

REPORT 17

ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT

SITE ASSESSMENT ROUND 34 AND VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY ROUND 17
1 AUGUST - 2 SEPTEMBER 2023



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background: Population mobility and internal displacement in Ethiopia	3
1.2 IOM Population Observation in Ethiopia	4
SECTION 1	
2. SITE ASSESSMENT	6
2.1 Methodology	7
2.2 National overview and key findings	8
2.3 Overview of displacement	9
2.3.1 National displacement timeline	10
2.4 Regional level overviews	12
SECTION 2	
3. VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY	25
3.1 Methodology	26
3.2 National overview and key findings	27
3.3 Overview of returns	28
3.4 Regional level overviews	29
4. ANNEXES	41

1. INTRODUCTION



Collective site in Tigray Ethiopia ©IOM 2022

BACKGROUND: POPULATION MOBILITY AND INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia faces significant internal displacement. The country recorded "the highest annual displacement figure ever recorded for a single country" in 2021¹. A significant portion of these displacements were conflict-induced, largely related to ethnic and border-based disputes. In 2022, Ethiopia continued to be one of the top three countries with the highest conflict displaced caseload globally, only surpassed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ukraine². Throughout 2022 and 2023, Ethiopia experienced its longest and most severe drought in four decades, particularly in Somali and Oromia regions - regions that were already affected by displacement due to conflict³.

On the Oromia-Somali regional border, old tensions dating back to 2017 continue to persist, while new conflicts have emerged. In South Ethiopia region (previously SNNP region), conflict broke out in 2016 over the administrative designation of the then Konso woreda. In 2018, Konso was formally recognized as a zone, but in the years since, conflict has only continued. In April, and later in June 2018, conflict aggravated by competition for land and resources broke out between Gedeo and Guji Oromo tribes in West Guji zone in Oromia region. It is estimated that by August 2018, 748,499 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were displaced from the Gedeo-West Guji conflict alone⁴. In Benishangul Gumz region in September 2020, insecurity around the border area and attacks by unidentified armed groups (UAGs) forced many people to flee to Awi zone in Amhara region. The peak of this displacement was in January 2021, with about 76,000 people displaced⁵. The conflict that erupted in Ataye City Administration and nearby areas in North Shewa zone of Amhara region in mid-April 2021 caused large-scale displacement in the

zone. Government sources reported that the number of IDPs reached 310,000 at its highest point due to the conflict.

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. Armed clashes between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Ethiopian federal forces erupted in the Tigray region, leading to significant displacement. The fighting spread to neighboring Afar and Amhara regions in mid-2021, displacing hundreds of thousands of people. In June 2021, the TPLF regained control of most of Tigray after a unilateral ceasefire by the federal government. However, violence resumed in August 2022 and lasted until 2 November 2022, when a peace agreement was signed between the two parties⁶. As of September 2023, Tigray hosted the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by conflict nationwide (an estimated 943,285 individuals or 42.16% of the national conflict caseload)⁷.

Climate-induced displacement has become increasingly prominent in Ethiopia. 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 rainfall⁸ and successively resulted in drought in the Southern and Southeastern parts of the country⁹. Recent recurrent droughts have mostly affected Oromia and Somali regions, particularly the zones of Nogob, Shabelle and Liben, and some parts of Dawa, Afder and Doolo in the Somali region, as well as the Borena, West Guji and East Borena zones in the Oromia region. Acute food insecurity levels are increasing throughout the affected regions. IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) announced that the October to December 2023 climate forecast shows high chances of wetter-than-usual conditions across most parts of the Greater Horn of Africa. Notably, there is an exceptionally high probability (>80%) of experiencing wetter-than-usual rainfall in southern Ethiopia. This means South West Ethiopia Peoples region, South Ethiopia, southern parts of Oromia as well as Somali region could be facing heavy rainfalls, increased flooding and risk of landslides in affected areas - potentially areas with already existing vulnerabilities¹⁰.

As of September 2023, drought was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 612,250 IDPs (17.7% of the national IDP caseload), with IDPs reporting this reason concentrated in Somali, Oromia and Afar regions. Somali region hosts the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by drought nationwide (an estimated 410,749 individuals or 67.1% of the national drought caseload).

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 IDPs, returning IDPs, migrants and returned migrants. IOM entered into partnership with the Government of Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) in August 2016, and has been regularly implementing DTM assessments in Ethiopia since September 2016.

DTM tools active in Ethiopia include a Site Assessment (SA) which focuses on tracking internal displacement and a Village Assessment Survey (VAS) aimed at tracking returns. SA covers locations where there are reports of 20 or more IDP households, whereas VAS covers locations where there are reportedly 20 or more returning IDP households that returned on or after 1

In addition, in both round 33 (November 2022 - June 2023) and round 34 (August 2023 - September 2023), other climate-induced changes impacted the rate of displacement throughout the country, predominately because of flooding, thereby highlighting the continuing effects of displacement on populations whose livelihoods are largely climate-dependent. Ethiopia continues to cope with the lasting impact of the damage to crops caused by the overflowing of the Shabelle, Ganale, and Dawa rivers in 2020. As of September 2023, the effects of floods in Afar, Gambela, Oromia, Somali and the southern parts of the country on food security conditions is expected to worsen, with the Government of Ethiopia's Flood Contingency Plan forecasting nearly 1.5 million people to be in need of food assistance due to the kiremt rainy season. The confluence of these shocks with disease outbreaks, such as cholera, malaria, and measles, is further exacerbating the vulnerability of affected communities, including IDPs and returnees¹¹. Ethiopia additionally faces high mobility due to the large number of returnees in Amhara, Tigray and Afar regions, after the end of the Northern Ethiopia crisis. It is to be noted that Amhara region was largely uncovered this round due to increased insecurity, and the returnee caseload should likely be higher.

Tensions in Amhara region have been rising since April 2023, when the federal government announced it was dismantling regional forces across Ethiopia, triggering protests and insecurity¹². In August 2023, the Ethiopian government declared a six-month state of emergency in Amhara region and announced curfews in six cities¹³.

January 2021. Between August and September 2023, IOM DTM deployed the SA round 34 and VAS round 17, carrying out a full multisectoral location assessment in 12 regions across Ethiopia, as seen in Figure 1 on the following page.

Figure 1 illustrates DTM's coverage of its SA and VAS tools during the August and September 2023 data collection. Areas with accessibility issues this round include various zones especially in Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions. In total, 1,272 sites and 972 villages in 364 woredas, 65 zones across 10 regions were not covered.

Figure 1: Geographic coverage of IOM-DTM Site Assessment (SA) Round 34 and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) Round 17: 1 August - 2 September 2023

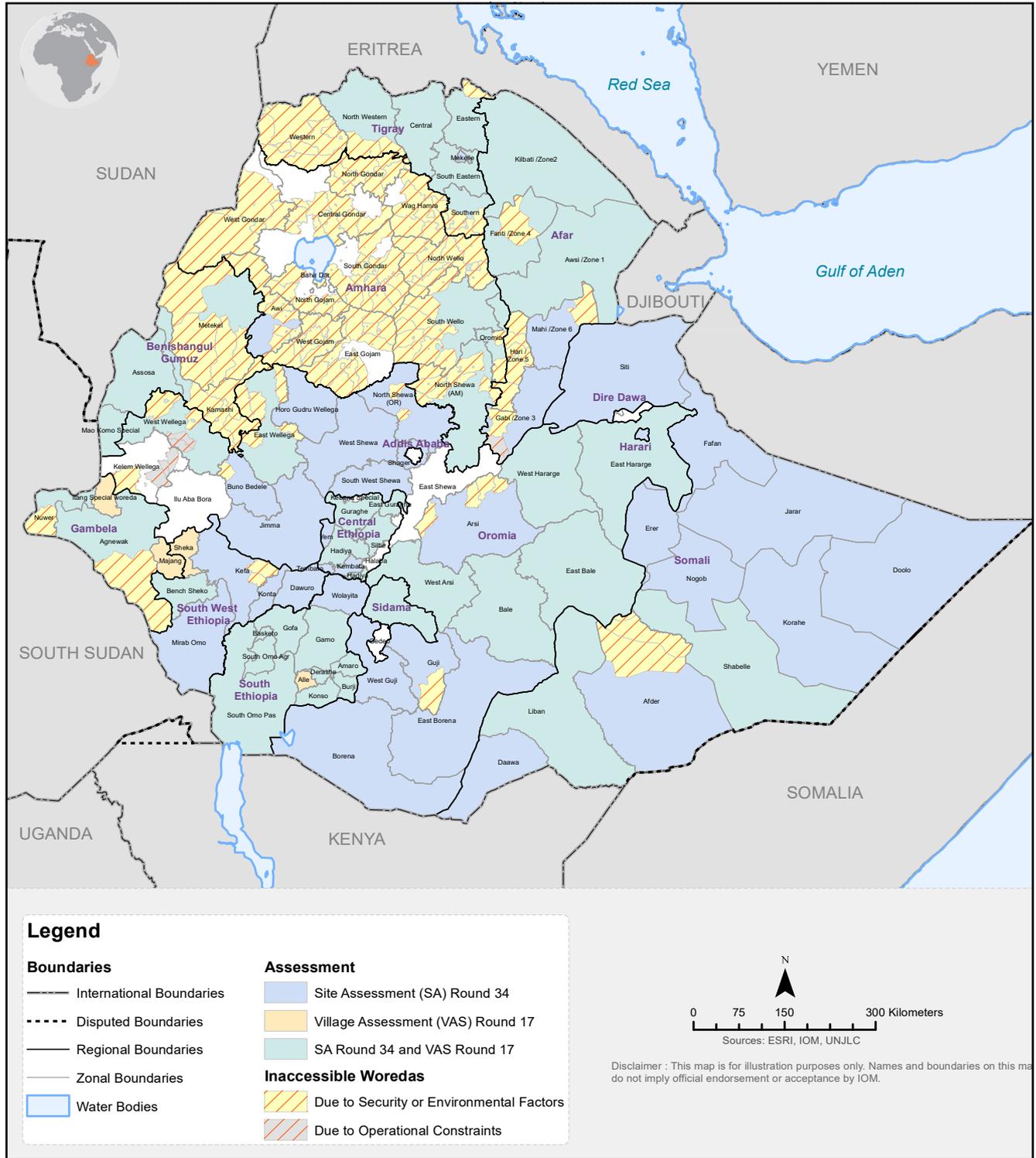


Figure 1 illustrates IOM-DTM's coverage of its Site Assessment (SA) Round 34 and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) Round 17 carried out between August - September 2023 in Ethiopia. The areas in blue represent areas that were exclusively covered by SA, while the areas in yellow represent areas that were only covered by VAS. The areas in green represent areas where both SA and VAS were deployed. The grey areas covered in red stripes represent areas that were inaccessible due to operational constraints, while the yellow with red stripes represents areas inaccessible due to security or environmental factors.

SECTION 1

SITE ASSESSMENT

TRACKING INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT



2.1 SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY



Data collection:
01 August – 02 September 2023

IOM Ethiopia employs a series of tools through its DTM. The present methodology refers to the Site Assessment (SA) tool which falls under the Mobility Tracking (MT) component of the DTM.

Since September 2016, IOM Ethiopia has conducted 34 rounds of data collection. The DTM programme is implemented in collaboration with the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and lower admin level counterparts. IOM's DTM team is composed of 161 field enumerators, under the direct supervision of 13 field focal points, and the overall supervision of the DTM team based in 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 host IDPs, reasons for displacement, time of arrival and their locations.

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

Site level: SA is conducted in locations hosting a reported 20 or more IDP households defined through previous rounds of data collection and the above mentioned interviews at the higher administrative levels. Sites with fewer than 20 IDP households are not assessed. Information is collected through group discussions with key informants (IDP representatives, including men, women, elderly and youth), key informant interviews and direct observation. SA gathers information on IDPs, including on their locations, their areas of origin, reasons for displacement, household demographics and the availability of services in their areas of displacement.

Demographic information was collected through representative sampling at the site level at a 95% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error. Overall, 171,322 households were interviewed nationwide to inform the demographic age and sex breakdown.

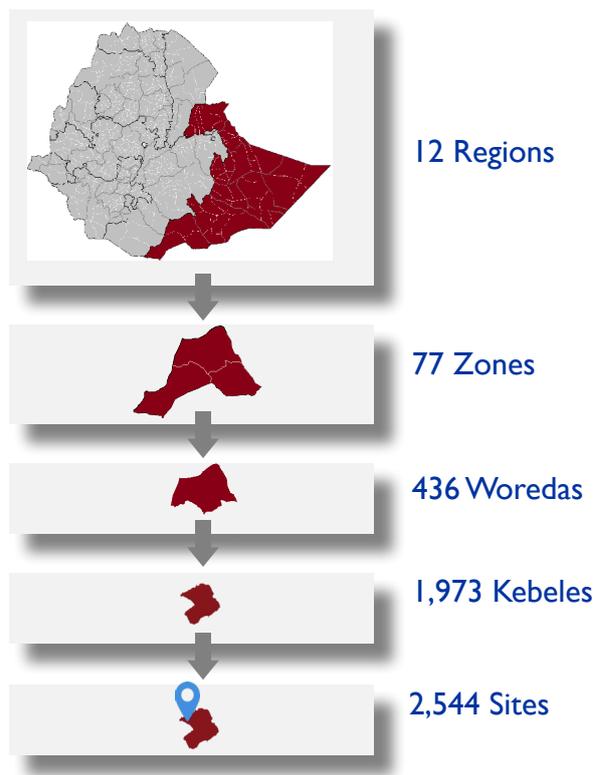
Between August and September 2023, IOM's DTM deployed the SA round 34 in 2,544 sites across 12 regions. In Amhara region, the SA was deployed in 88 accessible sites. Out of the 64 woredas planned for assessment in Amhara, only 24 woredas were accessible. Therefore, the IDP regional (in Amhara) and national figures should likely be higher.

Following the referendum in August 2023 the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) Regional State was dissolved, and in its place, two new regional administrations were established: South Ethiopia Region and Central Ethiopia Region.

Regions	No. of sites assessed
Afar	52
Amhara	88
Benishangul Gumz	46
Central Ethiopia	164
Gambela	19
Harari	9
Oromia	728
Sidama	58
Somali	538
South Ethiopia	155
South West Ethiopia Peoples	20
Tigray	667
Total	2,544

2.2 NATIONAL OVERVIEW

COVERAGE OF SITE ASSESSEMENT (SA) ROUND 34



Between August and September 2023, IOM DTM deployed the SA round 34 which included a full multisectoral location assessment across 12 regions. In total, an estimated 701,449 households comprising 3,459,881 IDPs were identified in 2,544 accessible sites across Ethiopia. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement reported nationally (64.7%), followed by drought (17.7%) and social tension (9.4%). Due to both insecurity and environmental factors, several sites were inaccessible which affected coverage this round.

Data collection in Amhara region was particularly affected due to insecurity this round, and only 13.3% of the planned locations were assessed. In previous rounds the caseload from Amhara region represented almost 10% of the total national displacement caseload identified¹³. Therefore, the IDP regional (for Amhara) and national figures should likely be higher.

KEY FINDINGS



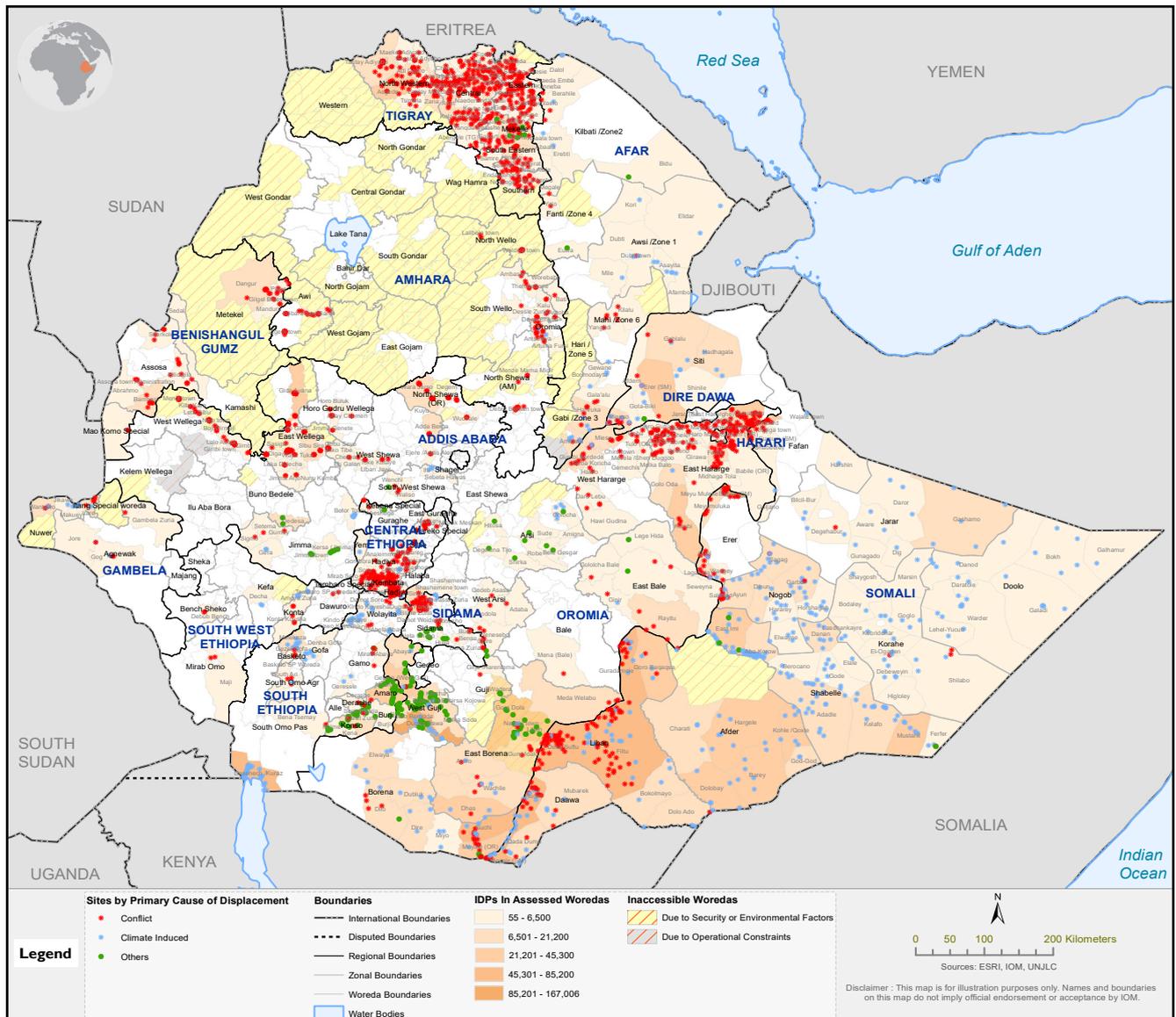
REGION	No. OF IDPs INDIVIDUALS	% OF IDPs INDIVIDUALS
Afar*	56,808	1.64%
Amhara*	66,153	1.91%
Benishangul Gumz*	49,391	1.43%
Central Ethiopia	50,591	1.46%
Gambela	30,814	0.89%
Harari	3,010	0.09%
Oromia*	1,023,439	29.58%
Sidama	49,052	1.42%
Somali*	1,025,535	29.64%
South Ethiopia	149,912	4.33%
South West Ethiopia Peoples	5,805	0.17%
Tigray*	949,371	27.44%
GRAND TOTAL	3,459,881	100%

*Regions with access issues

2.3 OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

NATIONAL LEVEL

Figure 2: The estimated IDP caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected from August - September 2023 from the Site Assessment



As of September 2023, an estimated 3,459,881 IDPs (701,449 households) were internally displaced across 2,544 assessed, accessible sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a 21.1% decrease of an estimated 925,908 IDPs since the previous consolidated data collection round 33 (November 2022 - June 2023). This decrease can be largely attributed to insecurity which affected access to multiple zones in the country. The gender breakdown of displaced individuals was fairly equal with 51.2% females and 48.8% males.

Conflict is the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 2,237,195 IDPs (64.7%), followed by drought which was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 612,250 IDPs (17.7%) and social tension

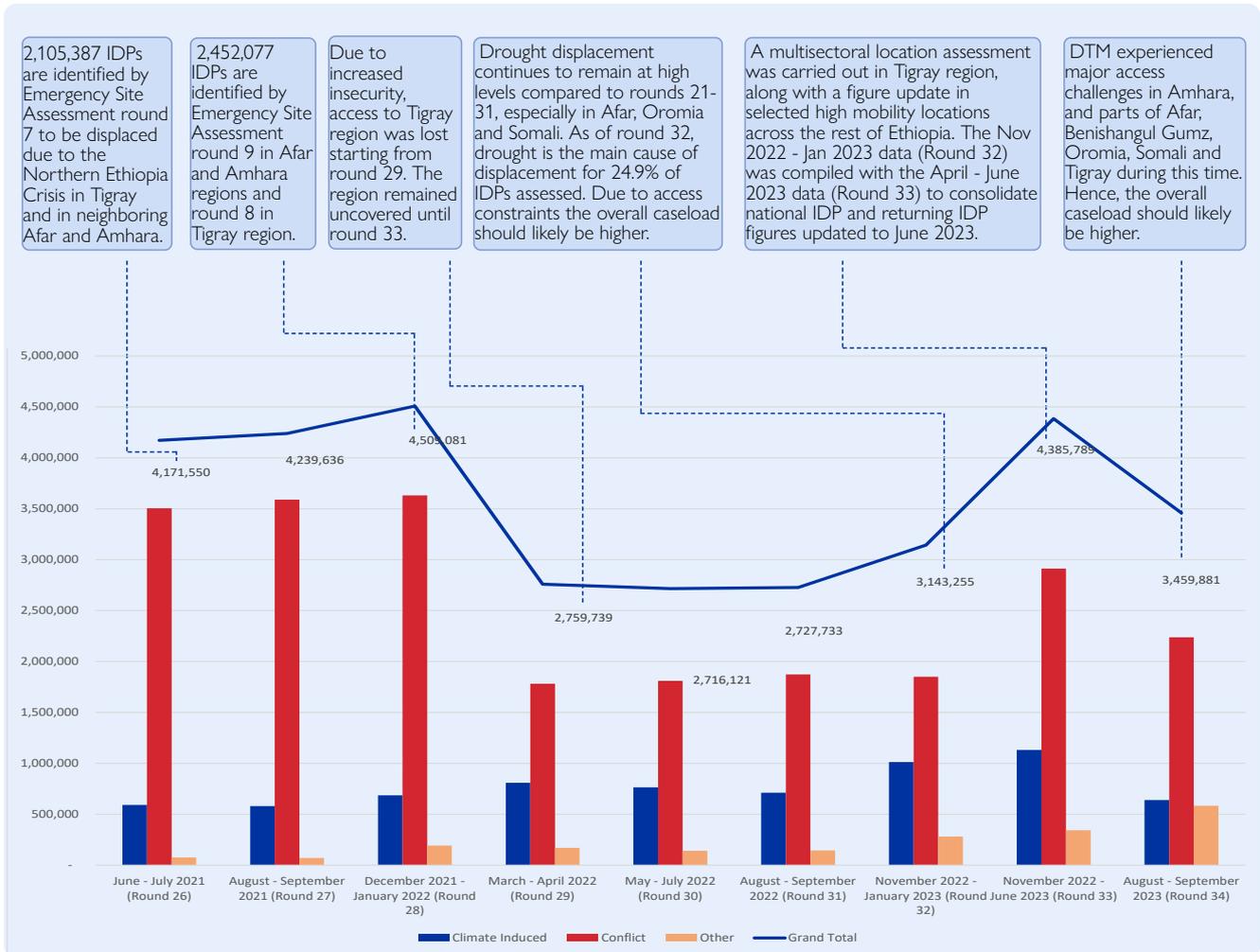
(primary reason for displacement for an estimated 324,302 individuals or 9.4% of the total caseload).

The regions of Somali (an estimated 1,025,535 IDPs or 29.64%), Oromia (an estimated 1,023,439 IDPs or 29.58%) and Tigray (an estimated 949,371 IDPs or 27.44%) account for the highest IDP caseloads nationwide.

Somali region also hosts the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by drought nationwide (an estimated 410,749 individuals or 67.1% of the national drought caseload), while Tigray region hosts the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by conflict nationwide (an estimated 943,285 individuals or 42.2% of the national conflict caseload).

National Displacement Timeline

Figure 3: Number of IDPs Identified nationwide by IOM-DTM since June-July 2021 (SA round 26)*



IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 34 rounds. In round 26 (June-July 2021), the number of IDPs tracked by DTM was 4.1 million IDPs. This is largely due to the IDPs displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis in Tigray region. In round 28 of SA carried out in December 2021 and January 2022, the number of IDPs increased to 4.5 million IDPs throughout the country including 2.45 million IDPs displaced by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis identified through ESA round 9 (Jan - Feb 2022) in Afar and Amhara regions and ESA round 8 (Aug 2021) in Tigray region. Since then, the ESA was discontinued, and SA was carried out nationwide including in Afar and Amhara regions. Following returns and operational constraints, the figure for round 29 (March - April 2022) dropped to 2.76 million IDPs.

As of round 30 (May - July 2022), the total IDP figure declined to 2.72 million IDPs, and in round 31 (Aug - Sep 2022) the national displacement figure stood at 2.73 million IDPs across 11 regions in locations accessed by DTM.

Due to operational constraints and conflict, Tigray region was not included in rounds 29, 30 and 31. Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Oromia and Somali regions also faced access constraints during the three rounds. As of round 32 (Nov 2022 - Jan 2023), the number of IDPs increased to 3.14 million IDPs. Despite renewed access to Tigray region, the 3.14 million IDP figure does not include IDPs in Tigray. This data was shared separately due to operational constraints. The increase between round 31 and round 32 is largely due to increased access in Afar, Amhara and Somali regions. For round 33, a multisectoral location assessment was carried out in Tigray region, along with a figure update in selected high mobility location across the rest of Ethiopia.

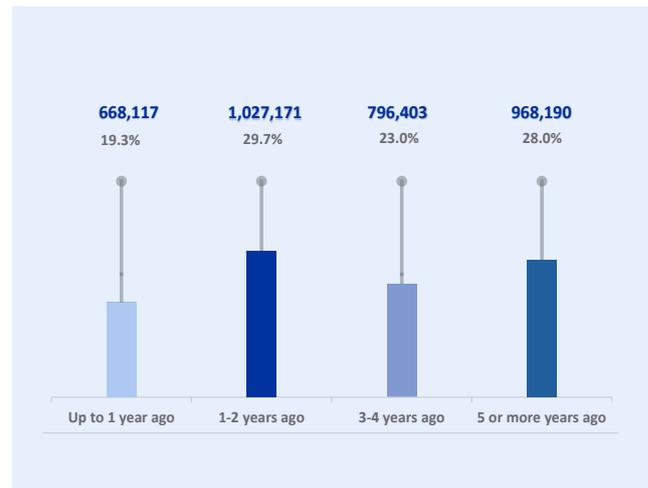
In round 34 IOM DTM experienced major access challenges, especially in Amhara region, as well as in parts of Benishangul Gumz, Oromia, Afar, Somali and Tigray regions which largely explains the decrease in the total estimated national displacement caseload since the previous consolidated round of data collection.

*Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Emergency Site Assessments

Overall, according to data collected during round 34 of the SA, an estimated 668,117 IDPs in the assessed sites have been displaced for less than 1 year prior to assessment (19.3% of the total caseload), an estimated 1,027,171 IDPs for 1-2 years (29.7%), an estimated 796,403 IDPs for 3-4 years (23%) and an estimated 968,190 IDPs for 5 years or more (28%).

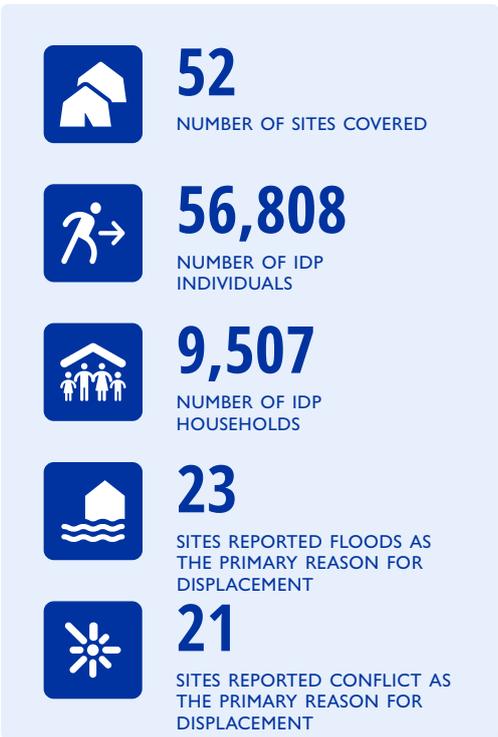
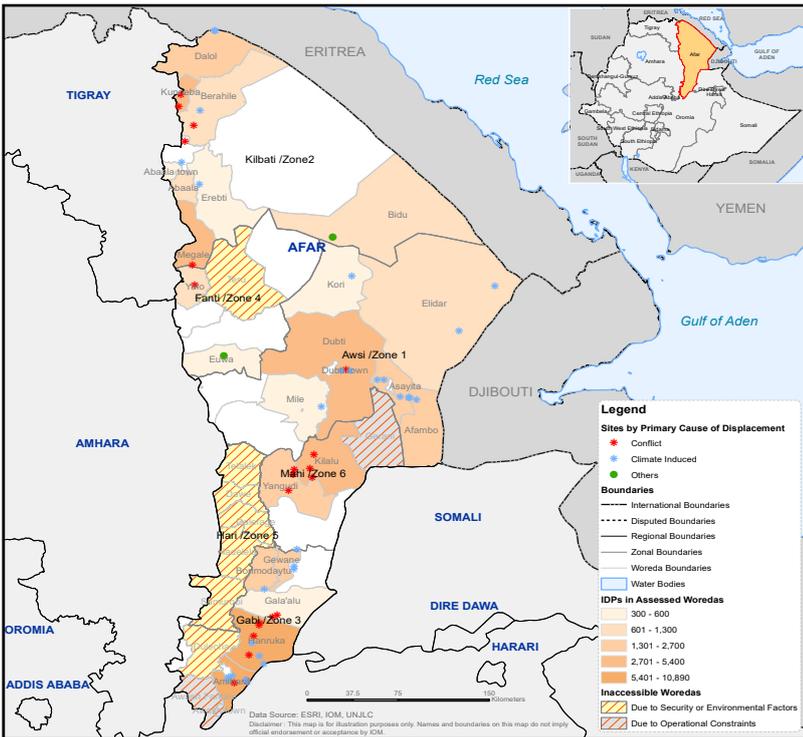
As seen in Figure 4, the highest share of IDPs has been displaced for 1-2 years prior to the assessment (an estimated 1,027,171 IDPs). Most of the IDPs displaced 1-2 year prior to assessment are displaced in Tigray, Oromia and Somali regions (87%).

Figure 4: Estimated number and share of IDPs by lengths of displacement



3.4 REGIONAL LEVEL OVERVIEWS

AFAR



An estimated 9,507 households comprising 56,808 IDPs were identified in 52 accessible sites in Afar region. These figures represent a decrease of 39,768 IDPs (-41.2%) since the consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023). The decrease can largely be attributed to the lack of coverage in 26 sites which were covered in previous rounds and had hosted an estimated 23,635 IDPs. 5 sites in Awsi and Gabi zones were not covered due to road inaccessibility, additionally, insecurity prevented data collection in 2 sites in Hari zone. In addition, 19 sites in Fenti, Hari, Gabi, Mahe, and Awsi zones were not covered due to operational constraints.

Floods were the primary reason for displacement in 23 sites hosting an estimated 23,182 (44.2% of the sites), followed by conflict which was reported as the primary reason for displacement by 21 sites hosting an estimated 29,579 IDPs (40.4% of the sites), and drought, which

was reported as the primary reason in 6 sites, and wind reported in 2 sites.

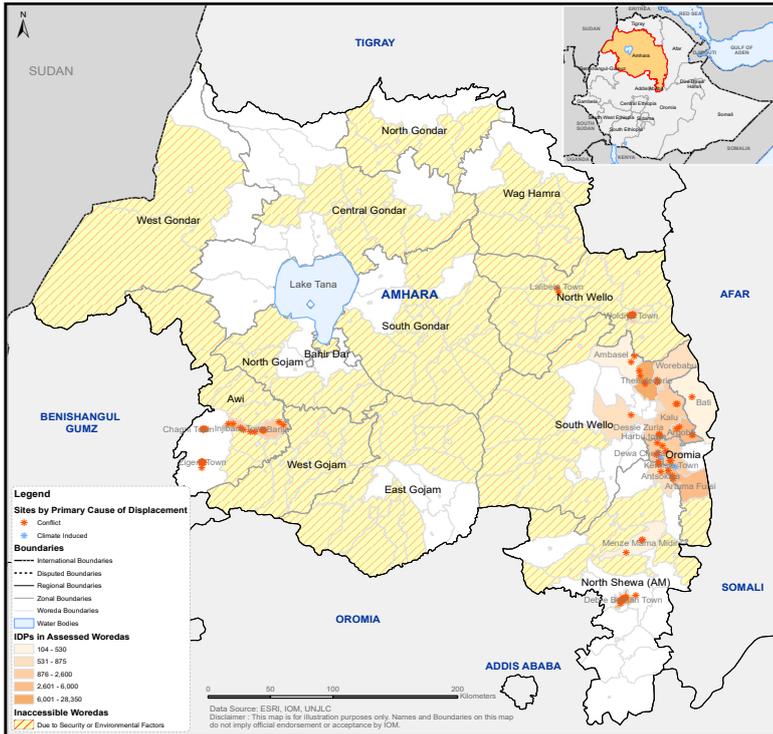
The majority of the IDPs in the region reported residing in spontaneous camps/sites (78.8%), followed by dispersed settlements (11.5%), collective centers (5.8%) and with host communities (3.9%). This is in line with the settlement types assessed in the previous round of data collection.

The most reported needs in the region were food, which was reported in 48 of the 52 sites (92.3%). This is followed by shelter (29 of the sites, 55.8%) and WASH (28 of the sites, 53.8%)*.

The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for up to 1 year prior to the assessment (38.4%), followed by 3-4 years (29.3%), 1-2 years (22.7%) and more than 5 years (9.6%).

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

AMHARA



88*
NUMBER OF SITES COVERED

66,153*
NUMBER OF IDP INDIVIDUALS

18,335*
NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS

86
SITES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

2
SITES REPORTED FLOODS AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

GENDER BREAKDOWN IN AMHARA



An estimated 18,335 households comprising 66,153 IDPs were identified in 88 accessible sites in Amhara region. Due to insecurity, which broke out in the region during data collection, the team was only able to assess 13.8% of planned locations in the region. In the previous round 33 (November 2022 - June 2023), Amhara region hosted an estimated **436,805 IDPs**. The 88 sites covered in this round were in parts of Awi, North Shewa, North Wollo, Oromia, South Wollo, Special Woreda and Woldiya City Administration zones. In the previous round these sites hosted an estimated 63,722 IDPs, which is fairly consistent with the figure from this round 34. Insecurity prevented data collection in parts of Awi, Bahir Dar, Central Gonder, East Gojam, North Gonder, North Shewa, North Wollo, Oromia, South Gonder, South Wollo, Wag Himra, West Gojam and West Gonder zones. The regional total should therefore be higher.

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement in 86 sites hosting an estimated 65,141 IDPs (97.7% of the sites assessed), followed by flooding which was reported as the primary reason for displacement in 2 sites hosting an estimated 1,012 IDPs (2.3%).

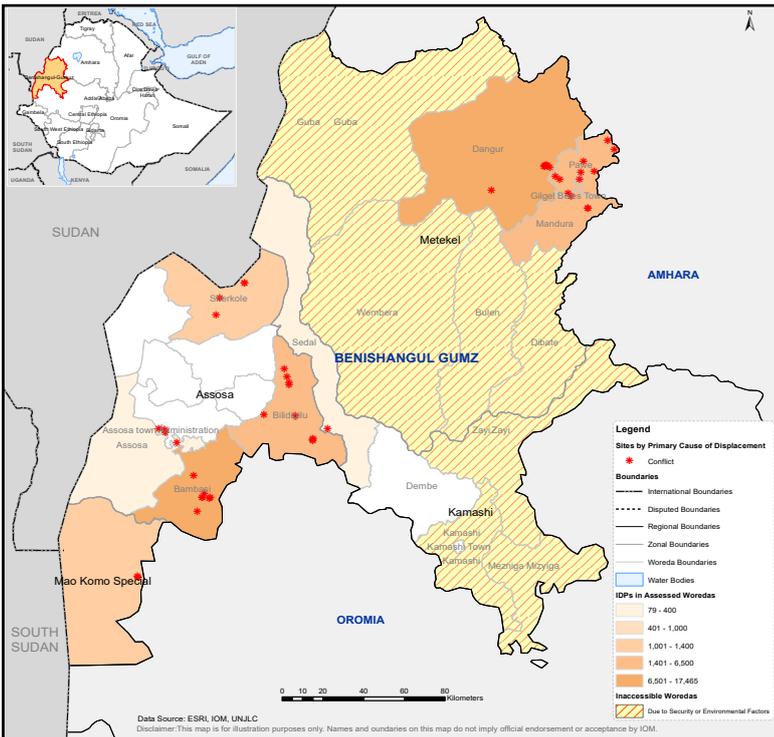
The majority of IDPs assessed were residing with host communities (70 of the 88 sites assessed, or 79.6%), followed by collective centers (15.9%) and planned camps/sites (4.5%). This is in line with the settlement types assessed in the previous round of data collection.

The most reported need in the region was food, which was reported in 79 of the 88 sites (89.8%). This is followed by shelter (57 of the sites, 64.8%) and livelihood support (31 of the sites, 35.2%)*. The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for 1-2 years prior to the assessment (58.6%), followed by up to 1 year (27.3%), 3-4 years (13%) and more than 5 years (1.1%).

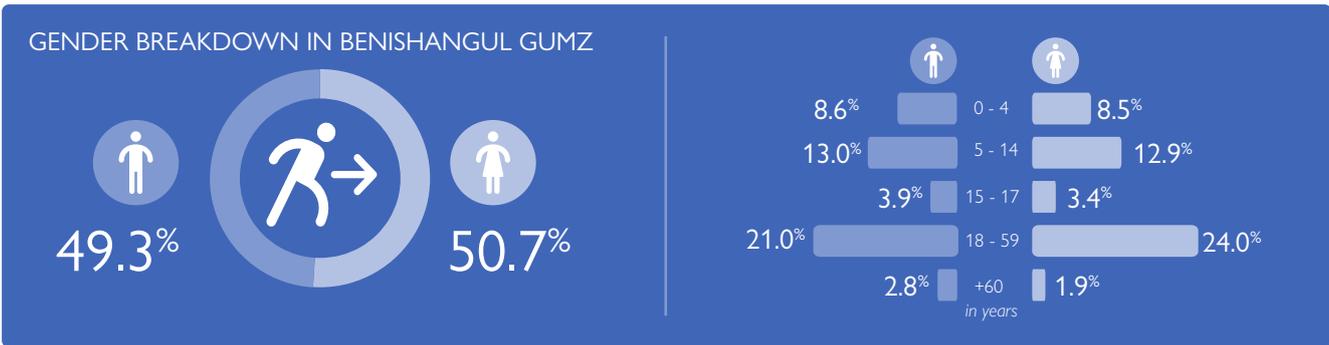
* Due to insecurity, Amhara region was largely uncovered this round decreasing the regional displacement caseload. In the previous round of data collection conducted between November 2022 and June 2023, Amhara region hosted an estimated 436,805 IDPs.

**Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

BENISHANGUL GUMZ



- 46**
NUMBER OF SITES COVERED
- 49,391**
NUMBER OF IDP INDIVIDUALS
- 10,779**
NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS
- 46**
SITES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 10,779 households comprising 49,391 IDPs were identified in 46 accessible sites in Benishangul Gumz region. These figures represent a decrease of 75,240 IDPs (-60.4%) since the consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023). Kemashi zone remained inaccessible this round due to security concerns. Insecurity also prevented data collection in 21 sites in Asosa and Metekel zones, and an additional 17 sites in Bulen, Debate and Wenbera woredas in Metekel zone were not assessed due to operational constraints. The sites were covered in the previous round, and at the time hosted an estimated 78,616 IDPs displaced due to conflict; the regional displacement caseload should likely be higher.

The majority of the IDPs were residing with host communities (67.4%) followed by spontaneous sites/camps (10.9%), dispersed settlements (10.9%), collective centers (8.7%) and planned camps/sites (2.1%).

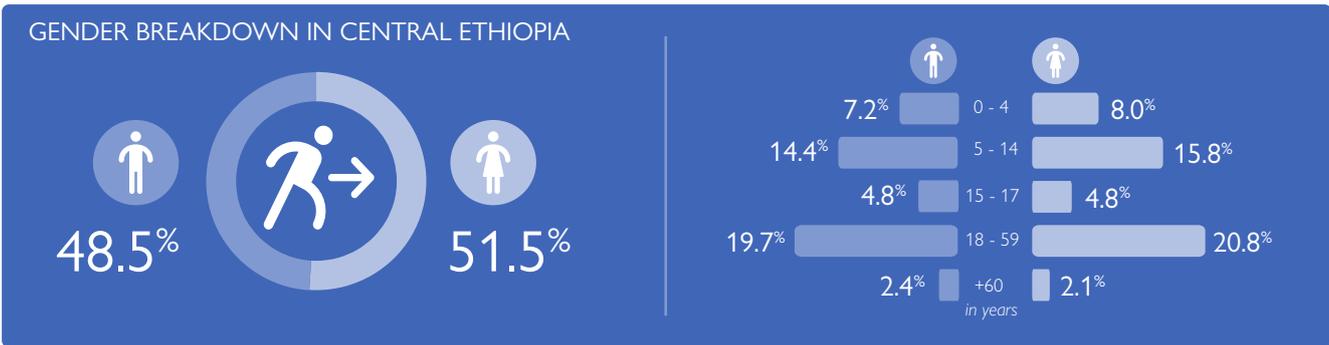
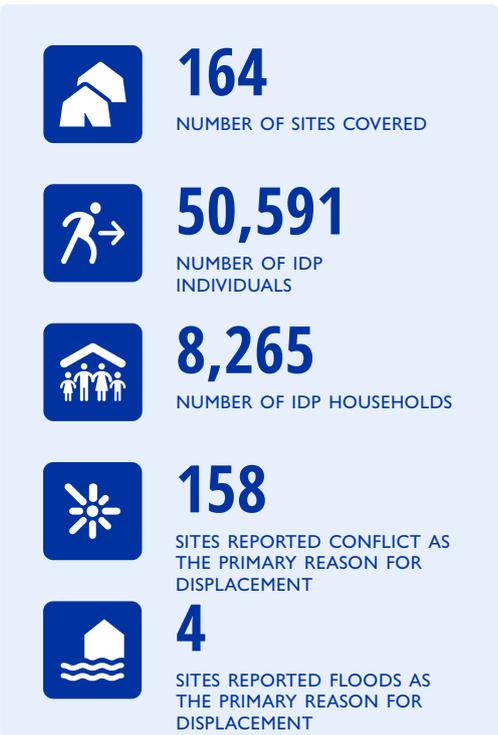
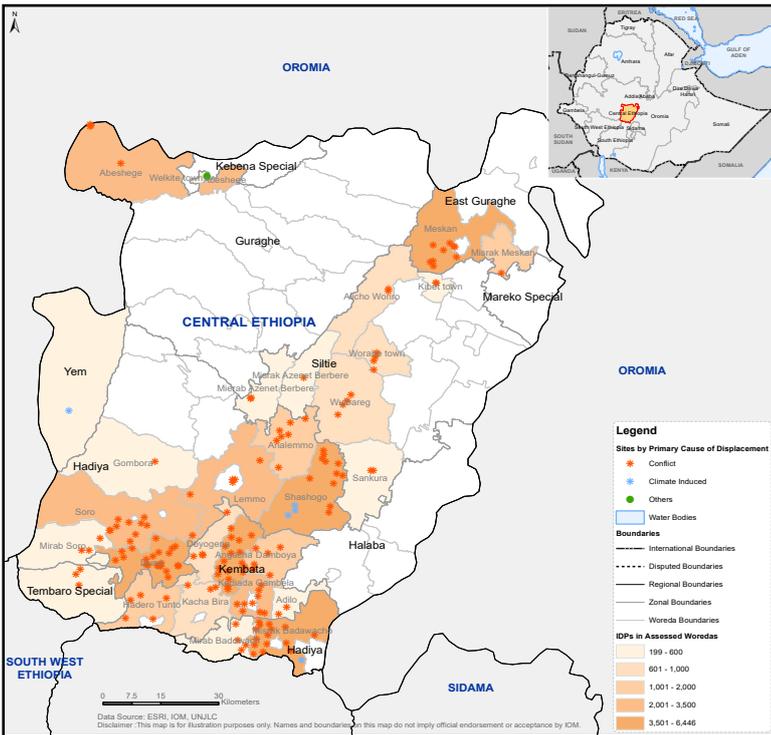
The most reported needs in the region were food, which was reported in 43 out of 46 sites (93.5%). This is followed by shelter (35 sites or 76.1%) and kitchen sets (8 sites or 17.4%)*.

The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for 1-2 years prior to the assessment (76.8%), followed by displacement for up to 1 year (13.4%), 3-4 years (8.9%) and more than 5 years (0.9%).

All assessed sites in Benishangul Gumz reported that the primary reason for displacement was conflict.

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

CENTRAL ETHIOPIA REGION



Following the referendum in February 2023, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) Regional State was dissolved, and in its place two new regional administrations were established in August 2023: South Ethiopia Region and Central Ethiopia Region.

An estimated 8,265 household comprising 50,591 IDPs were identified in 164 accessible sites. 4 sites in Mirab Soro and Soro woredas in Hadiya zone were uncovered this round due to road inaccessibility, likely decreasing the regional total.

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement reported in 158 sites hosting an estimated 46,126 IDPs, or 96.3% of the sites assessed. This is followed by displacement due to flooding which was reported in 4 sites hosting an estimated 3,881 IDPs, or 2.4% of

the sites assessed, social tension (1 site, 0.6%, hosting an estimated 354 IDPs) and landslides (1 site, 0.6%, hosting an estimated 230 IDPs).

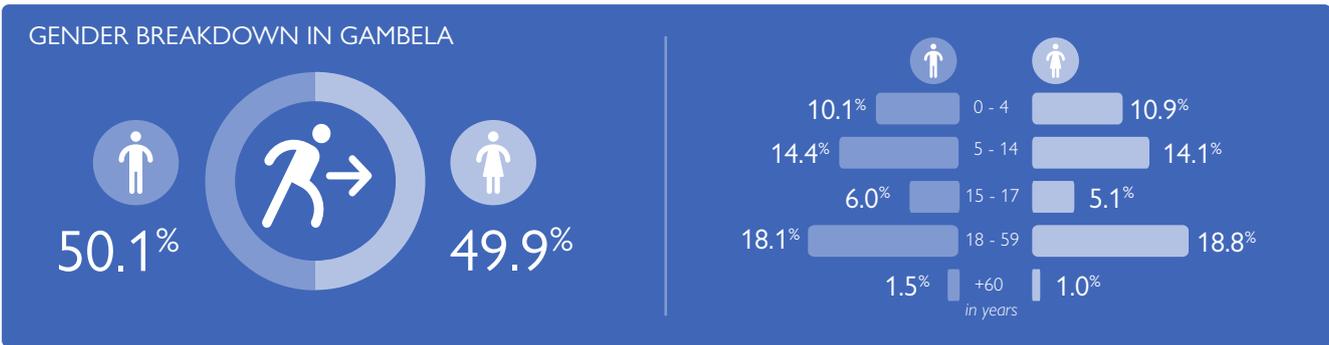
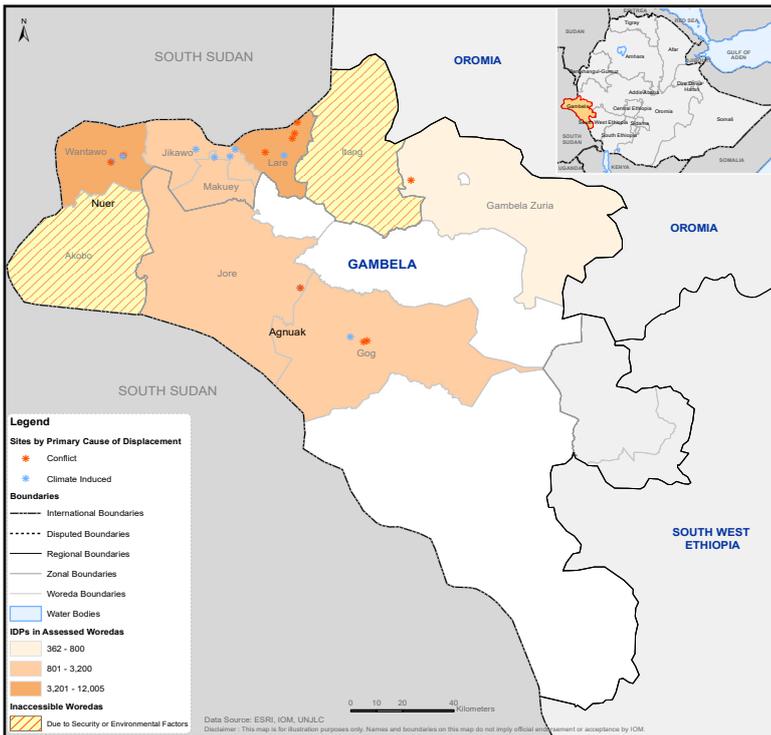
The majority of the IDPs were residing in host communities (99.4%), followed by collective centers (0.6%).

The most reported needs in the region were food, which was reported in 162 out of the 164 sites (98.4%), followed by livelihood support (128 sites, 75.3%) and shelter (73 sites, 43.5%)*.

The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for 3-4 years prior to the assessment (52.9%), followed by more than 5 years (27.1%), up to 1 year (15.4%) and 1-2 years prior to the assessment (4.6%).

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

GAMBELA



An estimated 6,356 households comprising 30,814 IDPs were identified in 19 accessible sites in Gambela region. This shows a decrease of 13,690 IDPs (-30.8%), since the consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023). IDPs that were previously displaced by seasonal floods have returned to their locations of origin, which explains part of the decrease in the caseload. This return dynamic can be seen clearly in three sites in Jikawo and Wantawo woredas in Nuer zone which in the previous round hosted an estimated 21,895 IDPs displaced primarily due to drought and now host an estimated 11,330 IDPs. Additionally, 2 sites were inaccessible due to security issues in Agnuak and Itang Special Woreda, and 2 sites were uncovered due to road inaccessibility in Nuer zone.

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement reported in 10 sites hosting an estimated 15,654 IDPs (or 52.6%

of the sites assessed). This is followed by flooding which was reported in 9 sites hosting an estimated 15,160 IDPs (47.4% of the assessed sites).

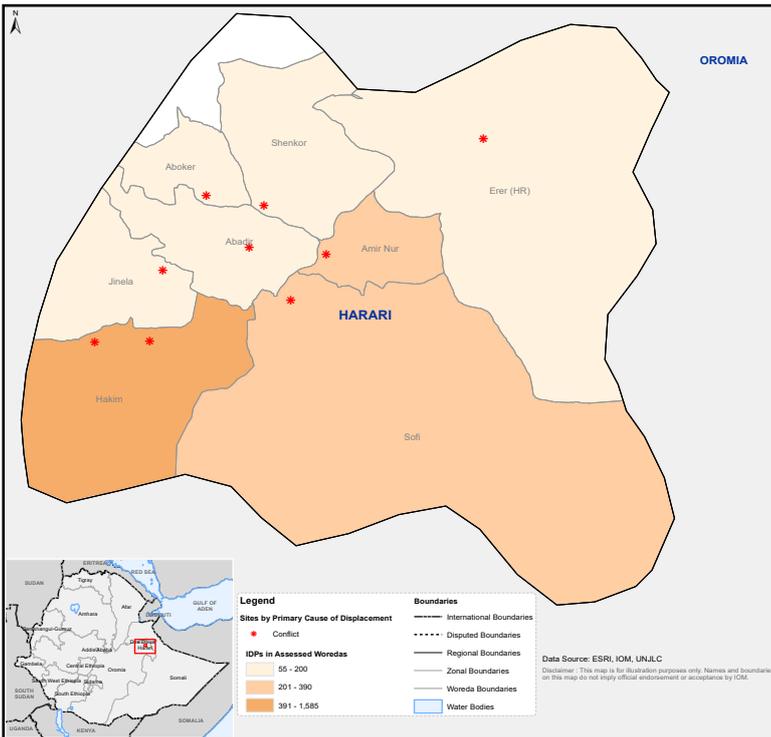
The majority of IDPs were residing in host communities (57.9%), followed by dispersed settlements (26.3%) and collective centers (15.8%).

The most reported needs in the region were food, which was reported in 18 out of the 19 sites (94.7%), followed by shelter (9 sites, 47.4%) and livelihood support (7 sites, 36.8%)*.

The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for more than 5 years prior to the assessment (48.4%), followed by 1-2 years (41.9%) and up to 1 year (9.7%).

