town		Conflict	131	354	1						131	354	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Fireweyni Town		Conflict	494	625	1						494	625	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Gerata		Conflict				20	31	1			20	31	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Hawzen Town		Conflict	885	1,472	1						885	1,472	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Sewha Saes'i'e		Conflict	140	184	1	29	36	1			169	220	2	
Tigray	Eastern	Tsaeda Emba		Conflict	296	372	5						296	372	5	
Tigray	Eastern	Tsira Wembera		Conflict	259	558	4	25	56	1			284	614	5	
Tigray	Eastern	Zalambesa Town		Conflict	333	643	1						333	643	1	
Tigray	Mekelle	Adihaki Sub City		Conflict	812	3,442	1						812	3,442	1	
Tigray	Mekelle	Ayder Sub City		Conflict	3,065	4,042	1						3,065	4,042	1	
Tigray	Mekelle	Hidret Sub City		Conflict	2,316	5,398	1						2,316	5,398	1	
Tigray	Mekelle	Hawelti Sub City		Conflict	3,446	6,073	1						3,446	6,073	1	
Tigray	Mekelle	Kedamay Weyane Sub City		Conflict	763	1,783	1						763	1,783	1	
Tigray	Mekelle	Quiha Subcity		Conflict	860	980	1						860	980	1	
Tigray	Mekelle	Semen Sub City		Conflict	3,213	6,593	1						3,213	6,593	1	
Tigray	North Western	Tselemti		Conflict				21	37	1			21	37	1	
Tigray	North Western	Tahay Koraro		Conflict	91	161	1						91	161	1	
Tigray	North Western	Ad Daero		Conflict	107	209	1						107	209	1	
Tigray	North Western	Erdabagina		Conflict	310	545	1						310	545	1	
Tigray	North Western	Lalelay Koraro		Conflict	76	117	1						76	117	1	
Tigray	North Western	Lalelay Tselemti		Conflict				25	39	1			25	39	1	
Tigray	North Western	Maysebr		Conflict	554	941	1						554	941	1	
Tigray	North Western	Seyemr Adyabo		Conflict	23	39	1						23	39	1	
Tigray	North Western	Shero		Conflict	300	460	1						300	460	1	
Tigray	North Western	Shire		Conflict	2,290	6,101	1						2,290	6,101	1	
Tigray	North Western	Tsimbla		Conflict				67	101	3			67	101	3	
Tigray	North Western	Zana		Conflict				72	114	1			72	114	1	
Tigray	South East	Hintalo Wejirat		Conflict	54	89	2						54	89	2	
Tigray	South East	Saharti Samre		Conflict	27	77	1						27	77	1	
Tigray	South East	Endera		Conflict	129	383	3	161	366	4			290	749	7	
Tigray	South East	Adigudom		Conflict	227	516	1						227	516	1	
Tigray	South East	Digua Tembien		Conflict				26	38	1			26	38	1	
Tigray	South East	Hagereslain		Conflict	82	125	1						82	125	1	
Tigray	South East	Hintalo		Conflict	174	494	3	57	129	2			231	623	5	
Tigray	South East	Samre		Conflict	71	148	1	31	50	1	31	55	133	253	3	
Tigray	South East	Seharti		Conflict				22	65	1			22	65	1	
Tigray	South East	Wejerat		Conflict	34	118	1	66	135	3			100	253	4	
Tigray	Southern	Bora		Conflict	58	101	1						58	101	1	

Round 23
(August/September 2020)



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 23 (August/September 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		Southern	Endamehoni	Conflict	334	855	6						334	855	6	
Tigray		Southern	Korém Town	Conflict	620	1,226	1						620	1,226	1	
Tigray		Southern	Maychew	Conflict	580	1,224	1						580	1,224	1	
Tigray		Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	610	1,823	4	500	1,439	6			1,110	3,262	10	
Tigray		Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	1,925	5,314	9	128	369	4			2,053	5,683	13	
Tigray		Southern	Ofla	Conflict	189	386	2	59	132	2	56	139	2	304	657	6
Tigray		Southern	Imba Alaje	Conflict	158	222	2	74	163	2			232	385	4	
Tigray		Southern	Alamata Town	Conflict	634	1,628	1	47	139	2			634	1,628	1	
Tigray		Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict	504	1,483	6	36	90	1			551	1,622	8	
Tigray		Southern	Selewa	Conflict				38	99	1			36	90	1	
Tigray		Southern	Zata	Conflict				97	186	1			38	99	1	
Tigray		Western	Kafa Humera	Conflict	402	828	3						402	828	3	
Tigray		Western	Setit Humera	Conflict	1,504	3,390	1				536	1,031	2	1,035	2,045	6
Tigray		Western	MayKarda	Conflict	339	668	1						339	668	1	
Tigray Total					46,134	93,641	151	2,684	5,677	72	645	1,263	6	49,463	100,581	229
Grand Total					255,934	1,358,851	940	29,445	159,439	203	59,403	328,261	203	344,782	1,846,551	1,346

