



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 10

Site Assessment Round 27 & Village Assessment Survey Round 10: August — September 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 370,054 cases as of 20 November 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 August and September 2021 and its ESA tool in August 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.

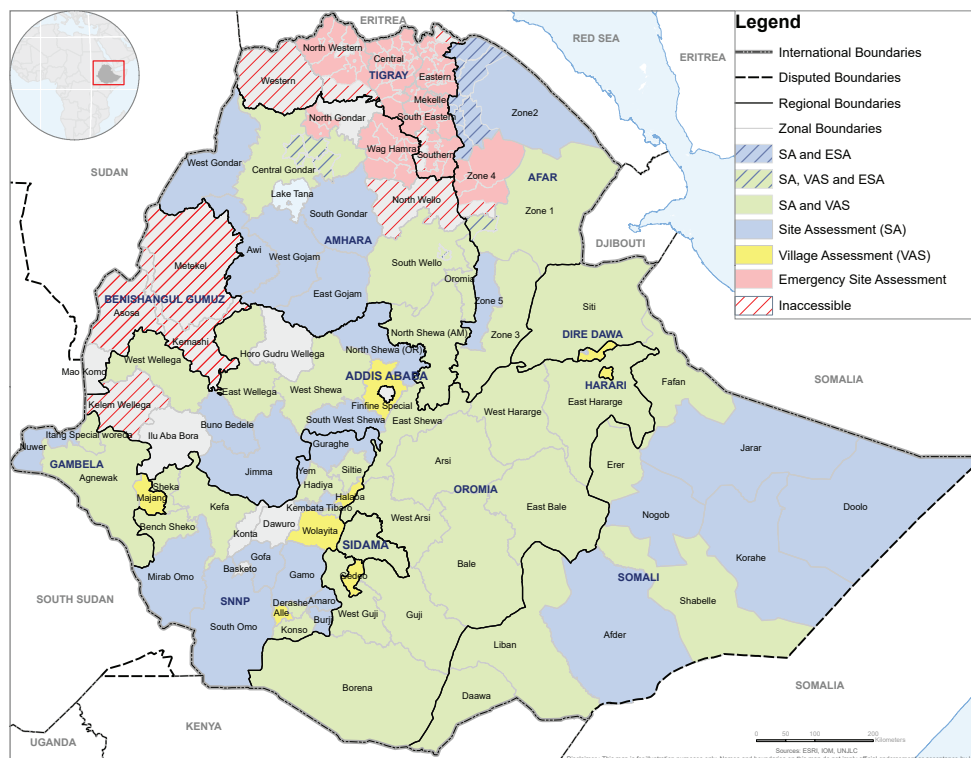


Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments in August and September 2021.

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 participating in the Site Assessment in Amhara region."



Section I

Site Assessment



KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT & EMERGENCY SITE ASSESSMENT



Site Assessment: 1,577 sites covered
 Emergency Site Assessment: 695 sites covered



Site Assessment: 424 inaccessible sites
 Emergency Site Assessment: 35 inaccessible sites

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) — Nationwide



4,239,636 individuals

- **2,124,983 individuals** (identified by Site Assessment round 27 across 9 regions except Addis Ababa, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray regions)
- **2,114,653 individuals** (identified by Emergency Site Assessment round 8 in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis)



828,407 households

- **378,761 households** (identified by Site Assessment round 27 across 9 regions except Addis Ababa, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray regions)
- **453,263 households** (identified by Emergency Site Assessment round 8 in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis)



+2% increase in IDPs since National Displacement Report 9 (where there were 4,171,550 IDPs)

Reasons for Displacement



3,589,421 conflict displaced IDPs (85%) in 1,855 sites



307,871 drought displaced IDPs (7%) in 225 sites



139,199 seasonal floods displaced IDPs (3%) in 64 sites

- 1,474,768 conflict displaced IDPs in 1,160 sites (identified by Site Assessment)
- 2,114,653 conflict displaced IDPs in 695 sites (identified by Emergency Site Assessment)

Other reasons for displacement included: Flash Floods (119,744 IDPs), Social Tension (50,828 IDPs), Landslides (12,278 IDPs), Swampy Lands (10,773 IDPs), Hydropower Projects (4,855 IDPs), Strong Winds (2,054 IDPs), Volcanoes (1,450 IDPs), Fire (853 IDPs) and Economic Factors (310 IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures

1 North Western 802,759 IDPs in 123 sites

2 Central 500,754 IDPs in 163 sites

3 Mekelle 272,353 IDPs in 62 sites

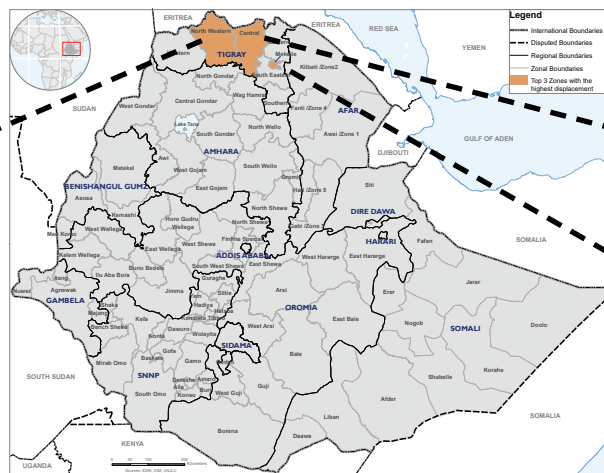


Figure 2: Top 3 zones with the highest displacement caseloads

SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

IOM Ethiopia employs a series of tools in its DTM. The present methodology refers to the Site Assessment tool which falls under the Mobility Tracking component of the DTM. Data for this tool is collected at the zonal, woreda and site level on a quarterly basis. Since September 2016, IOM Ethiopia has conducted 27 rounds of data collection. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and regional, zonal and woreda counterparts.

IOM’s DTM team is composed of 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:

Zone level: Data is collected through interviews with key informants from the Disaster Risk Management Office (DRMO), community representatives, and the education and health offices. This data includes the estimated number of displaced individuals, a list of woredas within the zone that hosts displaced persons, reasons for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs and their locations.



Data collection:
 15 August — 23 September 2021

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

Site level: In-depth Site Assessments capture detailed information through focus group discussions, key informant interviews and direct observation. The focus group discussions are made up of 7 individuals comprising of male, female, elderly and youth IDP representatives. The Site Assessment is conducted at sites where there are 20 IDP households or more. Data on available services by sector, accessibility constraints, exact type, location and name of the site, place of origin of IDPs, estimated size and type of the site and most common type of shelter are captured. Age and gender disaggregation for the site is extrapolated using a demographic calculator tool based on the age range and sex of the household members. A total of 30 IDP households are sampled at each site. However, all households are sampled for sites where there are fewer than 30 IDP households.

Coverage of this round

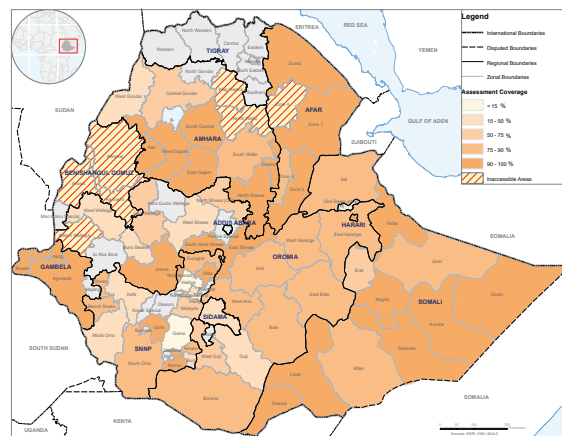
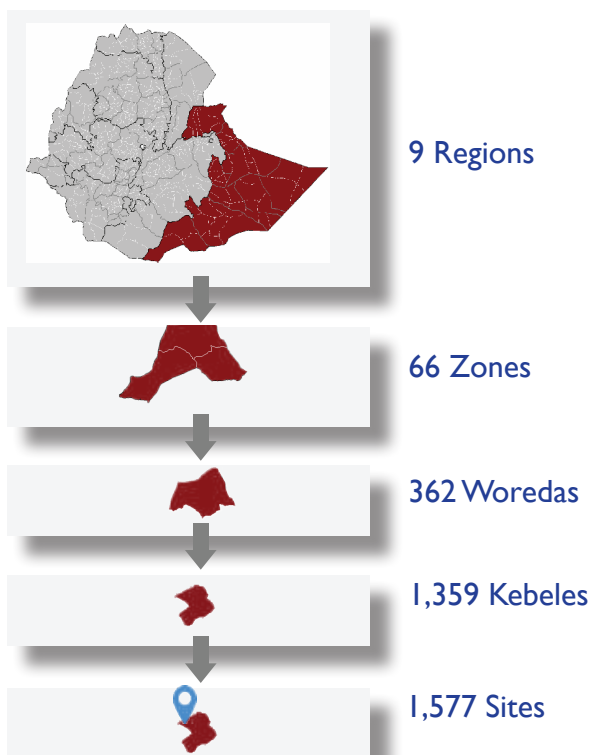


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



424 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 27, 305 sites had security issues, mainly in West Wallaga, North Wollo, East Wallaga, Guji, West Guji, Metekel, Asosa, Kemashi, East Hararge and Wag Himra zones. 119 sites were inaccessible due to road issues and this was primarily in East Harerge, West Harerge and Bale zones.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

National Level

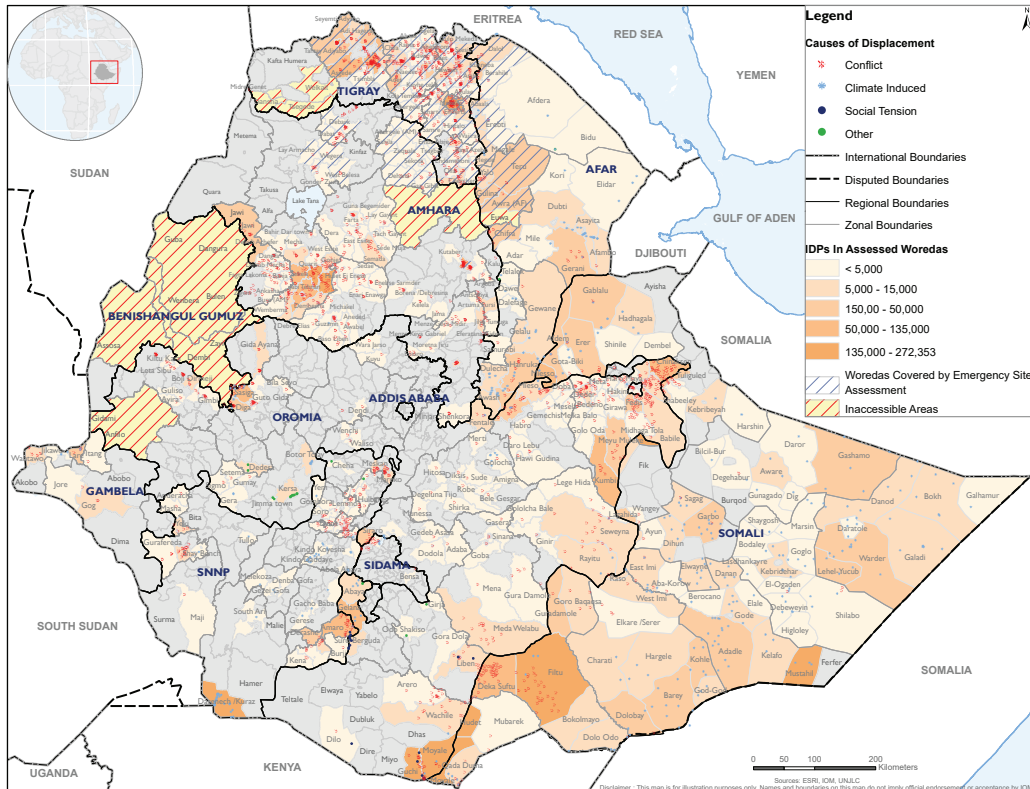


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in June and July 2021 through Site Assessment round 26 and Emergency Site Assessment round 7.

According to data collected through the Site Assessment round 27 in August and September 2021, 2.12 million IDPs (378,761 households) were internally displaced across 1,577 accessible sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a +2.85% increase of 58,820 IDPs since the previous round's data collection in June and July 2021.

The gender breakdown of IDPs is almost equal with 1,059,635 males (49.9%) and 1,065,348 females (50.1%). Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.47 million IDPs (69%), while drought displaced 307,871 IDPs (14%), seasonal floods displaced 139,199 IDPs (7%), flash floods displaced 119,744 IDPs (6%), social tension displaced 50,828 IDPs (2%), landslides displaced 12,278 (1%) and swampy land displaced 10,773 (1%).

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

in 1,138 sites (72%) and 1,060 sites (67%) respectively, followed by a lack of food in 1,007 sites (64%). The main form of support requested to help resolve displacement was economic opportunities across 1,499 sites (95%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,285 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 8 which was mainly conducted in August 2021. Through this assessment, a total of 2,114,653 IDPs (453,263 households) have been identified to be displaced across 695 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

National Displacement Timeline

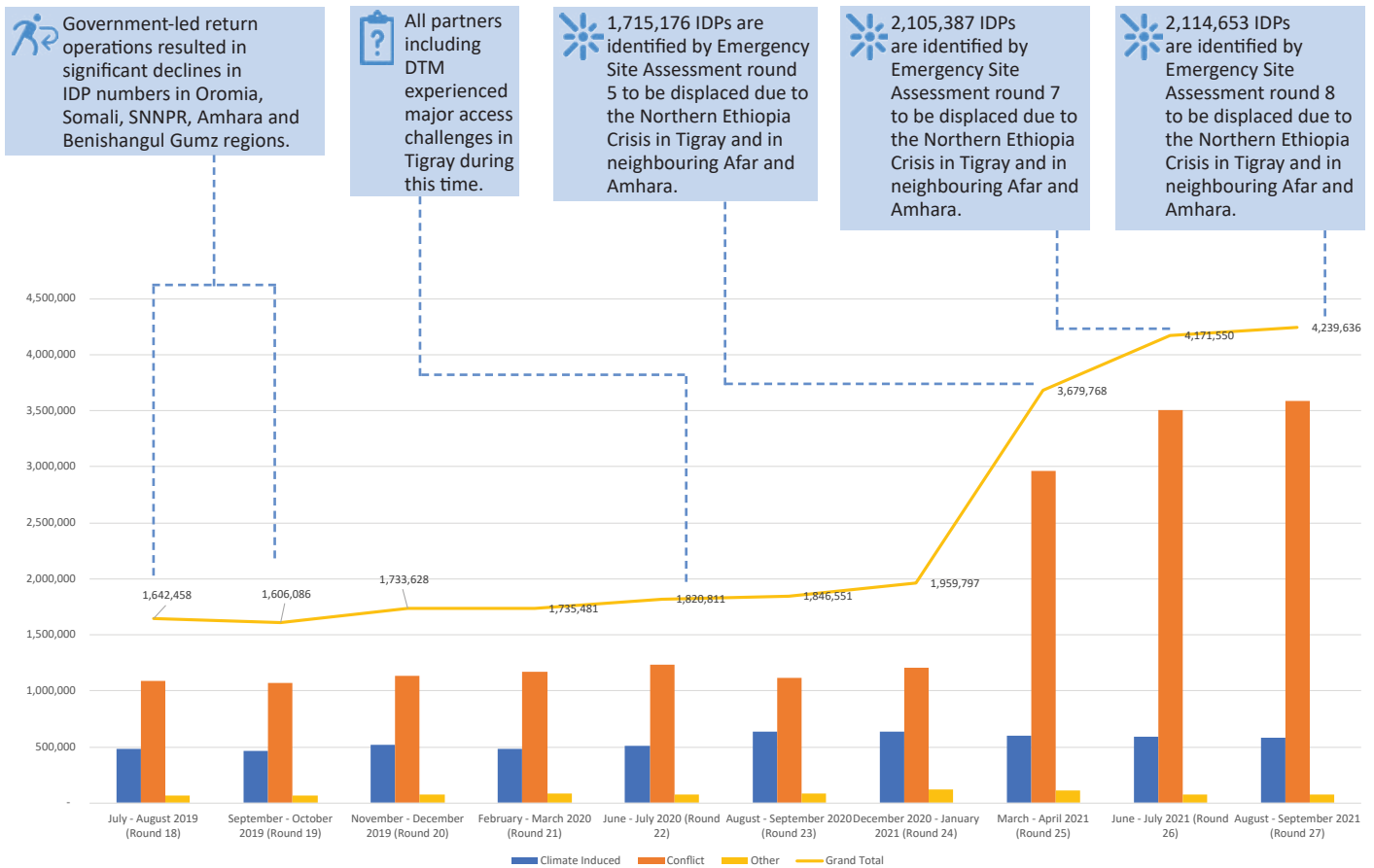


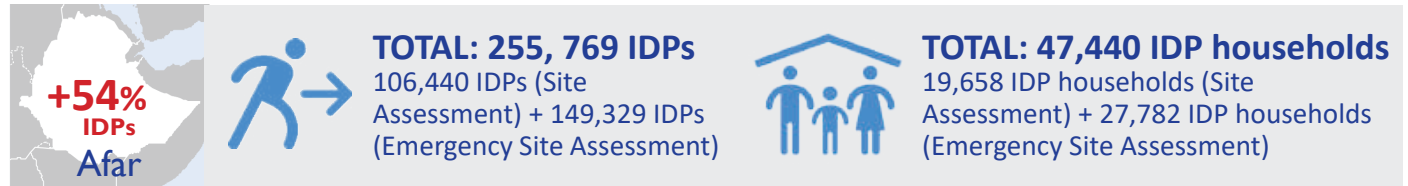
Figure 5: Number of IDPs identified nationwide by DTM since July - August 2019 (SA round 18). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments and the ongoing Emergency Site Assessments.

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 27 rounds now. 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 4.2 million IDPs throughout the country as of round 27 (August-September 2021), and this is inclusive of the 2.1 million IDPs displaced by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis identified through ESA round 8 (August 2021).

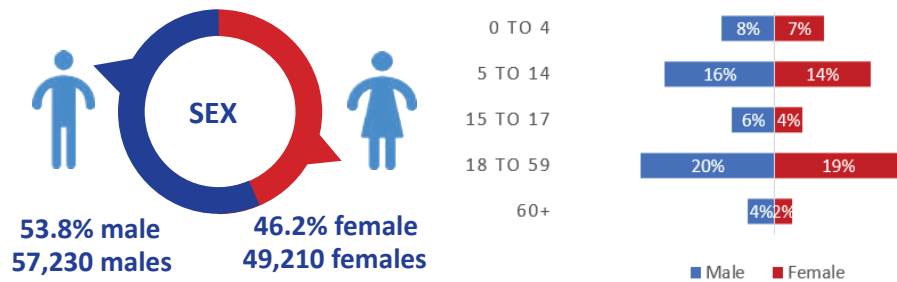
Afar



Site Assessment



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girl	1,160
Breastfeeding mothers	1,566
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	124
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	237
Persons with chronic diseases	47
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	100
Single-female headed households	462
Single-male headed households	251
Child headed Households	1

19,658 households comprising 106,440 IDPs were identified in 82 sites in Afar region. These figures represent a decrease of 11,123 IDPs (-9.46%) since round 26 (June— July 2021). There was an overall increase in the number of IDPs in Zone 2 and Zone 4 due to active conflict. However, 11 sites were inaccessible during the round due to violence, road insecurity and access restrictions. Flash floods were the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 48,501 IDPs, or 46% of the displaced population.

Emergency Site Assessment



The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 8 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was rolled out from 27 July— 31 August 2021. A headcount verification exercise took place in Shire in Tigray region from 29 September to 4 October 2021, and the results were incorporated into the report. 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

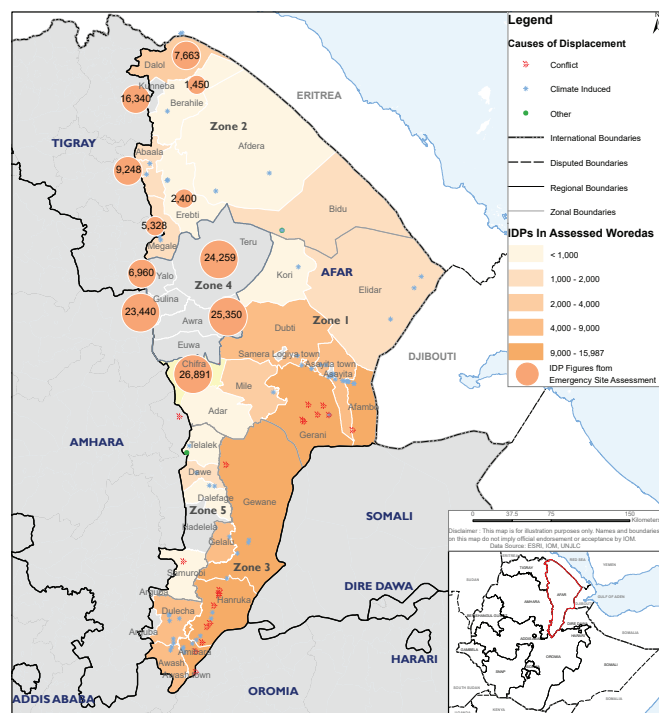
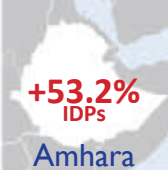


Figure 6: Displacement figures for Afar region based on Site Assessment round 27 and Emergency Site Assessment round 8.

*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.

**DTM is aware that following the conclusion of both assessments that armed conflict resulted in additional displacement especially in Zone 1 and Zone 2.

Amhara



+53.2% IDPs
Amhara

TOTAL: 542,300 IDPs
391,260 IDPs (Site Assessment) + 151,040 IDPs (Emergency Site Assessment)

TOTAL: 122,413 IDP households
83,673 IDP households (Site Assessment) + 38,740 IDP households (Emergency Site Assessment)

Site Assessment

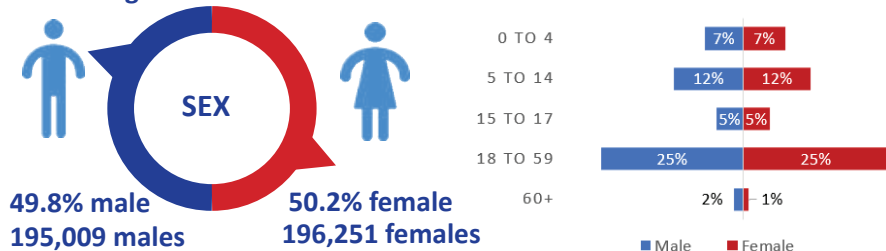
391,260 IDPs

83,673 IDP households

378 sites covered

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 390,698 IDPs (99.9%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



83,673 households comprising 391,260 IDPs were identified in 378 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 57,234 IDPs (+17.13%) since round 26 (June — July 2021). This significant increase was due to the opening of 110 new sites caused by the arrival of new IDPs in South Wello, North Gondar, Central Gondar and West Gojam zones and a scale up of operations to obtain better coverage of the region. However, it should be noted that IDPs in Wag Hamra and North Wello zones could not be reached due to active conflict. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 390,698 IDPs, or 99.9% of the displaced population.

Pregnant women and girls	4,405
Breastfeeding mothers	16,463
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	489
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	705
Persons with chronic diseases	1,251
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	352
Single-female headed households	10,657
Single-male headed households	4,064
Child-headed households	13

Emergency Site Assessment

151,040 IDPs tracked by ESA round 8

38,740 IDP households tracked by ESA round 8

86 sites tracked by ESA round 8

Conflict due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis displaced 151,040 IDPs in Amhara

The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 8 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was rolled out from 27 July— 31 August 2021. A headcount verification exercise took place in Shire in Tigray region from 29 September to 4 October 2021, and the results were incorporated into the report. 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

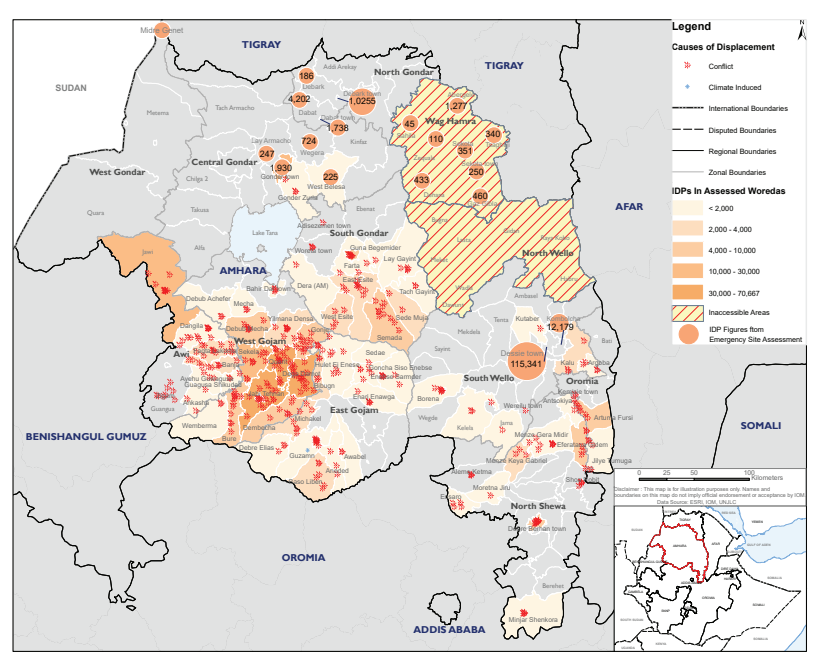


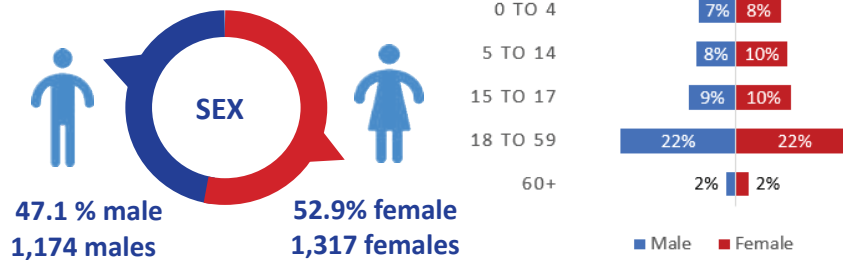
Figure 7: Displacement figures for Amhara region based on Site Assessment round 27 and Emergency Site Assessment round 8.

*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.
** DTM is aware that following the conclusion of both assessments that armed conflict resulted in additional displacement especially in South Wello, North Shewa and North Gonder zones.

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	28
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

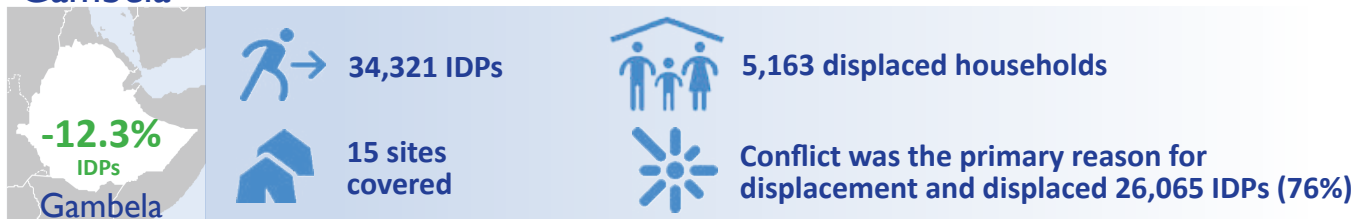
576 households comprising 2,491 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. There was no change in the number of IDPs since the previous round 26 (June — July 2021). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 2,491 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa

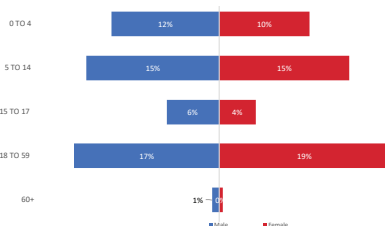
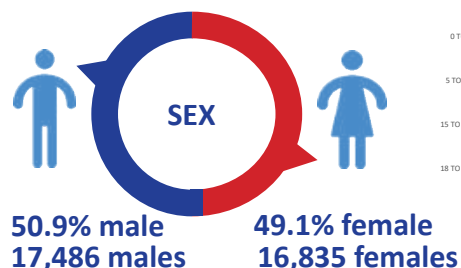


Figure 8: Displacement figures for Dire Dawa in round 27.

