



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 8

Site Assessment Round 25 & Village Assessment Survey Round 8: March 2021 — April 2021

Publication Date: 30 June 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 two 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 and Village Assessment Survey in March and April 2021 and its Emergency Site Assessment tool in May 2021. 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.

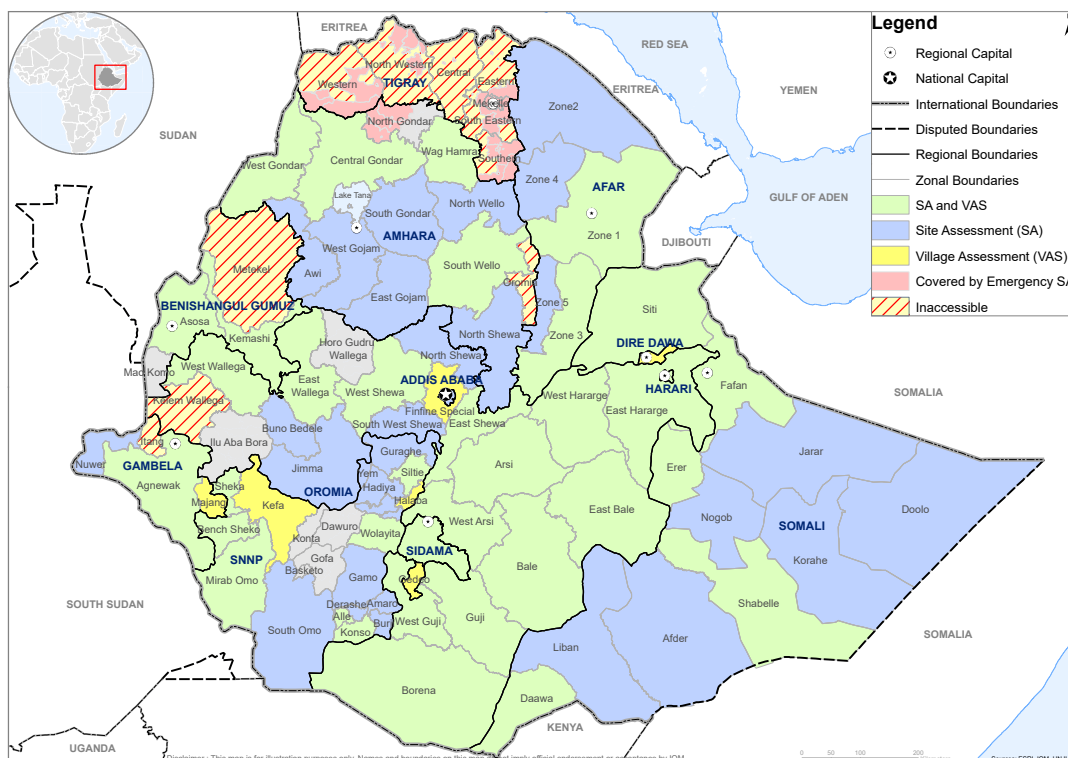


Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments in March and April 2021.

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>

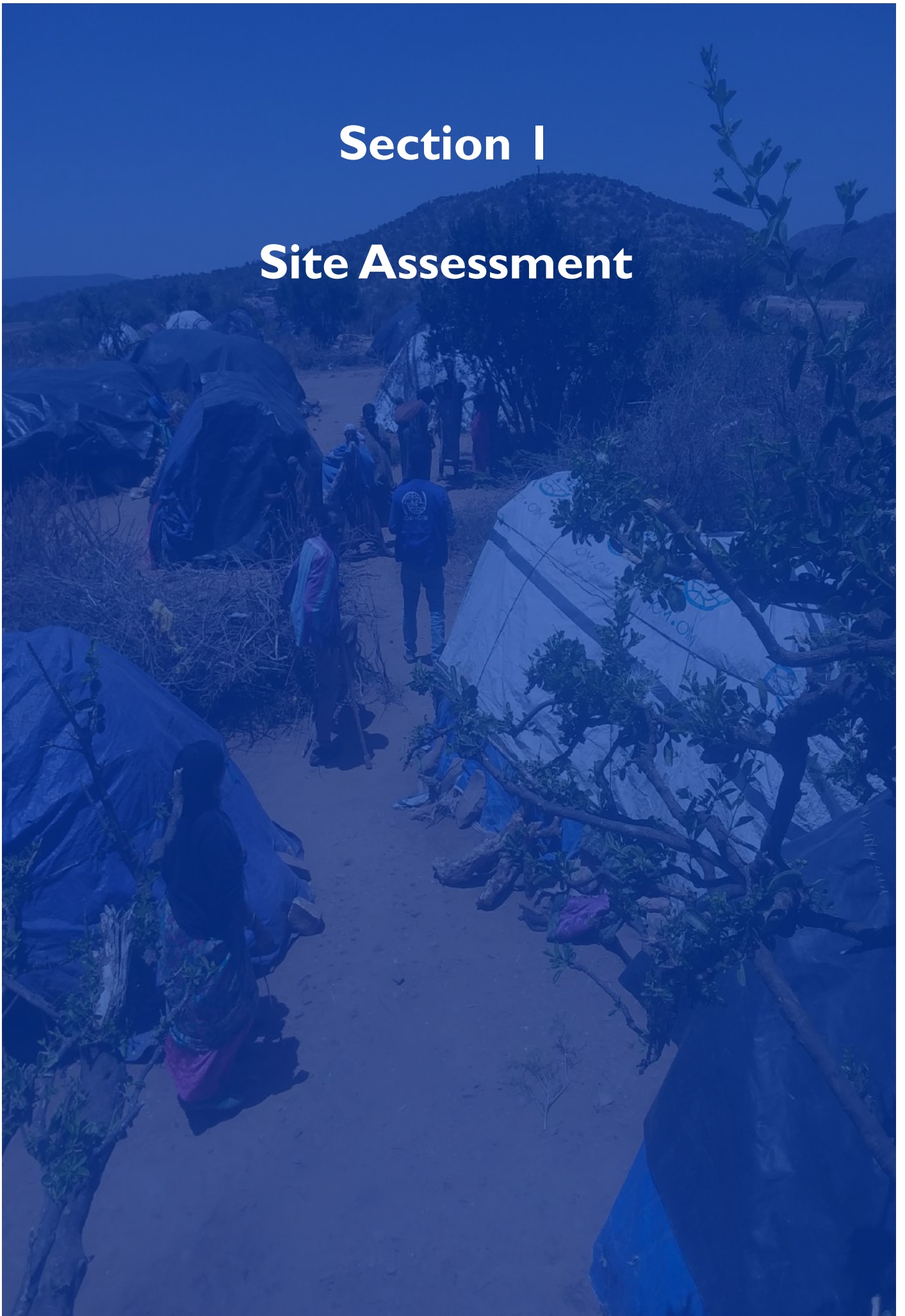
¹⁶ The Guardian, 2021. *Calls grow for Ethiopia to declare ceasefire in Tigray to allow aid*. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/02/calls-grow-ethiopia-declare-ceasefire-tigray-allow-aid>

"These flood displaced persons are now living with the host community in Hawassa Ketema Astedader, Sidama region."



Section I

Site Assessment



KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT & EMERGENCY SITE ASSESSMENT



Site Assessment: 1,379 sites covered
Emergency Site Assessment: 301 sites covered



Site Assessment: 129 inaccessible sites
Emergency Site Assessment: 11 inaccessible sites

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) — Nationwide



3,954,760 individuals

- 1,964,592 individuals (identified by Site Assessment round 25 across 11 regions except Tigray region)
- 1,990,168 individuals (identified by Emergency Site Assessment round 6 in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis)



768,957 households

- 344,615 households (identified by Site Assessment round 25 across 11 regions except Tigray region)
- 424,342 households (identified by Emergency Site Assessment round 6 in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis)



+89% increase in IDPs since National Displacement Report 7 (where there were 2,091,387 IDPs)

Reasons for Displacement



3,242,123 conflict displaced IDPs (82%) in 1,254 sites



318,992 drought displaced IDPs (8%) in 233 sites



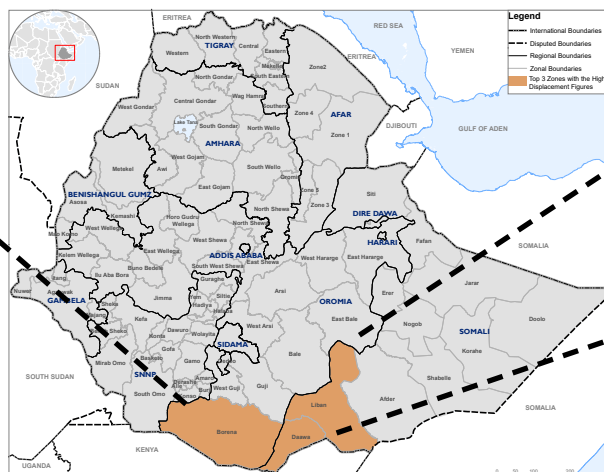
156,815 flash floods displaced IDPs (4%) in 69 sites

- 1,251,955 conflict displaced IDPs in 953 sites (identified by Site Assessment)
- 1,990,168 conflict displaced IDPs in 301 sites (identified by Emergency Site Assessment)

Other reasons for displacement included: Seasonal Floods (113,388 IDPs), Social Tension (83,463 IDPs), Landslides (14,392 IDPs), Swampy Lands (13,151 IDPs), Hydropower Projects (5,127 IDPs), Strong Winds (4,105 IDPs), Volcanoes (2,052 IDPs), Fire (634 IDPs), Economic Factors (372 IDPs) and Absolute Poverty (146 IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures — Site Assessment

1 Borena
147,588 IDPs
in 30 sites



3 Liben
137,527 IDPs
in 89 sites

2 Dawa
147,149 IDPs
in 38 sites

Figure 2: Top 3 zones with the highest displacement caseloads based on Site Assessment.

*Kindly note that in addition to the 1.96 million IDPs captured through the Site Assessment, the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) observed another 9,560 IDPs (1,863 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.

SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY



Data collection:
1 March 2021 — 11 April 2021

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 25 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.

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.

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:

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.

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.

Coverage of this round

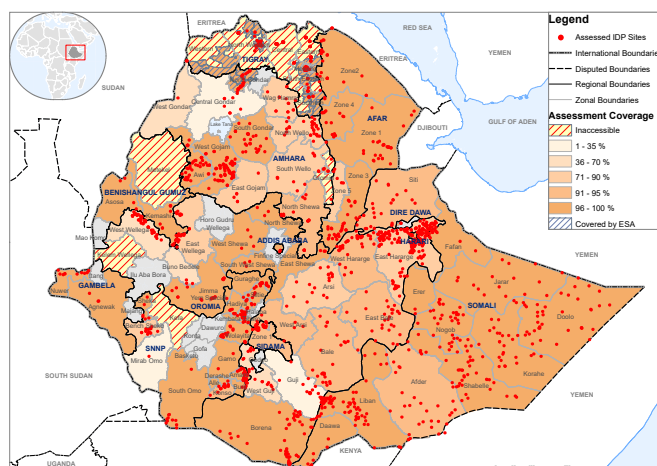
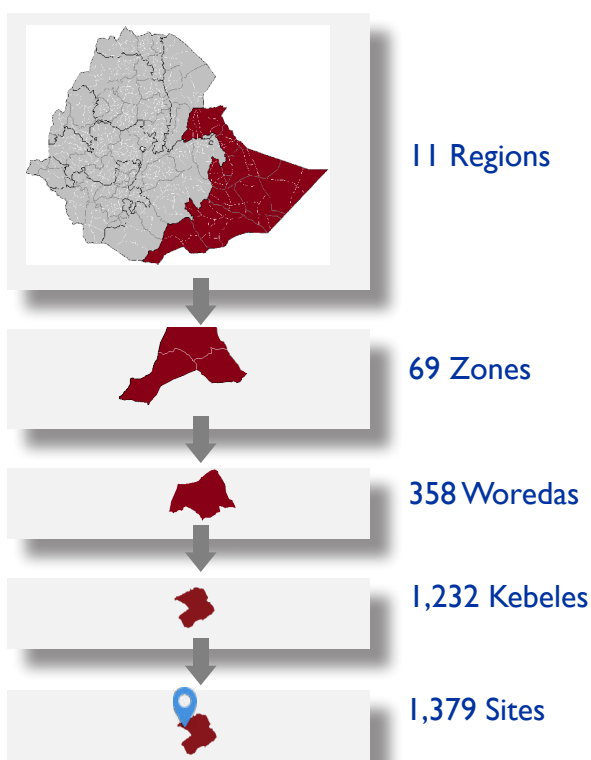


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



129 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 25, 113 sites had security issues, mainly in West Guji, Guji, Kelem Wallega, West Wallega, East Wallega, Metekel, East Hararge and Siti zones. 16 sites were inaccessible due to road issues and this was primarily in West Guji, East Hararge, Bale, East Bale, Liben, Afder and North Shewa zones.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

National Level

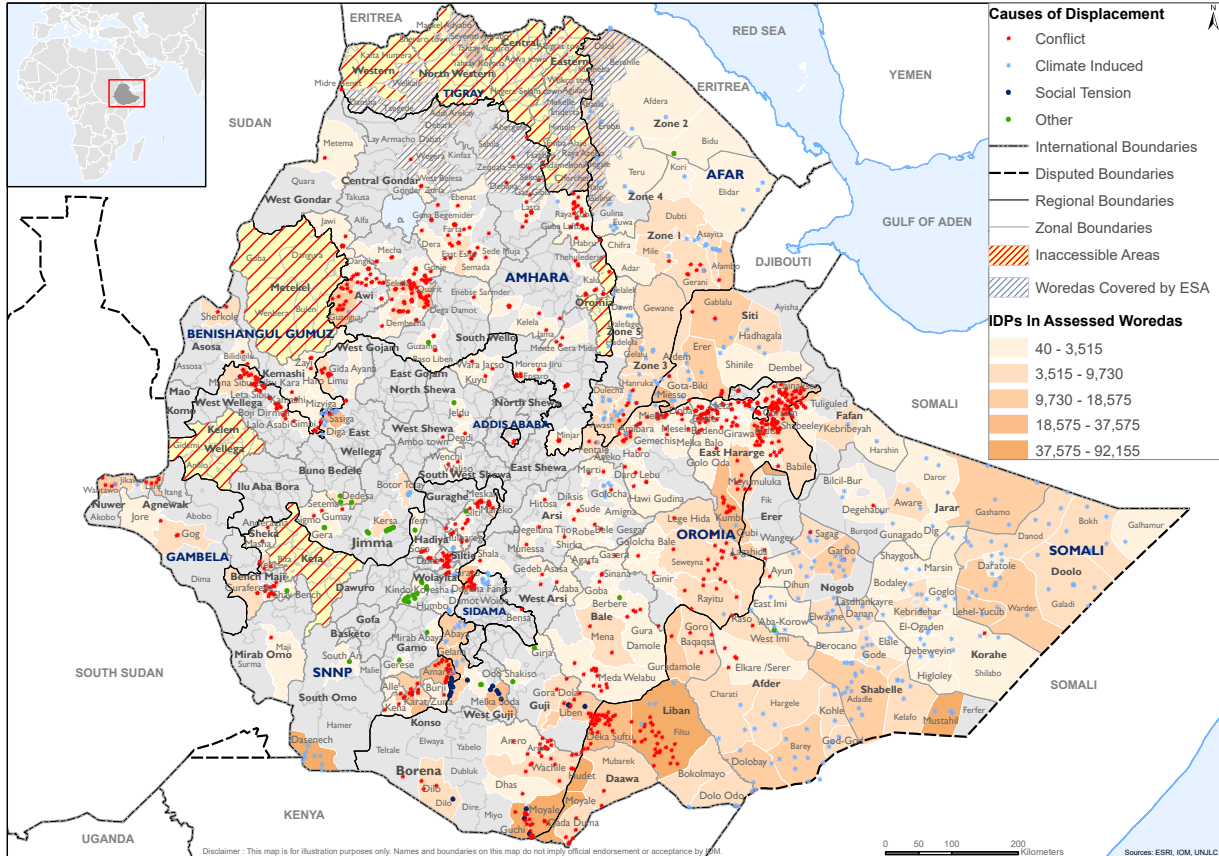


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in March and April 2021 through Site Assessment round 25 and Emergency Site Assessment round 6.

According to data collected through the Site Assessment round 25 in March and April 2021, 1.96 million IDPs (344,615 households) were internally displaced across 1,379 accessible sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a +0.24% increase of 4,795 IDPs since the previous round's data collection in December 2020 and January 2021.

The gender breakdown of IDPs is equal with 981,326 males (50%) and 983,266 females (50%). Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.25 million IDPs (64%), while drought displaced 318,992 IDPs (16%), flash floods displaced 156,815 IDPs (8%), seasonal floods displaced 113,388 IDPs (6%) and social tension displaced 83,463 IDPs (4%).

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents include livelihoods and damaged or destroyed houses

in 960 sites (75%) and 938 sites (73%) respectively, followed by a lack of food in 920 sites (69%). The main form of support requested to help resolve displacement was economic opportunities across 1,331 sites (92%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,126 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 6 which was conducted in May 2021. Through this assessment, a total of 1,990,168 IDPs (424,342 households) have been identified to be displaced across 301 sites in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions thus far. However, it is important to state that this does not reflect the total number of persons displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis as inaccessibility and insecurity continue to pose as challenges to the data collection.

National Displacement Timeline

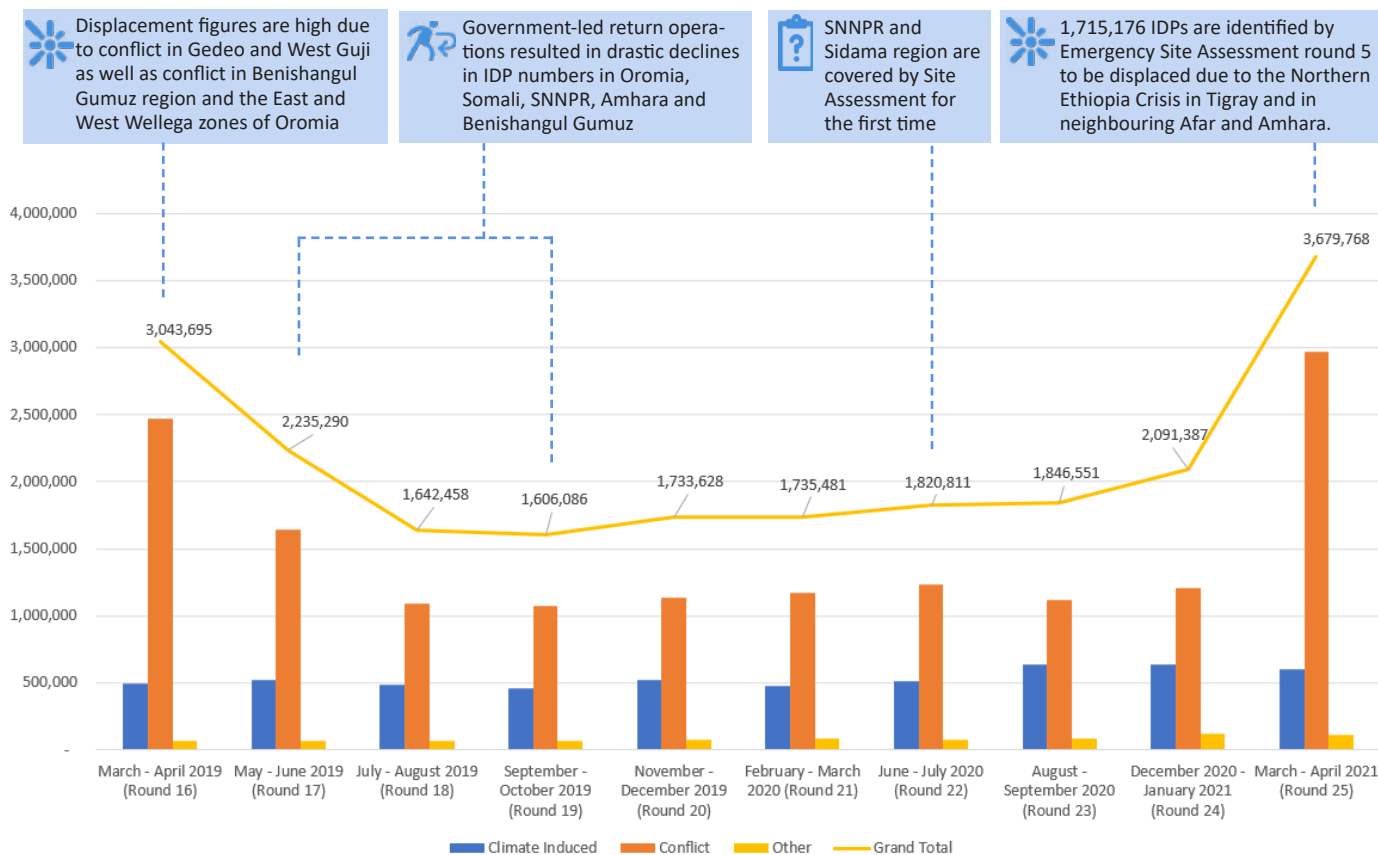


Figure 5: Number of IDPs identified nationwide by DTM since January-February 2019 (SA round 16). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments and the ongoing Emergency Site Assessments.

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 25 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 experienced increases in the number of IDPs to 1.95 million IDPs

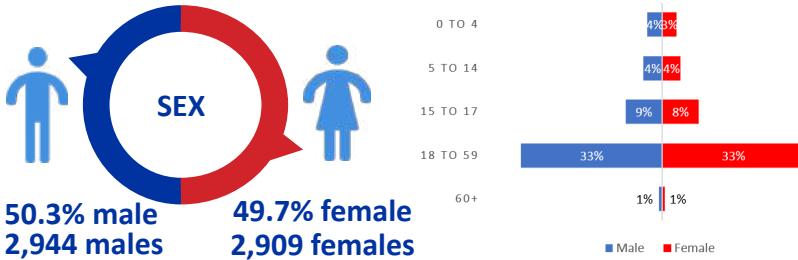
In round 25 (March-April 2021), the total number of IDPs increased to 3.7 million. This increase was due to the 1.7 million IDPs displaced by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and identified through Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 5. Since then, ESA round 6 has identified 1.99 million IDPs following improvements in assessment coverage, thus bringing the total number of IDPs in the country to 3.95 million IDPs as of May 2021.

Site Assessment

Addis Ababa



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	67
Breastfeeding mothers	203
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	7
Persons with chronic diseases	10
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	9
Single-female headed households	30
Single-male headed households	13
Single-child headed Households	8

1,854 households comprising 5,853 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Addis Ababa. There was no major change between rounds for Addis Ababa from December 2020-January 2021. This is the second 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 5,853 IDPs.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Addis Ababa

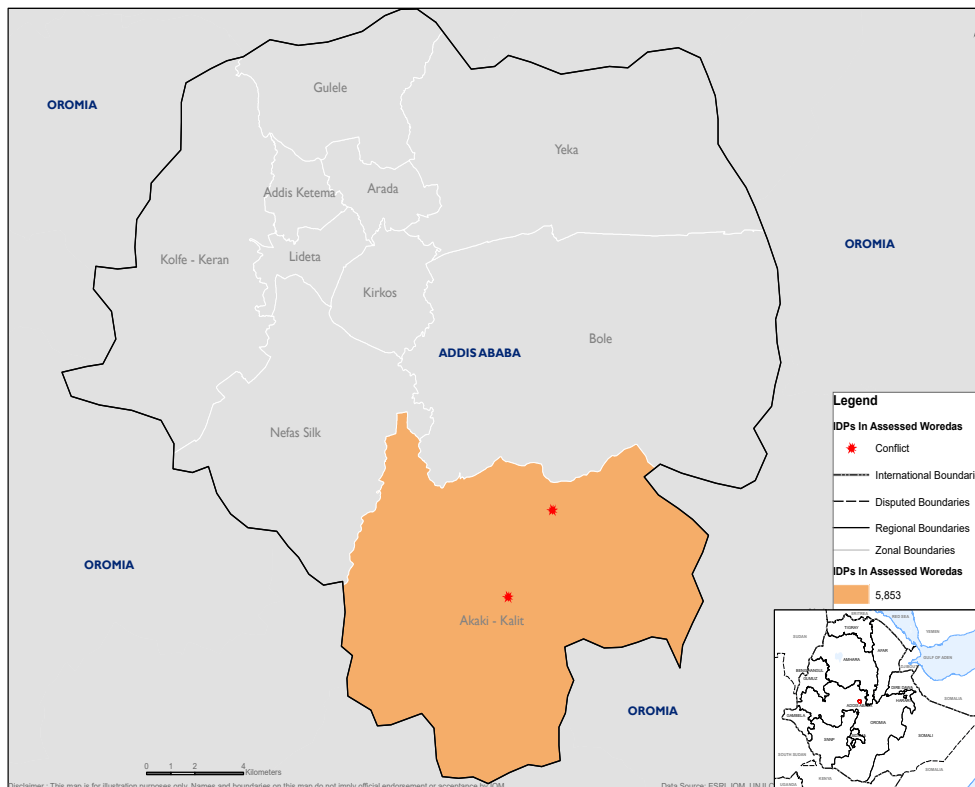
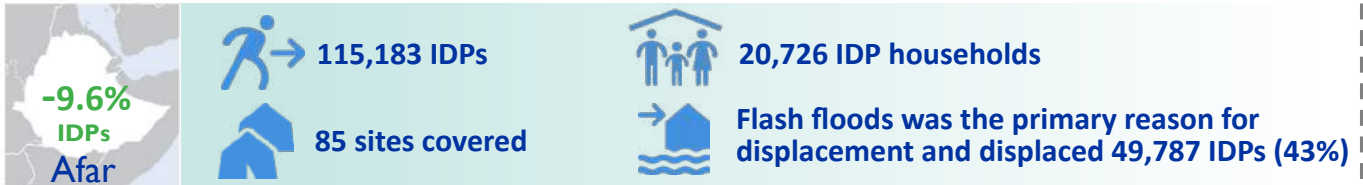


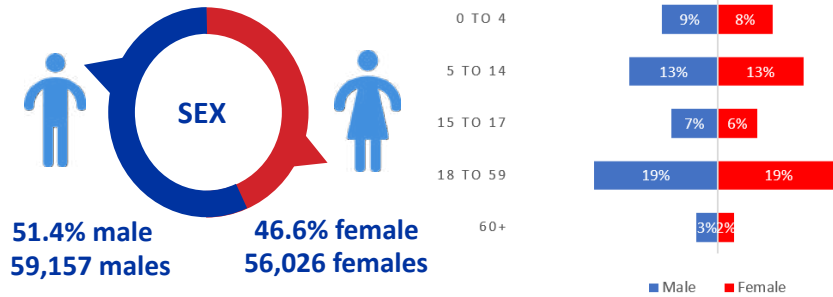
Figure 6: Displacement figures for Addis Ababa in round 25.

Site Assessment

Afar



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girl	1,068
Breastfeeding mothers	1,755
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	52
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	147
Persons with chronic diseases	55
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	64
Single-female headed households	174
Single-male headed households	78
Single-child headed Households	-

20,726 households comprising 115,183 IDPs were identified in 85 sites in Afar region. These figures represent a decrease of 12,173 IDPs since round 24 (December 2020 — January 2021). The decrease in numbers was due to the return of IDPs in 5 sites to their places of origin. Flash floods was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 49,787 IDPs, or 43% of the displaced populations. This is followed by conflict which displaced 28,029 IDPs (24%) and drought which displaced 16,346 IDPs (14%).

Emergency Site Assessment



The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 6 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was rolled out from 3 — 24 May 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

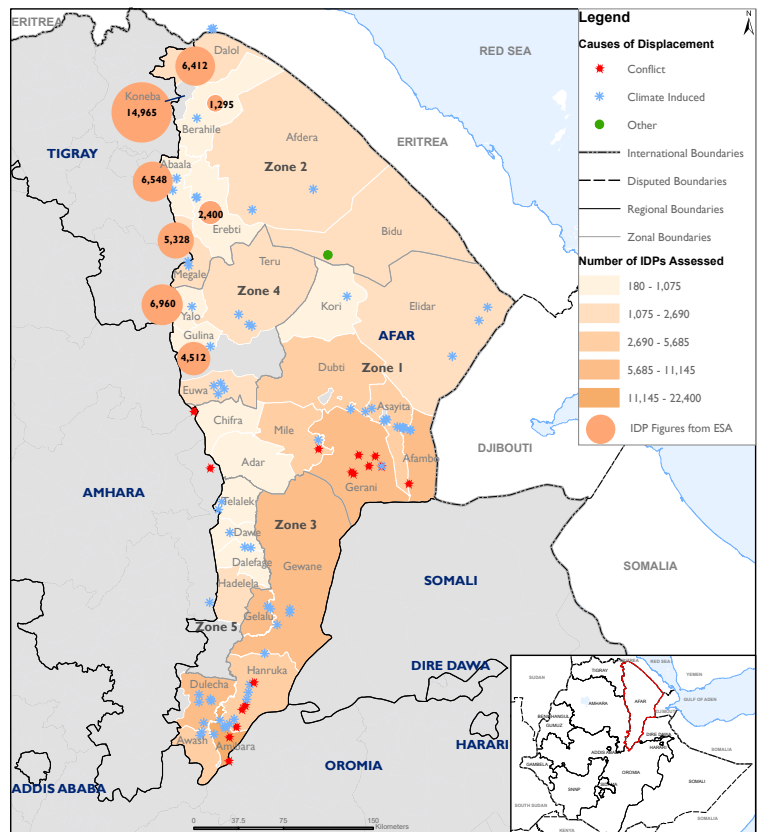



Figure 7: Displacement figures for Afar region based on Site Assessment round 25 and Emergency Site Assessment round 6.

Site Assessment


Amhara




+169%
IDPs
Amhara



188,205 IDPs



42,556 displaced households

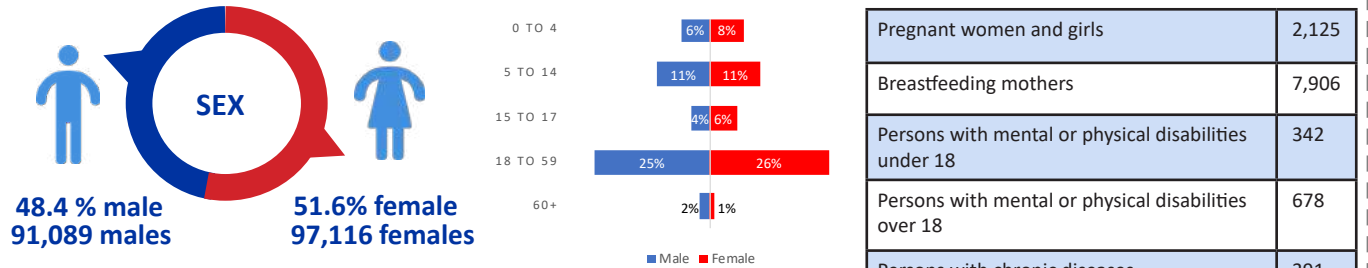


223 sites covered



Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 187,490 IDPs (99%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



42,556 households comprising 188,205 IDPs were identified in 223 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 118,164 IDPs (+169%) since round 24 (December 2020 - January 2021). This significant increase was due to 141 reported new sites caused by the arrival of new IDPs from other regions who were displaced due to conflict and insecurity. This represents an increase of 118,164 newly reported displaced persons. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 187,490 IDPs, or 99% of the displaced population. This is followed by landslide which displaced 594 IDPs (0.31%).

