NATIONAL CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

ETHIOPIA, JULY 2019 - JANUARY 2023

IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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I. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this thematic report is to provide an overview of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Data and Research Unit (DRU) data collected through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology and Site Assessment (SA) and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) tools deployed at the location level in Ethiopia between July 2019 and January 2023. Through the SA, sites hosting at least 20 IDP households are assessed and, through the VAS, villages hosting at least 20 returning IDP households are assessed.

At the location level, a group discussion with key informants from the target group is carried out and, through a questionnaire, data is collected on the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of the target group (IDPs for SA and returning IDPs for VAS). The data collected includes the reason for displacement for the majority of the target group in that location.

This overview gathers and analyzes specific data records on **displacement and returns related to drought** and **other climate-induced** factors, hence other reasons for displacement such as conflict, social tension and other, are excluded from the analysis of this overview. Analysis which includes these reasons can be found in the National Displacement Reports on the DTM Ethiopia website here.

According to the definition agreed with the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), other climate-induced factors include floods (flash and seasonal), landslides and fire.

2. METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

The **Site Assessment (SA)** and **Village Assessment Survey (VAS)** tools fall under IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology and Mobility Tracking (MT) component.

Prior to data collection at the location level, IOM Data and Research (DRU) staff liaise with key informants at the zonal and woreda levels to identify a list of locations hosting IDPs and returning IDPs.

The SA and VAS tools are deployed in locations defined through previous rounds of data collection and the above mentioned key informant interviews at the zonal and woreda levels. SA targets locations with 20 or more Internally Displaced Person (IDP) households, which are referred to as "sites". VAS targets locations, which are referred to as "villages", with at least 20 returning IDP households that returned since 1 January 2021. Please note that the timelimit of returns since 1 January 2021 was only introduced in July 2022. Locations with fewer than 20 IDP or returning IDP households are not assessed.

One group discussion with key informants is held in each location to assess the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs or returning IDPs residing in that location. Each group discussion is comprised of representatives from the target group and includes men, women, elderly and youth. The information is verified through key informant interviews, direct observation and triangulation.

This report is a compilation of data collected between July 2019 and January 2023, through multiple rounds of data collection. In every round of data collection, insecurity or environmental issues may have hindered access. Thus, the figures for IDPs and returning IDPs were likely higher throughout the reporting period.

DATA ANALYSIS

To carry out the analysis the below steps were taken:

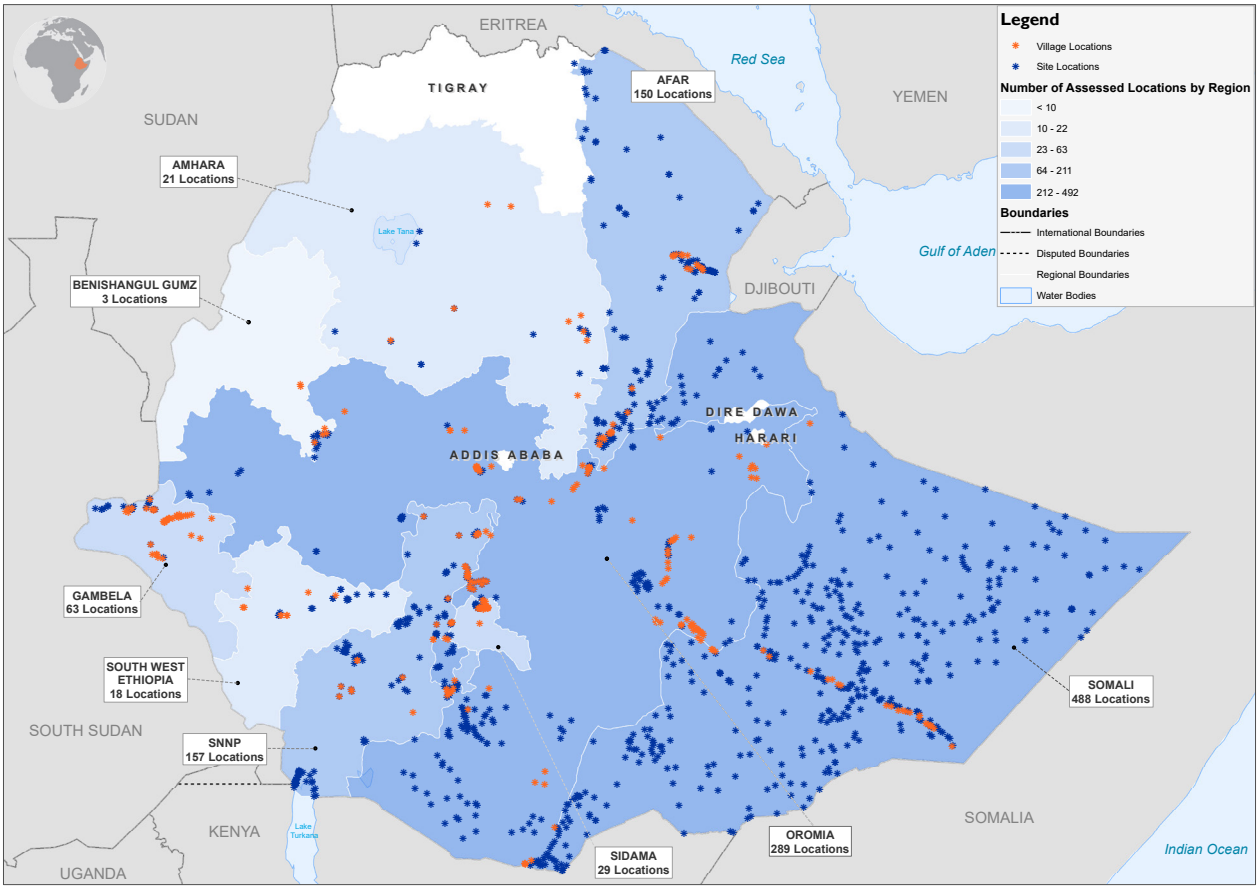
1. Data collected between July 2019 and January 2023 for SA and between October 2019 and January 2023 for VAS was compiled;

2. Only **locations reporting drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire) as the primary reason for displacement for the majority of IDPs/returning IDPs were filtered and selected.** It is important to note that not all IDPs/returning IDPs in the assessed locations were displaced by the above mentioned factors, but they were nevertheless residing in locations where the majority had been displaced by these factors.

3. The **highest figures of IDPs/returning IDPs ever estimated in each selected location were summed** to calculate the historical number of IDPs and returning IDPs hosted in locations where the majority had been displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides, fire). Therefore, the figures derive from assessments carried out in different periods of time throughout the reporting period. For example, the highest figure for one location might have been in 2019, whereas the highest figure for another location might have been in 2020.

4. **Multisectoral data** collected in locations where the majority had been displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides, fire) is also presented. In some cases, the analysis does not include specific rounds of data collection and this is clarified in the figure header. This is either because the data collection was not a multisectoral assessment and did not include that indicator, as in the cases of rounds 30 and 32, or because the indicator was not included for other reasons in the mentioned round of data collection.

Figure 1. Geographic coverage of assessments in locations where the majority of the target population was primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

In the Site Assessment (SA), the target population is Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and, in the Village Assessment Survey (VAS), the target population is returning IDPs. Between July 2019 and January 2023, through the SA and VAS a total of 6,769 assessments were carried out in 1,218 unique locations where the majority of the target population had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire.

- Between July 2019 and January 2023, through the SA, IOM-DTM assessed 951 unique sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire. These sites are depicted with blue dots on the map above.

- Between October 2019 and January 2023, through the VAS, IOM-DTM assessed 267 unique villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire. These villages are depicted with orange dots on the map above.

Tigray region is not included in this analysis and overview as the data was shared separately due to operational constraints. This does not mean there was no displacement primarily caused by drought, floods, landslides and fire in the region. The region of Sidama split from the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) in June 2020 and was first assessed by IOM-DTM as a region in August 2020. South West Ethiopia Peoples was split off from SNNPR in November 2021 and was first assessed as a region in December 2021. This affects the number of reported assessments and caseloads in the three regions. The regions of Dire Dawa and Harari were assessed during the reporting period, but drought, floods, landslides and fire were not reported as primary reasons for displacement for the majority of IDPs/returning IDPs in any location during the reporting period.

