

OVERVIEW:

From 27 July— 4 October 2021, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) deployed its Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) to capture internal displacement related to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis. This multisectoral location assessment assesses the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and collects basic information on the multisectoral needs of IDPs at site level.

By this eighth round, DTM's 4,061 key informants reported that 2,114,653 IDPs (453,263 households) were displaced across 695 sites in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions thus far. 1,814,284 IDPs (386,741 households) were reported in Tigray region, 151,040 IDPs (38,740 households) in Amhara region and 149,329 IDPs (27,782 households) in Afar region. While the level of access improved significantly within Tigray region this round, a lack of access and insecurity still posed challenges in the Western and Southern zones in Tigray region, Wag Hamra and North Wello zones in Amhara region, and Zone 4 in Afar region during the time of data collection.

HIGHLIGHTS:

2,114,653 IDPs*



453,263 IDP
Households*



695 sites
covered*



Conflict was
the primary
reason for
displacement



CONTEXT:

- **Improved access and new displacement:** Overall, there was a slight +0.4% increase in the estimated number of IDPs between Round 7 and Round 8, reflecting a combination of improved access and a slight rise in new displacement. Following improved access in the region, 344 new sites were covered accounting for an increase of 614,376 IDPs, 379,356 IDPs of whom were in Tigray region, 137,882 IDPs in Amhara region and 97,138 IDPs in Afar region.
- **Persisting access issues:** However active hostilities have continued in the Western Zone of Tigray region and in North Wello, Wag Hamra and parts of North Gondar zones in Amhara region and in Zone 2 and Zone 4 in Afar region, resulting in new displacement.
- **Intentions:** According to the Joint Household Level Intention Survey carried out in July 2021, 89% of respondents wanted to return to their places of origin. However, the majority of IDPs surveyed in urban areas in Tigray region originate from Western Zone, which is not conducive to return as a result of ongoing insecurity. ([Joint Household Level Intention Survey](#)).
- **Returns:** Although some IDPs have started to return to their places of origin, many IDPs are still unable to more permanently return to their places of origin due to a lack of food, destroyed houses, loss of assets, and a lack of livelihoods. However, there was a -27.2% decrease in the estimated number of IDPs in locations that were covered in both Emergency Site Assessment Round 7 (June 2021) and Round 8 (August 2021). Though this decrease can be primarily attributed to the effect of the headcount in Shire, when the five sites that were affected by the headcount are removed from analysis, there was still an overall decrease of -5.6% across locations assessed in both rounds, implying that IDPs have started to return.
- **Door-to-door headcount:** DTM carried out an extensive data verification exercise for IDPs living in host communities in Shire from 29 September to 4 October 2021 which involved a house-to-house verification of the number of IDPs and host community members living in each shelter. Following the exercise, a total of 206,482 IDPs were found to be living in Shire. Based on the findings of the exercise, the ESA Round 8 figure for Shire was adjusted and the results of the exercise have been incorporated into the report. More information on the methodology and context can be found on the following page.

*This displacement total includes the 27,578 IDPs (6,179 households) identified as part of Round 7 across 28 sites in Fenti (Zone 4) and Kilbati (Zone 2) zones in Afar region, Central Gonder, Wag Himra and West Gonder zones in Amhara region, and Southern, South Eastern, and Central zones in Tigray region that were inaccessible during Round 8. Please refer to the annex for the full details.

METHODOLOGY

BASELINE LOCATION ASSESSMENT & EMERGENCY SITE ASSESSMENT

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

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



Data collection:
27 July — 31 August 2021

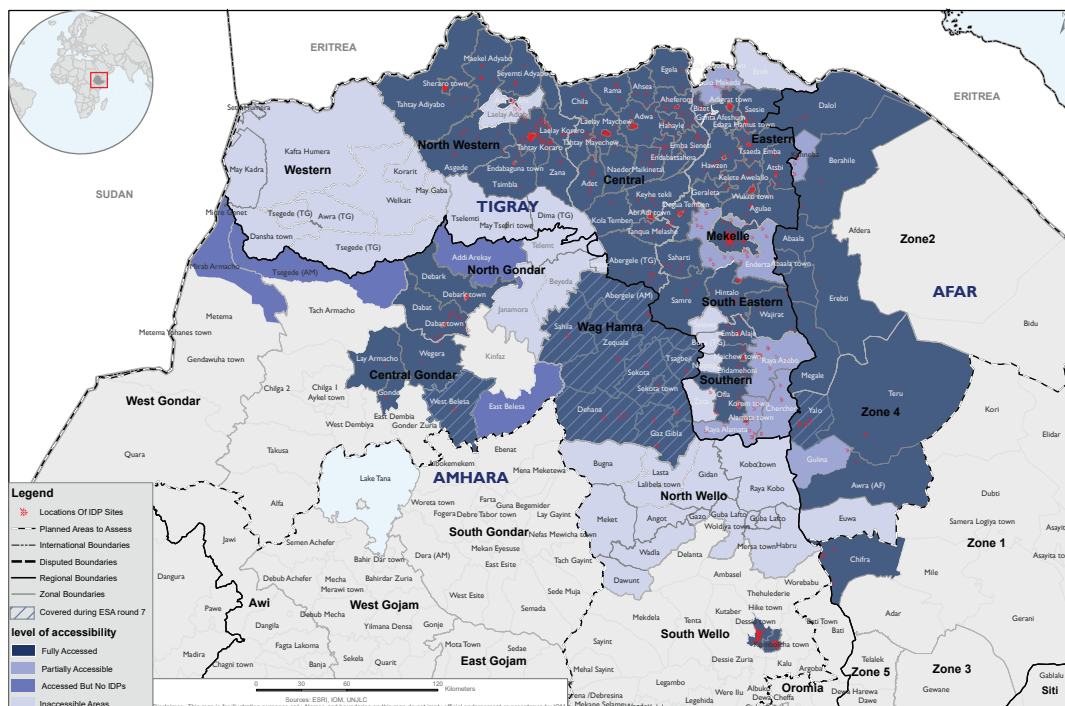
The ESA is carried out on a monthly basis. In the eighth round, **3 regions, 14 zones, 106 woredas, 416 kebeles and 695 sites** were covered.

