



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 9

Site Assessment Round 26 & Village Assessment Survey Round 9: June — July 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 336,762 cases as of 22 September 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 (SA) which focuses on tracking internal displacement and a quarterly Village Assessment Survey (VAS) aimed at tracking returns. SA 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 SA and VAS in June and July 2021 and its ESA tool in June 2021. The areas in blue represent areas that were exclusively covered by SA, while the areas in green represent areas where both SA 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 ESA.

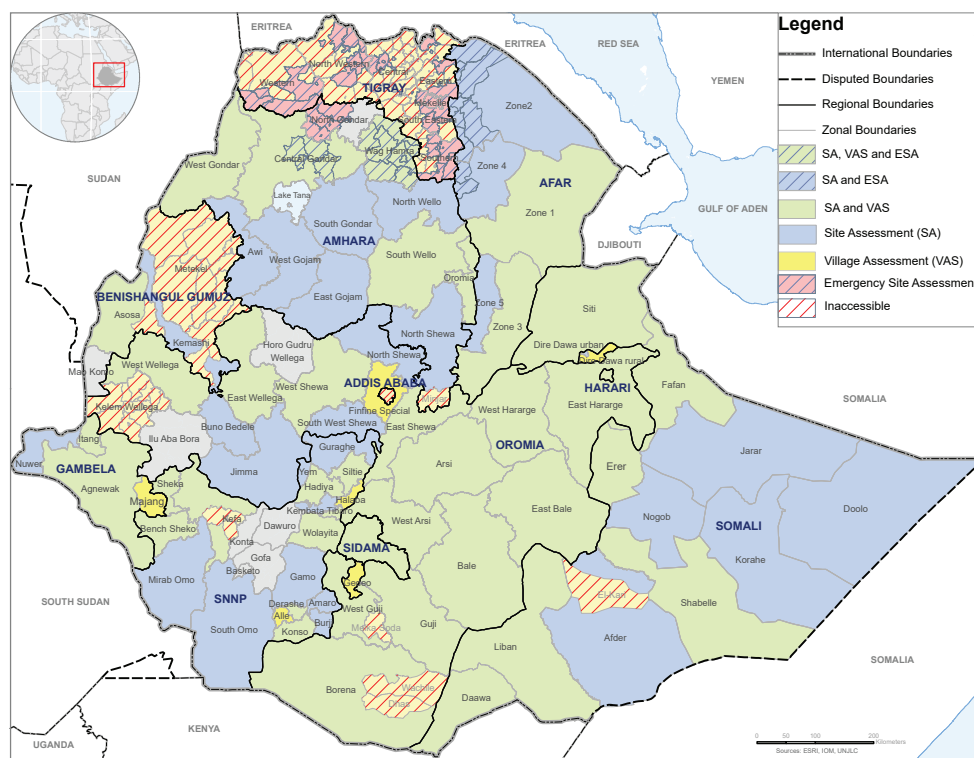


Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments in June and July 2021.

¹⁴ Ministry of Health, Ethiopia, 2021. 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>

"Displaced persons currently living in a host community take part in a focus group discussion with a DTM enumerator in Amhara."



Section I

Site Assessment



KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT & EMERGENCY SITE ASSESSMENT



Site Assessment: 1,580 sites covered
Emergency Site Assessment: 377 sites covered



Site Assessment: 167 inaccessible sites
Emergency Site Assessment: 31 inaccessible sites

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) — Nationwide



4,171,550 individuals

- 2,066,163 individuals (identified by Site Assessment round 26 across 10 regions except Addis Ababa and Tigray regions)
- 2,105,387 individuals (identified by Emergency Site Assessment round 7 in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis)



828,407 households

- 378,915 households (identified by Site Assessment round 26 across 10 regions except Addis Ababa and Tigray regions)
- 449,492 households (identified by Emergency Site Assessment round 7 in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis)



+5% increase in IDPs since National Displacement Report 9 (where there were 3,954,760 IDPs)

Reasons for Displacement



3,504,861 conflict displaced IDPs (84%) in 1,548 sites



308,607 drought displaced IDPs (7%) in 227 sites



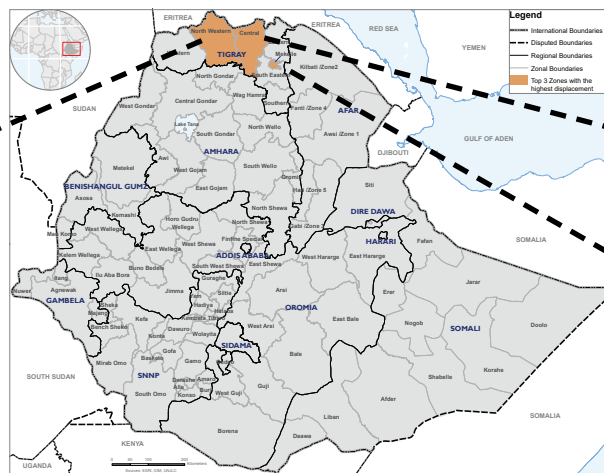
157,522 flash floods displaced IDPs (4%) in 67 sites

- 1,399,474 conflict displaced IDPs in 1,171 sites (identified by Site Assessment)
- 2,105,387 conflict displaced IDPs in 377 sites (identified by Emergency Site Assessment)

Other reasons for displacement included: Seasonal Floods (112,469 IDPs), Social Tension (52,338 IDPs), Landslides (12,392 IDPs), Swampy Lands (10,857 IDPs), Strong Winds (5,499 IDPs), Hydropower Projects (4,537 IDPs), Volcanoes (1,393 IDPs), Fire (721 IDPs) and Economic Factors (354 IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures

**1 North Western
1,091,895 IDPs
in 96 sites**



**2 Central
403,935 IDPs
in 44 sites**

**3 Mekelle
295,979 IDPs
in 59 sites**

Figure 2: Top 3 zones with the highest displacement caseloads

2 *Kindly note that in addition to the 2.07 million IDPs captured through the Site Assessment, the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) observed another estimated 497 IDPs (97 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 June — 9 July 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 26 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 150 field enumerators, under the direct supervision of 15 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

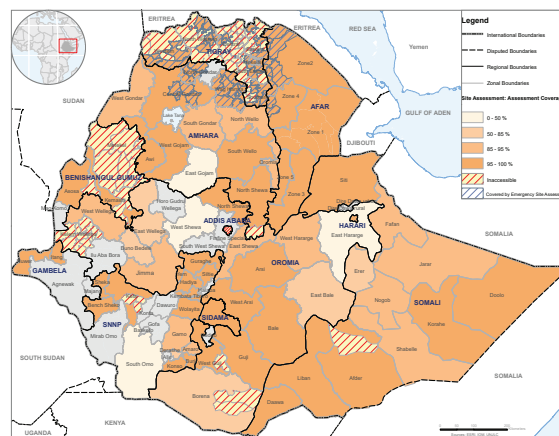
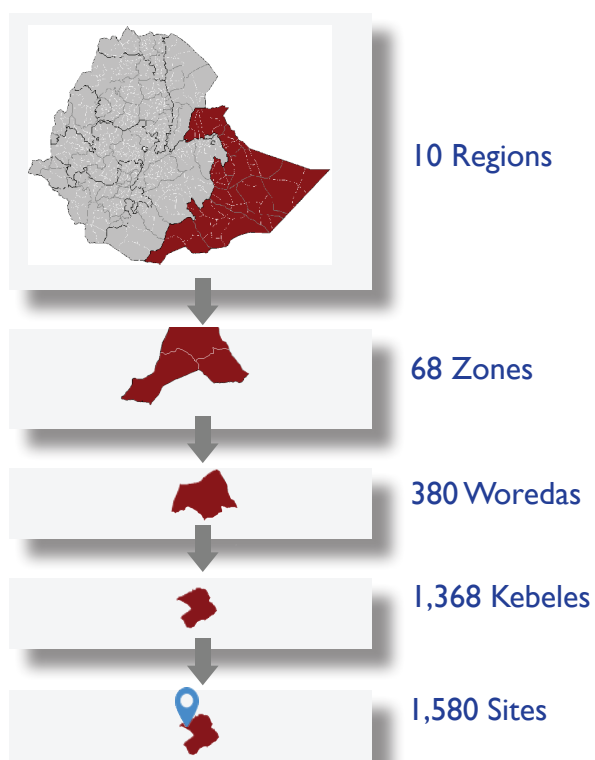


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



167 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 26, 147 sites had security issues, mainly in Guji, West Guji, Metekel, Siti, Kemashi, West Wallaga, East Hararge, East Wallaga, Borena and Kellelem Wallaga zones. 18 sites were inaccessible due to road issues and this was primarily in East Hararge, West Guji, Liben and East Bale zones.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

National Level

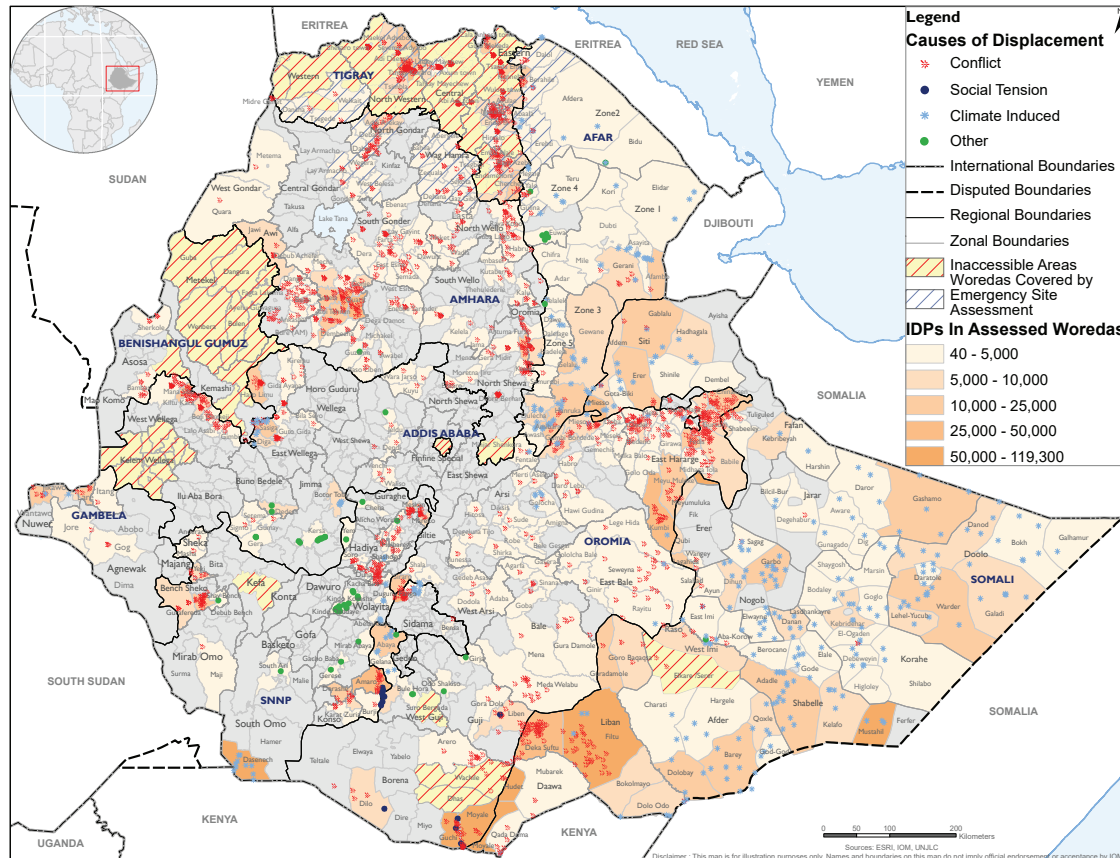


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in June and July 2021 through Site Assessment round 26 and Emergency Site Assessment round 7.

According to data collected through the Site Assessment round 26 in June and July 2021, 2.07 million IDPs (378,915 households) were internally displaced across 1,580 accessible sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a +5% increase of 101,571 IDPs since the previous round's data collection in March and April 2021.

The gender breakdown of IDPs is almost equal with 1,027,791 males (49.7%) and 1,038,372 females (50.3%). Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.4 million IDPs (68%), while drought displaced 308,607 IDPs (15%), flash floods displaced 157,522 IDPs (8%), seasonal floods displaced 112,469 IDPs (5%) and social tension displaced 52,338 IDPs (3%).

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

in 1,173 sites (79%) and 1,142 sites (76%) respectively, followed by a lack of food in 1,112 sites (74%). The main form of support requested to help resolve displacement was economic opportunities across 1,492 sites (94%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,279 sites (81%).

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 7 which was conducted in June 2021. Through this assessment, a total of 2,105,387 (449,492 households) have been identified to be displaced across 377 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 challenges to the data collection.

National Displacement Timeline

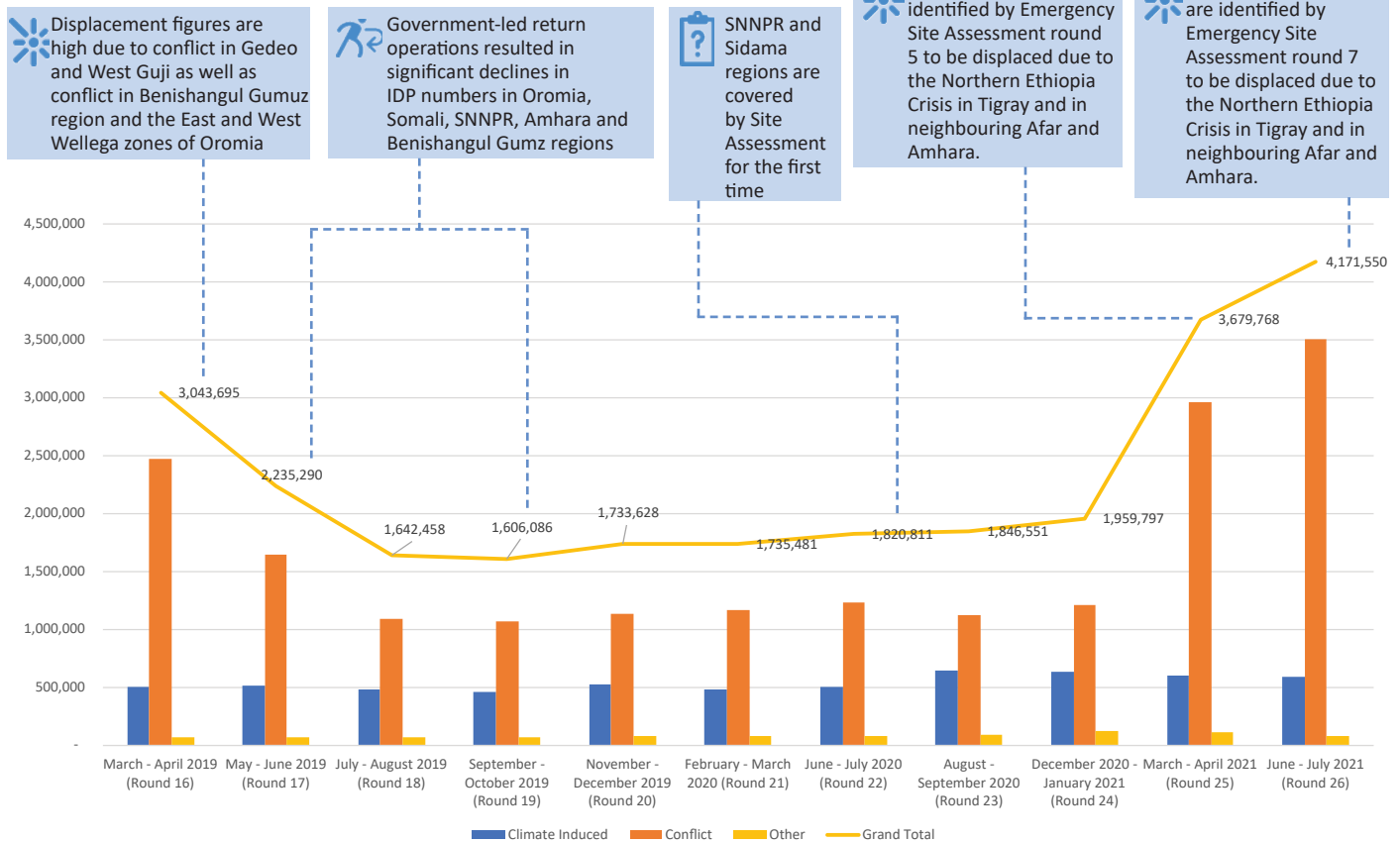


Figure 5: Number of IDPs identified nationwide by DTM since May-June 2019 (SA round 17). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments and the ongoing Emergency Site Assessments.

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 26 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.

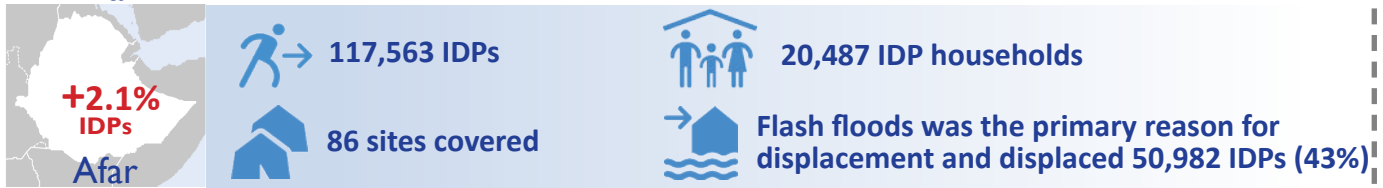
Since then, round 17 (May-June 2019), round 18 (July-August 2019) and round 19 (September-October) have witnessed drastic declines in displacement figures due to government-led return operations beginning in April 2019. However, round 20 (November-December 2019) and round 21 (February-March 2020) experienced 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 the number of IDPs increased to 1.95 million IDPs

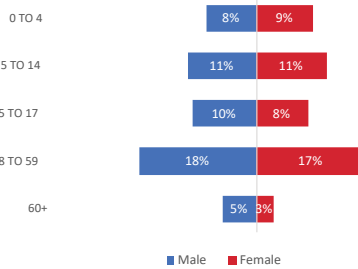
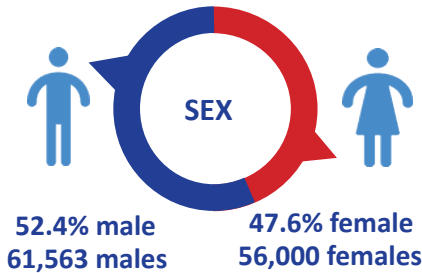
In round 25 (March-April 2021), the total number of IDPs increased to 3.7 million. This increase was due to the 1.7 million IDPs displaced by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and identified through Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 5. Since then, the number of IDPs has increased to 4.17 million IDPs throughout the country as of round 26 (June-July 2021), and this is inclusive of the 2.1 million IDPs displaced by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis identified through ESA round 7 (June 2021).

Site Assessment

Afar



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girl	1,333
Breastfeeding mothers	1,666
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	102
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	234
Persons with chronic diseases	57
Single-female headed households	462
Single-male headed households	428
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	54
Single-child headed Households	2

20,487 households comprising 117,563 IDPs were identified in 86 sites in Afar region. These figures represent an increase of 2,380 IDPs (+2.1%) since round 25 (March — April 2021). Flash floods were the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 50,982 IDPs, or 43% of the displaced populations. This is followed by conflict which displaced 27,954 IDPs (24%) and seasonal floods which displaced 17,172 IDPs (15%). Additionally, drought displaced 16,301 IDPs (14%).

Emergency Site Assessment



The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 7 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was rolled out from 1 — 26 June 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.

*It should be noted that the Site Assessment and Emergency Site Assessment displacement numbers should be combined to get a more comprehensive picture of the total displacement in the region.

Site Assessment & Emergency Site Assessment

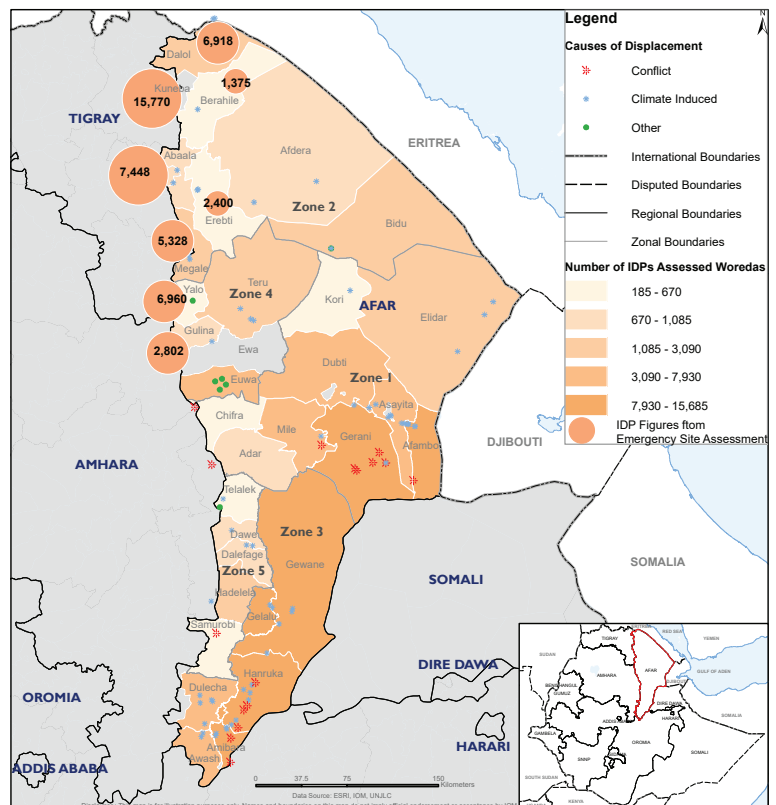


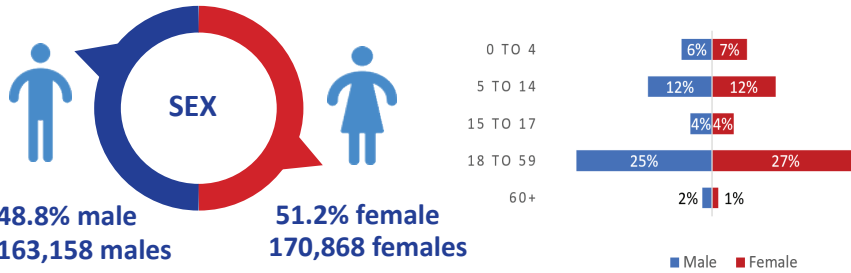
Figure 6: Displacement figures for Afar region based on Site Assessment round 26 and Emergency Site Assessment round 7.

Site Assessment

Amhara



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	3,693
Breastfeeding mothers	13,351
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	532
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	792
Persons with chronic diseases	1,169
Single-female headed households	9,033
Single-male headed households	2,909
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	494
Child-headed households	15

76,689 households comprising 334,026 IDPs were identified in 356 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 145,821 IDPs (+77.5%) since round 25 (March — April 2021). This significant increase was due to the many new sites in North Shewa zone caused by the Ataye conflict, as well as the arrival of new IDPs in existing IDP sites across various zones. It should be noted that not all IDP sites in North Shewa zone could be covered in time due to the scale of displacement. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 333,464 IDPs, or 99.8% of the displaced population. This is followed by landslides which displaced 562 IDPs (0.2%).

Emergency Site Assessment



The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 7 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was rolled out from 1—26 June 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

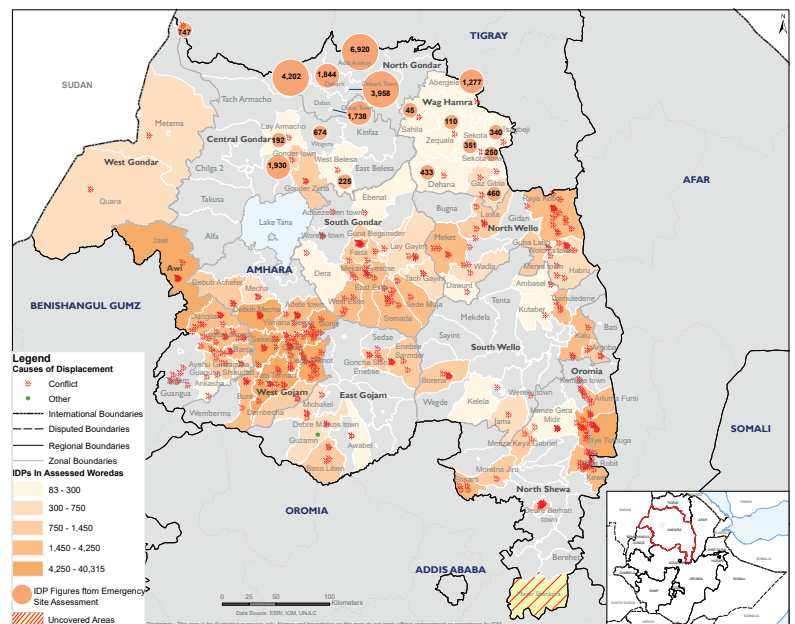


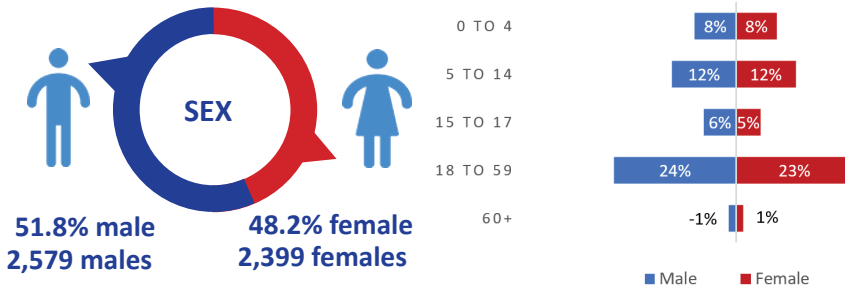
Figure 7: Displacement figures for Amhara region based on Site Assessment round 26 and Emergency Site Assessment round 7.

*It should be noted that the Site Assessment and Emergency Site Assessment displacement numbers should be combined to get a more comprehensive picture of the total displacement in the region.

Benishangul Gumz



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	131
Breastfeeding mothers	213
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	15
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	14
Persons with chronic diseases	4
Single-female headed households	13
Single-male headed households	30
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	45
Child-headed households	0

1,067 households comprising 4,978 IDPs were identified in 12 sites in Benishangul Gumz region. These figures represent a decrease of 3,834 IDPs (-43.5%) since round 25 (March — April 2021). The significant decrease in IDPs was due to inaccessibility caused by conflict in Zayi, Kamashi and Miziga woredas in Kemashi zone and Bilidigilu woreda in Assosa zone. Additionally, there is significant displacement in Metekel zone that could not be covered due to insecurity. Therefore, it should be noted that the displacement figures for Benishangul Gumz region should be higher. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 4,978 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumz

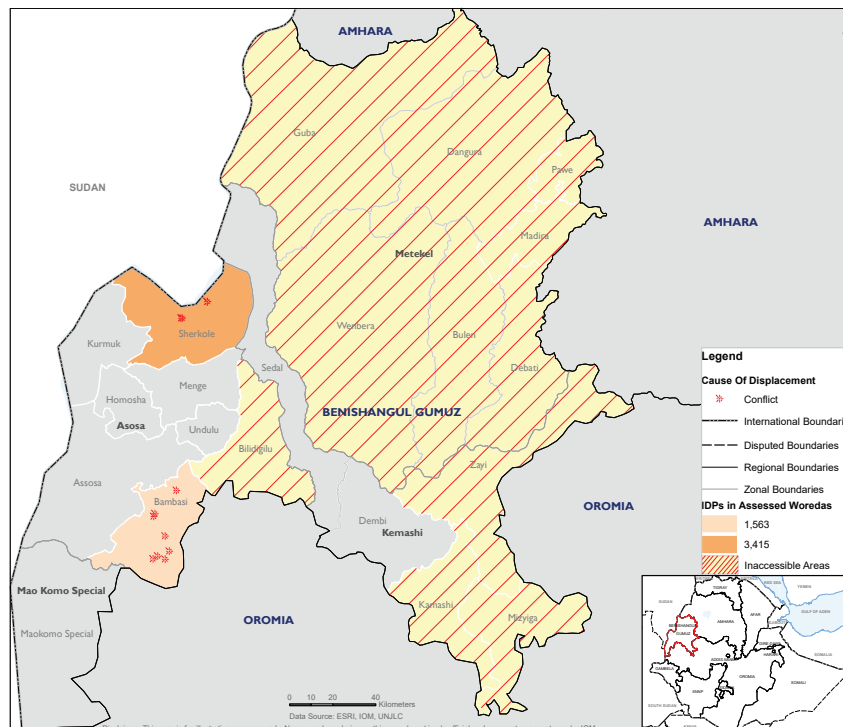
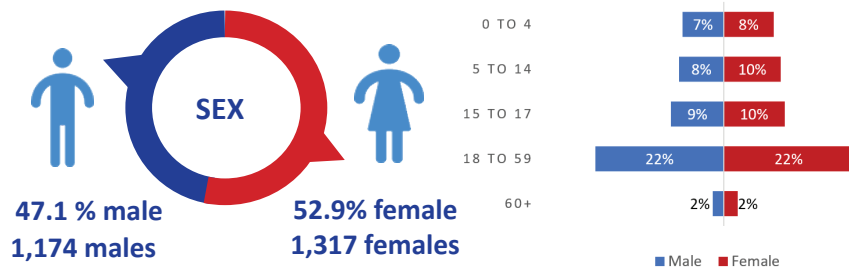


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Benishangul Gumz region in round 26.

Dire Dawa



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	45
Breastfeeding mothers	95
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	18
Persons with chronic diseases	0
Single-female headed households	0
Single-male headed households	0
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	0
Child-headed households	0

576 households comprising 2,491 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent a decrease of 2,430 IDPs (-49.4%) since round 25 (March — April 2021). This decrease is mainly due to the relocation of some IDPs from Dire Dawa to Siti zone in Somali region. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 2,491 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa

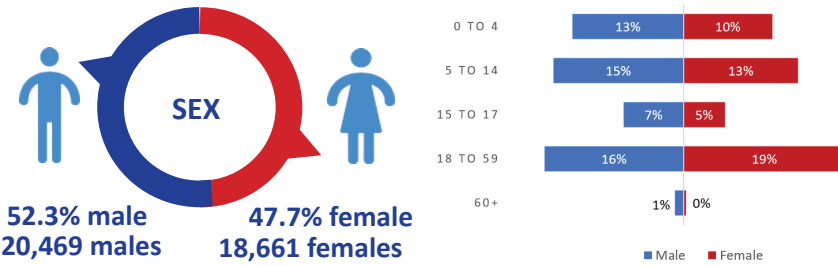


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Dire Dawa in round 26.

