

KEY FINDINGS

1,064,176 IDPs*

235,882 IDP Households*

178 sites covered*

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement

BACKGROUND:

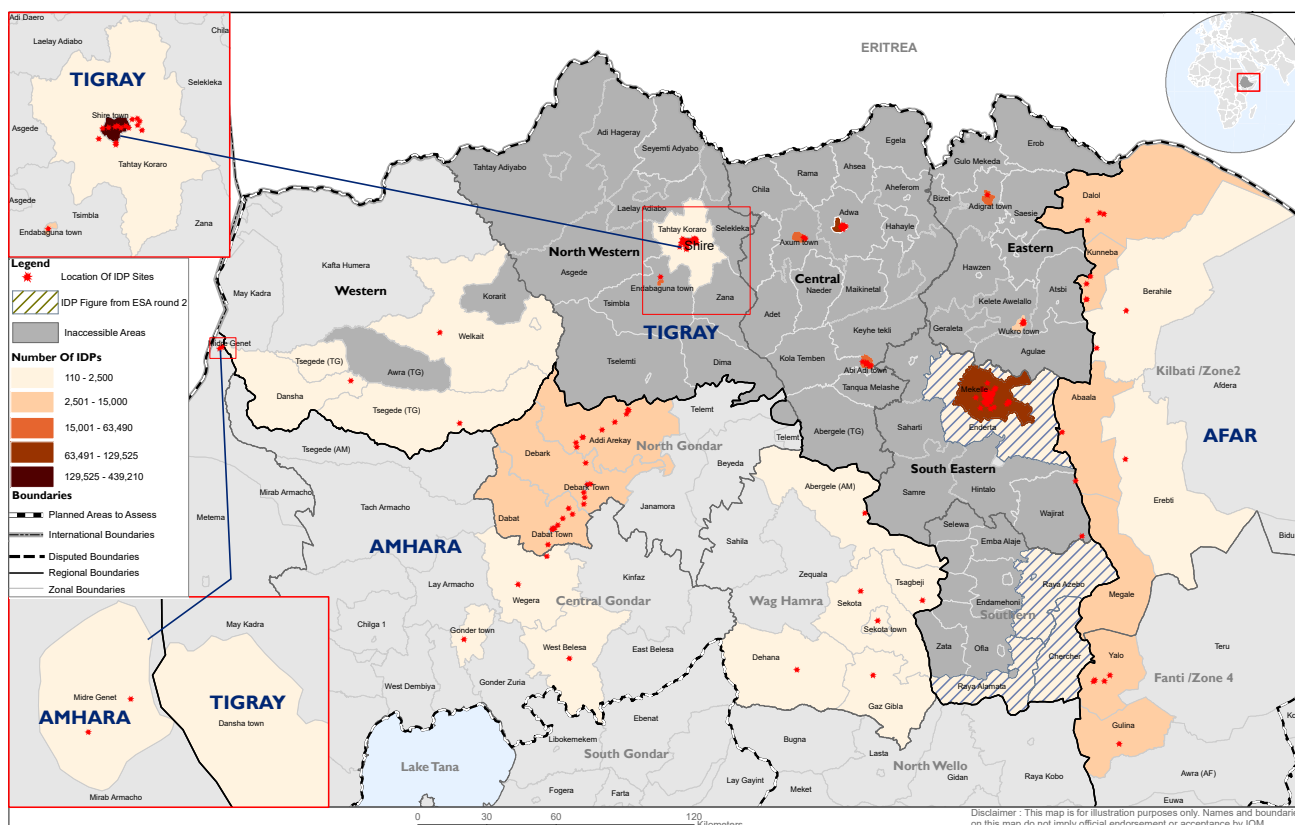
In early November 2020, the regional party of Tigray allegedly attacked the Northern Command of Ethiopia's National Defense Force in Mekelle, Tigray region, prompting a military offensive from the federal government of Ethiopia. Following this, conflict broke out in the north of Ethiopia and this has displaced many from their homes.

OVERVIEW:

From 2 — 23 March 2021, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) deployed its Emergency Site Assessment to capture internal displacement related to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis. This multisectoral location assessment assesses the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and collects basic information on the multisectoral needs of IDPs at site level.

In this fourth round, 1,064,176 IDPs (235,882 households)* were found to be displaced across 178 sites in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions. 1,000,052 IDPs (218,246 households)* were found in Tigray region, 45,343 IDPs (8,325 households) in Afar region and 18,781 IDPs (9,311 households) in Amhara region. It should be noted that access and insecurity were considerable challenges for this round.

