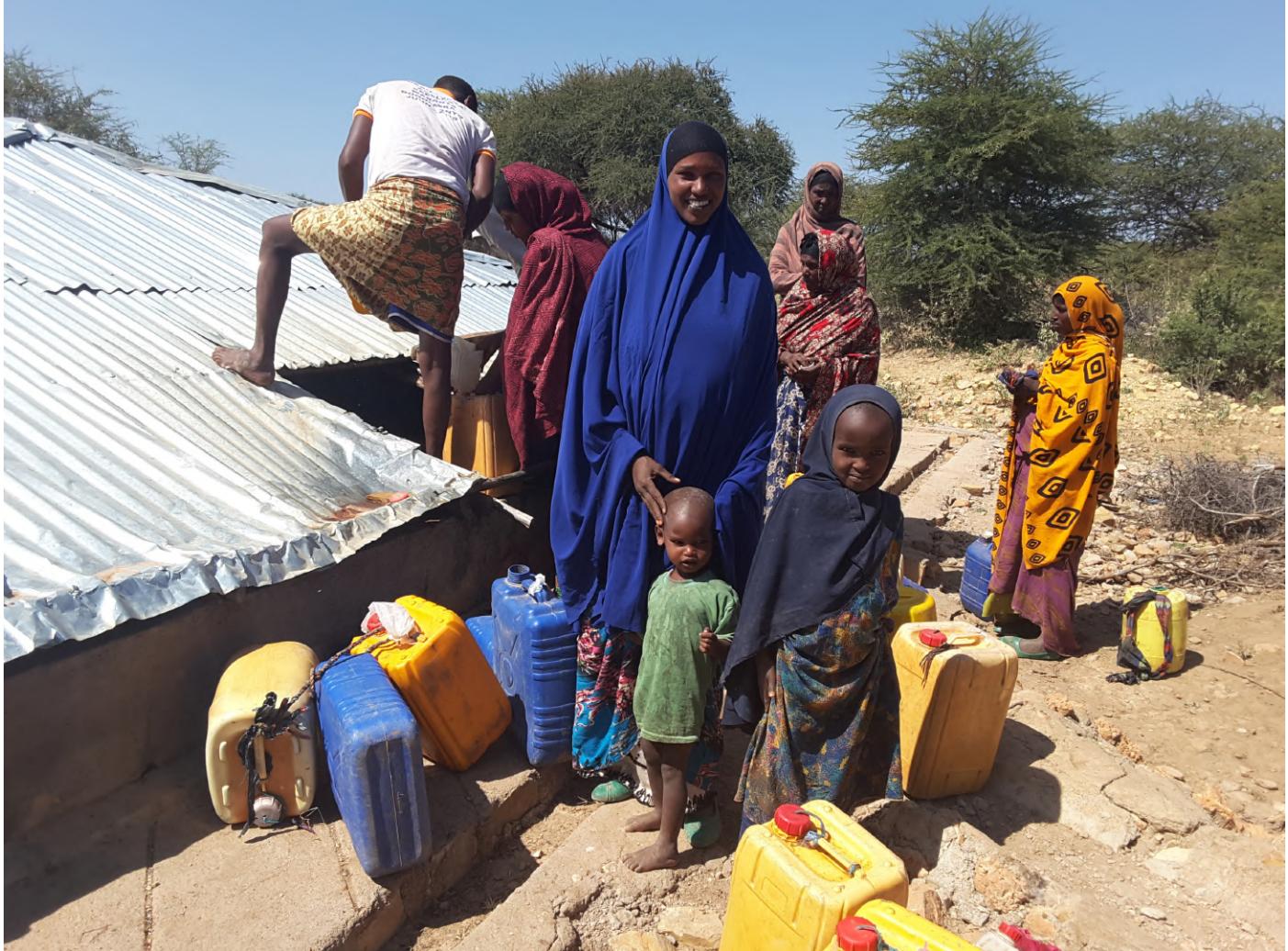




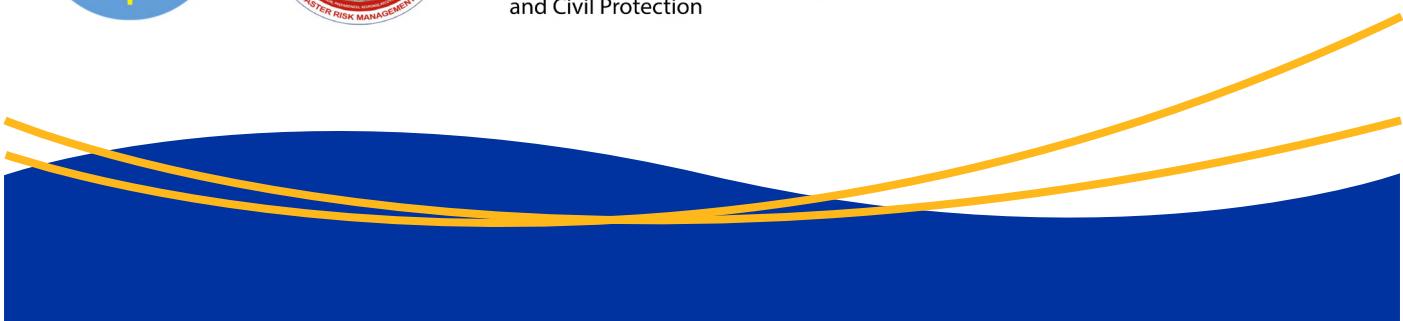
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT 5

Site Assessment Round 22 & Village Assessment Survey Round 5: June — July 2020

Publication Date: 10 September 2020



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INTRODUCTION

Background: Population Mobility and Internal Displacement in Ethiopia

Ethiopia faces significant internal displacement. In 2018, Ethiopia recorded the third highest number of new displacements worldwide, with 3,191,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ A significant portion of these displacements are conflict-induced, largely related to ethnic and border-based disputes. Old tensions such as the contestation of the Oromia-Somali regional border which first flared up in 2017 continue to persist, while new conflicts have also emerged.

In April and later in June 2018, conflict which was aggravated by competition for land and resources broke out between Gedeo and Guji Oromo tribes in West Guji. It is estimated that by August 2018, 748,499 IDPs were displaced from the Gedeo-West Guji conflict alone.² Following that, inter-communal violence in Jijiga in the same month resulted in the displacement of approximately 141,410 IDPs from the Somali regional capital.³ Adding to the displacement caseload, more than 90,000 IDPs were displaced in Amhara region in September 2018 due to longstanding tensions and sporadic conflict between the Amhara and Qemant communities.⁴ Simultaneously, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia region displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs.⁵ This brought displacement in Ethiopia to a peak of 3.04 million IDPs in March 2019.

Ethiopia is also riddled with climate-induced displacement mainly caused by drought and floods. Beginning in 2015, Ethiopia faced one of the strongest onsets of El Niño, a periodic heating of the eastern tropical Pacific, which reduced the *kiremt* rainfall⁶ and successively resulted in drought in the southern and southeastern parts of the country.⁷ This prolonged drought continues to impact agricultural and pastoralist communities across Ethiopia in 2019 by driving down crop yields of the main *meher* harvest⁸, reducing pastures for livestock, and drying up water resources. Floods are another major cause of climate-induced displacement. While certain areas experienced reduced rainfall, others experienced heavy rainfall and floods during the *kiremt* rainy season in many low laying areas. Around 202,202 IDPs were displaced in October 2019 due to several flood incidences in Afar, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions⁹.

Adding to the high mobility landscape of Ethiopia is the number and rate of returns. According to the government, 1.8 million IDPs have returned to their place of origin as of June 2019. This nationwide government-led return operation has been ongoing since April 2019.¹⁰

¹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2019. *Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) 2019 Report*. Available at: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/2019-IDMC-GRID.pdf>.

² Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2018. *Ethiopia — Gedeo/West Guji Rapid Response Assessment Round 2 (11 — 23 August 2018)—Host Community Dataset*. Available at: <https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-gedeowest-guji-rapid-response-%E2%80%94-host-community-dataset-%E2%80%94-site-assessment-%E2%80%94-round>.

³ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2018. *Ethiopia — Gedeo/West Guji Rapid Response Assessment Round 2 (11 — 23 August 2018)—Collective Center Dataset*. Available at: <https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/ethiopia---gedeowest-guji-rapid-response---collective-center-dataset---site-assessment--->.

⁴ The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2018. *Ethiopia – Somali Region Inter-Communal Conflict Flash Update 1 — 17 August 2018*. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia_somali_region_inter-communal_conflict_update_1.pdf

⁵ The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2019. *Amhara Flash Update — 1 March 2019*. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Amhara-Flash-update_March-1-2019_FINAL_0.pdf.

⁶ Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2019. *Rapid Response Assessment Benishangul Gumuz/East & West Wellega: Round 1 (8 — 16 February 2019)*. Available at: <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-benishangul-gumuz-east-west-wellega-1-rapid-response-site-assessment-report-date?close=true>.

⁷ Kiremt rain is the summer rain that normally lasts between June to September. This rain is crucial for the main *meher* harvest. Conversely, the belg rain is the spring rain that usually spans between March to August.

⁸ USAID, 2016. *El Niño in Ethiopia 2015 – 2016: A Real-Time Review Of Impacts And Responses*. Available at: <https://www.agri-learning-ethiopia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/AKLDP-El-Nino-Review-March-2016.pdf>.

⁹ Meher harvest is the main harvest and includes crops harvested between September and February. The main meher zones cover the western part of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR regions. Meanwhile, the belg harvest is between March and August.

¹⁰ The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2019. *Ethiopia – Flooding Flash Update (20 October 2019)*. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/flood_flash_update_22_october.pdf.

¹¹ The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2019. *Ethiopia – Situation Report No. 23 (as of June 2019)*. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_ethiopia_situation_report_no.23_june_2019_final_0.pdf.

Since June 2019, Ethiopia has been combating a desert locust invasion which is reportedly the worst the country has seen in 25 years. As of January 2020, hopper bands had covered more than 429 km² worth of crops and vegetation.¹¹ Since arriving in the country, the desert locusts have bred and produced millions of hoppers, placing additional strain on food security and livelihoods. If left uncontrolled, this could lead to 500 times more locusts than at present.¹² As of August 2020, swarms continue to mature and lay eggs in northern Ethiopia (54,703 hectares) while immature swarms persist in eastern Ethiopia¹³.

In March 2020, the Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case in Ethiopia. Since then, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases has increased to 55,213 cases as of 3 September 2020.¹⁴ The spread of COVID-19 and regulations to curb it has caused unemployment and has exacerbated the food insecurity situation in the country. On 29 June 2020, the killing of a popular musician in Addis Ababa sparked civil unrest across Oromia region.¹⁵

IOM Population Observation in Ethiopia

In order to capture population mobility and internal displacement in Ethiopia, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is deployed to track internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning IDPs, migrants and returned migrants. IOM entered into partnership with the Government of Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in August 2016, and has since been regularly implementing DTM assessments in Ethiopia since September 2016.

DTM tools that are active in Ethiopia include a quarterly Site Assessment which focuses on tracking internal displacement, a quarterly Village Assessment Surveys (VAS) aimed at tracking returns and an ad-hoc Event Tracking Tool used to supplement both the Site Assessment and VAS. Site Assessment covers areas where there are reports of 20 or more IDP households, whereas VAS covers areas where there are reportedly 5 or more returning IDP households.

Figure 1 illustrates DTM's coverage of its Site Assessment and VAS tools during the June and July 2020 data collection. The areas in blue represent areas that were exclusively covered by Site Assessment. The areas in green represent areas where both Site Assessment and VAS were deployed. The areas in yellow represent areas that were only covered by VAS and not Site Assessment such as Gedeo zone. Notably, this is the first time DTM obtained access to cover SNNPR and Sidama regions with the Site Assessment tool. Areas that were inaccessible this round include North Gondar in Amhara; Mao Komo in Benishangul Gumuz; Majang in Gambella; Horo Gudru Wellega, Finfine Special and Ilu Aba Bora in Oromia; and Kefa, Dawuro, Konta, Gofa, Basketo, Alle in SNNPR.

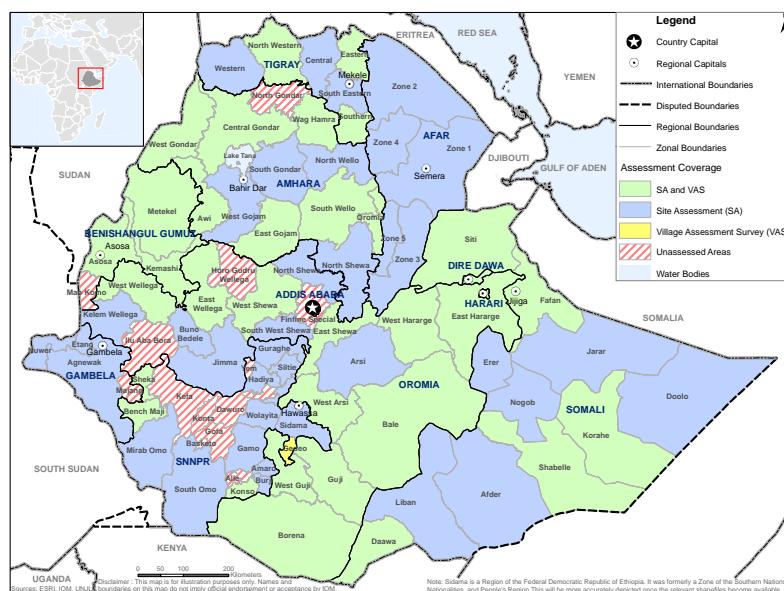


Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments in June and July 2020.

¹¹ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020. *FAO in Emergencies — Ethiopia*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/countries/detail/en/c/151593>.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020. *Desert Locust Bulletin No. 503 (2 September 2020)*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/562/en/DL503e.pdf>.

¹⁴ Ministry of Health, Ethiopia, 2020. Available at: <http://www.moh.gov.et/ejcc/>.

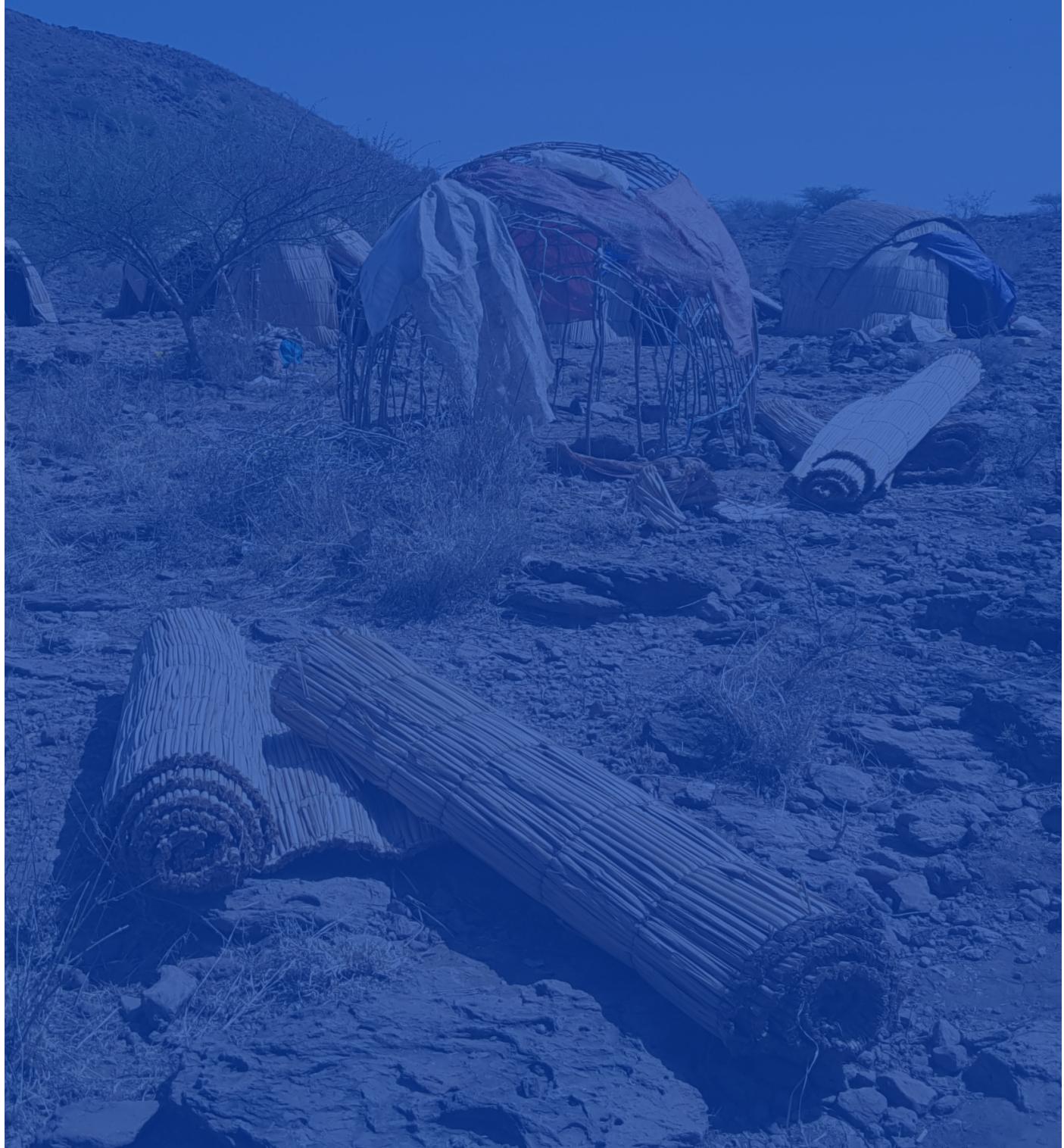
¹⁵ New York Times, 2020. *Ethiopia Announces Arrests in Prominent Singer's Killing*. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/11/world/africa/ethiopia-hachalu-hundessa.html>

"Internally displaced women and children are gathering water at a water distribution point in Malka Balo woreda, East Hararge zone, Oromia region."



Section I

Site Assessment



KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT


1,297 sites covered

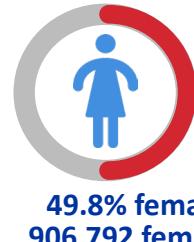
104 inaccessible sites

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

1,820,811 individuals
329,084 households
+4.92% increase since round 21*
(but there were 1,735,481 IDPs in round 21)

Top 3 Reasons for Displacement


1,233,557 conflict affected IDPs
(68%) in 952 sites

351,062 drought affected IDPs
(19%) in 234 sites

104,696 seasonal flood affected
(6%) in 38 sites

*This increase is mainly due to the new coverage of SNNPR and Sidama which resulted in 93,982 IDPs being added to the total displacement caseload.

Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures

3 **Borena**
138,560 IDPs
in 27 sites

2 **Fafan**
167,382 IDPs
in 34 sites

1 **Dawa**
225,777 IDPs
in 42 sites

Figure 2: Top 3 zones with the highest displacement caseloads.

Newly Arrived IDPs

Defined as arrived in the last 2 months

27,303
individuals

5,659
households
Of the newly arrived IDPs, estimated number displaced in their kebele of displacement

23,474
individuals

4,541
households

*Kindly note that in addition to the 1.8 million IDPs captured through the Site Assessment, the Village Assessment Survey (VAS) observed another 6,087 IDPs (932 households) in locations of high returns. This analysis is conducted down to the kebele level and not further due to methodological differences between both assessments.

METHODOLOGY

IOM Ethiopia employs a series of tools in its DTM. The present methodology refers to the Site Assessment tool which falls under the Mobility Tracking component of the DTM. Data for this tool is collected at the zonal, woreda and site level on a quarterly basis. Since September 2016, IOM Ethiopia has conducted 22 rounds of data collection. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and regional, zonal and woreda counterparts.

IOM's DTM team is composed of 115 field enumerators, under the direct supervision of 12 field focal points, and the overall supervision of the DTM team based at IOM's Addis Ababa Country Office. The data collection methodology is divided into three administrative levels:

Zone level: Data is collected through interviews with key informants from the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office (DPPO), community representatives, and the education and health offices. This data includes (the estimated caseload of displaced individuals, the identification of woredas within the zone that host displaced populations, reason for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs and location.