Gambela



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girl	536
Breastfeeding mothers	932
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	74
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	131
Persons with chronic diseases	42
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	63
Single-female headed households	34
Single-male headed households	83
Child headed Households	0

5,163 households comprising 34,321 IDPs were identified in 15 sites in Gambela region. These figures represent a decrease of 4,809 IDPs (-12.29%) since round 26 (June 2021 — July 2021). The decrease is due to the closure of 3 IDP sites in the region; though three additional sites were covered in the round, they host a lower number of IDPs overall. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 26,065 IDPs, or 76% of the displaced population. The remaining 8,256 IDPs (24%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambela

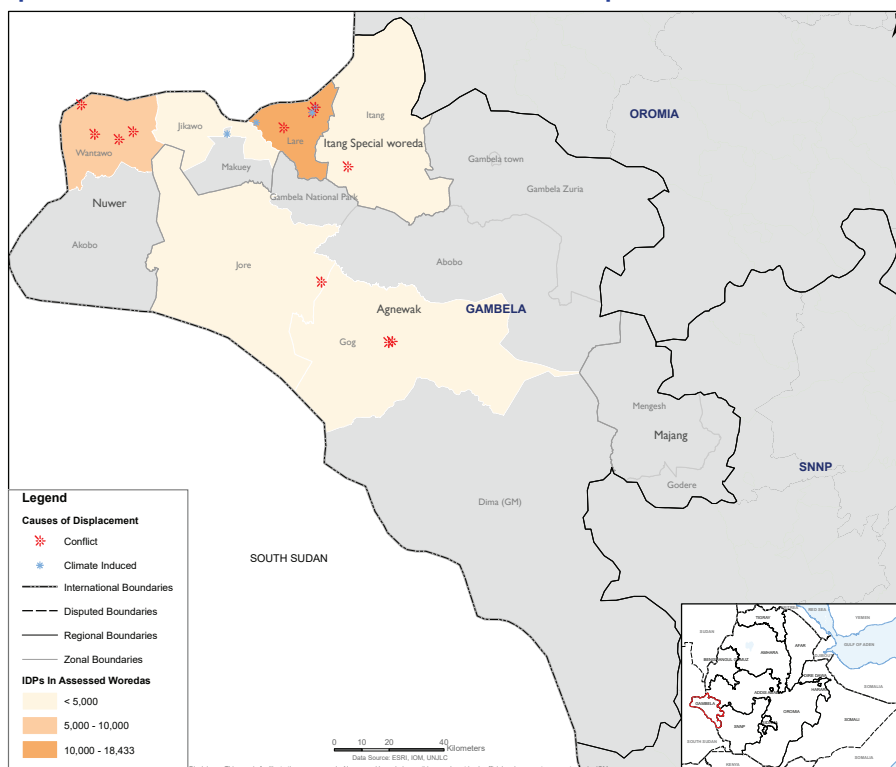
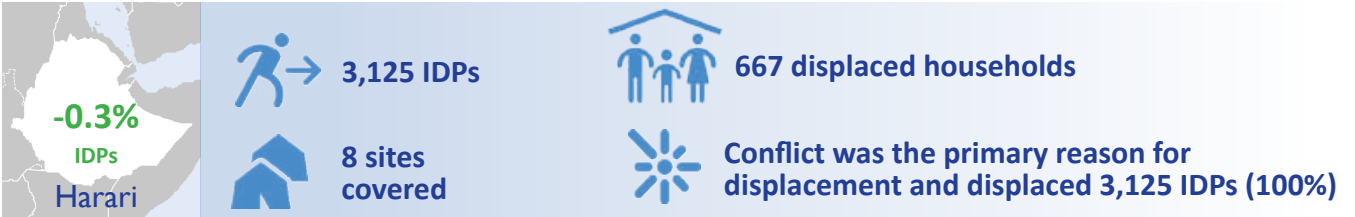
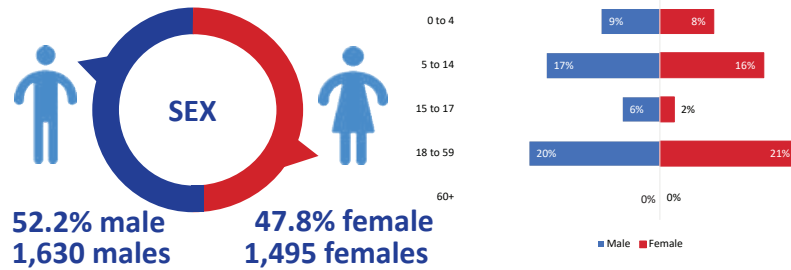


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Gambela region in round 27.

Harari



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girl	67
Breastfeeding mothers	126
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	7
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	6
Persons with chronic diseases	0
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	13
Single-female headed households	3
Single-male headed households	0
Child headed Households	0

667 households comprising 3,125 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent a decrease of 8 IDPs (-0.3%) since round 26 (June — July 2021). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 3,125 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari

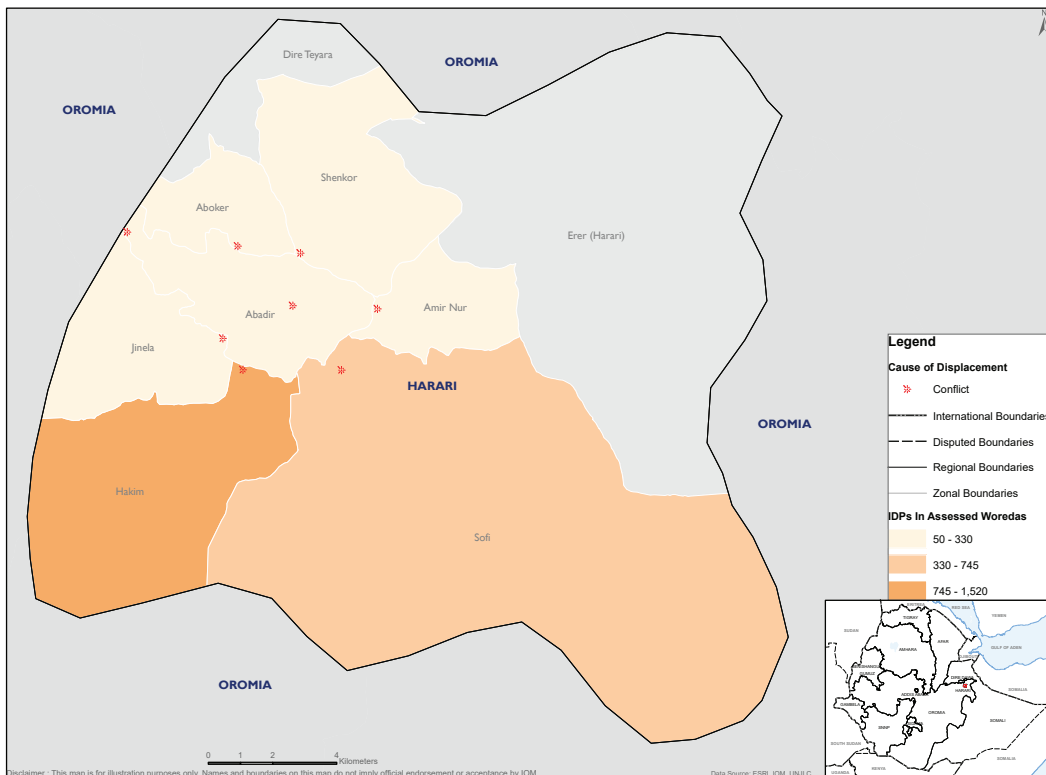
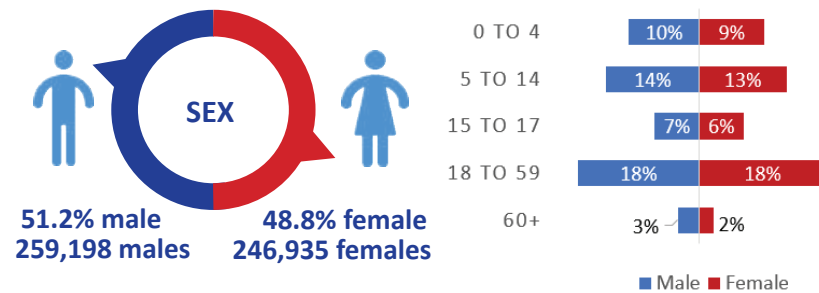


Figure 10: Displacement figures for Harari region in round 27

Oromia



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	8,564
Breastfeeding mothers	16,569
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	732
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	907
Persons with chronic diseases	495
Single-female headed households	3,633
Single-male headed households	1,113
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,515
Child-headed households	55

91,337 households comprising 506,133 IDPs were identified in 440 sites in Oromia region. There was an overall increase of 8,866 IDPs (+1.78%) since round 26 (June — July 2021). However, it should be noted that conflict and insecurity were significant challenges this round and hindered access to 161 IDP sites. This mainly affected coverage in West Wallega, East Wallega, Kellem Wallega, Guji and West Guji zones. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 384,982 IDPs (76.1%). 68,617 IDPs (13.6%) were displaced due to other reasons*, 31,604 IDPs (6.2%) were displaced due to drought, 16,509 IDPs (3.2%) due to seasonal floods, 3,402 IDPs (0.7%) due to flash floods, and 903 IDPs (0.2%) due to landslides.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia

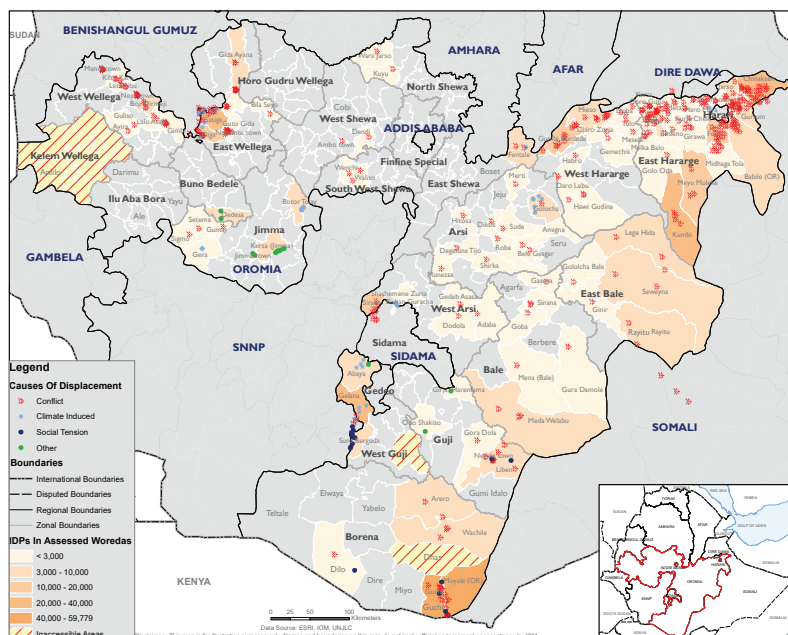
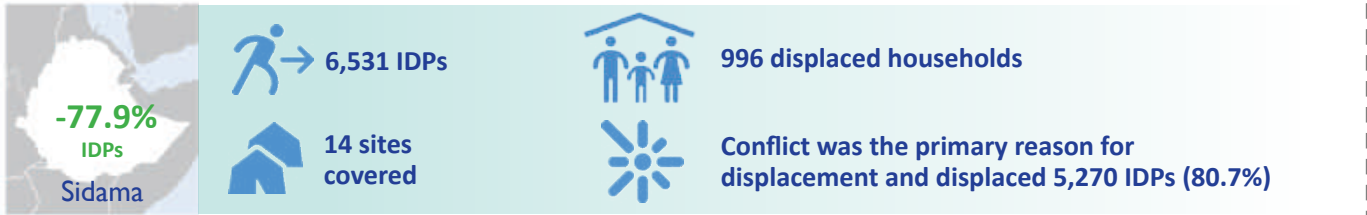


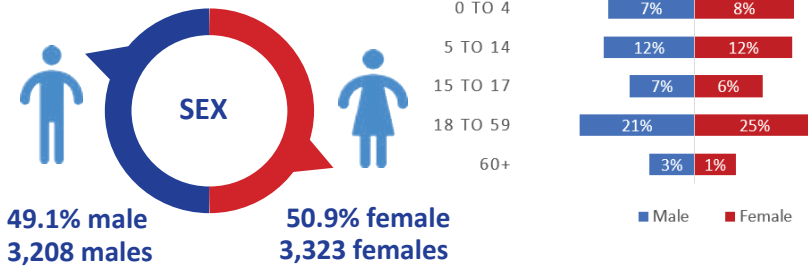
Figure 11: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 27.

*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	63
Breastfeeding mothers	97
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	3
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	18
Persons with chronic diseases	11
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	4
Single-female headed households	36
Single-male headed households	23
Child-headed households	0

996 households comprising 6,531 IDPs were identified in 14 sites in Sidama. These figures represent a decrease of 23,033 IDPs (-77.9%) since round 26 (June — July 2021). However, the reduction in IDP figures is mainly due to operational constraints that hampered the coverage of 13 IDP sites this round, as well as the return of IDPs who were initially displaced due to floods. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 5,270 IDPs (80.7%), followed by flash floods which displaced 1,261 IDPs (19.3%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Sidama

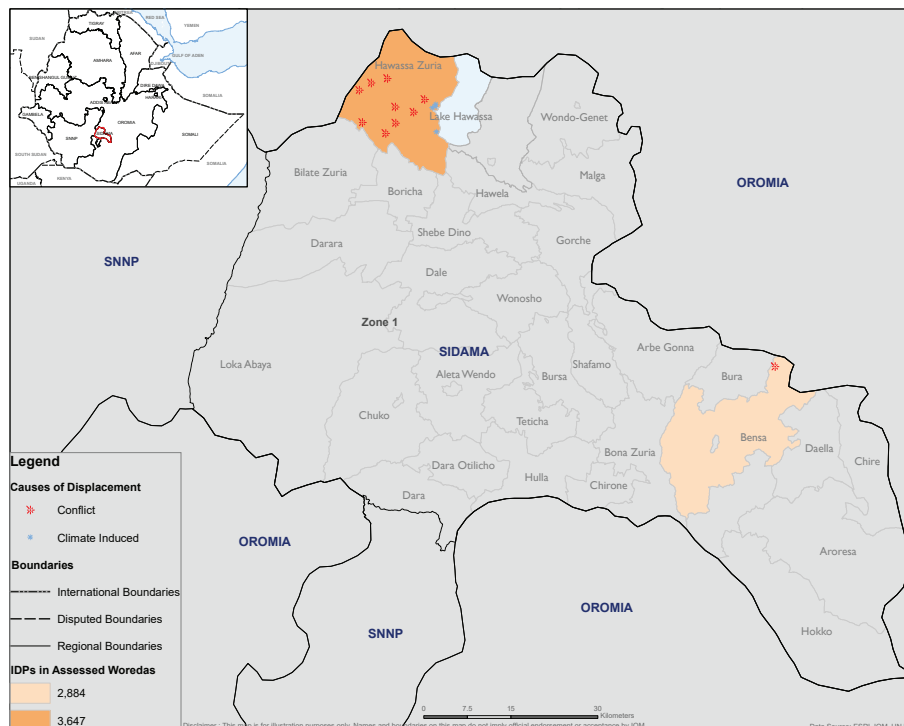


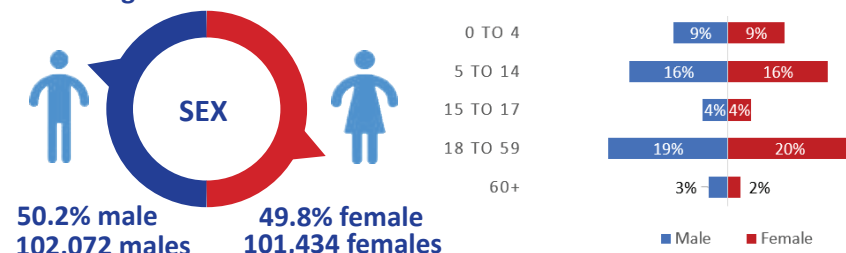
Figure 12: Displacement figures for Sidama region in round 27.

*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	5,321
Breastfeeding mothers	8,210
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	462
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	936
Persons with chronic diseases	1,171
Single-female headed households	1,918
Single-male headed households	864
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,955
Child-headed households	125

34,020 households comprising 203,506 IDPs were identified in 211 sites in SNNP region. These figures represent an increase of 218 IDPs (+0.1%) since round 26 (June — July 2021). Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for 125,227 IDPs (61.5%), followed by seasonal floods which displaced 33,682 IDPs (16.5%), flash floods which displaced 33,384 IDPs (16.4%), landslides which displaced 10,476 IDPs (5.2%) and fire which displaced 737 IDPs (0.4%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in SNNP Region

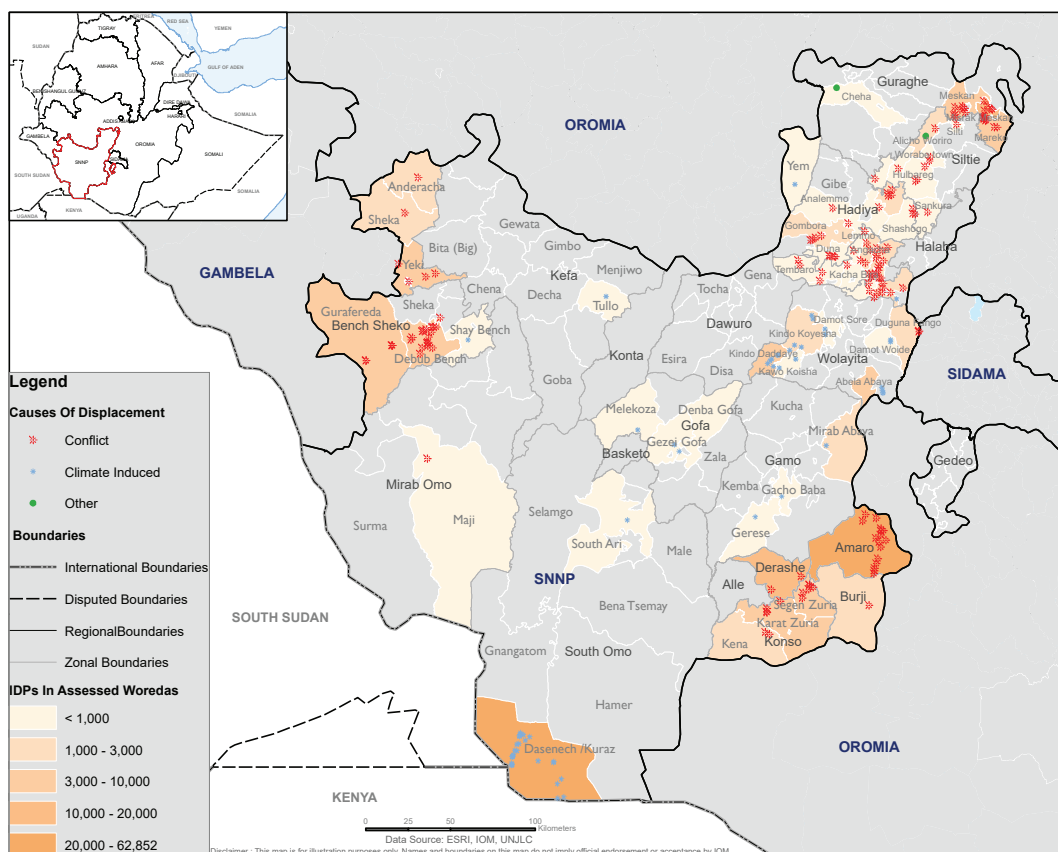
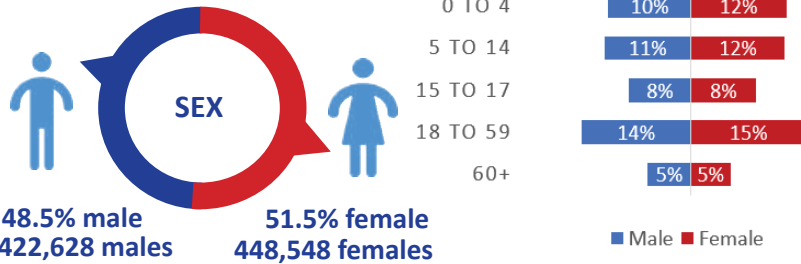


Figure 13: Displacement figures for SNNP region in round 27.

Somali



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant women and girls	18,828
Breastfeeding mothers	29,782
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,359
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3,113
Persons with chronic diseases	1,699
Single-female headed households	7,454
Single-male headed households	2,508
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	4,564
Child-headed households	595

142,671 households comprising 871,176 IDPs were identified in 427 sites in Somali region. These figures represent an increase of 36,453 IDPs (+4.37%) since round 26 (June — July 2021). This increase was due to 10 new sites in Dawa, Afder and Liban zones. Conflict was the main reason for displacement and displaced an estimated 506,089 IDPs (58.1%), while drought displaced 266,013 IDPs (30.5%), seasonal floods displaced 65,541 IDPs (7.5%), flash floods displaced 33,196 IDPs (3.8%) and landslides displaced 337 IDPs (0.1%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Somali

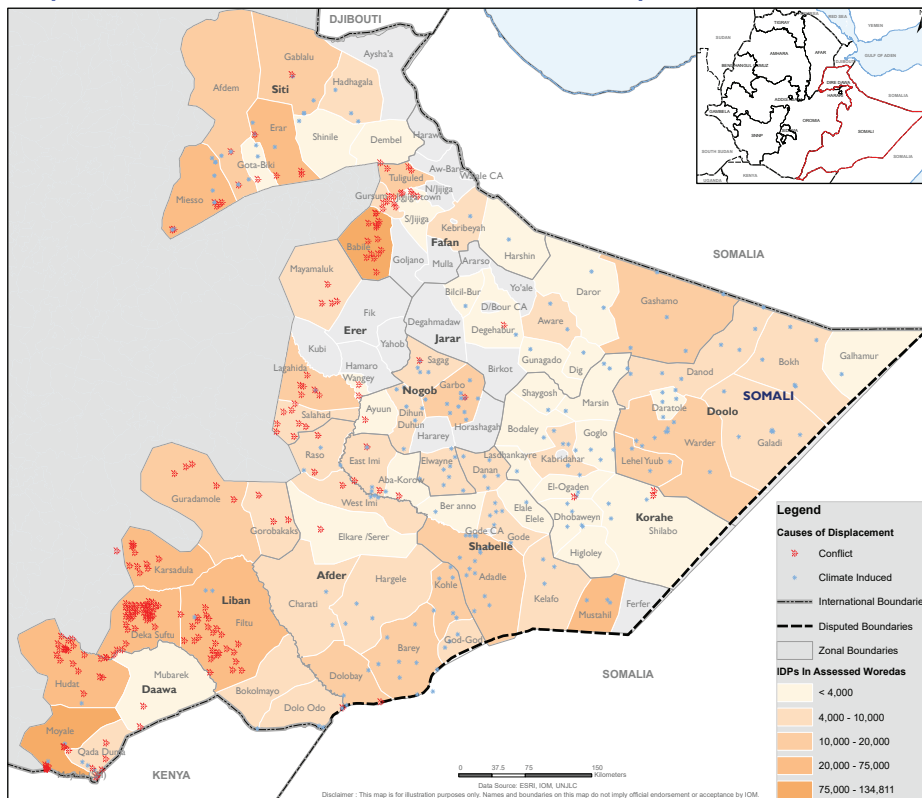


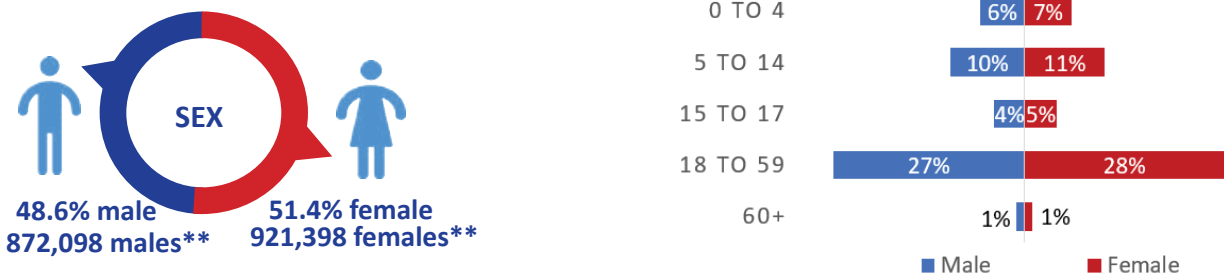
Figure 14: Displacement figures for Somali region in round 27.

Emergency Site Assessment

Tigray



Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



386,741 households comprising 1,814,284 IDPs have been identified in 581 accessible sites in Tigray region thus far as of Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 8 which was mainly conducted in August 2021. These IDPs were displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis. Due to conflict in the Western zone and parts of the Southern zone, some sites could not be covered. In the bordering areas of North Western and Eastern zones there were also access constraints due to conflict and insecurity issues. The decrease in the number of IDPs was mainly due to returns, as well as the door-to-door headcount verification exercise in Shire which took place from 29 September to 4 October. Conflict was the main reason cited for displacement in all sites assessed (100%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Tigray

The Emergency Site Assessment (ESA) round 8 was conducted to capture internal displacement caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and was carried out from 27 July—31 August 2021. A headcount verification exercise took place in Shire in Tigray region from 29 September to 4 October 2021, and the results were incorporated into the report.

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 bimonthly basis as compared to a quarterly basis.

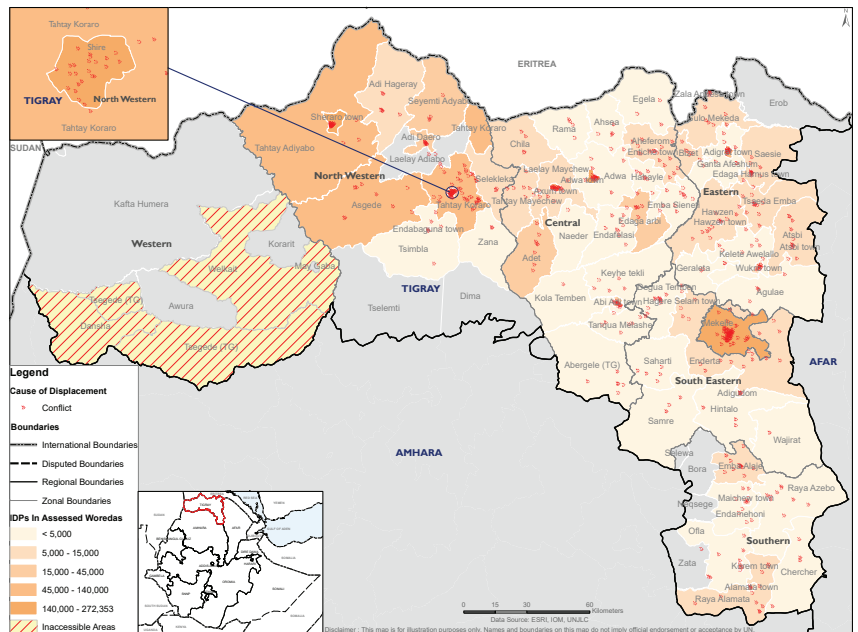


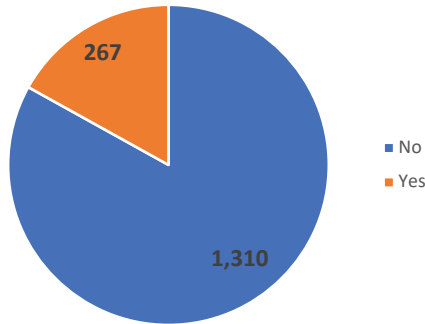
Figure 15: Displacement figures for Tigray region are based on Emergency Site Assessment round 8.

*The decrease in IDPs in Tigray region was mainly due to returns, as well as the door-to-door headcount verification exercise in Shire.

**Kindly note that the sex breakdown only applies to IDPs tracked in round 8 and were displaced after the crisis started in November 2020.

MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs



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

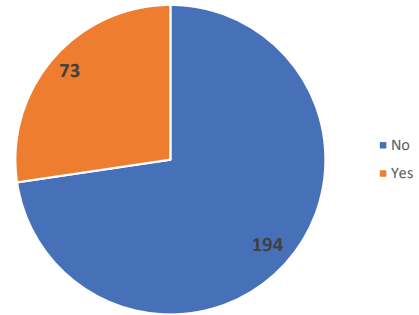


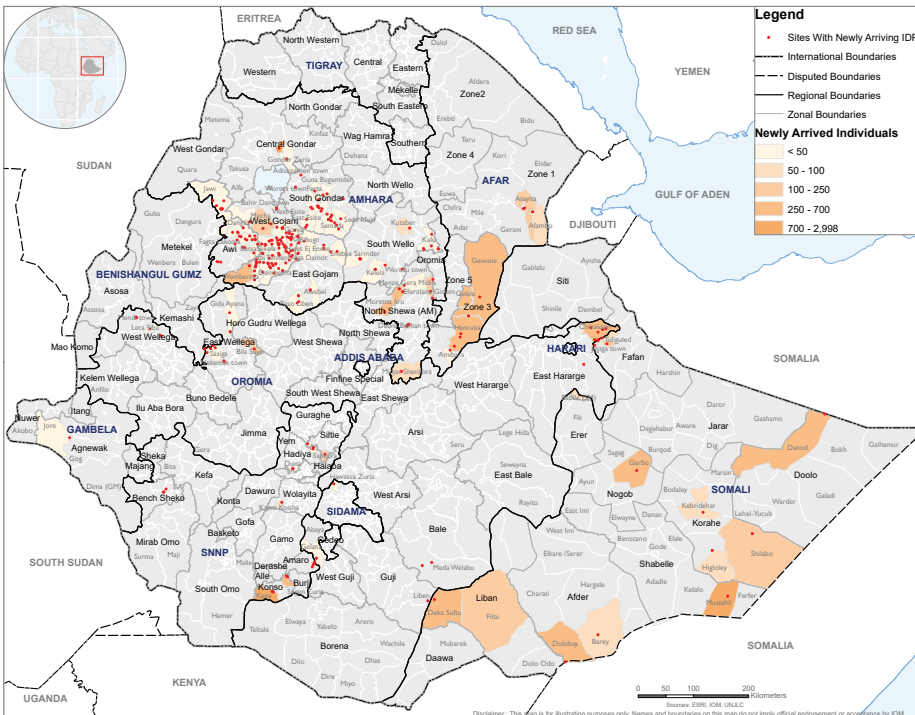
Figure 16: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

Figure 17: Number of Sites with Newly Arrived IDPs that been displaced previously.

267 sites (17%) reportedly registered 455,846 new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,310 sites (83%) did not.

Of the 267 sites that reported new IDP arrivals in the last 3 months, 73 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 18: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

1 21,729 newly arrived IDPs in Quarit, West Gojjam zone, Amhara.

2 11,304 newly arrived IDPs in Sasiga, East Wallage zone, Oromia.

3 10,189 newly arrived IDPs in Zigem, Awi/Agew zone, Amhara.

Factors Preventing Return

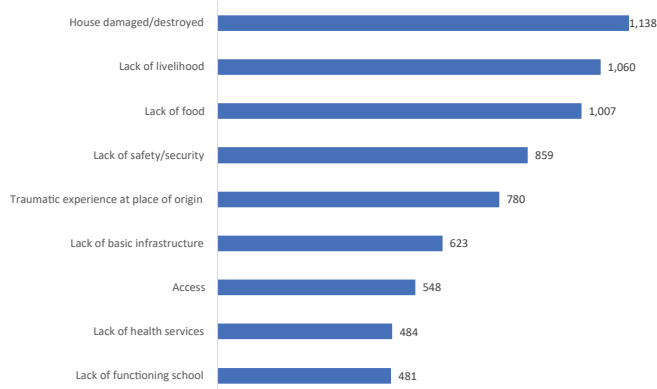


Figure 19: Factors preventing return at national level.

Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

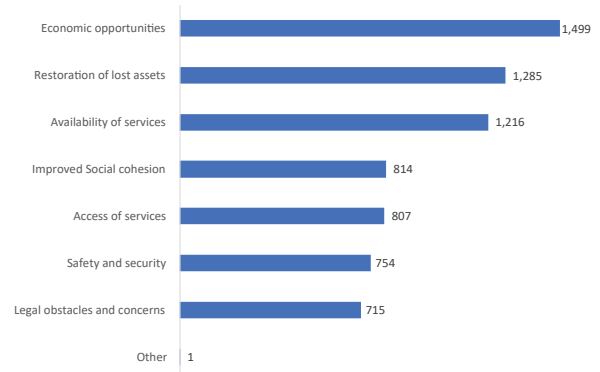


Figure 20: Support needed to resolve displacement at national level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

National Level

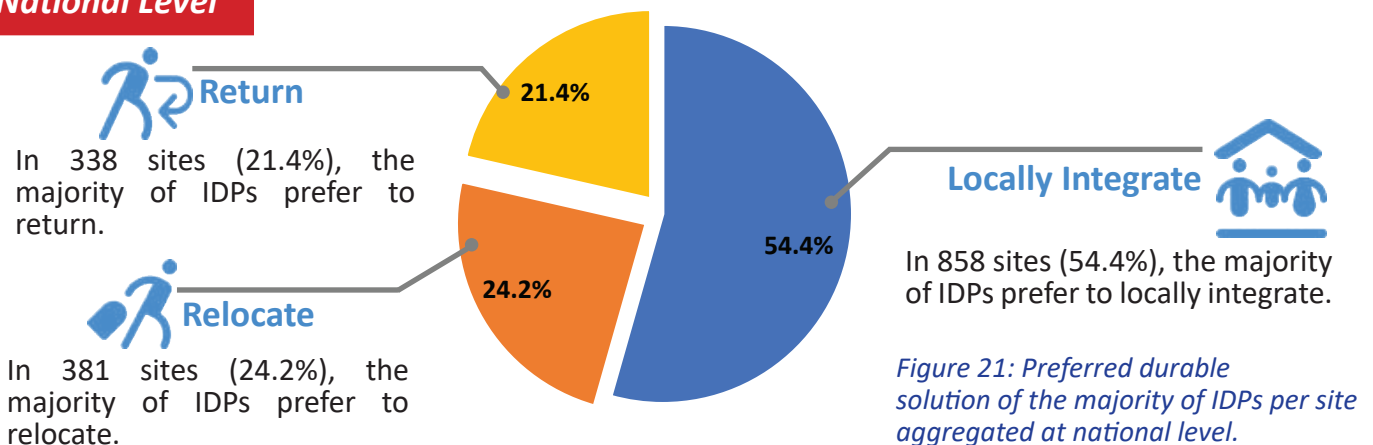
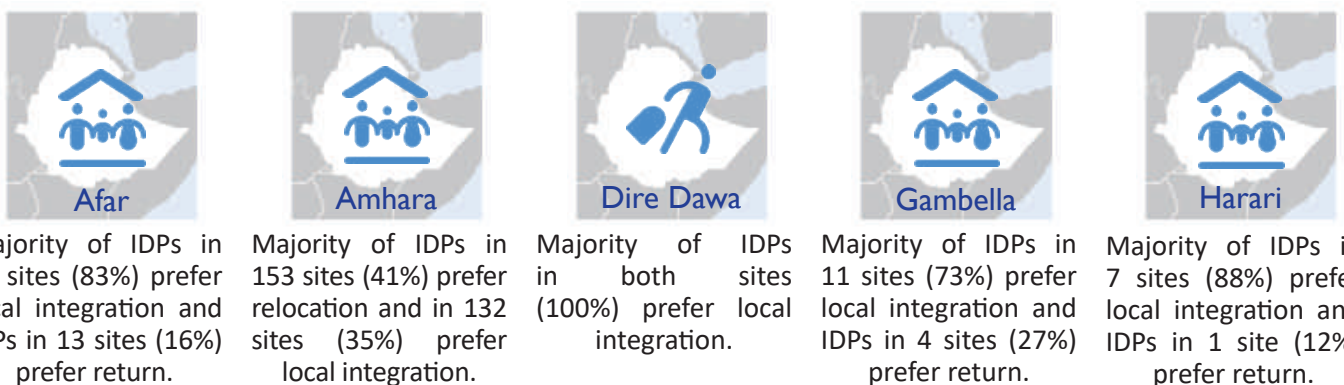


Figure 21: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national level.

Regional Level



Majority of IDPs in 194 sites (44%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 162 sites (37%) prefer relocation.

Majority of IDPs in 10 sites (71%) prefer return and IDPs in 4 sites (29%) prefer relocation.

Majority of IDPs in 124 sites (59%) prefer return and in 53 sites (25%) prefer local integration.

Majority of IDPs in 391 sites (92%) prefer local integration and in 27 sites (6%) prefer relocation.

SHELTER

237
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 1,577 sites covered, IDPs in 920 sites were living in host communities, while IDPs in 485 sites were living in spontaneous camps. Meanwhile, IDPs in 71 sites were living in dispersed settlements and in 68 sites, IDPs were living in collective centers.

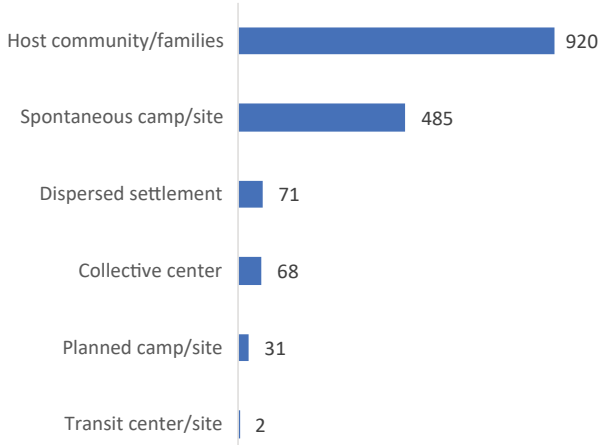


Figure 22: Site type by number of sites.

Shelters in Places of Origin

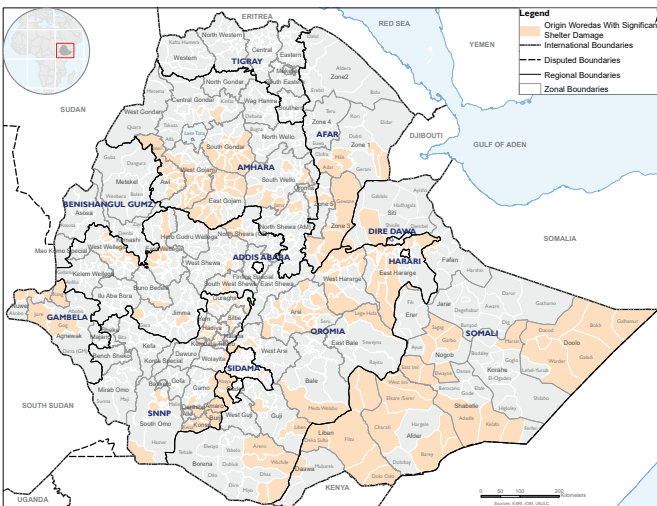


Figure 24: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

Level of Overcrowding

IDP households across 807 sites felt like they were living in low levels of overcrowding. However, in 599 sites, IDPs felt a moderate level of overcrowding and in 13 sites, they felt a very high level of overcrowding.

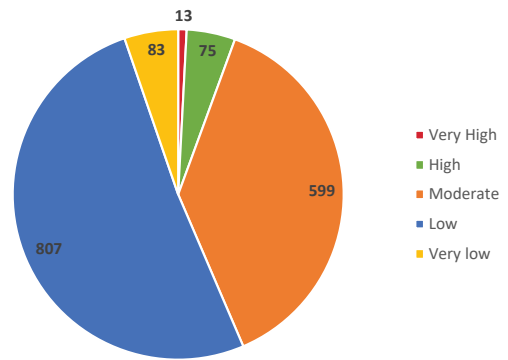


Figure 23: The level of overcrowding by the number of sites.

Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 21 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 14 sites are in Somali region.
- In 5 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. All sites are in Oromia region.

Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 413 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 148 sites are in Amhara region.
- In 829 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 223 sites are in Somali region.

1,138 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)

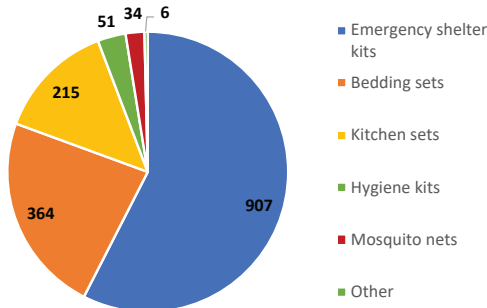


Figure 25: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

In 907 sites (58%), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 364 sites (23%), the most needed NFI was bedding sets, while in 215 sites (14%) kitchen sets were identified as the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 838 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (53%).



IDPs in 739 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.

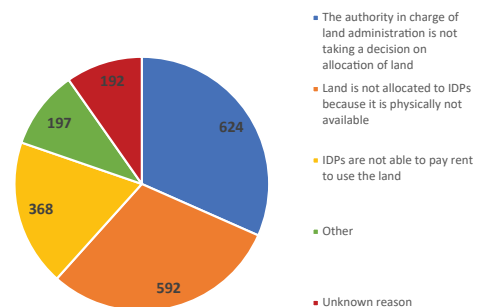


Figure 26: Types of obstacles IDPs face to accessing land.

Type of Disputes Around HLP

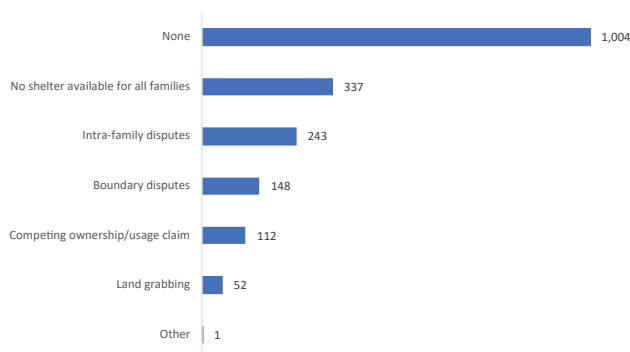


Figure 27: Type of disputes existing around HLP by number of sites.

In 1,004 sites (64%), no disputes around HLP were reported. However, in 337 sites (21%), disputes existed due to a lack of shelter for all families. Intra-family disputes were also reported in 243 sites (15%) and boundary disputes were reported in 148 sites (9%).



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



IDPs in 1,118 sites were not satisfied with the outcome of their HLP claims (71%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Amount of Water

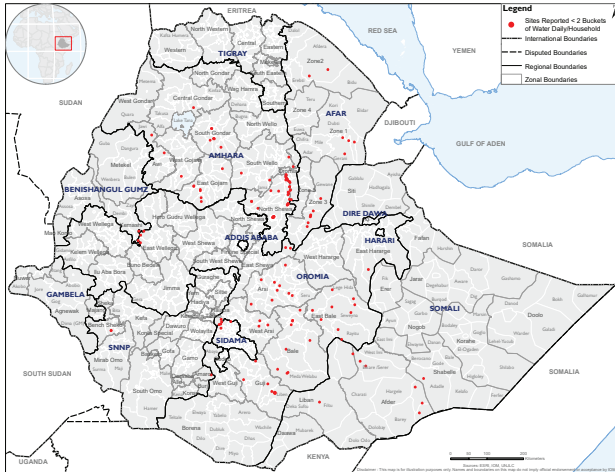
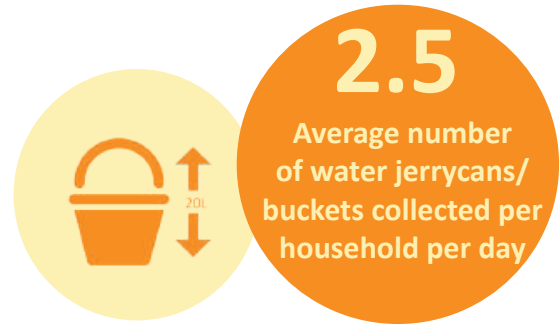


Figure 28: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



At the national level, IDP households collect an average of 2.5 water jerrycans/buckets (20L) per day. The region that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets is Dire Dawa with an average of 2.0 per household per day. In Afar, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day was 2.1. 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 (584 sites), the main water distribution point was on-site and was within a 20-minute walk. The main water distribution point for 449 sites was off-site and required more than a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey.

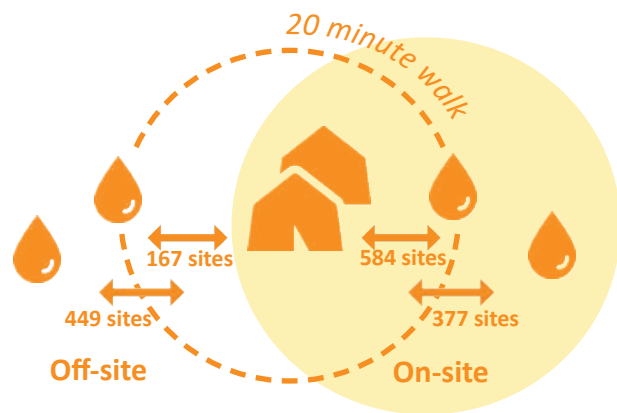
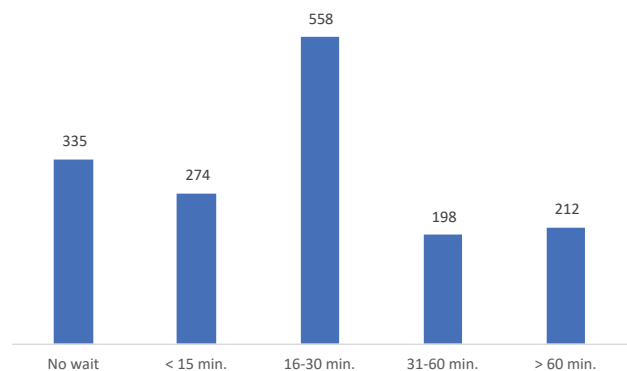


Figure 29: Distance required to reach the nearest water distribution point from the sites.

Time Needed to Queue for Water

Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 558 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 335 sites, there is no wait, and in 212 sites IDPs queue greater than 60 minutes.

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



Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there were at least 1,454 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia, and 1,159 non-functioning latrines on-site in Somali. In SNNP, it was found that there were 201 non-functioning latrines.

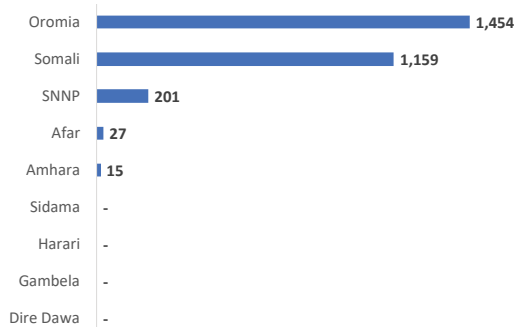


Figure 31: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,577 sites covered, a total of 819 sites (52%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 758 sites (48%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

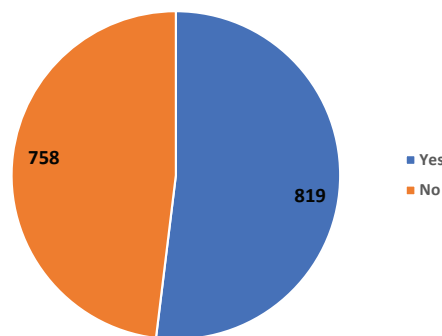


Figure 32: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Access to Food

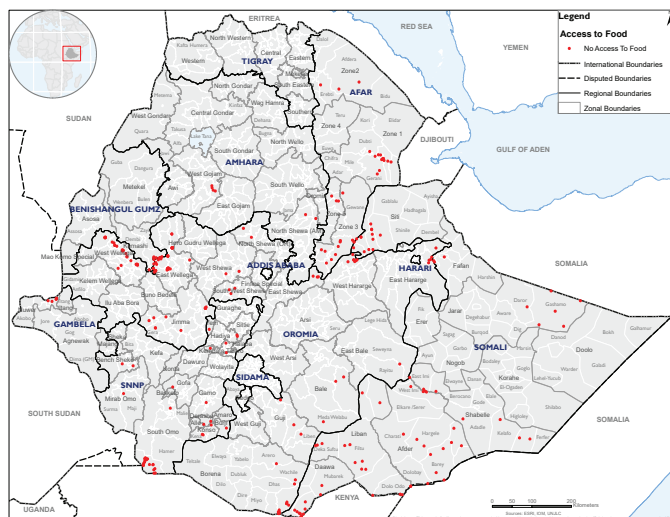


Figure 33: Sites reporting no access to food.

Out of the 1,577 sites covered, a total of 1,284 sites (81%) have access to food, of which 617 sites have access to food on-site and 667 sites have access to food off-site. However, 293 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 111 sites reportedly not having access to food.

Last Time Food was Distributed

In 219 sites, food was distributed last month, and in 164 sites food was distributed within the month. Meanwhile, food was distributed 2 months ago in 141 sites.

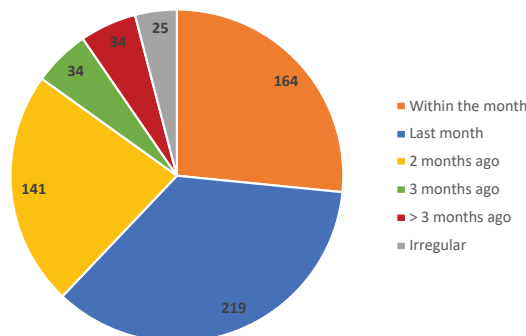


Figure 34: Last time food was distributed.

Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is food assistance, as reported in 1,004 sites (64%). There was reportedly no main source for obtaining food in 235 sites (15%). Meanwhile, 146 sites (9%) relied on other main sources. Of the 146 sites, 96 sites reported obtaining food from the market by working as daily labourers.



IDPs in 954 sites (60%) have access to a food selling market.



IDPs in 623 sites (40%) do not have access to a market.

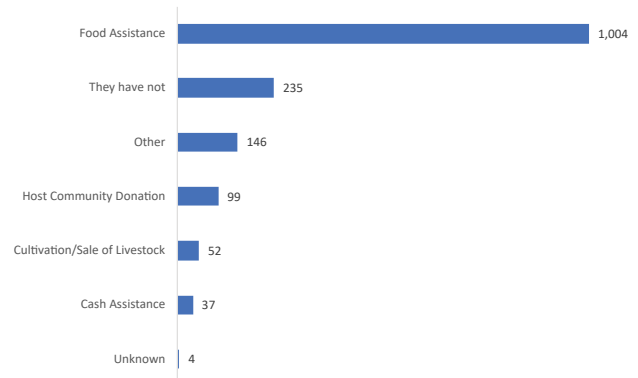


Figure 35: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.



LIVELIHOODS

Income and Occupation

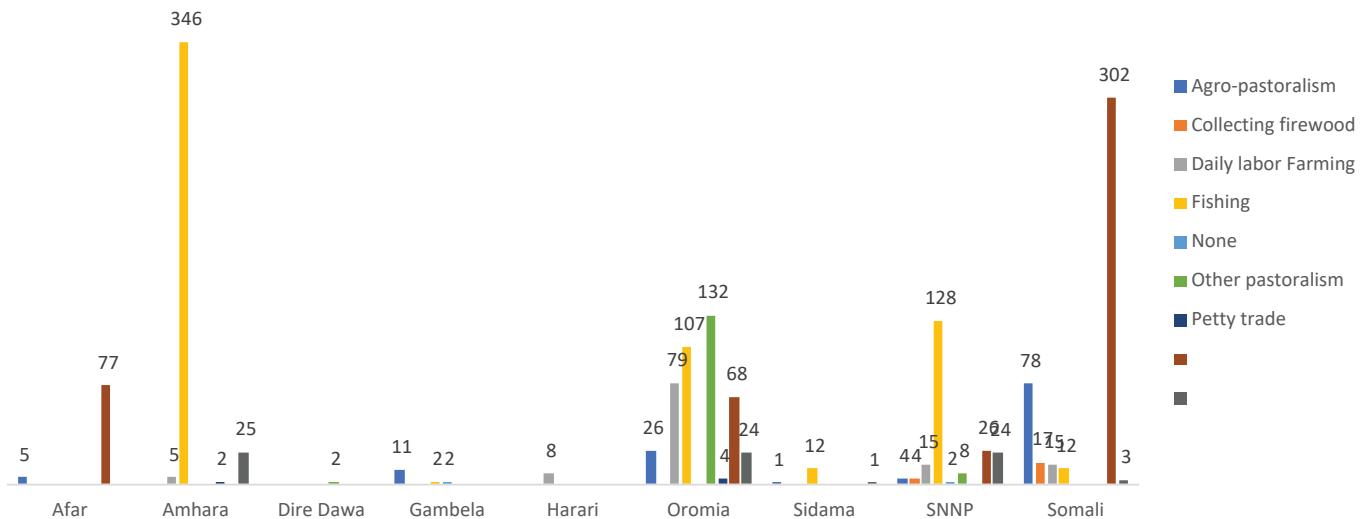


Figure 36: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 346 sites in Amhara region reported that the majority of IDPs in these sites are engaged in farming, and the main occupation of IDPs in 302 sites in Somali region is pastoralism and in another 78 sites it is agro-pastoralism.

In Oromia region, the majority of IDPs in 132 sites report no occupation, in 107 sites report farming and in 79 sites report daily labor. The majority of IDPs in 77 sites in Afar region are pastoralists.

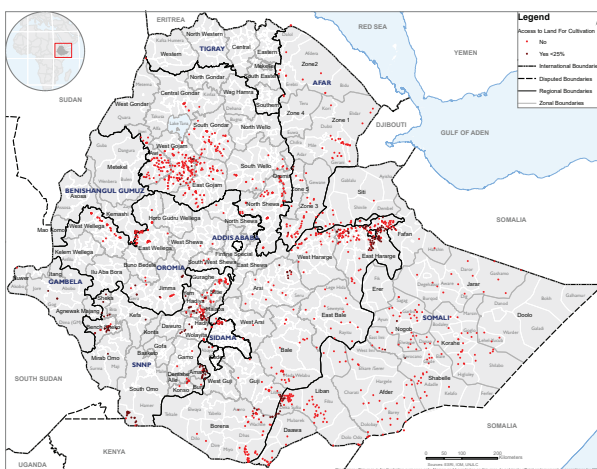
Livestock

Of the 634 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock by region:

- Afar - 55%
- Amhara - 18%
- Gambela - 52%
- Oromia - 47%
- Sidama- 45%
- SNNP - 32%
- Somali -11%



Land



! Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 90 sites in SNNP region have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 80 sites in Oromia region have access to land for cultivation.

✗ No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 366 sites in Amhara region do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 316 sites in Oromia 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



Malaria is the main concern for 41 sites (50%), followed by diarrhea in 18 sites (22%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 138 sites (37%), followed by malaria in 109 sites (29%).



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



Malaria is the main concern for 15 sites (100%).



The common cold is the main concern for 5 sites (63%), followed by acute malnutrition in 1 site (13%).



Malaria is the main concern for 125 sites (28%), followed by pneumonia in 104 sites (24%).



Malaria is the main concern for all 14 sites (100%).



Malaria is the main concern for 94 sites (45%), followed by other in 78 sites (37%).



Malaria is the main concern for 218 sites (51%), followed by pneumonia in 131 sites (31%).

Accessibility of Health Services

Factors Preventing Access to Health Services

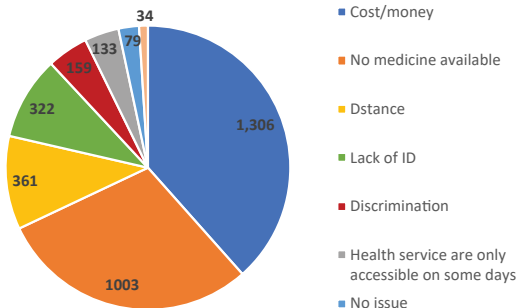
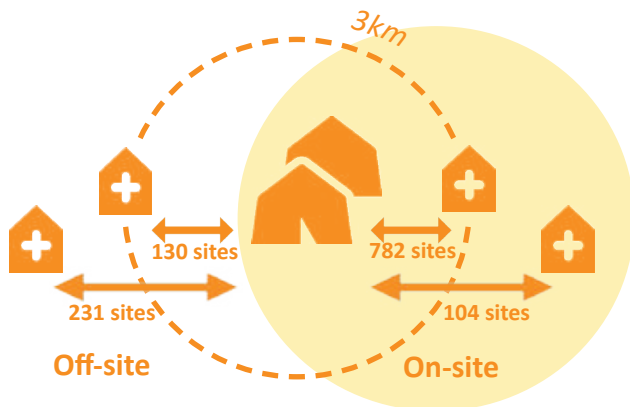


Figure 38: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 1,306 sites (83%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 1,003 sites (64%), followed by the lack of reachable health services in 361 sites (23%). Kindly note that this was a multiple-choice question.

- ✔ IDPs in 1,249 sites (79%) have access to a health facility.
- ✘ IDPs in 328 sites (21%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

Distance to Health Facilities or Services



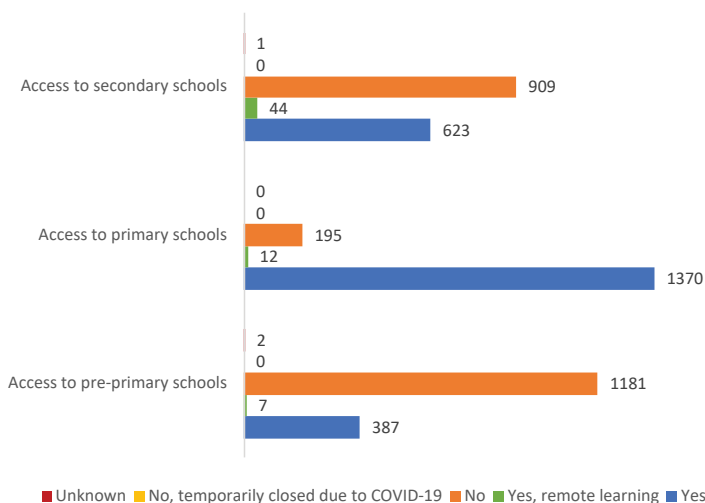
For a majority of IDPs in sites that report access to a health facility, the location of health facilities or services are on-site and within 3km in 782 sites (63%). In 130 sites (10%), the health facilities were less than 3km away but were off-site.

In 231 sites (19%), health facilities or services were off-site and required travel of more than 3km to reach. 1 additional site was 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 1,181 and 909 sites respectively, making primary schools more accessible in comparison. Displaced children reportedly had access to primary schools in 1,370 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 674 sites (49%).

However, children reported not having access to learning supplies in 624 sites (45%). In 66 sites (5%), it was reported that all displaced children have access to learning supplies.

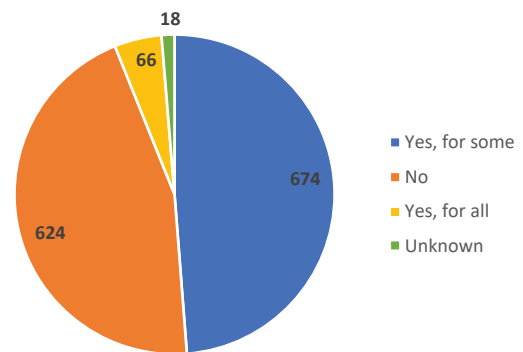
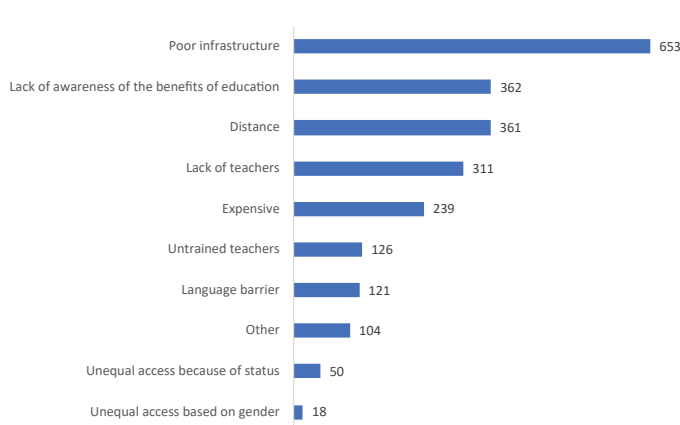


Figure 41: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Standard of Schools



IDPs in 653 sites (41%) were dissatisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure, while IDPs in 362 sites (23%) were dissatisfied because of a lack of awareness of the benefits of education.

Notably, IDPs in 50 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

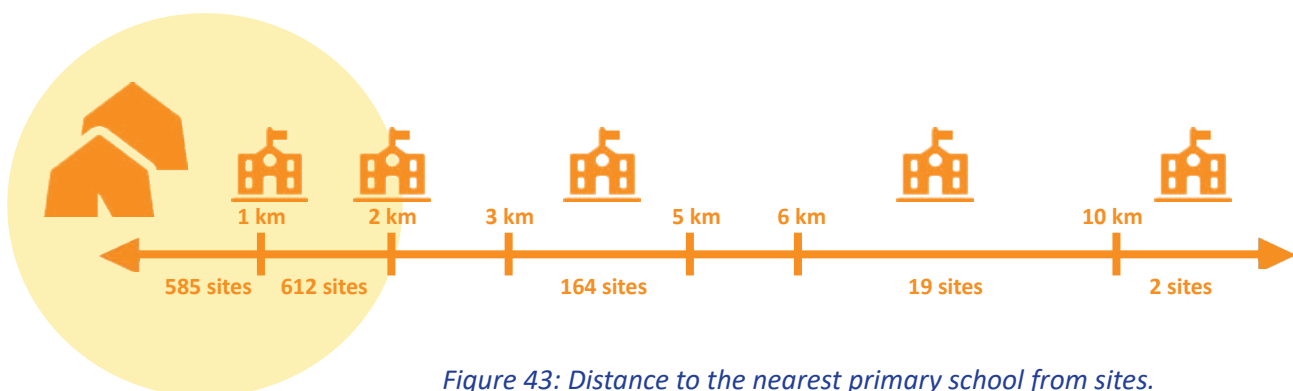


Figure 43: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

Of the sites that have access to primary schools, the most common distance to the nearest primary school is between 1 and 2 km (612 sites). The distance is less than 1 km away, as found in 585 sites,

while in 164 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

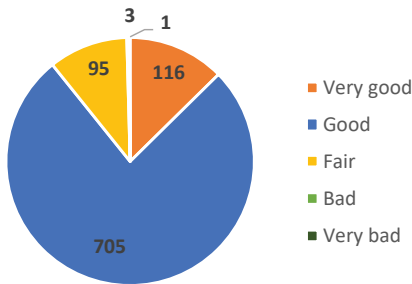


Figure 44: The relationship between IDPs and host communities across accessed sites.

