



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 7

Site Assessment Round 24 & Village Assessment Survey Round 7: December 2020 — January 2021

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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) identified.¹ A significant portion of these displacements are conflict-induced, largely related to ethnic and border-based disputes. Old tensions such as the contestation of the Oromia-Somali regional border which first flared up in 2017 continue to persist, while new conflicts have also emerged. In April and later in June 2018, conflict which was aggravated by competition for land and resources broke out between Gedeo and Guji Oromo tribes in West Guji. It is estimated that by August 2018, 748,499 IDPs were displaced from the Gedeo-West Guji conflict alone.² Simultaneously, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega 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 continued to impact agricultural and pastoralist communities across Ethiopia in 2019 by driving down crop yields of the main *meher* harvest⁶, reduced pastures for livestock, and dried up water resources. Floods are another major cause of climate-induced displacement. While certain areas experienced reduced rainfall, others experienced heavy rainfall and floods during the *kiremt* rainy season in many low lying areas. Around 202,202 IDPs were displaced in October 2019 due to several flood incidences in Afar, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali 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

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.

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 217,327 cases as of 4 April 2021.¹⁴ The spread of COVID-19 and regulations to curb it has caused unemployment and has exacerbated the food insecurity situation in the country. On 29 June 2020, the killing of a popular musician in Addis Ababa sparked civil unrest across Oromia region.¹⁵

In early November 2020, the regional party of Tigray allegedly attacked the Northern Command of Ethiopia's National Defense Force in Mekelle, Tigray region, prompting a military offensive from the federal government of Ethiopia. Following this, conflict broke out in the North of Ethiopia and it is estimated that more than a million IDPs have been displaced due to the conflict.¹⁶

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 and a quarterly Village Assessment Survey (VAS) aimed at tracking returns. 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. In addition, a monthly Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) tool has been deployed to cover crises with significant displacement, such as the Northern Ethiopia Crisis.

Figure 1 illustrates DTM's coverage of its Site Assessment, Village Assessment Survey and Emergency Site Assessment tools during December 2020 and January 2021's data collection. The areas in blue represent areas that were exclusively covered by Site Assessment, while 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, while the areas covered in pink represent areas covered exclusively by the Emergency Site Assessment. Notably, this is the first time DTM obtained access to cover Addis Ababa with the Site Assessment tool.

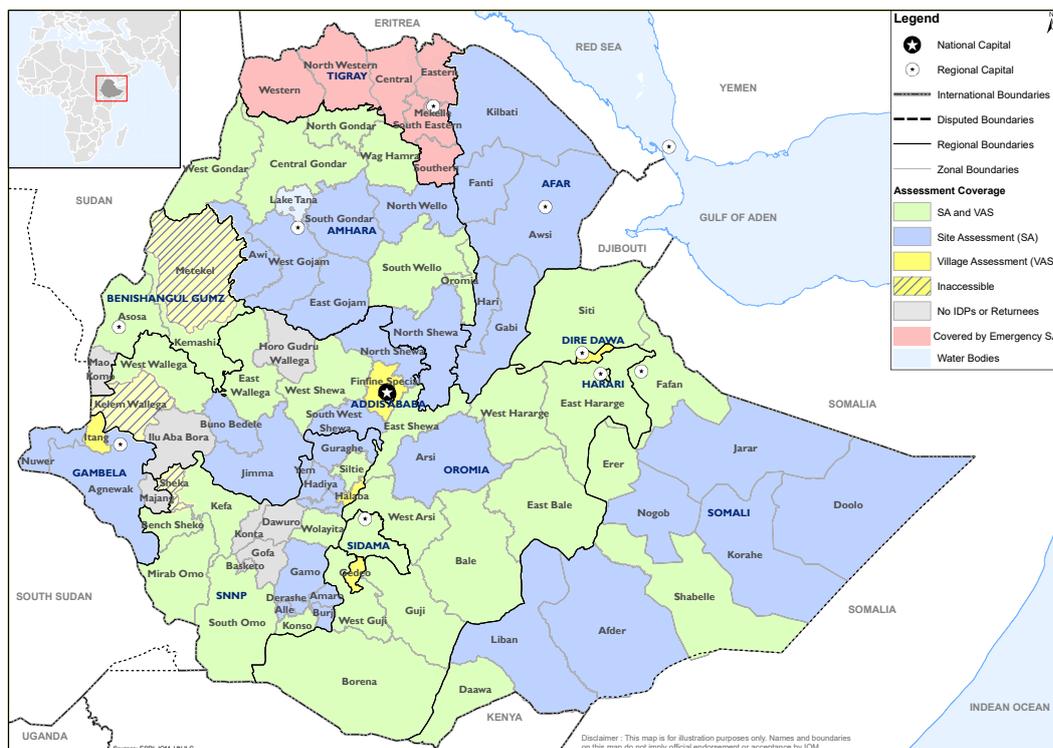


Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments in December 2020 and January 2021.

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

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

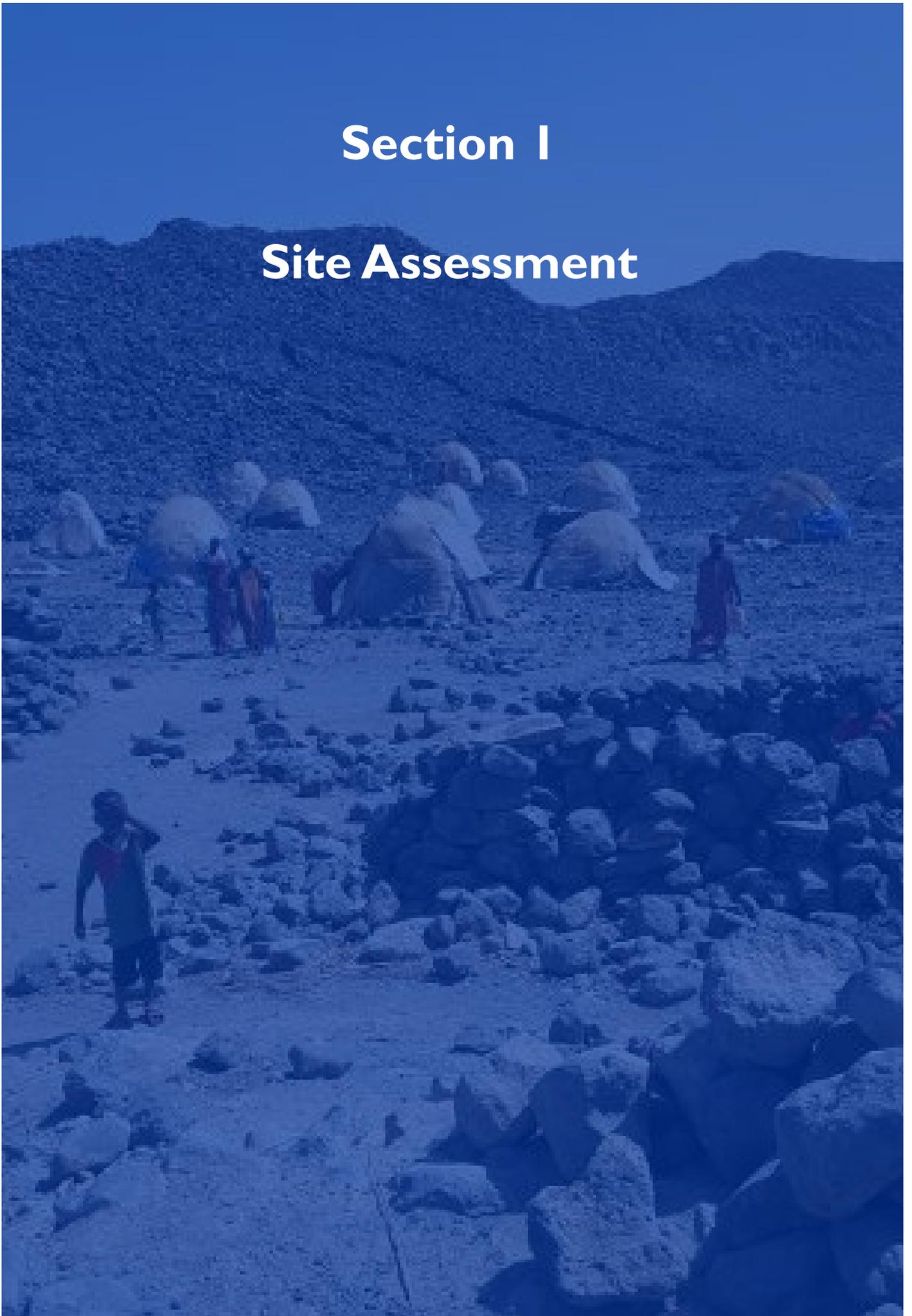
¹⁶ BBC, 2021. *Ethiopia's Tigray crisis: A rare view inside the conflict zone*. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-56456793>.

"In order to overcome the fuel shortage issue in Tigray region, DTM teams collected data across the collective centers by traveling by bicycle in Shire."



Section I

Site Assessment



KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT



1,222 sites covered



126 inaccessible sites

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



1,959,797 individuals
+ 131,590 individuals (identified by
Emergency Site Assessment round 2)



338,109
households



50.4% male
988,652 males



49.6% female
971,145 females



6.1% increase since round 23
(there were 1,846,551 IDPs in round 23)

Reasons for Displacement



1,208,716 conflict displaced IDPs
(62%) in 790 sites



331,963 drought displaced IDPs
(17%) in 237 sites



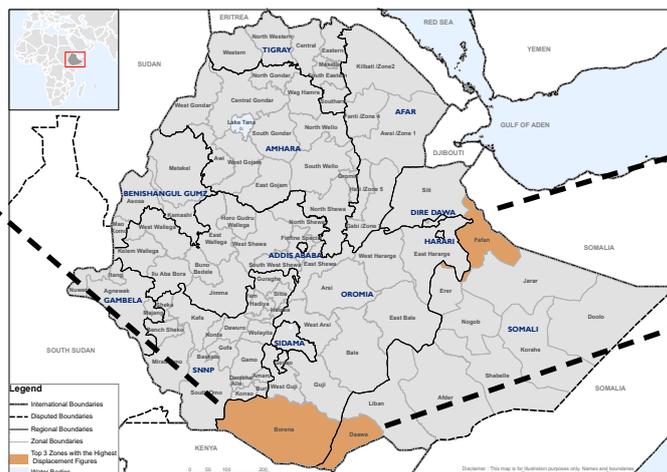
169,662 flash flood displaced IDPs
(9%) in 72 sites

Other reasons for displacement included: Seasonal Floods (114,496 IDPs), Social Tension (91,822 IDPs), Landslides (16,963 IDPs), Swampy Lands (13,655 IDPs), Hydropower Projects (5,597 IDPs), Strong Winds (4,364 IDPs), Volcanoes (2,016 IDPs), Economic Factors (390 IDPs) and Absolute Poverty (153 IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures



1 Borena
142,970 IDPs
in 24 sites



3 Fafan
129,697 IDPs
in 31 sites



2 Dawa
139,277 IDPs
in 36 sites

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

Newly Arrived IDPs

Defined as arrived in the last 2 months



149,304
individuals



27,764
households

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



129,538
individuals



24,150
households

2

*Kindly note that in addition to the 1.96 million IDPs captured through the Site Assessment, the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) observed another 90,814 IDPs (15,472 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

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 24 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 140 field enumerators, under the direct supervision of 13 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 Office (DRMO), community representatives, and the education and health offices. This data includes the estimated number of displaced individuals, a list of woredas within the zone that hosts displaced persons, reasons for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs and their locations.



Data collection:
1 December 2020 — 10 January 2021

Woreda level: Information is collected through key informants at woreda level and data collected includes number of displaced households and individuals at woreda level, site typology and approximate locations of identifiable displacement sites among other indicators. The information is used to plan the roll out of the Site Assessment.

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 of male, female, elderly and youth IDP representatives. The Site Assessment is conducted at sites where there are 20 IDP households or more. Data on available services by sector, accessibility constraints, exact type, location and name of the site, place of origin of IDPs, estimated size and type of the site and most common type of shelter are captured. Age and gender disaggregation for the site is extrapolated using a demographic calculator tool based on the age range and sex of the household members. A total of 30 IDP households are sampled at each site. However, all households are sampled for sites where there are fewer than 30 IDP households.

Coverage of this round

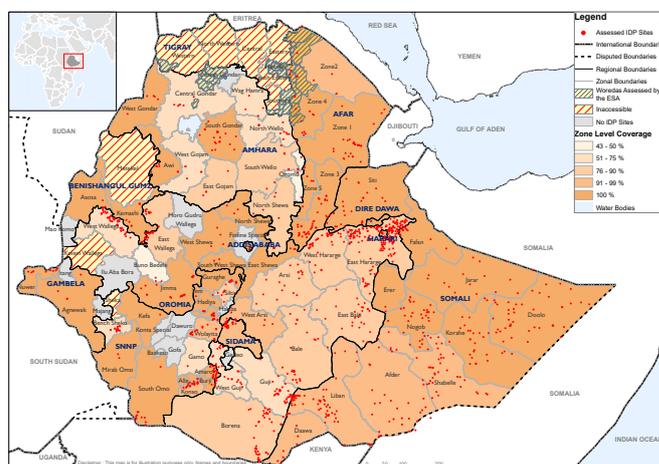
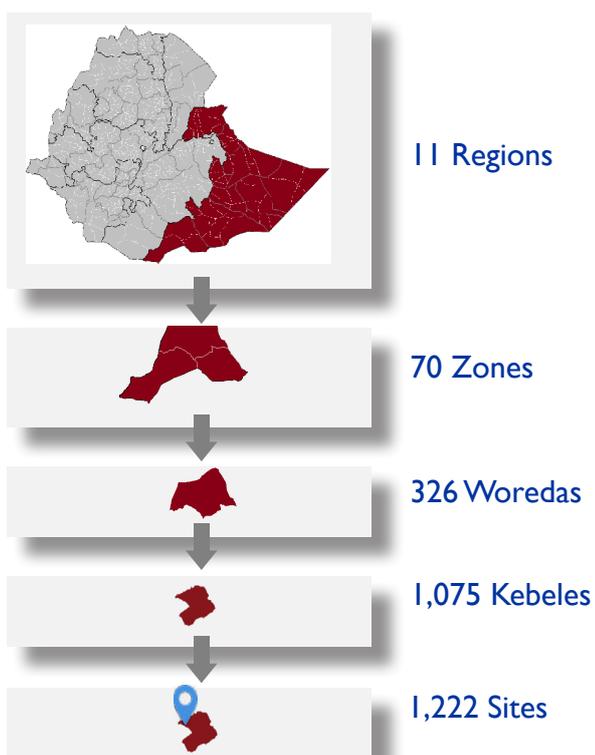


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



126 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 24, 100 sites had security issues, mainly in Metekel, West Wallega, East Wallega, Kelem Wallega, East Hararge, Guji, West Guji, Borena and Sheka zones. 71 sites were inaccessible due to road issues and this was primarily in Bale, East Bale, West Guji, Liben and Wolayita zones.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

National Level

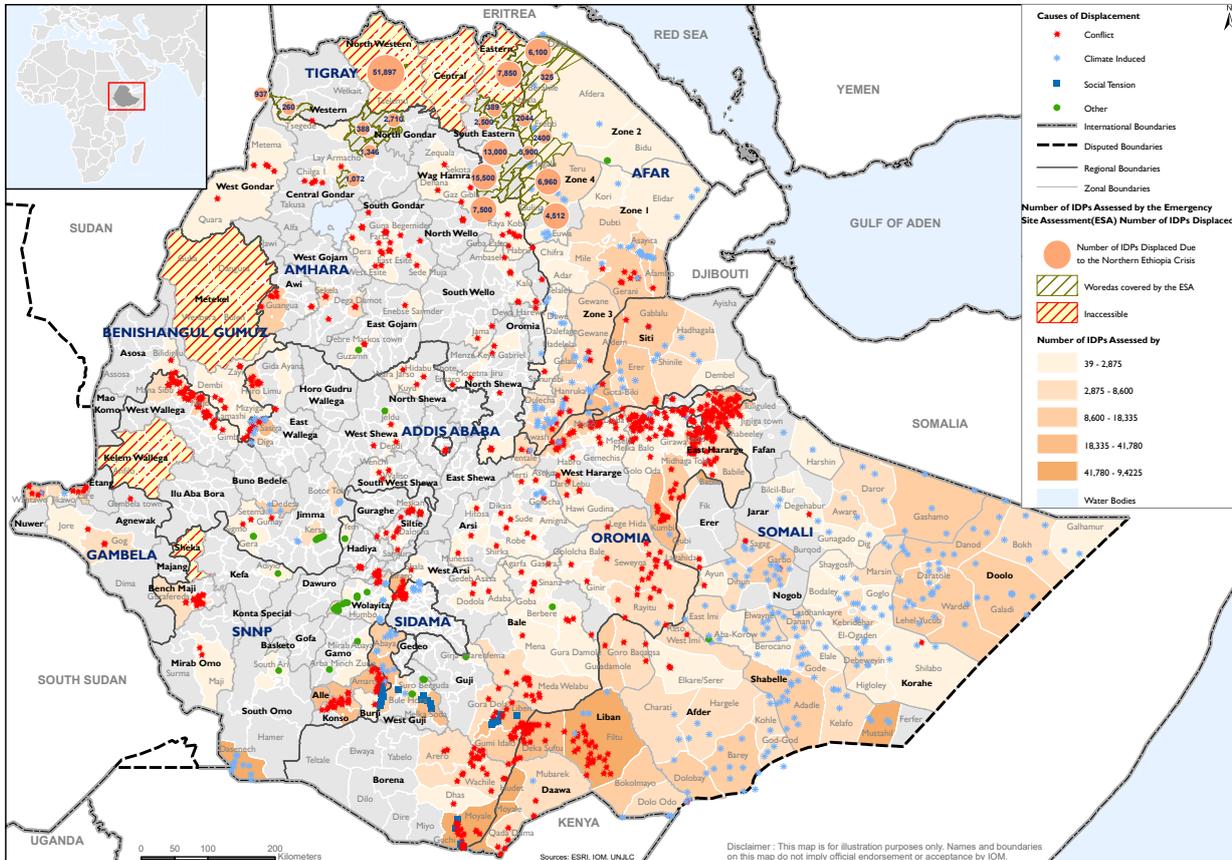


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in December 2020 and January 2021 through Site Assessment round 24 and Emergency Site Assessment round 2.

According to data collected through the Site Assessment round 24 in December 2020 and January 2021, 1.96 million IDPs (338,109 households) were internally displaced across 1,222 accessible sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a 6.1% increase of 113,246 IDPs since the previous round's data collection in August and September 2020.

The gender breakdown of IDPs is fairly equal with 50.4% males and 49.6% females. Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.12 million IDPs (62%), while drought displaced 331,963 IDPs (17%), flash floods displaced 169,662 IDPs (9%), seasonal floods displaced 114,496 IDPs (6%) and social tension displaced 91,822 IDPs (5%).

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents include a lack of food and livelihoods in 915 sites (75%) and 883 sites (72%) respectively, followed by

damaged or destroyed houses in 840 sites (69%). The main form of support requested to help resolve displacement was economic opportunities across 1,128 sites (92%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,007 sites (82%).

Additionally, the Northern Ethiopia Crisis broke out in November 2020 and displacement caused by this crisis was captured through the Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 2 which was conducted in December and January 2021. Through this assessment, a total of 131,590 IDPs (30,383 households) were identified to be displaced across 39 accessible sites in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions. However, it is important to state that this does not reflect the total number of persons displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis as a lack of access and insecurity were considerable challenges during the time of data collection.

National Displacement Timeline

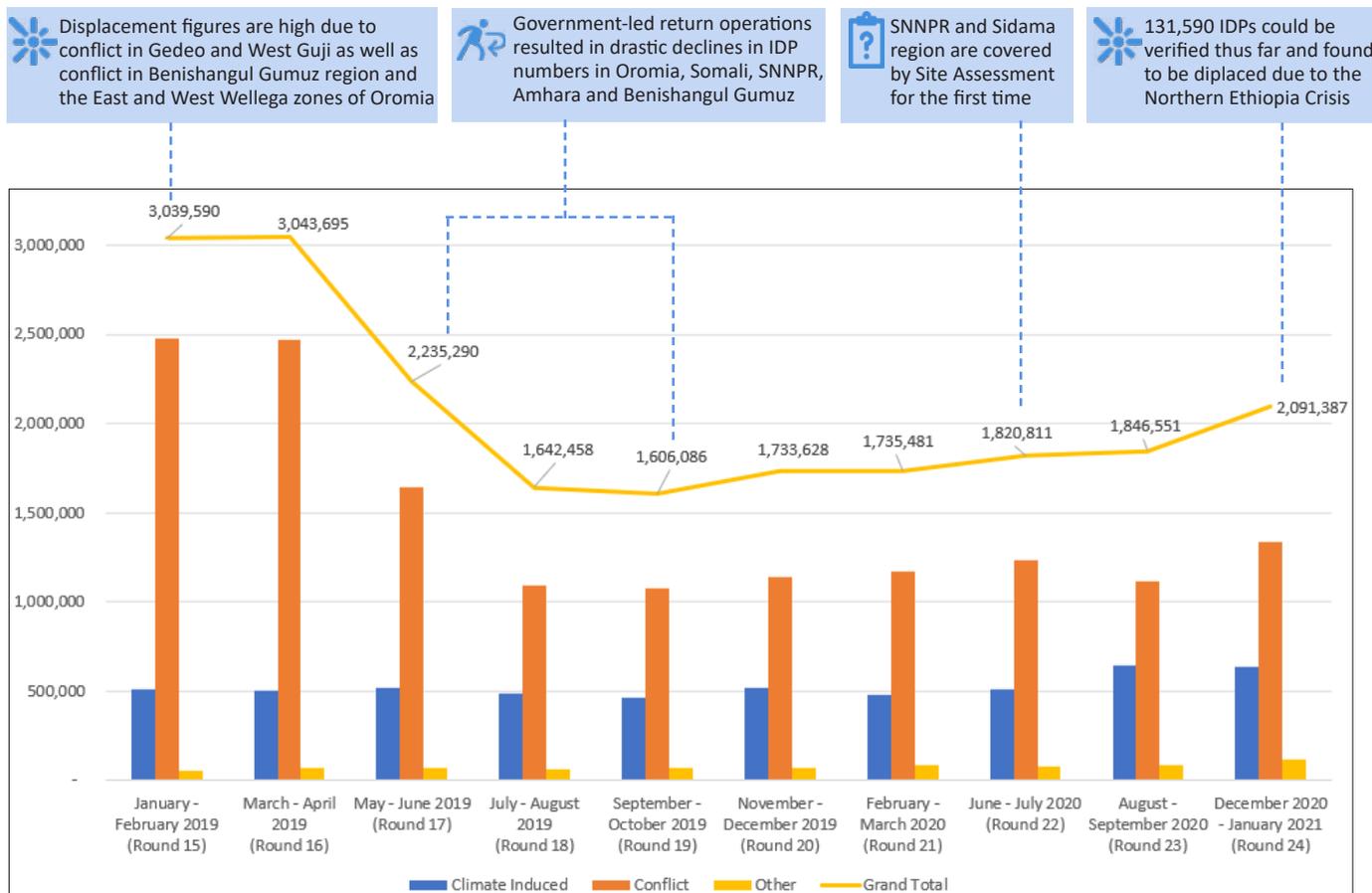


Figure 5: Number of IDPs identified nationwide by DTM since January-February 2019 (round 15). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments and the ongoing Emergency Site Assessments.

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 24 rounds now. Round 16 (March-April 2019) recorded the highest displacement total captured through DTM with 3.04 million IDPs. During this round, the Rapid Response Assessment (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 but this can be largely explained by the new coverage of SNNPR and Sidama region which additionally captured 93,982 IDPs. There was only a marginal increase in round 23 (August-September 2020) to 1.84 million IDPs.

In round 24 (December 2020-January 2021), the total number of IDPs increased to 2.1 million. This increase can be explained by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis which broke out in November 2020. 131,590 IDPs could be verified thus far and found to be displaced through the roll out of the Emergency Site Assessment. DTM is working to expand its assessment coverage in Tigray region and it is very likely that the number of IDPs will increase substantially following better access in the coming rounds.

Regional Level

Addis Ababa

This is the first time SA was conducted in Addis Ababa

5,854 IDPs
2 sites covered

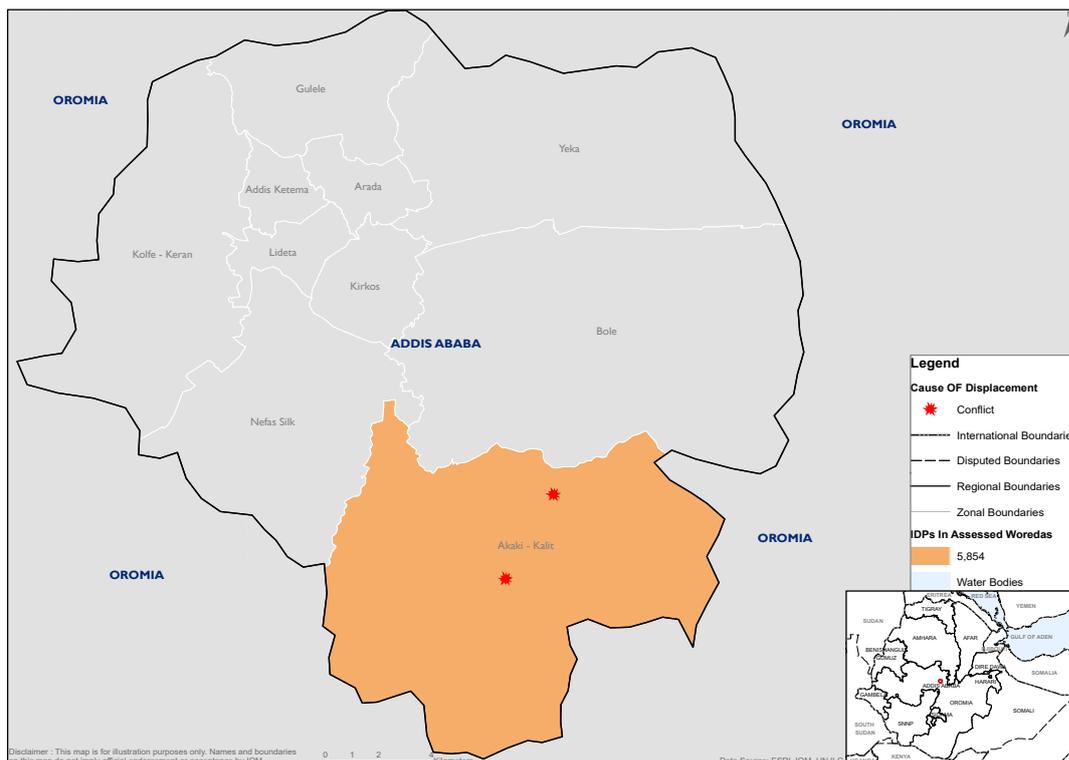
1,854 displaced households
Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 5,854 IDPs (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	9
Pregnant women over 18	69	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	201	Separated children	15
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	7	Single-female headed households	30
Persons with chronic diseases	8	Single-male headed households	13
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	8
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	11

1,854 households comprised of 5,854 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Addis Ababa. Gelan Kersa site is in Woreda 11 in Akaki Sub City and has 5,486 IDPs (1,754 households), while Kilinto Condominium site is in Woreda 9 in Akaki Sub City and has 368 IDPs (100 households). This is the first time Site Assessment was conducted for Addis Ababa and DTM is working to expand its coverage of Addis Ababa. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for all 5,854 IDPs.

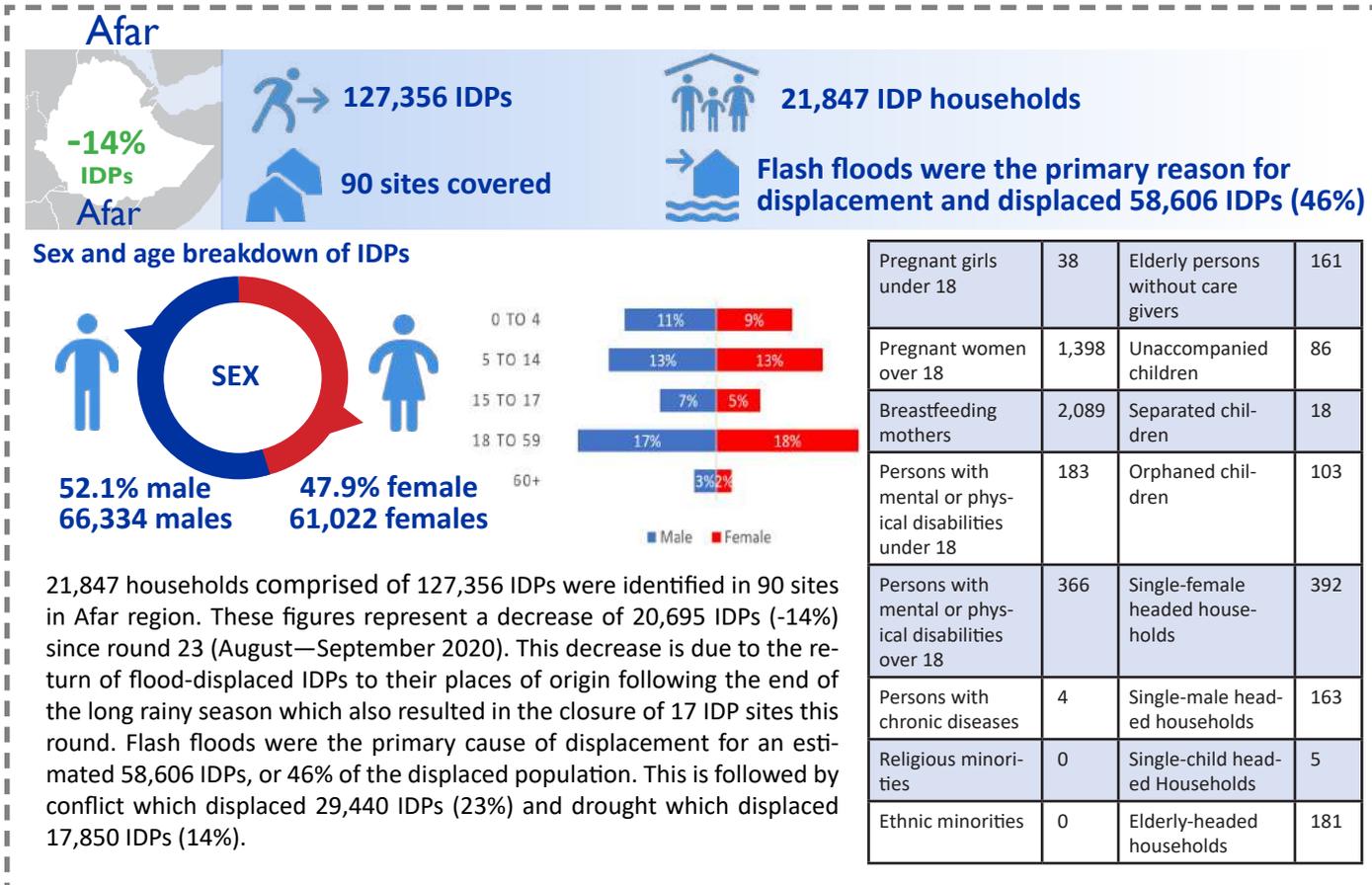
Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Addis Ababa



*Since this is the first time DTM is covering Addis Ababa, please note that this is not reflective of the displacement total for the capital. However, DTM is working to improve its coverage of Addis Ababa in the coming rounds.