DISPLACEMENT CASELOADS IN TIGRAY, AMHARA AND AFAR REGIONS



Map 1: Displacement related to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis across Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions.

*This displacement total includes the 38,500 IDPs (7,800 households) identified across 7 sites in Southern zone and South-eastern zone that were covered during round 2 but were inaccessible during round 4 due to insecurity. Please refer to the annex for the full details.

METHODOLOGY



Data collection:
2 — 23 March 2021

Baseline Location Assessment (B2F): Data is collected through interviews with key informants from woreda level Disaster Risk Management Offices (DRMO), community representatives, education and health offices. This baseline data includes the estimated number of internally displaced persons by kebele, a list of kebeles hosting IDPs, reason for displacement and shelter types. This baseline data is used to guide the geotargeting of the Emergency Site Assessment.

Emergency Site Assessment (ESA): This assessment captures detailed information through focus group discussions and direct observation. Data collected covers the number of IDPs, site details, availability of infrastructure and services, shelter types, and access to food, water, healthcare, education and livelihoods. The ESA is conducted in any location in Tigray, and in the neighbouring zones of Amhara and Afar with reported displacements of 20 IDP households or more who were displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis, provided that access and security allow.

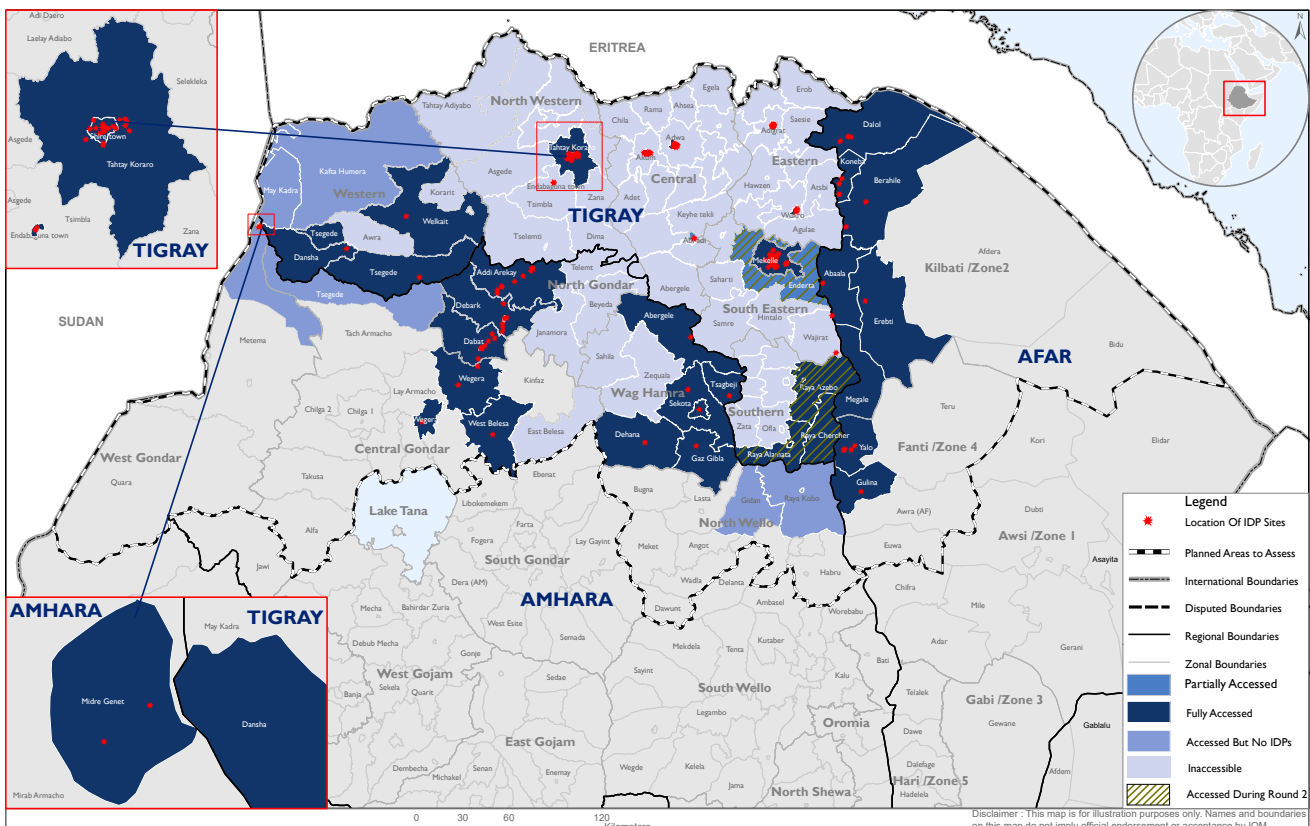
The ESA is carried out on a monthly basis. In this third round, **3 regions, 11 zones, 41 woredas, 95 kebeles and 171 sites were covered.**