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**Please note that the figures for Tigray region are subject to verification by both the Regional Disaster Risk Management Commission (RDRMC) and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). These figures could not be verified prior to the publication of this report due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis.*

ANNEX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF RETURN



Displacement Tracking Matrix/Village Assessment Survey (DTM/VAS) -15 August-18 September 2020 - Summary Table of Population Breakdown

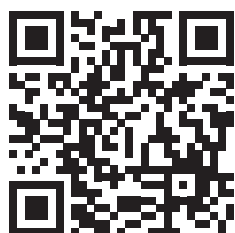
Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages		Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)	Host/Receiving Community		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total HHs	Total Individuals
			Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Ambara	Central Gondar	Chigla 1	9	19	626	3,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631	3,213
Ambara	Central Gondar	Chigla 2	26	80	1,722	8,683	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,738	8,765
Ambara	Central Gondar	East Dambia	3	-	74	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	370
Ambara	Central Gondar	Gonder Zuria	3	-	238	1,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	1,321
Ambara	Central Gondar	Tach Armacheho	11	20	2,211	899	-	-	-	10,006	-	-	-	477	-	3,547	11,402
Ambara	Oromia	Aruma Fursi	2	-	140	700	-	-	30	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	390	1,980
Ambara	Oromia	Kemissie City Administration	1	-	86	284	-	-	30	87	-	-	-	-	-	173	601
Ambara	South Wollo	Kalu	1	-	35	170	-	-	40	192	-	-	-	-	-	75	362
Ambara	Wage Himra	Dehana	1	-	21	100	-	-	50	260	-	-	-	-	-	71	360
Ambara	West Gondar	Mitena	13	65	3,092	645	-	-	-	2,999	-	-	-	52	-	1,380	6,694
Ambara	West Gondar	Quara	11	-	793	3,905	-	-	-	1,125	-	-	48	-	-	1,966	9,770
Ambara	West Gondar	Genda Weha City Administration	4	15	630	3,175	-	-	-	1,589	-	-	-	-	-	2,234	11,358
Ambara	West Gondar	Mitena Yohanes City Administration	6	-	620	2,925	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	640	3,025
Ambara Total			91	105	5,851	28,818	62	28,827	62	6,624	48	240	48	529	752	13,157	59,221
Benshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Asosa	1	-	33	227	-	-	9	68	-	-	-	-	-	42	295
Benshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Billidiglu	38	40	4,729	23,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,769	23,747
Benshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Makomo Special	5	-	298	1,994	-	-	67	449	-	-	-	-	-	365	2,443
Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Agolmeti	5	25	93	459	-	-	340	2,584	-	-	-	-	-	458	3,133
Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Blo Jigantado	36	19	5,759	31,569	-	-	755	2,066	-	-	-	-	-	7,844	42,232
Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Kemashi	9	49	391	2,010	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,840	8,258
Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Sirba Abay	4	10	1,131	4,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,141	4,869
Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Yaso	32	81	371	1,301	-	-	1,476	7,218	-	-	-	-	-	4,299	20,590
Benshangul Gumuz	Metekele	Mandura	25	139	719	4,795	-	-	3,219	15,873	-	-	-	-	-	4,471	21,387
Benshangul Gumuz	Metekele	Dargura	16	260	699	3,143	-	-	2,631	11,801	-	-	-	-	-	3,590	16,087
Benshangul Gumuz Total			171	623	16,988	85,602	755	11,208	53,865	11,208	48	240	48	529	752	28,819	143,041