3. CONTEXT

DROUGHT

In less than 10 years, Ethiopia has experienced multiple droughts, namely a drought between 2015 and 2017, and a drought since 2020, which, due to five consecutive failed rainy reasons, is among the most severe droughts recorded in the last forty years (OCHA). The cyclical nature of drought conditions in Ethiopia has contributed to a dearth of water resources and has deepened food insecurity in the country.

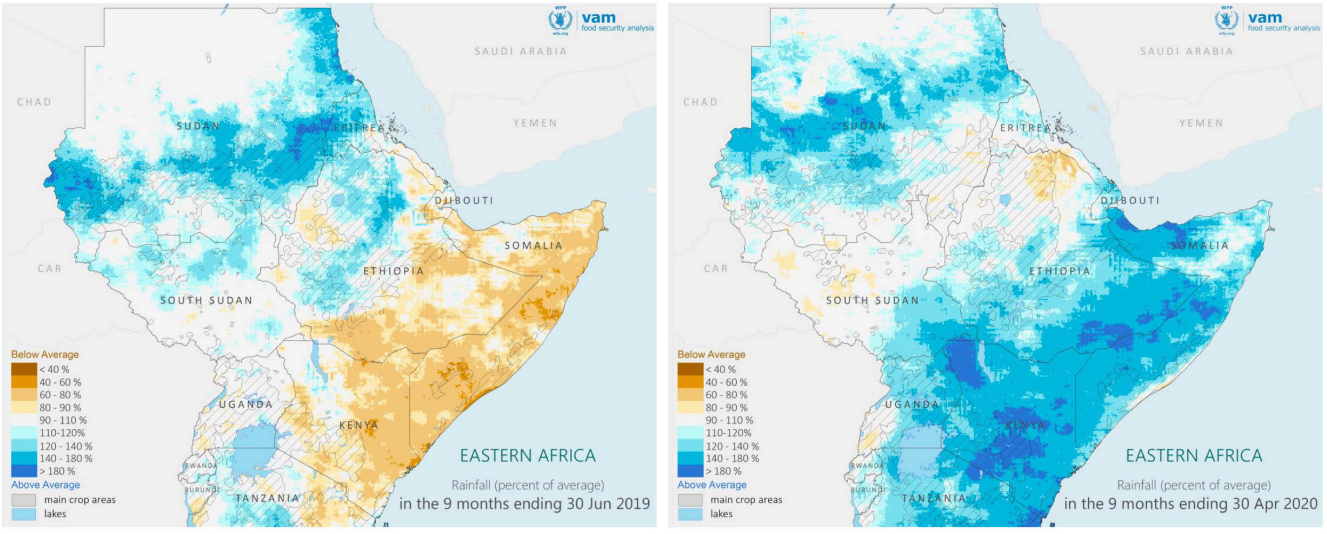
According to IOM-DTM, as of January 2023, drought was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 781,344 IDPs*, with IDPs concentrated in Somali, Oromia and Afar regions. In addition to the regular methodology where locations report the reason for displacement for the majority of IDPs, in Round 32 of the Site Assessment (SA), carried out between December 2022 and January 2023, household representative sampling was deployed at the site level and used to inform reasons for displacement for all estimated IDPs in given locations. This information is not included in this overview given that it is not comparable across rounds.

FLOODS

During the Short Rains of late 2018 and the Long Rains of 2019, the East Africa region saw a drier than average period until mid-2019. From mid-2019, however, conditions changed abruptly bringing much wetter than average weather. Across vast areas of the region, the following months were the wettest ever in the near 40-year data record, as seen in Figure 2 on the right (blues for wetter than average and browns for drier than average) (WFP). The most affected areas include Southeastern Ethiopia. These conditions led to flooding events during the Short Rains of late 2019 and the Long Rains of 2020.

Floods continued to result in displacement in the following years, also leading to loss of lives and livelihoods, and damage to infrastructure and cropland (OCHA 2020, 2021, 2022). According to IOM-DTM, as of January 2023, an estimated 231,278 IDPs* had been primarily displaced by climate-induced factors such as seasonal floods, flash floods, landslides and fire (7.36% of the national IDP caseload).

Figure 2. Rainfall in the 9 months ending in June 2019 (left) and 9 months ending in April 2020 (right) as a percent of the long-term average



Disclaimer: *The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*

* Tigray region is not included in this analysis and report as the data was shared separately due to operational constraints. This does not mean there was no displacement due to drought, floods, landslides or fire in the region.

4. SITE ASSESSMENT (SA)

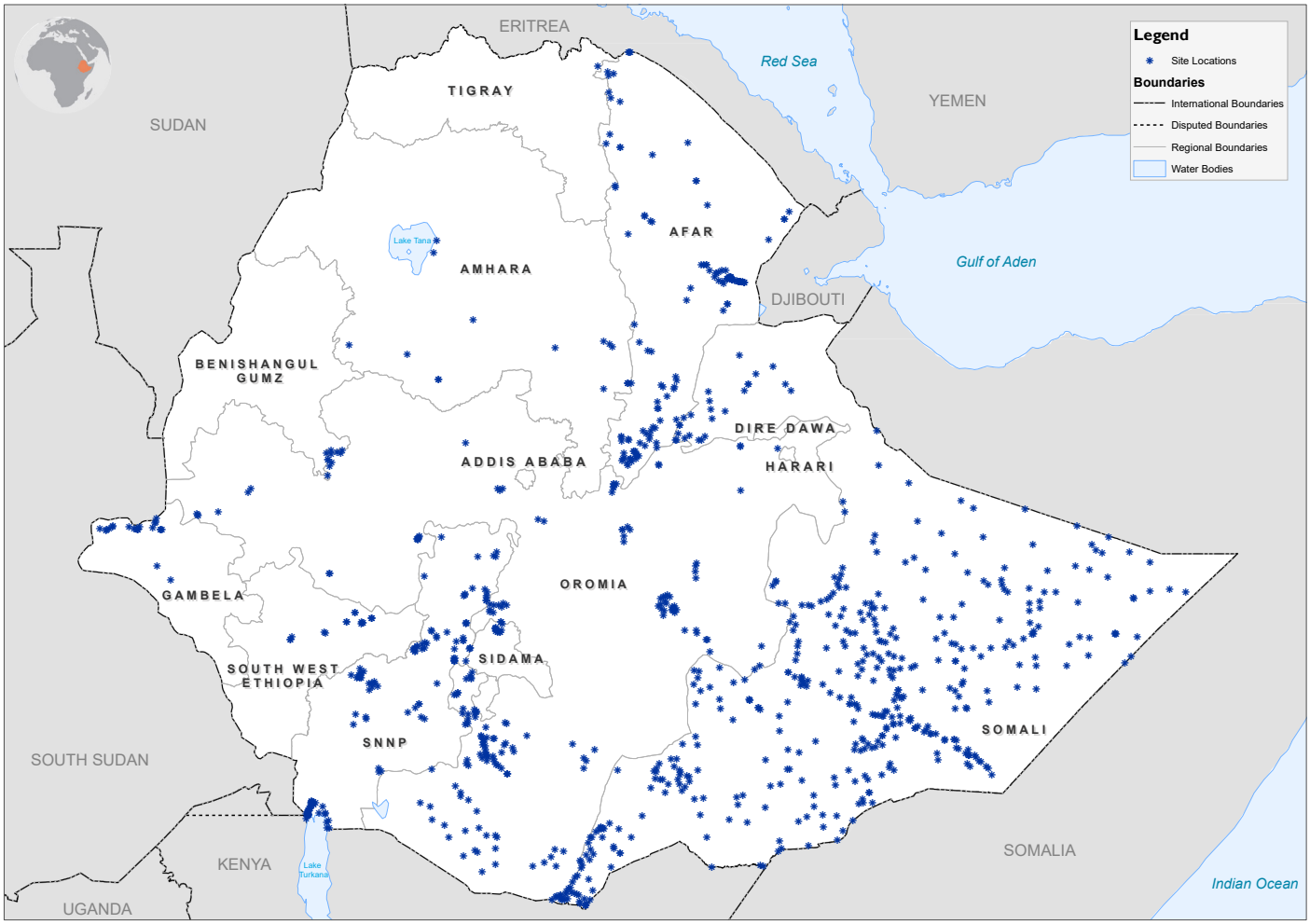
4.1 Assessment coverage

The Site Assessment (SA) tool is used to identify locations hosting at least 20 IDP households and estimate the number of IDPs residing in those locations. For the purpose of this report, only sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire) are taken into account.