Emergency Site Assessment



22,305 IDPs tracked by ESA round 6



10,852 IDP households tracked by ESA round 6



44 sites tracked by ESA round 6



Conflict due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis displaced 22,305 IDPs in Amhara

The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 6 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was rolled out from 3—24 May 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

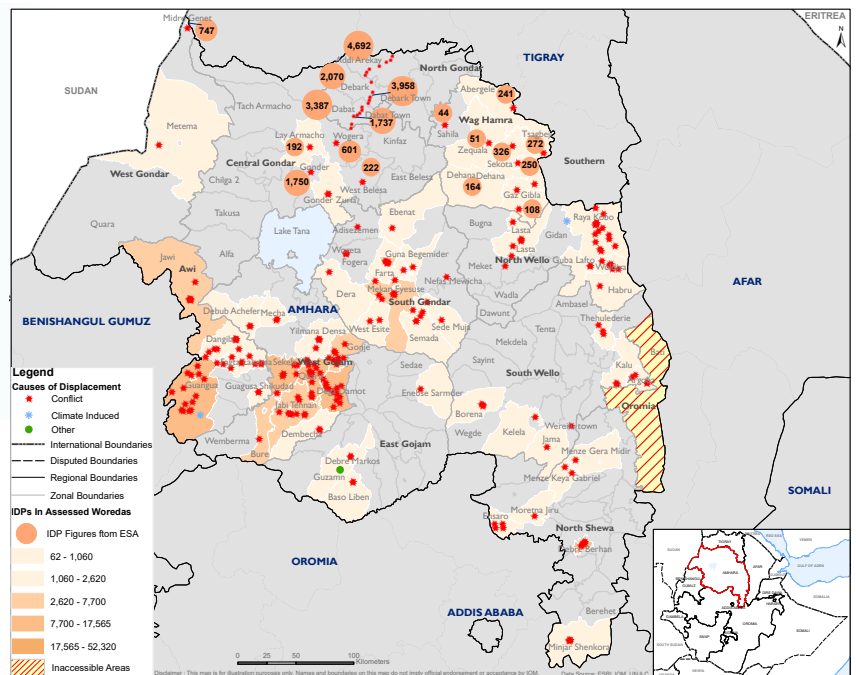
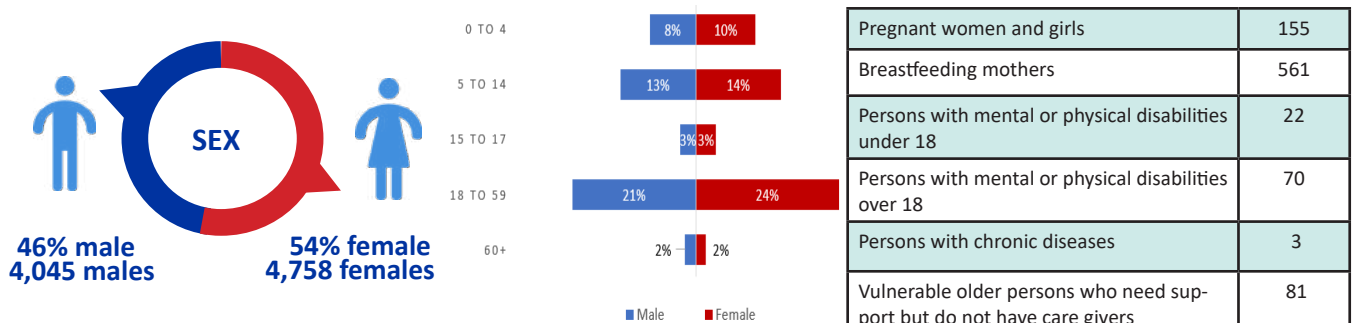


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Amhara region based on Site Assessment round 25 and Emergency Site Assessment round 6.

Benishangul Gumz



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	155
Breastfeeding mothers	561
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	22
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	70
Persons with chronic diseases	3
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	81
Single-female headed households	24
Single-male headed households	17
Child-headed households	-

1,862 households comprising 8,812 IDPs were identified in 16 sites in Benishangul Gumz region. These figures represent an increase of 4,916 IDPs (+126.2%) since round 24 (December 2020–January 2021). The increase in IDPs was due to new conflict in the region which resulted in 4 new IDP sites in Assosa and Kemashi zones. However, it should be noted that the many IDPs in Metekel zone could not be tracked as the zone was inaccessible due to insecurity. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 8,812 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumz

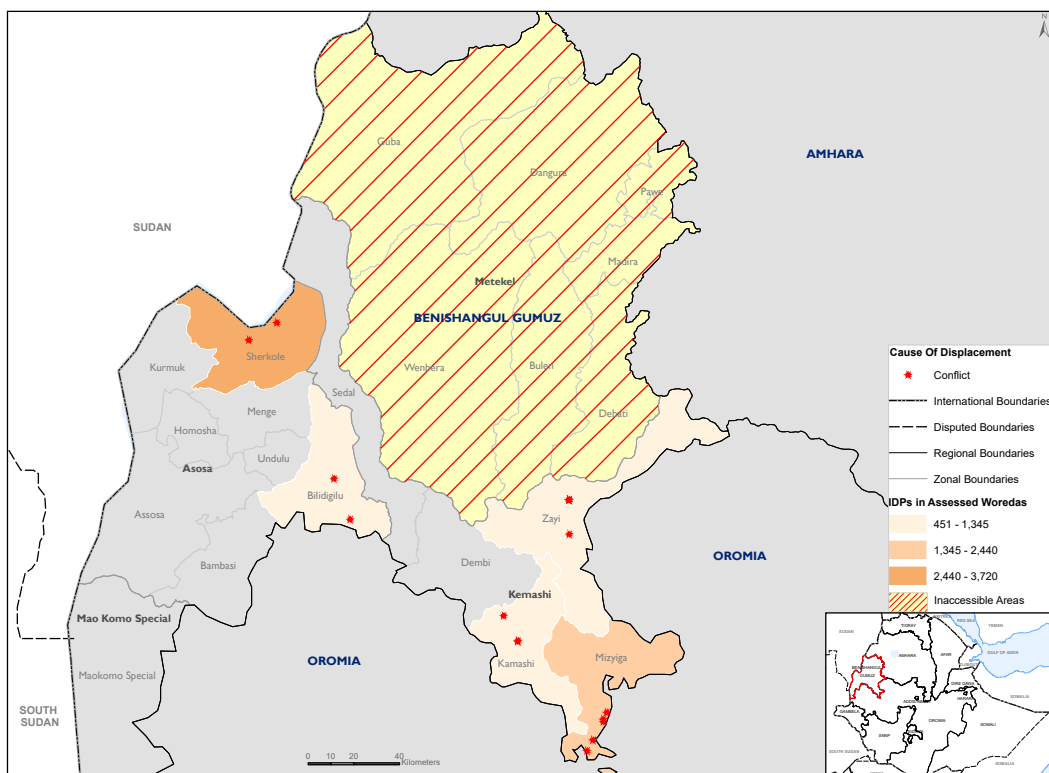
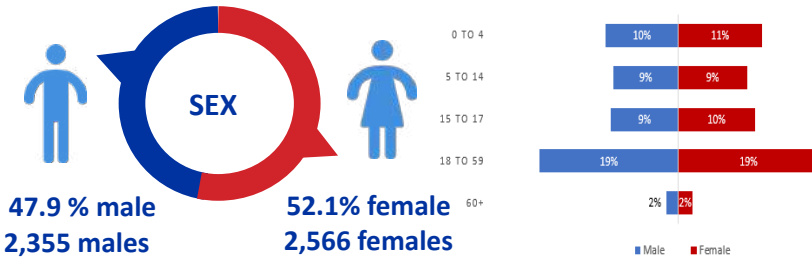


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Benishangul Gumz region in round 25.

Dire Dawa



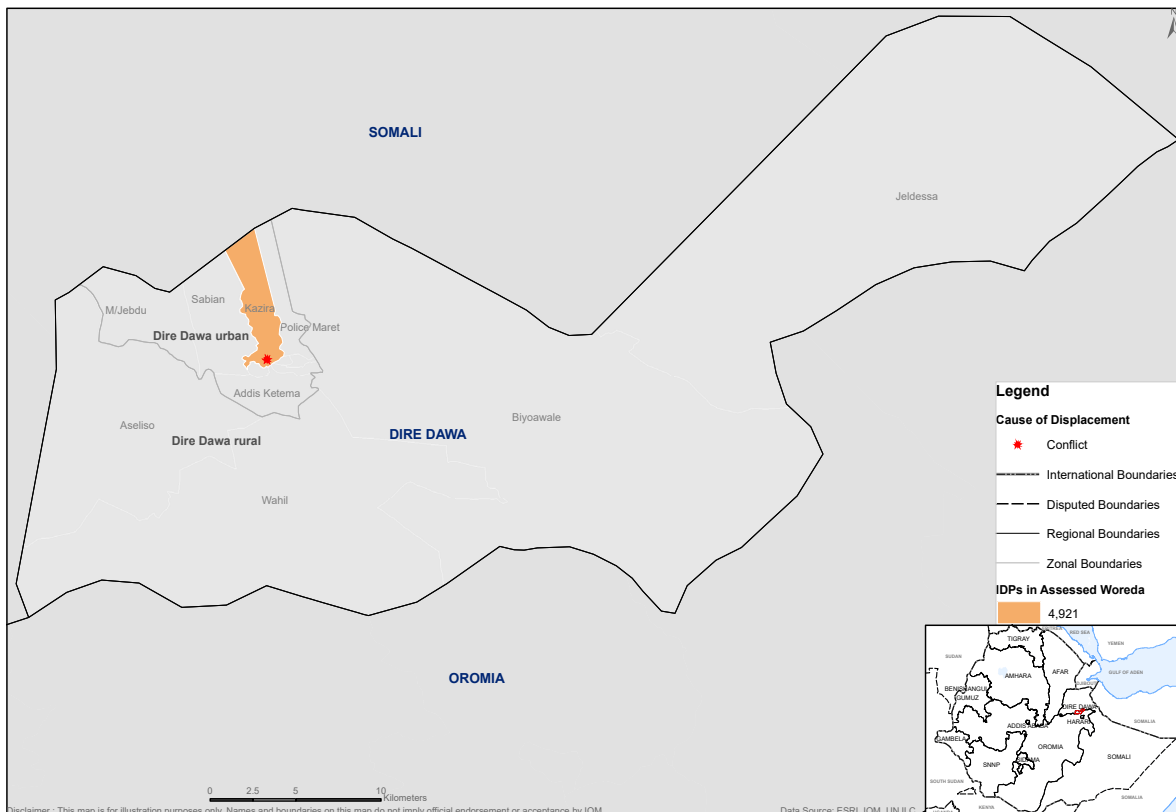
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	85
Breastfeeding mothers	124
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	0
Persons with chronic diseases	41
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	0
Single-female headed households	0
Single-male headed households	0

954 households comprising 4,921 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent no change since round 24 (December 2020—January 2021). However, it should be noted that a planned relocation of IDPs was in place and so this figure may change. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 4,921 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

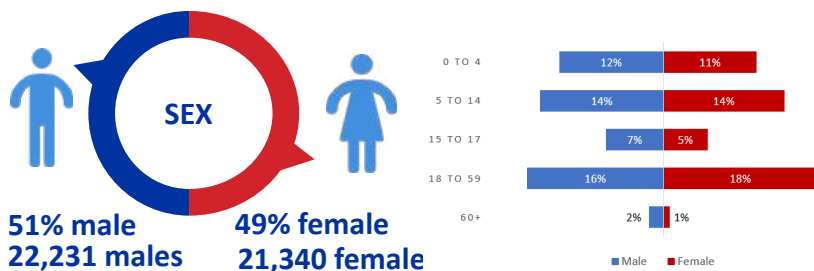
Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa



Gambela



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	484
Breastfeeding mothers	829
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	76
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	125
Persons with chronic diseases	44
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	73
Single-female headed households	46
Single-male headed households	82
Child-headed households	-

5,457 households comprising 43,571 IDPs were identified in 14 sites in Gambela region. These figures represent an increase of 1,551 IDPs (+3.7%) since round 24 (December 2020 - January 2021). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 39,418 IDPs, or 90.5% of the displaced populations. The remaining 4,153 IDPs (9.5%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambela

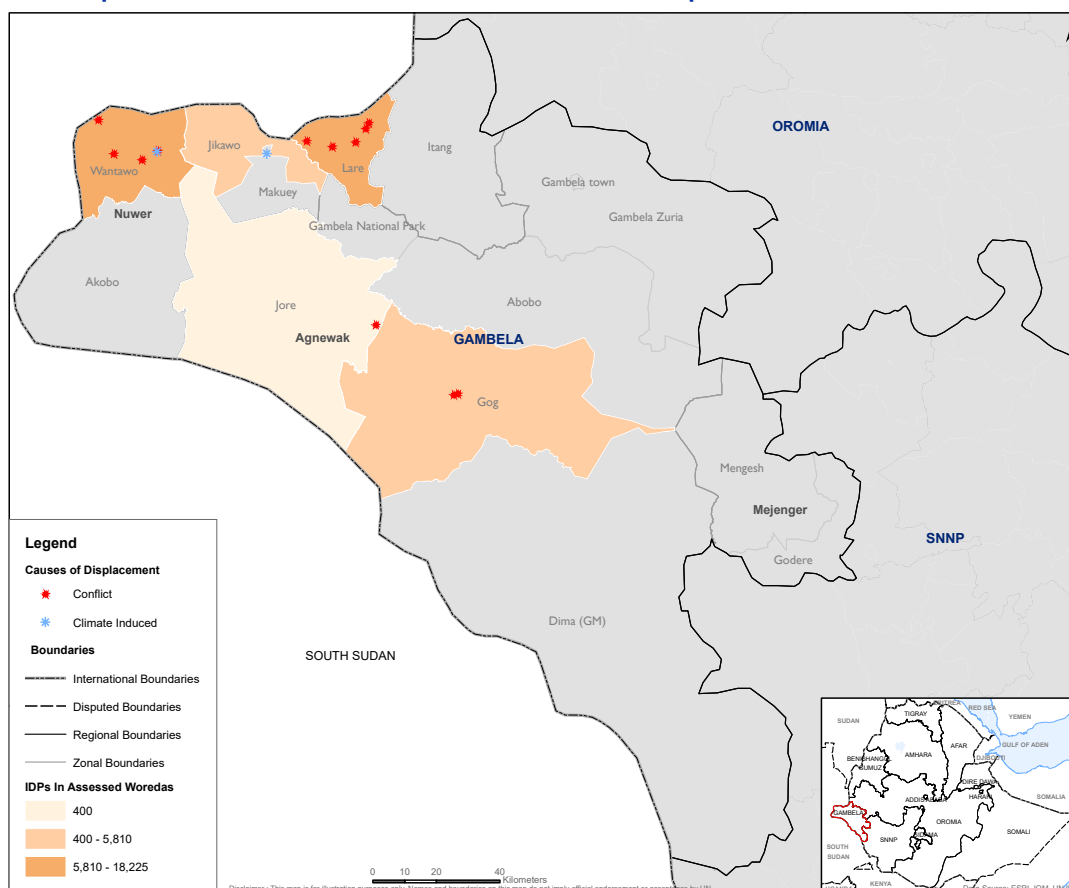
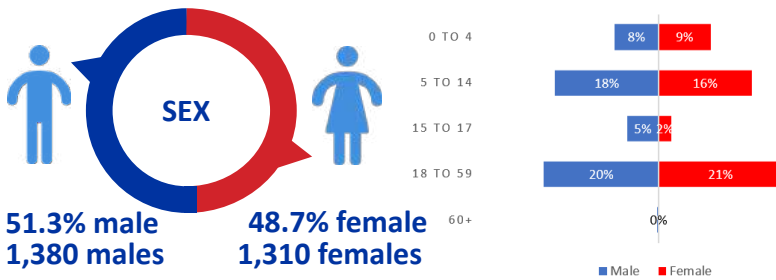


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Gambela region in round 25.

Harari



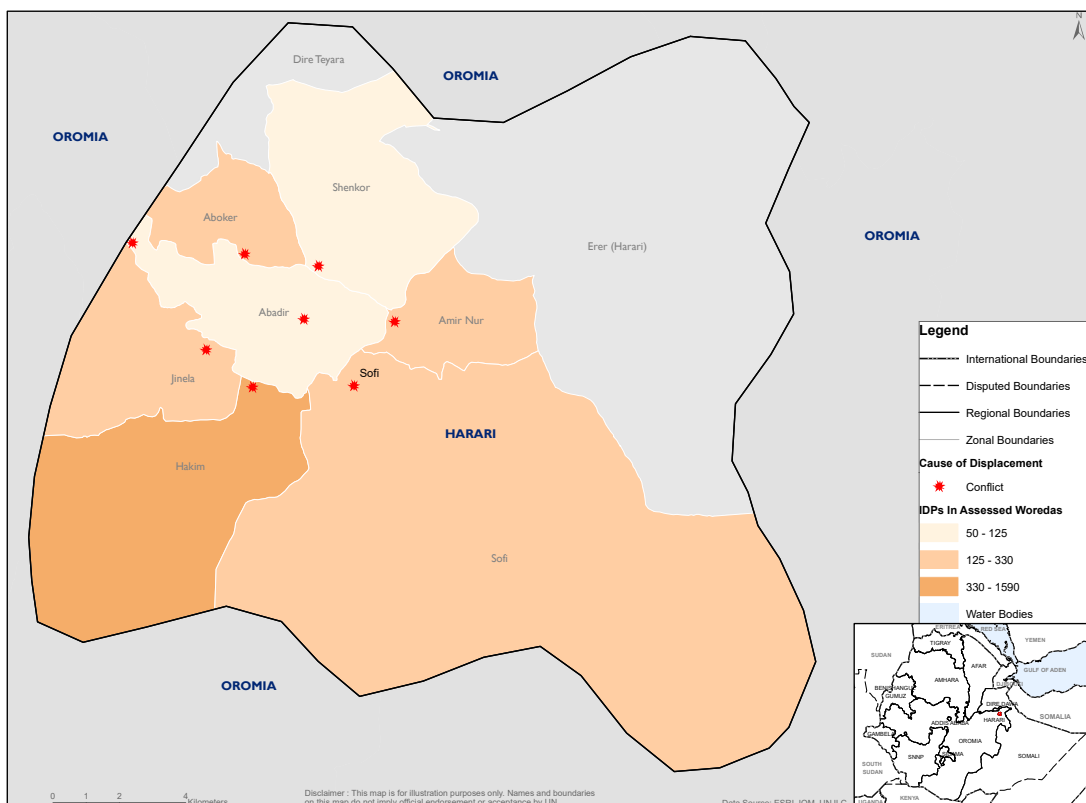
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	66
Breastfeeding mothers	127
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	-
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3
Persons with chronic diseases	-
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	2
Single-female headed households	4
Single-male headed households	-
Child-headed households	-

569 households comprising 2,690 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent an increase of 36 IDPs (+1.4%) since round 24 (December 2020 - January 2021). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 2,690 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

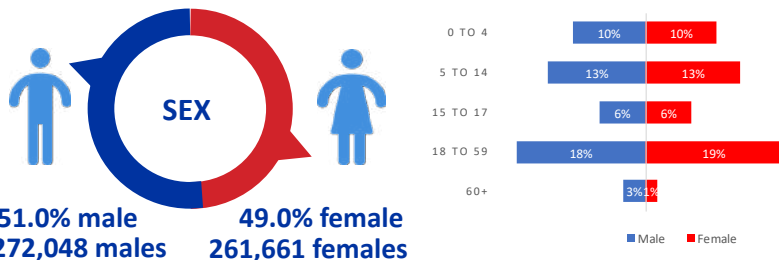
Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari



Oromia



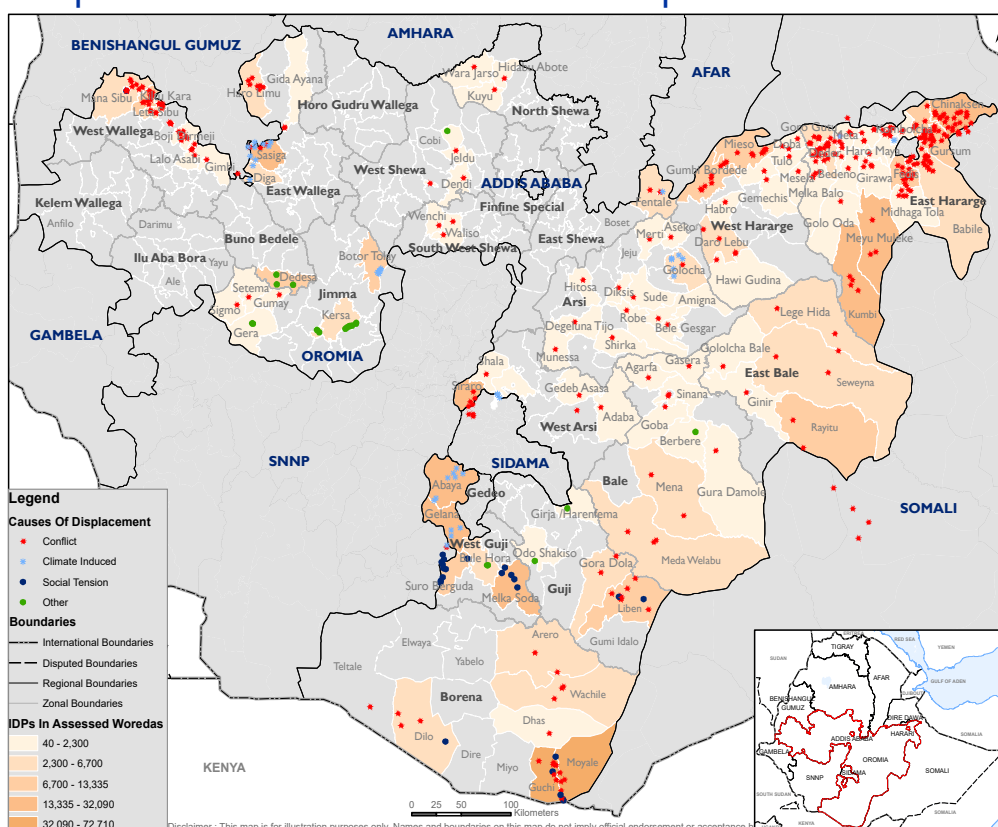
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	7,684
Breastfeeding mothers	17,077
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,298
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,106
Persons with chronic diseases	606
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,499
Single-female headed households	3,148
Single-male headed households	1,040
Child-headed households	79

94,110 households comprising 533,709 IDPs were identified in 432 sites in Oromia region. There was an overall -11.5% reduction in the number of IDPs. However, this was because 135 sites were inaccessible due to insecurity in East Wallega, Kellem Wallega, West Wallega, West Guji, Guji and East Hararge zones. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 359,176 IDPs (67%). 103,239 IDPs (19%) were displaced due to other reasons*, 33,881 IDPs (6%) were displaced due to drought, 29,269 IDPs (5%) due to seasonal flood and 4,811 IDPs (1%) due to landslides.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia



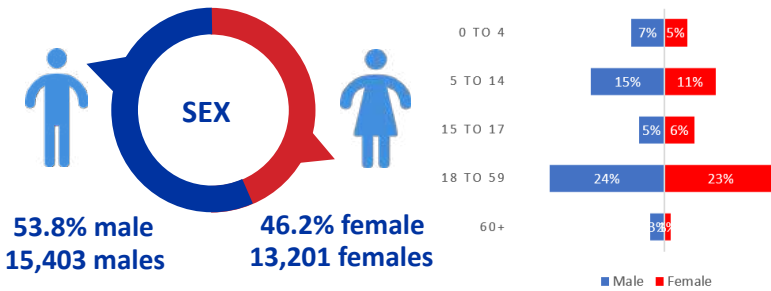
*Other reasons included displacement due to swampy land, hydropower projects, strong wind, economic factors and absolute poverty.

Figure 13: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 25.

Sidama



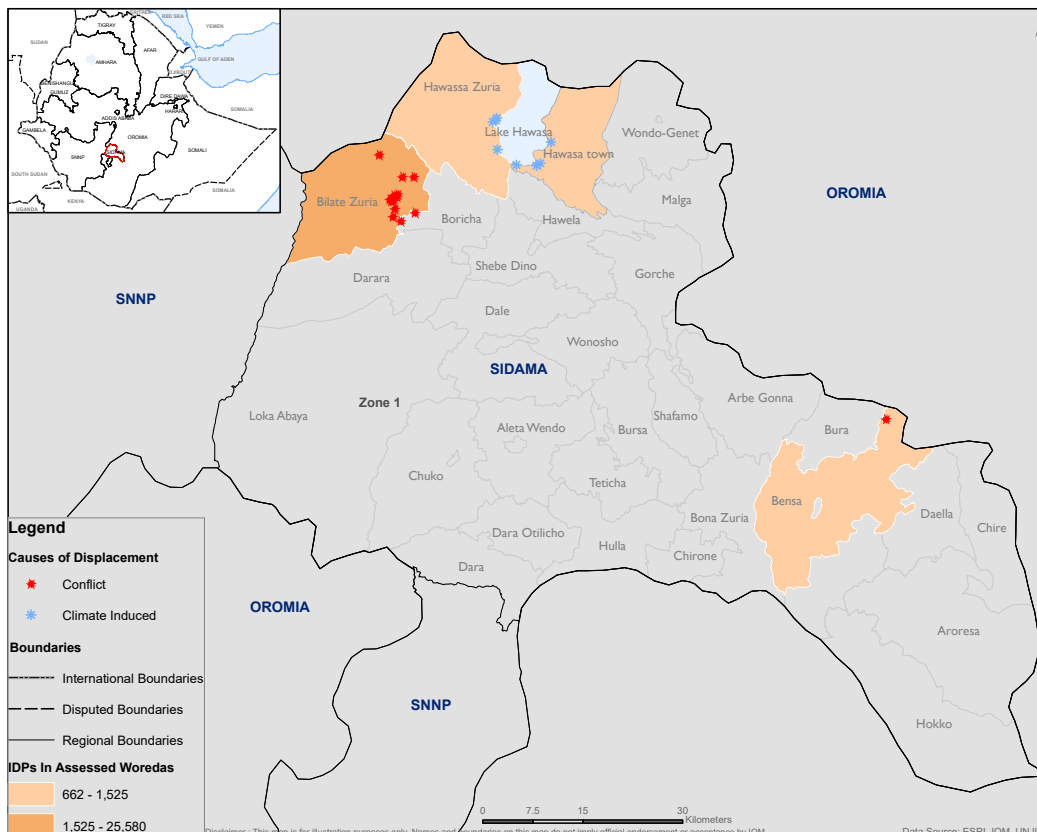
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	366
Breastfeeding mothers	613
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	37
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	51
Persons with chronic diseases	65
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	10
Single-female headed households	175
Single-male headed households	101
Child-headed households	-

5,244 households comprising 28,604 IDPs were identified in 22 sites in Sidama region. These figures represent a decrease of 952 IDPs (-3.2%) since round 24 (December 2020 –January 2021). Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 27,102 IDPs (95%), followed by flash floods which displaced 1,502 IDPs (5%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Sidama



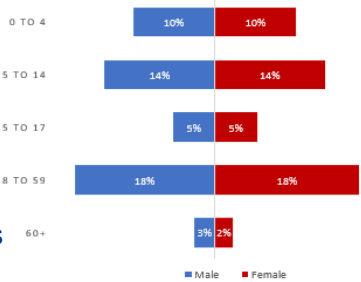
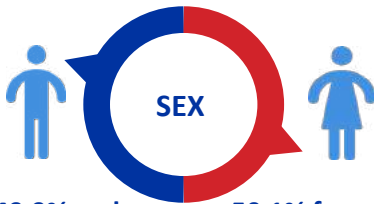
*The administrative breakdown of zones and woredas in Sidama region is a temporary arrangement as agreed with Sidama Regional Disaster Risk Management Commission until all administrative areas and boundaries have been finalised by the regional government.

Figure 14: Displacement figures for Sidama region in round 25.

SNNP



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	6,221
Breastfeeding mothers	8,975
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	476
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,248
Persons with chronic diseases	837
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,826
Single-female headed households	4,489
Single-male headed households	1,074
Child-headed households	178

36,136 households comprising 204,919 IDPs were identified in 160 sites in SNNP region. There was a significant reduction in the number of IDPs (-10.5%) due to an ongoing returns initiative by the government in Konso zone where many IDPs were displaced due to conflict. 1,727 IDPs were newly displaced due to flooding this round. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for 122,882 IDPs (60%), followed by flash floods which displaced 69,465 IDPs (33.9%), landslides which displaced 8,637 IDPs (4.2%) and seasonal floods which displaced 3,432 IDPs (1.7%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in SNNP Region

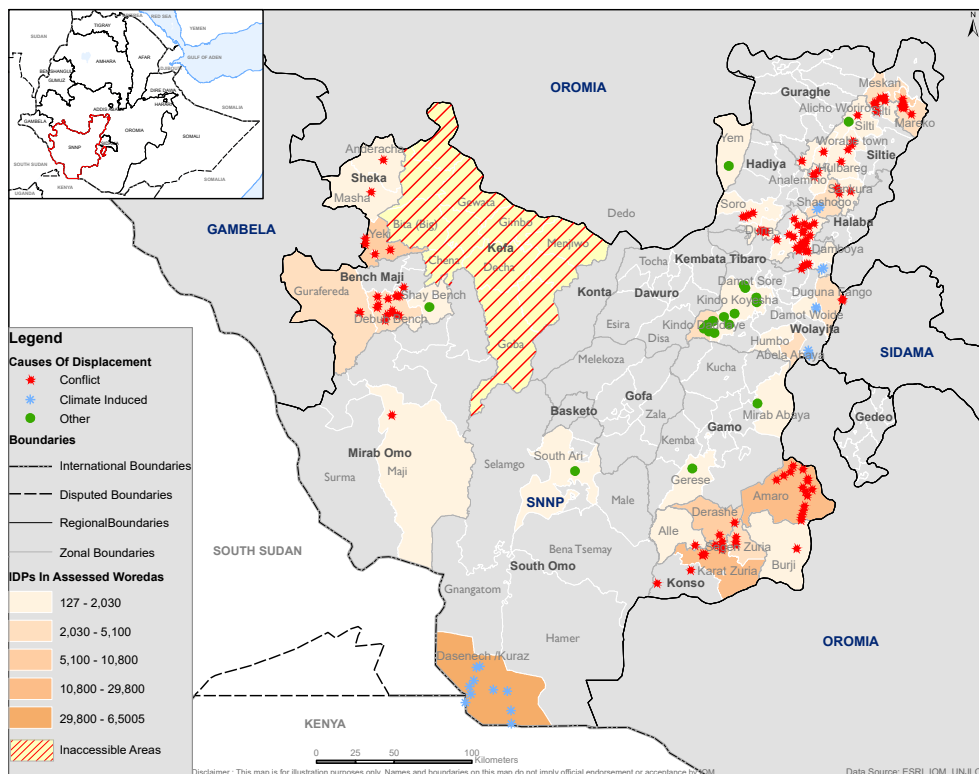


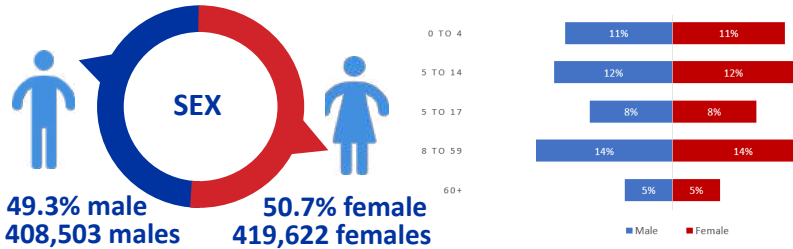
Figure 15: Displacement caseload figures for SNNP region in round 25.