The number of participants in focus group discussions for the Emergency Site Assessment are based on the size of the displaced population at the site:

- 4 IDPs for sites with 50-100 IDP households
- 5 IDPs for sites with 101-150 IDP households
- 6 IDPs for sites with 151-200 IDP households
- 7 IDPs for sites with 201 IDP households or more

Depending on the size of the focus group discussion, more IDP leaders, females, youths and elderly persons must be part of the discussion. However, the aim is to have 50% female participation in every focus group discussion whenever it is possible.

ACCESSIBILITY AND COVERAGE IN TIGRAY, AMHARA AND AFAR REGIONS



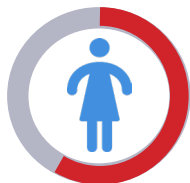
Map 2: Levels of accessibility and areas where the Emergency Site Assessment was conducted across Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions.

Please note that all analysis from this page onwards refers to the IDPs and sites tracked solely by ESA round 4 covering 1,025,676 IDPs (228,082 households) tracked across 171 accessible sites.

DEMOGRAPHICS

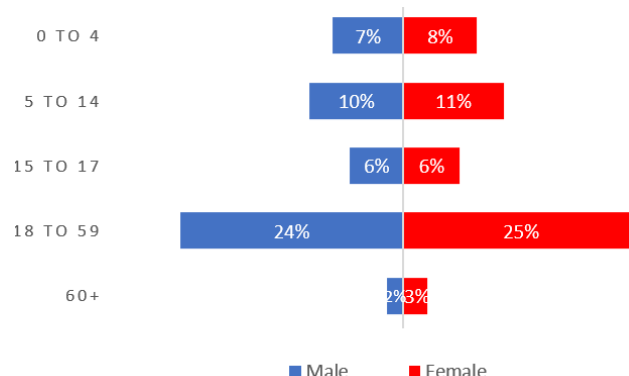


48.1% males
455,568 males



51.9% females
490,603 females

*Kindly note that the sex breakdown only applies to IDPs tracked in round 4 and were displaced after the crisis started in November 2020.



MOBILITY

25

Number of sites where IDPs have been previously displaced

146

Number of sites where IDPs have been displaced for the first time

SHIRE	445,309 IDPs
ADWA	129,524 IDPs
ADIGRAT	100,168 IDPs

The above are the top 3 woredas hosting the largest number of newly arrived IDPs.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

120 Sites
(70%)
Return

48 Sites
(28%)
Locally Integrate

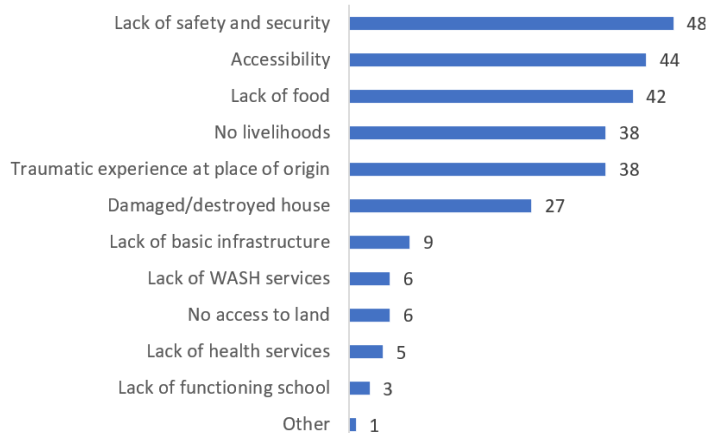
2 Sites
(1%)
Relocate

A majority of IDPs in 112 sites in Tigray, 7 sites in Afar and 1 site in Amhara prefer to return.

A majority of IDPs in 34 sites in Amhara, 10 sites in Afar and 4 sites in Tigray prefer to locally integrate.

A majority of IDPs in 1 site in Afar and 1 site in Amhara prefer to relocate.