Figure 3. Description of SA methodology, reporting period and coverage

Target population category	IDPs in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides, fire)
Data collection methodology	• Group discussions with key informants • Interviews with key informants • Direct observation
Reporting period	July 2019 - January 2023 (Round 18 to Round 32)
Geographic coverage	8 regions, 57 zones, 202 woredas and 776 kebeles
Number of assessments	5,809
Number of unique sites covered	951

Figure 4. Geographic coverage of SA carried out between July 2019 and January 2023 in sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Between July 2019 and January 2023, IOM-DTM carried out 5,809 assessments in sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire), covering a total of 951 unique sites (represented with a blue dot on the map) in 8 regions, 57 zones, 202 woredas and 776 kebeles across multiple rounds of data collection.

Out of the unique 951 sites assessed, the highest concentration was in Somali region with 458 sites (48.16%). This is followed by 192 sites in Oromia region (20.19%), 125 sites in Afar region (13.14%) and 120 sites in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) region (12.62%).

Figure 5. Number of assessed sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, number of assessments and highest figure of IDPs hosted in those sites, by region

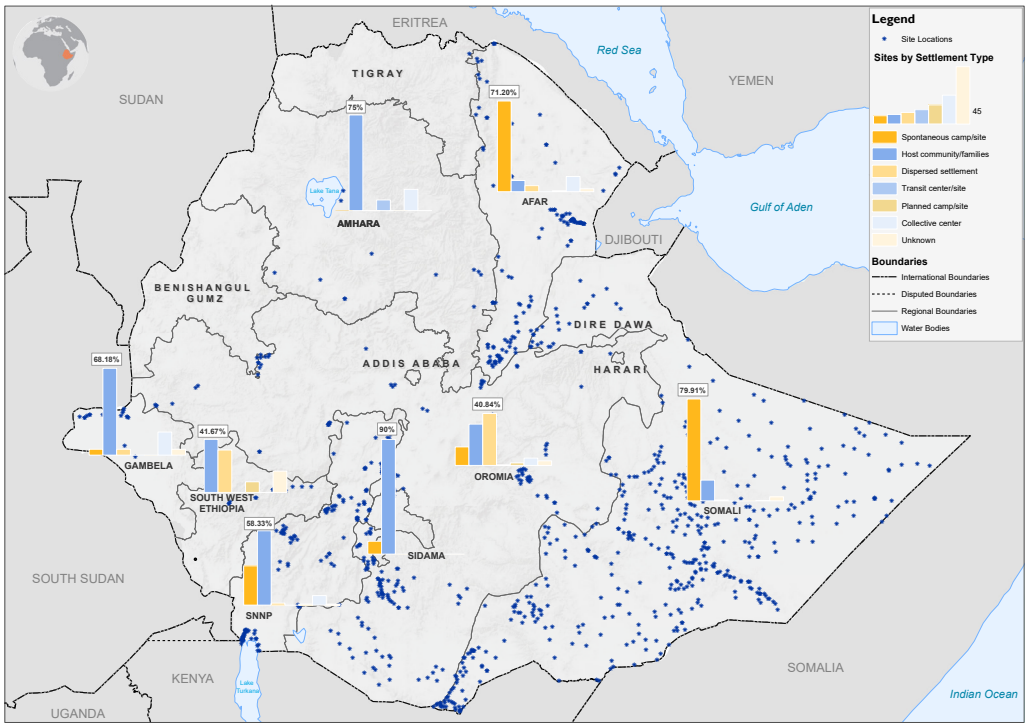
Region	No. of sites	No. of assessments	Highest figure of IDPs
Afar	**125**	**675**	**203,947**
Amhara	12	27	8,163
Gambela	22	55	61,034
Oromia	**192**	**708**	**585,625**
Sidama*	10	49	4,602
SNNP*	**120**	**610**	**178,022**
Somali	**458**	**3,648**	**910,188**
South West Ethiopia Peoples*	12	37	3,844
Grand Total	**951**	**5,809**	**1,955,425**

Between July 2019 and January 2023, IOM-DTM carried out 5,809 assessments in sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, covering a total of 951 sites. For each of these 951 sites, the highest figure of IDPs ever estimated was selected and summed with the highest figure of every other site, to calculate **the historical number of IDPs in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by these factors, namely 1,955,425 IDPs**. It is important to note that not all 1,955,425 IDPs in the assessed sites were displaced by the above mentioned factors, but they were nevertheless in sites where the majority had been displaced by these factors.

4.2 Displacement locations

Out of all 951 assessed sites where the majority of IDPs had been displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, 54.89% were spontaneous camps/sites, followed by 26.81% host community/families, and 9.88% dispersed settlements. Only 4.42% correspond to collective centers, 0.74% to planned camp/sites, and 0.21% to transit centers.

Figure 6. Site type where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire



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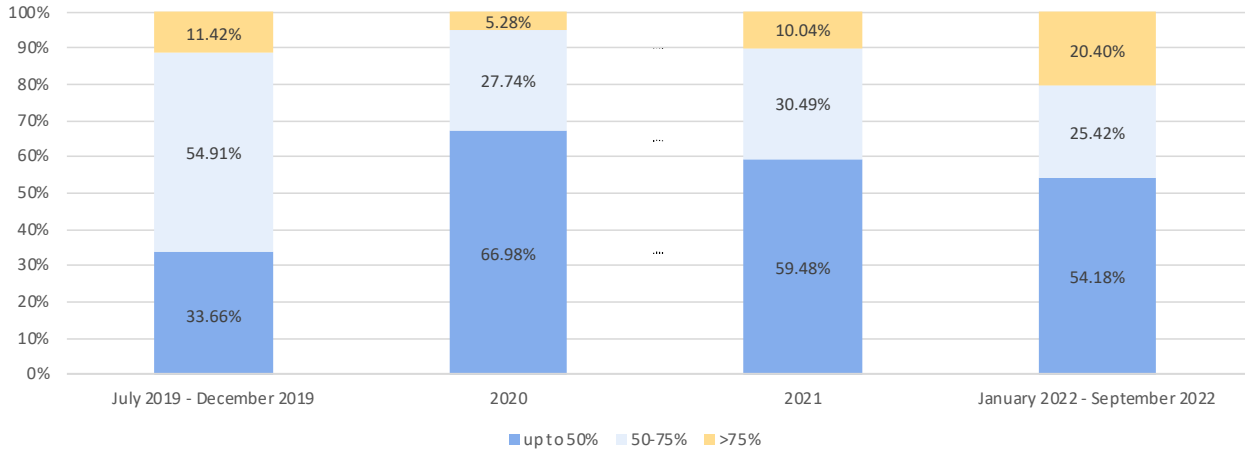
* The region of Sidama split from the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) in June 2020 and was first assessed by DTM as a region in August 2020. South West Ethiopia Peoples split off from SNNPR in November 2021 and was first assessed as a region in December 2021. This affects the reported assessments and caseload in the three regions.

Figure 7. Share of IDP households (in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire) living in shelters below standards, by year (except rounds 30 and 32)