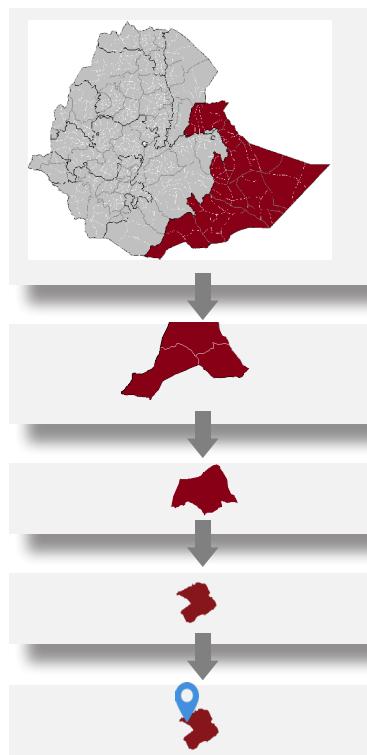


Data collection: 1 June — 5 July 2020

Woreda level: Information is collected from key woreda informants and includes (among others) estimated length of stay, number of displaced households and individuals at woreda level, displaced population by type of temporary settlements and approximate locations of identifiable displacement sites. The information is used to plan site assessments.

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

Coverage of this round



10 Regions

73 Zones

337 Woredas

1,189 Kebeles

1,297 Sites

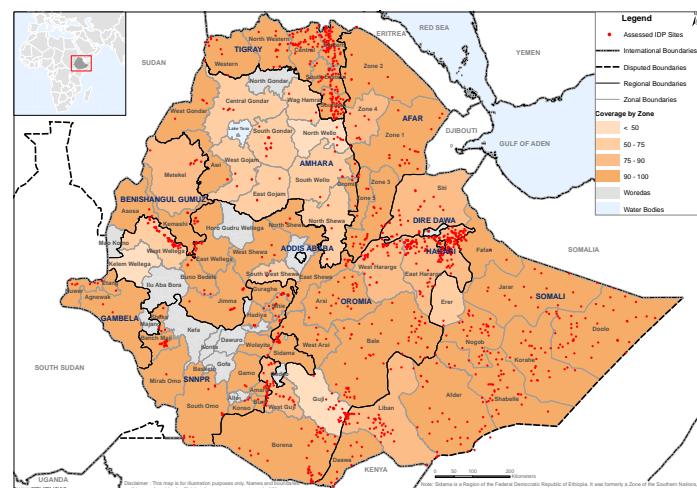


Figure 3: The map depicts the percentage of sites assessed by DTM at zonal level for this round.



104 Inaccessible Sites

Data was not merged from previous rounds for uncovered sites. This methodology was implemented as of round 18 onwards. For round 22, 75 had security issues and 29 sites had road inaccessibility issues.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

National Level

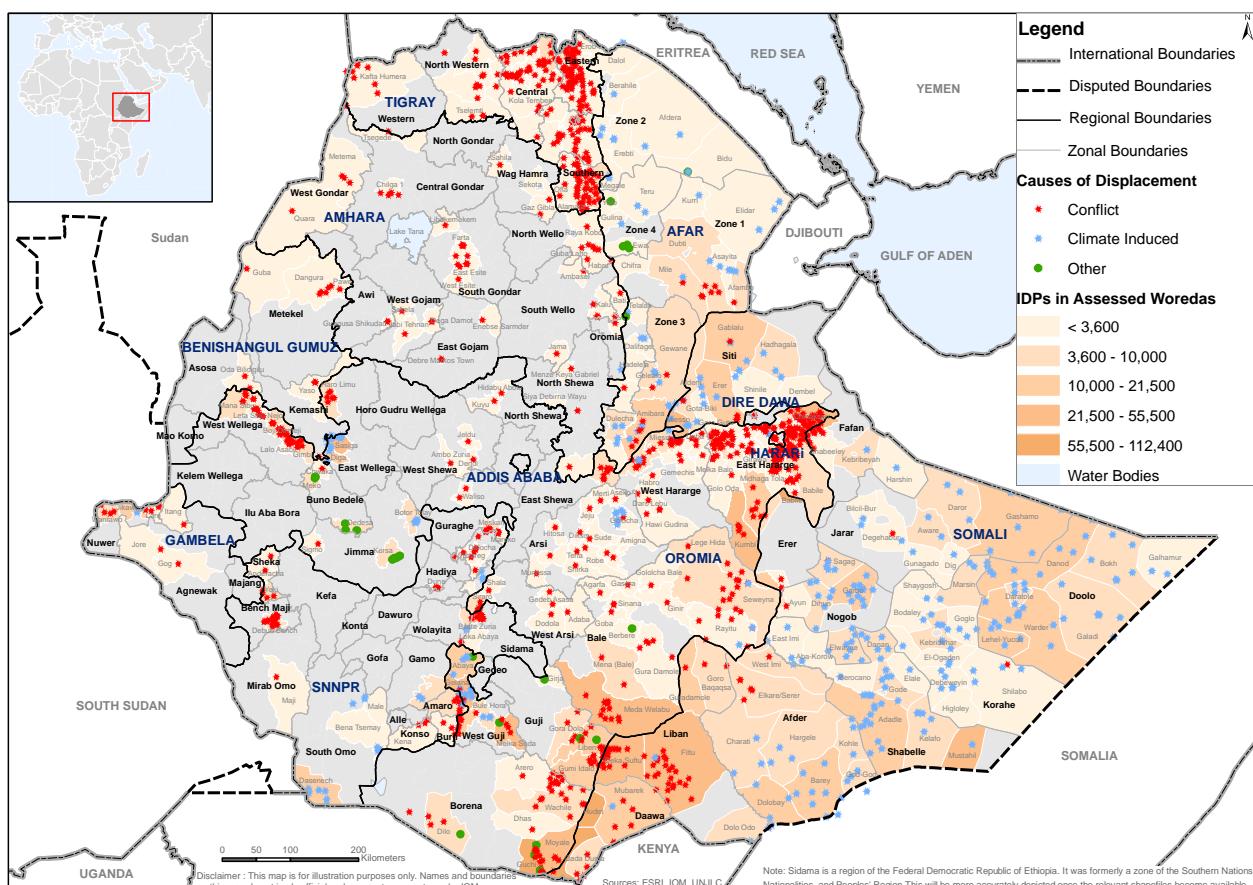


Figure 4: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in June and July 2020 from the Site Assessment.

According to the data collected in June and July 2020, 1.82 million IDPs (329,084 households) are internally displaced across 1,297 sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a 4.9% increase of 85,330 IDPs since the previous round's data collection in February and March 2020.

This increase is mainly due to the new coverage of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) and Sidama region which resulted in 93,982 IDPs being added to the total displacement caseload. This is the first time that DTM has obtained authorization to conduct the Site Assessment in both regions. While 592,057 IDPs were found in Oromia region which signifies a 0.56% decrease, it should be noted that this region faced substantial accessibility issues this round.

The gender breakdown of displaced individuals is fairly equal with 51.3% males and 48.7% females. Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.23 million IDPs (68%), while drought displaced 351,062 IDPs (19%) and seasonal floods displaced 104,696 IDPs (6%).

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents include a lack of livelihoods in 908 sites (70%), followed by damaged or destroyed houses in 897 sites (69%) and insufficient food in 820 sites (63%). The main form of support requested to help resolve displacement was economic opportunities across 1,220 sites (94%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,076 sites (83%). The preferred durable solution of IDPs across the board was local integration as reported in 903 sites (70%).

National Displacement Timeline

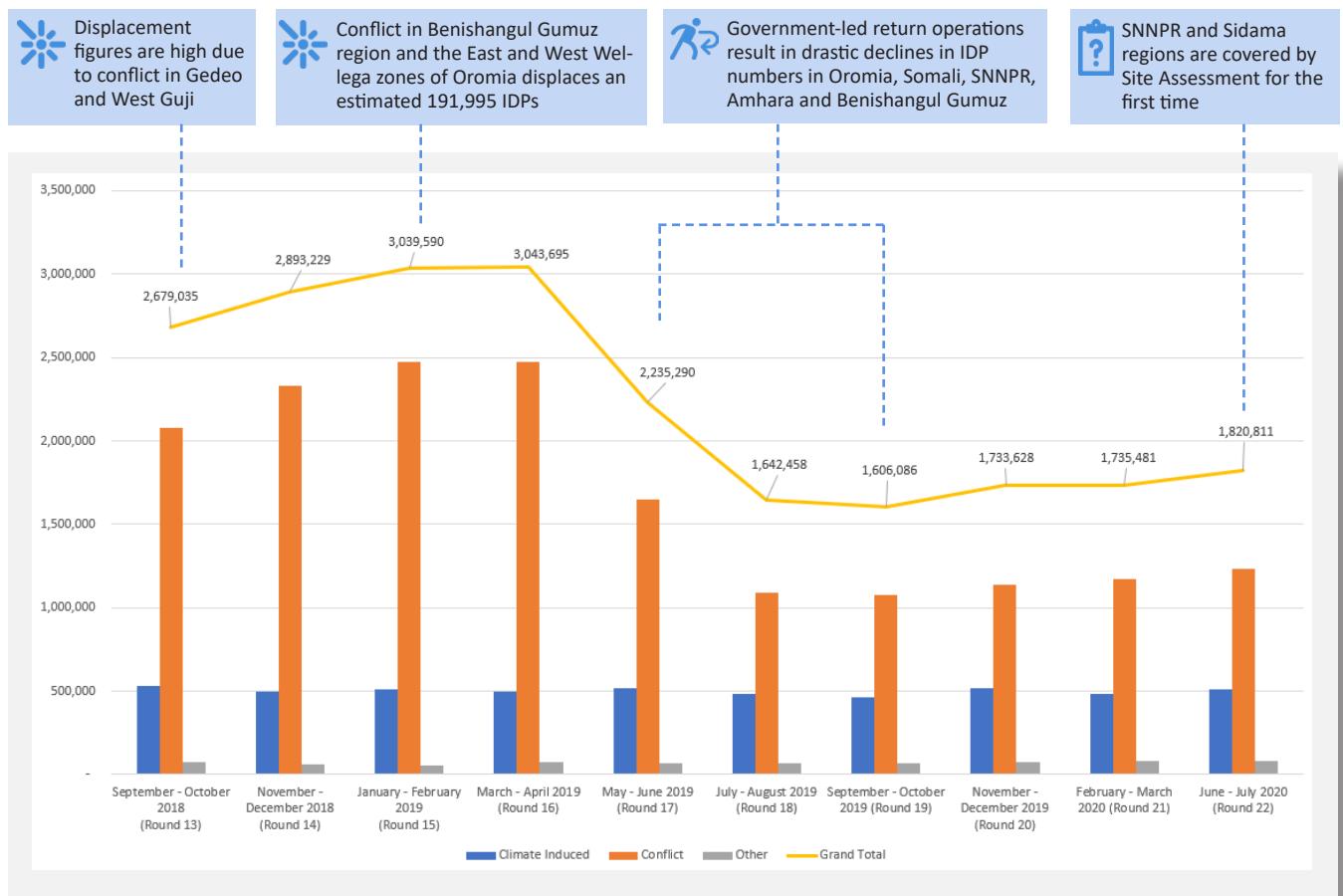


Figure 5: Number of IDPs tracked nationwide by the Displacement Tracking Matrix since September - October 2018 (round 13). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 22 rounds now. In round 13 (September—October 2018), the number of IDPs tracked by DTM was 2.68 million IDPs. This was largely due to the displacement in Gedeo and West Guji which as of September 2018, displaced an estimated 603,757 IDPs according to DTM's Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

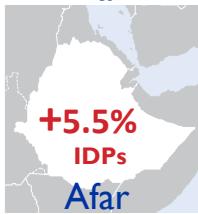
The displacement caseload gradually increased to 2.89 million IDPs in round 14 (November—December 2018), and reached 3.04 million IDPs by round 15 (January—February 2019). This is mainly due to the conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia region, which displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs in February 2019. Following that, round 16 (March—April

2019) recorded the highest displacement totals captured through DTM with 3.043 million IDPs. During this round, the RRA in Gedeo and West captured an estimation of 690,364 IDPs, while the RRA in East and West Wellega captured 158,385 IDPs.

Since then, round 17 (May—June 2019), round 18 (July—August 2019) and round 19 (September—October) have witnessed drastic declines in displacement figures due to government-led return operations beginning in April 2019. However, rounds 20 (November—December 2019) and 21 (February—March 2020) experienced increases in the number of IDPs to 1.73 million IDPs and 1.74 million IDPs respectively. In round 22 (June—July 2020), the total number of IDPs increased to 1.82 million and can be largely explained by the new coverage of SNNPR and Sidama region.

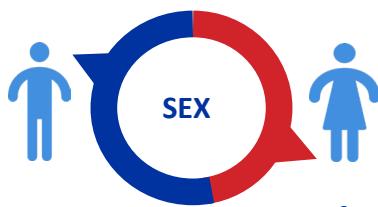
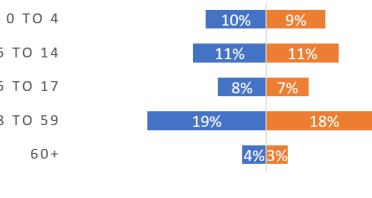
Regional Level

Afar


76,367 IDPs
63 sites covered

13,240 displaced households
Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 27,181 IDPs (36%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs

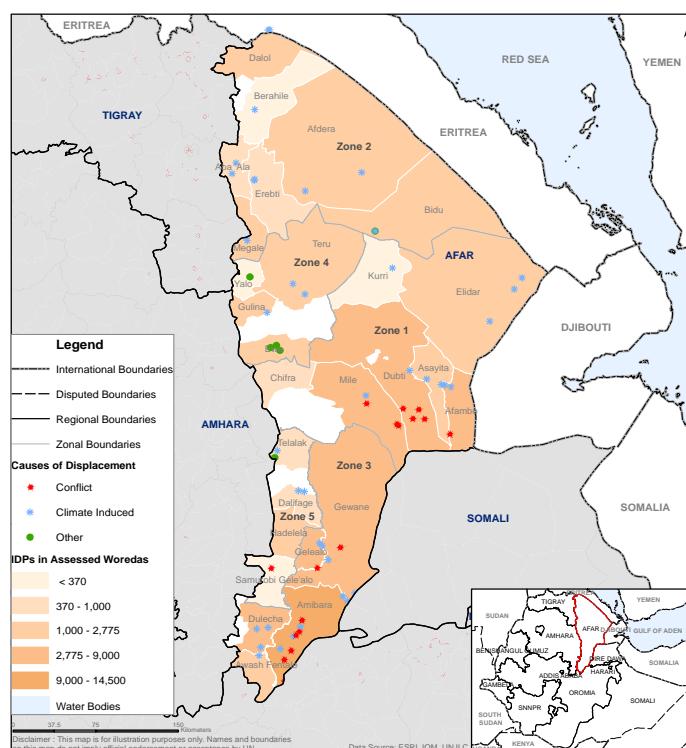

**51.1% male
38,990 males**
**48.9% female
37,377 females**


■ Male ■ Female

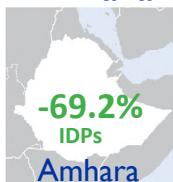
13,240 households comprising 76,367 IDPs were identified in 63 sites in Afar region. These figures represent an increase of 4,005 IDPs (+5.5%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This increase was mainly caused by the coverage of 3 new sites in Afambo and Garani woredas of Zone 1 which were not accessible in previous rounds due to road and security issues. Additionally, Degagali site in Ewa woreda was inaccessible this round due to flash floods. The overflow of the Awash river and heavy rains is also likely to cause accessibility issues for Site Assessment round 23. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 27,181 IDPs, or 36% of the displaced populations. This is followed by drought which displaced 16,704 IDPs (21.9%) and flash floods which displaced 15,085 IDPs (19.8%).

Pregnant girls under 18	68	Elderly persons without care givers	87
Pregnant women over 18	755	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	1,085	Separated children	2
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	59	Orphaned children	48
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	140	Single-female headed households	234
Persons with chronic diseases	18	Single-male headed households	96
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	186

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Afar



Amhara



17,911 IDPs

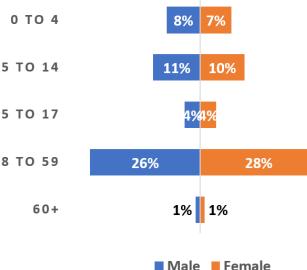
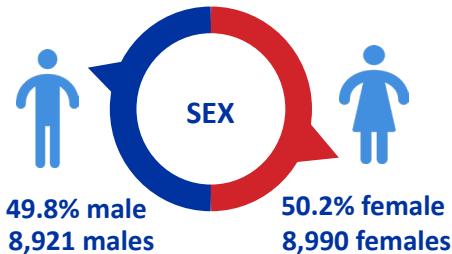
55 sites
covered



5,022 displaced households

Conflict was the only reason for displacement
and displaced 17,911 IDPs (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	71
Pregnant women over 18	128	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	832	Separated children	3
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	34	Orphaned children	14
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	100	Single-female headed households	594
Persons with chronic diseases	51	Single-male headed households	355
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	53

5,022 households comprising 17,911 IDPs were identified in 55 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent a decrease of 40,232 IDPs (-69.19%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This decrease in displacement numbers is largely due to government led return movements in Central Gonder and West Gonder zones, as well as efforts to return IDPs in Awi zone in Amhara region back to Benishangul Gumuz region. The variation in displacement numbers could also be attributed to ongoing return movements. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 17,911 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Amhara

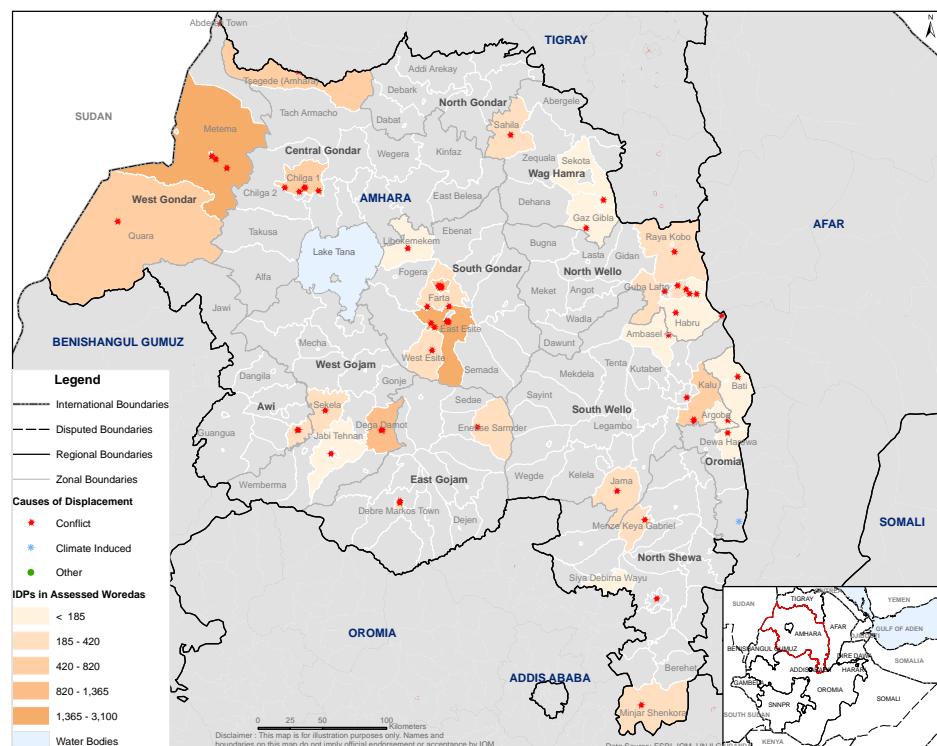
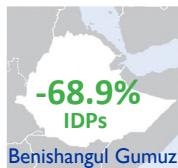


Figure 7: Displacement figures for Amhara region in round 22.