Factors preventing return



Support needed to locally integrate



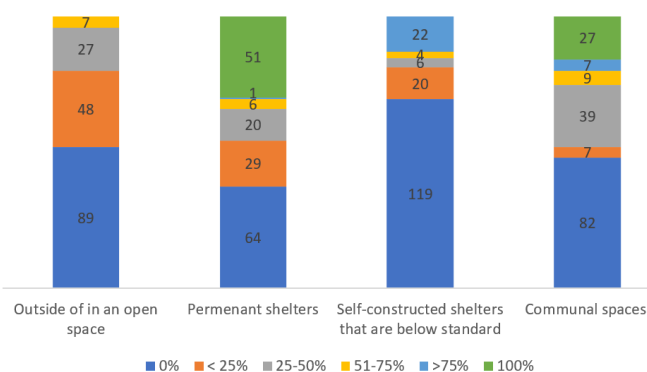
INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

The table below depicts the functional status of key infrastructure and services by number of sites:

	Mostly Functioning	Mostly Not Functioning	Infrastructure Is Destroyed	Infrastructure Never Existed
Electricity	83	47	18	23
Tap water	58	64	32	17
Cell phone coverage	110	49	5	7
Road to site	127	33	7	4
Primary school	55	71	34	11
Health facility	67	65	32	7
Place of worship	114	38	16	3
Market	108	31	18	14

SHELTER

Types of Shelters IDPs are Living in

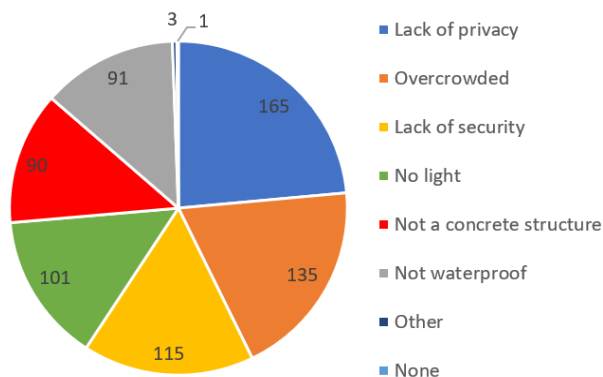


In 27 sites, 25-50% of IDP households are living outside or in an open space and in 7 sites, 51-75% of IDP households are living outside. Of these 7 sites, 3 sites are in Axum, 2 sites are in Adwa and 2 sites are in Shire, Tigray region.

In 22 sites, more than 75% of IDP households are living in self-constructed shelters that are below standard (no waterproofing, no covering, weak structure).

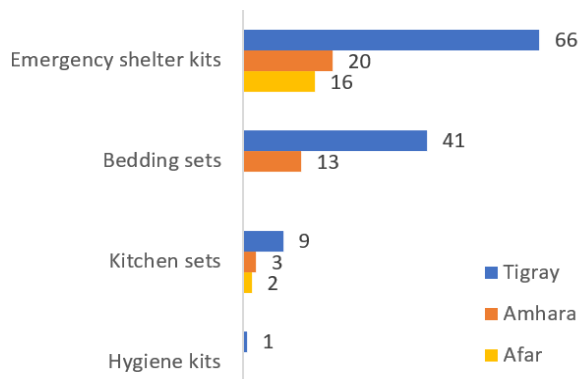
Main Concerns with the Current Shelter

The main concern with the current shelter reported by IDPs was a lack of privacy in 165 sites (96%), followed by overcrowding in 135 sites (79%) and a lack of security in 115 sites (67%). Please note that this was a multiple-option question.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Most Needed NFI for IDPs by Number of Sites



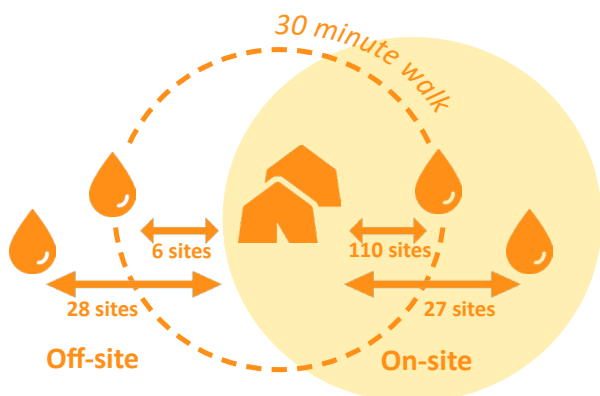
141 Sites

Number of sites where a majority of IDPs have not received the most needed NFI since being displaced

116 of these sites are in Tigray region, 20 sites are in Amhara region and 5 sites are in Afar region.