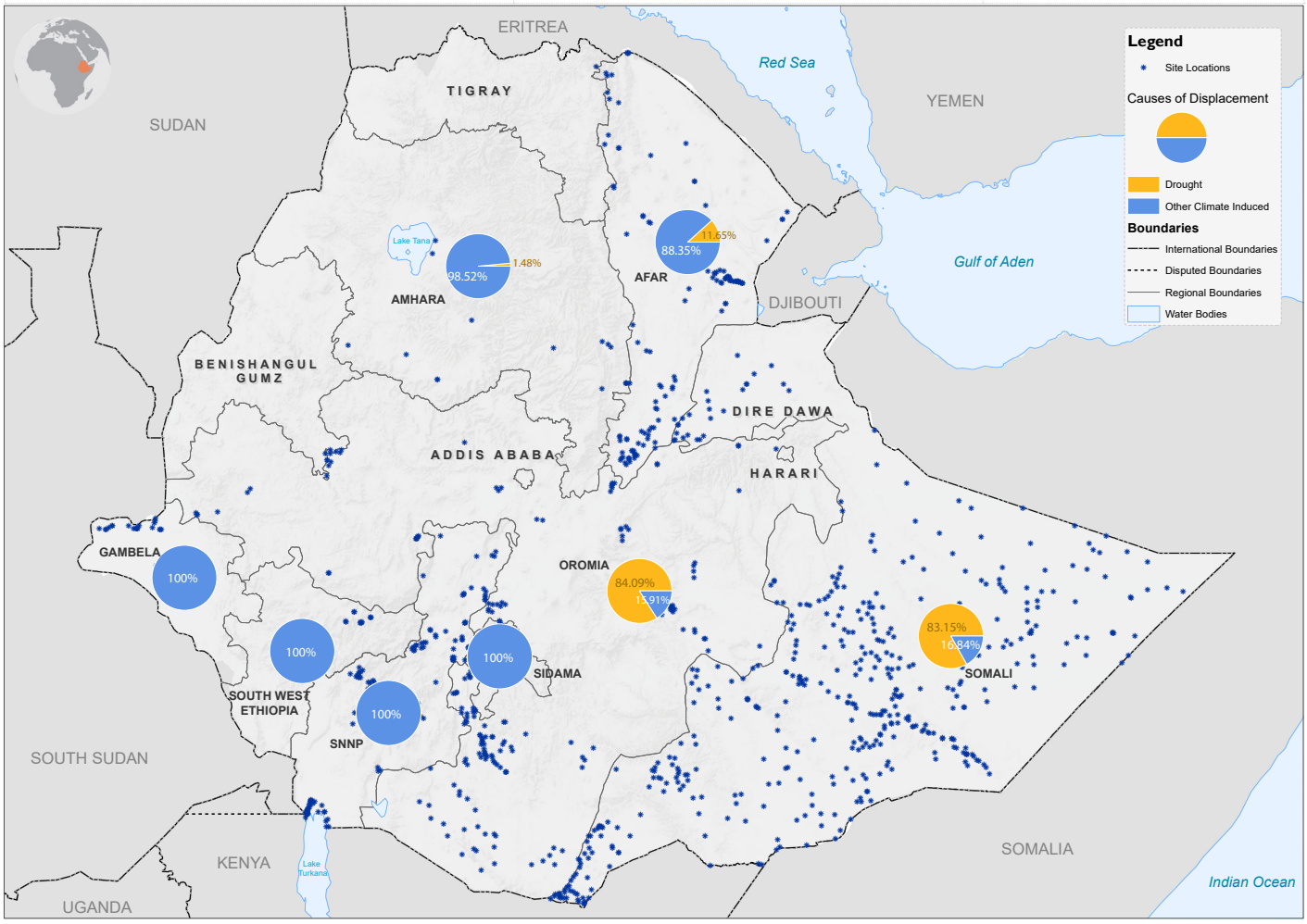


IDP key informants, during group interviews, were asked to estimate the share of IDPs in their site who resided in shelters below standards. Figure 7 shows the share of IDPs living in such shelters in each year of assessment. After an initial decrease, the share of IDPs belonging to the >75% group (in yellow) increases.

4.3 Displacement patterns and trends

Figure 8. Reasons for displacement in assessed sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, by region

Reasons for displacement	Highest figure of IDPs	Share out of highest figure of IDPs
Drought	1,273,189	65.11%
Other climate induced (floods, landslides, fire)	682,236	34.89%
Grand Total	1,955,425	100.00%



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

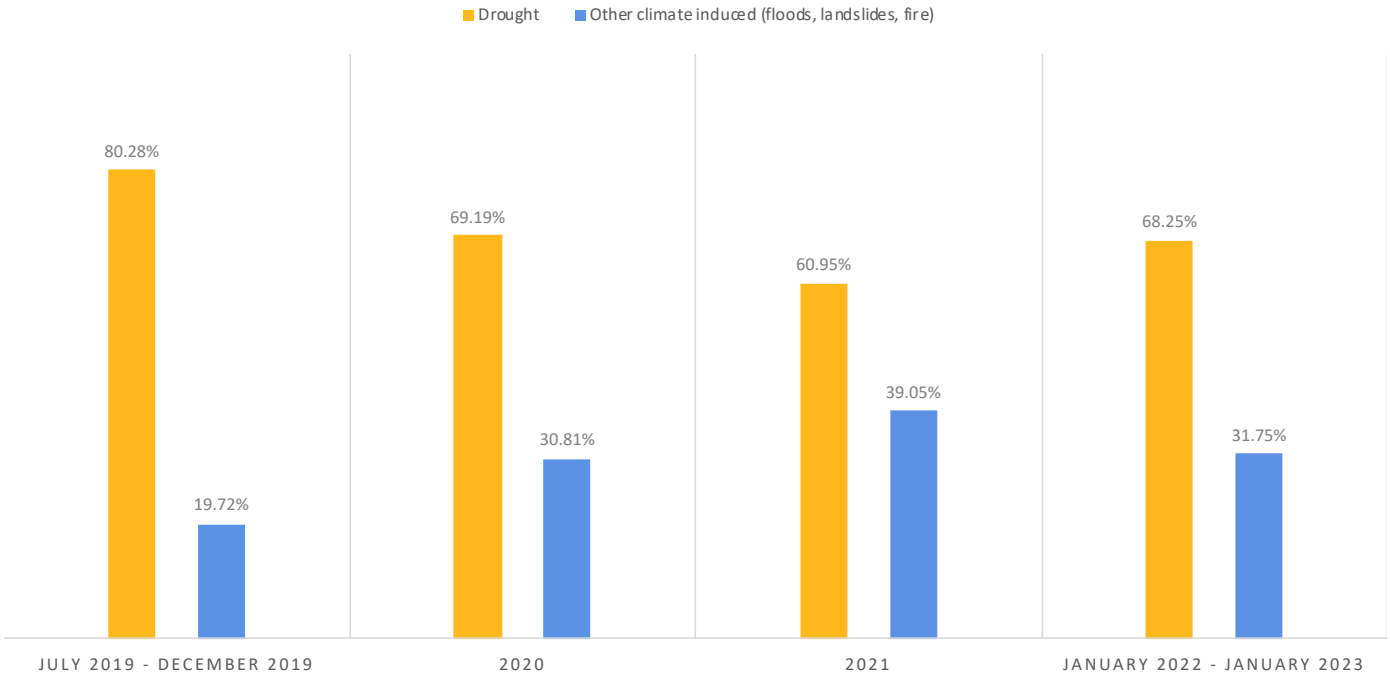
For each of the assessed 951 sites (blue dots on the map), the highest figure of IDPs ever estimated was selected and summed with the highest figure of every other site, to calculate the historical number of IDPs in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, namely 1,955,425 IDPs.

- 65.11% of IDPs were in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought; out of which the majority were displaced in Somali (59.52%) and Oromia (38.6%) regions.

- 34.89% of IDPs were in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by other climate induced factors (floods, landslides and fire).

In addition, in 88.43% of the 951 assessed sites, the largest group of IDPs were displaced within their region of origin.

Figure 9. Reasons for displacement for all 5,809 assessments carried out in sites where the majority of IDPs had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, by number and year of assessment

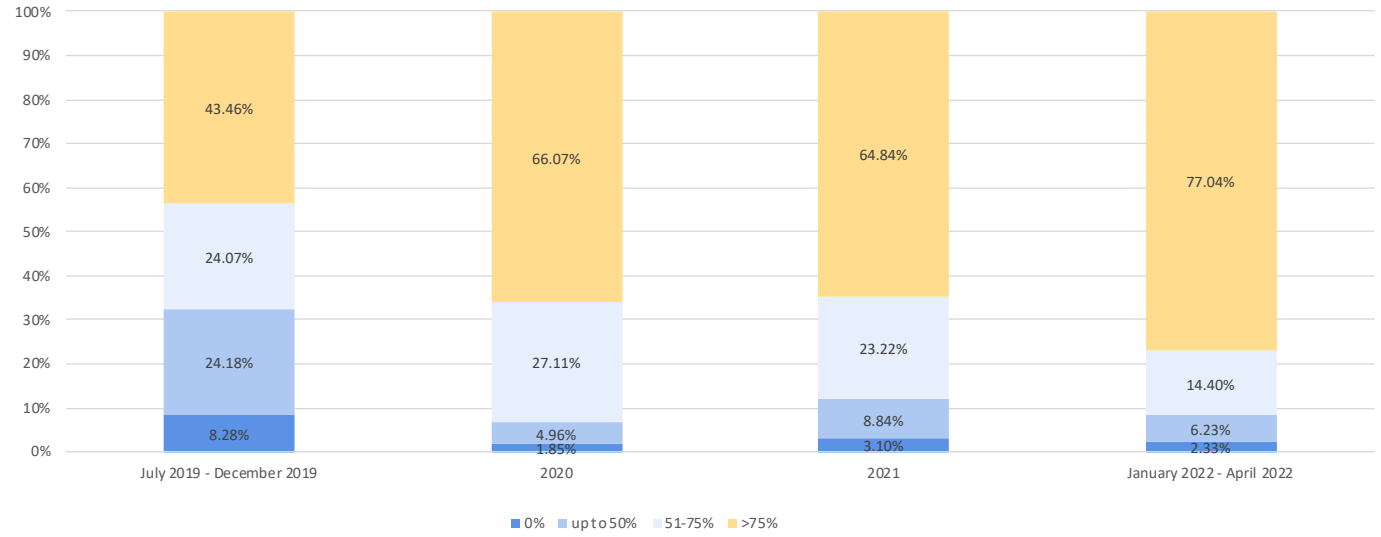


When considering all 5,809 assessments carried out between July 2019 and January 2023 in the 951 sites where the majority of IDPs had been displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire):