Figure 6: Displacement figures for Addis Ababa in round 24.

Site Assessment



Emergency Site Assessment



The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 2 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was carried out from 11 December—14 January 2021.

The ESA is a multisectoral location assessment which assesses the number of IDPs and collects basic information on the multisectoral needs of IDPs at site level.

Site Assessment & Emergency Site Assessment

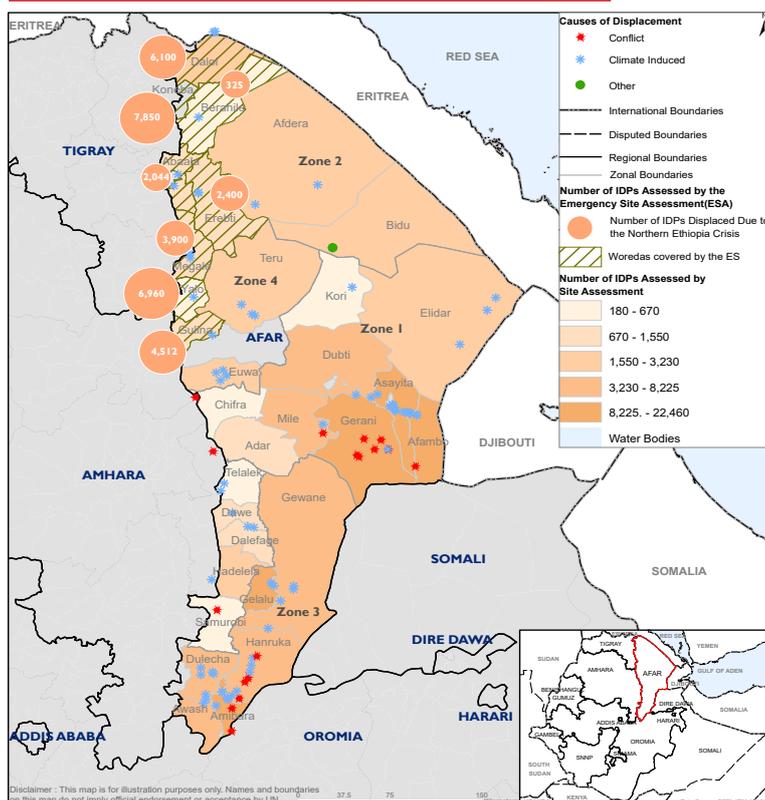


Figure 7: Displacement figures for Afar region based on Site Assessment round 24 and Emergency Site Assessment round 2.

Site Assessment

Amhara

+200% IDPs
Amhara

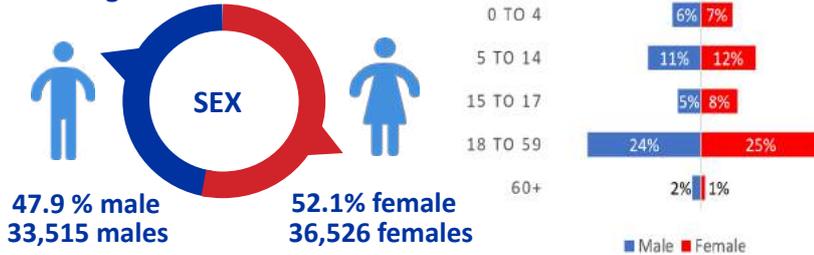
70,041 IDPs

84 sites covered

15,470 displaced households

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 69,479 IDPs (99%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	26	Elderly persons without care givers	163
Pregnant women over 18	758	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	2,795	Separated children	7
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	125	Orphaned children	24
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	189	Single-female headed households	1,440
Persons with chronic diseases	109	Single-male headed households	656
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	48
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	103

15,470 households comprised of 70,041 IDPs were identified in 84 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 46,700 IDPs (+200%) since round 23 (August-September 2020). This increase is mainly due to the new arrival of IDPs in Awi, North Shewa and South Gondar zones from Benishangul Gumz and Oromia regions which resulted in the opening of 30 new IDP sites this round. As of 5 January 2021, 35,799 IDPs were found to be displaced in Awi zone due to conflict with a majority of them being displaced in Chagni Ranch site and coming from Metekel zone in Benishangul Gumz region. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 69,479 IDPs, or 99% of the displaced population. This is followed by landslide which displaced 562 IDPs (1%).

Emergency Site Assessment

Site Assessment & Emergency Site Assessment

6,453 IDPs tracked by ESA round 2

3,533 IDP households tracked by ESA round 2

9 sites tracked by ESA round 2

Conflict due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis displaced 6,453 IDPs in Amhara

The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 2 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was carried out from 11 December—14 January 2021.

The ESA is a multisectoral location assessment which assesses the number of IDPs and collects basic information on the multisectoral needs of IDPs at site level.

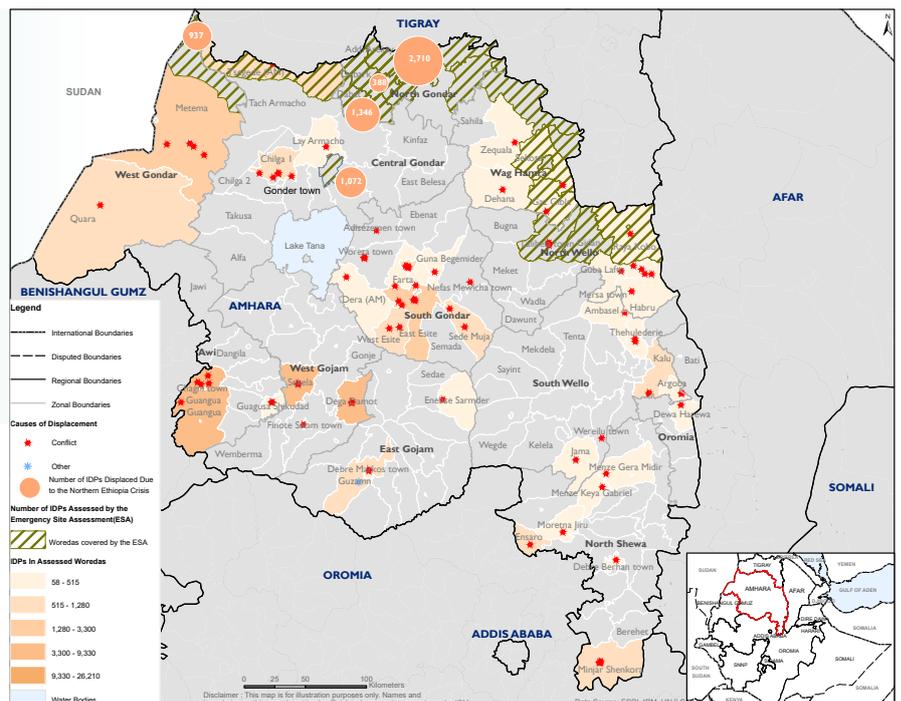
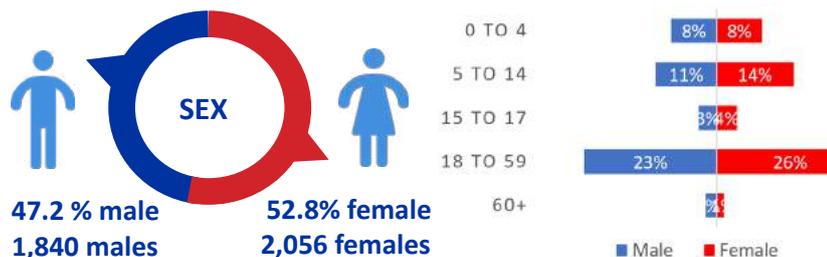


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Amhara region based on Site Assessment round 24 and Emergency Site Assessment round 2.

Benishangul Gumz



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



874 households comprised of 3,896 IDPs were identified in 13 sites in Benishangul Gumz region. These figures represent a decrease of 4,416 IDPs (-53.1%) since round 23 (August/September 2020). This substantial decrease was mainly due to the inaccessibility of Metekel zone due to insecurity. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 3,896 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	40
Pregnant women over 18	59	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	185	Separated children	41
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	9	Orphaned children	18
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	33	Single-female headed households	29
Persons with chronic diseases	6	Single-male headed households	17
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	3
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	45

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumz

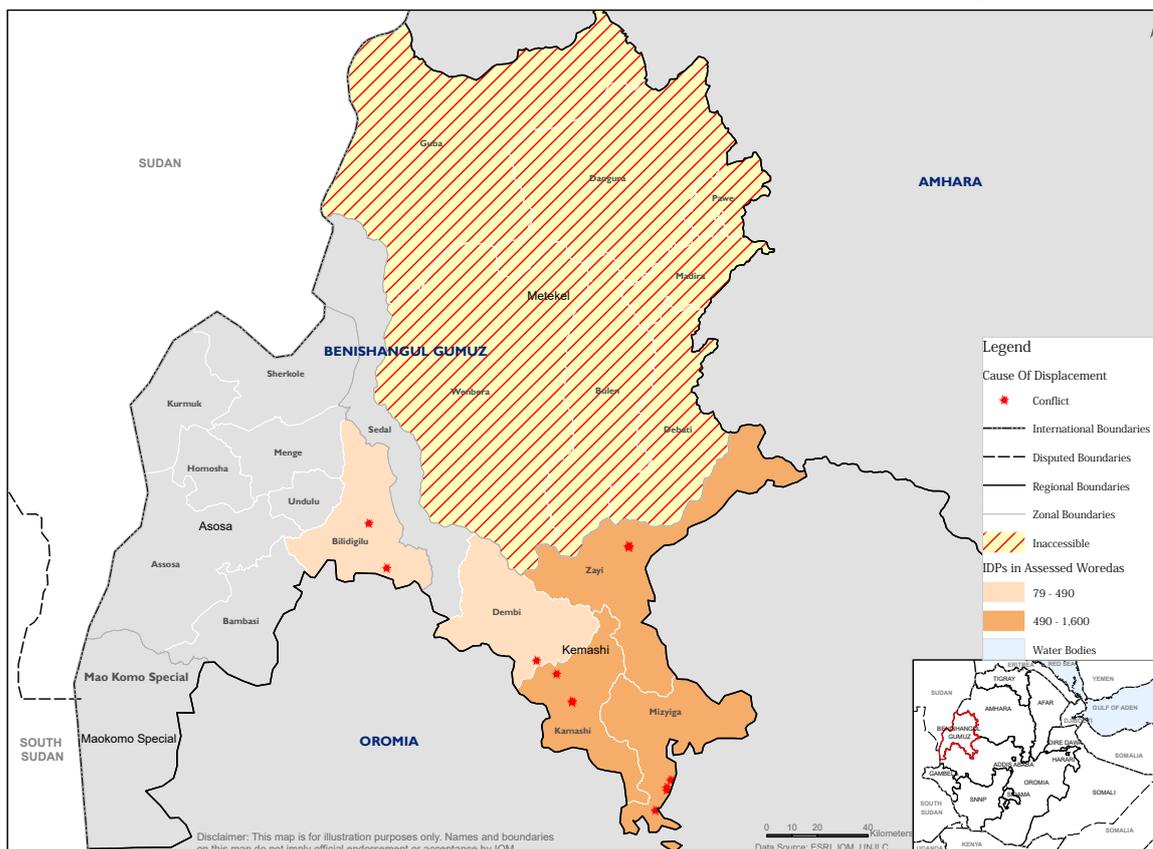
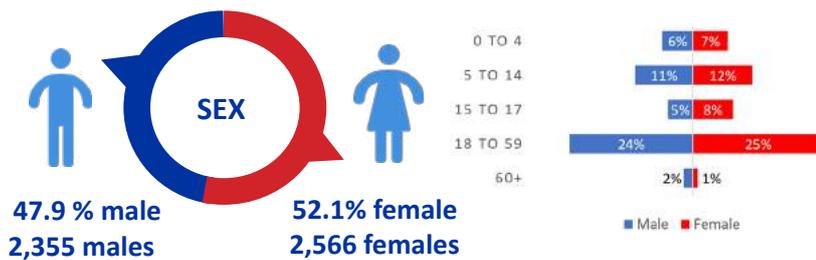


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Benishangul Gumz region in round 24.

Dire Dawa



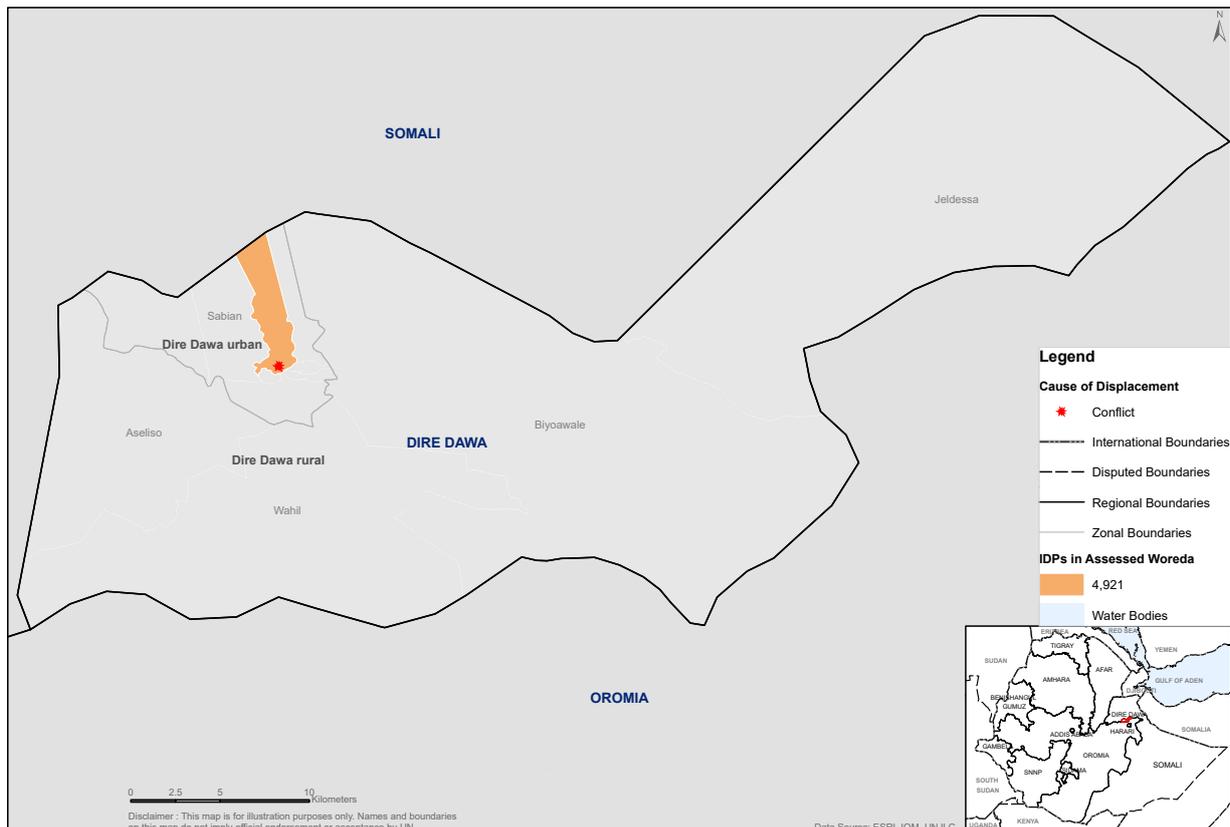
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



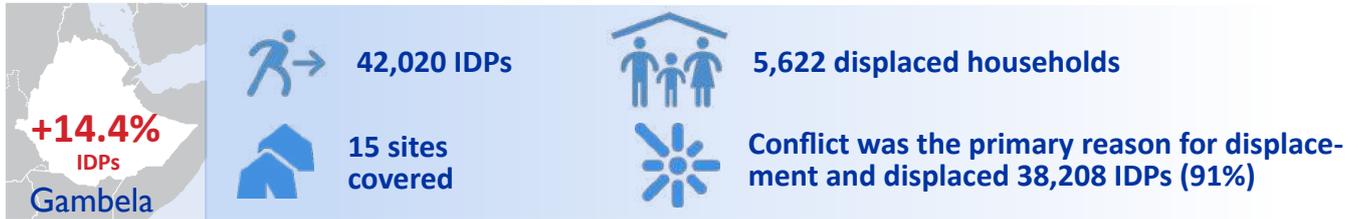
954 households comprised of 4,921 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent an increase of 46 IDPs (+0.9%) since round 23 (August-September 2020). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 4,921 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

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

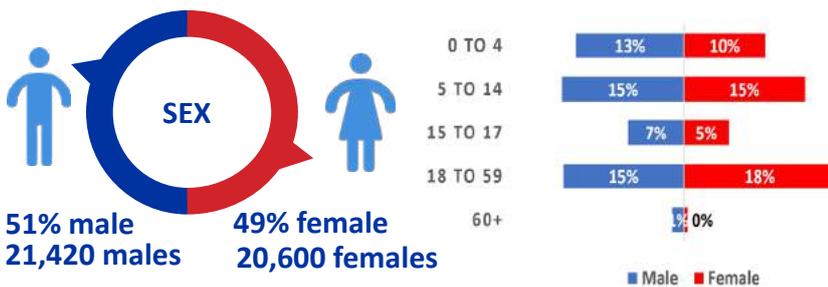
Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa



Gambela



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	69	Elderly persons without care givers	55
Pregnant women over 18	478	Unaccompanied children	14
Breastfeeding mothers	906	Separated children	68
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	82	Orphaned children	95
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	117	Single-female headed households	69
Persons with chronic diseases	33	Single-male headed households	92
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	272

5,622 households comprised of 42,020 IDPs were identified in 15 sites in Gambela region. These figures represent an increase of 5,301 IDPs (+14.4%) since round 23 (August-September 2020). This increase is mainly due to the coverage of 2 new sites, namely Alerie (335 households) and Wibur Primary School (165 households). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 38,208 IDPs, or 91% of the displaced populations. The remaining 3,812 IDPs (19%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambela

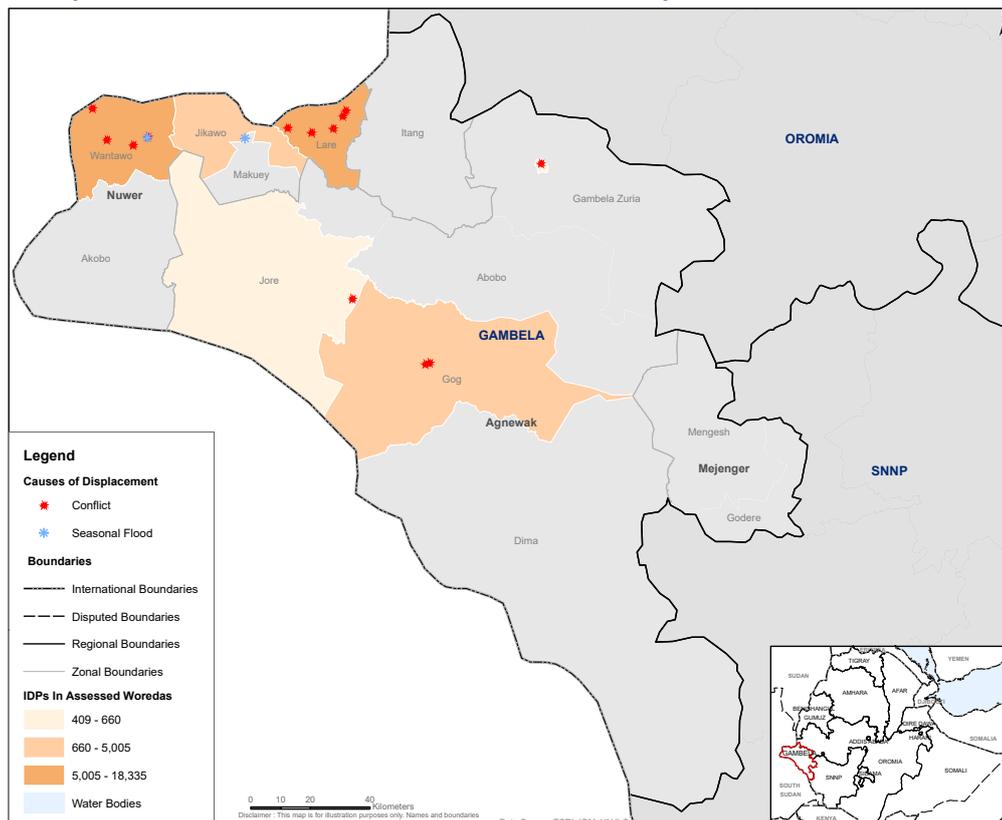
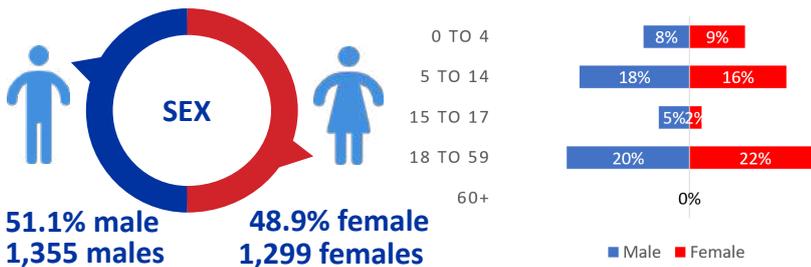


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Gambela region in round 24.

Harari



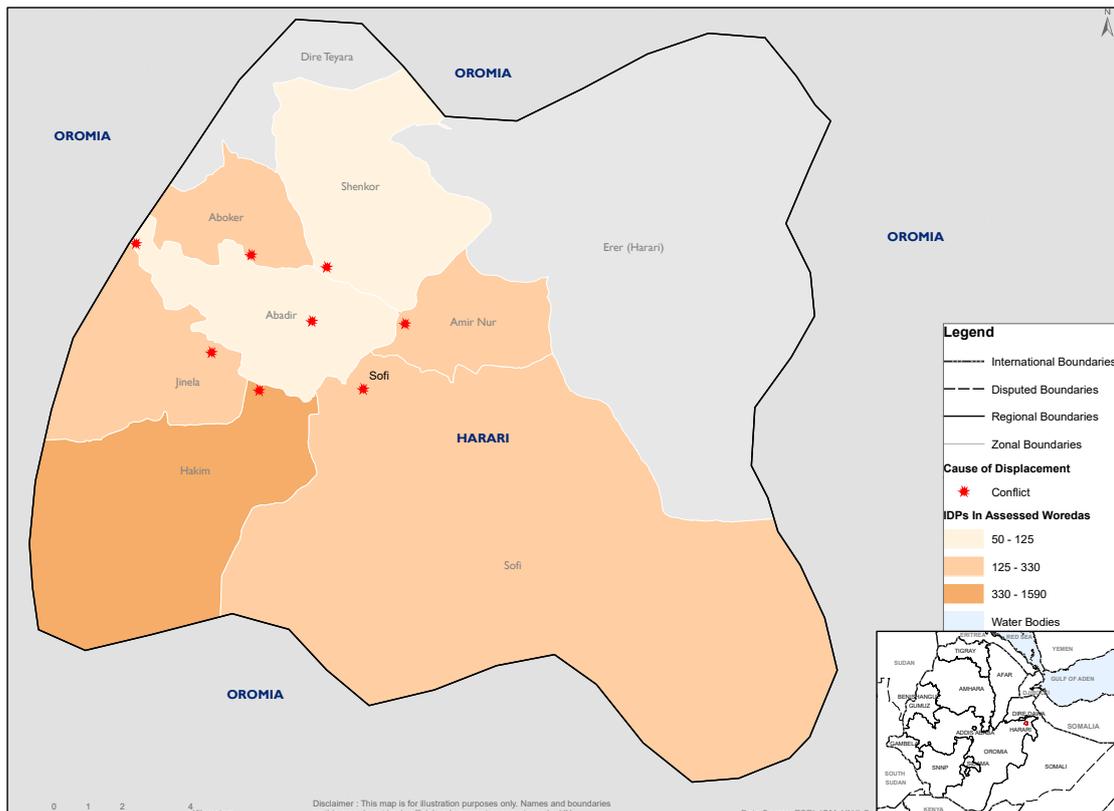
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



569 households comprised of 2,654 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent a decrease of 11 IDPs (-0.4%) since round 23 (August/September 2020). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 2,654 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	3
Pregnant women over 18	63	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	125	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2	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	11

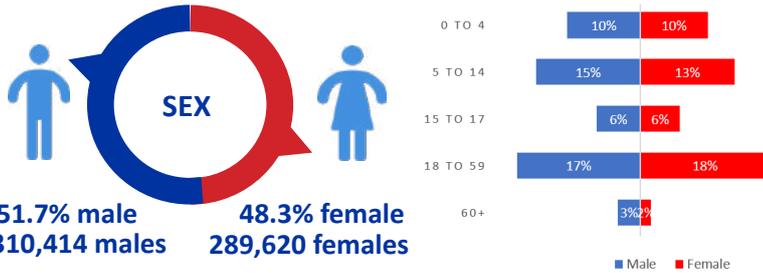
Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari



Oromia



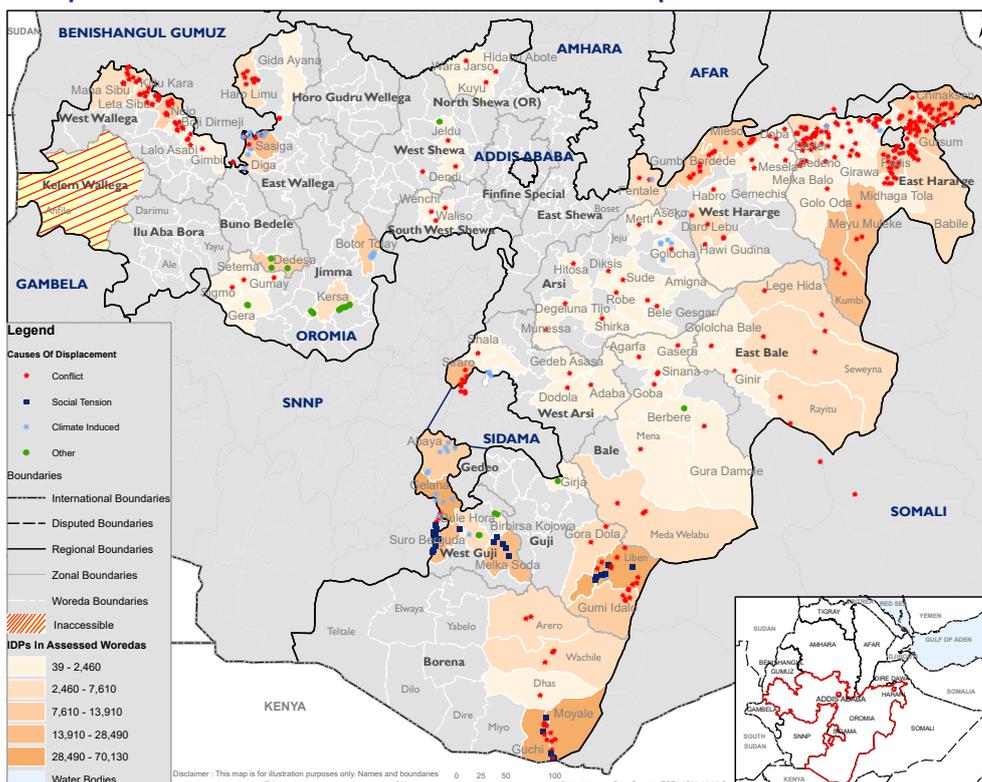
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	176	Elderly persons without care givers	1,633
Pregnant women over 18	9,799	Unaccompanied children	137
Breastfeeding mothers	19,358	Separated children	508
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	833	Orphaned children	1,174
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,314	Single-female headed households	3,740
Persons with chronic diseases	662	Single-male headed households	991
Religious minorities	127	Child-headed households	88
Ethnic minorities	108	Elderly-headed households	5,170

104,164 households comprised of 600,034 IDPs were identified in 452 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent an increase of 9,211 IDPs (+1.6%) since round 23 (August/September 2020). It should be noted that sites in Kelem Wallega zone and some sites in West Wallega, East Wallega, Bunno Bedele, West Guji, Guji, East Hararge, Borena zones were inaccessible due to insecurity. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 407,298 IDPs (68%). 91,822 IDPs (15%) were displaced due to social tension, 36,088 IDPs (6%) due to drought, 34,437 IDPs (6%) due to seasonal floods and 20,920 IDPs (3%) were displaced due to other reasons*.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia



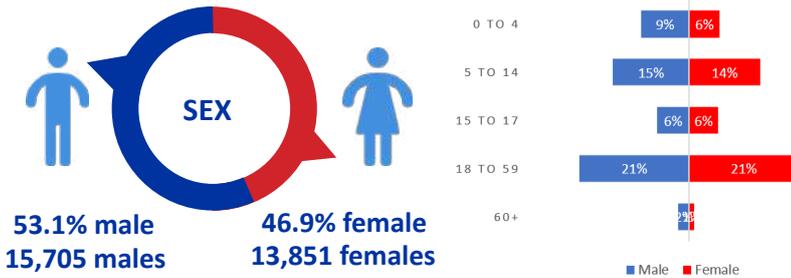
*Other reasons mainly included social tension, displacement due to hydropower projects, floods from sugar plantations and swampy lands.