IDPs are living with the host community in 920 sites. Of these 920 sites, the relationship between IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 705 sites (77%) and reportedly fair in 95 sites (10%). However, please note that this information is self-reported by the IDPs who were part of the focus group discussions.

Protection Services & Documentation

Type of Protection Services Available

In 949 sites (45%), there were reportedly no protection services being provided. However, provision of birth registry or other official documentation was available in 291 sites (14%), while social workers were present in 197 sites (9%) and family tracing services were present in 182 sites (9%).

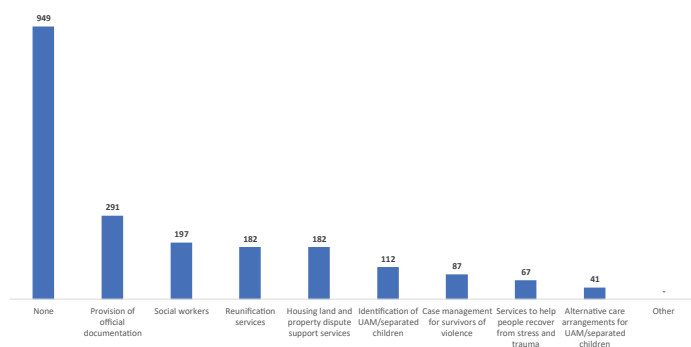
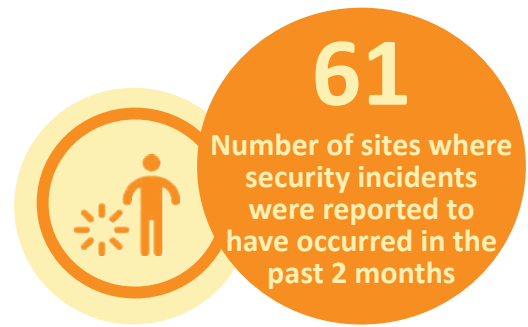
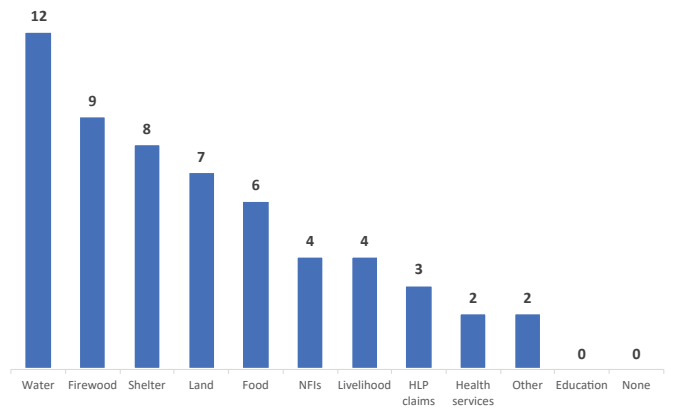


Figure 46: Types of protection services provided at sites.



In the 23 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.

Possession of ID Cards

Less than 25% of female IDPs had ID cards in 717 sites, while less than 25% of male IDPs had ID cards in 486 sites. Only in 143 sites did greater than 75% of female IDPs have ID cards and only in 391 sites did greater than 75% of male IDPs have ID cards.

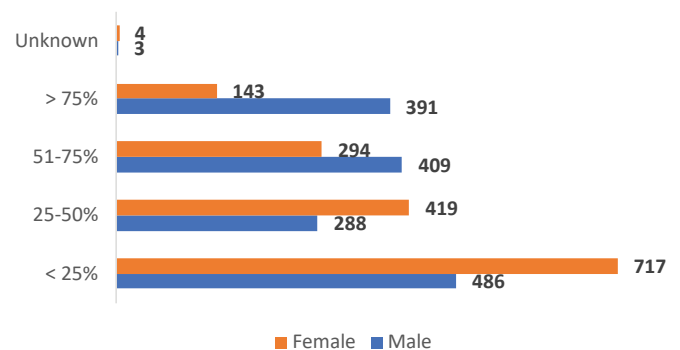


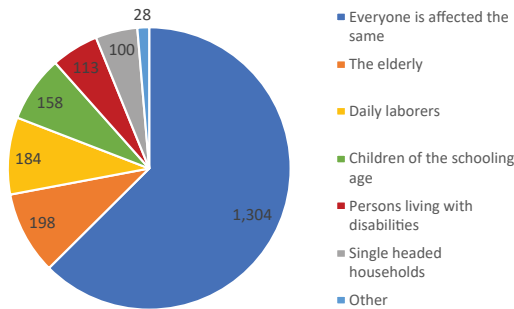
Figure 47: Percentage of male and female IDPs who have ID cards by number of sites.



COVID-19

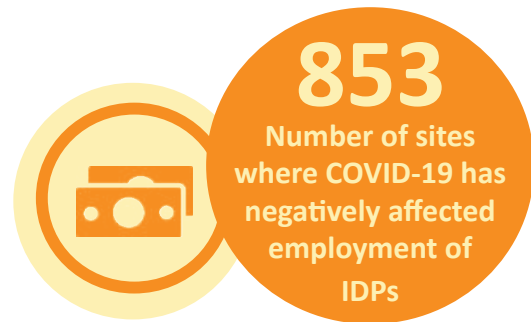
Impact of COVID-19 on IDPs

Most Impacted Population Groups

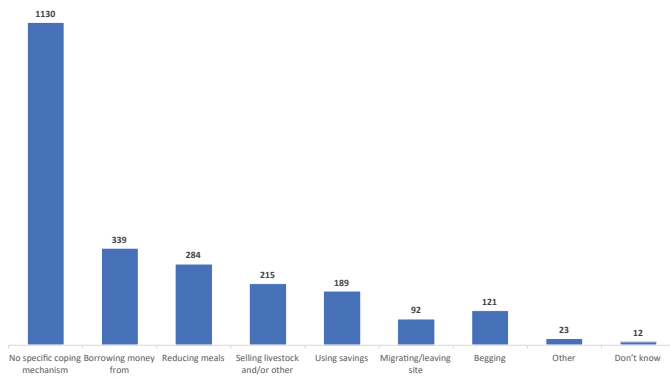


In 1,304 sites (83%), the majority of IDPs believed everyone has been affected the same. In 198 sites (13%), IDPs believed the elderly had been most affected.

Figure 48: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across sites.



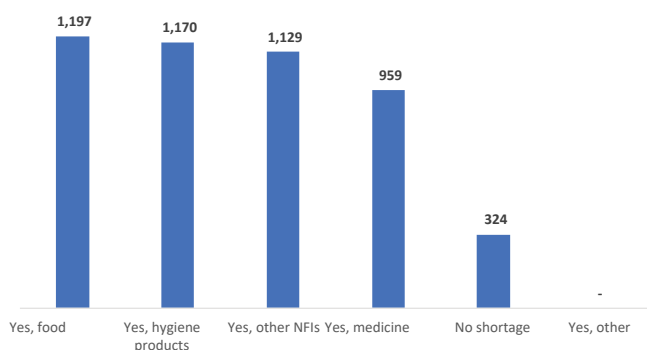
Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19



In 1,130 sites (72%), IDPs did not have any specific coping mechanism. In 339 sites (21%), IDPs resorted to borrowing money from family and friends.

Figure 49: Coping mechanisms adopted by IDPs.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases



COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,197 sites (76%), IDPs mentioned that there were food shortages. In 1,170 sites (74%), there were shortages of hygiene products, and in 1,129 sites (72%) 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 1,228 sites (78%), while the price of hygiene products has increased in 1,175 sites (75%).

Figure 50: Shortage of items by number of sites.

*"Returning IDPs and
host community members
participating in the Village
Assessment Survey in
Oromia region."*



Section 2

Village Assessment Survey (VAS)

KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



1,172 villages covered



474 inaccessible villages

Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



1,541,284 returning IDPs
(287,185 households)



7,137 returned migrants



+15 % increase in returning IDPs
(There were 1,336,134 returning IDPs in VAS round 9)



1,098,628 host community members (190,642 households)

1



1,423,594 returning IDPs (92.4%) were initially displaced by conflict in 1,066 villages

2



61,295 returning IDPs (4%) were initially displaced by flash floods in 60 villages

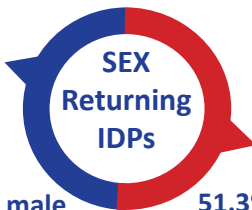
3



54,095 returning IDPs (3.5%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods in 43 villages



48.7% male
750,758 males



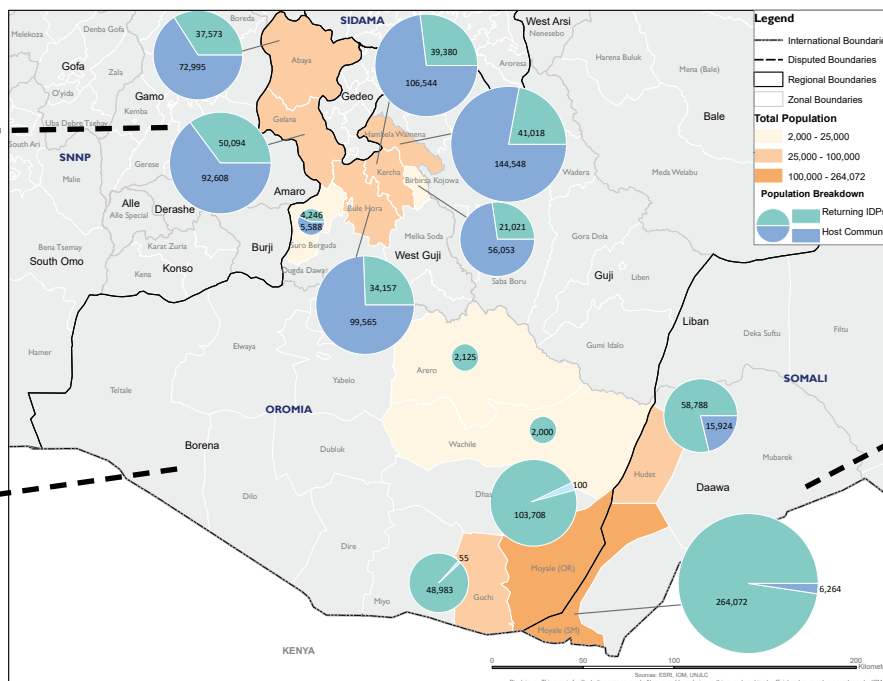
51.3% female
790,526 females

Other reasons for initial displacement included landslides (2,300 returning IDPs).

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

2 West Guji
227,489 returning IDPs in 322 villages

3 Borena
156,816 returning IDPs in 63 villages



1 Daawa
322,860 returning IDPs in 40 villages

Figure 51: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

METHODOLOGY

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) was used for the first time in IOM Ethiopia in July 2019 in response to the government-led return movement in an effort to capture return trends and sectoral needs in areas reporting high return concentrations. This is the 10th 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, 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



Data collection period:
16 August — 23 September 2021

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 4 population categories, namely returning 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 16 August to 23 September 2021.

Coverage of this round

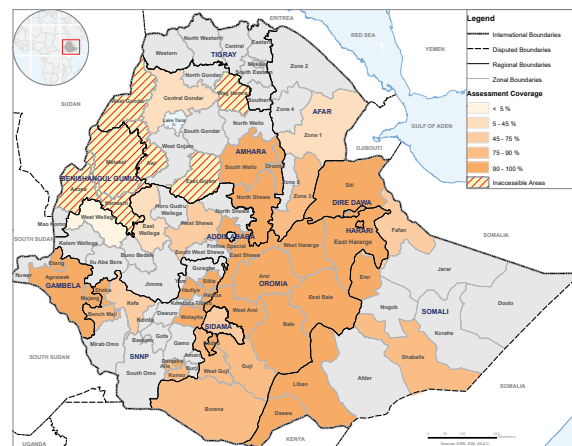
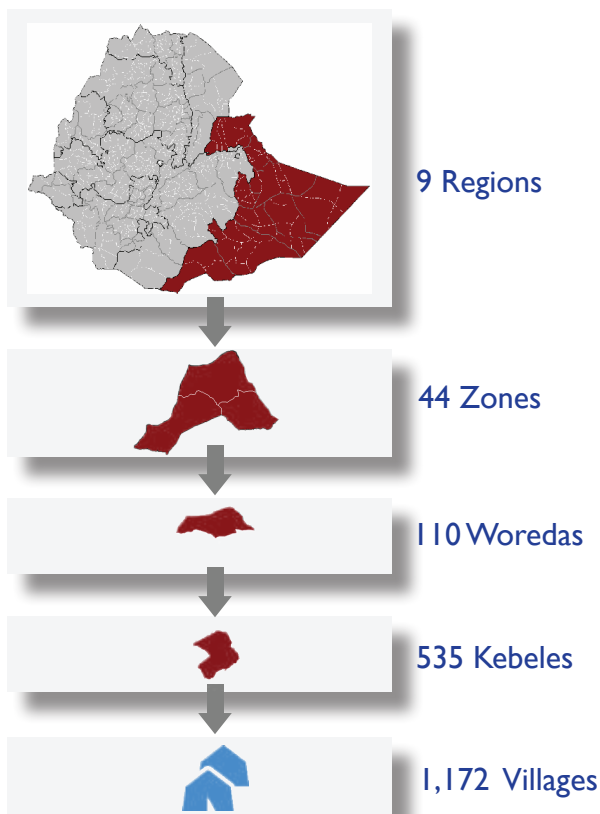


Figure 52: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 10 of VAS.



474 Inaccessible Villages

For round 10 of VAS, a total of 474 villages could not be accessed. 434 villages were inaccessible due to security issues mainly in Kemashi, West Guji, Asosa, Metekel, Central Gonder, West Gonder, West Wallega, East Wallega, Konso and Fafan zones. 38 villages could not be accessed due to road inaccessibility issues mainly in Central Gonder, Awsi (Zone 1), East Hararge, Shabelle, South Omo and West Arsi zones, while the remaining 2 villages in Borena zone were undergoing administrative changes during the time of data collection.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

National Level

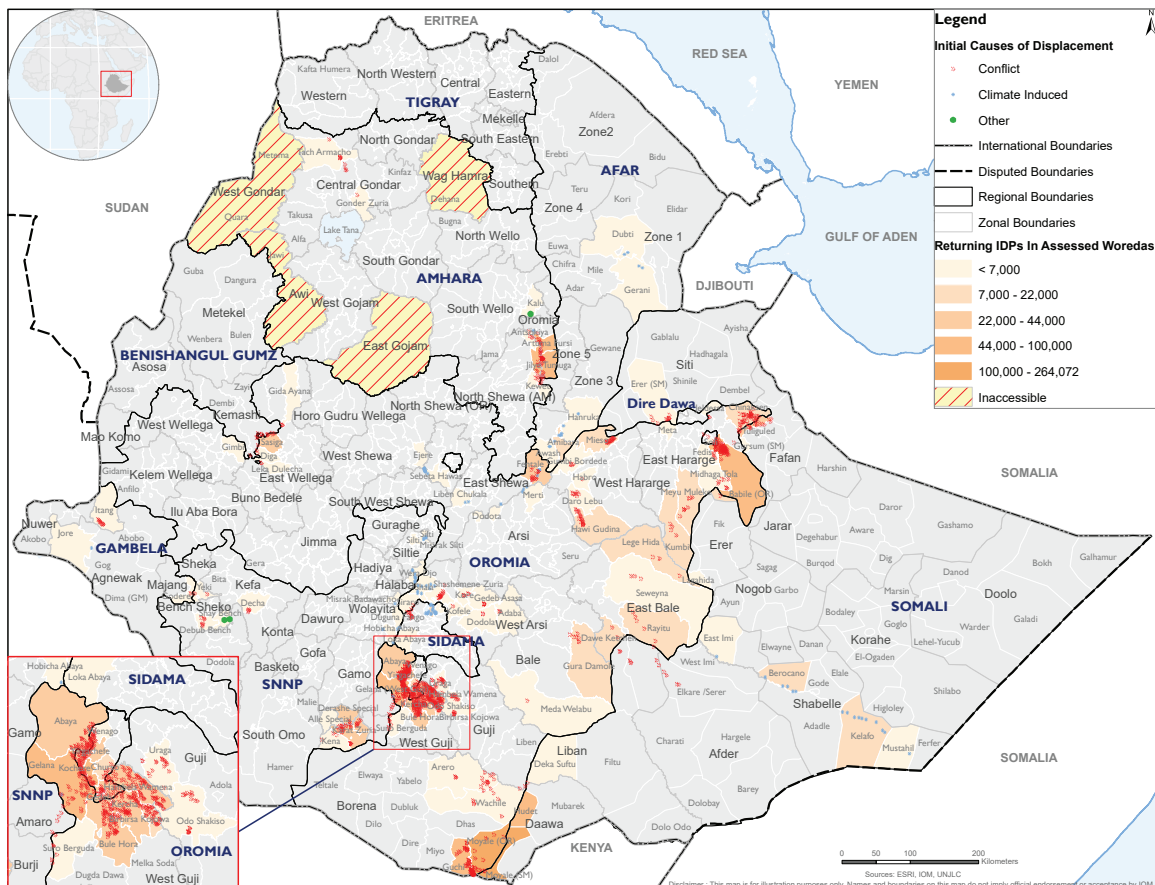


Figure 53: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in August and September 2021.

According to the data collected between August and September 2021, there were an estimated 1.5 million returning IDPs (287,185 households) across 1,172 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 653,549 returning IDPs (118,384 households), as captured through the coverage of 752 villages. Oromia witnessed a decrease of 18,766 returning IDPs (-3%). However, 146 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues mainly in East Wallega, West Guji, Guji, West Wallega and East Harerge zones. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 718 villages (95%).

The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali region with an estimate of 392,286 returning IDPs (65,414 households). However, it should be noted that 17 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 85 villages (84%).

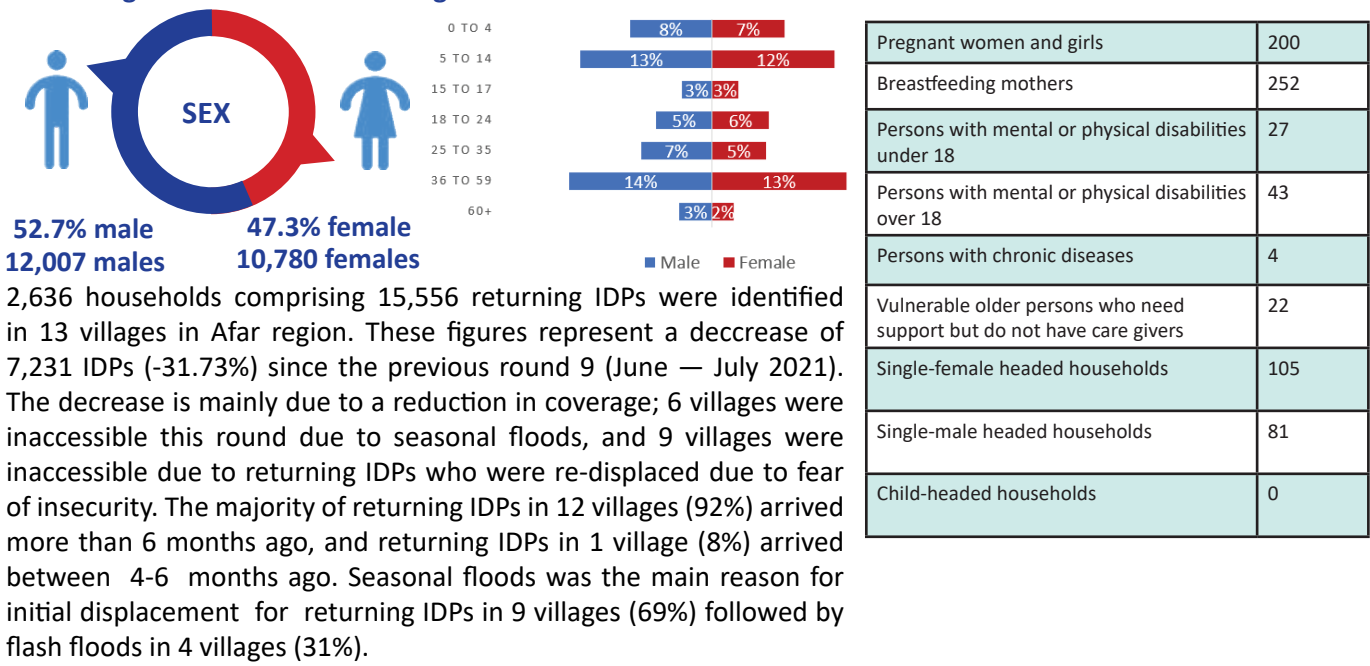
The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNP region with an estimated 224,822 returning IDPs (37,055 households). There was a considerable increase of 15,862 returning IDPs (+8%) since the previous round. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 161 villages (88%).

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 750,758 males (48.7%) and 790,526 females (51.3%). 1.4 million returning IDPs (92.5%) were initially displaced by conflict, 61,295 returning IDPs (4%) were initially displaced by flash floods and 54,095 returning IDPs were initially displaced by seasonal floods (3.5%).

Afar



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Afar

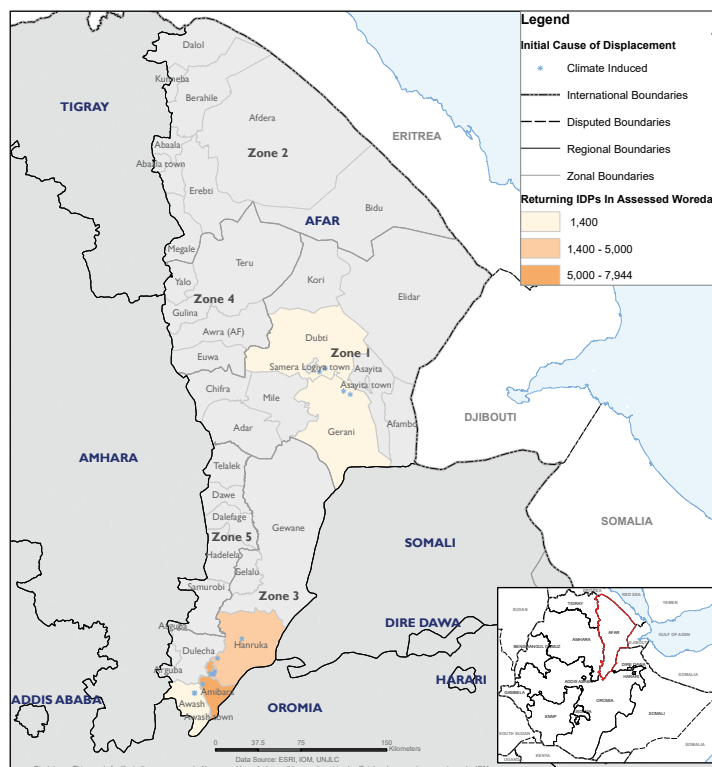


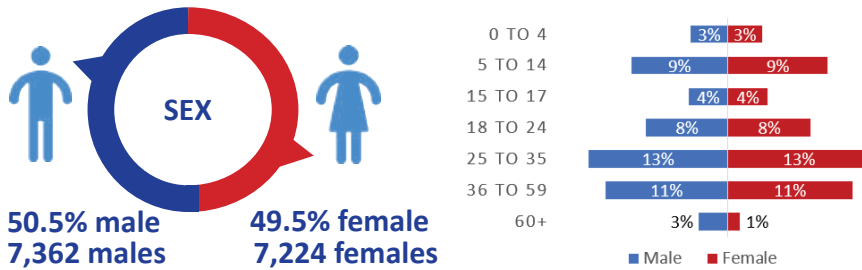
Figure 54: Returning IDP figures for Afar in VAS round 10.

*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.

Amhara



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	920
Breastfeeding mothers	1,615
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	35
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	153
Persons with chronic diseases	194
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	56
Single-female headed households	817
Single-male headed households	371
Child-headed households	15

56,524 households comprising 218,409 returning IDPs were identified in 89 villages in Amhara region. These figures represent an increase of 203,823 IDPs (+1,397.39%) since the previous round 9 (June — July 2021). The increase is mainly due to mass returns in North Shewa zone and Oromia Special Zone of Amhara region. The majority of returning IDPs in 70 villages (78.65%) arrived less than one month ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 87 villages (97.76%) followed by seasonal floods in 1 village (1.12%) and landslide in 1 village (1.12%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara

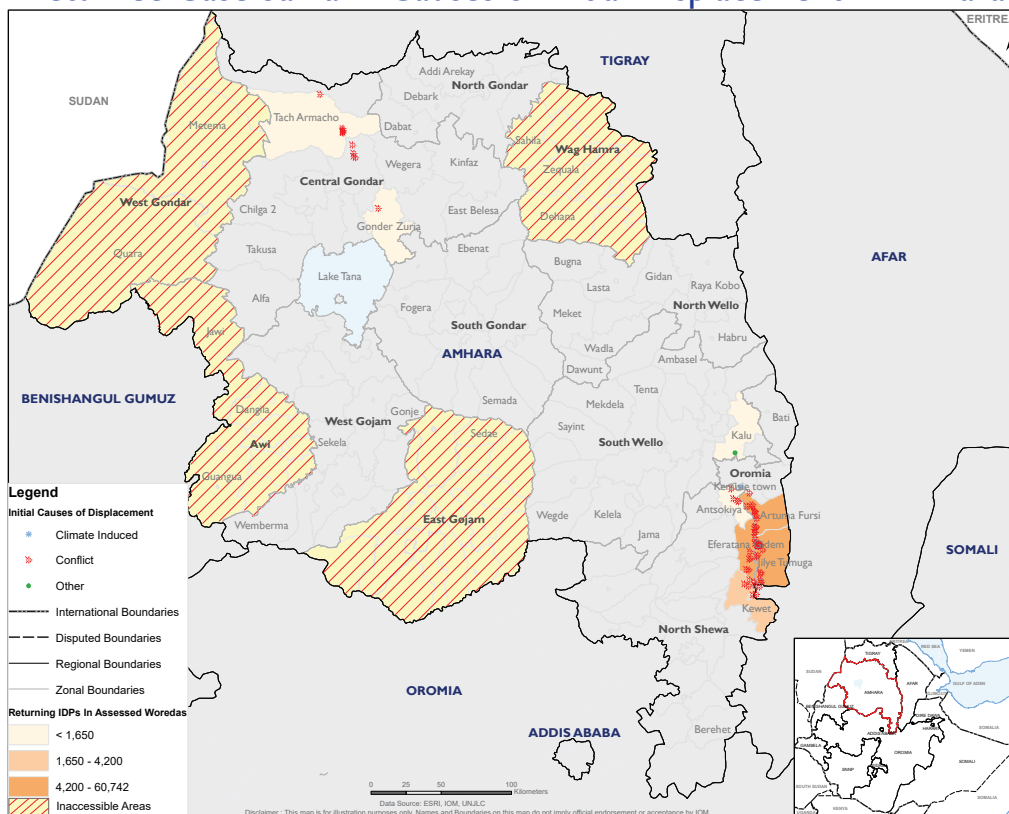
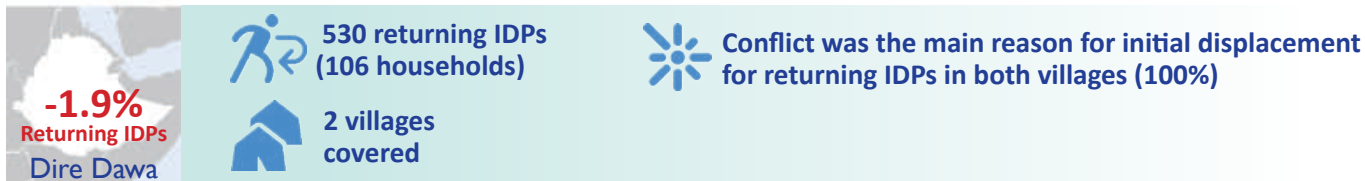


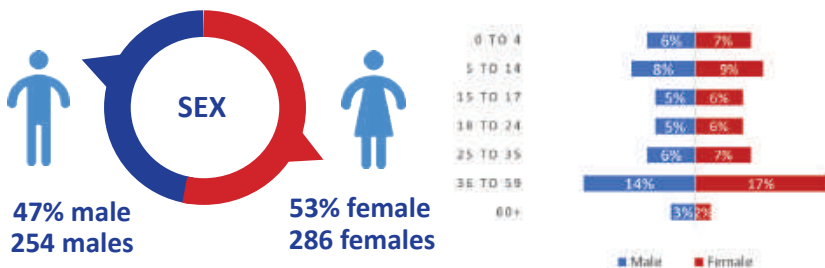
Figure 55: Returning IDP figures for Amhara in VAS round 10.