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

HARARI



- 9**
NUMBER OF SITES COVERED
- 3,010**
NUMBER OF IDP INDIVIDUALS
- 602**
NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS
- 9**
SITES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 602 households comprising 3,010 IDPs were identified in 9 accessible sites in Harari region. The number of IDPs has remained constant compared to the previous consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023), with a decrease of 27 IDPs (-0.89%).

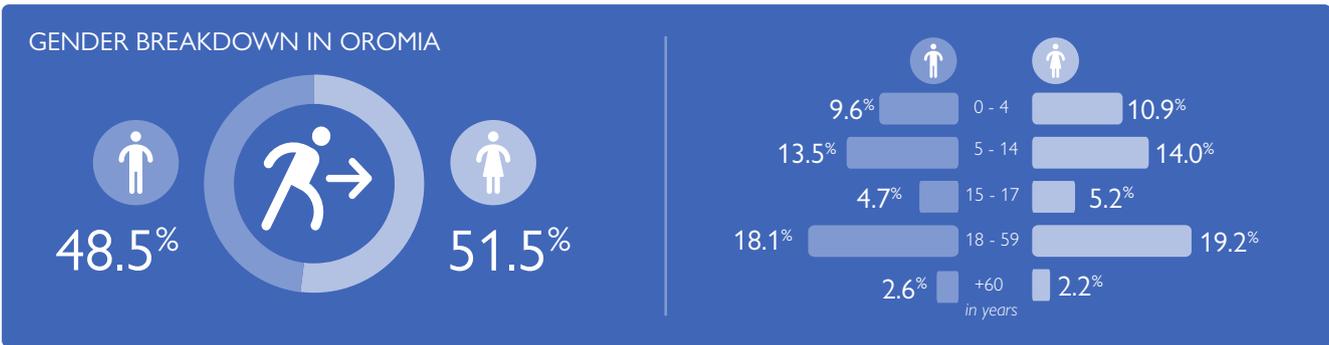
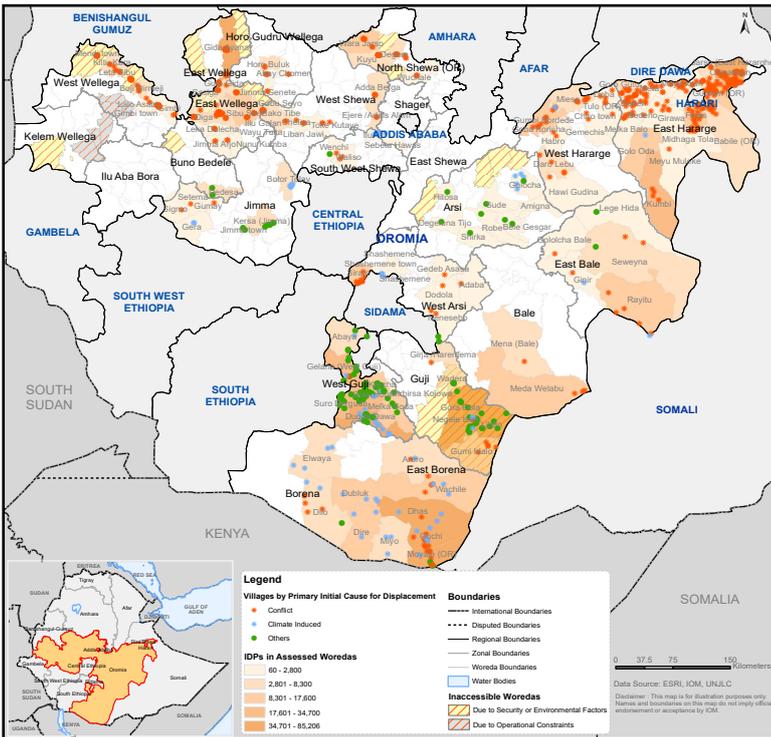
All sites reported conflict as the primary reason for displacement. The majority of IDPs were residing in host communities (88.9% or 8 sites) and collective centers (11.1% or 1 site).

The most reported needs in the region were food and livelihood support, which were reported in all 9 sites (100%), followed by shelter (6 sites, 66.7%)*.

All IDPs in the region have been displaced for more than 5 years prior to the assessment.

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

OROMIA



An estimated 196,609 households comprising 1,023,439 IDPs were identified in 728 accessible sites in Oromia region. The number of IDPs identified is fairly consistent with the figure from the previous consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023), though a slight decrease of 41,061 (-3.4%) IDPs was observed. The decrease is likely due to the lack of coverage of 49 sites in Kellem Wallaga, West Guji, West Wallaga, Arsi, Borena and East Harerge zones due to insecurity, likely lowering the regional total. In addition, 3 sites in East Harerge and Borena zones were uncovered due to road inaccessibility. These 52 sites previously accounted for an estimated 53,291 IDPs.

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement reported in 506 sites hosting an estimated 532,679 IDPs (69.5% of the sites). This is followed by social tension which was reported as the primary reason for displacement in 132

sites hosting an estimated 254,673 IDPs (18.1% of the sites), drought (55 sites, 7.6%), floods (18 sites, 2.5%), other climate induced reasons* (12 sites, 1.6%) and landslides (5 sites, 0.7%).

The majority of the IDPs were residing in host communities (74.5%), followed by spontaneous camps/sites (10.4%), dispersed settlements (7.4%), planned camps/sites (4.3%) and collective centers (3.4%).

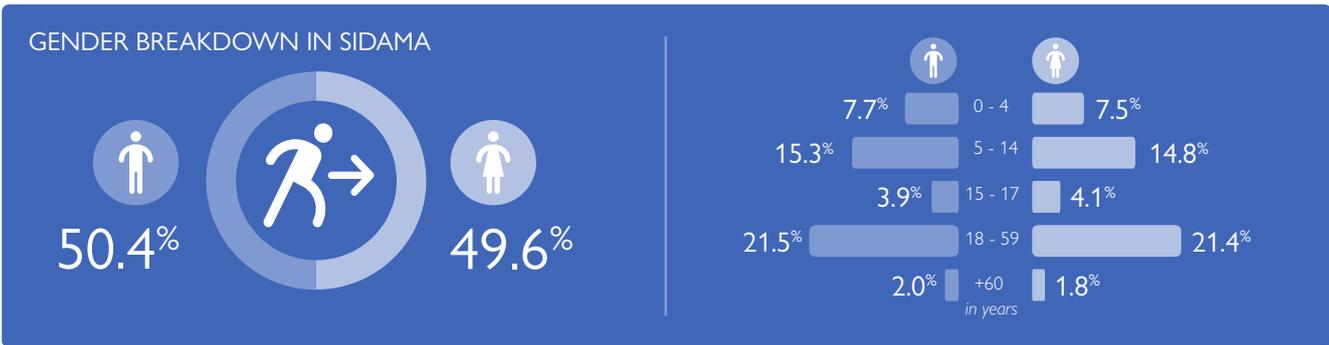
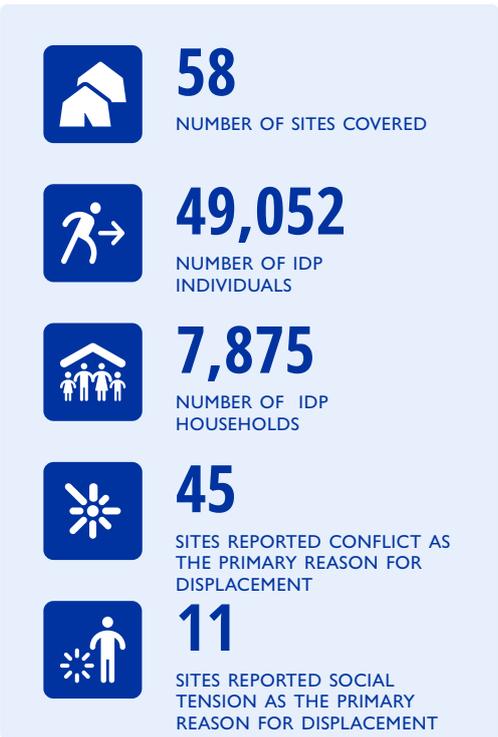
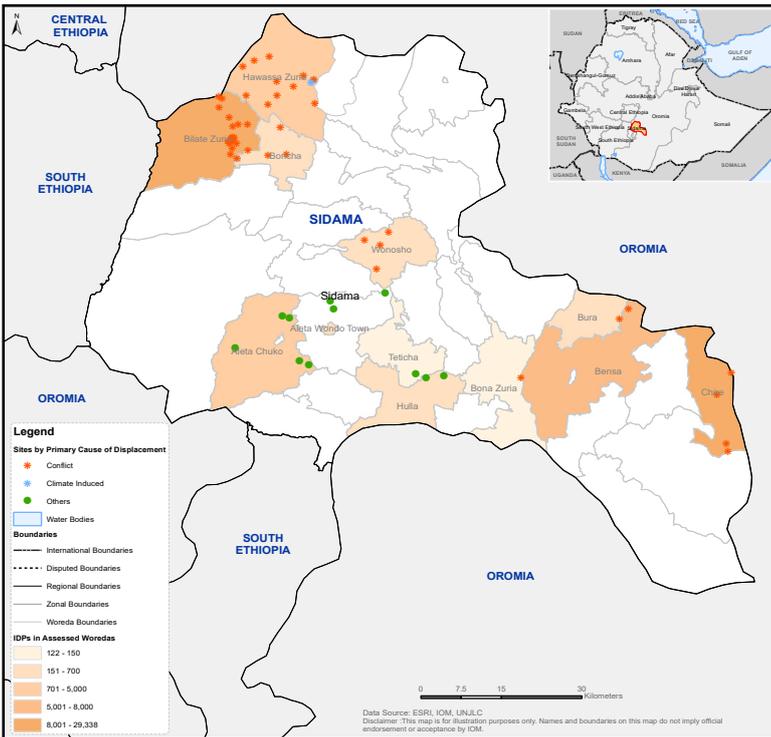
The most reported need in the region was food, which was reported in 712 of the 728 sites assessed (97.8%). This is followed by livelihood support (57.8% or 421 sites) and shelter (51.8% or 377 sites)**.

The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for 1-2 years prior to the assessment (34.7%), followed by more than 5 years (27%), up to 1 year (21.3%) and 3-4 years (17%).

*Other climate induced reasons include wind, swampy land and hydropower projects

**Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

SIDAMA



An estimated 7,875 households comprising 49,052 IDPs were identified in 58 accessible sites in Sidama region. The number of IDPs identified is fairly consistent with the figure from the previous consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023), though there was a slight increase of 914 (+1.9%) IDPs.

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement reported in 45 sites hosting an estimated 46,916 IDPs (77.6% of the sites). This is followed by social tension which was reported as the primary reason for displacement in 11 sites hosting an estimated 1,572 IDPs (19% of the sites) and floods (2 sites, 3.4%, hosting an estimated 564 IDPs).

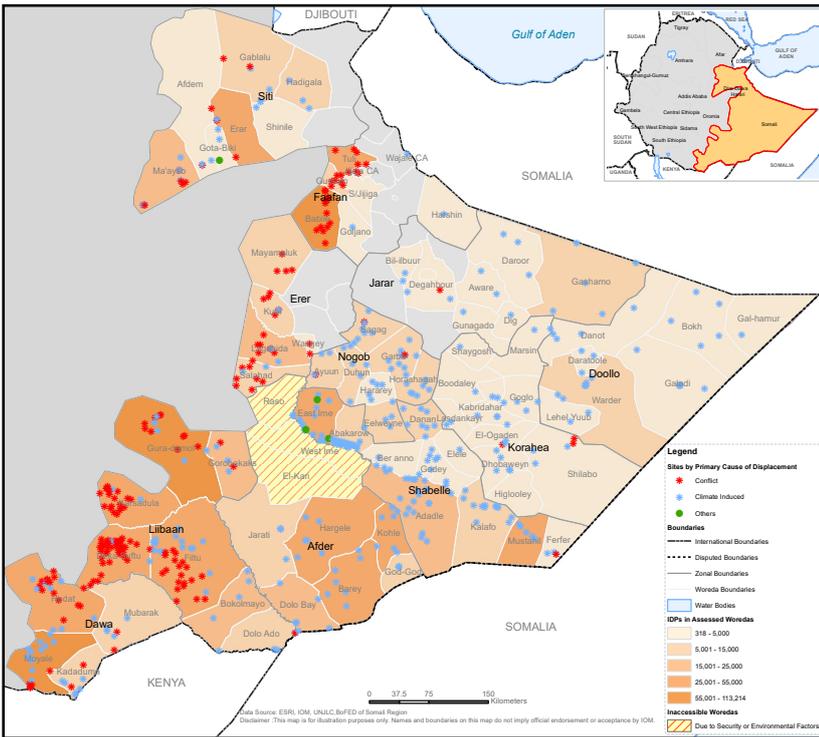
All IDPs were residing in host communities (100%).

The most reported needs in the region were food and livelihood support, which were reported in all 58 sites assessed (100%). This is followed by Housing, Land and Property (HLP) support in 54 sites or 93.1% of sites assessed in the region*.

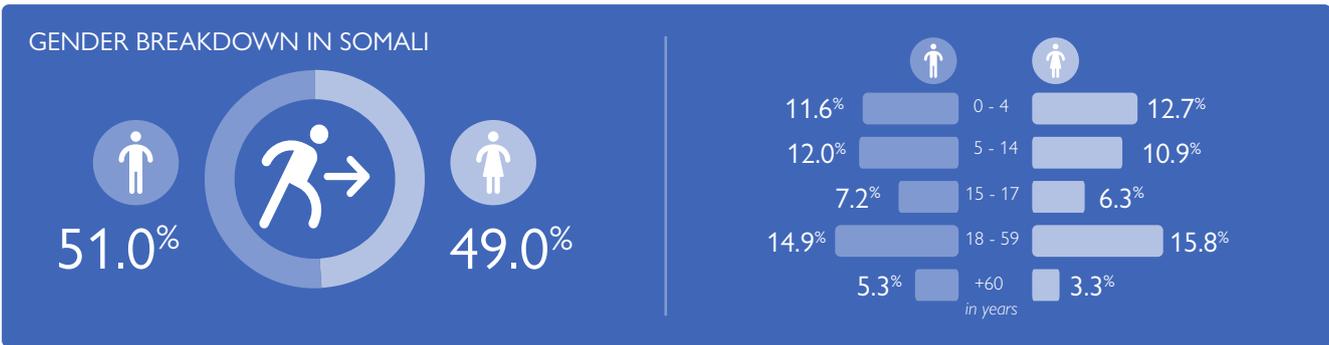
The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for 3-4 years prior to assessment (67.1%), followed by 1-2 years (30.5%) and up to 1 year (2.4%).

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

SOMALI



-  **538**
NUMBER OF SITES COVERED
-  **1,025,535**
NUMBER OF IDP INDIVIDUALS
-  **172,736**
NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS
-  **267**
SITES REPORTED DROUGHT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT
-  **195**
SITES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 172,736 households comprising 1,025,535 IDPs were identified in 538 accessible sites in Somali region. These figures represent a decrease of 296,149 IDPs (-22.4%) since the consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023). The decrease can be explained by the closure of 105 sites in Liban, Afder, Dawa, Doolo, Erer, Fafaan, Korahay, Nogob, Siti and Shabelle zones as IDPs in these sites were initially displaced by conflict, drought and flooding. In addition, 22 sites in Afder and Siti zones were inaccessible due to social tension, and an additional 22 sites across 7 zones in the region were inaccessible due to road inaccessibility, all of which likely decreased the regional total.

Drought was reported as the primary reason for displacement in 267 sites hosting an estimated 410,749 IDPs (49.6% of the assessed sites). This is followed by conflict which was the primary reason for displacement

cited in 195 sites hosting an estimated 493,116 IDPs (36.3% of the sites assessed), floods in 72 sites (13.4%) hosting an estimated 117,836 IDPs and social tension in 4 sites (0.7%) hosting an estimated 3,834 IDPs.

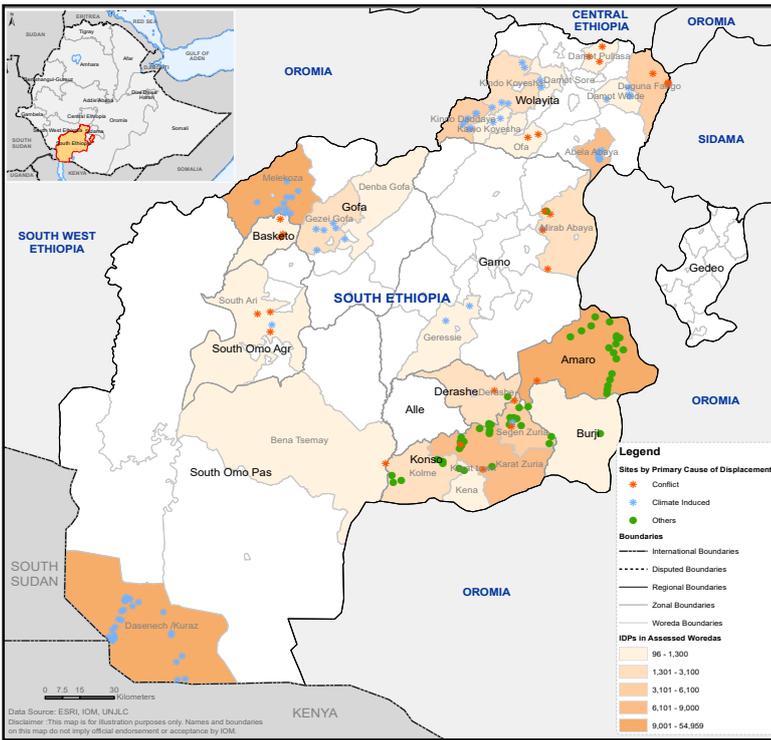
The majority of the IDPs were identified in spontaneous camps/sites (90.2%), followed by residing in host communities (6%), dispersed settlements (2.7%) planned camps/sites (0.9%) and collective centers (0.2%).

The most reported need in the region was food which was reported in 450 out of 538 sites (83.6%), followed by livelihood support (237 sites or 44.1%) and WASH (217 sites or 40.3%)*.

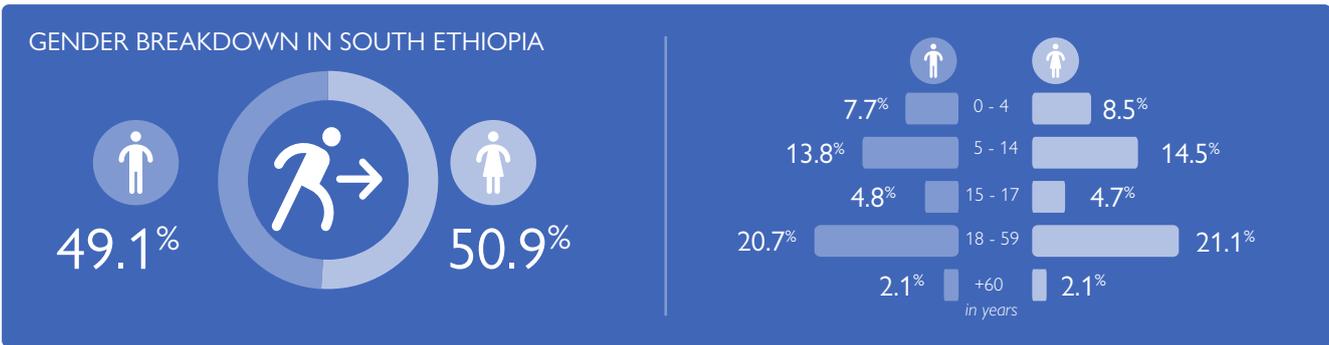
The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for more than 5 years prior to the assessment (58.9%), followed by 1-2 years (14.7%), 3-4 years (14.2%) and up to 1 year (12.2%).

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

SOUTH ETHIOPIA REGION



-  **155**
NUMBER OF SITES COVERED
-  **149,912**
NUMBER OF IDP INDIVIDUALS
-  **29,867**
NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS
-  **54**
SITES REPORTED SOCIAL TENSION AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT
-  **38**
SITES REPORTED LANDSLIDE AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT



Following the referendum in February 2023, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) Regional State was dissolved, and in its place two new regional administrations were established in August 2023: South Ethiopia Region and Central Ethiopia Region.

An estimated 29,867 households comprising 149,912 IDPs were identified in 155 accessible sites in South Ethiopia region. 3 sites were uncovered in Amaro, Konso and South Omo zones this round due to road inaccessibility and social tension, likely decreasing the regional total.

Social tension was reported as the primary reason for displacement in 54 sites hosting an estimated 57,783 IDPs (34.8% of the assessed sites). This is followed by landslides which was the primary reason for displacement cited

in 38 sites hosting an estimated 20,966 IDPs (24.5% of the sites assessed), floods in 36 sites (23.2%) hosting an estimated 62,061 IDPs and conflict in 27 sites (17.4%) hosting an estimated 9,102 IDPs.

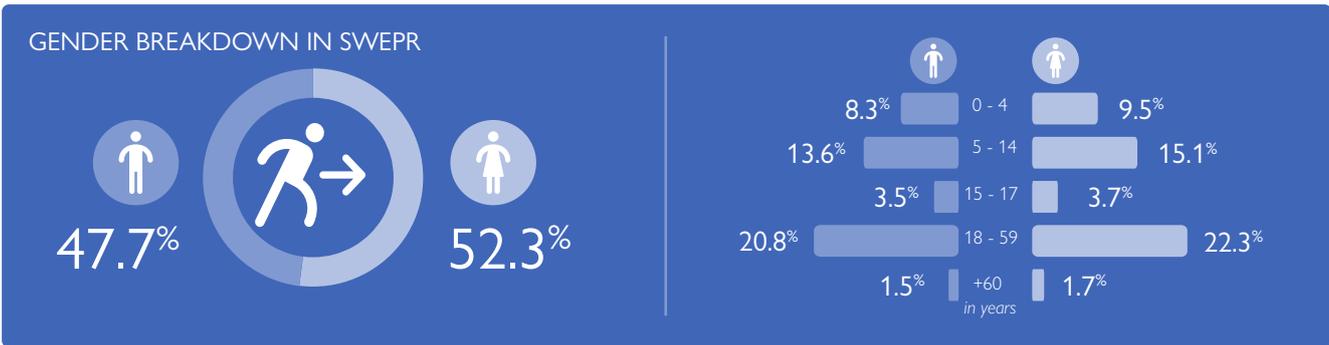
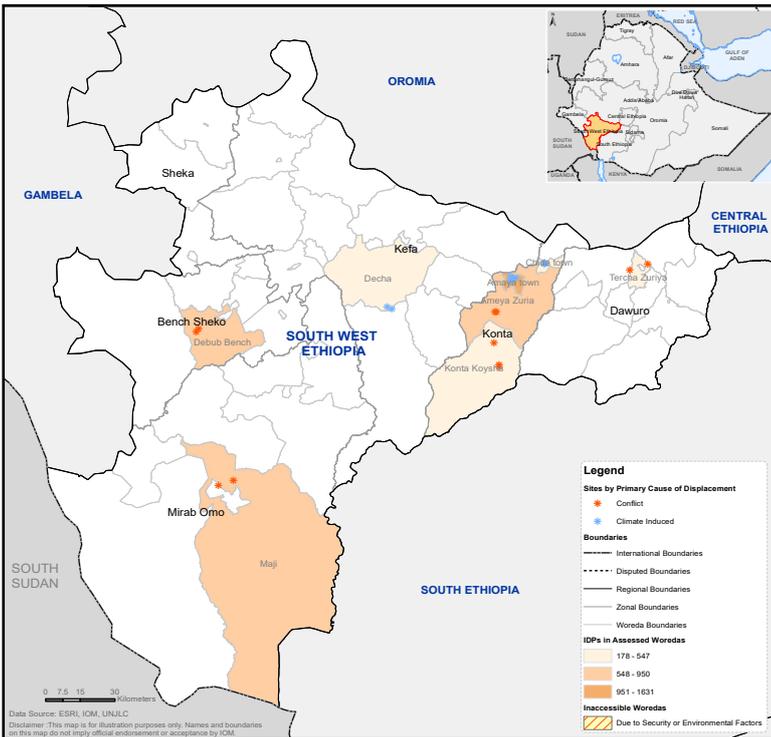
The majority of the IDPs were residing in host communities (78.1%), followed by spontaneous camps/sites (17.4%) and collective centers (4.5%).

The most reported need in the region was food, which was reported in 123 out of the 155 sites assessed (79.4%). This is followed by livelihood support (77.4% or 120 sites) and shelter (49.7% or 77 sites)*.

The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for 3-4 years prior to the assessment (57.2%), followed by more than 5 years (25.5%), up to 1 year (9.6%) and 1-2 years (7.7%).

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES REGION



An estimated 1,162 households comprising 5,805 IDPs were identified in 20 accessible sites in South West Ethiopia Peoples region. These figures represent a decrease of 6,933 IDPs (-54.4%) since the consolidated round 33 (November 2022 – June 2023). 19 sites covered in previous rounds were closed in Bench Sheko and Sheka zones, as IDPs have reportedly returned to their areas of origin or locally integrated, decreasing the regional total. In addition, 1 site in Tulo woreda, Keffa zone, was uncovered due to road inaccessibility.

Conflict was reported as the primary reason for displacement in 11 sites hosting an estimated 3,196 IDPs (55% of the assessed sites). This is followed by landslides which was the primary reason for displacement cited in 9 sites hosting an estimated 2,609 IDPs (45% of the sites assessed).

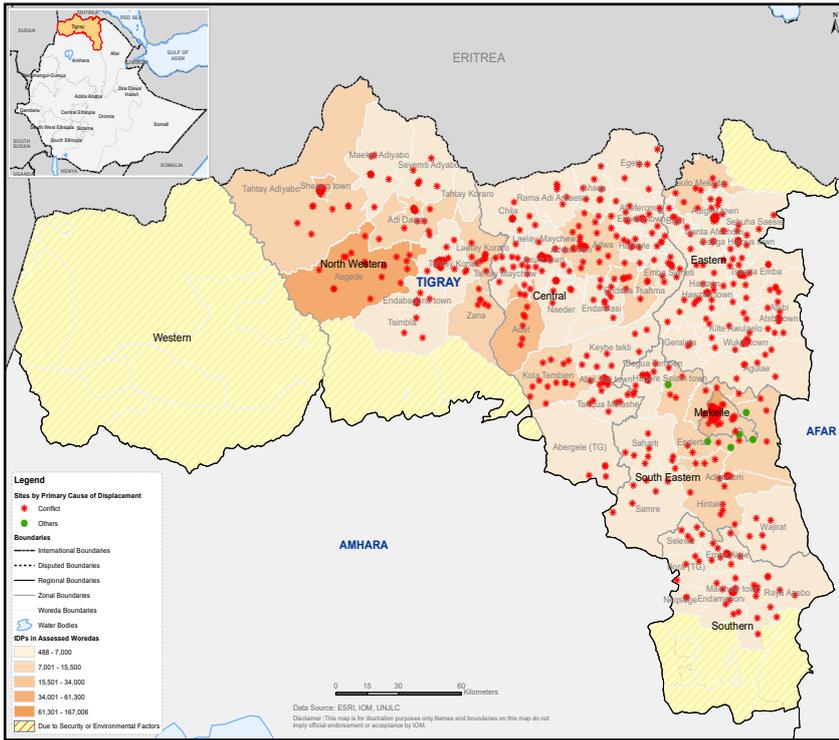
The majority of IDPs were residing in dispersed settlements (70%), followed by host communities (15%), collective centers (10%) and planned camps/sites (5%).

