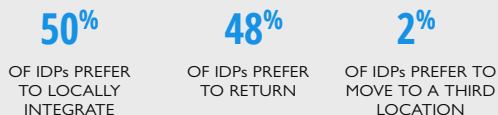
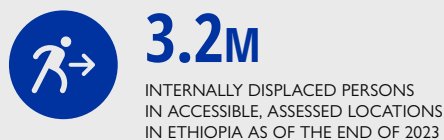


DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT¹

IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT



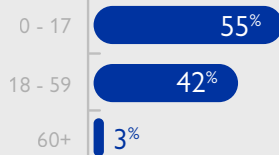
SEX BREAKDOWN



IDPs BY DISPLACEMENT LOCATION TYPE



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs



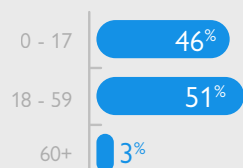
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS



SEX BREAKDOWN OF RETURNING IDPs



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNING IDPs



¹ The breakdown of displaced population sub-categories is provided in line with the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) and the Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement released by the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) working group under the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

OVERVIEW

As of December 2023, DTM identified an estimated 3,194,413 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in accessible, assessed locations in Ethiopia. Conflict is the primary cause of displacement for 2.2 million IDPs (68.7%), followed by drought which displaced an estimated 536,434 IDPs (16.8%). Tigray region hosted the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by conflict nationwide (an estimated 831,002 individuals or 37.9% of the national conflict caseload) and Somali region hosted the highest number of IDPs primarily displaced by drought nationwide (an estimated 391,573 individuals or 73% of the national drought caseload). Flooding and other sudden-onset disasters also contributed to displacement, highlighting the ongoing impact of climate factors. An estimated 46 per cent of IDPs assessed nationally have been displaced in their current locations for three or more years, while the remaining were more recently displaced. Data is also collected in locations hosting returning IDPs who have returned since 1 January 2022. As of December 2023, 2,548,685 returning IDPs were estimated in Ethiopia. Multisectoral needs data is also collected, which can be used to better understand the vulnerabilities of those who might be on a solutions pathway.