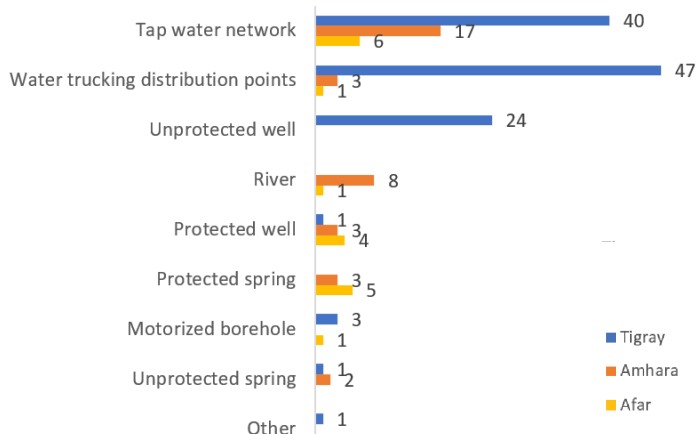
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Distance Required to Reach the Nearest Water Distribution Point



In 110 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site and required less than a 30-minute walk to reach. For 28 sites, the distance required more than a 30-minute walk and was off-site.

Source of Drinking Water



A majority of IDPs rely on tap water networks to collect water in 63 sites and water trucking distribution points in 51 sites.

FOOD & NUTRITION

The following is the breakdown of sites and the last time food was distributed in the site:

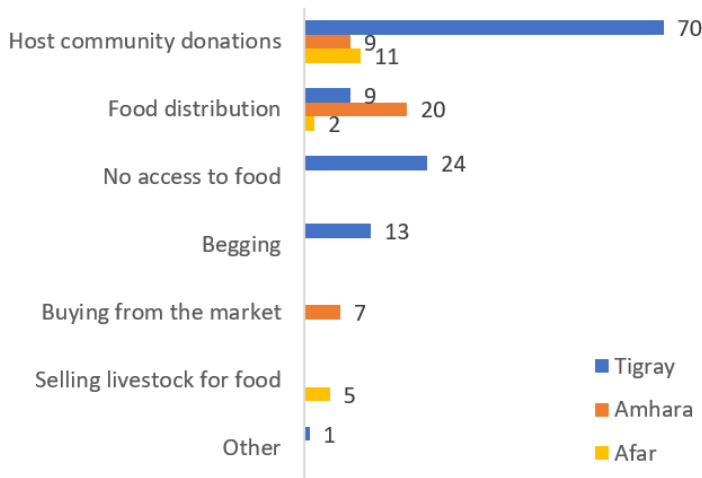
75 sites	No food distribution
22 sites	Within the month
52 sites	1 month ago
12 sites	2 months ago
3 sites	3 months ago

75 Sites

Number of sites where there has been no food distribution

28 sites are in Central zone, 18 sites in orthwestern zone, 11 sites in Mekelle and 3 sites in Eastern zone, Tigray region. Additionally, 5 sites are in Wag Hamra, 3 in North Gondar, 1 in Central Gondar, Amhara region. Another 4 sites are in Zone 2 and 2 remaining sites are in Zone 4, Afar region.

Main Source for Accessing Food



A majority of IDPs in 70 sites in Tigray region are mainly relying on host community donations. The IDPs in 24 sites in Tigray region also reported not having access to food and IDPs in 13 sites in the same region are relying on begging.

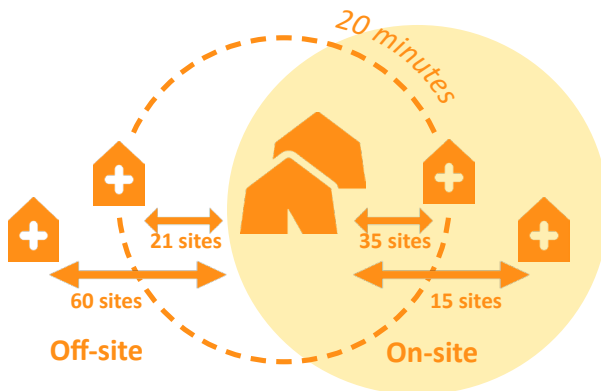
Access to Markets

The following is the breakdown of sites and their access to a market:

76 sites	Have access to a market
12 sites	Do not have access to a market

HEALTH

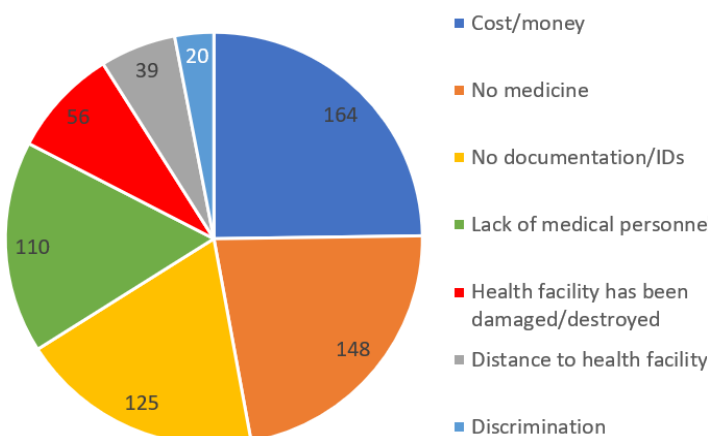
Distance to Health Facilities



The location of health facilities are off-site and require more than a 20-minute walk to reach in 60 sites. However, the health facilities are on-site and require less than a 20-minute walk to reach in 35 sites.