- Between July and December 2019, out of 918 assessments, 80.28% of assessments were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **drought** and 19.72% were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **other climate induced** factors (19.61% floods and 0.11% landslides);
- In 2020, out of 1,350 assessments, 69.19% of assessments were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **drought** and 30.81% were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **other climate induced** factors (27.7% floods and 3.11% landslides);
- In 2021, out of 1,516 assessments, 60.95% of assessments were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **drought** and 39.05% were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **other climate induced** factors (30.21% floods, 8.18% landslides and 0.66% fire);
- Between January 2022 and January 2023, out of 2,015 assessments, 68.25% of assessments were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **drought** and 31.75% were in sites where the majority had been displaced by **other climate induced factors.***

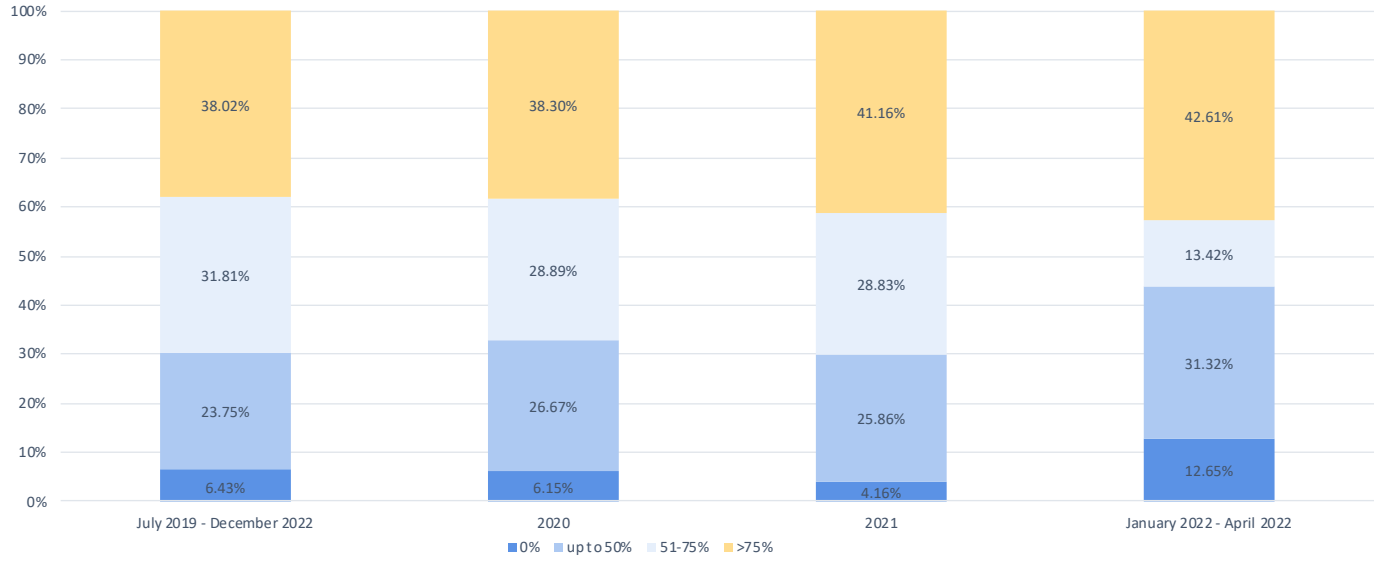
*Due to the use of a different methodology in Round 32, the disaggregation for 'other climate induced' is not available for December 2022- January 2023. However, excluding those months the disaggregation is as follows: Between January and September 2022, 67.52% of assessments were in sites where the majority had been displaced by drought and 32.48% of assessments were in sites where the majority had been displaced by other climate induced factors (21.95% floods, 10.46% landslides and 0.07% fire).

Figure 10. Share of IDPs (in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire) who owned property in their place of origin, by year (except rounds 30, 31 and 32)



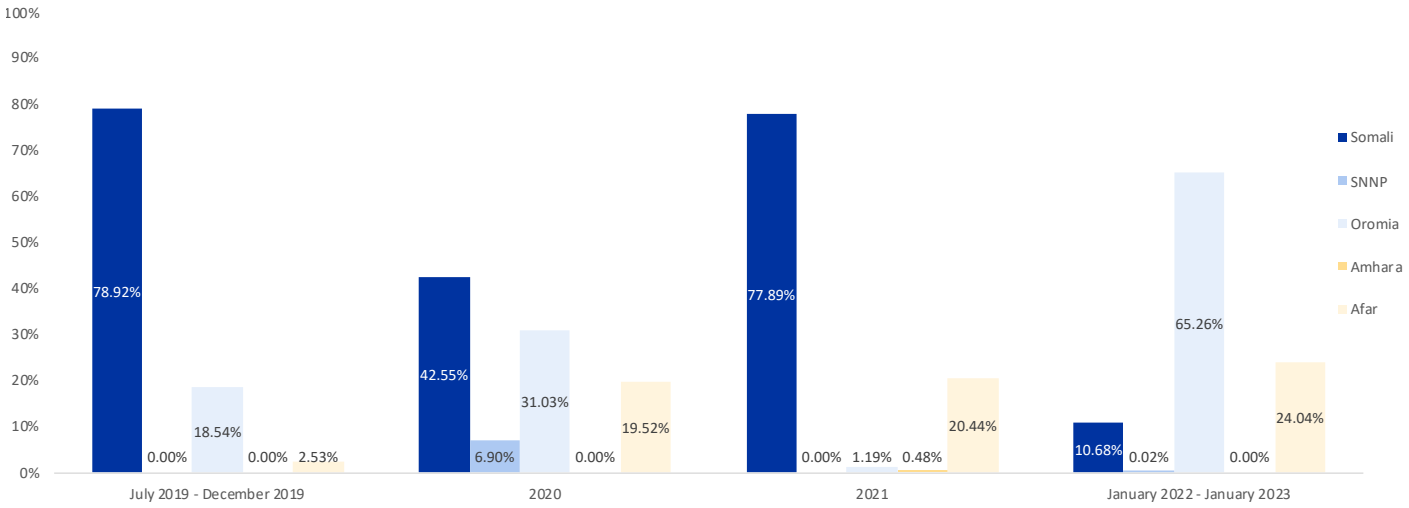
The percentage of IDPs with self-owned property in their place of origin increased between 2019 and 2022. In 2019, around 44% of the sites reported that >75% of IDP households owned property in their place of origin; and in 2022 the percentage increased to 77.04%, which could indicate that even more "stable households" had to resort to displacement to cope with the impact of drought, floods, landslides or fire.