Dira Dawa Total			2	-	106	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	540
Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	1	-	63	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	315
Hareri	Hareri	Dira Teyara	1	-	82	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	640
Hareri Total			2	-	145	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	955
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Kachan	7	-	1,197	8,346	-	-	420	2,198	-	-	-	-	-	1,617	10,544
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	7	-	1,738	10,194	-	-	447	2,207	-	-	-	-	-	2,185	12,401
Oromia	Bale	Legie Hida	2	-	1,691	11,363	-	-	683	2,822	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	14,185
Oromia	Bale	Rayitu	5	-	2,034	11,030	-	-	559	2,460	-	-	-	-	-	2,593	13,490
Oromia	Bale	Seweyna	3	-	1,208	6,658	-	-	444	2,215	-	-	-	-	-	1,652	8,873
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Srar	7	-	1,131	5,657	-	-	398	1,781	-	-	-	-	-	1,529	7,438
Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	1	-	304	1,511	-	-	36	172	-	-	-	-	-	340	1,683
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	21	-	8,254	45,793	-	-	19	95	-	-	-	-	-	8,273	45,888
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	44	-	22,771	113,953	-	-	399	1,995	-	-	-	-	-	23,170	115,948
Oromia	East-Harerge	Chinaksen	67	-	8,214	40,964	-	-	13	3,591	-	-	-	-	-	11,805	58,933
Oromia	East-Harerge	Fedis	4	-	767	4,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	767	4,594
Oromia	East-Harerge	Girawa	1	2	44	220	-	-	180	900	-	-	-	-	-	226	1,146
Oromia	East-Harerge	Meta	7	-	810	4,050	-	-	900	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,710	8,605
Oromia	East-Harerge	Meyu Muluke	8	-	2,290	11,450	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	11,456
Oromia	East-Shewa	Fentale	14	4	1,088	5,440	-	-	1,027	5,135	-	-	-	-	-	2,119	10,595
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Diga	2	-	99	626	-	-	195	430	-	-	-	-	-	294	1,056
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Giba Ayana	2	32	480	2,212	-	-	1,540	10,613	-	-	-	-	-	2,052	13,013
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Guto Gida	4	-	1,015	4,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015	4,535
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Haro Limu	13	1,128	3,380	26,711	-	-	6,428	36,742	-	-	-	-	-	10,936	69,916
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Leka Dulecha	2	-	43	154	-	-	93	623	-	-	-	-	-	136	777
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Limu	1	10	96	337	-	-	588	3,767	-	-	-	-	-	694	4,152
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Sasiga	17	-	5,766	29,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,766	29,132
Oromia	East-Wallaga	Odo Shako	21	-	1,103	4,985	-	-	15,706	75,983	-	-	-	-	-	16,809	80,968
Oromia	Guji	Uraga	17	-	590	3,366	-	-	3,979	22,924	-	-	-	-	-	4,569	26,290
Oromia	Guji	Negele City Administration	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	115	515
Oromia	West Asis	Siraro	13	-	202	1,075	-	-	680	2,984	-	-	-	-	-	882	4,059
Oromia	West Asis	Shalla	8	-	253	1,278	-	-	442	2,110	-	-	-	-	-	695	3,388
Oromia	West Asis	Geleeb Asasa	1	-	20	100	-	-	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	70	250
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	48	-	6,115	37,301	-	-	12,383	72,780	-	-	-	-	-	18,498	110,081
Oromia	West Guji	Birbir sa Kojowa	32	-	6,035	33,660	-	-	9,005	50,802	-	-	-	-	-	15,040	84,462