**The total number of IDPs reported in Sidama region is based on DTM's current coverage in the region.

Somali



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	13,816
Breastfeeding mothers	20,872
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,369
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,371
Persons with chronic diseases	1,685
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,826
Single-female headed households	4,981
Single-male headed households	1,931
Child-headed households	646

135,143 households comprising 828,125 IDPs were identified in 415 sites in Somali region. These figures represent a decrease of 16,517 IDPs (-1.96%) since round 24 (December 2020 - January 2021). In Dollo zone, 6 IDP sites closed as the IDPs locally integrated into their communities. Conflict was the main reason for displacement and displaced an estimated 465,582 IDPs (56.2%), while drought displaced 268,644 IDPs (32.4%), seasonal floods displaced 60,690 IDPs (7.3%), flash floods displaced 32,859 IDPs (3.97%) and landslides displaced 350 IDPs (0.04%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Somali

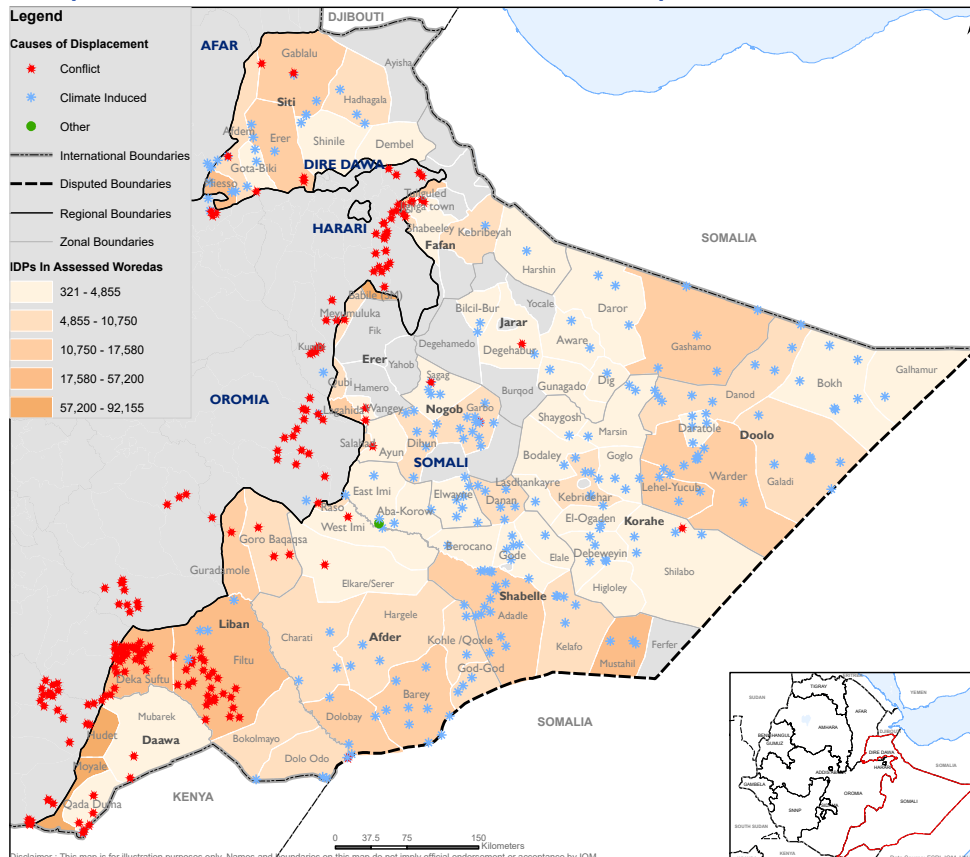


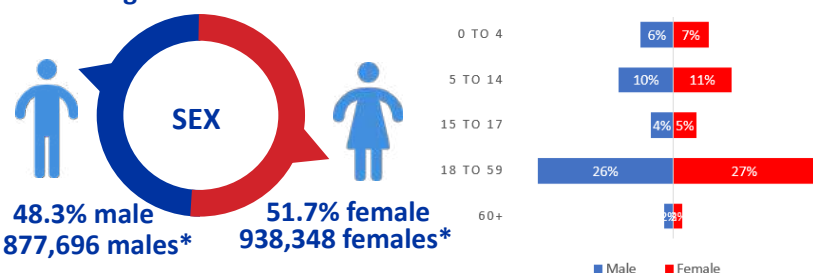
Figure 16: Displacement figures for Somali region in round 25.

Emergency Site Assessment

Tigray



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	22,856
Breastfeeding mothers	47,672
Persons with physical disabilities	11,331
Persons with mental disabilities	6,452
Persons with chronic diseases	75,252
Single-female headed households	112,208
Child-headed households	841
Orphaned children	2,358
Separated children	2,321
Unaccompanied children	860

404,325 households comprised of 1,918,220 IDPs were identified in 236 sites in Tigray region using the Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 6. These IDPs were displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis. DTM managed to gain access to major urban areas such as Mekelle, Shire, Adigrat, Axum, Adwa to conduct its Emergency Site Assessment. However, rural areas in Central, Eastern, Southern, Southeastern zones remain inaccessible due to insecurity and access constraints during the time of data collection. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for all 1.92 million IDPs (100%).

Emergency Site Assessment

The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 6 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was carried out from 3–24 May 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.

*Kindly note that the sex breakdown only applies to IDPs tracked in round 6 and were displaced after the crisis started in November 2020.

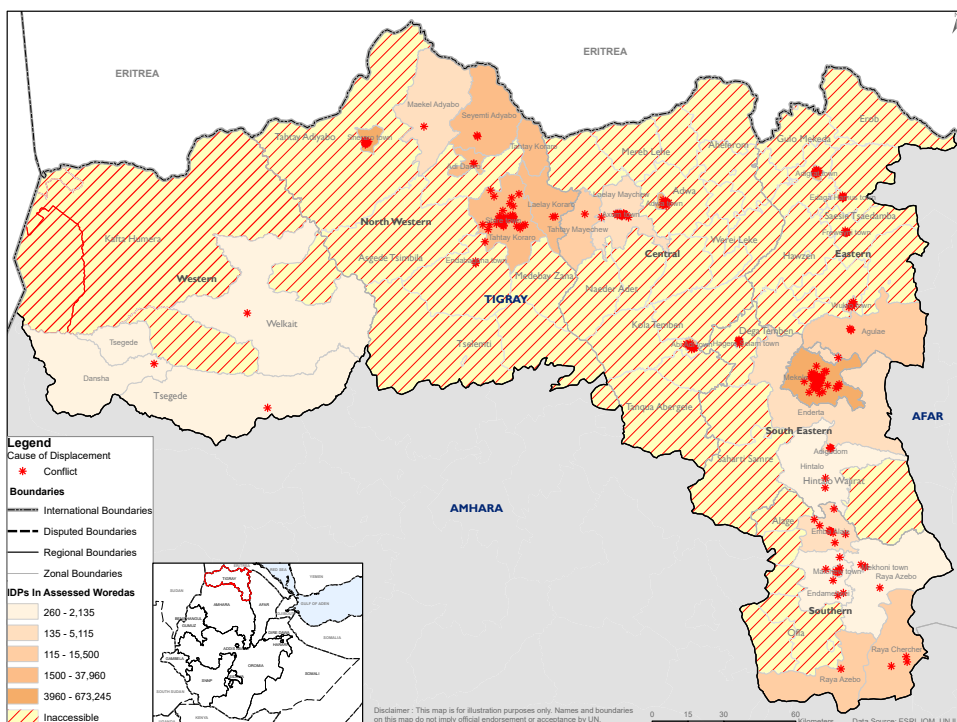


Figure 17: Displacement figures for Tigray region are based on Emergency Site Assessment round 6.

MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs

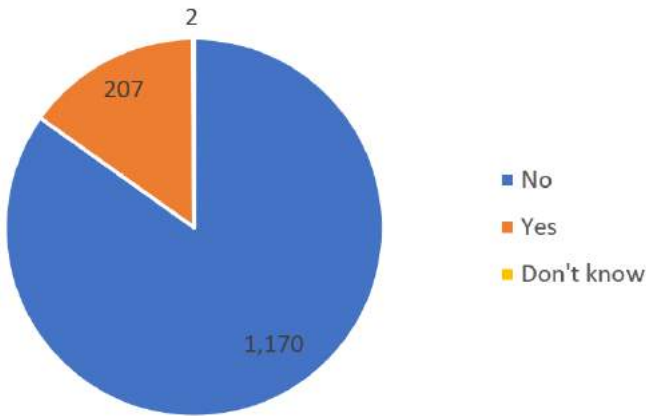


Figure 18: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

207 sites (9%) registered new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,170 sites (91%) did not.

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

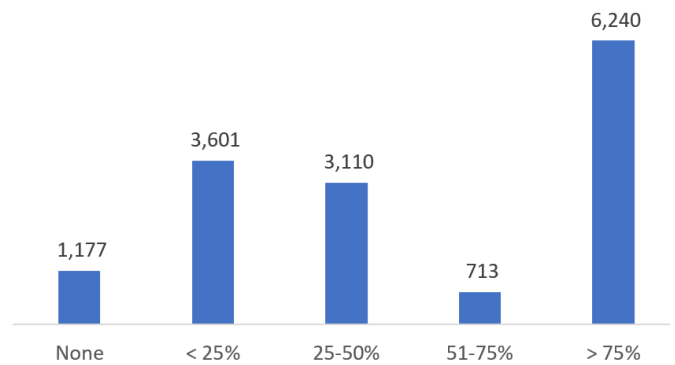
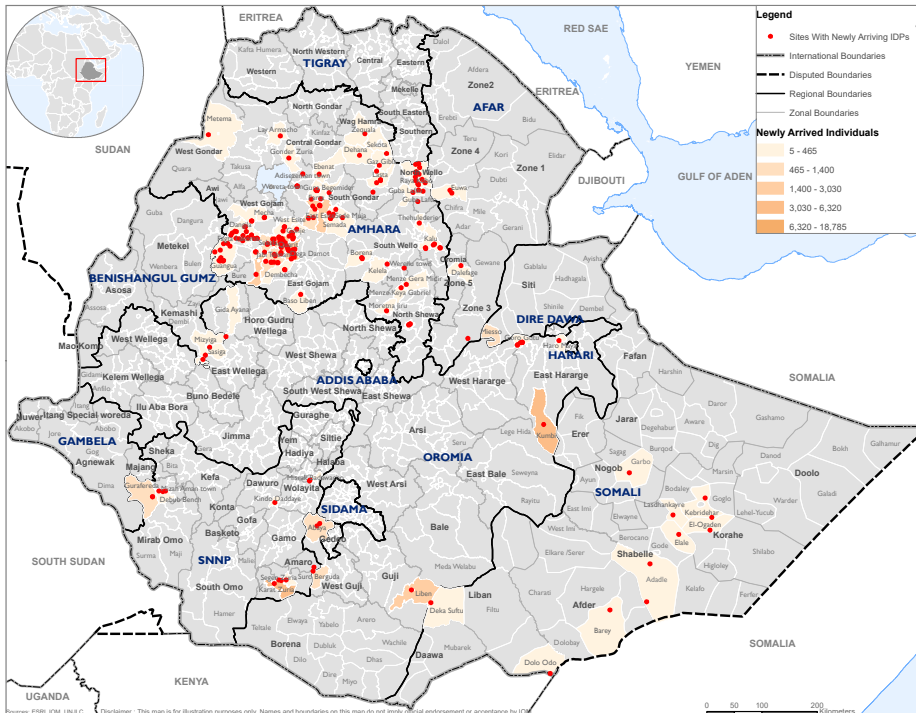


Figure 19: Percentage of newly arrived IDPs who are currently displaced in the same kebele from which they came.

In the 207 sites hosting new arrivals, more than 75% or 6,240 IDP households were from the kebele of displacement, while 51-75% or 713 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.

- 18,782 newly arrived IDPs in Chagni, Awi zone, Amhara.
- 6,318 newly arrived IDPs in Karat Zuria, Konso zone, SNNPR.
- 5,595 newly arrived IDPs in Zigem, Awi zone, Amhara.

Factors Preventing Return

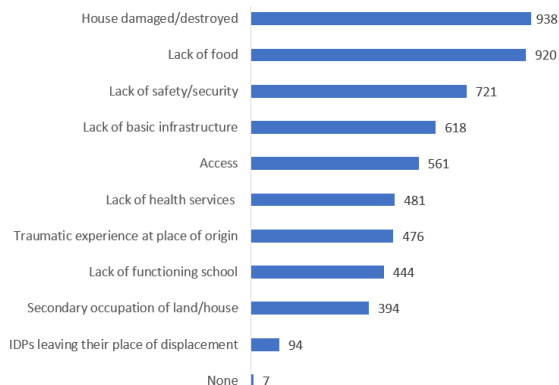


Figure 21: Factors preventing return at national level.

Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

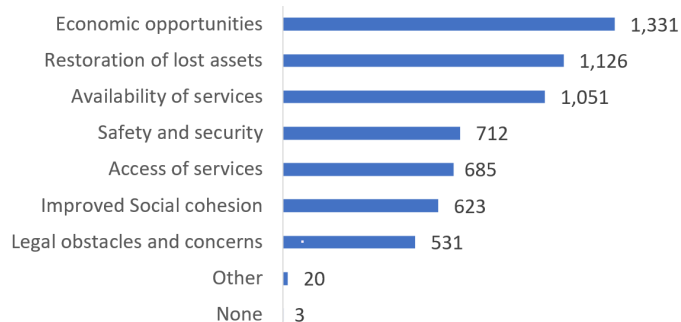


Figure 22: Supported needed to resolve displacement at national level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

National Level

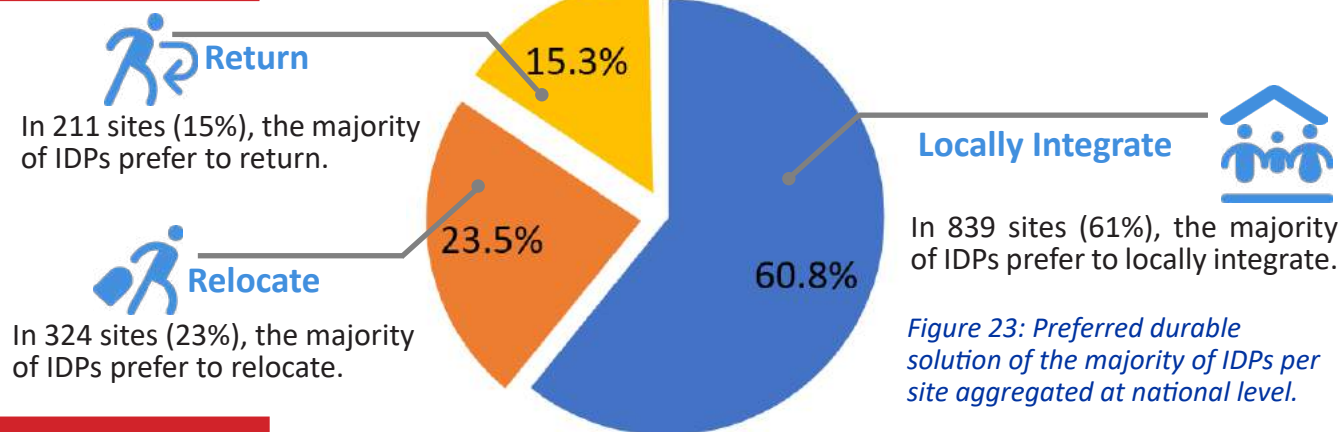
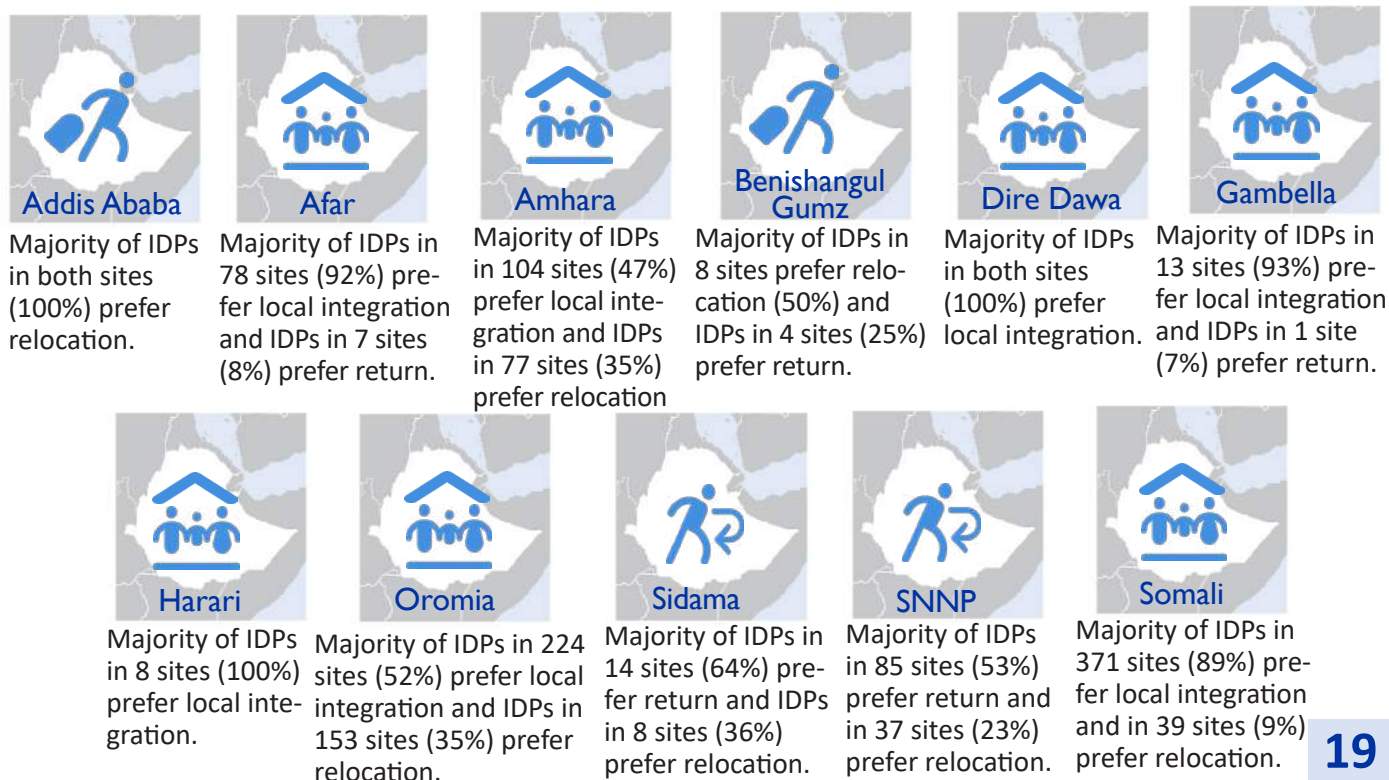


Figure 23: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national level.

Regional Level



SHELTER

1,188
Number of sites where more than 50% of IDP households do not have access to electricity

Shelters in Current Location

Site Types

Out of the 1,379 sites covered, IDPs in 743 sites were living in host communities, while IDPs in 469 sites were living in spontaneous camps. Meanwhile, IDPs in 72 sites were living in dispersed settlements and in 61 sites, IDPs were living in collective centers.

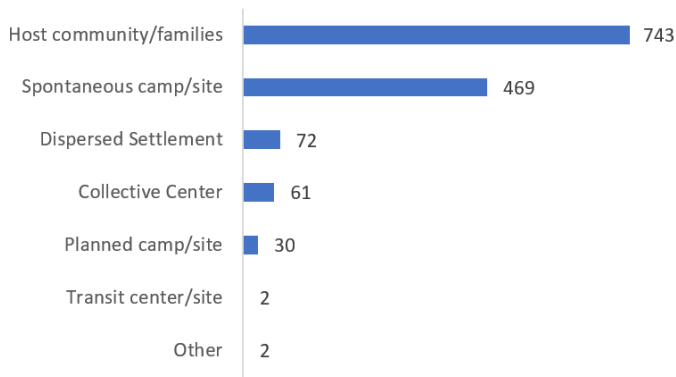


Figure 24: Site type by number of sites.

Level of Overcrowding

IDP households across 666 sites felt like they were living in low levels of overcrowding. However, in 396 sites, IDPs felt a moderate level of overcrowding and in 80 sites, they felt a high level of overcrowding.

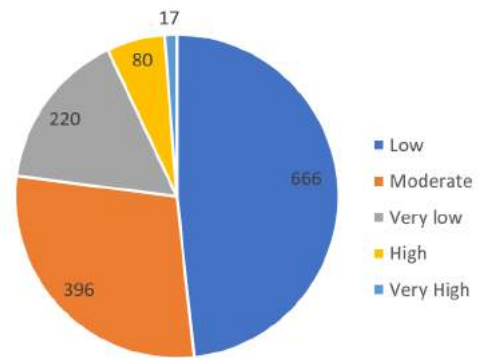


Figure 25: The level of overcrowding by the number of sites.

Shelters in Places of Origin

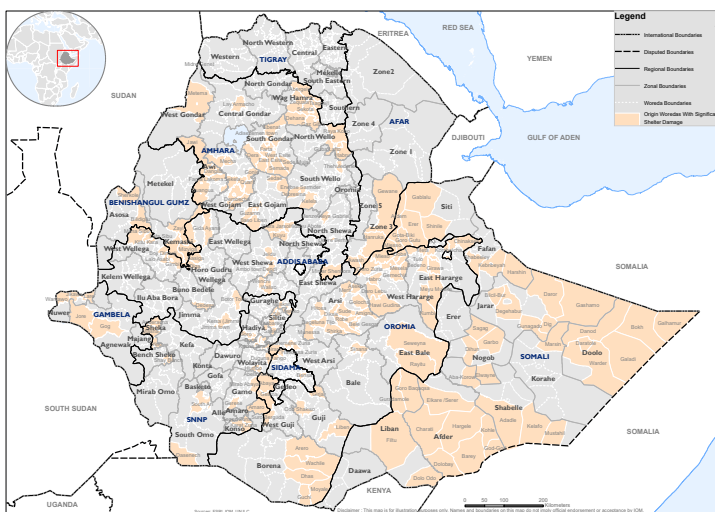


Figure 26: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 31 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 23 sites are in Somali region.
- In 5 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 4 sites are in Oromia region.

Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 316 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 170 sites are in Somali region.
- In 683 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 221 sites are in Oromia region.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

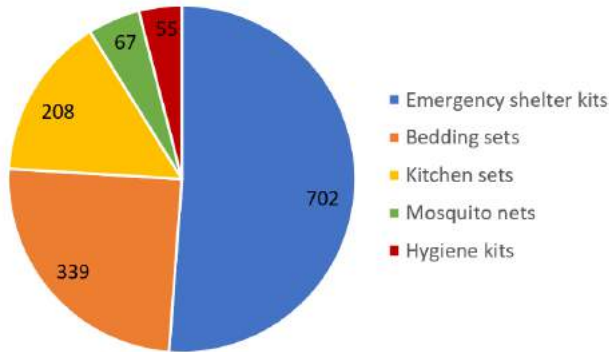


Figure 27: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

In 702 sites (51%), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 339 sites (25%), the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 208 sites (15%), kitchen sets were identified as the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 728 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (53%).



IDPs in 650 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (47%).



HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Obstacles to Land Access

In 604 sites (44%), land was not allocated to IDPs because it was physically not available. In 547 sites (40%), the authority in charge of land administration has not taken a decision on allocating land to IDPs. In 292 sites (22%), IDPs were not able to pay rent to use the land.

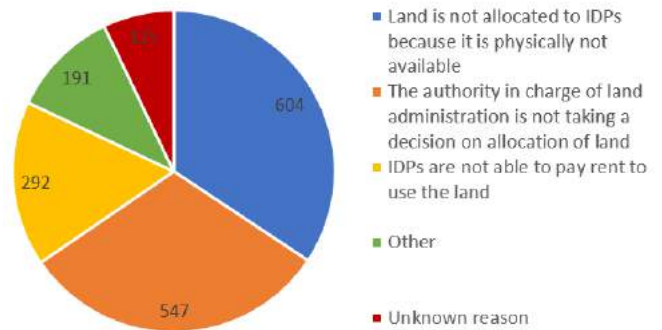


Figure 28: Types of obstacles IDPs face to accessing land.

Type of Disputes Around HLP

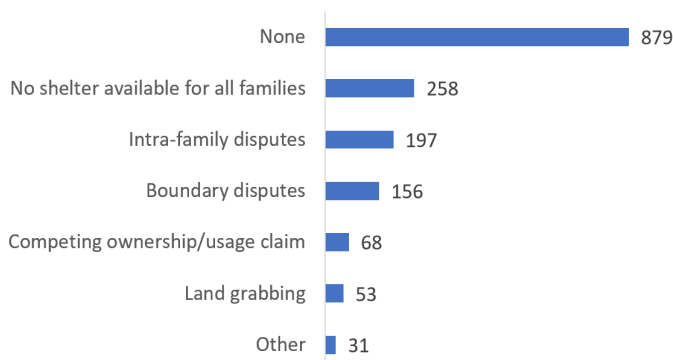


Figure 29: Type of disputes existing around HLP by number of sites.

In 879 sites, no disputes around HLP were reported. However, in 258 sites, disputes existed due to a lack of shelter for all families. Intra-family disputes were also reported in 197 sites and boundary disputes were reported in 156 sites.



IDPs in 353 sites were satisfied with the outcome of their HLP claims (26%).



IDPs in 963 sites were not satisfied with the outcome of their HLP claims (70%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Amount of Water

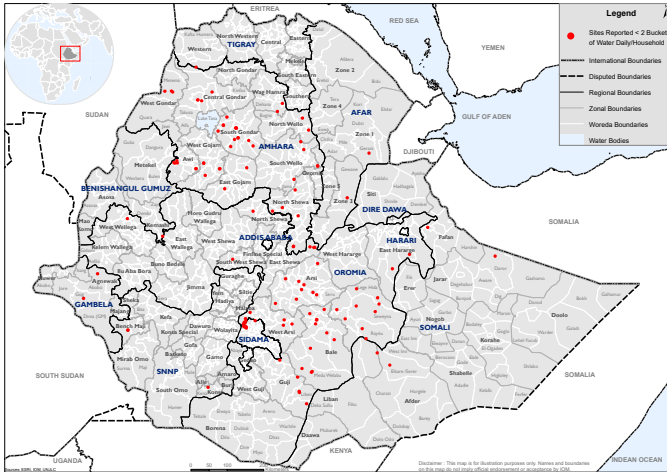
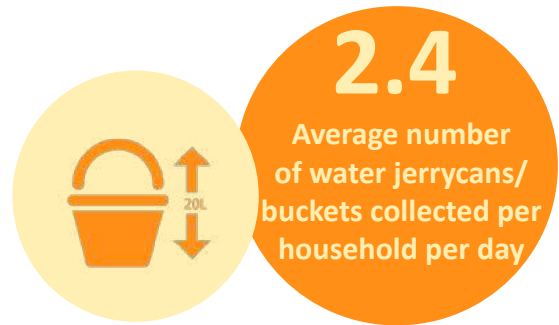


Figure 30: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



At the national level, IDP households collect an average of 2.4 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) per day. The regions that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets are Afar and Benishangul Gumuz with an average of 1.8 per household per day. In Dire Dawa and Sidama, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day was 2.0. In Gambela, the average number is 3.9 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) per household per day.

Accessibility of Water

Distance to Nearest Water Point

In the largest proportion of sites (499 sites), the main water distribution point was on-site and was within a 20-minute walk. The main water distribution point for 318 sites was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. Notably, there were 420 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution point.

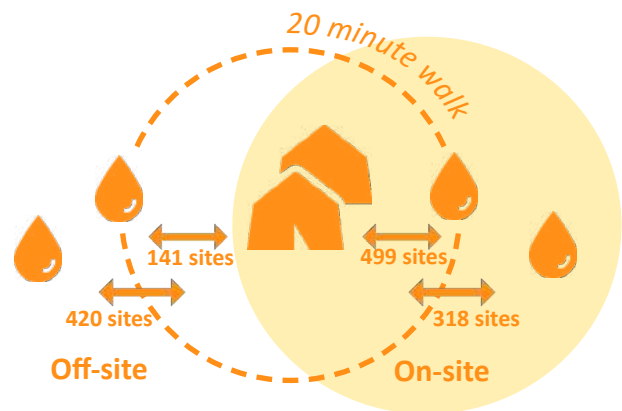


Figure 31: Distance required to reach the nearest water distribution point from the sites.

Time Needed to Queue for Water

Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 389 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 183 sites, IDPs queue between 31-60 minutes and the wait is over an hour for IDPs in 279 sites.

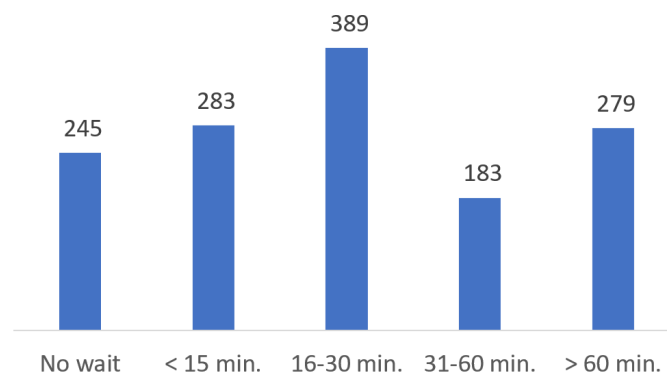


Figure 32: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there were at least 1,002 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia and 1,070 non-functioning latrines on-site in Somali. In SNNP, it was found that there were 306 non-functioning latrines.

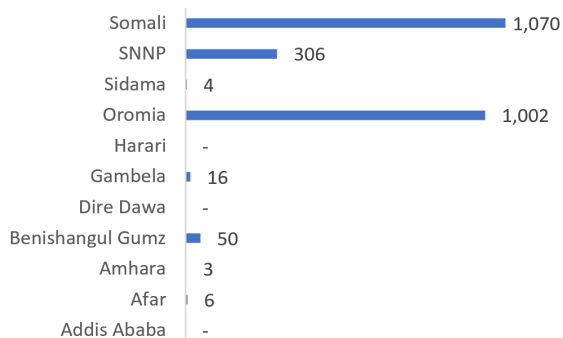


Figure 33: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,379 sites covered, a total of 691 sites (50%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 687 sites (50%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

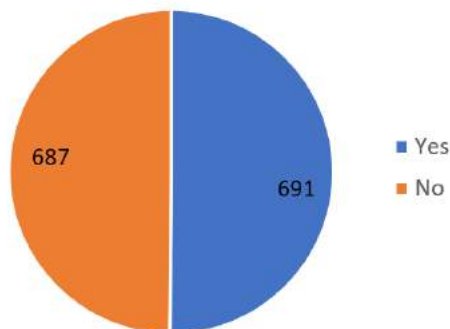
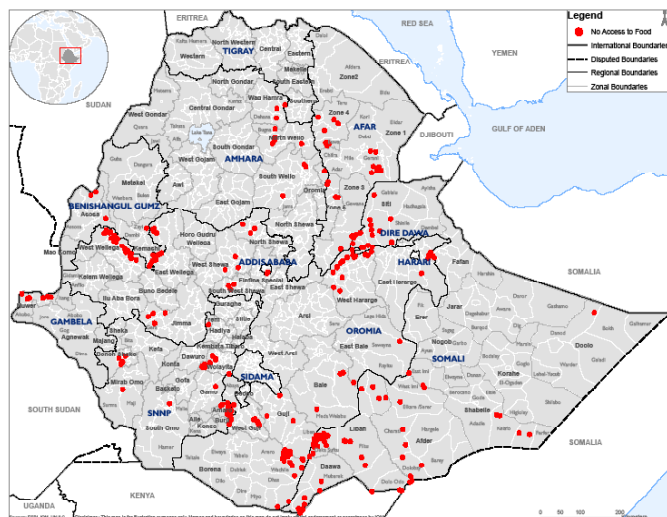


Figure 34: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Access to Food



Out of the 1,379 sites covered, a total of 1,096 sites (79%) have access to food, of which 556 sites have access to food on-site and 540 sites have access to food off-site. However, 283 sites (21%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map on the left, the region in which this is most prominent is Somali with 122 sites reportedly not having access to food.

Figure 35: Sites reporting no access to food.

Last Time Food was Distributed

In 175 sites, food was distributed 2 months ago, and in 119 sites food distributed within the month. Meanwhile, food was distributed 3 months ago in 87 sites.

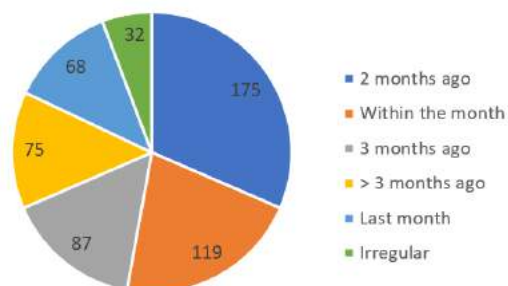


Figure 36: Last time food was distributed

Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is through food assistance, as reported in 896 sites (65%). However, there was reportedly no main source for obtaining food in 225 sites (16%). Meanwhile, 99 sites (7%) relied on host community donations.

- ✔ IDPs in 742 sites (54%) have access to a food selling market.
- ✘ IDPs in 637 sites (46%) do not have access to a market.

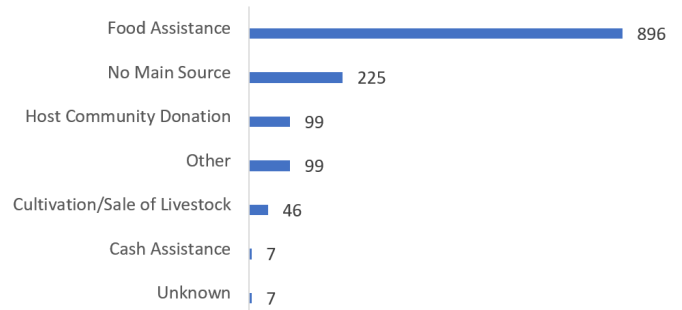


Figure 37: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.