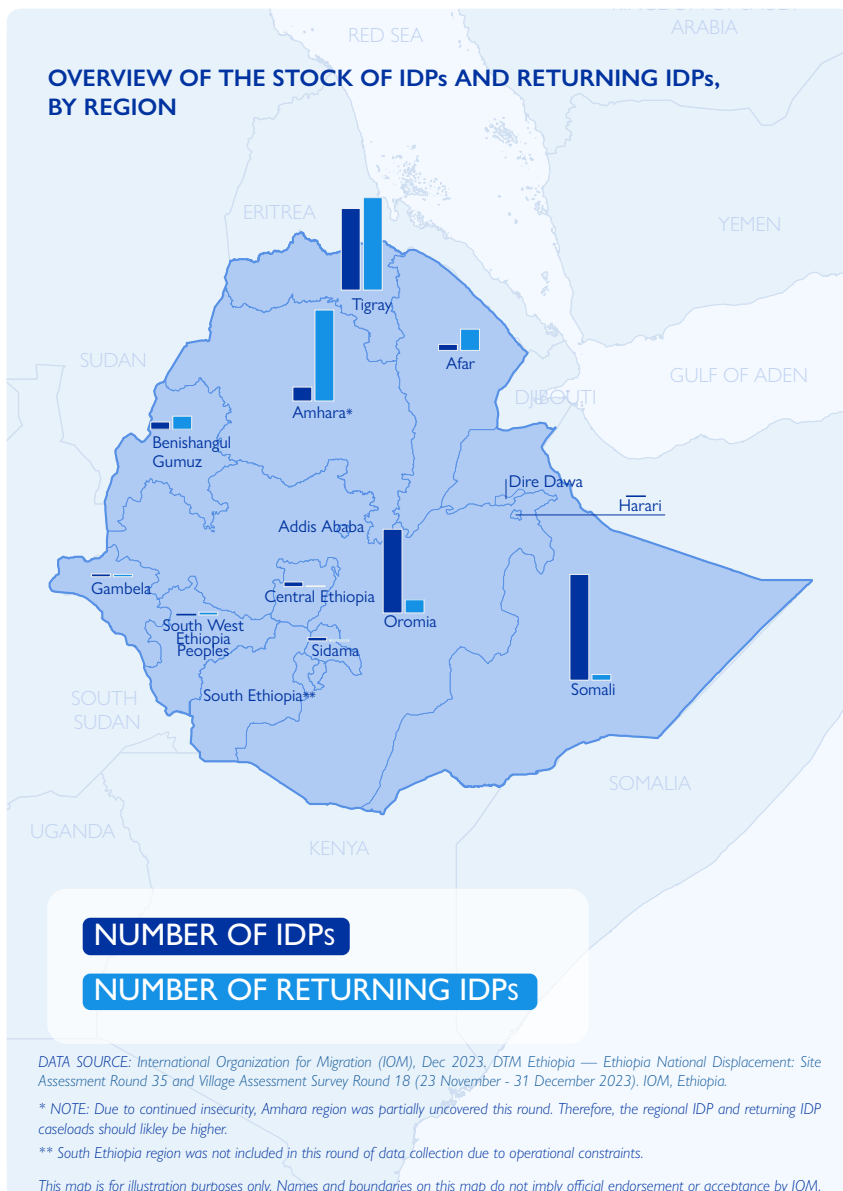
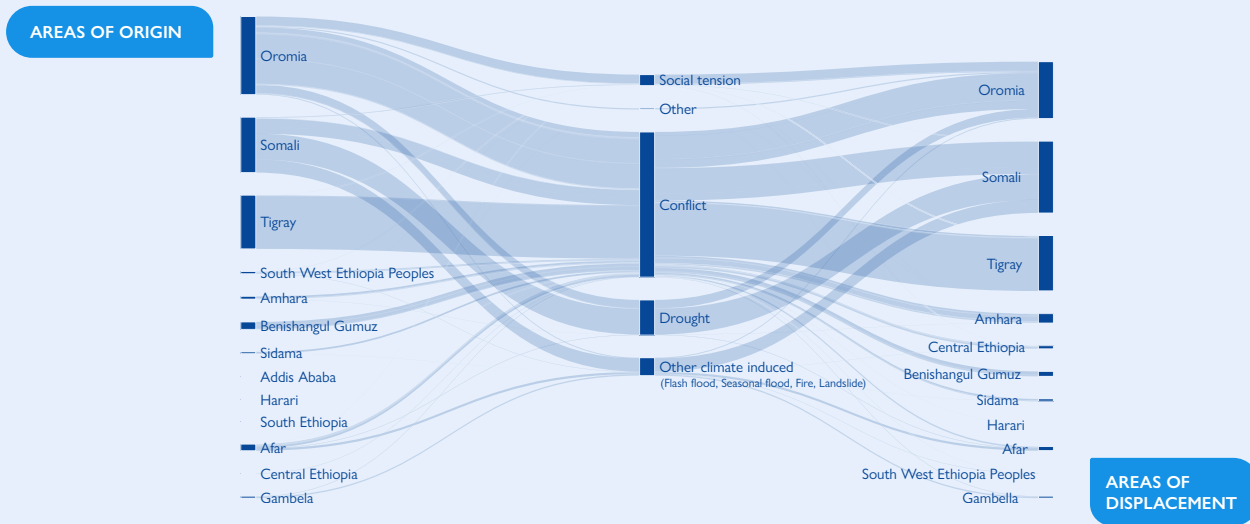
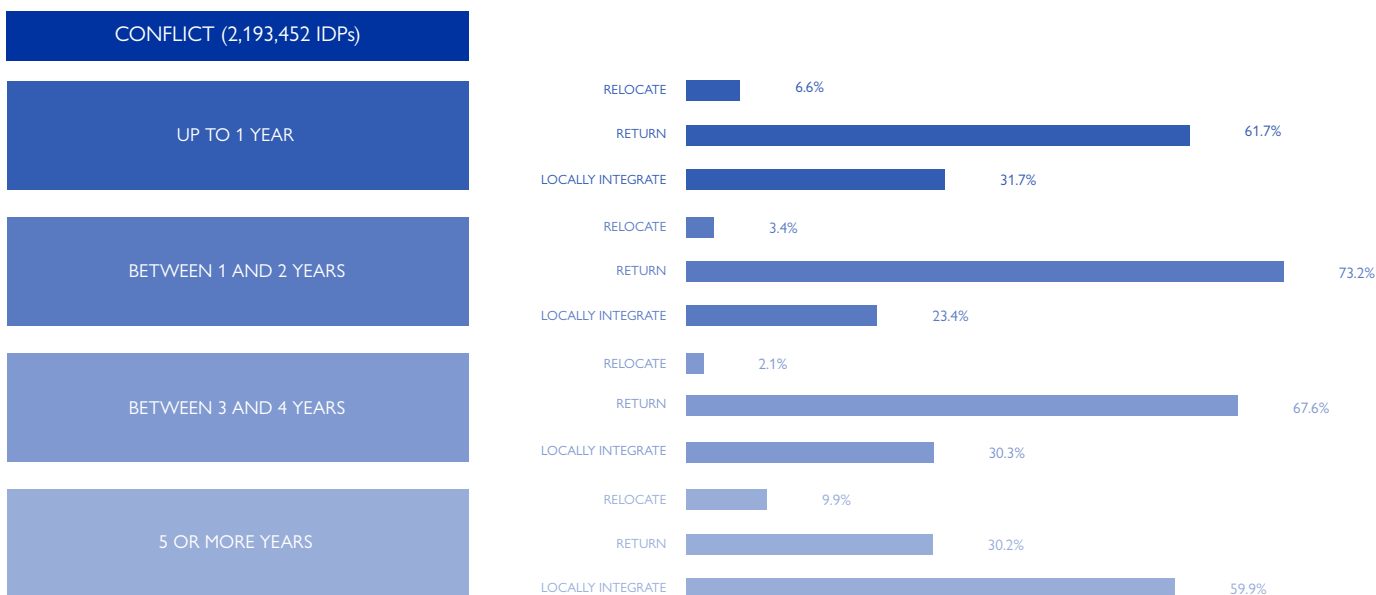