The most reported need in the region was food, which was reported in 16 out of 20 sites assessed (80%). This is followed by livelihood support (60% or 12 sites) and Housing, Land and Property (HLP) support (40% or 8 sites)*.

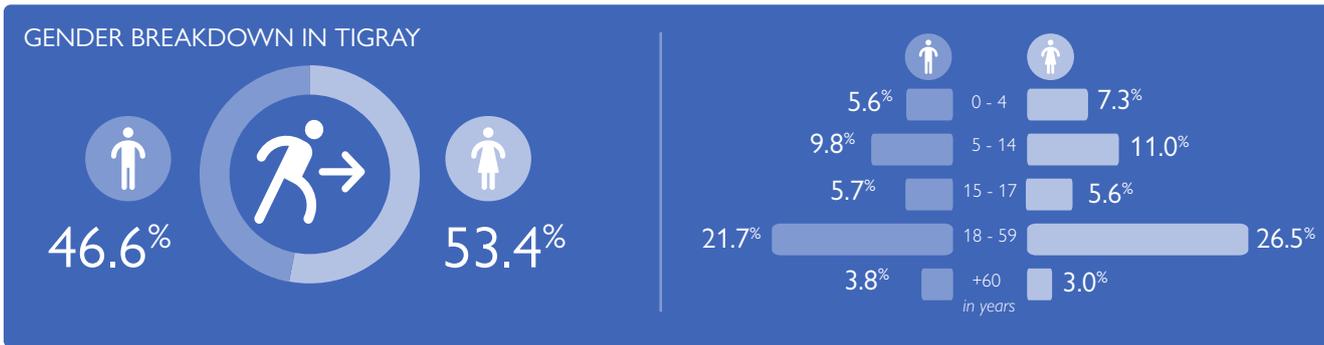
The majority of the IDPs in the region have been displaced for 3-4 years prior to assessment (45%), followed by 1-2 years (29.8%) and more than 5 years (25.2%).

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

TIGRAY



- 667**
NUMBER OF SITES COVERED
- 949,371**
NUMBER OF IDP INDIVIDUALS
- 239,356**
NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS
- 661**
SITES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT
- 6**
SITES REPORTED SOCIAL TENSION AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 239,356 households comprising 949,371 IDPs were identified in 667 accessible sites in Tigray region. These figures represent a decrease of 72,427 IDPs (-7.1%) since round 33 (April–June 2023). The decrease is due to an increase in both spontaneous and planned returns, as well as inaccessibility within the region. Following the bilateral signing of the Peace Agreement in November 2022, returns in the region have increased, and this has been seen especially in Central, Eastern, South Eastern and North Western zones. The decrease is also due to insecurity which limited access in parts of the region. 178 sites covered in round 33 were not covered in round 34 due to insecurity in parts of Eastern, Southern and North Western zones likely decreasing the regional total; Western zone remains inaccessible. The zones hosting the highest numbers of IDPs were North Western zone (240,728 IDPs), followed by Mekelle (215,289 IDPs) and Central zone (187,732 IDPs). Conflict was the primary

reason for displacement reported in 661 sites hosting an estimated 943,285 IDPs (99% of the sites assessed). This is followed by social tension which was the primary reason for displacement cited in the remaining 6 sites, hosting an estimated 6,086 IDPs (1% of the sites assessed).

The majority of IDPs were residing with the host community (80%), followed by collective centers (18%) and planned camps/sites (2%).

The most reported needs in the region* were food, which was reported in 664 of the 667 sites assessed (99.6%). This is followed by bedding sets (44.7% or 298 sites) and shelter (36.7% or 245 sites).

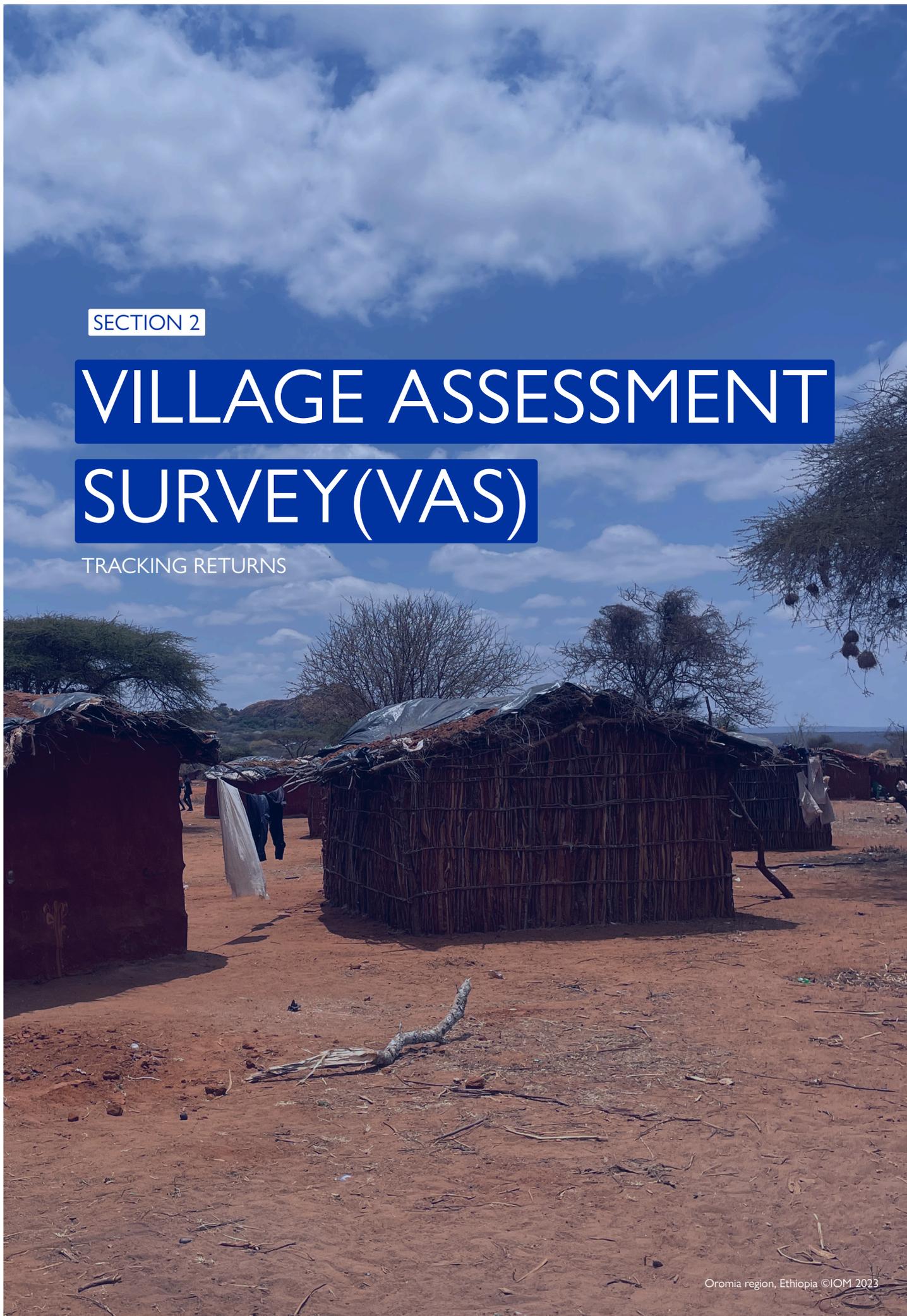
The majority of IDPs in the region have been displaced for 1-2 years (41%), followed by 3-4 years (31%) and up to 1 year (26.7%). To be noted, many IDPs that were displaced at the beginning of the conflict rounded up their time of displacement to 3 years, though the conflict broke out in November 2020.

*Multiple answers possible as IDP key informants were asked to select a maximum of 3 top priority needs for IDPs in their site.

SECTION 2

VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (VAS)

TRACKING RETURNS



3.1 VILLAGE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY



Data collection:
01 August - 02 September 2023

IOM Ethiopia employs a series of tools through its DTM. The present methodology refers to the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) tool which falls under the Mobility Tracking component of the DTM.

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) was used for the first time in IOM Ethiopia in July 2019 in response to government-led return movements in an effort to capture return trends and sectoral needs in areas reporting high return concentrations. This is the 17th round of VAS data collection. VAS targets villages with reported returns equal to or greater than 20 returning IDP households that returned from 1 January 2021. The purpose of VAS is to assess the capacity of villages to absorb returns through the availability of services with a focus on reintegration. All VAS data is collected in collaboration with the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) at the federal and lower 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 returning IDP individuals, a list of woredas within the zone that host returning IDPs, their reasons for initial displacement, time of return and locations.

Woreda level: Information is collected through key informants at woreda level and includes number of returning IDP households and individuals at woreda and kebele levels, village typology and approximate locations of identifiable villages of return, among other indicators. The information is used to plan the roll out of the Village Assessment Survey (VAS).

Village level: The VAS is conducted in locations hosting a reported 20 or more returning IDP households that returned after 1 January 2021, defined through previous rounds of data collection and the above mentioned interviews at the higher administrative levels. Villages with fewer than 20 returning IDP households, or with solely returns before 1 January 2021 are not assessed. Information is collected through group discussions with key informants, key informant interviews and direct observation. VAS gathers information on returning IDPs, including on their locations, reasons for initial displacement and household demographics.

Demographic information was collected through representative sampling at the village level at a 95% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error. Overall,

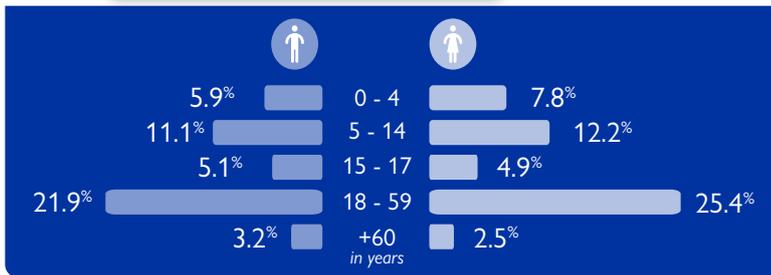
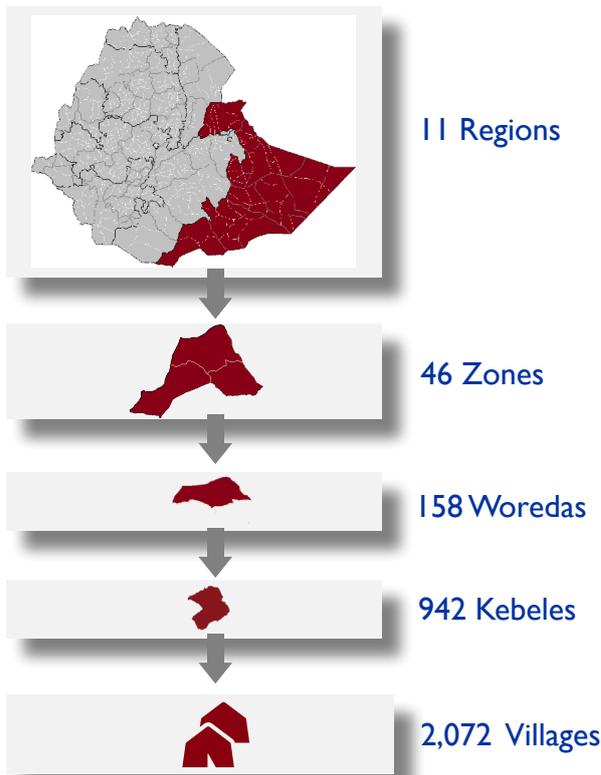
171,322 households were interviewed nationwide to inform the demographic age and sex breakdown. Between August and September 2023, IOM's DTM deployed the VAS round 17 in 2,072 villages across 11 regions in Ethiopia. In Amhara region, due to insecurity, 31.3% of planned villages were covered which impacted the estimated regional total.

Following the referendum in August 2023 the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) Regional State was dissolved, and in its place, two new regional administrations were established: South Ethiopia Region and Central Ethiopia Region.

Regions	No. of villages assessed
Afar	198
Amhara	371
Benishangul Gumz	102
Central Ethiopia Region	27
Gambela	19
Oromia	121
Sidama	14
Somali	16
South Ethiopia Region	87
South West Ethiopia Peoples	96
Tigray	1,021
Total	2,072

3.2 NATIONAL OVERVIEW

COVERAGE OF VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (VAS) ROUND 17



Between August and September 2023, IOM DTM deployed the VAS round 17 which included a full multisectoral location assessment across the country. In total, an estimated 552,773 returning IDP households comprising 2,530,101 returning IDPs were identified in 2,072 accessible villages across Ethiopia. Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement nationally (96.6%), followed by drought (1.7%) and floods (1.5%). Due to both insecurity and environmental factors, several villages were inaccessible which affected coverage this round, indicating that the total national return caseload should likely be higher.

The figures from this round represent a decrease of an estimated 713,183 returning IDPs (-22%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). 682 villages that were covered in the previous consolidated round 16 were not covered in this round due to insecurity which largely explains the decrease in the figure. In the previous round of data collection, the highest number of returning IDPs estimated nationwide was in Amhara region (1,422,074 individuals or 43.9% of the national return caseload).

KEY FINDINGS

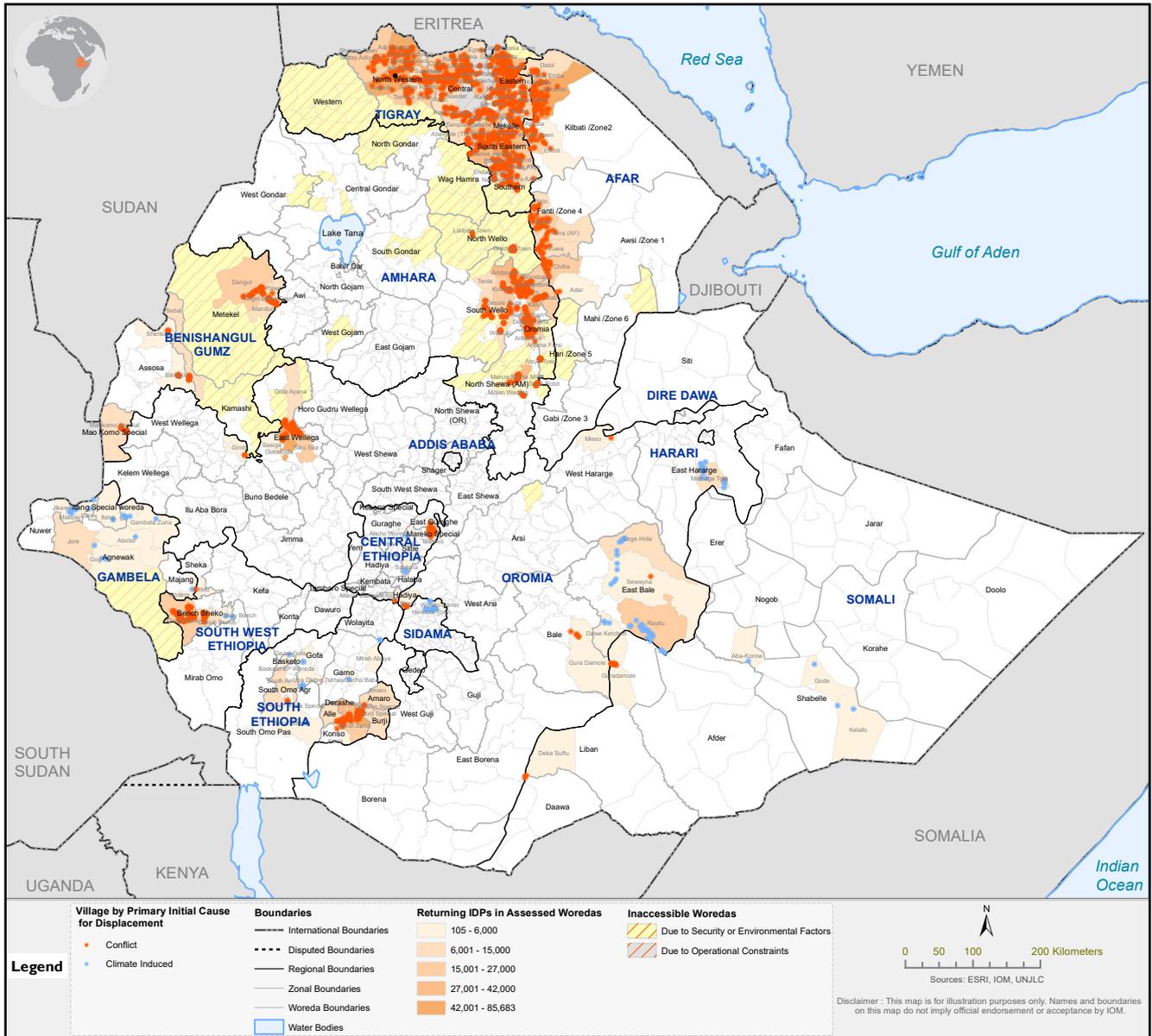


REGION	No. OF RETURNING IDPS	% OF RETURNING IDPS
Afar	222,894	8.81%
Amhara	389,937	15.41%
Benishangul Gumz	77,215	3.05%
Central Ethiopia	9,813	0.39%
Gambela	21,079	0.83%
Oromia	127,895	5.05%
Sidama	9,607	0.38%
Somali	5,442	0.22%
South Ethiopia	130,916	5.17%
South West Ethiopia Peoples	32,162	1.27%
Tigray	1,503,141	59.41%
GRAND TOTAL	2,530,101	100%

3.3 OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

NATIONAL LEVEL

Figure 5: The estimated returning IDP caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected from August - September 2023 from the Village Assessment Survey



As of September 2023, IOM DTM identified an estimated 2,530,101 returning IDPs (552,773 returning IDP households) across 2,072 assessed, accessible villages in Ethiopia. The gender breakdown of returning individuals is fairly equal with 52.8% females and 47.2% males.

Conflict is the primary reported cause of initial displacement for the majority of returning IDPs in assessed villages, followed by drought and floods. Tigray region has the highest number of reported returning IDPs (an estimated 1,503,141 returning IDPs or 59.41% of the national caseload). This is followed by Amhara*

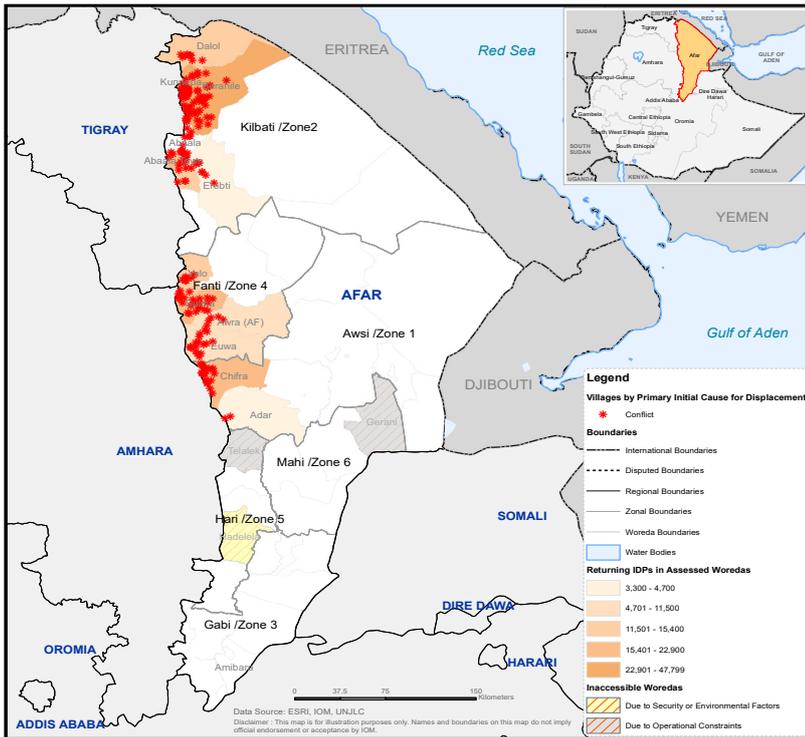
region (an estimated 389,937 returning IDPs or 15.41% of the total caseload) and Afar region (an estimated 222,894 returning IDPs or 8.81% of the total caseload).

Tigray region also hosts the highest number of villages reporting returning IDPs initially displaced due to conflict nationwide (an estimated 1,503,141 returning IDPs or 61.5% of the national caseload initially displaced due to conflict), while Oromia region hosts all returning IDPs initially displaced by drought nationwide (an estimated 44,080 individuals or 100% of the national caseload initially displaced due to drought).

*Due to the increased insecurity, Amhara region was largely uncovered this round, the regional caseload should therefore likely be higher.

3.4 REGIONAL LEVEL OVERVIEWS

AFAR



- 
198
 NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
- 
222,894
 NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
- 
37,401
 NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
- 
198
 VILLAGES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 37,401 households comprising 222,894 returning IDPs were identified in 198 accessible villages in Afar region. These figures represent an increase of 27,926 returning IDPs (+14.3%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). 30 villages that were not covered in previous rounds were covered this round, likely explaining the increase in figures. Despite the regional increase in reported returning IDPs, 14 villages in Awsi, Fenti, Hari and Kilbati zones were not covered due to road inaccessibility. In addition, 10 villages in Hari and Kilbati zones were not covered due to insecurity. These 24 sites, covered in previous rounds, previously accounted for an estimated 24,037 returning IDPs, so the regional caseload should likely be even higher.

Conflict was the primary cause of initial displacement reported by returning IDPs in all villages assessed.

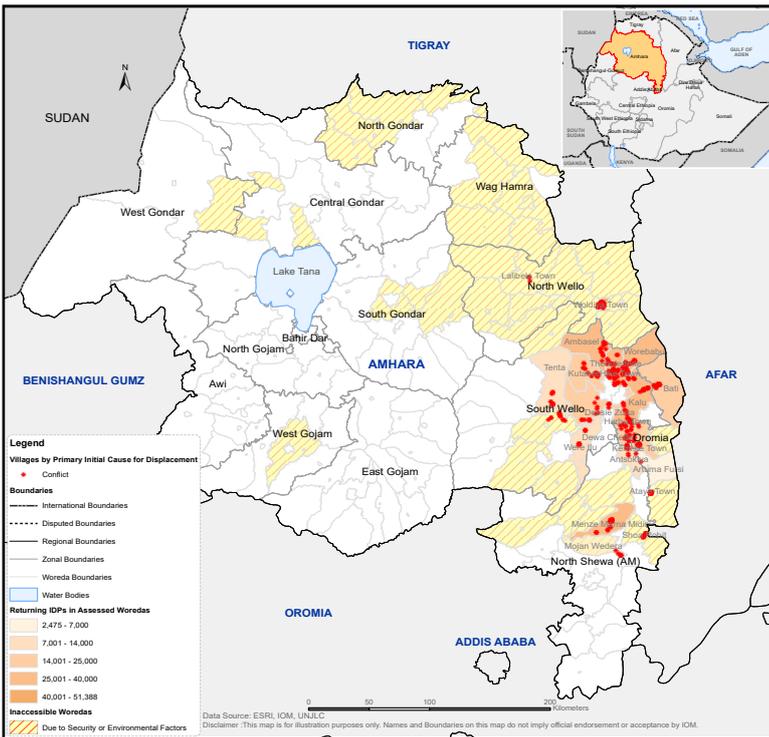
*Multiple answers were possible.

All assessed villages (100%) reported that the majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own shelter, which was owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement.

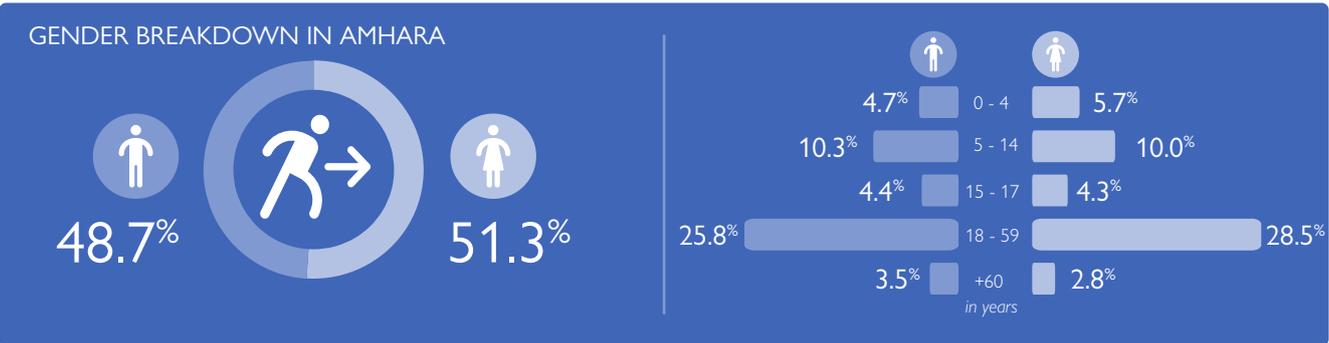
The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (85.8%), followed by 3-6 months (12.7%), 1-3 months (1.2%) and less than 1 month prior (0.3%).

The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were pastoralism (147 of the villages assessed, 74.2%), agro-pastoralism (23 villages, 11.6%) and petty trade (21 villages, 10.6%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were food aid (170 of the villages assessed, 85.9%) selling of livestock (131 villages, 66.2%), and reduced meals (89 villages, 44.9%).

AMHARA



-  **371***
NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
-  **389,937***
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
-  **94,957***
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
-  **371**
VILLAGES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 94,957 households comprising 389,937 returning IDPs were identified in 371 accessible villages in Amhara region. **Due to insecurity, which broke out in the region during data collection, the team was only able to assess 31.3% of planned locations in the region. In the previous round 33 (November 2022 - June 2023), Amhara region hosted an estimated 1,422,074 returning IDPs.** The accessible villages were in North Shewa, Oromia, South Wollo and North Wollo zones. Only looking at the villages assessed in both rounds, there was an increase of an estimated 20,765 returning IDPs. Insecurity prevented data collection in Awi, Central Gonder, North Gonder, parts of North Shewa, parts of North Wollo, parts of Oromia, South Gonder, parts of South Wollo, Wag Himra, West Gojam and West Gonder zones. The regional total should therefore be higher.