*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	25
Breastfeeding mothers	45
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 530 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. There was a slight decrease of 10 returning IDPs (-1.85%) since the previous round 9 (June — July 2021). No IDPs or host community community members were observed in these 2 villages. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages (100%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Dire Dawa

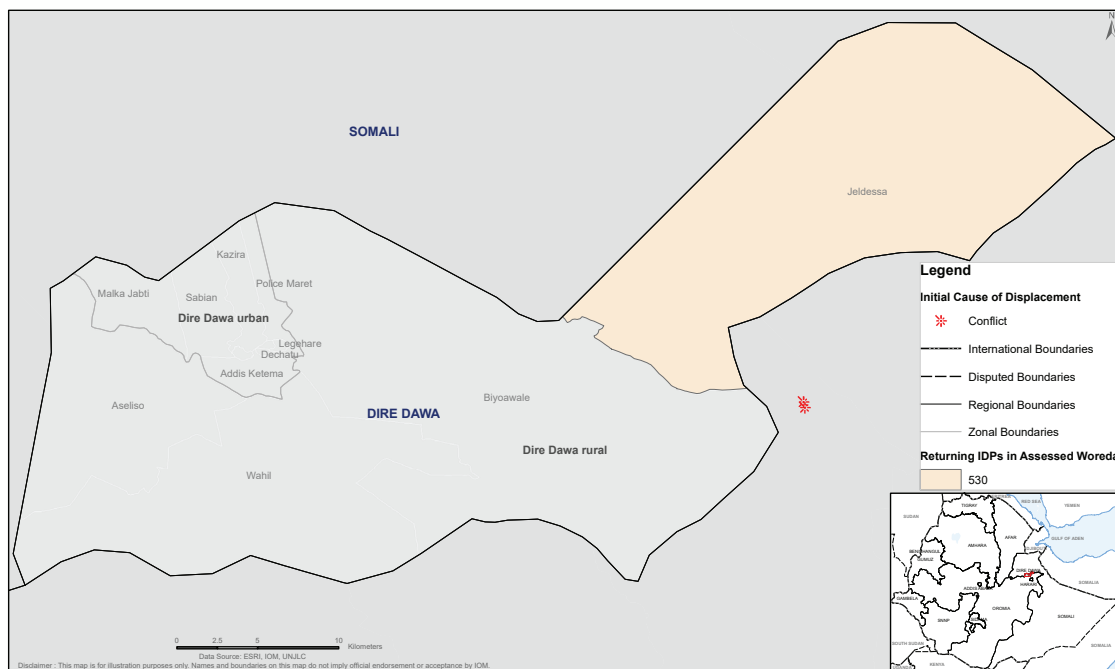


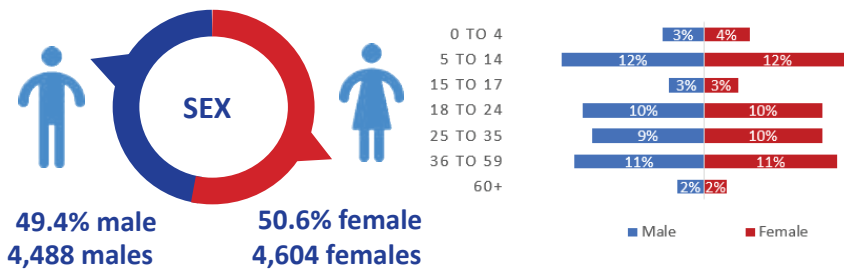
Figure 56: Returning IDP figures for Dire Dawa in VAS round 10.

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

Gambela



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	212
Breastfeeding mothers	384
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	34
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	66
Persons with chronic diseases	29
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	44
Single-female headed households	30
Single-male headed households	51
Child-headed households	0

1,876 households comprising 9,197 returning IDPs were identified in 11 villages in Gambela. This is an increase of 105 returning IDPs (+1.15%) since the previous round 9 (June — July 2021). A majority of returning IDPs in 11 villages (100%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 10 villages (90.91%) followed by seasonal floods in 1 village (9.09%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Gambela

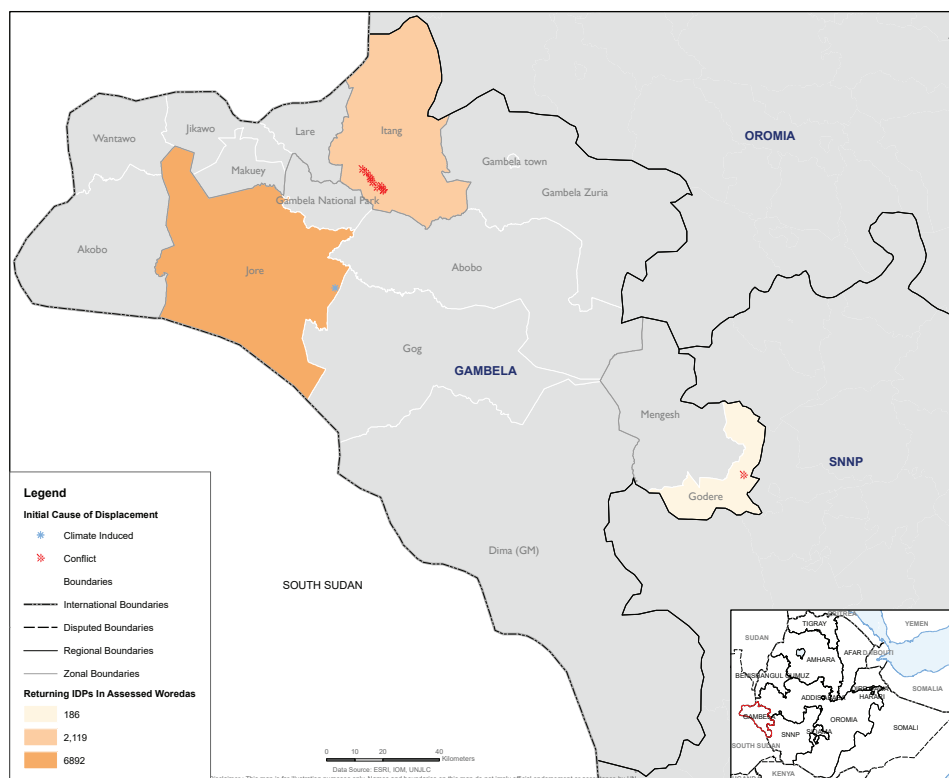


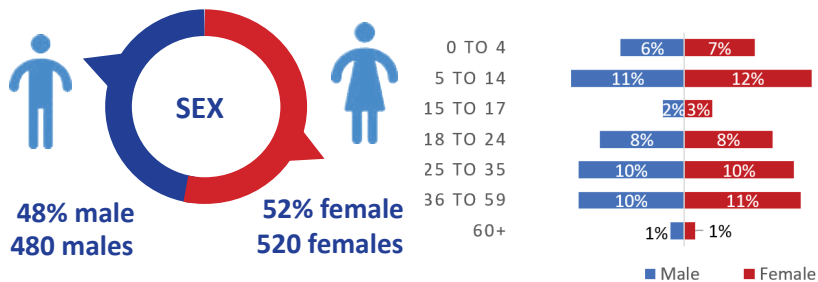
Figure 57: Returning IDP figures for Gambela in VAS round 10.

*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.

Harari



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	189
Breastfeeding mothers	350
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	16
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	16
Persons with chronic diseases	11
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	55
Single-female headed households	0
Single-male headed households	0
Child-headed households	0

154 households comprising 1,000 returning IDPs were identified in 3 villages in Harari region. There was no change in the number of returning IDPs since the previous round 9 (June — July 2021). The majority of returning IDPs in 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

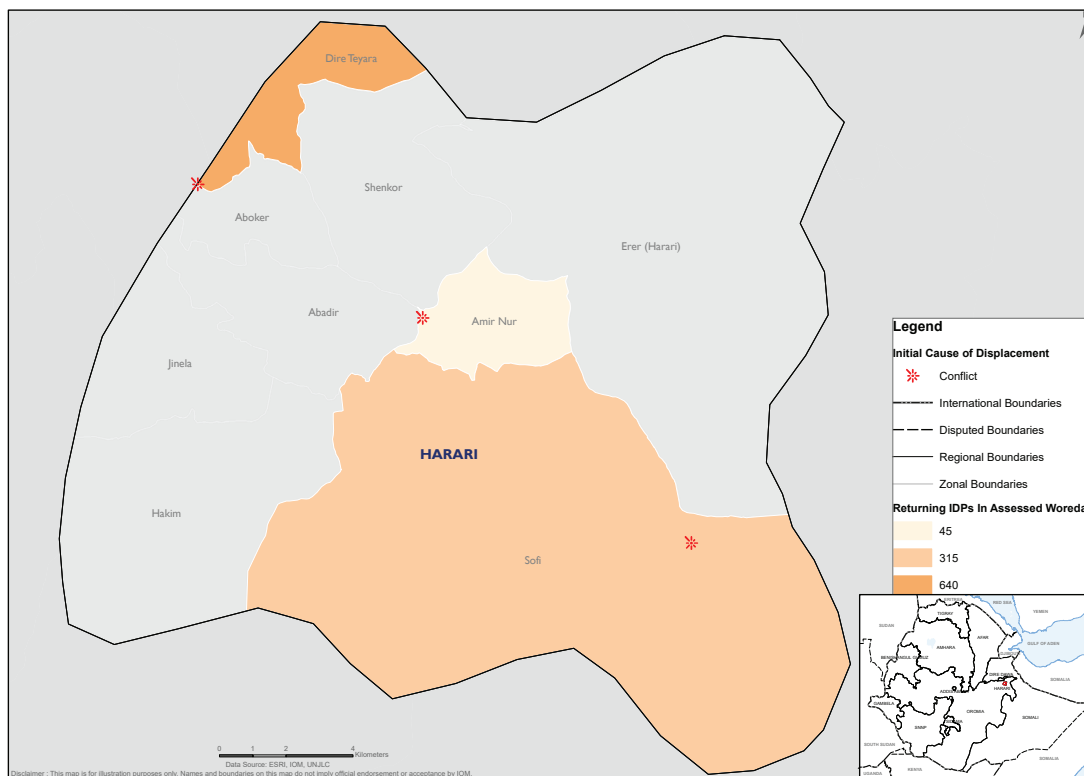


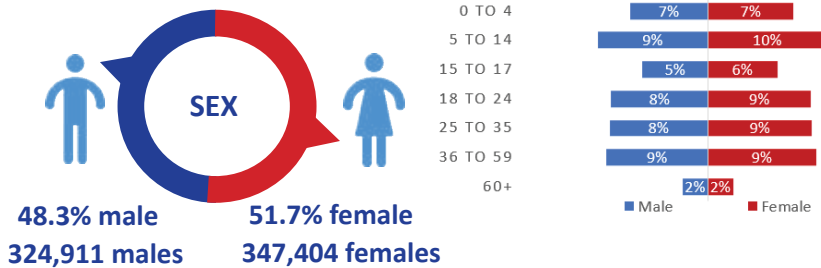
Figure 58: Returning IDP figures for Harari in VAS round 10.

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

Oromia



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	31,343
Breastfeeding mothers	45,064
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,410
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,947
Persons with chronic diseases	1,181
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	5,379
Single-female headed households	7,261
Single-male headed households	3,029
Child-headed households	560

118,384 households comprising 653,549 returning IDPs were identified in 752 villages in Oromia region. There was a decrease of 18,766 returning IDPs (-2.79%) since VAS round 9 (June — July 2021). The decrease was due to a significant number of inaccessible villages and due to security toughness particularly in West Guji, East Wallega and West Wallega zones. The majority of returning IDPs in 745 villages (99%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 718 villages (95.5%) followed by flash floods in 28 villages (3.7%) and seasonal floods in 6 villages (0.80%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia

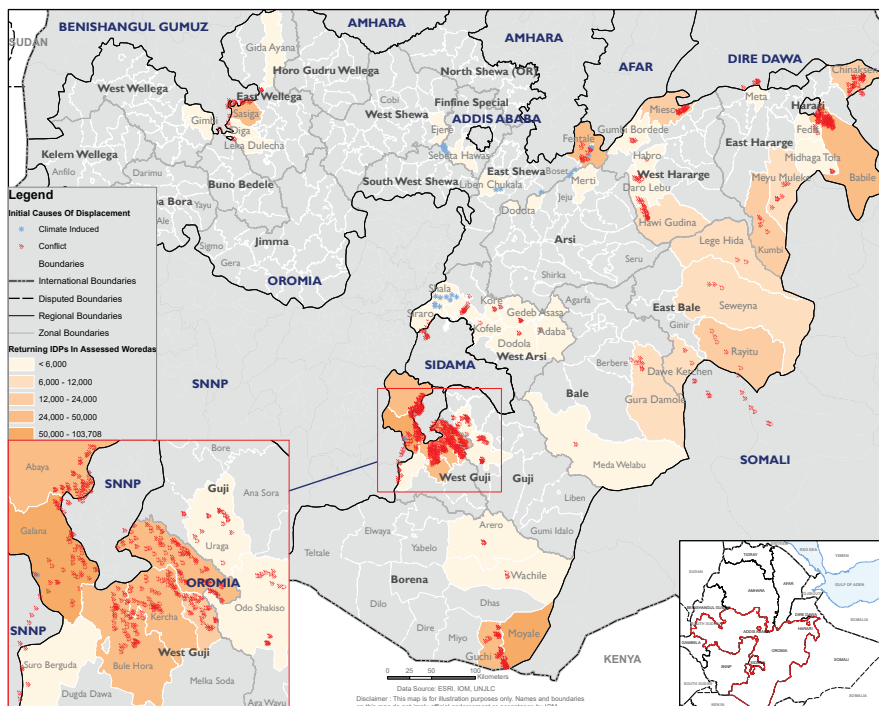
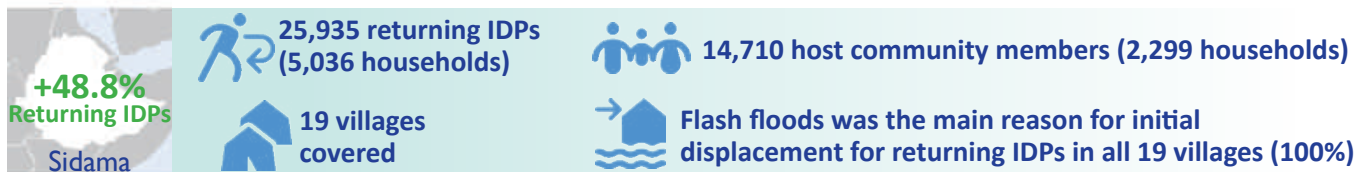
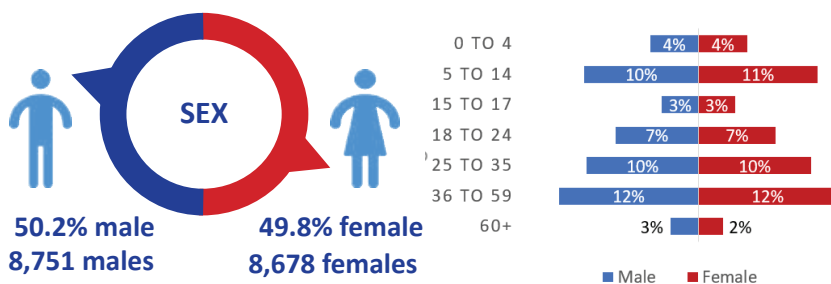


Figure 59: Returning IDP figures for Oromia region in VAS round 10.

Sidama



Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant women and girls	302
Breastfeeding mothers	538
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	17
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	6
Persons with chronic diseases	42
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	8
Single-female headed households	138
Single-male headed households	94
Child-headed households	0

5,036 households comprising 25,935 returning IDPs were identified in 19 villages in Sidama region. This represents an increase of 8,506 returning IDPs (+48.8%) since the previous round 9 (June — July 2021). The increase is mainly due to a rise in returning IDPs who were previously displaced due to floods, as well as new locations that were covered this round. Returning IDPs in 9 villages (47.4%) arrived more than six months ago, while in 8 villages (42.1%) the returning IDPs arrived between 4-6 months and in 2 villages (10.5%) between 1-3 months. Flash floods were the initial reason for displacement for returning IDPs in all 19 villages (100%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Sidama

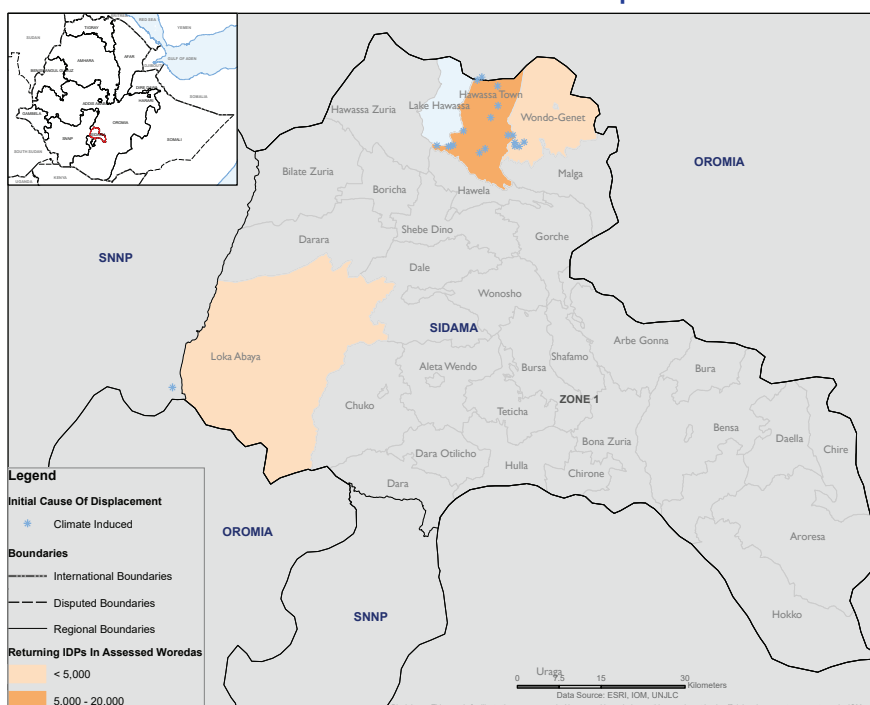


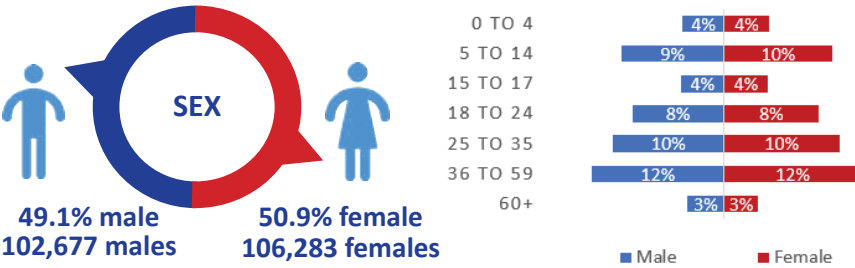
Figure 60: Returning IDP figures for Sidama region in VAS round 10.

*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	7,666
Breastfeeding mothers	11,784
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	718
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,055
Persons with chronic diseases	1,729
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	2,303
Single-female headed households	3,438
Single-male headed households	914
Child-headed households	142

37,055 households comprising 224,822 returning IDPs were identified in 182 villages in SNNP region. There was an increase of 15,862, returning IDPs (+7.59%) since round 9 (June 2021 — July 2021). The increase is due to new returning IDPs in the region, primarily in Konso zone. Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 161 villages (88.5%), followed by seasonal floods in 10 villages (5.5%), flash floods in 9 villages (4.9%), and landslides in 2 villages (1.1%). A majority of returning IDPs in 178 (97.8%) villages returned to their villages more than 6 months ago.

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNP Region

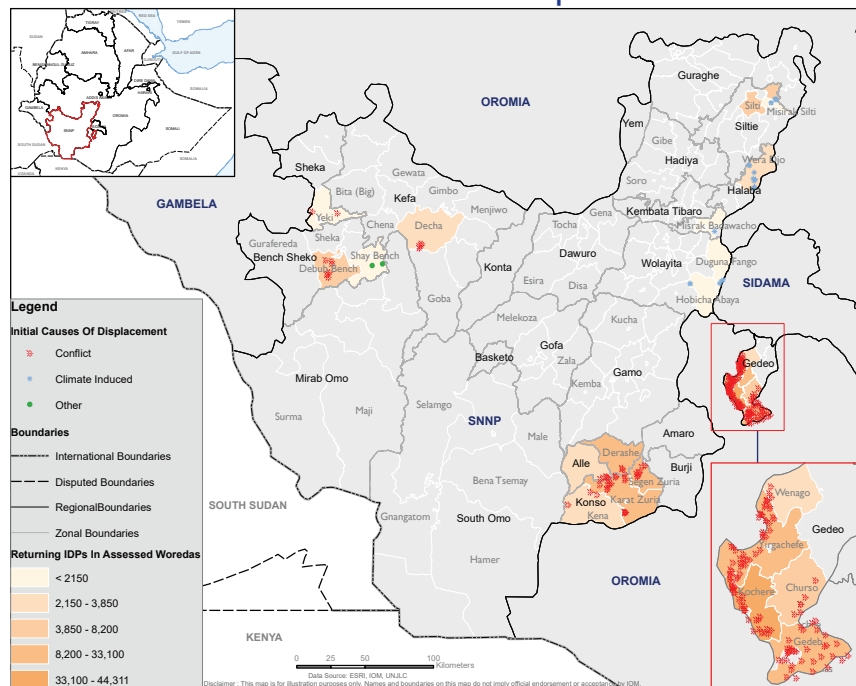


Figure 61: Returning IDP figures for SNNP region in VAS round 10.

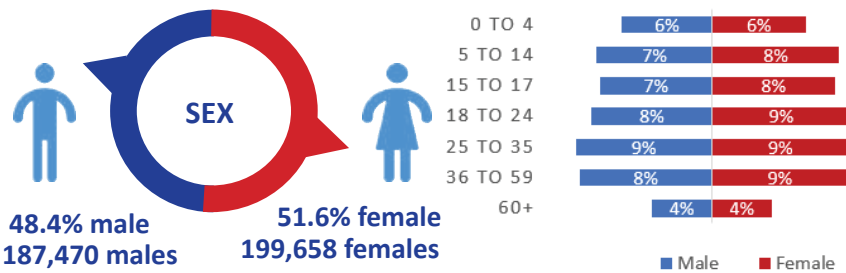
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

**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	6,730
Breastfeeding mothers	9,092
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	895
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,044
Persons with chronic diseases	734
Vulnerable older persons who need support but do not have care givers	1,122
Single-female headed households	2,274
Single-male headed households	1,423
Child-headed households	530

65,414 households comprising 392,286 returning IDPs were identified in 101 villages in Somali region. There was an increase of 5,158 returning IDPs (+1.33%) since the previous round 9 (June — July 2021). The majority of returning IDPs in 100 villages (99%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 85 villages (84.2%), and seasonal floods displaced returning IDPs in 16 villages (15.8%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somali

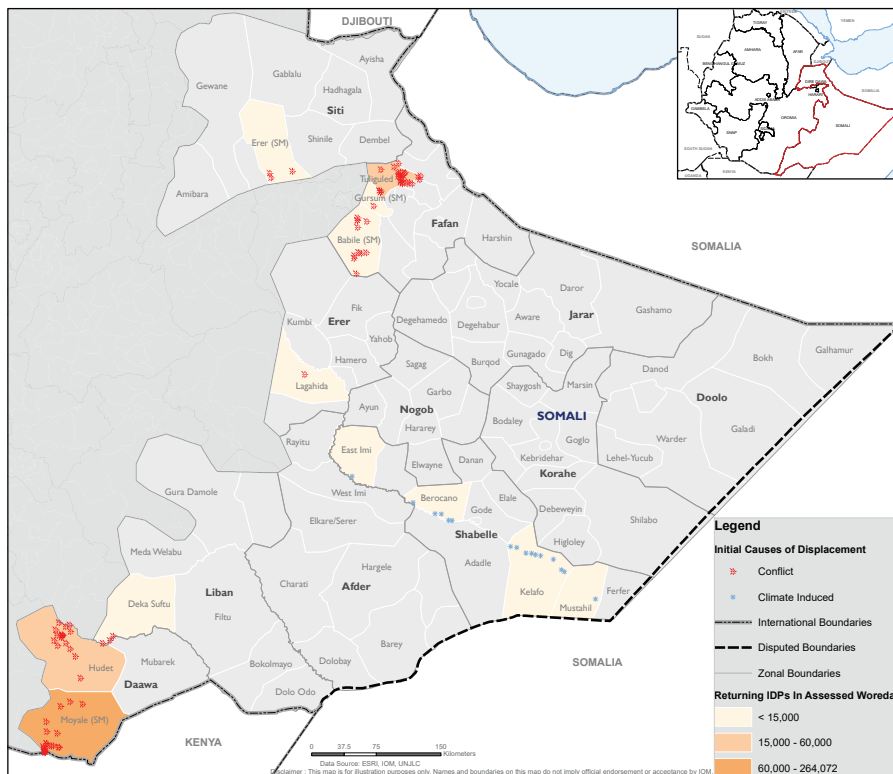


Figure 62: Returning IDP figures for Somali region in VAS round 10.

*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.

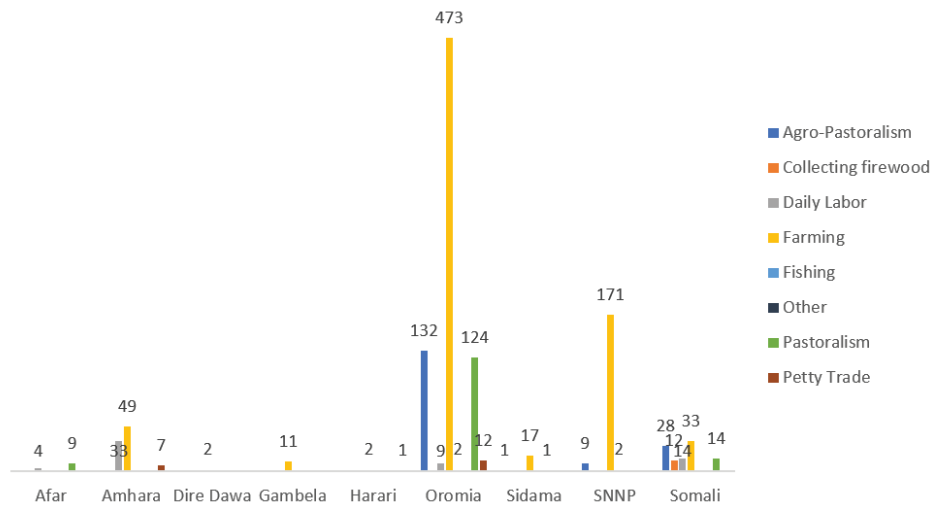


LIVELIHOODS

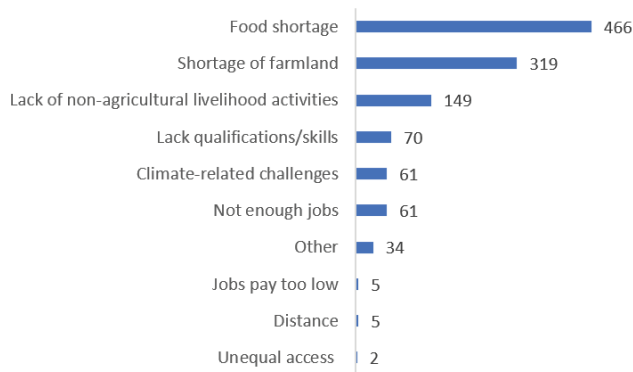
Type of Livelihood

The main livelihood for 473 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by agro-pastoralism in 132 villages. In SNNP, the most common livelihood is also farming (171 villages).

Figure 63: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.



Main Issues with Livelihoods



In 466 villages (40%), the main livelihood concern was food shortages, followed by a shortage of farmland in 319 villages (27%). Meanwhile, 149 villages (13%) reported a lack of non-agricultural activities as the main livelihood issue.

Figure 64: Main issues with livelihood in villages assessed.

Agriculture

Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 165 villages (14%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

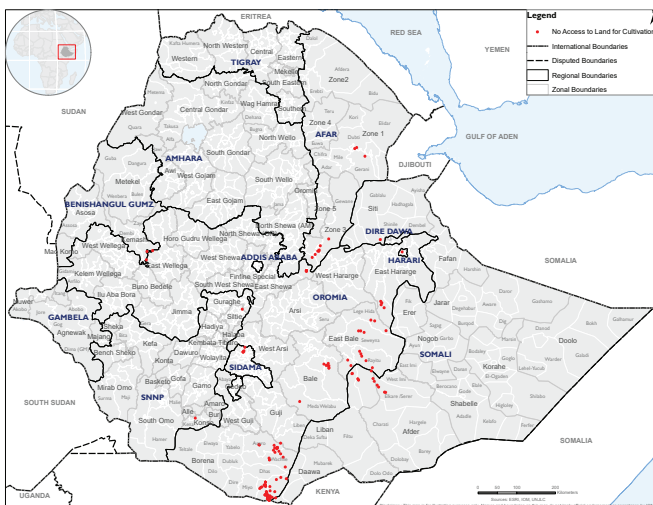
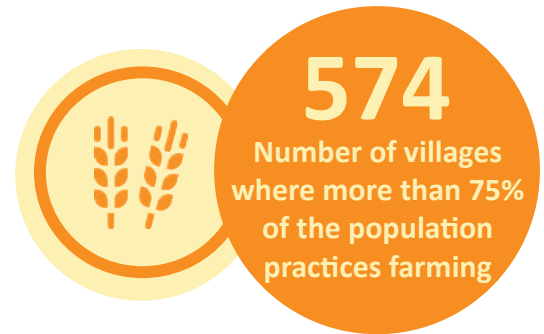


Figure 65: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.



Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds in 1,091 villages, followed by tools in 979 villages.

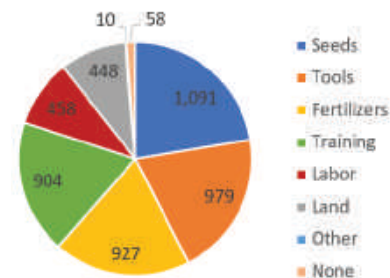
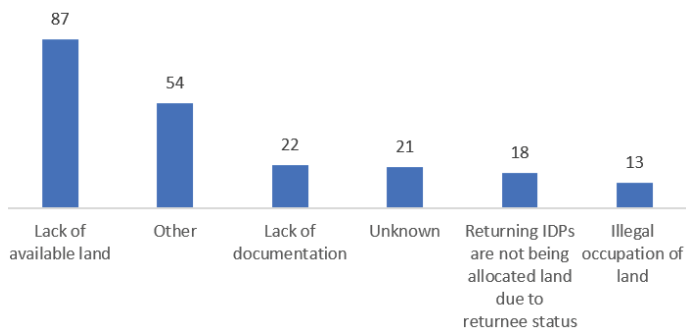


Figure 66: Most needed agricultural inputs by number of villages.