Benishangul Gumuz



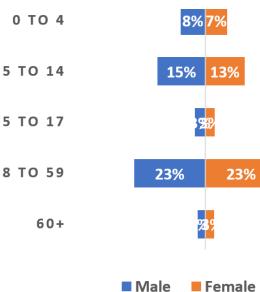
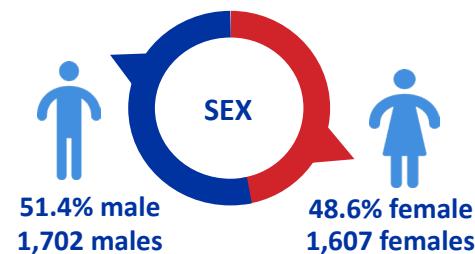
3,309 IDPs
12 sites covered



713 displaced households

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement
and displaced 3,309 IDPs (100%)

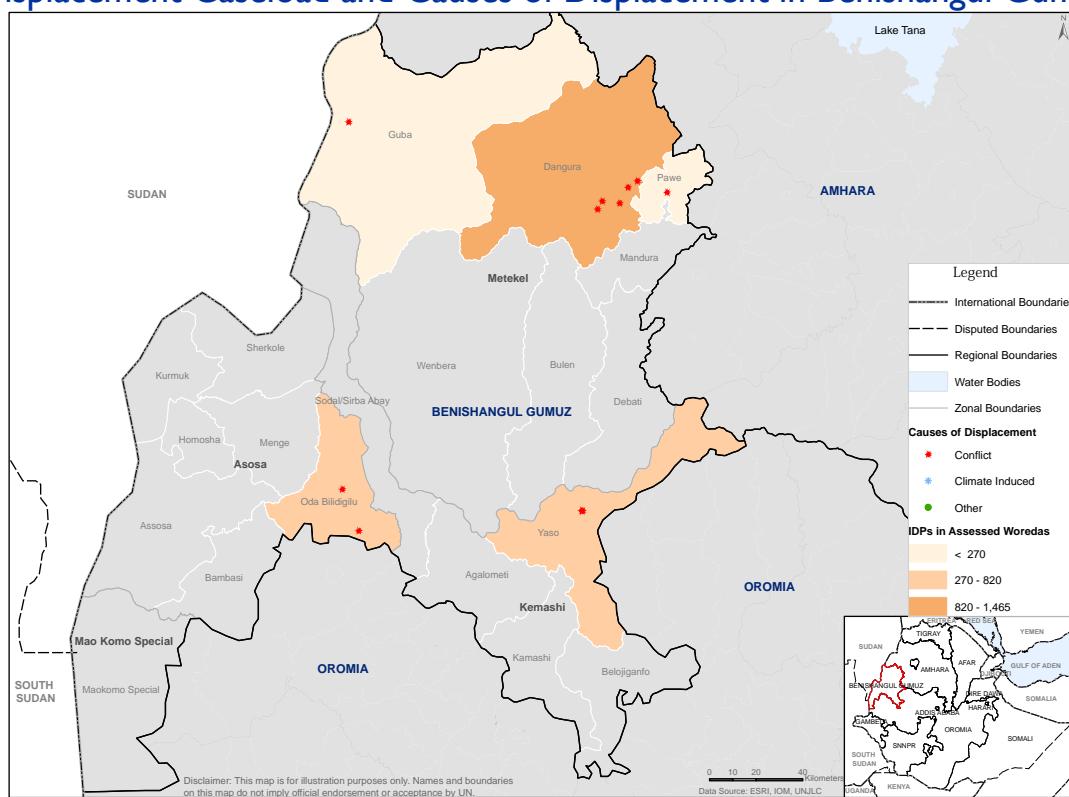
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



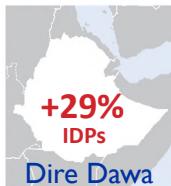
Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	32
Pregnant women over 18	73	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	217	Separated children	8
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	17	Orphaned children	19
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	35	Single-female headed households	4
Persons with chronic diseases	5	Single-male headed households	9
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	2
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	48

713 households comprising 3,309 IDPs were identified in 12 sites in Benishangul Gumuz region. This represents a decrease of 7,318 IDPs (-68.9%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). Abulta site was not covered due to road inaccessibility issues. Meanwhile, 4 sites with high IDP caseloads, namely Manbuk 01, Beles Kutir 2, Manbuk 02, Gelgle Bles High School sites were closed following the return of IDPs. The number of IDPs in Dabu Kokole and Azarti Kitili sites also reduced substantially due to returns. Conflict was the cause of displacement for an estimated 3,309 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced populations.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Benishangul Gumuz



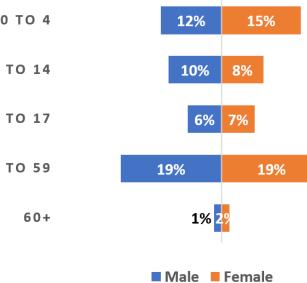
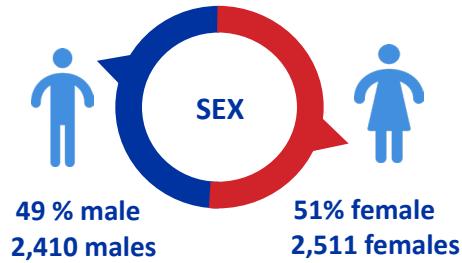
Dire Dawa



4,921 IDPs
2 sites covered

954 displaced households
Conflict was the primary reason for displacement
and displaced 4,921 IDPs (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



954 households comprising 4,921 IDPs were identified in 2 sites in Dire Dawa. These figures represent an increase of 1,105 IDPs (+28.96%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This increase is due to the temporary return of IDPs who had relocated to West Hararge zone in Oromia region and to Somali region. They returned to these 2 sites in Dire Dawa to receive assistance. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for 4,921 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	89	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	120	Separated children	22
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	41	Single-female headed households	0
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Dire Dawa

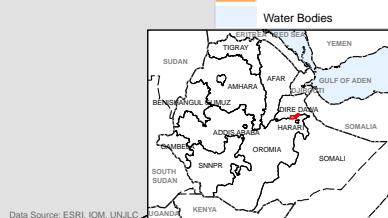
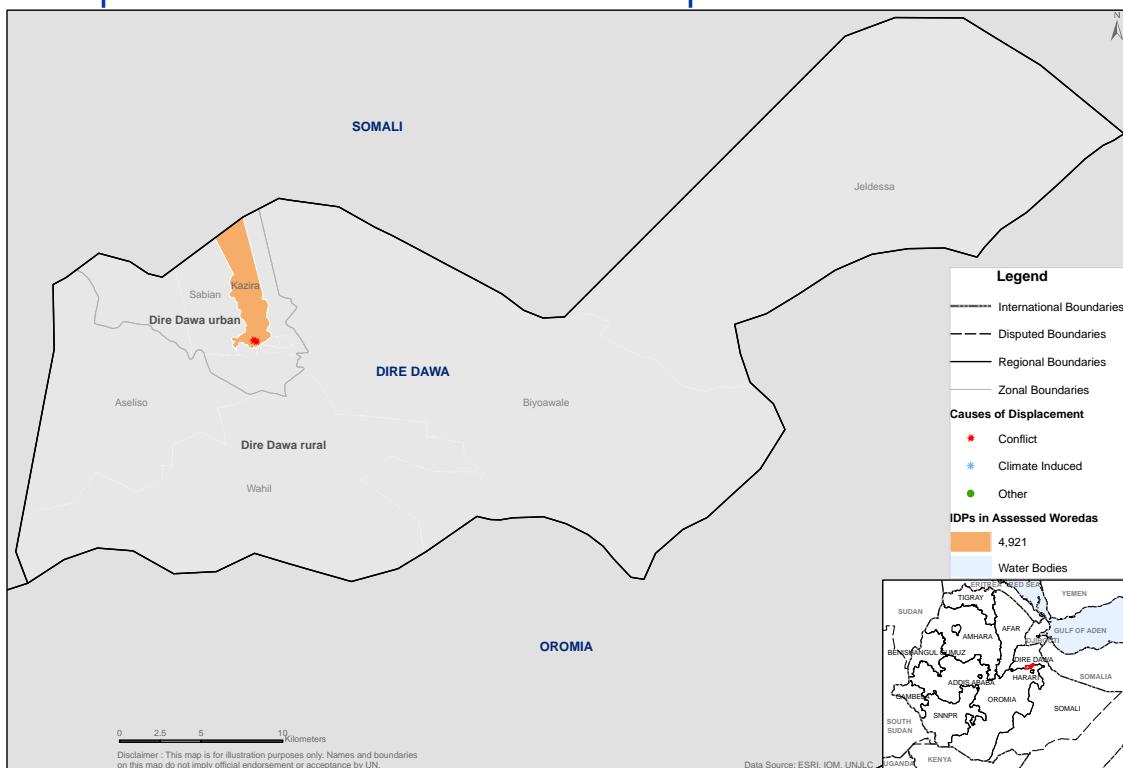
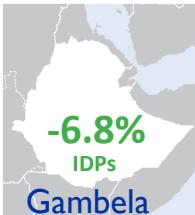


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Dire Dawa in round 22.

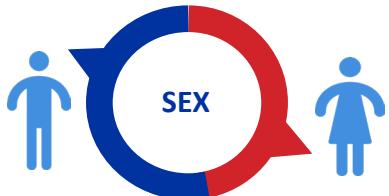
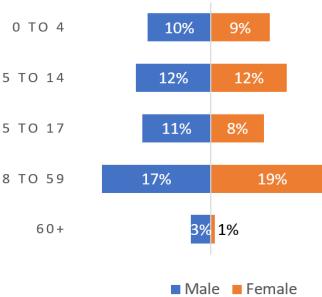
Gambela


33,450 IDPs

**12 sites
covered**

4,693 displaced households
Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 30,403 IDPs (90.9%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs


**51.5% male
17,222 males**
**48.5% female
16,228 females**


4,693 households comprising 33,450 IDPs were identified in 12 sites in Gambela region. These figures represent a decrease of 2,440 IDPs (-6.8%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This decrease is mainly due to the return of IDPs who used to be in Nibnib site in Jikawo woreda, Nuer zone. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 30,403 IDPs, or 90.9% of the displaced populations. The remaining 3,047 IDPs (9.10%) were displaced due to seasonal floods.

Pregnant girls under 18	79	Elderly persons without care givers	69
Pregnant women over 18	460	Unaccompanied children	6
Breastfeeding mothers	659	Separated children	123
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	77	Orphaned children	92
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	131	Single-female headed households	50
Persons with chronic diseases	43	Single-male headed households	71
Religious minorities	0	Single-child headed Households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	266

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Gambela

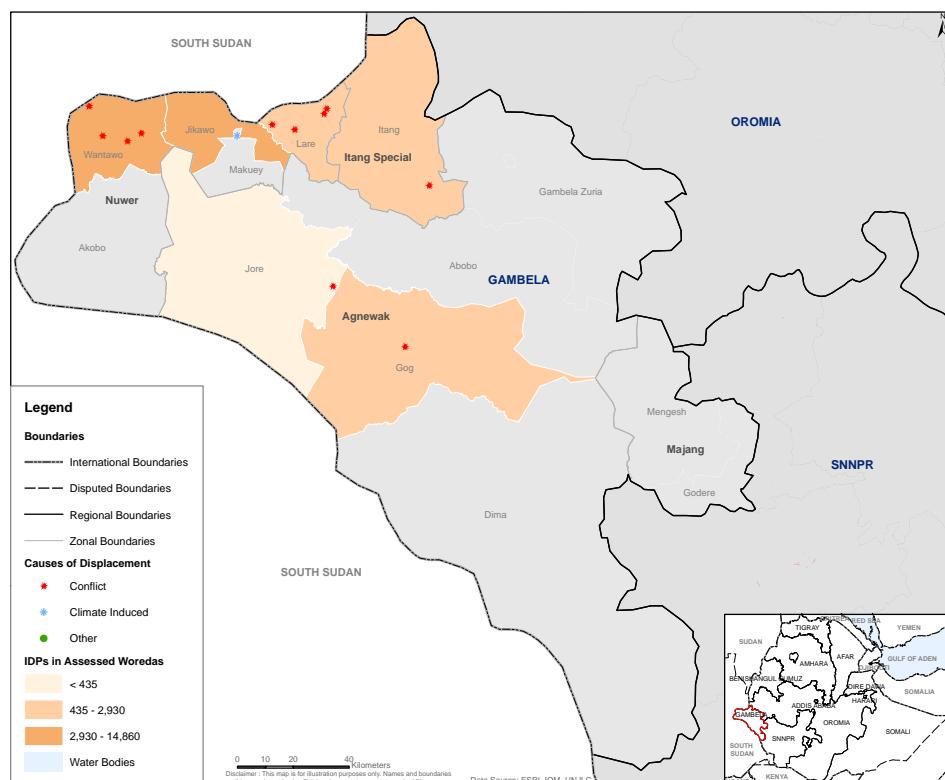
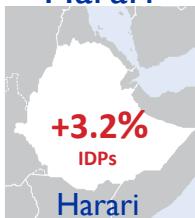


Figure 10: Displacement figures for Gambela region in round 22.

Harari



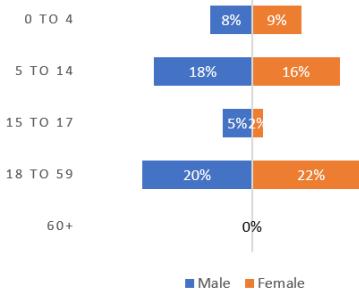
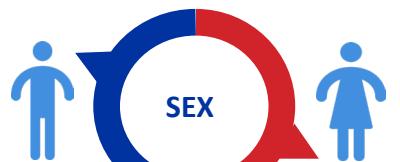
➡ 2,664 IDPs
House icon 8 sites covered



569 displaced households

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 2,664 IDPs (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	3
Pregnant women over 18	55	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	137	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	4	Single-female headed households	3
Persons with chronic diseases	1	Single-male headed households	10
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	37

569 households comprising 2,664 IDPs were identified in 8 sites in Harari region. These figures represent an increase of 82 IDPs (+3.2%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). This slight increase is mainly due to new births. Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 2,664 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Harari

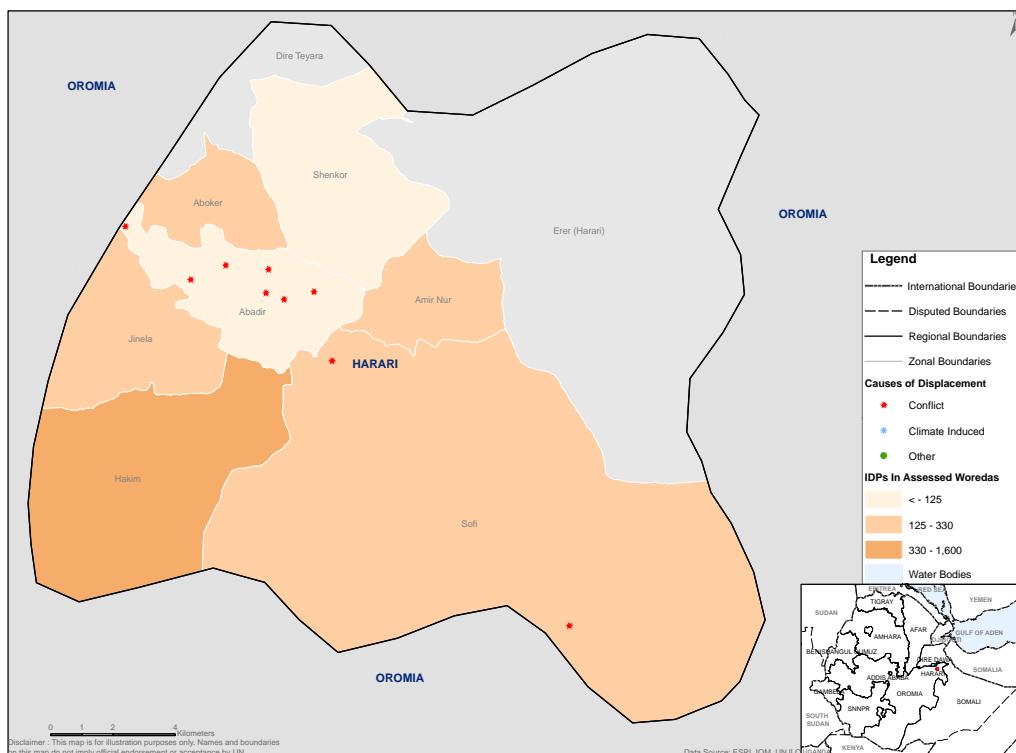
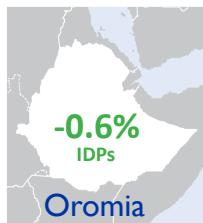


Figure 11: Displacement figures for Harari region in round 22.

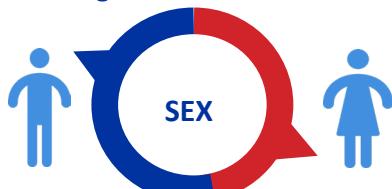
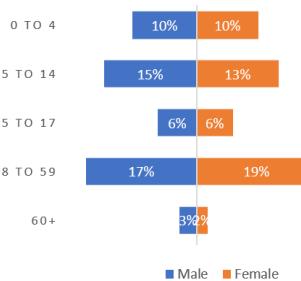
Oromia


592,057 IDPs

100,405 displaced households

437 sites covered
Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 430,911 IDPs (73%)

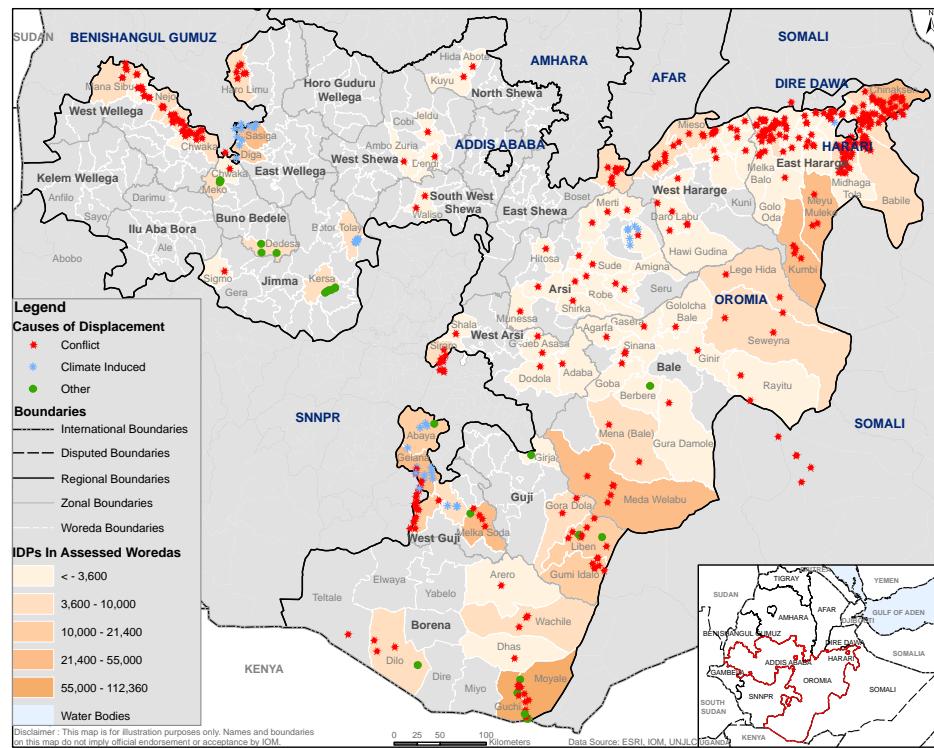
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs


51% male
301,713 males
49% female
290,344 females


Pregnant girls under 18	307	Elderly persons without care givers	1,995
Pregnant women over 18	9,924	Unaccompanied children	184
Breastfeeding mothers	20,725	Separated children	573
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	842	Orphaned children	1,037
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,326	Single-female headed households	3,596
Persons with chronic diseases	732	Single-male headed households	1,057
Religious minorities	203	Child-headed households	59
Ethnic minorities	118	Elderly-headed households	6,554

100,405 households comprising 592,057 IDPs were identified in 437 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent a modest decrease of 3,312 IDPs (-0.6%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). However, it should be noted that a significant number of sites (69 sites) could not be accessed during this round due to security issues and road restrictions. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 426,881 IDPs (72%), while 78,243 IDPs (13%) were displaced due to other reasons and 72,324 IDPs (12%) due to drought.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Oromia



SNNPR & Sidama



→ 93,982 IDPs

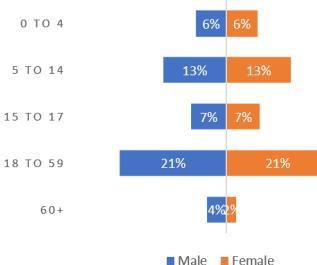
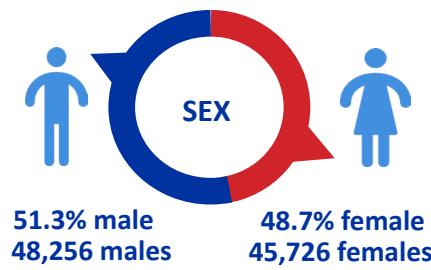
94 sites covered



16,231 displaced households

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 66,994 IDPs (71%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



Pregnant girls under 18	29	Unaccompanied children	57
Pregnant women over 18	1,491	Separated children	229
Breastfeeding mothers	3,402	Orphaned children	799
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	104	Single-female headed households	1,669
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	335	Single-male headed households	443
Persons with chronic diseases	347	Child-headed households	120
Minorities	107	Elderly-headed households	560
Elderly persons without care givers	383		

16,231 households comprising 93,982 IDPs were identified in 94 sites in SNNPR and Sidama. This is the first time that Site Assessment was conducted in these two regions. A considerable number of sites in Gurage, Sheka, South Bench and Amaro zones could not be accessed due to insecurity. Sites in Merab Omo, South Bench, Woliya and South Omo zones were also inaccessible due to floods and landslides. Since this is a pilot round, DTM is working hard to obtain better coverage for SA round 23. Conflict was the primary reason for displacement for an estimated 66,994 IDPs (71%), while 26,988 IDPs (29%) were displaced due to flash floods.