Gambela



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girl	744
Breastfeeding mothers	1,232
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	95
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	154
Persons with chronic diseases	46
Single-female headed households	51
Single-male headed households	82
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	74
Single-child headed Households	-

6,062 households comprising 39,130 IDPs were identified in 15 sites in Gambela region. These figures represent a decrease of 4,441 IDPs (-10.2%) since round 25 (March 2021 — April 2021). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 35,596 IDPs, or 91% of the displaced populations. The remaining 3,534 IDPs (9%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambela

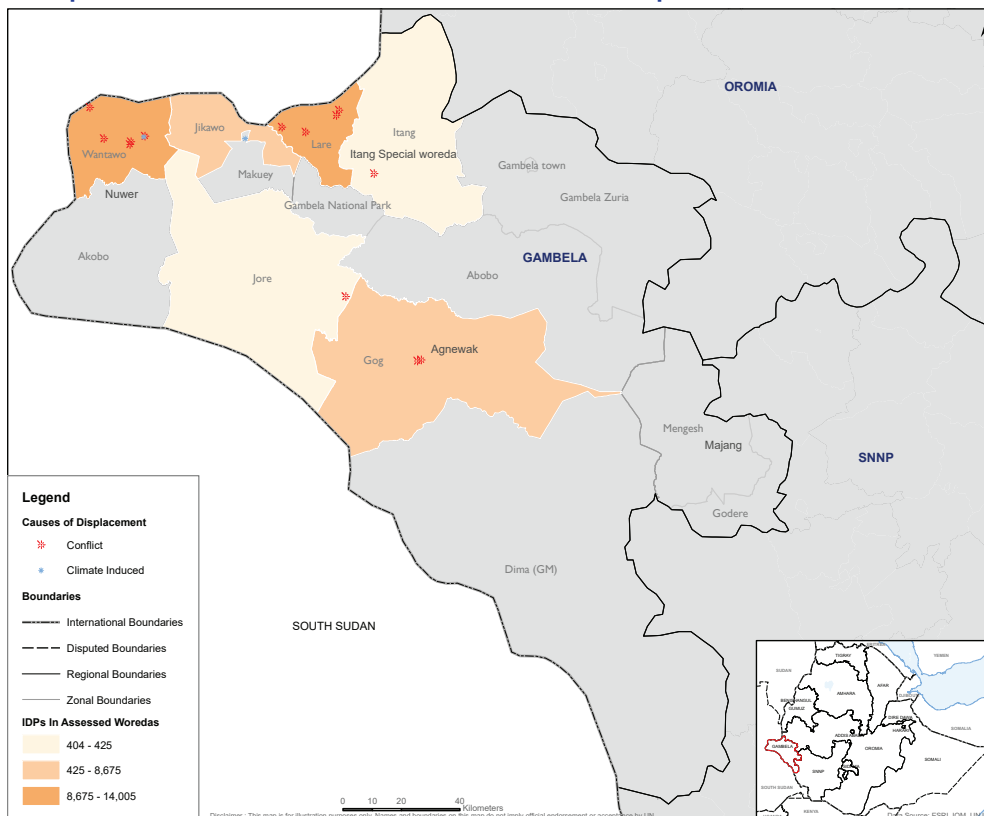
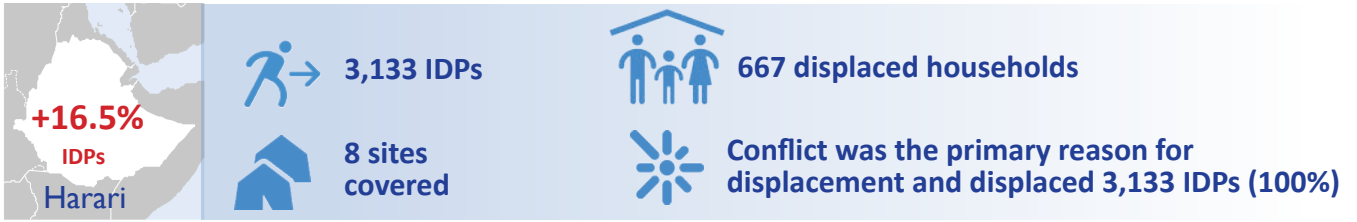
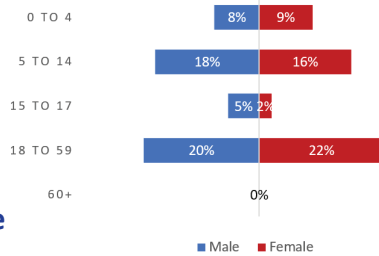
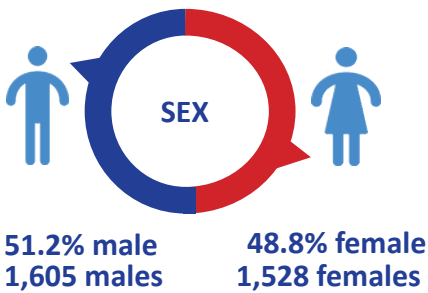


Figure 10: Displacement figures for Gambela region in round 26.

Harari



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girl	43
Breastfeeding mothers	136
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2
Persons with chronic diseases	1
Single-female headed households	4
Single-male headed households	5
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	18
Single-child headed Households	0

667 households comprising 3,133 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent an increase of 443 IDPs (+16.5%) since round 25 (March — April 2021). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 3,133 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari

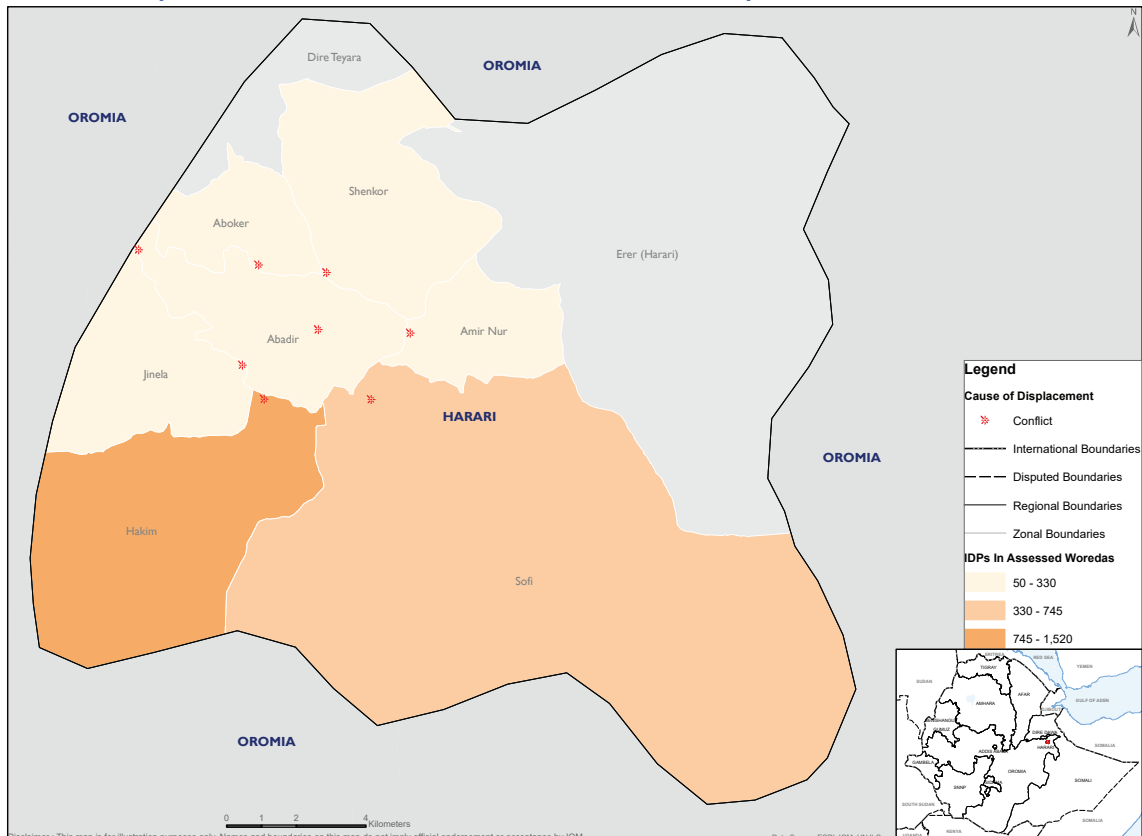
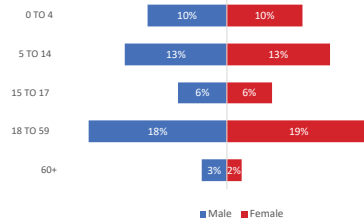
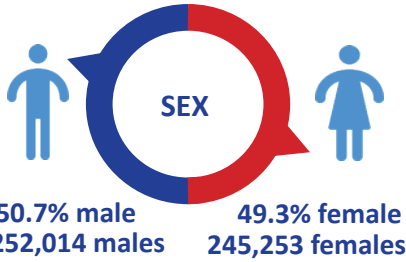


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Harari region in round 26

Oromia



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	8,587
Breastfeeding mothers	16,825
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	825
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	999
Persons with chronic diseases	420
Single-female headed households	3,458
Single-male headed households	1,268
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,763
Child-headed households	115

91,225 households comprising 497,267 IDPs were identified in 481 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent a decrease of 36,442 IDPs (-6.8%) since round 25 (March –April 2021). During the reporting period, 148 sites in the region, especially in Guji, West Guji, West Wallaga, East Harerge, East Wallaga and Kallem Wallaga zones, were inaccessible primarily due to insecurity and road inaccessibility issues. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 373,373 IDPs (75%). 69,824 IDPs (14%) were displaced due to other reasons*, 26,849 IDPs (5%) were displaced due to drought, 21,291 IDPs (4%) due to seasonal floods, 2,943 IDPs (0.6%) due to landslides, 2,856 IDPs (0.6%) due to flash floods and 131 IDPs (.03%) due to fire.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia

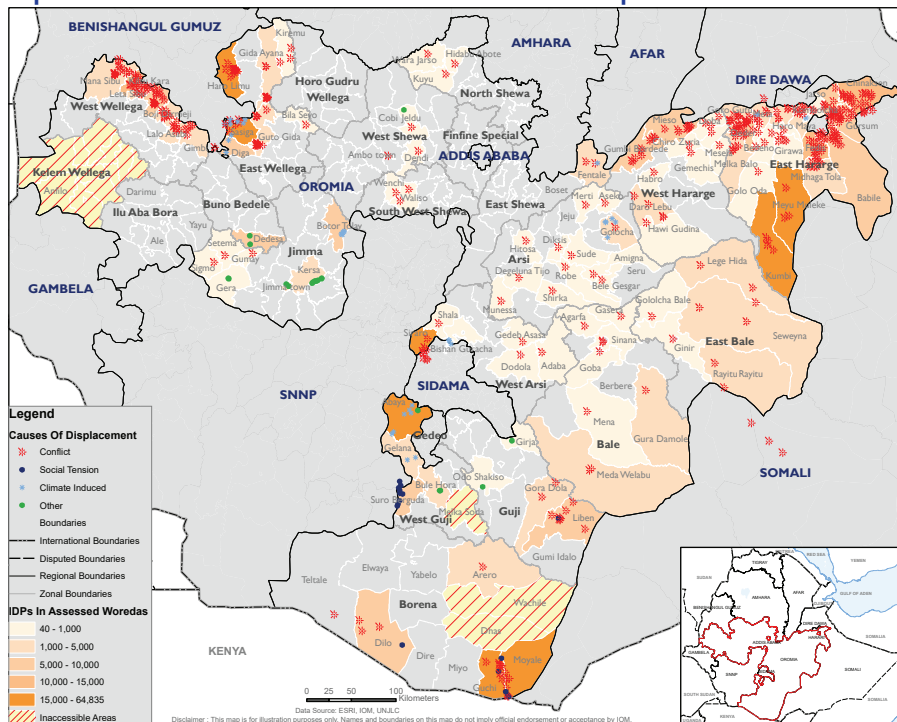
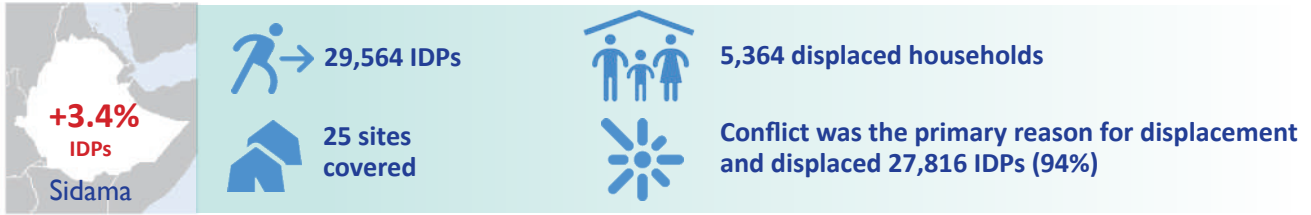


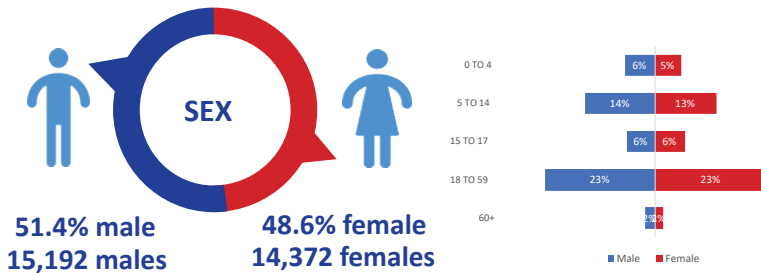
Figure 12: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 26.

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

Sidama



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	308
Breastfeeding mothers	519
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	35
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	62
Persons with chronic diseases	44
Single-female headed households	178
Single-male headed households	106
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	10
Child-headed households	0

5,364 households comprising 29,564 IDPs were identified in 25 sites in Sidama region. These figures represent an increase of 960 IDPs (+3.4%) since round 25 (March –April 2021). Additional sites were covered in the current round in Bensa woreda which accounts for the increase in IDPs reported. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 27,816 IDPs (94%), followed by flash floods which displaced 1,748 IDPs (6%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Sidama

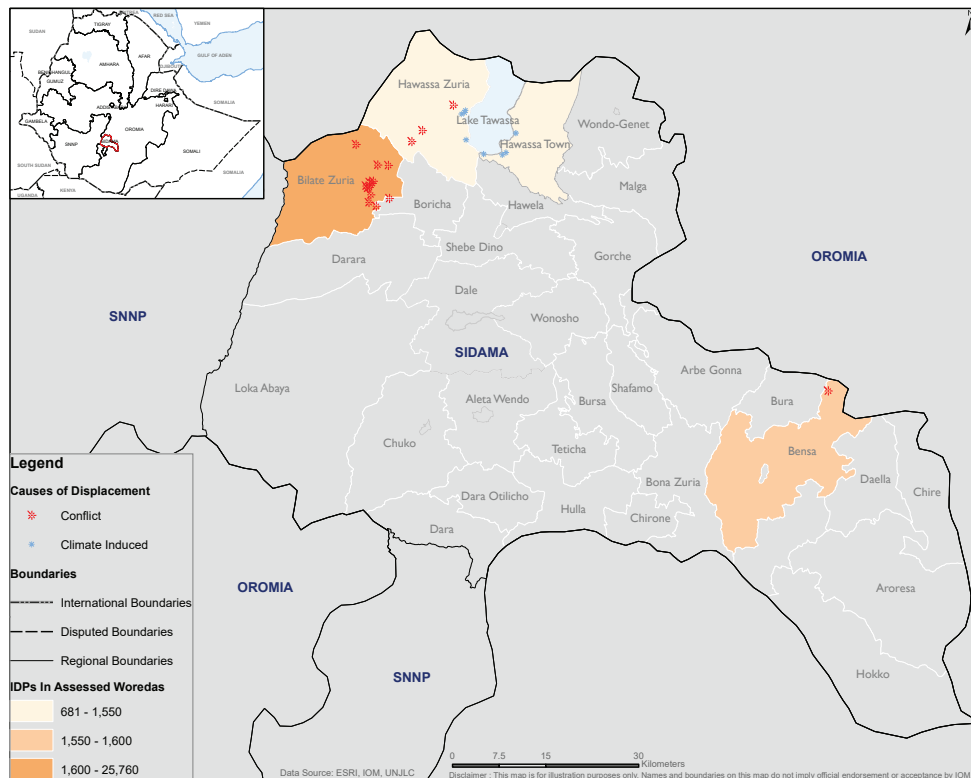


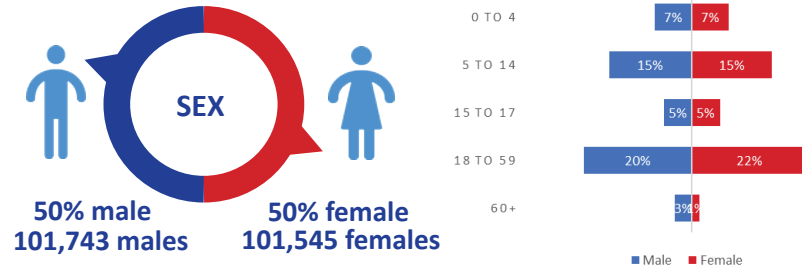
Figure 13: Displacement figures for Sidama region in round 26.

*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.

SNNP



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	5,324
Breastfeeding mothers	7,447
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	424
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	746
Persons with chronic diseases	981
Single-female headed households	1,729
Single-male headed households	680
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,943
Child-headed households	86

36,954 households comprising 203,288 IDPs were identified in 173 sites in SNNP region. These figures represent a decrease of 1,631 IDPs (-0.8%) since round 25 (March –April 2021). Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for 122,470 IDPs (60%), followed by flash floods which displaced 67,778 IDPs (33%), landslides which displaced 8,535 IDPs (4%), seasonal floods which displaced 3,915 IDPs (2%) and fire which displaced 590 IDPs (0.3%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in SNNP Region

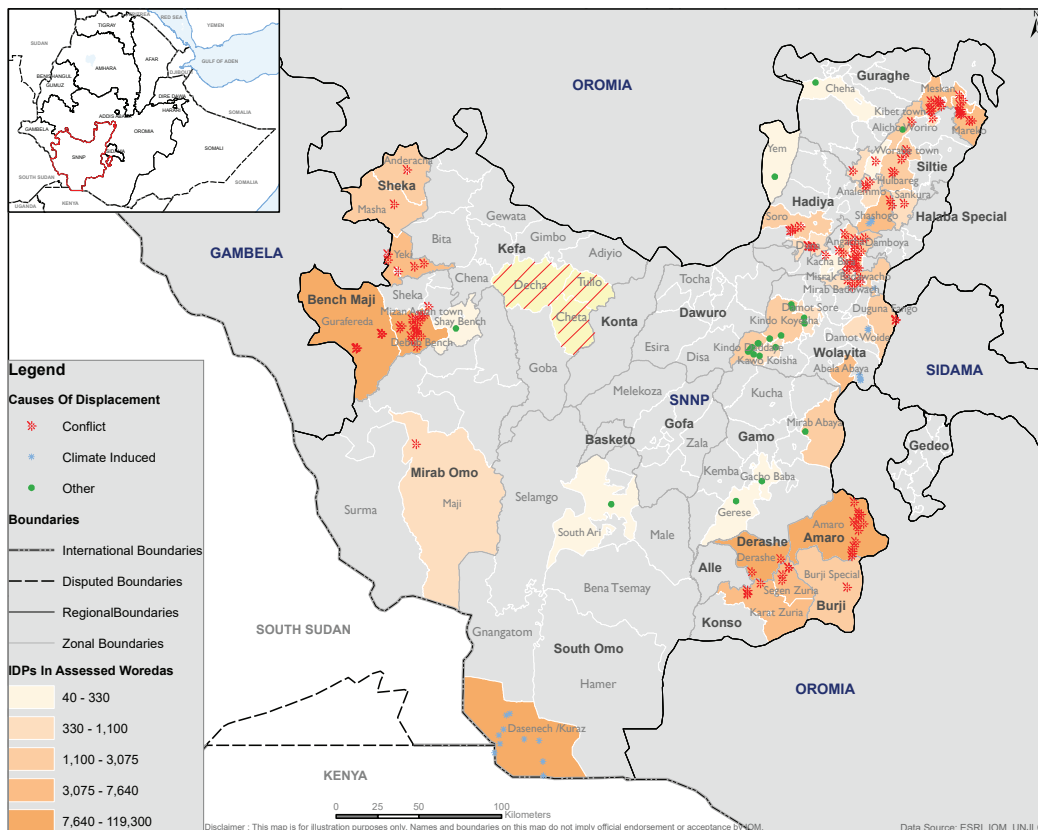
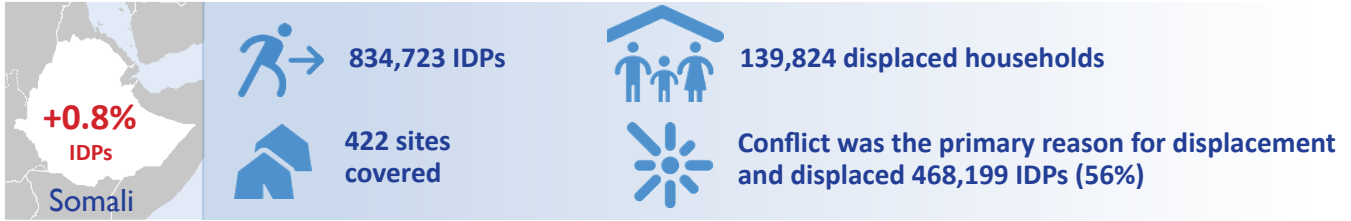
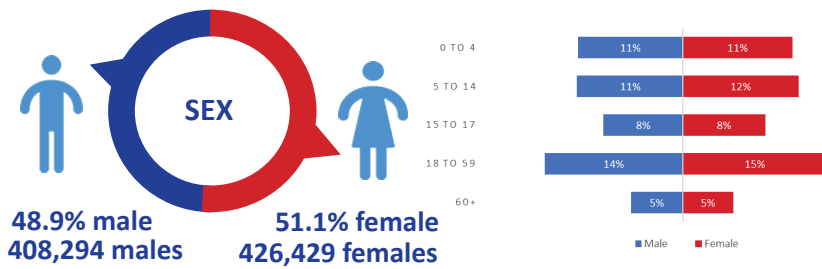


Figure 14: Displacement figures for SNNP region in round 26.

Somali



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	15,356
Breastfeeding mothers	22,826
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,717
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3,486
Persons with chronic diseases	2,573
Single-female headed households	9,855
Single-male headed households	2,802
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	5,344
Child-headed households	532

139,824 households comprising 834,723 IDPs were identified in 422 sites in Somali region. These figures represent an increase of 6,598 IDPs (+0.8%) since round 25 (March - April 2021). Conflict was the main reason for displacement and displaced an estimated 468,199 IDPs (56%), while drought displaced 265,457 IDPs (32%), seasonal floods displaced 66,557 IDPs (8%), flash floods displaced 34,158 IDPs (4%) and landslides displaced 352 IDPs (0.04%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Somali

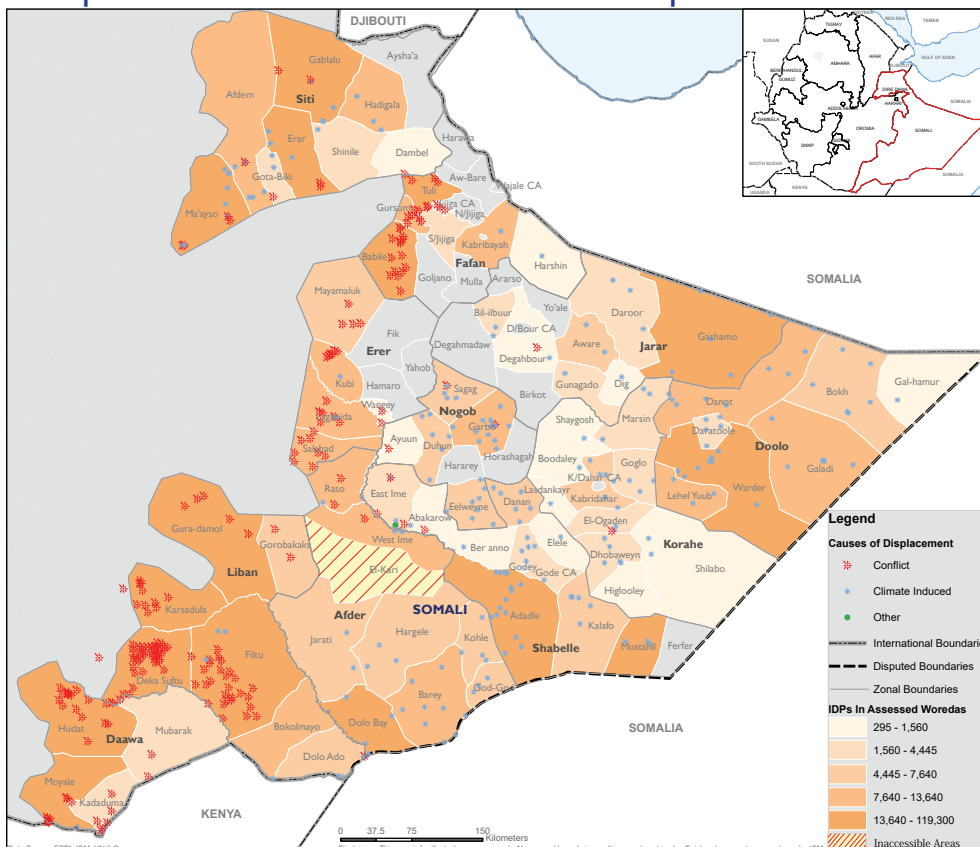
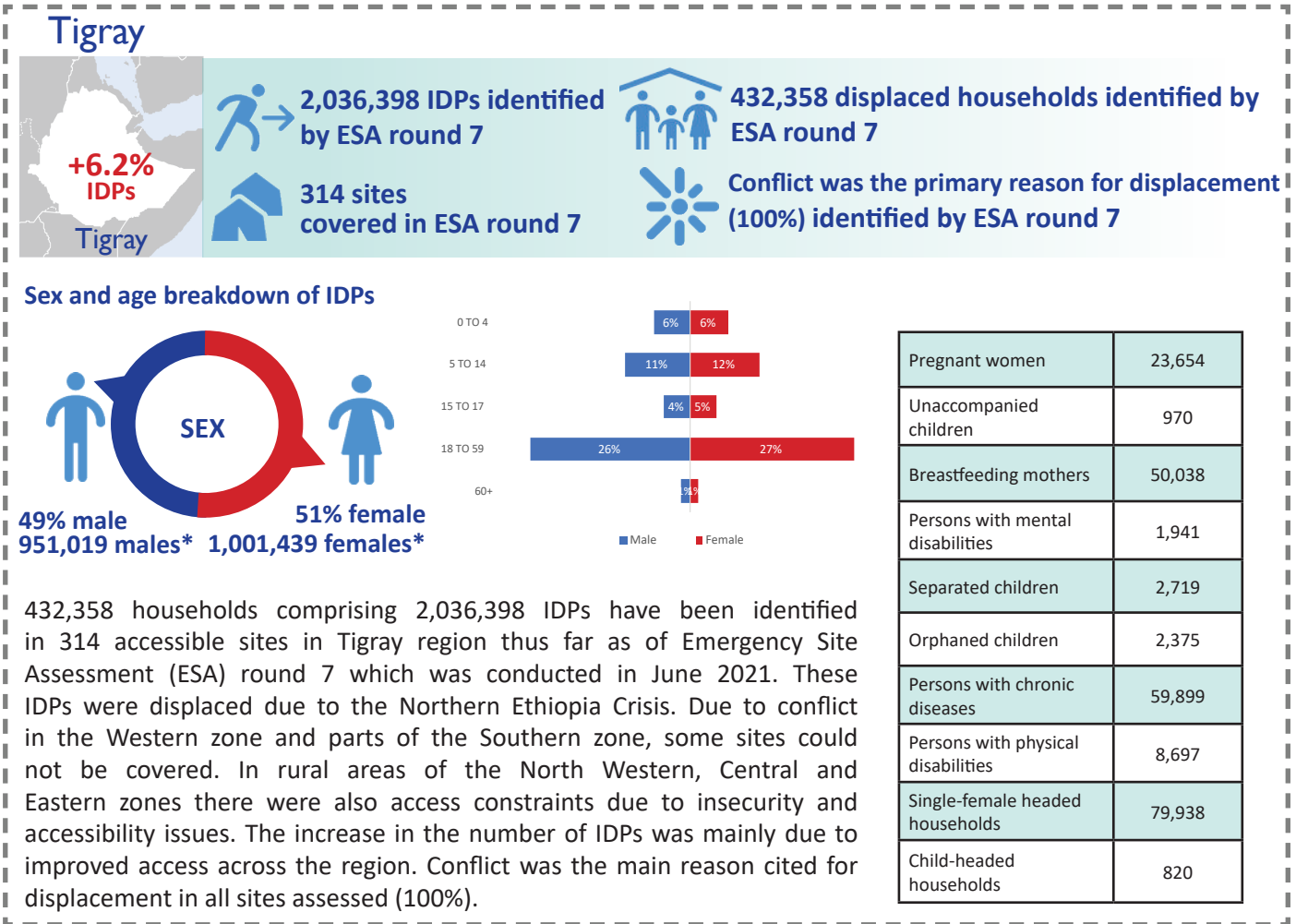


Figure 15: Displacement figures for Somali region in round 26.

Emergency Site Assessment

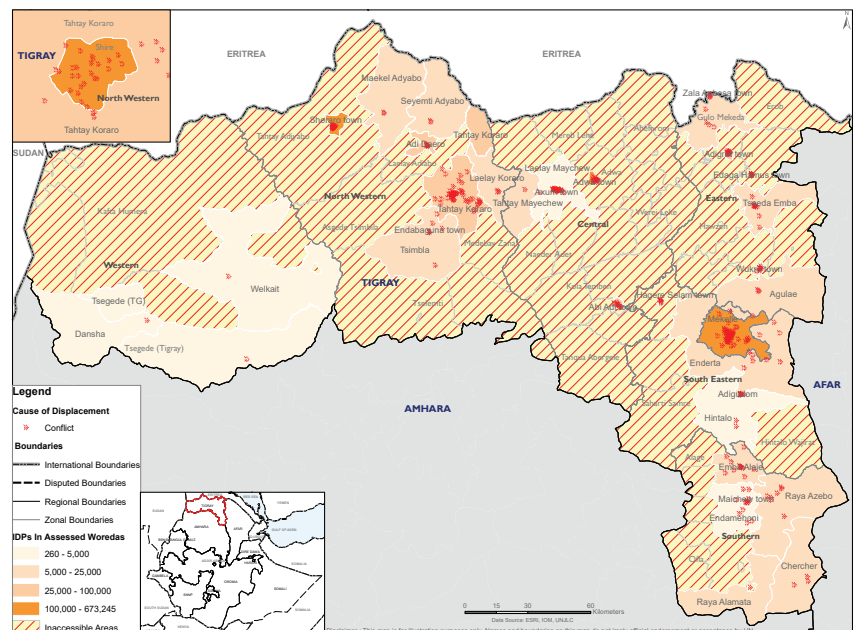


Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Tigray

The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 7 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was carried out from 1–26 June 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.

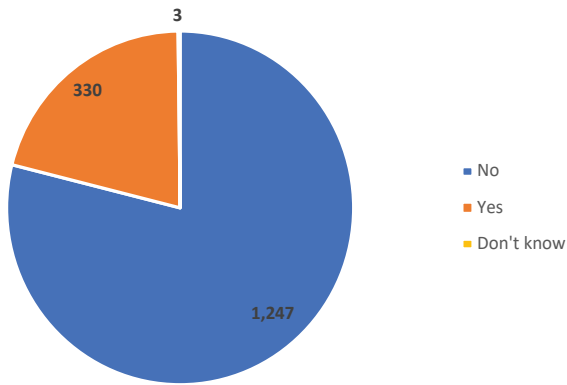


*Kindly note that the sex and age breakdown only applies to IDPs tracked in round 7 and were displaced after the crisis started in November 2020.

Figure 16: Displacement figures for Tigray region are based on Emergency Site Assessment round 7.

MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs



Number of Sites with Newly Arrived IDPs That Had Been Displaced Previously

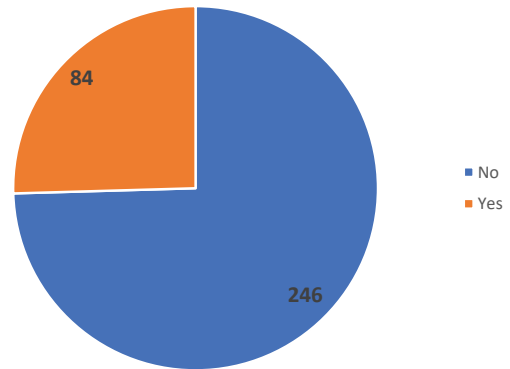


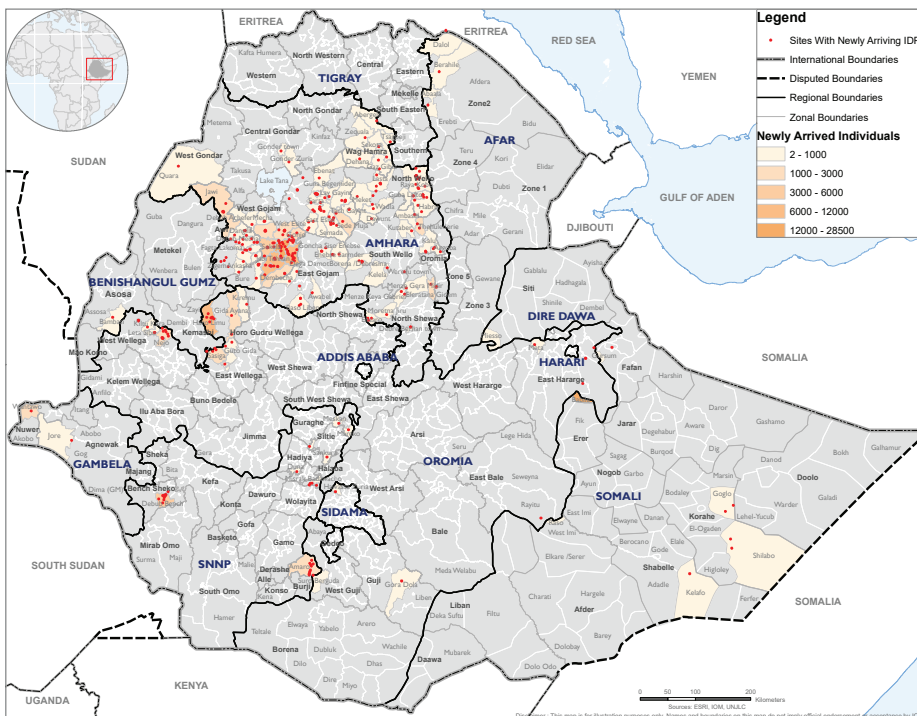
Figure 17: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

Figure 18: Number of Sites with Newly Arrived IDPs that been displaced previously.

330 sites (21%) reportedly registered 458,844 new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,247 sites (79%) did not and 3 sites did not know.

Of the 330 sites that reported new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, 84 sites reported that the majority of arriving IDPs had been previously displaced.

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 19: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

- 1** 28,419 newly arrived IDPs in Ataye City Admin, North Shewa (R3) zone, Amhara.
- 2** 26,826 newly arrived IDPs in Babile, Fafan zone, Somali.
- 3** 19,616 newly arrived IDPs in Quarit, West Gojam zone, Amhara.

Factors Preventing Return

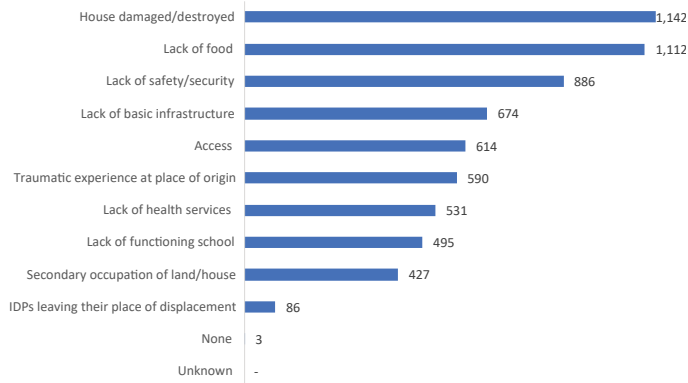


Figure 20: Factors preventing return at national level.

Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

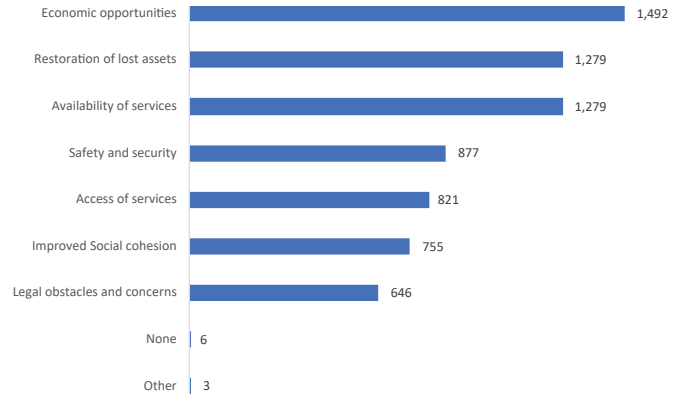


Figure 21: Support needed to resolve displacement at national level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

National Level

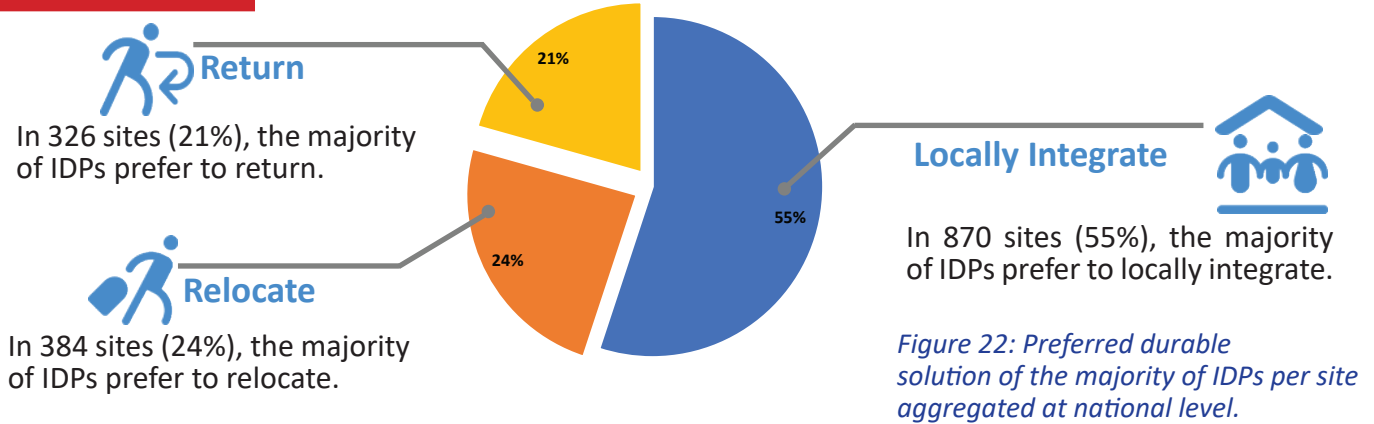
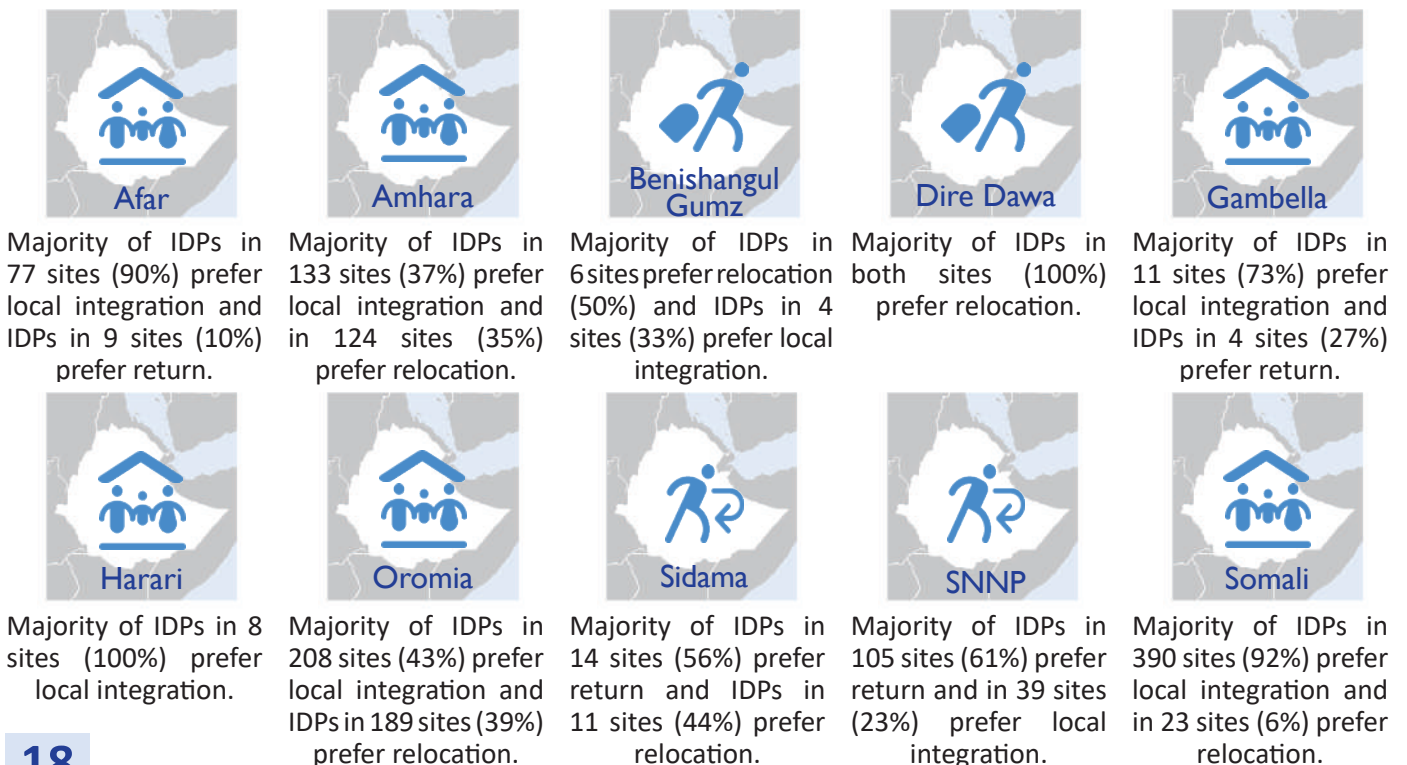



Figure 22: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national level.

Regional Level



SHELTER



1,307
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 1,580 sites covered, IDPs in 930 sites were living in host communities, while IDPs in 483 sites were living in spontaneous camps. Meanwhile, IDPs in 71 sites were living in collective centers and in 59 sites, IDPs were living in dispersed settlements.

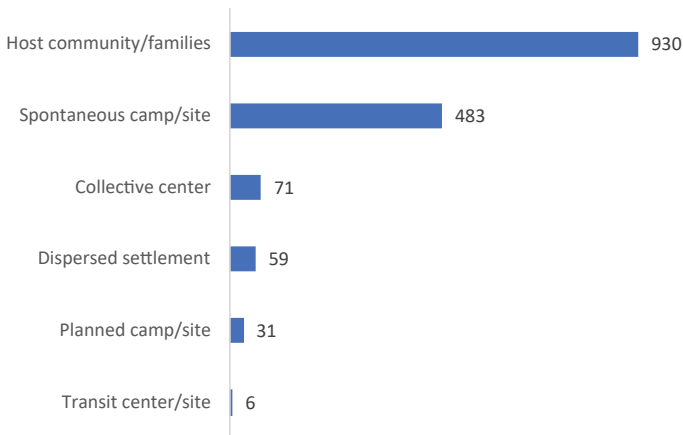


Figure 23: Site type by number of sites.

Level of Overcrowding

IDP households across 685 sites felt like they were living in low levels of overcrowding. However, in 635 sites, IDPs felt a moderate level of overcrowding and in 20 sites, they felt a very high level of overcrowding.

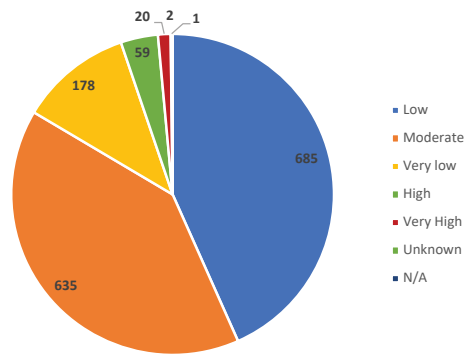


Figure 24: The level of overcrowding by the number of sites.

Shelters in Places of Origin

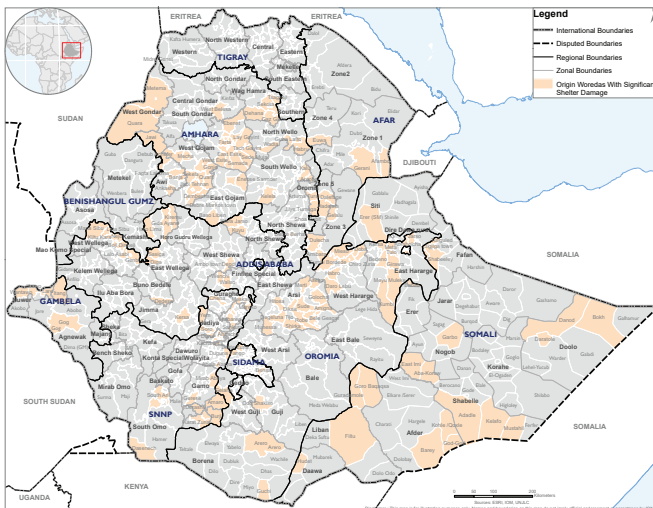


Figure 25: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 17 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 5 sites are in Somali region.
- In 9 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 6 sites are in Oromia region.

Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 422 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 144 sites are in Somali region.
- In 770 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.

1,142 Number of sites where damaged or destroyed houses was reported as the main factor preventing the return of the largest group of IDPs.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

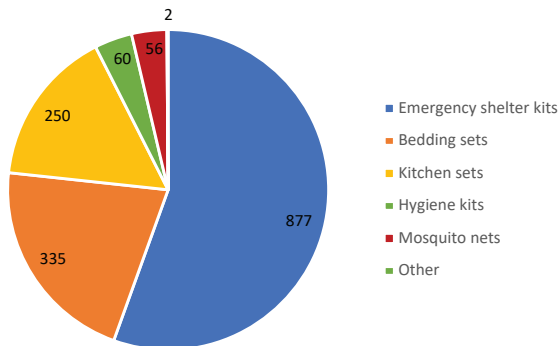


Figure 26: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

In 877 sites (56%), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 335 sites (21%), the most needed NFI was bedding sets, while in 250 sites (16%) kitchen sets were identified as the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 836 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (53%).



IDPs in 744 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (47%).



HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Obstacles to Land Access

In 690 sites (34%), land was not allocated to IDPs because it was physically not available. In 610 sites (30%), the authority in charge of land administration has not taken a decision on allocating land to IDPs. In 381 sites (19%), IDPs were not able to pay rent to use the land.

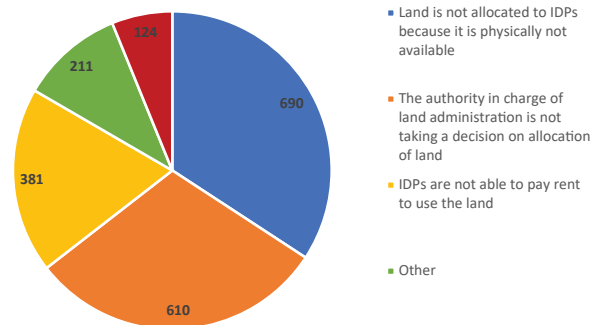


Figure 27: Types of obstacles IDPs face to accessing land.

Type of Disputes Around HLP

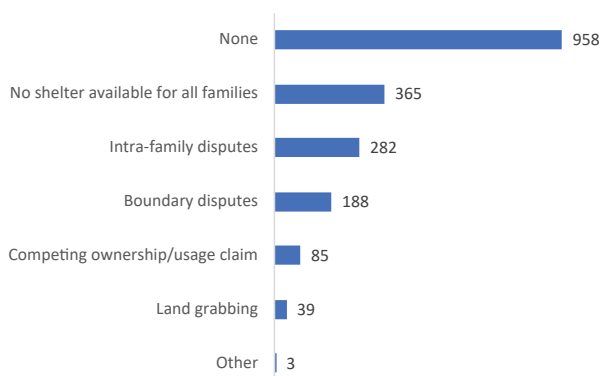


Figure 28: Type of disputes existing around HLP by number of sites.

In 958 sites (61%), no disputes around HLP were reported. However, in 365 sites (23%), disputes existed due to a lack of shelter for all families. Intra-family disputes were also reported in 282 sites (18%) and boundary disputes were reported in 188 sites (12%).



IDPs in 365 sites were satisfied with the outcome of their HLP claims (23%).



IDPs in 1,115 sites were not satisfied with the outcome of their HLP claims (71%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Amount of Water

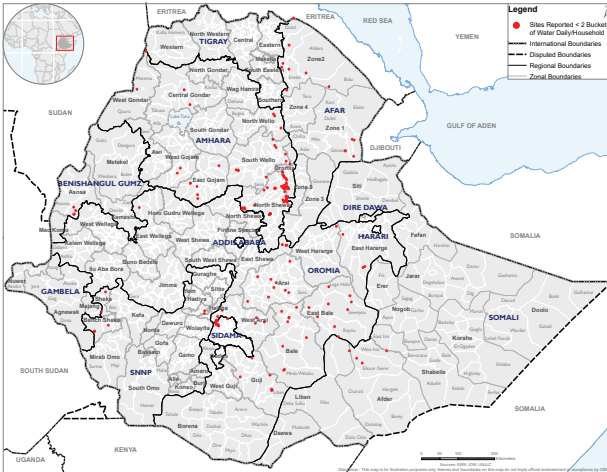
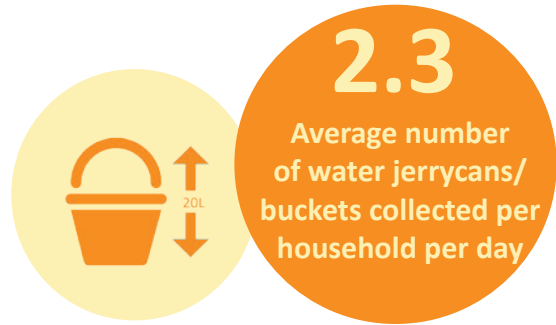


Figure 29: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



At the national level, IDP households collect an average of 2.3 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) per day. The region that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets is Benishangul Gumz with an average of 1.7 per household per day. In Dire Dawa, Afar 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 (590 sites), the main water distribution point was on-site and was within a 20-minute walk. The main water distribution point for 384 sites was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. Notably, there were 453 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution point.

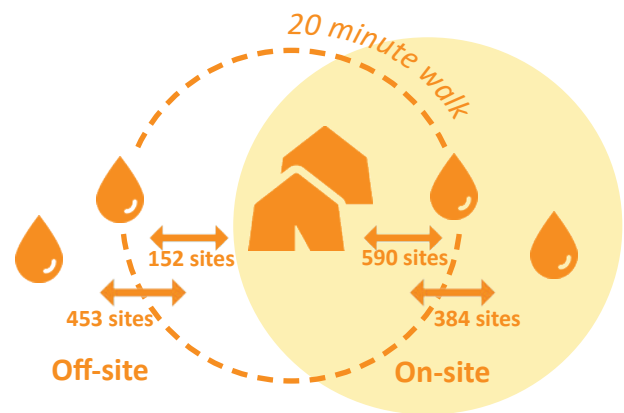


Figure 30: Distance required to reach the nearest water distribution point from the sites.

Time Needed to Queue for Water

Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 433 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 364 sites, there is no wait, and in 314 sites IDPs queue less than 15 minutes.

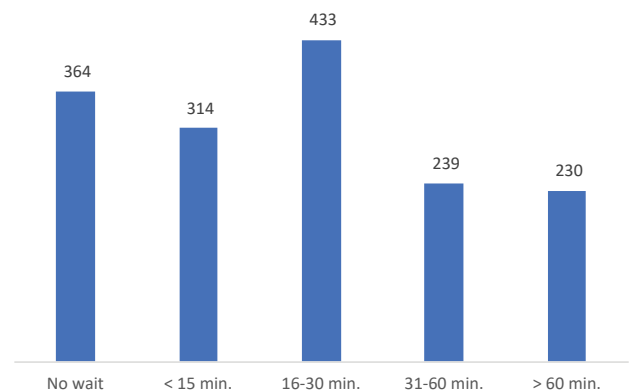


Figure 31: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there were at least 2,316 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia, and 1,273 non-functioning latrines on-site in Somali. In SNNP, it was found that there were 943 non-functioning latrines.

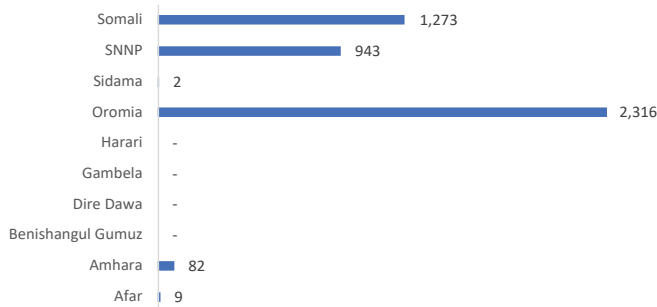


Figure 31: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,580 sites covered, a total of 827 sites (52%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 752 sites (48%), there were no complaints about the drinking water. In 1 site it was unknown whether there were complaints.

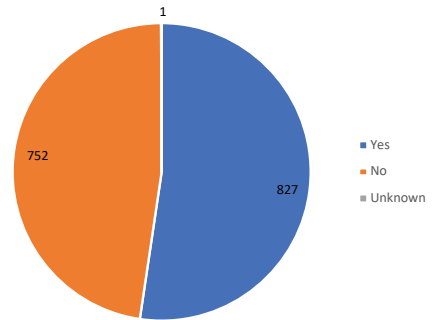


Figure 32: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Access to Food

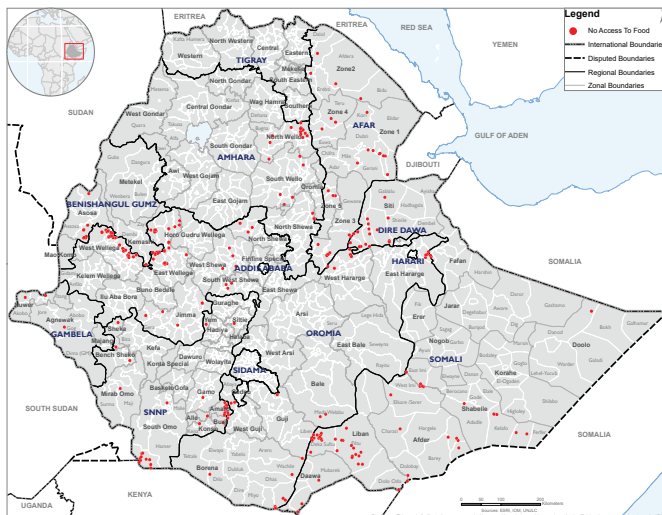


Figure 33: Sites reporting no access to food.

Out of the 1,580 sites covered, a total of 1,281 sites (81%) have access to food, of which 624 sites have access to food on-site and 657 sites have access to food off-site. However, 299 sites (19%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map on the left, the region in which this is most acute is Oromia with 114 sites reportedly not having access to food.

Last Time Food was Distributed

In 222 sites, food was distributed last month, and in 171 sites food was distributed within the month. Meanwhile, food was distributed 2 months ago in 107 sites.

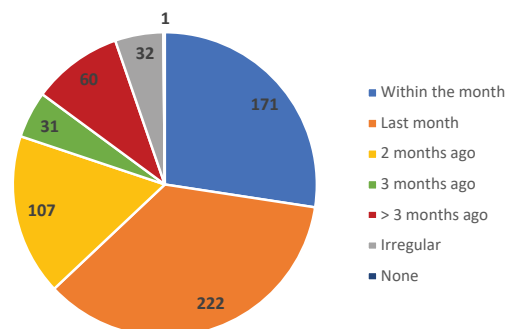


Figure 34: Last time food was distributed

Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is food assistance, as reported in 1,075 sites (68%). There was reportedly no main source for obtaining food in 198 sites (13%). Meanwhile, 114 sites (7%) relied on other main sources. Of the 114 sites, 80 sites reported obtaining food from the market by working as daily labourers.

- ✓ IDPs in 906 sites (57%) have access to a food selling market.
- ✗ IDPs in 674 sites (43%) do not have access to a market.

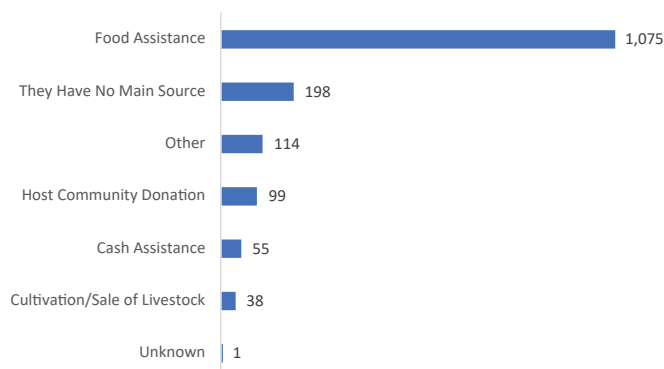


Figure 35: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.

LIVELIHOODS

Income and Occupation

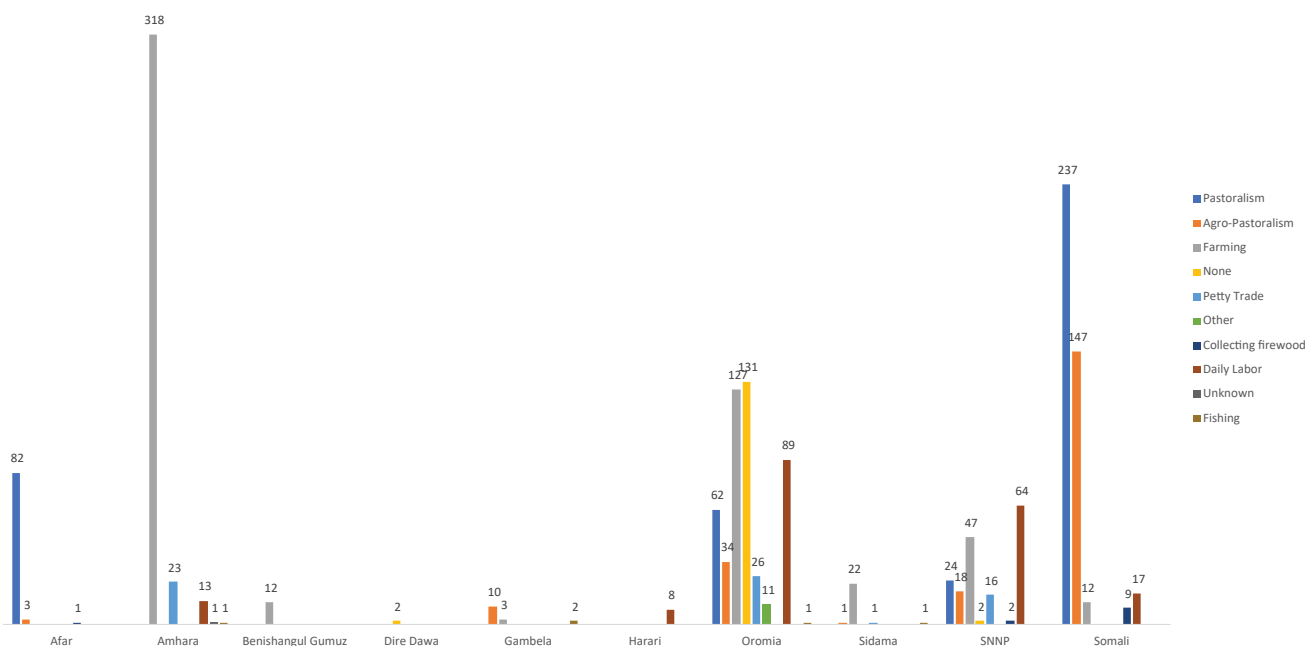


Figure 36: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 318 sites in Amhara region reported that the majority of IDPs in these sites are engaged in farming, and the main occupation of IDPs in 237 sites in Somali region is pastoralism and in another 147 sites it is agro-pastoralism.

In Oromia region, the majority of IDPs in 131 sites report no occupation, in 127 sites report farming and in 89 sites report daily labor. The majority of IDPs in 82 sites in Afar region are pastoralists.

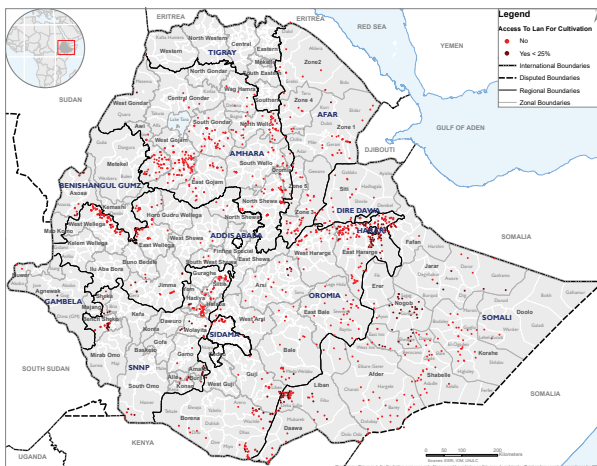
Livestock

Of the 650 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock by region:

- Afar - 58%
- Amhara - 28%
- Gambela - 56%
- Oromia - 42%
- Sidama - 32%
- SNNP - 31%
- Somali - 11%



Land



! Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 81 sites in Somali region have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 56 sites in Oromia region have access to land for cultivation.

✗ No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 360 sites in Oromia region do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 332 sites in Amhara region do not have access to land for cultivation.

Figure 37: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.

HEALTH

Health Concerns



Afar

Malaria is the main concern for 46 sites (53%), followed by pneumonia in 18 sites (21%).



Amhara

Diarrhea is the main concern for 133 sites (37%), followed by malaria in 106 sites (30%).



Benishangul Gumz

Malaria is the main concern for 9 sites (75%), followed by diarrhea in 2 sites (17%).



Dire Dawa

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



Gambela

Malaria is the main concern for 14 sites (93%), followed by diarrhea in 1 site (7%).



Harari

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



Oromia

Malaria is the main concern for 159 sites (33%), followed by diarrhea in 105 sites (22%).



Sidama

Malaria is the main concern for all 24 sites (96%), followed by other in 1 site (4%).



SNNP

Malaria is the main concern for 77 sites (45%), followed by other in 72 sites (42%).



Somali

Malaria is the main concern for 215 sites (51%), followed by pneumonia in 124 sites (29%).

Accessibility of Health Services

Factors Preventing Access to Health Services

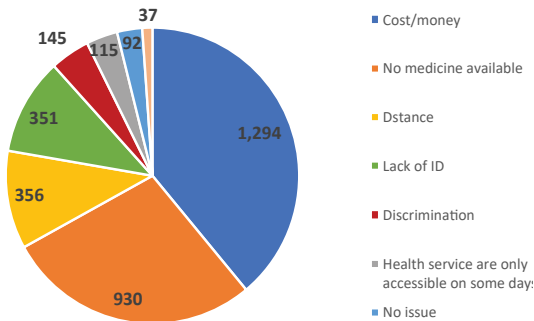


Figure 38: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 1,294 sites (82%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 930 sites (59%), followed by the lack of reachable health services in 356 sites (23%). Kindly note that this was a multiple-choice question.