Figure 13: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 24.

Sidama



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	5	Unaccompanied children	0
Pregnant women over 18	347	Separated children	85
Breastfeeding mothers	562	Orphaned children	103
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	21	Single-female headed households	157
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	52	Single-male headed households	91
Persons with chronic diseases	76	Child-headed households	6
Minorities	3	Elderly-headed households	135
Elderly persons without care givers	15		

4,888 households comprised of 29,556 IDPs were identified in 18 sites in Sidama. These figures represent a decrease of 1,507 IDPs (-4.9%) since round 23 (August–September 2020). Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 28,468 IDPs (96%), followed by flash floods which displaced 1,088 IDPs (4%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Sidama

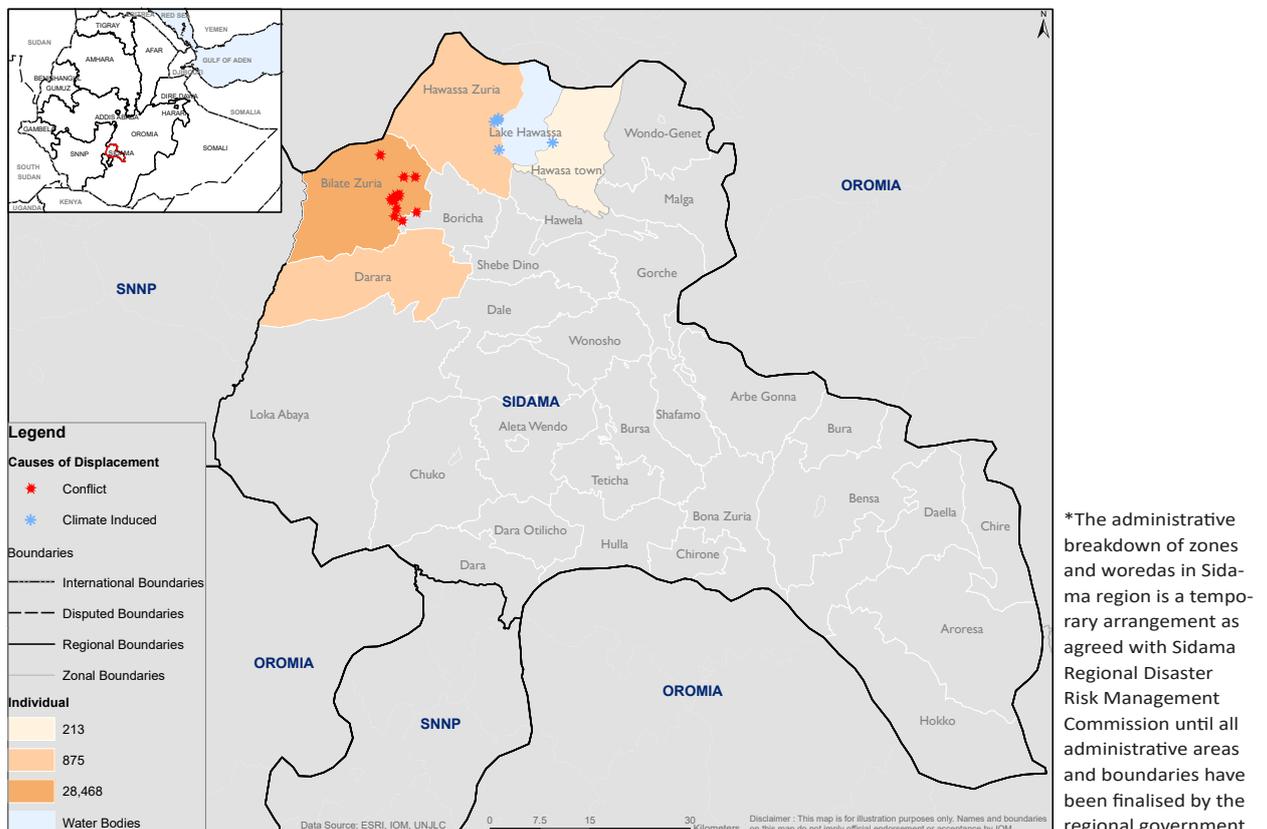
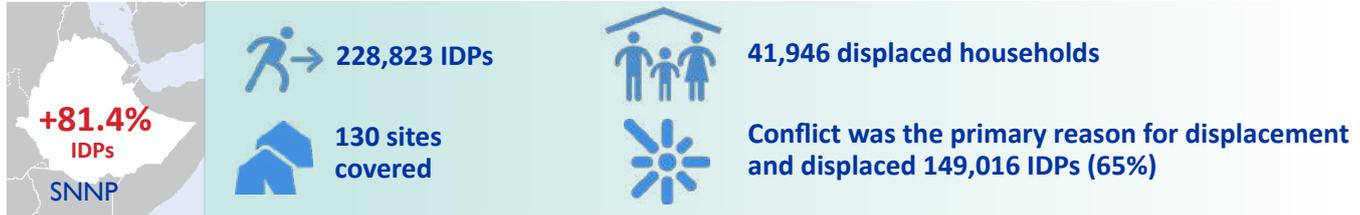
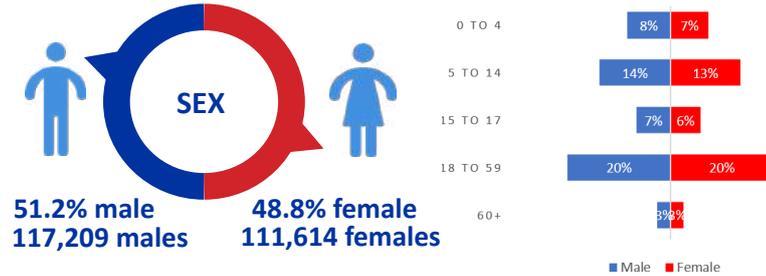


Figure 14: Displacement figures for Sidama region in round 24.

SNNP



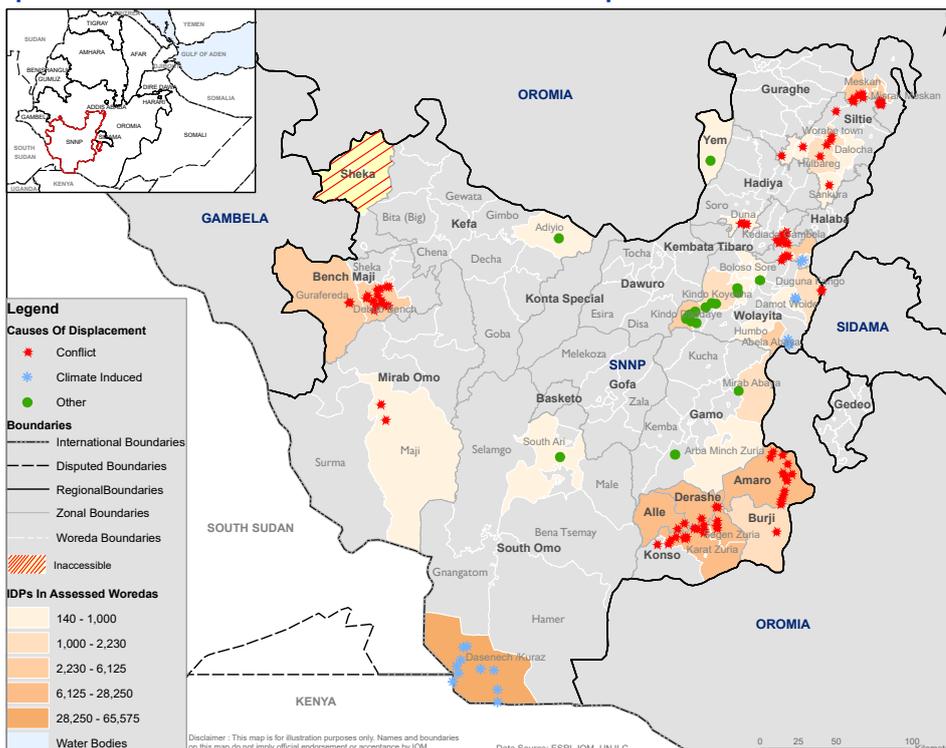
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	21	Unaccompanied children	65
Pregnant women over 18	7,910	Separated children	1,623
Breastfeeding mothers	11,190	Orphaned children	4,091
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	505	Single-female headed households	5,701
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,407	Single-male headed households	1,207
Persons with chronic diseases	1,594	Child-headed households	280
Minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	2,630
Elderly persons without care givers	2,037		

41,946 households comprised of 228,823 IDPs were identified in 130 sites in SNNP region. These figures represent a significant increase of 102,676 IDPs (+81.4%) since round 23 (August–September 2020). The increase in IDPs is mainly due to the conflict in Konso zone where DTM was able to track 91,571 IDPs across 22 accessible sites. However, a number of sites were inaccessible due to insecurity in Sheka and Konso zones and road inaccessibility issues in Wolayita zone. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for 149,016 IDPs (65.1%), followed by flash floods which displaced 69,843 IDPs (30.5%), landslides which displaced 9,338 IDPs (4.1%) and seasonal floods which displaced 626 IDPs (0.3%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in SNNP Region



*Please note that some sites in Sheka, South Bench, West Omo, Gurage and Konso zones were inaccessible due to insecurity while some sites in Kembata, Goffa and Hadiya zones were not covered due to capacity constraints. However, DTM is working to improve its coverage of SNNP region as Site Assessment was piloted in the region in June 2020.

Figure 15: Displacement figures for SNNP region in round 24.

Emergency Site Assessment

Tigray



91,046 IDPs identified by ESA round 2



20,530 displaced households identified by ESA round 2

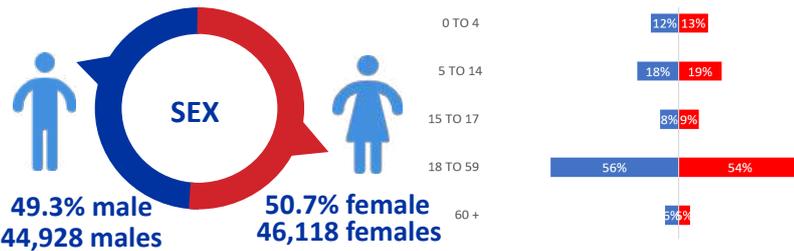


13 sites identified by ESA round 2



Conflict due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis displaced 91,046 IDPs (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women	1,628	Unaccompanied children	81
Breastfeeding mothers	2,471	Separated children	1,182
Persons with mental disabilities	118	Orphaned children	1,277
Persons with physical disabilities	476	Single-female headed households	3,546
Persons with chronic diseases	2,579	Child-headed households	97

20,530 households comprised of 91,046 IDPs were identified in 13 accessible sites in Tigray region using the Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 2. These IDPs were displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis. DTM managed to gain access to Shire, Dansha, Enderta, Mekelle (Hadnet Sub City only), Raya Azebo, Raya Alamata, Raya Chercher zones to conduct its Emergency Site Assessment. However, the rest of Tigray was inaccessible due to security and access constraints during the time of data collection. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for all 91,046 IDPs (100%).

Emergency Site Assessment

The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 2 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was carried out from 11 December—14 January 2021.

The ESA is a multisectoral location assessment which assesses the number of IDPs and collects basic information on the multisectoral needs of IDPs at site level.

Due to the nature of the ongoing crisis, only the Emergency Site Assessment was conducted in Tigray region as it is a shorter assessment than the Site Assessment thus allowing for more efficient data collection and due to its higher frequency of being rolled out on a monthly basis as compared to a quarterly basis.

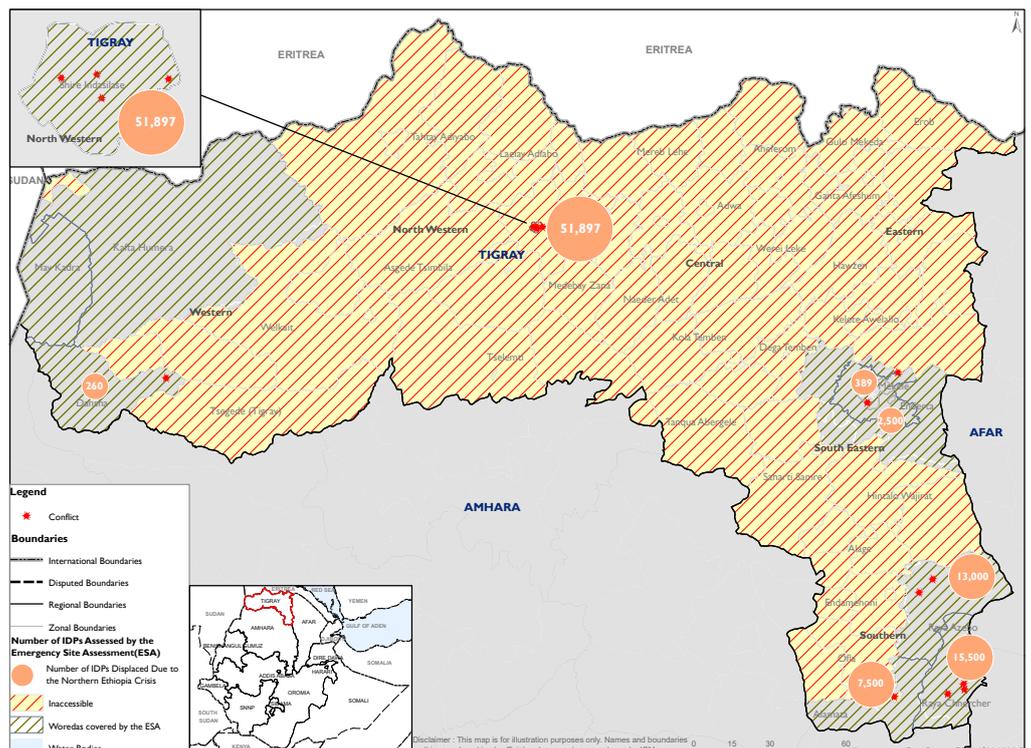


Figure 17: Displacement figures for Tigray region are based on Emergency Site Assessment round 2.

MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs

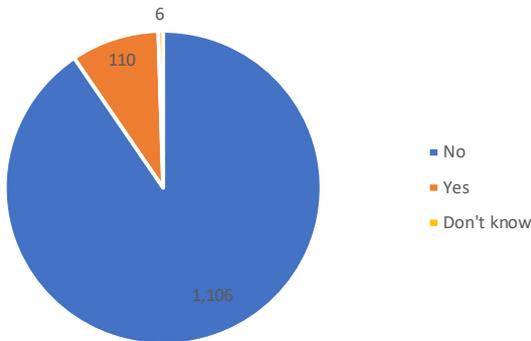


Figure 18: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

110 sites (9%) registered new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,106 sites (91%) did not.

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

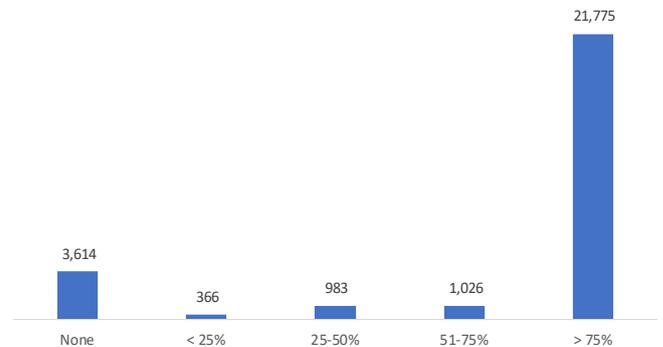
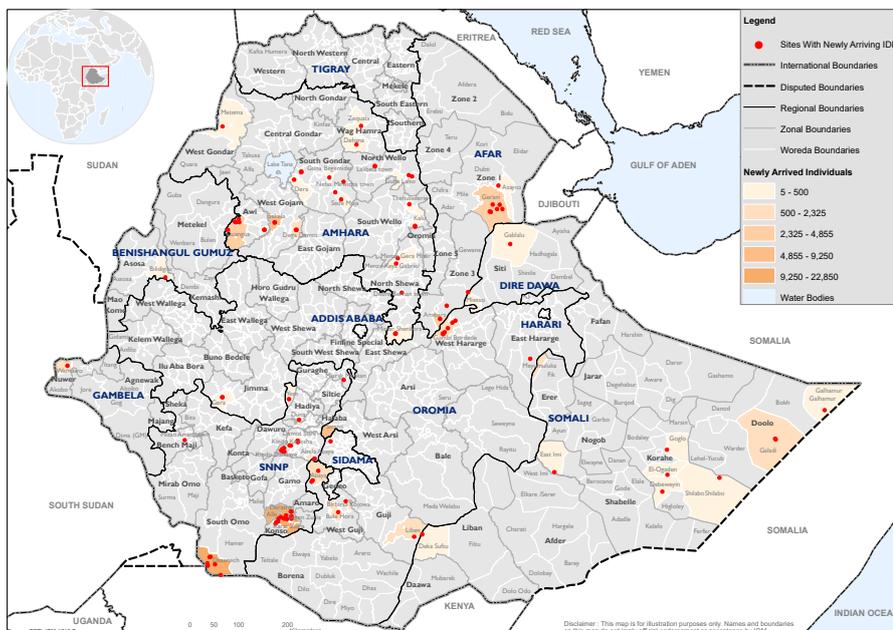


Figure 19: Percentage of newly arrived IDPs who are currently displaced in the same kebele from which they came.

In the 110 sites hosting new arrivals, more than 75% or 21,775 IDP households are from the kebele of displacement, while 51-75% or 1,026 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 20: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

- 1 22,847 newly arrived IDPs in Chagni, Awi zone, Amhara.
- 2 22,390 newly arrived IDPs in Derashe Especial Woreda, SNNPR.
- 3 17,795 newly arrived IDPs in Alle Especial Woreda, SNNPR.

*Please note that the displacement figures continued to increase in Chagni, Derashe Especial Woreda and Alle Especial Woreda due to ongoing conflicts even after the DTM teams left these locations as they needed to continue collecting data elsewhere.

Factors Preventing Return

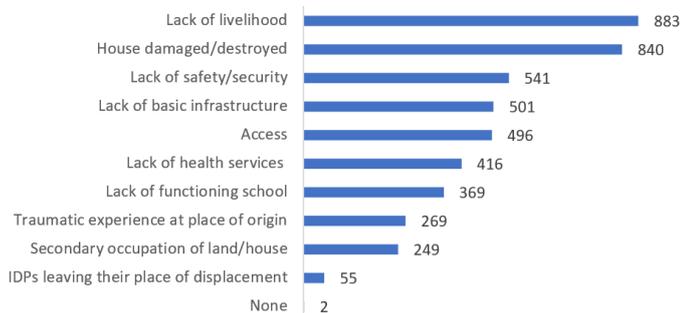


Figure 21: Factors preventing return at national level.

Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

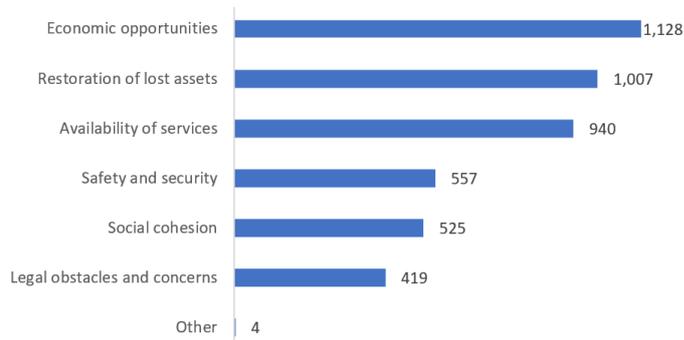


Figure 22: Supported needed to resolve displacement at national level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

National Level

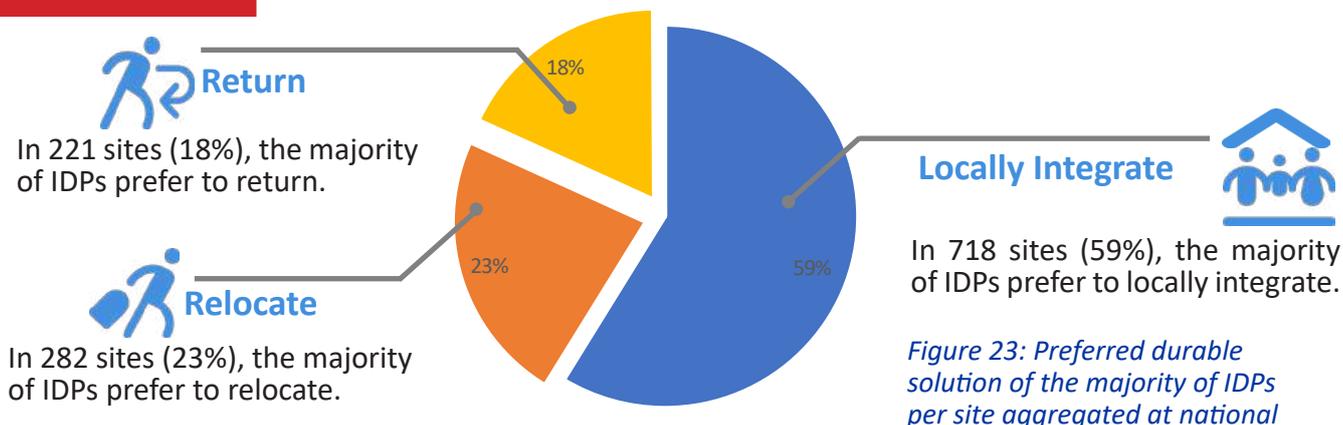
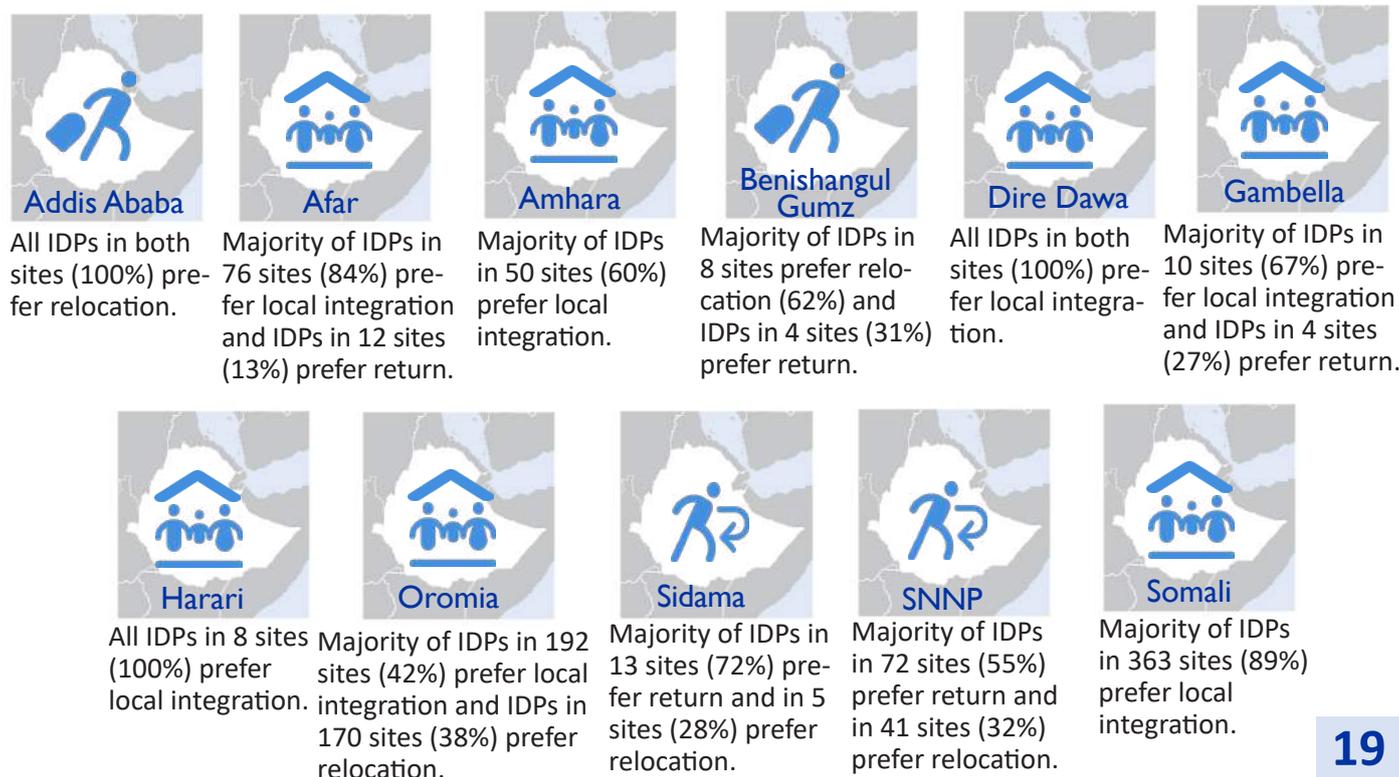


Figure 23: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national

Regional Level



SHELTER

Shelters in Current Location

Standard Temporary Shelters

None of the IDP households across 576 sites feel like they are living in standard temporary or culturally appropriate shelters. In 46 sites, more than 75% of IDP households feel that they are living in standard temporary shelters.

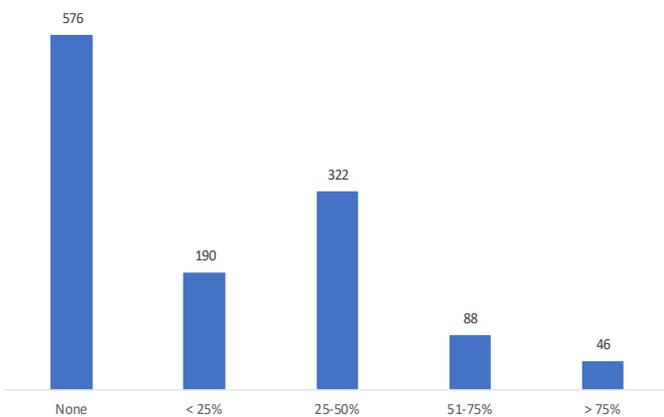


Figure 24: Percentage of IDP households living in standard temporary shelters.



Sites With Overcrowded Shelters

25-50% of IDP households in 25 sites in Oromia are of the opinion that they are living in overcrowded shelters. There are also 10 sites in Amhara where 25-50% of IDP households believe they are living in overcrowded shelters.

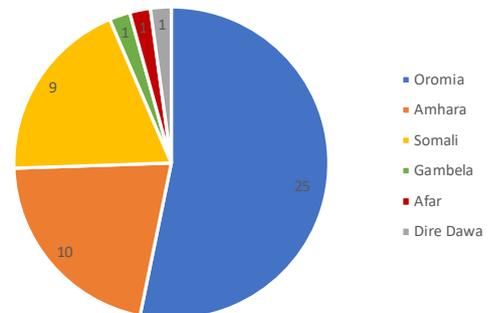


Figure 25: Number of sites by region where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.

Shelters in Places of Origin

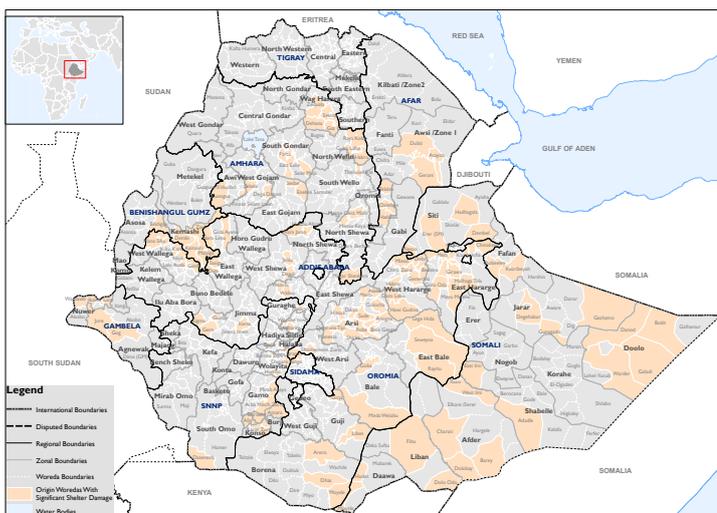


Figure 26: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 40 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 34 sites are in Somali region.
- In 8 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 6 sites are in Oromia region.

Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 271 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 137 sites are in Somali region.
- In 575 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 246 sites are in Oromia region.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

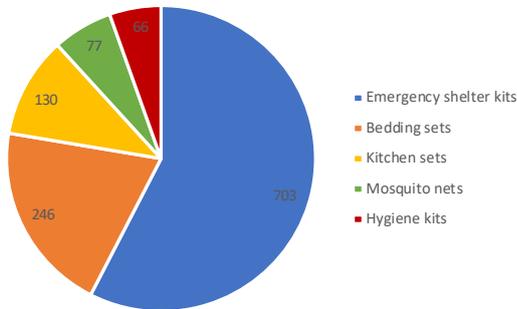


Figure 27: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

In 703 sites (58%), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 246 sites (20%), the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 130 sites (11%), kitchen sets were identified as the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 550 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (45%).



IDPs in 672 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (55%).