Figure 11. Share of IDPs (in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire) with fully destroyed property at place of origin, by year (except rounds 30, 31 and 32)



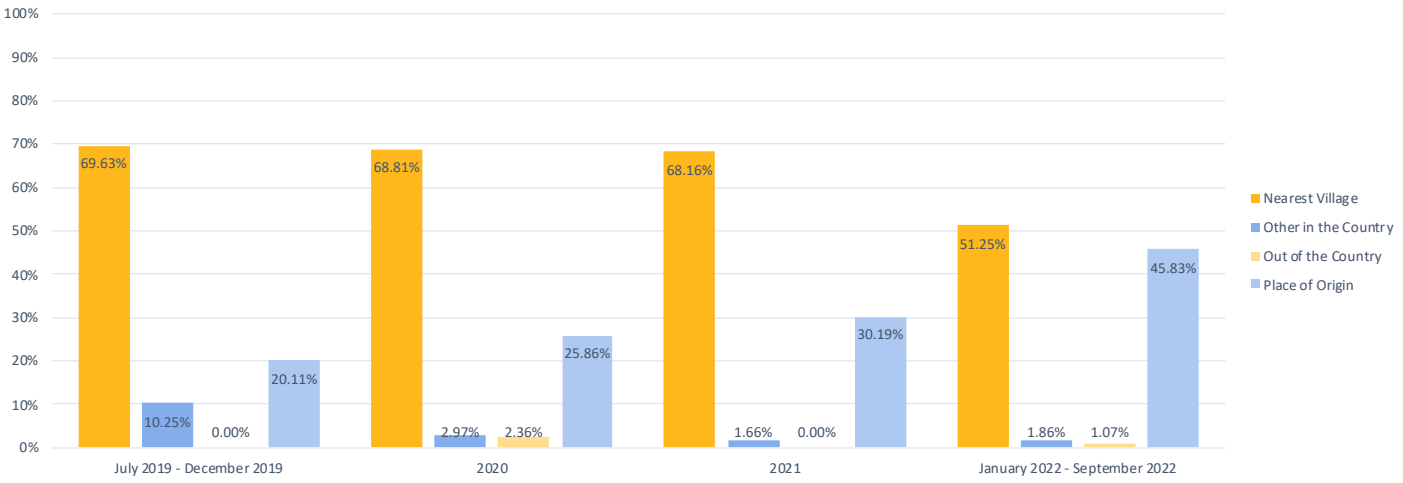
The percentage of IDPs with fully destroyed property in their place of origin remained constant between 2019 to 2022, with an average of 40.02% of the sites reporting that >75% of the IDP households in the location had fully destroyed property in their place of origin across the reporting period.

Figure 12. Share of IDPs (in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire) leaving their displacement site, by region



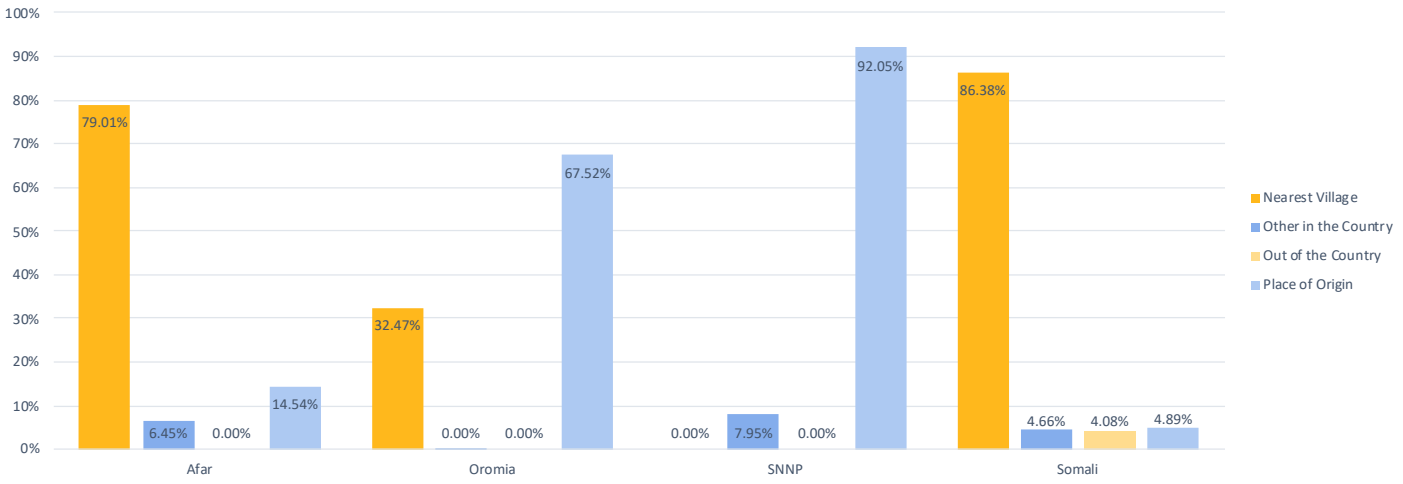
In 2019, Somali region reported the highest share of IDPs leaving the displacement sites (78.92%), followed by Oromia region with 18.54%. In 2022, Oromia registered 65.25% of the IDPs leaving, followed by Afar region with 24.04%. Reasons IDPs might leave their displacement site are multi-faceted, and intended destinations are analyzed on the following page. Leaving a site does not necessarily mean return or achieving of a durable solution, and could also be secondary or tertiary displacement.

Figure 13. Share of IDPs (in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire) who intended to leave their site of displacement, by year and intended area of destination (except rounds 30 and 32)



Between July 2019 and September 2022, of those who intended to leave the site, the intent to move from the displacement site to the nearest village displayed the highest intent every year (average of 64.46%), followed by the intent to move to the place of origin (average of 30.50%). In 2019, 10.25% of the IDPs who were intending to leave, planned to go to another place in the country. However, this tendency decreased to 2.97% in 2020, 1.66% in 2021 and 1.86% in 2022.

Figure 14. Share of IDPs (in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire) who intended to leave their site of displacement, by region and area of intended destination (except rounds 30 and 32)



Between July 2019 and September 2022, out of the IDPs who intended to leave their site of displacement in each region, Somali region registered the highest share of IDPs who intended to move to the nearest village (86.38%), followed by Afar region (79.01%). SNNP region registered the highest share of IDPs intending to go back to the place of origin (92.05%).

5. VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (VAS)

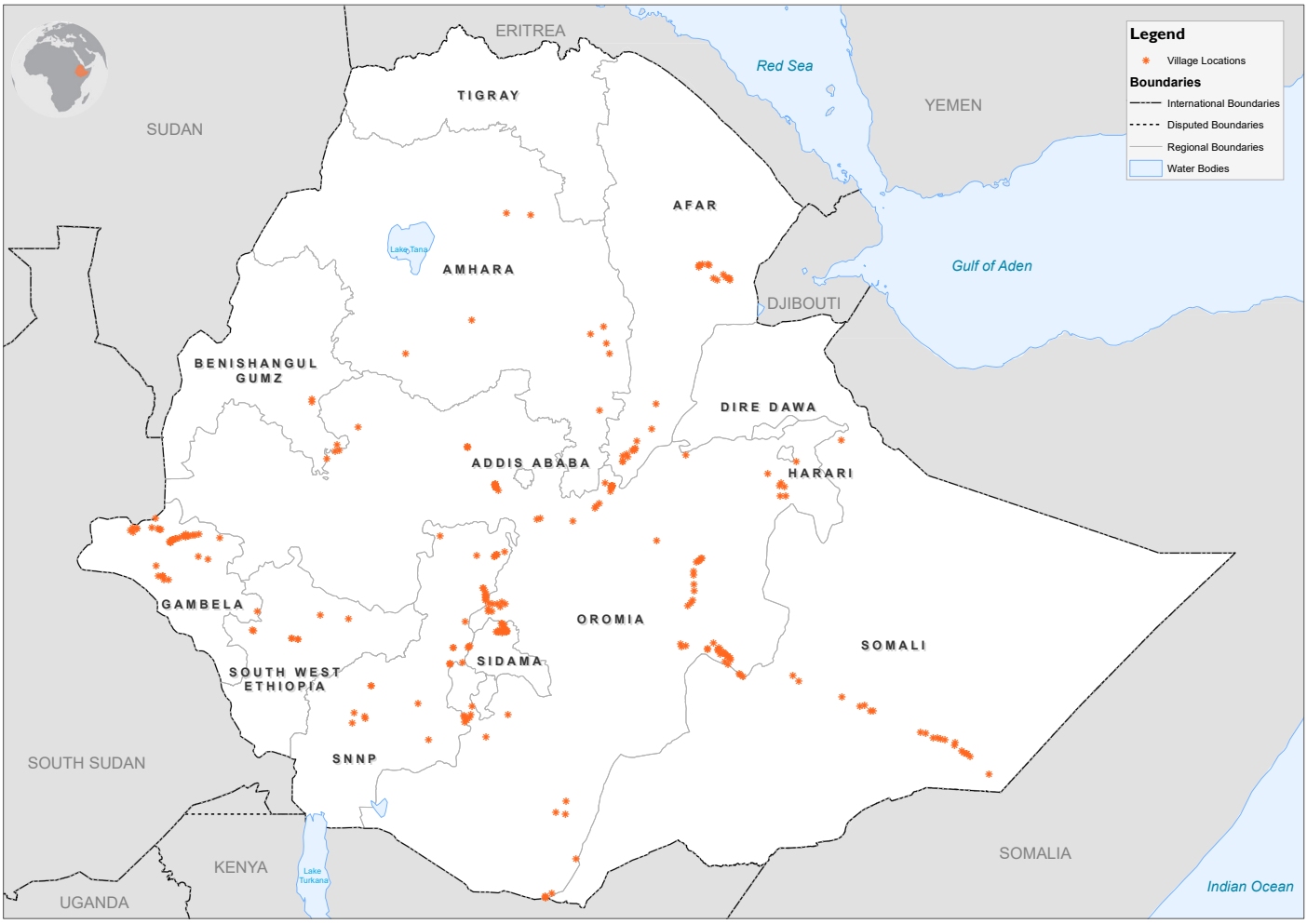
5.1 Assessment coverage

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) tool is used to identify locations hosting at least 20 returning IDP households that have returned since 1 January 2021 and estimate the number of returning IDPs residing in those locations. Please note that the timelimit of returns since 1 January 2021 was only introduced in July of 2022. For the purpose of this report, only villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially primarily displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire) are taken into account.

Figure 15. Description of VAS methodology, reporting period and coverage

Target population category	Returning IDPs in villages where the majority had been initially primarily displaced by drought or other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire)
Data collection methodology	• Group discussions with key informants • Interviews with key informants • Direct observation
Reporting period	October 2019 - January 2023 (Round 1 to Round 15)
Geographic coverage	9 regions, 41 zones, 78 woredas and 211 kebeles
Number of assessments	960
Number of unique villages covered	267

Figure 16. Geographic coverage of VAS carried out between October 2019 and January 2023 in villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Between October 2019 and January 2023, IOM-DTM carried out 960 assessments in villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, covering a total of 267 unique villages (represented with an orange dot on the map) in 9 regions, 41 zones, 78 woredas and 211 kebeles across multiple rounds of data collection.

Out of the 267 unique villages assessed, the highest concentration was in Oromia region with 97 villages (36.33%). This is followed by 41 villages in Gambela region (15.36%), 37 villages in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) region (13.86%) and 30 villages in Somali region (11.24%). The inclusion of a threshold in July 2022 to only look at returns since 1 January 2021 impacted the number of villages assessed since.

Figure 17. Number of assessed villages where the majority had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, number of assessments and highest figure of returning IDPs in those villages, by region

Region	No. of villages	No. of assessments	Highest figure of returning IDPs
Afar	25	72	24,520
Amhara	9	40	2,543
Benishangul Gumuz	3	3	1,320
Gambela	**41**	**116**	**40,691**
Oromia	**97**	**329**	**88,033**
Sidama*	19	115	26,594
SNNP*	37	153	22,186
Somali	**30**	**122**	**122,370**
South West Ethiopia Peoples*	6	10	2,542
Grand Total	**267**	**960**	**330,799**

Between October 2019 and January 2023, IOM-DTM carried out 960 assessments in villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, covering a total of 267 unique villages in 9 regions across multiple rounds of data collection.

For each of these 267 villages, the highest figure of returning IDPs ever estimated was selected and summed with the highest figure of every other village, to calculate **the historical number of returning IDPs in villages where the majority had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, namely 330,799 returning IDPs**. It is important to note that not all 330,769 returning IDPs in the assessed villages were initially displaced by the above mentioned factors, but they were nevertheless in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by these factors.

* The region of Sidama split from the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) in June 2020 and was first assessed by DTM as a region in August 2020. South West Ethiopia Peoples split off from SNNPR in November 2021 and was first assessed as a region in December 2021. This affects the reported assessments and caseload in the three regions.

5.2 Return patterns and trends

Figure 18. Highest figure of returning IDPs in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire

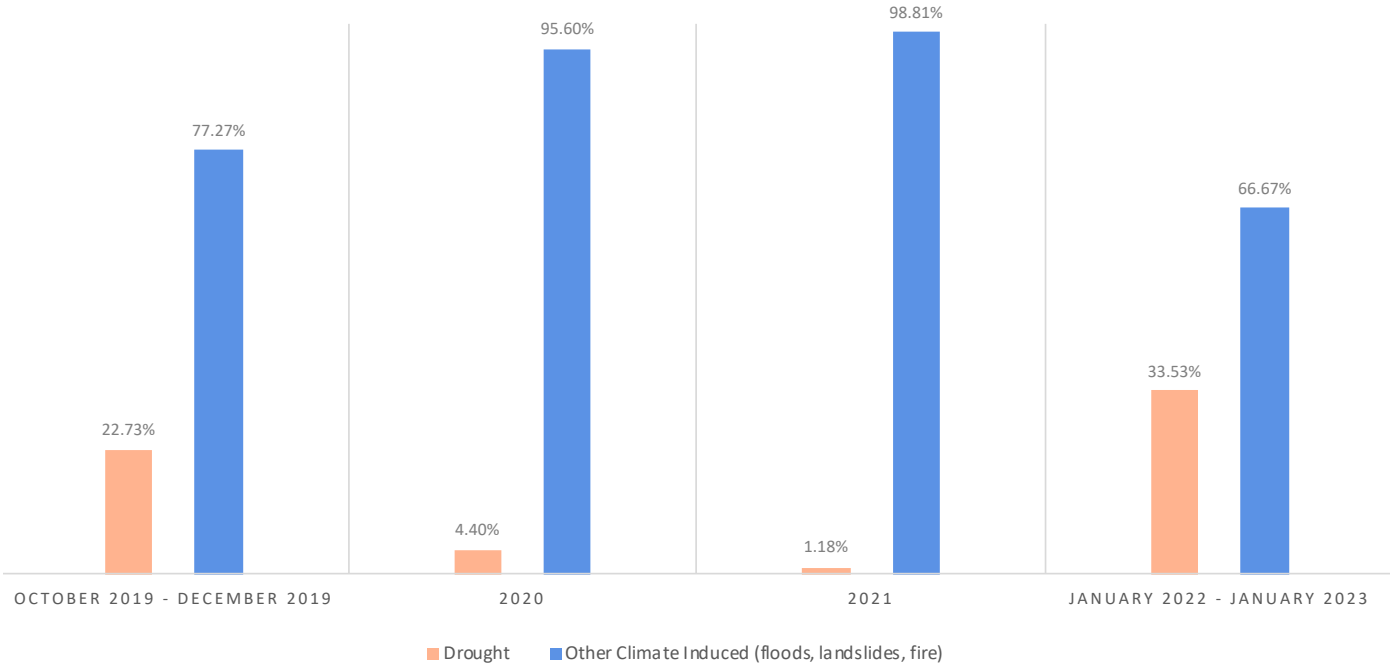
Reasons for displacement	Highest figure of returning IDPs	Share out of highest figure of returning IDPs
Drought	135,408	40.93%
Other climate induced (floods, landslides, fire)	**195,391**	**59.07%**
Grand Total	**330,799**	**100.00%**

Out of the highest figure of 330,799 returning IDPs:

- 59.07% of returning IDPs were in villages where the majority had been initially primarily displaced by other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire).
- 40.93% of returning IDPs were in villages where the majority had been initially primarily displaced by drought.

While drought is the main climate-related reason for displacement for IDPs, return of drought-IDPs is lower compared to return from other climate induced factors such as floods. While both drought and floods in the country are cyclical, the data shows less evidence of return from drought.

Figure 19. Reasons for initial displacement for all 960 assessments carried out in villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, by number and year of assessment



- Between October and December 2019, out of 22 assessments, 22.73% of assessments were in villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially displaced by **drought** and 77.27% were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by **other climate induced** factors;

- In 2020, out of 182 assessments, 4.40% of assessments were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by **drought** and 95.6% were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by **other climate induced** factors;

- In 2021, out of 420 assessments, 1.18% of assessments were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by **drought** and 98.81% were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by **other climate induced** factors.