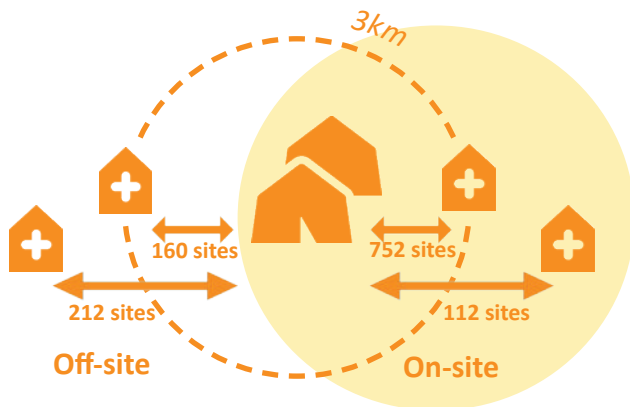


IDPs in 1,240 sites (78%) have access to a health facility.



IDPs in 340 sites (22%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

Distance to Health Facilities or Services



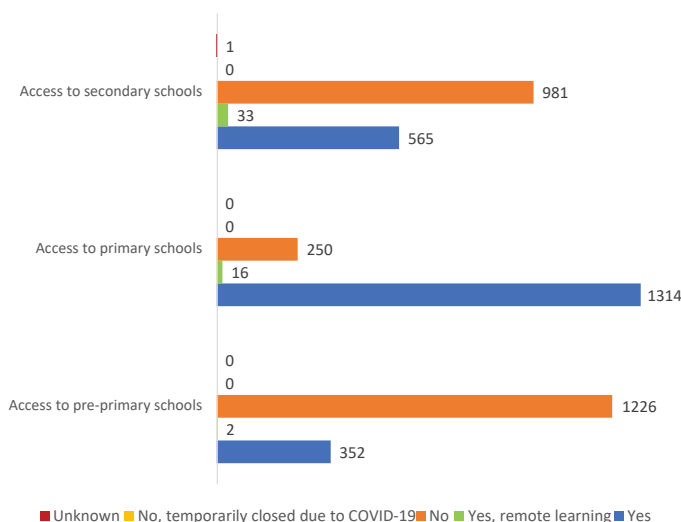
For a majority of IDPs, the location of health facilities or services are on-site and within 3km in 752 sites (61%). In 112 sites (9%), the health facilities were more than 3km away but were on-site.

In 212 sites (17%), health facilities or services were off-site and required travel of more than 3km to reach. 4 additional sites were relying on mobile clinics.

Figure 39: 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 1,226 and 981 sites respectively, making primary schools slightly more accessible in comparison. Displaced children reportedly had access to primary schools in 1,314 sites.

Figure 40: 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 either in person or via remote learning, children reported having access to some learning supplies in 682 sites (51%).

However, children reported not having access to learning supplies in 569 sites (43%). In 78 sites (6%), it was reported that all displaced children have access to learning supplies.

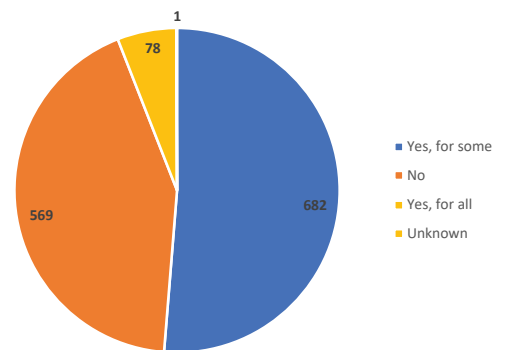
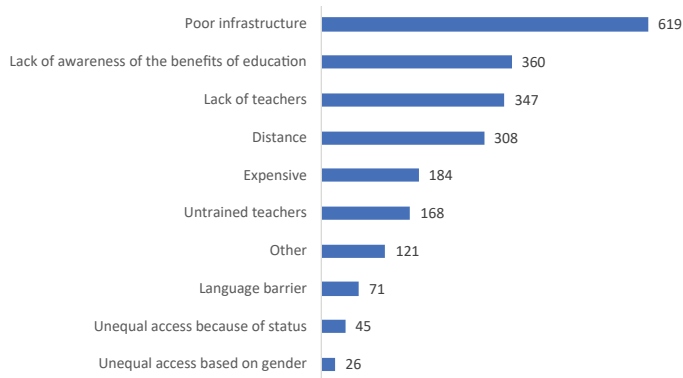


Figure 41: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Standard of Schools



IDPs in 619 sites (47%) were dissatisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure, while IDPs in 360 sites (27%) were dissatisfied because of a lack of awareness of the benefits of education.

Notably, IDPs in 45 sites (3%) mentioned that they experienced unequal access to education due to their displacement status in their current location.

Figure 42: Reasons for dissatisfaction with the standard of schools by the number of sites.

Distance to Nearest Primary School

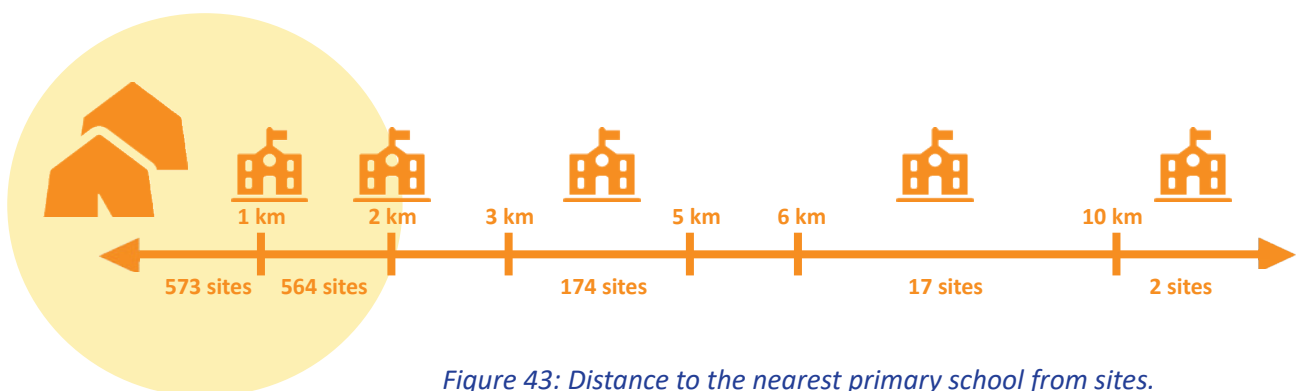


Figure 43: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

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 573 sites. The distance is between 1-2 km for 564 sites,

while in 174 sites, the distance to the nearest primary school is 3-5 km. However, children from 2 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

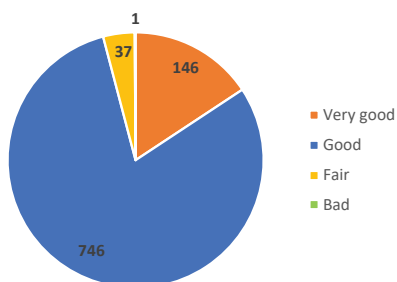
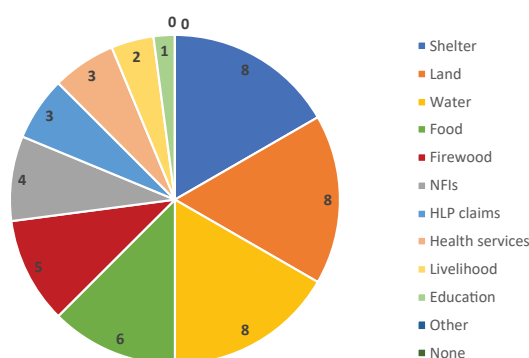


Figure 44: The relationship between IDPs and host communities across accessed sites.

IDPs are living with the host community in 930 sites. Of these 930 sites, the relationship between IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 746 sites (80%) and reportedly fair in 37 sites (4%). However, please note that this information is self-reported by the IDPs who were part of the focus group discussions.



In the 17 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 45: Types of conflicts or disputes reported between IDPs and host communities by number of sites.

Protection Services & Documentation

Type of Protection Services Available

In 933 sites (45%), there were reportedly no protection services being provided. However, family tracing services were present in 245 sites (12%), while provision of birth registry or other official documentation was available in 242 sites (12%).

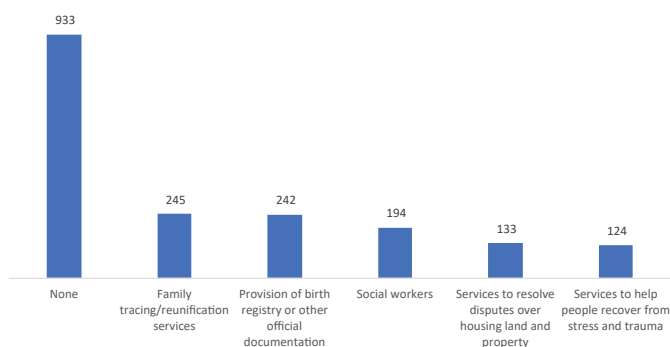


Figure 46: Types of protection services provided at sites.

Possession of ID Cards

Less than 25% of female IDPs had ID cards in 749 sites, while less than 25% of male IDPs had ID cards in 478 sites. Only in 179 sites did 51-75% of female IDPs have ID cards and only in 366 sites did 51-75% of male IDPs have ID cards.

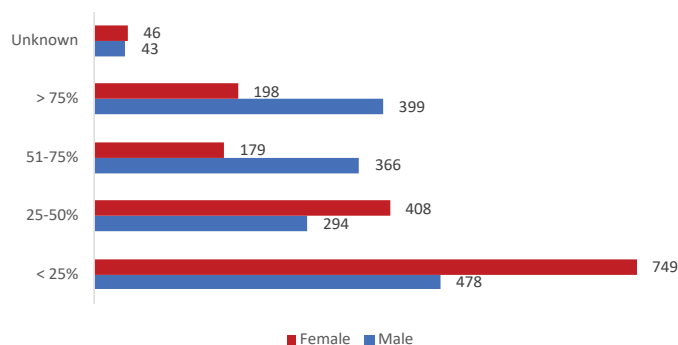
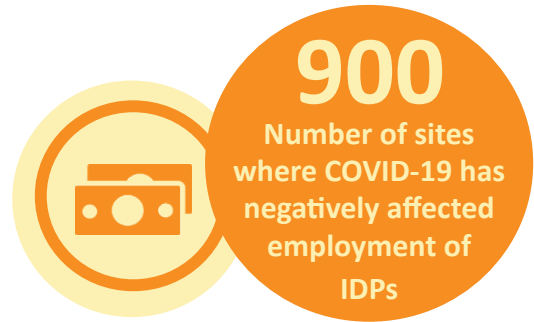


Figure 47: Percentage of male and female IDPs who have ID cards by number of sites.

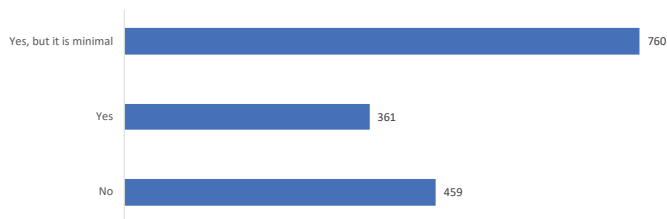


COVID-19

Impact of COVID-19 on IDPs



Public Awareness of COVID-19



In locations where the Site Assessment was conducted, 1,121 sites report that public awareness material on COVID-19 is being promoted, though 760 of the sites report that promotion is minimal.

Figure 48: Number of sites that report COVID-19 awareness material is promoted in the site

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

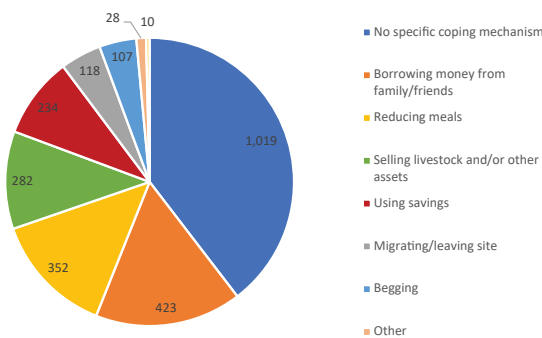


Figure 49: Coping mechanisms adopted by IDPs.

In 1,019 sites (64%), IDPs did not have any specific coping mechanism. In 423 sites (27%), IDPs resorted to borrowing money from family and friends.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

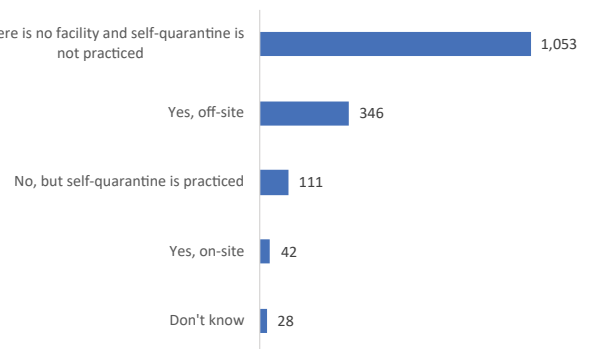


Figure 50: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

Quarantine facilities were available in 388 sites (25%), where they were off-site in 346 sites and on-site in 42 sites. However, there were no quarantine facilities in 1,164 sites (74%).

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

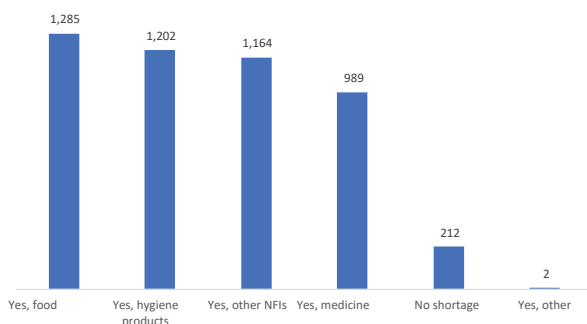


Figure 52: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,285 sites (81%), IDPs mentioned that there were food shortages. In 1,202 sites (76%), there were shortages of hygiene products, and in 1,164 sites (74%) there were shortages of other NFIs. This entails water, soap, sanitizers and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Additionally, it was reported that the price of food has increased across 1,308 sites (83%), while the price of other NFIs has increased in 1,249 sites (79%).

"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



1,180 villages covered



376 inaccessible villages

Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



1,336,134 returning IDPs
(233,273 households)



521 IDPs*
(101 households)



7,910 returned migrants



-10 % decrease in returning IDPs
(There were 1,486,461 returning IDPs in VAS round 8)



3,840 resettled IDPs
(768 households)



1,223,030 host community members
(209,996 households)



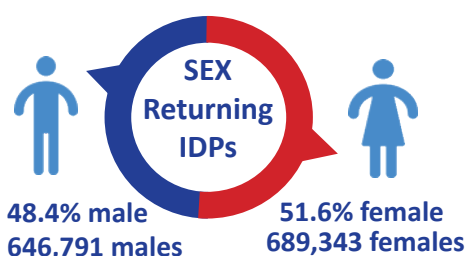
1,216,975 returning IDPs (92%) were initially displaced by conflict in 1,070 villages



56,280 returning IDPs (4%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods in 47 villages



55,039 returning IDPs (4%) were initially displaced by flash floods in 55 villages



Other reasons for initial displacement included drought (5,270 returning IDPs), landslide (2,470 returning IDPs), and fire (100 returning IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

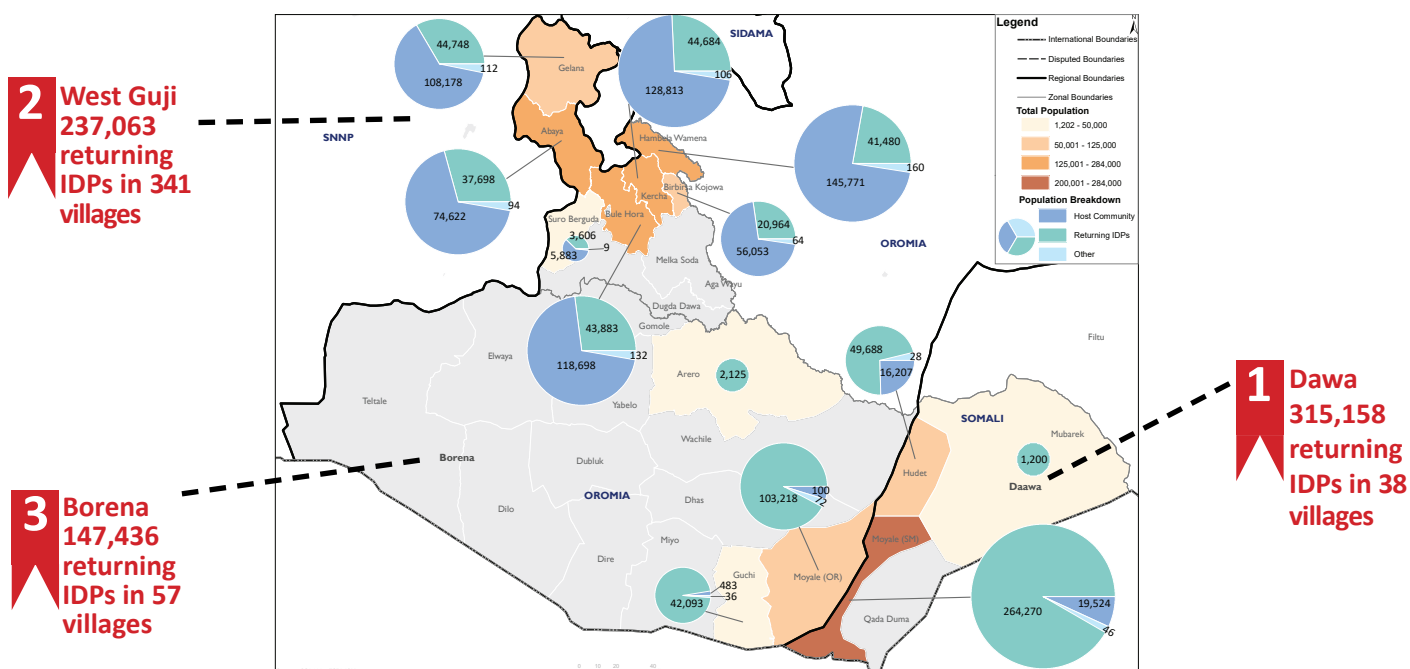


Figure 53: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

*Kindly note that an estimate of an additional 497 IDPs (97 households) were captured through VAS in locations with high returns.

METHODOLOGY

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) was used for the first time in IOM Ethiopia in July 2019 in response to the government-led return movement in an effort to capture return trends and sectoral needs in areas reporting high return concentrations. This is the 9th 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. 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 June to 11 July 2021.



Data collection period:
1 June — 11 July 2021

Coverage of this round

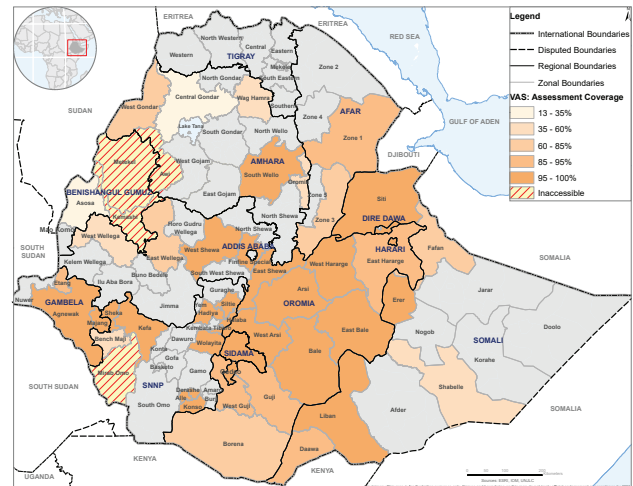
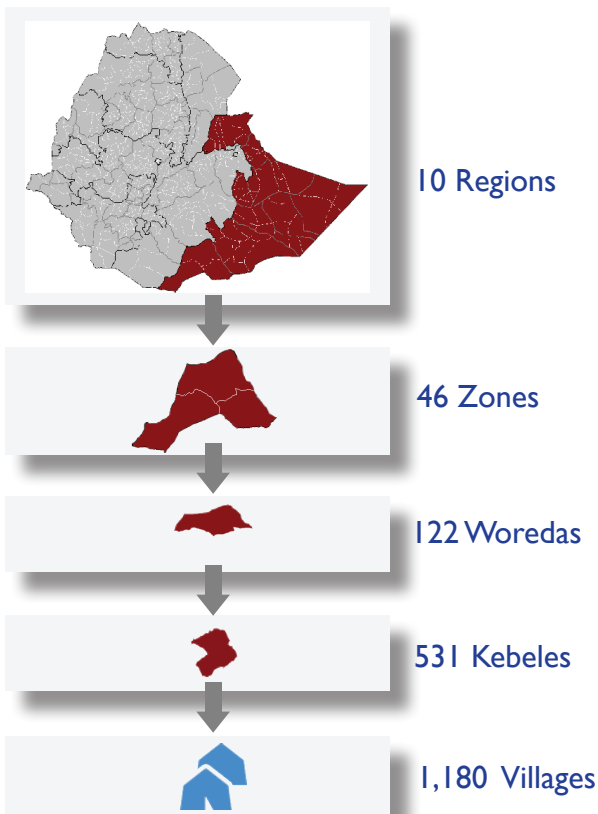


Figure 54: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 9 of VAS.



376 Inaccessible Villages

For round 9 of VAS, a total of 376 villages could not be accessed. 358 villages were inaccessible due to security issues mainly in West Guji, Guji, Borena, East Wallega, West Wallega, Dawa, Kemashi, Fafan, Metekel, East Hararge, Central Gondar, West Gondar, Awi and Asosa zones. 18 villages could not be accessed due to road inaccessibility issues mainly in Shabelle, West Guji, Gabi (Zone 3), East Hararge, Itang Special Woreda, West Arsi, Wag Hamra and East Gojam zones.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

National Level

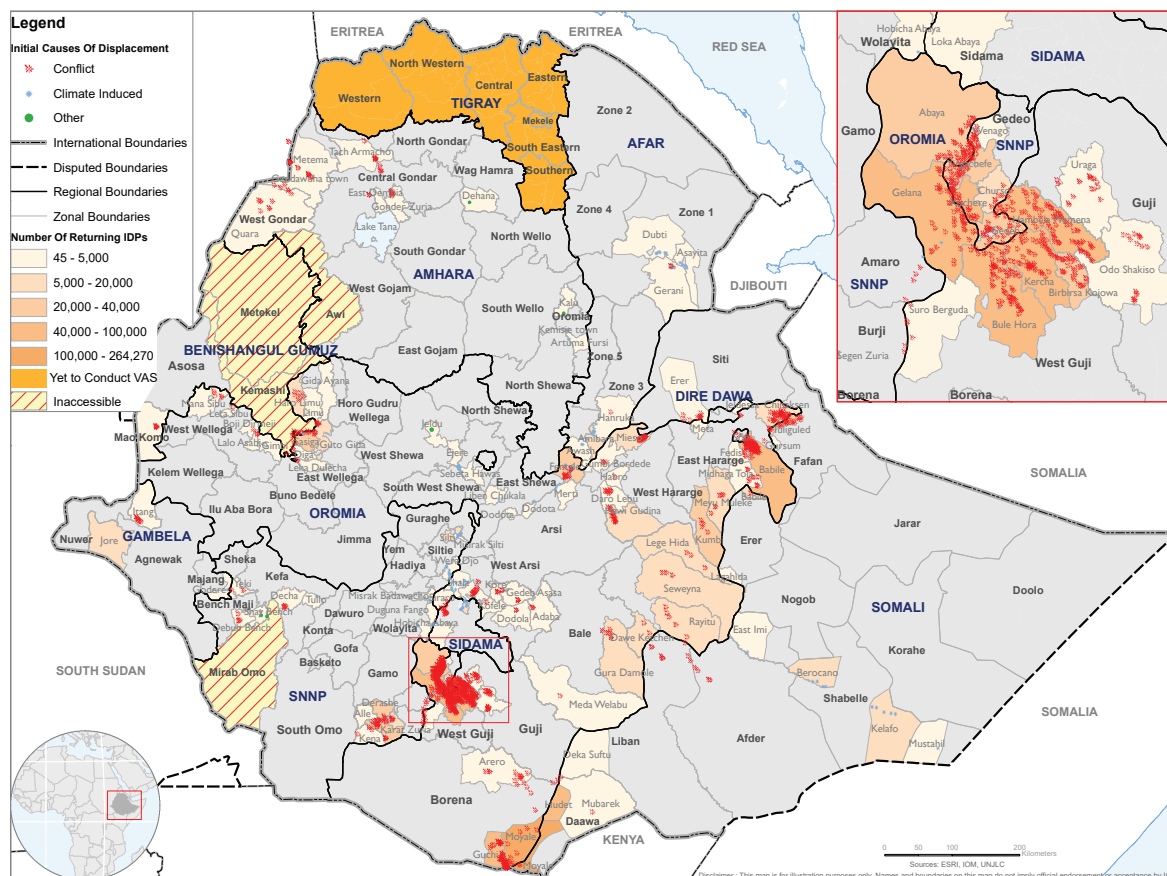


Figure 55: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in June and July 2021.

According to the data collected between June and July 2021, there were an estimated 1.3 million returning IDPs (233,273 households) across 1,180 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 672,315 returning IDPs (121,561 households), as captured through the coverage of 791 villages. Oromia witnessed a decrease of 42,178 returning IDPs (-6%). However, 116 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues mainly in West Guji, East Wallega, Guji, West Wallega, Borena, East Harerge and West Arsi zones. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 750 villages (95%).

The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali region with an estimate of 387,128 returning IDPs (64,521 households). However, it should be noted that some villages could not be covered

due to road inaccessibility and security issues in Dawa, Fafan and Shabelle zones. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 91 villages (89%).

The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNP region with an estimated 208,960 returning IDPs (34,926 households). There was a considerable increase of 17,467 returning IDPs (+9%) 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 in the region started in June 2020. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 157 villages (88%).

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 646,791 males (48.4%) and 689,343 females (51.6%). 1.2 million returning IDPs (91.6%) were initially displaced by conflict, 56,280 returning IDPs (4.2%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods and 55,039 returning IDPs were initially displaced by flash floods (4.1%).

Afar



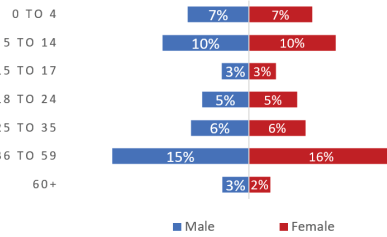
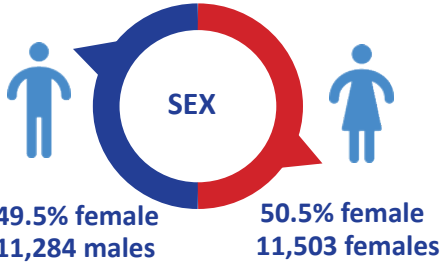
22,787 returning IDPs
(3,916 households)

25 villages
covered



Seasonal Floods were the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 13 villages (52%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	315
Breastfeeding mothers	394
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	14
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	74
Persons with chronic diseases	16
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	20
Single-female headed households	126
Single-male headed households	100
Child-headed households	3

3,916 households comprising 22,787 returning IDPs were identified in 25 villages in Afar region. These figures represent a decrease of 797 IDPs (-3.4%) since the previous round 8 (March – April 2021). The decrease is mainly due to the 3 uncovered villages; 1 village was not covered due to seasonal migration and 2 villages had road inaccessibility and insecurity issues. The majority of returning IDPs in 14 villages (56%) arrived more than 6 months ago and returning IDPs in 8 villages (32%) arrived between 4-6 months ago. Seasonal floods was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 13 villages (52%) followed by flash floods in 8 villages (32%) and conflict in 4 villages (16%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Afar

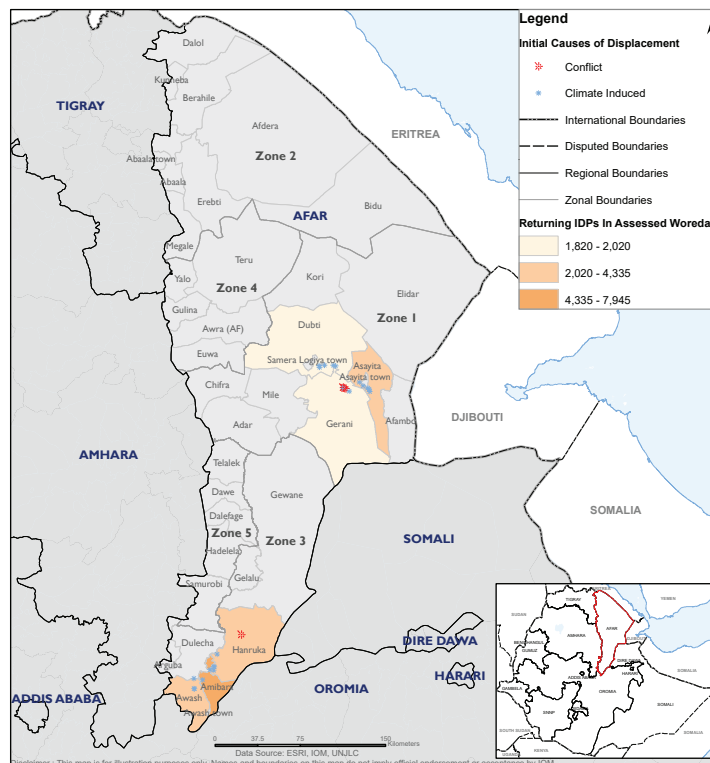
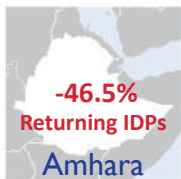


Figure 56: Returning IDP figures for Afar in VAS round 9.