Barriers to Accessing Land



Of the 165 villages that reported no access to land for cultivation, in 87 villages (53%) returning IDPs reported issues accessing land due to a lack of availability. In 54 villages (33%), returning IDPs were not allocated land due to other reasons.

Figure 67: Types of barriers returning IDPs are facing in accessing land across villages.

Food

Food Types Available in Villages

Milk was reportedly available in 767 villages, while vegetables were available in 736 villages.

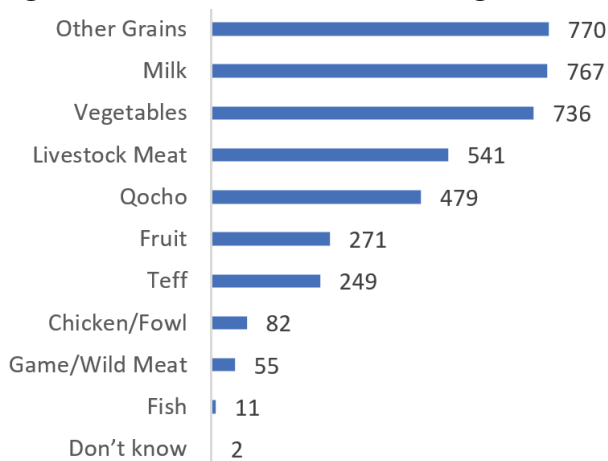


Figure 68: Food types available in villages.

Problems Affecting Production of Food and Cash Crops

770 villages were affected by crop disease, while 657 villages were affected by other forms of crop damage caused by insects such as desert locust, livestock and wildlife.

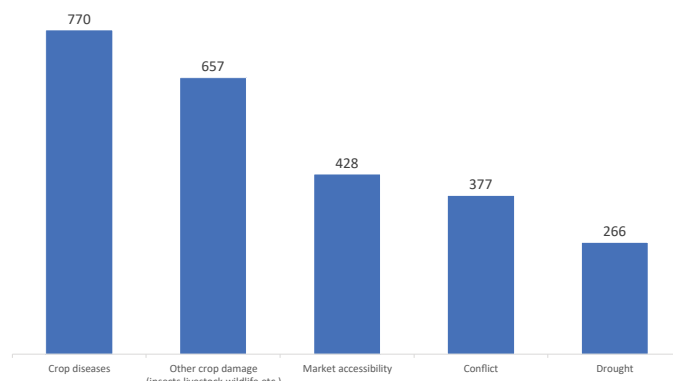


Figure 69: Top 5 problems affecting the production of food and cash crops across sites.

Livestock

Of the 93% of villages where people report owning livestock (1,093 villages), the primary problems are livestock diseases (736 villages), scarcity of grazing land (714 villages) and market facilities (489 villages).

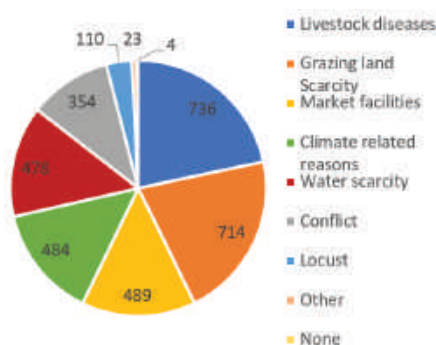


Figure 70: Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.



HEALTH

Availability of Health Facilities

Villages Without Access to Health Facilities

876 out of 1,172 villages (75%) do not have a health facility.

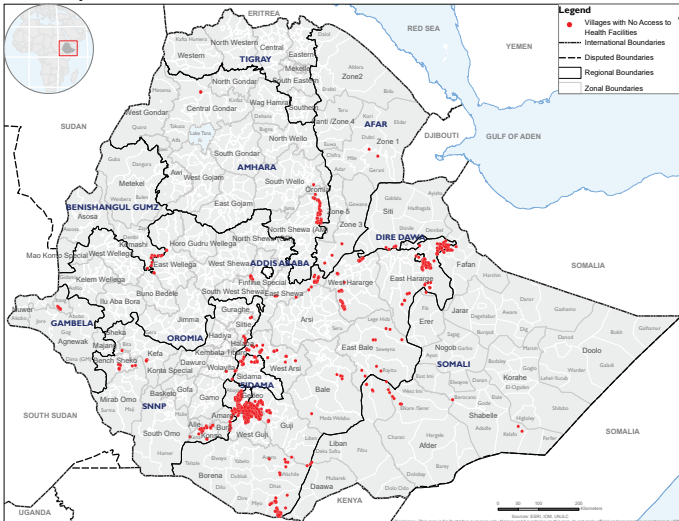


Figure 71: Villages that do not have health facilities.

Common Problems With Health Services

Of the 296 villages that have a health facility, common problems faced include no medicine in 271 villages and no qualified personnel in 114 villages.

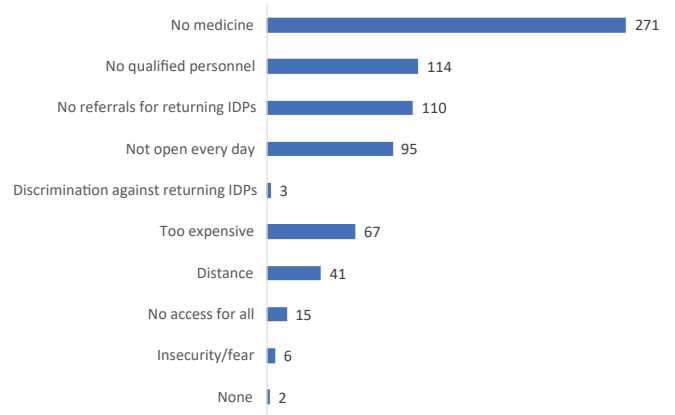


Figure 72: Common problems in accessing health services in villages where health facilities are available.

Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 9 villages (69%) in Afar followed by diarrhea in 3 villages (23%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 62 villages (70%) in Amhara followed by malaria in 23 villages (26%).



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



Malaria is the main concern for 11 village (100%) in Gambela .



Malaria is the main concern for 1 village (33%) in Harari and typhoid in 1 other village (33%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 196 villages (26%) in Oromia followed by malaria in 137 villages (18%) and pneumonia in 123 villages (16%).



Malaria is the main concern for 19 villages (100%) in Sidama.



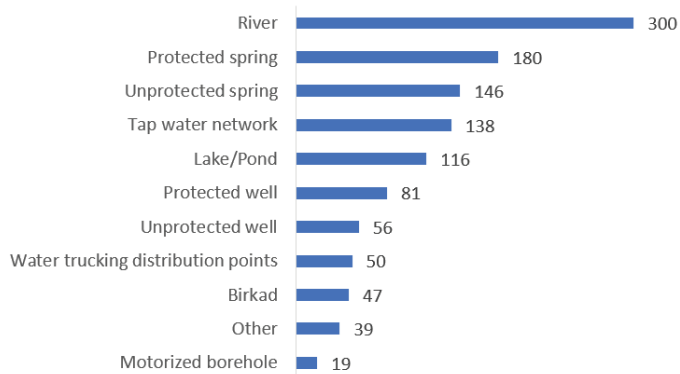
Typhoid is the main concern for 134 villages (74%) in SNNP followed by malaria in 37 villages (20%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 39 villages (39%) in Somali followed by malaria in 20 villages (20%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Water Source



Main Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in 300 villages is rivers (26%), and in 180 villages it is protected springs (15%). 146 villages (13%) rely on unprotected springs while people rely on tap water networks in 138 villages (12%).

Figure 73: 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 (424 villages or 36%) is a 21-30 minute walk one-way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 156 villages (13%) to walk to the nearest water source.

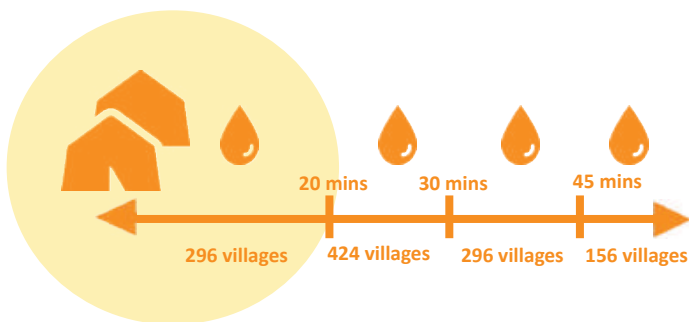


Figure 74: Distance to the nearest water source.

Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a general lack of sufficient water sources in 530 villages, poor quality of water in 475 villages and distance in 400 villages.

Figure 76: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

Average Queue Time for Water

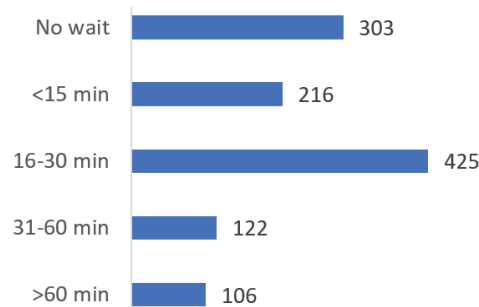


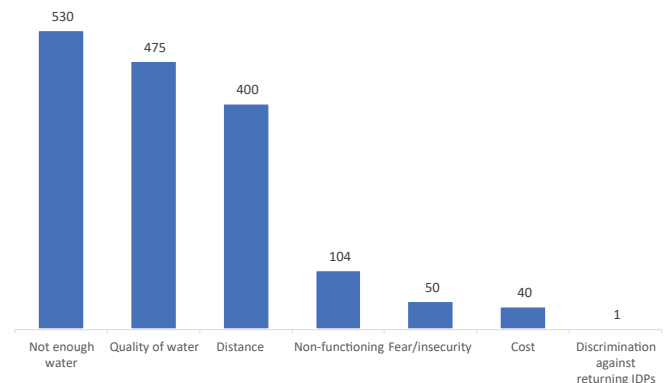
Figure 75: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 475 villages (41%).



Water sources are not accessible to all households in 697 villages (59%).



EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Primary School

Primary schools were available in 743 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 Host Community Children Attending
Afar	11	924	280
Amhara	30	3,023	1,297
Dire Dawa	2	0	0
Gambela	7	1,171	0
Harari	1	10	1,000
Oromia	505	47,034	100,854
Sidama	12	5,795	3,922
SNNP	88	16,399	22,272
Somali	87	10,705	1,964
Grand Total	743	85,061	131,589

Figure 77: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Education Challenges

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

450 of the 646 villages with access to primary schools report being dissatisfied with the standard of the available school. Of the 450 villages, 342 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 202 villages. This is followed by a lack of teachers in 179 villages.

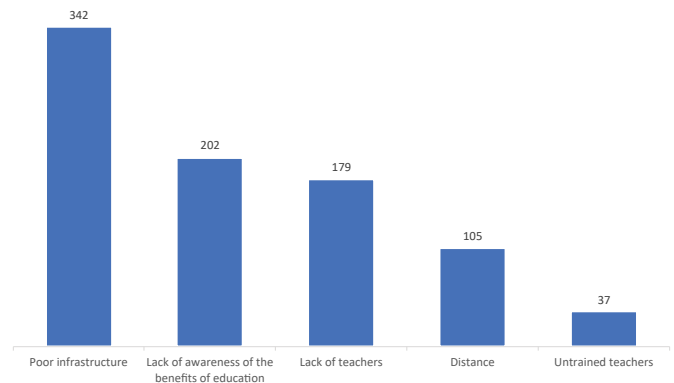


Figure 78: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

Top 7 Reasons Girls Are Not Attending School

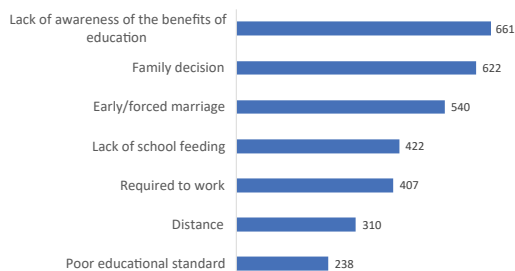


Figure 79: Main reasons girls are not attending school by number of villages.

Top 7 Reasons Boys Are Not Attending School

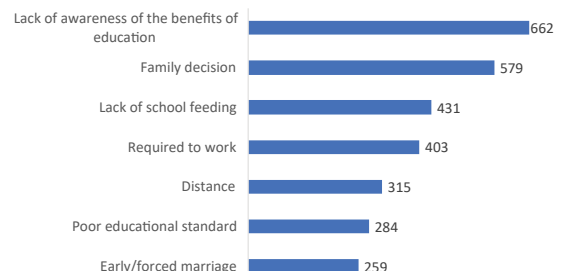


Figure 80: Main reasons boys are not attending school by number of villages.

SHELTER

754
Number of villages where returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters

Shelter Types & Conditions

The 3 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud walls with thatched roofing in 856 villages (37%), followed by mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 775 villages (33%) and Buuls/Tukuls (wooden frame with cloth or plastic sheeting) in 428 villages (18%).

Out of the 1,172 villages covered, a majority of returning IDPs in 754 villages have returned to their own shelters (64%), while those in 418 villages (36%) 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 (259 villages) or partially damaged shelters (135 villages). In addition, returning IDPs in 12 villages reported that they did not own shelter before displacement as the reason they did not return to their homes.

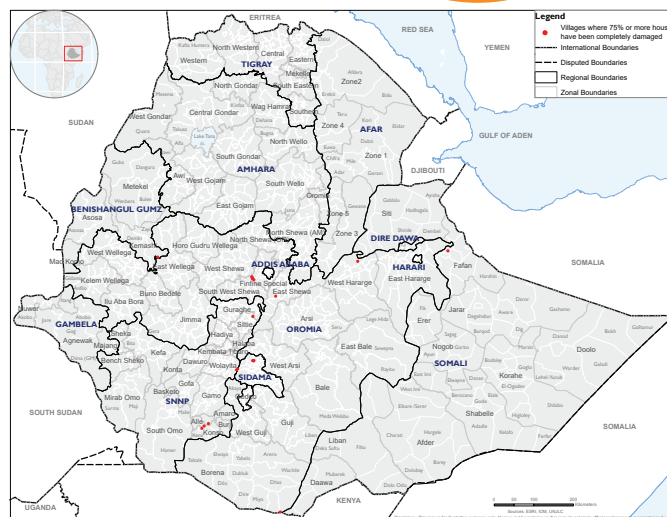


Figure 81: Villages where returning IDPs report that 75% or more houses have been completely damaged due to conflict.

Issues With Shelter

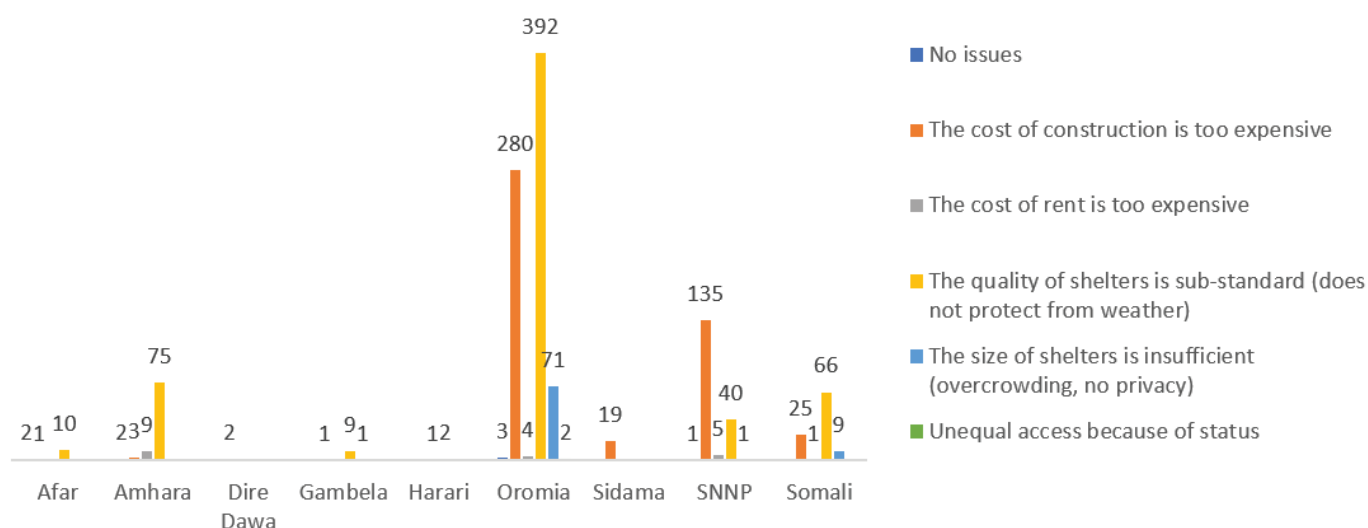


Figure 82: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages accessed was the poor quality of shelters as reported in 392 villages in Oromia, 75 villages in Amhara, 66 villages in Somali, and 40 villages in SNNP. The next notable issue was the cost of construction which was said to be too expensive in 280 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding was also an issue in 71 villages in Oromia and 9 villages in Somali.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Most Needed NFI

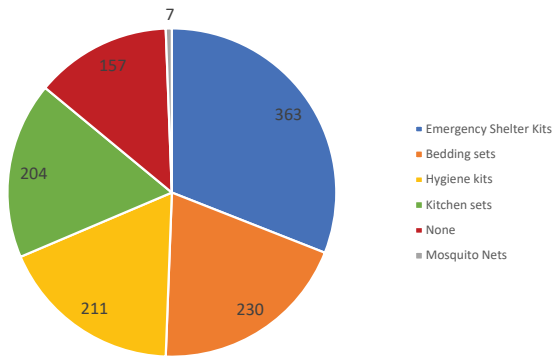


Figure 83: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 363 villages (31%), followed by bedding sets in 230 villages (20%).

Nearest Accessible Market Selling NFIs

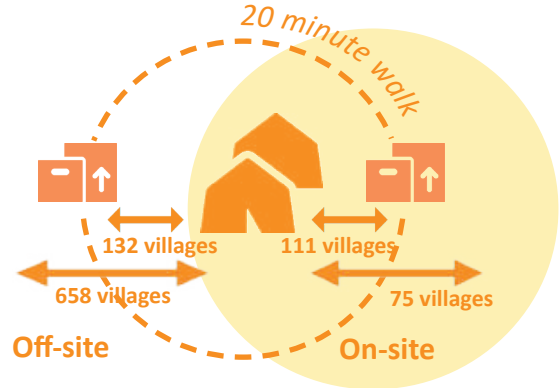


Figure 84: Distance to nearest market selling NFIs.

For returning IDPs in 658 villages, the nearest accessible market selling non-food items (NFIs) is off-site and requires more than a 20-minute walk. In 195 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 742 villages (63%), while communal land was the main form of land ownership in 363 villages (31%). Meanwhile, public institutes were the main form of land ownership in 23 villages (2%).

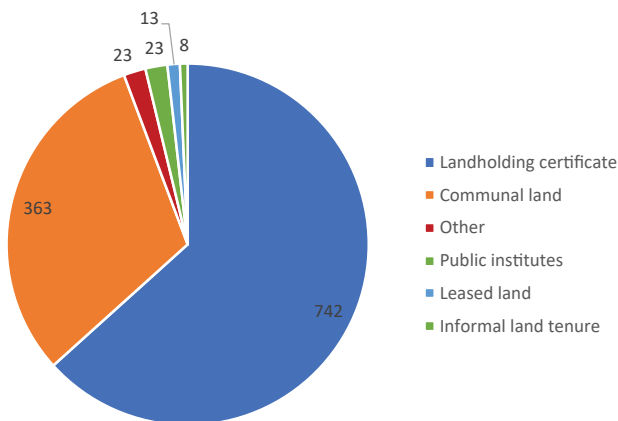


Figure 85: Main forms of land ownership.

Claim and Access to Land

A majority of returning IDPs in 888 villages (76%) who had a claim to land currently have access to the land. However, returning IDPs in 266 villages (23%) stated that they had a claim to land but no longer have access to it.

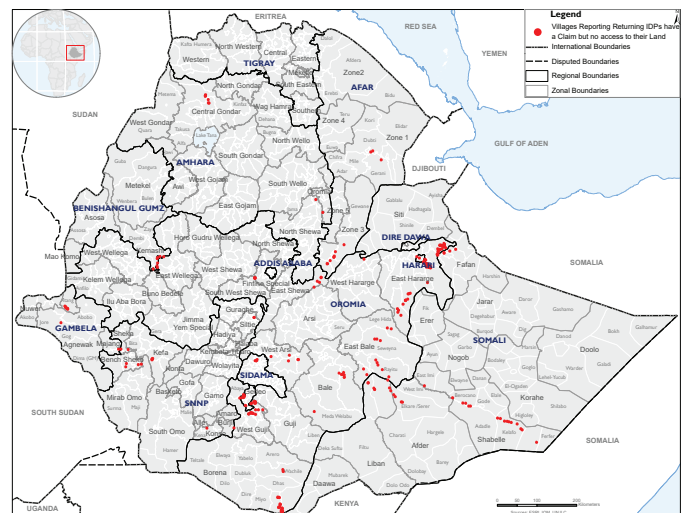
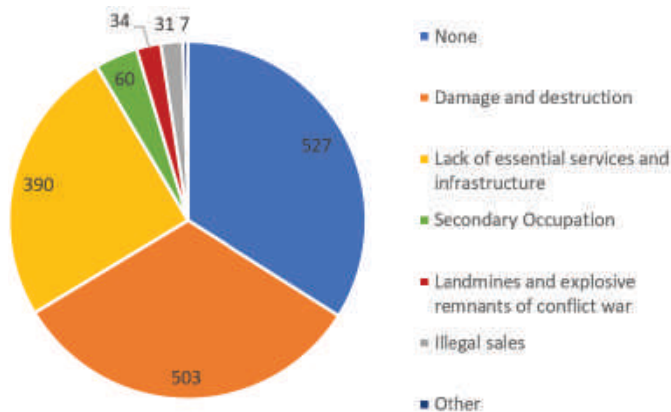


Figure 86: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



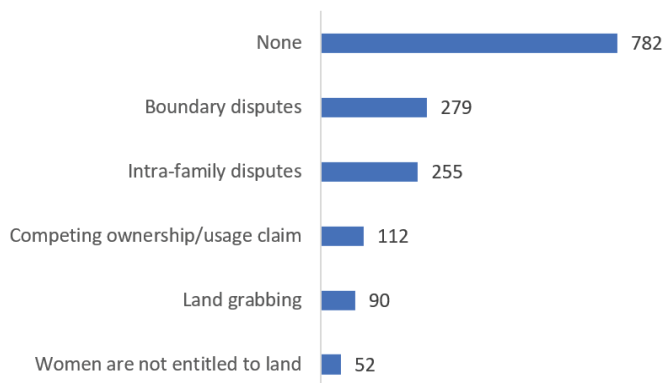
Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

In 527 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 503 villages. This was followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 390 villages.

Figure 87: Obstacles to return to abandoned housing, land and property as reported by returning IDPs.

Tenure Documentation

Type of Disputes That Exist Around HLP



In 782 villages (67%), no disputes around housing, land and property were reported. However, boundary disputes were reported in 279 villages (24%), while intra-family disputes were reported in 255 villages (22%).

Figure 88: Type of disputes that exist around HLP.



PROTECTION

Of the 364 villages that responded to the question, the relationship between returning IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 304 villages and very good in 60 villages. However, it should be noted that the focus groups in 808 villages did not answer this question.

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 57 villages (5%) and threats of violence in 39 villages (3%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 73 villages (6%).



There have been security incidents in the past two months in 44 villages (4%).



There have been no security incidents in the past two months in 1,128 villages (96%)

Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

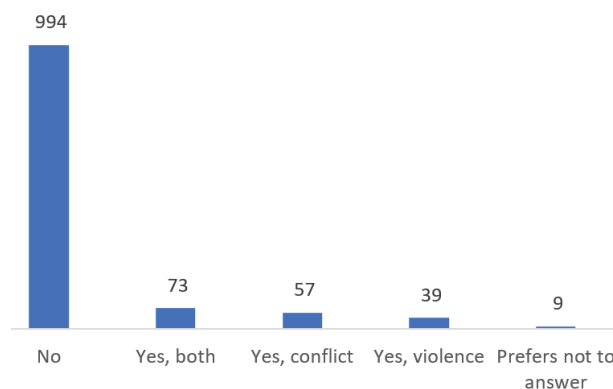
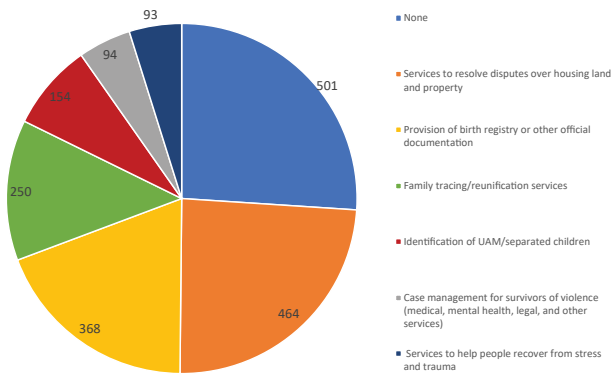


Figure 89: Number of villages that reported threats of violence and/or conflict since IDPs returned.



Types of Protection Services Available

Across 464 villages (40%), it was reported that services to resolve disputes over housing, land and property exist. However, there were no protection services available in 501 villages (43%).

Figure 90: 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 66 villages and a lack of documentation in 41 villages.

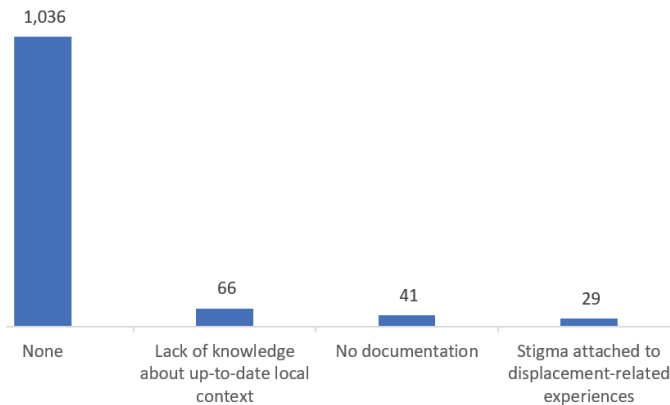


Figure 91: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.



Participation in Community, Social and Political Organizations

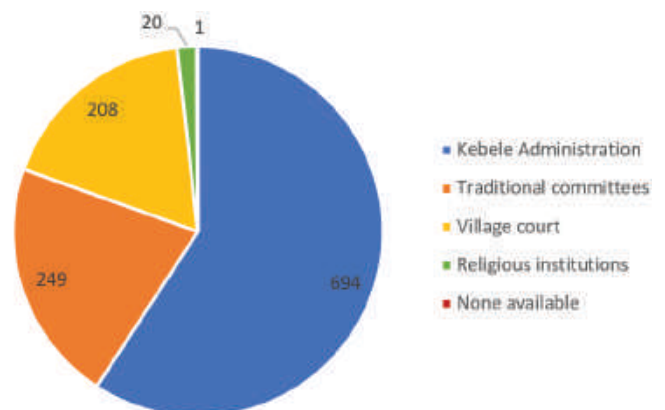
There are various community, social and political organizations that exist across the villages. The most common were village or kebele committees which were present in 935 villages, while religious groups were found in 699 villages.

Of the 1,126 villages with community, social or political organizations, in 1,046 villages returning IDPs were actively participating in these groups, and in 80 villages they were not actively participating.

Justice Mechanisms

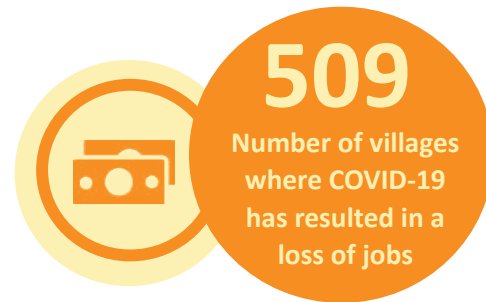
The Kebele administration was the justice mechanism most used by returning IDPs and host communities in 694 villages (59%). The second most commonly used justice mechanism was traditional committees as reported in 249 villages (21%).

Figure 92: Type of justice mechanism most commonly used by returning IDPs and host communities.





COVID-19



Impact of COVID-19 on Villages Hosting Returning IDPs

Most Impacted Population Groups

In 885 villages, respondents mentioned that everyone was affected the same by COVID-19. However, in 201 villages, returning IDPs were said to be the most impacted, followed by daily laborers in 171 villages.

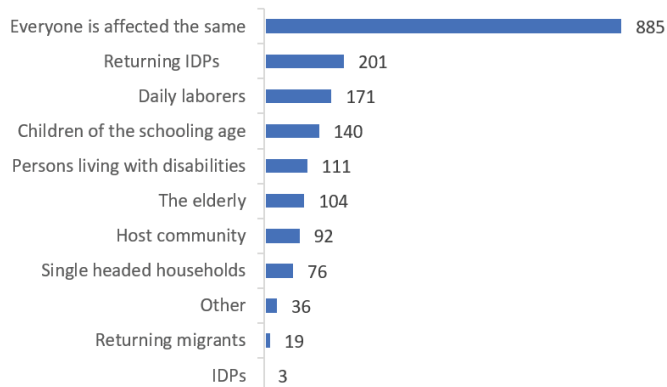
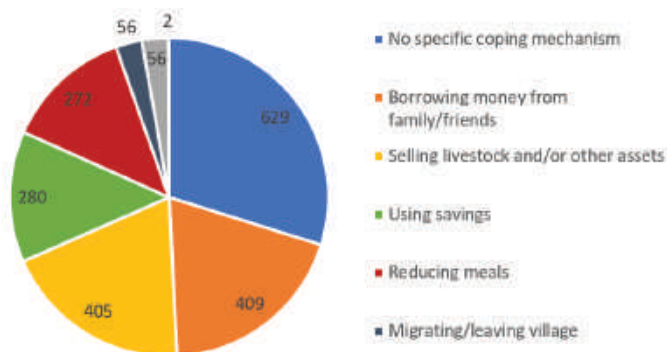


Figure 93: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across villages.