- Between January 2022 and January 2023, out of 336 assessments, 33.53% of assessments were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by **drought** and 66.67% were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by **other climate induced** factors;

Very few assessments were carried out in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by drought between October and December 2019 (5 assessments), in 2020 (8 assessments) and 2021 (5 assessments), whereas a higher number of these assessments were carried out between January 2022 and January 2023 as return from drought was seen (112 assessments, out of which 111 were in Oromia region, specifically 105 of which were in East Bale zone in Oromia region).

The low number of assessments in villages where the majority had been initially primarily displaced by drought can be understood contextually within the onset of a new drought between 2020 and 2023 and the long lasting consequences of the 2015-2017 drought.

Key informants during group interviews were asked to select a location from where the majority of IDPs had been displaced prior to return. However, this is an optional question and data is only available for 59% of assessments. Notably, in Benishangul Gumz, data is not available for any assessment.*

For available data, between October 2019 and January 2023, in Afar, Gambela, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali and South West Ethiopia Peoples regions, returning IDPs in villages where the majority had initially been displaced from drought, floods, landslides or fire originated from:

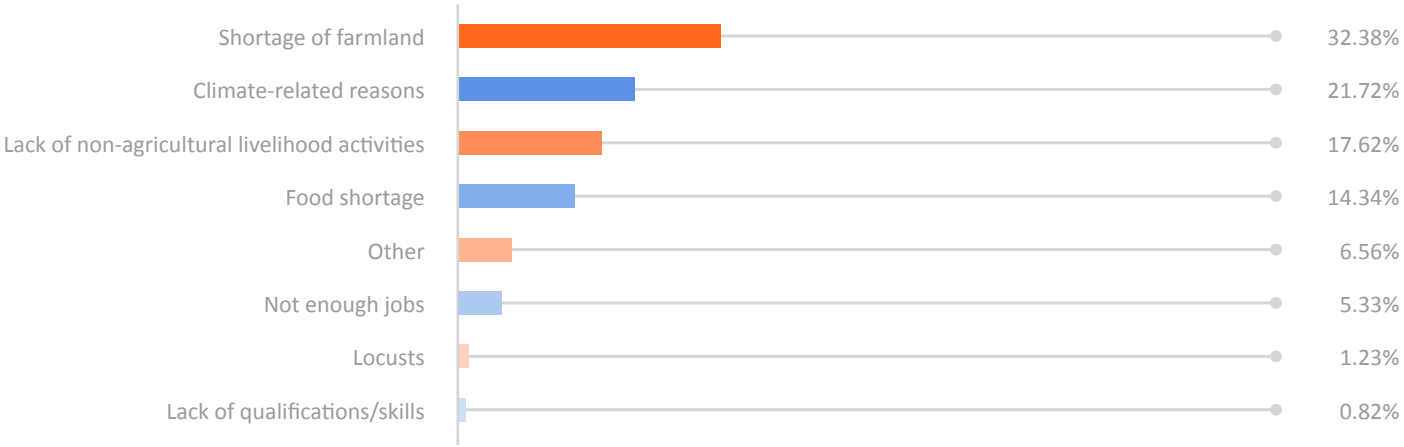
100% from the same Region

95% from the same Zone

90% from the same Woreda

74% from the same Kebele

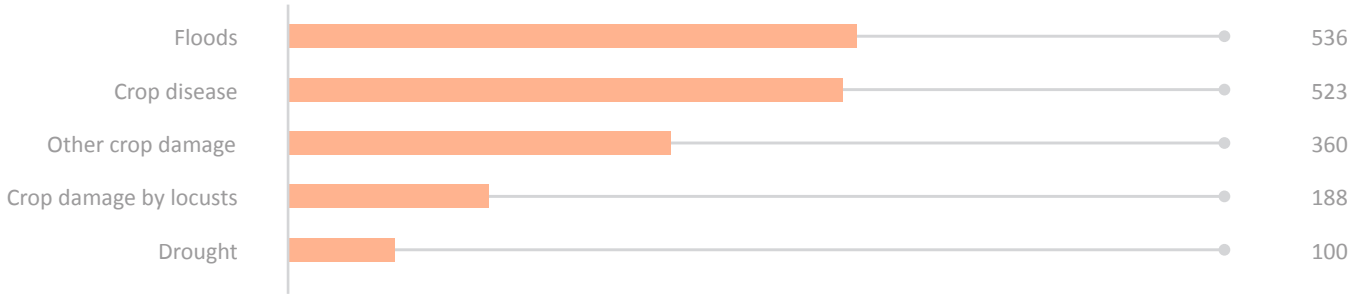
Figure 20. Main livelihood issues in the village, by share of assessed villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire (except rounds 13 and 15)



In the assessed villages, the main reported issues related to livelihood were shortage of farmland (32.38%), followed by climate-related reasons (21.72%), lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities (17.62%), and food shortage (14.34%).

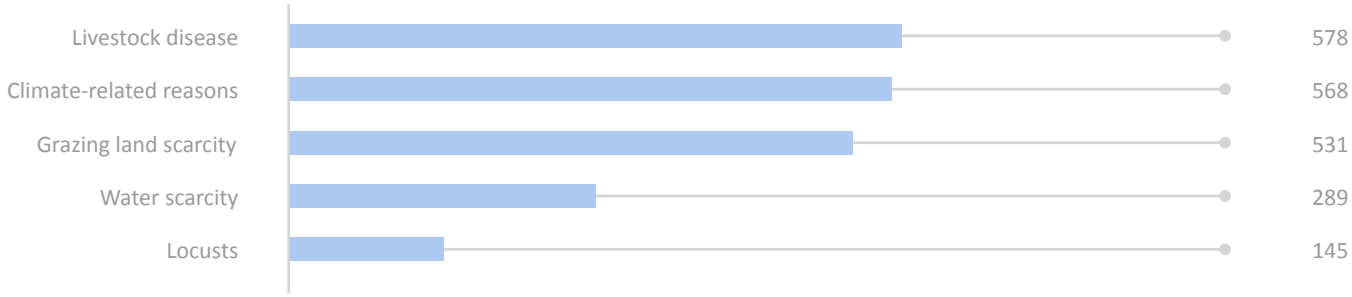
* Note: In 70% of assessments in Afar and in 100% of assessments in Benishangul Gumz, group discussions answered "unknown" to the location of displacement prior to return.

Figure 21. Main issues affecting food production and cash crops in the village, by number of assessments (except rounds 13 and 15)



The main climate-related problems affecting food and crops in the areas of return of returning IDPs where the majority had been initially displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire were: floods (536 villages), crop disease (523 villages) and other crop damage (360 villages), as seen in Figure 21.

Figure 22. Main issues affecting livestock herders in the village, by number of assessments (except rounds 13 and 15)



The main problems affecting livestock herders in the areas of return of returning IDPs where the majority had been initially displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire were: livestock disease (578 villages), climate-related reasons (568 villages) and grazing land scarcity (531 villages). The analysis presented in Figures 20, 21 and 22 shows that climate issues continue to persist, despite return being seen to these areas. Given the cyclical and protracted nature of hazards, displacement may reoccur.

6. CONCLUSION

DISPLACEMENT

- Between July 2019 and January 2023, IOM-DTM carried out 5,809 assessments in sites where the majority of IDPs had been displaced by drought or other climate-induced such as floods, landslides or fire, covering a total of 951 unique sites in 8 regions across multiple rounds of data collection.
- For each of these 951 sites, the highest figure of IDPs ever estimated was selected and summed with the highest figure of every other site, to calculate **the historical number of IDPs hosted in sites where the majority had been displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, namely 1,955,425 IDPs**.
- 65.11% of IDPs were in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought.
- 34.89% of IDPs were in sites where the majority had been primarily displaced by other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire).

RETURN

- Between October 2019 and January 2023, IOM-DTM carried out 960 assessments in villages where the majority of returning IDPs had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, covering a total of 267 unique villages in 9 regions across multiple rounds of data collection.
- For each of these 267 villages, the highest figure of returning IDPs ever estimated was selected and summed with the highest figure of every other village, to calculate **the historical number of returning IDPs in villages where the majority had been initially primarily displaced by drought, floods, landslides or fire, namely 330,799 returning IDPs**.
- 59.07% of returning IDPs were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by other climate induced factors (floods, landslides or fire).
- 40.93% of returning IDPs were in villages where the majority had been initially displaced by drought.
- While drought is the main climate-related reason for displacement for IDPs, return of drought-IDPs is lower compared to return from other climate induced factors such as floods. While both drought and floods in the country are cyclical, the data shows less evidence of return from drought.

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