Amhara



14,586 returning IDPs
(2,910 households)

405 IDPs
(81 households)

54 returned migrants

25,985 host community members (6,043 households)

3,840 resettled IDPs
(768 households)

53 villages covered

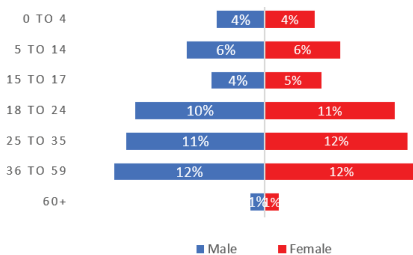
Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 49 villages (92%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



49.8% male
7,257 males

50.2% female
7,329 females



Pregnant women and girls	415
Breastfeeding mothers	1,413
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	173
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	159
Persons with chronic diseases	127
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	245
Single-female headed households	877
Single-male headed households	460
Child-headed households	53

2,910 households comprising 14,586 returning IDPs were identified in 53 villages in Amhara region. These figures represent a decrease of 1,959 IDPs (-46.5%) since the previous round 8 (March 2021 – April 2021). The decrease is mainly due to the inaccessibility of villages caused by conflict in Central Gondar and West Gondar zones. The majority of returning IDPs in 53 villages (100%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 49 villages (92%) followed by seasonal floods in 2 villages (4%), fire in 1 village (2%) and landslides in 1 village (2%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara

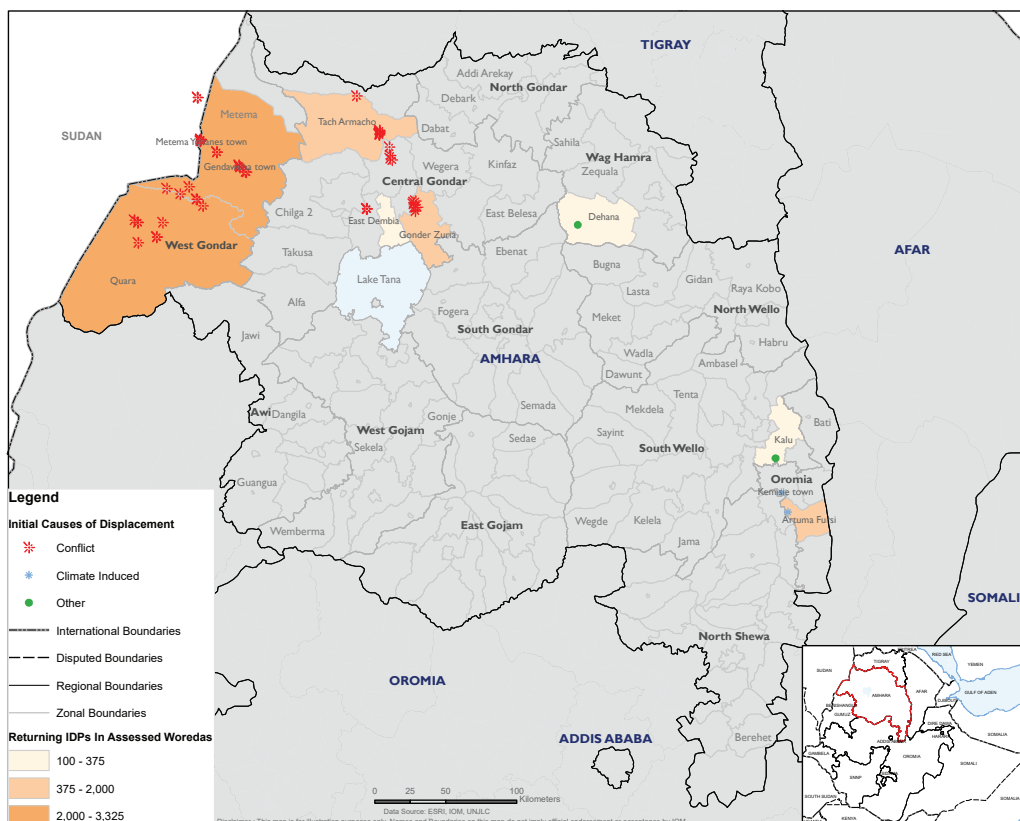


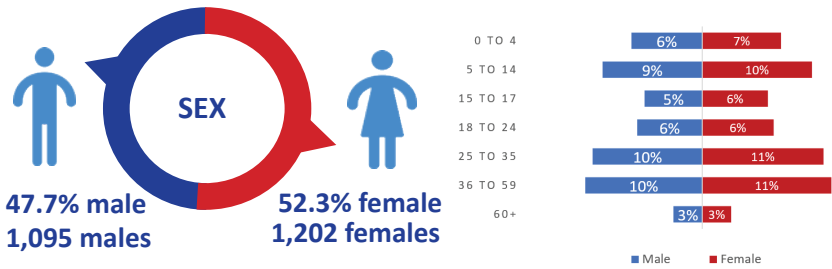
Figure 57: Returning IDP figures for Amhara in VAS round 9.

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

Benishangul Gumz



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	55
Breastfeeding mothers	100
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	12
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	20
Persons with chronic diseases	4
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	25
Single-female headed households	3
Single-male headed households	4
Child-headed households	0

360 households comprising 2,297 returning IDPs were identified in 6 villages in Benishangul Gumz region. These figures represent a decrease of 95,340 IDPs (97.7%) since the previous round 8 (March – April 2021). This very significant decrease was due to the lack of access to villages in Kemashi, Metekel and part of Assosa zones as a result of conflict. Only 6 of the 164 villages covered in the last round could be accessed this round. As such, the number of returning IDPs for Benishangul Gumz region should be higher. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 6 villages (100%).

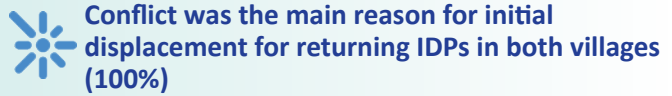
Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Benishangul Gumz



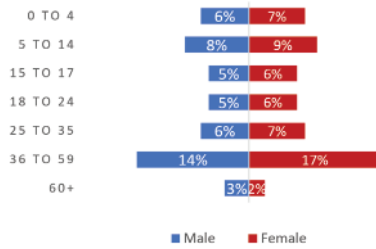
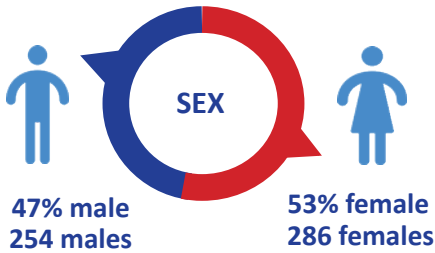
Figure 58: Returning IDP figures for Benishangul Gumz in VAS round 9.

*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.

Dire Dawa



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	11
Breastfeeding mothers	25
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	0
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

106 households comprising 540 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. There was a slight increase of 10 returning IDPs (+1.9%) since the previous round 8 (March — April 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 (100%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Dire Dawa

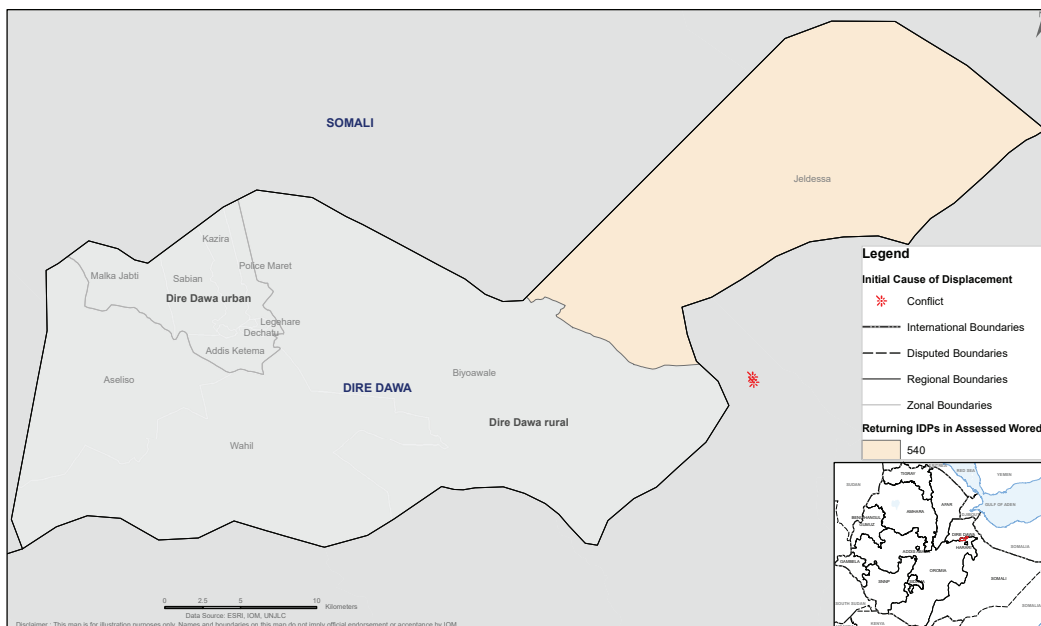
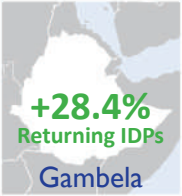


Figure 59: Returning IDP figures for Dire Dawa in VAS round 9.

*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



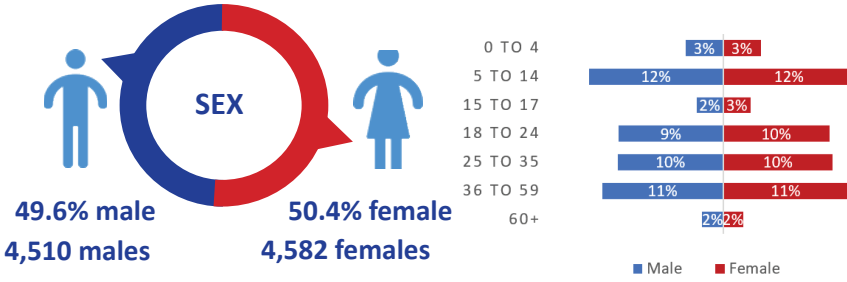
9,092 returning IDPs
(1,855 households)

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

10 villages
covered

Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 8 villages (80%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	218
Breastfeeding mothers	429
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	50
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	85
Persons with chronic diseases	31
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	55
Single-female headed households	44
Single-male headed households	72
Child-headed households	0

1,855 households comprising 9,092 returning IDPs were identified in 10 villages in Gambela region. This is a large increase of 2,014 returning IDPs (+28.4%) since the previous round 8 (March 2021 – April 2021). The increase was due to the coverage of 8 villages in Itang Special Woreda which could not be reached by boat in the previous round as the water level was too low. A majority of returning IDPs in 9 villages arrived more than 6 months ago, while a majority of returning IDPs in 1 village returned between 4-6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 8 villages (80%) followed by seasonal floods in 2 villages (20%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Gambela

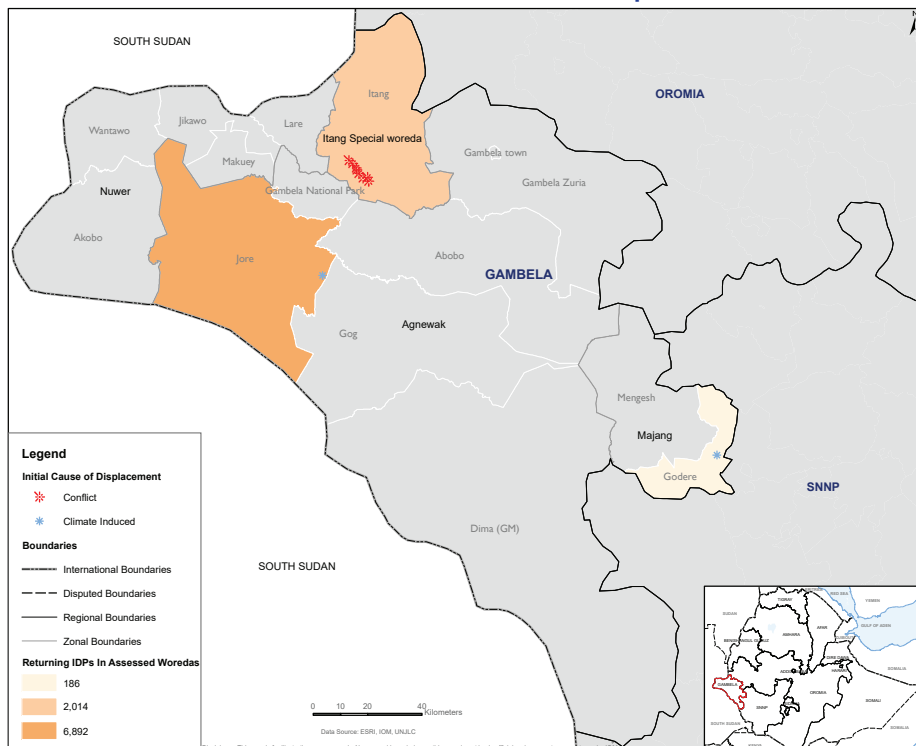
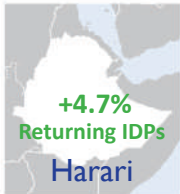
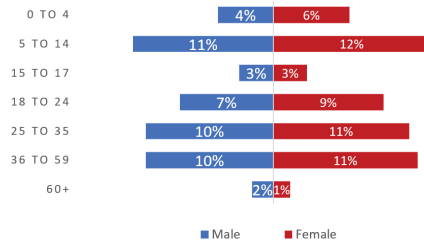
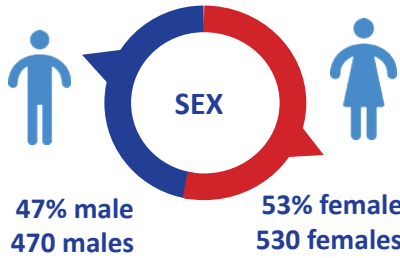


Figure 60: Returning IDP figures for Gambela in VAS round 9.

Harari



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	175
Breastfeeding mothers	232
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	12
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	10
Persons with chronic diseases	6
Single-female headed households	0
Single-male headed households	0
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	42
Child-headed households	0

154 households comprising 1,000 returning IDPs were identified in 3 villages in Harari region. These figures represent an increase of 45 returning IDPs (+4.7%) since the previous round 8 (March 2021 – April 2021). The increase was mainly due to the presence of 1 new village reporting returns. The majority of returning IDPs in the 3 villages (100%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 3 villages.

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Harari

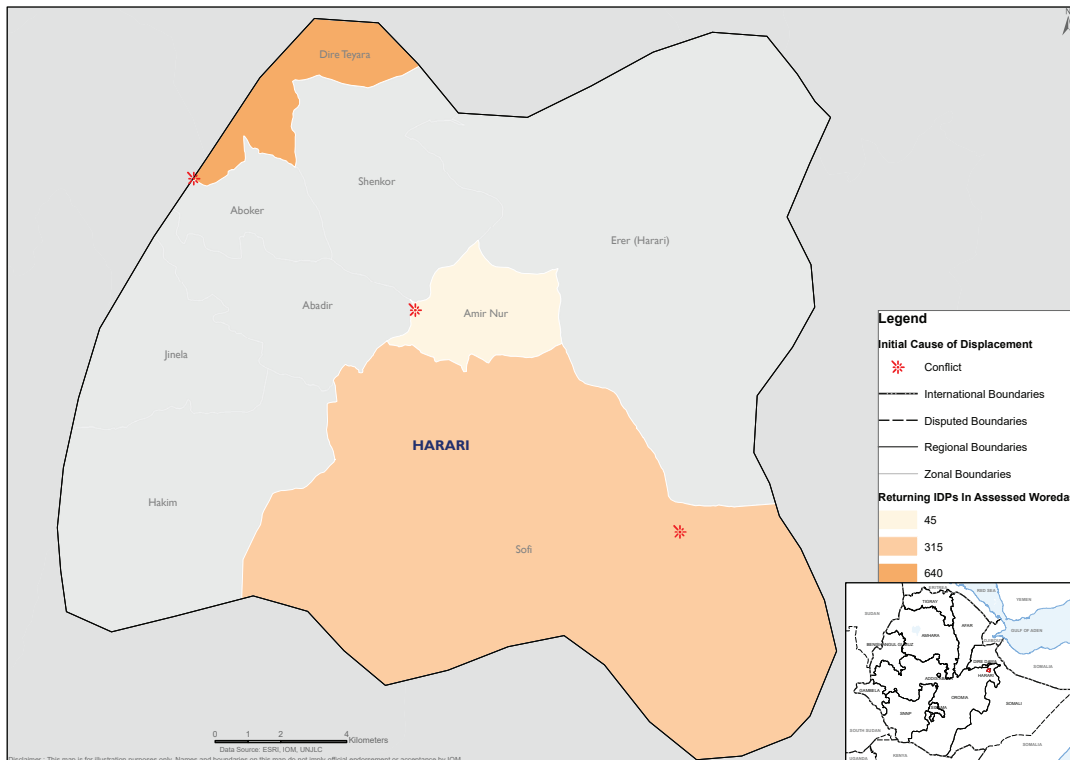


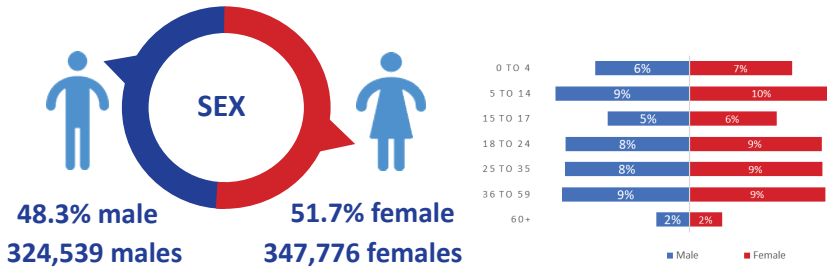
Figure 61: Returning IDP figures for Harari in VAS round 9.

*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	32,132
Breastfeeding mothers	47,796
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,908
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,938
Persons with chronic diseases	1,498
Single-female headed households	7,681
Single-male headed households	2,987
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	5,158
Child-headed households	462

121,561 households comprising 672,315 returning IDPs were identified in 791 villages in Oromia region. There was a decrease of 42,178 returning IDPs (-5.9%) since VAS round 8 (March – April 2021). However, 116 villages mostly in West Guji, East Wallaga, West Wallaga, Borena, East Harerge and Guji zones could not be accessed primarily due to insecurity and road inaccessibility. The majority of returning IDPs in 729 villages (92.2%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 750 villages (94.8%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia

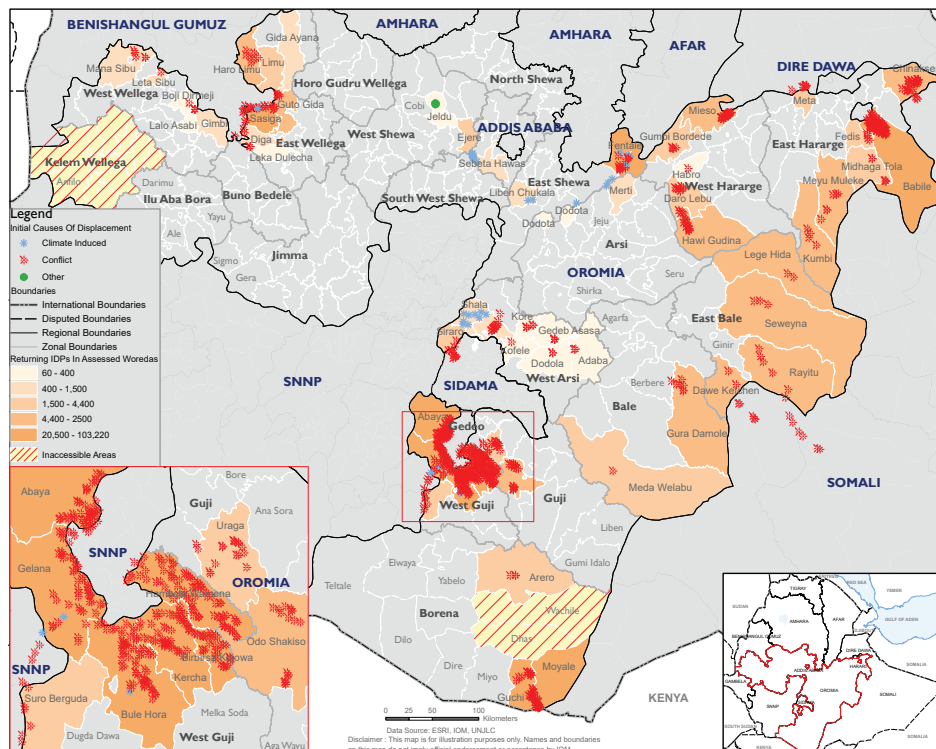


Figure 62: Returning IDP figures for Oromia region in VAS round 9.

Sidama



17,429 returning IDPs
(2,964 households)



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

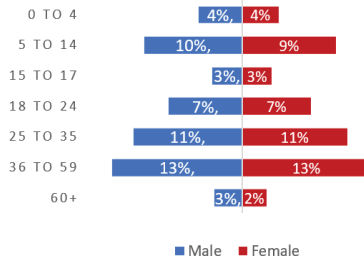
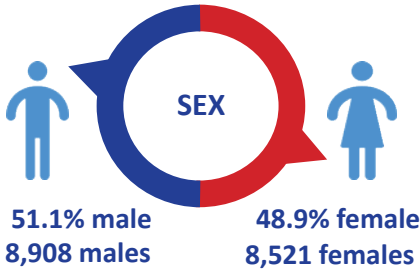


9 villages covered



Flash floods were the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 9 villages (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	189
Breastfeeding mothers	313
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	11
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	24
Persons with chronic diseases	30
Single-female headed households	90
Single-male headed households	60
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	6
Child-headed households	0

2,964 households comprising 17,429 returning IDPs were identified in 9 villages in Sidama region. This represents an increase of 847 returning IDPs (+5.1%) since the previous round (March - April 2021). Returning IDPs in 3 villages arrived more than six months ago, while in 2 villages the returning IDPs arrived between 4-6 months and in 4 villages between 1-3 months. Flash floods were the initial reason for displacement for returning IDPs in all 9 villages (100%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Sidama

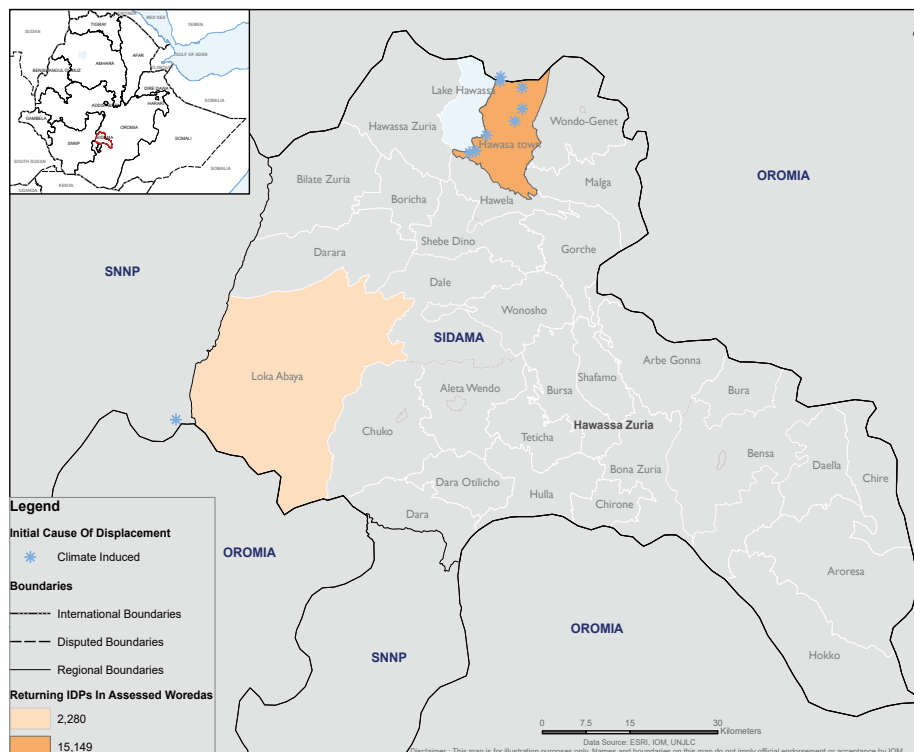


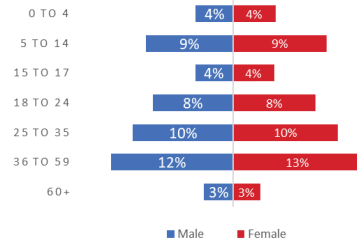
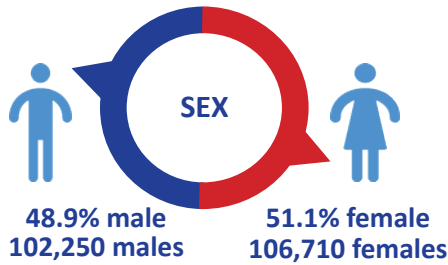
Figure 63: Returning IDP figures for Sidama region in VAS round 9.

*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.

SNNP



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	5,984
Breastfeeding mothers	9,059
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	452
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	919
Persons with chronic diseases	771
Single-female headed households	2,240
Single-male headed households	683
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,732
Child-headed households	104

34,926 households comprising 208,960 returning IDPs were identified in 179 villages in SNNP region. There was an increase of 17,467 returning IDPs (+9.1%) since round 8 (March — April 2021). The increase is due to the significant number of returning IDPs in the Konso Zone and Alle Special Woreda. Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 157 villages (87.7%), followed by flash floods and seasonal floods for returning IDPs in 10 villages each (5.6%) and landslides in 2 villages (1.1%). A majority of returning IDPs in 162 villages returned to their villages more than 6 months ago.

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNP Region

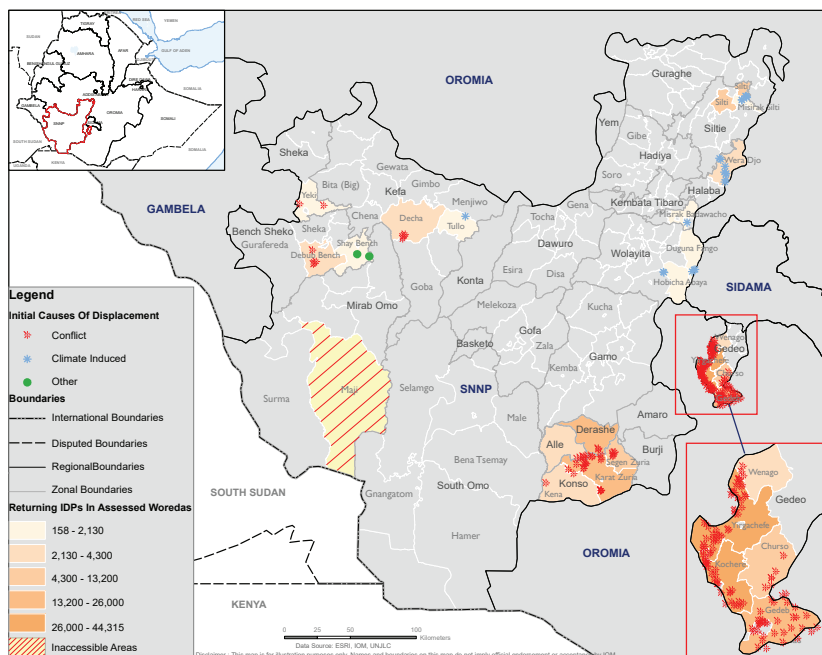
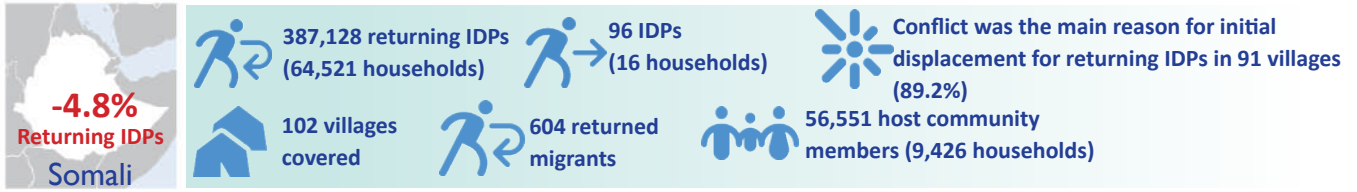


Figure 64: Returning IDP figures for SNNP region in VAS round 9.

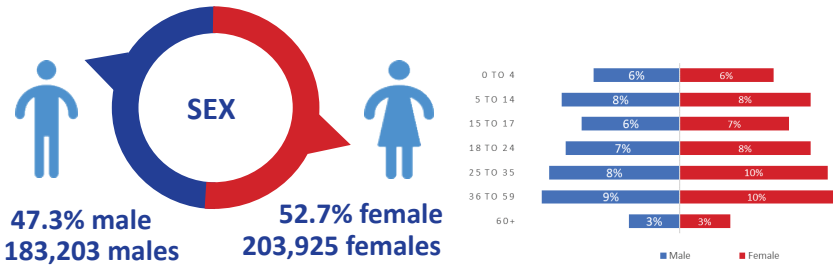
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

**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	9,188
Breastfeeding mothers	11,071
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,045
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,005
Persons with chronic diseases	845
Single-female headed households	2,598
Single-male headed households	1,133
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,357
Child-headed households	490

64,521 households comprising 387,128 returning IDPs were identified in 102 villages in Somali region. There was a decrease of 19,702 returning IDPs (-4.8%) since the previous round (March - April 2021). 21 villages in the Shabelle, Fafan and Dawa zones were not accessed during the reporting period due to insecurity and road accessibility. The majority of returning IDPs in 99 villages (97.1%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 91 villages (89.2%), seasonal floods displaced returning IDPs in 10 villages (9.8%) and flash floods displaced returning IDPs in 1 village (1%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somali

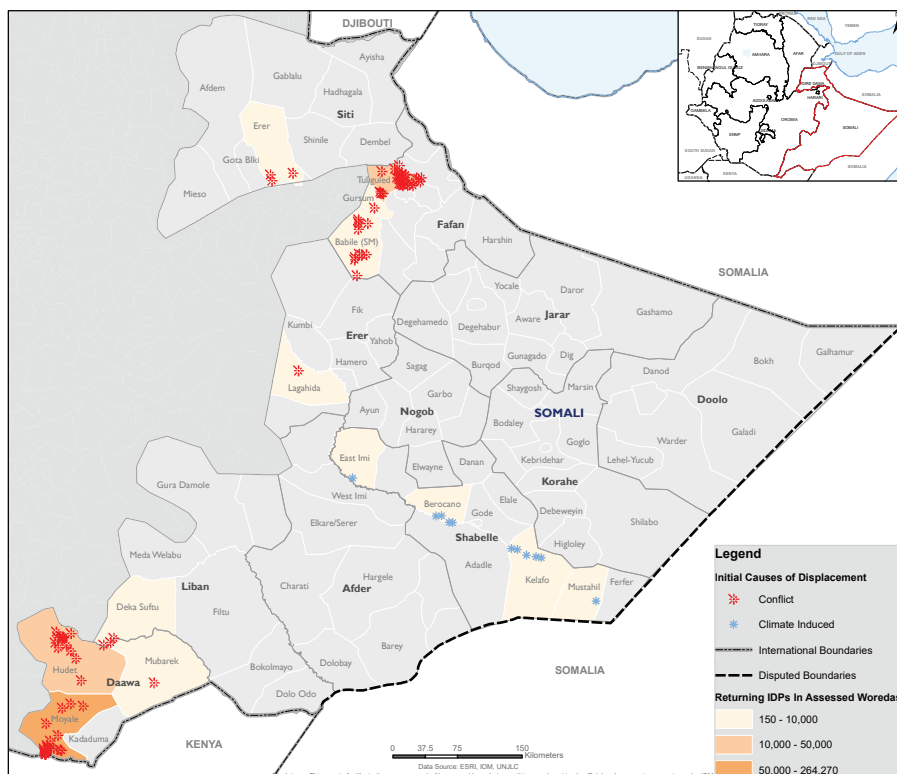


Figure 65: Returning IDP figures for Somali region in VAS round 9.

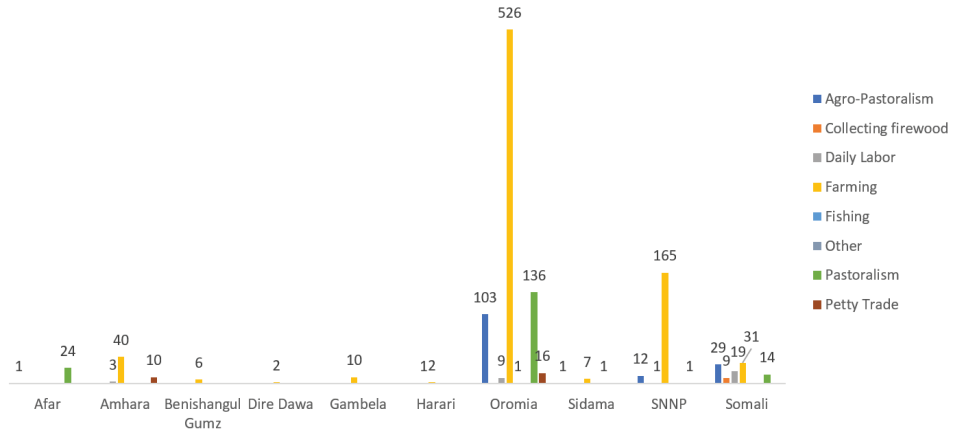
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

LIVELIHOODS

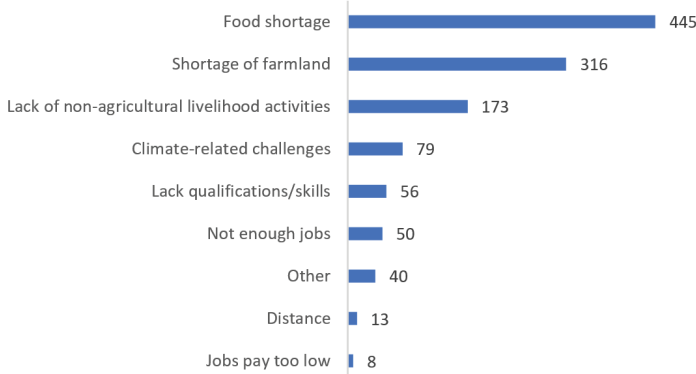
Type of Livelihood

The main livelihood for 526 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by pastoralism in 136 villages. In SNNP, the most common livelihood is also farming (165 villages).