Conflict was the primary cause of initial displacement reported by returning IDPs in all villages assessed.

All assessed villages (100%) reported that the majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own shelter, which was owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement.

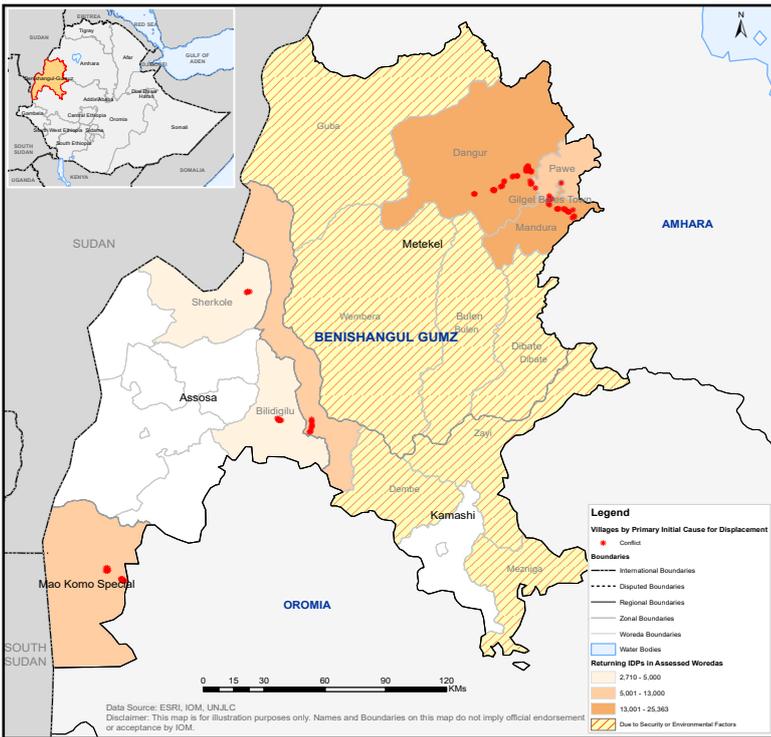
All the returning IDPs (100%) arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment.

The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (212 of the villages assessed, 57.1%), petty trade (91 villages, 24.5%) and daily labor (47 villages, 12.7%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity** were reduced meals (334 of the villages assessed, 90%), loans (332 villages, 89.5%) and selling of livestock (161 villages, 43.4%).

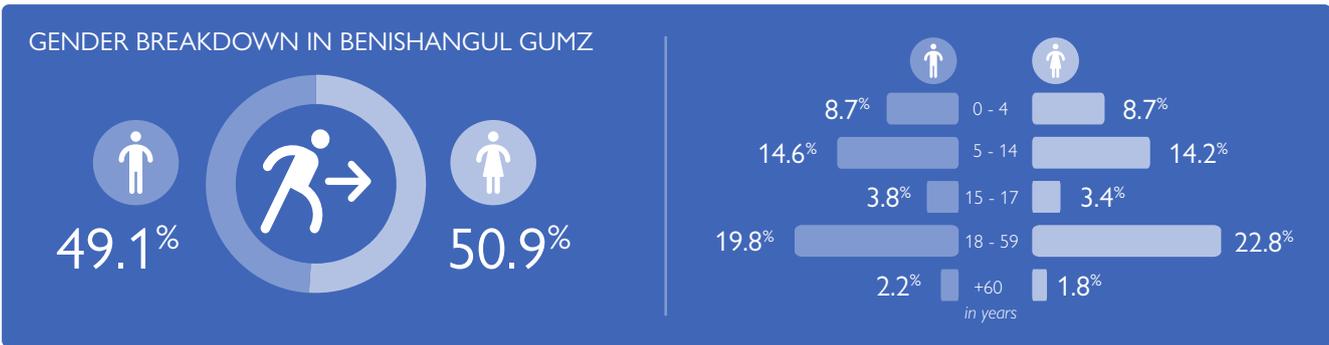
*Due to insecurity, Amhara region was largely uncovered this round decreasing the regional return caseload. In the previous round of data collection conducted between November 2022 and June 2023, Amhara region hosted an estimated 1,422,074 returning IDPs.

**Multiple answers were possible.

BENISHANGUL GUMZ



- 
102
 NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
- 
77,215
 NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
- 
15,462
 NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
- 
102
 VILLAGES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 15,462 households comprising 77,215 returning IDPs were identified in 102 accessible villages in Benishangul Gumz. These figures represent an increase of 3,703 returning IDPs (+5%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). 27 villages not covered in the previous round were covered this round, likely explaining the increase in the reported regional caseload. Despite the increase in reported returning IDPs, 20 villages were not covered in round 17, due to operational constraints in parts of Metekel zone. In addition, 1 village in Sherkole woreda, Asosa zone, was inaccessible due to insecurity, so the regional caseload should likely be even higher.

Conflict was the primary cause of initial displacement reported by returning IDPs in all villages assessed.

In the majority of the villages (57.1%) most returning IDPs had returned to newly built shelters, followed by

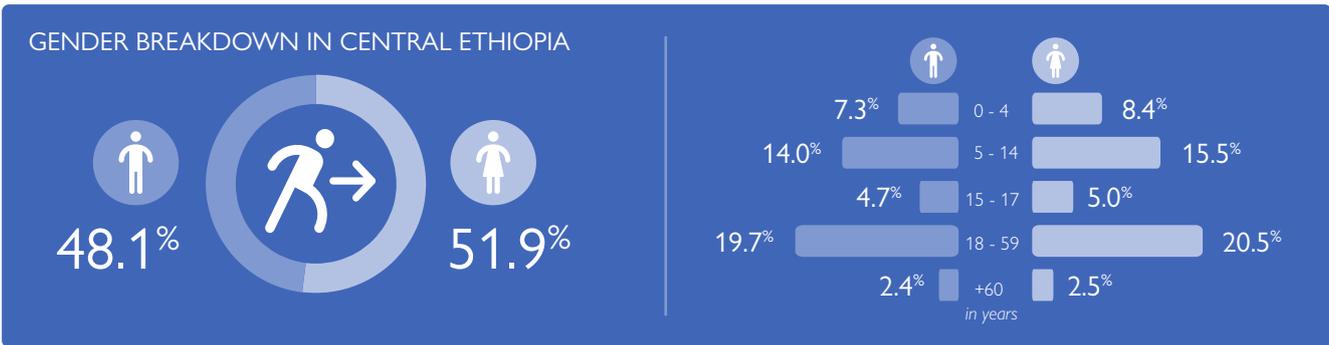
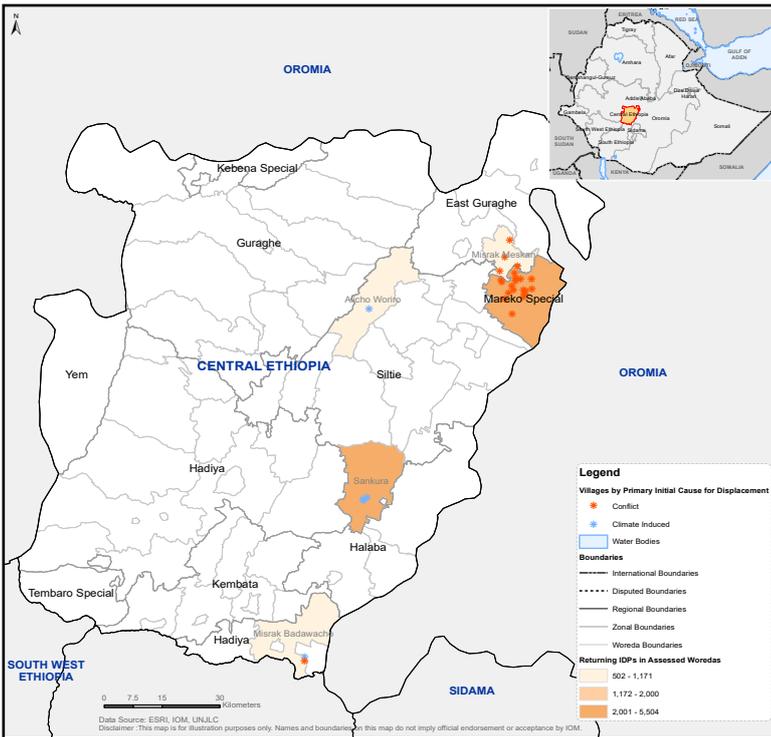
returning to their own shelter, which was owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement (23.1%), renting accommodation (16.2%), shared shelters with relatives (2.6%), and temporary shelters (1%).

The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (84.3%), followed by arrival 3-6 months prior to the assessment (15.7%).

The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (62.8%), followed by daily labour (25.5%) and collecting firewood (4.9%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were reduced meals (84 of the villages assessed, 82.4%); collecting forest- and wild fruit and vegetables (78 villages, 76.5%) and child labour (32 villages, 31.4%).

*Multiple answers were possible.

CENTRAL ETHIOPIA REGION



Following the referendum in February 2023, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) Regional State was dissolved, and in its place two new regional administrations were established in August 2023: South Ethiopia Region and Central Ethiopia Region.

An estimated 1,795 households comprising 9,813 returning IDPs were identified in 27 accessible villages in Central Ethiopia region. In East Gurage zone, 2 villages were inaccessible due to insecurity, likely decreasing the regional total.

Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement reported in 22 villages hosting an estimated 6,855 returning IDPs (81.5% of the villages assessed). This is followed by floods reported as the primary reason for initial displacement in 4 villages hosting an estimated 2,346 returning IDPs (14.8%) and fire reported in 1 village hosting an estimated 612 returning IDPs (3.7%).

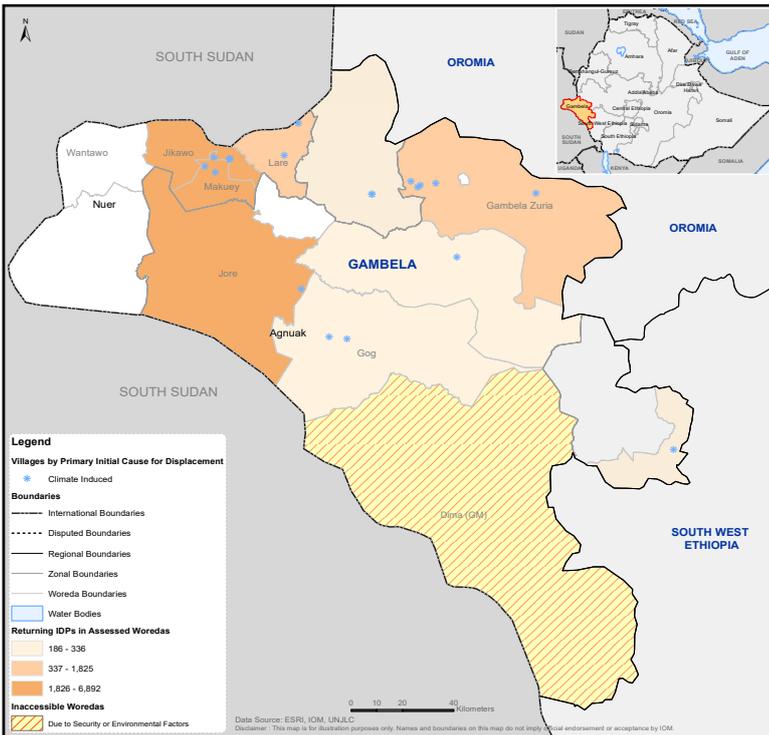
*Multiple answers were possible.

In the majority of the villages (63.5%) most returning IDPs had returned to newly built shelters, followed by return to their own shelter, which was owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement (36.5%).

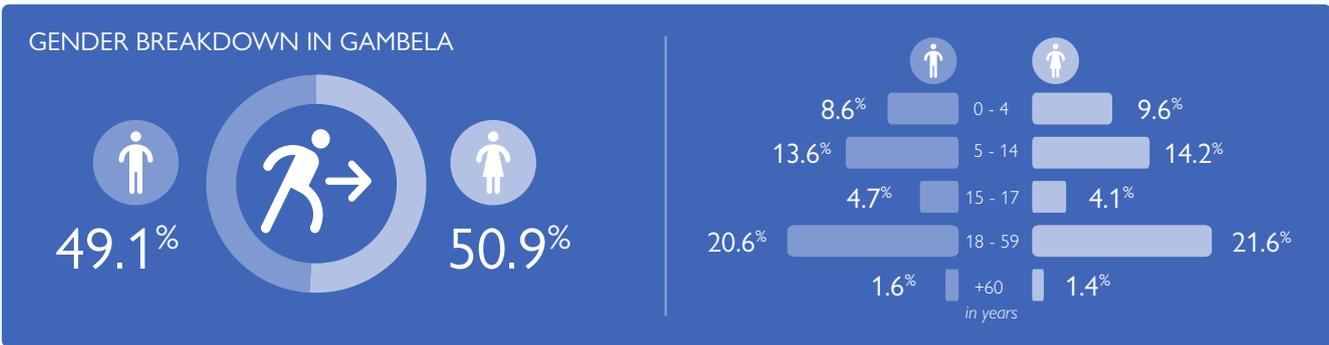
The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (79.4%), followed by arrival 1-3 months prior (20.6%).

The most reported livelihoods of the returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (26 of the villages assessed, 96.3%) and petty trade (1 village, 3.7%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were reduced meals (25 villages, 92.6%), food aid (24 villages, 88.9%) and renting out land or properties (18 villages, 66.7%).

GAMBELA



-  **19**
NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
-  **21,079**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
-  **4,211**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
-  **19**
VILLAGES REPORTED FLOODS AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 4,211 households comprising 21,079 returning IDPs were identified in 19 accessible villages in Gambela region. These figures represent a decrease of 17,202 returning IDPs (-44.9%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). 18 villages that were covered in previous rounds and that previously accounted for an estimated 16,170 returning IDPs, were not covered this round. 14 villages in Itang Special Woreda were inaccessible due to road inaccessibility, and 4 villages in Agnuak zone were not covered due to insecurity, likely decreasing the regional total.

Floods were the primary cause of initial displacement reported by returning IDPs in all villages assessed.

In the majority of the villages (57.1%) most returning IDPs have returned to their own shelter, which was owned by

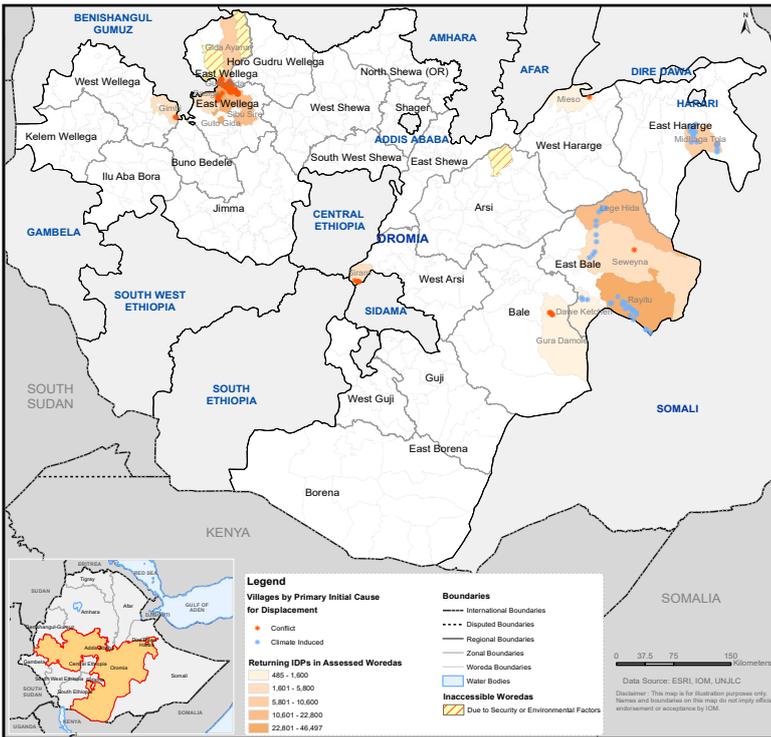
the returning IDPs prior to displacement. The remaining 42.9% of the returning IDPs were sharing shelters with relatives.

The majority of the IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (98.5%), followed by 3-6 months prior to assessment (1.5%).

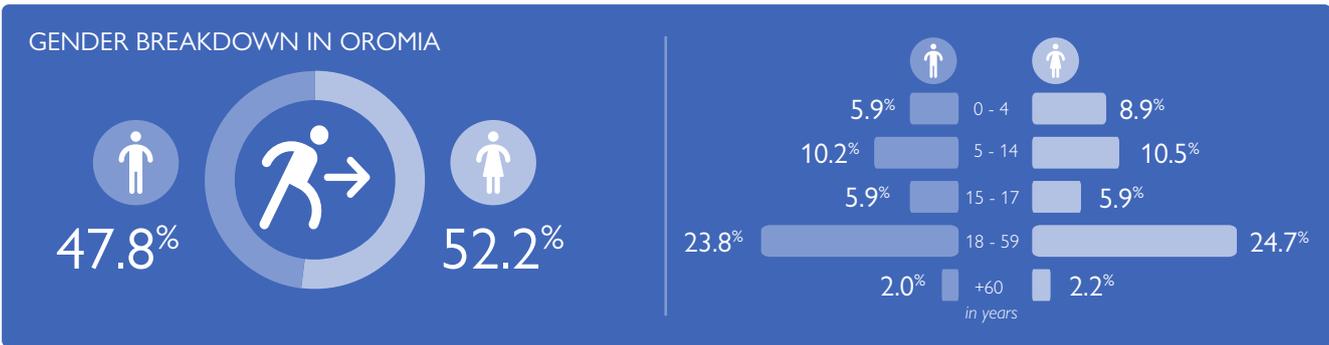
The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were agropastoralism (13 of the villages assessed, 68.4%) and farming (6 villages, 31.6%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were reduced meals (16 of the villages assessed, 84.2%), loans (10 villages, 52.6%) and support from extended family (9 villages, 47.4%).

*Multiple answers were possible.

OROMIA



- 121**
NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
- 127,895**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
- 22,639**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
- 72**
VILLAGES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT
- 49**
VILLAGES REPORTED DROUGHT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 22,639 households comprising 127,895 returning IDPs were identified in 121 accessible villages in Oromia region. These figures represent an increase of 42,425 returning IDPs (+49.6%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). 8 villages not covered in previous rounds were covered in round 17, likely explaining the increase in returning IDP figures. However, despite the increase in the reported caseload, 16 villages across Arsi and East Wallaga zones were not covered due to insecurity, so the regional caseload should likely be even higher.

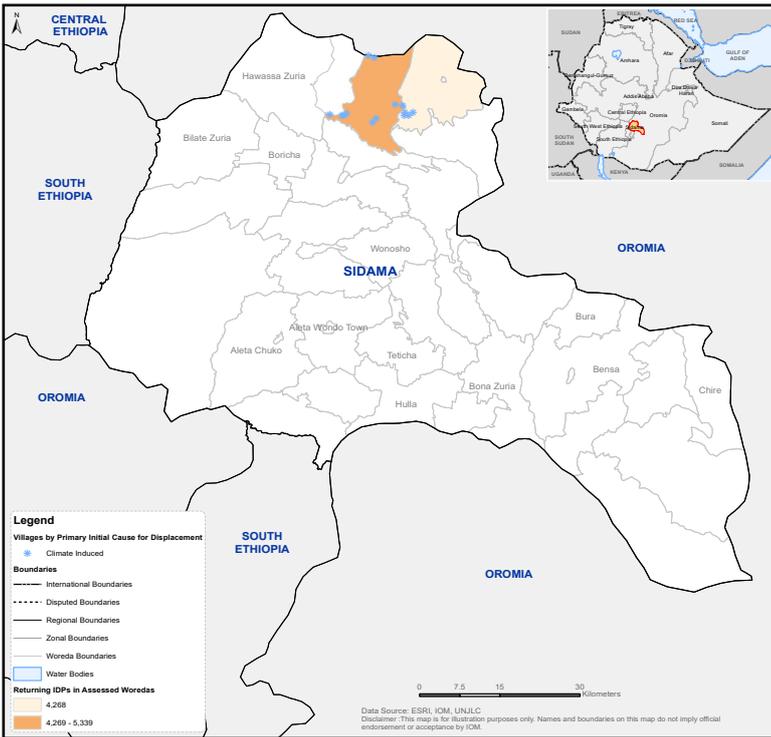
Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement reported in 72 villages hosting an estimated 83,815 returning IDPs. This is followed by drought which was reported as the primary reason for initial displacement in 49 villages hosting an estimated 44,080 returning IDPs.

In the majority of the villages (86.2%) most returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters, which were owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement. This is followed by sharing shelters with relatives (10.1%), residing in collective centers (3.3%) and return to newly built shelters (0.4%). The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (105 of the villages assessed, 86.8%), followed by arrival 3-6 months prior to the assessment (13.2%).

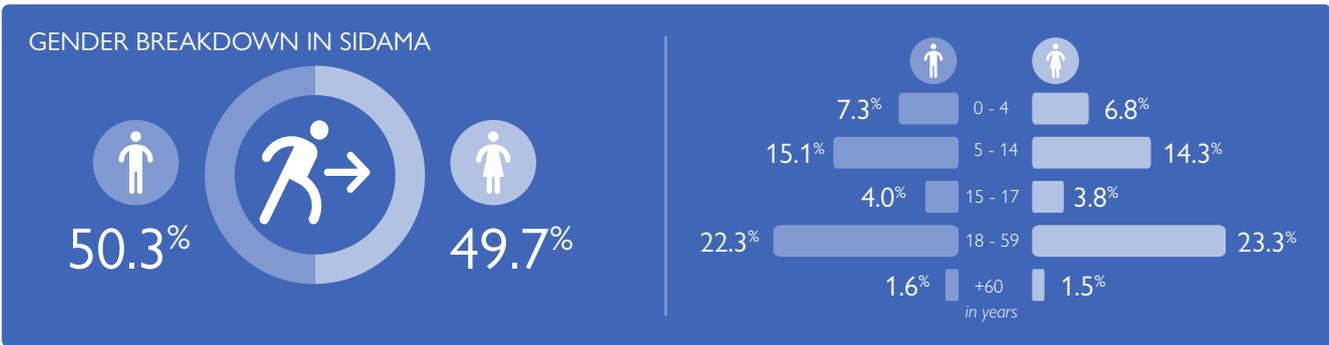
The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (57 of the villages assessed, 47.1%), pastoralism (34 villages, 28.1%) and agro-pastoralism (21 villages, 17.4%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were reduced meals (100 of the villages assessed, 82.6%), loans (82 villages, 67.8%), and food aid (56 villages, 46.3%).

*Multiple answers were possible.

SIDAMA



-  **14**
NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
-  **9,607**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
-  **2,436**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
-  **14**
VILLAGES REPORTED FLOODS AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 2,436 households comprising 9,607 returning IDPs were identified in 14 accessible villages in Sidama region. These figures represent a decrease of 581 returning IDPs (-5.7%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). In the locations assessed, there has been a trend of households members departing to look for jobs and opportunities elsewhere.

Floods were the primary cause of initial displacement reported by returning IDPs in all villages assessed.

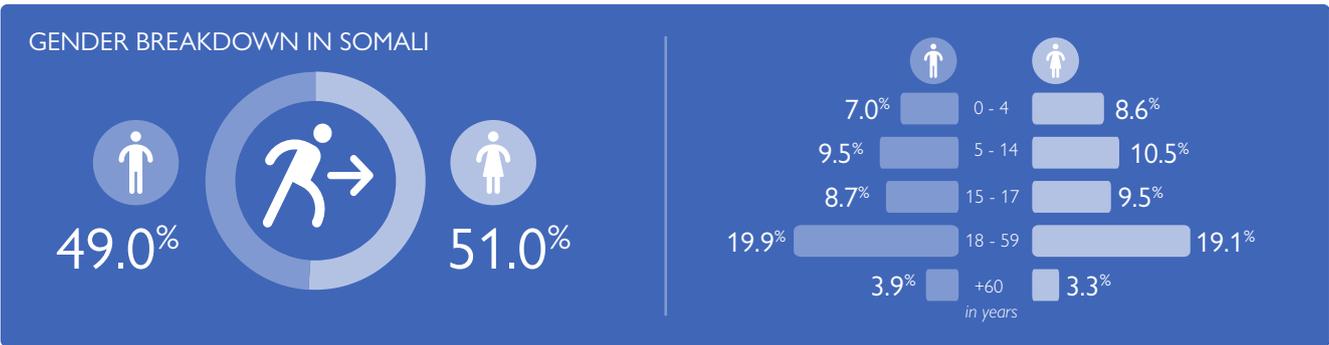
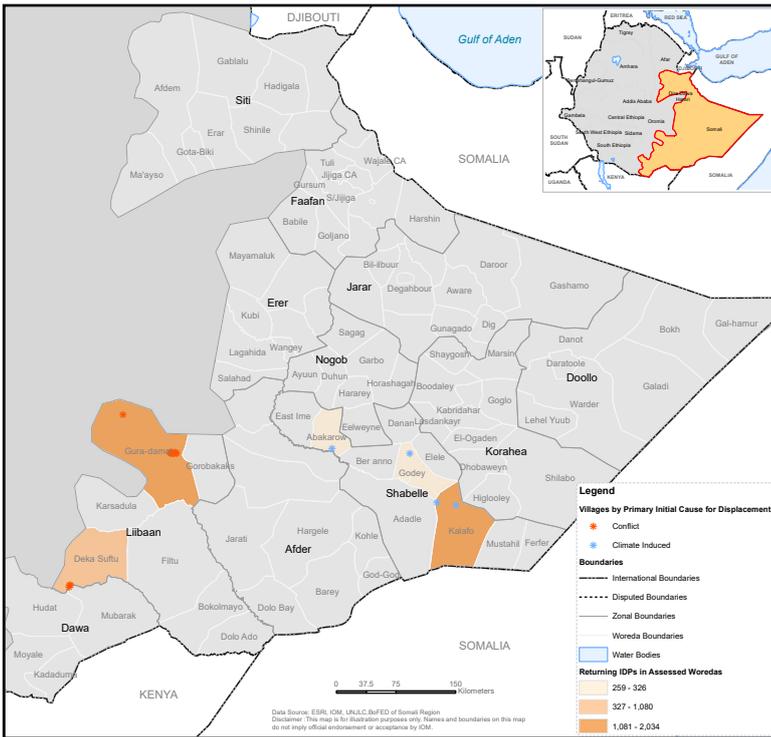
All assessed villages (100%) reported that the majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own shelter, which were owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement.

All returning IDPs (100%) arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment.

The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (13 of the villages assessed, 92.9%) and petty trade (1 village, 7.1%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were loans and support from extended family (14 of the villages assessed, 100%) and reduced meals (13 of the villages assessed, 92.9%)

*Multiple answers were possible.