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in SNNPR & Sidama

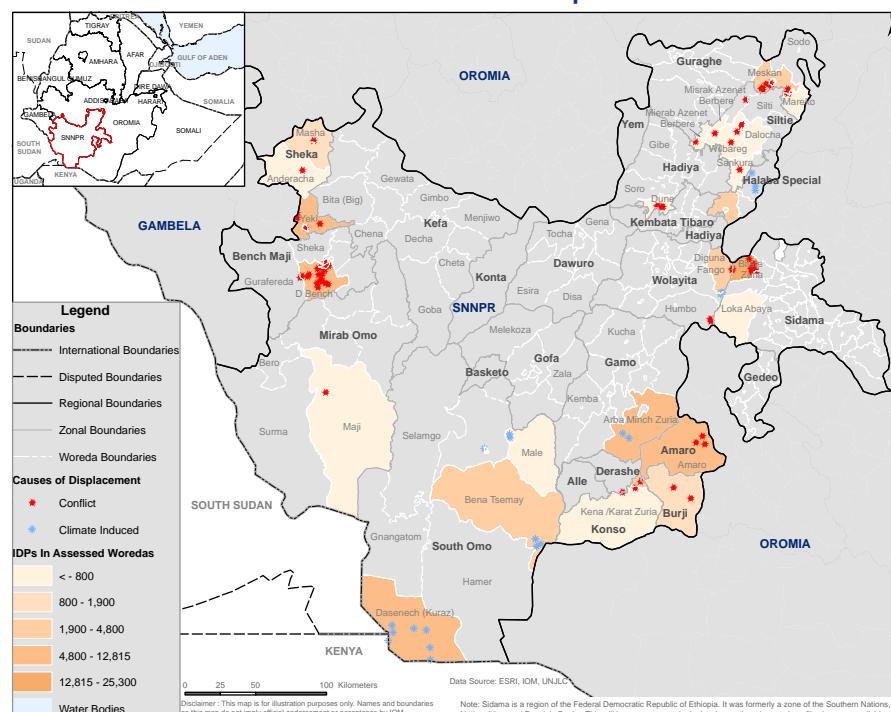
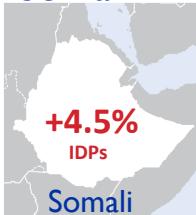
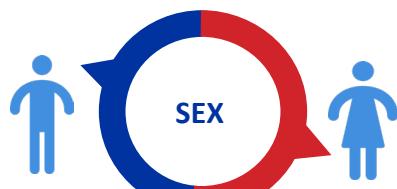


Figure 13: Displacement figures for SNNPR and Sidama region in round 22.

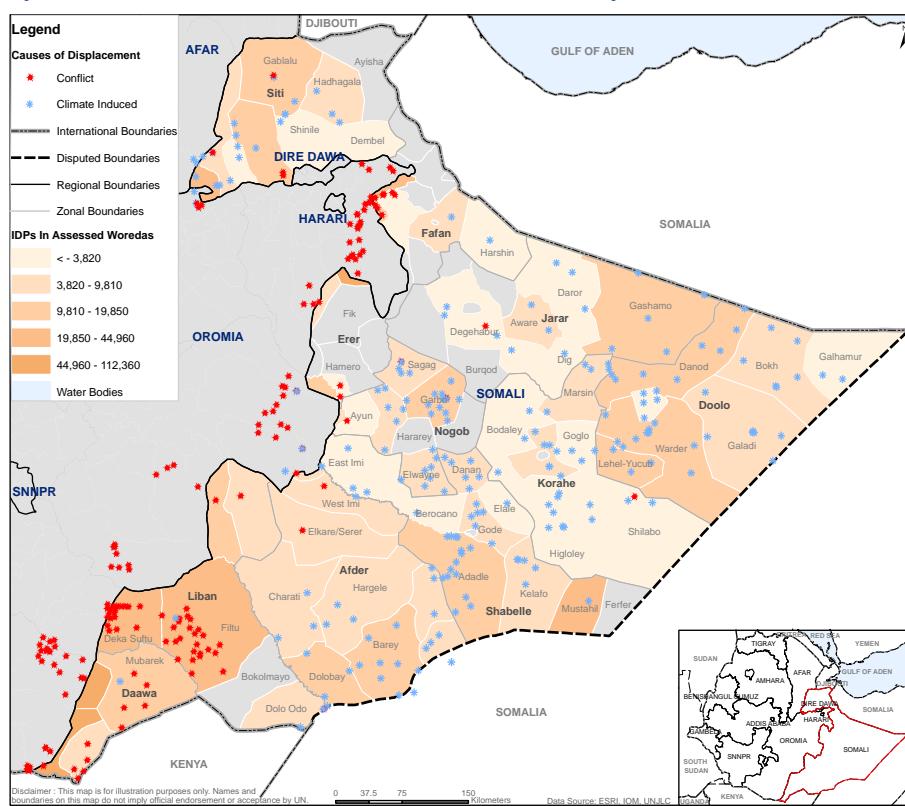
Somali

895,884 IDPs

385 sites covered

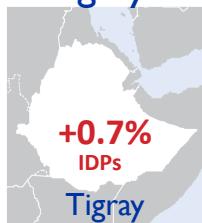
139,173 displaced households
Conflict was the primary reason for displacement and displaced 548,997 IDPs (61%)
Sex and age breakdown of IDPs

**48.6% male
435,172 males**
**51.4% female
460,712 females**


Pregnant girls under 18	1,732	Elderly persons without care givers	2,704
Pregnant women over 18	15,353	Unaccompanied children	71
Breastfeeding mothers	23,553	Separated children	1,447
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,038	Orphaned children	4,789
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,524	Single-female headed households	4,482
Persons with chronic diseases	1,858	Single-male headed households	1,874
Religious minorities	1	Child-headed households	777
Ethnic minorities	53	Elderly-headed households	7,246

139,173 households comprising 895,884 IDPs were identified in 385 sites in Somali region. These figures represent an increase of 38,794 IDPs (+4.5%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). Notably, 6 new IDP sites opened in Shabelle zone due to new displacement, and 5 sites were inaccessible due to security issues. Conflict was the main reason for displacement and displaced an estimated 548,997 IDPs (61%), while drought displaced 281,543 IDPs (31%).

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Somali


Tigray



100,266 IDPs

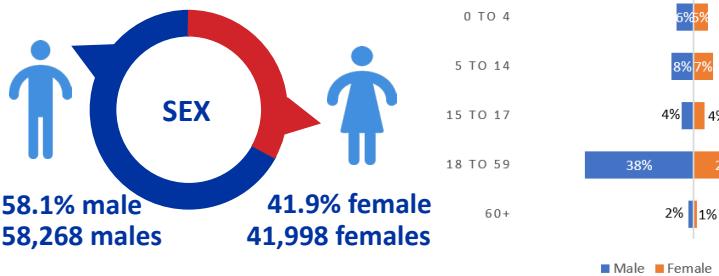


229 sites
covered

48,084 displaced households

Conflict was the primary reason for displacement
and displaced 100,266 IDPs (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of IDPs



48,084 households comprising 100,266 IDPs were identified in 229 sites in Tigray region. These figures represent a modest increase of 664 IDPs (+0.7%) since round 21 (February/March 2020). Conflict was the main reason for displacement for an estimated 100,266 IDPs (100%).

Pregnant girls under 18	2	Elderly persons without care givers	703
Pregnant women over 18	870	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	2,380	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	145	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	416	Single-female headed households	4,174
Persons with chronic diseases	1,047	Single-male headed households	9,453
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	946

Displacement Caseload and Causes of Displacement in Tigray

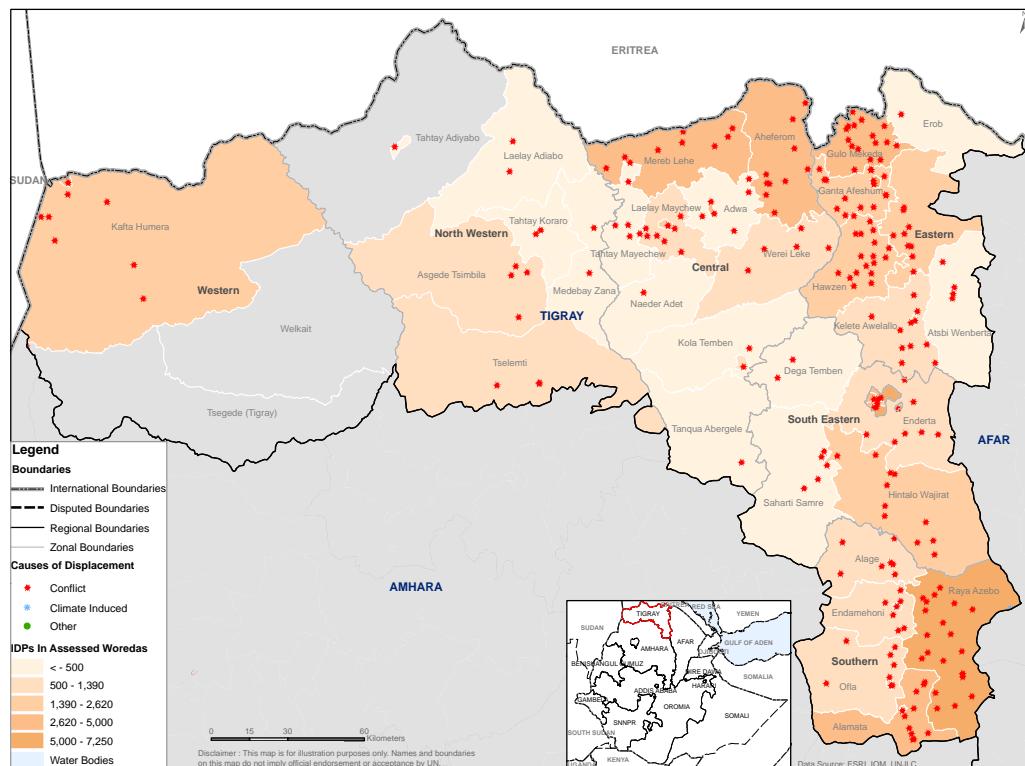


Figure 15: Displacement figures for Tigray region in round 22.

MOBILITY

Number of Sites With Newly Arrived IDPs

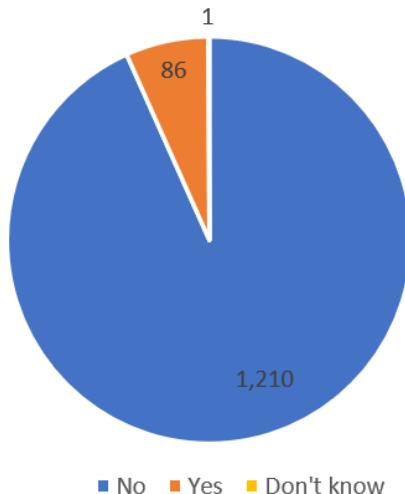


Figure 16: Number of sites hosting IDPs who newly arrived within the last 2 months.

86 sites (6.7%) registered new IDP arrivals in the last 2 months, while 1,210 sites (93.3%) did not.

Percentage and Number of Newly Arrived IDP Households From the Kebele of Displacement

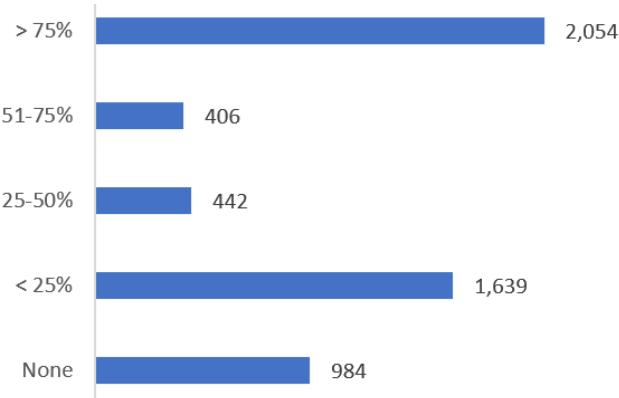
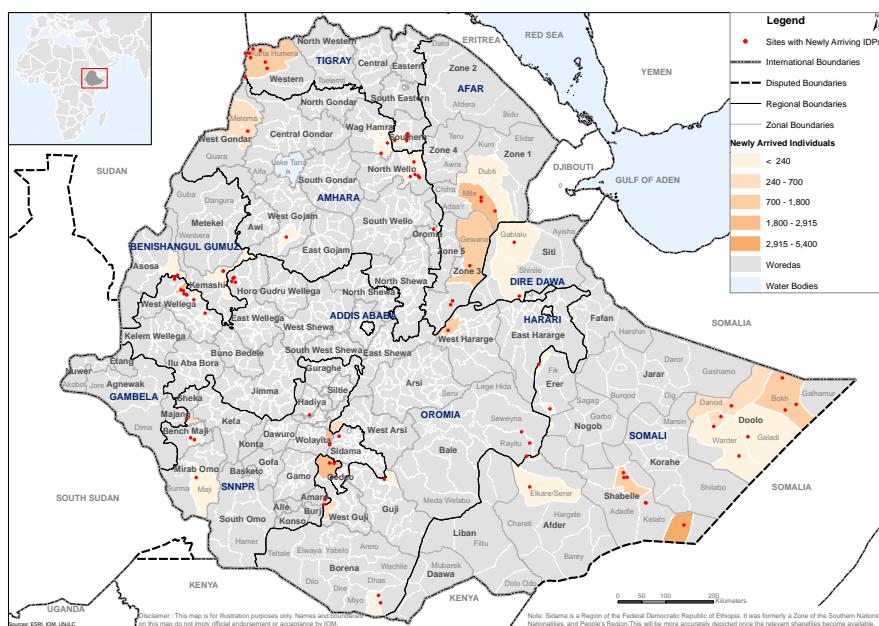


Figure 17: Percentage of newly arrived IDPs who are currently displaced in the same kebele where they came from.

In the 86 sites hosting new arrivals, more than 75% or 2,054 IDP households are from the kebele of displacement, while 51-75% or 406 IDP households are displaced in the same kebele.

Newly Arrived IDPs



This map portrays areas hosting newly arrived IDPs. The lighter the shade, the fewer the number of newly arrived IDPs. Conversely, the darker the shade, the larger the number of newly arrived IDPs. The following are the top 3 woredas hosting the largest number of newly arrived IDPs:

Figure 18: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

1 5,400 newly arrived IDPs in Mustahil, Shabelle, Somali.

2 2,716 newly arrived IDPs in Haro Limu, East Wellega, Oromia.mali.

3 2,473 newly arrived IDPs in Di-guna Fango, Wolaita, SNNPR.

Factors Preventing Return

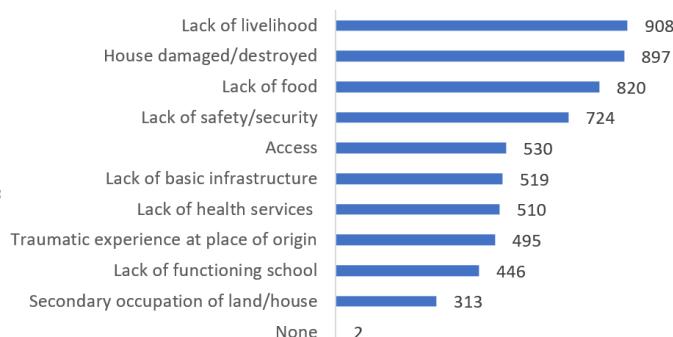


Figure 19: Factors preventing return at national level.

Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

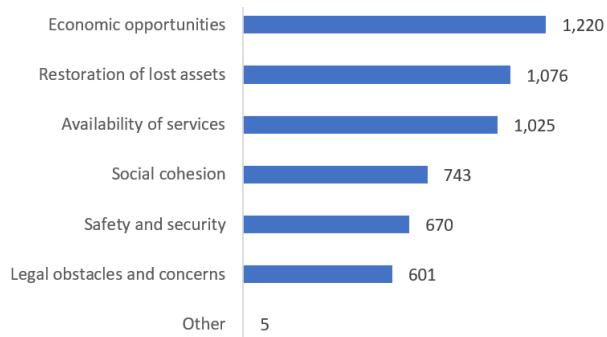


Figure 20: Support needed to resolve displacement at national level.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

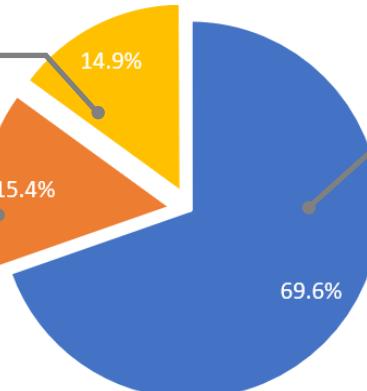
National Level



In 193 sites (14.9%), the majority of IDPs prefer to relocate.



In 200 sites (15.4%), the majority of IDPs prefer to return.



Locally Integrate



In 903 sites (69.6%), the majority of IDPs prefer to locally integrate.

Regional Level



Majority of IDPs in 56 sites (89%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 32 sites (58%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 16 sites (29%) prefer return.



Majority of IDPs in 5 sites prefer local integration (42%) and IDPs in 4 sites (33%) prefer relocation.



Majority of IDPs in both sites (100%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 10 sites (83%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in all 5 sites (63%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in 213 sites (49%) prefer local integration and IDPs in 133 sites (30%) prefer relocation.



Majority of IDPs in 72 sites (77%) prefer return.



Majority of IDPs in 345 sites (90%) prefer local integration.



Majority of IDPs in all 229 sites (100%) prefer local integration.

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

SHELTER

Shelters in Current Location

Shelters Below Standard

25-50% of IDP households in 208 sites in Somali and 70 sites in Oromia feel as though they are living in shelters that are below standard. IDPs in 229 sites in Tigray feel as though they are living in shelters that meet standards.

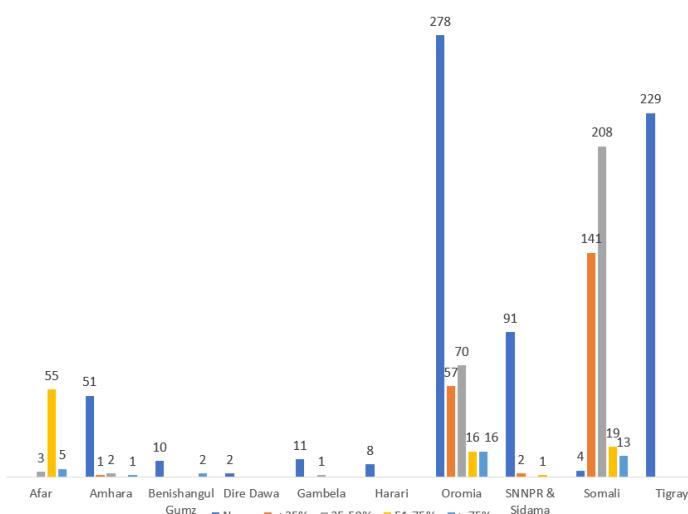


Figure 22: Percentage of IDP households living in below standard shelters across regions.



Sites With Overcrowded Shelters

25-50% of IDP households in 63 sites in Tigray are of the opinion that they are living in overcrowded shelters. There are also 29 sites in Oromia where 25-50% of IDP households believe they are living in overcrowded shelters.

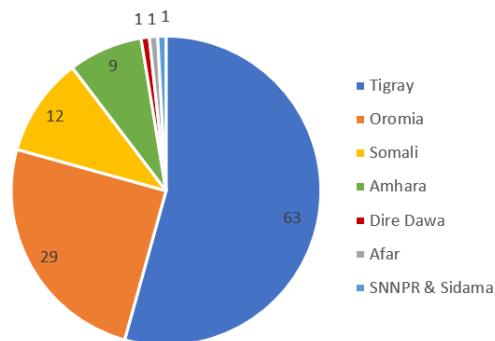


Figure 23: Number of sites by region where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.

Shelters in Places of Origin

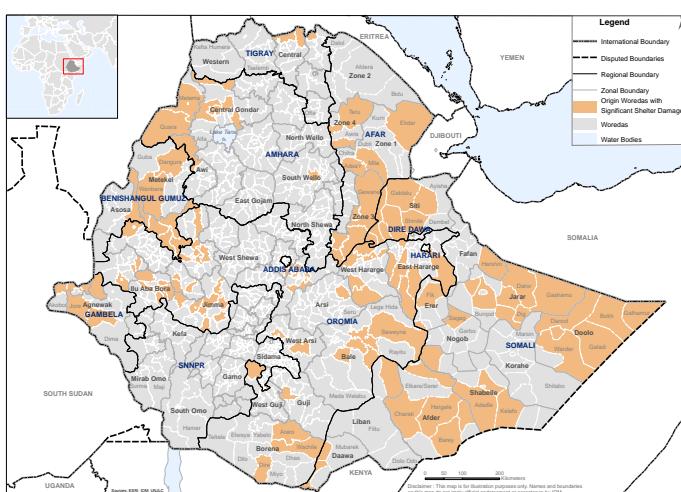


Figure 24: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.



Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 46 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 36 sites are in Somali.
- In 18 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 7 sites are in Somali.



Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 303 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 141 sites are in Somali.
- In 638 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of these, 198 sites are in Oromia.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

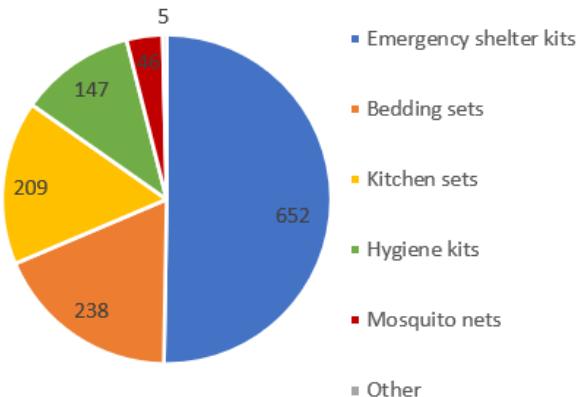


Figure 25: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.

In a large majority of sites (652 sites), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 238 sites, the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 209 sites, kitchen sets were the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 572 sites have access to NFI-selling markets (44%). However, in 34 of those sites, the operating hours of the market have been reduced due to COVID-19.



IDPs in 725 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets (56%) but in 62 of those sites, they are temporarily closed due to COVID-19.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Amount of Water

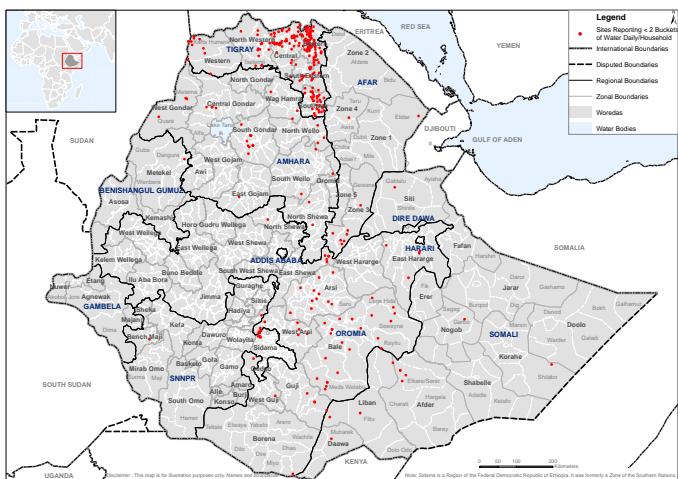


Figure 26: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



2.2

Average number
of water jerrycans/
buckets collected per
household per day

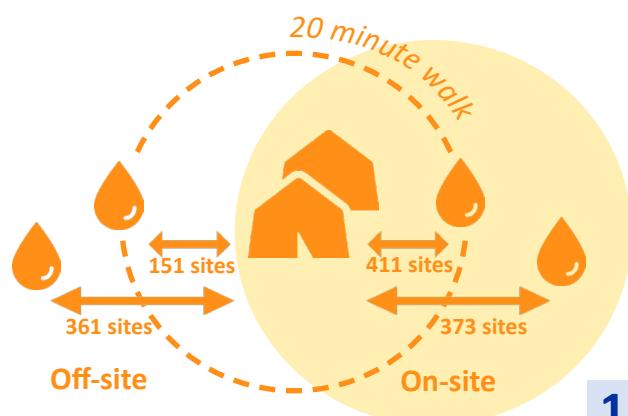
At the national level, IDP households collect an average of 2.2 20 liter water jerrycans/buckets per day. The region that collected the lowest number of water jerrycans/buckets is Tigray with an average of 1.1 per household per day. In Amhara and Afar, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day is 1.5 and 1.9 respectively. In Somali, the average number is 2.8 20 liter water jerrycans/buckets and 2.4 in Oromia.

Accessibility of Water

Distance to Nearest Water Point

The main water distribution point for most sites (411 sites) was on-site and within a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. In 373 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk to reach. Notably, there are 361 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution points.

Figure 27: Distance required to reach the nearest water distribution point from the sites.



Time Needed to Queue for Water

Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 432 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 251 sites, IDPs queue between 31-60 minutes and the wait is over an hour for IDPs in 208 sites.

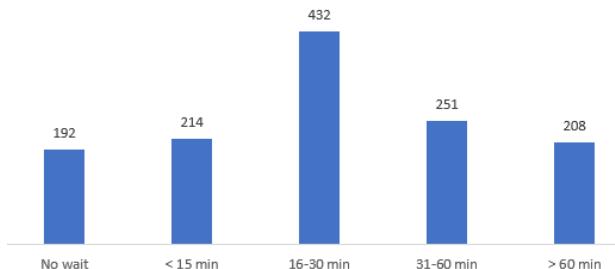


Figure 28: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of Non-Functioning Latrines

It was found that there are 1,916 non-functioning latrines on-site in Oromia and 1,504 non-functioning latrines on-site in Tigray. In Somali, it was found that there are 857 non-functioning latrines.

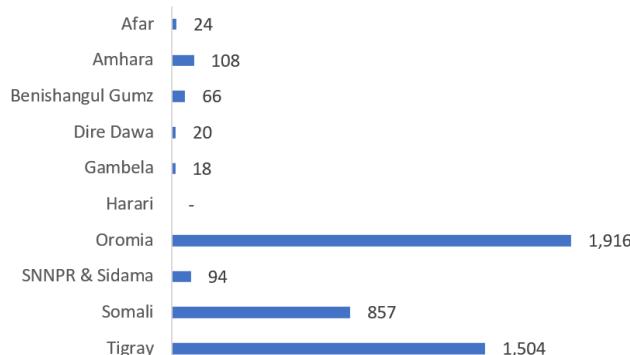


Figure 29: Number of non-functioning latrines on-site by region.

Complaints About the Drinking Water

Of the 1,297 sites covered, a total of 752 sites (58%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 545 sites (42%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

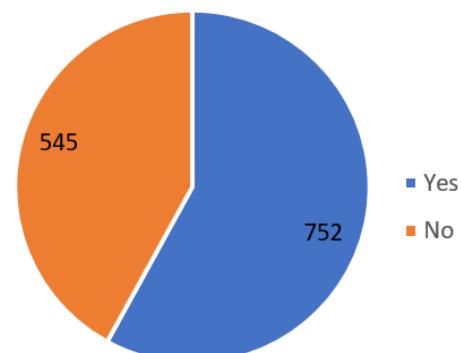
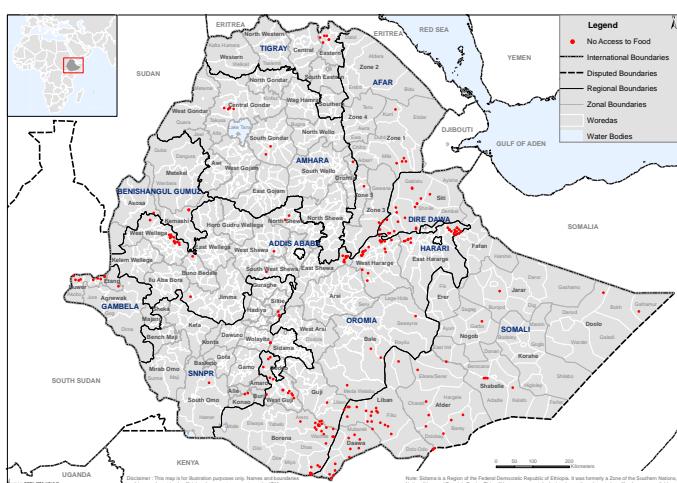


Figure 30: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Access to Food



Out of the 1,297 sites covered, a total of 1,061 sites (82%) have access to food, of which 531 sites have access to food on-site and 530 sites have access to food off-site. However, 236 sites (18%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map on the left, the region in which this is most prominent is Somali with 110 sites reportedly without access to food.

Figure 31: Sites reporting no access to food.

Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is through food assistance, as reported in 669 sites (52%). The second main source for obtaining food is via "other" means in 199 sites (15%), which mainly involves working daily labour jobs for food.



IDPs in 580 sites (45%) have access to a market. However, in 41 of those sites, the operating hours of the market have been reduced due to COVID-19.



IDPs in 717 sites (55%) do not have access to a market but in 58 of those sites, they are temporarily closed due to COVID-19.

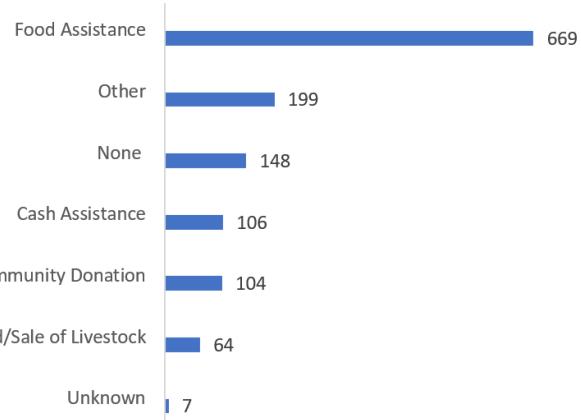


Figure 32: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.



Income and Occupation

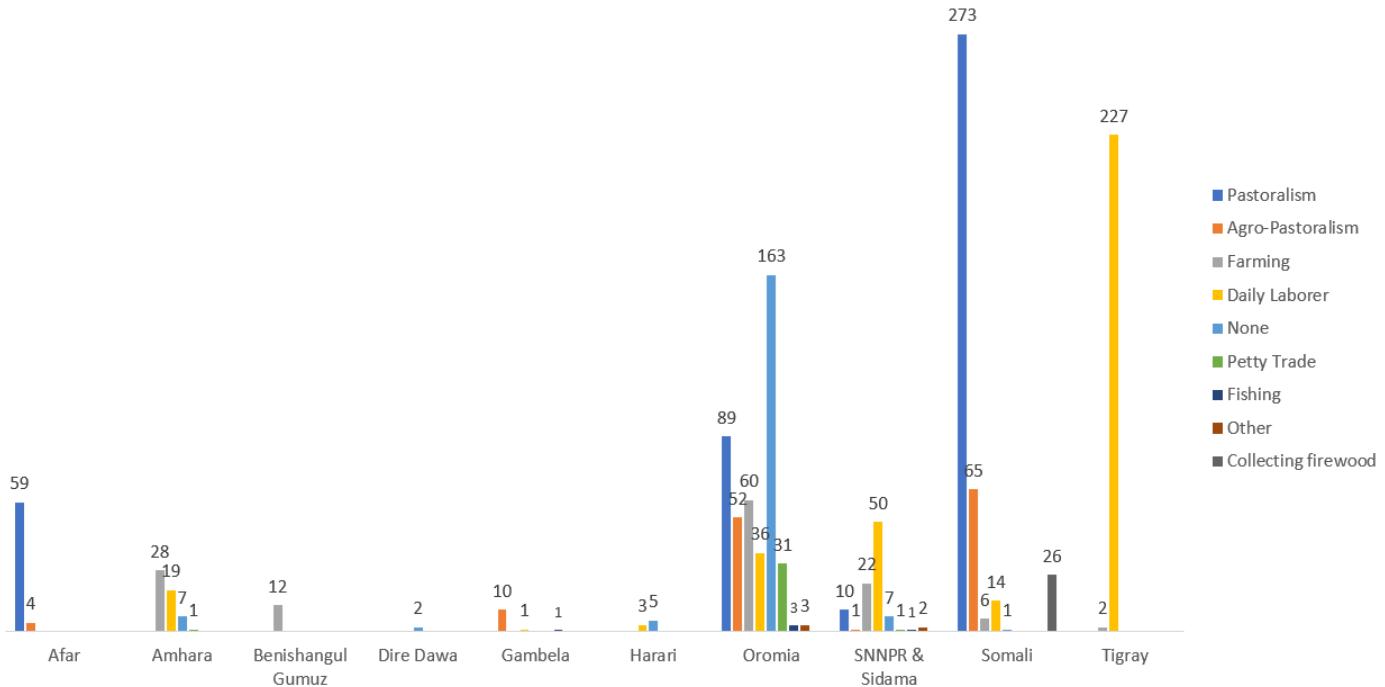


Figure 33: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 163 sites in Oromia reported that the majority of IDPs in these sites have no main occupation. However, the next recorded main occupation among the majority of IDPs in 89 sites is pastoralism.

In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in an overwhelming 273 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 65 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 227 sites in Tigray are daily laborers.

Livestock

Of the 591 sites that have livestock, the following is the average percentage of households owning livestock:

- Afar - 78%
- Amhara - 40%
- Benishangul Gumuz - 28%
- Gambella - 52%
- Oromia - 41%
- SNNPR & Sidama - 40%
- Somali - 12%
- Tigray - 14%

591

Number of sites with
livestock on site



Land

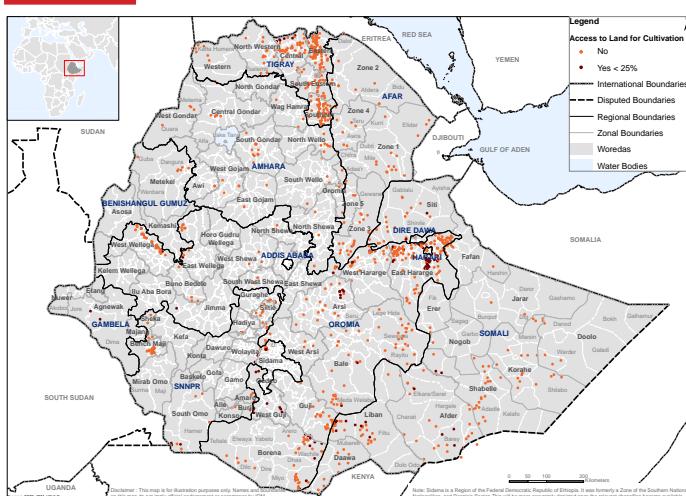


Figure 34: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.



Limited Access to Land for Cultivation

- Less than 25% of IDPs in 49 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 36 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.



No Access to Land for Cultivation

- IDPs in 275 sites in Oromia do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 221 sites in Tigray do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 216 sites in Somali do not have access to land for cultivation.

HEALTH

Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 33 sites (52%), followed by typhoid in 13 sites (21%).



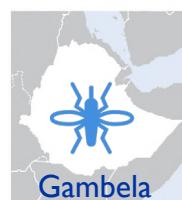
Diarrhea is the main concern for 17 sites (31%), followed by typhoid in 12 sites (22%).



Malaria is the main concern for 10 sites (83%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 1 site (50%) and pneumonia is the main concern for the other site (50%).



Malaria is the main concern for all 12 sites (100%).



Scabies is the main concern for 4 sites (50%), followed by acute malnutrition in 3 sites (38%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 105 sites (24%), followed by malaria in 99 sites (23%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 46 sites (49%), followed by malaria in 32 sites (34%).



Malaria is the main concern for 217 sites (56%), followed by pneumonia in 89 sites (23%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 103 sites (45%), followed by diarrhea in 46 sites (20%).

Accessibility of Health Services

Factors Preventing Access to Health Services

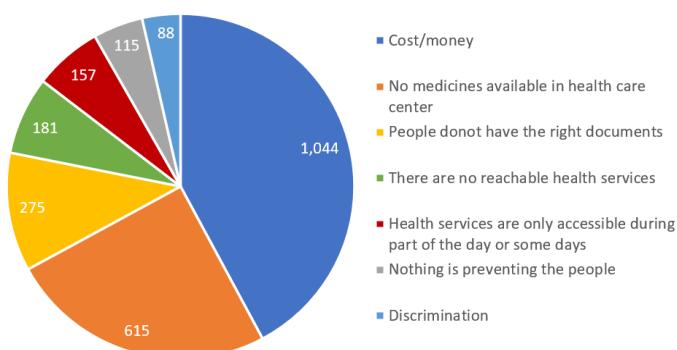


Figure 35: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services by number of sites.

IDPs in 178 sites (14%) reported having no access to health facilities. Most of these sites are in Somali (87 sites) and Oromia (46 sites).

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost, as found in 1,044 sites (80%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 615 sites (47%), followed by the lack of proper documents in 275 sites (21%).

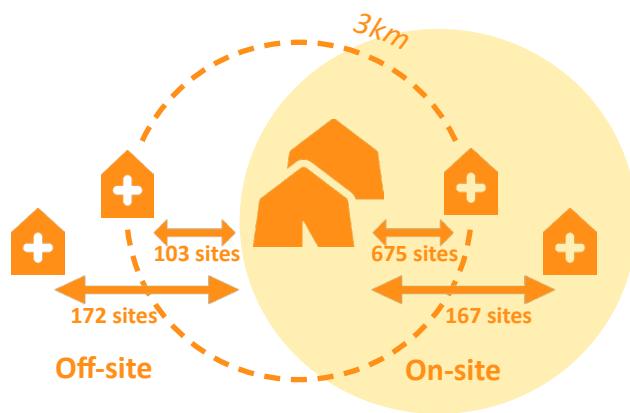


IDPs in 1,119 sites (86%) have access to a health facility.



IDPs in 178 sites (14%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

Distance to Health Facilities or Services

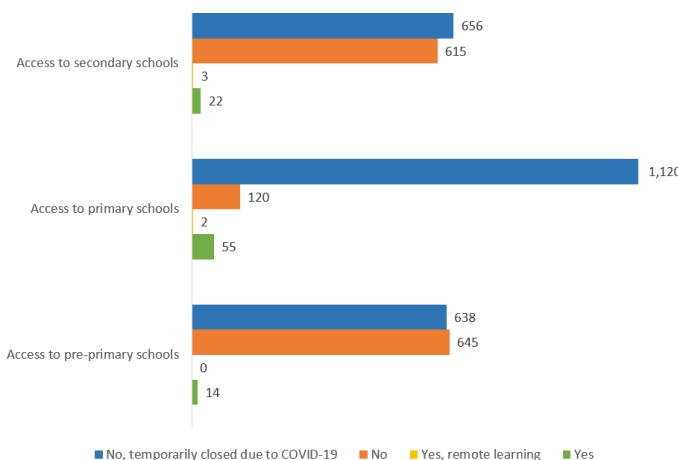


For a majority of IDPs, the location of health facilities or services are on-site and within 3km in 675 sites (52%). In 167 sites (13%), IDPs have to travel more than 3km to access health services, while in 172 sites (13%), health facilities or services were off-site and more than 3km away.

Figure 36: Location of health facilities/services.

EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools



Access to Schools for Displaced Children

As a COVID-19 prevention measure, 638 pre-primary schools, 1,120 primary schools and 656 secondary schools were temporarily closed. Pre-primary schools and secondary schools are not accessible for displaced children in 645 and 615 sites respectively, making primary schools slightly more accessible in comparison. Displaced children had access to primary schools only in 55 sites (4%).

Figure 37: Access to pre-primary, primary and secondary school education for displaced children.

Access to Learning Supplies

Of the displaced children in 57 sites who have access to primary schools (55 have access and 2 employ remote learning), children reported having access to some learning supplies in 44 sites (77%). However, children in 11 sites (19%) reported not having access to learning supplies. Only in 1 site (2%) was it reported that all displaced children have access to learning supplies.

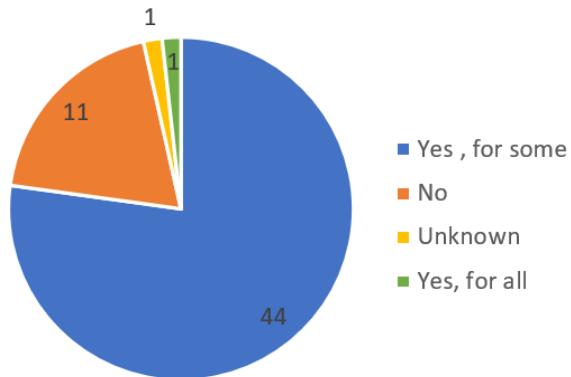
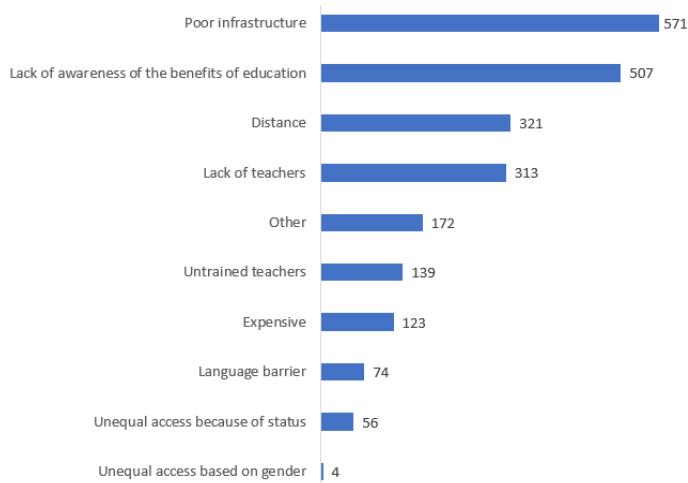


Figure 38: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Standard of Schools



IDPs in 571 sites (44%) were dissatisfied with the standard of schools due to poor infrastructure, while IDPs in 507 sites (39%) were dissatisfied because of the lack of awareness of the benefits of education. Notably, IDPs in 56 sites (4%) mentioned that they experienced unequal access to education due to their displacement status in their current location.