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



Main Issues with Livelihoods



In 445 villages (38%), the main livelihood concern was food shortages, followed by a shortage of farmland in 316 villages (27%). Meanwhile, 173 villages (15%) 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 181 villages (15%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

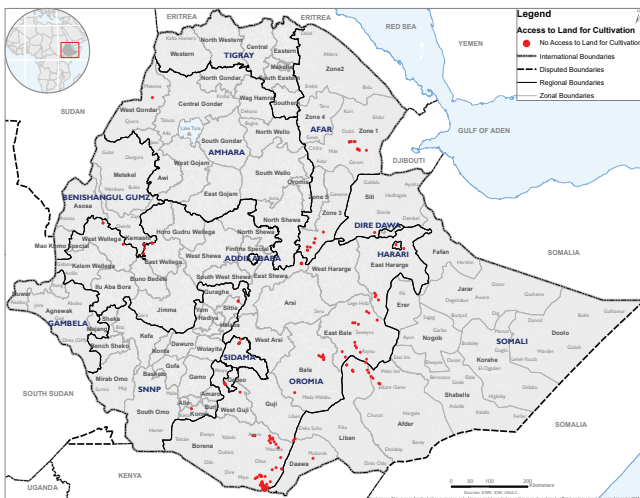


Figure 68: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.



Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds in 1,087 villages, followed by tools in 999 villages.

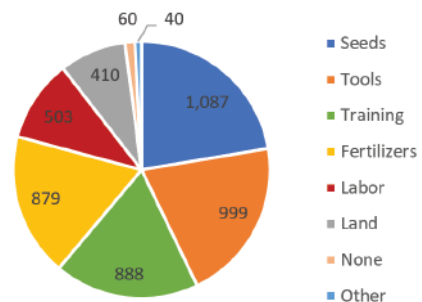
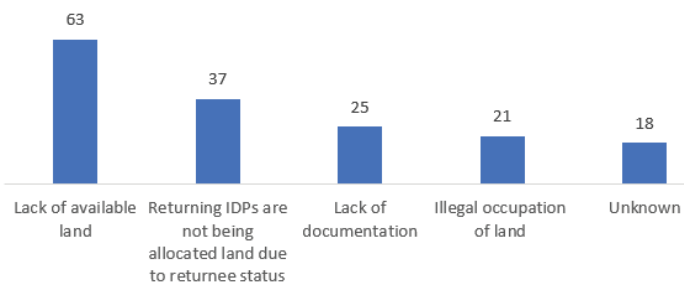


Figure 69: Most needed agricultural inputs by number of villages.

Barriers to Accessing Land



In 63 villages (5%), returning IDPs had issues accessing land due to a lack of availability. In 37 villages (3%), 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 782 villages, while milk were available in 776 villages.

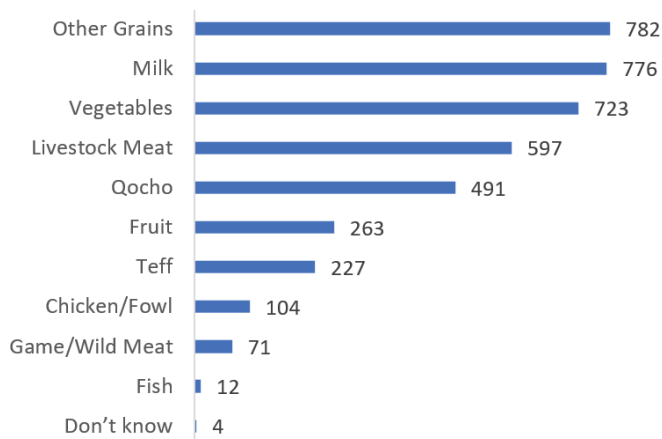


Figure 71: Food types available in villages.

Problems Affecting Production of Food and Cash Crops

822 villages were affected by crop disease, while 686 villages were affected by other forms of crop damage caused by insects such as desert locust, livestock and wildlife.

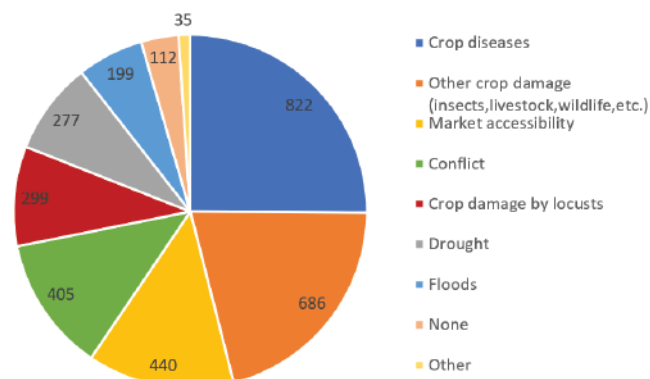


Figure 72: Main problems affecting the production of food and cash crops across sites.

Livestock

Of the 92% of villages where people report owning livestock (1,083 villages), the primary problems are livestock diseases (787 villages), scarcity of grazing land (719 villages) and climate related reasons (526 villages).

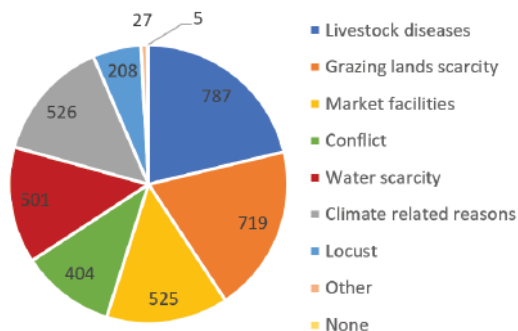


Figure 73: Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.



HEALTH

Availability of Health Facilities

Villages Without Access to Health Facilities

872 out of 1,180 villages (74%) do not have a health facility.

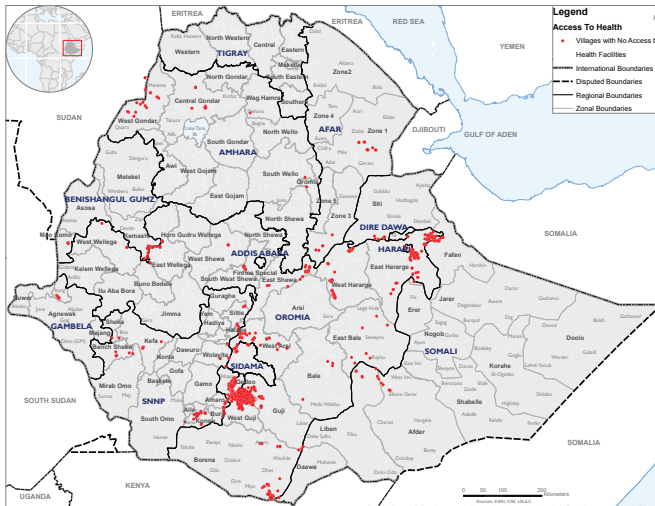


Figure 74: Villages that do not have health facilities.

Common Problems With Health Services

Of the 308 villages that have a health facility, common problems faced include no medicine in 270 villages and no qualified personnel in 142 villages.

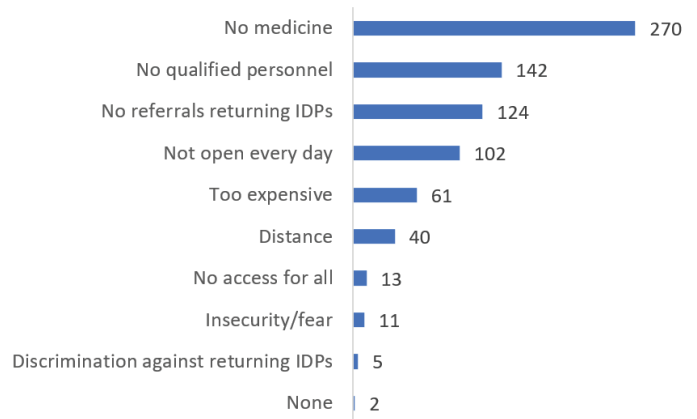


Figure 75: Common problems in accessing health services in villages where health facilities are available.

Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 13 villages (52%) in Afar followed by typhoid in 6 villages (24%).



Malaria is the main concern for 45 villages (85%) in Amhara followed by scabies in 2 villages (4%).



Malaria is the main concern for 5 villages (83%) in Benishangul Gumz followed by typhoid in 1 village (17%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 2 villages (100%) in Dire Dawa.



Malaria is the main concern for 10 village (100%) in Gambela .



Amoeba is the main concern for 2 villages (67%) in Harari followed by measles in 1 village (33%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 179 villages (23%) in Oromia followed by typhoid in 178 villages (22%) and pneumonia in 141 villages (18%).



Malaria is the main concern for 9 villages (100%) in Sidama.



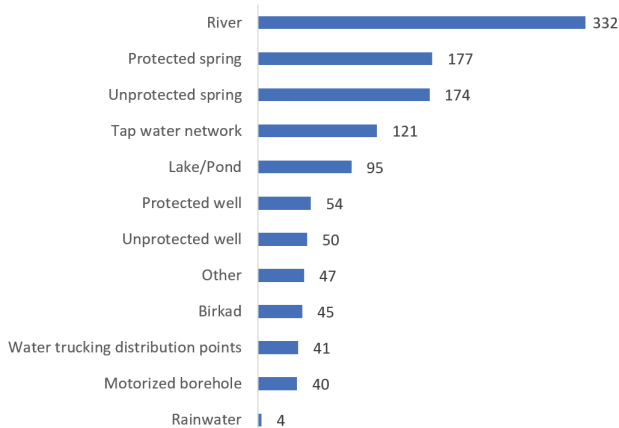
Typhoid is the main concern for 121 villages (68%) in SNNP followed by malaria in 46 villages (26%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 41 villages (40%) in Somali followed by malaria in 21 villages (21%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Water Source



Main Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in 332 villages is rivers (28%), and in 177 villages it is protected springs (15%). 174 villages (15%) rely on unprotected springs while people rely on tap water networks in 121 villages (10%).

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 (454 villages or 38%) is a 21-30 minute walk one-way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 144 villages (12%) to walk to the nearest water source.

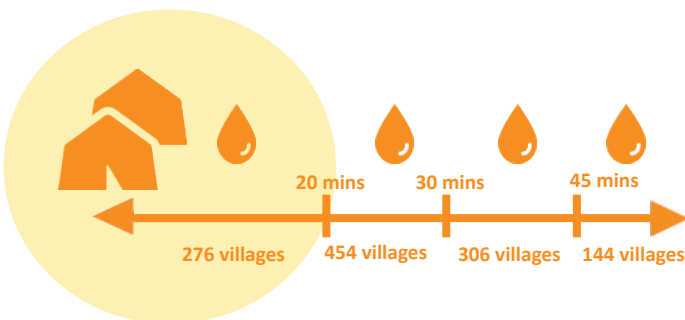


Figure 77: Distance to the nearest water source.

Average Queue Time for Water

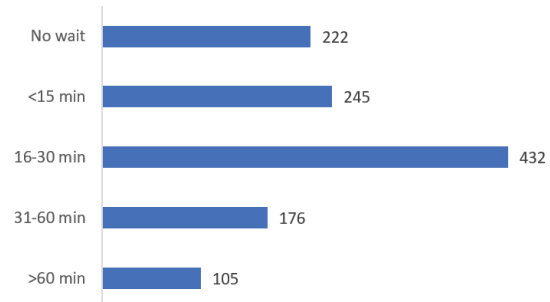


Figure 78: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 539 villages (46%).

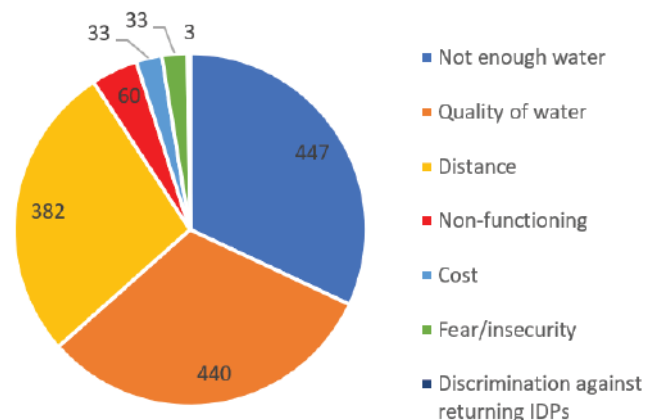


Water sources are not accessible to all households in 641 villages (54%).

Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a general lack of sufficient water sources in 447 villages, poor quality of water in 440 villages and distance in 382 villages.

Figure 79: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.



EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Primary School

Primary schools were available in 657 villages across 9 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	15	901	0	295
Amhara	31	2,287	26	6,147
Benishangul Gumz	1	330	0	0
Gambela	2	1,231	20	780
Harari	1	14	0	300
Oromia	442	57,031	1,416	119,148
Sidama	7	4,821	92	3,922
SNNP	81	16,951	195	22,181
Somali	77	10,346	55	3,212
Grand Total	657	93,912	1,804	155,985

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

Education Challenges

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

464 of the 662 villages with access to primary schools report being dissatisfied with the standard of the available school. Of the 464 villages, 339 villages report dissatisfaction with poor infrastructure. The second reason for dissatisfaction with schools is lack of awareness of the benefits of education as reported in 256 villages. This is followed by a lack of teachers in 202 villages.

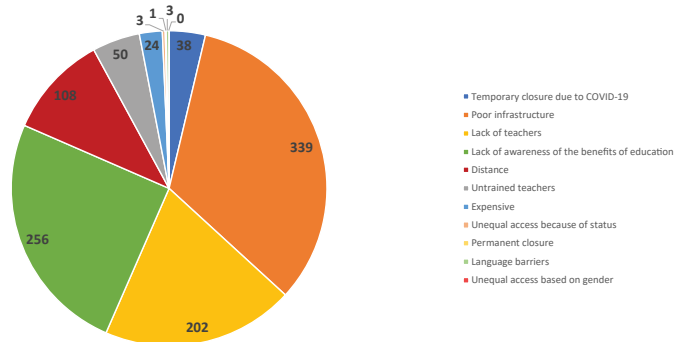


Figure 81: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

Top 10 Reasons Girls Are Not Attending School

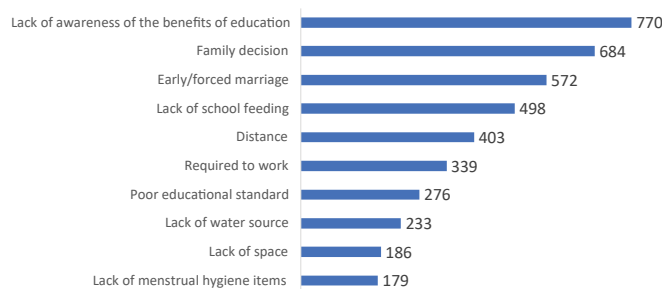


Figure 82: Main reasons girls are not attending school by number of sites.

Top 10 Reasons Boys Are Not Attending School

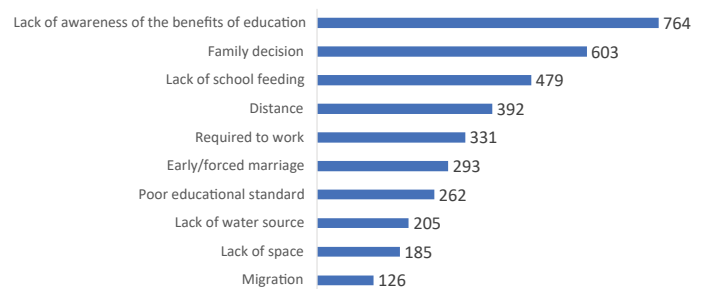


Figure 83: Main reasons boys are not attending school by number of sites.

SHELTER

Shelter Types & Conditions

The 3 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 816 villages (35%), followed by houses made of mud walls with thatched roofing in 799 villages (34%) and Buuls/Tukuls (wooden frame with cloth or plastic sheeting) in 486 villages (21%).

Out of the 1,180 villages covered, a majority of returning IDPs in 991 villages have returned to their own shelters (84%), while those in 189 villages (16%) 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 (165 villages) or did not own shelter before displacement (16 villages). In addition, returning IDPs in 7 villages cited partially damaged shelters as the reason they did not return to their homes.

Issues With Shelter



991
Number of villages where returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters

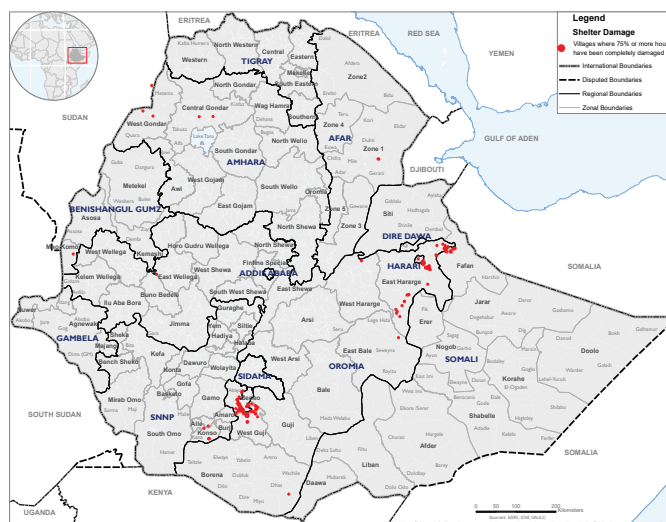


Figure 84: Villages where returning IDPs report that 75% or more houses have been completely damaged due to conflict.

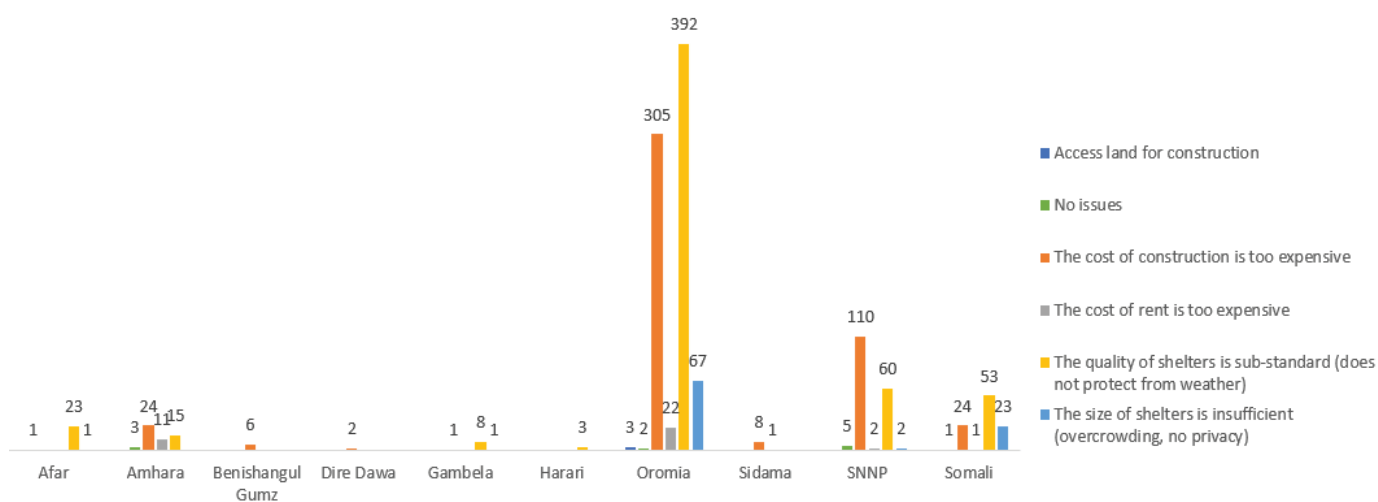


Figure 85: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages accessed was the poor quality of shelters as reported in 392 villages in Oromia, 60 villages in SNNP, 53 villages in Somali, and 15 villages in Amhara. The next notable issue was the cost of construction which was said to be too expensive in 305 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding was also an issue in 67 villages in Oromia and 23 villages in Somali.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Most Needed NFI

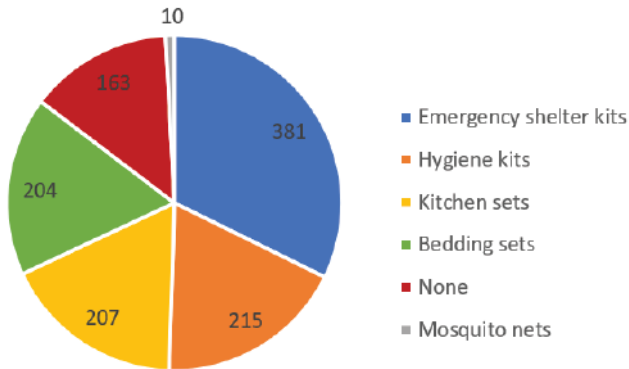


Figure 86: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 381 villages (32%), followed by hygiene kits in 215 villages (18%).

Nearest Accessible Market Selling NFIs



Figure 87: Distance to nearest market selling NFIs.

For returning IDPs in 721 villages, the nearest accessible market selling non-food items (NFIs) is off-site and requires more than a 20-minute walk. In 151 villages, there are no accessible markets selling NFIs.



HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Land Ownership & Land Access

Main Form of Land Tenure

The main form of land tenure was landholding certificates in 753 villages (64%), while communal land was the main form of land ownership in 332 villages (28%). Meanwhile, public institutes were the main form of land ownership in 31 villages (3%).

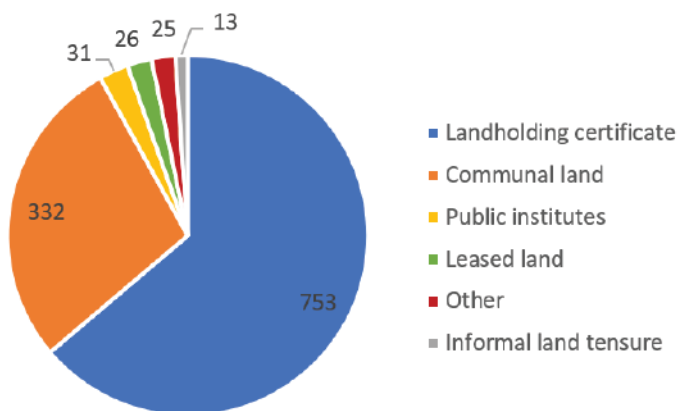


Figure 88: Main forms of land ownership.

Claim and Access to Land

A majority of returning IDPs in 814 villages (69%) who had a claim to land currently have access to the land. However, returning IDPs in 355 villages (30%) stated that they had a claim to land but no longer have access to it.

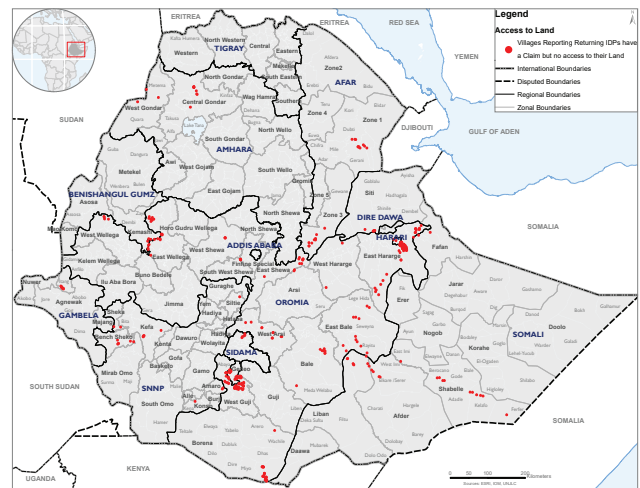
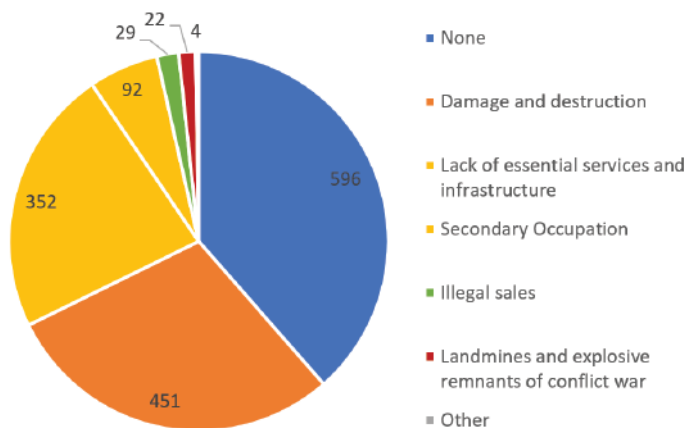


Figure 89: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



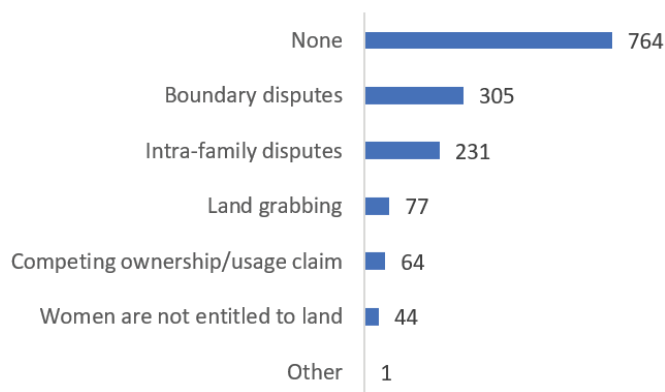
Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

In 596 villages no obstacle were reported. The main obstacle for returning IDPs to return to their abandoned housing, land and property (HLP) was damage and destruction as reported in 451 villages. This was followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 352 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 764 villages (65%), no disputes around housing, land and property were reported. However, boundary disputes were reported in 305 villages (26%), while intra-family disputes were reported in 231 villages (20%).

Figure 91: Type of disputes that exist around HLP.

PROTECTION

Of the villages that responded to the question, the relationship between returning IDPs and host communities is reportedly fair in 5 villages (1%), good in 321 villages (80%) and very good in 77 villages (19%). However, it should be noted that the focus groups in 777 villages did not answer this question.

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 28 villages (2%) and threats of violence in 46 villages (4%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 66 villages (6%).

- There have been security incidents in the past two months in 33 villages (3%).
- There have been no security incidents in the past two months in 1,147 villages (97%)

Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

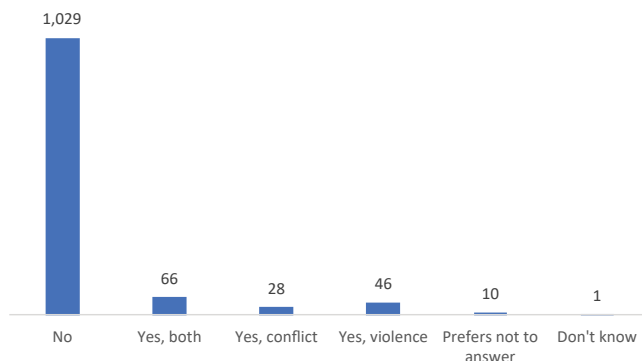
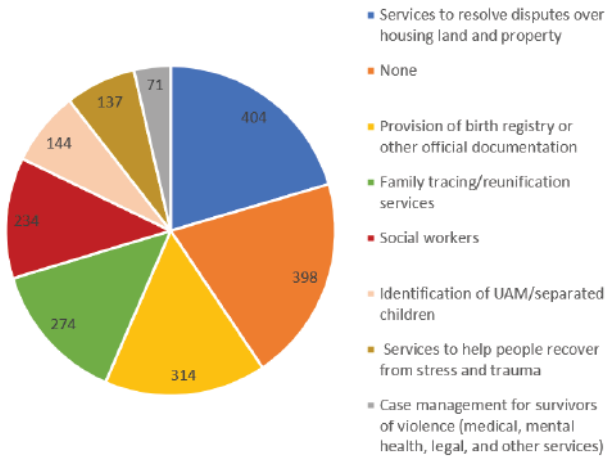


Figure 92: Number of villages that reported threats of violence and/or conflict since IDPs returned.



Types of Protection Services Available

Across 404 villages (34%), it was reported that services to resolve disputes over housing, land and property exist. However, there were no protection services available in 398 villages (34%).

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 117 villages and a lack of documentation in 53 villages.

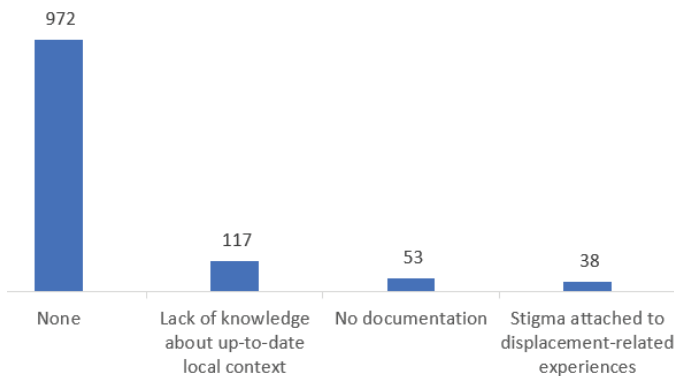


Figure 94: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.



Participation in Community, Social and Political Organizations

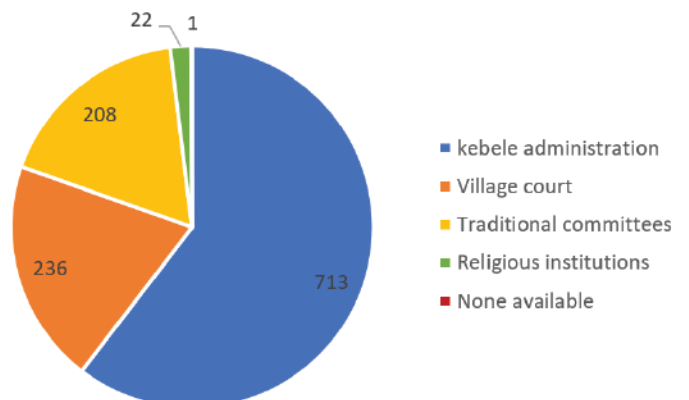
There are various community, social and political organizations that exist across the villages. The most common were village or kebele committees which were present in 918 villages, while religious groups were found in 734 villages.

In 1,047 villages, returning IDPs were actively participating in these groups, and in 84 villages they were not actively participating.

Justice Mechanisms

The Kebele administration was the justice mechanism most used by returning IDPs and host communities in 713 villages (60%). The second most commonly used justice mechanism was village court as reported in 236 villages (20%).

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



COVID-19

710
Number of villages where COVID-19 has resulted in a loss of jobs

Impact of COVID-19 on Villages Hosting Returning IDPs

Most Impacted Population Groups

In 771 villages, respondents mentioned that everyone was affected the same by COVID-19. However, in 210 villages, daily laborers were said to be the most impacted, followed by returning IDPs in 208 villages.