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Amount of Water

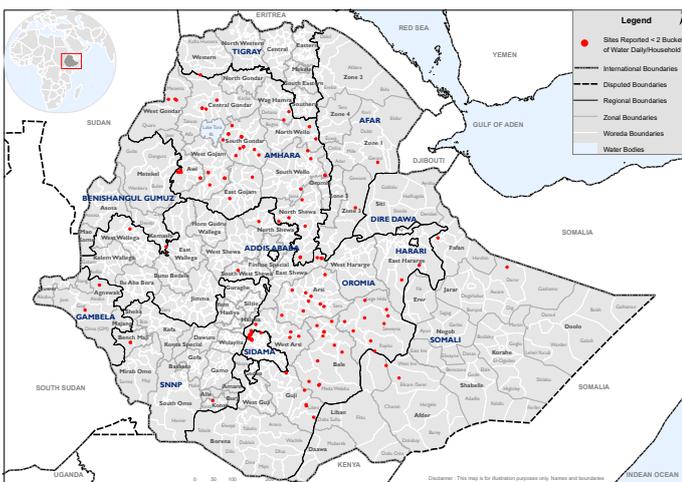


Figure 28: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.

2.5

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

At the national level, IDP households collect an average of 2.5 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) per day. The region that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets is Amhara with an average of 1.4 per household per day. In Sidama, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day is 1.9. In Gambela, the average number is 3.8 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) per household per day.

Accessibility of Water

Distance to Nearest Water Point

In the largest proportion of sites (424 sites), the main water distribution point was on-site and was within a 20-minute walk. The main water distribution point for 293 sites was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. Notably, there are 373 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution point.

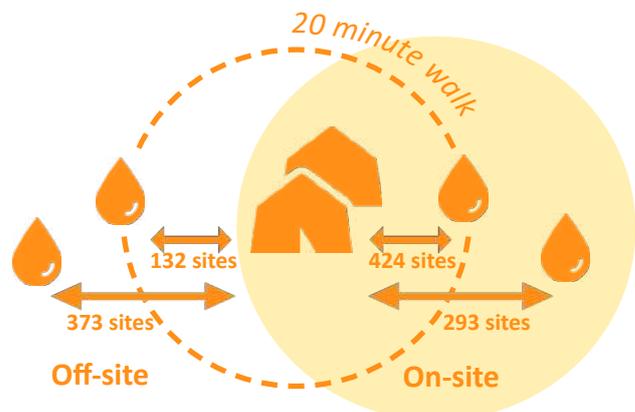
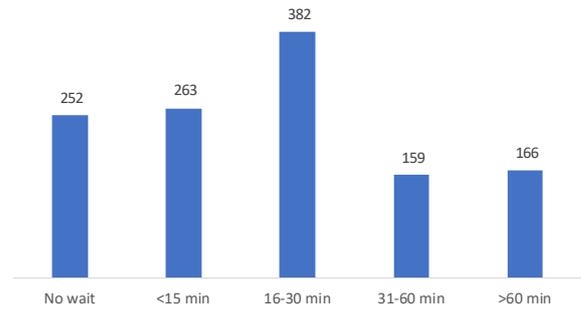


Figure 29: Distance required to reach the nearest water distribution point from the sites.

Time Needed to Queue for Water

Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 382 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 159 sites, IDPs queue between 31-60 minutes and the wait is over an hour for IDPs in 166 sites.

Figure 30: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.



Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there are at least 2,013 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia and 945 non-functioning latrines on-site in Somali. In SNNP, it was found that there are 165 non-functioning latrines.

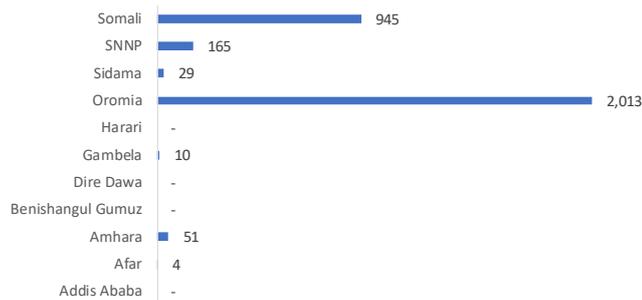


Figure 31: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,222 sites covered, a total of 650 sites (53%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 572 sites (47%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

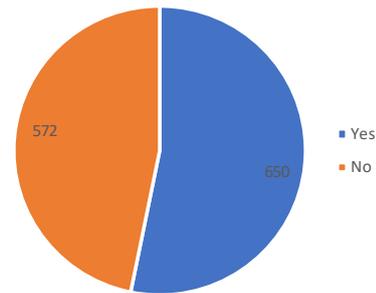
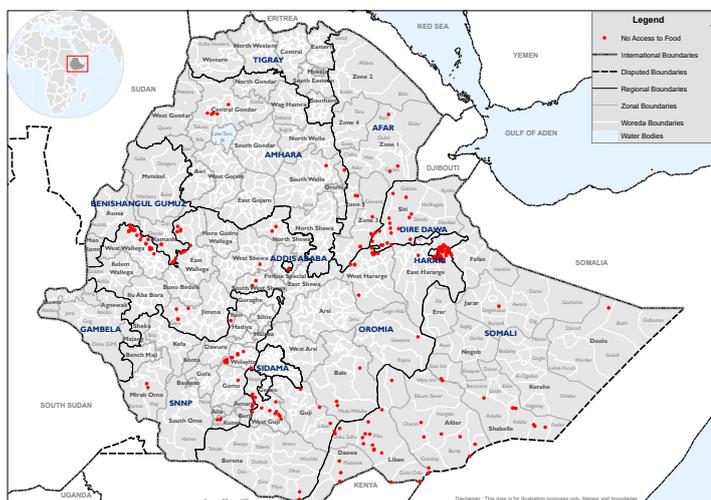


Figure 32: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Access to Food



Out of the 1,222 sites covered, a total of 998 sites (82%) have access to food, of which 568 sites have access to food on-site and 430 sites have access to food off-site. However, 224 sites (18%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map on the left, the region in which this is most prominent is Oromia with 102 sites reportedly not having access to food.

Figure 33: Sites reporting no access to food.

Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is through food assistance, as reported in 788 sites (64%). The second main source for obtaining food is cash assistance in 163 sites (13%) and the third main source is the cultivation or sale of livestock in 91 sites (7%).



IDPs in 564 sites (46%) have access to a food selling market.



IDPs in 658 sites (54%) do not have access to a market.

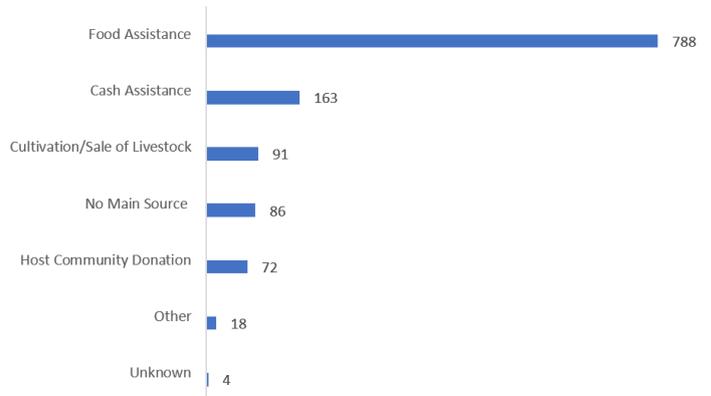


Figure 34: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.

LIVELIHOODS

Income and Occupation

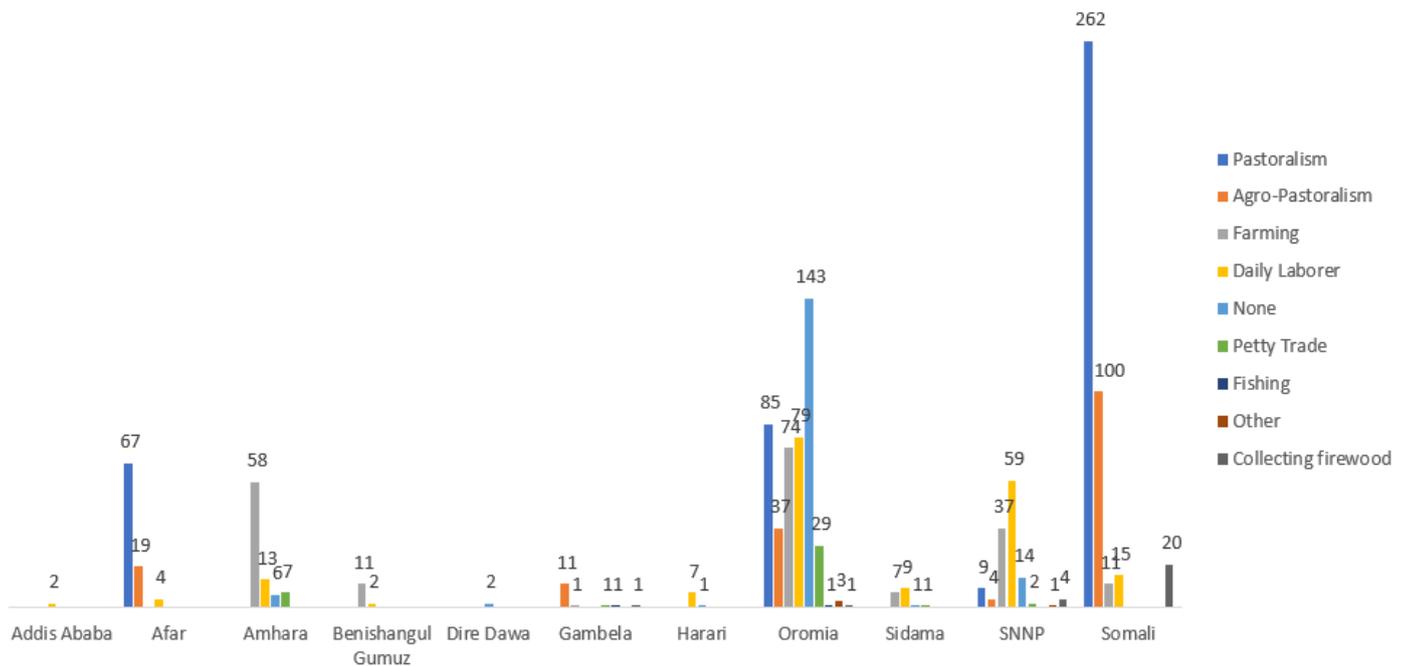


Figure 35: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 143 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 85 sites is pastoralism.

In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in a 262 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 100 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 67 sites in Afar are also pastoralists.

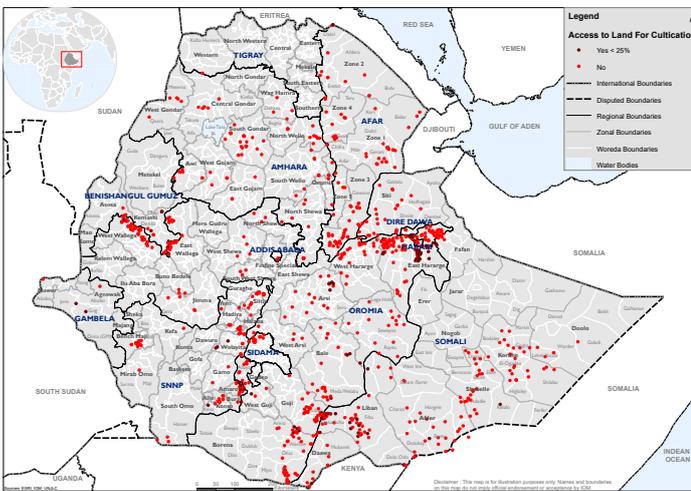
Livestock

Of the 643 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock:

- Addis Ababa - 0%
- Afar - 70%
- Amhara - 30%
- Benishangul Gumz - 20%
- Dire Dawa - 0%
- Gambella - 61%
- Harari - 0%
- Oromia - 49%
- Sidama - 25%
- SNNP - 37%
- Somali - 11%



Land



Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 37 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 36 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.

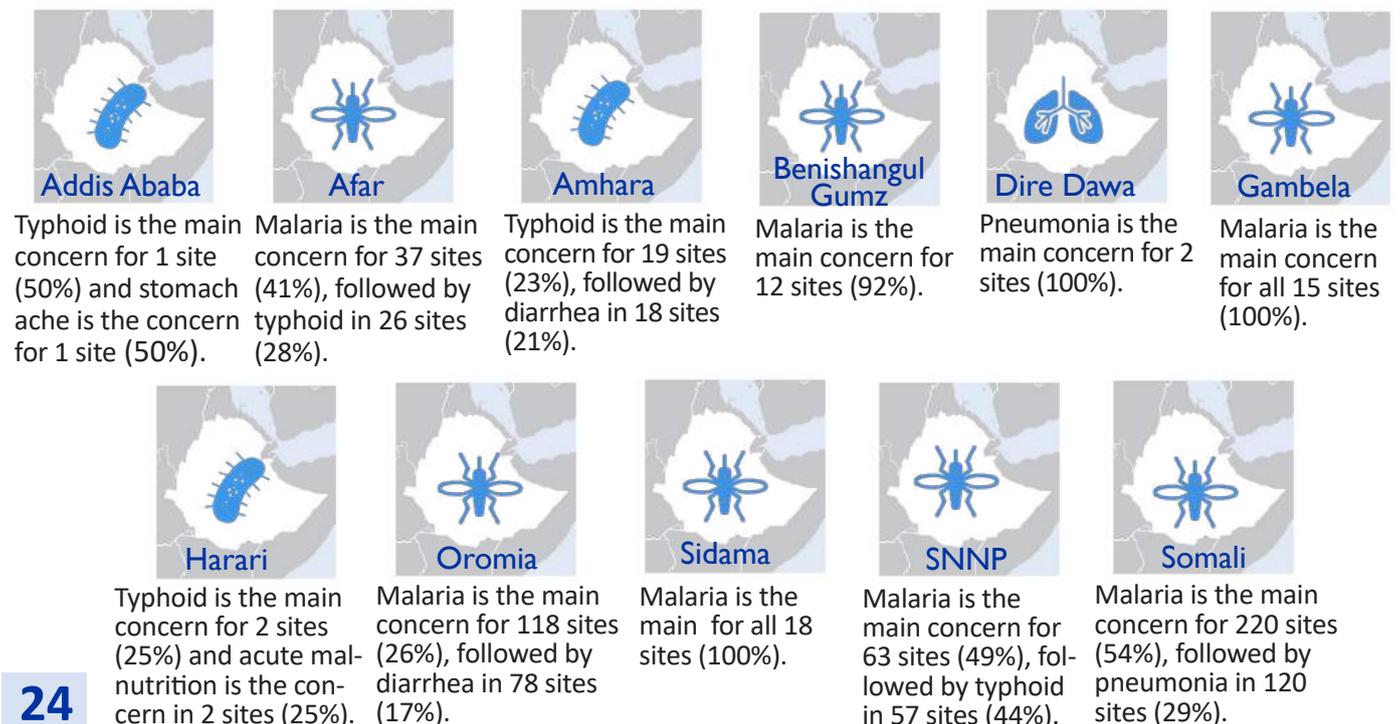
No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 323 sites in Oromia do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 201 sites in Somali do not have access to land for cultivation.

Figure 36: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.

HEALTH

Health Concerns



Accessibility of Health Services

Factors Preventing Access to Health Services

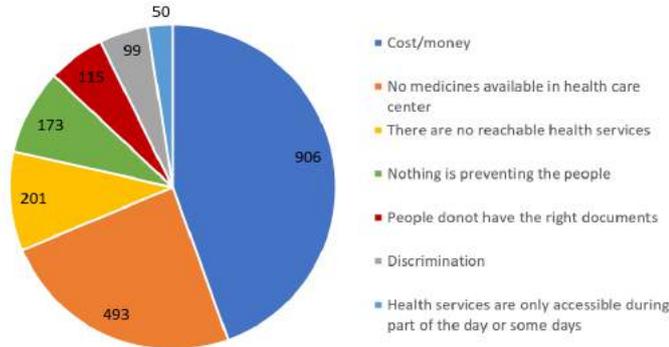


Figure 37: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 906 sites (74%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 493 sites (40%), followed by the lack of reachable health services in 201 sites (16%). Kindly note that this was a multiple-choice question.

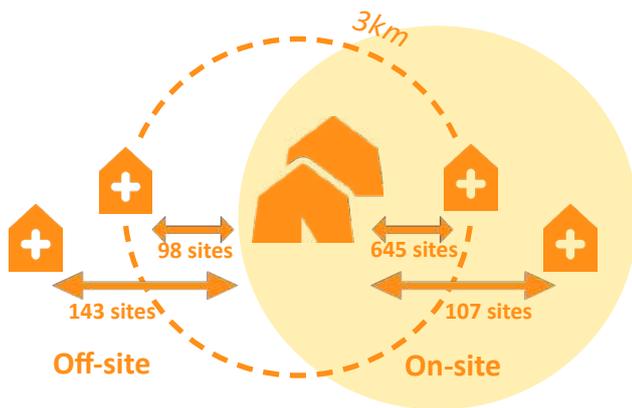


IDPs in 998 sites (82%) have access to a health facility.



IDPs in 224 sites (16%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

Distance to Health Facilities or Services



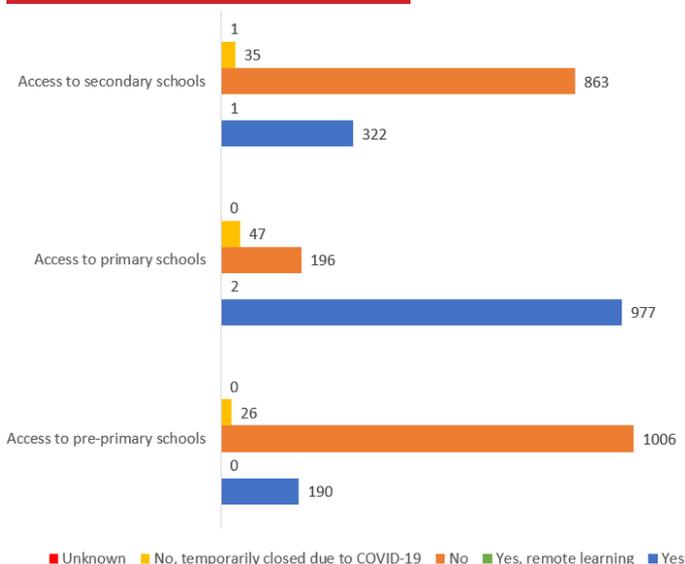
For a majority of IDPs, the location of health facilities or services are on-site and within 3km in 645 sites (65%). In 107 sites (11%), the health facilities were more than 3km away but were on-site.

In 143 sites (14%), health facilities or services were off-site and required travel of more than 3km to reach. 3 additional sites are relying on mobile clinics.

Figure 38: Location of health facilities/services.

EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Access to Schools for Displaced Children

As a COVID-19 prevention measure, 26 pre-primary schools, 47 primary schools and 35 secondary schools were temporarily closed.

Pre-primary schools and secondary schools are not accessible for displaced children in 1,006 and 863 sites respectively, making primary schools slightly more accessible in comparison. Displaced children reportedly have access to primary schools in 977 sites.

Figure 39: Access to pre-primary, primary and secondary school education for displaced children.

Access to Learning Supplies

Of the displaced children who have access to primary schools, children reported having access to some learning supplies in 415 sites (42%).

However, children reported not having access to learning supplies in 496 sites (51%). In 68 sites (7%), it was reported that all displaced children have access to learning supplies.

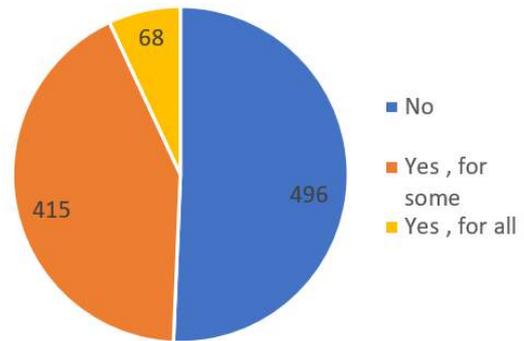
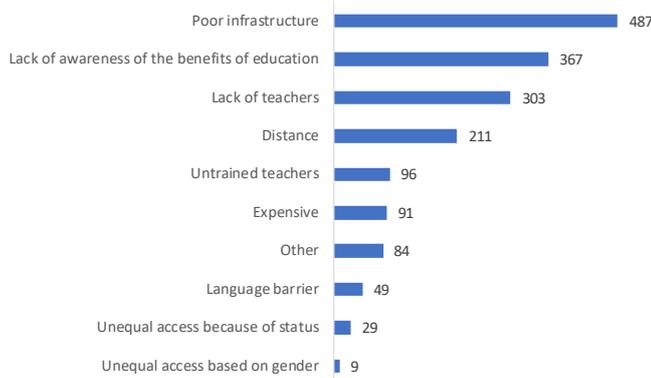


Figure 40: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Standard of Schools



IDPs in 487 sites (40%) were dissatisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure, while IDPs in 367 sites (30%) were dissatisfied because of the lack of awareness of the benefits of education.

Notably, IDPs in 29 sites (2%) mentioned that they experienced unequal access to education due to their displacement status in their current location.

Figure 41: Reasons for dissatisfaction with the standard of schools by the number of sites.

Distance to Nearest Primary School

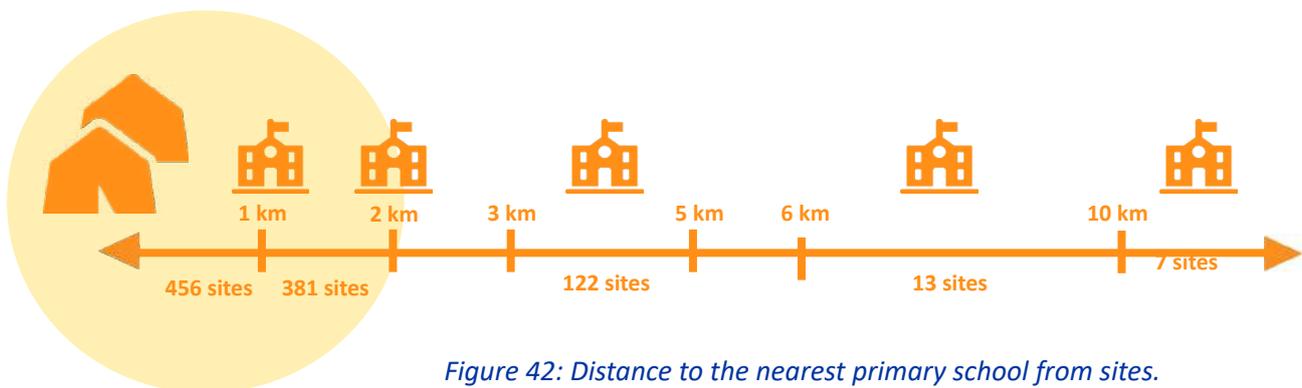


Figure 42: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

Of the sites that have access to primary schools, the most common distance to the nearest primary school is less than 1 km away, as found in 456 sites. The distance is between 1-2 km for 381 sites,

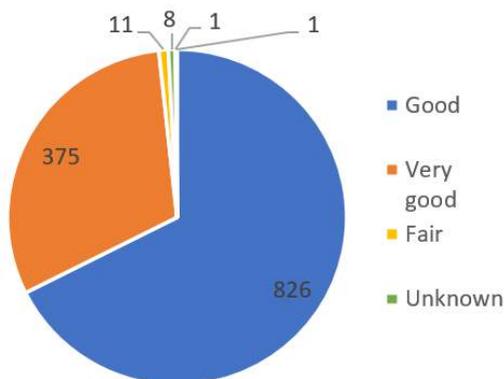
while in 122 sites, the distance to the nearest primary school is 3-5 km. However, children from 7 sites (21%) have to travel more than 10 km to reach the nearest primary school.



PROTECTION

Security Incidents

The Relationship Between IDPs and Host Communities



The relationship between IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 826 sites (68%) and very good in 375 sites (31%). The relationship is reportedly fair in 11 sites. However, please note that this information is self-reported by the IDPs who were part of the focus group discussion.

Figure 43: The relationship between IDPs and host communities across accessed sites.

Protection Services & Documentation

Type of Protection Services Available

In 936 sites (77%), there are reportedly no protection services being provided. However, family tracing services are present in 220 sites (18%), while referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence is available in 101 sites (8%).

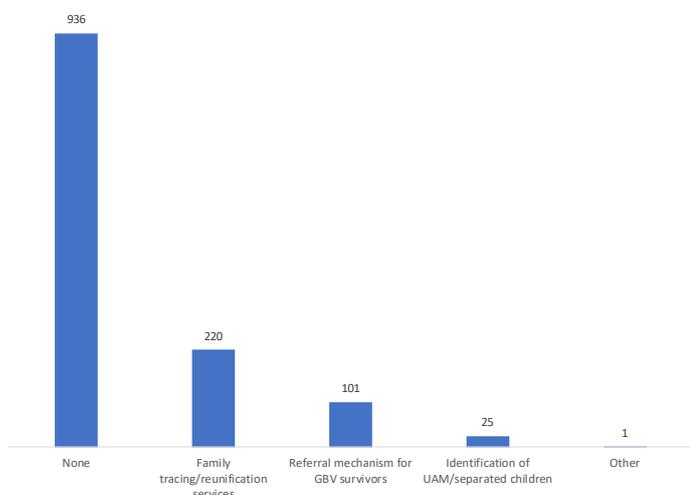


Figure 44: Types of protection services provided at sites.

Possession of ID Cards

Less than 25% of female IDPs have ID cards in 703 sites, while less than 25% of male IDPs have ID cards in 430 sites. Only in 134 sites did more than 75% of female IDPs have ID cards and only in 251 sites did more than 75% of male IDPs have ID cards.

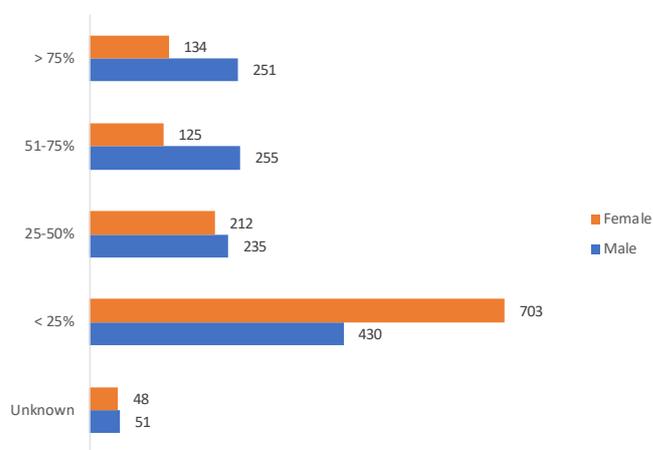
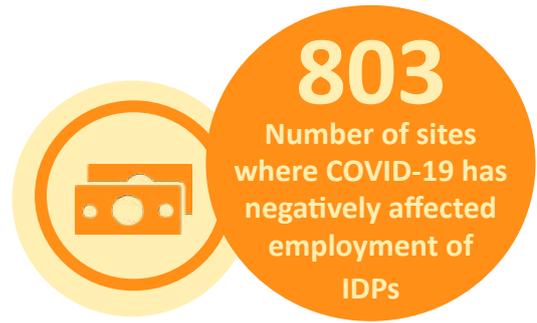


Figure 45: Percentage of male and female IDPs who have ID cards by number of sites.



COVID-19

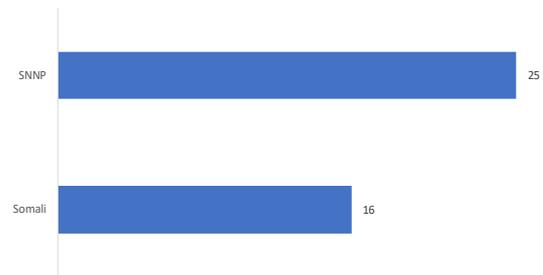
Impact of COVID-19 on IDPs



Number of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

In locations where Site Assessment was conducted, 25 medically tested and confirmed COVID-19 cases were found among IDPs in SNNP, while 16 cases were found 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 46: Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases by region.



Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

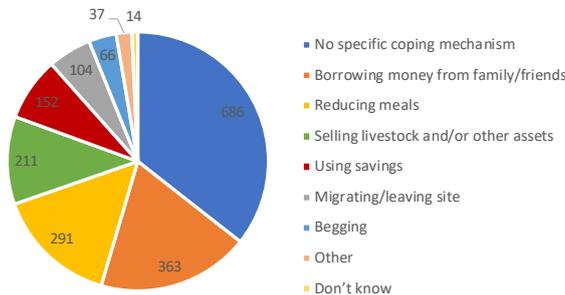


Figure 47: Coping mechanisms adopted by IDPs.

In 686 sites (56%), IDPs did not have any coping mechanism. In 363 sites (30%), IDPs resorted to borrowing money from family and friends.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

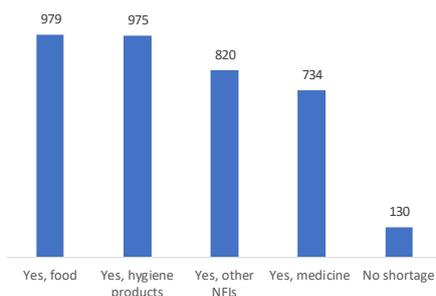


Figure 49: Shortage of items by number of sites.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

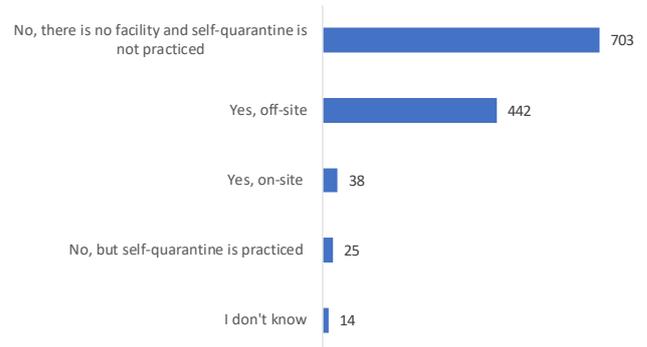


Figure 48: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

Quarantine facilities were available in 480 sites (39%), where they were off-site in 442 sites and on-site in 38 sites. However, there were no quarantine facilities in 728 sites (60%).

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 979 sites (80%), IDPs mentioned that there are food shortages. In 975 sites (80%), there is shortage of hygiene products and this entails water, soap, sanitizers and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Additionally, it was reported that the price of food has increased across 1,037 sites (85%), while the price of hygiene products has increased in 982 sites (80%).