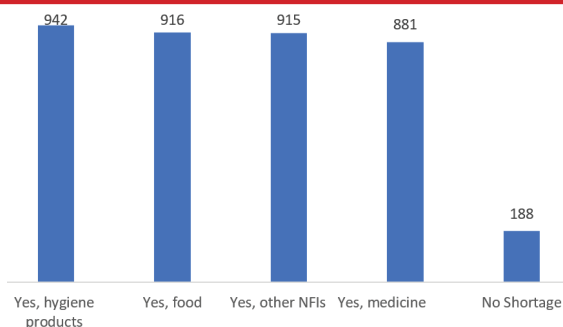
Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19



In 409 villages (35%), people borrowed money from family and friends as a coping mechanism, while in 629 villages (54%), there was no specific coping mechanism.

Figure 94: Coping mechanisms adopted by people living in villages hosting returning IDPs.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases



COVID-19 has also impacted the supply of various items. In 942 villages (80%), there was a reported shortage of hygiene products. In 916 villages (78%), there was a reported food shortage.

Additionally, it was reported that the price of food increased across 938 villages (80%) as did the price of medicine in 934 villages (80%) and hygiene products in 914 villages (78%).

Figure 95: Shortage of items by number of sites.

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Site Assessment

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Site Assessment Round 27 (16 August 2021 – 23 September 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		Awsi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Conflict	360	1,836	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1,836	1
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	354	1,830	3	-	-	-	354	1,830	3
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Seasonal Flood	1150	5993	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	5,993	3
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Aysaita	Flash Flood	-	-	-	453	2,565	4	361	1,964	4	814	4,529	8
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Aysaita	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	295	1,732	1	-	-	-	295	1,732	1
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Dubti	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1,670	1	300	1,670	1
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Dubti	Seasonal Flood	225	1,229	2	486	2,721	1	224	1,328	1	710	4,049	2
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Elidar	Drought	450	2,400	1	-	-	-	35	183	1	260	1,412	3
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Mille	Flash Flood	30	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	2,400	1
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought	-	-	-	137	697	1	-	-	-	30	185	1
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Adsa'y	Conflict	1,162	6,477	4	573	3,130	2	-	-	-	1,735	9,607	6
Afar		Awsi (Zone 1)	Gerani	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	130	789	1	-	-	-	130	789	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Conflict	993	5,614	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	993	5,614	3
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,186	6,276	4	139	742	1	1,325	7,018	5
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Seasonal Flood	586	3,184	1	-	-	-	226	1,252	1	226	1,252	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Flash Flood	150	830	1	-	-	-	140	804	1	726	3,988	2
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Seasonal Flood	343	1,966	1	345	1,988	2	-	-	-	150	850	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought	200	1,134	1	-	-	-	100	546	1	688	3,954	3
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Gabalu	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,475	7,621	1	-	-	-	200	1,134	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Geezene	Flash Flood	600	3,240	1	810	4,352	2	-	-	-	1,475	7,621	1
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Harrula	Conflict	254	1,372	1	801	4,352	1	940	4,942	4	1,410	7,592	3
Afar		Gabi (Zone 3)	Harrula	Flash Flood	404	2,222	1	659	3,099	1	-	-	-	1,995	10,666	6
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Daligi	Drought	168	907	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	907	2
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Dewe	Drought	54	268	1	197	1,197	1	-	-	-	197	1,197	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Simurobi Gele'alo	Conflict	55	277	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	277	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Telalakk	Other	40	203	1	-	-	-	400	2,133	1	40	203	1
Afar		Hari (Zone 5)	Yangudi	Conflict	149	717	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	717	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Afdera	Drought	67	398	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	398	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahile	Drought	31	172	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	172	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Drought	250	1,450	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,450	1
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Other	449	2,578	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	2,578	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebt	Flash Flood	130	712	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	712	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Drought	265	1,250	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,250	2
Afar		Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ab	Drought	177	1,063	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	1,063	2
Afar Total					8,742	47,677	40	7,901	42,349	25	3,015	16,414	17	19,658	106,440	82
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Guaguusa Shikudad	Conflict	138	482	2	222	91	1	-	-	-	160	573	3
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Dangila	Conflict	32	115	1	352	1,482	6	-	-	-	384	1,597	7
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Fagta Lakoma	Conflict	189	815	2	587	2,535	9	122	595	2	898	3,945	13
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Jawi	Conflict	-	-	-	2,065	10,679	9	-	-	-	2,065	10,679	9
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Zigem	Conflict	47	181	1	3,352	15,633	6	50	241	1	3,449	16,055	8
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Anlesha	Conflict	-	-	-	92	274	3	-	-	-	92	274	3
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Ayehu Guaguusa	Conflict	585	1,399	2	62	226	1	-	-	-	647	1,625	3
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Barja	Conflict	185	784	3	332	1,534	4	-	-	-	517	2,318	7
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Injibara City Administration	Conflict	248	690	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	690	3
Amhara		Awil/Agew	Dangila City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	256	990	5	-	-	-	256	990	5
Amhara		Bahir Dar	Belay Zeleke Sub City	Conflict	245	906	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	906	3
Amhara		Central Gondar	Gonder Zuria	Conflict	245	1,092	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	1,092	2
Amhara		Central Gondar	Gonder City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,401	17,027	6	3,401	17,027	6
Amhara		Central Gondar	West Belesa	Conflict	-	-	-	34	127	1	-	-	-	34	127	1
Amhara		East Gojam	Baso Liben	Conflict	246	962	3	641	1,451	3	-	-	-	887	2,413	6
Amhara		East Gojam	Goncha Siso Enese	Conflict	-	-	-	406	1,254	5	40	205	1	482	1,459	6
Amhara		East Gojam	Debre Markos	Conflict	206	774	3	406	1,422	5	-	-	-	612	2,196	8
Amhara		East Gojam	Enbise Sar Midir	Conflict	-	-	-	114	456	1	80	320	1	194	776	2
Amhara		East Gojam	Guamnn	Landslide	-	-	-	130	562	1	-	-	-	130	562	1
Amhara		East Gojam	Awabel	Conflict	-	-	-	97	293	2	-	-	-	97	293	2

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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			
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Merto Lemaryem City Administration	Conflict	36	144	1	183	678	4	-	-	219	822	5	
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Michakeel	Conflict	442	1,412	2	194	765	4	34	126	1	670	2,303	7
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Anediel	Conflict	-	-	-	65	233	2	20	76	1	85	309	3
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Blugn	Conflict	622	2,327	4	-	-	-	-	-	622	2,327	4	
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Debre Elias	Conflict	61	200	1	96	296	2	-	-	157	496	3	
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Enarf Enawga	Conflict	-	-	-	147	425	4	-	-	147	425	4	
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Hulet Ej Enese	Conflict	341	1,522	7	38	175	1	-	-	379	1,697	8	
	Amhara	East Gojjam	Seide	Conflict	289	841	3	-	-	-	-	-	289	841	3	
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Minjar Shenkora	Conflict	42	159	1	278	1,108	3	-	-	320	1,267	4	
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Merc Keya Gabriel	Conflict	396	2,006	2	-	-	-	53	180	1	449	2,186	3
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Debrebirhan City Administration	Conflict	464	2,687	5	30	57	1	441	1,918	4	935	4,662	10
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Menz Gera Midir	Conflict	-	-	-	126	340	2	71	211	2	197	551	4
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Ensarso	Conflict	33	91	1	337	1,039	2	91	194	1	461	1,324	4
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Moretna Jiru	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	1,467	1	373	1,467	1
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Ataye City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,289	7,575	2	
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Eferatana Gidem	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054	5,701	6	1,054	5,701	6
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Shoa Robit City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	282	939	5	-	-	282	939	5	
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Alem Ketema Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	1,272	5,578	5	-	-	1,272	5,578	5	
	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Antsolya	Conflict	-	-	-	158	649	3	-	-	158	649	3	
	Amhara	Oromia	Artuma Fursi	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	481	2	102	481	2
	Amhara	Oromia	Jille Timuga	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	451	1	96	451	1
	Amhara	Oromia	Kemissie City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1,875	2	360	1,875	2
	Amhara	South Gondar	Anda Bet	Conflict	449	1,907	3	276	765	1	-	-	725	2,672	4	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict	1,114	4,217	6	-	-	-	70	259	1	1,184	4,476	7
	Amhara	South Gondar	Estie	Conflict	733	3,381	6	120	600	1	-	-	853	3,981	7	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Farda	Conflict	180	653	1	101	417	1	-	-	281	1,070	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Addis Zemen City Administration	Conflict	52	125	1	-	-	-	-	-	52	125	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Guna Begemadir	Conflict	129	476	1	-	-	-	-	-	129	476	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Neias Mewicha city Administration	Conflict	333	1,015	2	-	-	-	-	-	333	1,015	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Seide Muja	Conflict	-	-	-	746	2,386	2	-	-	746	2,386	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Woreta City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	431	1,494	3	-	-	431	1,494	3	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Melene Eyesus City Administration	Conflict	1,480	6,153	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	6,153	3	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Simada	Conflict	575	2,788	8	-	-	-	-	-	575	2,788	8	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Hamusit City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	79	256	1	-	-	79	256	1	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Lay Gayint	Conflict	172	433	2	-	-	-	-	-	172	433	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Tach Gayint	Conflict	181	655	2	-	-	-	-	-	181	655	2	
	Amhara	South Gondar	Weggeda City Administration	Conflict	634	3,166	2	-	-	-	-	-	634	3,166	2	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Conflict	457	1,977	2	-	-	-	288	888	1	745	2,865	3
	Amhara	South Wollo	Barena	Conflict	278	905	4	-	-	-	82	345	2	360	1,250	6
	Amhara	South Wollo	Jama	Conflict	37	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	37	185	1	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Were Illu city Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	80	249	1	-	-	80	249	1	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Kelela	Conflict	67	224	1	77	254	2	-	-	144	478	3	
	Amhara	Special Woreda	Kutaber	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	436	1	118	436	1
	Amhara	Special Woreda	Argoba	Conflict	-	-	-	436	1,512	4	-	-	436	1,512	4	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Sekele	Conflict	3,356	16,157	7	2,315	11,966	3	-	-	5,671	28,123	10	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dega Damot	Conflict	11,587	53,916	18	-	-	-	118	426	1	11,705	54,342	19
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Quarit	Conflict	10,636	60,840	15	-	-	-	2,008	9,827	3	12,644	70,667	18
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Jabi Tehnan	Conflict	5,626	27,905	11	106	438	1	544	2,629	1	6,276	30,972	13
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Wemberma	Conflict	-	-	-	99	484	1	30	131	1	129	615	2
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Finote Selam City Administration	Conflict	1,835	8,610	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,835	8,610	5	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Adet	Conflict	1,435	7,623	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,435	7,623	5	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Bure	Conflict	1,189	5,557	5	-	-	-	32	136	1	1,221	5,693	6
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dehub Achefer	Conflict	246	1,400	2	-	-	-	-	-	246	1,400	2	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dembecha	Conflict	780	3,634	6	81	373	1	-	-	861	4,007	7	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Yimmana Densa	Conflict	517	2,433	3	-	-	-	-	-	517	2,433	3	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Bure City Administration	Conflict	1,753	8,639	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,753	8,639	7	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dehub Mecha	Conflict	1,240	5,946	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	5,946	5	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Gonji	Conflict	2,117	8,695	12	-	-	-	-	-	2,117	8,695	12	
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Merawi Town	Conflict	116	552	2	-	-	-	-	-	116	552	2	

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					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	Amhara	West Gojam	Semen Wechcha	Conflict	127	629	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	629	1
	Amhara	West Gondar	Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	625	1	166	625	1
	Amhara Total				54,523	260,385	201	15,583	65,968	112	13,567	64,907	65	83,673	391,260	378
	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa City	Kazria	Conflict	576	2,491	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	2,491	2
	Gambella		Gog	Conflict	576	2,491	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	2,491	2
	Gambella	Agnauak	Jore	Conflict	755	4,151	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	4,151	2
	Gambella	Agnauak	Itang	Conflict	75	436	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	436	1
	Gambella	Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	419	1	95	419	1
	Gambella	Nuer	Jilawo	Seasonal Flood	220	1,298	1	-	-	-	50	289	1	270	1,587	3
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	1,691	11,764	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,691	11,764	3
	Gambella	Nuer	Lare	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	6,669	2	950	6,669	2
	Gambella	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	1,327	9,295	4	-	-	-	1,327	9,295	4	1,327	9,295	4
	Gambella Total				4,068	26,944	11	-	-	-	1,095	7,377	4	5,163	34,321	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	326	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	326	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Hakim	Conflict	324	1,518	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	1,518	2
	Hareri	Hareri	Jemela	Conflict	32	192	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	192	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Shenkor	Conflict	23	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	50	1
	Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	Conflict	148	744	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	744	1
	Hareri Total				667	3,125	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	667	3,125	8
	Oromia	Arsi	Degeluna Tijo	Conflict	38	129	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	129	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Golocha Arsi	Conflict	23	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	90	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Golocha Arsi	Flash Flood	511	2,982	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	2,982	6
	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 Gesgar	Conflict	30	112	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	112	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Htosa	Conflict	80	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Robe	Conflict	157	509	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	509	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Shirka	Conflict	156	425	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	425	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Sude	Conflict	27	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	85	1
	Oromia	Arsi	Dikis	Conflict	21	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	55	1
	Oromia	Bale	Meda Welibu	Conflict	42	127	1	728	4,182	2	-	-	-	770	4,309	3
	Oromia	Bale	Dejo Mena	Conflict	33	189	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	189	1
	Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	247	1,037	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,037	1
	Oromia	Bale	Gasera	Conflict	67	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	154	1
	Oromia	Bale	Goba	Conflict	24	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	57	1
	Oromia	Bale	Shana	Conflict	57	193	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	193	2
	Oromia	Borena	Gurhi	Conflict	7,388	47,119	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,038	50,217	10
	Oromia	Borena	Gurhi	Other	1,691	9,562	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,691	9,562	2
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Conflict	5,186	29,980	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,186	29,980	4
	Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Other	3,807	26,898	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	26,898	3
	Oromia	Borena	Arero	Conflict	518	3,765	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	3,765	1
	Oromia	Borena	Wachile	Conflict	686	3,161	3	450	1,950	1	-	-	-	1,136	5,111	4
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Conflict	39	264	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	264	1
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Other	-	-	-	128	899	1	-	-	-	128	899	1
	Oromia	Burno Bechele	Dedesa	Other	1,316	7,208	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,316	7,208	2
	Oromia	East Bale	Legge Hida	Conflict	852	3,563	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	3,563	2
	Oromia	East Bale	Rayhu	Conflict	264	1,268	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	1,268	2
	Oromia	East Bale	Ghir	Conflict	97	456	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	456	1
	Oromia	East Bale	Golocha Bale	Conflict	33	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	60	1
	Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Seerer	Conflict	901	4,089	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	901	4,089	3
	Oromia	East Bale	Sawana	Conflict	1,080	4,974	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	4,974	3
	Oromia	East Harerge	Babile	Conflict	1,111	5,053	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	5,053	18
	Oromia	East Harerge	Chinalsen	Conflict	4,104	24,910	23	54	341	1	56	344	1	4,214	25,595	25
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fedils	Conflict	3,204	13,324	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,204	13,324	10
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gursum	Conflict	1,228	8,174	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,228	8,174	22
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kersa	Conflict	412	1,779	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	1,779	5

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Site Assessment Round 27 (16 August 2021 – 23 September 2021)	Oromia	East Harerge	Kumbi	Conflict	5,551	27,879	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,551	27,879	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Malla Balo	Conflict	458	1,122	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	1,122	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Miya Muluke	Conflict	3,600	18,522	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	18,522	3
	Oromia	East Harerge	Midega Tola	Conflict	302	1,362	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	1,362	7
	Oromia	East Harerge	Goro Gutu	Conflict	721	2,986	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	2,986	8
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kombolcha	Conflict	68	266	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	266	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Bedeno	Conflict	124	496	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	496	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Deder	Conflict	1,561	5,723	21	145	649	1	-	-	-	1,706	6,372	22
	Oromia	East Harerge	Garo Muli	Conflict	201	650	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	650	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Girawa	Conflict	152	605	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	605	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Maya	Conflict	207	903	6	-	-	-	43	134	1	250	1,097	7
	Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Maya	Drought	98	532	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	532	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Janso	Conflict	1,461	7,320	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461	7,320	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	64	194	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	194	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Conflict	30	150	1	91	367	3	-	-	-	121	517	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	243	1,003	1	-	-	-	243	1,003	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Golo Oda	Conflict	147	809	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	809	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fentale	Conflict	-	-	-	261	1,466	2	-	-	-	261	1,466	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fentale	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	630	3,150	1	-	-	-	630	3,150	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Diga	Conflict	976	6,354	2	-	-	-	995	4,757	9	995	4,757	9
	Oromia	East Harerge	Diga	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	976	6,354	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Sasiga	Conflict	2,582	13,250	4	-	-	-	1,020	6,018	9	3,602	19,268	13
	Oromia	East Harerge	Sasiga	Drought	2,835	17,931	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,835	17,931	7
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gida Ayana	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	4,301	10	865	4,301	10
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gido Gida	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	1,423	4	289	1,423	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Nelemte Town	Conflict	300	1,584	6	-	-	-	301	1,488	8	601	3,082	14
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gudaya Bila	Conflict	61	310	1	-	-	-	130	668	1	191	978	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gija (Harenfema)	Other	478	2,980	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	478	2,980	1
	Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	Conflict	748	3,988	6	87	462	1	-	-	-	835	4,450	7
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Conflict	-	-	-	980	5,217	2	-	-	-	980	5,217	2
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	116	1	27	116	1
	Oromia	Guji	Odo Shakiso	Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oromia	Guji	Negele City Administration	Conflict	346	2,041	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	2,041	1
	Oromia	Jimma	Bator Tolley	Drought	1,231	6,787	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	6,787	6
	Oromia	Jimma	Kersa	Other	834	4,855	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	834	4,855	7
	Oromia	Jimma	Sigmo	Conflict	29	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	79	1
	Oromia	Jimma	Gera	Landslide	-	-	-	180	903	2	-	-	-	180	903	2
	Oromia	Jimma	Gumay	Conflict	49	251	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	251	1
	Oromia	Jimma	Jimma Town	Other	612	3,565	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	3,565	2
	Oromia	Jimma	Setena	Conflict	-	-	-	40	186	1	-	-	-	40	186	1
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Koya	Conflict	40	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	88	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	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	185	1
	Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Zuria	Flash Flood	-	-	-	42	283	2	-	-	-	42	283	2
Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	Conflict	2,609	16,936	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,609	16,936	8	
Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	Conflict	71	183	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	183	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Dodola	Conflict	41	117	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	117	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Bihann Guracha City Administration	Flash Flood	-	-	-	21	137	1	-	-	-	21	137	1	
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Conflict	3,771	26,776	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,771	26,776	3	
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	979	6,711	4	-	-	-	979	6,711	4	
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	Other	1,308	8,252	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,308	8,252	9	
Oromia	West Guji	Alaya	Other	-	-	-	276	1,851	1	-	-	-	276	1,851	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Alaya	Seasonal Flood	324	2,268	1	467	3,377	3	-	-	-	791	5,645	4	
Oromia	West Harerge	Bordode	Conflict	1,352	6,493	7	555	2,776	3	300	1,500	1	2,207	10,769	11	
Oromia	West Harerge	Doba	Conflict	154	796	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	796	3	
Oromia	West Harerge	Mieso	Conflict	1,533	7,989	8	100	502	1	-	-	-	1,633	8,491	9	
Oromia	West Harerge	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	43	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	58	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Daro Lebu	Conflict	505	2,659	2	44	175	1	-	-	-	549	2,834	3	
Oromia	West Harerge	Gemechis	Conflict	33	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	86	1	
Oromia	West Harerge	Tulo	Conflict	151	433	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	433	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				
Site Assessment Round 27 (16 August 2021 – 23 September 2021)	Oromia	West Harege	Habro	Conflict	87	295	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	295	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	350	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	350	1	
	Oromia	West Harege	Shanan Dhuuggoo	Conflict	51	153	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	153	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	32	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	73	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Ambo Town	Conflict	45	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	128	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Boji Dirmeji	Conflict	826	4,496	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	826	4,496	4	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	226	1,305	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	1,305	2	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	Conflict	78	451	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	451	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi Town	Conflict	229	1,275	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	1,275	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Lata Shbu	Conflict	371	2,040	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	2,040	4	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Mengel Town	Conflict	1,338	7,282	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	7,282	4	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Qixu Kira	Conflict	191	1,008	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	1,008	3	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Najo Town	Conflict	1,040	5,706	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	5,706	4	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Avira	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	173	1	
	Oromia	West Wallaga	Guliso	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	240	1	
	Oromia Total					77,988	433,738	339	7,369	40,354	37	6,030	32,041	64	91,337	506,133	440
	Sidama	Zone 1	Hawassa Zuria		Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462	2,386	9
	Sidama	Zone 1	Hawassa Zuria	Flash Flood	Conflict	70	350	1	184	911	3	-	-	-	254	1,261	4
	Sidama	Zone 1	Bensa	Conflict	-	-	-	280	2,884	1	-	-	-	-	280	2,884	1
	Sidama Total					70	350	1	464	3,795	4	462	2,386	9	996	6,531	14
	SNNP	Amaro Special Woreda	Amaro Special Woreda	Conflict	2,954	18,629	9	1,129	7,260	4	1,101	8,098	3	5,184	33,987	16	
	SNNP	Bench Sheko	Mizan Aman	Conflict	313	1,639	1	300	1,523	2	-	-	-	-	613	3,162	3
	SNNP	Bench Sheko	Dehub Bench	Conflict	1,316	6,363	11	30	134	1	207	1,062	3	1,553	7,559	15	
SNNP	Bench Sheko	Gurafareda	Conflict	-	-	-	305	1,775	2	306	1,546	3	611	3,321	5		
SNNP	Bench Sheko	Shay Bench	Landslide	-	-	-	36	239	1	-	-	-	-	36	239	1	
SNNP	Buji Special Woreda	Buji Special Woreda	Conflict	250	1,291	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,291	1	
SNNP	Derashie Special Woreda	Derashie Special Woreda	Conflict	-	-	-	1,779	10,357	2	-	-	-	-	1,779	10,357	2	
SNNP	Gamo	Mirab Abaya	Landslide	-	-	-	350	2,113	1	-	-	-	-	350	2,113	1	
SNNP	Gamo	Gerese	Landslide	-	-	-	26	153	1	-	-	-	-	26	153	1	
SNNP	Gamo	Gacho Baba	Landslide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SNNP	Gofa	Demba Gofa	Landslide	-	-	-	35	227	1	-	-	-	-	35	227	1	
SNNP	Gofa	Geze Gofa	Landslide	72	483	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	483	1	
SNNP	Gofa	Melo Koza	Landslide	77	525	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	525	1	
SNNP	Guage	Mareko	Conflict	622	3,734	1	-	-	-	312	1,581	1	934	5,315	2		
SNNP	Guage	Meskan	Conflict	356	2,452	4	337	2,258	3	99	717	2	792	5,427	9		
SNNP	Guage	Misrak Meskan	Conflict	271	1,985	5	701	3,389	3	827	5,087	5	1,799	10,461	13		
SNNP	Guage	Cheha	Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	124	1	21	124	1		
SNNP	Hadiya	Dune	Conflict	-	-	-	114	862	4	-	-	-	-	114	862	4	
SNNP	Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	Conflict	332	2,460	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	2,460	7	
SNNP	Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SNNP	Hadiya	Analenmo	Conflict	277	1,438	4	-	-	-	211	1	-	-	277	1,438	4	
SNNP	Hadiya	Shahogo	Conflict	71	360	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	360	2	
SNNP	Hadiya	Soro	Conflict	180	1,386	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,386	4	
SNNP	Hadiya	Mierab Badawacho	Conflict	34	253	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	253	1	
SNNP	Hadiya	Gembora	Conflict	23	135	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	135	1	
SNNP	Hadiya	Lemo	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	150	1	44	285	2		
SNNP	Hadiya	Tulo	Landslide	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	126	1	20	126	1		
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Kediada Gamella	Conflict	283	2,174	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	2,174	9	
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Anigacha	Conflict	190	1,452	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	1,452	4	
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Daniboya	Conflict	194	1,516	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	1,516	6	
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Kacha Bira	Conflict	24	173	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	173	1	
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Doya Gena	Conflict	46	381	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	381	2	
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Hadero Tunito	Conflict	86	719	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	719	2	
SNNP	Kembata Tembaro	Tembaro	Conflict	43	317	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	317	2	
SNNP	Konso	Karat Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	647	3,698	4	-	-	-	-	647	3,698	4	
SNNP	Konso	Segen Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	413	2,682	2	-	-	-	-	413	2,682	2	
SNNP	Konso	Keena	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	808	5,088	4	1,221	7,770	6		
SNNP	Mirab Omo	Maji	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	2,531	2	370	2,531	2		
SNNP	Sheka	Anderacha	Conflict	228	1,231	1	-	-	-	120	612	1	120	612	1		
SNNP	Sheka	Masha	Conflict	416	1,899	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	1,899	1	
SNNP	Sheka	Yeki	Conflict	997	5,587	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	997	5,587	4	

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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2020			During 2020			In 2021			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
SNMP	Siti		Mierab Azemet Berbere	Conflict	-	-	-	155	553	1	-	-	-	155	553	1
SNMP	Siti		Misrak Azemet Berbere	Conflict	55	331	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	331	1
SNMP	Siti		Sankura	Conflict	74	359	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	359	1
SNMP	Siti		Wilbareg	Conflict	-	-	-	197	617	1	25	175	1	222	792	2
SNMP	Siti		Worabe Ketema Astedader	Conflict	221	820	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	820	3
SNMP	Siti		Alicho Worro	Conflict	-	-	-	108	617	1	-	-	-	108	617	1
SNMP	Siti		Alicho Worro	Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	613	1	68	613	1
SNMP	Siti		Kibet Town Administration	Conflict	52	407	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	407	1
SNMP	South Omo		Dasesneh (Kuraz)	Flash Flood	-	-	-	4,670	28,381	8	-	-	-	4,670	28,381	8
SNMP	South Omo		Dasesneh (Kuraz)	Seasonal Flood	3,165	18,909	11	2,881	14,562	8	-	-	-	6,046	33,471	19
SNMP	South Omo		South Ari (Bako Gazer)	Landslide	-	-	-	30	135	1	-	-	-	30	135	1
SNMP	Wolayita		Diguna Fango	Conflict	405	2,614	2	374	2,492	6	-	-	-	405	2,614	2
SNMP	Wolayita		Kindo Dida	Landslide	149	976	1	273	1,465	5	-	-	-	523	3,468	7
SNMP	Wolayita		Kindo Koysha	Landslide	-	-	-	596	3,532	4	-	-	-	596	3,532	4
SNMP	Wolayita		Abela Abaya	Flash Flood	-	-	-	110	718	2	-	-	-	110	718	2
SNMP	Wolayita		Damot Sore	Landslide	43	280	1	25	191	1	-	-	-	68	471	2
SNMP	Wolayita		Damot Weyde	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	468	1	78	468	1
SNMP	Wolayita		Kawo Koysha	Landslide	-	-	-	46	231	1	-	-	-	46	231	1
SNMP	Yem		Yem Special Woreda	Landslide	13,819	83,278	106	15,695	91,375	71	4,506	28,853	34	34,020	203,506	211
Somali	Alder		Cheret//Weyib	Drought	319	1,913	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	1,913	1
Somali	Alder		Cheret//Weyib	Seasonal Flood	526	3,171	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	3,171	1
Somali	Alder		Dolobay	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	1,711	1	282	1,711	1
Somali	Alder		Dolobay	Drought	1,080	6,534	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	6,534	2
Somali	Alder		Dolobay	Seasonal Flood	457	2,727	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	2,727	1
Somali	Alder		Dolobay	Drought	889	5,260	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	889	5,260	3
Somali	Alder		Hargelle	Drought	1,225	7,351	1	-	-	-	50	300	1	1,275	7,651	2
Somali	Alder		Raso	Conflict	245	1,472	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	1,472	2
Somali	Alder		Bare	Drought	2,305	13,948	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,305	13,948	9
Somali	Alder		God God	Drought	847	5,121	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	847	5,121	3
Somali	Alder		Qoohle	Drought	1,079	6,464	3	-	-	-	1,144	6,865	4	2,223	13,329	7
Somali	Alder		Serer/Elkere	Conflict	490	2,940	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	2,940	1
Somali	Alder		West Imi	Conflict	-	-	-	180	1,134	1	-	-	-	180	1,134	1
Somali	Alder		West Imi	Seasonal Flood	400	2,452	1	-	-	-	1,063	6,226	2	1,463	8,678	3
Somali	Dawa		Hudet	Conflict	9,992	59,518	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,992	59,518	20
Somali	Dawa		Moyale	Conflict	7,690	48,016	8	3,500	21,819	1	-	-	-	11,190	69,835	9
Somali	Dawa		Moyale	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	777	5,211	3	777	5,211	3
Somali	Dawa		Mubarak	Conflict	210	1,316	1	-	-	-	350	2,193	1	560	3,509	2
Somali	Dawa		Qadhadhumo	Conflict	526	3,401	6	-	-	-	74	479	1	600	3,880	7
Somali	Dawa		Qadhadhumo	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	2,792	4	433	2,792	4
Somali	Doolo		Bon	Drought	690	4,139	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	4,139	5
Somali	Doolo		Danc	Drought	1,138	6,830	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138	6,830	7
Somali	Doolo		Daratole	Drought	417	2,506	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	2,506	5
Somali	Doolo		Gal Hamer	Drought	260	1,560	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	1,560	1
Somali	Doolo		Geladin	Drought	1,432	8,590	5	50	300	1	-	-	-	1,482	8,890	6
Somali	Doolo		Lahel Yu'ub	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	2,220	1	370	2,220	1
Somali	Doolo		Lahel Yu'ub	Drought	1,505	8,777	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,505	8,777	3
Somali	Doolo		Warder	Drought	2,375	13,887	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,375	13,887	8
Somali	Erer		Lagahida	Conflict	1,665	9,919	5	97	552	1	-	-	-	1,762	10,471	6
Somali	Erer		Lagahida	Drought	150	830	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	830	1
Somali	Erer		Mayemulqo	Conflict	993	5,959	3	-	-	-	75	450	1	1,068	6,409	4
Somali	Erer		Salahad	Conflict	1,588	9,302	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,588	9,302	8
Somali	Erer		Wangy	Conflict	137	803	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	803	2
Somali	Fafan		Babile	Conflict	19,783	134,811	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,783	134,811	15
Somali	Fafan		Gursum	Conflict	1,275	7,653	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	7,653	6