LIVELIHOODS

Income and Occupation

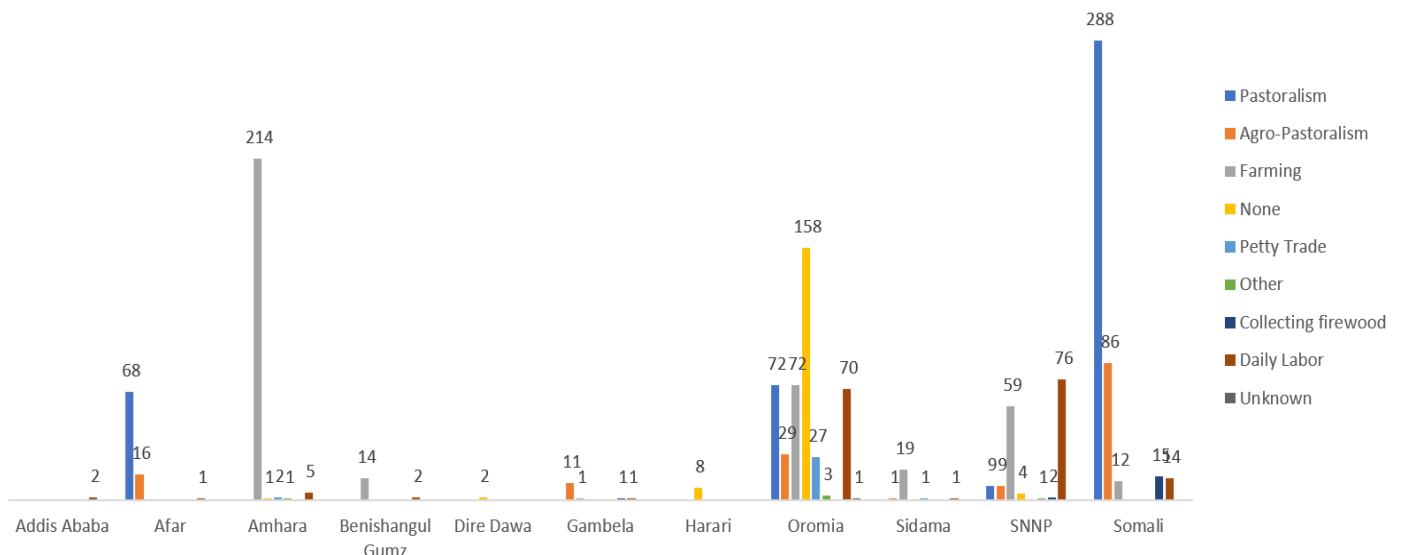


Figure 38: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 158 sites in Oromia reported that the majority of IDPs in these sites have no main occupation. However, the main occupation of IDPs in 72 sites is pastoralism and in another 72 sites, it is farming.

In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in 288 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 86 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 68 sites in Afar are also pastoralists.

Livestock

Of the 638 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock:

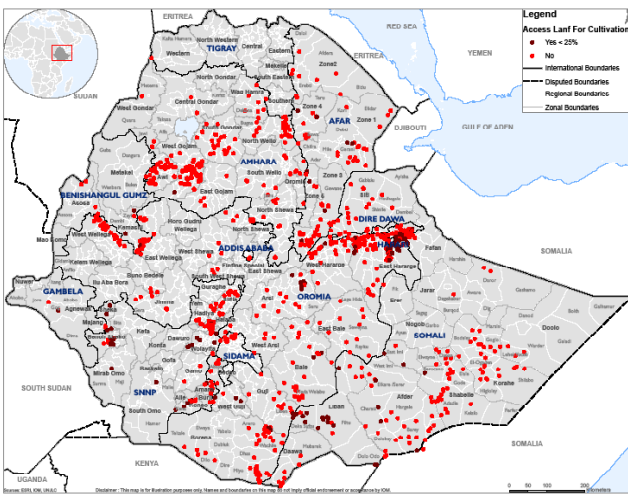
- Addis Ababa - 0%
- Afar - 58%
- Amhara - 28%
- Benishangul Gumz - 20%
- Dire Dawa - 0%
- Gambela - 58%
- Harari - 0%
- Oromia - 45%
- Sidama - 33%
- SNNP - 38%
- Somali - 10%

638

Number of sites with livestock on site



Land



Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 52 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 34 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.



No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 310 sites in Oromia do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 222 sites in Amhara do not have access to land for cultivation.

Figure 39: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.

HEALTH

Health Concerns



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



Malaria is the main concern for 52 sites (61%), followed by diarrhea in 18 sites (21%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 76 sites (34%), followed by malaria in 58 sites (26%).



Malaria is the main concern for 12 sites (75%).



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



Malaria is the main concern for 12 sites (86%).



Acute malnutrition is the main concern for 5 sites (63%).



Malaria is the main concern for 112 sites (26%), followed by pneumonia in 108 sites (25%).



Malaria is the main concern for all 21 sites (95%).



Malaria is the main concern for 87 sites (54%), followed by typhoid in 56 sites (35%).



Malaria is the main concern for 210 sites (51%), followed by pneumonia in 149 sites (36%).

Accessibility of Health Services

Factors Preventing Access to Health Services

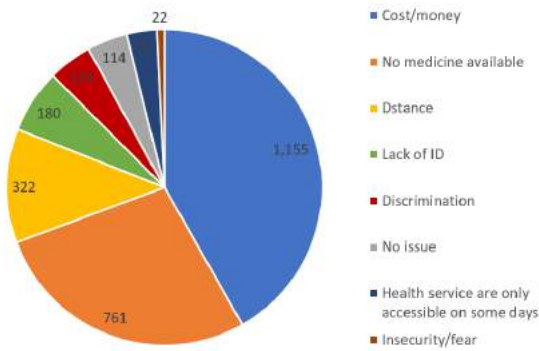
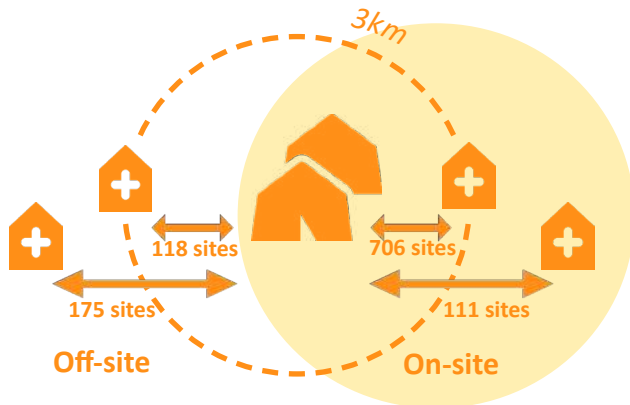


Figure 40: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 1,155 sites (84%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 761 sites (55%), followed by the lack of reachable health services in 322 sites (23%). Kindly note that this was a multiple-choice question.

- ✔ IDPs in 1,155 sites (84%) have access to a health facility.
- ✘ IDPs in 263 sites (19%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

Distance to Health Facilities or Services



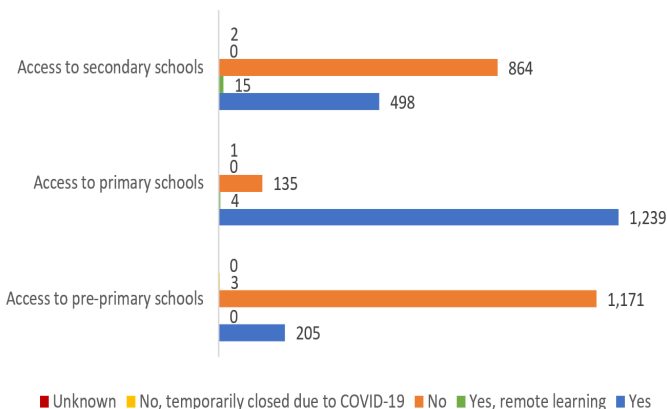
For a majority of IDPs, the location of health facilities or services are on-site and within 3km in 706 sites (63%). In 111 sites (10%), the health facilities were more than 3km away but were on-site.

In 175 sites (16%), health facilities or services were off-site and required travel of more than 3km to reach. 3 additional sites were relying on mobile clinics.

Figure 41: Location of health facilities/services.

EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Access to Schools for Displaced Children

Pre-primary schools and secondary schools were not accessible for displaced children in 1,171 and 864 sites respectively, making primary schools slightly more accessible in comparison. Displaced children reportedly had access to primary schools in 1,239 sites.

Figure 42: 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 555 sites (45%).

However, children reported not having access to learning supplies in 583 sites (47%). In 104 sites (8%), it was reported that all displaced children have access to learning supplies.

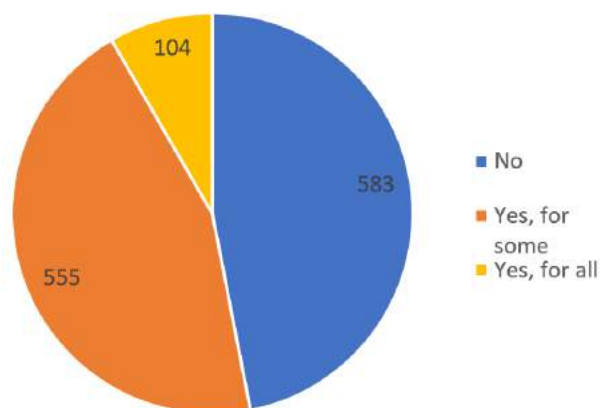
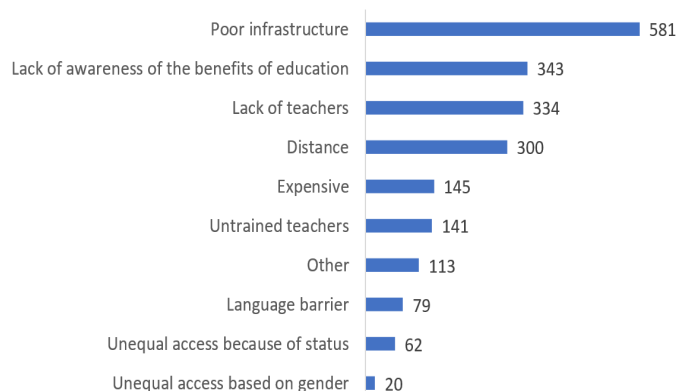


Figure 43: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Standard of Schools



IDPs in 581 sites (42%) were dissatisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure, while IDPs in 343 sites (25%) were dissatisfied because of a lack of awareness of the benefits of education.

Notably, IDPs in 62 sites (4%) mentioned that they experienced unequal access to education due to their displacement status in their current location.

Figure 44: Reasons for dissatisfaction with the standard of schools by the number of sites.

Distance to Nearest Primary School

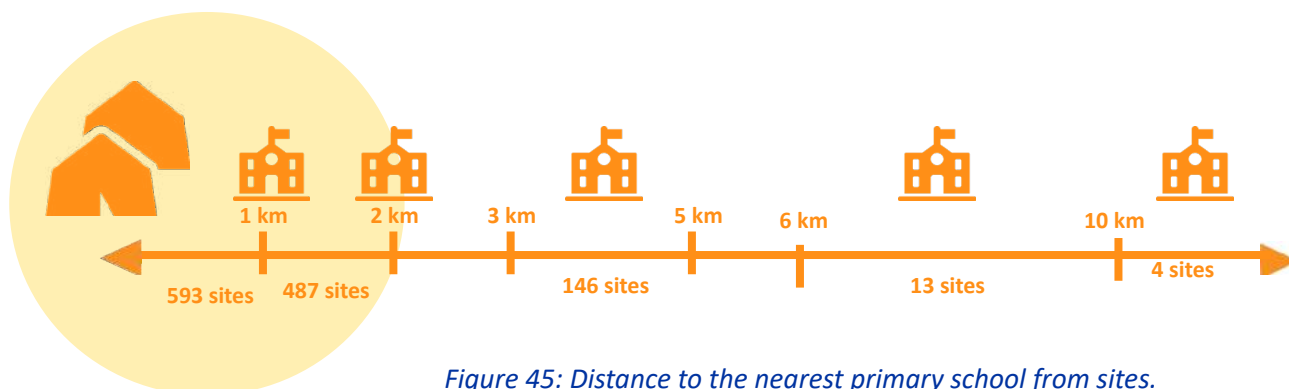


Figure 45: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

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 593 sites. The distance is between 1-2 km for 487 sites,

while in 146 sites, the distance to the nearest primary school is 3-5 km. However, children from 4 sites have to travel more than 10 km to reach the nearest primary school.



PROTECTION

Relations With the Host Community

The Relationship Between IDPs and Host Communities

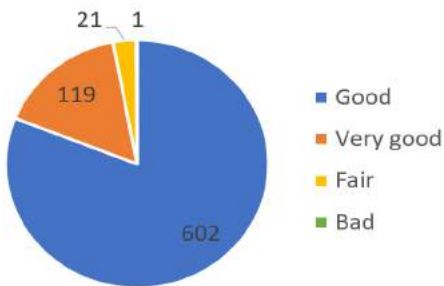


Figure 46: The relationship between IDPs and host communities across accessed sites.

IDPs are living with the host community in 743 sites. Of these 743 sites, the relationship between IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 602 sites (81%), but reportedly fair in 21 sites (3%). However, please note that this information is self-reported by the IDPs who were part of the focus group discussion.

Protection Services & Documentation

Type of Protection Services Available

In 824 sites (60%), there were reportedly no protection services being provided. However, family tracing services were present in 308 sites (22%), while provision of birth registry was available in 163 sites (12%).

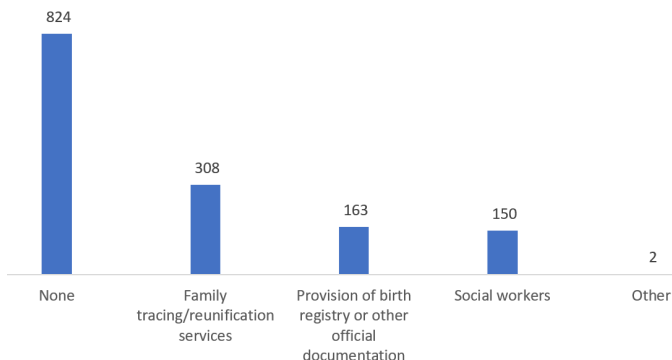
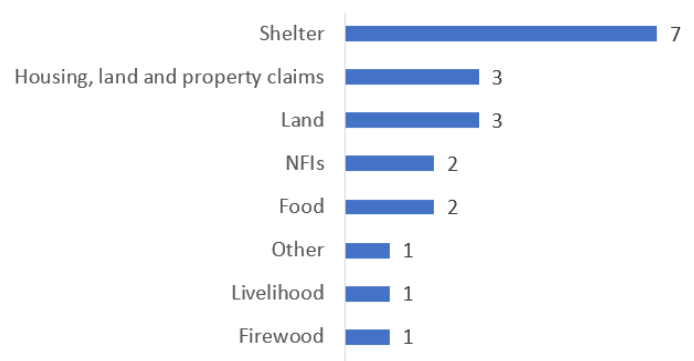


Figure 48: Types of protection services provided at sites.



In the 11 sites where conflicts or disputes were reported between IDPs and the host community, they were over the following matters:



*Kindly note that this was a multiple-choice question.

Figure 47: Types of conflicts or disputes reported between IDPs and host communities by number of sites.

Possession of ID Cards

Less than 25% of female IDPs had ID cards in 659 sites, while less than 25% of male IDPs had ID cards in 426 sites. Only in 173 sites did more than 51-75% of female IDPs have ID cards and only in 325 sites did more than 51-75% of male IDPs have ID cards.

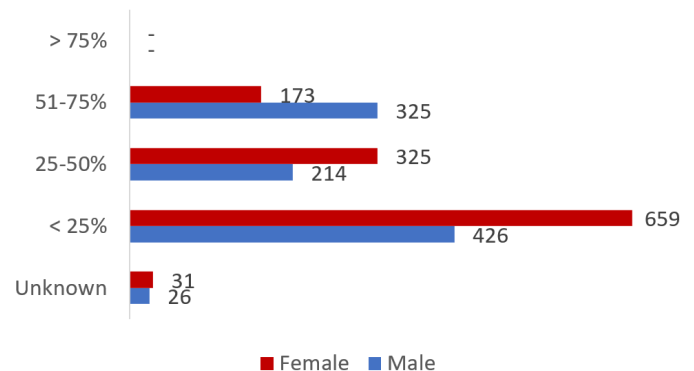
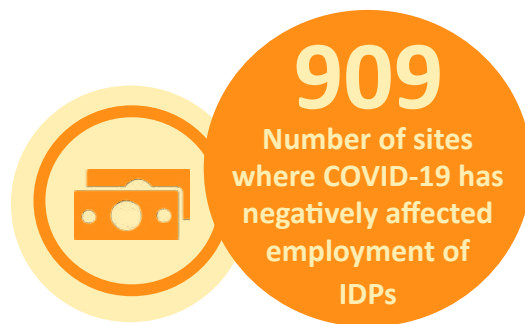


Figure 49: Percentage of male and female IDPs who have ID cards by number of sites.



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 reported. 1 case was reported in Sidama, while 24 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 49: Number of confirmed, self-reported COVID-19 cases among IDPs by region.

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

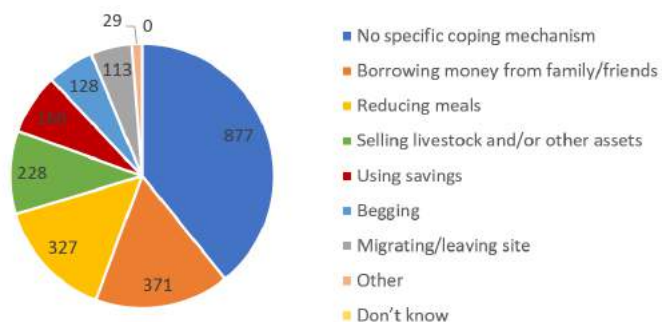


Figure 50: Coping mechanisms adopted by IDPs.

In 877 sites (64%), IDPs did not have any coping mechanism. In 371 sites (27%), IDPs resorted to borrowing money from family and friends.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

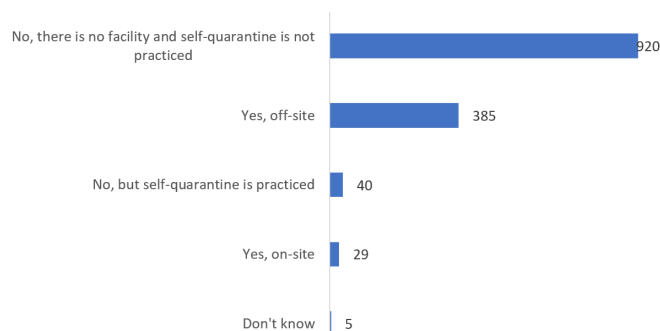


Figure 51: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

Quarantine facilities were available in 414 sites (30%), where they were off-site in 385 sites and on-site in 29 sites. However, there were no quarantine facilities in 920 sites (67%).

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

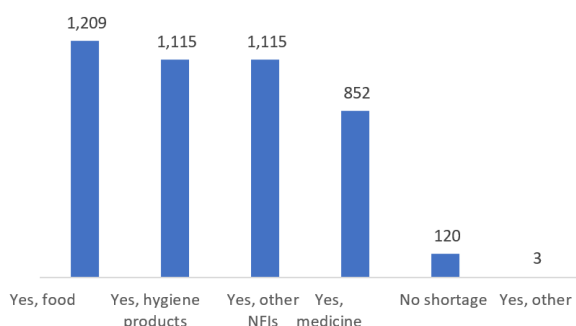
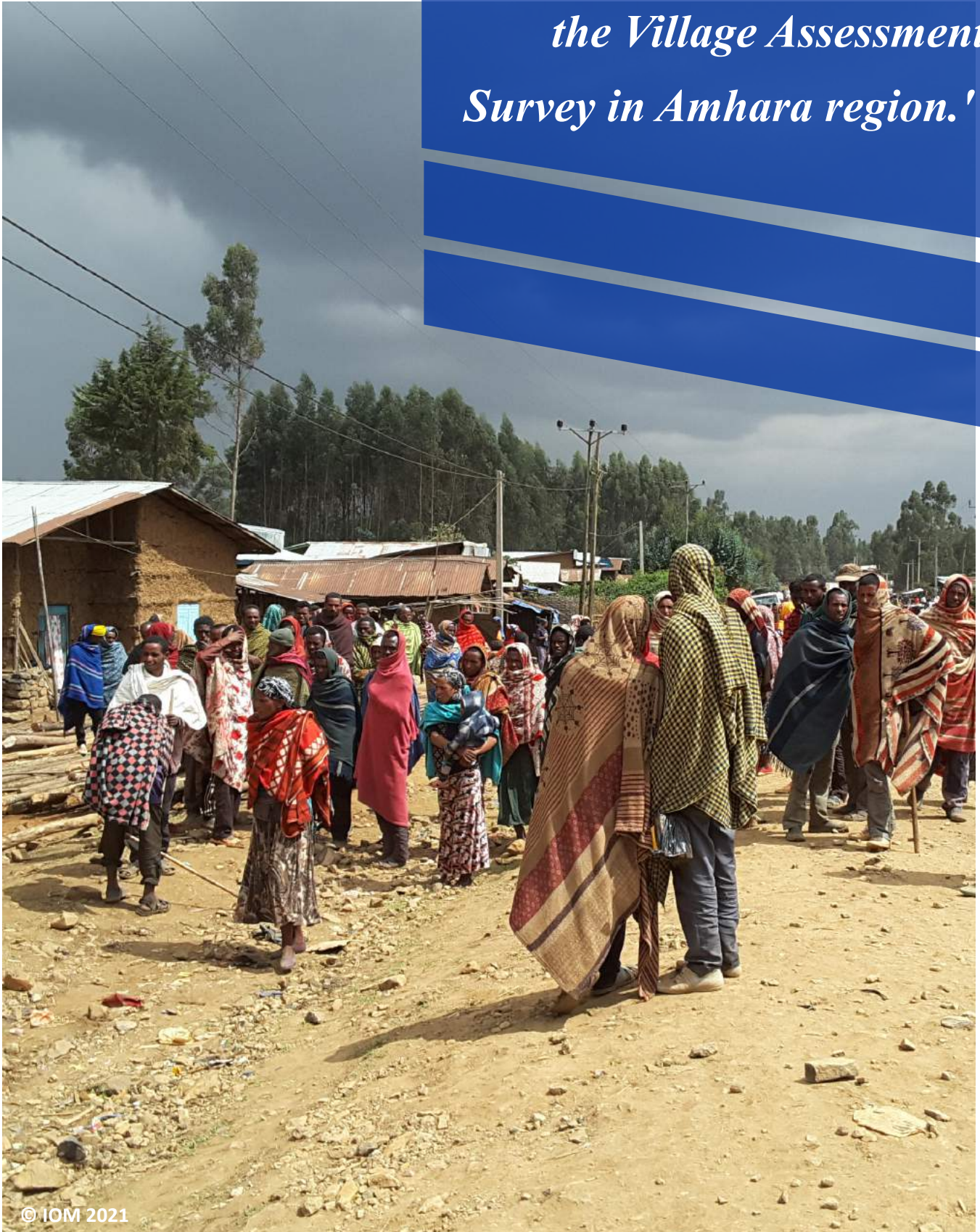


Figure 52: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,209 sites (88%), IDPs mentioned that there were food shortages. In 1,115 sites (81%), there were shortages of hygiene products and other NFIs. This entails water, soap, sanitizers and personal protective equipment (PPE).

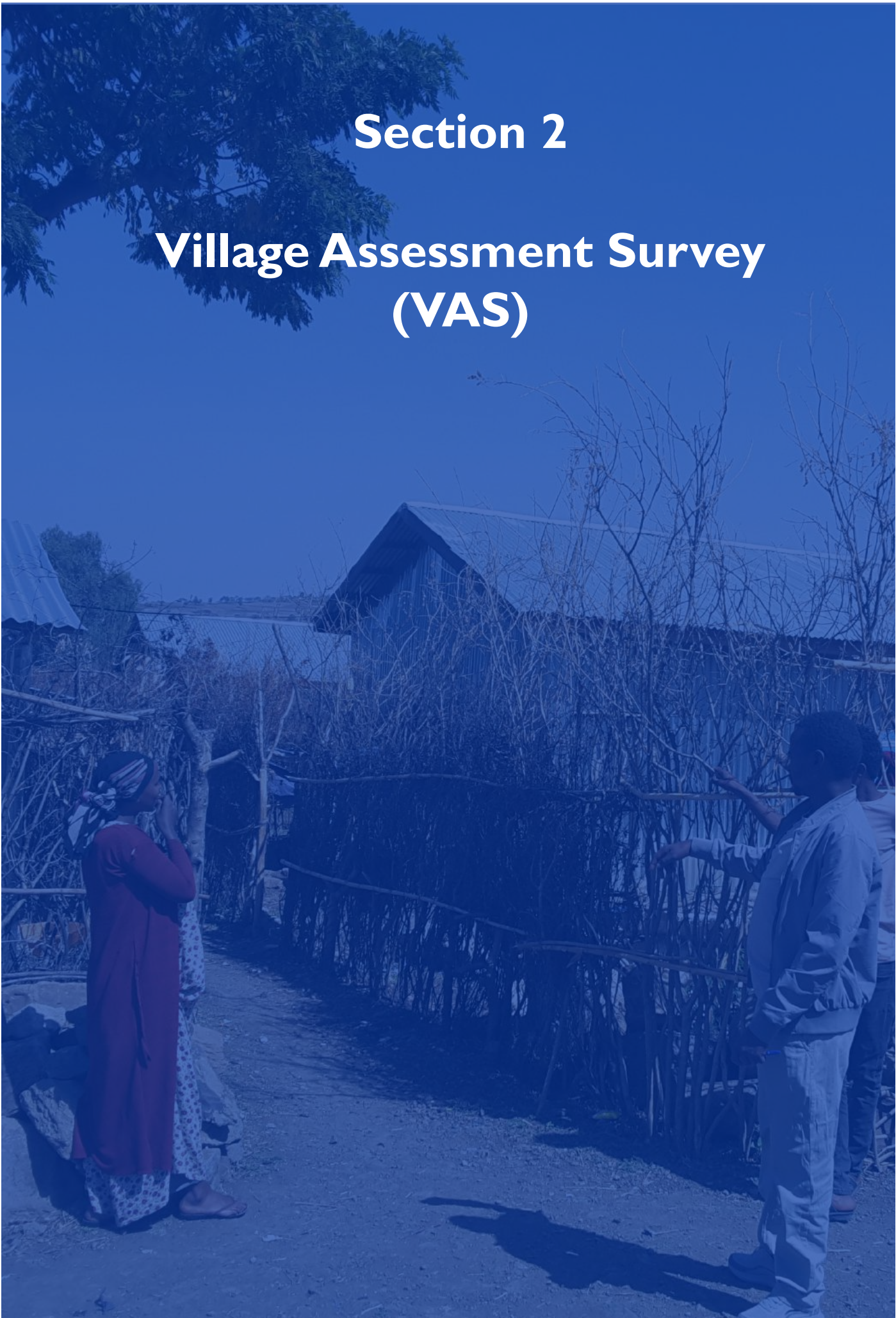
Additionally, it was reported that the price of food has increased across 1,199 sites (87%), while the price of hygiene products has increased in 1,174 sites (85%).

"Returning IDPs and host community members are gathering outside their homes in anticipation of the Village Assessment Survey in Amhara region."

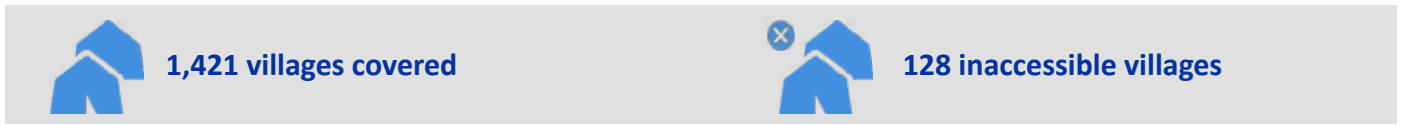


Section 2

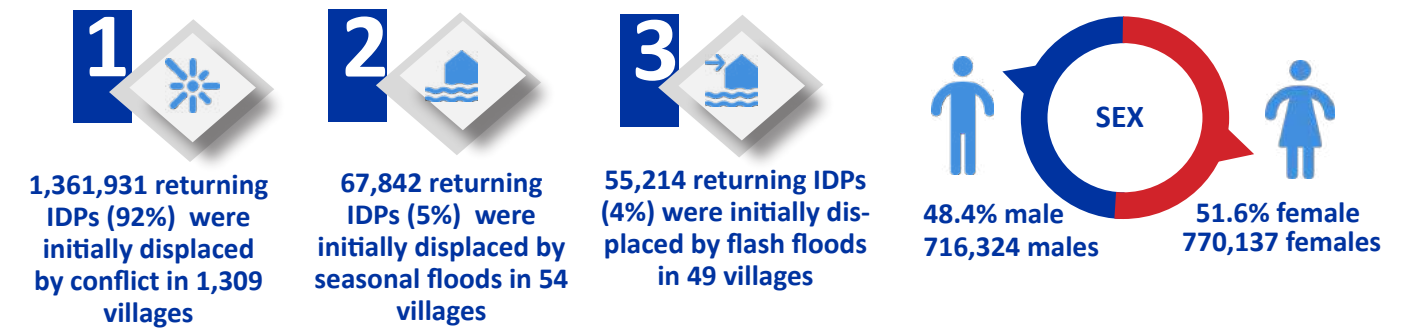
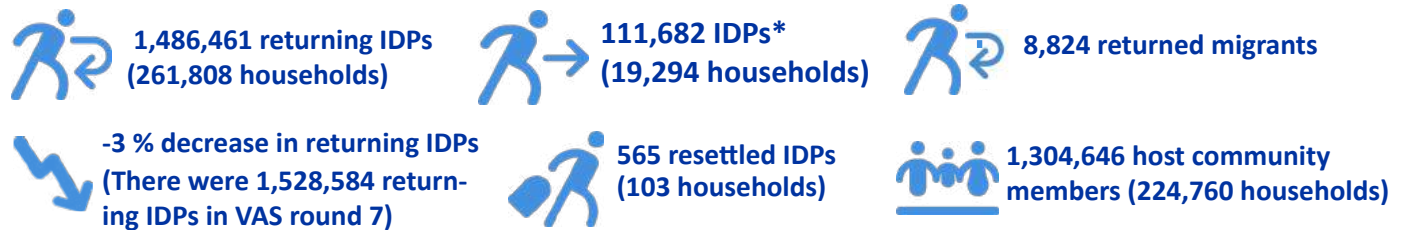
Village Assessment Survey (VAS)



KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



Other reasons for initial displacement included landslide (663 returning IDPs), drought (480 returning IDPs) and fire (331 returning IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

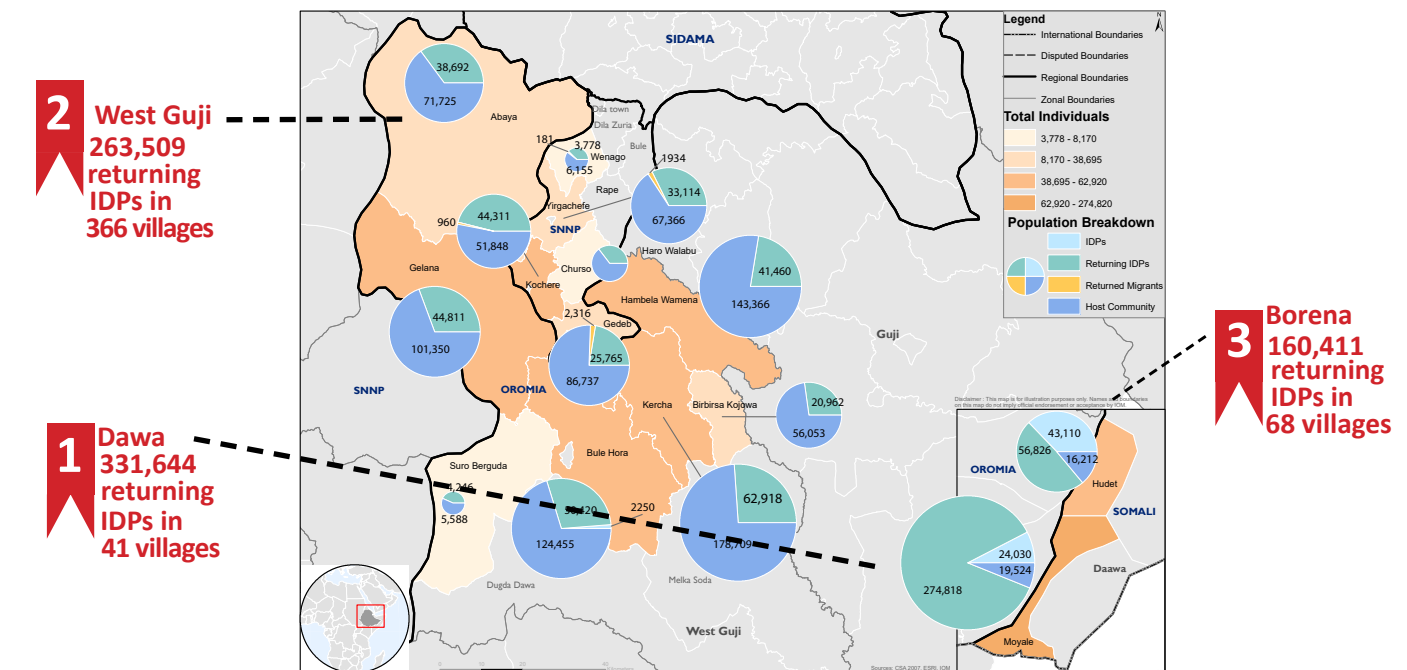


Figure 53: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

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 8th 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 March — 7 April 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 March to 7 April 2021.