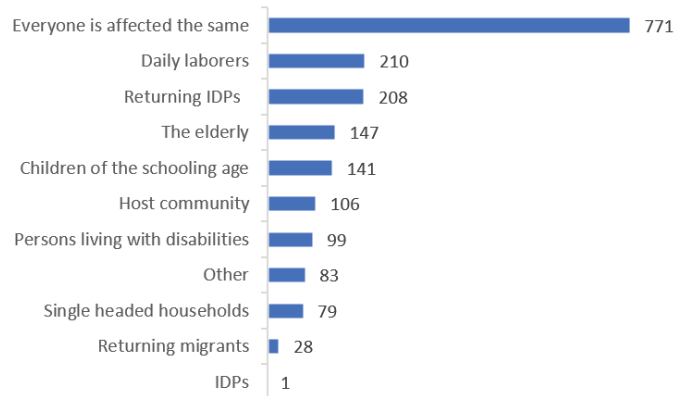


Figure 96: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across villages.

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

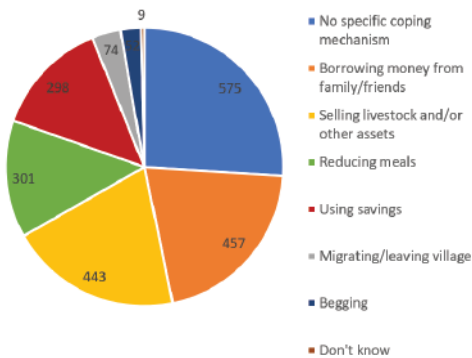


Figure 97: Coping mechanisms adopted by people living in villages hosting returning IDPs.

In 457 villages (39%), people borrowed money from family and friends as a coping mechanism, while in 575 villages (49%), there was no specific coping mechanism.

Availability of Quarantine Facilities

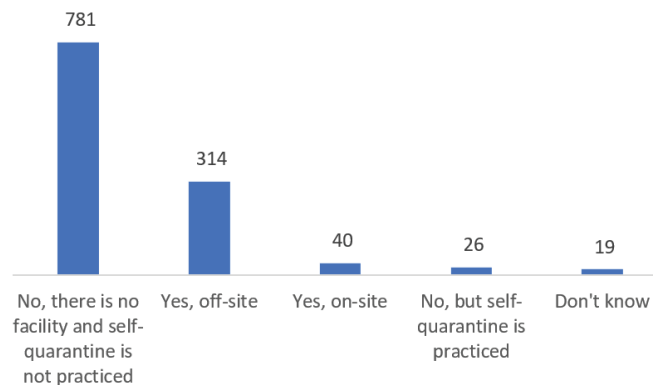


Figure 98: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

There were no quarantine facilities and no self-quarantine is practiced in 781 villages (66%). However, quarantine facilities were available in 354 villages (30%), where 314 of them were off-site and 40 of them were on-site.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

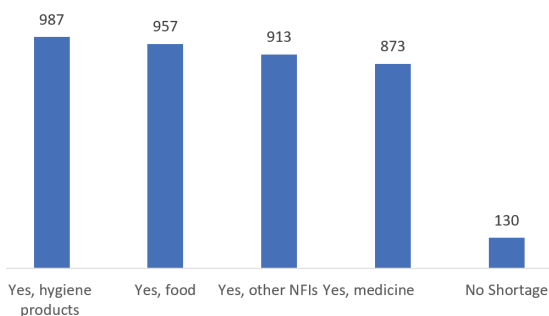


Figure 99: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has also impacted the supply of various items. In 987 villages (84%), there was a reported shortage of hygiene products. In 957 villages (81%), there was a reported food shortage.

Additionally, it was reported that the price of food increased across 1,000 villages (85%) as did the price of hygiene products (975 villages, 83%) and medicine (955 villages, 81%).

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Site Assessment

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 26 (1 June 2021 – 11 July 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			
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Afambo	Conflict	360	1,908	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1,908	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Afambo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	339	1,983	3	-	-	-	339	1,983	3
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Afambo	Seasonal Flood	1150	6803	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	6,803	3
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Afamba	Flash Flood	-	-	-	543	3,038	4	-	-	-	543	3,038	4
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Aysaita	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	205	1,175	1	-	-	-	205	1,175	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Dubti	Seasonal Flood	300	1,750	1	486	2,868	1	-	-	-	786	4,618	2
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Elidar	Drought	355	1,819	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	1,819	3
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Wile	Conflict	400	2,040	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	2,040	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Wile	Flash Flood	450	2,100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	2,100	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought	30	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	185	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Adap'y	Conflict	-	-	-	137	791	1	-	-	-	137	791	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Chifra	Conflict	100	534	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	534	1
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Gerani	Conflict	1,162	6,854	4	283	1,717	1	-	-	-	1,445	8,571	5
Afar		Aws (Zone 1)	Gerani	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	130	733	1	-	-	-	130	733	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Gullina	Seasonal Flood	183	1,029	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	1,029	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Drought	215	1,191	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	1,191	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Seasonal Flood	150	815	1	186	1,084	1	-	-	-	336	1,899	2
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Other	565	3,276	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	3,276	4
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other	48	258	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	258	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Conflict	993	5,900	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	993	5,900	3
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Flash Flood	334	1,926	1	1,213	7,072	5	139	784	1	1,686	9,782	7
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Flash Flood	586	3,164	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	3,164	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	915	1	150	915	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought	270	1,719	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,719	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Flash Flood	663	3,619	2	460	2,588	2	-	-	-	1,123	6,207	4
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Galalu	Drought	500	3,073	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	3,073	2
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Galalu	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,425	8,741	1	-	-	-	1,425	8,741	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Flash Flood	600	3,680	1	760	4,403	2	-	-	-	1,360	8,083	3
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Harruka	Conflict	254	1,372	1	1,121	6,544	2	-	-	-	1,375	7,916	3
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Harruka	Flash Flood	-	-	-	659	3,966	2	250	1,516	1	909	5,482	3
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Dalfigi	Drought	168	934	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	934	2
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Dewe	Drought	-	-	-	197	1,084	1	-	-	-	197	1,084	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Hadielala	Conflict	301	1,736	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,736	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Simurobi Gele'alo	Drought	54	294	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	294	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalal	Drought	55	328	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	328	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalal	Other	40	227	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	227	1
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Afdera	Drought	149	798	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	798	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Berahile	Drought	67	365	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	365	1
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Drought	31	173	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	173	1
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Other	250	1,393	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,393	1
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Flash Flood	449	2,402	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	2,402	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Erebi	Drought	130	670	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	670	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Megale	Drought	265	1,314	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,314	2
Afar		Kibati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Drought	177	912	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	912	2
Afar Total					11,804	66,561	55	8,144	47,787	28	539	3,215	3	20,487	117,563	86
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Guagusa Shikudad	Conflict	132	441	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	441	2
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Danglla	Conflict	32	115	1	538	2,083	8	-	-	-	570	2,198	9
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Fagta Lakoma	Conflict	-	-	-	656	2,870	9	122	595	2	778	3,465	11
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Jawi	Conflict	-	-	-	1,617	6,588	6	-	-	-	1,617	6,588	6
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Zigem	Conflict	47	226	1	1,314	6,404	6	50	241	1	1,411	6,871	8
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Anlesha	Conflict	-	-	-	91	269	3	-	-	-	91	269	3
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Ayehu Guagusa	Conflict	611	1,424	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	611	1,424	3
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Banja	Conflict	55	211	1	332	1,501	4	-	-	-	387	1,712	5
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Injbara City Administration	Conflict	248	775	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	775	2
Amhara		Aw/Agew	Gonder Zuria	Conflict	224	809	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	809	3
Amhara		Central Gonder	Gonder Zuria	Conflict	38	132	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	132	1
Amhara		Central Gonder	Lay Armachelno	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amhara		Central Gonder	Gonder City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,208	1	250	1,208	1
Amhara		Central Gonder	West Belesia	Conflict	107	424	2	481	931	1	-	-	-	588	1,355	4
Amhara		East Gojam	Baso Liben	Conflict	-	-	-	34	127	1	-	-	-	34	127	1
Amhara		East Gojam	Goncha Siso Enese	Conflict	-	-	-	481	931	2	-	-	-	481	931	2
Amhara		East Gojam	Debre Marikos	Conflict	54	197	1	21	164	1	-	-	-	75	361	2



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					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Round 26 (1 June 2021 – 11 July 2021)	Amhara	East Gojjam	Enbie Sar Midir	Conflict	-	112	448	1	80	320	1	192	768	2		
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Guzamm	Landslide	-	130	562	1	130	562	1	130	562	1		
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Awabel	Conflict	-	95	283	2	-	-	-	95	283	2		
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Merto Lemaryam City Administration	Conflict	30	138	552	3	-	-	-	168	659	4		
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Michakel	Conflict	-	153	612	3	31	113	1	184	725	4		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Menz Keya Gabriel	Conflict	243	1,002	2	-	-	-	-	243	1,002	2		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Debrebirhan City Administration	Conflict	352	1,743	5	62	1	399	1,689	4	783	3,494	10	
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Menz Gara Midir	Conflict	-	91	224	1	-	-	-	91	224	1		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Ensauro	Conflict	33	337	1,204	2	287	1,206	1	461	1,489	4		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Moretta Jiru	Conflict	-	-	-	-	287	1,206	1	287	1,206	1		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Alaye City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	9,343	40,313	4	9,343	40,313	4		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Eferana Gidein	Conflict	-	-	-	-	4,875	22,740	16	4,875	22,740	16		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Kewet	Conflict	-	-	-	-	598	2,731	2	598	2,731	2		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Mehal Wieda City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	282	939	5	282	939	5		
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Shoa Robit City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	3,858	19,867	11	3,858	19,867	11		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Habru	Conflict	135	334	3	-	-	-	-	135	334	3		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Wadla	Conflict	171	601	2	-	-	-	-	171	601	2		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Guba Lafto	Conflict	206	650	5	-	-	73	264	2	279	914	7	
	Amhara	North Wollo	Kobo	Conflict	769	2,505	15	587	2	-	-	919	3,092	17		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Meresa City Administration	Conflict	-	77	239	1	40	117	1	117	356	2		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Woldiya City Administration	Conflict	70	182	1	-	-	-	-	70	182	1		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Lalibela City Administration	Conflict	299	998	3	-	-	-	-	299	998	3		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Laista	Conflict	64	198	1	651	2	84	284	1	379	1,133	4	
	Amhara	North Wollo	Dawunt	Conflict	67	202	1	-	-	-	-	67	202	1		
	Amhara	North Wollo	Meket	Conflict	461	1,691	4	153	1	-	-	67	202	1		
	Amhara	Oromia	Altama Fursi	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	826	3,786	6	500	1,844	5	
	Amhara	Oromia	Jille Timuga	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	1,359	7,691	7	826	3,786	6	
	Amhara	Oromia	Kemisie City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	360	1,865	2	1,359	7,691	7	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Anda Bet	Conflict	560	1,822	3	271	740	1	-	-	360	1,865	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict	1,105	4,172	6	-	-	70	259	1	1,175	2,562	4	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Estie	Conflict	718	3,306	6	-	-	-	-	-	718	3,306	6	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Farta	Conflict	180	653	1	93	377	1	-	-	273	1,030	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Addis Zemen City Administration	Conflict	49	95	1	-	-	-	-	-	49	95	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Guna Begemdir	Conflict	119	426	1	-	-	-	-	-	119	426	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Nefas Mewicha city Administration	Conflict	323	741	2	-	-	-	-	-	323	741	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Sede Muja	Conflict	-	-	-	720	2,386	2	-	-	720	2,386	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Woreta City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	379	1,323	3	-	-	379	1,323	3	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Ebenat	Conflict	-	-	-	81	273	1	-	-	81	273	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Mekane Yesus City Administration	Conflict	1,342	5,533	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,342	5,533	3	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Simada	Conflict	450	1,371	6	-	-	-	-	-	450	1,371	6	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Hannusit City Administration	Conflict	172	433	2	79	256	1	-	-	79	256	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Tach Gayint	Conflict	181	655	2	-	-	-	-	-	172	433	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Wedgeda City Administration	Conflict	622	2,650	2	-	-	-	-	-	181	655	2	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Conflict	238	862	2	-	-	276	1,066	1	622	2,650	2	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Borena	Conflict	267	864	4	-	-	-	-	-	514	1,928	3	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Thehulederie	Conflict	23	55	1	150	545	1	410	1,299	1	344	1,153	6
Amhara	South Wollo	Jama	Conflict	97	297	1	-	-	-	-	-	97	297	1		
Amhara	South Wollo	Were Illu city Administration	Conflict	83	329	1	-	-	-	-	-	93	329	1		
Amhara	South Wollo	Kelela	Conflict	-	-	-	79	330	1	-	-	79	330	1		
Amhara	South Wollo	Kutaber	Conflict	-	-	-	56	212	1	-	-	56	212	1		
Amhara	Special Woreda	Argoba	Conflict	-	-	-	353	1,217	4	214	1	99	214	1		
Amhara	Wag Himra	Dehana	Conflict	-	-	-	39	125	1	-	-	39	125	1		
Amhara	Wag Himra	Gaz Glibla	Conflict	214	547	2	-	-	-	-	-	214	547	2		
Amhara	Wag Himra	Shila	Conflict	85	236	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	236	1		
Amhara	Wag Himra	Sekota	Conflict	117	251	1	-	-	-	-	-	117	251	1		
Amhara	Wag Himra	Ziquala	Conflict	-	-	-	106	300	1	-	-	106	300	1		
Amhara	Wag Himra	Abergele	Conflict	30	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	113	1		
Amhara	Wag Himra	Sekota City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	29	85	1	-	-	29	85	1		

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					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites				
Round 26 (1 June 2021 – 11 July 2021)	Amhara	Wag Himra	Tsagajje	Conflict	24	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	83	1	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Sekeia	Conflict	1,892	9,150	6	1,745	8,608	1	-	-	-	3,637	17,758	7	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Dega Damot	Conflict	6,650	31,791	14	-	-	-	406	1,950	1	7,056	33,741	15	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Quarit	Conflict	7,255	36,976	15	-	-	-	672	3,082	3	7,927	40,058	18	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Jabi Tehnan	Conflict	3,518	16,517	6	-	-	-	500	2,384	1	4,018	18,901	7	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Finote Selam City Administration	Conflict	1,134	4,670	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	5,670	4	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Adet	Conflict	1,378	7,182	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,378	7,182	5	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Bure	Conflict	972	4,245	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	972	4,245	1	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Dehub Achiefer	Conflict	206	1,107	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	1,107	2	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Dembecha	Conflict	295	1,297	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	1,297	2	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Mecha	Conflict	130	642	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	642	2	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Yimama Densa	Conflict	463	2,259	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	2,259	3	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Bure City Administration	Conflict	1,480	6,901	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	6,901	4	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Dehub Mecha	Conflict	1,160	6,052	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,160	6,052	4	
	Amhara	West Gojam	Gonji	Conflict	1,623	7,274	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,623	7,274	9	
	Amhara	West Gondar	Metema	Conflict	-	-	-	108	342	1	-	-	-	108	342	1	
	Amhara	West Gondar	Quara	Conflict	50	345	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	345	1	
	Amhara	West Gondar	Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	625	1	166	625	1	
	Amhara Total					39,663	177,952	189	11,342	44,743	86	25,684	81	76,689	334,026	356	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Sherkole	Conflict	-	-	-	25	88	1	391	1,475	7	651	3,415	4	
	Beneshangul Gumuz	Asosa	Bambasi	Conflict	-	-	-	25	88	1	391	1,475	7	651	3,415	4	
	Beneshangul Gumuz Total					-	-	50	176	2	782	2,950	14	1,302	6,826	8	
	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa City	Kazira	Conflict	576	2,491	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	2,491	2	
	Dire Dawa Total					576	2,491	2	-	-	-	-	-	576	2,491	2	
	Gambella	Agruak	Gog	Conflict	765	4,224	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	765	4,224	2	
	Gambella	Agruak	Jare	Conflict	76	404	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	404	1	
	Gambella	Izang Special Woreda	Izang	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Gambella	Nuer	Jilawo	Conflict	1,100	7,296	1	-	-	-	95	421	1	1,195	7,717	1	
	Gambella	Nuer	Jilawo	Seasonal Flood	220	1,379	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	1,379	1	
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	1,691	11,404	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,691	11,404	3	
	Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	1,327	8,715	4	-	-	-	500	3,132	1	1,827	11,847	5	
	Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	288	2,155	1	-	-	-	288	2,155	1	
	Gambella Total					5,169	33,422	12	298	2,155	1	595	3,553	2	6,062	39,130	15
	Hareri	Hareri	Abadir	Conflict	25	125	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	125	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Abo Ker	Conflict	30	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	170	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Amir Nur	Conflict	85	327	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	327	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Hakim	Conflict	324	1,517	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	1,517	2	
	Hareri	Hareri	Jenela	Conflict	32	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	200	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Shenkor	Conflict	23	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	50	1	
	Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	Conflict	148	744	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	744	1	
	Hareri Total					667	3,133	8	-	-	-	-	-	667	3,133	8	
	Oromia	Arsi	Degeluna Tijo	Conflict	33	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	127	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Golocha Arsi	Conflict	28	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	90	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Golocha Arsi	Flash Flood	397	2,446	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	2,446	5	
	Oromia	Arsi	Munessa	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Merti	Conflict	24	129	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	129	1	
	Oromia	Arsi	Amigna	Conflict	41	140	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	140	1	
Oromia	Arsi	Bale Gessgar	Conflict	30	112	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	112	1		
Oromia	Arsi	Htosa	Conflict	24	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	80	1		
Oromia	Arsi	Robe	Conflict	157	905	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	905	1		
Oromia	Arsi	Shirka	Conflict	156	425	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	425	1		
Oromia	Arsi	Sude	Conflict	27	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	85	1		
Oromia	Arsi	Aseko	Conflict	22	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	77	1		
Oromia	Arsi	Dikis	Conflict	21	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	54	1		
Oromia	Bale	Meda Welibu	Conflict	-	-	-	778	3,264	2	-	-	-	778	3,264	2		
Oromia	Bale	Dejo Mena	Conflict	33	189	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	189	1		
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	247	1,212	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,212	1		
Oromia	Bale	Gasera	Conflict	67	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	154	1		
Oromia	Bale	Agarga	Conflict	63	147	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	147	1		

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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			
	Oromia	Bale	Goba	Conflict	24	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	57	1	
	Oromia	Bale	Sinana	Conflict	57	173	2	-	-	-	-	-	57	173	2	
	Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Conflict	8,451	52,081	9	650	2,991	1	-	-	9,101	55,072	10	
	Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Other	1,691	9,759	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,691	9,759	2	
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Conflict	5,186	31,802	4	-	-	-	-	-	5,186	31,802	4	
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Other	3,807	26,788	3	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	26,788	3	
	Oromia	Borena	Areero	Conflict	518	3,592	1	-	-	-	-	-	518	3,592	1	
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Conflict	749	4,631	4	-	-	-	-	-	749	4,631	4	
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Other	-	-	-	128	1,032	1	-	-	128	1,032	1	
	Oromia	Buwo Beddele	Debesa	Other	1,316	7,532	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,316	7,532	2	
	Oromia	East Bale	Legs Hida	Conflict	852	3,967	2	-	-	-	-	-	852	3,967	2	
	Oromia	East Bale	Royitu	Conflict	264	1,174	2	-	-	-	-	-	264	1,174	2	
	Oromia	East Bale	Giniir	Conflict	97	456	1	-	-	-	-	-	97	456	1	
	Oromia	East Bale	Gobicha Bale	Conflict	33	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	60	1	
	Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Sereer	Conflict	901	3,703	3	-	-	-	-	-	901	3,703	3	
	Oromia	East Bale	Sewenna	Conflict	1,080	4,672	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	4,672	3	
	Oromia	East Harege	Babile	Conflict	1,111	5,223	18	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	5,223	18	
	Oromia	East Harege	Chinaksen	Conflict	2,813	14,728	22	54	247	1	-	-	2,867	14,975	23	
	Oromia	East Harege	Fedis	Conflict	3,204	13,334	10	-	-	-	-	-	3,204	13,334	10	
	Oromia	East Harege	Gursum	Conflict	1,198	8,913	21	-	-	-	-	-	1,198	8,913	21	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kersa	Conflict	412	1,722	5	-	-	-	-	-	412	1,722	5	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kumbi	Conflict	5,551	28,395	4	-	-	-	-	-	5,551	28,395	4	
	Oromia	East Harege	Malla Balo	Conflict	458	1,126	5	-	-	-	-	-	458	1,126	5	
	Oromia	East Harege	Mexi Muluke	Conflict	3,600	18,028	3	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	18,028	3	
	Oromia	East Harege	Midaga Tola	Conflict	302	1,363	7	-	-	-	-	-	302	1,363	7	
	Oromia	East Harege	Goro Goro	Conflict	721	3,016	8	-	-	-	-	-	721	3,016	8	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kombolcha	Conflict	88	286	2	-	-	-	-	-	88	286	2	
	Oromia	East Harege	Bedeno	Conflict	124	496	2	-	-	-	-	-	124	496	2	
	Oromia	East Harege	Deder	Conflict	1,545	6,778	21	239	1,084	1	-	-	1,784	7,862	22	
	Oromia	East Harege	Gaio Mudi	Conflict	201	623	5	-	-	-	-	-	201	623	5	
	Oromia	East Harege	Girawa	Conflict	152	612	4	-	-	-	-	-	152	612	4	
	Oromia	East Harege	Haro Maya	Conflict	207	903	6	-	-	-	43	196	250	1,099	7	
	Oromia	East Harege	Haro Maya	Drought	98	532	1	-	-	-	-	-	98	532	1	
	Oromia	East Harege	Jarso	Conflict	1,584	7,636	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,584	7,636	6	
	Oromia	East Harege	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	64	194	1	-	-	-	-	-	64	194	1	
	Oromia	East Harege	Meta	Conflict	30	150	1	92	340	3	-	-	122	490	4	
	Oromia	East Harege	Meta	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	243	1,003	1	-	-	243	1,003	1	
	Oromia	East Harege	Galo Oda	Conflict	147	844	1	-	-	-	-	-	147	844	1	
	Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	Conflict	-	-	-	261	1,466	2	-	-	261	1,466	2	
	Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	630	3,150	1	-	-	630	3,150	1	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Diga	Drought	976	5,398	2	-	-	-	-	-	976	5,398	2	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Sasiga	Conflict	603	2,889	4	-	-	-	67	328	670	3,217	6	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Sasiga	Drought	2,432	14,252	7	-	-	-	-	-	2,432	14,252	7	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Gida Ayana	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	853	4,277	853	4,277	10	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Guto Gida	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	1,859	348	1,859	5	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Haro Limu	Conflict	-	-	-	2,625	14,091	6	1,137	6,205	3,762	20,296	24	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Nekemte Town	Conflict	220	1,123	5	-	-	-	48	228	445	2,344	11	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Gudaya Bila	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	964	227	964	3	
	Oromia	East Wallaga	Kiramu	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	354	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Girja (Harenfema)	Other	60	354	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	354	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	Conflict	654	3,687	2	-	-	-	479	1	654	3,687	2	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Conflict	748	4,135	6	87	479	1	-	-	835	4,614	7	
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Other	-	-	-	800	4,853	1	-	-	800	4,853	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Odo Shakisso	Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	131	27	131	1	
	Oromia	Guji	Negelle City Administration	Conflict	346	2,087	1	-	-	-	-	-	346	2,087	1	
	Oromia	Jimma	Bator Tolley	Drought	1,231	6,667	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	6,667	6	
	Oromia	Jimma	Kersa	Other	834	4,537	7	-	-	-	-	-	834	4,537	7	
	Oromia	Jimma	Sigmo	Conflict	29	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	79	1	
	Oromia	Jimma	Gera	Landslide	-	-	-	180	889	2	-	-	180	889	2	
	Oromia	Jimma	Gunay	Conflict	49	239	1	-	-	-	-	-	49	239	1	
	Oromia	Jimma	Jimma Town	Other	612	3,325	2	-	-	-	-	-	612	3,325	2	
	Oromia	Jimma	Setema	Conflict	-	-	-	40	168	1	-	-	40	168	1	
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Kuyu	Conflict	40	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	40	88	1	

Round 26
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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 26 (1 June 2021 – 11 July 2021)	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Hidabu Abete	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1	
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Wara Jarso	Conflict	-	-	-	218	669	1	-	-	218	669	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso	Conflict	20	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	44	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Wenchi	Conflict	31	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	66	1	
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso Town	Conflict	31	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	113	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Gedeb Akasa	Conflict	52	187	1	-	-	-	-	-	52	187	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shalla	Conflict	24	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	85	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Zuria	Flash Flood	-	-	-	43	278	2	-	-	43	278	2	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Sirano	Conflict	2,715	17,042	7	704	4,177	1	-	-	3,419	21,219	8	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	Conflict	71	181	1	-	-	-	-	-	71	181	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Dodola	Conflict	41	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	115	1	
	Oromia	West Arsi	Bisani Guracha City Administration	Flash Flood	-	-	-	21	132	1	-	-	21	132	1	
	Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	506	3,232	2	-	-	506	3,232	2	
	Oromia	West Guji	Suro Baiguda	Other	1,308	9,906	9	-	-	-	-	-	1,308	9,906	9	
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Other	1,690	10,868	3	276	1,738	1	-	-	276	1,738	1	
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	1,352	6,494	7	555	2,776	3	-	-	1,907	13,906	6	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Bordode	Landslide	154	802	3	-	-	-	-	-	154	802	3	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Mieso	Conflict	1,533	8,451	7	100	502	1	-	-	1,633	8,953	8	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	43	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	43	57	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Daro Lebu	Conflict	33	84	1	44	175	1	-	-	619	3,185	4	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Gemechis	Conflict	151	430	1	-	-	-	-	-	151	430	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Habro	Conflict	87	295	1	-	-	-	-	-	87	295	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	350	1	-	-	-	-	-	70	350	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Shanen Dhuuggo	Conflict	51	152	1	-	-	-	-	-	51	152	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	32	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	73	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Conflict	60	148	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	148	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Landslide	-	-	-	86	566	1	-	-	86	566	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Ambo Town	Conflict	45	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	128	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dirmeji	Conflict	356	1,810	7	-	-	-	-	-	356	1,810	7	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	313	1,674	5	-	-	-	-	-	313	1,674	5	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Mana Sibru	Conflict	655	3,174	8	72	346	1	-	-	727	3,520	9	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	Conflict	738	3,788	6	-	-	-	-	-	738	3,788	6	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi Town	Conflict	228	1,301	1	-	-	-	-	-	228	1,301	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Lata Sibru	Conflict	396	2,224	9	-	-	-	-	-	396	2,224	9	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Mandil Town	Conflict	1,134	5,135	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,841	8,860	10	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Qixu Kara	Conflict	1,866	10,545	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,866	10,545	11	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Najjo	Conflict	735	4,455	6	519	3,244	3	-	-	1,254	7,699	9	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Najjo Town	Conflict	1,219	6,041	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,474	7,267	8	
	Oromia Total				76,669	419,469	377	10,619	57,418	47	3,937	20,380	57	91,225	497,267	481
	Sidama		Hawassa Ketema Ashedi Tulla Sub-City	Flash Flood	-	-	-	42	225	1	80	456	3	122	681	4
	Sidama	Zone 1	Belete Zuria	Conflict	4,694	25,759	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,694	25,759	13
	Sidama	Zone 1	Hawassa Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sidama	Zone 1	Hawassa Zuria	Flash Flood	70	397	1	119	670	3	79	460	3	189	1,067	4
	Sidama	Zone 1	Bensa	Conflict	-	-	-	280	1,597	1	-	-	-	280	1,597	1
	Sidama Total				4,764	26,156	14	441	2,492	5	159	916	6	5,364	29,564	25
	SNNP		Amaro Special Woreda	Conflict	2,614	15,340	7	1,129	6,742	4	1,101	7,327	3	4,844	29,409	14
	SNNP		Bencio Sheko	Conflict	313	1,743	1	300	1,510	2	-	-	-	613	3,253	3
SNNP		Bencio Sheko	Conflict	1,681	8,781	11	-	-	-	338	1,611	5	2,019	10,392	16	
SNNP		Bencio Sheko	Conflict	-	-	-	787	4,301	2	1,114	5,389	4	1,901	9,690	6	
SNNP		Burji Special Woreda	Landslide	-	-	-	33	313	1	-	-	-	33	313	1	
SNNP		Derajale Special Woreda	Conflict	250	1,365	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,365	1	
SNNP		Mirab Abaya	Conflict	-	-	-	1,779	12,026	2	-	-	-	1,779	12,026	2	
SNNP		Gamo	Landslide	-	-	-	350	2,170	1	-	-	-	350	2,170	1	
SNNP		Gamo	Landslide	-	-	-	26	154	1	-	-	-	26	154	1	
SNNP		Gamo	Landslide	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	131	1	21	131	1	
SNNP		Gurage	Conflict	622	3,732	1	-	-	-	312	2,081	1	934	5,813	2	
SNNP		Misrak	Conflict	356	2,453	4	337	2,260	3	99	716	2	792	5,429	9	
SNNP		Gurage	Conflict	271	1,925	5	701	3,210	3	266	2,069	2	1,238	7,204	10	