Region	Zone	Woreds	# of Assessed Villages	Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)	Host/Receiving Community		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total HHs	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual	Household	Individual		Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	77	-	-	59,936	9,072	-	21,849	142,870	-	-	-	30,921	202,806	
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	54	-	-	13,691	91,698	-	14,086	80,206	-	-	-	27,777	174,904	
Oromia	West Guji	Hambela Wamena	81	-	-	13,797	85,107	-	22,342	134,868	-	-	-	36,139	219,975	
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca	80	-	-	14,871	96,886	-	20,664	131,880	-	-	-	35,535	228,766	
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca Town	10	-	-	1,344	11,460	-	2,420	19,403	-	-	-	3,764	30,863	
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barga	8	-	-	821	4,472	-	1,277	6,638	-	-	-	2,098	11,110	
Oromia	West Harege	Bordode	4	-	-	379	1,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	1,910	
Oromia	West Harege	Daro Liebu	10	-	-	715	4,158	-	1,562	10,686	-	-	-	2,277	14,844	
Oromia	West Harege	Habro	17	-	-	1,860	9,202	-	1,58	750	-	-	-	1,76	834	
Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	3	-	-	1,195	5,814	-	150	750	-	-	-	1,345	6,564	
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	3	-	-	36	170	-	207	1,284	-	-	-	36	170	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dirmeji	6	30	180	706	4,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	1,039	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	1	-	-	217	1,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	1,039	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	3	56	280	53	339	-	395	2,035	-	-	-	504	2,654	
Oromia Total			761	1,262	7,190	138,247	806,861	89	145,002	855,714	110	510	-	284,921	1,670,364	
Somali	Dawa	Hudut	17	2,768	16,608	9,494	56,974	-	2,458	14,748	-	-	-	14,720	88,330	
Somali	Dawa	Moylele	15	300	1,800	750	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	6,300	
Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	1	-	-	120	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	720	
Somali	Doob	Wander	1	445	2,670	262	1,572	-	55	330	-	-	-	264	1,584	
Somali	Erer	Lagahida	1	184	1,104	25	150	-	3,000	21,600	225	-	-	3,830	22,975	
Somali	Fafan	Aw-bare	1	-	-	5	25	-	20	120	-	-	-	2,172	12,996	
Somali	Fafan	Babile	13	253	1,518	1,899	11,358	-	500	3,000	205	-	-	710	4,255	
Somali	Fafan	Goljano	1	-	-	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	360	
Somali	Fafan	Gursum	1	-	-	60	360	-	3,500	21,000	115	-	-	3,620	21,715	
Somali	Fafan	Trag-Wajalle	1	-	-	70	420	-	4,040	24,240	-	-	-	12,281	73,656	
Somali	Fafan	Tulliguled	37	186	1,116	8,095	48,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	420	
Somali	Koraha	El-ogaden	1	-	-	68	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	433	
Somali	Shabelle	Abaqado	1	-	-	1,498	8,988	231	187	1,122	-	-	-	1,685	10,341	
Somali	Shabelle	Berano	5	-	-	441	2,646	142	801	4,806	-	-	-	1,242	7,594	
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	3	1,240	7,440	165	1,020	-	240	1,440	-	-	-	1,480	9,045	
Somali	Shabelle	Kelaflo	4	5	30	920	5,520	-	213	1,248	-	-	-	1,138	6,798	
Somali	Siti	Erer	108	4,141	24,846	24,917	149,431	563	15,614	95,654	545	3,270	-	45,217	271,764	
Tigray	Eastern	Erob	2	-	-	13	138	-	264	782	-	-	-	294	933	
Tigray	North Western	Seyanti Adigabo	2	7	10	100	293	-	454	2,627	-	-	-	561	2,940	
Tigray	North Western	Lalay Tesemti	9	22	124	638	3,451	-	2,967	15,683	-	-	-	3,100	16,352	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	17	-	-	837	3,451	471	7,412	33,473	-	-	-	8,248	37,395	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	2	-	-	148	824	-	1,275	4,150	-	-	-	1,423	5,429	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Chiercher	1	-	-	69	221	-	450	1,540	-	-	-	519	1,861	
Tigray Total			27	16	32	1,308	5,965	698	12,822	58,635	-	-	-	14,446	64,930	
SNPP	Gedelo	Geddeb	35	-	-	3,773	25,777	-	2,108	13,193	-	-	-	16,966	115,459	
SNPP	Kohera	Kohera	28	-	-	7,788	44,311	-	626	10,179	-	-	-	17,967	103,119	
SNPP	Wenago	Wenago	3	-	-	650	3,778	-	1,110	6,155	-	-	-	1,760	10,059	
SNPP	Gedelo	Yirgacheffe	42	-	-	4,862	32,916	-	1,412	11,512	-	-	-	16,374	101,689	
SNPP	Chorso	Chorso	6	-	-	1,387	8,241	-	2,053	14,917	-	-	-	23,311	141,689	
SNPP	Halab	Wera Djo	3	-	-	410	2,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	2,042	
SNPP	Keffa	Decha	3	-	-	123	807	-	116	615	-	-	-	239	1,422	
SNPP	Konso	Karat Zuria	5	-	-	2,059	11,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,059	14,753	
SNPP	Mirab Omo	Maji	3	-	-	511	1,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	1,467	
SNPP	South Omo	Male	2	-	-	121	639	-	159	954	-	-	-	280	1,924	
SNPP	South Omo	Jinka Ketema	1	-	-	25	106	-	37	195	-	-	-	62	306	
SNPP	South Omo	South Ari (Bako Gazer)	1	-	-	58	256	-	200	11	-	-	-	69	525	
SNPP Total			132	-	-	21,767	132,281	7,773	38,370	236,022	-	-	-	60,137	376,076	
Grand Total			1,294	6,147	35,409	209,329	1,210,053	9,940	229,940	1,326,717	703	4,020	529	446,648	2,586,891	

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**Please note that the figures for Tigray region are subject to verification by both the Regional Disaster Risk Management Commission (RDRMC) and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). These figures could not be verified prior to the publication of this report due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis.*

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