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

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

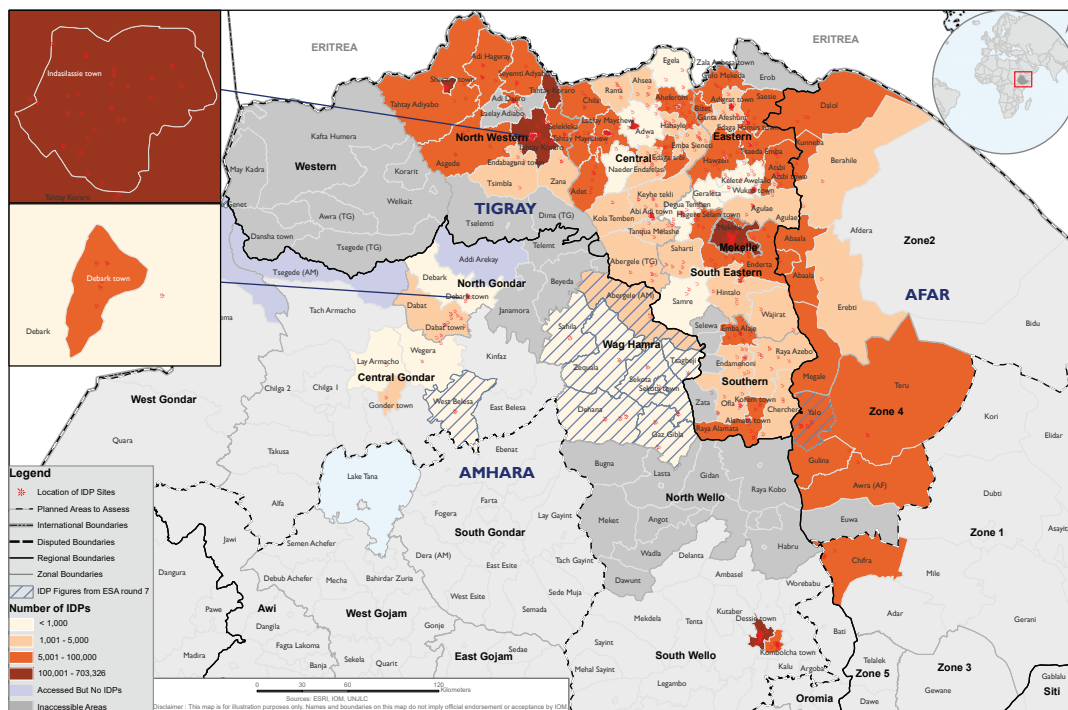
Depending on the size of the focus group discussion, more IDP leaders, females, youths and elderly persons must be part of the discussion. In Round 8 of the ESA, 35% of key informants were female. However, the aim is to have 50% female participation in every focus group discussion whenever it is possible.

ACCESSIBILITY AND COVERAGE IN TIGRAY, AMHARA AND AFAR REGIONS



Map 1: Levels of accessibility and areas where the Emergency Site Assessment was conducted across Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions.

DISPLACEMENT CASELOADS IN TIGRAY, AMHARA AND AFAR REGIONS

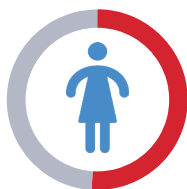


Map 2: Displacement related to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis across Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

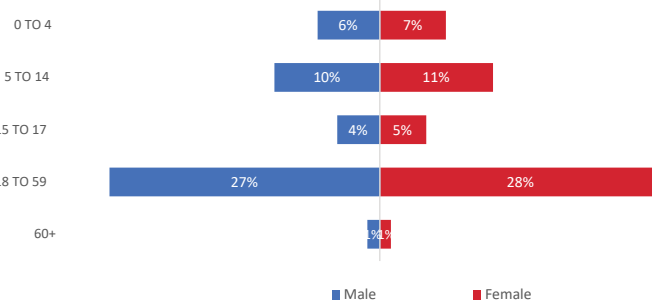


49% males
1,018,192 males



51% females
1,075,673 females

*The sex breakdown only applies to IDPs tracked after the crisis started in November 2020.



MOBILITY

49

Number of sites where IDPs have been previously displaced (120,279 IDPs)

623

Number of sites where IDPs have been displaced for the first time (1,967,838 IDPs)

Top 7 Woredas Hosting IDPs

WOREDA	ROUND 8
MEKELLE	272,353 IDPs
SHERARO	270,513 IDPs
SHIRE	206,482 IDPs*
ADWA	199,010 IDPs
AXUM	138,623 IDPs
DESSIE TOWN	115,341 IDPs
TAHTAY KORARO	95,432 IDPs

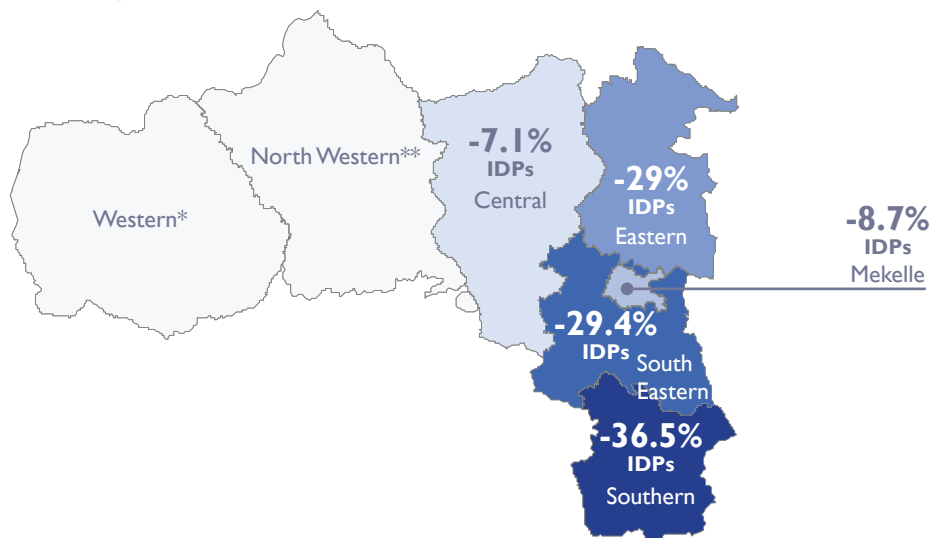
*Please refer to page 5 for the full details on the methodology and findings.

New Displacement Caseload in Tigray, Amhara and Afar Regions (Sites Assessed in Both Rounds) 27 July - 31 August 2021



Breaking down the trends by region and zone, increases in the number of estimated IDPs can be seen in Kilbati (Zone 2) of Afar region (+8.1%) and Central Gondar zone in Amhara region (+3.5%).

Decreases in Displacement Caseload Implying Possible Returns in Tigray Region (Sites Assessed in Both Rounds) 27 July - 31 August 2021



In parallel, as seen in the figure above, substantial decreases can be seen in the number of IDPs identified in Southern, South Eastern, and Eastern zones in Tigray zone, as well as smaller but still significant decreases in Mekelle and Central zones. These decreases are substantiated by reports of ongoing returns by key informants, which will be verified through DTM's new shorted Village Assessment Survey tool which will be used to identify returning IDPs and their multisectoral needs.

*Western zone was inaccessible due to conflict.

**A headcount exercise was carried out in Shire in North Western zone to verify the number of IDPs living in host communities in Shire. It should be noted that as the decrease is mainly due to the improved methodology applied it is not included in the map.

DOOR-TO-DOOR HEADCOUNT

The door-to-door headcount exercise was carried out in Shire town from 29 September to 4 October 2021. The exercise covered the 5 kebeles contained within Shire town which were then further divided into 75 blocks and assigned to 60 enumerators. Enumerators visited all inhabited and uninhabited buildings within an assigned block between the hours of 7AM and 5PM to count inhabitants. If a building was empty or IDPs were not present at the time of the visit, enumerators returned at least once to each location to check and ensure that as many individuals as possible were counted during the exercise.