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	Somali	Doolo	Boh	Drought	690	4,138	5	119	714	1	-	-	809	4,852	6	
	Somali	Doolo	Danot	Drought	1,498	8,988	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,498	8,988	8	
	Somali	Doolo	Daratole	Drought	417	2,502	1	-	-	-	-	-	417	2,502	5	
	Somali	Doolo	Gal Hamer	Drought	260	1,559	1	-	-	-	-	-	260	1,559	1	
	Somali	Doolo	Geladin	Drought	1,432	8,592	5	50	299	1	-	-	1,482	8,891	6	
	Somali	Doolo	Lahel Yu'ub	Drought	1,505	9,010	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,505	9,010	3	
	Somali	Doolo	Warder	Drought	2,365	14,194	8	-	-	-	-	-	2,365	14,194	8	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Conflict	1,665	10,805	5	97	608	1	-	-	1,762	11,413	6	
	Somali	Erer	Lagahida	Drought	150	980	1	-	-	-	-	-	150	980	1	
	Somali	Erer	Meyemeluloqo	Conflict	903	5,947	3	-	-	75	456	1	1,068	6,403	4	
	Somali	Erer	Sajhad	Conflict	1,588	9,720	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,588	9,720	8	
	Somali	Erer	Qubi	Conflict	1,417	8,601	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,417	8,601	6	
	Somali	Erer	Wangy	Drought	137	465	1	-	-	-	-	-	137	465	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Bable	Conflict	19,773	119,296	15	-	-	-	-	-	19,773	119,296	15	
	Somali	Fafan	Gursum	Conflict	1,275	8,031	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	8,031	6	
	Somali	Fafan	Harehen	Drought	85	513	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	513	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Kebribayah	Drought	1,320	8,228	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	8,228	1	
	Somali	Fafan	Tulligaled	Conflict	2,200	14,082	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	14,082	4	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga	Conflict	303	1,924	3	-	-	-	-	-	303	1,924	3	
	Somali	Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	160	992	1	-	-	-	-	-	160	992	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Awere	Drought	820	4,947	2	-	-	-	-	-	820	4,947	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Daror	Drought	510	3,075	3	-	-	-	-	-	510	3,075	3	
	Somali	Jarar	Dig	Drought	250	1,543	1	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,543	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Geshamo	Drought	2,500	15,437	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	15,437	5	
	Somali	Jarar	Guragado	Drought	451	2,676	1	-	-	-	-	-	451	2,676	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Bitlibour	Drought	401	2,335	2	-	-	-	-	-	401	2,335	2	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Conflict	46	294	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	294	1	
	Somali	Jarar	Degehabur	Drought	195	1,179	1	-	-	-	-	-	195	1,179	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Bodaley	Drought	68	400	1	-	-	-	-	-	68	400	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeveyn	Drought	396	2,445	2	-	-	-	-	-	396	2,445	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Debeveyn	Seasonal Flood	94	562	2	-	-	-	-	-	94	562	2	
	Somali	Koraha	El-ogaden	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	381	1	66	381	1
	Somali	Koraha	Goglo	Drought	215	1,265	2	-	-	-	-	-	215	1,265	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	404	2,380	4	-	-	-	-	-	404	2,380	4	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	556	3,292	6	-	-	-	-	-	556	3,292	6	
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Flash Flood	516	3,165	1	-	-	-	-	-	516	3,165	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Marxin	Drought	548	3,289	3	-	-	-	-	-	548	3,289	3	
	Somali	Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	185	1,088	2	-	-	-	-	-	185	1,088	2	
	Somali	Koraha	Higlibay	Drought	65	394	1	-	-	-	-	-	65	394	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Laisheklayre	Drought	76	453	1	-	-	-	-	-	76	453	1	
	Somali	Koraha	Shelkosh	Drought	60	350	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	350	1	
	Somali	Liben	Dela Siftu	Conflict	5,335	30,207	22	1,139	6,472	13	559	3,143	7,013	39,822	44	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	463	2,517	1	-	-	-	-	-	463	2,517	1	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	602	3,260	2	-	-	-	-	-	602	3,260	2	
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	276	1,538	1	-	-	276	1,538	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Conflict	6,657	36,588	28	-	-	-	-	-	6,657	36,588	28	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Drought	-	-	-	87	480	1	-	-	87	480	1	
	Somali	Liben	Filtu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	150	807	2	-	-	150	807	2	
	Somali	Liben	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	3,597	18,873	10	-	-	-	61	320	3,658	19,193	11	
	Somali	Liben	Goro Baqaqsa	Conflict	416	2,370	1	-	-	-	849	4,643	1,265	7,013	2	
	Somali	Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	2,983	18,565	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,983	18,565	5	
	Somali	Liben	Bocomaayo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,668	9,118	1	-	-	1,668	9,118	1	
	Somali	Neqob	Dihun	Drought	972	5,835	6	-	-	-	-	-	972	5,835	6	
	Somali	Neqob	Elwayre	Drought	751	4,507	7	-	-	-	-	-	751	4,507	7	

Round 26
(1 June 2021 – 11 July 2021)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 26 (1 June 2021 – 11 July 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	Nogob	Gerbo	Conflict	50	300	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	300	1	
	Somali	Nogob	Gerbo	Drought	1,741	10,449	12	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	10,449	12	
	Somali	Nogob	Segeg	Conflict	45	272	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	272	1	
	Somali	Nogob	Segeg	Drought	720	4,320	4	-	-	-	-	-	720	4,320	4	
	Somali	Nogob	Ayun	Conflict	50	295	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	295	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Abagaro	Conflict	65	389	1	-	-	-	-	-	65	389	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Abagaro	Drought	110	668	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	668	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	2,118	12,763	11	-	-	-	-	-	2,118	12,763	11	
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	822	4,936	4	-	-	-	-	-	822	4,936	4	
	Somali	Shabelle	Beraro	Drought	225	1,340	2	-	-	-	-	-	225	1,340	2	
	Somali	Shabelle	Denam	Drought	905	5,379	6	-	-	-	-	-	905	5,379	6	
	Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	Conflict	192	1,158	3	-	-	-	-	-	192	1,158	3	
	Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	Drought	427	2,593	3	-	-	-	-	-	427	2,593	3	
	Somali	Shabelle	Elele	Landslide	-	-	-	58	352	1	-	-	58	352	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	256	1,494	1	-	-	-	-	-	256	1,494	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	386	2,279	3	-	-	-	-	-	386	2,279	3	
	Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Seasonal Flood	423	2,549	2	-	-	-	-	-	423	2,549	2	
	Somali	Shabelle	Kelalo	Drought	-	-	-	848	5,087	3	-	-	848	5,087	3	
	Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	Flash Flood	-	-	-	2,625	15,841	1	-	-	2,625	15,841	1	
	Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	Seasonal Flood	5,500	33,000	1	242	1,435	1	-	-	5,742	34,435	2	
	Somali	Siti	Afdem	Conflict	238	1,476	1	-	-	-	-	-	238	1,476	1	
	Somali	Siti	Afdem	Drought	1,259	7,888	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	7,888	5	
	Somali	Siti	Efer	Conflict	225	1,409	2	-	-	-	804	1	350	2,213	3	
	Somali	Siti	Efer	Drought	2,225	13,567	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,225	13,567	3	
	Somali	Siti	Gabblu	Conflict	155	888	1	-	-	-	-	-	155	888	1	
	Somali	Siti	Gabblu	Drought	2,185	13,896	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,185	13,896	3	
	Somali	Siti	Gabblu	Flash Flood	-	-	-	566	3,660	1	-	-	566	3,660	1	
	Somali	Siti	Gara-Biki	Conflict	444	2,783	1	-	-	-	-	-	444	2,783	1	
	Somali	Siti	Gara-Biki	Drought	212	1,327	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,327	2	
	Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Drought	535	3,368	2	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,368	2	
	Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Seasonal Flood	770	4,644	1	-	-	-	-	-	770	4,644	1	
	Somali	Siti	Miesso	Conflict	1,790	11,377	4	-	-	-	333	2,119	2,123	13,496	5	
	Somali	Siti	Miesso	Drought	1,947	12,102	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,947	12,102	7	
	Somali	Siti	Shinile	Flash Flood	-	-	-	130	836	1	-	-	130	836	1	
	Somali	Siti	Shinile	Drought	550	3,355	1	-	-	-	-	-	550	3,355	1	
	Somali	Siti	Dembel	Conflict	125	762	1	-	-	-	-	-	125	762	1	
	Somali Total				123,556	738,740	365	12,202	72,483	35	4,066	23,500	139,824	834,723	422	
	Grand Total				273,603	1,531,044	1,105	65,234	343,480	266	40,078	191,639	376,915	2,061,603	1,580	

Round 26
(1 June 2021 – 11 July
2021)

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Emergency Site Assessment

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 7 (June 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 7 (June 2021)	Afar	Fenni (Zone 4)	Gullina	Conflict	-	467	2,802	1	-	-	467	2,802	1	467	2,802	1	
	Afar	Fenni (Zone 4)	Yalo	Conflict	-	1,160	6,960	4	-	-	1,160	6,960	4	1,160	6,960	4	
	Afar	Kibbati (Zone 2)	Borahille	Conflict	-	435	1,375	2	-	-	435	1,375	2	435	1,375	2	
	Afar	Dalul	Fenneh	Conflict	-	1,361	6,918	3	-	-	1,361	6,918	3	1,361	6,918	3	
	Afar	Kibbati (Zone 2)	Fenneh	Conflict	-	400	2,400	1	-	-	400	2,400	1	400	2,400	1	
	Afar	Kibbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Conflict	-	3,154	15,770	5	-	-	3,154	15,770	5	3,154	15,770	5	
	Afar	Kibbati (Zone 2)	Mesqale	Conflict	-	888	5,328	1	-	-	888	5,328	1	888	5,328	1	
	Afar	Kibbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Conflict	-	1,237	7,448	2	-	-	1,237	7,448	2	1,237	7,448	2	
	Afar Total					-	9,102	49,001	19	-	-	9,102	49,001	19	9,102	49,001	19
	Amhara	Central/Gonder	Lay Amacheho	Conflict	-	-	1,920	1	109	-	1,920	1,920	1	1,920	1,920	1	
	Amhara	Central/Gonder	Gonder City Administration	Conflict	-	82	725	1	-	-	82	725	1	82	725	1	
	Amhara	Central/Gonder	West Beles	Conflict	-	182	674	2	-	-	182	674	2	182	674	2	
	Amhara	North/Gonder	Wagera	Conflict	-	3,098	6,920	9	-	-	3,098	6,920	9	3,098	6,920	9	
	Amhara	North/Gonder	Adel Anekey	Conflict	-	33	34	1	-	-	33	34	1	33	34	1	
	Amhara	North/Gonder	Dobark	Conflict	-	1,222	3,818	8	107	-	1,329	4,202	11	1,329	4,202	11	
	Amhara	North/Gonder	Dabat City Administration	Conflict	-	54	1,738	4	-	-	54	1,738	4	54	1,738	4	
	Amhara	North/Gonder	Debara	Conflict	-	179	433	3	-	-	179	433	3	179	433	3	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Gar Golla	Conflict	31	99	406	1	-	-	130	460	2	130	460	2	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Sahla	Conflict	-	26	45	1	-	-	26	45	1	26	45	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Seleca	Conflict	-	143	351	2	-	-	143	351	2	143	351	2	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Ziqulla	Conflict	-	42	110	1	-	-	42	110	1	42	110	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Abergele	Conflict	-	388	1,277	1	-	-	388	1,277	1	388	1,277	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Seleca City Administration	Conflict	-	70	250	1	-	-	70	250	1	70	250	1	
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Tsaigije	Conflict	-	89	340	1	-	-	89	340	1	89	340	1	
	Amhara	West/Gonder	Midre Genet	Conflict	-	310	747	2	-	-	310	747	2	310	747	2	
	Amhara Total					31	7,785	19,358	39	216	-	8,001	19,988	44	8,001	19,988	44
	Tigray	Central	Adwa	Conflict	-	40,100	213,962	12	1,243	-	41,343	220,675	13	41,343	220,675	13	
	Tigray	Central	Axum	Conflict	-	21,815	133,554	16	120	-	21,935	133,674	17	21,935	133,674	17	
Tigray	Central	Laelay Maychew	Conflict	1,321	3,023	-	2	-	-	1,321	3,023	2	1,321	3,023	2		
Tigray	Central	Takhtay Maychew	Conflict	2,005	9,471	1	-	-	-	2,005	9,471	1	2,005	9,471	1		
Tigray	Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	-	-	18,746	91,519	12	-	-	18,746	91,519	12	18,746	91,519	12	
Tigray	Eastern	Guomekeda	Conflict	-	-	3,272	5,654	3	502	-	5,317	22,086	4	5,317	22,086	4	
Tigray	Eastern	Wukro Town	Conflict	5,317	22,086	4	-	-	-	5,317	22,086	4	5,317	22,086	4		
Tigray	Eastern	Firoweynt Town	Conflict	-	-	1,656	8,280	5	485	-	2,141	9,893	7	2,141	9,893	7	
Tigray	Eastern	Tseda Emba	Conflict	6,831	14,271	4	-	-	-	6,831	14,271	4	6,831	14,271	4		
Tigray	Eastern	Tsiray Wemberta	Conflict	-	-	-	-	1,341	-	1,341	5,510	4	1,341	5,510	4		
Tigray	Eastern	Zalanbesa Town	Conflict	-	-	1,077	5,241	4	-	-	1,077	5,241	4	1,077	5,241	4	
Tigray	Eastern	Edaga Hamus Town	Conflict	-	-	4,243	17,000	4	104	-	4,347	17,484	8	4,347	17,484	8	
Tigray	Mekelle	Adihaik Sub City	Conflict	-	-	8,828	39,283	6	-	-	8,828	39,283	6	8,828	39,283	6	
Tigray	Mekelle	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	-	-	9,863	20,113	5	1,590	-	11,453	26,094	9	11,453	26,094	9	
Tigray	Mekelle	Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	-	-	12,075	46,264	7	3,738	-	15,813	62,156	10	15,813	62,156	10	
Tigray	Mekelle	Haweti Sub City	Conflict	-	-	13,437	59,940	7	1,407	-	14,844	64,725	10	14,844	64,725	10	
Tigray	Mekelle	Kedamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	-	-	5,390	19,013	5	1,601	-	6,991	27,333	9	6,991	27,333	9	
Tigray	Mekelle	Qulha Subcity	Conflict	-	-	1,614	3,588	3	522	-	2,136	4,635	5	2,136	4,635	5	
Tigray	Mekelle	Semen Sub City	Conflict	-	-	16,412	63,654	6	1,646	-	18,058	71,753	10	18,058	71,753	10	
Tigray	North Western	Takhtay Koraro	Conflict	-	-	3,306	21,985	4	125	-	3,431	26,019	6	3,431	26,019	6	
Tigray	North Western	Adi Dhero	Conflict	607	3,233	1	-	-	-	607	3,233	1	607	3,233	1		
Tigray	North Western	Endabagana	Conflict	1,205	6,100	1	-	-	554	2,880	1	2,537	15,052	3			
Tigray	North Western	Laelay Koraro	Conflict	1,983	13,840	1	-	-	3,456	23,734	9	48,853	273,275	19			
Tigray	North Western	Seyem/Adiyabo	Conflict	3,423	17,818	1	-	-	130,680	634,855	15	138,561	673,241	24			
Tigray	North Western	Shire	Conflict	1,929	9,423	3	-	-	7,881	38,386	9	138,561	673,241	24			
Tigray	North Western	Tsimbla	Conflict	-	-	1,991	5,608	2	-	-	1,991	5,608	2	1,991	5,608	2	
Tigray	North Western	Maekel Adiyabo	Conflict	1,171	3,814	5	-	-	510	1,814	4	1,855	6,207	12			
Tigray	South East	Enderta	Conflict	-	-	1,537	5,747	4	151	-	1,688	6,417	5	1,688	6,417	5	
Tigray	South East	Adjigdom	Conflict	1,055	2,186	4	-	-	-	-	1,055	2,186	4	1,055	2,186	4	
Tigray	Southern	Hinto	Conflict	899	1,999	6	-	-	142	432	1	1,086	2,595	8			
Tigray	Southern	Endamehoni	Conflict	717	3,142	4	-	-	-	-	3,142	9,991	4	3,142	9,991	4	
Tigray	Southern	Maychew	Conflict	744	2,288	3	-	-	99	221	1	2,977	7,017	12			
Tigray	Southern	Baya Azabo	Conflict	390	1,367	1	-	-	-	-	704	2,400	2				
Tigray	Southern	Imba Alaje	Conflict	29,597	113,106	41	-	-	304	1,033	1	414,246	1,966,919	289			
Tigray	Southern	Mekont Town	Conflict	-	-	354,045	1,705,933	181	-	-	306,684	1,482,380	67	414,246	1,966,919	289	
Tigray Total					29,597	113,106	41	354,045	1,705,933	181	306,684	1,482,380	67	414,246	1,966,919	289	
Round 6 (May 2021)	Tigray	Central	Abyladi	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,401	8,759	4	2,401	8,759	4	
	Tigray	South East	Hugereshlam	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	45	323	1	45	323	1		
	Tigray Total				-	-	-	-	-	278	621	5	278	621	5		
	Tigray Total				-	-	-	-	2,446	8,929	5	2,724	9,550	10			

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 7 (June 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 4 (March 2021)	Tigray	Central	Abiyadi	Conflict	-	-	-	4,497	16,582	4	4,035	11,751	3	8,532	28,333	7
	Tigray	Western	Tsegede	Conflict	-	1,380	-	460	1,380	1	-	-	-	460	1,380	1
	Tigray	Western	Daneha	Conflict	-	-	-	83	260	1	-	-	-	83	260	1
	Tigray	Western	Welkait	Conflict	-	-	-	933	1,956	1	-	-	-	933	1,956	1
	Tigray total				-	-	-	5,973	20,178	7	4,035	11,751	3	10,008	31,929	10
Round 2 (December 2020 - January 2021)	Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	-	-	-	1,200	7,500	1	-	-	-	1,200	7,500	1
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	1	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	1
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict	1,600	8,000	2	1,500	7,500	1	-	-	-	3,100	15,500	3
	Tigray Total				1,600	8,000	2	3,700	20,000	3	-	-	-	5,300	28,000	5
Grand Total					31,228	121,160	44	380,883	1,814,691	254	37,381	169,536	79	449,492	2,105,987	377

* Kindly note that this summary table includes IDPs who were previously accessed during round 2, 4 and 6, but could not be covered during round 7 due to insecurity or access constraints.

ANNEX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF RETURN

Village Assessment Survey



Village Assessment Survey (VAS) Round 9 - 1 June 2021 - 11 July 2021 - National Summary Table

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)	Host/Receiving Community		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total IHS	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual	Household	Individual		Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Amhara	Central Gondar	East Borebia	3	-	-	74	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	371	
Amhara	Central Gondar	East Zuria	7	-	-	372	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	2,000	
Amhara	Central Gondar	Tech Arnecheho	11	4	20	211	869	22	2,120	6,381	725	3,625	-	3,070	10,925	
Amhara	Oromia	Arturna Fursi	1	-	-	100	500	32	250	1,250	-	-	-	350	1,772	
Amhara	Oromia	Kemissie City Administration	1	-	-	86	284	-	40	287	-	-	-	173	603	
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	1	-	-	35	170	-	40	192	-	-	-	75	362	
Amhara	Wag Himra	Dehana	1	-	-	21	100	-	70	302	-	-	-	91	402	
Amhara	West Gondar	Metama	11	77	385	569	2,754	-	488	2,470	-	-	200	1,334	5,809	
Amhara	West Gondar	Quana	8	-	-	665	3,323	-	834	4,170	43	215	-	1,542	7,708	
Amhara	West Gondar	Genda Weha City Administration	4	-	-	445	2,250	-	1,504	7,683	-	-	-	1,949	9,933	
Amhara	West Gondar	Metama Yohanes City Administration	5	-	-	322	1,935	-	650	3,250	-	-	-	972	5,185	
Amhara Total			53	81	405	2,910	14,586	54	6,043	25,585	768	3,840	200	10,002	45,070	
Beneshangul Gumuz	Asoxa	Makomo Special	6	-	-	360	2,297	-	87	535	-	-	-	447	2,832	
Beneshangul Gumuz Total			6	-	-	360	2,297	-	87	535	-	-	-	447	2,832	
Dira Dawa	Dira Dawa Rural	Gufaidessa	2	-	-	106	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	540	
Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	1	-	-	63	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	315	
Hareri	Hareri	Dira Teyyara	1	-	-	82	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	640	
Hareri	Hareri	Amir Nur	1	-	-	9	45	-	2,000	10,000	-	-	-	2,009	10,045	
Hareri Total			3	-	-	154	1,000	-	2,000	10,000	-	-	-	2,154	11,000	
Oromia	Arsi	Dodeta	1	-	-	10	60	-	35	175	-	-	-	45	235	
Oromia	Arsi	Merti	3	-	-	191	1,001	-	3,819	18,699	-	-	-	4,010	19,500	
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	7	-	-	1,730	10,194	-	447	2,207	-	-	-	2,177	12,401	
Oromia	Bale	Imeda Welabu	1	-	-	304	1,511	-	36	172	-	-	-	340	1,683	
Oromia	Borena	Gurchi	18	-	-	7,514	42,098	-	96	483	-	-	-	7,610	42,576	
Oromia	Borena	Iyoyale	36	-	-	20,524	103,218	-	20	100	-	-	-	20,544	103,318	
Oromia	Borena	Aero	7	-	-	425	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	2,125	
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Kschen	7	-	-	1,197	7,346	-	420	2,198	-	-	-	1,617	9,544	
Oromia	East Bale	Laga Hida	2	-	-	1,691	11,363	-	683	2,822	-	-	-	2,374	14,185	
Oromia	East Bale	Rykita	5	-	-	2,034	11,030	-	599	2,460	-	-	-	2,593	13,490	
Oromia	East Bale	Sewena	3	-	-	1,206	6,658	-	421	2,215	-	-	-	1,622	8,873	
Oromia	East Haraige	Abille	7	-	-	3,989	14,650	-	5,029	23,071	-	-	-	12,818	79,725	
Oromia	East Haraige	Kidjen	3	-	-	2,739	14,650	198	4,641	23,648	-	-	-	979	39,287	
Oromia	East Haraige	Kudbi	4	-	-	4,905	20,428	-	1,781	8,732	-	-	-	6,686	29,160	
Oromia	East Haraige	Kemba	7	-	-	1,660	8,300	55	900	4,500	-	-	-	1,535	7,730	
Oromia	East Haraige	Midega Tola	6	-	-	453	3,001	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,660	8,306	
Oromia	East Haraige	Fentale	22	4	20	4,887	24,304	-	1,370	7,142	-	-	-	6,261	31,466	
Oromia	East Shewa	Liben Chukala	2	-	-	231	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	1,155	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Diga	99	-	-	99	636	-	230	430	-	-	-	329	1,066	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Gida Ayana	3	-	-	203	1,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	1,032	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Guto Gida	4	-	-	1,051	5,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051	5,878	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Haro Limu	7	-	-	1,733	10,963	-	2,880	19,559	-	-	-	4,613	30,522	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Limu	2	-	-	473	2,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	2,686	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Saiga	16	-	-	6,471	35,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,471	35,201	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Leqa Dullacha	3	-	-	45	201	-	93	623	-	-	-	138	824	
Oromia	Finfinne Special Zone	Gebet Hawas	3	-	-	301	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,146	
Oromia	Guji	Uruga	17	-	-	1,013	4,414	-	11,255	48,436	-	-	-	12,268	52,850	
Oromia	Guji	Shalla	12	-	-	592	3,362	5	4,152	22,776	-	-	-	4,744	26,138	
Oromia	West Arsi	Srarro	9	-	-	307	1,555	-	635	2,960	-	-	-	942	4,520	
Oromia	West Arsi	Gefef Akasa	4	-	-	274	1,398	-	492	2,865	-	-	-	766	3,763	
Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	2	-	-	55	275	-	213	1,085	-	-	-	268	1,340	
Oromia	West Arsi	Dodola	4	-	-	18	90	-	109	545	-	-	-	127	635	
Oromia	West Arsi	Kofole	2	-	-	22	80	-	95	475	-	-	-	117	555	
Oromia	West Arsi	Negelle Asci City Administration	1	-	-	30	150	-	100	500	-	-	-	82	410	
Oromia	West Arsi	Qore	5	-	-	61	295	-	270	1,325	-	-	-	150	750	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene City Administration	9	-	-	236	1,160	-	469	2,351	-	-	-	705	3,511	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Zuria	5	-	-	85	425	-	285	1,325	-	-	-	350	1,750	
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	37	-	-	7,417	37,698	-	9,688	56,033	-	-	-	20,106	112,320	
Oromia	West Guji	Birbica Kojowa	42	-	-	2,904	20,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,572	77,017	

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages		Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)		Host/Receiving Community		Resettled IDPs		Other population		Total HTs	Total Individuals
			Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual		
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	66	-	-	7,339	43,883	-	-	-	18,949	118,698	-	-	-	-	26,288	162,581
Oromia	West Guji	Gilana	56	-	-	8,190	44,748	-	-	-	17,426	108,178	-	-	-	-	25,616	152,926
Oromia	West Guji	Hambela Wamena	80	-	-	6,822	41,480	-	-	-	24,241	145,771	-	-	-	-	30,923	187,251
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca	43	-	-	3,869	40,033	-	-	-	17,094	108,487	-	-	-	-	20,963	148,520
Oromia	West Guji	Kercat Town	10	-	-	405	4,651	-	-	-	2,632	20,326	-	-	-	-	3,037	24,977
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	7	-	-	716	3,606	-	-	-	1,081	5,883	-	-	-	-	1,797	9,489
Oromia	West Harege	Bordole	4	-	-	379	1,910	-	-	-	1,562	10,686	-	-	-	-	379	1,910
Oromia	West Harege	Daro Iebu	10	-	-	754	4,285	-	-	-	1,562	10,686	-	-	-	-	2,316	14,971
Oromia	West Harege	Habro	1	-	-	18	84	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	168	834
Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	17	-	-	1,860	9,202	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	1,860	9,202
Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	19	-	-	2,561	12,310	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	2,711	13,060
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	3	-	-	36	170	-	-	-	170	170	-	-	-	-	36	170
Oromia	West Shewa	Ejere (Addis Alem)	7	-	-	606	3,079	-	-	-	606	3,079	-	-	-	-	606	3,079
Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dirmeji	1	-	-	32	175	-	-	-	175	175	-	-	-	-	32	175
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	1	-	-	217	1,039	-	-	-	397	2,047	-	-	-	-	217	1,039
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	3	-	-	72	386	-	-	-	397	2,047	-	-	-	-	469	2,433
Oromia	West Wallaga	Lata Sibru	1	-	-	207	1,243	-	-	-	1,243	1,243	-	-	-	-	207	1,243
Oromia	West Wallaga	Mana Sibru	5	-	-	208	1,177	-	-	-	493	1,881	-	-	-	-	701	3,058
Oromia Total			791	4	20	121,561	672,315	264	148,543	865,320	604	9,426	56,551	-	-	-	73,963	444,379
Somali	Dawa	Hudut	14	-	-	8,281	49,688	-	-	-	2,702	16,207	-	-	-	-	10,983	65,895
Somali	Dawa	Moyale	23	-	-	44,045	264,270	-	-	-	3,254	19,524	-	-	-	-	47,299	283,794
Somali	Dawa	Mubarak	1	-	-	200	1,200	-	-	-	200	1,200	-	-	-	-	200	1,200
Somali	Erer	Laghidla	1	-	-	25	150	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	-	-	25	150
Somali	Fafan	Babile	11	-	-	1,290	7,740	-	-	-	100	600	-	-	-	-	1,390	8,340
Somali	Fafan	Gursum	1	-	-	70	420	-	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	70	420
Somali	Fafan	Tuulguled	34	16	96	6,448	38,688	-	-	-	2,500	15,000	-	-	-	-	8,964	53,784
Somali	Liben	Deka Sirfu	3	-	-	108	648	-	-	-	648	648	-	-	-	-	108	648
Somali	Shabelle	Beramo	4	-	-	1,353	8,118	-	-	-	1,353	8,118	-	-	-	-	1,353	8,118
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	1	-	-	95	570	-	-	-	150	900	-	-	-	-	245	1,530
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu	5	-	-	1,641	9,846	-	-	-	120	720	-	-	-	-	1,761	10,811
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	1	-	-	415	2,490	-	-	-	415	2,490	-	-	-	-	415	2,490
Somali	Siti	Erer	3	-	-	550	3,300	-	-	-	600	3,600	-	-	-	-	1,150	6,900
Somali Total			102	16	96	64,521	387,128	604	9,426	56,551	604	9,426	56,551	-	-	-	73,963	444,379
SNPP	Alle Especial	Woregalle Especial Woreda	8	-	-	825	4,293	-	-	-	30	131	-	-	-	-	956	5,109
SNPP	Bench Sheko	Dehub Bench	4	-	-	842	4,046	-	-	-	25	786	-	-	-	-	842	4,071
SNPP	Bench Sheko	Shay Bench	2	-	-	342	2,130	-	-	-	342	2,130	-	-	-	-	342	2,130
SNPP	Derashe Especial Woreda	Dechehe Especial Woreda	2	-	-	3,177	22,139	-	-	-	2,130	13,188	-	-	-	-	3,177	22,139
SNPP	Geddo	Geddo	35	-	-	3,765	25,765	-	-	-	13,209	87,616	-	-	-	-	16,974	115,745
SNPP	Geddo	Kochere	28	-	-	7,788	44,311	-	-	-	9,358	51,808	-	-	-	-	17,146	97,209
SNPP	Geddo	Wenago	3	-	-	650	3,778	-	-	-	1,110	6,155	-	-	-	-	1,760	10,190
SNPP	Geddo	Yrigatshere	42	-	-	5,357	33,097	-	-	-	11,874	67,825	-	-	-	-	17,231	102,796
SNPP	Geddo	Chorso	6	-	-	1,387	8,168	-	-	-	2,053	14,917	-	-	-	-	3,440	23,255
SNPP	Hadlya	Misrak Badawacho	8	-	-	46	322	-	-	-	95	665	-	-	-	-	141	987
SNPP	Halab	Wiera Djo	4	-	-	748	3,551	-	-	-	182	972	-	-	-	-	930	4,523
SNPP	Keffa	Decha	4	-	-	507	3,127	-	-	-	30	100	-	-	-	-	537	3,227
SNPP	Koroso	Tulo	32	-	-	32	158	-	-	-	158	158	-	-	-	-	32	158
SNPP	Koroso	Segen Zuria	5	-	-	2,043	13,188	-	-	-	2,043	13,188	-	-	-	-	2,043	13,188
SNPP	Koroso	Karat Zuria	16	-	-	4,558	25,965	-	-	-	952	5,510	-	-	-	-	4,558	26,917
SNPP	Koroso	Kolme Cluster	2	-	-	246	2,468	-	-	-	246	2,468	-	-	-	-	246	2,468
SNPP	Sheka	Yeke	2	-	-	335	1,514	-	-	-	250	1,750	-	-	-	-	335	1,514
SNPP	Silti	Misrak Selti	3	-	-	138	1,080	-	-	-	476	3,113	-	-	-	-	388	2,830
SNPP	Silti	Selti	3	-	-	1,550	6,843	-	-	-	337	1,651	-	-	-	-	2,026	9,957
SNPP	Wohayita	edada@ligna Fango	3	-	-	380	1,900	-	-	-	103	337	-	-	-	-	717	3,654
SNPP	Wohayita	Hobicha	2	-	-	210	1,117	-	-	-	463	2,421	-	-	-	-	673	3,654
SNPP Total			179	-	-	34,926	208,960	6,888	39,568	239,779	6,888	39,568	239,779	-	-	-	74,494	455,727
Gambella	Agnauk	Jore	1	-	-	1,378	6,892	-	-	-	1,378	6,892	-	-	-	-	1,378	6,892
Gambella	Ilang Special Woredang	Gudere	8	-	-	409	2,014	-	-	-	2,030	10,150	-	-	-	-	409	2,014
Gambella	Majang	Gudere	1	-	-	68	186	-	-	-	2,030	10,150	-	-	-	-	2,098	10,336
Gambella Total			10	-	-	1,855	9,092	-	-	-	2,099	10,150	-	-	-	-	4,885	19,242
Sidama	Hawassa Ketema Asifullia Sub-City	Zone 1	8	-	-	2,584	15,149	-	-	-	2,299	14,710	-	-	-	-	4,883	29,859
Sidama	Loka Abaya	Zone 1	9	-	-	380	2,860	-	-	-	2,299	14,710	-	-	-	-	380	2,860
Sidama Total			9	-	-	2,964	17,429	-	-	-	2,299	14,710	-	-	-	-	5,263	32,139
Afar	Awsi (Zone 1)	Aysalta	5	-	-	576	3,371	-	-	-	576	3,371	-	-	-	-	576	3,371
Afar	Awsi (Zone 1)	Dubli	5	-	-	359	1,820	-	-	-	359	1,820	-	-	-	-	359	1,820
Afar	Awsi (Zone 1)	Gerani	5	-	-	385	2,020	-	-	-	385	2,020	-	-	-	-	385	2,020
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambara	5	-	-	1,324	7,944	-	-	-	1,324	7,944	-	-	-	-	1,324	7,944
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	3	-	-	550	3,300	-	-	-	550	3,300	-	-	-	-	550	3,300
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Hannuka	2	-	-	722	4,332	-	-	-	722	4,332	-	-	-	-	722	4,332
Afar Total			25	-	-	3,916	22,787	-	-	-	3,916	22,787	-	-	-	-	3,916	22,787
Grand Total			1,180	101	521	233,273	1,336,134	7,910	209,996	1,229,030	7,910	209,996	1,229,030	768	3,840	200	444,338	2,571,655



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