Coverage of this round

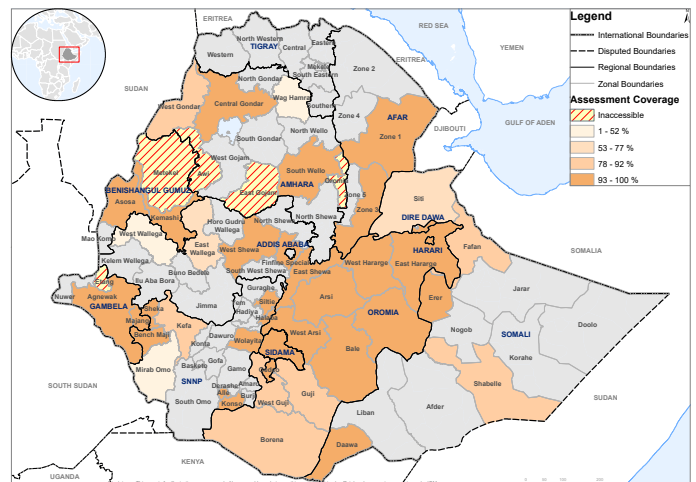
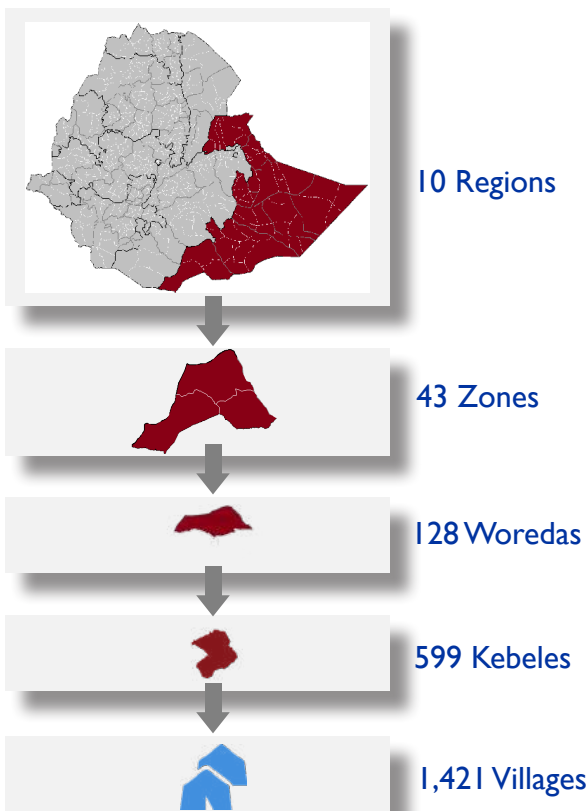


Figure 54: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 8 of VAS.



128 Inaccessible Villages

For round 8 of VAS, a total of 128 villages could not be accessed. 110 villages were inaccessible due to security issues mainly in West Guji, Guji, West Wallega, East Wallega, Metekel, Fafan and Mirab Omo zones. 18 villages could not be accessed due to road inaccessibility issues mainly in Itang Special Woreda, West Guji, Siti, East Hararge, West Arsi, Wag Hamra and East Gojam zones.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

National Level

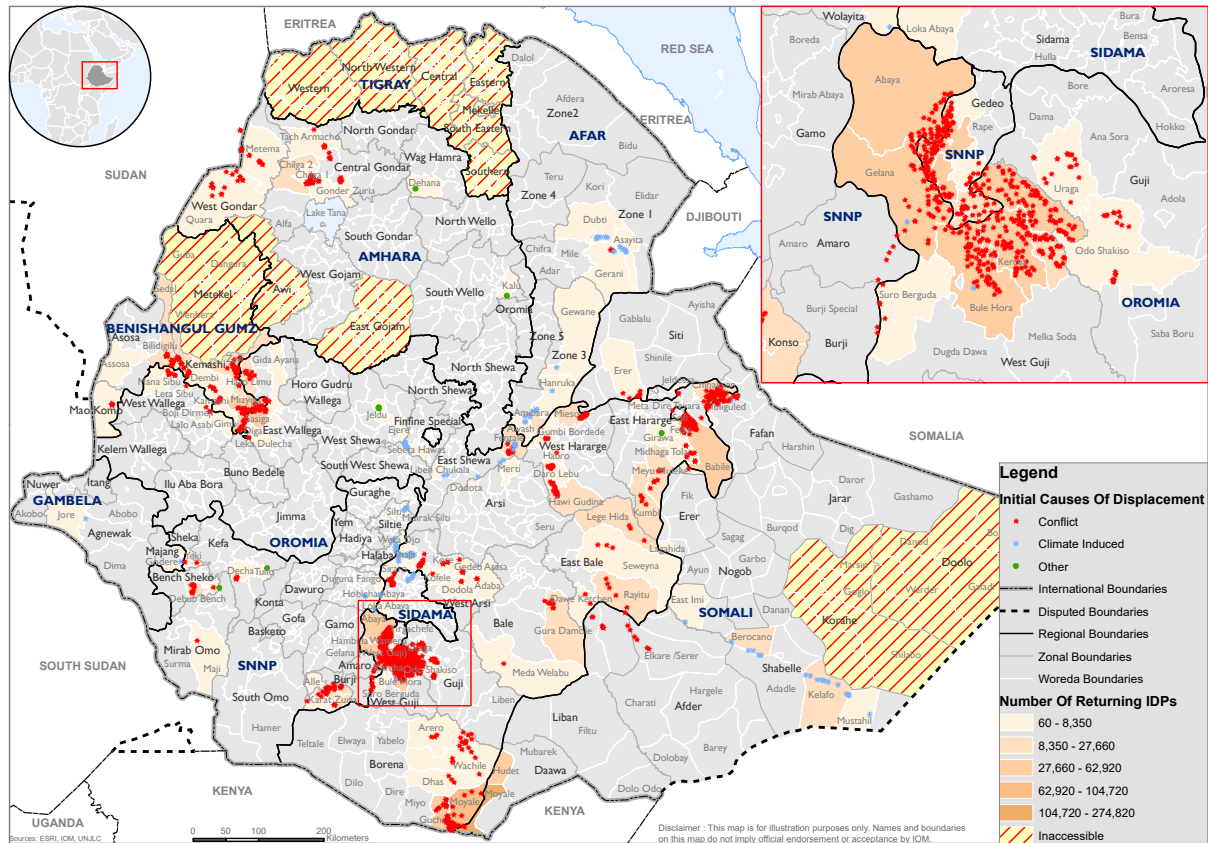


Figure 55: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in March and April 2021.

According to the data collected between March to April 2021, there were an estimated 1.5 million returning IDPs (261,808 households) across 1,421 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 region with an estimated total of 714,493 returning IDPs (127,860 households), as captured through the coverage of 834 villages. Oromia witnessed a decrease of 107,160 returning IDPs (-13%). However, 70 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. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 795 villages (95%).

The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali region with an estimate of 406,830 returning IDPs (67,835 households). However, it

should be noted that some villages could not be covered due to road inaccessibility and security issues in Dawa, Fafan and Siti zones. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 91 villages (83%).

The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNP region with an estimated 191,493 returning IDPs (32,702 households). There was a considerable increase of 21,642 returning IDPs (+24.4%) 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 161 villages (89%).

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 719,987 males (48.4%) and 766,474 females (51.6%). 1.4 million returning IDPs (91.7%) were initially displaced by conflict, 67,842 returning IDPs (4.6%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods and 55,214 returning IDPs were initially displaced by flash floods (3.7%).

Afar



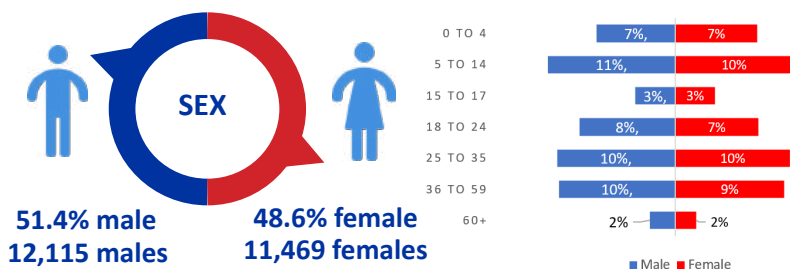
23,584 returning IDPs
(4,036 households)

27 villages
covered

4,028 host community
members (678 households)

Seasonal Floods was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 17 villages

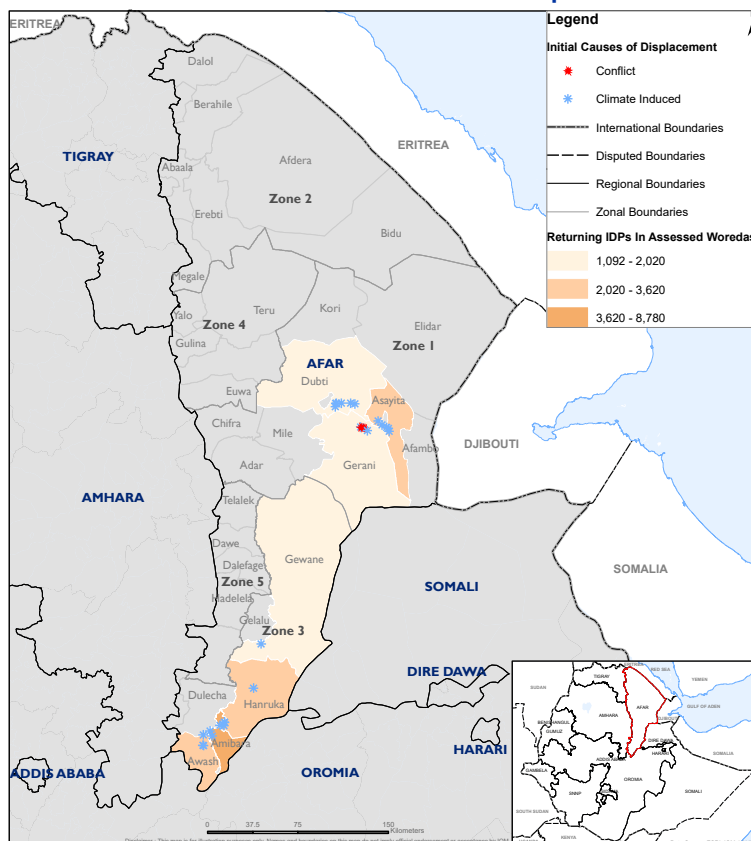
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	362
Breastfeeding mothers	549
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	21
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	70
Persons with chronic diseases	14
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	27
Single-female headed households	69
Single-male headed households	27
Child-headed households	11

4,036 households comprising 23,584 returning IDPs were identified in 27 villages in Afar region. This is the first time VAS was conducted in Afar Region. The majority of returning IDPs in 13 villages (48.1%) arrived between 1-3 months ago and returning IDPs in 7 villages (26%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Seasonal floods was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 17 villages (63%) followed by flash floods in 7 villages (26%) and conflict in 3 villages (11%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Afar



*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 Afar in VAS round 8.

Amhara



27,279 returning IDPs
(5,336 households)

419 IDPs
(85 households)

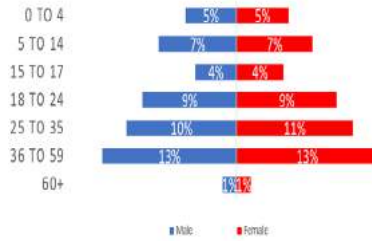
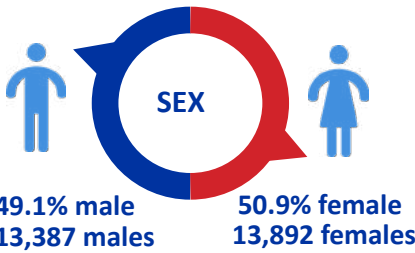
28,303 host community
members (6,477 households)

240 resettled IDPs
(48 households)

93 villages
covered

Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 93 villages (97%)

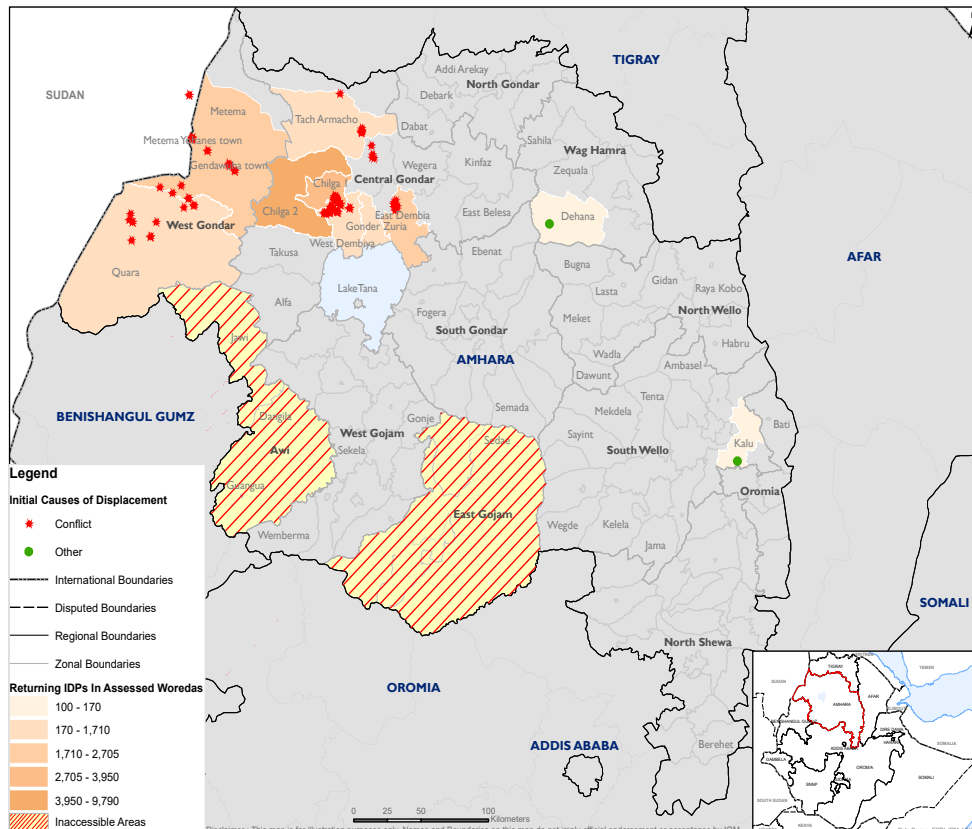
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	696
Breastfeeding mothers	2,166
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	281
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	265
Persons with chronic diseases	223
Vulnerable older persons who need support	354
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	354
Single-female headed households	1,248
Single-male headed households	418
Child-headed households	47

5,336 households comprising 27,279 returning IDPs were identified in 93 villages in Amhara region. These figures represent a decrease of 1,959 IDPs (-6.7%) since the previous round 7 (December 2020 - January 2021). The decrease is mainly due to insecurity in Artuma Fursi woreda and Kemisse City Administration areas and the seasonal movement of returning IDPs in Metema woreda. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 91 villages (98%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara

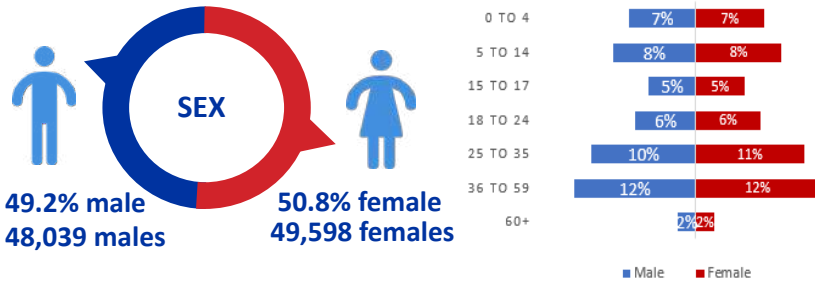


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Benishangul Gumz



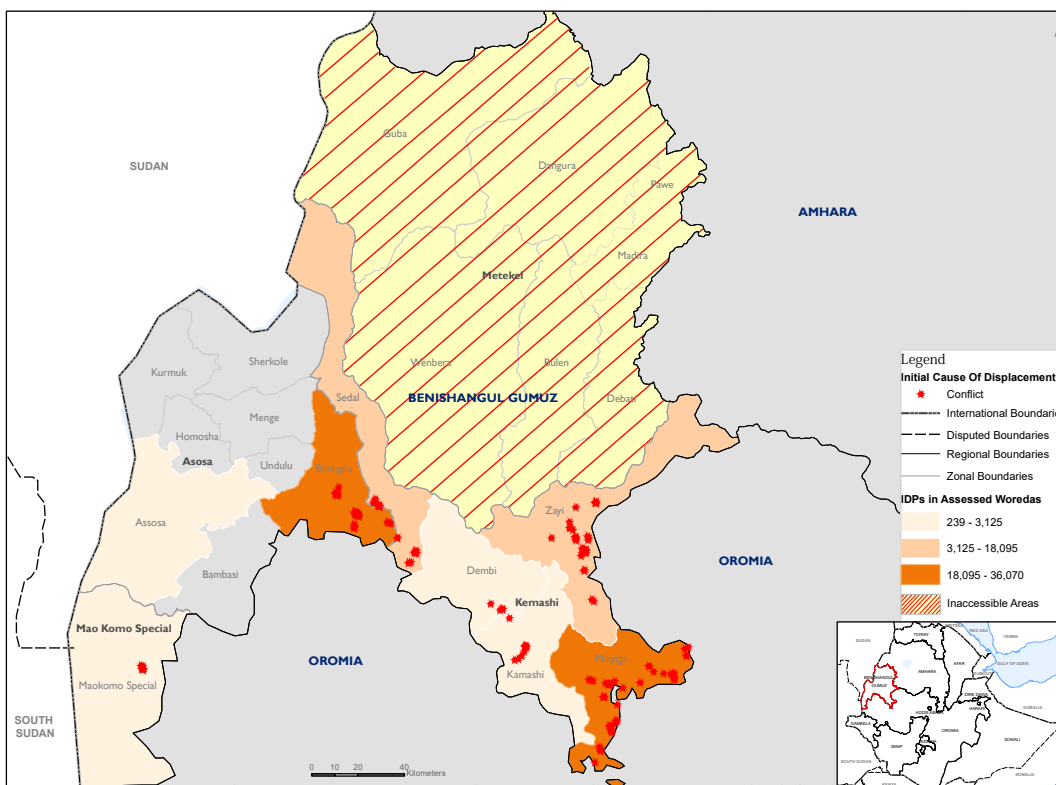
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



19,532 households comprising 97,637 returning IDPs were identified in 164 villages in Benishangul Gumz region. There was a +2.1% increase in the number of returning IDPs, following the reported return of IDPs in 4 new villages in Zayi woreda in Kemashi zone. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 164 villages (100%).

Pregnant women and girls	1,915
Breastfeeding mothers	5,643
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	458
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	603
Persons with chronic diseases	77
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,394
Single-female headed households	458
Single-male headed households	448
Child-headed households	15

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Benishangul Gumz



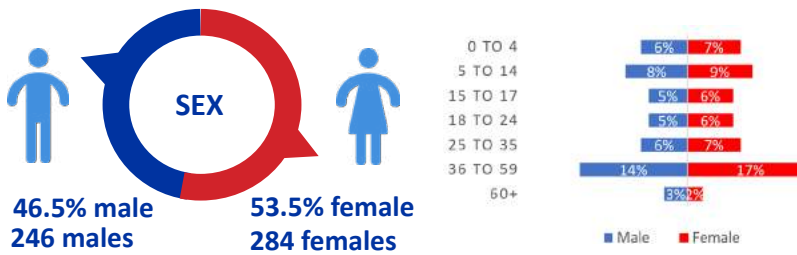
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 58: Returning IDP figures for Benishangul Gumz in VAS round 8.

Dire Dawa



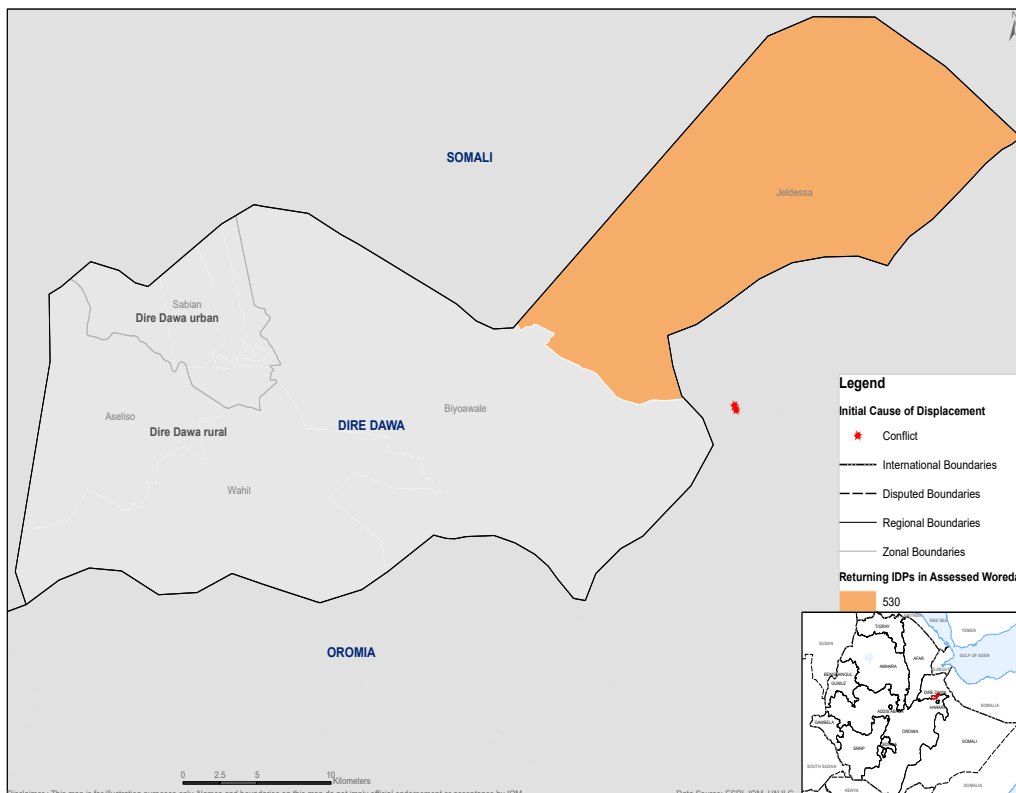
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



106 households comprising 530 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. There was a slight -1.9% decrease in the number of returning IDPs since the previous round 7 (December 2020 - January 2021). No IDPs or host community members were observed in these 2 villages. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

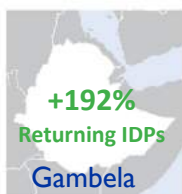
Pregnant women and girls	15
Breastfeeding mothers	22
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2
Persons with chronic diseases	0
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	0
Single-female headed households	0
Single-male headed households	0
Child-headed households	0

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Dire Dawa



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

Gambela



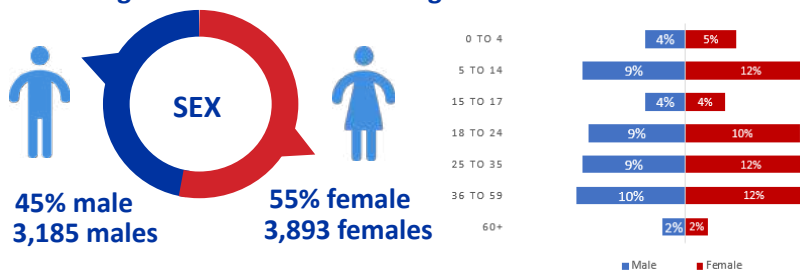
7,078 returning IDPs
(1,446 households)

2 villages covered

10,150 host community members
(2,030 HHs)

Seasonal floods were the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 2 villages (100%)

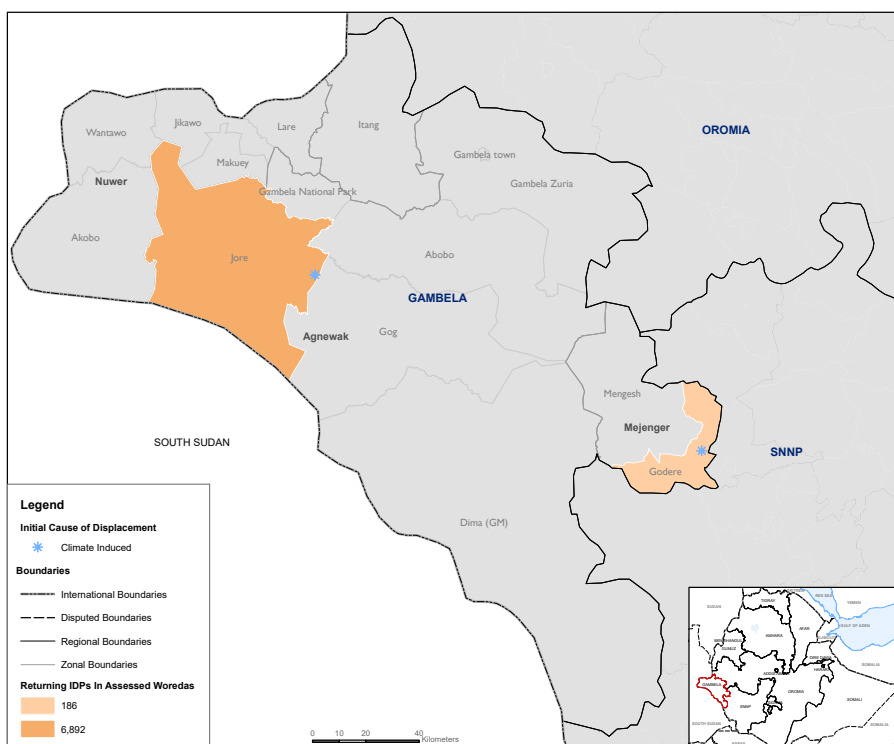
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	57
Breastfeeding mothers	100
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	7
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	10
Persons with chronic diseases	23
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	18
Single-female headed households	20
Single-male headed households	33
Child-headed households	-

1,446 households comprising 7,078 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Gambela. This is a very significant increase of 4,654 returning IDPs (+192%) since the previous round (December 2020 - January 2021). The large increase in the number of returning IDPs is due to an influx of returns in both villages. However, it should be noted that only 2 villages were accessed this round, as there were road inaccessibility issues for the other 6 villages. A majority of returning IDPs in one village returned between 3-6 months, while a majority of returning IDPs in the other village arrived between 1-3 months ago. Seasonal flood was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages (100%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in 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 60: Returning IDP figures for Gambela in VAS round 8.

Harari

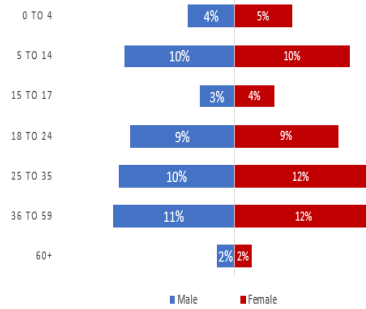
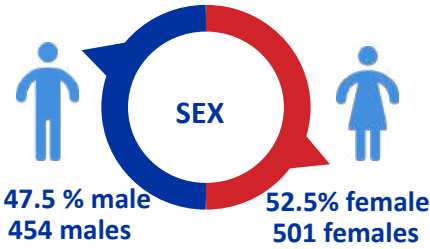


955 returning IDPs
(145 households)

2 villages
covered

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

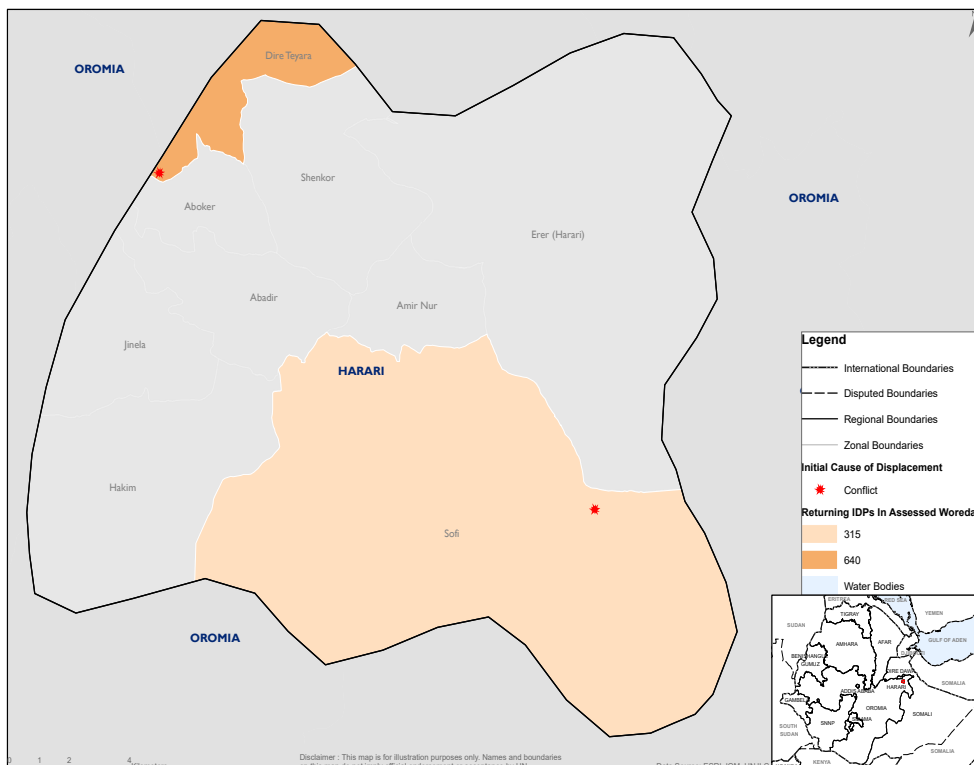
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	20
Breastfeeding mothers	45
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2
Persons with chronic diseases	1
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	-
Single-female headed households	-
Single-male headed households	-
Child-headed households	8

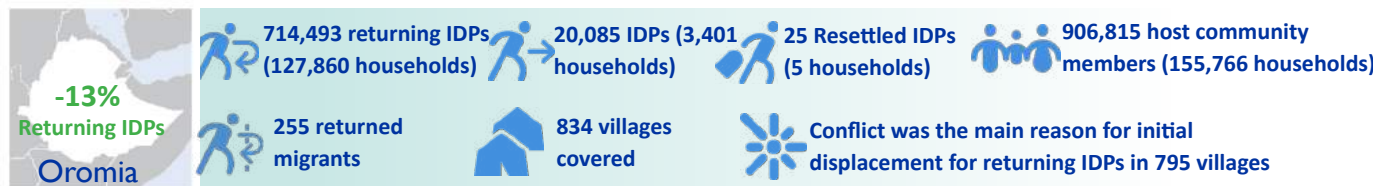
145 households comprising 955 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Harari region. There was no change in the number of returning IDPs in the last three rounds (since the June - July 2020 round). The majority of returning IDPs in both villages (100%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Harari

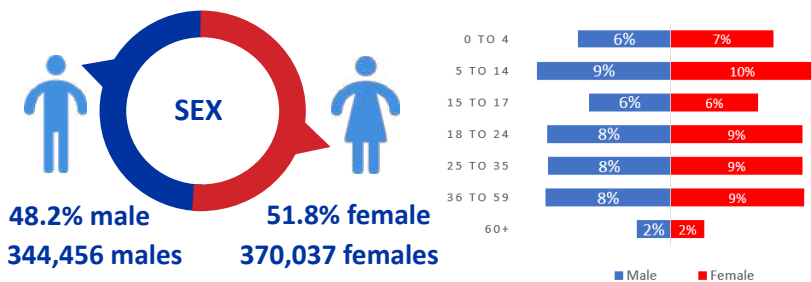


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Oromia



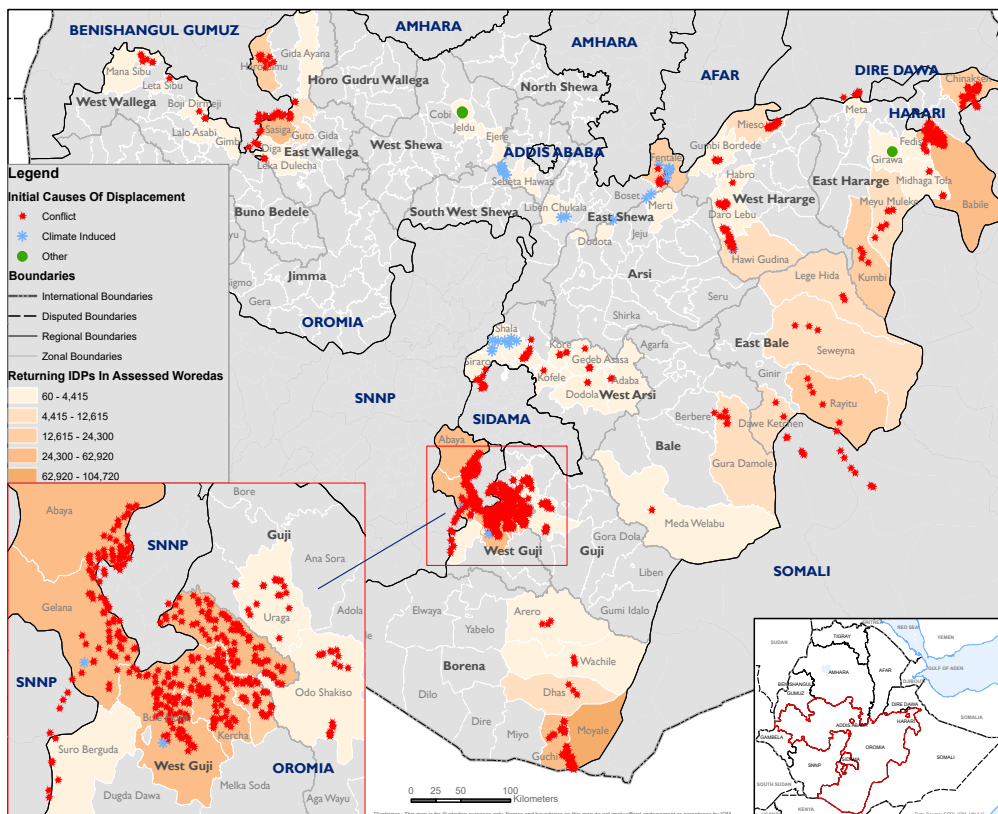
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	31,019
Breastfeeding mothers	46,566
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	3,748
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3,088
Persons with chronic diseases	1,469
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	4,560
Single-female headed households	8,430
Single-male headed households	2,977
Child-headed households	546

127,860 households comprising 714,493 returning IDPs were identified in 834 villages in Oromia region. There was a decrease of 107,760 returning IDPs (-13%) since VAS round 7 (December 2020 – January 2021). However, 70 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 795 villages (95%).