SOMALI



An estimated 965 households comprising 5,442 returning IDPs were identified in 16 accessible villages in Somali region. These figures represent an increase of 2,469 returning IDPs (+83%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). 3 villages not covered in previous rounds were covered in round 17, likely explaining the increase in reported returning IDPs.

Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement reported in 12 villages hosting an estimated 2,823 returning IDPs. This is followed by floods which were reported as the primary reason for initial displacement in 4 villages hosting an estimated 2,619 returning IDPs.

In the majority of the villages (74.2%) most returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters, which were owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement. This is followed

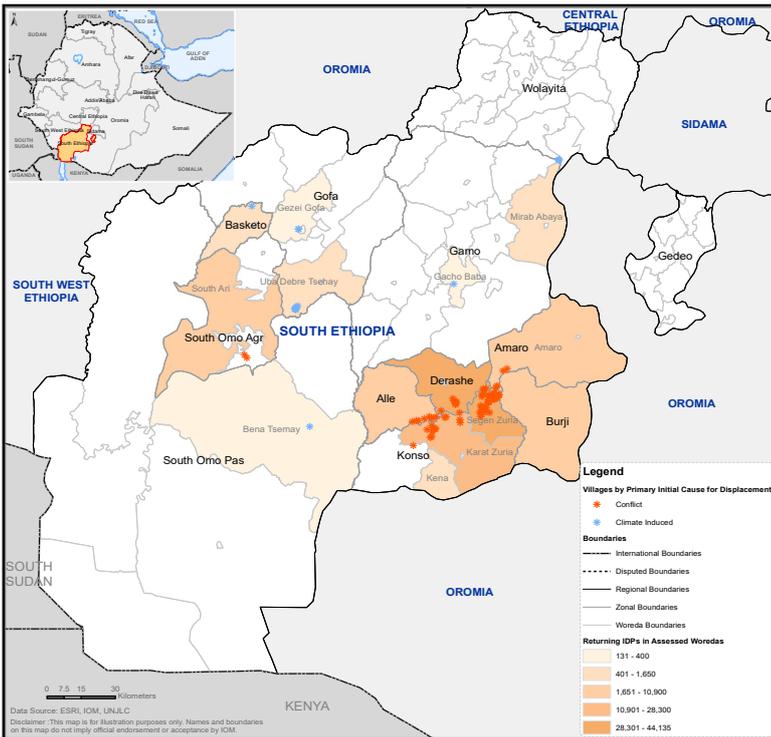
by shared shelters with relatives (19.8%) and return to newly built shelters (6%).

The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (51.9%), followed by arrival within 1 month (43.4%) and 1-3 months prior (4.8%).

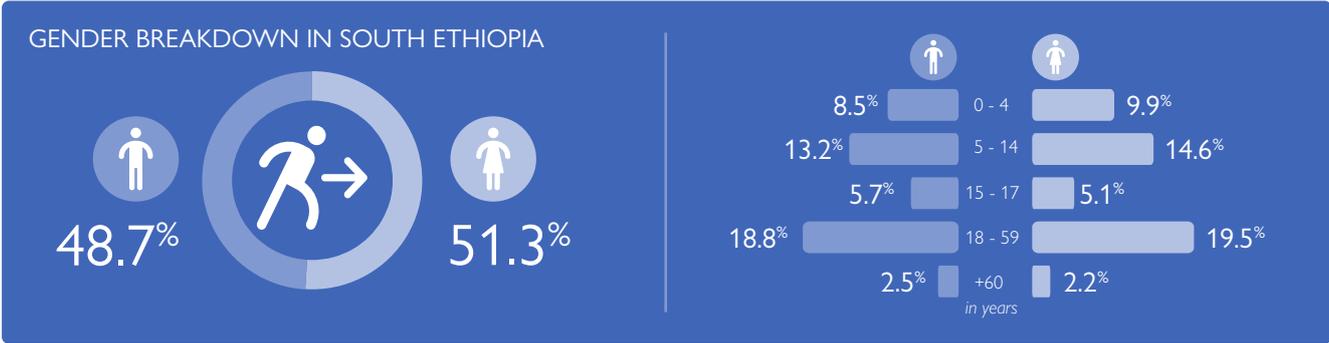
The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were agro-pastoralism (14 of the villages assessed, 87.5%), followed by farming and pastoralism (1 village for each, 6.3% respectively). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were reduced meals (15 of the villages assessed, 93.8%), loans (11 villages, 68.8%), and food aid (9 villages, 56.3%).

*Multiple answers were possible.

SOUTH ETHIOPIA REGION



-  **87**
NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
-  **130,916**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
-  **23,373**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
-  **72**
VILLAGES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT
-  **8**
VILLAGES REPORTED FLOODS AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



Following the referendum in February 2023, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) Regional State was dissolved, and in its place two new regional administrations were established in August 2023: South Ethiopia Region and Central Ethiopia Region.

An estimated 23,373 households comprising 130,916 returning IDPs were identified in 87 accessible villages in South Ethiopia region. In Basketo zone, 2 villages were inaccessible due to insecurity, likely decreasing the regional total.

Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement reported in 72 villages hosting an estimated 127,330 returning IDPs. This is followed by floods which were reported as the primary reason for initial displacement in 8 villages hosting an estimated 1,847 returning IDPs, and landslides reported as the primary reason for initial displacement in 7 villages hosting an estimated 1,739 returning IDPs.

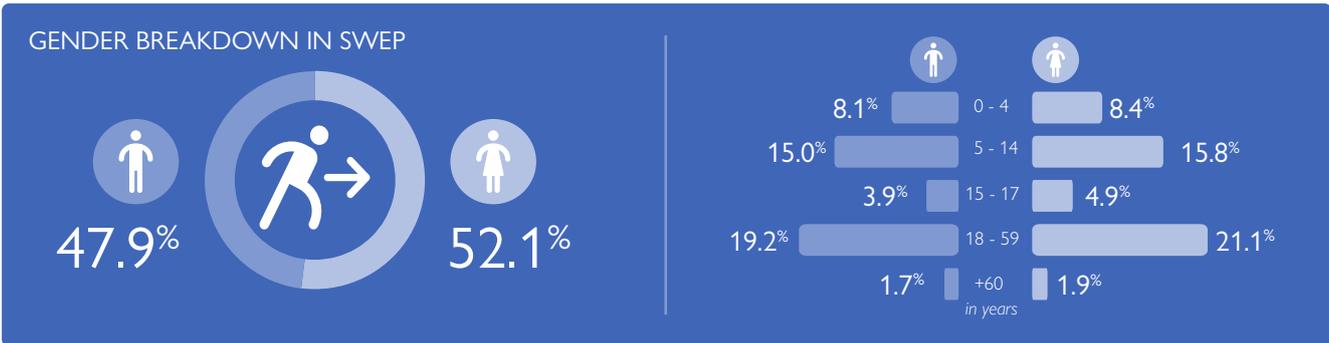
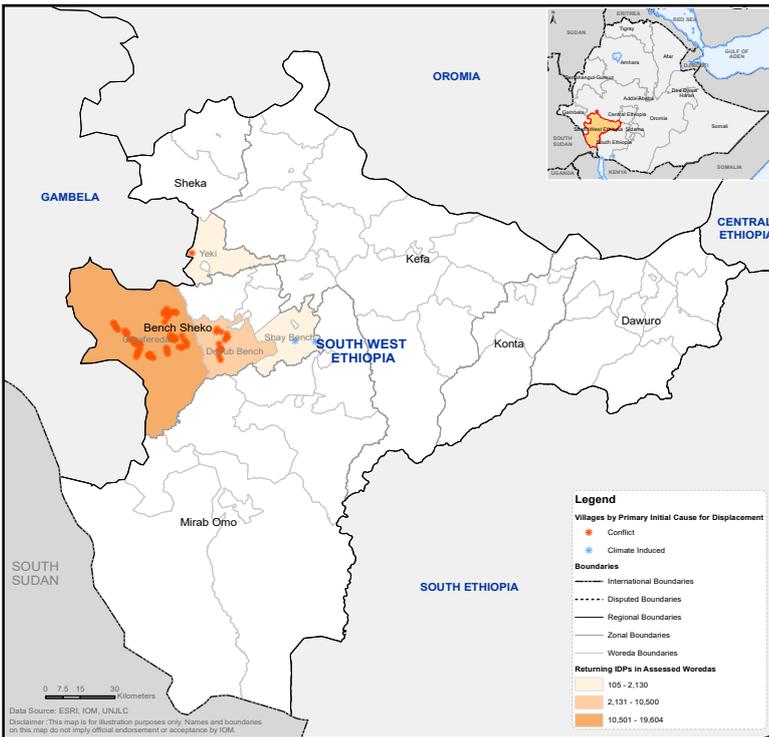
*Multiple answers were possible.

In the majority of the villages (57%) most returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters, which were owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement. This is followed by return to newly built shelters (41.7%) and shared shelters with relatives (1.3%).

The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (76.2%), followed by arrival 3-6 months prior to assessment (18.5%) and 1-3 months prior (5.3%).

The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (86 of the villages assessed, 98.9%), and agro-pastoralism (1 village, 1.1%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were reduced meals (74 of the villages assessed, 85.1%), selling of livestock (71 villages, 81.6%), and loans (45 villages, 51.7%).

SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES REGION



An estimated 5,988 households comprising 32,162 returning IDPs were identified in 96 accessible villages in South West Ethiopia Peoples region. These figures represent an increase of 4,441 returning IDPs (+16%) since the consolidated round 16 (November 2022 – June 2023). 12 villages not covered in the previous round were covered in round 17, likely explaining the increase in the returning IDP caseload reported. Despite the increase in the returning IDP caseload, 1 village in Bench Sheko zone and 1 village in Keffa zone were inaccessible due to road inaccessibility, so the returning IDP caseload in the region should likely be even higher.

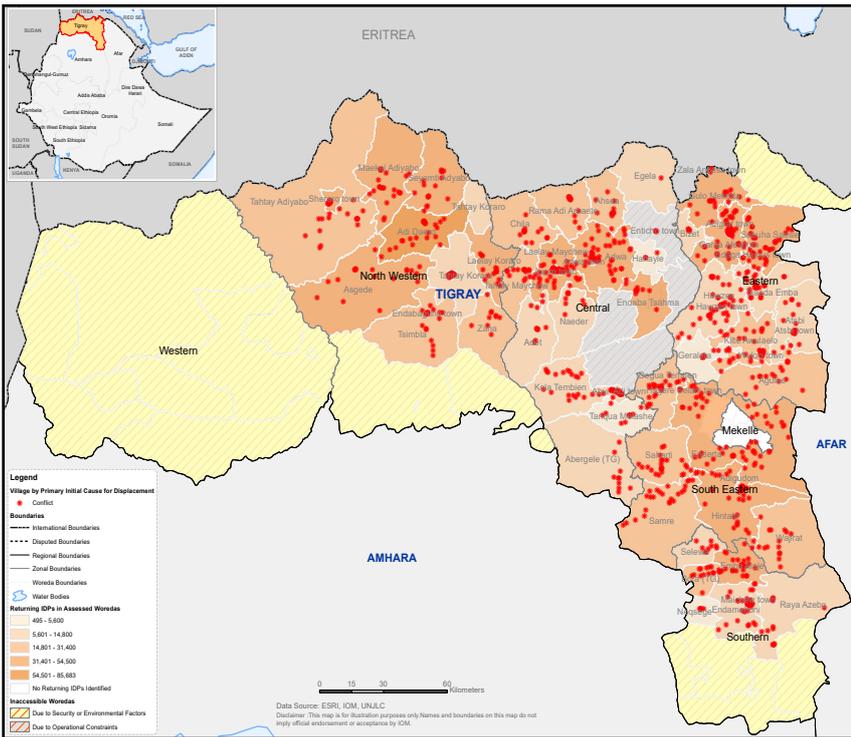
Conflict was the primary reason for initial displacement reported in 94 villages hosting an estimated 30,032 returning IDPs (97.9% of the vilages assessed). This is followed by landslides which were reported as the primary reason for initial displacement in 2 villages hosting an estimated 2,130 returning IDPs (2.1%).

*Multiple answers were possible.

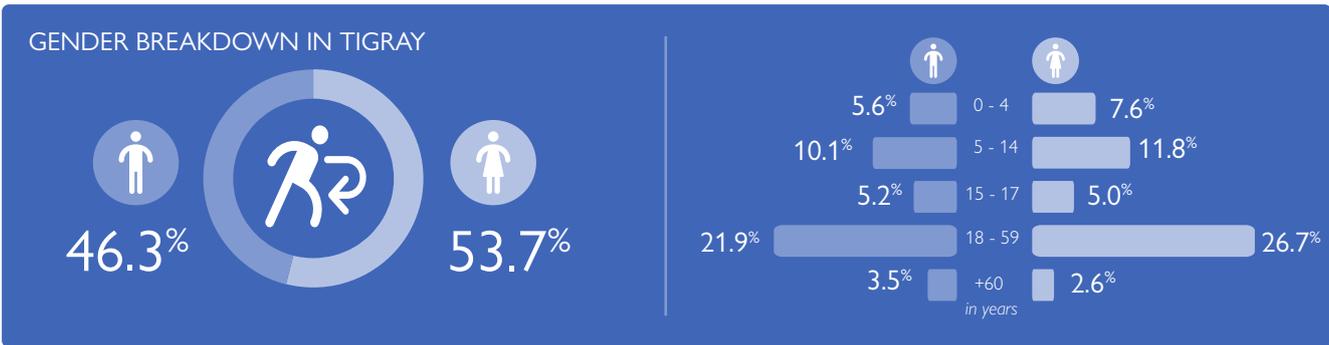
In the majority of the villages (75.8%) most returning IDPs have returned to their own shelters, which were owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement. This is followed by shared shelters with relatives (18.9%), residing in collective centers (4.4%) and return to newly built shelters (0.9%). The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the villages more than 6 months prior to the assessment (99.7%), followed by arrival 3-6 months prior to the assessment (0.3%).

The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (60 of the villages assessed, 62.5%) and agro-pastoralism (36 villages, 37.5%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were loans (90 of the villages assessed, 93.8%), reduced meals (70 villages, 72.9%), and selling of livestock (55 villages, 57.3%).

TIGRAY



-  **1,021**
NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED
-  **1,503,141**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP INDIVIDUALS
-  **343,546**
NUMBER OF RETURNING IDP HOUSEHOLDS
-  **1,021**
VILLAGES REPORTED CONFLICT AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT



An estimated 343,546 households comprising 1,503,141 returning IDPs were identified in 1,021 accessible villages in Tigray region. These figures represent an increase of 246,844 (+19.7%) returning IDPs since the previous round 16 (April-June 2023). This increase is due to both increased spontaneous and planned returns, as well as an increase in coverage this round; 116 additional villages were covered (+12.8%) this round in comparison to the previous round. The highest returning IDP caseloads were identified in North Western (460,305 returning IDPs), Eastern (375,523 returning IDPs) and Central zone (365,926 returning IDPs). 67 villages previously assessed were not covered in round 17 due to insecurity and road inaccessibility in parts of Eastern, North Western, Southern, South Eastern and Central zones, 4 woredas in Central zone were uncovered due to operational constraints, likely decreasing the regional total; Western zone remains inaccessible. Conflict was the primary cause of initial displacement reported by returning IDPs in all villages assessed.

The majority of returning IDPs (96.5 %) have returned to their own shelter, which was owned by the returning IDPs prior to displacement. The remaining 3.5% of the returning IDP caseload were currently renting accommodation.

The majority of the returning IDPs arrived to the village more than 6 months prior to the assessment (94.7%), followed by 3-6 months (3.7%), 1-3 months (1.0%) and less than 1 month prior (0.5%).

The most reported livelihoods of returning IDPs in the region at the time of the assessment were farming (638 of the villages assessed, 62.5%), petty trade (185 villages, 18.1%) and agro-pastoralism (94 villages, 9.2%). When asked about food and nutrition, the top 3 coping mechanisms reported during food scarcity* were reduced meals (949 villages, 92.9%), selling of livestock (423 villages, 41.4%) and loans (342 villages, 33.5%).

*Multiple answers were possible.

4. ANNEXES

SUMMARY TABLES OF DISPLACEMENT (SA), ZONAL AND WOREDA LEVELS

AFAR

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Awsi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Flood (seasonal or flash)	365	2,190	3	-	-	-	365	2,190	3
	Aysaita	Flood (seasonal or flash)	405	2,430	3	-	-	-	405	2,430	3
	Dubti	Flood (seasonal or flash)	334	2,038	1	330	1,804	1	664	3,842	2
	Dubti City Administration	Conflict	65	396	1	-	-	-	65	396	1
	Elidar	Drought	166	964	2	-	-	-	166	964	2
	Kurri	Drought	56	336	1	-	-	-	56	336	1
	Mile	Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	65	390	1	65	390	1
Awsi (Zone 1) Total			1,391	8,354	11	395	2,194	2	1,786	10,548	13
Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Other	100	600	1	-	-	-	100	600	1
	Yalo	Conflict	148	906	1	-	-	-	148	906	1
Fenti (Zone 4) Total			248	1,506	2	-	-	-	248	1,506	2
Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Conflict	645	3,870	2	-	-	-	645	3,870	2
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	232	1,392	2	405	2,411	3	637	3,803	5
	Buremudaytu	Conflict	-	-	-	210	1,311	2	210	1,311	2
	Galalu	Flood (seasonal or flash)	50	300	1	-	-	-	50	300	1
	Gewane	Flood (seasonal or flash)	450	2,700	3	-	-	-	450	2,700	3
		Conflict	950	5,700	4	-	-	-	950	5,700	4
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	805	4,830	2	60	360	1	865	5,190	3
Gabi (Zone 3) Total			3,132	18,792	14	675	4,082	6	3,807	22,874	20
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Conflict	-	-	-	100	631	1	100	631	1
	Aba'ala City Administration	Drought	96	557	1	-	-	-	96	557	1
		Conflict	110	605	1	-	-	-	110	605	1
	Berahile	Drought	62	372	1	-	-	-	62	372	1
	Bidu	Other	150	870	1	-	-	-	150	870	1
	Dalul	Flood (seasonal or flash)	408	2,337	2	-	-	-	408	2,337	2
	Erebtı	Drought	58	348	1	-	-	-	58	348	1
	Koneba	Conflict	662	3,972	2	-	-	-	662	3,972	2
Megale	Conflict	900	5,400	1	-	-	-	900	5,400	1	
Kilbati (Zone 2) Total			2,446	14,461	10	100	631	1	2,546	15,092	11
Mahe/Yangudi Rasu (Zone 6)	Kilalu	Conflict	-	-	-	700	4,310	3	700	4,310	3
	Yangudi	Conflict	-	-	-	420	2,478	3	420	2,478	3
Mahe/Yangudi Rasu (Zone 6) Total			-	-	-	1,120	6,788	6	1,120	6,788	6
Grand Total			7,217	43,113	37	2,290	13,695	15	9,507	56,808	52

AMHARA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Awi/Agew	Banja	Conflict	575	2,475	8	-	-	-	575	2,475	8
	Chagni	Conflict	1,177	5,115	5	-	-	-	1,177	5,115	5
	Injibara City Administration	Conflict	252	860	4	-	-	-	252	860	4
	Zigem	Conflict	846	4,420	11	-	-	-	846	4,420	11
Awi/Agew Total			2,850	12,870	28	-	-	-	2,850	12,870	28
North Shewa (R3)	Antsokiya	Conflict	92	360	2	45	171	2	137	531	4
	Debrebirhan City Administration	Conflict	7,653	23,000	10	1,070	5,350	1	8,723	28,350	11
	Menz Mama Midir	Conflict	-	-	-	30	104	1	30	104	1
	Molale City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	276	828	2	276	828	2
North Shewa (R3) Total			7,745	23,360	12	1,421	6,453	6	9,166	29,813	18
North Wollo	Lalibela City Administration	Conflict	158	462	2	-	-	-	158	462	2
	Woldiya City Administration	Conflict	75	241	2	-	-	-	75	241	2
North Wollo Total			233	703	4	-	-	-	233	703	4
Oromia	Artuma Fursi	Conflict	589	2,618	3	-	-	-	589	2,618	3
	Dewa Cheffa	Conflict	197	868	5	-	-	-	197	868	5
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	205	1,012	2	-	-	-	205	1,012	2
	Kemissie City Administration	Conflict	92	301	2	-	-	-	92	301	2
	Senbete City Administration	Conflict	42	194	1	-	-	-	42	194	1
Oromia Total			1,125	4,993	13	-	-	-	1,125	4,993	13
South Wollo	Ambasel	Conflict	182	474	2	-	-	-	182	474	2
	Dessie Zuria	Conflict	234	745	1	-	-	-	234	745	1
	Harbu City Administration	Conflict	522	2,131	3	-	-	-	522	2,131	3
	Kalu	Conflict	518	2,133	2	-	-	-	518	2,133	2
	Thehulederie	Conflict	1,800	6,031	4	-	-	-	1,800	6,031	4
	Worebabu	Conflict	311	875	3	-	-	-	311	875	3
South Wollo Total			3,567	12,389	15	-	-	-	3,567	12,389	15
Special Woreda	Argoba	Conflict	1,037	3,998	4	-	-	-	1,037	3,998	4
Special Woreda Total			1,037	3,998	4	-	-	-	1,037	3,998	4
Woldiya City Administration	Ras Ali Sub City	Conflict	147	662	3	-	-	-	147	662	3
	Tayitu Sub City	Conflict	72	216	1	-	-	-	72	216	1
	Yeju Sub City	Conflict	138	509	2	-	-	-	138	509	2
Woldiya City Admn. Total			357	1,387	6	-	-	-	357	1,387	6
Grand Total			16,914	59,700	82	1,421	6,453	6	18,335	66,153	88

BENISHANGUL GUMZ

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Asosa	Abramo	Conflict	26	79	1	-	-	-	26	79	1
	Bambasi	Conflict	3,218	15,585	6	376	1,880	1	3,594	17,465	7
	Bilidigilu	Conflict	1,048	3,870	7	477	2,610	2	1,525	6,480	9
	Maokomo Special	Conflict	-	-	-	230	1,373	2	230	1,373	2
	Serkole	Conflict	162	1,017	4	-	-	-	162	1,017	4
Asosa Total			4,454	20,551	18	1,083	5,863	5	5,537	26,414	23
Assosa Town Administration	Woreda 1	Conflict	45	261	1	-	-	-	45	261	1
	Woreda 2	Conflict	80	475	2	-	-	-	80	475	2
Assosa Town Admn. Total			125	736	3	-	-	-	125	736	3
Kemashi	Sedal	Conflict	64	400	1	-	-	-	64	400	1
Kemashi Total			64	400	1	-	-	-	64	400	1
Metekel	Dangura	Conflict	3,313	13,714	6	150	678	1	3,463	14,392	7
	Gilgel Bales Town Administration	Conflict	72	403	1	72	377	1	144	780	2
	Mandura	Conflict	653	3,313	3	-	-	-	653	3,313	3
	Pawe Special	Conflict	793	3,356	7	-	-	-	793	3,356	7
Metekel Total			4,831	20,786	17	222	1,055	2	5,053	21,841	19
Grand Total			9,474	42,473	39	1,305	6,918	7	10,779	49,391	46

CENTRAL ETHIOPIA REGION

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
East Gurage	Meskan	Conflict	792	5,432	9	-	-	-	792	5,432	9
	Misrak Meskan	Conflict	-	-	-	251	1,319	1	251	1,319	1
East Gurage Total			792	5,432	9	251	1,319	1	1,043	6,751	10
Gurage	Abeshege	Conflict	359	2,198	4	-	-	-	359	2,198	4
	Welkite Town Administration	Social tension	-	-	-	172	354	1	172	354	1
Gurage Total			359	2,198	4	172	354	1	531	2,552	5
Hadiya	Analemmo	Conflict	73	288	2	-	-	-	73	288	2
	Dune	Conflict	848	5,750	21	-	-	-	848	5,750	21
	Fonko City Administration	Conflict	345	1,506	5	-	-	-	345	1,506	5
	Gembora	Conflict	52	352	1	-	-	-	52	352	1
	Lemo	Conflict	483	2,305	5	-	-	-	483	2,305	5
	Mierab Badawacho	Conflict	115	528	4	-	-	-	115	528	4
	Mirab Soro	Conflict	76	422	3	-	-	-	76	422	3
	Misrak Badawacho	Conflict	532	3,380	15	-	-	-	532	3,380	15
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	28	157	1	-	-	-	28	157	1
	Shashogo	Conflict	401	2,722	11	-	-	-	401	2,722	11
Flood (seasonal or flash)		534	3,724	3	-	-	-	534	3,724	3	
Soro	Conflict	414	2,767	11	-	-	-	414	2,767	11	
Hadiya Total			3,901	23,901	82	-	-	-	3,901	23,901	82
Kambata	Adilo	Conflict	67	315	2	-	-	-	67	315	2
	Anigacha	Conflict	681	5,178	16	-	-	-	681	5,178	16
	Daniboya	Conflict	200	1,707	6	-	-	-	200	1,707	6
	Doya Gena	Conflict	158	952	4	-	-	-	158	952	4
	Hadero Tunito	Conflict	205	1,397	5	-	-	-	205	1,397	5
	Kacha Bira	Conflict	125	821	3	-	-	-	125	821	3
	Kediada Gamella	Conflict	328	2,335	10	-	-	-	328	2,335	10
Kambata Total			1,764	12,705	46	-	-	-	1,764	12,705	46
Silti	Alich Woriro	Conflict	108	617	2	-	-	-	108	617	2
	Kibet Town Administration	Conflict	73	527	2	-	-	-	73	527	2
	Mierab Azenet Berbere	Conflict	155	554	2	-	-	-	155	554	2
	Misrak Azenet Berbere	Conflict	33	199	1	-	-	-	33	199	1
	Sankura	Conflict	74	361	2	-	-	-	74	361	2
	Wilbareg	Conflict	224	792	4	-	-	-	224	792	4
Worabe Ketema Astedader	Conflict	242	958	4	-	-	-	242	958	4	
Silti Total			909	4,008	17	-	-	-	909	4,008	17
Tembaro Special Woreda	Tembaro	Conflict	67	444	3	-	-	-	67	444	3
Tembaro Special Woreda Total			67	444	3	-	-	-	67	444	3
Yem	Yem Special Woreda	Landslide	50	230	1	-	-	-	50	230	1
Yem Total			50	230	1	-	-	-	50	230	1
Grand Total			7,842	48,918	162	423	1,673	2	8,265	50,591	164