"Returning IDPs are collecting water in a village in Gambela region. This is the first time the Village Assessment Survey was conducted in the region."



Section 2

Village Assessment Survey (VAS)



KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



1,381 villages covered



117 inaccessible villages

Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



1,528,584 returning IDPs
(267,583 households)



90,814 IDPs*
(15,472 households)



9,513 returned migrants



+26% increase in returning IDPs
(There were 1,210,053 return-
ing IDPs in VAS round 6)



2,640 resettled IDPs
(572 households)



1,224,902 host community
members (210,334 households)



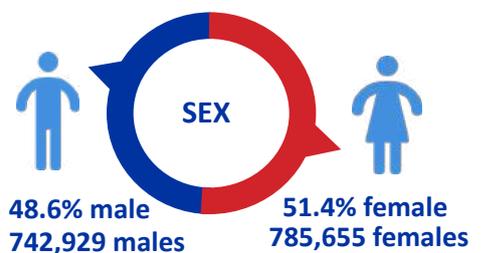
1 1,429,185 returning IDPs (95%) were initially displaced by conflict in 1,300 villages



2 47,122 returning IDPs (3%) were initially displaced by flash floods in 44 villages



3 35,522 returning IDPs (2%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods in 28 villages



Other reasons for initial displacement included drought (16,096 returning IDPs), fire (331 returning IDPs) and landslide (328 returning IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

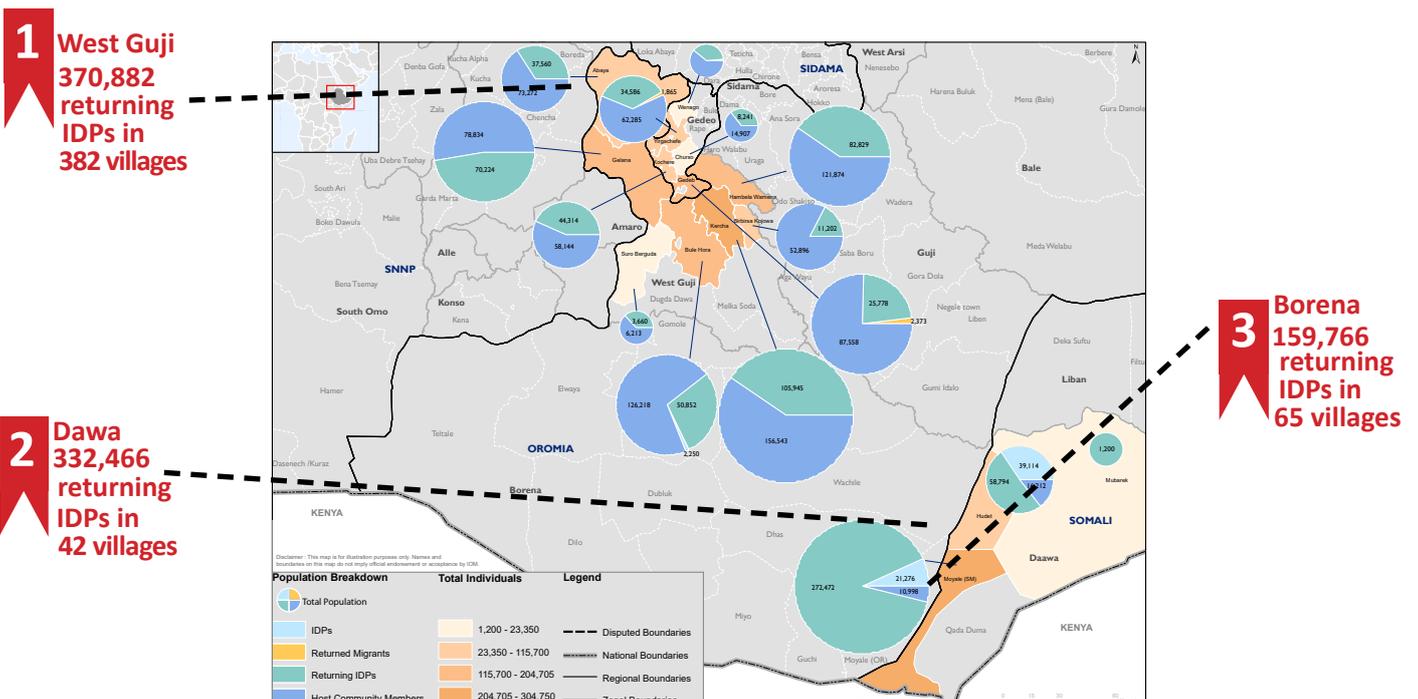


Figure 50: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

*Kindly note that an estimate of an additional 90,814 IDPs (15,472 households) were captured through VAS in locations with high returns.

METHODOLOGY

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 7th 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, resettled IDPs, returned migrants and host community members. The purpose of VAS is to assess the capacity of villages to absorb returns through the availability of services with a focus on livelihoods and reintegration.

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.



Data collection period:
1 December — 11 January 2021

Focus groups are made up of 7 individuals whereby each focus group must comprise 2 individuals over the age of 65 years of age, 1 individual under 18 years of age, 2 females and at least 1 government official (i.e. kebele administrator, village leader etc.). In villages where they are present, all 5 population categories, namely returning IDPs, IDPs, resettled IDPs, returned migrants and host community members must also be represented in the focus group. This lower limit of 7 individuals is employed to ensure that COVID-19 prevention measures, such as social distancing, can be observed. DTM teams ensure that they are equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) during data collection.

All VAS data is collected in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). All data is electronically collected through survey forms designed in Kobo. The data collection period for this round of VAS was 1 December to 11 January 2021.

Coverage of this round

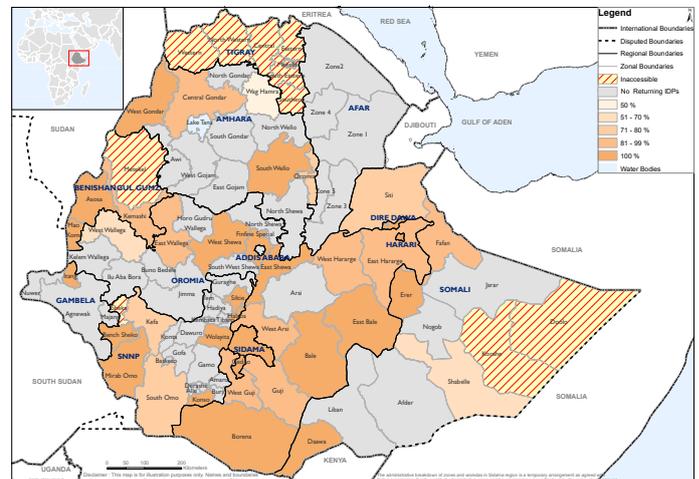
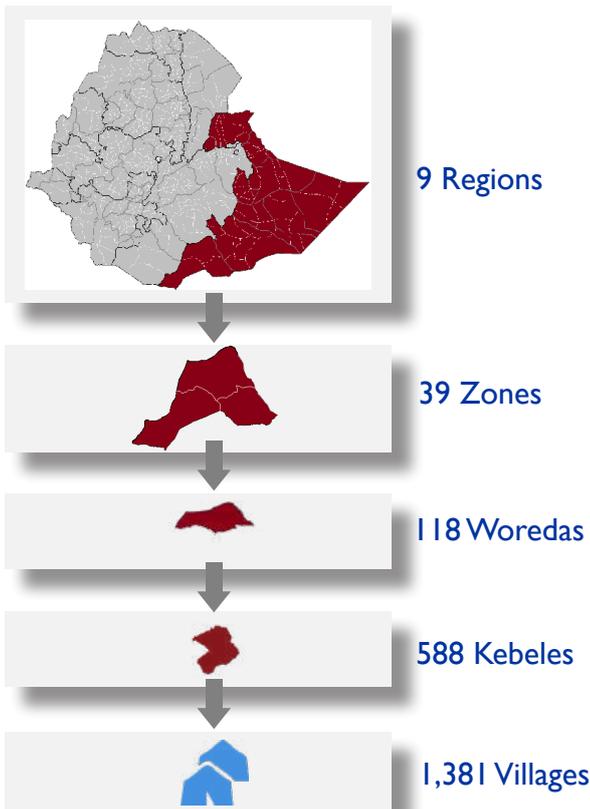


Figure 51: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 7 of VAS.



117 Inaccessible Villages

For round 7 of VAS, a total of 117 villages could not be accessed. 79 villages were inaccessible due to security issues mainly in Guji, West Guji, East Wallega, West Wallaga Fafan, Metekel and Sheka zones. 23 villages could not be accessed due to road inaccessibility issues mainly in West Guji, Shabelle, Central Gondar, East Hararge and West Arsi zones.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

National Level

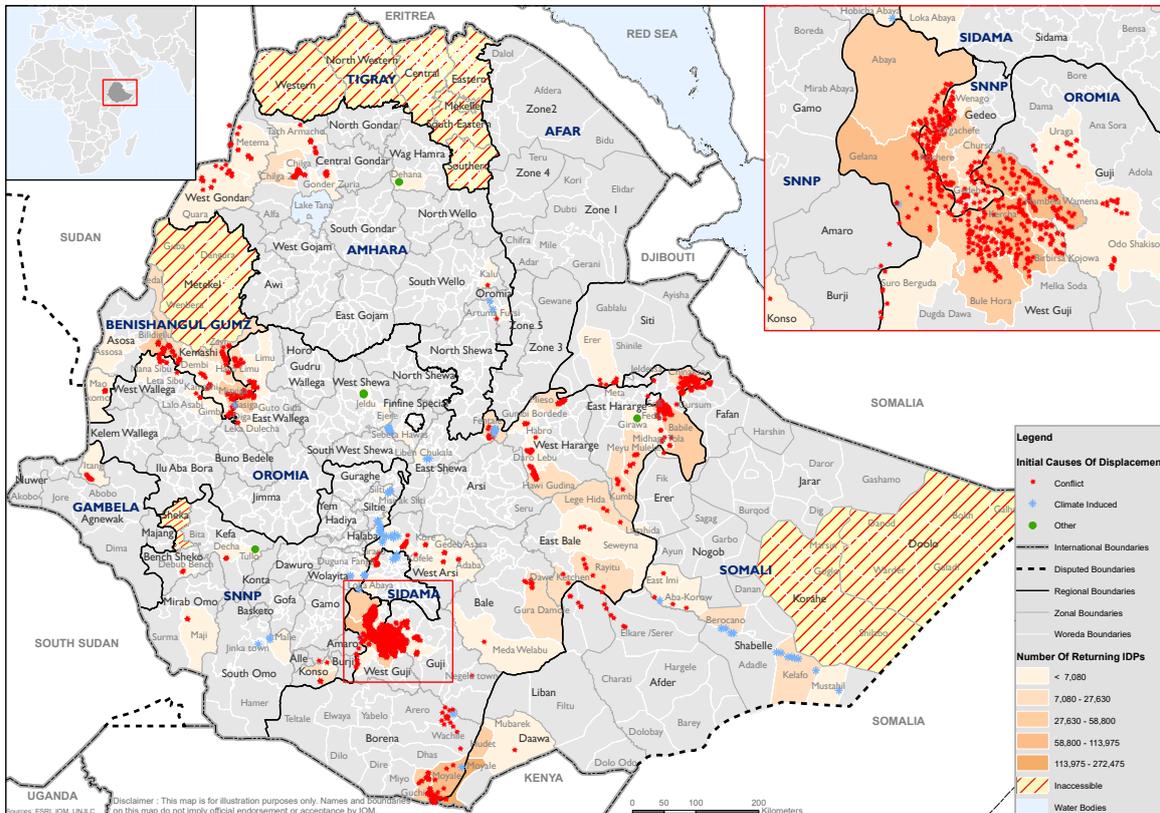


Figure 52: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in December and January 2021.

According to the data collected between December to January 2021, there were an estimated 1.5 million returning IDPs (267,583 households) across 1,381 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 821,653 returning IDPs (145,884 households), as captured through the coverage of 847 villages. Oromia witnessed an increase of 14,792 returning IDPs (+1.8%) as found across 66 new villages in East Shewa, West Shewa, Finfinne Special Zone, West Arsi and East Harerge. However, it should also be noted that there were significant accessibility challenges this round as 82 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 811 villages (96%).

The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali with an estimate of 408,741 returning IDPs (68,124 households). There was a significant increase of 259,310 returning IDPs (+173.5%), which was mainly

due to the return of IDPs to their homes in Hudet and Moyale woredas following the end of the long rainy season. However, it should be noted that several villages could not be covered due to road inaccessibility issues in Shabelle zone. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 96 villages (86%).

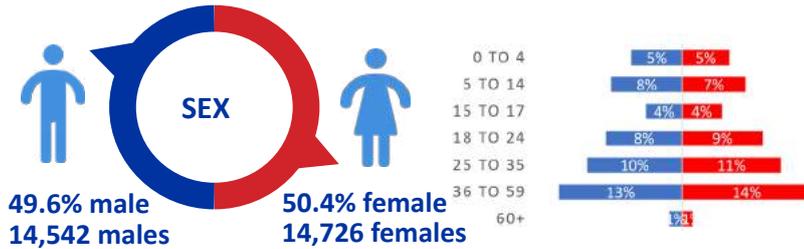
The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNP region with an estimated 153,923 returning IDPs (25,618 households). There was a considerable increase of 21,642 returning IDPs (+16.4%) since the previous round. However, it should be noted that DTM is still working to improve its coverage of SNNP region given that the pilot round of covering this region started in June 2020. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 129 villages (85%).

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 742,929 males (48.6%) and 785,655 females (51.4%). 1.4 million returning IDPs (95%) were initially displaced by conflict, 47,122 returning IDPs (3%) were initially displaced by flash floods and 35,522 returning IDPs were initially displaced by seasonal floods (2%).

Amhara



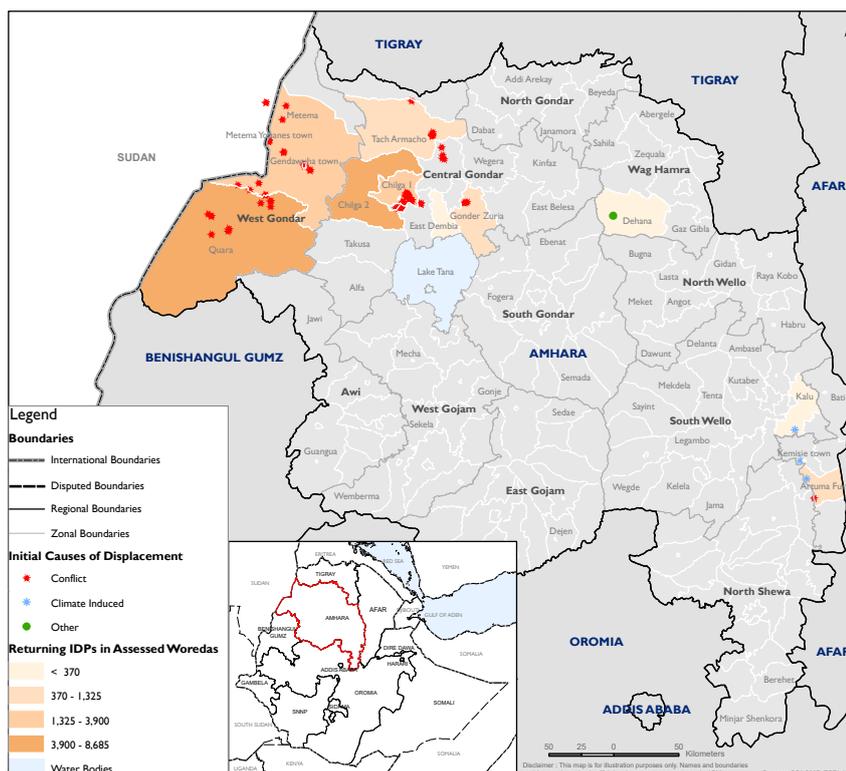
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	394
Pregnant women over 18	724	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	2,330	Separated children	31
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	236	Orphaned children	72
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	286	Single-female headed households	1,417
Persons with chronic diseases	231	Single-male headed households	556
Religious minorities	7	Child-headed households	44
Ethnic minorities	20	Elderly-headed households	258

5,932 households comprised of 29,238 returning IDPs were identified in 96 villages in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 420 IDPs (+1.5%) since the previous round 23 (August/September 2020). A majority of returning IDPs in 84 villages arrived more than 6 months ago, while a majority of returning IDPs in 11 villages returned between 3-6 months. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 93 villages (97%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara



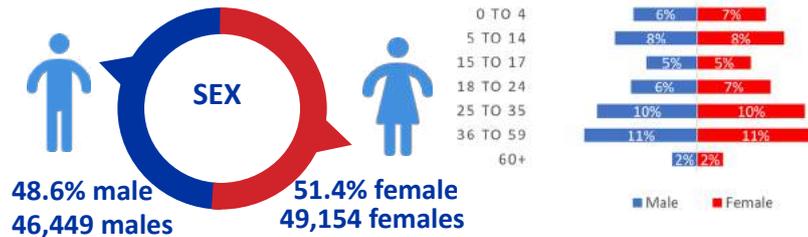
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 53: Returning IDP figures for Amhara in VAS round 7.

Benishangul Gumz



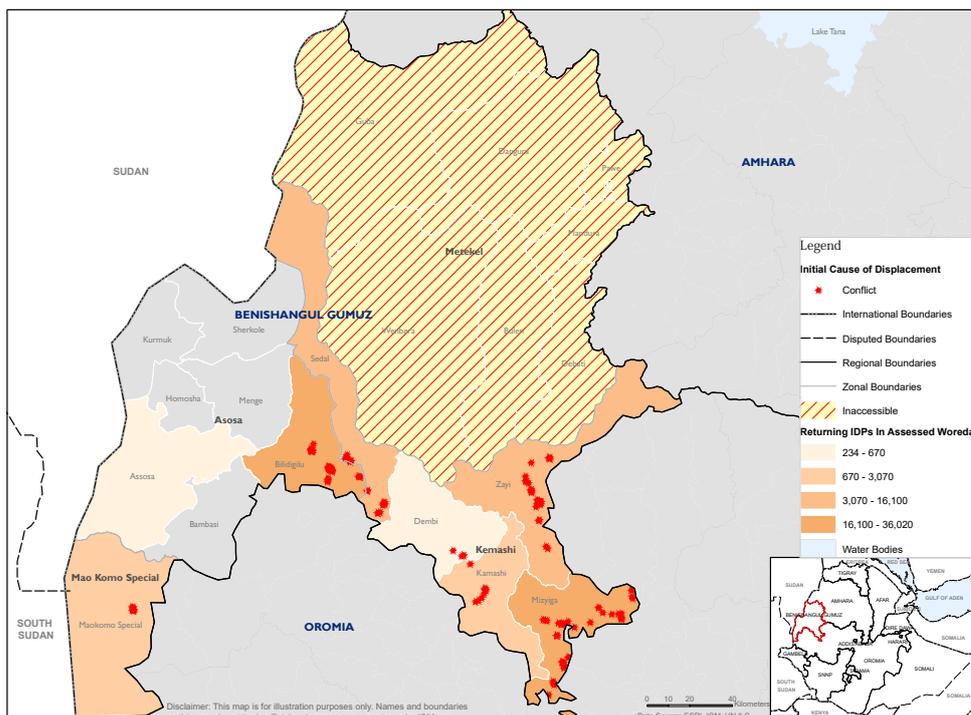
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	11	Elderly persons without care givers	1,394
Pregnant women over 18	1,809	Unaccompanied children	12
Breastfeeding mothers	5,571	Separated children	494
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	443	Orphaned children	546
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	772	Single-female headed households	486
Persons with chronic diseases	162	Single-male headed households	480
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	23
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	2,082

18,928 households comprised of 95,603 returning IDPs were identified in 159 villages in Benishangul Gumz region. This increase of 10,001 returning IDPs is mainly due to returns to 3 new villages in Assosa zone and returns to Kamashi zone. However, it should be noted that 25 villages in Mandura woreda and 16 villages in Dangura woreda in Metekel zone were inaccessible due to insecurity. A majority of returning IDPs in 155 villages arrived more than 6 months ago, while a majority of returning IDPs in 4 villages returned between 3-6 months. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 159 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 54: Returning IDP figures for Benishangul Gumz in VAS round 7.

Dire Dawa

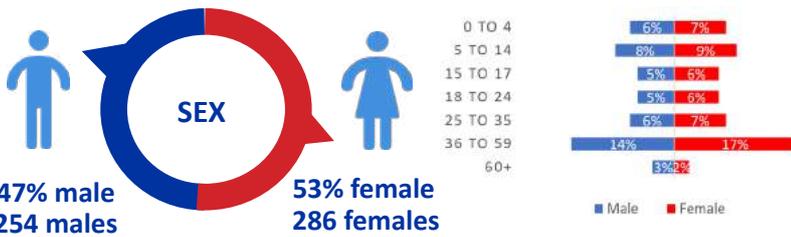
No change in the number of returning IDPs
Dire Dawa

540 returning IDPs (106 households)
2 villages covered

0 IDPs (0 households)
Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in both villages (100%)

0 host community members (0 households)

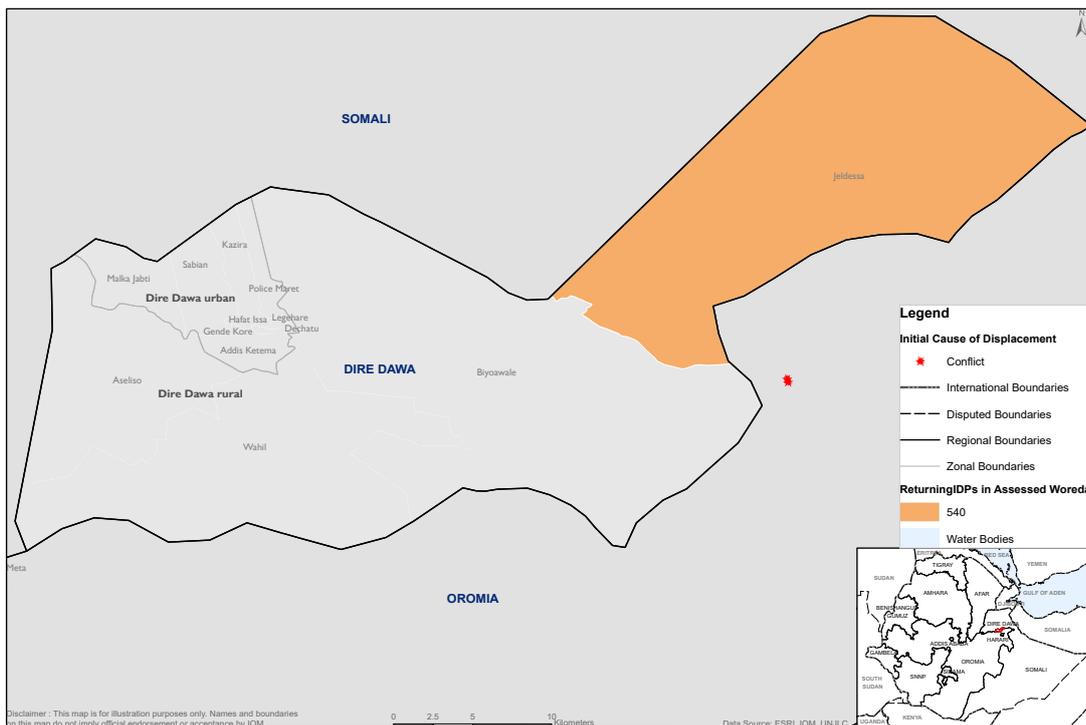
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



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

106 households comprised of 540 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. There was no change in the number of returning IDPs since the previous round 23 (August/September 2020). No IDPs or host community community members were observed in these 2 villages. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Dire Dawa

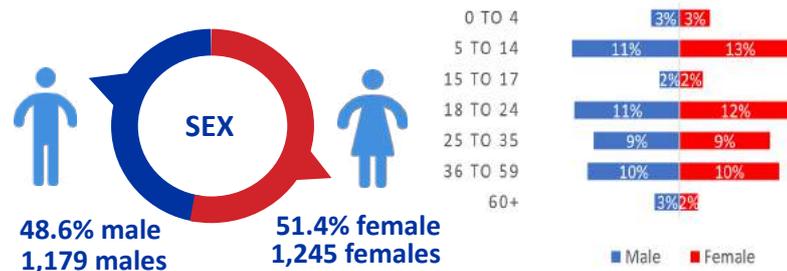


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Gambela



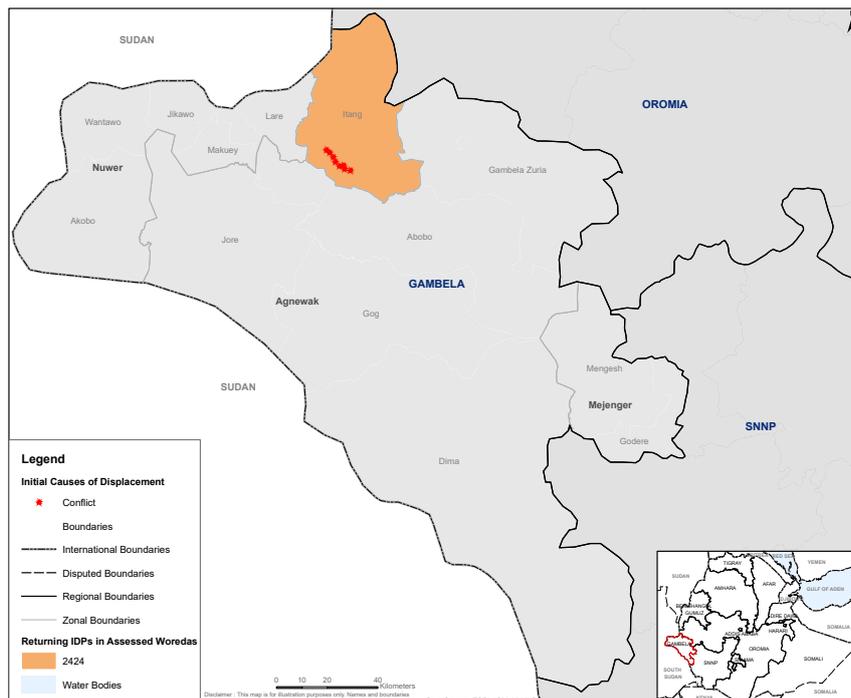
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



492 households comprised of 2,424 returning IDPs were identified in 8 villages in Gambela. This is the first time VAS was conducted. A majority of these returning IDPs lived in Berhane Selam site for many years as their villages in their place of origin was inhabitable. It should be noted that while some IDPs have returned, others are still in the process of return as the villages still lack many facilities such as latrines and schools. A majority of returning IDPs in 6 villages returned between 3-6 months, while a majority of returning IDPs in 2 villages arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 8 villages (100%).

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	47	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	104	Separated children	31
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	19	Orphaned children	6
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	36	Single-female headed households	10
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	18
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	55

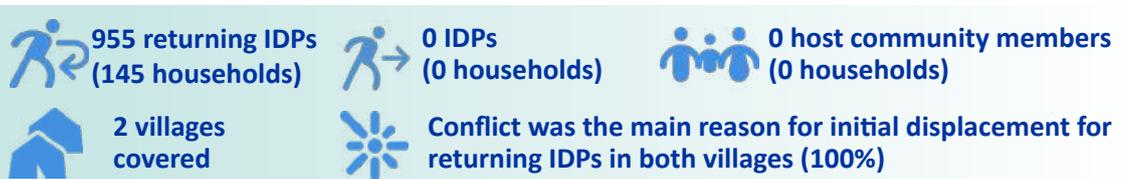
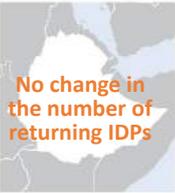
Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Gambela



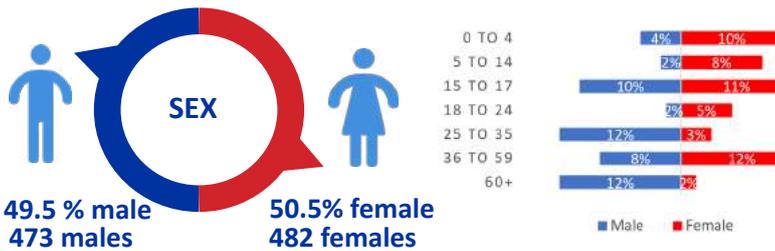
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 56: Returning IDP figures for Gambela in VAS round 7.

Harari



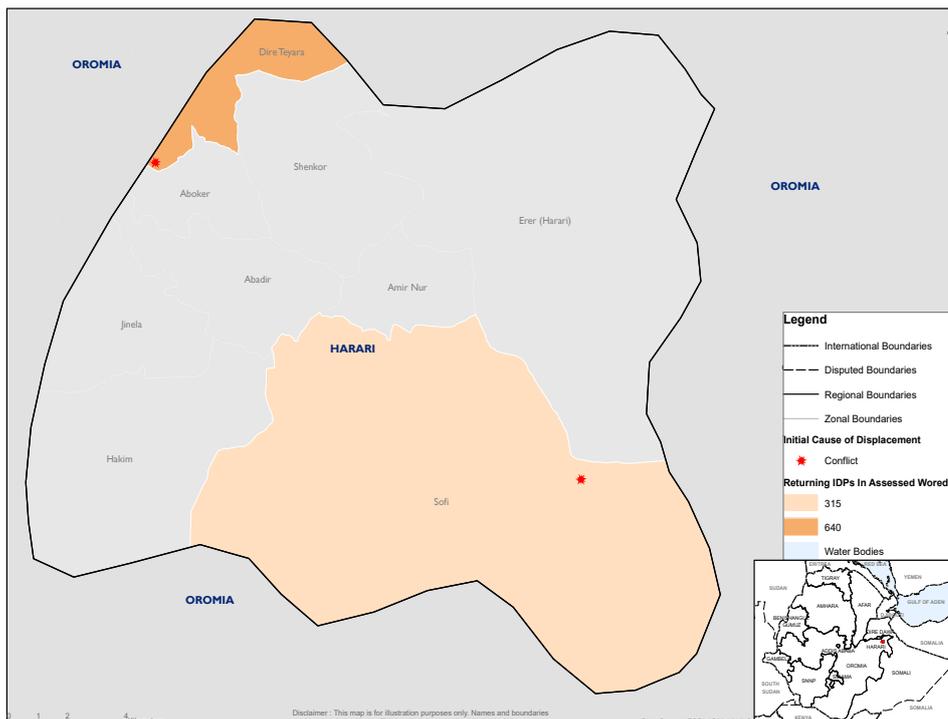
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



145 households comprised of 955 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Harari region. There was no change in the number of returning IDPs since the last 2 rounds (both June/July 2020 and August/September 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.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	16
Pregnant women over 18	35	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	50	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2	Orphaned children	4
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1	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	40

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Harari



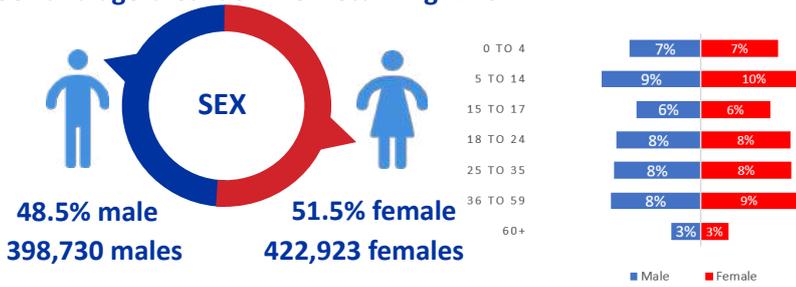
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 57: Returning IDP figures for Harari in VAS round 7.