Additionally, 8 sites rely on a mobile clinics/health visits and IDPs in 32 sites reported having no health facility. Of these 32 sites, 31 are in Tigray and 1 is in Afar. Note that this analysis evaluates the distance to the health facilities and does not equate to access to health services.

Factors Preventing IDPs from Accessing Health Services by Number of Sites



Pneumonia & Diarrhea

are the main health concerns for 59 sites and 45 sites respectively.

Of the sites where pneumonia is the main health concern, 50 sites are in Tigray, 6 in Afar and 3 in Amhara. Of the sites where diarrhea is the main health concern, 39 sites are in Tigray, 4 in Afar and 2 in Amhara region.

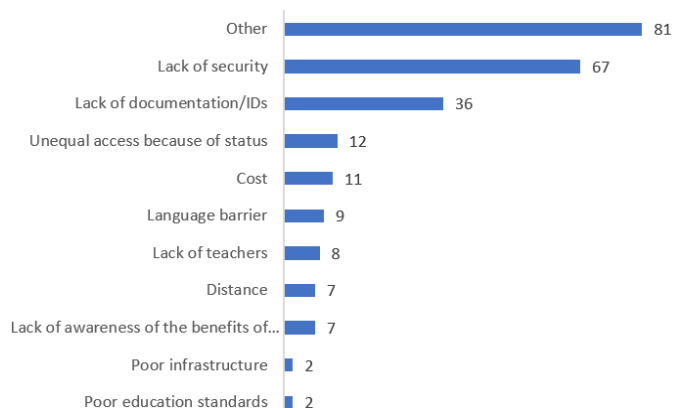
EDUCATION

The following is the breakdown of sites and their access to primary school education:

50 sites	Displaced children have access to (formal) primary schools
121 sites	Displaced children do not have access to (formal) primary schools

0 sites
 None of the IDP children have access to alternative basic education/temporary learning centers

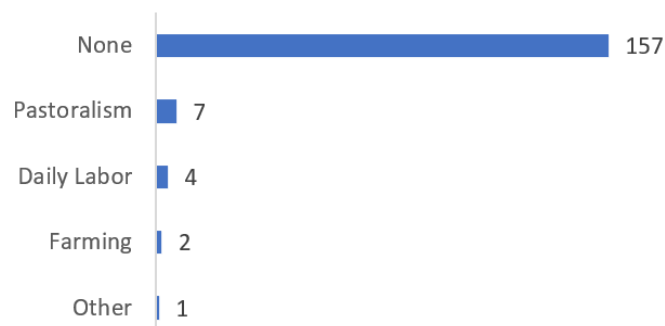
Issues with Accessing Education



For the 81 sites who cited 'other' issues, the reasons were diverse but were mainly due to the absence of educational services, the inaffordability of learning supplies and unfavourable learning conditions.

LIVELIHOODS

Current Occupation of the Majority of IDPs



In 157 sites (92%), a majority of IDPs currently do not have any occupation, while a majority of IDPs are pastoralists in 7 sites (4%) and daily labourers in 4 sites (2%).

Source of Income

Of the 171 sites assessed, IDP households in 158 sites said that they did not have a source of income. In 8 sites, less than 25% of IDPs have a source of income and in 5 sites 25-50% of IDPs have a source of income.

Access to Land

The following is the breakdown of sites and IDPs' access to land for cultivation:

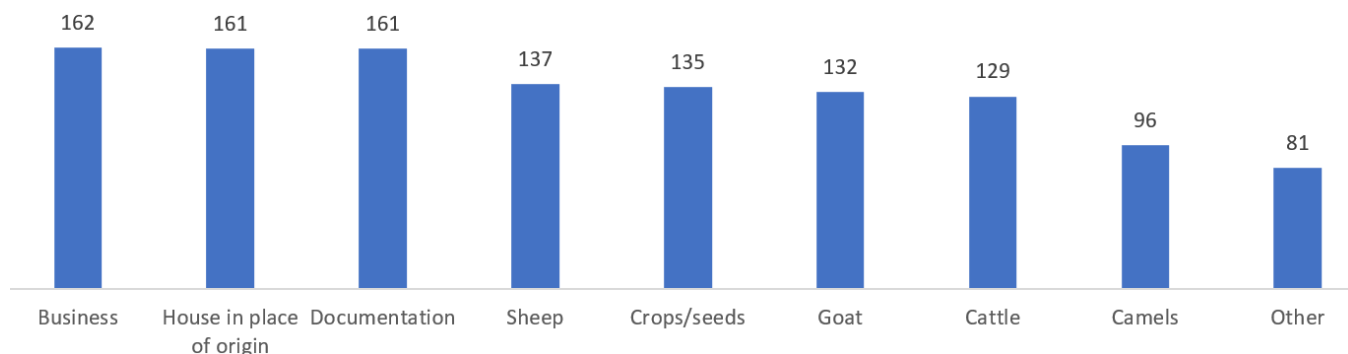
1 site	Less than 25% have access to land
1 site	25-50% have access to land
169 sites	Do not have access to land

Possession of Livestock

The following is the breakdown of sites and IDPs' possession of livestock in these sites:

4 sites	25-50% of IDPs have livestock
162 sites	Do not have livestock

Resources and Assets that Were Lost or Damaged During Displacement by Number of Sites

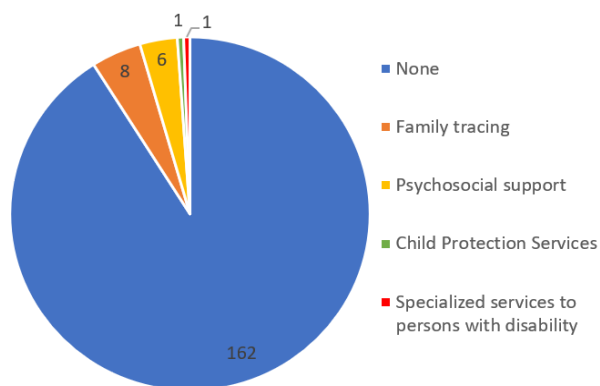


PROTECTION



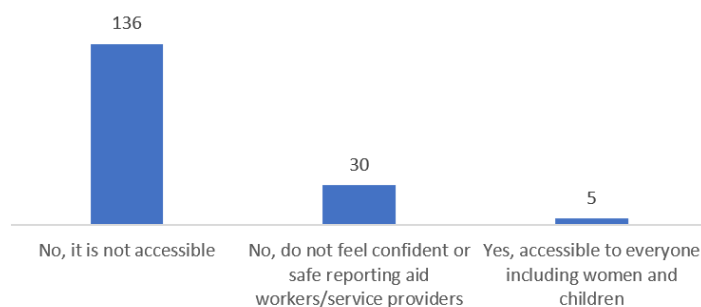
67,723 Persons with chronic diseases/ serious medical conditions	20,986 Pregnant women	64,673 Single female-headed households	755 Persons with physical disabilities	2,928 Orphaned children
	31,899 Breastfeeding mothers	1,668 Child-headed households	155 Persons with mental disabilities	4,056 Separated children
				917 Unaccompanied children

Available and Accessible Protection Services



In 8 sites, family tracing services are available while in 6 sites, psychosocial support is available. Child protection services are available in 1 site and specialized services to persons with disabilities could be found in 1 site. However, no protection services are available for 162 sites.

Accessibility of Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms



In only 5 sites were complaint and feedback mechanisms for humanitarian assistance reportedly accessible to everyone including women and children. However, it is not accessible in 136 sites.