Figure 39: Reasons for dissatisfaction with the standard of schools for sites where IDPs are not satisfied with the standard of schools.

Distance to Nearest Primary School

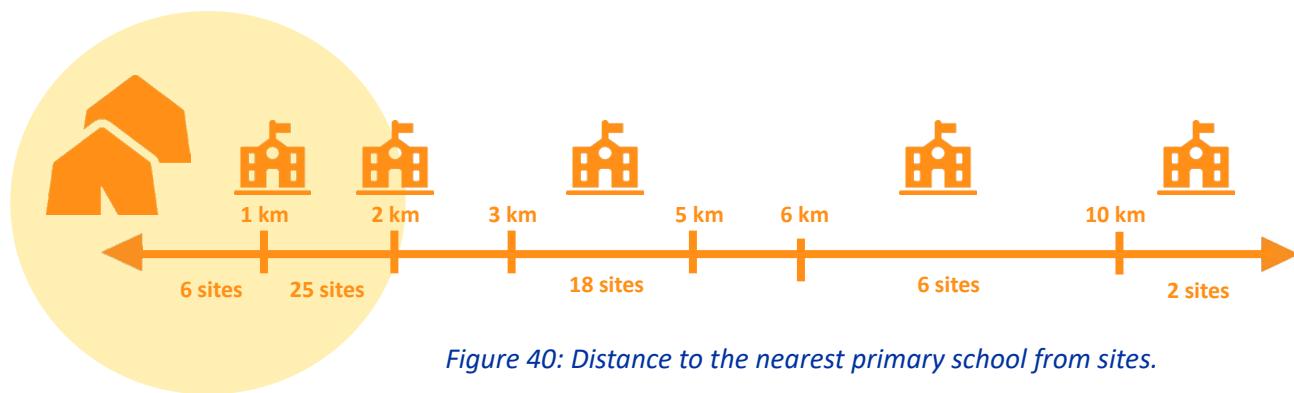


Figure 40: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

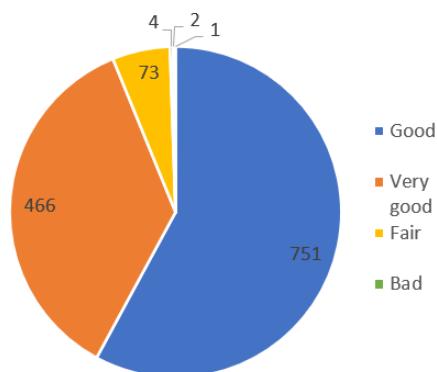
For the 57 sites that have access to primary schools, the most common distance to the nearest primary school is between 1-2km away, as found in 25 sites (44%). The distance is less than 1km for 6 sites

(11%), while in 18 sites (32%), the distance to the nearest primary school is 3-5km. Significantly, children from 2 sites (4%) have to travel more than 10km to reach the nearest primary school.

PROTECTION

Security Incidents

The Relationship Between IDPs and Host Communities



The relationship between IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 751 sites (58%) and very good in 466 sites (36%). However, the relationship is reportedly bad in 4 sites (0.3%).

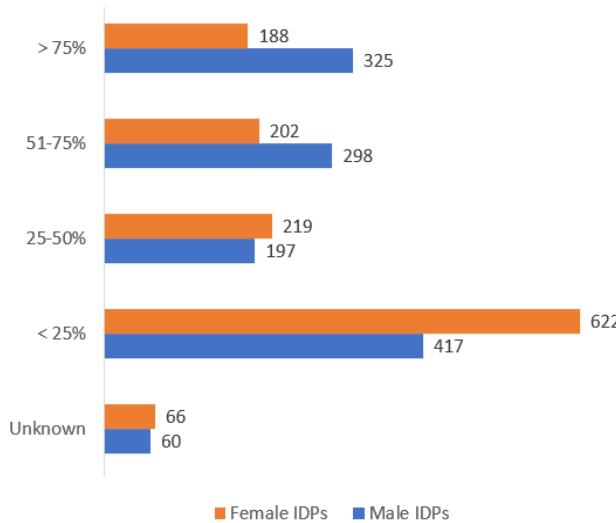
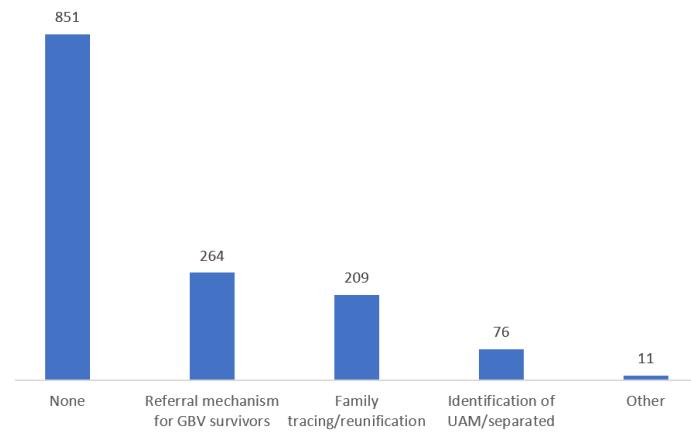
Figure 41: The relationship between IDPs and host communities across accessed sites.

Protection Services & Documentation

Type of Protection Services Available

In 851 sites (66%), there are reportedly no protection services being provided. However, referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence is available in 264 sites (20%), while family tracing services are present in 209 sites (16%).

Figure 42: Types of protection services provided at sites.



Possession of ID Cards

Less than 25% of female IDPs have ID cards in 622 sites, while less than 25% of male IDPs have ID cards in 417 sites. Only in 188 sites did more than 75% of female IDPs have ID cards and only in 325 sites did more than 75% of male IDPs have ID cards.

Figure 43: Percentage of male and female IDPs who have ID cards by number of sites.

COVID-19

Impact of Covid-19 on IDPs

Number of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

In locations where Site Assessment was conducted, 121 medically tested and confirmed COVID-19 cases were found among IDPs in Tigray, while 6 cases were found in Oromia, 5 cases in Amhara and 2 cases in Afar. However, it should be noted that this data is based on self-reported information and thus the actual number of confirmed COVID-19 cases may vary.

Figure 44: Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases by region.

Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19

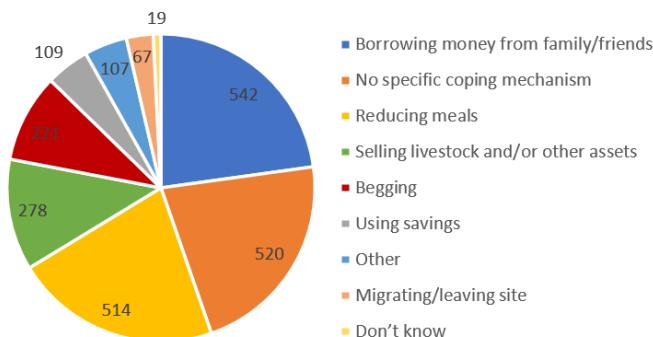


Figure 45: Coping mechanisms adopted by IDPs.

In 542 sites (42%), IDPs resorted to borrowing money from family and friends, while in 514 sites (40%), IDPs were reducing their meals.

Shortage of Items & Price Increases

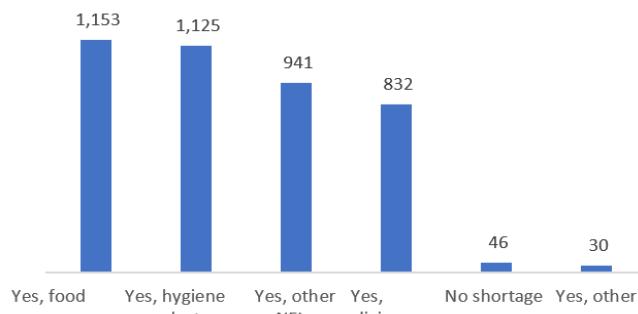
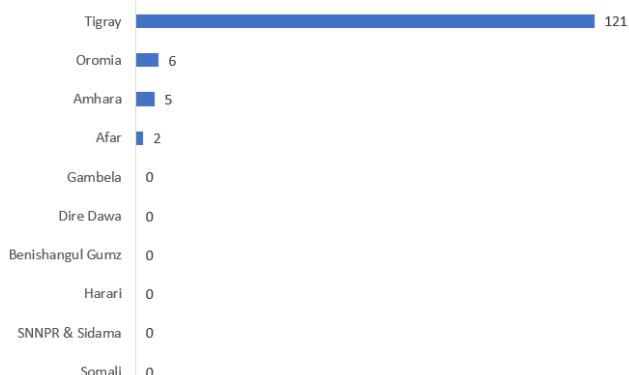


Figure 47: Shortage of items by number of sites.



Availability of Quarantine Facilities

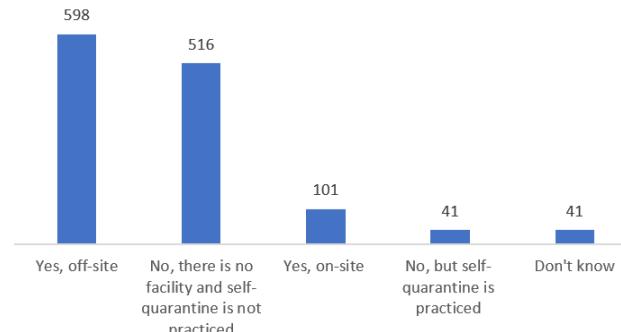


Figure 46: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

Quarantine facilities were available in 699 sites (54%), where they were off-site in 598 sites and on-site in 101 sites. However, there were no quarantine facilities in 516 sites (42%).

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 1,153 sites (89%), IDPs mentioned that there are food shortages. In 1,125 sites (87%), there is a shortage of hygiene products and this entails water, soap, sanitizers and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Additionally, it was reported that the price of food has increased across 1,163 sites (90%) and the price of hygiene products have also increased across 1,123 sites (87%).

"Only seven focus group discussion participants have been chosen to take part in the Village Assessment Survey in Debub Bench woreda, Bench Sheko zone in SNNPR as part of a COVID-19 prevention measure. "

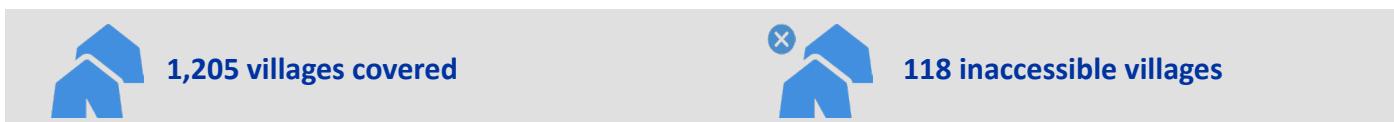


Section 2

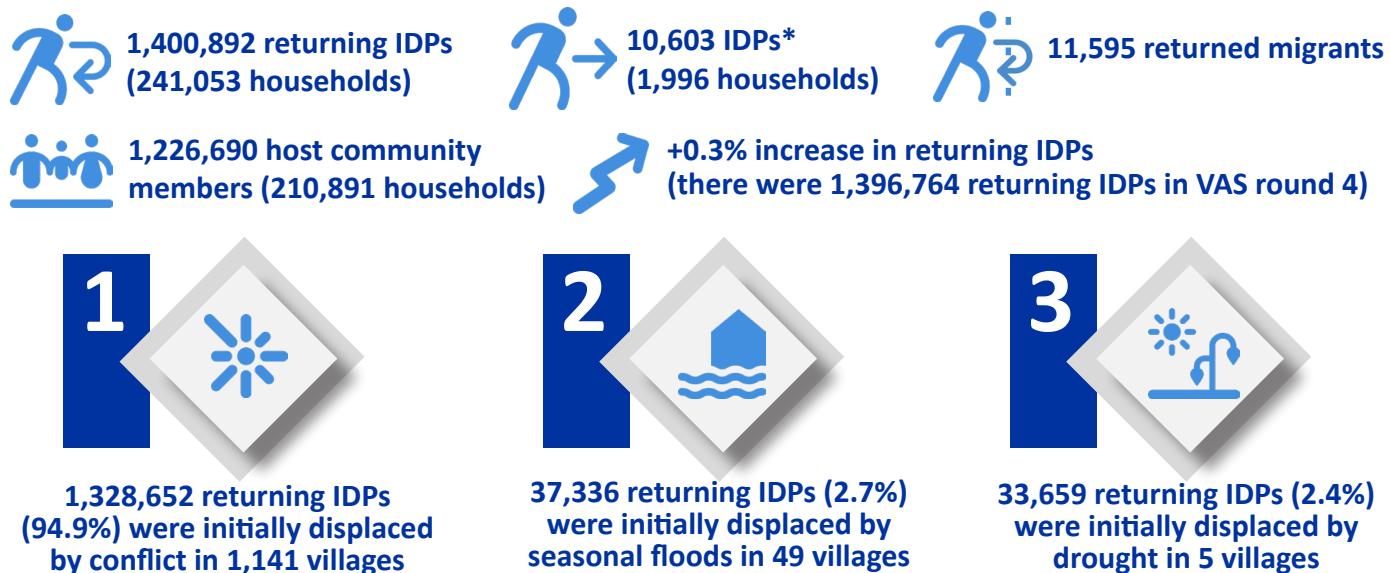
Village Assessment Survey (VAS)



KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



Population Breakdown & Initial Causes of Displacement



Top 3 Zones With the Highest Returning IDP Figures

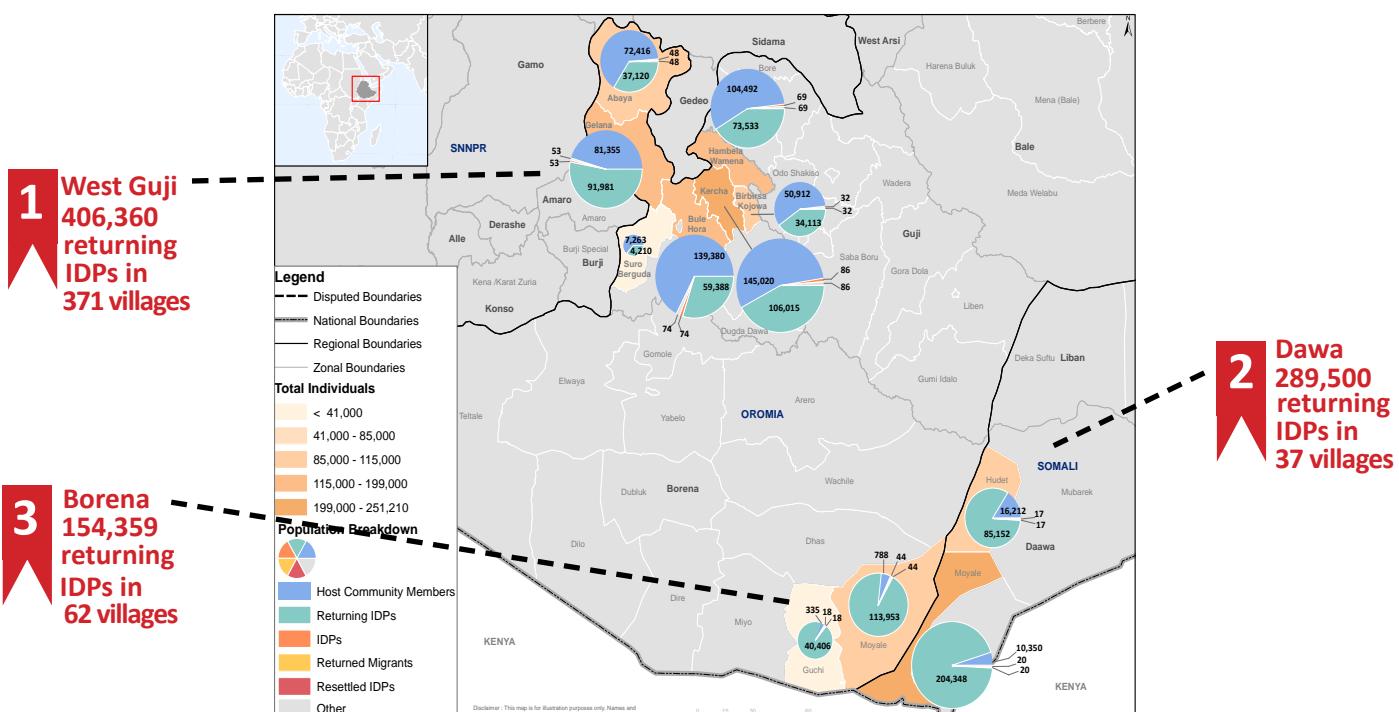


Figure 48: Top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

*Kindly note that an estimated of 6,087 additional IDPs (932 households) were captured through VAS in locations where Site Assessment has been conducted.

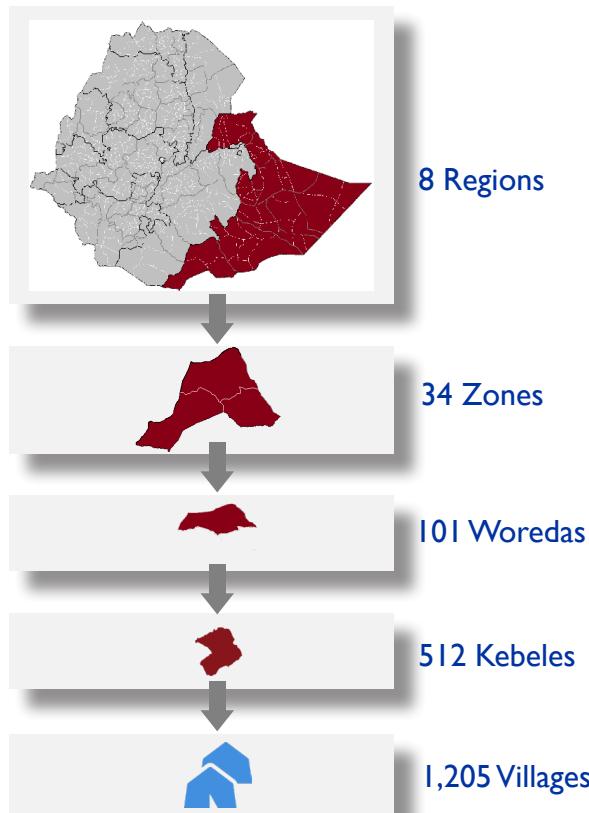
METHODOLOGY

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

VAS targets villages with reported returns equal to or greater than 5 returning IDP households, and collects demographic data on returning IDPs, IDPs, returned migrants and host community members. The purpose of VAS is to assess the capacity of villages to absorb returns through the availability of services with a focus on livelihoods and reintegration.

DTM works closely with national, zonal and woreda level officials who serve as key informants in identifying villages with high returns. At the village level, DTM collects its data through focus group discussions, key informants and through direct observation.

Coverage of this round



Focus groups are made up of 7 individuals whereby each focus group must comprise 2 individuals over 65 years of age, 1 individual under 18 years of age, 2 females and at least 1 government official (i.e. kebele administrator, village leader etc.). In villages where they are present, all 4 population categories, namely IDPs, returning IDPs, returned migrants and host community members must also be represented in the focus group. This lower limit of 7 individuals is employed to ensure that COVID-19 prevention measures such as social distancing can be observed. Focus group participants are also provided with personal protective equipment (PPE).

All VAS data is collected in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). All data is electronically collected through survey forms designed in Kobo. The data collection period for this round of VAS was 1 June to 5 July 2020.