Enumerators counted the number of residents, IDPs and commuters living in the host community in Shire town. A commuter, for the purposes of this exercise, is defined as an individual that does not reside in the town but enters and exits the urban area daily for the purposes of labor. Each household visit lasted an average of between 5 and 6 minutes, and door markings were used to ensure that houses were not missed or counted more than once.

Other points for contextual understanding:

Data collection for Emergency Site Assessment Round 7 took place in June 2021, and in the months between Round 7 and the headcount for ESA Round 8 (late September – early October 2021), a number of contextual developments would have influenced changes in the number of IDPs:

- Change in administration in Tigray region in July 2021 and improved accessibility would have resulted in the returns of some IDPs from Shire to their places of origin. This will be verified by DTM's Shortened Village Assessment Survey Round 1 which is currently on hold due to a lack of fuel in Tigray region.
- Based on DTM's Household Level Intention Survey in Tigray region, 92% of respondents in Shire mentioned that they would like to return to their places of origin. 33% of IDPs in Shire reported that they originated from Northwestern zone while 64% said they came from Western zone. It is possible that some IDPs who originated from Northwestern zone have returned, and it has also been observed that some IDPs have moved from Shire to other locations in Tigray region. This will be verified further when ESA round 9 and shortened VAS round 1 are able to resume.

DTM's best estimate of the total number of IDPs in Shire:

206,482 IDPs

IDPs in the host community: 81,152 IDPs

IDPs in the collective centers and planned camp: 125,330 IDPs

Main findings:

- During the headcount exercise, 203,370 people were counted, of which 119,640 were residents (59%) and 81,152 were IDPs living with them (40%).
- Of the IDPs recorded living in the host community, most were residing in Kebele 4 (30%) and Kebele 3 (29%).
- Commuters accounted for the remaining 1% reported, and additional information can be found in the table below.

Operational challenges:

- Due to methodological constraints, it is possible that some IDPs might not have been in their accommodations when enumerators arrived at the door. Many IDPs residing within the host community look for food and livelihood opportunities during the day. Understanding this, DTM ensured that enumerators returned at least once to each location to check the presence of the household and IDP members.
- During the week of data collection, a community meeting in Kebele 4 was held, and a number of household members were unavailable.
- The exercise was carried out during the week of the Meskel holiday which might have affected mobility and numbers.
- In a few instances, heads of household refused to provide the breakdown of IDPs and residents in the location.

DTM plans to conduct additional headcount exercises in urban areas with reportedly high numbers of IDPs living in host communities.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

**1,951,768 IDPs across
632 Sites
(90.94%)
Return**

A majority of IDPs in 577 sites in Tigray and 55 sites in Amhara prefer to return.

**162,561 IDPs across
60 Sites
(8.63%)
Locally Integrate**

A majority of IDPs in 28 sites in Amhara, 28 sites in Afar and 4 sites in Tigray prefer to locally integrate.

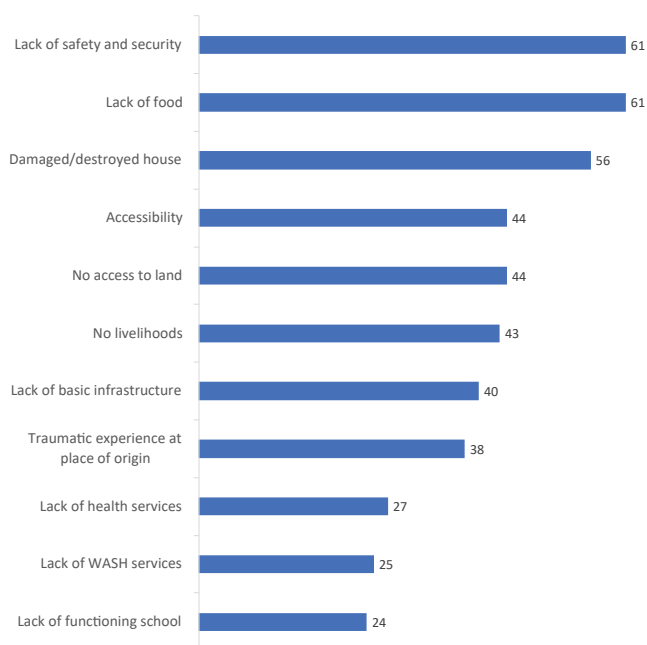
**324 IDPs across
3 Sites
(0.43%)
Relocate**

A majority of IDPs in 3 sites in Amhara prefer to relocate.

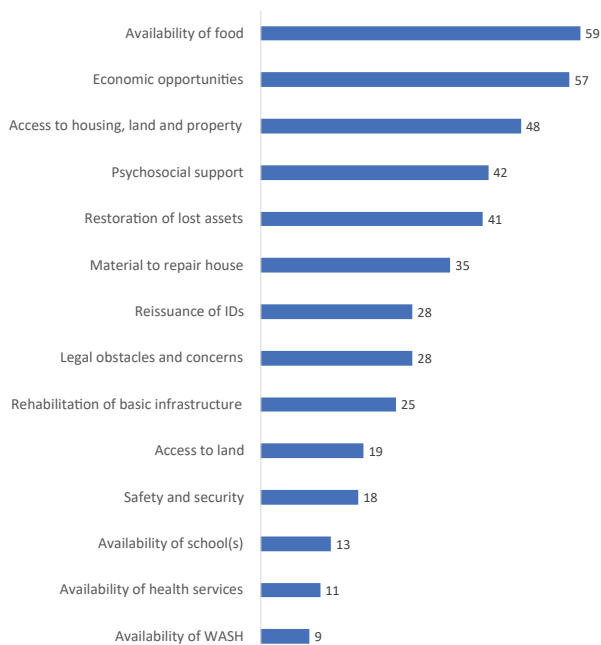
The majority of IDPs in almost 91% of assessed sites view return as their preferred longer-term solution, but this is not evenly spread across regions. 99% of sites in Tigray region and 64% of sites in Amhara region prefer return. However, 100% of sites in Afar region prefer local integration. IOM in coordination with partners conducted a [Household Level Intention Survey](#) in 7 urban areas in Tigray region during July 2021. Of the 2,696 IDP households surveyed, 89% of IDPs

wanted to return to their places of origin, and 10% wanted to locally integrate, which is fairly consistent with the findings of ESA Round 8. In addition, IDPs from the Western and North Western zones in Tigray region, who made up 53% and 28% of interviewed participants in the Household Level Intention Survey respectively, were significantly more likely to report safety and security as a barrier to return.*

Factors preventing return (no. of sites)











Support needed to locally integrate (no. of sites)



*IOM's Household Level Intention Survey can be found at the following link: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-household-level-intention-survey-tigray-region-july-2021>.

INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

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

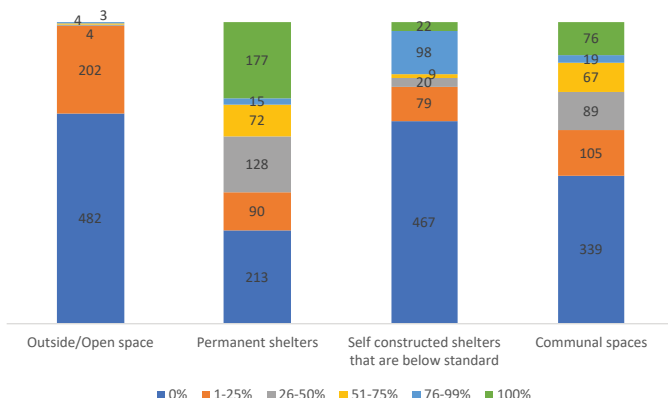
	Mostly Functioning	Mostly Not Functioning	Infrastructure Is Destroyed	Infrastructure Never Existed
 Electricity	74 sites (163,841 IDPs)	368 sites (714,861 IDPs)	202 sites (1,054,186 IDPs)	51 sites (181,765 IDPs)
 Tap water	120 sites (336,774 IDPs)	439 sites (1,129,304 IDPs)	94 sites (543,230 IDPs)	42 sites (105,345 IDPs)
 Cell phone coverage	106 sites (210,227 IDPs)	340 sites (666,034 IDPs)	235 sites (1,175,180 IDPs)	14 sites (63,212 IDPs)
 Road to site	527 sites (1,451,113 IDPs)	156 sites (648,250 IDPs)	8 sites (10,859 IDPs)	4 sites (4,431 IDPs)
 Primary school	121 sites (305,683 IDPs)	333 sites (572,272 IDPs)	224 sites (1,158,159 IDPs)	17 sites (78,539 IDPs)
 Health facility	312 sites (983,946 IDPs)	243 sites (435,731 IDPs)	127 sites (652,330 IDPs)	13 sites (42,646 IDPs)
 Place of worship	639 sites (1,883,969 IDPs)	51 sites (192,180 IDPs)	3 sites (15,031 IDPs)	2 sites (23,473 IDPs)
 Market	577 sites (1,745,101 IDPs)	81 sites (278,580 IDPs)	1 sites (2,276 IDPs)	36 sites (88,696 IDPs)

581 of the 695 sites accessed in ESA Round 8 were located in Tigray region. All sites in Mekelle, South Eastern and Southern zones reported that the electricity infrastructure was mostly not functioning, and in Central and Northwest zones 61% and 72% of sites reported electrical infrastructure existed but had been destroyed. The majority of IDPs in 71% of sites in Tigray region reported that tap water infrastructure was mostly not

functioning, 15% reported that infrastructure existed but was destroyed, and 7% that it never existed. 98% of sites in South Eastern zone reported that tap water is not functioning, 97% in Southern zone, 97% in Eastern zone, 95% in Mekelle zone, and 93% of sites in Central zone reported that tap water was not functioning, existed but was destroyed, or never existed.

SHELTER

Types of Shelters IDPs are Living in (no. of sites)



78% of IDPs were living with host communities

Notably, there was a large increase (+42,901 individuals) of IDPs living in collective centers in Afar region following the opening of an additional 4 collective center sites in the region.

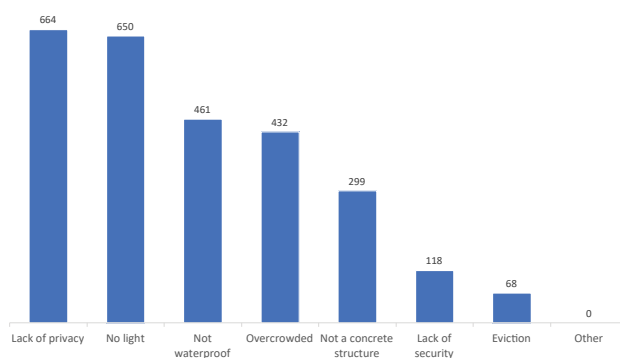
In 202 sites, 1-25% of IDP households were living outside or in an open space, and in 4 sites, 26-51% were living outside or in open space, 3 of which were in North Western zone, Tigray region and 1 was in Awsi (Zone 1) in Afar region. In 4 sites, 51-75% of IDP households were living outside or in open spaces, 2 of which were in Awsi (Zone 1) and 1 was in Fenti (Zone 4) in

Afar region and 1 was in West Gonder zone in Amhara region. In 3 sites, 76-99% of IDP households were living outside; these 3 sites were located in Fenti (Zone 4), Afar region.

65% of sites in Tigray reported that IDP households were not living outside, and 98% of sites in Amhara region reported that IDP households were not living outside. This is consistent with the high levels of IDP households reported to be residing with host communities in these regions.

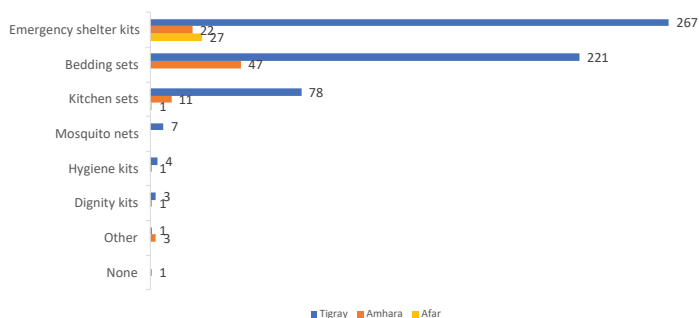
Main Concerns with the Current Shelter (no. of sites)

The main concerns with current shelters reported by IDPs were a lack of privacy in 664 sites (2,016,717 IDPs), followed by a lack of light in 650 sites (1,972,117 IDPs), overcrowding in 432 sites (1,519,965 IDPs) and a lack of security in 118 sites (259,845 IDPs). Please note that this was a multiple-option question.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Most Needed NFI for IDPs (no. of sites)



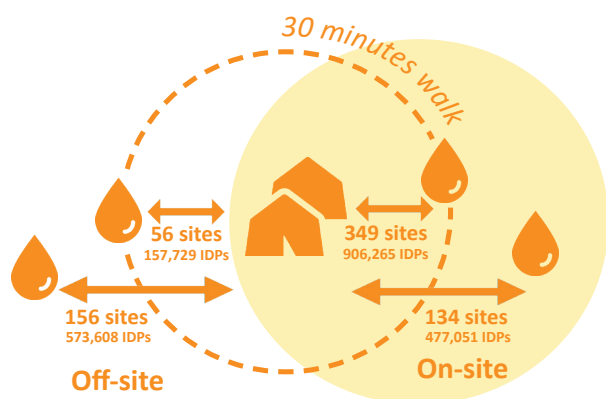
The most needed NFI item reported in Afar and Tigray regions was emergency shelter kits (27 sites and 267 sites, respectively), while in Amhara it was bedding sets (47 sites). In Afar region, the need for emergency shelter kits was particularly prevalent in Kilbati (Zone 2) and Fenti (Zone 4) zones.