Oromia



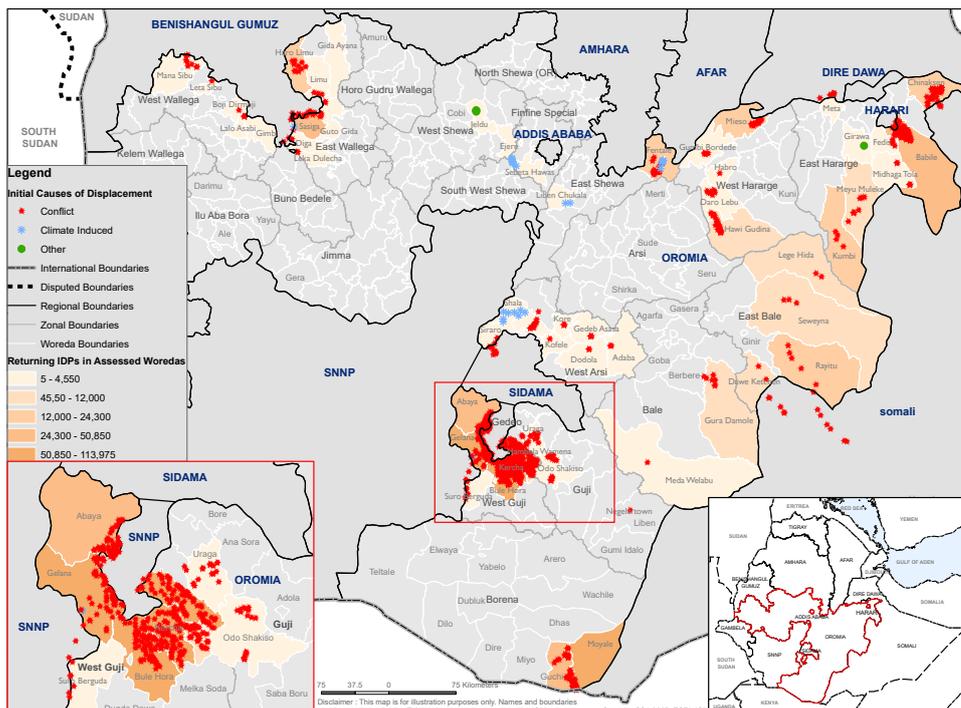
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	339	Elderly persons without care givers	3,350
Pregnant women over 18	35,385	Unaccompanied children	620
Breastfeeding mothers	51,919	Separated children	1,176
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,030	Orphaned children	4,067
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,724	Single-female headed households	8,662
Persons with chronic diseases	1,379	Single-male headed households	3,031
Religious minorities	1,320	Child-headed households	785
Ethnic minorities	721	Elderly-headed households	8,847

145,884 households comprised of 821,653 returning IDPs were identified in 847 villages in Oromia region. There was an increase of 14,792 returning IDPs (+1.8%) since VAS round 6 (August-September 2020). However, 82 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues mainly in West Guji, Guji, West Wallega, East Wallega, West Hararge, East Hararge and West Arsi zones. The majority of returning IDPs in 764 villages (90%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 811 villages (96%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia



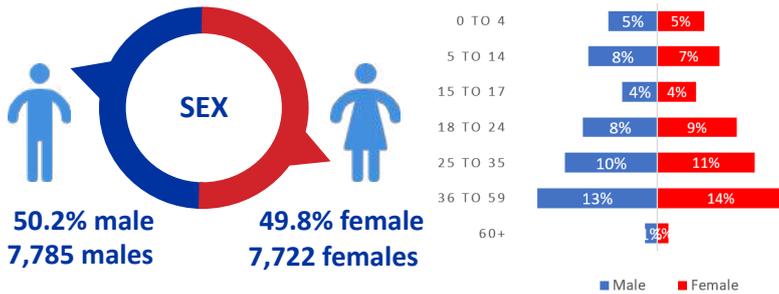
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 58: Returning IDP figures for Oromia in VAS round 7.

Sidama



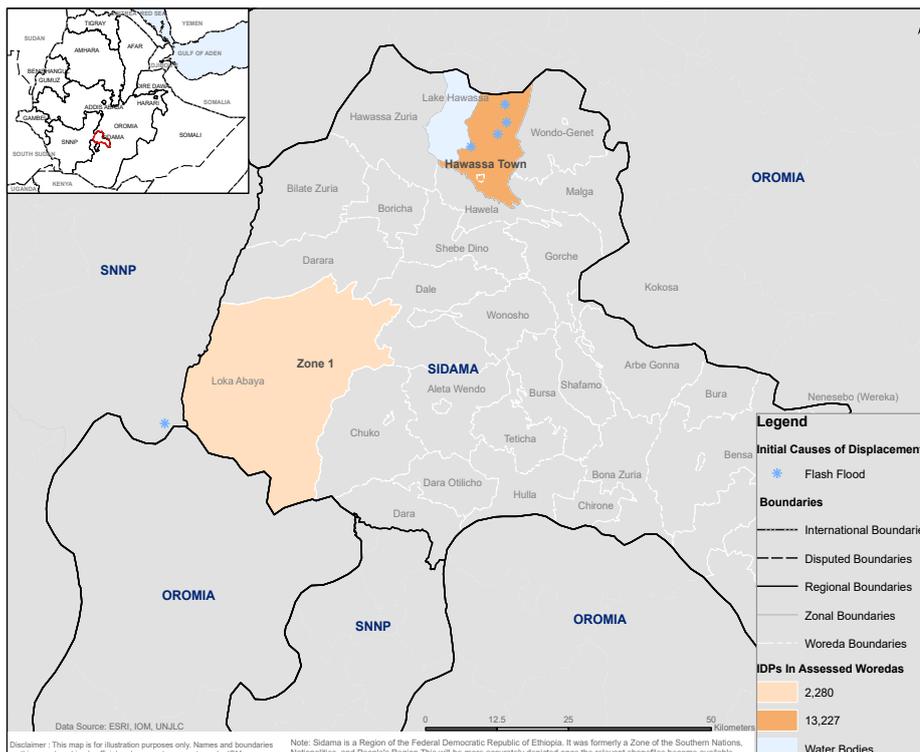
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



2,354 households comprised of 15,507 returning IDPs were identified in 5 villages in Sidama region. This is the first time VAS was conducted in Sidama region. Returning IDPs in all 5 villages arrived between 1-3 months ago. Flash floods were the initial reason for displacement for returning IDPs in all 5 villages (100%).

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	165	Unaccompanied children	41
Breastfeeding mothers	259	Separated children	49
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	8	Orphaned children	70
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	17	Single-female headed households	48
Persons with chronic diseases	24	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	77
Ethnic minorities	2	Elderly-headed households	

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Sidama



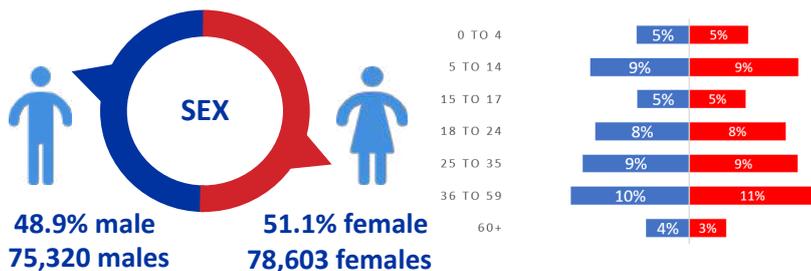
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 59: Returning IDP figures for Sidama in VAS round 7.

SNNP



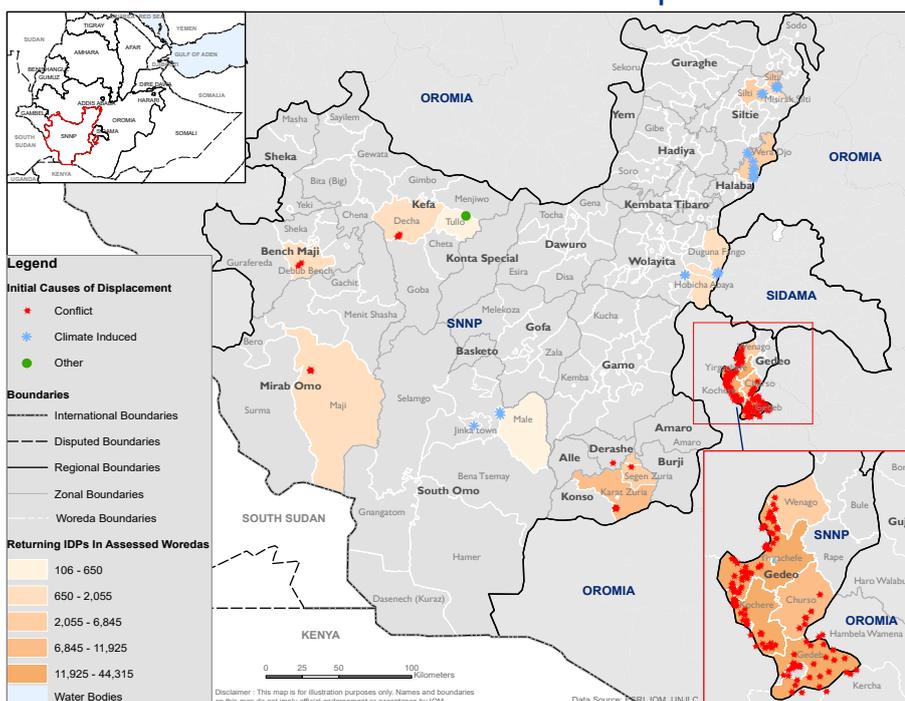
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	339	Unaccompanied children	620
Pregnant women over 18	35,385	Separated children	1,176
Breastfeeding mothers	51,919	Orphaned children	1,443
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,030	Single-female headed households	2,045
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,724	Single-male headed households	536
Persons with chronic diseases	1,379	Child-headed households	163
Minorities	2,041	Elderly-headed households	1,620
Elderly persons without care givers	978		

25,618 households comprised of 153,923 returning IDPs were identified in 151 villages in SNNP region. This is a significant increase of 21,642 returning IDPs (+16.4%) since the previous round (August - September 2020) which can be explained by the end of the long rainy season and the return of IDPs who were initially displaced due to floods and landslides. Returning IDPs in 122 villages (81%) arrived more than 6 months ago while returning IDPs in 14 villages arrived between 1-3 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 129 villages (85%), followed by flash floods for returning IDPs in 15 villages (10%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNP

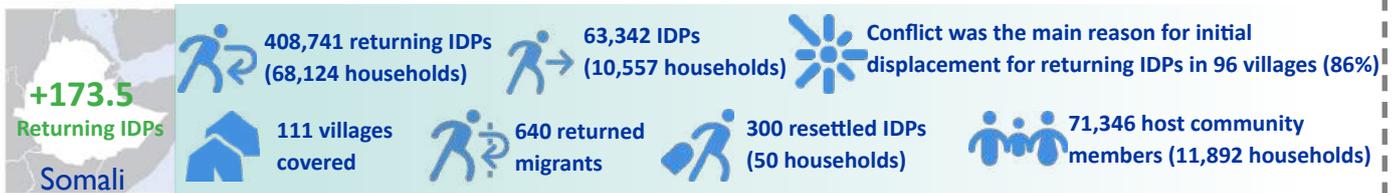


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

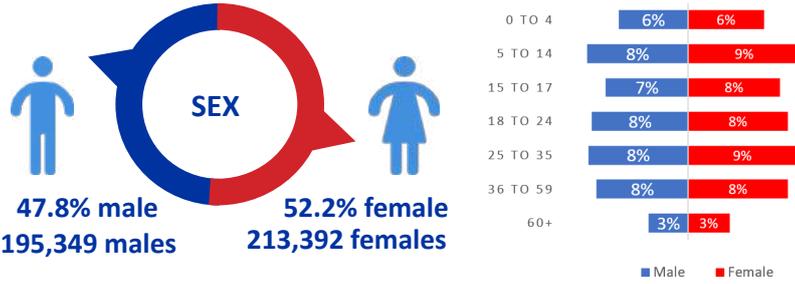
Figure 60: Returning IDP figures for SNNP region in VAS round 7.

**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



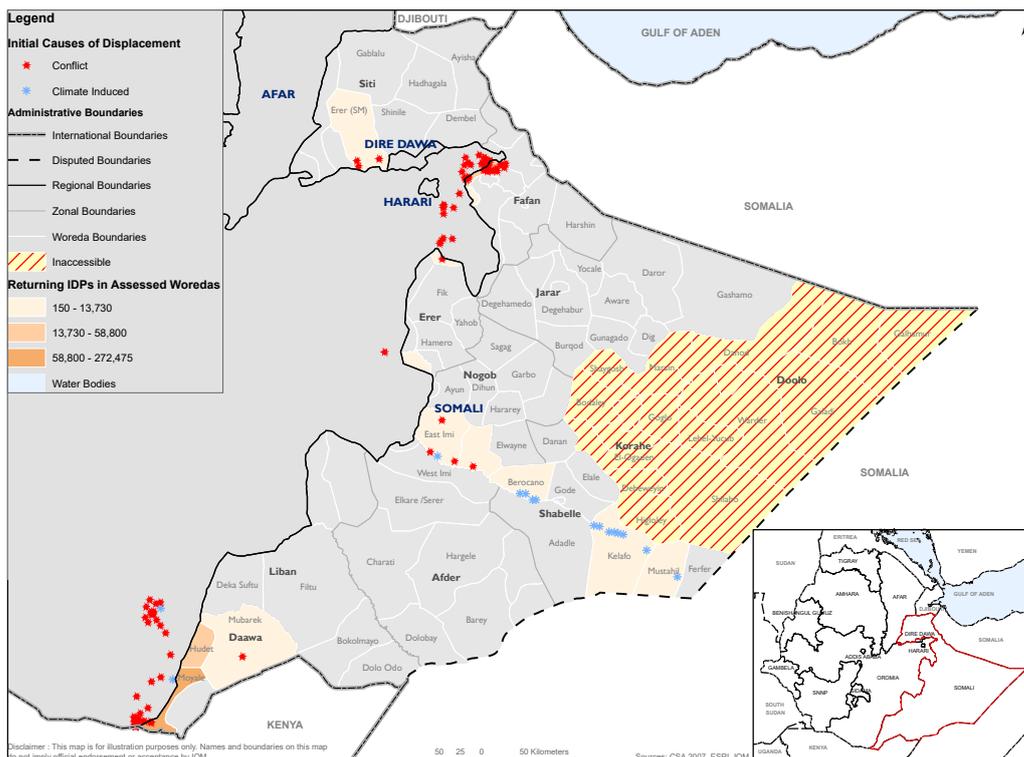
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	1,259	Unaccompanied children	44
Pregnant women over 18	8,255	Separated children	2,015
Breastfeeding mothers	11,413	Orphaned children	3,139
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	563	Single-female headed households	2,030
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	928	Single-male headed households	1,000
Persons with chronic diseases	593	Child-headed households	651
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	4,104
Elderly persons without care givers	898		

68,124 households comprised of 408,741 returning IDPs were identified in 111 villages in Somali region. There was a very significant increase of 259,310 returning IDPs (+173.5%) since the previous round. When conflict broke out, many homes were destroyed or damaged and IDPs left Hudet and Moyale woredas of Dawa zone as the rain would seep into homes. However, IDPs have returned now that the long rainy season has passed. The majority of returning IDPs in 102 villages (92%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 96 villages (86%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somali



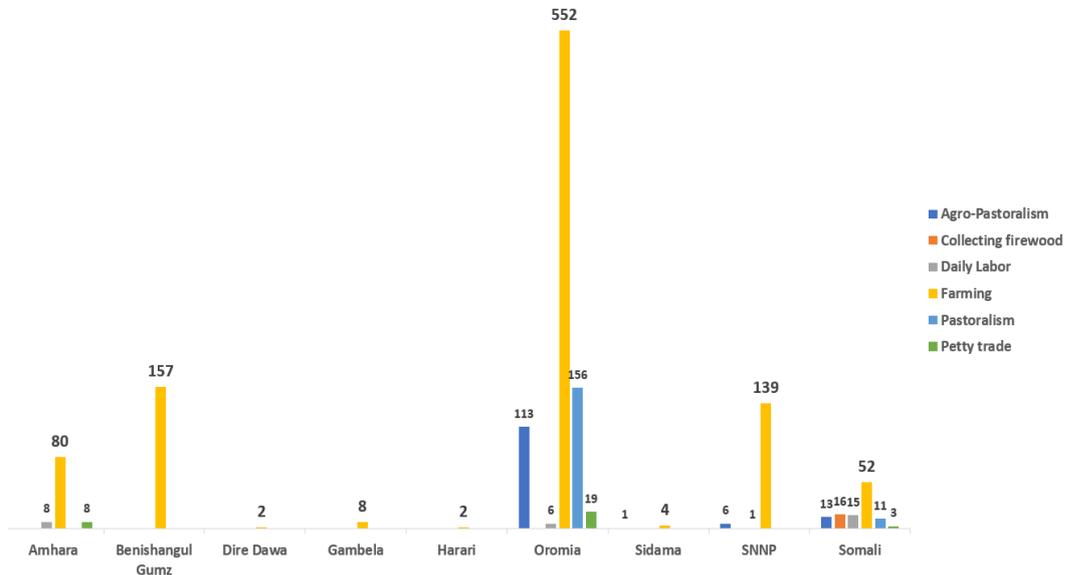
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.



LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood for 552 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by pastoralism in 156 villages. In Benishangul Gumz, the most common livelihood is farming as found in 157 vil-lages.

Figure 62: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.



Agriculture

Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds, as reported in 1,297 villages. The second most needed agricultural input is tools in 1,202 villages.

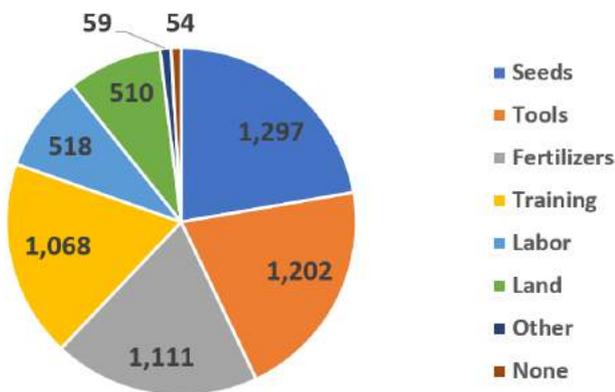


Figure 63: Most needed agricultural inputs across villages.

Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 169 villages (12%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

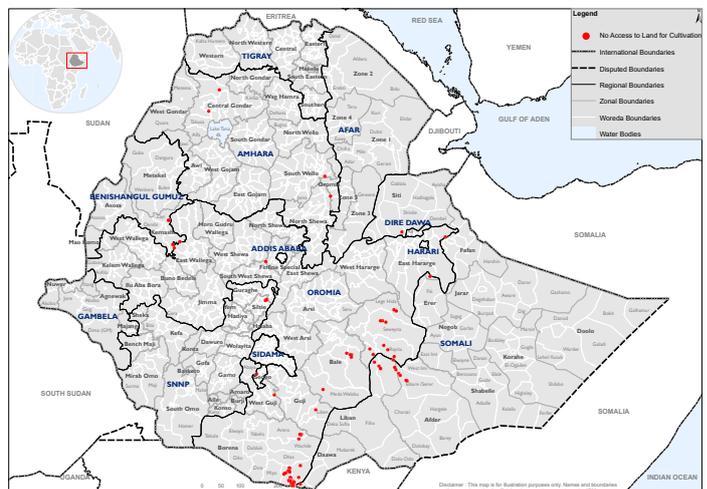


Figure 64: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.

Average Land Holding Per Household

- Amhara: 2.46 hectares
- Benishangul Gumz: 2.67 hectares
- Dire Dawa: 0.50 hectares
- Gambela: 0.58 hectares
- Harari: 1.5 hectares
- Oromia: 1.31 hectares
- Sidama: 0.27 hectares
- SNNP: 0.50 hectares
- Somali: 0.35 hectares



Food

Food Types Available in Villages

Vegetables is reportedly available in 893 villages, while Other grains are available in 822 villages.

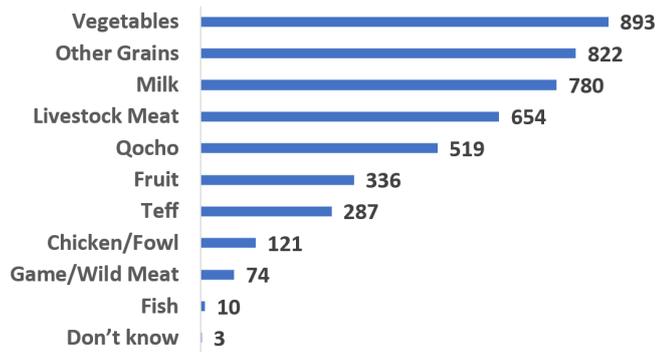


Figure 65: Food types available in villages.

Problems Affecting Production of Food and Cash Crops

1,036 villages were affected by crop disease, while 743 villages were affected by other forms of crop damage caused by insects such as desert locust, livestock and wildlife.

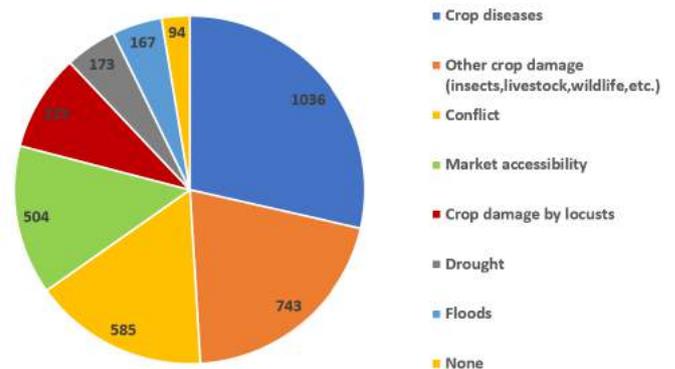


Figure 66: Main problems affecting the production of food and cash crops across sites.

Livestock

Of the 956 villages (69%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:

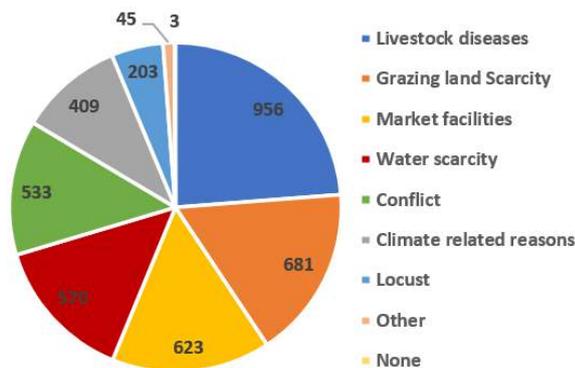


Figure 67 (on the left): Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.

Livelihood Issues

The main issue with livelihoods in a majority of villages is food shortage, as reported in 566 villages (41%), followed by a shortage of farmland in 281 villages (20%), and a lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities in 228 villages (17%). Locusts are an issue in 74 villages (5%).

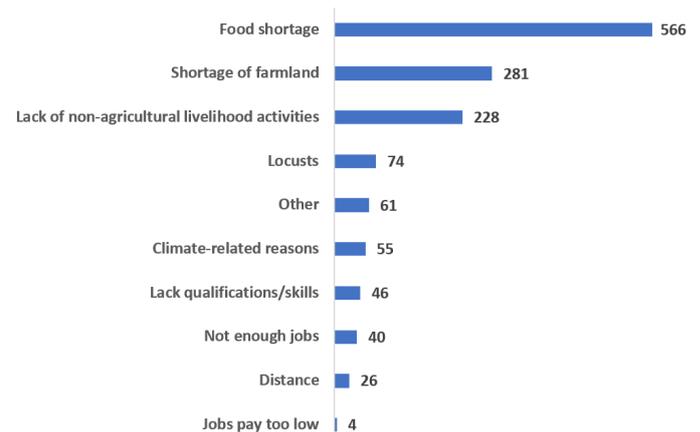


Figure 68: Main livelihood issues in villages assessed.

HEALTH

Availability of Health Facilities

Villages Without Access to Health Facilities

1,022 out of 1,381 villages (74%) do not have a health facility.

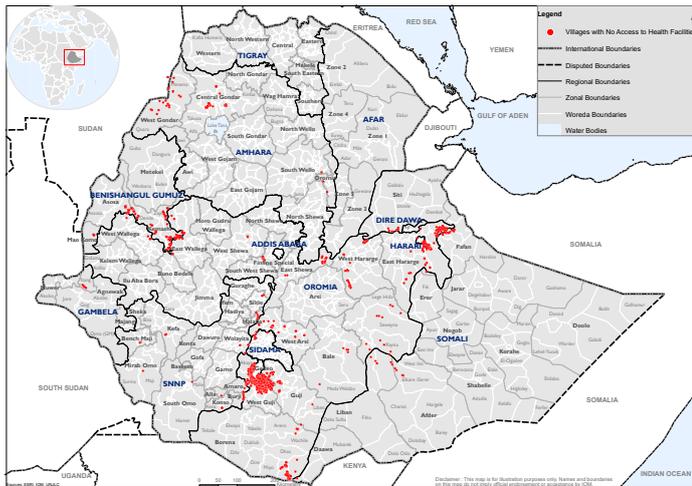


Figure 69: Villages that do not have health facilities.

Common Problems With Health Services

Of the 359 villages that have problems with access to health facilities problem, the lack of medicine is the most common problem as found in 301 villages.

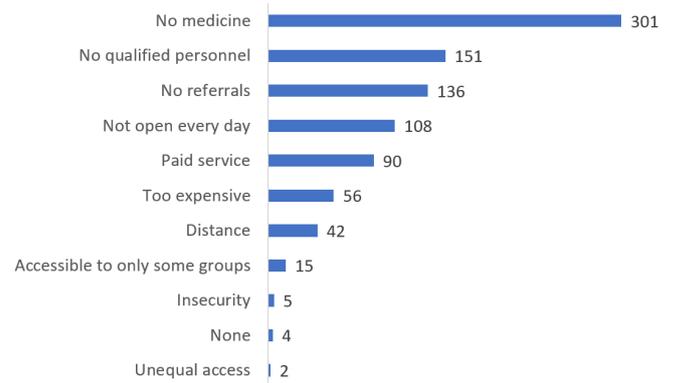


Figure 70: Common problems in accessing health services in villages where health facilities are available.

Health Concerns



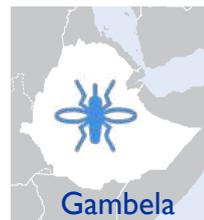
Malaria is the main concern for 72 villages (75%) in Amhara followed by scabies in 15 villages (16%).



Malaria is the main concern for 139 villages (87%) in Benishangul Gumuz.



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



Malaria is the main concern for 8 village (100%) in Gambela.



Malaria is the main concern for one village (50%) and there was no health concern for the other one village (50%) in Harari.



Pneumonia is the main concern for 178 villages (21%) in Oromia followed by malaria in 176 villages (20.7%) and typhoid in 156 villages (18%).



Malaria is the main concern for 5 villages (100%) in Sidama.



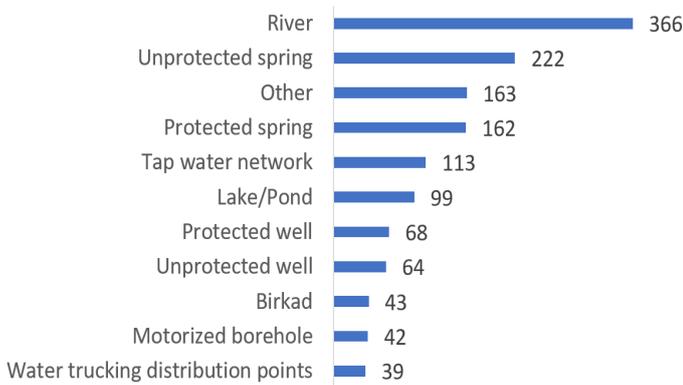
Typhoid is the main concern for 117 villages (77%) in SNNP followed by malaria in 31 villages (21%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 61 villages (55%) in Somali followed by malaria in 28 villages (25%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Water Source



Main Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in 366 villages is rivers (27%), and in 222 villages it is unprotected springs (16%). In 163 villages (12%), people rely on other options such as hand pumps, while in 162 villages (12%), people rely on protected springs.

Figure 71: 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 (569 villages or 41%) is a 21-30 minute walk one-way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 191 villages (14%) to reach the nearest water source.