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 62: Returning IDP figures for Oromia region in VAS round 8.

Sidama



16,582 returning IDPs
(2,810 households)

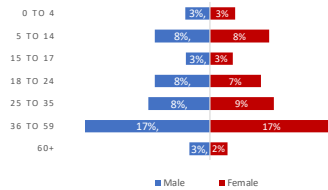
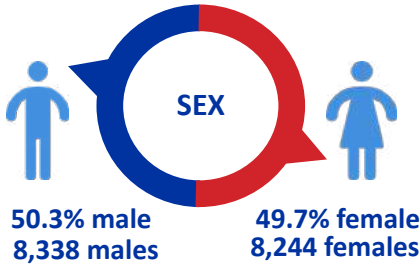
336 IDPs
(65 households)

14,710 host community members
(2,299 households)

7 villages covered

Flash floods was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 7 villages (100%)

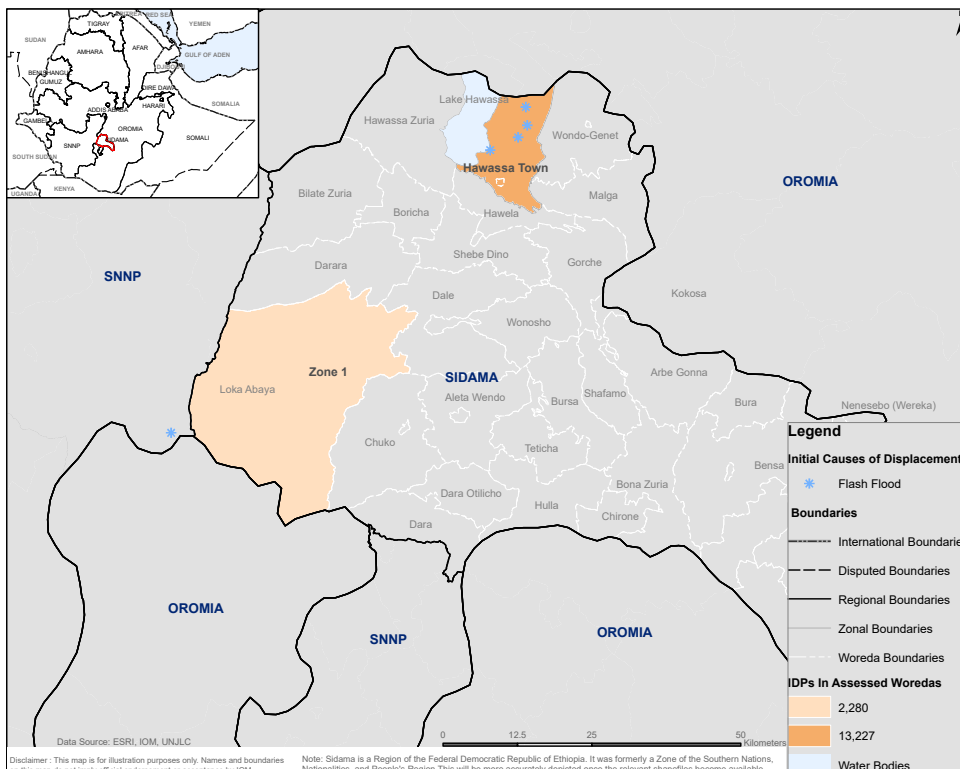
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	176
Breastfeeding mothers	285
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	8
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	18
Persons with chronic diseases	26
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	-
Single-female headed households	-
Single-male headed households	-
Child-headed households	8

2,810 households comprising 16,582 returning IDPs were identified in 7 villages in Sidama region. This represents an increase of 1,075 returning IDPs (+6.9%) since the previous round (December 2020 - January 2021), mainly due to the return of IDPs initially displaced due to floods. Returning IDPs in 2 villages arrived more than six months ago, while in 2 villages the returning IDPs arrived between 3-6 months and in 3 villages between 1-3 months ago. Flash floods was the initial reason for displacement for returning IDPs in all 7 villages (100%).

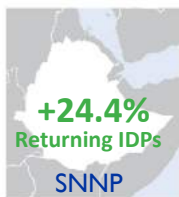
Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Sidama



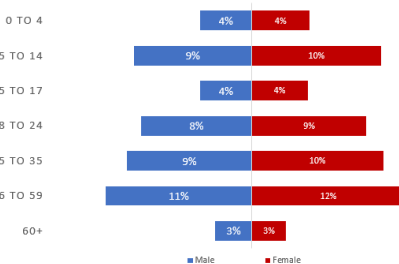
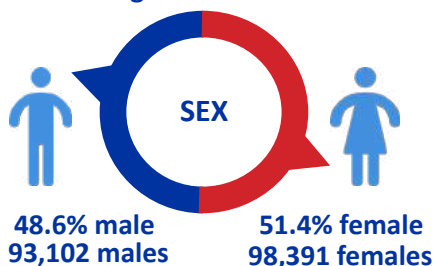
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 63: Returning IDP figures for Sidama region in VAS round 8.

SNNP



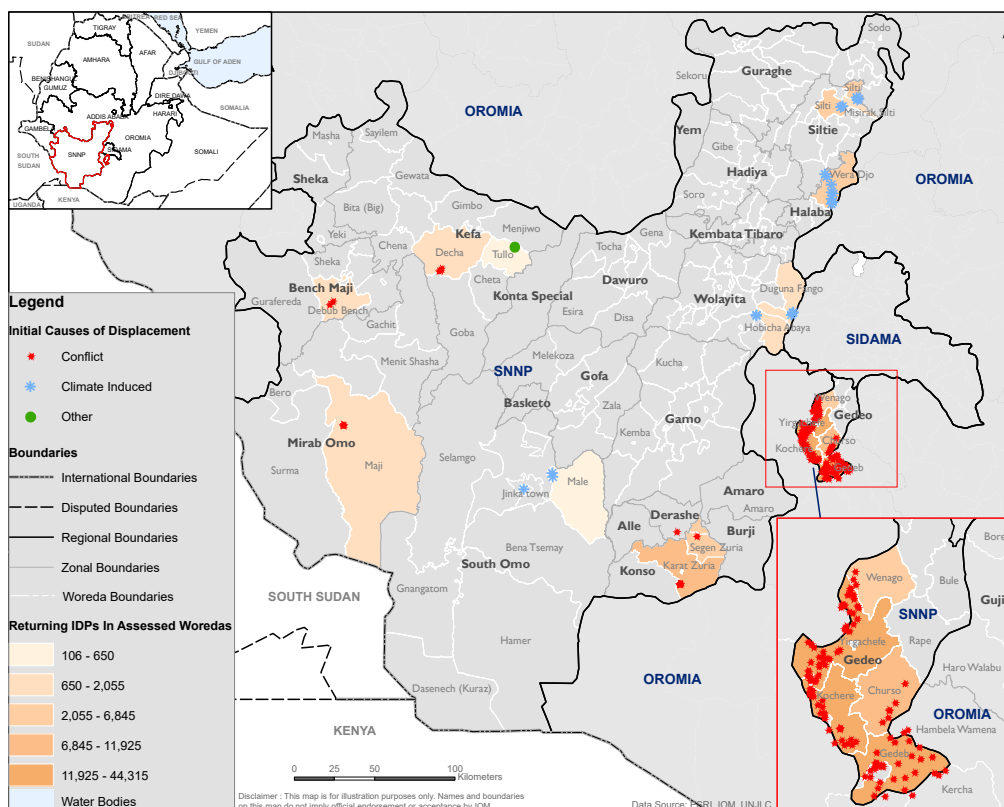
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	4,850
Breastfeeding mothers	8,958
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	460
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	861
Persons with chronic diseases	816
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,488
Single-female headed households	2,037
Single-male headed households	668
Child-headed households	103

32,702 households comprising 191,493 returning IDPs were identified in 181 villages in SNNP region. There was a +24.4% increase in the number of returning IDPs since the previous round (December 2020 - January 2011). Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 161 villages (89%), followed by flash floods and seasonal floods for returning IDPs in 9 villages each (5%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNP Region

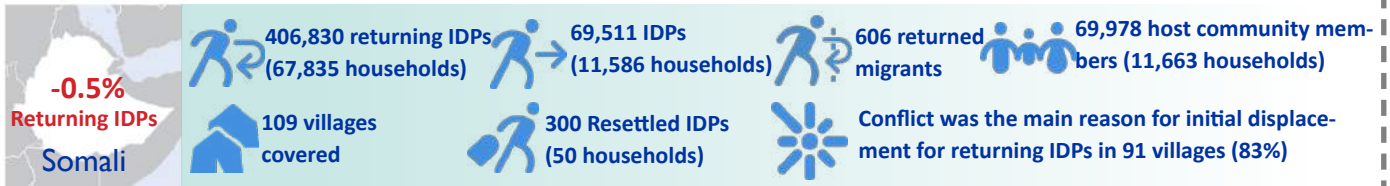


*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

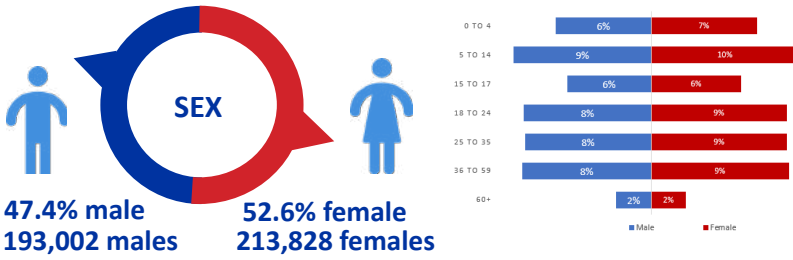
Figure 64: Returning IDP figures for SNNP region in VAS round 8.

**The total number of IDPs reported in SNNP region is based on DTM's current coverage in the region.

Somali



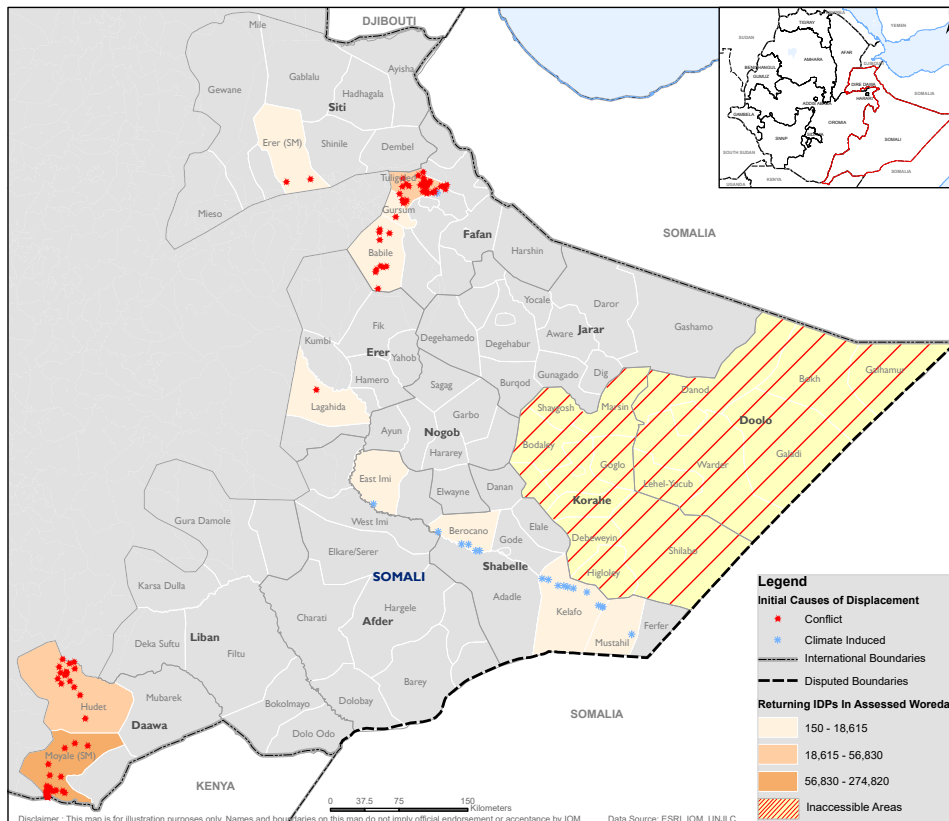
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	7,683
Breastfeeding mothers	10,058
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	649
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,052
Persons with chronic diseases	603
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	888
Single-female headed households	2,090
Single-male headed households	1,156
Child-headed households	614

67,835 households comprising 406,830 returning IDPs were identified in 109 villages in Somali region. There was a slight decrease of 1,911 returning IDPs (-0.47%) since the previous round (December 2020 - January 2011). Overall, there was a small reduction in return villages from 111 to 109, representing a 1.8% change. The majority of returning IDPs in 108 villages (99%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 91 villages (83%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somali



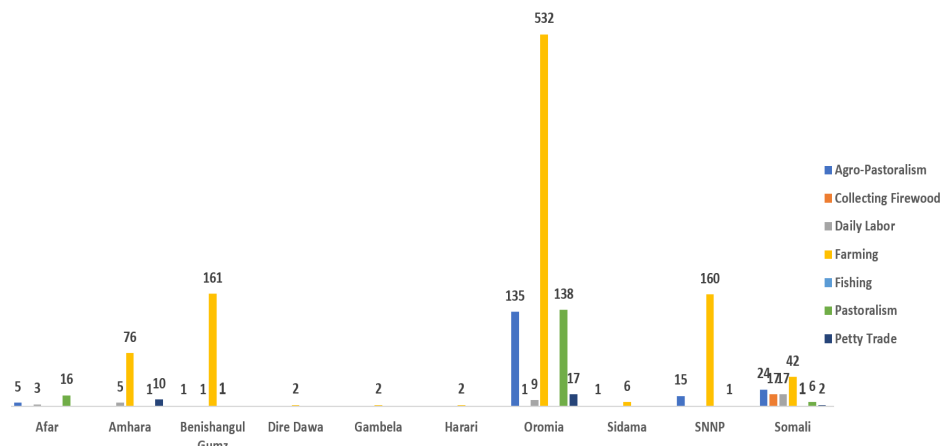
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

LIVELIHOODS

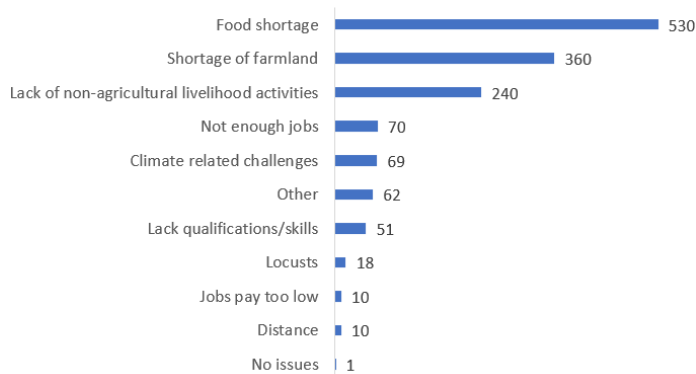
Type of Livelihood

The main livelihood for 532 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by pastoralism in 138 villages. In Benishangul Gumz, the most common livelihood is farming as found in 161 villages.

Figure 66: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.



Main Issues with Livelihoods



In 530 villages (37%), the main issue with livelihoods was reportedly food shortage, followed by a shortage of farmland in 360 villages (25%). Meanwhile, 240 villages (17%) reported a lack of non-agricultural activities as the main livelihood issue.

Figure 67: Main issues with livelihood in villages assessed.

Agriculture

Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 178 villages (13%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

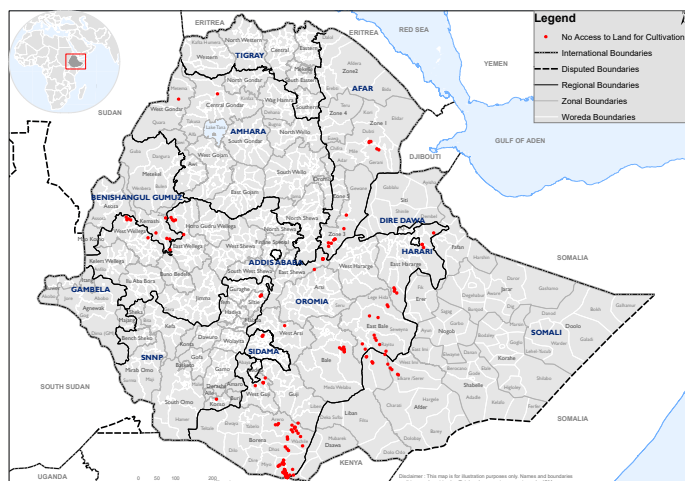


Figure 68: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.



Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds in 1,344 villages, followed by tools in 1,206 villages.

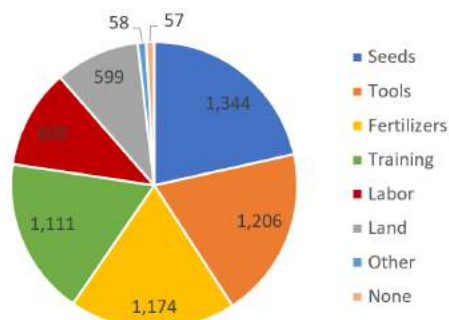
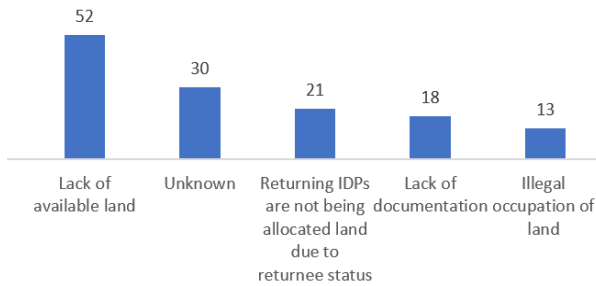


Figure 69: Most needed agricultural inputs by number of villages.

Barriers to Accessing Land



In 52 villages (4%), returning IDPs had issues accessing land due to a lack of availability. In 21 villages (1.5%), returning IDPs were not allocated land due to their status as returnees.

Figure 70: Types of barriers returning IDPs are facing in accessing land across villages.

Food

Food Types Available in Villages

Other grains were reportedly available in 1,015 villages, while vegetables were available in 893 villages.

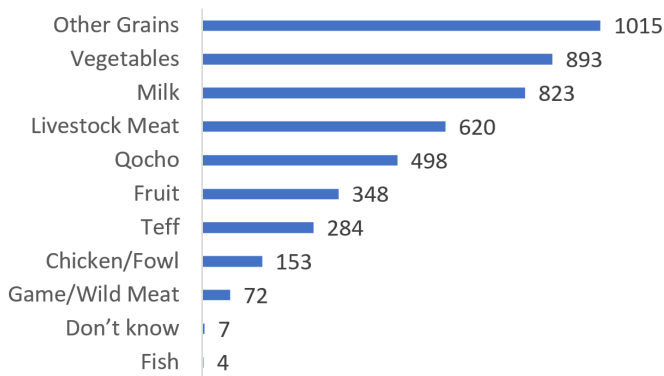


Figure 71: Food types available in villages.

Problems Affecting Production of Food and Cash Crops

1,024 villages were affected by crop disease, while 759 villages were affected by other forms of crop damage caused by insects such as desert locust, livestock and wildlife.

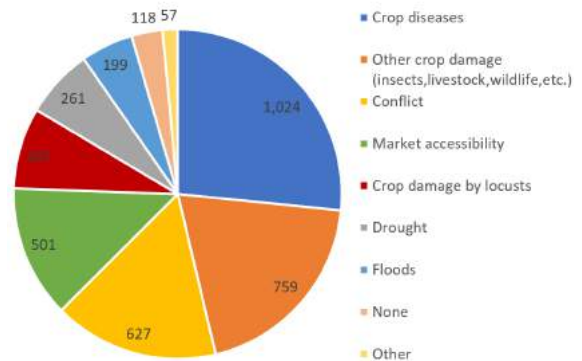


Figure 72: Main problems affecting the production of food and cash crops across sites.

Livestock

Of the 1,272 villages (90%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:

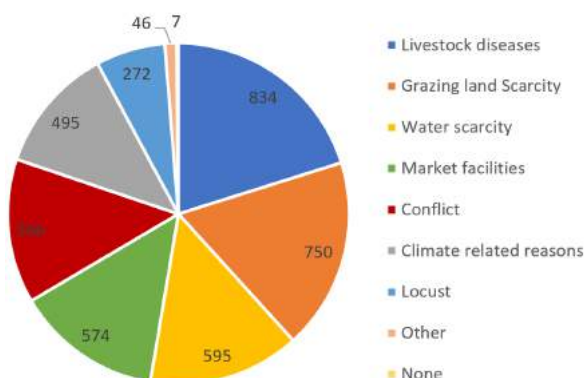


Figure 73 (on the left): Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.

HEALTH

Availability of Health Facilities

Villages Without Access to Health Facilities

1,051 out of 1,421 villages (74%) do not have a health facility.

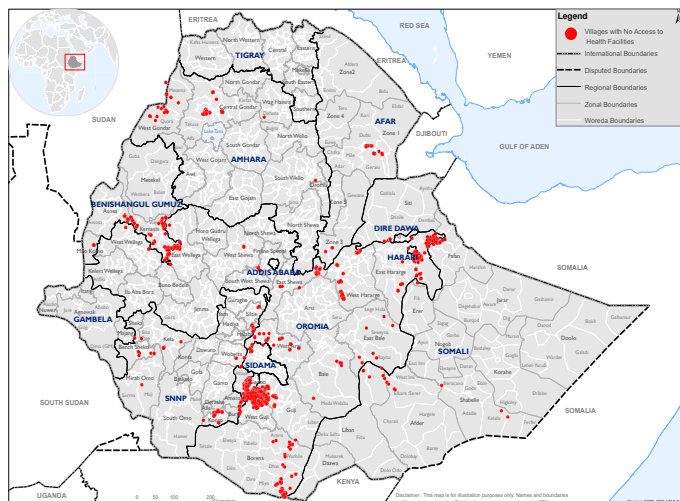


Figure 74: Villages that do not have health facilities.

Common Problems With Health Services

Of the 370 villages that have a health facility, common problems faced include no medicine in 295 villages and a lack of referrals in 161 villages.

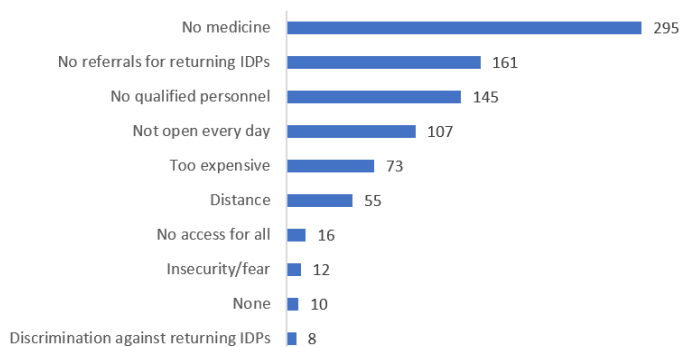


Figure 75: Common problems in accessing health services in villages where health facilities are available.

Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 12 villages (44%) in Afar followed by typhoid in 8 villages (30%).



Malaria is the main concern for 66 villages (71%) in Amhara followed by scabies in 11 villages (12%).



Malaria is the main concern for 150 villages (91%) in Benishangul Gumz.



Pneumonia is the main concern for 1 village (50%) and intestinal parasite for the other village (50%) in Dire Dawa.



Malaria is the main concern for 1 village (50%) in Gambela followed by diarrhea for the other village (50%).



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



Pneumonia is the main concern for 180 villages (22%) in Oromia followed by typhoid in 170 villages (20%) and malaria in 140 villages (17%).



Malaria is the main concern for 7 villages (100%) in Sidama.



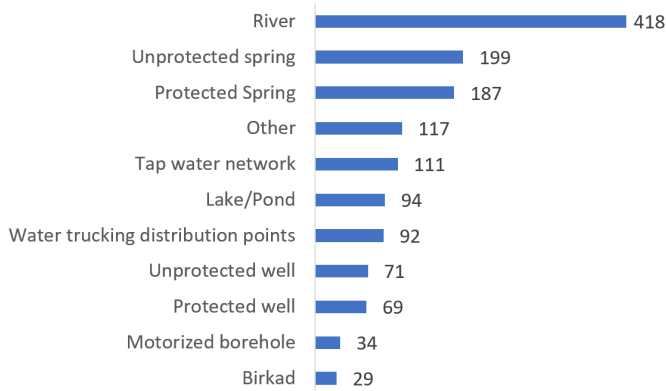
Typhoid is the main concern for 128 villages (71%) in SNNP followed by malaria in 45 villages (25%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 69 villages (63%) in Somali followed by UTI in 16 villages (25%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Water Source



Main Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in 418 villages is rivers (29%), and in 199 villages it is unprotected springs (14%). 187 villages (13%) rely on protected spring while people rely on other options such as hand pumps, in 117 villages (8%).

Figure 76: 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 (592 villages or 42%) is a 21-30 minute walk one-way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 210 villages (15%) to reach the nearest water source.

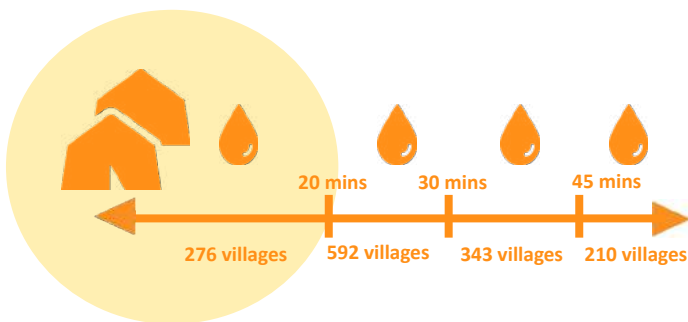


Figure 77: Distance to the nearest water source.

Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a general lack of sufficient water sources in 609 villages, poor quality of water in 456 villages and distance in 407 villages.

Figure 79: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

Average Queue Time for Water

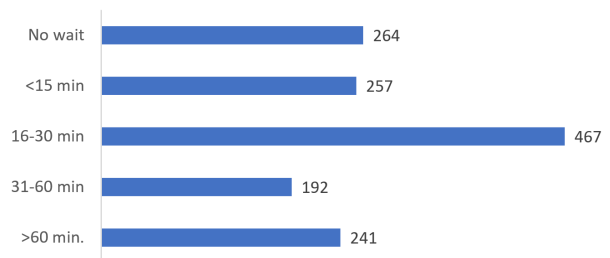


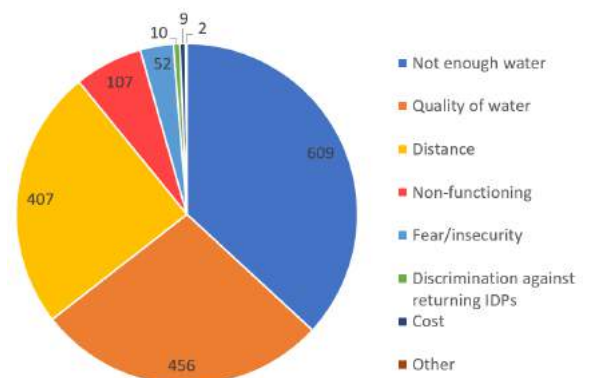
Figure 78: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 570 villages (40%).



Water sources are not accessible to all households in 849 villages (60%).



EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools

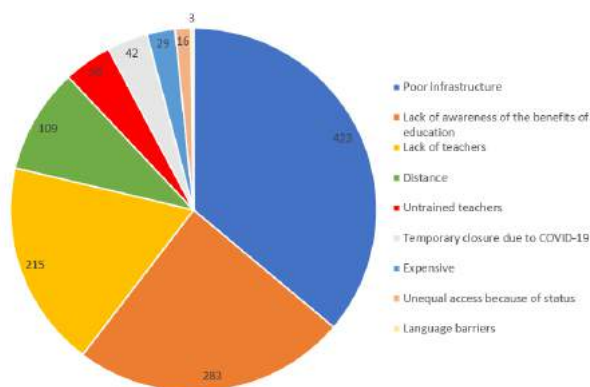
Primary School

Primary schools were available in 748 villages across 8 regions. The following is the reported 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
Afar	16	1,364	197	16
Amhara	39	2,575	40	39
Benishangul Gumz	44	6,555	71	44
Gambela	2	1,075	0	2
Oromia	475	73,132	3,352	475
Sidama	7	4,826	92	7
SNNP	88	20,128	335	88
Somali	77	10,872	2,401	77
Grand Total	748	120,527	6,488	748

Figure 80: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Education Challenges



Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

It was reported that 423 villages are not satisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure. The second reason for dissatisfaction with schools is lack of awareness of the benefits of education as reported in 283 villages. This is followed by lack of teachers 215 villages.

Figure 81: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

Top 10 Reasons Girls Are Not Attending School

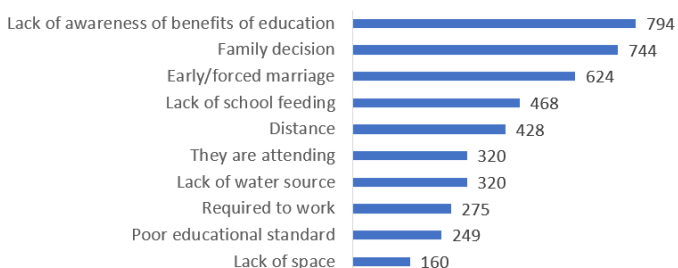


Figure 82: Main reasons girls are not attending school by number of sites.

Top 10 Reasons Boys Are Not Attending School

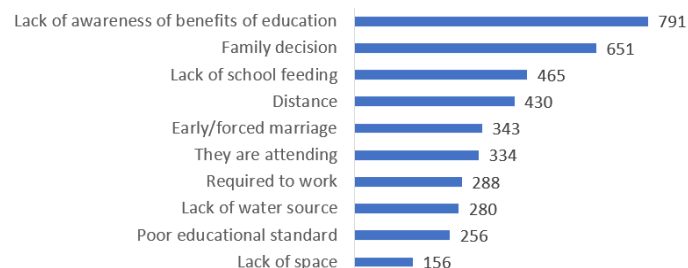


Figure 83: Main reasons boys are not attending school by number of sites.