In Tigray region, the need for emergency shelter kits was most evident in Central and North Western zones, and in Amhara region the need for bedding sets was most visible in South Wollo and North Gonder zones.

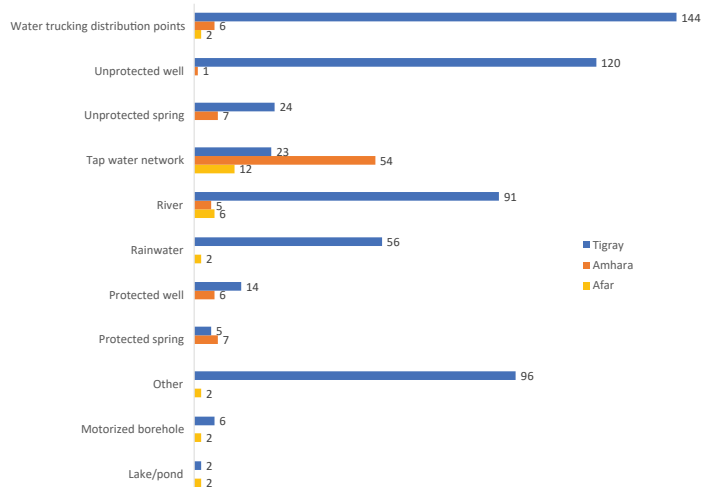
630 Sites
Number of sites where a majority of IDPs have not received the most needed NFI since being displaced

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Distance Required to Reach the Nearest Water Distribution Point



Source of Drinking Water (no. of sites)



In 349 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site and required less than a 30-minute walk to reach. While for 156 sites, the distance required more than a 30-minute walk and was off-site.

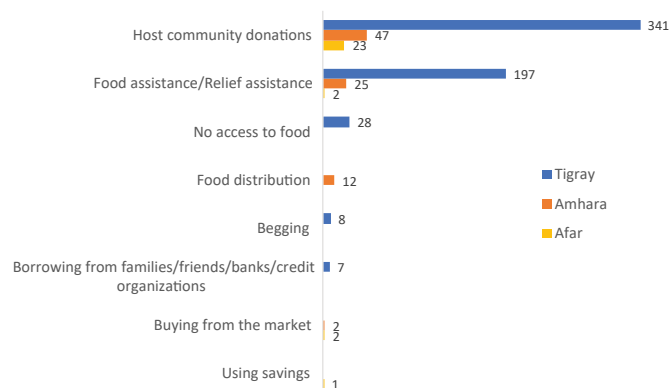
Of the sites that report water distribution is off-site and requires a greater than 30 minute walk, 35% are in Central zone, Tigray region (55 sites) and 31% are in North Western zone, Tigray region (48 sites).

A majority of IDPs rely on water trucking distribution to collect water in 152 sites and unprotected wells in 121 sites. Across the regions, 144 of the 581 sites (25%) accessed in Tigray region rely on water trucking distribution while 2 of 28 sites (7%) in Afar region and 6 of 86 sites (7%) in Amhara region report water trucking.

In both Afar and Amhara regions the most reported source of drinking water is a tap water network in 12 sites (43%) and 54 sites (63%), respectively. In Tigray region, sites in Central (43 sites), Mekelle (40 sites) and North Western (37 sites) zones report a reliance on water trucking, while in Eastern zone 49 sites report reliance on unprotected wells.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Main Source for Accessing Food (no. of sites)



A majority of IDPs in 341 sites in Tigray region are mainly relying on host community donations. IDPs in 197 sites in Tigray region rely on food assistance, while all 28 sites that report not having access to food are also in Tigray region.

In 5 sites in Tigray region, hosting an estimated 51,949 IDPs, the majority of IDPs have gone a whole day and night without food over 10 times during the past 30 days; 3 sites in Adwa Town woreda, Central zone; 1 site in Hahayle woreda, Central zone; and 1 site in Maichew Town woreda, Southern zone.

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

130 sites	Within the month
72 sites	1 month ago
69 sites	2 months ago
34 sites	3 months ago
154 sites	> 3 months ago
123 sites	Irregular
113 sites	None

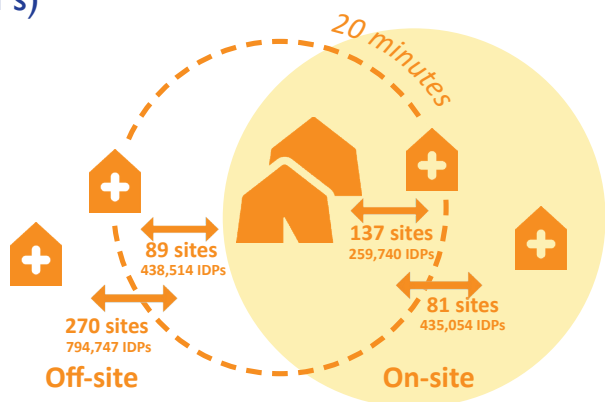
Of the sites where there has reportedly been no food distribution, 39 sites were in Central zone, Tigray region, 25 sites were in North Western zone, Tigray region, and 22 sites were in Eastern zone, Tigray region.

HEALTH

The majority of IDPs in 270 sites reported that the nearest health facility was off-site and required more than a 20-minute walk to reach. 262 of these sites were in Tigray region, 65 sites were in North Western zone and 50 sites were in Central zone. However, in 137 sites health facilities were on-site and required less than a 20-minute walk to reach.

Additionally, 13 sites relied on mobile clinics/health visits, and IDPs in 105 sites reported having no access to health facilities. 103 of these sites were in Tigray region, and

Distance to Health Facilities (no. of sites and IDPs)



113 Sites
(249,012 IDPs)
Number of sites where there has reportedly been no food distribution

Access to Markets

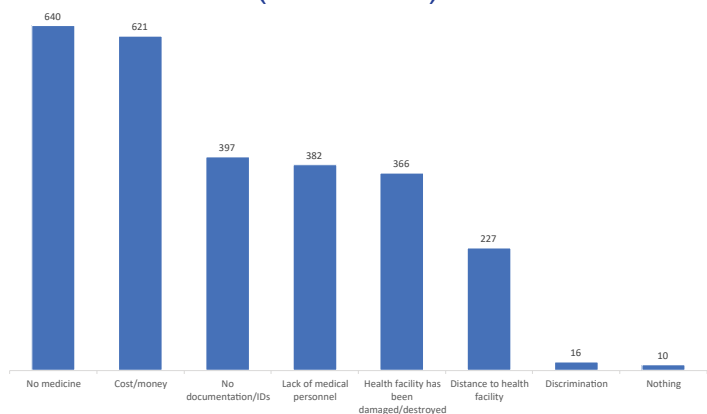
The following is the breakdown of sites and their access to a market:

643 sites	Have access to a market
52 sites	Do not have access to a market

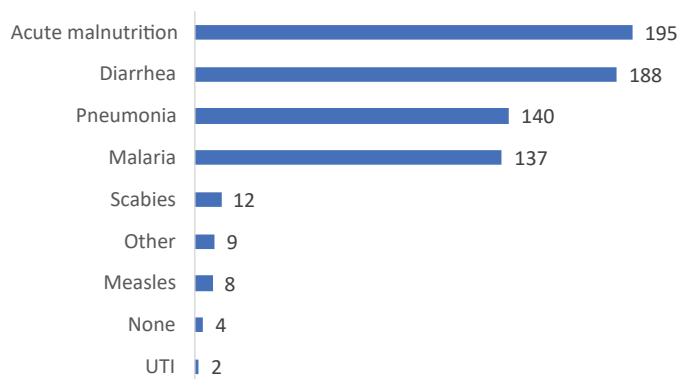
2 were in Afar region. Of the sites that reported no access to health facilities, 38% were in Eastern zone, Tigray region, and 35% were in Central zone, Tigray region. Note that this analysis evaluates the distance to the health facilities and does not equate to access to health services.

A lack of medicine was the most reported factor preventing IDPs from accessing health services (640 sites). 547 of these sites were in Tigray region, 158 sites in Central zone and 123 sites in North Western zone. Please note that this was a multiple-option question.

Factors Preventing IDPs from Accessing Health Services (no. of sites)



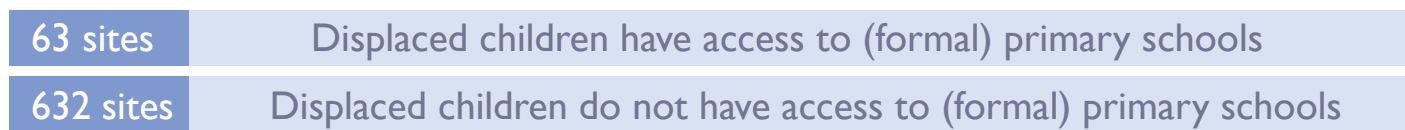
Main Health Concern (no. of sites)



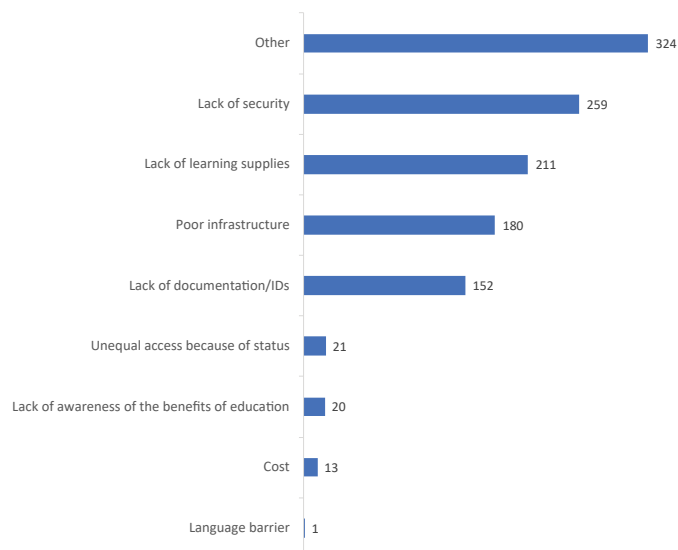
The primary health concern reported differs per region. In Afar region the primary health concern was malaria (61%), in Amhara region it was diarrhea (55%), and in Tigray region the primary health concern reported was acute malnutrition (34%). All sites that reported acute malnutrition as the primary health concern were located in Tigray region, and 30% or 58 sites were in Central zone.

EDUCATION

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



Issues with Accessing Education (no. of sites)



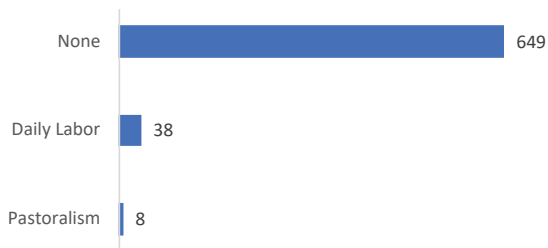
42 sites
 IDP children have access to alternative basic education/ temporary learning centers

IDPs in 259 sites cited the lack of security as their main issue with accessing education. Of the 324 sites that mentioned 'other' as the issue, this was mainly the absence of educational services (250 sites) and that data collection took place during the summer season when schools are

closed (59 sites). All 250 sites that reported an absence of educational services were in Tigray region, and 118 were in Eastern zone.

LIVELIHOODS

Current Occupation of the Majority of IDPs Reported by Site



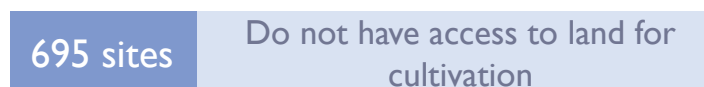
Of the 649 sites that report no occupation, 23% were in Central zone, Tigray region, and 18% were in North Western zone, Tigray region.

Source of Income

Of the 695 sites assessed, IDP households in 648 sites reported that they did not have a source of income; 150 sites were in Central zone, Tigray region, and 119 sites were in North Western zone, Tigray region. In 40 sites, 1-25% of IDPs reported a source of income, and in 5 sites, 26-50% of IDPs reported a source of income.

Access to Land (no. of sites)

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

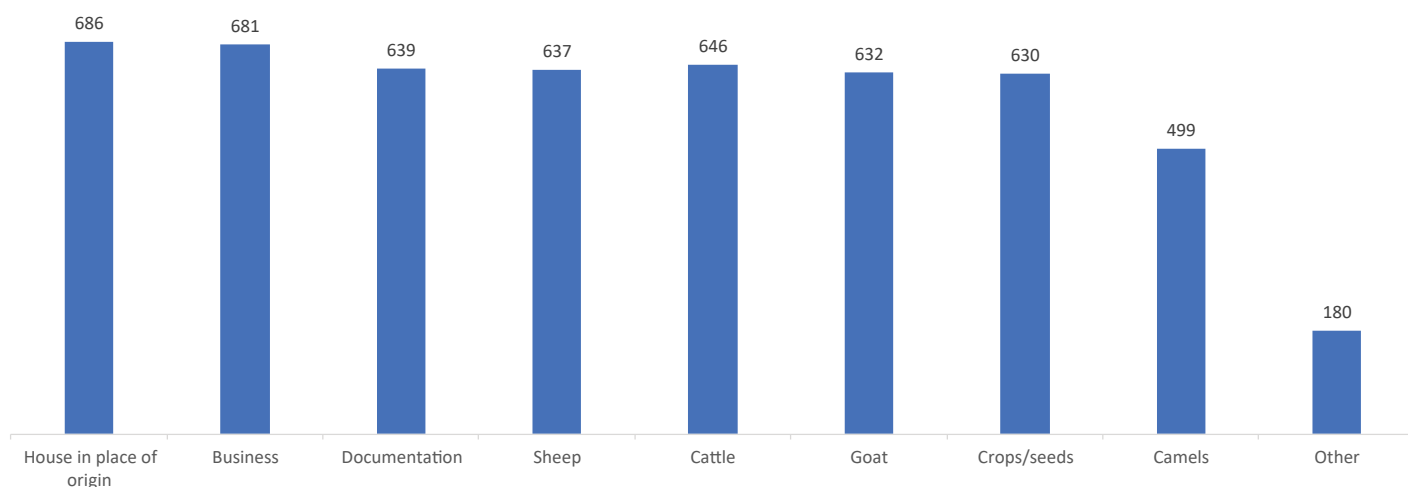


Possession of Livestock (no. of sites)