GAMBELA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Agnuak	Gambella Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	71	362	1	71	362	1
	Gog	Conflict	385	1,924	2	-	-	-	385	1,924	2
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	40	200	1	-	-	-	40	200	1
	Jore	Conflict	75	421	1	-	-	-	75	421	1
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	85	405	1	-	-	-	85	405	1
Agnuak Total			585	2,950	5	71	362	1	656	3,312	6
Nuer	Jikawo	Flood (seasonal or flash)	561	2,805	2	68	336	1	629	3,141	3
	Lare	Conflict	2,214	10,072	4	-	-	-	2,214	10,072	4
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	32	164	1	32	164	1
	Makuey	Flood (seasonal or flash)	424	2,120	1	-	-	-	424	2,120	1
	Wantawo	Conflict	575	2,875	2	-	-	-	575	2,875	2
Flood (seasonal or flash)		1,826	9,130	2	-	-	-	1,826	9,130	2	
Nuer Total			5,600	27,002	11	100	500	2	5,700	27,502	13
Grand Total			6,185	29,952	16	171	862	3	6,356	30,814	19

HARARI

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Harari	Abadir	Conflict	25	125	1	-	-	-	25	125	1
	Abo Ker	Conflict	30	170	1	-	-	-	30	170	1
	Amir Nur	Conflict	76	380	1	-	-	-	76	380	1
	Erer Woldiya	Conflict	21	105	1	-	-	-	21	105	1
	Hakim	Conflict	324	1,585	2	-	-	-	324	1,585	2
	Jenela	Conflict	32	200	1	-	-	-	32	200	1
	Shenkor	Conflict	23	55	1	-	-	-	23	55	1
	Sofi	Conflict	71	390	1	-	-	-	71	390	1
Grand Total			602	3,010	9	-	-	-	602	3,010	9

OROMIA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Arsi	Amigna	Social tension	41	144	1	-	-	-	41	144	1
	Bele Gesgar	Social tension	30	116	1	-	-	-	30	116	1
	Degeluna Tijo	Social tension	33	142	1	-	-	-	33	142	1
	Gololcha Arsi	Flood (seasonal or flash)	406	2,124	5	-	-	-	406	2,124	5
		Social tension	28	94	1	-	-	-	28	94	1
	Hitosa	Social tension	24	81	1	-	-	-	24	81	1
	Robe	Social tension	157	514	1	-	-	-	157	514	1
	Shirka	Social tension	156	425	1	-	-	-	156	425	1
Sude	Social tension	25	87	1	-	-	-	25	87	1	
Arsi Total			900	3,727	13	-	-	-	900	3,727	13
Bale	Delo Mena	Conflict	1,107	5,445	1	-	-	-	1,107	5,445	1
Bale Total			1,107	5,445	1	-	-	-	1,107	5,445	1
Borena	Dillo	Conflict	950	4,750	4	-	-	-	950	4,750	4
		Drought	310	1,550	2	-	-	-	310	1,550	2
		Social tension	203	1,015	1	-	-	-	203	1,015	1
	Dire	Drought	1,742	8,710	3	-	-	-	1,742	8,710	3
	Dubuluk	Drought	3,041	15,205	4	-	-	-	3,041	15,205	4
	Elwaye	Drought	1,042	5,210	3	450	2,250	1	1,492	7,460	4
	Guchi	Conflict	9,408	47,040	12	-	-	-	9,408	47,040	12
		Drought	517	2,585	1	-	-	-	517	2,585	1
	Miyo	Drought	-	-	-	943	4,715	2	943	4,715	2
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	280	1,400	1	280	1,400	1
	Moyale	Conflict	3,990	19,950	4	-	-	-	3,990	19,950	4
		Drought	-	-	-	868	4,474	1	868	4,474	1
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	500	2,500	1	500	2,500	1
		Social tension	3,393	16,965	3	-	-	-	3,393	16,965	3
Borena Total			24,596	122,980	37	3,041	15,339	6	27,637	138,319	43
Bunno Bedele	Dedesa	Other	1,588	8,121	2	-	-	-	1,588	8,121	2
Bunno Bedele Total			1,588	8,121	2	-	-	-	1,588	8,121	2
East Bale	Dawe Serer	Conflict	901	4,250	3	-	-	-	901	4,250	3
		Drought	510	3,060	1	-	-	-	510	3,060	1
	Ginir	Conflict	97	470	1	-	-	-	97	470	1
		Drought	64	360	1	-	-	-	64	360	1
	Gololcha Bale	Conflict	33	60	1	-	-	-	33	60	1
	Lege Hida	Drought	29	160	1	-	-	-	29	160	1
		Social tension	44	197	1	-	-	-	44	197	1
	Rayitu	Conflict	264	1,453	2	-	-	-	264	1,453	2
	Sewena	Conflict	1,053	5,049	2	-	-	-	1,053	5,049	2
Social tension		36	157	1	-	-	-	36	157	1	
East Bale Total			3,031	15,216	14	-	-	-	3,031	15,216	14
East Borena	Arero	Conflict	518	2,590	1	-	-	-	518	2,590	1
		Drought	-	-	-	865	4,452	2	865	4,452	2
	Dhaas	Conflict	425	2,175	1	-	-	-	425	2,175	1

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
East Borena	Dhaas	Drought	7,512	37,560	3	-	-	-	7,512	37,560	3
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	558	2,913	2	558	2,913	2
	Goro Dola	Drought	4,270	15,770	1	-	-	-	4,270	15,770	1
		Social tension	4,204	25,196	4	-	-	-	4,204	25,196	4
	Gumi-Eldelo	Conflict	2,192	12,959	5	-	-	-	2,192	12,959	5
	Liben	Conflict	547	1,475	1	-	-	-	547	1,475	1
		Drought	806	4,254	2	450	2,603	1	1,256	6,857	3
	Meda Welabu	Social tension	5,389	31,401	17	250	1,393	1	5,639	32,794	18
		Conflict	1,491	9,817	3	-	-	-	1,491	9,817	3
	Negele City Administration	Social tension	596	3,531	1	-	-	-	596	3,531	1
Wachile	Conflict	1,300	6,510	4	-	-	-	1,300	6,510	4	
	Drought	-	-	-	1,362	6,810	2	1,362	6,810	2	
East Borena Total			29,250	153,238	43	3,485	18,171	8	32,735	171,409	51
East Harerge	Awaday Administrative Town	Conflict	98	533	1	-	-	-	98	533	1
	Babile	Conflict	969	4,552	17	-	-	-	969	4,552	17
	Babile Administrative Town	Conflict	142	761	1	-	-	-	142	761	1
	Bedeno	Conflict	124	527	2	-	-	-	124	527	2
	Chinaksen	Conflict	7,764	39,078	37	-	-	-	7,764	39,078	37
	Deder	Conflict	736	2,238	14	-	-	-	736	2,238	14
	Deder Administrative Town	Conflict	970	4,129	8	-	-	-	970	4,129	8
	Fedis	Conflict	3,204	13,323	10	-	-	-	3,204	13,323	10
	Garu Muti	Conflict	208	656	6	-	-	-	208	656	6
	Girawa	Conflict	138	633	4	-	-	-	138	633	4
	Golo Oda	Drought	4,136	15,500	1	-	-	-	4,136	15,500	1
	Goro Gutu	Conflict	688	2,841	9	-	-	-	688	2,841	9
	Gursum	Conflict	1,223	9,387	22	-	-	-	1,223	9,387	22
	Haro Maya	Conflict	153	698	6	-	-	-	153	698	6
	Haro Maya Administrative Town	Conflict	92	386	1	-	-	-	92	386	1
	Jarso	Conflict	1,365	6,777	9	-	-	-	1,365	6,777	9
	Kersa	Conflict	344	1,192	5	-	-	-	344	1,192	5
	Kombolcha	Conflict	83	336	3	-	-	-	83	336	3
	Kumbi	Conflict	5,551	32,585	4	-	-	-	5,551	32,585	4
	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	40	170	1	-	-	-	40	170	1
Malka Balo	Conflict	567	1,573	8	-	-	-	567	1,573	8	
Meta	Conflict	377	1,509	6	-	-	-	377	1,509	6	
Meyu Muluke	Conflict	34	174	1	-	-	-	34	174	1	
Midega Tola	Conflict	571	2,800	7	-	-	-	571	2,800	7	
East Harerge			29,577	142,358	183	-	-	-	29,577	142,358	183
East Wallaga	Diga	Conflict	843	4,744	8	-	-	-	843	4,744	8
	Gida Ayana	Conflict	6,050	34,707	28	-	-	-	6,050	34,707	28
	Gobu Seyo	Conflict	974	5,833	5	-	-	-	974	5,833	5
	Guto Gida	Conflict	634	3,523	8	-	-	-	634	3,523	8
	Jimma Arjo	Conflict	203	668	1	111	509	1	314	1,177	2
	Leqa Dullacha	Conflict	137	761	3	-	-	-	137	761	3
	Nekemte Town	Conflict	4,931	24,108	40	-	-	-	4,931	24,108	40
	Nunu Kumba	Conflict	200	1,170	2	-	-	-	200	1,170	2
	Sasiga	Conflict	63	349	2	-	-	-	63	349	2
	Sibu Sire	Conflict	1,800	10,885	11	-	-	-	1,800	10,885	11
Wayu Tuka	Conflict	750	3,311	3	-	-	-	750	3,311	3	
East Wallaga			16,585	90,059	111	111	509	1	16,696	90,568	112
Guji	Girja (Harenfema)	Conflict	247	2,223	1	-	-	-	247	2,223	1
		Social tension	350	3,035	2	-	-	-	350	3,035	2
	Wadera	Social tension	1,134	8,261	3	-	-	-	1,134	8,261	3
Guji Total			1,731	13,519	6	-	-	-	1,731	13,519	6
Horo Gudru Wallaga	Abay Chomen	Conflict	-	-	-	285	1,280	2	285	1,280	2
	Horo Buluk	Conflict	1,070	5,118	2	-	-	-	1,070	5,118	2
	Jimma Genete	Conflict	-	-	-	668	2,682	2	668	2,682	2
	Shambu Town	Conflict	6,872	37,010	3	194	893	1	7,066	37,903	4
Horo Gudru Wallaga Total			7,942	42,128	5	1,147	4,855	5	9,089	46,983	10
Jimma	Botor Tollay	Drought	1,231	5,756	6	-	-	-	1,231	5,756	6
	Gera	Landslide	220	1,015	2	-	-	-	220	1,015	2

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Jimma	Gumay	Conflict	48	96	1	-	-	-	48	96	1
	Jimma Town	Other	612	3,734	2	-	-	-	612	3,734	2
	Kersa	Other	855	4,978	7	-	-	-	855	4,978	7
	Setema	Conflict	40	169	1	-	-	-	40	169	1
	Sigmo	Conflict	29	79	1	-	-	-	29	79	1
Jimma Total			3,035	15,827	20	-	-	-	3,035	15,827	20
North Shewa (R4)	Degem	Conflict	917	3,655	6	-	-	-	917	3,655	6
	Fiche Town	Conflict	166	908	3	-	-	-	166	908	3
	Kuyu	Conflict	1,436	7,865	9	-	-	-	1,436	7,865	9
	Wara Jarso	Conflict	2,058	9,308	7	-	-	-	2,058	9,308	7
	Wuchale	Conflict	-	-	-	94	465	3	94	465	3
North Shewa (R4) Total			4,577	21,736	25	94	465	3	4,671	22,201	28
South West Shewa	Ilu	Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	72	500	1	72	500	1
	Sebeta Hawas	Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	222	1,015	2	222	1,015	2
	Waliso	Conflict	66	310	1	-	-	-	66	310	1
	Waliso Town	Conflict	31	131	1	-	-	-	31	131	1
	Wenchi	Conflict	-	-	-	30	178	1	30	178	1
South West Shewa Total			97	441	2	354	1,879	5	451	2,320	7
West Arsi	Adaba	Conflict	71	180	1	-	-	-	71	180	1
	Bishan Guracha City Admn.	Flood (seasonal or flash)	21	105	1	-	-	-	21	105	1
	Dodola	Conflict	41	120	1	-	-	-	41	120	1
	Gedeb Asasa	Conflict	52	190	1	-	-	-	52	190	1
	Nenesebo (Wereka)	Conflict	121	310	2	-	-	-	121	310	2
	Shashemene Zuria	Flood (seasonal or flash)	54	275	2	-	-	-	54	275	2
West Arsi Total			2,592	12,370	17	-	-	-	2,592	12,370	17
West Guji	Abaya	Other	210	1,470	1	-	-	-	210	1,470	1
		Social tension	140	980	1	703	4,450	3	843	5,430	4
	Birbira Kojowa	Social tension	300	1,589	1	-	-	-	300	1,589	1
	Bule Hora	Landslide	317	1,959	2	-	-	-	317	1,959	2
		Social tension	2,477	13,834	10	1,224	8,060	6	3,701	21,894	16
	Bule Hora Town	Social tension	5,441	29,244	19	-	-	-	5,441	29,244	19
	Dugeda Dawa	Drought	9,197	56,665	15	-	-	-	9,197	56,665	15
		Social tension	1,714	11,372	4	2,983	17,169	9	4,697	28,541	13
		Conflict	911	6,141	2	-	-	-	911	6,141	2
	Galana	Flood (seasonal or flash)	150	745	1	-	-	-	150	745	1
		Social tension	3,935	19,231	9	-	-	-	3,935	19,231	9
	Kerca	Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	108	489	1	108	489	1
		Social tension	2,756	17,086	10	-	-	-	2,756	17,086	10
	West Guji Total			35,083	199,034	92	5,018	30,168	19	40,101	229,202
West Harerge	Bordode	Conflict	1,648	7,967	9	-	-	-	1,648	7,967	9
		Drought	255	1,275	2	-	-	-	255	1,275	2
	Chiro Town	Conflict	43	62	1	-	-	-	43	62	1
	Daro Lebu	Conflict	590	3,083	3	-	-	-	590	3,083	3
	Doba	Conflict	154	809	3	-	-	-	154	809	3
	Gelemso Administrative Town	Conflict	87	296	1	-	-	-	87	296	1
	Gemechis	Conflict	33	83	1	-	-	-	33	83	1
	Goba Koricha	Conflict	-	-	-	27	108	1	27	108	1
		Landslide	-	-	-	96	363	1	96	363	1
	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	350	1	-	-	-	70	350	1
	Hirma Administrative Town	Conflict	151	457	2	-	-	-	151	457	2
	Machara Administrative Town	Conflict	44	190	1	-	-	-	44	190	1
	Mieso	Conflict	1,427	7,525	8	-	-	-	1,427	7,525	8
Shanan Dhuuggo	Conflict	26	85	1	-	-	-	26	85	1	
West Harerge Total			4,528	22,182	33	123	471	2	4,651	22,653	35
West Shewa	Adda Berga	Conflict	1,300	6,700	4	-	-	-	1,300	6,700	4
	Ambo Town	Conflict	173	876	1	-	-	-	173	876	1

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
West Shewa	Bako Tibe	Conflict	1,596	5,560	10	-	-	-	1,596	5,560	10
	Cheliya	Conflict	130	586	1	-	-	-	130	586	1
	Ejere (Addis Alem)	Conflict	101	524	1	60	305	1	161	829	2
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	657	3,457	1	657	3,457	1
	Ilu Galan	Conflict	642	3,457	2	-	-	-	642	3,457	2
	Liben Jawi	Conflict	70	330	3	-	-	-	70	330	3
West Shewa	Toke Kutaye	Conflict	120	696	2	-	-	-	120	696	2
West Shewa			4,132	18,729	24	717	3,762	2	4,849	22,491	26
West Wallaga	Boji Dirmeji	Conflict	1,003	6,018	4	-	-	-	1,003	6,018	4
	Gimbi	Conflict	347	1,798	2	-	-	-	347	1,798	2
	Gimbi Town	Conflict	1,894	10,191	13	-	-	-	1,894	10,191	13
	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	288	1,600	2	-	-	-	288	1,600	2
	Lata Sibru	Conflict	662	3,919	4	-	-	-	662	3,919	4
	Mandi Town	Conflict	5,506	23,978	12	-	-	-	5,506	23,978	12
	Najo Town	Conflict	1,834	10,022	9	-	-	-	1,834	10,022	9
West Wallaga Total	Qilxu Kara	Conflict	634	3,184	3	-	-	-	634	3,184	3
West Wallaga Total			12,168	60,710	49	-	-	-	12,168	60,710	49
Grand Total			182,519	947,820	677	14,090	75,619	51	196,609	1,023,439	728

SIDAMA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Zone 1	Aleta Chuko	Social tension	113	709	5	-	-	-	113	709	5
	Aleta Wondo	Social tension	64	327	3	-	-	-	64	327	3
	Belate Zuria	Conflict	4,859	29,338	20	-	-	-	4,859	29,338	20
	Bensa	Conflict	465	5,061	1	-	-	-	465	5,061	1
	Bona Zuria	Conflict	21	122	1	-	-	-	21	122	1
	Boricha	Conflict	84	300	3	-	-	-	84	300	3
	Bura	Conflict	65	357	1	-	-	-	65	357	1
	Chiri	Conflict	1,275	8,116	4	-	-	-	1,275	8,116	4
	Hawassa Zuria	Conflict	619	2,951	11	-	-	-	619	2,951	11
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	113	564	2	-	-	-	113	564	2
	Hula	Social tension	72	414	2	-	-	-	72	414	2
	Teticha	Social tension	23	122	1	-	-	-	23	122	1
	Wonosho	Conflict	102	671	4	-	-	-	102	671	4
Grand Total			7,875	49,052	58	-	-	-	7,875	49,052	58

SOMALI

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Afdar	Bare	Drought	4,619	25,944	7	-	-	-	4,619	25,944	7
	Chereti/Weyib	Drought	319	1,928	1	-	-	-	319	1,928	1
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	876	5,267	1	320	1,929	1	1,196	7,196	2
	Dolobay	Drought	2,569	13,623	4	-	-	-	2,569	13,623	4
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	859	5,411	1	450	2,790	1	1,309	8,201	2
	God God	Drought	1,806	9,030	2	-	-	-	1,806	9,030	2
	Hargele	Drought	4,404	26,462	6	-	-	-	4,404	26,462	6
Qoohle	Drought	6,608	37,409	8	-	-	-	6,608	37,409	8	
Afdar Total			22,060	125,074	30	770	4,719	2	22,830	129,793	32
Dawa	Hudet	Conflict	7,266	42,997	15	-	-	-	7,266	42,997	15
		Drought	1,935	11,211	7	-	-	-	1,935	11,211	7
	Moyale	Conflict	7,050	41,234	4	-	-	-	7,050	41,234	4
		Drought	4,475	26,705	14	-	-	-	4,475	26,705	14
	Mubarak	Conflict	560	3,325	2	-	-	-	560	3,325	2
		Drought	747	4,554	4	-	-	-	747	4,554	4
	Qadhadhumo	Conflict	809	4,924	3	-	-	-	809	4,924	3
Drought		1,035	6,196	6	-	-	-	1,035	6,196	6	
Dawa Total			23,877	141,146	55	-	-	-	23,877	141,146	55
Doolo	Boh	Drought	392	2,352	5	-	-	-	392	2,352	5

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Doolo	Danod	Drought	709	4,254	4	-	-	-	709	4,254	4
	Daratole	Drought	163	978	3	-	-	-	163	978	3
	Gal Harner	Drought	90	540	1	-	-	-	90	540	1
	Geladi	Drought	615	3,690	5	-	-	-	615	3,690	5
	Lahel Yu'Ub	Conflict	376	2,256	1	-	-	-	376	2,256	1
		Drought	430	2,580	2	-	-	-	430	2,580	2
Warder	Drought	884	5,304	6	-	-	-	884	5,304	6	
Doolo Total			3,659	21,954	27	-	-	-	3,659	21,954	27
Erer	Lagahida	Conflict	2,047	12,282	6	-	-	-	2,047	12,282	6
		Drought	580	3,480	2	-	-	-	580	3,480	2
	Mayamuluqo	Conflict	1,399	8,394	4	-	-	-	1,399	8,394	4
		Conflict	1,067	6,402	5	-	-	-	1,067	6,402	5
	Qubi	Drought	150	900	1	-	-	-	150	900	1
		Conflict	1,714	10,284	8	-	-	-	1,714	10,284	8
Salahad	Drought	725	4,350	2	-	-	-	725	4,350	2	
	Conflict	137	822	2	-	-	-	137	822	2	
Erer Total			7,819	46,914	30	-	-	-	7,819	46,914	30
Fafan	Babile	Conflict	18,869	113,214	13	-	-	-	18,869	113,214	13
	Goljano	Drought	125	750	1	-	-	-	125	750	1
	Gursum	Conflict	1,122	6,732	6	-	-	-	1,122	6,732	6
	Hareshen	Drought	65	390	1	-	-	-	65	390	1
	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	180	1,080	1	-	-	-	180	1,080	1
	Jijiga	Conflict	200	1,200	2	-	-	-	200	1,200	2
	Tog-Wajale	Drought	93	558	1	-	-	-	93	558	1
Tuliguled	Conflict	4,397	26,382	6	-	-	-	4,397	26,382	6	
Fafan Total			25,051	150,306	31	-	-	-	25,051	150,306	31
Jarar	Aware	Drought	584	3,504	2	-	-	-	584	3,504	2
	Bil'ilbur	Drought	260	1,560	2	-	-	-	260	1,560	2
	Daror	Drought	471	2,826	3	-	-	-	471	2,826	3
	Degehabur	Conflict	46	276	1	-	-	-	46	276	1
		Drought	280	1,680	2	-	-	-	280	1,680	2
	Dig	Drought	269	1,614	1	-	-	-	269	1,614	1
	Gashamo	Drought	1,951	11,706	5	-	-	-	1,951	11,706	5
Gunagado	Drought	481	2,886	1	-	-	-	481	2,886	1	
Jarar Total			4,342	26,052	17	-	-	-	4,342	26,052	17
Korahe	Bodaley	Drought	68	408	1	-	-	-	68	408	1
		Drought	387	2,322	2	-	-	-	387	2,322	2
	Dobaweyn	Flood (seasonal or flash)	123	738	2	-	-	-	123	738	2
		Conflict	200	1,200	1	-	-	-	200	1,200	1
	El-ogaden	Drought	260	1,560	2	-	-	-	260	1,560	2
		Drought	255	1,530	4	-	-	-	255	1,530	4
	Higlolay	Drought	90	540	1	-	-	-	90	540	1
	Kebridehar	Drought	323	1,938	5	-	-	-	323	1,938	5
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	473	2,838	1	-	-	-	473	2,838	1
	Laasdhankeyre	Drought	140	840	2	-	-	-	140	840	2
	Marsin	Drought	304	1,824	2	-	-	-	304	1,824	2
	Shekosh	Drought	53	318	1	-	-	-	53	318	1
Shilabo	Conflict	155	930	1	-	-	-	155	930	1	
	Drought	285	1,710	3	-	-	-	285	1,710	3	
Korahe Total			3,116	18,696	28	-	-	-	3,116	18,696	28
Liben	Boqolmaayo	Drought	640	3,797	4	-	-	-	640	3,797	4
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	2,178	13,060	1	-	-	-	2,178	13,060	1
	Deka Seftu	Conflict	7,404	44,451	44	-	-	-	7,404	44,451	44
		Drought	146	870	1	-	-	-	146	870	1
	Dolo Odo	Conflict	450	2,655	1	-	-	-	450	2,655	1
		Drought	1,410	7,995	3	-	-	-	1,410	7,995	3
	Filtu	Conflict	4,296	25,583	21	-	-	-	4,296	25,583	21
		Drought	1,976	11,852	15	-	-	-	1,976	11,852	15
	Goro Baqaqsa	Flood (seasonal or flash)	90	528	1	-	-	-	90	528	1
		Conflict	1,572	9,424	2	-	-	-	1,572	9,424	2
Drought	2,077	12,410	4	-	-	-	2,077	12,410	4		

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	8,997	53,535	10	-	-	-	8,997	53,535	10
		Drought	1,742	10,446	4	-	-	-	1,742	10,446	4
	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	5,240	31,248	19	583	3,376	1	5,823	34,624	20
		Drought	305	1,825	2	-	-	-	305	1,825	2
Liben Total			38,523	229,679	132	583	3,376	1	39,106	233,055	133
Nogob	Ayun	Conflict	50	300	1	-	-	-	50	300	1
		Drought	2,010	12,060	3	-	-	-	2,010	12,060	3
	Dihun	Drought	1,436	8,616	6	-	-	-	1,436	8,616	6
		Drought	913	5,478	5	-	-	-	913	5,478	5
	Gerbo	Conflict	35	210	1	-	-	-	35	210	1
		Drought	2,221	13,326	10	-	-	-	2,221	13,326	10
	Hararey	Drought	782	4,692	5	-	-	-	782	4,692	5
		Drought	897	5,382	7	-	-	-	897	5,382	7
	Segeg	Conflict	45	270	1	-	-	-	45	270	1
		Drought	1,560	9,360	7	-	-	-	1,560	9,360	7
Nogob Total			9,949	59,694	46	-	-	-	9,949	59,694	46
Shabelle	Abaqaro	Drought	215	1,290	1	-	-	-	215	1,290	1
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	2,004	12,028	25	2,004	12,028	25
	Adadle	Drought	2,189	13,134	13	-	-	-	2,189	13,134	13
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	675	4,050	4	300	1,800	3	975	5,850	7
	Berano	Drought	110	660	1	-	-	-	110	660	1
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	555	3,330	2	555	3,330	2
	Denan	Drought	1,325	7,950	8	-	-	-	1,325	7,950	8
		Drought	1,086	6,516	6	-	-	-	1,086	6,516	6
	East Imi	Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	2,992	17,951	10	2,992	17,951	10
		Social tension	189	1,134	3	-	-	-	189	1,134	3
	Elele	Drought	250	1,500	1	-	-	-	250	1,500	1
		Drought	59	354	1	-	-	-	59	354	1
	Ferfer	Flood (seasonal or flash)	-	-	-	165	990	3	165	990	3
		Drought	401	2,406	8	-	-	-	401	2,406	8
	Gode	Flood (seasonal or flash)	30	180	1	-	-	-	30	180	1
		Drought	397	2,382	5	-	-	-	397	2,382	5
	Kelafo	Flood (seasonal or flash)	584	3,504	4	346	2,076	4	930	5,580	8
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	5,228	31,368	5	-	-	-	5,228	31,368	5
Shabelle Total			12,738	76,428	61	6,362	38,175	47	19,100	114,603	108
Siti	Afdem	Conflict	250	1,500	1	-	-	-	250	1,500	1
		Drought	394	2,364	2	-	-	-	394	2,364	2
	Erer	Conflict	3,627	21,762	4	-	-	-	3,627	21,762	4
		Drought	1,605	9,630	1	-	-	-	1,605	9,630	1
	Gablalu	Conflict	315	1,890	1	-	-	-	315	1,890	1
		Drought	1,485	8,910	3	-	-	-	1,485	8,910	3
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	500	3,000	1	-	-	-	500	3,000	1
	Gota-Biki	Drought	170	1,020	2	-	-	-	170	1,020	2
		Social tension	450	2,700	1	-	-	-	450	2,700	1
	Hadgalo	Drought	480	2,880	2	-	-	-	480	2,880	2
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	833	4,998	1	-	-	-	833	4,998	1
	Miesso	Conflict	2,104	12,624	6	-	-	-	2,104	12,624	6
		Drought	1,299	7,794	5	-	-	-	1,299	7,794	5
Shinile	Drought	375	2,250	1	-	-	-	375	2,250	1	
	Drought	375	2,250	1	-	-	-	375	2,250	1	
Siti Total			13,887	83,322	31	-	-	-	13,887	83,322	31
Grand Total			165,021	979,265	488	7,715	46,270	50	172,736	1,025,535	538