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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			
Somali	Fafan	Fafan	Hareeshen	Drought	85	533	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	533	1	
Somali	Fafan	Kebrbeye	Kebrbeye	Drought	1,320	8,052	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	8,052	1	
Somali	Fafan	Fafan	Tulligaled	Conflict	2,604	15,682	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,604	15,682	4	
Somali	Fafan	Fafan	Jijiga	Conflict	303	1,876	3	-	-	-	-	-	303	1,876	3	
Somali	Fafan	Fafan	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	180	960	1	-	-	-	-	-	180	960	1	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Aware	Drought	820	5,076	2	-	-	-	-	-	820	5,076	2	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Daror	Drought	460	3,057	2	-	-	-	-	-	460	3,057	2	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Dig	Drought	249	1,620	1	-	-	-	-	-	249	1,620	1	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Geshamo	Drought	2,395	15,012	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,395	15,012	5	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Gusagado	Drought	451	2,933	1	-	-	-	-	-	451	2,933	1	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Blilbur	Drought	200	1,219	1	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,219	1	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Degenabur	Conflict	46	283	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	283	1	
Somali	Jarar	Jarar	Degenabur	Drought	195	1,178	1	-	-	-	-	-	195	1,178	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Bodaley	Drought	68	400	1	-	-	-	-	-	68	400	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Debeweyn	Drought	396	2,370	2	-	-	-	-	-	396	2,370	2	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Debeweyn	Seasonal Flood	94	555	2	-	-	-	-	-	94	555	2	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	El-ogaden	Conflict	-	-	-	63	366	1	-	-	63	366	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	El-ogaden	Drought	215	1,264	2	-	-	-	-	-	215	1,264	2	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Goglo	Drought	404	2,369	4	-	-	-	-	-	404	2,369	4	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	570	3,380	6	-	-	-	-	-	570	3,380	6	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Kebridehar	Flash Flood	516	2,960	1	-	-	-	-	-	516	2,960	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Marsin	Drought	532	3,193	3	-	-	-	-	-	532	3,193	3	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Shilabo	Conflict	155	911	1	-	-	-	-	-	155	911	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	336	2,007	3	-	-	-	-	-	336	2,007	3	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Higolay	Drought	77	454	1	-	-	-	-	-	77	454	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Lashehankayre	Drought	76	496	1	-	-	-	-	-	76	496	1	
Somali	Koraha	Koraha	Sheloshin	Drought	60	364	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	364	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Deja Sefu	Conflict	5,363	31,766	23	1,139	6,387	13	554	3,095	9	7,056	41,248	45
Somali	Liben	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	463	2,471	1	-	-	-	-	-	463	2,471	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	602	3,125	2	-	-	-	-	-	602	3,125	2	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Dolo Odo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	276	1,464	1	-	-	276	1,464	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Filtu	Conflict	6,506	35,694	27	-	-	-	-	-	6,506	35,694	27	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Filtu	Drought	-	-	-	87	474	1	-	-	87	474	1	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Filtu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	150	830	2	-	-	150	830	2	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	3,645	20,174	10	-	-	-	61	372	1	3,706	20,546	11
Somali	Liben	Liben	Goro Baqaqsa	Conflict	639	3,858	2	-	-	-	823	4,966	1	1,462	8,824	3
Somali	Liben	Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	2,983	17,718	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,983	17,718	5	
Somali	Liben	Liben	Bocqimaayo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	1,600	8,641	1	-	-	1,600	8,641	1	
Somali	Neqob	Neqob	Dihun	Drought	746	4,846	6	-	-	-	-	-	746	4,846	6	
Somali	Neqob	Neqob	Elwayre	Drought	710	4,425	7	-	-	-	-	-	710	4,425	7	
Somali	Neqob	Neqob	Gerdo	Conflict	32	191	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	191	1	
Somali	Neqob	Neqob	Gerdo	Drought	1,650	10,373	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	10,373	11	
Somali	Neqob	Neqob	Segeg	Conflict	45	274	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	274	1	
Somali	Neqob	Neqob	Segeg	Drought	714	4,285	4	-	-	-	-	-	714	4,285	4	
Somali	Neqob	Neqob	Ayun	Conflict	50	296	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	296	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Abaqaro	Conflict	50	292	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	292	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Abaqaro	Drought	115	691	1	-	-	-	-	-	115	691	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	1,907	11,236	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,907	11,236	10	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	822	4,936	4	-	-	-	-	-	822	4,936	4	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Berano	Drought	220	1,368	2	-	-	-	-	-	220	1,368	2	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Denan	Drought	745	4,423	5	-	-	-	-	-	745	4,423	5	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	East (mi)	Conflict	194	1,178	3	-	-	-	-	-	194	1,178	3	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	East (mi)	Drought	425	2,578	3	-	-	-	-	-	425	2,578	3	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	East (mi)	Landslide	-	-	-	56	337	1	-	-	56	337	1	
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	Etele	Drought	256	1,485	1	-	-	-	-	-	256	1,485	1	

Site Assessment
Round 27
(16 August 2021 – 23
September 2021)



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Site Assessment Round 27 (16 August 2021 – 23 September 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	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	386	2,260	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	2,260	3
	Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	370	2,166	3	-	-	-	370	2,166	3
	Somali	Shabelle	Kelalo	Drought	386	2,314	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	2,314	2
	Somali	Shabelle	Kelalo	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	500	3,000	1	-	-	-	500	3,000	1
	Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	Flash Flood	-	-	-	2,600	15,601	1	-	-	-	2,600	15,601	1
	Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	Seasonal Flood	5,700	34,010	1	1,25	752	1	-	-	-	5,825	34,762	2
	Somali	Siti	Afdem	Conflict	230	1,418	1	-	-	-	250	1,575	1	480	2,993	2
	Somali	Siti	Afdem	Drought	1,184	7,640	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	7,640	4
	Somali	Siti	Efer	Conflict	225	1,403	2	-	-	-	1,025	6,251	2	1,250	7,654	4
	Somali	Siti	Efer	Drought	2,116	13,254	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,116	13,254	3
	Somali	Siti	Gabbalu	Conflict	155	931	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	931	1
	Somali	Siti	Gabbalu	Drought	2,185	13,106	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,185	13,106	3
	Somali	Siti	Gabbalu	Flash Flood	-	-	-	566	3,396	1	-	-	-	566	3,396	1
	Somali	Siti	Gaba-Biki	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,541	1	250	1,541	1
	Somali	Siti	Gaba-Biki	Drought	212	1,367	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,367	2
	Somali	Siti	Gaba-Biki	Drought	535	3,257	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,257	2
	Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Seasonal Flood	777	4,716	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	777	4,716	1
	Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Conflict	2,275	14,296	5	-	-	-	1,186	7,213	2	3,461	21,509	7
	Somali	Siti	Miesso	Drought	1,947	12,230	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,947	12,230	7
	Somali	Siti	Miesso	Flash Flood	-	-	-	180	1,134	1	-	-	-	180	1,134	1
	Somali	Siti	Shimile	Drought	550	3,300	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	3,300	1
	Somali	Siti	Dembel	Conflict	125	804	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	804	1
	Somali Total				122,365	749,363	359	11,476	67,987	31	8,830	53,826	37	142,671	871,176	427
Grand Total					282,768	1,607,911	1,067	58,488	311,828	280	37,505	205,804	230	376,761	2,124,983	1,577



ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Emergency Site Assessment

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	Awas (Zone 1)	Chifra	Conflict	-	-	-	-	5,111	26,891	5	5,111	26,891	5		
	Afar	Penti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Conflict	-	-	-	-	3,440	20,658	1	3,440	20,658	1		
	Afar	Penti (Zone 4)	Teru	Conflict	-	-	-	-	4,441	24,259	2	4,441	24,259	2		
	Afar	Penti (Zone 4)	Awra	Conflict	-	-	-	-	5,070	25,350	1	5,070	25,350	1		
	Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Berahle	Conflict	-	-	450	1,450	-	-	-	450	1,450	2		
	Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Dalu	Conflict	-	-	1,510	7,663	3	-	-	1,510	7,663	3		
	Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Erebiti	Conflict	-	-	400	2,400	-	-	-	400	2,400	1		
	Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Conflict	-	-	3,013	15,065	4	-	-	3,013	15,065	4		
	Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict	-	-	888	5,328	1	-	-	888	5,328	1		
	Afar	Kibati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Conflict	-	-	1,577	9,248	2	-	-	1,577	9,248	2		
	Afar Total					-	-	7,838	41,154	13	18,062	97,138	25,900	138,292	22	
	Anhara	Central Gonder		Lay Armacheho	Conflict	-	-	-	-	1,21	247	1	1,21	247	1	
	Anhara	Central Gonder		Gonder City Administration	Conflict	-	-	1,930	1	-	-	-	1,930	1	-	
	Anhara	Central Gonder		Wegera	Conflict	-	-	192	724	2	-	-	192	724	2	
	Anhara	North Gonder		Debank	Conflict	-	-	26	79	1	40	107	66	186	1	
	Anhara	North Gonder		Dabark	Conflict	-	-	1,231	3,818	8	107	384	3,138	4,202	11	
	Anhara	North Gonder		Debank City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	4,150	10,255	5	4,150	10,255	5	
	Anhara	North Gonder		Dabat City Administration	Conflict	-	-	554	1,738	4	-	-	554	1,738	4	
	Anhara	South Wollo		Kombolcha City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	3,008	12,179	16	3,008	12,179	16	
	Anhara	South Wollo		Dessie City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	-	26,584	115,341	29	26,584	115,341	29	
	Anhara Total					-	-	3,273	8,289	16	34,010	138,513	37,283	146,802	71	
	Tigray	Central		Abyiyadi	Conflict	-	-	2,904	9,418	4	7,736	26,329	11	10,640	35,747	15
	Tigray	Central		Adwa	Conflict	-	-	33,721	194,705	12	894	4,305	34,615	199,010	13	
	Tigray	Central		Anferom	Conflict	1,091	3,131	5	6,948	10	-	-	3,538	10,079	15	
	Tigray	Central		Axum	Conflict	-	-	26,230	138,503	16	120	120	26,350	138,623	17	
	Tigray	Central		Kola Temben	Conflict	-	-	-	-	771	1,620	1	771	1,620	1	
	Tigray	Central		Taqus Abegelle	Conflict	-	-	551	1,930	8	-	-	551	1,930	8	
	Tigray	Central		Taqus Meyeneh	Conflict	2,808	6,826	6	-	-	-	-	2,808	6,826	6	
	Tigray	Central		Taqus Meyeneh	Conflict	1,812	6,013	4	315	1,698	3	-	2,127	9,711	7	
	Tigray	Central		Geter Adwa	Conflict	455	695	6	20	20	-	-	475	715	7	
	Tigray	Central		Aberigelle yeshilla	Conflict	475	1,156	1	205	424	3	46	629	1,705	6	
	Tigray	Central		Adiet	Conflict	719	3,149	1	4,330	21,360	7	-	5,049	24,509	8	
	Tigray	Central		Ate'a	Conflict	1,668	8,076	3	439	1,096	5	-	1,864	9,077	4	
	Tigray	Central		Chila	Conflict	182	610	2	196	1,001	1	-	257	905	3	
	Tigray	Central		Egala	Conflict	223	429	1	1,449	4,083	8	-	1,772	4,512	9	
	Tigray	Central		Embanetti	Conflict	1,652	5,834	2	3,228	14,600	7	-	4,880	20,434	9	
	Tigray	Central		Endabatsahma	Conflict	-	-	-	-	2,591	20,554	4	2,591	20,554	4	
	Tigray	Central		Enicho	Conflict	374	1,869	1	1,287	2,567	6	-	1,661	4,436	7	
	Tigray	Central		Haiale	Conflict	185	584	1	272	1,117	5	-	457	1,701	6	
	Tigray	Central		Keih tekli	Conflict	-	-	-	-	898	4,108	4	898	4,108	4	
	Tigray	Central		Rama Adi arbaete	Conflict	-	-	-	-	739	3,258	8	739	3,258	8	
	Tigray	Central		Maikinet	Conflict	79	198	1	-	-	-	-	79	198	1	
	Tigray	Central		Nadler	Conflict	-	-	-	-	17,038	78,116	12	17,038	78,116	12	
	Tigray	Eastern		Adigrat Town	Conflict	610	2,443	8	-	-	-	-	610	2,443	8	
	Tigray	Eastern		Ganta Afeshum	Conflict	1,229	5,539	4	38	173	1	-	1,267	5,712	5	
	Tigray	Eastern		Guomekeda	Conflict	2,501	7,892	6	973	3,330	4	-	3,474	11,222	10	
	Tigray	Eastern		Hawzen	Conflict	-	-	-	1,698	3,228	3	6,21	1,923	5	8	
	Tigray	Eastern		Wukro Town	Conflict	136	347	3	203	339	6	-	339	686	9	
	Tigray	Eastern		Kelete Awelallo	Conflict	1,522	5,325	2	1,006	5,278	5	-	3,028	10,603	7	
	Tigray	Eastern		Atabi	Conflict	246	888	1	944	4,187	5	-	1,190	5,075	6	
Tigray	Eastern		Bibet	Conflict	-	-	-	1,356	4,750	4	-	1,356	4,750	4		
Tigray	Eastern		Endabatsahma	Conflict	-	-	-	1,955	8,985	5	40	1,995	9,147	6		
Tigray	Eastern		Firewayni Town	Conflict	124	279	1	312	580	4	-	436	859	5		
Tigray	Eastern		Hawzen Town	Conflict	694	2,894	2	784	2,710	4	-	784	2,710	4		
Tigray	Eastern		Sawha Saeshe	Conflict	5,071	10,638	5	1,691	7,695	5	-	2,885	10,589	7		
Tigray	Eastern		Tsareda Emba	Conflict	67	219	1	1,712	3,583	2	-	6,783	14,211	7		
Tigray	Eastern		Tsareda Emba	Conflict	-	-	-	1,333	6,000	4	612	4,397	10,406	7		
Tigray	Eastern		Tsareda Emba	Conflict	-	-	-	1,333	6,000	4	612	4,397	10,406	7		
Tigray	Eastern		Edaga Hannus Town	Conflict	-	-	-	712	3,526	6	104	484	4	4		
Tigray	Eastern		Adhant Sub City	Conflict	-	-	-	6,295	15,452	5	1,508	7,803	20,969	10		
Tigray	Eastern		Ayder Sub City	Conflict	-	-	-	9,551	40,785	7	4,524	21,408	62,193	11		
Tigray	Eastern		Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	-	-	-	9,711	49,555	7	1,603	11,314	56,815	10		
Tigray	Eastern		Haweti Sub City	Conflict	-	-	-	4,816	17,922	5	1,572	7,198	4	4		
Tigray	Eastern		Kedamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	-	-	-	1,326	3,284	3	182	1,508	3,782	5		
Tigray	Eastern		Qulha Subcity	Conflict	-	-	-	13,127	57,639	6	1,871	9,035	66,674	10		
Tigray	Eastern		Semen Sub City	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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	Tahtay Koraro	Conflict	481	2,762	1	19,970	81,590	32	3,476	13,842	3	23,446	95,432	35
	Tigray	North Western	Aidi Duero	Conflict	-	-	-	3,331	21,936	8	130	806	1	3,461	25,324	10
	Tigray	North Western	Endabugna	Conflict	650	3,204	1	758	3,608	3	-	-	-	5,067	30,110	3
	Tigray	North Western	Lalabay Koraro	Conflict	2,422	15,935	1	117	451	2	574	2,899	1	3,113	19,285	4
	Tigray	North Western	Seymeri Adiyabo	Conflict	3,423	17,818	1	41,988	227,253	9	3,619	25,442	10	49,030	270,513	20
	Tigray	North Western	Shire	Conflict	-	-	-	35,093	165,547	15	8,357	40,935	9	43,450	206,482	24
	Tigray	North Western	Tambila	Conflict	656	1,988	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	1,988	3
	Tigray	North Western	Zana	Conflict	-	-	-	727	2,908	2	-	-	-	727	2,908	2
	Tigray	North Western	Maekei Adiyabo	Conflict	-	-	-	783	4,113	5	265	1,355	2	1,048	5,468	7
	Tigray	North Western	Asgede	Conflict	-	-	-	16,497	93,152	9	-	-	-	16,497	93,152	9
	Tigray	North Western	Tahtay Adiyabo	Conflict	-	-	-	5,964	42,250	2	500	2,835	1	6,464	45,085	3
	Tigray	South East	Enderta	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	1	735	3,120	5
	Tigray	South East	Degua Tembien	Conflict	94	178	1	178	527	6	-	-	-	272	705	7
	Tigray	South East	Hageresalam	Conflict	399	1,132	3	118	480	5	116	551	1	234	1,081	6
	Tigray	South East	Hintalo	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	1	434	1,438	5
	Tigray	South East	Wejrat	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	Koreem Town	Conflict	-	-	-	566	1,872	3	-	-	-	566	1,872	3
	Tigray	Southern	Maychew	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	7,885	12
	Tigray	Southern	Albanasta Town	Conflict	-	-	-	2,025	6,821	4	-	-	-	2,025	6,821	4
Tigray	Southern	Raya Chercher	Conflict	221	655	2	-	-	-	282	592	1	503	1,247	4	
Tigray	Southern	Mielkon Town	Conflict	390	1,367	1	142	593	1	-	-	-	532	1,960	2	
Tigray Total					39,401	142,148	111	303,692	1,477,730	361	41,108	182,103	102	383,901	1,801,981	574
Atar	Fenti (Zone 4)		Gulina	Conflict	-	-	-	467	2,802	1	-	-	-	467	2,802	1
Atar	Fenti (Zone 4)		Yalo	Conflict	-	-	-	1,160	6,960	4	-	-	-	1,160	6,960	4
Atar	Kibati (Zone 2)		Koneba	Conflict	-	-	-	235	1,275	1	-	-	-	235	1,275	1
Atar Total					-	-	-	1,862	11,037	6	-	-	-	1,862	11,037	6
Emergency Site Assessment Round 7 (June 2021)	Amhara	Central Gondar	West Belesa	Conflict	-	-	-	82	225	1	-	-	-	82	225	1
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Dehana	Conflict	-	-	-	179	433	3	-	-	-	179	433	3
	Amhara	Wag Himra	Gaz Gilla	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	Abeggele	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	Tsabbje	Conflict	-	-	-	89	340	1	-	-	-	89	340	1
	Amhara	West Gondar	Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	-	310	747	2	-	-	-	310	747	2
	Amhara Total					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		Zalabesa Town	Conflict	-	-	-	1,077	5,241	4	-	-	-	1,077	5,241
Tigray	South East		Enderta	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	319,838	1,542,635	414	93,180	417,754	166	483,263	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.



ANNEX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF RETURN

Village Assessment Survey



Village Assessment Survey (VAS) Round 10 - 16 August 2021 - 23 September 2021 - National Summary Table

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)	Hosts/Receiving Community		Total HHs	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual		Household	Individual		
Amhara	Central Gondar	Gonder Zuria	1	60	296	-	-	60	296	
Amhara	Central Gondar	Tach Armacheho	11	221	899	-	-	2,241	7,280	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Shoa Robit City Administration	1	1,307	4,105	-	-	1,307	4,105	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Eferatana Gidam	11	16,110	50,148	-	-	16,110	50,148	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Ataye City Administration	32	9,968	60,742	-	-	9,968	60,742	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Kewet	3	1,019	3,000	-	-	1,019	3,000	
Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Antsokiya	4	352	1,645	-	-	306	3,099	
Amhara	Oromia	Artuma Fursi	12	12,995	46,228	-	-	12,995	46,228	
Amhara	Oromia	Kemissie City Administration	1	86	284	32	87	287	603	
Amhara	Oromia	Jille Timuga	12	14,371	50,892	-	-	14,371	50,892	
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	1	35	170	-	-	75	362	
Amhara Total			89	56,524	218,409	32	2,553	59,077	226,755	
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa Rural	Clu Jeldessa	2	106	530	-	-	106	530	
Dire Dawa Total			2	106	530	-	-	106	530	
Hareri	Hareri	Sofi	1	63	315	-	-	63	315	
Hareri	Hareri	Dire Tejjara	1	82	640	-	-	82	640	
Hareri	Hareri	Amir Nur	1	9	45	-	-	2,000	10,045	
Hareri Total			3	154	1,000	-	2,000	2,154	11,000	
Oromia	Arsi	Dodota	1	10	60	-	-	35	175	
Oromia	Arsi	Merti	3	191	1,001	-	-	18,499	4,010	
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	7	1,730	10,194	-	-	447	2,177	
Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	1	304	1,511	-	-	36	1,683	
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	21	8,292	48,983	-	-	11	55	
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	36	20,722	103,708	-	-	20	100	
Oromia	Borena	Arero	3	425	2,125	-	-	-	425	
Oromia	Borena	Wachile	3	400	2,000	-	-	-	400	
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Kachen	2	1,197	8,346	-	-	420	10,544	
Oromia	East Bale	Legge Hida	2	1,691	11,363	-	-	683	2,374	
Oromia	East Bale	Raytu	5	2,030	11,030	-	-	559	2,589	
Oromia	East Bale	Sewena	3	1,208	6,658	-	-	444	1,652	
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Serer	7	1,204	6,226	-	-	374	1,432	
Oromia	East Harerge	Babile	79	9,634	47,739	178	5,235	27,191	14,869	
Oromia	East Harerge	Chinaken	35	2,949	15,136	-	-	4,431	7,380	
Oromia	East Harerge	Fedis	4	729	3,678	-	-	-	729	
Oromia	East Harerge	Kumbi	4	4,900	18,988	-	-	1,781	6,681	
Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	7	635	3,175	55	900	4,500	7,730	
Oromia	East Harerge	Meyu Muluke	8	2,260	11,300	-	-	-	11,300	
Oromia	East Harerge	Midgega Toia	3	358	2,526	-	-	-	2,526	
Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	22	4,887	24,304	-	-	1,370	6,257	
Oromia	East Shewa	Liben Chukala	2	231	1,155	-	-	-	1,155	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Diga	2	163	846	-	-	195	358	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Gida Ayana	3	991	5,167	-	-	-	991	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Sasiga	14	5,889	31,847	-	-	-	5,889	
Oromia	East Wallaga	Leqa Dullacha	2	45	116	-	-	-	45	
Oromia	Finfinne Special Zor	Sebeta Hawas	3	301	1,146	-	-	-	1,146	
Oromia	Guji	Odo Shakkiso	17	968	4,414	-	-	11,255	48,436	
Oromia	Uraga	Uruga	18	604	3,410	-	-	4,317	27,042	
Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	12	308	1,710	-	-	2,805	933	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shalla	9	283	1,443	-	-	492	2,363	
Oromia	West Arsi	Gedeb Asasa	4	65	325	-	-	205	775	
Oromia	West Arsi	Dodola	2	18	90	-	-	109	1,350	
Oromia	West Arsi	Kofele	1	30	152	-	-	95	635	
Oromia	West Arsi	Kofele	1	30	152	-	-	52	565	
Oromia	West Arsi	Kofele	1	30	152	-	-	262	414	

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)	Host/Receiving Community		Total HHs	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual		Household	Individual		
Oromia	West Arsi	Negelle Arsi City Administration	1	50	250	-	100	500	150	750
Oromia	West Arsi	Qore	5	61	305	-	-	1,325	270	1,630
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene City Administration	9	236	1,160	-	469	2,345	705	3,505
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Zurifa	5	85	425	-	265	1,325	350	1,750
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	47	7,294	37,573	-	12,720	72,995	20,014	110,568
Oromia	West Guji	Birbisa Kojowa	32	2,921	21,021	-	9,668	56,053	12,589	77,074
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	55	5,840	34,157	-	16,162	99,565	22,002	133,722
Oromia	West Guji	Galana	53	9,065	50,094	-	14,926	92,608	23,991	142,702
Oromia	West Guji	Hambela Wamena	80	6,699	41,018	-	24,159	144,548	30,858	185,566
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca	38	2,867	34,729	-	13,884	86,219	16,751	120,948
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca Town	10	405	4,651	-	2,632	20,325	3,037	24,976
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Barguda	7	849	4,246	-	1,098	5,588	1,947	9,834
Oromia	West Harege	Bordode	4	379	1,910	-	-	-	379	1,910
Oromia	West Harege	Daro Lebu	9	683	3,859	-	1,410	9,355	2,093	13,214
Oromia	West Harege	Habro	1	32	160	-	150	750	182	910
Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	17	1,860	9,202	-	-	-	1,860	9,202
Oromia	West Harege	Mieso	19	2,561	12,700	-	150	750	2,711	13,450
Oromia	West Shewa	Ejere (Addis Alem)	7	606	3,079	-	-	-	606	3,079
Oromia	West Wallaga	Gimbi	1	217	1,048	-	-	-	217	1,048
Oromia Total			792	118,384	663,549	233	135,973	779,544	254,357	1,433,326
Somali	Dawa	Hudet	17	9,798	58,788	-	58,788	15,924	12,452	74,712
Somali	Dawa	Moyale	23	44,045	264,072	-	1,044	6,264	45,089	270,336
Somali	Erer	Lagahida	1	25	150	-	-	-	25	150
Somali	Fafan	Babile	11	1,290	7,740	-	100	600	1,390	8,340
Somali	Fafan	Gursum	1	70	420	-	-	-	70	420
Somali	Fafan	Tuiguled	26	5,404	32,424	-	60	360	5,464	32,784
Somali	Liben	Deka Sefu	3	108	648	-	-	-	108	648
Somali	Shabelle	Beramo	5	1,290	7,740	-	-	-	1,290	7,855
Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	1	95	570	-	250	1,500	345	2,090
Somali	Shabelle	Kelajo	9	2,349	14,094	-	432	2,700	2,619	16,146
Somali	Shabelle	Mustahil	1	400	2,400	-	-	-	400	2,430
Somali	Siti	Erer	3	540	3,240	-	283	1,698	823	4,938
Somali Total			101	65,414	392,286	597	4,661	27,966	70,075	420,849
SNNP	Alle Especial Woreda	Alle Especial Woreda	728	3,833	786	46	131	3,787	2,084	4,665
SNNP	Bench Sheko	Debub Bench	7	1,263	6,120	-	821	3,787	2,130	9,907
SNNP	Bench Sheko	Shay Bench	2	342	2,130	-	-	-	342	2,130
SNNP	Derashie Especial W	Derashie Especial Woreda	2	3,177	22,139	-	-	-	3,177	22,139
SNNP	Gedio	Gedeb	35	3,765	25,765	2,296	13,209	87,616	16,974	115,677
SNNP	Gedio	Kochere	28	7,828	44,311	896	9,359	51,811	17,187	97,018
SNNP	Gedio	Wenago	3	650	3,778	230	1,110	6,155	1,760	10,163
SNNP	Gedio	Yirgachefe	42	5,357	33,097	1,854	11,878	67,814	17,235	102,765
SNNP	Gedio	Chorso	6	1,387	8,168	190	2,055	14,923	3,442	23,281
SNNP	Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	1	46	322	-	95	665	141	987
SNNP	Halab	Wera Djo	8	780	3,415	-	182	972	962	4,387
SNNP	Keffa	Decha	4	507	3,127	-	30	100	537	3,227
SNNP	Konso	Segen Zuria	7	3,348	23,863	-	-	-	3,348	23,863
SNNP	Konso	Karat Zuria	16	5,018	29,832	538	-	-	5,018	30,370
SNNP	Konso	Kalime Cluster	2	246	2,468	-	-	-	246	2,468
SNNP	Sheka	Yeki	2	335	1,514	-	-	-	335	1,514
SNNP	Siti	Misrak Seti	2	138	1,080	-	250	1,750	388	2,830
SNNP	Siti	Selti	3	1,550	6,843	-	476	3,113	2,026	9,956
SNNP	Wolayita	Diguna Fango	380	1,900	1,900	103	337	1,651	717	3,654
SNNP	Wolayita	Hobicha	2	210	1,117	122	463	2,421	673	3,660
SNNP Total			182	37,055	224,822	6,275	40,396	243,564	77,451	474,661
Gambella	Agnaak	Jore	1	1,378	6,892	-	-	-	1,378	6,892
Gambella	Itang Special Woreda	Itang	9	430	2,119	-	-	-	430	2,119
Gambella	Majang	Godere	1	68	186	-	2,030	10,150	2,098	10,336
Gambella Total			11	1,876	9,197	-	2,030	10,150	3,906	19,347
Sidama	Hawassa Ketema Aa Tulla Sub-City		14	3,590	19,387	-	2,299	14,710	5,889	34,097
Sidama	Zone 1	Loka Abaya	1	380	2,280	-	-	-	380	2,280

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Returning IDPs		Returned Migrants (Individual)	Host/Receiving Community		Total HHs	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual		Household	Individual		
Sidama	Zone 1	Wondo Genet	4	1,066	4,268	-	-	1,066	4,268	
Sidama Total			19	5,036	25,935	-	14,710	7,335	40,645	
Afar	Awsi (Zone 1)	Dubti	2	165	890	-	-	165	890	
Afar	Awsi (Zone 1)	Gerani	2	160	800	-	-	160	800	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Ambara	5	1,324	7,944	-	3,480	1,904	11,424	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	2	230	1,380	-	-	230	1,380	
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Hannuka	2	757	4,542	-	900	907	5,442	
Afar Total			13	2,636	15,556	-	4,380	3,366	19,936	
Grand Total			1,172	287,185	1,541,284	7,137	1,098,628	477,827	2,647,049	





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