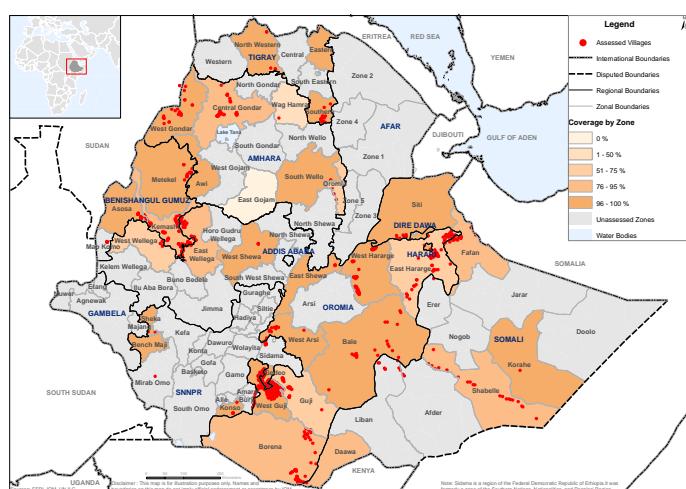


Figure 49: Percentage of villages assessed by DTM at zonal level for round 5 of VAS.



118 Inaccessible Villages

For round 5 of VAS, a total of 102 villages could not be accessed due to security issues and 16 villages could not be accessed due road accessibility issues.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNS

National Level

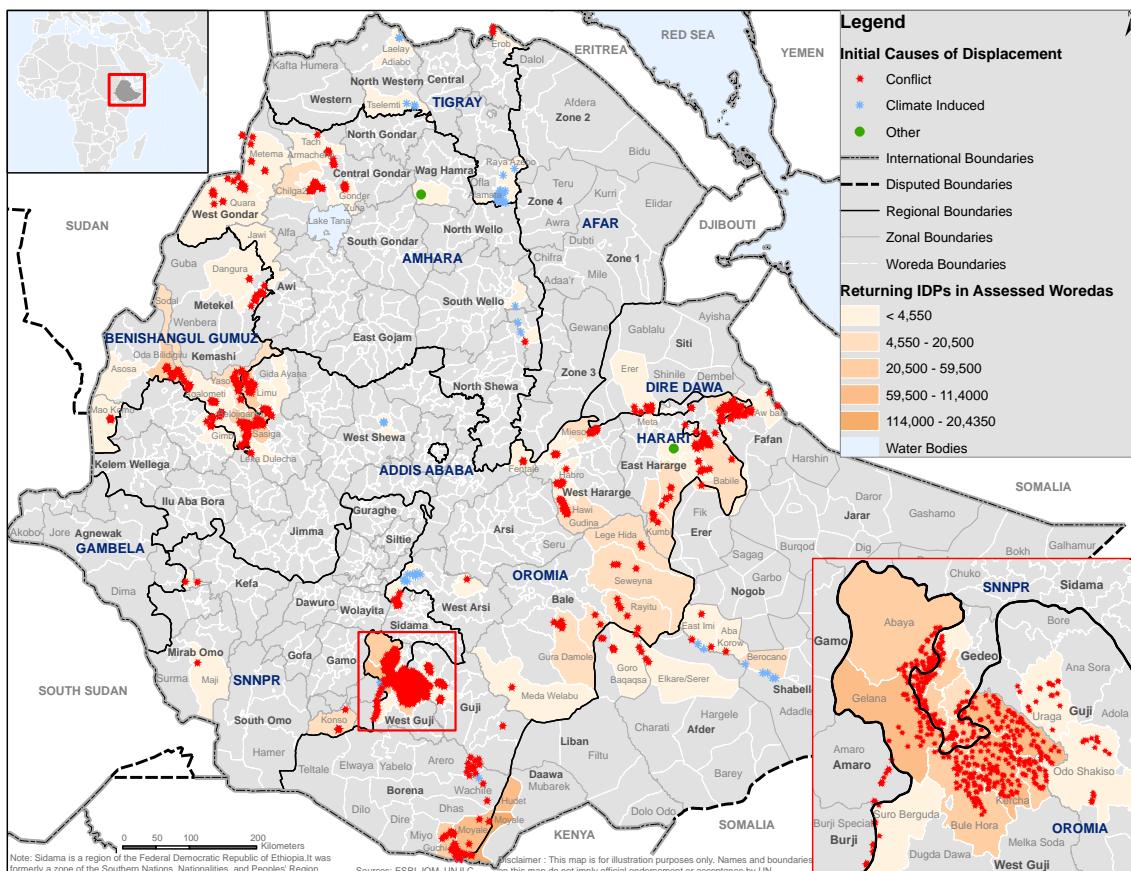


Figure 50: The return caseload based on data collected from the Village Assessment Survey in June and July 2020.

According to the data collected between 1 June to 5 July 2020, there are an estimated 1.4 million returning IDPs (241,053 households) across 1,205 villages in Ethiopia. The large number of returning IDPs is mainly due to government-led return movements which began in April 2019.

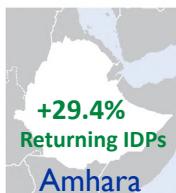
The largest returning IDP caseload is in Oromia with an estimated total of 786,963 returning IDPs (135,095 households), as captured through the coverage of 691 villages. Oromia witnessed a modest increase of 3,001 returning IDPs (+0.38%) mainly due to organized returns in Bale, West Arsi, West Hararge and East Hararge zones. However, it should also be noted that there were significant accessibility challenges this round as 90 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues.

The region hosting the second largest number of returning IDPs is Somali with an estimate of 364,869 returning IDPs (60,854 households). This is a significant decrease of 45,285 returning IDPs (-11%),

which is mainly due to inaccessibility issues caused by the overflow of the Shabelle River which flooded roads and villages in Kalafo and Mustahil woredas of Shabelle zone. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for the majority of returning IDPs in 88 villages in Somali (81%). The region hosting the third largest number of returning IDPs is SNNPR and Sidama with an estimated 132,509 returning IDPs (21,404 households). This is an increase of 17,698 returning IDPs (+15.4%) which is mainly caused by the increased coverage of villages in Konso, Sheka, Merab Omo zones. This is the first time DTM received authorization to assess all zones in SNNPR and Sidama. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 123 villages (100%).

The gender breakdown for returning IDPs is 679,387 males (48.5%) and 721,505 females (51.5%). 1.32 million returning IDPs (95%) were initially displaced by conflict, 37,336 returning IDPs (3%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods and 33,659 returning IDPs were initially displaced by drought (2%).

Amhara



24,892 returning IDPs
(5,091 households)



444 IDPs
(91 households)



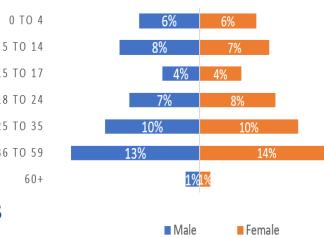
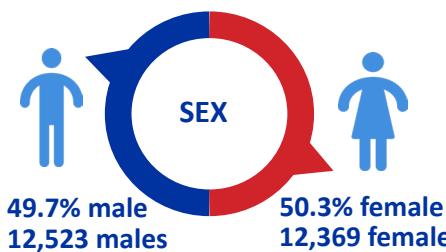
22,304 host community
members (5,354 households)

86 villages
covered



Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for
returning IDPs in 82 villages (95.3%)

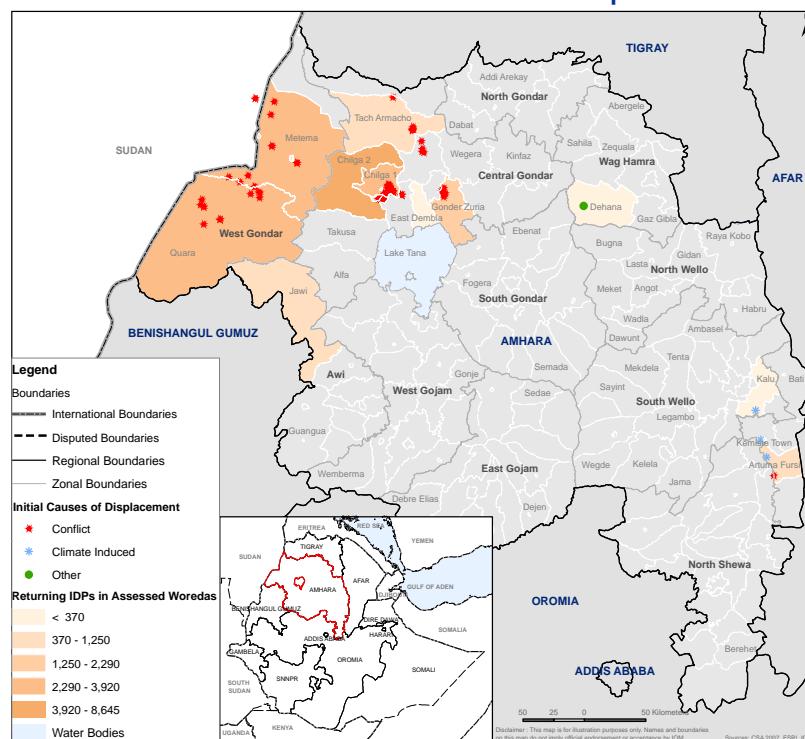
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



5,091 households comprising 24,892 returning IDPs were identified in 86 villages in Amhara region. This significant increase of 5,649 returning IDPs (+29.4%) mainly involved the return of IDPs who were displaced within the region, particularly in Central Gonder and West Gonder zones of Amhara region. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 82 villages (95.3%).

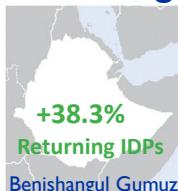
Pregnant girls under 18	1	Elderly persons without care givers	271
Pregnant women over 18	574	Unaccompanied children	6
Breastfeeding mothers	1,816	Separated children	31
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	201	Orphaned children	67
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	219	Single-female headed households	1,076
Persons with chronic diseases	155	Single-male headed households	370
Religious minorities	5	Child-headed households	30
Ethnic minorities	29	Elderly-headed households	234

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Amhara



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

Benishangul Gumuz



84,599 returning IDPs
(17,050 households)

2,065 IDPs
(442 households)

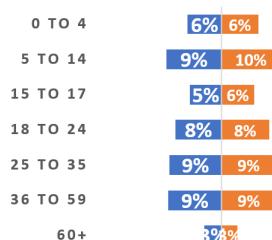
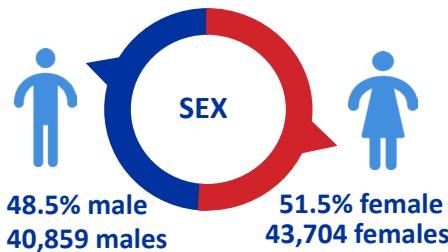


44,614 host community
members (9,011 households)



Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for
returning IDPs in all 166 villages (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



17,050 households comprising 84,599 returning IDPs were identified in 166 villages in Benishangul Gumuz region. There was a substantial increase of 23,444 returning IDPs (+38.4%) this round. A total of 64 additional villages were covered this round following an influx of returning IDPs. Returning IDPs in Metekel zone came from Amhara region, while those in Bilidiglu and Kamashi woredas mainly returned from Oromia region. For many returning IDPs, their places of origin and displacement locations are within the same kebeles. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in all 166 villages (100%).

Pregnant girls under 18	121	Elderly persons without care givers	1,197
Pregnant women over 18	2,409	Unaccompanied children	80
Breastfeeding mothers	6,902	Separated children	519
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	579	Orphaned children	567
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	903	Single-female headed households	558
Persons with chronic diseases	269	Single-male headed households	787
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	1
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	1,678

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Benishangul Gumuz

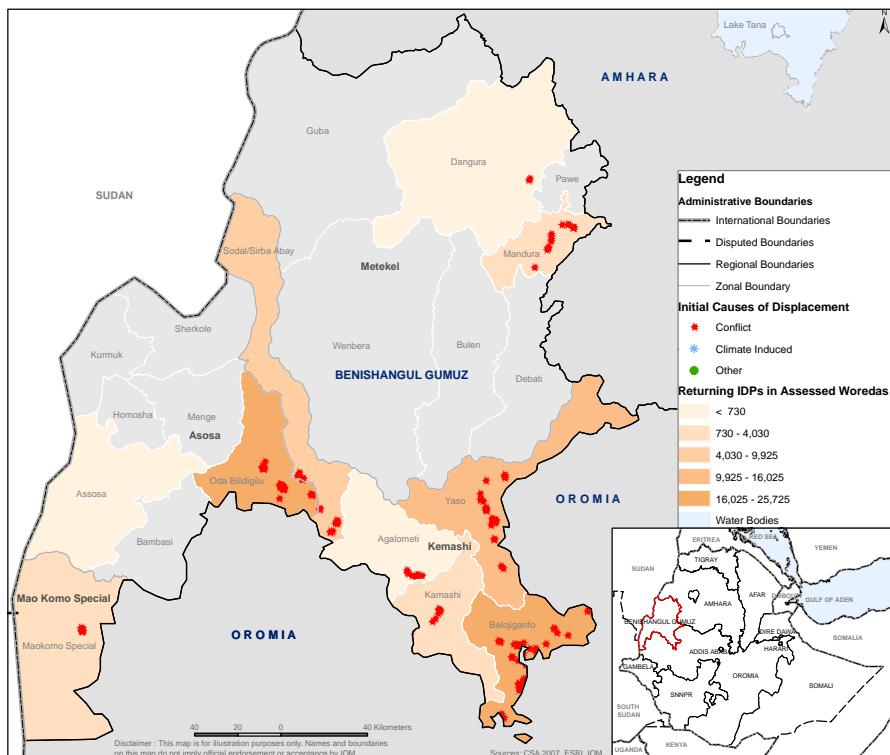


Figure 52: Returning IDP figures for Benishangul Gumuz in VAS round 5.

Dire Dawa



540 returning IDPs
(106 households)



2 IDPs
(2 households)



0 host community
members (0 households)

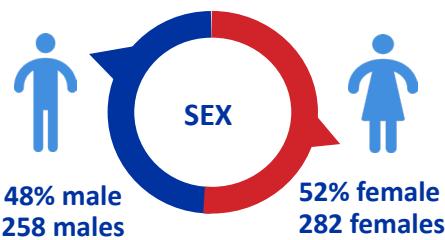


2 villages
covered



Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for
returning IDPs in both villages (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*

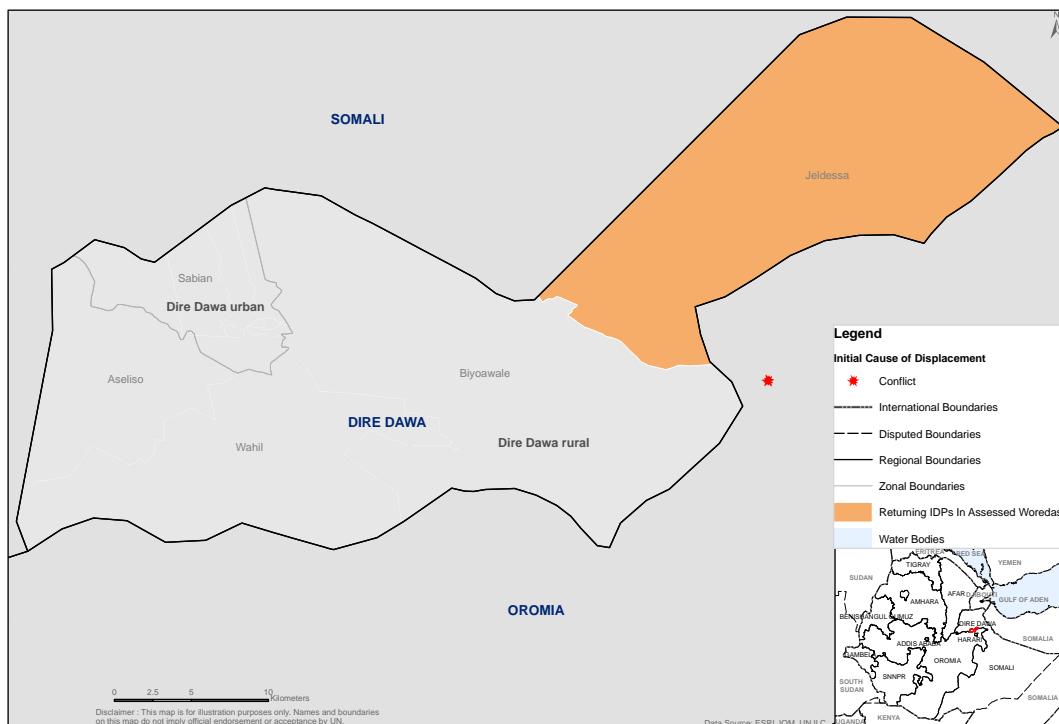


0 TO 4	6%	7%
5 TO 14	8%	9%
15 TO 17	6%	6%
18 TO 24	6%	6%
25 TO 35	6%	7%
36 TO 59	14%	17%
60+	3%	2%

106 households comprising 540 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Dire Dawa. No IDPs or host community community members were observed in these 2 villages. A majority of returning IDPs in both villages returned more-than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	0
Pregnant women over 18	18	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	30	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	0	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	0	Single-female headed households	0
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	0
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Dire Dawa



Harari



955 returning IDPs
(145 households)

0 IDPs
(0 households)

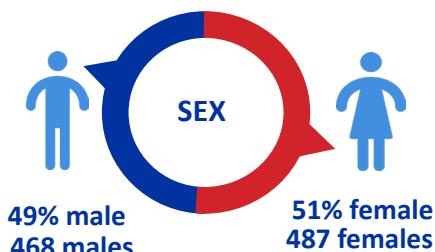
0 host community members
(0 households)

2 villages covered



Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in both villages (100%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*

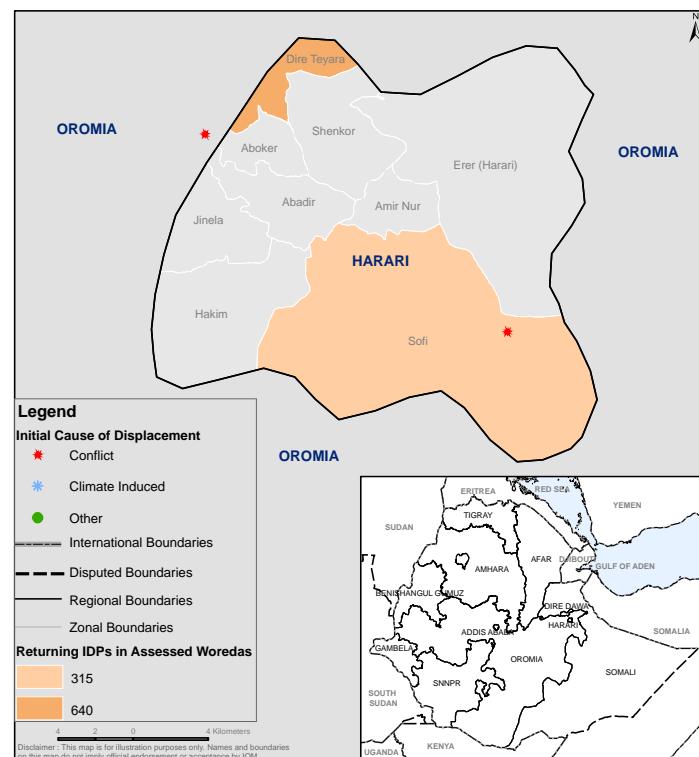


0 TO 4	7%	8%
5 TO 14	13%	13%
15 TO 17	2%	2%
18 TO 24	7%	7%
25 TO 35	9%	10%
36 TO 59	10%	11%

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	17
Pregnant women over 18	30	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	45	Separated children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1	Orphaned children	0
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1	Single-female headed households	0
Persons with chronic diseases	0	Single-male headed households	1
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	18
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	0

145 households comprising 955 returning IDPs were identified in 2 villages in Harari region. There was no change in the number of returning IDPs since the previous round (February/March 2020). The majority of returning IDPs in both villages (100%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in both villages.

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement Harari



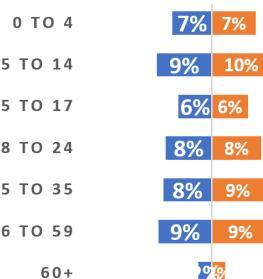
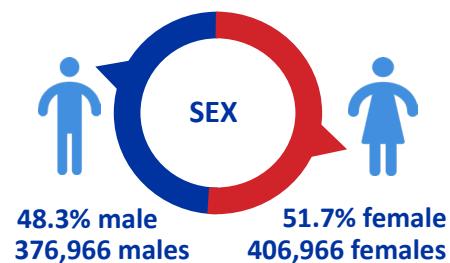
*Please note that the sex and age disaggregation for returning IDPs is an estimate based on the percentage of male and female returning IDPs and based on the percentage of returning IDPs at each age bracket. This is calculated at village level.