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



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



ANNEX: SUMMARY TABLES OF DISPLACEMENT



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Emergency Site Assessment Round 8 (August 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			
Emergency Site Assessment Round 8 (August 2021)	Afar	Awsal (Zone 1)	Chifra	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,111	26,891	5	5,111	26,891	5	
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,440	20,638	1	3,440	20,638	1	
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,441	24,259	2	4,441	24,259	2	
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Awra	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,070	25,350	1	5,070	25,350	1	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahile	-	-	-	450	1,450	2	-	-	-	450	1,450	2	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	-	-	-	1,510	7,663	3	-	-	-	1,510	7,663	3	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebbi	-	-	-	400	2,400	1	-	-	-	400	2,400	1	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	-	-	-	3,013	15,065	4	-	-	-	3,013	15,065	4	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	-	-	-	888	5,328	1	-	-	-	888	5,328	1	
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	-	-	-	1,577	9,248	2	-	-	-	1,577	9,248	2	
	Afar Total						7,838	41,154	13	18,062	97,138	9	25,900	138,292	22	
	Amhara	Central Gondar	Lay Ammacheho	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	247	-	121	247	1	
	Amhara	Central Gondar	Gonder City Administration	-	-	-	1,270	1,930	1	-	-	-	1,270	1,930	1	
	Amhara	Central Gondar	Wogera	-	-	-	192	724	2	-	-	-	192	724	2	
	Amhara	North Gondar	Debarik	-	-	-	26	79	1	40	107	1	66	186	2	
	Amhara	North Gondar	Debarik	-	-	-	1,231	3,818	8	107	384	3	1,338	4,202	11	
	Amhara	North Gondar	Debarik City Administration	-	-	-	554	1,738	4	-	-	-	554	1,738	4	
	Amhara	North Gondar	Debarik City Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,008	12,179	16	3,008	12,179	16	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Kombolcha City Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,584	115,341	29	26,584	115,341	29	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Dessie City Administration	-	-	-	3,273	8,289	16	34,010	138,513	55	37,283	146,802	71	
	Amhara Total						2,904	9,418	4	7,736	26,329	11	10,640	35,747	15	
	Tigray	Central	Abiyadi	-	-	-	33,721	194,705	12	894	4,305	1	34,615	199,010	13	
	Tigray	Central	Adwa	-	-	-	2,447	6,948	10	-	-	-	2,447	6,948	10	
	Tigray	Central	Ahferom	-	-	-	1,091	3,131	5	26,230	136,503	16	27,321	140,634	21	
	Tigray	Central	Axum	-	-	-	-	-	-	771	1,620	1	771	1,620	1	
	Tigray	Central	Kola Temben	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	1,930	8	551	1,930	8	
	Tigray	Central	Tanqua Abergele	-	-	-	2,808	6,826	6	-	-	-	2,808	6,826	6	
Tigray	Central	Laelay Maychew	-	-	-	1,812	8,013	4	315	1,698	3	2,127	9,711	7		
Tigray	Central	Tahtay Maychew	-	-	-	435	695	6	205	20	1	640	715	7		
Tigray	Central	Geter Adwa	-	-	-	475	1,156	1	205	424	3	680	1,580	4		
Tigray	Central	Abergele yechilia	-	-	-	719	3,149	1	4,330	21,360	7	5,049	24,509	8		
Tigray	Central	Adiat	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	1,096	5	439	1,096	5		
Tigray	Central	Abse'a	-	-	-	1,668	8,076	3	196	1,001	1	1,864	9,077	4		
Tigray	Central	Chila	-	-	-	182	610	2	75	295	1	257	905	3		
Tigray	Central	Egela	-	-	-	223	429	1	1,149	4,083	8	1,372	4,512	9		
Tigray	Central	Embasneti	-	-	-	1,652	5,834	2	3,228	14,600	7	4,880	20,434	9		
Tigray	Central	Endabatsahma	-	-	-	374	1,869	1	2,591	20,554	4	2,965	21,519	4		
Tigray	Central	Enticho	-	-	-	185	584	1	1,287	2,567	6	1,472	4,151	6		
Tigray	Central	Hahaile	-	-	-	185	584	1	272	1,117	5	457	1,701	6		
Tigray	Central	Keih tekli	-	-	-	-	-	-	898	4,108	4	898	4,108	4		
Tigray	Central	Rama Adi arbaete	-	-	-	-	-	-	739	3,258	8	739	3,258	8		
Tigray	Central	Makimetal	-	-	-	79	198	1	-	-	-	79	198	1		
Tigray	Central	Naedier	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,038	78,116	12	17,038	78,116	12		
Tigray	Eastern	Adigrat Town	-	-	-	610	2,443	8	-	-	-	610	2,443	8		
Tigray	Eastern	Ganta Afeshum	-	-	-	1,229	5,539	4	38	173	1	1,267	5,712	5		
Tigray	Eastern	Gulomekeda	-	-	-	2,501	7,892	6	973	3,330	4	3,474	11,222	10		
Tigray	Eastern	Hawzen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,698	3,228	3	1,698	3,228	3		
Tigray	Eastern	Wukro Town	-	-	-	136	347	3	203	339	6	339	686	9		
Tigray	Eastern	Kelate Aweiallo	-	-	-	1,522	5,325	2	1,506	5,278	5	3,028	10,603	7		
Tigray	Eastern	Atsbi	-	-	-	246	888	1	944	4,187	5	1,190	5,075	6		
Tigray	Eastern	Bizat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356	4,750	4	1,356	4,750	4		
Tigray	Eastern	Endasilasse Town	-	-	-	124	279	1	312	580	4	436	859	5		
Tigray	Eastern	Fireweyni Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,955	8,985	5	1,955	9,147	6		
Tigray	Eastern	Geralta	-	-	-	694	2,894	2	784	2,710	4	1,468	5,604	4		
Tigray	Eastern	Hawzen Town	-	-	-	5,071	10,628	5	1,712	3,583	2	6,783	14,211	7		
Tigray	Eastern	Sewha Saesfe	-	-	-	67	219	1	112	215	2	179	394	3		
Tigray	Eastern	Tsaeda Emba	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,333	6,000	4	1,333	6,000	4		
Tigray	Eastern	Tsadaa Wemberta	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,122	35,296	6	7,122	35,296	6		
Tigray	Eastern	Edaga Hamus Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,495	15,452	5	6,495	15,452	5		
Tigray	Mekelle	Adhaki Sub City	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,551	40,785	7	9,551	40,785	7		
Tigray	Mekelle	Ayder Sub City	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,711	49,555	7	9,711	49,555	7		
Tigray	Mekelle	Hadnet Sub City	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,816	17,924	5	4,816	17,924	5		
Tigray	Mekelle	Hawelti Sub City	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,326	3,284	3	1,326	3,284	3		
Tigray	Mekelle	Kedamay Weyane Sub City	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,127	57,639	6	13,127	57,639	6		
Tigray	Mekelle	Quiha Subcity	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	498	2	182	498	2		
Tigray	Mekelle	Semen Sub City	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,871	9,035	10	1,871	9,035	10		