ANNEX: SUMMARY TABLES OF DISPLACEMENT



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 4 (March 2021) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			Total Sites	
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites		
Round 4 (March 2021)	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Conflict		752	4,512	1	752	4,512		752	4,512	1	
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Conflict		1,160	6,960	4	1,160	6,960		1,160	6,960	4	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahle	Conflict		360	1,000	2	360	1,000		360	1,000	2	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Conflict		1,215	6,230	3	1,215	6,230		1,215	6,230	3	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebiti	Conflict		400	2,400	1	400	2,400		400	2,400	1	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Conflict		2,473	12,365	4	2,473	12,365		2,473	12,365	4	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict		888	5,328	1	888	5,328		888	5,328	1	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Conflict		1,077	6,548	2	1,077	6,548		1,077	6,548	2	
	Afar Total					8,325	45,343	18	8,325	45,343		8,325	45,343	18	
	Amhara	Central Gonder		Gonder City Administration	Conflict		870	1,450	1	870	1,450		870	1,450	1
	Amhara	Central Gonder		West Belesa	Conflict		65	205	1	65	205		65	205	1
	Amhara	Central Gonder		Wagera	Conflict		85	353	2	85	353		85	353	2
	Amhara	North Gonder		Addi Areyay	Conflict		2,882	3,975	9	2,882	3,975		2,882	3,975	9
	Amhara	North Gonder		De bark	Conflict		1,158	2,070	5	1,158	2,070		1,158	2,070	5
	Amhara	North Gonder		Da bab	Conflict		1,087	3,387	5	1,087	3,387		1,087	3,387	5
	Amhara	North Gonder		De bark City Administration	Conflict		1,842	3,500	1	1,842	3,500	1	1,842	3,500	2
	Amhara	North Gonder		De bark City Administration	Conflict		555	1,737	4	555	1,737		555	1,737	4
	Amhara	Wag/Himra		Dehana	Conflict		41	110	1	41	110		41	110	1
	Amhara	Wag/Himra		Gaz Gibia	Conflict		49	110	1	49	110		49	110	1
	Amhara	Wag/Himra		Seleota	Conflict		80	227	1	80	227		80	227	1
	Amhara	Wag/Himra		Seleota City Administration	Conflict		70	250	1	70	250		70	250	1
	Amhara	Wag/Himra		Tsaqble	Conflict		69	272	1	69	272		69	272	1
	Amhara	West Gonder		Midre Genet	Conflict		310	677	2	310	677		310	677	2
	Amhara Total						9,163	18,323	35	9,163	18,323	1	9,163	18,323	36
	Tigray	Central		Abiyadi	Conflict		4,497	16,582	4	4,497	16,582	4	4,497	16,582	7
	Tigray	Central		Adwa	Conflict		22,598	129,524	10	22,598	129,524		22,598	129,524	10
	Tigray	Central		Axum	Conflict		17,970	60,115	12	17,970	60,115		17,970	60,115	12
Tigray	Eastern		Adigrat Town	Conflict		22,454	100,168	12	22,454	100,168		22,454	100,168	12	
Tigray	Eastern		Wukro Town	Conflict		3,093	5,256	3	3,093	5,256		3,093	5,256	3	
Tigray	Mekelle		Adhaki Sub City	Conflict		4,251	16,896	6	4,251	16,896		4,251	16,896	6	
Tigray	Mekelle		Ayder Sub City	Conflict		5,672	14,046	6	5,672	14,046		5,672	14,046	6	
Tigray	Mekelle		Hadnet Sub City	Conflict		8,191	29,752	7	8,191	29,752		8,191	29,752	7	
Tigray	Mekelle		Hawelti Sub City	Conflict		5,650	18,187	7	5,650	18,187		5,650	18,187	7	
Tigray	Mekelle		Kedamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict		3,317	11,263	5	3,317	11,263		3,317	11,263	5	
Tigray	Mekelle		Quiha Subcity	Conflict		1,091	2,364	3	1,091	2,364		1,091	2,364	3	
Tigray	North Western		Semen Sub City	Conflict		6,108	20,238	6	6,108	20,238		6,108	20,238	6	
Tigray	North Western		Takhay Koraro	Conflict		1,437	9,734	10	1,437	9,734		1,437	9,734	10	
Tigray	North Western		Enabaguna	Conflict		9,467	53,227	2	9,467	53,227		9,467	53,227	2	
Tigray	North Western		Shire	Conflict		19,212	163,552	1	19,212	163,552		19,212	163,552	1	
Tigray	Western		Tsegede	Conflict		460	1,380	1	460	1,380		460	1,380	1	
Tigray	Western		Dansa	Conflict		83	260	1	83	260		83	260	1	
Tigray	Western		Weikalt	Conflict		933	1,956	1	933	1,956		933	1,956	1	
Tigray Total						19,212	163,552	1	19,212	163,552	101	19,212	163,552	117	
Grand Total						19,212	163,552	1	19,212	163,552	154	19,212	163,552	171	

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 2 (December 2020/January 2021) - Tigray Region Summary Table of Displacement: Inaccessible Sites in Round 4 That Were Covered in Round 2

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	
Round 2 December 2020/ January 2021	Tigray	South East	Endera	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	2,000	8,000	1				2,000	8,000	1	
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict	100	500	1				100	500	1	
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict	1,500	7,500	1				1,500	7,500	1	
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	4,100	18,500	4				4,100	18,500	4	
Grand Total					4,100	18,500	4	3,700	20,000	3		7,800	38,500	7