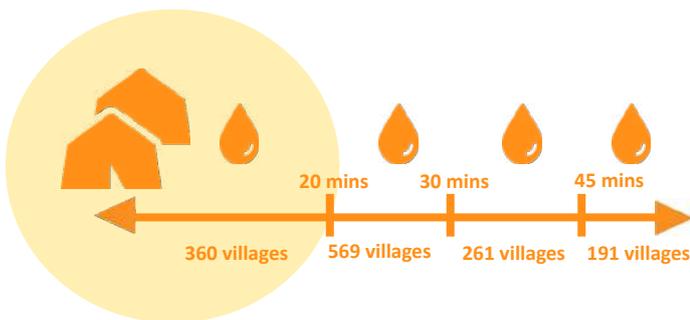


Figure 72: Distance to the nearest water source.

Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a general lack of sufficient water sources (418 villages), poor quality of water (206 villages) and distance (161 villages).

Figure 74: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

Average Queue Time for Water

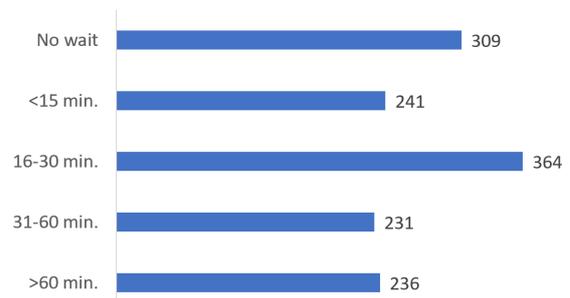


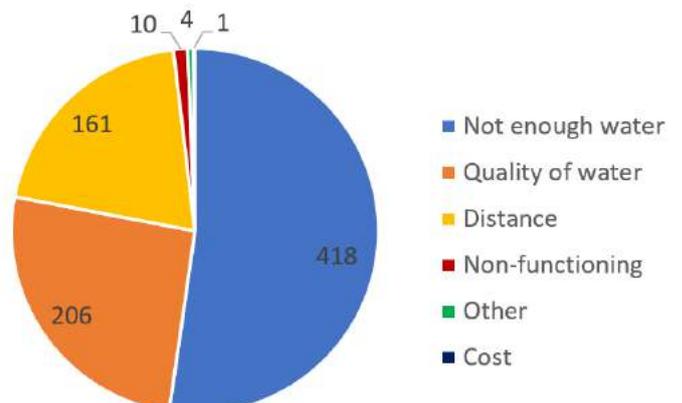
Figure 73: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 581 villages (42%).



Water sources are not accessible to all households in 800 villages (58%).



EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools

Kindergarten

Kindergartens are available across 72 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions. 3,403 returning IDPs, 129 IDPs and 3,263 host community children are known to be attending kindergarten.

Secondary School

Secondary schools are available across 63 vilages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray. 6,738 returning IDPs, 295 IDPs and 18,609 host community children are known to be attending secondary schools.

Primary School

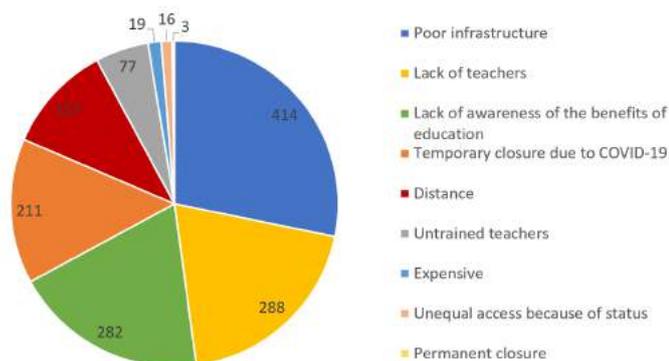
Primary schools are available in 723 villages across 6 regions. The following is the attendance for each population category:

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	35	3,179	20	7,704
Benishangul Gumz	42	9,979	288	2,376
Oromia	486	71,277	1,814	119,949
Sidama	5	4,143		1,899
SNNP	72	13,085	6	25,842
Somali	83	10,786	3,103	3,877
Grand Total	723	112,449	5,231	161,647

Figure 75: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Based on data available, it was found that there are 71,277 returning IDP children attending primary school in Oromia, along with 1,814 IDP children and 119,949 host community children. In SNNP, 13,085 returning IDP children and 25,842 host community children are attending primary school.

Education Challenges



Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

It is reported that 414 villages are not satisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure. The second reason for dissatisfaction with schools is a lack of teachers as reported in 288 villages. This is followed by a lack of awareness of the benefits of education 282 villages.

Figure 76: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

SHELTER

Shelter Types & Conditions

The 3 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 979 villages, followed by houses made of mud walls with thatched roofing in 978 villages and Buuls/Tukuls (wood frame with cloth or plastic sheeting) in 633 villages.

Out of 1,381 villages, a majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own homes in 1,140 villages (83%), while those in 241 villages (17%) 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 170 villages and partially damaged in 53 villages. Notably, returning IDPs in 12 villages said that they did not own shelters.

1,140
Number of villages where returning IDPs have returned to their own homes

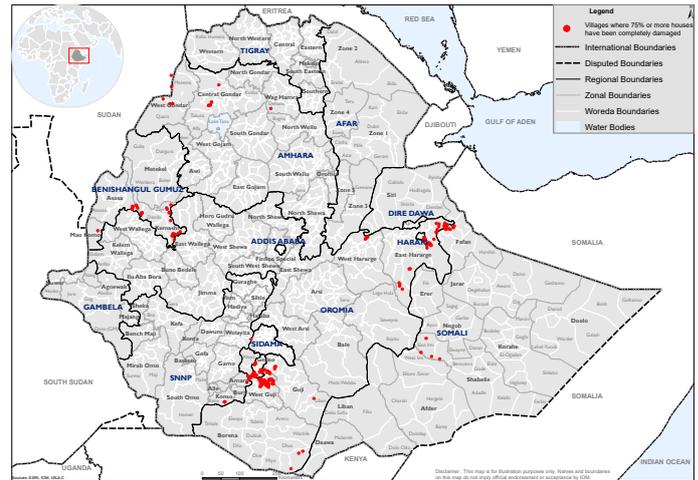


Figure 77: Villages where returning IDPs report that 75% or more houses have been completely damaged due to conflict

Issues With Shelter

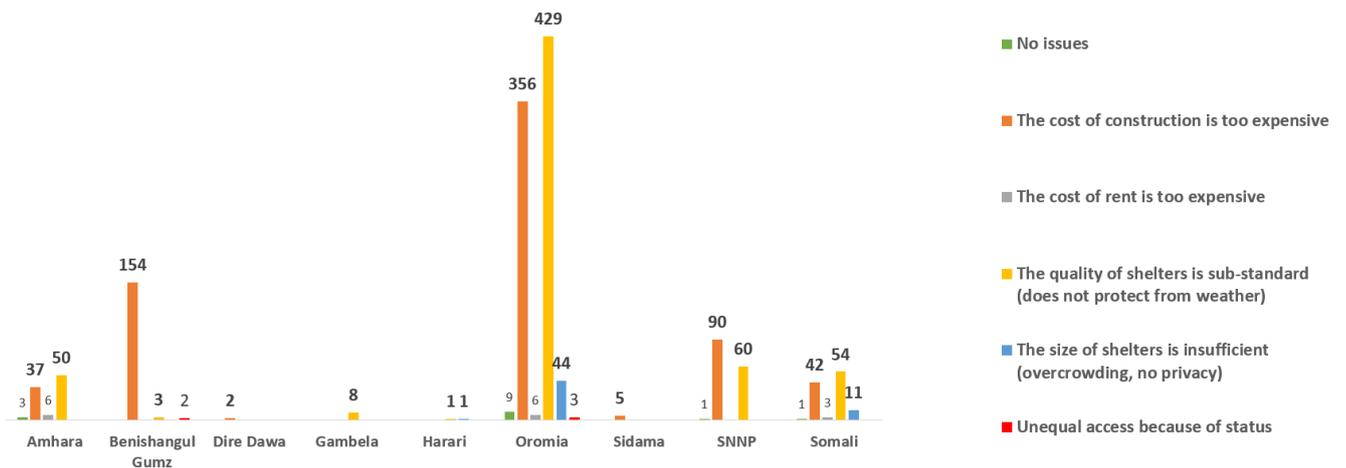


Figure 78: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages is the poor quality of shelters as reported in 429 villages in Oromia, 60 villages in SNNP, 54 villages in Somali, and 50 villages in Amhara. The next notable issue is the cost of construction which is said to be too expensive in 356 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding is also an issue in 44 villages in Oromia and 11 villages in Somali.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

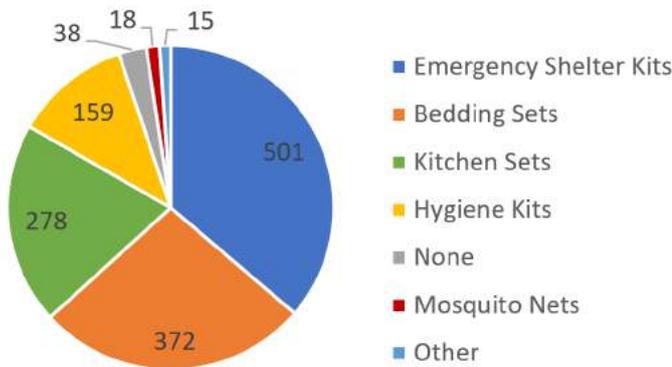


Figure 79: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 501 villages (36%), followed by bedding sets in 372 villages (27%) and kitchen sets in 278 villages (20%).



600 villages (43%) have access to NFI selling markets.



781 villages (57%) 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 853 villages (59%), while communal land is the main form of land ownership in 325 villages (24%). Meanwhile, informal land tenure is the main form of land ownership in 68 villages (5%).

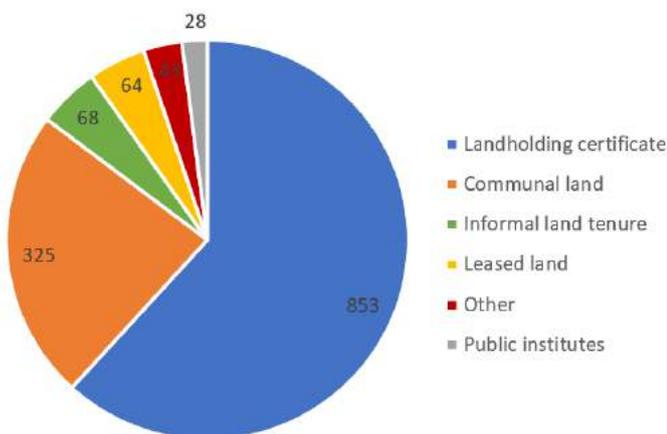


Figure 80: Main forms of land ownership.

Claim and Access to Land

A majority of returning IDPs in 940 villages (68%) had a claim to land and currently have access to land. However, returning IDPs in 438 villages (32%) stated that they had a claim to land but no longer have access to it.

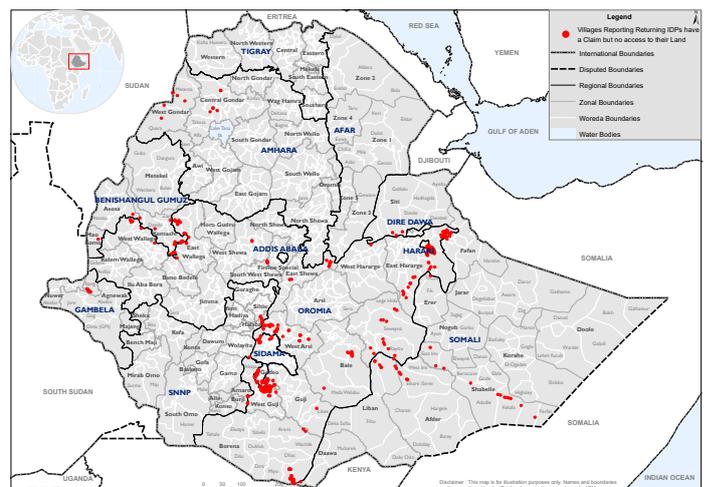
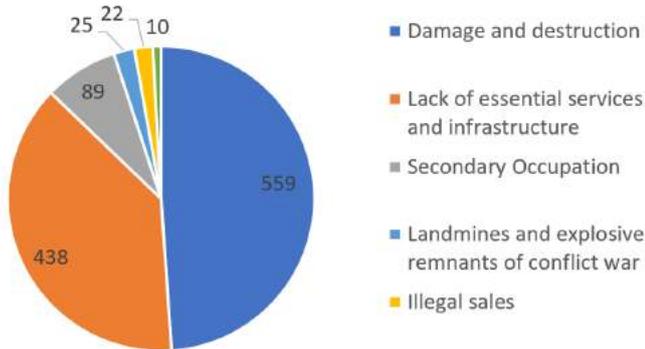


Figure 81: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



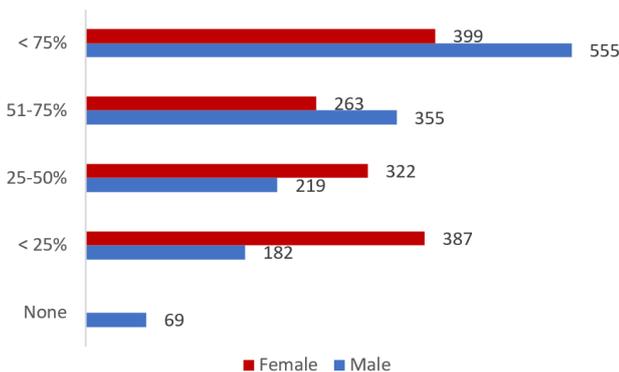
Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

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 559 villages. This is followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 438 villages.

Figure 82: 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 555 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 399 sites.

Figure 83: 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 151 villages (11%) and good in 678 villages (49%). However, it should be noted that the focus group discussions in 547 villages (40%) did not answer this question.

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 32 villages (2%) and threats of violence in 51 villages (4%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 103 villages (7%).

- A government recognized security provider is present in 1,221 villages (88%).
- A government recognized security provider is not present in 160 villages (12%).

Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

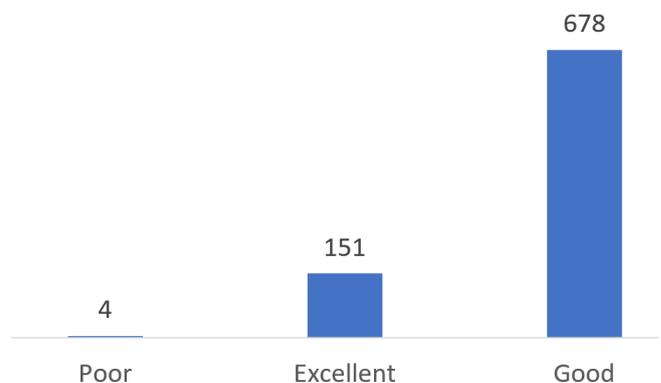
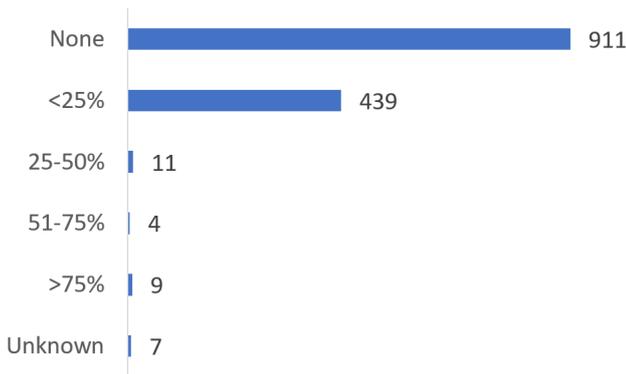


Figure 84: The reported relationship between returning IDPs and host communities across villages.



Percentage of Returning IDPs With a Separated Family Member

In 911 sites, returning IDPs did not report having separated family members. However, in 439 sites, less than 25% of returning IDPs reported having a separated family member.

Figure 85: 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 167 villages and a lack of documentation in 56 villages.

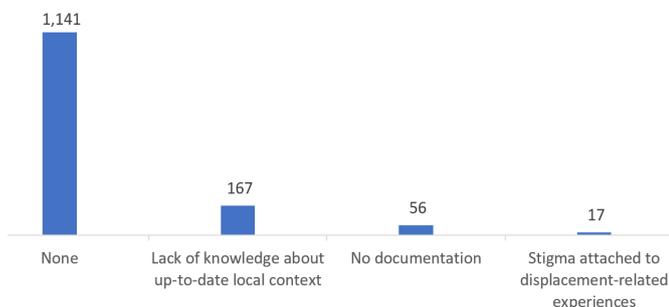


Figure 86: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.

Justice Mechanisms

The Kebele administration is the justice mechanism most used by returning IDPs and host communities in 761 villages (55%). The second most commonly used justice system is village court as reported in 274 villages (20%).

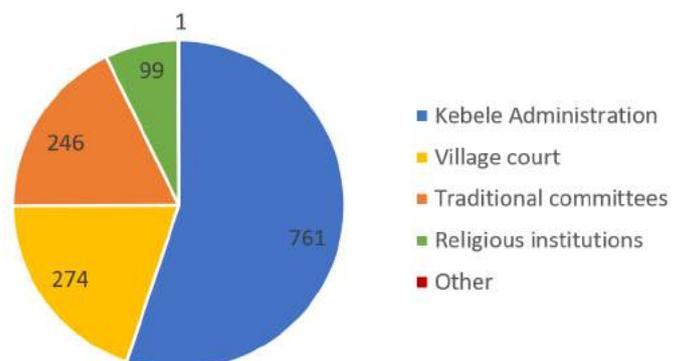
Figure 87: Type of justice mechanism most prevalently used by returning IDPs and host communities.



Participation in Community, Social and Political Organizations

There are various community, social and political organizations existing across the villages. The most common are religious groups which are present in 929 villages. Village or Kebele Committee(s) can be found in 988 villages, while youth and/or women organizations can be found in 491 villages.

In 1,241 villages, returning IDPs are actively participating in these groups, but are not actively participating in 68 villages.



COVID-19

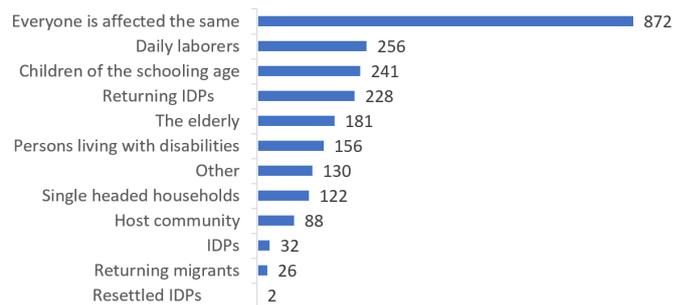
889
Number of villages where COVID-19 has resulted in a loss of jobs

Impact of COVID-19 on Villages Hosting Returning IDPs

Most Impacted Population Groups

In 872 villages, respondents mentioned that everyone was affected the same by COVID-19. However, in 256 villages, daily laborers were said to be the most impacted, followed by children of schooling age in 241 villages.

Figure 88: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across villages.



Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

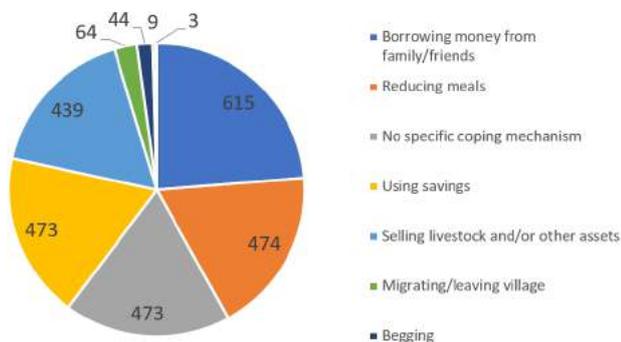


Figure 89: Coping mechanisms adopted by people living in villages hosting returning IDPs.

In 615 villages borrowing money from family and friends (45%), while in 474 villages (34%) people resorted reducing their meals.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

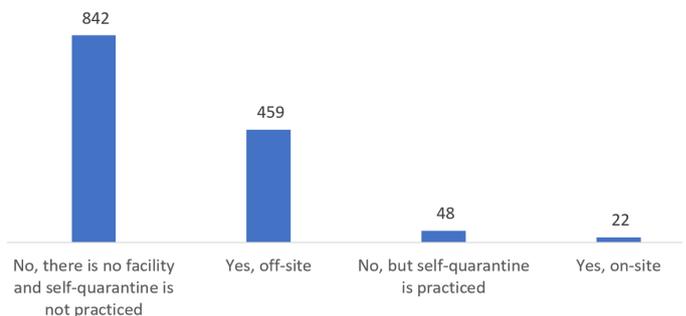


Figure 90: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

There were no quarantine facilities in 890 villages. Quarantine facilities are available in 481 villages, where 459 of them are off-site and 22 of them are on-site.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

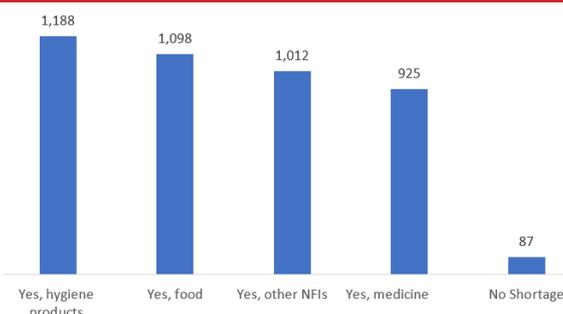


Figure 91: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,188 villages (86%), IDPs mentioned that there was a shortage of hygiene products. In 1,098 villages (79%), there was a food shortage.

Additionally, it was reported that the price of hygiene products has increased across 1,180 villages (85%) and the price of food has also increased across 1,180 villages (85%).

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Site Assessment

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 24 (December 2020/January 2021) - Summary Table of Displacement



Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Round 24 (December 2020/January 2021)	Addis Ababa	Akaki Sub City	Woreda 09	Conflict	100	368	1						100	368	1	
	Addis Ababa	Akaki Sub City	Woreda 11	Conflict	1,794	5,486	1						1,794	5,486	1	
	Addis Ababa Total				1,894	5,854	2						1,894	5,854	2	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Alambo	Conflict	360	2,112	1	339	1,961	3		360	2,112	1	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Alambo	Flash Flood											
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Alambo	Seasonal Flood											
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Alambo	Flash Flood											
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Aysalta	Flash Flood	1,150	6,542	3					1,150	6,542	3	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Aysalta	Seasonal Flood				1,573	9,248	7		1,573	9,248	7	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Dubli	Seasonal Flood	300	1,800	1					300	1,800	1	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Eldar	Drought	355	2,056	3					355	2,056	3	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Mile	Conflict	400	2,412	1					400	2,412	1	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Mile	Flash Flood	450	2,685	1					450	2,685	1	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought	31	182	1					31	182	1	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Adaa'r	Conflict				137	786	1		137	786	1	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Chifra	Conflict	100	557	1					100	557	1	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Gerani	Conflict	1,130	6,521	4					1,130	6,521	4	
	Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Gerani	Seasonal Flood				573	3,343	2		573	3,343	2	
	Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Seasonal Flood	183	1,087	1					183	1,087	1	
	Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Drought	215	1,248	1					215	1,248	1	
	Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Seasonal Flood	150	865	1					150	865	1	
	Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Seasonal Flood	508	2,872	4					508	2,872	4	
	Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other	48	199	1					48	199	1	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Conflict	1,247	7,274	4					1,247	7,274	4	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Flash Flood	334	2,027	1					334	2,027	1	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Flash Flood	586	3,516	1					586	3,516	1	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought	270	1,620	1					270	1,620	1	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought	663	3,922	2					663	3,922	2	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gabalu	Drought	500	2,863	2					500	2,863	2	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gabalu	Flash Flood				1,425	8,505	1		1,425	8,505	1	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gawane	Flash Flood	600	3,360	1					600	3,360	1	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Hannuka	Conflict				260	1,564	1		260	1,564	1	
	Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Hannuka	Flash Flood				659	3,873	2		659	3,873	2	
	Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Darlagi	Drought	162	916	2					162	916	2	
	Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Dewe	Drought				197	1,170	1		197	1,170	1	
	Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Hadelela	Drought	301	1,695	1					301	1,695	1	
	Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Smurobi Gele'alo	Conflict	54	291	1					54	291	1	
	Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalak	Drought	88	501	1					88	501	1	
	Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalak	Other	31	168	1					31	168	1	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Afdera	Drought	286	1,719	2					286	1,719	2	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahle	Drought	62	335	1					62	335	1	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Drought	31	171	1					31	171	1	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Other	360	2,016	1					360	2,016	1	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Drought	354	2,112	2					354	2,112	2	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebti	Flash Flood	130	787	2					130	787	2	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Drought	265	1,546	2					265	1,546	2	
	Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Drought	172	941	2					172	941	2	
Afar Total					11,876	69,018	55	9,971	58,338	35		21,847	127,356	90		
Amhara		Awl/Agew	Chagni	Conflict	86	264	2					86	264	2		
Amhara		Awl/Agew	Guagusa Shikudad	Conflict				1,827	8,835	3		1,827	8,835	3		
Amhara		Awl/Agew	Guangua	Conflict	730	3,071	2					730	3,071	2		
Amhara		Central Gondar	Awel City Administration	Conflict	26	77	1					26	77	1		
Amhara		Central Gondar	Chigla 1	Conflict	210	812	3					210	812	3		
Amhara		Central Gondar	Tsegede	Conflict	256	665	1					256	665	1		
Amhara		East Gojam	Debra Markos	Conflict	23	114	1					23	114	1		
Amhara		East Gojam	Efjisa Sar Midir	Conflict	57	203	1					57	203	1		
Amhara		East Gojam	Guaran	Conflict	42	159	1					42	159	1		
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Minjia Shentkera	Landslide	96	346	1					96	346	1		
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Menja Shentkera	Conflict				245	1,118	3		245	1,118	3		
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Menja Kesya Gabriel	Conflict				31	58	1		31	58	1		
Amhara		North Shewa (R3)	Debrehan City Administration	Conflict				38	108	1		38	108	1		

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Round 24 (December 2020/January 2021)	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Enkaro	Conflict		275	1,211	1					275	1,211	1	
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Morena Jiru	Conflict						473	1		119	473	1	
	Amhara	North Wollo	Habru	Conflict	61	92							61	92		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Guba Lafto	Conflict	120	395	3						120	395	3	
	Amhara	North Wollo	Kobo	Conflict	180	450	1						180	450	1	
	Amhara	North Wollo	Laibela City Administration	Conflict	177	515	3						177	515	3	
	Amhara	North Wollo	Mersa City Administration	Conflict	28	59	1		267	1			86	267	1	
	Amhara	Oromia	Woldiya City Administration	Conflict	45	183	1						45	183	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Anda Bet	Conflict	75	201	1	150	745	1			225	946	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict	277	1,053	5						277	1,053	5	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Esite	Conflict	667	2,851	6						667	2,851	6	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Farta	Conflict	78	202	1						78	202	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Addis Zemen City Administration	Conflict	42	81	1						42	81	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Dera	Conflict				32	97	1			32	97	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Guna Begemidir	Conflict	35	119	1						35	119	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Nefas Mewicha city Administration	Conflict	31	116	1						31	116	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Sede Maja	Conflict				261	1,027	2			261	1,027	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Woreta City Administration	Conflict				103	309	3			103	309	3	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Conflict	199	708	2						199	708	2	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Thehulederie	Conflict	23	53	1		109	1			64	162	2	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Ambasel	Conflict	29	87	1						29	87	1	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Jama	Conflict	93	332	1						93	332	1	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Were Ilu city Administration	Conflict				28	128	1			28	128	1	
	Amhara	Special Woreda	Argoba	Conflict				81	265	2			81	265	2	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Dehana	Conflict				40	134	1			40	134	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Gaz Gibla	Conflict	58	159	1						58	159	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sekota	Conflict	63	165	1						63	165	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Ziqula	Conflict				85	224	1			85	224	1	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Sekela	Conflict	226	995	1	1,374	6,256	1			1,600	7,251	2	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Daga Damot	Conflict	738	3,302	2						738	3,302	2	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Firote Selam City Administration	Conflict	31	100	1						31	100	1	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Metema	Conflict	576	2,544	3	77	268	1			653	2,812	4	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Quara	Conflict	111	589	1						111	589	1	
	Amhara Total				5,489	21,062	54	9,778	48,013	28	203	966	2	15,470	70,041	84
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Bilidigilu	Conflict	115	486	2						115	486	2	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Kemashi	Conflict	213	945	3						213	945	3	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Demba	Demba	Conflict				20	79	1			20	79	1	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Miziga	Miziga	Conflict	155	705	2	207	894	2			362	1,599	4	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Zayi	Zayi	Conflict	164	787	3						164	787	3	
	Beneshangul Gumuz Total				687	2,923	10	227	973	3			874	3,896	13	
	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa City	Kazira	Conflict	954	4,921	2						954	4,921	2	
	Gambella	Agruak	Gambella Town	Conflict				165	658	1			165	658	1	
Gambella	Gog	Gog	Conflict	755	4,297	2						755	4,297	2		
Gambella	Agruak	Jore	Conflict	66	409	1						66	409	1		
Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	Conflict	470	3,306	1						470	3,306	1		
Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	Seasonal Flood	220	1,695	1						220	1,695	1		
Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	1,691	12,914	3	630	5,418	1			2,321	18,332	4		
Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	1,327	11,206	4						1,327	11,206	4		
Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Seasonal Flood				298	2,117	1			298	2,117	1		
Gambella Total				4,529	33,827	12	1,093	8,193	3			5,622	42,020	15		
Hareri	Hareri	Abadir	Conflict	25	125	1						25	125	1		
Hareri	Hareri	Abo Ker	Conflict	30	169	1						30	169	1		
Hareri	Hareri	Amir Nur	Conflict	51	194	1						51	194	1		
Hareri	Hareri	Hakim	Conflict	343	1,589	2						343	1,589	2		
Hareri	Hareri	Jenella	Conflict	32	199	1						32	199	1		
Hareri	Hareri	Shenkor	Conflict	23	50	1						23	50	1		
Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	Conflict	65	328	1						65	328	1		
Hareri Total				569	2,654	8						569	2,654	8		