SOUTH ETHIOPIA REGION

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Amaro Zone	Amaro Woreda	Conflict	20	105	1	-	-	-	20	105	1
		Social tension	8,378	37,131	18	-	-	-	8,378	37,131	18
Amaro Zone Total			8,398	37,236	19	-	-	-	8,398	37,236	19
Ari Zone	South Ari (Bako Gazer)	Conflict	282	1,105	3	-	-	-	282	1,105	3
		Landslide	20	83	1	-	-	-	20	83	1
Ari Zone Total			302	1,188	4	-	-	-	302	1,188	4
Basketo	Basketo SP Woreda	Conflict	112	586	3	-	-	-	112	586	3
Basketo Total			112	586	3	-	-	-	112	586	3
Burji Zone	Burji	Social tension	212	1,169	2	-	-	-	212	1,169	2
Burji Zone Total			212	1,169	2	-	-	-	212	1,169	2
Derashe Zone	Derashe	Conflict	40	198	1	-	-	-	40	198	1
		Social tension	547	2,062	1	-	-	-	547	2,062	1
Derashe Zone Total			587	2,260	2	-	-	-	587	2,260	2
Gamo	Gerese	Landslide	49	309	2	-	-	-	49	309	2
		Conflict	-	-	-	238	952	5	238	952	5
	Mirab Abaya	Landslide	287	1,865	1	-	-	-	287	1,865	1
		Social tension	-	-	-	70	280	1	70	280	1
Gamo Total			336	2,174	3	308	1,232	6	644	3,406	9
Gofa	Demba Gofa	Landslide	45	270	1	-	-	-	45	270	1
	Geze Gofa	Landslide	300	1,849	5	-	-	-	300	1,849	5
	Melo Koza	Landslide	1,495	9,049	11	-	-	-	1,495	9,049	11
Gofa Total			1,840	11,168	17	-	-	-	1,840	11,168	17
Konso	Karat Ketema	Conflict	-	-	-	37	206	1	37	206	1
		Social tension	106	639	1	-	-	-	106	639	1
	Karat Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	45	304	1	45	304	1
		Social tension	1,410	8,413	13	-	-	-	1,410	8,413	13
	Kena	Social tension	165	900	2	-	-	-	165	900	2
	Kolme Cluster	Social tension	415	2,735	6	-	-	-	415	2,735	6
		Conflict	154	924	1	34	198	1	188	1,122	2
		Segen Zuria	Social tension	775	4,306	9	29	148	1	804	4,454
Konso Total			3,025	17,917	32	145	856	4	3,170	18,773	36
South Omo	Bena Tsemay	Conflict	23	96	1	-	-	-	23	96	1
	Dasenech (Kuraz)	Flood (seasonal or flash)	11,638	54,959	26	-	-	-	11,638	54,959	26
South Omo Total			11,661	55,055	27	-	-	-	11,661	55,055	27
Wolayita	Abela Abaya	Flood (seasonal or flash)	926	5,775	6	48	326	1	974	6,101	7
	Damot Pulasa	Conflict	160	960	3	-	-	-	160	960	3
	Damot Sore	Landslide	110	770	2	-	-	-	110	770	2
	Damot Weydie	Flood (seasonal or flash)	134	1,001	3	-	-	-	134	1,001	3
		Landslide	44	260	1	-	-	-	44	260	1
	Diguna Fango	Conflict	508	3,121	4	-	-	-	508	3,121	4
	Kawo Koyssha	Landslide	90	578	2	-	-	-	90	578	2
	Kindo Dida	Landslide	595	4,311	7	-	-	-	595	4,311	7
	Kindo Koyssha	Landslide	273	1,622	5	-	-	-	273	1,622	5
Ofa	Conflict	53	347	2	-	-	-	53	347	2	
Wolayita Total			2,893	18,745	35	48	326	1	2,941	19,071	36
Grand Total			29,366	147,498	144	501	2,414	11	29,867	149,912	155

SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES REGION

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Individ.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Bench Sheko	Debub Bench	Conflict	135	731	2	-	-	-	135	731	2
Bench Sheko Total			135	731	2	-	-	-	135	731	2
Dawro	Tercha Zuria	Conflict	44	178	2	-	-	-	44	178	2
Dawro Total			44	178	2	-	-	-	44	178	2
Keffa	Goba	Landslide	112	547	2	-	-	-	112	547	2
Keffa Total			112	547	2	-	-	-	112	547	2
Konta	Ameya Town Administration	Landslide	322	1,631	4	-	-	-	322	1,631	4
	Ameya Zuria	Conflict	158	823	2	-	-	-	158	823	2
	Chida Town Administration	Landslide	98	431	3	-	-	-	98	431	3
	Konta Koisha	Conflict	119	526	3	-	-	-	119	526	3
Konta Total			697	3,411	12	-	-	-	697	3,411	12
Mirab Omo	Maji	Conflict	174	938	2	-	-	-	174	938	2
Mirab Omo Total			174	938	2	-	-	-	174	938	2
Grand Total			1,162	5,805	20	-	-	-	1,162	5,805	20

TIGRAY

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Individ.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Central	Abergele Yechila	Conflict	823	1,919	4	-	-	-	823	1,919	4
	Abiyiadi	Conflict	16,416	53,310	12	-	-	-	16,416	53,310	12
	Adiet	Conflict	4,771	15,517	9	-	-	-	4,771	15,517	9
	Adwa	Conflict	6,321	27,272	10	126	516	1	6,447	27,788	11
	Ahferom	Conflict	1,480	4,734	15	-	-	-	1,480	4,734	15
	Ahse'a	Conflict	515	2,051	8	-	-	-	515	2,051	8
	Axum	Conflict	3,835	19,198	15	743	3,583	2	4,578	22,781	17
	Chila	Conflict	1,047	4,516	6	364	1,730	3	1,411	6,246	9
	Egela	Conflict	806	2,795	4	48	132	1	854	2,927	5
	Embasneiti	Conflict	1,625	4,903	10	-	-	-	1,625	4,903	10
	Endabatsahma	Conflict	3,005	11,676	9	192	886	1	3,197	12,562	10
	Enticho	Conflict	1,265	6,116	3	-	-	-	1,265	6,116	3
	Geter Adwa	Conflict	1,564	6,833	10	583	2,456	7	2,147	9,289	17
	Hahaile	Conflict	1,320	3,954	7	-	-	-	1,320	3,954	7
	Keih Tekli	Conflict	701	2,194	6	377	987	3	1,078	3,181	9
	Kola Temben	Conflict	3,631	10,148	14	343	1,050	1	3,974	11,198	15
	Lalay Maychew	Conflict	1,341	5,001	11	231	977	1	1,572	5,978	12
	Maikinetal	Conflict	1,522	4,240	8	102	314	1	1,624	4,554	9
	Naedier	Conflict	1,474	3,733	8	-	-	-	1,474	3,733	8
	Rama Adi Arbaete	Conflict	731	2,818	4	141	316	1	872	3,134	5
Tahtay Maychew	Conflict	672	2,797	6	256	929	3	928	3,726	9	
Tanqua Abergele	Conflict	783	1,482	8	-	-	-	783	1,482	8	
Central Total			55,648	197,207	187	3,506	13,876	25	59,154	211,083	212
Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	12,818	52,218	10	-	-	-	12,818	52,218	10
	Atsbi	Conflict	359	957	9	43	98	1	402	1,055	10
	Bizet	Conflict	1,578	4,241	6	-	-	-	1,578	4,241	6
	Edaga Hamus Town	Conflict	1,080	3,600	5	-	-	-	1,080	3,600	5
	Endaslasse Town	Conflict	408	1,631	4	-	-	-	408	1,631	4
	Fireweyni Town	Conflict	462	1,173	6	-	-	-	462	1,173	6
	Ganta Afeshum	Conflict	790	2,958	14	-	-	-	790	2,958	14
	Geralta	Conflict	247	919	3	-	-	-	247	919	3
	Gulomekeda	Conflict	2,714	7,334	6	470	1,603	2	3,184	8,937	8
	Hawzen	Conflict	1,902	4,006	15	-	-	-	1,902	4,006	15
	Hawzen Town	Conflict	648	2,029	4	-	-	-	648	2,029	4
	Kelete Awelallo	Conflict	594	1,399	10	-	-	-	594	1,399	10
	Sewha Saesi'e	Conflict	637	2,776	9	-	-	-	637	2,776	9
	Tsaeda Emba	Conflict	960	2,633	11	-	-	-	960	2,633	11
	Tsirae Wenberta	Conflict	810	2,065	9	-	-	-	810	2,065	9
Wukro Town	Conflict	3,708	11,140	7	-	-	-	3,708	11,140	7	
Eastern Total			29,715	101,079	128	513	1,701	3	30,228	102,780	131

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
			HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Mekelle	Adihaki Sub City	Conflict	12,544	61,361	8	-	-	-	12,544	61,361	8
	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	8,405	40,417	7	-	-	-	8,405	40,417	7
	Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	7,130	33,562	8	-	-	-	7,130	33,562	8
	Hawelti Sub City	Conflict	8,659	41,420	9	-	-	-	8,659	41,420	9
	Kedamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	5,420	21,209	8	-	-	-	5,420	21,209	8
	Quiha Subcity	Conflict	3,485	11,463	4	-	-	-	3,485	11,463	4
	Semen Sub City	Conflict	3,738	15,116	9	-	-	-	3,738	15,116	9
Mekelle Total			49,381	224,548	53	-	-	-	49,381	224,548	53
North Western	Adi Daero	Conflict	1,320	5,470	10	1,184	5,505	3	2,504	10,975	13
	Asgede	Conflict	10,153	39,354	16	76	242	1	10,229	39,596	17
	Endabaguna	Conflict	6,711	28,623	8	-	-	-	6,711	28,623	8
	Laelay Koraro	Conflict	1,822	7,626	9	-	-	-	1,822	7,626	9
	Maekelel Adiyabo	Conflict	535	2,195	5	494	1,692	3	1,029	3,887	8
	Seyemti Adiyabo	Conflict	936	3,960	5	51	225	1	987	4,185	6
	Sheraro	Conflict	7,091	28,764	25	1,212	5,200	3	8,303	33,964	28
	Shire	Conflict	30,966	140,163	27	5,992	26,843	5	36,958	167,006	32
	Tahtay Adiyabo	Conflict	1,093	4,786	7	867	4,309	1	1,960	9,095	8
	Tahtay Koraro	Conflict	590	2,433	8	64	239	1	654	2,672	9
	Tsimbla	Conflict	605	2,102	5	-	-	-	605	2,102	5
	Zana	Conflict	3,237	12,799	5	494	1,967	1	3,731	14,766	6
North Western Total			65,059	278,275	130	10,434	46,222	19	75,493	324,497	149
South East	Adigudom	Conflict	866	4,338	6	-	-	-	866	4,338	6
	Degua Tembien	Conflict	1,158	2,438	8	-	-	-	1,158	2,438	8
	Enderta	Conflict	2,955	7,829	14	-	-	-	2,955	7,829	14
		Social tension	1,763	6,086	6	-	-	-	1,763	6,086	6
	Hagereselam	Conflict	630	2,420	6	-	-	-	630	2,420	6
	Hintalo	Conflict	2,265	7,148	11	-	-	-	2,265	7,148	11
	Samre	Conflict	1,256	4,446	7	-	-	-	1,256	4,446	7
	Seharti	Conflict	494	1,265	8	-	-	-	494	1,265	8
Wejerat	Conflict	832	1,629	5	-	-	-	832	1,629	5	
South East Total			12,219	37,599	71	-	-	-	12,219	37,599	71
Southern	Bora	Conflict	444	883	4	-	-	-	444	883	4
	Endamehoni	Conflict	753	1,782	8	-	-	-	753	1,782	8
	Imba Alaje	Conflict	740	3,117	12	-	-	-	740	3,117	12
	Maychew	Conflict	3,840	11,434	5	115	141	1	3,955	11,575	6
	Mekoni Town	Conflict	4,303	24,249	4	-	-	-	4,303	24,249	4
	Neksege	Conflict	187	488	2	-	-	-	187	488	2
	Raya Azebo	Conflict	1,983	5,895	10	-	-	-	1,983	5,895	10
	Selewa	Conflict	516	875	5	-	-	-	516	875	5
Southern Total			12,766	48,723	50	115	141	1	12,881	48,864	51
Grand Total			224,788	887,431	619	14,568	61,940	48	239,356	949,371	667

GRAND TOTAL

Region	Sites Opened Before 2023			Sites Opened During 2023			Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Sites
	HH	Indiv.	Sites	HH	Indiv.	Sites			
Afar	7,217	43,113	37	2,290	13,695	15	9,507	56,808	52
Amhara	16,914	59,700	82	1,421	6,453	6	18,335	66,153	88
Benishangul Gumz	9,474	42,473	39	1,305	6,918	7	10,779	49,391	46
Central Ethiopia	7,842	48,918	162	423	1,673	2	8,265	50,591	164
Gambela	6,185	29,952	16	171	862	3	6,356	30,814	19
Harari	602	3,010	9	-	-	-	602	3,010	9
Oromia	182,519	947,820	677	14,090	75,619	51	196,609	1,023,439	728
Sidama	7,875	49,052	58	-	-	-	7,875	49,052	58
Somali	165,021	979,265	488	7,715	46,270	50	172,736	1,025,535	538
South Ethiopia	29,366	147,498	144	501	2,414	11	29,867	149,912	155
South West Ethiopia Peoples	1,162	5,805	20	-	-	-	1,162	5,805	20
Tigray	224,788	887,431	619	14,568	61,940	48	239,356	949,371	667
Grand Total	658,965	3,244,037	2,351	42,484	215,844	193	701,449	3,459,881	2,544

SUMMARY TABLES OF RETURN (VAS), ZONAL AND WOREDA LEVELS

AFAR

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Awsi (Zone 1)	Adaa'r	Conflict	550	3,300	2
	Chifra	Conflict	3,045	17,996	25
Awsi (Zone 1) Total			3,595	21,296	27
Fenti (Zone 4)	Awra	Conflict	1,620	9,510	9
	Ewa	Conflict	1,767	10,764	15
	Gulina	Conflict	3,137	18,427	23
Fenti (Zone 4) Total			1,897	11,531	8
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Conflict	2,604	15,391	13
	Aba'ala City Administration	Conflict	3,837	22,867	17
	Berahile	Conflict	8,016	47,799	40
	Dalul	Conflict	2,444	14,664	9
	Erebt	Conflict	785	4,672	6
Kilbato (Zone 2) Total			7,699	45,973	31
Grand Total			37,401	222,894	198

AMHARA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
North Shewa (R3)	Antsokiya	Conflict	2,055	9,495	11
	Ataye City Administration	Conflict	4,710	16,740	24
	Menz Mama Midir	Conflict	7,253	30,794	49
	Mojan Wedera	Conflict	847	3,785	7
	Shoa Robit City Administration	Conflict	3,388	14,189	11
North Shewa (R3) Total			18,253	75,003	102
North Wollo	Lalibela City Administration	Conflict	944	3,621	3
	Woldiya City Administration	Conflict	12,677	51,388	31
North Wollo Total			13,621	55,009	34
Oromia	Artuma Fursi	Conflict	495	2,475	2
	Bati	Conflict	3,279	15,916	13
	Dewa Cheffa	Conflict	6,465	19,302	26
	Kemissie City Administration	Conflict	1,068	3,174	15
Oromia Total			11,307	40,867	56
South Wollo	Ambasel	Conflict	8,986	32,429	16
	Dessie Zuria	Conflict	4,569	17,858	17
	Harbu City Administration	Conflict	2,594	11,907	6
	Hayeq City Administration	Conflict	2,821	11,578	5
	Kalu	Conflict	7,979	34,626	28
	Kutaber	Conflict	5,404	23,391	17
	Tenta	Conflict	1,695	7,150	10
	Thehulederie	Conflict	9,341	39,681	39
	Tulu Awuliya City Administration	Conflict	1,296	5,390	12
South Wollo Total			51,776	219,058	179
Grand Total			94,957	389,937	371

BENISHANGUL GUMZ

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Asosa	Billidigilu	Conflict	784	4,715	7
	Maokomo Special	Conflict	1,995	11,968	15
	Sherkole	Conflict	448	2,710	4
Asosa Total			3,227	19,393	26
Kemashi	Sedal	Conflict	1,482	8,398	10
Kemashi Total			1,482	8,398	10
Metekel	Dangura	Conflict	5,963	25,363	35
	Gigel Bales Town Administration	Conflict	644	3,233	6
	Mandura	Conflict	2,492	13,042	20
	Pawe Special	Conflict	1,654	7,786	5
Metekel Total			10,753	49,424	66
Grand Total			15,462	77,215	102

CENTRAL ETHIOPIA REGION

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
East Gurage	Misrak Meskan	Conflict	282	1,171	3
East Gurage Total			282	1,171	3
Mareko Special Woreda	Mareko	Conflict	977	5,504	18
Mareko Special Woreda Total			977	5,504	18
Hadiya	Misrak Badawacho	Conflict	24	180	1
		Flood (seasonal or flash)	46	322	1
Hadiya Total			70	502	2
Silti	Alicho Woriro	Fire	68	612	1
	Sankura	Flood (seasonal or flash)	398	2,024	3
Silti Total			466	2,636	4
Grand Total			1,795	9,813	27

GAMBELA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Agnuak	Abobo	Flood (seasonal or flash)	50	250	1
	Gambella Zuria	Flood (seasonal or flash)	319	1,615	5
	Gog	Flood (seasonal or flash)	65	315	2
	Jore	Flood (seasonal or flash)	1,378	6,892	1
Agnuak Total			1,812	9,072	9
Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Flood (seasonal or flash)	66	336	2
Itang Special Woreda Total			66	336	2
Majang	Godere	Flood (seasonal or flash)	66	186	1
Majang Total			66	186	1
Nuer	Jikawo	Flood (seasonal or flash)	904	4,670	2
	Lare	Flood (seasonal or flash)	365	1,825	2
	Makuey	Flood (seasonal or flash)	998	4,990	3
Nuer Total			2,267	11,485	7
Grand Total			4,211	21,079	19

OROMIA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	310	1,448	4
			310	1,448	4
East Bale	Dawe Kachen	Drought	155	804	3
	Dawe Serer	Drought	3,185	16,616	8
	Lege Hida	Drought	1,861	10,641	7
	Rayitu	Drought	1,203	6,196	12
	Sewena	Conflict	600	2,500	1
		Drought	644	3,267	5
			7,648	40,024	36
East Harerge	Midega Tola	Conflict	67	312	1
		Drought	1,312	6,556	14
			1,379	6,868	15
East Wallaga	Gida Ayana	Conflict	1,285	7,315	9
	Guto Gida	Conflict	7,978	46,497	37
	Sasiga	Conflict	555	3,299	2
	Sibu Sire	Conflict	2,457	17,138	11
			12,275	74,249	59
West Arsi	Siraro	Conflict	640	3,200	4
			640	3,200	4
West Harerge	Mieso	Conflict	97	485	1
			97	485	1
West Wallaga	Gimbi	Conflict	290	1,621	2
			290	1,621	2
Grand Total			22,639	127,895	121

SIDAMA

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Hawassa Ketema Astedader	Tulla Sub-City	Flood (seasonal or flash)	1,370	5,339	10
Hawassa Ketema Astedader Total			1,370	5,339	10
Zone 1	Wondo Genet	Flood (seasonal or flash)	1,066	4,268	4
Zone 1 Total			1,066	4,268	4
Grand Total			2,436	9,607	14

SOMALI

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Liben	Deka Seftu	Conflict	180	1,078	3
	Guradamole	Conflict	342	1,745	9
			522	2,823	12
Shabelle	Abaqaro	Flood (seasonal or flash)	54	326	1
	Gode	Flood (seasonal or flash)	50	259	1
	Kelafo	Flood (seasonal or flash)	339	2,034	2
			443	2,619	4
Grand Total			965	5,442	16

SOUTH ETHIOPIA REGION

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Alle Zone	Alle Special Woreda	Conflict	1,540	8,350	8
Alle Zone Total			1,540	8,350	8
Amaro Zone	Amaro Special Woreda	Conflict	864	4,090	1
	Amaro Woreda	Conflict	1,431	6,780	4
Amaro Zone Total			2,295	10,870	5
Ari Zone	South Ari (Bako Gazer)	Conflict	3,329	9,317	2
Ari Zone Total			3,329	9,317	2
Basketo	Basketo SP Woreda	Landslide	86	430	1
Basketo Total			86	430	1
Burji Zone	Burji	Conflict	1,316	6,045	7
Burji Zone Total			1,316	6,045	7
Derashe Zone	Derashe	Conflict	3,471	28,309	8
Derashe Zone Total			3,471	28,309	8
Gamo	Gacho Baba	Landslide	20	131	1
	Mirab Abaya	Landslide	140	840	3
Gamo Total			160	971	4
Gofa	Geze Gofa	Landslide	52	338	2
	Uba Debretehay	Flood (seasonal or flash)	362	1,647	7
Gofa Total			414	1,985	9
Konso	Karat Zuria	Conflict	3,166	19,070	13
	Kolme Cluster	Conflict	123	1,234	1
	Segen Zuria	Conflict	7,423	44,135	28
Konso Total			10,712	64,439	42
South Omo	Bena Tsemay	Flood (seasonal or flash)	50	200	1
South Omo Total			50	200	1
Grand Total			23,373	130,916	87

SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA PEOPLES REGION

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Bench Sheko	Debub Bench	Conflict	2,187	10,323	15
	Gurafereda	Conflict	3,438	19,604	78
	Shay Bench	Landslide	342	2,130	2
Bench Sheko Total			5,967	32,057	95
Sheka	Yeki	Conflict	21	105	1
Sheka Total			21	105	1
Grand Total			5,988	32,162	96

TIGRAY

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Central	Abergele Yechila	Conflict	2,394	11,254	10
	Abiyadi	Conflict	5,270	17,391	17
	Adiet	Conflict	2,991	13,477	11
	Adwa	Conflict	6,903	31,390	17
	Ahse'a	Conflict	3,357	16,907	13
	Axum	Conflict	9,356	41,303	26
	Chila	Conflict	4,804	22,481	13
	Egela	Conflict	1,485	7,425	1
	Endabatsahma	Conflict	7,332	33,900	11
	Enticho	Conflict	617	2,544	3
	Geter Adwa	Conflict	11,067	54,494	36
	Hahaile	Conflict	753	2,525	2
	Kola Temben	Conflict	1,933	7,717	24
	Lalay Maychew	Conflict	7,754	37,926	26
	Naedier	Conflict	2,531	12,399	9
	Rama Adi Arbaete	Conflict	4,008	18,535	11

Zone	Woreda	Primary Cause of Initial Displacement	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Central	Tahtay Maychew	Conflict	6,518	30,279	17
	Tanqua Abergele	Conflict	864	3,979	11
Central Total			79,937	365,926	258
Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	9,795	43,257	30
	Atsbi	Conflict	2,785	11,089	12
	Bizet	Conflict	1,995	8,899	6
	Edaga Hamus Town	Conflict	5,156	21,060	4
	Endaslasse Town	Conflict	1,112	3,286	4
	Fireweyni Town	Conflict	6,288	31,252	5
	Ganta Afeshum	Conflict	11,199	43,532	32
	Geralta	Conflict	1,204	5,477	9
	Gulomekeda	Conflict	9,544	42,090	18
	Hawzen	Conflict	5,009	14,786	35
	Hawzen Town	Conflict	3,269	12,612	11
	Kelete Awelallo	Conflict	4,413	19,861	26
	Sewha Saesi'e	Conflict	9,787	39,005	37
	Tsaeda Emba	Conflict	3,266	10,008	21
	Tsirae Wvenberta	Conflict	4,225	19,956	18
Wukro Town	Conflict	11,794	44,588	12	
Zalanbesa Town	Conflict	1,361	4,765	4	
Eastern Total			92,202	375,523	284
North Western	Adi Daero	Conflict	14,247	67,729	24
	Asgede	Conflict	9,509	46,324	19
	Endabaguna	Conflict	1,679	8,034	7
	Laelay Koraro	Conflict	9,488	43,421	15
	Maekel Adiyabo	Conflict	10,464	49,415	22
	Seyemti Adiyabo	Conflict	10,875	48,567	15
	Sheraro	Conflict	6,978	38,252	13
	Shire	Conflict	18,413	85,683	21
	Tahtay Adiyabo	Conflict	8,066	36,087	24
Tsimbla	Conflict	4,246	18,580	13	
Zana	Conflict	3,909	18,213	10	
North Western Total			97,874	460,305	183
South East	Adigudom	Conflict	1,225	5,640	19
	Degua Tembien	Conflict	4,658	22,004	18
	Enderta	Conflict	10,714	40,528	59
	Hageresalam	Conflict	1,084	4,971	5
	Hintalo	Conflict	11,730	52,943	27
	Samre	Conflict	6,658	28,363	23
	Seharti	Conflict	6,607	28,385	23
	Wejerat	Conflict	4,564	18,467	15
South East Total			47,240	201,301	189
Southern	Bora	Conflict	5,040	21,026	12
	Endamehoni	Conflict	2,365	8,592	24
	Imba Alaje	Conflict	9,801	39,482	26
	Maychew	Conflict	2,936	8,692	18
	Mekoni Town	Conflict	168	495	4
	Neksege	Conflict	727	2,690	5
	Raya Azebo	Conflict	3,554	11,346	9
Selewa	Conflict	1,702	7,763	9	
Southern Total			26,293	100,086	107
Grand Total			343,546	1,503,141	1,021

GRAND TOTAL

Zone	Total HH	Total Indiv.	Total Villages
Afar	37,401	222,894	198
Amhara	94,957	389,937	371
Benishangul Gumz	15,462	77,215	102
Central Ethiopia	1,795	9,813	27
Gambela	4,211	21,079	19
Oromia	22,639	127,895	121
Sidama	2,436	9,607	14
Somali	965	5,442	16
South Ethiopia	23,373	130,916	87
South West Ethiopia Peoples	5,988	32,162	96
Tigray	343,546	1,503,141	1,021
Grand Total	552,773	2,530,101	2,072



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