SHELTER

Shelter Types & Conditions

The 3 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 1,054 villages, followed by houses made of mud walls with thatched roofing in 929 villages and Buuls/Tukuls (wooden frame with cloth or plastic sheeting) in 644 villages.

Out of the 1,421 villages covered, a majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters in 1,100 villages (77%), while those in 321 villages (23%) 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 233 villages and partially damaged in 58 villages. Notably, returning IDPs in 18 villages said that they did not own shelter before their displacement.

Issues With Shelter

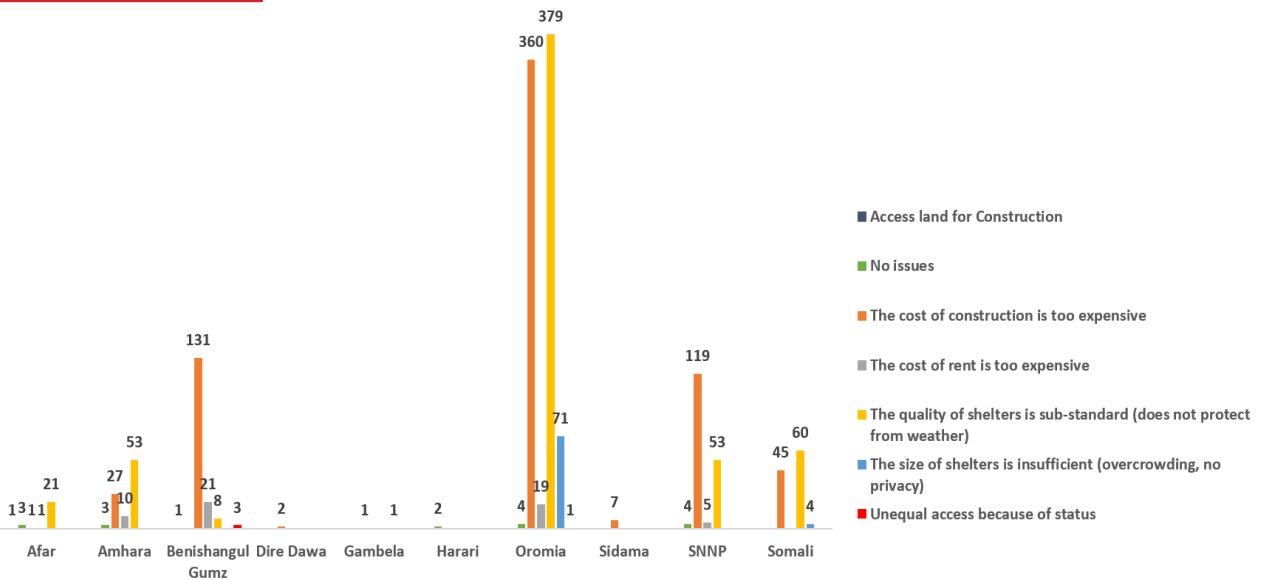


Figure 85: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages was the poor quality of shelters as reported in 379 villages in Oromia, 60 villages in Somali, 53 villages in SNNP, and 53 villages in Amhara. The next notable issue was the cost of construction which was said to be too expensive in 360 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding was also an issue in 71 villages in Oromia and 4 villages in Somali.

1,100
Number of villages where returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters

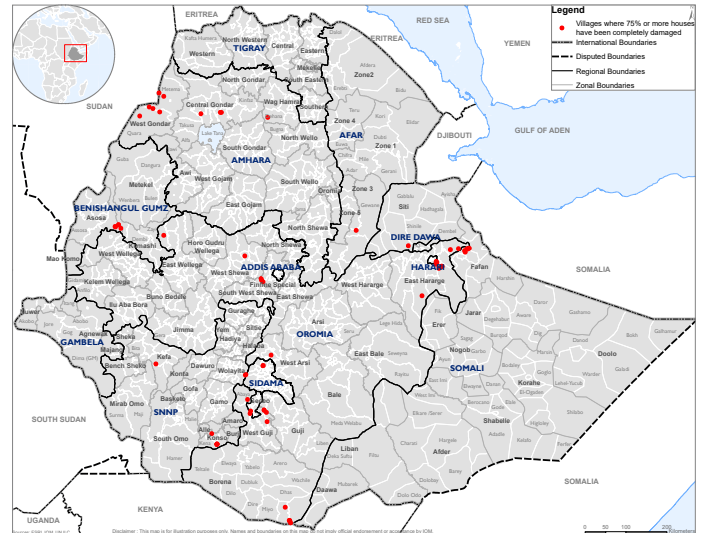


Figure 84: Villages where returning IDPs report that 75% or more houses have been completely damaged due to conflict.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Most Needed NFI

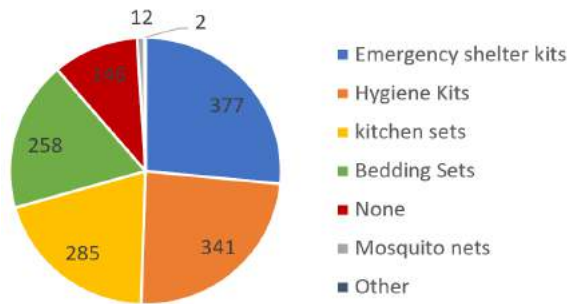


Figure 86: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 377 villages (27%), followed by hygiene kits in 341 villages (24%).

Nearest Accessible Market Selling NFIs

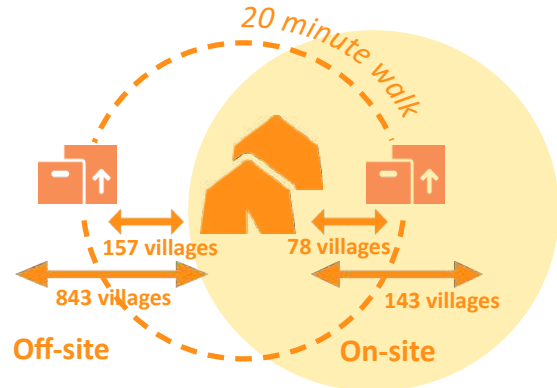


Figure 87: Distance to nearest market selling NFIs.

The nearest accessible market selling non-food items (NFIs) for returning IDPs was on-site and required less than a 20-minute walk for 78 villages.



HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Land Ownership & Land Access

Main Form of Land Tenure

The main form of land tenure was landholding certificates in 941 villages (66%), while communal land was the main form of land ownership in 344 villages (24%). Meanwhile, public institutes were the main form of land ownership in 52 villages (4%).

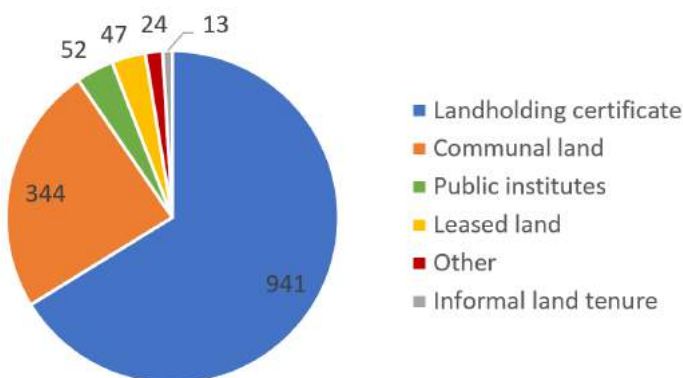


Figure 88: Main forms of land ownership.

Claim and Access to Land

A majority of returning IDPs in 994 villages (70%) who had a claim to land currently have access to land. However, returning IDPs in 414 villages (29%) stated that they had a claim to land but no longer have access to it.

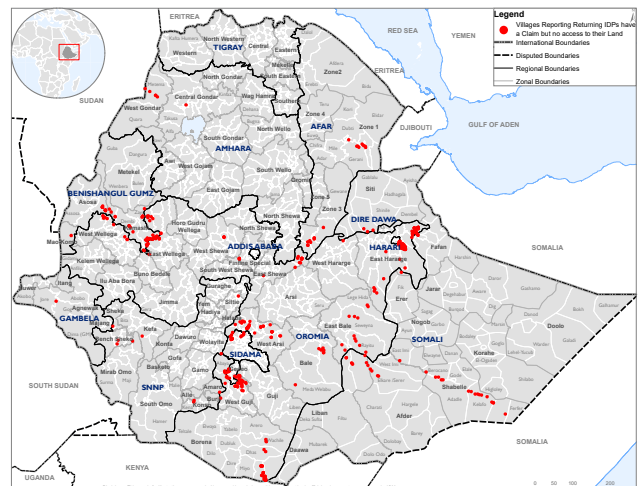
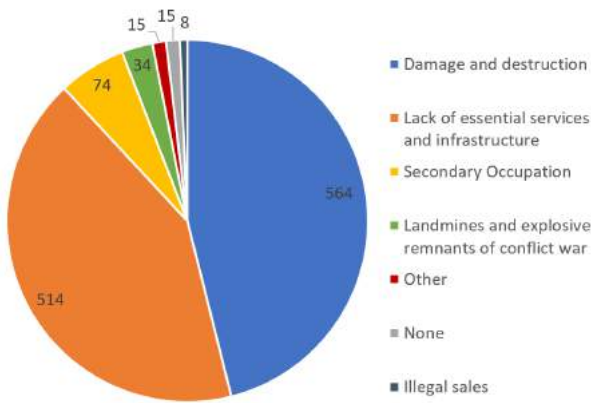


Figure 89: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



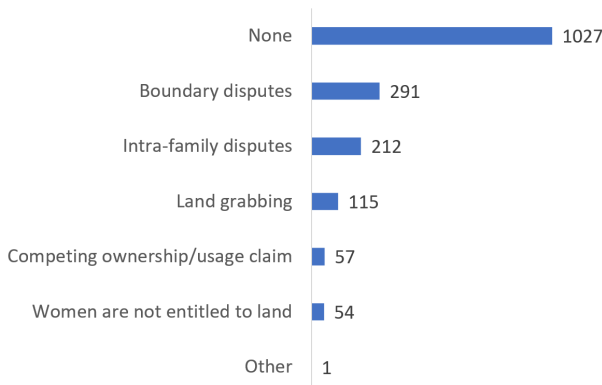
Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

The main obstacle for returning IDPs to return to their abandoned housing, land and property (HLP) was damage and destruction as reported in 564 villages. This was followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 514 villages.

Figure 90: Obstacles to return to abandoned housing, land and property as reported by returning IDPs.

Tenure Documentation

Type of Disputes That Exist Around HLP



In 1,027 sites (72%), no disputes around housing, land and property were reported. However, boundary disputes were reported in 291 villages (20%), while intra-family disputes were reported in 212 villages (15%).

Figure 91: Type of disputes that exist around HLP.

PROTECTION

The relationship between returning IDPs and host communities is reportedly fair in 6 villages (0.4%), very bad in 8 villages (0.6%), very good in 98 villages (7%), and good in 336 villages (24%). However, it should be noted that the focus group discussions in 973 villages (68%) did not answer this question.

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 43 villages (3%) and threats of violence in 50 villages (4%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 75 villages (5%).

- There have been security incidents in the past two months in 34 villages (2%).
- There have been no security incidents in the past two months in 1,387 villages (98%)

Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

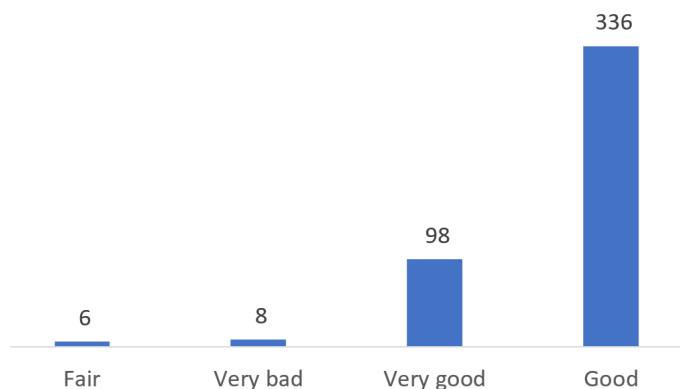
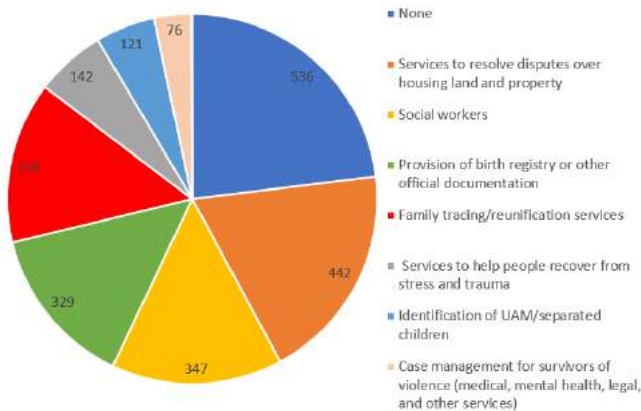


Figure 92: The reported relationship between returning IDPs and host communities across villages.



Types of Protection Services Available

Across 536 villages (40%), it was reported that there were no protection services available. However, services to resolve disputes over housing, land and property were reportedly available in 442 villages (31%).

Figure 93: Types of protection services available in or near the community across villages.



LEGAL ACCESS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Political Participation

Voting

The most prominent obstacle listed impeding returning IDPs from voting was a lack of knowledge on local affairs as reported in 196 villages and a lack of documentation in 58 villages.

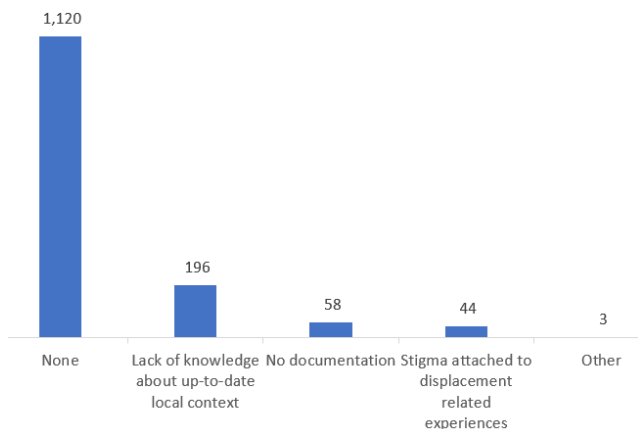


Figure 94: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.



Participation in Community, Social and Political Organizations

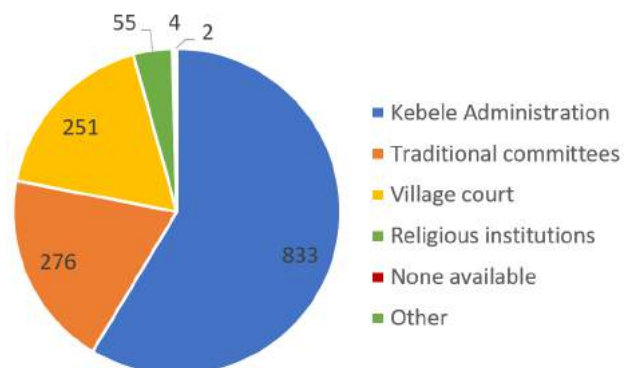
There are various community, social and political organizations existing across the villages. The most common were village or kebele committees which were present in 1,147 villages, while religious groups were found in 895 villages.

In 1,240 villages, returning IDPs were actively participating in these groups, but were not actively participating in 102 villages.

Justice Mechanisms

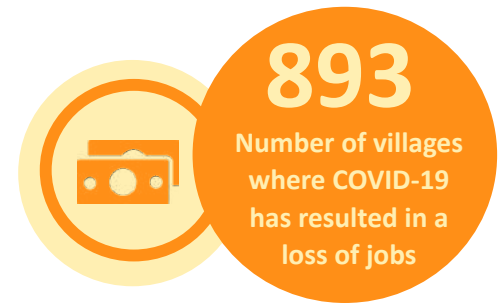
The Kebele administration was the justice mechanism most used by returning IDPs and host communities in 833 villages (59%). The second most commonly used justice mechanism was traditional committees as reported in 276 villages (19%).

Figure 95: Type of justice mechanism most prevalently used by returning IDPs and host communities.





COVID-19



Impact of COVID-19 on Villages Hosting Returning IDPs

Most Impacted Population Groups

In 942 villages, respondents mentioned that everyone was affected the same by COVID-19. However, in 291 villages, daily laborers were said to be the most impacted, followed by returning IDPs in 288 villages.

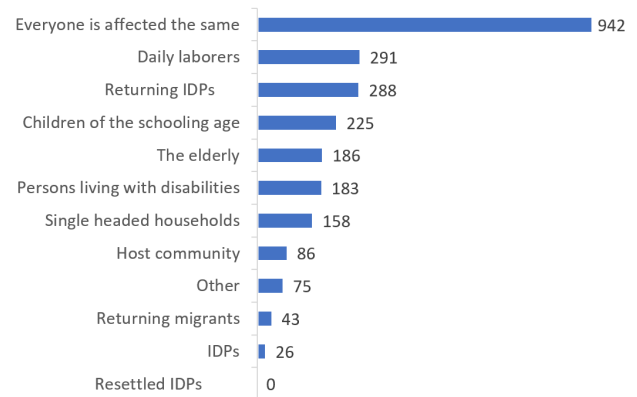


Figure 96: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across villages.

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

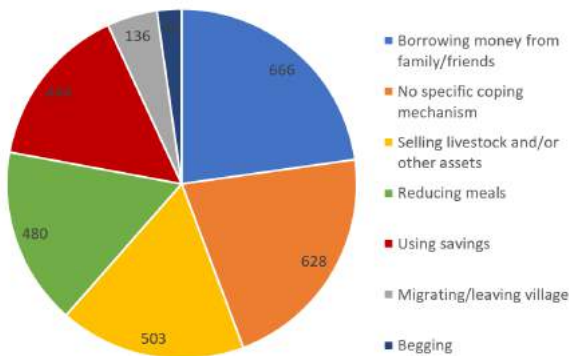


Figure 97: Coping mechanisms adopted by people living in villages hosting returning IDPs.

In 666 villages (47%), people borrowed money from family and friends as a coping mechanism, while in 628 villages (44%), there was no coping mechanism.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

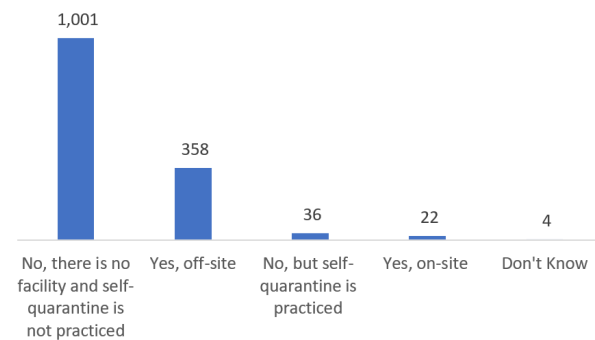


Figure 98: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

There were no quarantine facilities in 1,001 villages. However, quarantine facilities were available in 380 villages, where 358 of them were off-site and 22 of them were on-site.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

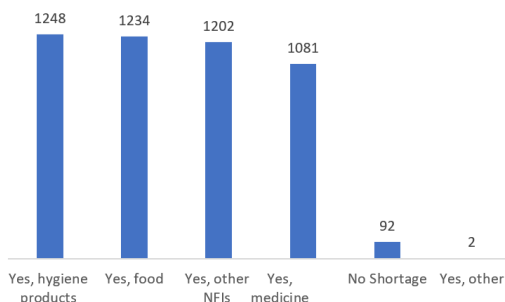


Figure 99: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,248 villages (88%), there was a reported shortage of hygiene products. In 1,234 villages (87%), there was a food shortage.

Additionally, it was reported that the price of hygiene products increased across 1,251 villages (88%) and the price of food also increased across 1,236 villages (87%).

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Site Assessment

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 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 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 2021)	Addis Ababa	Alkaki Sub City	Woreda 09	Conflict	100	368	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	368	1	
		Alkaki Sub City	Woreda 11	Conflict	1,754	5,485	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,754	5,485	1	
		Addis Ababa Total			1,854	5,853	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,854	5,853	2	
		Afar		Alambo	Conflict	360	2,040	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	2,040	1
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Flash Flood	-	-	-	339	1,981	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Seasonal Flood	1,150	7,122	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	7,122	3
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Flash Flood	-	-	-	543	3,173	4	-	-	-	543	3,173	4
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	205	1,219	1	-	-	-	205	1,219	1
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Seasonal Flood	300	1,580	1	486	2,382	1	-	-	-	786	3,962	2
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Drought	355	1,914	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	1,914	3
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Conflict	400	2,268	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	2,268	1
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Flash Flood	450	2,445	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	2,445	1
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Drought	30	183	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	183	1
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Conflict	-	-	-	137	639	1	-	-	-	137	639	1
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Conflict	100	513	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	513	1
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Conflict	1,162	5,854	4	573	2,798	2	-	-	-	1,735	8,652	6
		Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	130	641	1	-	-	-	130	641	1
		Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Seasonal Flood	183	745	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	745	1
		Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Drought	215	840	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	840	1
		Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Seasonal Flood	150	575	1	186	775	1	-	-	-	336	1,350	2
		Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Other	565	2,689	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	2,689	4
		Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Other	48	227	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	227	1
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Conflict	1,247	7,276	4	801	4,647	1	-	-	-	2,048	11,923	5
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Flash Flood	334	1,881	1	1,463	8,596	6	-	-	-	1,797	10,477	7
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,463	8,596	6	-	-	-	1,463	8,596	6
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Seasonal Flood	586	3,341	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	3,341	1
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Drought	270	1,476	1	-	-	-	805	1	-	150	805	1
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Flash Flood	663	3,646	2	460	2,567	2	-	-	-	1,123	6,213	4
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Drought	500	2,832	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,832	2
		Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,425	8,269	1	-	-	-	1,425	8,269	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Flash Flood	600	3,520	1	760	4,438	2	-	-	-	1,360	7,958	3		
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Conflict	-	-	-	320	1,994	1	-	-	-	320	1,994	1		
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Flash Flood	168	799	2	659	3,688	2	-	-	-	827	4,487	4		
Afar		Gabi (Zone 5)	Drought	-	-	-	197	1,072	1	-	-	-	197	1,072	1		
Afar		Hadielala	Drought	301	1,364	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,364	1		
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Drought	55	299	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	299	1		
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Other	40	209	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	209	1		
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Drought	286	1,682	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	1,682	2		
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Drought	62	384	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	384	1		
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Drought	31	176	1	31	176	1	-	-	-	62	384	1		
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Other	360	2,052	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	2,052	2		
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Flash Flood	130	742	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	742	2		
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Drought	265	1,579	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,579	2		
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Drought	172	1,004	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	1,004	2		
Afar Total					11,892	65,499	54	8,664	48,879	30	150	805	20,726	115,183	85		
Round 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 2021)	Amhara	Aw/Agew	Chagni	Conflict	-	-	-	9,688	52,317	1	-	-	-	9,688	52,317	1	
		Aw/Agew	Guagusa Shikudad	Conflict	117	390	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	390	2	
		Aw/Agew	Guangua	Conflict	-	-	-	3,152	14,942	5	193	834	1	3,345	15,776	6	
		Aw/Agew	Dangila	Conflict	26	93	1	295	1,469	4	-	-	-	321	1,562	5	
		Aw/Agew	Dangila city Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	197	768	4	-	-	-	197	768	4	
		Aw/Agew	Fagta Lakoma	Conflict	-	-	-	397	1,673	8	98	473	2	495	2,146	10	
		Aw/Agew	Jawi	Conflict	-	-	-	726	3,469	6	-	-	-	726	3,469	6	
		Aw/Agew	Zigem	Conflict	-	-	-	1,262	7,197	6	30	121	1	1,292	7,318	7	
		Aw/Agew	Zigem	Drought	31	121	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	121	1	
		Aw/Agew	Gonder Zuria	Conflict	187	676	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	676	2	
		Aw/Agew	Central Gonder	Conflict	38	133	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	133	1	
		Aw/Agew	East Gonder	Conflict	78	278	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	278	2	
		Aw/Agew	Debre Markos	Conflict	54	115	1	21	85	1	-	-	-	75	200	2	
		Aw/Agew	Enbise Sar Midir	Conflict	57	203	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	203	1	



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	
Amhara	East Gojam		Guzamn		136	594	1	136	594	1	136	594	1	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)		Minjar Shenkora	Landslide	42	159	1	245	1,112	3	287	1,271	4	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)		Menz Keya Gabriel	Conflict	84	736	2	-	-	-	184	736	2	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)		Debrebirhan City Administration	Conflict	2,054	9,282	5	84	550	1	2,222	10,324	7	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)		Menz Gara Midir	Conflict	-	-	-	68	200	1	68	200	1	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)		Ensauro	Conflict	23	62	1	339	1,331	2	45	1,479	4	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)		Moretna Jiru	Conflict	61	132	1	-	-	-	170	655	1	
Amhara	North Wollo		Habru	Conflict	160	509	4	-	-	-	28	76	1	
Amhara	North Wollo		Gubba Lafto	Conflict	700	2,049	14	132	478	2	-	-	-	
Amhara	North Wollo		Kobo	Flood	37	105	1	-	-	-	37	105	1	
Amhara	North Wollo		Meressa City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	129	369	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	North Wollo		Woldiya City Administration	Conflict	35	78	1	-	-	-	35	78	1	
Amhara	North Wollo		Lalibela City Administration	Conflict	256	838	3	-	-	-	256	838	3	
Amhara	North Wollo		Lasta	Conflict	56	174	1	136	373	2	42	138	1	
Amhara	South Gondar		Anda Bet	Conflict	301	723	1	250	621	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict	838	3,746	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Esire	Conflict	956	4,156	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Farta	Conflict	151	533	1	75	330	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Addis Zemen City Administration	Conflict	47	80	1	-	-	-	47	80	1	
Amhara	South Gondar		Guna Begemidir	Conflict	75	217	1	-	-	-	75	217	1	
Amhara	South Gondar		Nefas Meswicha city Administration	Conflict	31	116	1	-	-	-	31	116	1	
Amhara	South Gondar		Sede Nujja	Conflict	-	-	-	405	1,262	2	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Woreta City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	219	707	3	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Ebenat	Conflict	-	-	-	40	114	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Harnusit City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	32	97	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Gondar		Mekane Eyesus City Administration	Conflict	503	2,130	1	-	-	-	503	2,130	1	
Amhara	South Gondar		Simada	Conflict	189	588	3	-	-	-	189	588	3	
Amhara	South Gondar		Weggeda City Administration	Conflict	152	468	2	-	-	-	152	468	2	
Amhara	South Wollo		Kalu	Conflict	213	774	2	-	-	-	213	774	2	
Amhara	South Wollo		Borena	Conflict	182	633	3	-	-	-	182	633	3	
Amhara	South Wollo		Theulederie	Conflict	25	58	1	76	284	1	110	341	1	
Amhara	South Wollo		Jama	Conflict	93	331	1	-	-	-	93	331	1	
Amhara	South Wollo		Were lu city Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	61	233	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	South Wollo		Kelela	Conflict	-	-	-	40	133	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	Special Woreda		Angoba	Conflict	-	-	-	247	907	4	-	-	-	
Amhara	Wag Himra		Dehana	Conflict	-	-	-	84	260	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	Wag Himra		Gaz Gibla	Conflict	267	712	2	-	-	-	267	712	2	
Amhara	Wag Himra		Sekota	Conflict	113	251	1	-	-	-	113	251	1	
Amhara	Wag Himra		Ziquala	Conflict	-	-	-	91	265	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	Wag Himra		Abergele	Conflict	25	62	1	-	-	-	25	62	1	
Amhara	Wag Himra		Sekera City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	29	85	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	Wag Himra		Tsaibije	Conflict	76	218	1	-	-	-	76	218	1	
Amhara	West Gojam		Sekela	Conflict	1,091	4,714	6	1,000	4,567	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	West Gojam		Dega Damot	Conflict	4,203	17,564	14	-	-	-	4,203	17,564	14	
Amhara	West Gojam		Quarit	Conflict	2,916	12,513	15	-	-	-	2,916	12,513	15	
Amhara	West Gojam		Jabi Tehnan	Conflict	1,745	6,639	5	-	-	-	255	1,057	1	
Amhara	West Gojam		Finote Selam City Administration	Conflict	909	3,623	4	-	-	-	909	3,623	4	
Amhara	West Gojam		Adet	Conflict	182	716	3	-	-	-	182	716	3	
Amhara	West Gojam		Bure	Conflict	744	3,323	1	-	-	-	744	3,323	1	
Amhara	West Gojam		Debab Achefer	Conflict	177	668	2	-	-	-	177	668	2	
Amhara	West Gojam		Dembecha	Conflict	119	532	2	-	-	-	119	532	2	
Amhara	West Gojam		Gonji	Conflict	901	3,261	9	-	-	-	901	3,261	9	
Amhara	West Gojam		Mecha	Conflict	106	463	2	-	-	-	106	463	2	
Amhara	West Gojam		Yimma Densa	Conflict	45	228	1	-	-	-	45	228	1	
Amhara	West Gondar		Miema	Conflict	-	-	-	108	342	1	-	-	-	
Amhara	West Gondar		Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	-	166	625	1	-	-	-	
Amhara Total				Conflict	21,571	86,173	142	19,764	97,134	69	1,221	48,988	12	42,556
Benishangul Gumuz	Asosa		Billidigilu	Conflict	116	451	2	-	-	-	650	3,719	2	650
Benishangul Gumuz	Asosa		Sherkiote	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Round 25
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Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 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 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 2021)	Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Kemashi	Conflict	216	865	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	865	3	
	Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Mitiga	Conflict	157	700	2	210	843	2	200	893	1	567	2,436	5	
	Benshangul Gumuz	Kemashi	Zayi	Conflict	274	1,172	3	-	-	-	39	169	1	313	1,341	4	
	Benshangul Gumuz Total					763	3,188	10	210	843	2	889	4,781	4	1,862	8,812	16
	Dira Dawaa					954	4,921	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	954	4,921	2
	Gambela					765	5,410	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	765	5,410	2
	Gambela					66	400	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	400	1
	Gambela					470	4,151	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	470	4,151	1
	Gambela					220	1,658	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	1,658	1
	Gambela					1,691	13,244	3	630	4,977	1	-	-	-	2,321	18,221	4
	Gambela					1,327	11,236	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,327	11,236	4
	Gambela					-	-	-	298	2,495	1	-	-	-	298	2,495	1
	Gambela Total					4,529	36,099	12	928	7,472	2	-	-	-	5,457	43,571	14
	Harari					25	125	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	125	1
	Harari					30	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	170	1
	Harari					51	196	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	196	1
	Harari					324	1,527	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	1,527	2
	Harari					32	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	200	1
	Harari					23	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	50	1
	Harari					84	422	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	422	1
	Harari Total					569	2,690	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	2,690	8
	Oromia					33	123	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	123	1
	Oromia					28	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	90	1
	Oromia					511	2,820	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	2,820	6
	Oromia					20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1
Oromia					24	129	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	129	1	
Oromia					41	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	136	1	
Oromia					30	112	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	112	1	
Oromia					24	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	80	1	
Oromia					157	507	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	507	1	
Oromia					156	425	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	425	1	
Oromia					84	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	27	1	
Oromia					77	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	77	1	
Oromia					21	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	54	1	
Oromia					42	127	1	728	3,036	2	-	-	-	770	3,163	3	
Oromia					34	146	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	146	1	
Oromia					1,140	5,577	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	5,577	2	
Oromia					247	1,121	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,121	1	
Oromia					67	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	154	1	
Oromia					63	167	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	167	1	
Oromia					24	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	57	1	
Oromia					57	173	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	173	2	
Oromia					9,636	55,241	9	650	3,057	1	-	-	-	10,286	58,298	10	
Oromia					2,360	14,411	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,360	14,411	2	
Oromia					5,186	32,406	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,186	32,406	4	
Oromia					3,807	26,421	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	26,421	3	
Oromia					518	3,230	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	3,230	1	
Oromia					686	3,023	3	450	2,430	1	-	-	-	1,136	5,453	4	
Oromia					450	2,295	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	2,295	1	
Oromia					644	4,187	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	4,187	4	
Oromia					-	-	-	128	887	1	-	-	-	128	887	1	
Oromia					1,394	9,027	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,394	9,027	3	
Oromia					852	4,264	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	4,264	2	
Oromia					264	1,376	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	1,376	2	
Oromia					97	456	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	456	1	
Oromia					33	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	60	1	
Oromia					1,411	6,739	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	6,739	4	
Oromia					1,080	4,901	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	4,901	3	