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Round 24 (December 2020/January 2021)	Oromia	Arsi	Dageluna Tijo	Conflict	33	127	1						33	127	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Gololcha Arsi	Conflict	28	90	1						28	90	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Gololcha Arsi	Flash Flood	397	2,370	5						397	2,370	5	
	Oromia	Arsi	Munessa	Conflict	20	39	1						20	39	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Merti	Conflict	24	129	1						24	129	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Amigna	Conflict	41	136	1						41	136	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Bele Gesgar	Conflict	30	112	1						30	112	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Hfosa	Conflict	24	79	1						24	79	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Robe	Conflict	153	503	1						153	503	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Shirka	Conflict	156	420	1						156	420	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Sude	Conflict	27	84	1						27	84	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Aseko	Conflict	22	75	1						22	75	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Diksis	Conflict	21	54	1						21	54	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	Conflict	42	127	1	728	3,384	2			770	3,511	3	
	Oromia	Bale	Berbera	Other	34	153	1						34	153	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Delo Mena	Conflict	33	189	1						33	189	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	247	1,152	1						247	1,152	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Gasera	Conflict	67	154	1						67	154	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Agarfa	Conflict	63	147	1						63	147	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Goba	Conflict	24	57	1						24	57	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Sirana	Conflict	57	173	2						57	173	2	
	Oromia	Borena	Borena	Conflict	10,136	56,328	9						10,136	56,328	9	
	Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Other	2,360	13,801	2						2,360	13,801	2	
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Conflict	6,186	36,728	4						6,186	36,728	4	
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Other	3,807	22,155	3						3,807	22,155	3		
Oromia	Borena	Anero	Conflict	518	2,987	1	285	1,645	1			803	4,632	2		
Oromia	Borena	Wachille	Conflict	1,536	7,226	3						1,536	7,226	3		
Oromia	Borena	Dhaas	Conflict	450	2,100	1						450	2,100	1		
Oromia	Bunno Bedele	Dedesa	Other	1,394	9,770	3						1,394	9,770	3		
Oromia	East Bale	Lege Hida	Conflict	852	4,020	2						852	4,020	2		
Oromia	East Bale	Rayitu	Conflict	264	1,559	2						264	1,559	2		
Oromia	East Bale	Ginir	Conflict	97	456	1						97	456	1		
Oromia	East Bale	Gololcha Bale	Conflict	33	60	1						33	60	1		
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Seier	Conflict	749	3,802	2						749	3,802	2		
Oromia	East Bale	Sewena	Conflict	1,080	5,532	3						1,080	5,532	3		
Oromia	East Harerge	Babile	Conflict	1,111	5,579	18						1,111	5,579	18		
Oromia	East Harerge	Chinaksen	Conflict	3,599	16,762	26	54	218	1			3,653	16,980	27		
Oromia	East Harerge	Fedis	Conflict	3,204	13,335	10						3,204	13,335	10		
Oromia	East Harerge	Gursum	Conflict	1,381	10,851	23						1,381	10,851	23		
Oromia	East Harerge	Kersa	Conflict	412	1,724	5						412	1,724	5		
Oromia	East Harerge	Kumbi	Conflict	4,656	28,489	4						4,656	28,489	4		
Oromia	East Harerge	Maika Balo	Conflict	458	1,125	5						458	1,125	5		
Oromia	East Harerge	Meyu Muluke	Conflict	3,600	17,989	3						3,600	17,989	3		
Oromia	East Harerge	Midega Tola	Conflict	302	1,363	7						302	1,363	7		
Oromia	East Harerge	Goro Gutu	Conflict	745	3,131	9						745	3,131	9		
Oromia	East Harerge	Kombolcha	Conflict	68	265	2						68	265	2		
Oromia	East Harerge	Bedeno	Conflict	124	495	2						124	495	2		
Oromia	East Harerge	Deder	Conflict	1,601	6,113	22	189	839	1			1,790	6,952	23		
Oromia	East Harerge	Garu Muti	Conflict	201	623	5						201	623	5		
Oromia	East Harerge	Grawa	Conflict	152	600	4						152	600	4		
Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Mlaya	Conflict	247	1,080	8						247	1,080	8		
Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Mlaya	Drought	98	511	1						98	511	1		
Oromia	East Harerge	Jarso	Conflict	1,584	7,612	6						1,584	7,612	6		
Oromia	East Harerge	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	64	190	1						64	190	1		
Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Conflict	30	148	1	87	324	3			117	472	4		
Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Seasonal Flood	147	844	1	243	987	1			243	987	1		
Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	Conflict	261	1,466	2						261	1,466	2		
Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	Seasonal Flood	630	3,150	1						630	3,150	1		

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Round 24 (December 2020/January 2021)	Oromia	East Wallaga	Diga	Drought	973	6,621	2						973	6,621	2	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Saiga	Conflict	467	2,464	4						467	2,464	4	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Saiga	Drought	2,712	18,344	7						2,712	18,344	7	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Gida Ayana	Conflict	159	732	1	229	1,268	1			388	2,000	2	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Haro Limu	Conflict				1,281	6,496	8			1,281	6,496	8	
	Oromia	Guji	Girja (Harenfema)	Other	61	390	1						61	390	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	Conflict	641	4,013	2						641	4,013	2	
	Oromia	Guji	Gumi-Edele	Conflict	1,570	10,703	5						1,570	10,703	5	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Conflict	2,814	18,566	9	517	3,490	2			3,331	22,056	11	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Drought	300	2,020	1						300	2,020	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Other	2,302	15,464	5	374	2,184	2			2,676	17,648	7	
	Oromia	Guji	Negele City Administration	Conflict	346	1,880	1						346	1,880	1	
	Oromia	Jimma	Botor Tollay	Drought	1,231	8,592	6						1,231	8,592	6	
	Oromia	Jimma	Kersa	Other	834	5,597	7						834	5,597	7	
	Oromia	Jimma	Sigmo	Conflict	29	79	1						29	79	1	
	Oromia	Jimma	Gera	Landslide				180	1,331	2			180	1,331	2	
	Oromia	Jimma	Gumay	Conflict	49	132	1						49	132	1	
	Oromia	Jimma	Jimma Town	Other	612	3,885	2						612	3,885	2	
	Oromia	Jimma	Setema	Conflict	40	88	1	40	74	1			80	162	2	
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Kiyu	Conflict	20	40	1						20	40	1	
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Hidabu Abote	Conflict												
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Wara Jarso	Conflict				92	592	1			92	592	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso	Conflict	20	44	1						20	44	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Wenchi	Conflict	31	66	1						31	66	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso Town	Conflict	31	113	1						31	113	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Gedeb Asasa	Conflict	52	185	1						52	185	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shalla	Conflict	24	86	1						24	86	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Zuria	Flash Flood				43	246	2			43	246	2	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	Conflict	2,609	17,283	8	704	4,646	1			3,313	21,929	9	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	Conflict	71	179	1						71	179	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Doodola	Conflict	41	114	1						41	114	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Bishan Guracha City Administration	Flash Flood				21	144	1			21	144	1	
	Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Conflict	3,725	27,863	3						3,725	27,863	3	
	Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Seasonal Flood				2,200	13,917	5			2,200	13,917	5	
	Oromia	West Guji	Melka Soda	Other	1,805	13,039	4	1,005	8,645	1			2,810	21,684	5	
	Oromia	West Guji	Suro Bargada	Other	2,502	16,534	10						2,502	16,534	10	
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Other				150	1,125	1			150	1,125	1	
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	1,319	8,937	3	554	3,845	3			1,873	12,782	6	
	Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	Landslide				437	3,018	2			437	3,018	2	
	Oromia	West Guji	Birbisa Kojowa	Seasonal Flood				560	3,601	1			560	3,601	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Bordode	Conflict	1,352	6,499	7	555	2,776	3			1,907	9,275	10	
	Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	Conflict	154	809	3						154	809	3	
	Oromia	West Harege	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	1,533	8,447	7	100	499	1			1,633	8,946	8	
	Oromia	West Harege	Daro Lebu	Conflict	43	58	1						43	58	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Gemechis	Conflict	575	3,010	3	44	175	1			619	3,185	4	
	Oromia	West Harege	Tulo	Conflict	33	80	1						33	80	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Habro	Conflict	151	427	1						151	427	1	
Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	87	298	1						87	298	1		
Oromia	West Harege	Shanan Dhuuggoo	Conflict	70	352	1						70	352	1		
Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	51	157	1						51	157	1		
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Conflict	32	73	1						32	73	1		
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Conflict	60	148	1						60	148	1		
Oromia	West Shewa	Ambo Town	Landslide				86	566	1			86	566	1		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Nejo	Conflict	45	128	1						45	128	1		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dimejji	Conflict	1,503	8,137	7	177	879	3			1,680	9,016	10		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	306	1,960	7						306	1,960	7		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Mana Sibru	Conflict	631	3,469	8	70	439	1			701	3,908	9		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	Conflict	30	141	1						30	141	1		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi Town	Conflict	205	992	1						205	992	1		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lata Sibru	Conflict	761	3,563	9						761	3,563	9		
Oromia	West Wallaga	Mandi Town	Conflict	886	4,417	4						886	4,417	4		

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	Somali	Da'ava	Qadhadhurno	Conflict	526	3,370	6						526	3,370	6	
	Somali	Do'olo	Boh	Drought	690	4,136	5						809	4,850	6	
	Somali	Do'olo	Darot	Drought	1,608	9,648	9			714	1		1,608	9,648	9	
	Somali	Do'olo	Darotole	Drought	492	2,954	5						492	2,954	5	
	Somali	Do'olo	Gai Hamer	Drought	410	2,460	2						410	2,460	2	
	Somali	Do'olo	Geladin	Drought	1,677	10,060	7			300	1		1,727	10,360	8	
	Somali	Do'olo	Lahel Yu'Ub	Conflict	557	3,360	3						557	3,360	3	
	Somali	Do'olo	Lahel Yu'Ub	Drought	1,919	11,426	3						1,919	11,426	3	
	Somali	Do'olo	Waardar	Drought	2,593	15,559	10						2,593	15,559	10	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Conflict	1,665	10,355	5			583	1		1,762	10,938	6	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Drought	150	905	1						150	905	1	
	Somali	Erer	Mayamuluqo	Conflict	1,068	6,998	4						1,068	6,998	4	
	Somali	Erer	Salahad	Conflict	1,587	9,488	8						1,587	9,488	8	
	Somali	Erer	Qubi	Conflict	1,520	9,773	6						1,520	9,773	6	
	Somali	Erer	Qubi	Drought	73	482	1						73	482	1	
	Somali	Erer	Wangay	Conflict	137	817	2						137	817	2	
	Somali	Fafan	Babile	Conflict	15,511	94,222	15						15,511	94,222	15	
	Somali	Fafan	Gursum	Conflict	1,770	10,778	6						1,770	10,778	6	
	Somali	Fafan	Hareshen	Drought	85	507	1						85	507	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Kebribeyah	Drought	1,320	8,140	1						1,320	8,140	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Tuigouled	Conflict	2,200	13,292	4						2,200	13,292	4	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga	Conflict	303	1,793	3						303	1,793	3	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	160	965	1						160	965	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Aware	Drought	820	4,903	2						820	4,903	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Daror	Drought	540	3,185	3						540	3,185	3	
	Somali	Jarar	Dig	Drought	250	1,500	1						250	1,500	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Gashamo	Drought	2,500	15,180	5						2,500	15,180	5	
	Somali	Jarar	Gunagado	Drought	451	2,691	1						451	2,691	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Bifilbur	Drought	401	2,445	2						401	2,445	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Conflict	46	276	1						46	276	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Drought	195	1,172	1						195	1,172	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Bodaley	Drought	58	342	1						58	342	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeweyn	Drought	396	2,378	2						396	2,378	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeweyn	Seasonal Flood	94	556	2						94	556	2	
	Somali	Koraha	El-ogaden	Drought	195	1,162	2						195	1,162	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Goglo	Drought	467	2,777	4						467	2,777	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	526	3,142	6						526	3,142	6	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Flash Flood	516	3,114	1						516	3,114	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Marsin	Drought	618	3,707	3						618	3,707	3	
	Somali	Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	484	2,793	4						484	2,793	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Higloley	Drought	65	384	1						65	384	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Laasdhankayre	Drought	56	323	1						56	323	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Shekosh	Drought	60	352	1						60	352	1	
	Somali	Liben	De'ka Seftu	Conflict	5,241	29,994	21			2,166	3		5,618	32,160	24	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	463	2,888	1						463	2,888	1	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	600	3,300	2						600	3,300	2	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Flash Flood						1,510	1		276	1,510	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Conflict	6,164	35,795	26						6,164	35,795	26	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Drought						536	1		87	536	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Flash Flood						218	1		40	218	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Seasonal Flood						1,071	2		190	1,071	2	
	Somali	Liben	Karsa Dullia	Conflict	3,365	19,563	10						3,365	19,563	10	
	Somali	Liben	Goro Baraqsa	Conflict	1,139	6,176	2						1,139	6,176	2	
	Somali	Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	2,342	12,941	4						2,342	12,941	4	
	Somali	Liben	Boqolmaayo	Flash Flood						9,395	1		1,668	9,395	1	

Round 24
(December 2020/January 2021)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 24 (December 2020/January 2021) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals	HH	Sites	Individuals			
Somali	Nogob	Dihun		Drought	972	6,071	6							972	6,071	6
Somali	Nogob	Elwayre		Drought	751	4,826	7							751	4,826	7
Somali	Nogob	Gerbo		Conflict	50	313	1							50	313	1
Somali	Nogob	Gerbo		Drought	1,741	10,988	12							1,741	10,988	12
Somali	Nogob	Segeg		Conflict	45	277	1							45	277	1
Somali	Nogob	Segeg		Drought	720	4,574	4							720	4,574	4
Somali	Nogob	Ayun		Conflict	50	317	1							50	317	1
Somali	Shabelle	Abaqario		Drought	110	671	1							110	671	1
Somali	Shabelle	Adadle		Drought	2,099	12,243	11							2,099	12,243	11
Somali	Shabelle	Adadle		Seasonal Flood	822	4,962	4							822	4,962	4
Somali	Shabelle	Berano		Drought	255	1,541	2							255	1,541	2
Somali	Shabelle	Denan		Drought	905	5,327	6							905	5,327	6
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi		Drought	423	2,604	3							423	2,604	3
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi		Landslide			354	58	1					58	354	1
Somali	Shabelle	Elfele		Drought	236	1,407	1							236	1,407	1
Somali	Shabelle	Gode		Drought	386	2,221	3							386	2,221	3
Somali	Shabelle	Gode		Seasonal Flood			2,173	370	3					370	2,173	3
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu		Drought	413	2,349	2							413	2,349	2
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu		Drought			845	845	3					845	4,955	3
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil		Seasonal Flood			2,976	2,976	2					2,976	17,748	2
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil		Flash Flood	5,300	31,447	1	242	1,412	1				5,542	32,859	2
Somali	Siti	Afdem		Seasonal Flood	3,730	23,078	2	117	796	1				3,847	23,874	3
Somali	Siti	Afdem		Conflict	1,635	10,078	6							1,635	10,078	6
Somali	Siti	Erer		Drought	205	1,233	2							205	1,233	2
Somali	Siti	Erer		Drought	2,246	13,479	3							2,246	13,479	3
Somali	Siti	Gabaluu		Conflict	160	960	1							160	960	1
Somali	Siti	Gabaluu		Drought	2,163	12,977	3							2,163	12,977	3
Somali	Siti	Gabaluu		Flash Flood			525	3,100	1					525	3,100	1
Somali	Siti	Gota-Biki		Conflict	444	2,665	1							444	2,665	1
Somali	Siti	Gota-Biki		Drought	212	1,259	2							212	1,259	2
Somali	Siti	Hadgalo		Drought	535	3,102	2							535	3,102	2
Somali	Siti	Hadgalo		Seasonal Flood	723	4,339	1							723	4,339	1
Somali	Siti	Miesso		Conflict	2,275	13,655	5	313	1,921	1				2,588	15,576	6
Somali	Siti	Miesso		Drought	2,323	14,174	8							2,323	14,174	8
Somali	Siti	Shinile		Flash Flood			180	1,080	1					180	1,080	1
Somali	Siti	Shinile		Drought	550	3,301	1							550	3,301	1
Somali	Siti	Dembel		Conflict	125	749	1							125	749	1
Somali Total					127,396	771,529	378	12,300	71,761	29	225	1,352	139,921	844,642	408	
Grand Total					256,022	1,499,593	972	81,659	457,886	247	428	2,318	336,109	1,959,797	1,722	



ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT Emergency Site Assessment

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 2 (December 2020/January 2021) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Round 2 (December 2020/ January 2021)	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulma	Conflict				752	4,512	1				752	4,512	1
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Conflict				1,160	6,960	4				1,160	6,960	4
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berchille	Conflict				225	325	1				225	325	1
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Conflict				1,185	6,100	3				1,185	6,100	3
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebhi	Conflict				400	2,400	1				400	2,400	1
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Conflict				1,570	7,850	4				1,570	7,850	4
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict				650	3,900	1				650	3,900	1
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ad Ala	Conflict				378	2,044	2				378	2,044	2
	Afar Total							6,320	34,091	17				6,320	34,091	17
	Amhara	Central Gonder	Gonder City Administration	Conflict				646	1,072	1				646	1,072	1
	Amhara	North Gonder	Addi Arekay	Conflict				1,540	2,710	4				1,540	2,710	4
	Amhara	North Gonder	Dabat	Conflict				550	1,346	1				550	1,346	1
	Amhara	North Gonder	Debak City Administration	Conflict				227	388	1				227	388	1
	Amhara	West Gonder	Midre Genet	Conflict				570	937	2				570	937	2
	Amhara Total							3,533	6,453	9				3,533	6,453	9
	Tigray	Mekelle	Hadnet Sub City	Conflict				96	389	1				96	389	1
	Tigray	North Western	Shire	Conflict				8,362	32,970	3				8,362	32,970	3
Tigray	South East	Endereta	Conflict				500	2,500	1				500	2,500	1	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict				1,200	7,500	1				1,200	7,500	1	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict				1,000	5,000	1				1,000	5,000	1	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict				3,100	15,500	3				3,100	15,500	3	
Tigray	Western	Danaha	Conflict				82	260	1				82	260	1	
Tigray Total							6,190	26,927	2				6,190	26,927	11	
Grand Total							6,190	26,927	2				6,190	26,927	2	
							24,193	104,663	37				24,193	104,663	37	
							30,583	131,590	39				30,583	131,590	39	



ANNEX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF RETURN

Village Assessment Survey



Displacement Tracking Matrix/Village Assessment Survey (DTM/VAS)-01 December 2020-11 January 2021 - 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		
Amhara	Central Gondar	Chigla 1	9	5	19	626	3,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	631	3,217	
Amhara	Central Gondar	Chigla 2	26	16	80	1,722	8,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,738	8,763	
Amhara	Central Gondar	East Dembra	3			74	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	371	
Amhara	Central Gondar	Gonder Zuria	7			372	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	2,000	
Amhara	Central Gondar	Tach Amachocho	11	4	20	221	899	-	2,845	10,006	-	-	-	3,070	10,925	
Amhara	Oromia	Arumma Fursi	2			140	700	30	250	1,250	-	-	-	390	1,980	
Amhara	Oromia	Kemiskie City Administration	1			86	284	32	87	287	-	-	-	173	603	
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	1			35	170	-	40	192	-	-	-	75	362	
Amhara	Wite Himra	Dehana	1			21	100	-	52	260	-	-	-	73	360	
Amhara	West Gondar	Metana	13	58	290	695	3,345	-	618	2,969	-	-	200	1,571	6,834	
Amhara	West Gondar	Quara	12			690	3,388	-	1,341	6,705	48	240	-	2,079	10,333	
Amhara	West Gondar	Gerda Weha City Administration	4	15	75	630	3,175	-	1,589	8,108	-	-	-	2,234	11,358	
Amhara	West Gondar	Metama Yohanes City Administrator	6			620	2,925	-	20	100	-	-	-	640	3,025	
Amhara Total			96	98	484	5,932	29,238	62	6,842	29,907	48	240	200	13,120	60,131	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Asoosa	Asoosa	1			35	234	-	9	69	-	-	-	44	293	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Asoosa	Blidgella	44	119	318	5,822	27,631	-	-	457	-	-	-	5,601	27,992	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Asoosa	Makomo Special	5			309	2,018	-	71	457	-	-	-	380	2,475	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Kemashi	10			375	3,066	-	1,657	7,319	-	-	-	2,309	10,720	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Zayi	38	166	810	3,381	16,094	-	1,498	7,288	-	-	-	5,045	24,192	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Mizga	43	158	751	6,921	36,018	-	2,135	10,394	-	-	-	9,214	47,163	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Dila	14	24	97	2,097	9,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,121	9,971	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Dembe	4	13	61	128	668	-	294	1,822	-	-	-	435	2,551	
Beneshangul Gumuz Total			159	557	2,372	18,928	95,603	-	5,664	27,349	-	-	-	25,149	125,324	
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa Rural	Ci/Je/edssa	2			106	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	540	
Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	1			63	315	-	-	63	-	-	-	63	315	
Hareri	Hareri	Dira Teyara	2			82	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	640	
Hareri Total			3			145	955	-	-	127	-	-	-	145	955	
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	7			1,730	10,194	-	447	2,207	-	-	-	2,177	12,401	
Oromia	Bale	Mida Welabu	1			307	1,511	-	36	172	-	-	-	343	1,683	
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	21			8,254	45,793	-	19	95	-	-	-	8,273	45,888	
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	44			22,779	113,973	-	384	1,920	-	-	-	23,163	115,893	
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Kachen	7			1,197	8,346	-	420	2,198	-	-	-	1,617	10,544	
Oromia	East Bale	Lege Hida	2			1,691	9,363	-	683	2,822	-	-	-	2,374	12,185	
Oromia	East Bale	Rayitu	5			2,030	11,030	-	559	2,460	-	-	-	2,589	13,490	
Oromia	East Bale	Sewena	3			1,208	6,658	-	444	2,215	-	-	-	1,652	8,873	
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Serer	7			1,128	5,657	-	180	937	-	-	-	1,308	6,594	
Oromia	East Bale	Babile	8			9,584	47,485	180	5,135	26,688	-	-	-	14,719	74,363	
Oromia	East Harege	Chinaksen	36	80	500	3,113	15,622	-	4,411	26,050	364	1,590	-	7,968	43,762	
Oromia	East Harege	Fedis	4			729	3,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	3,678	
Oromia	East Harege	Girawa	1			46	231	-	180	900	-	-	-	226	1,146	
Oromia	East Harege	Kumbi	4			4,045	15,614	-	1,781	8,732	-	-	-	5,826	24,346	
Oromia	East Harege	Meta	7			690	3,450	55	900	4,500	-	-	-	1,590	8,005	
Oromia	East Harege	Meyu Muluke	8			2,290	11,450	6	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	11,456	
Oromia	East Harege	Midaga Tola	5			453	3,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	453	3,001	
Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	22	4	20	4,884	24,297	-	1,367	7,135	-	-	-	6,255	31,452	
Oromia	East Shewa	Liben Chukala	2			231	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	1,155	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Diga	2			99	626	-	195	430	-	-	-	294	1,056	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Gida Avana	2	388	1,525	40	160	-	700	4,658	-	-	-	1,128	6,343	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Guto Gira	4			1,015	4,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015	4,535	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Haro Limu	10	988	5,359	2,884	20,381	-	4,722	28,136	-	-	-	8,594	53,876	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Saiga	3	10	48	308	1,187	-	1,652	8,804	-	-	-	1,970	10,039	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Saiga	18	236	1,927	6,582	34,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,818	36,434	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Leqa Dullacha	2			43	154	-	93	623	-	-	-	136	777	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Sebeta Hawas	3			301	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,146	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Zor Sebeta Hawas	17			1,013	4,534	-	12,083	56,357	-	-	-	13,096	60,891	
Oromia	Guji	Odo Shaliso	17			592	3,377	-	3,979	22,924	-	-	-	4,571	26,301	
Oromia	Guji	Urega	1			5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Oromia	Guji	Negele City Administration	13			322	1,630	-	685	3,110	110	510	-	1,007	4,740	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shella	8			253	1,293	-	442	2,115	-	-	-	685	3,408	
Oromia	West Arsi	Gedda Asasa	4			65	325	-	205	1,025	-	-	-	270	1,350	

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		
Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	2			18	90			109	545				127	635	
Oromia	West Arsi	Dodda	2			22	80			95	475				117	555	
Oromia	West Arsi	Kofele	1			30	150			52	260				82	410	
Oromia	West Arsi	Negelle Aski City Administration	1			50	250			100	500				150	750	
Oromia	West Arsi	Qore	3			50	250			160	775				210	1,025	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene City Administration	9			236	1,160			469	2,345				705	3,505	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Zuria	5			85	425			265	1,325				350	1,750	
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	47			6,102	37,560			12,268	73,272				18,370	110,832	
Oromia	West Guji	Birbisa Kojjowa	32			1,668	11,202			9,400	52,896				11,068	64,098	
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	70	350		8,083	50,852			19,629	126,218				28,062	179,320	
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	59			13,129	78,834			12,754	70,224				25,883	149,058	
Oromia	West Guji	Hambela Wamena	77			13,446	82,829			20,336	121,874				33,782	204,703	
Oromia	West Guji	Keira	80			13,974	94,031			21,769	137,081				35,743	231,512	
Oromia	West Guji	Keira Town	10			1,349	11,514			2,436	19,462				3,775	30,976	
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	7			725	3,660			1,014	6,213				1,739	9,873	
Oromia	West Harege	Bondede	4			379	1,910			1,562	10,686				379	1,940	
Oromia	West Harege	Daro Letu	10			737	4,257			150	750				2,299	14,943	
Oromia	West Harege	Habro	1			18	84								168	834	
Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	17			1,860	9,202								1,860	9,202	
Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	18			2,461	12,217			150	750				2,611	12,967	
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	3			36	170								36	170	
Oromia	West Shewa	Ejere (Addis Alem)	7			606	3,079								606	3,079	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	1			217	1,039								217	1,039	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	3	56	280	55	350			397	2,047				508	2,677	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lata Sibru	1	57	357	204	1,223								261	1,580	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Mana Sibru	8	631	3,718	401	2,292			774	3,387				1,806	9,397	
Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dirmaji	1			32	175								32	175	
Oromia Total			847	2,800	15,984	145,884	821,653	256	1,455,881	848,308	4,741	2,100	474	2,100	294,739	1,688,301	
Somali	Dawa	Hudet	17	6,519	39,114	9,799	58,794			2,702	16,212				19,020	114,120	
Somali	Dawa	Moyale	24	3,546	21,276	45,412	272,472			1,833	10,998				50,791	304,746	
Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	1			200	200								200	1,200	
Somali	Erer	Lagahida	1	105	630	25	150			2	12				132	792	
Somali	Fafan	Babile	10			1,180	7,080			2	6				1,182	7,086	
Somali	Fafan	Gurum	1			70	420								70	420	
Somali	Fafan	Tuuguled	37	206	1,236	6,499	38,594	15		5,060	30,360			23	11,788	70,743	
Somali	Shabelle	Abaqar	1			66	408								66	408	
Somali	Shabelle	Berano	4			1,327	7,962	206							1,327	8,168	
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	4	181	1,086	286	1,713	38		420	2,520				887	5,357	
Somali	Shabelle	Keifafo	7			2,288	13,728	311		1,590	9,540				3,878	23,579	
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	1			430	2,580	70							430	2,650	
Somali	Siti	Erer	3			540	3,240			283	1,698				873	5,238	
Somali Total			111	10,557	63,342	68,124	408,741	640	11,892	71,346	300	300	50	300	90,646	546,507	
SNNP	Bench Sheko	Debul Bench	2			279	1,289								279	1,289	
SNNP	Gedio	Gedeb	35			3,774	25,778	2,373		13,187	87,558				16,961	115,709	
SNNP	Gedio	Kochere	28			7,788	44,314	810		10,176	58,144				17,964	103,268	
SNNP	Gedio	Wenago	3			650	3,778	173		1,110	6,155				1,760	10,106	
SNNP	Gedio	Yigachefe	42			5,026	34,586	1,865		10,588	62,285				15,614	96,736	
SNNP	Gedio	Chorso	6			1,387	8,241	189		2,053	14,907				3,440	23,337	
SNNP	Halab	Wera Djo	8			748	3,551			182	972				930	4,523	
SNNP	Keffa	Decha	3			293	2,051			24	168				317	2,219	
SNNP	Keffa	Tulo	1			30	158	50		279	1,663				309	1,871	
SNNP	Konso	Segen Zuria	2			768	5,062								2,186	13,526	
SNNP	Konso	Karat Zuria	5			2,055	11,924	2,572							2,055	14,496	
SNNP	Mirab Omo	Marji	3			396	1,506								396	1,506	
SNNP	Siti	Mirak Selu	2			138	1,080			250	1,750				388	2,890	
SNNP	Siti	Seti	3			1,550	6,843			476	3,113				2,028	9,956	
SNNP	South Omo	Malle	2			121	639	278		159	954				280	1,871	
SNNP	South Omo	Jinka Ketema	1			25	106	20		37	195				62	321	
SNNP	South Omo	Diguna Fango	3			380	1,900	100		337	1,651				717	3,651	
SNNP	Woleyta	Hobocha	2			210	1,117	125		463	2,421				673	3,663	
SNNP Total			151	1,418	8,464	25,618	153,923	8,555	39,321	241,936					66,357	412,878	
Gambella Total			8			492	2,424								492	2,424	
Sidama			8			492	2,424								492	2,424	
Sidama			4			168	1,327			1,034	6,056				3,050	19,451	
Sidama			1			380	2,280								380	2,280	
Sidama Total			5	42	168	2,354	15,907			1,034	6,056				3,430	21,731	
Grand Total			1,381	15,472	90,814	267,583	1,528,584	9,513	210,334	1,224,902	572	2,640	572	223	494,184	2,856,791	



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