FIGURE 1. ETHIOPIA AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



Disclaimer: Please note that areas of origin and displacement data are collected based on the answer given about the largest group of IDPs in that location. The largest group of IDPs does not necessarily entail a large proportion of IDPs in the location.

FIGURE 2. PRIMARY REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT, BY TIME OF ARRIVAL AND PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTION



PREFERENCE TOWARDS SOLUTIONS

In Ethiopia, IDPs’ preference towards durable solutions is impacted by their reasons and length of displacement, as well as the regional context. For example, among the estimated 2,193,452 IDPs who had been primarily displaced due to **conflict** (Figure 2), return was the preferred solution of those who had arrived in the site up to 1 year prior to the assessment (61.7%), those who had arrived between 1 and 2 years prior (73.2%) and between 3 and 4 years prior (67.6%). However, local integration was the preferred durable solution for IDPs who had arrived 5 or more years prior (59.9%).

Nevertheless, given the different nature and protractedness of conflict across regions of Ethiopia, there is a variation in preferences towards durable solutions for conflict induced IDPs. For instance, in Somali region the overwhelming majority of IDPs displaced due to conflict preferred local integration, regardless of when they had arrived to their current location of displacement (99.2% on average). In Tigray region, the highest share of IDPs displaced due to conflict preferred return across all times of arrival: up to 1 year (95.6%),

between 1 and 2 years (93.9%), between 3 and 4 years (95.3%) and 5 or more years (55%). Notably, in the region, the share of conflict induced IDPs who preferred return decreases in the 5 or more years category, as the preference towards local integration increases (42.6%).

On the contrary, among the estimated 536,434 IDPs who had been primarily displaced due to **drought**, on average, the majority of IDPs preferred local integration, regardless of how long they had been in their location of displacement. Preference towards local integration in the location of displacement peaks at 5 years or more (99.1%).

Among the estimated 275,027 IDPs who had been primarily displaced due to **other climate induced factors** (floods, landslides or fire), on average, the majority of IDPs preferred local integration (77.7%). Preference for relocation increases in the IDP caseload who arrived in their location of displacement between 3 and 4 years prior (16.4%) and 5 or more years prior (12.3%). Additional reasons for displacement included social tension (170,800 IDPs) and other reasons (19,139 IDPs).