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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 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 2021)	Oromia	East Harerge	Babile	Conflict	1,111	5,329	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	5,329	18
	Oromia	East Harerge	Chinaksen	Conflict	3,660	18,343	26	54	230	1	-	-	-	3,714	18,573	27
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fedis	Conflict	3,204	13,335	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,204	13,335	10
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gursum	Conflict	1,381	10,141	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,381	10,141	23
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kersa	Conflict	412	1,712	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	1,712	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kumbi	Conflict	5,551	32,086	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,551	32,086	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Malke Balo	Conflict	458	1,125	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	1,125	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Meyu Mulike	Conflict	3,600	18,030	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	18,030	3
	Oromia	East Harerge	Midega Tola	Conflict	302	1,363	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	1,363	7
	Oromia	East Harerge	Goro Gurcu	Conflict	721	2,983	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	2,983	8
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kombolcha	Conflict	68	264	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	264	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Bedeno	Conflict	1,24	493	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,24	493	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Deder	Conflict	1,499	5,755	21	199	936	1	-	-	-	1,698	6,691	22
	Oromia	East Harerge	Garo Muti	Conflict	153	527	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	527	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Girawa	Conflict	606	2,613	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	606	2,613	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Maya	Conflict	207	904	6	-	-	-	43	194	1	250	1,098	7
	Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Maya	Drought	98	531	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	531	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Jerso	Conflict	1,584	7,647	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,584	7,647	6
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kurfa Chelle	Conflict	64	194	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	194	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Conflict	30	150	1	84	315	3	-	-	-	114	465	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Seasonal Flood	-	246	-	246	1,008	1	-	-	-	246	1,008	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Golo Oda	Conflict	147	755	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	755	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fentale	Conflict	-	261	-	261	1,466	2	-	-	-	261	1,466	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fentale	Seasonal Flood	-	630	-	630	3,150	1	-	-	-	630	3,150	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Diga	Drought	989	6,311	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	989	6,311	2
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Saigga	Conflict	1,901	303	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	1,901	3
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Saigga	Drought	2,824	18,682	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824	18,682	8
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Gida Ayana	Conflict	169	945	1	232	1,144	1	-	-	-	401	2,089	2
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Haro Limu	Conflict	-	1,092	-	1,092	5,490	7	-	-	-	1,092	5,490	7
	Oromia	Guji	Girja (Haremfema)	Other	61	372	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	372	1
	Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	Conflict	641	3,651	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	641	3,651	2
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Conflict	748	4,332	6	87	442	1	-	-	-	835	4,774	7
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Other	-	980	-	980	5,676	2	-	-	-	980	5,676	2
Oromia	Guji	Odo Shakisso	Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	131	1	27	131	1	
Oromia	Guji	Nesgele City Administration	Conflict	346	1,800	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	1,800	1	
Oromia	Jimma	Betor Tolisy	Drought	1,231	8,357	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	8,357	6	
Oromia	Jimma	Kersa	Other	834	5,127	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	834	5,127	7	
Oromia	Jimma	Sigmo	Conflict	29	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	79	1	
Oromia	Jimma	Gera	Landslide	-	180	-	180	1,163	2	-	-	-	180	1,163	2	
Oromia	Jimma	Gumay	Conflict	49	176	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	176	1	
Oromia	Jimma	Jimma Town	Conflict	612	4,124	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	4,124	2	
Oromia	North Shewa (r4)	Setema	Conflict	40	88	1	-	-	-	67	1	-	40	88	1	
Oromia	North Shewa (r4)	Kuyu	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1	
Oromia	North Shewa (r4)	Hidabu Abote	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oromia	North Shewa (r4)	Wara Jerso	Conflict	44	189	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	189	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 Asii	Gedeb Asasa	Conflict	52	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	185	1	
Oromia	West Asii	Shalla	Conflict	24	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	79	1	
Oromia	West Asii	Shashemene Zuria	Flash Flood	-	-	-	43	200	2	-	-	-	43	200	2	
Oromia	West Asii	Siraro	Conflict	2,609	15,271	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,609	15,271	8	
Oromia	West Asii	Adaba	Conflict	71	182	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	182	1	
Oromia	West Asii	Daddala	Conflict	41	116	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	116	1	
Oromia	West Asii	Bishan Guracha City Administration	Flash Flood	-	-	-	21	182	1	-	-	-	21	182	1	
Oromia	West Guji	Gahana	Conflict	875	5,951	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	5,951	1	
Oromia	West Guji	Melka Soda	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	1,500	11,005	4	-	-	-	1,500	11,005	4	
Oromia	West Guji	Melka Soda	Other	1,655	14,451	4	1,005	9,080	1	-	-	-	2,660	23,531	5	
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	Other	1,394	10,808	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,394	10,808	10	
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Other	-	-	-	150	980	1	-	-	-	150	980	1	
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	1,430	10,165	3	568	3,941	3	-	-	-	1,998	14,106	6	
Oromia	West Guji	Bulle Hora	Landslide	-	-	-	437	3,082	2	-	-	-	437	3,082	2	
Oromia	West Harerge	Bordobe	Conflict	1,352	6,494	7	555	2,776	3	-	-	-	1,907	9,270	10	



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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 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 2021)	Oromia	West Harerge	Doba	Conflict	154	803	3	-	-	-	154	803	3	154	803	3	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Mieso	Conflict	1,533	8,453	7	100	499	1	1,633	8,952	8	1,633	8,952	8	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	43	58	1	-	-	-	43	58	1	43	58	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Daro Lebu	Conflict	575	3,010	3	44	175	1	619	3,185	4	619	3,185	4	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Gemechis	Conflict	33	83	1	-	-	-	33	83	1	33	83	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Tulo	Conflict	151	427	1	-	-	-	151	427	1	151	427	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Habro	Conflict	87	295	1	-	-	-	87	295	1	87	295	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	350	1	-	-	-	70	350	1	70	350	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Shanan Dhuugoo	Conflict	51	152	1	-	-	-	51	152	1	51	152	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	32	73	1	-	-	-	32	73	1	32	73	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Conflict	60	148	1	-	-	-	60	148	1	60	148	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Landslide	-	-	-	86	566	1	-	-	-	86	566	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Ambo Town	Conflict	45	128	1	-	-	-	45	128	1	45	128	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Nejo	Conflict	1,361	7,511	4	-	-	-	1,361	7,511	4	1,361	7,511	4	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dimeji	Conflict	349	1,764	7	-	-	-	349	1,764	7	349	1,764	7	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	285	1,460	4	-	-	-	285	1,460	4	285	1,460	4	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Mama Sibru	Conflict	536	2,835	6	70	314	1	606	3,149	7	606	3,149	7	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Mama Sibru	Other	-	-	-	273	1,729	1	-	-	-	273	1,729	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	Conflict	32	172	1	-	-	-	32	172	1	32	172	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi Town	Conflict	211	1,322	1	-	-	-	211	1,322	1	211	1,322	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Lata Sibru	Conflict	569	2,985	9	-	-	-	569	2,985	9	569	2,985	9	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Mandi Town	Conflict	1,008	5,208	4	-	-	-	1,008	5,208	4	1,008	5,208	4	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Qilixu Kara	Conflict	1,480	8,026	9	-	-	-	1,480	8,026	9	1,480	8,026	9	
	Oromia Total					82,958	467,682	379	11,082	65,702	51	94,110	533,709	432	94,110	533,709	432
	Sidama	Hawassa	Kerema Astede	Tulla Sub-City	Flash Flood	4,694	25,580	13	-	-	-	4,694	25,580	13	4,694	25,580	13
	Sidama	Zone 1	Belate Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	152	840	4	-	-	-	152	840	4	
	Sidama	Zone 1	Hawassa Zuria	Flash Flood	-	-	-	280	1,522	1	-	-	-	280	1,522	1	
	Sidama	Zone 1	Bensa	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sidama Total					4,694	25,580	13	474	2,576	6	80	448	3	5,248	28,604	22
	SNNP	Alle Especial Woreda	Alle Especial Woreda	Alle Especial Woreda	Conflict	-	-	-	105	567	1	-	-	-	105	567	1
	SNNP	Amaro Special Woreda	Amaro Special Woreda	Amaro Special Woreda	Conflict	2,575	15,789	9	982	6,670	4	1,082	7,332	3	4,639	29,791	16
	SNNP	Bench Sheko	Mizan Aman	Conflict	209	1,297	1	247	1,428	2	-	-	-	456	2,725	3	
	SNNP	Bench Sheko	Debut Bench	Conflict	529	2,827	9	20	86	1	23	127	1	572	3,040	11	
	SNNP	Bench Sheko	Guraferea	Conflict	-	-	-	787	4,179	2	-	-	-	787	4,179	2	
	SNNP	Bench Sheko	Shay Bench	Landslide	-	-	-	33	204	1	-	-	-	33	204	1	
	SNNP	Burji Special Woreda	Burji	Conflict	-	-	-	298	1,073	1	-	-	-	298	1,073	1	
	SNNP	Derashe Especial Woreda	Derashe Especial Woreda	Conflict	-	-	-	1,874	10,793	2	-	-	-	1,874	10,793	2	
	SNNP	Gamo	Mirab Abaya	Landslide	-	-	-	350	1,645	1	-	-	-	350	1,645	1	
	SNNP	Gamo	Gerese	Landslide	-	-	-	26	188	1	-	-	-	26	188	1	
	SNNP	Gurage	Mareko	Conflict	621	3,726	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	3,726	1	
	SNNP	Gurage	Miskhan	Conflict	53	339	1	897	3,846	6	-	-	-	571	3,846	6	
	SNNP	Hadhiya	Misrak Mieskan	Conflict	-	-	-	102	706	4	22	123	1	972	5,402	8	
	SNNP	Hadhiya	Dune	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	706	4	
	SNNP	Hadhiya	Misrak Badawacho	Conflict	174	1,231	3	39	257	1	-	-	-	213	1,488	4	
	SNNP	Hadhiya	Misrak Badawacho	Flash Flood	-	-	-	72	383	1	-	-	-	72	383	1	
	SNNP	Hadhiya	Misrak Badawacho	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	30	158	1	-	-	-	30	158	1	
	SNNP	Hadhiya	Analemno	Conflict	191	977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	977	3	
	SNNP	Hadhiya	Shashogo	Conflict	71	241	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	241	2	
SNNP	Hadhiya	Shashogo	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	533	3,274	3	-	-	-	533	3,274	3		
SNNP	Hadhiya	Soro	Conflict	199	1,258	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	1,258	4		
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Kediada Gamella	Conflict	307	2,335	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	2,335	10		
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Anigacha	Conflict	190	1,488	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	1,488	6		
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Danboya	Conflict	194	1,493	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	1,493	6		
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Kacha Bira	Conflict	22	171	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	171	1		
SNNP	Konso	Karat Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	3,396	21,826	7	-	-	-	3,396	21,826	7		
SNNP	Konso	Segen Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	702	4,671	3	-	-	-	702	4,671	3		
SNNP	Konso	Kohne Cluster	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	3,166	2	400	3,166	2		
SNNP	Mirab Onno	Maji	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	780	1	120	780	1		
SNNP	Sheka	Anderacha	Conflict	229	1,068	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	1,068	1		
SNNP	Sheka	Masha	Conflict	416	1,983	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	1,983	1		
SNNP	Sheka	Yeki	Conflict	1,142	7,138	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,142	7,138	4		

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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			
SNNP	Siti	Mierab Azenet Berbere		Conflict	-	154	878	1	-	-	154	878	1	878	1	
SNNP	Siti	Misrak Azenet Berbere		Conflict	-	55	324	1	-	-	55	324	1	324	1	
SNNP	Siti	Sankura		Conflict	-	56	334	1	-	-	56	334	1	334	1	
SNNP	Siti	Wilbareg		Conflict	-	197	1,116	1	-	-	197	1,116	1	1,116	1	
SNNP	Siti	Worabe Ketema Astedader		Conflict	221	1,239	3	-	-	-	221	1,239	3	1,239	3	
SNNP	Siti	Selti		Conflict	52	406	1	-	-	-	52	406	1	406	1	
SNNP	Siti	Alicho Woriro		Conflict	-	108	640	1	-	-	108	640	1	640	1	
SNNP	Siti	Fire		Fire	-	-	-	-	-	503	56	503	1	503	1	
SNNP	South Omo	Dasenach (Kuraz)		Flash Flood	-	13,306	65,001	10	-	-	13,306	65,001	10	65,001	10	
SNNP	South Omo	South Ari (Bako Gazer)		Landslide	-	30	127	1	-	-	30	127	1	127	1	
SNNP	Wolayita	Diguna Fango		Conflict	405	2,314	2	-	-	-	405	2,314	2	2,314	2	
SNNP	Wolayita	Humbo		Flash Flood	-	110	613	1	-	-	110	613	1	613	1	
SNNP	Wolayita	Kindo Dida		Landslide	149	940	1	6	-	-	155	946	1	946	1	
SNNP	Wolayita	Kindo Koysha		Landslide	-	248	1,683	4	-	-	248	1,683	4	1,683	4	
SNNP	Wolayita	Abela Abaya		Flash Flood	-	486	2,954	3	-	-	486	2,954	3	2,954	3	
SNNP	Wolayita	Damot Sore		Landslide	-	110	743	2	-	-	110	743	2	743	2	
SNNP	Wolayita	Damot Weyile		Flash Flood	43	345	1	1	-	-	44	346	1	346	1	
SNNP	Wolayita	Kawo Koysha		Landslide	-	-	-	-	68	359	68	359	1	359	1	
SNNP	Yem	Yem Special Woreda		Landslide	-	50	270	1	-	-	50	270	1	270	1	
SNNP Total					7,992	48,605	68	82	1,771	12,390	36,136	204,919	10	204,919	160	
Somali	Alder	Cheret/Weyib		Drought	844	5,167	2	-	-	-	844	5,167	2	5,167	2	
Somali	Alder	Cheret/Weyib		Seasonal Flood	526	3,050	1	-	-	-	526	3,050	1	3,050	1	
Somali	Alder	Dolobay		Drought	1,942	11,301	3	-	-	-	1,942	11,301	3	11,301	3	
Somali	Alder	Dolobay		Seasonal Flood	457	2,513	1	-	-	-	457	2,513	1	2,513	1	
Somali	Alder	Hargele		Drought	884	5,313	3	-	-	-	884	5,313	3	5,313	3	
Somali	Alder	Raso		Conflict	1,225	7,637	1	1	-	-	1,226	7,638	1	7,638	1	
Somali	Alder	Raso		Drought	195	1,173	1	-	-	-	195	1,173	1	1,173	1	
Somali	Alder	Bare		Drought	2,306	14,416	9	-	-	-	2,306	14,416	9	14,416	9	
Somali	Alder	God God		Drought	847	5,570	3	-	-	-	847	5,570	3	5,570	3	
Somali	Alder	Qooble		Drought	1,379	8,156	3	-	-	-	1,379	8,156	3	8,156	3	
Somali	Alder	Serer/Eikere		Conflict	490	2,939	1	-	-	-	490	2,939	1	2,939	1	
Somali	Alder	West Iri		Conflict	-	180	1,128	1	-	-	180	1,128	1	1,128	1	
Somali	Alder	West Iri		Seasonal Flood	505	3,215	1	-	-	-	505	3,215	1	3,215	1	
Somali	Dawa	Hudet		Conflict	9,348	69,122	19	-	-	-	9,348	69,122	19	69,122	19	
Somali	Dawa	Moyale		Conflict	7,685	49,561	8	3,500	19,950	1	11,185	69,511	9	69,511	9	
Somali	Dawa	Mubarak		Conflict	210	1,414	1	-	-	350	2,579	1	3,993	2		
Somali	Dawa	Qadhadhumo		Conflict	526	3,577	6	-	-	74	482	1	600	4,059	7	
Somali	Dawa	Qadhadhumo		Drought	-	-	-	-	-	62	464	1	62	464	1	
Somali	Doolo	Beh		Drought	590	3,536	5	119	715	1	709	4,251	6	4,251	6	
Somali	Doolo	Danot		Drought	1,498	8,989	8	-	-	-	1,498	8,989	8	8,989	8	
Somali	Doolo	Daratole		Drought	417	2,503	5	-	-	-	417	2,503	5	2,503	5	
Somali	Doolo	Gal Hamer		Drought	260	1,561	1	-	-	-	260	1,561	1	1,561	1	
Somali	Doolo	Geladin		Drought	1,567	9,396	6	50	300	1	1,617	9,696	7	9,696	7	
Somali	Doolo	Lahel Yu'Ub		Conflict	557	3,265	1	-	-	-	557	3,265	1	3,265	1	
Somali	Doolo	Lahel Yu'Ub		Drought	1,505	9,010	3	-	-	-	1,505	9,010	3	9,010	3	
Somali	Doolo	Warder		Drought	2,375	14,248	8	-	-	-	2,375	14,248	8	14,248	8	
Somali	Doolo	Lagahida		Conflict	1,665	10,460	5	97	613	1	1,762	11,073	6	11,073	6	
Somali	Erer	Lagahida		Drought	150	905	1	-	-	-	150	905	1	905	1	
Somali	Erer	Mayamuluqo		Conflict	993	6,199	3	-	-	75	457	1	1,068	6,656	4	
Somali	Erer	Salahad		Conflict	1,636	10,063	8	-	-	-	1,636	10,063	8	10,063	8	
Somali	Erer	Qubi		Conflict	1,520	9,465	6	-	-	-	1,520	9,465	6	9,465	6	
Somali	Erer	Qubi		Drought	73	467	1	-	-	-	73	467	1	467	1	
Somali	Erer	Wangay		Conflict	137	849	2	-	-	-	137	849	2	849	2	
Somali	Fafan	Babile		Conflict	15,311	92,152	15	-	-	-	15,311	92,152	15	92,152	15	
Somali	Fafan	Gursum		Conflict	1,420	8,545	6	-	-	-	1,420	8,545	6	8,545	6	

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Round	Region	Zone	Words	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Round 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 2021)	Somali	Fafan	Hareshen	Drought	85	510	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	510	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Kebr/beyah	Drought	1,320	7,920	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	7,920	4	
	Somali	Fafan	Tuligued	Conflict	2,200	13,830	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	13,830	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga	Conflict	303	1,816	3	-	-	-	-	-	303	1,816	3	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	160	1,045	1	-	-	-	-	-	160	1,045	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Awane	Drought	820	4,852	2	-	-	-	-	-	820	4,852	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Daror	Drought	540	3,244	3	-	-	-	-	-	540	3,244	3	
	Somali	Jarar	Dig	Drought	249	1,495	1	-	-	-	-	-	249	1,495	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Gashamo	Drought	2,500	14,982	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	14,982	5	
	Somali	Jarar	Gumagado	Drought	451	2,707	1	-	-	-	-	-	451	2,707	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Billbur	Drought	411	2,466	2	-	-	-	-	-	411	2,466	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehaur	Drought	46	277	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	277	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Drought	195	1,171	1	-	-	-	-	-	195	1,171	1	
	Somali	Korhe	Bodaley	Drought	68	398	1	-	-	-	-	-	68	398	1	
	Somali	Korhe	Debeweyin	Drought	396	2,454	2	-	-	-	-	-	396	2,454	2	
	Somali	Korhe	Debeweyin	Seasonal Flood	94	565	2	-	-	-	-	-	94	565	2	
	Somali	Korhe	Erigaden	Drought	215	1,262	2	-	-	-	-	-	215	1,262	2	
	Somali	Korhe	Goglo	Drought	367	2,162	4	-	-	-	-	-	367	2,162	4	
	Somali	Korhe	Kebrdehar	Drought	556	3,290	6	-	-	-	-	-	556	3,290	6	
	Somali	Korhe	Kebrdehar	Flash Flood	516	3,165	1	-	-	-	-	-	516	3,165	1	
	Somali	Korhe	Marsin	Drought	358	2,149	3	-	-	-	-	-	358	2,149	3	
	Somali	Korhe	Shiabo	Drought	484	2,878	4	-	-	-	-	-	484	2,878	4	
	Somali	Korhe	Higloley	Drought	65	394	1	-	-	-	-	-	65	394	1	
	Somali	Korhe	Laasdhankayre	Drought	76	453	1	-	-	-	-	-	76	453	1	
	Somali	Korhe	Shekosh	Drought	60	348	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	348	1	
	Somali	Liben	Dekas Sefuu	Conflict	5,188	30,509	22	1,149	7,064	13	-	-	6,337	37,573	35	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	463	2,562	1	-	-	-	-	-	463	2,562	1	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	602	3,457	2	-	-	-	-	-	602	3,457	2	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	276	1,583	1	-	-	276	1,583	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Conflict	6,506	36,192	27	-	-	-	-	-	6,506	36,192	27	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Drought	-	-	-	87	482	1	-	-	87	482	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Flash Flood	-	-	-	40	232	1	-	-	40	232	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	130	743	2	-	-	130	743	2	
	Somali	Liben	Karsa Duulla	Conflict	3,597	19,547	10	-	-	-	-	-	3,597	19,547	10	
	Somali	Liben	Goro Baraqa	Conflict	639	3,453	2	-	-	-	849	4,811	1	1,488	8,264	3
	Somali	Liben	Suradamole	Conflict	2,983	17,162	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,983	17,162	5	
	Somali	Liben	Boqolmaayo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,668	9,730	1	-	-	1,668	9,730	1	
	Somali	Negob	Dhuun	Drought	972	5,846	6	-	-	-	-	-	972	5,846	6	
	Somali	Negob	Elwayne	Drought	751	4,510	7	-	-	-	-	-	751	4,510	7	
	Somali	Negob	Gerbo	Conflict	50	301	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	301	1	
	Somali	Negob	Gerbo	Drought	1,741	10,448	12	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	10,448	12	
	Somali	Negob	Segeg	Conflict	45	276	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	276	1	
	Somali	Negob	Segeg	Drought	720	4,340	4	-	-	-	-	-	720	4,340	4	
	Somali	Negob	Ayun	Conflict	50	321	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	321	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Abaparo	Drought	110	661	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	661	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	2,120	12,633	11	-	-	-	-	-	2,120	12,633	11	
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	822	4,947	4	-	-	-	-	-	822	4,947	4	
Somali	Shabelle	Berano	Drought	225	1,410	2	-	-	-	-	-	225	1,410	2		
Somali	Shabelle	Denan	Drought	905	5,379	6	-	-	-	-	-	905	5,379	6		
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	Drought	423	2,570	3	-	-	-	-	-	423	2,570	3		
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	Landslide	-	-	-	58	350	1	-	-	58	350	1		
Somali	Shabelle	Elele	Drought	256	1,494	1	-	-	-	-	-	256	1,494	1		
Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	386	2,222	3	-	-	-	-	-	386	2,222	3		
Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	370	2,192	3	-	-	370	2,192	3		
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu	Drought	413	2,493	2	-	-	-	-	-	413	2,493	2		
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	800	4,883	3	-	-	800	4,883	3		
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	Flash Flood	-	-	-	2,625	15,839	1	-	-	2,625	15,839	1		
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	Seasonal Flood	5,300	33,390	1	242	1,468	1	-	-	5,542	34,858	2		
Somali	Siti	Ardem	Conflict	230	1,395	1	-	-	-	-	-	230	1,395	1		
Somali	Siti	Ardem	Drought	1,216	7,585	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,216	7,585	5		
Somali	Siti	Erer	Conflict	205	1,231	2	-	-	-	225	1,203	1	430	2,434	3	
Somali	Siti	Erer	Drought	2,149	13,341	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,149	13,341	3		
Somali	Siti	Gablalu	Conflict	160	1,004	1	-	-	-	-	-	160	1,004	1		
Somali	Siti	Gablalu	Drought	1,701	10,164	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,701	10,164	3		
Somali	Siti	Gablalu	Flash Flood	-	-	-	218	1,373	1	-	-	218	1,373	1		
Somali	Siti	Gota-Biki	Conflict	444	2,915	1	-	-	-	-	-	444	2,915	1		



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 25 (Mar 1, 2021 - April 11, 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			
	Somali	Siti	Gota-Biki	Drought	212	1,393	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,393	2
	Somali	Sifi	Hadgalo	Drought	535	3,256	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,256	2
	Somali	Sifi	Hadgalo	Seasonal Flood	570	3,724	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	3,724	1
	Somali	Sifi	Miesso	Conflict	2,188	14,137	5	410	2,720	1	-	-	-	2,598	16,857	6
	Somali	Sifi	Miesso	Drought	2,277	14,165	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,277	14,165	8
	Somali	Sifi	Miesso	Flash Flood	-	-	-	148	937	1	-	-	-	148	937	1
	Somali	Sifi	Shinile	Drought	394	2,470	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	2,470	1
	Somali	Sifi	Dembel	Conflict	125	802	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	802	1
	Somali Total				121,251	745,275	372	12,257	72,854	37	1,635	9,996	6	135,143	828,125	415
Grand Total					259,027	1,491,565	1,062	79,772	439,384	279	5,816	33,643	38	346,615	1,964,592	1,379



DTM is made possible thanks to the efforts of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union, German Development Cooperation (GIZ), the Government of Germany and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The operators responsible for the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the donors.

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Emergency Site Assessment: Northern Ethiopia Crisis

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 6 (May 2021) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020		During 2020		In 2021		Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites	
					HH	Individuals	HH	Sites	HH	Individuals				Sites
Round 6 (May 2021)	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulna	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)	Berahile	Conflict	-	-	419	1,295	2	-	419	1,295	2	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Conflict	-	-	1,039	5,250	2	-	1,039	5,250	2	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebit	Conflict	-	-	400	2,400	1	-	400	2,400	1	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Conflict	-	-	3,106	15,530	5	-	3,106	15,530	5	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict	-	-	888	5,328	1	-	888	5,328	1	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ab	Conflict	-	-	1,177	7,148	2	-	1,177	7,148	2	
	Afar Total					-	-	8,941	48,423	18	-	8,941	48,423	18
	Amhara	Central Gonder		Lav Armascheho	Conflict	-	-	1,270	1,930	1	109	1,379	1,930	1
	Amhara	Central Gonder		Gonder City Administration	Conflict	-	-	80	239	1	-	80	239	1
	Amhara	Central Gonder		West Bedesa	Conflict	-	-	177	651	2	-	177	651	2
	Amhara	North Gonder		Wogera	Conflict	-	-	3,098	4,692	9	-	3,098	4,692	9
	Amhara	North Gonder		Addi Arelay	Conflict	-	-	1,158	2,070	5	-	1,158	2,070	5
	Amhara	North Gonder		Debarik	Conflict	-	-	1,089	3,387	5	-	1,089	3,387	5
	Amhara	North Gonder		Dabat	Conflict	-	-	1,882	3,500	1	458	2,340	3,958	2
	Amhara	North Gonder		Dabat City Administration	Conflict	-	-	555	1,737	4	-	555	1,737	4
	Amhara	North Gonder		Dehana	Conflict	-	-	128	312	3	-	128	312	3
	Amhara	Wag Himra		Gas Gibla	Conflict	215	-	62	123	1	-	277	674	2
	Amhara	Wag Himra		Sahla	Conflict	-	-	93	244	1	-	93	244	1
	Amhara	Wag Himra		Sekota	Conflict	-	-	143	351	2	-	143	351	2
	Amhara	Wag Himra		Zekuola	Conflict	-	-	125	347	1	-	125	347	1
	Amhara	Wag Himra		Sekota City Administration	Conflict	-	-	70	250	1	-	70	250	1
Amhara	Wag Himra		Tsagbije	Conflict	-	-	71	283	1	-	71	283	1	
Amhara	West Gonder		Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	310	747	2	-	310	747	2	
Amhara Total					215	551	10,271	20,863	40	257	10,743	22,064	43	
Tigray	Central		Abiyadi	Conflict	-	-	4,497	16,582	4	6,406	20,510	37,092	11	
Tigray	Central		Adwa	Conflict	-	-	30,083	209,067	9	2,597	41,680	221,860	10	
Tigray	Central		Axum	Conflict	-	-	24,791	130,002	13	-	24,791	130,002	13	
Tigray	Central		Lalaja Maychew	Conflict	1,606	2,487	-	-	-	-	1,606	2,487	2	
Tigray	Central		Tahay Maychew	Conflict	2,119	9,638	1	-	-	-	2,119	9,638	1	
Tigray	Eastern		Adigrat Town	Conflict	-	-	17,167	86,436	12	-	17,167	86,436	12	
Tigray	Eastern		Wubro Town	Conflict	-	-	3,272	5,648	3	471	3,743	7,020	7	
Tigray	Eastern		Fireweyi Town	Conflict	-	-	1,656	8,280	5	22	1,678	8,364	6	
Tigray	Eastern		Tsiray Wenberta	Conflict	-	-	1,341	5,510	4	1,341	2,682	5,510	4	
Tigray	Eastern		Edja Hamus Town	Conflict	-	-	1,580	6,254	4	104	1,684	6,738	8	
Tigray	Eastern		Adhaki Sub City	Conflict	-	-	8,559	37,896	6	-	8,559	37,896	6	
Tigray	Mekelle		Mekele	Conflict	-	-	5,951	15,529	5	1,388	7,339	21,634	8	
Tigray	Mekelle		Hydr Sub City	Conflict	-	-	12,064	45,255	7	2,083	14,514	55,385	9	
Tigray	Mekelle		Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	-	-	13,436	59,938	7	2,083	15,519	68,389	11	
Tigray	Mekelle		Haweti Sub City	Conflict	-	-	5,183	18,195	5	475	5,658	20,736	7	
Tigray	Mekelle		Kadamay Weyene Sub City	Conflict	-	-	1,204	2,519	3	354	1,558	3,214	5	
Tigray	Mekelle		Quha Subcity	Conflict	-	-	12,493	59,581	6	1,267	13,760	60,341	10	
Tigray	Mekelle		Semen Sub City	Conflict	-	-	4,957	29,814	23	860	5,817	34,984	26	
Tigray	North Western		Tohtay Koraro	Conflict	-	-	2,200	13,200	1	7,017	37,960	2		
Tigray	North Western		Adi Daero	Conflict	4,817	24,760	1	-	-	4,817	24,760	1		
Tigray	North Western		Endabaguna	Conflict	-	-	4,000	21,723	2	2,577	6,577	35,787	3	
Tigray	North Western		Lalaja Koraro	Conflict	3,981	17,885	1	670	3,350	-	4,651	20,935	2	
Tigray	North Western		Sewenti Akhabo	Conflict	1,433	8,170	1	-	-	-	2,539	16,719	2	
Tigray	North Western		Sherano	Conflict	-	-	23,976	133,983	3	33,966	170,109	8		
Tigray	North Western		Shire	Conflict	-	-	98,941	482,973	8	138,941	672,241	15		
Tigray	North Western		Makel Adiyabo	Conflict	-	-	1,891	5,081	1	-	1,891	5,081	1	
Tigray	South East		Adigudem	Conflict	-	-	1,726	5,074	4	-	1,726	5,074	4	
Tigray	South East		Hagerselam	Conflict	-	-	278	621	5	45	323	791	6	
Tigray	South East		Hintalo	Conflict	1,010	2,134	3	-	-	-	1,010	2,134	3	
Tigray	Southern		Endamehoni	Conflict	857	1,885	6	-	-	-	857	1,885	6	
Tigray	Southern		Maychew	Conflict	300	910	2	-	-	-	300	910	2	
Tigray	Southern		Raya Azebo	Conflict	516	1,007	2	1,298	3,211	8	1,814	4,218	10	
Tigray	Southern		Imba Aleje	Conflict	390	1,367	1	314	1,033	-	704	2,400	2	
Tigray Total					17,029	70,043	20	290,708	1,386,816	149	89,312	427,265	60	
Grand Total					17,244	70,594	21	309,920	1,436,102	207	89,569	427,915	62	

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 6 (May 2021) - National Summary Table of Displacement: Inaccessible Sites in Round 6 That Were Covered in Round 2, Round 4 and Round 5

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020		During 2020		In 2021		Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	HH	Sites	HH	Individuals			
Round 2 (December 2020/January)	Tigray	South East	Enderta	Conflict	500	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	2,500	1
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	-	-	1,200	7,500	-	-	1,200	7,500	1
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	-	-	1,000	5,000	-	-	1,000	5,000	1

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 6 (May 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
2021	Tigray	Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict	1,600	8,000	2	1,500	7,500	1	-	-	3,100	15,500	3	
	Round 4 (March 2021)	Tigray	Western	Dansha	Conflict	2,100	10,500	3	3,700	20,000	3	-	-	5,800	30,500	6
		Tigray	Western	Tsegede	Conflict	-	-	-	83	260	1	-	-	83	260	1
Tigray		Western	Welkalt	Conflict	-	-	-	460	1,380	1	-	-	460	1,380	1	
Round 5 (April 2021)	Ambara	Wage Himra	Abergele	Conflict	-	-	-	1,476	3,596	3	-	-	1,476	3,596	3	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Conflict	-	-	-	109	241	1	-	-	109	241	1	
					-	-	-	224	1,220	1	-	-	224	1,220	1	
Grand Total					2,100	10,500	3	5,509	25,057	8	-	-	7,609	35,557	11	





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