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Emergency Site Assessment Round 8 (August 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			
Emergency Site Assessment Round 8 (August 2021)	Tigray	North Western	Taklay Koraro	Conflict	-	-	-	19,970	81,590	32	3,476	13,842	3	23,446	95,432	35
	Tigray	North Western	Adi Daero	Conflict	481	2,762	1	3,331	21,956	8	130	806	-	3,942	25,524	10
	Tigray	North Western	Endabaguna	Conflict	-	-	-	5,067	30,110	3	-	-	-	5,067	30,110	3
	Tigray	North Western	Laelay Koraro	Conflict	650	3,704	1	758	3,608	2	-	-	-	1,408	6,812	3
	Tigray	North Western	Seyemti Adyabo	Conflict	2,422	15,935	1	117	451	2	574	2,899	-	3,113	19,285	4
	Tigray	North Western	Shire	Conflict	3,423	17,818	1	41,988	227,253	9	3,619	25,442	10	49,030	270,513	20
	Tigray	North Western	Tsimbla	Conflict	-	-	-	35,093	165,547	15	8,357	40,935	9	43,450	206,482	24
	Tigray	North Western	Zana	Conflict	656	1,988	3	727	2,908	2	727	2,908	-	656	1,988	3
	Tigray	North Western	Mae'kel Adhyabo	Conflict	-	-	-	783	4,113	5	265	1,355	2	1,048	5,468	7
	Tigray	North Western	Aggede	Conflict	-	-	-	16,497	93,152	9	-	-	-	16,497	93,152	9
	Tigray	North Western	Taklay Adiyabo	Conflict	-	-	-	5,964	42,250	2	500	2,835	-	6,464	45,085	3
	Tigray	North Eastern	Enderata	Conflict	1,294	4,530	5	118	404	3	861	2,645	11	2,273	7,579	19
	Tigray	South East	Adigudom	Conflict	-	-	-	662	2,761	4	73	359	-	735	3,120	5
	Tigray	South East	Degua Tembien	Conflict	94	178	1	178	527	6	-	-	-	272	705	7
	Tigray	South East	Hagereselam	Conflict	399	1,132	3	118	480	5	116	551	1	234	1,031	6
	Tigray	South East	Hindalo	Conflict	268	698	2	-	-	-	63	205	1	462	1,337	4
	Tigray	South East	Samre	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	144	1	311	842	3
	Tigray	South East	Seharti	Conflict	-	-	-	414	1,397	4	20	41	-	434	1,438	5
	Tigray	South East	Wejerat	Conflict	933	3,575	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	933	3,575	1
	Tigray	Southern	Endamehoni	Conflict	899	2,098	6	39	125	1	136	396	1	1,074	2,619	8
Tigray	Southern	Korem Town	Conflict	-	-	-	566	1,872	3	-	-	-	566	1,872	3	
Tigray	Southern	Majchew	Conflict	-	-	-	1,263	4,221	4	-	-	-	1,263	4,221	4	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	1,036	2,362	5	786	2,528	4	257	735	3	2,079	5,625	12	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	632	2,147	5	35	132	1	-	-	-	667	2,279	6	
Tigray	Southern	Ofra	Conflict	440	2,091	3	309	1,464	6	-	-	-	749	3,555	9	
Tigray	Southern	Imba Alaje	Conflict	960	2,584	3	1,542	4,680	8	99	221	1	2,601	7,485	12	
Tigray	Southern	Alamata Town	Conflict	-	-	-	2,025	6,821	4	-	-	-	2,025	6,821	4	
Tigray	Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict	221	655	2	-	-	-	282	592	-	503	1,247	3	
Tigray	Southern	Mekoni Town	Conflict	390	1,367	1	142	593	1	-	-	-	532	1,960	2	
Tigray Total					39,101	142,148	111	303,692	1,477,730	361	41,108	182,103	102	383,901	1,801,981	574
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Conflict	-	-	-	467	2,802	1	-	-	-	467	2,802	1
Afar		Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Conflict	-	-	-	1,160	6,960	4	-	-	-	1,160	6,960	4
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Conflict	-	-	-	255	1,275	1	-	-	-	255	1,275	1
Afar Total					-	-	-	1,882	11,037	6	-	-	-	1,882	11,037	6
Amhara		Central Gondar	West Beles	Conflict	-	-	-	82	235	1	-	-	-	82	235	1
Amhara		Wag Himra	Dehana	Conflict	-	-	-	179	433	3	-	-	-	179	433	3
Amhara		Wag Himra	Gaz Gibla	Conflict	31	54	1	99	406	1	-	-	130	460	2	
Amhara		Wag Himra	Sahla	Conflict	-	-	-	26	45	1	-	-	26	45	1	
Amhara		Wag Himra	Sekota	Conflict	-	-	-	143	351	2	-	-	143	351	2	
Amhara		Wag Himra	Ziquala	Conflict	-	-	-	42	110	1	-	-	42	110	1	
Amhara		Wag Himra	Abergele	Conflict	-	-	-	386	1,277	1	-	-	386	1,277	1	
Amhara		Wag Himra	Sekota City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	70	250	1	-	-	70	250	1	
Amhara		Wag Himra	Tsaqbiye	Conflict	-	-	-	89	340	1	-	-	89	340	1	
Amhara		West Gondar	Midre Genet	Conflict	31	54	1	1,426	4,184	14	-	-	1,457	4,238	15	
Tigray		Eastern	Gulomekeda	Conflict	1,488	6,183	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488	6,183	1
Tigray		Eastern	Zalanbesa Town	Conflict	-	-	-	1,077	5,241	4	-	-	-	1,077	5,241	4
Tigray		South East	Enderata	Conflict	69	215	1	-	-	-	-	-	69	215	1	
Tigray		Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	206	664	1	-	-	-	-	-	206	664	1	
Tigray Total					1,763	7,062	3	1,077	5,241	4	-	-	2,840	12,303	7	
Grand Total					40,895	149,264	115	319,188	1,547,635	414	93,180	417,754	166	453,263	2,114,653	695

* Kindly note that this summary table includes IDPs who were previously accessed during round 7, but could not be covered during round 8 due to insecurity or access constraints.