Figure 54: Returning IDP figures for Harari in VAS round 5

Oromia



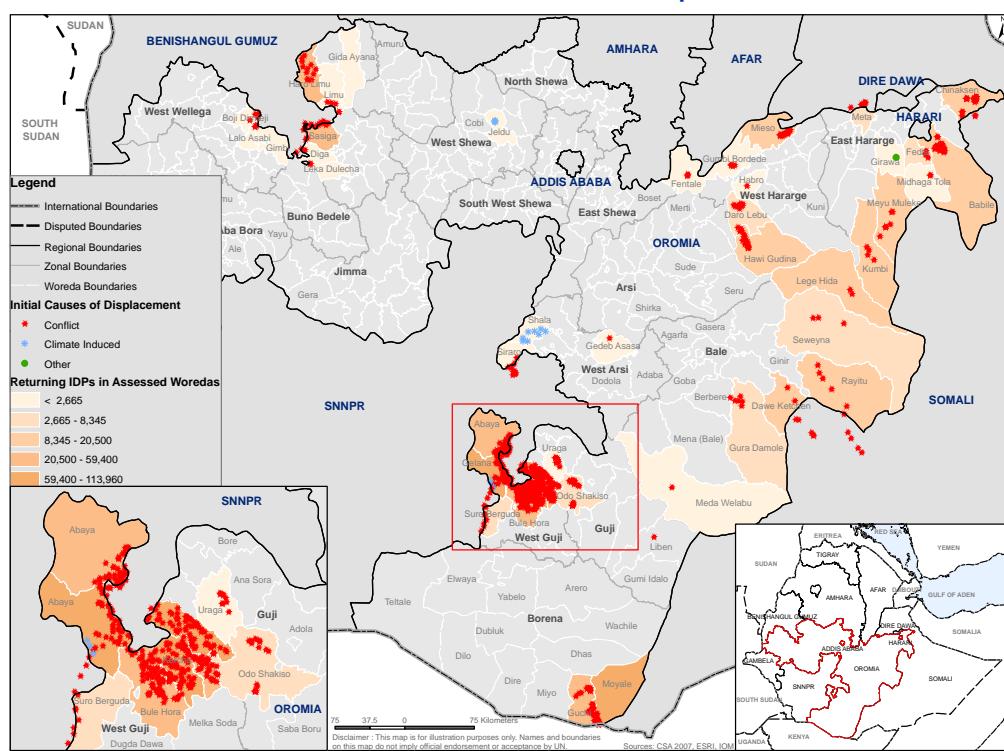
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



Pregnant girls under 18	668	Elderly persons without care givers	3,241
Pregnant women over 18	36,936	Unaccompanied children	464
Breastfeeding mothers	51,940	Separated children	1,182
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	2,084	Orphaned children	4,368
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	3,152	Single-female headed households	6,253
Persons with chronic diseases	1,127	Single-male headed households	2,480
Religious minorities	1,307	Child-headed households	321
Ethnic minorities	1,679	Elderly-headed households	7,785

135,095 households comprising 786,963 returning IDPs were identified in 691 villages in Oromia region. There was a slight increase of 3,001 returning IDPs (+0.4%) mainly due to returns in West Arsi, Bale, East Shewa and West Shewa zones. However, there were significant accessibility challenges this round as 90 villages could not be accessed due to security and road inaccessibility issues. The majority of returning IDPs in 615 villages (89%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 676 villages (98%).

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Oromia



SNNPR & Sidama



132,509 returning IDPs
(21,404 households)



234,740 host community members
(38,197 households)

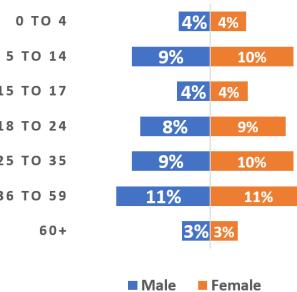
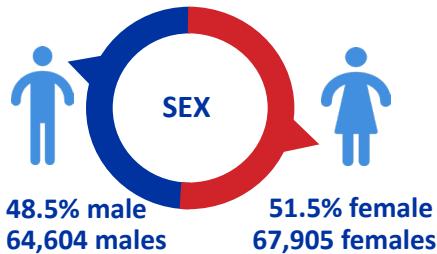


123 villages
covered



Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement
for returning IDPs in all 123 villages (100%)

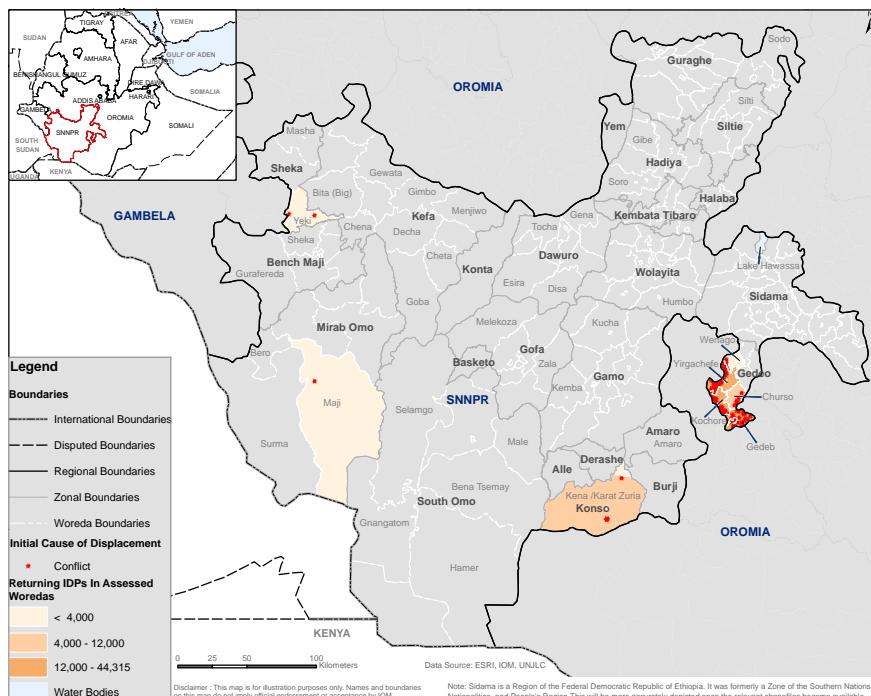
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



21,404 households comprising 132,509 returning IDPs were identified in 123 villages in SNNPR and Sidama. This is an increase of 17,698 returning IDPs (+15.4%) which is mainly caused by the increased coverage of villages in Konso, Sheka, Merab Omo zones. Nevertheless, some villages in Sheka zone could not be covered due to security issues. Returning IDPs in 119 villages (97%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in all 123 villages (100%).

Pregnant girls under 18	140	Unaccompanied children	0
Pregnant women over 18	3,375	Separated children	191
Breastfeeding mothers	7,975	Orphaned children	955
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	134	Single-female headed households	1,290
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	610	Single-male headed households	283
Persons with chronic diseases	366	Child-headed households	143
Minorities	2,217	Elderly-headed households	1,202
Elderly persons without care givers	754		

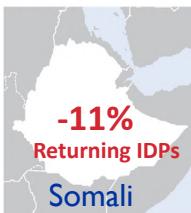
Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in SNNPR & Sidama



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

Figure 56: Returning IDP figures for SNNPR & Sidama in VAS round 5.

Somali



**364,869 returning IDPs
(60,854 households)**

**108 villages
covered**

3,840 IDPs

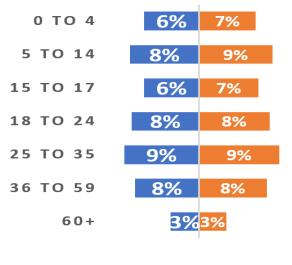
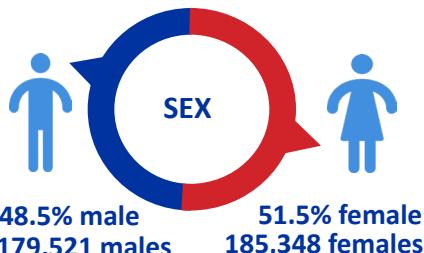
(645 houses)

85,932 host community

members (14,475 households)

Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 88 villages (81%)

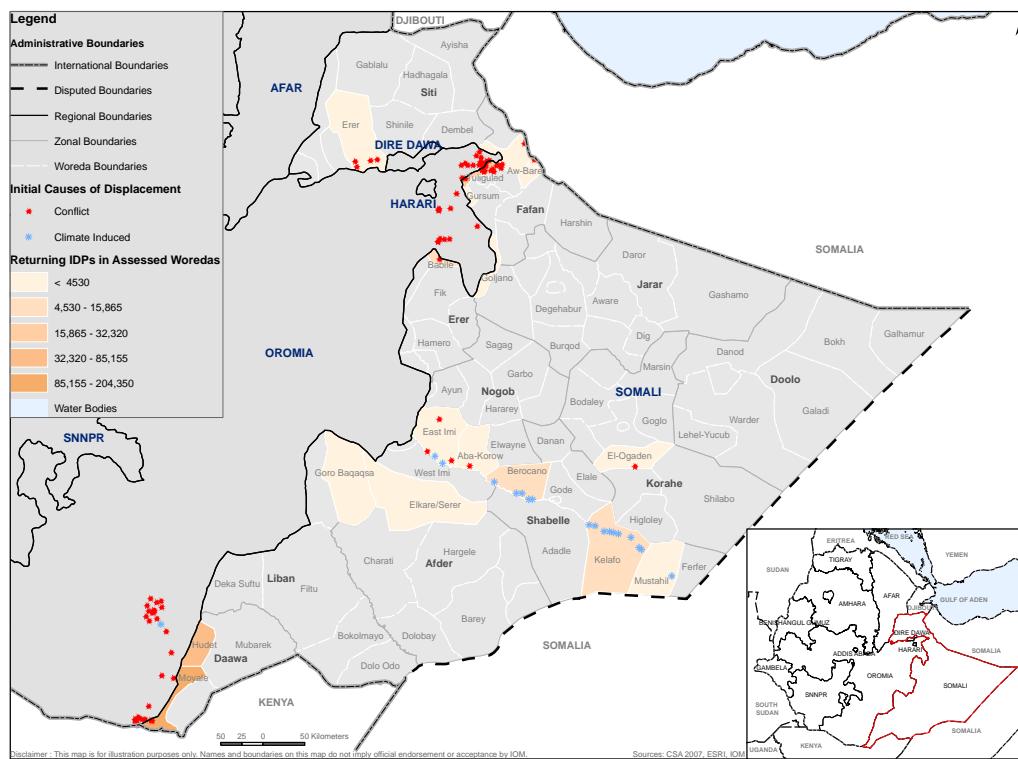
Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



60,854 households comprising 364,869 returning IDPs were identified in 108 villages in Somali region. While there was a significant decrease of 45,285 returning IDPs (-11%) since the previous round, it should be noted that several villages were inaccessible due to the overflow of the Shabelle River which flooded roads and villages in Kalafo and Mustahil woredas of Shabelle zone. The majority of returning IDPs in 78 villages (72%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Conflict was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 88 villages (81%).

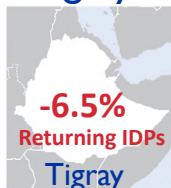
Pregnant girls under 18	729	Elderly persons without care givers	1,076
Pregnant women over 18	3,762	Unaccompanied children	36
Breastfeeding mothers	5,463	Separated children	478
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	698	Orphaned children	2,438
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	1,031	Single-female headed households	1,606
Persons with chronic diseases	476	Single-male headed households	575
Religious minorities	1	Child-headed households	271
Ethnic minorities	1	Elderly-headed households	2,313

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Somalia



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

Tigray



5,565 returning IDPs
(1,308 households)

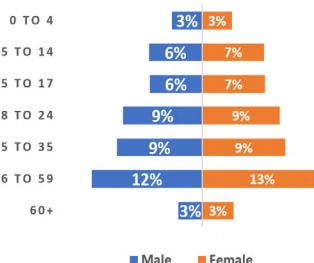
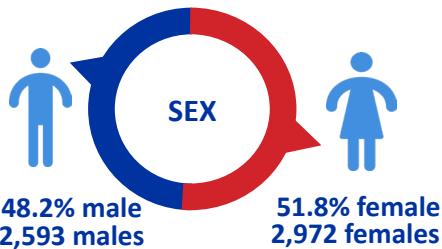
27 villages covered

32 IDPs
(16 households)

58,687 host community
members (12,822 households)

Seasonal floods was the main reason for initial displacement for returning IDPs in 23 villages (85%)

Sex and age breakdown of returning IDPs*



1,308 households comprising 5,565 returning IDPs were identified in 27 villages in Tigray region. There was a decrease of 384 returning IDPs (-6.5%) this round. The majority of returning IDPs in 26 villages (96%) arrived more than 6 months ago. Seasonal floods were the cause of initial displacement for a majority of returning IDPs in 23 villages (85%).

Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	649
Pregnant women over 18	1,138	Unaccompanied children	0
Breastfeeding mothers	1,678	Separated children	5
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	210	Orphaned children	210
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	389	Single-female headed households	1,308
Persons with chronic diseases	916	Single-male headed households	1,376
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	1,354

Returnee Caseload and Causes of Initial Displacement in Tigray

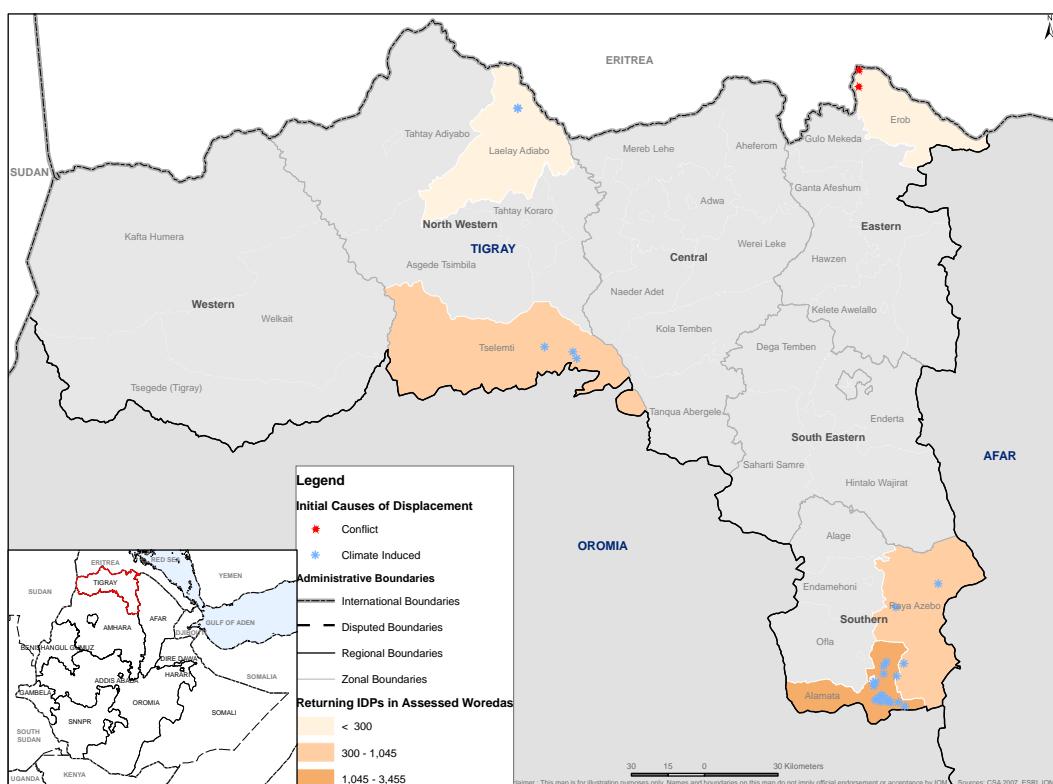


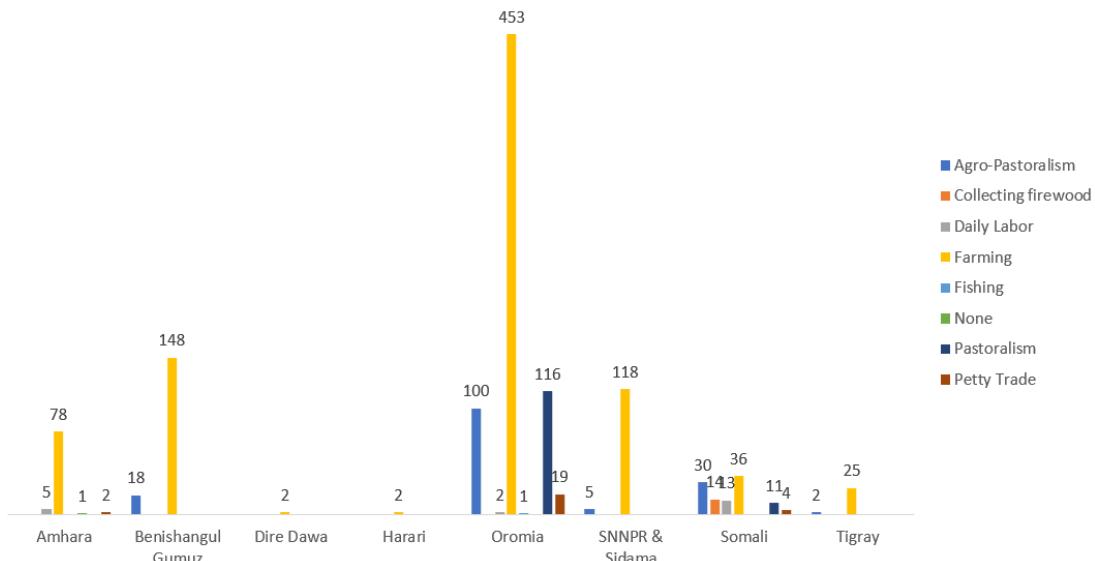
Figure 58: Returning IDP figures for Tigray region in VAS round 5.



LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood for 453 villages in Oromia is farming, followed by pastoralism in 116 villages. In Benishangul Gumuz, the most common livelihood is farming as found in 148 villages.

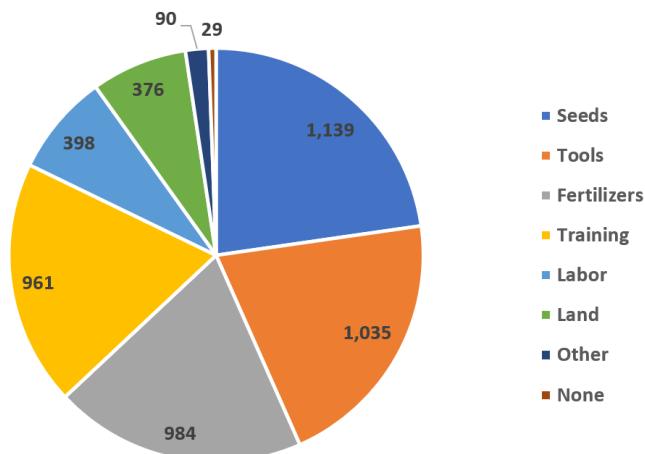
Figure 59: Main type of livelihood in each village by region.



Agriculture

Most Needed Agricultural Inputs

The most needed agricultural input is seeds, as reported in 1,139 villages. The second most needed agricultural input is tools in 1,035 villages.



Lack of Access to Land for Cultivation

Returning IDPs in 155 villages (13%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

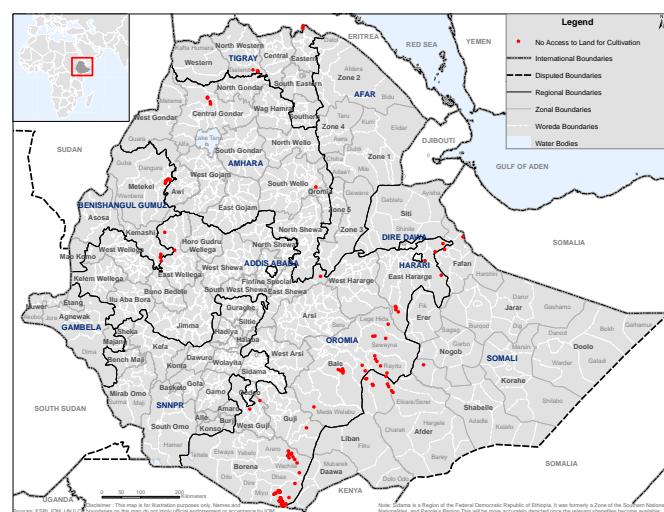


Figure 60: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.



Average Land Holding Per Household

- Amhara: 2 hectares
- Oromia: 1.4 hectares
- Benishangul-Gumuz: 3.47 hectares
- SNNPR: 0.4 hectares
- Dire Dawa: 0.5 hectares
- Somali: 0.74 hectares
- Harari: 1 hectares
- Tigray: 0.46 hectares

Food

Food Types Available in Villages

Milk is reportedly available in 786 villages, while vegetables are available in 770 villages.

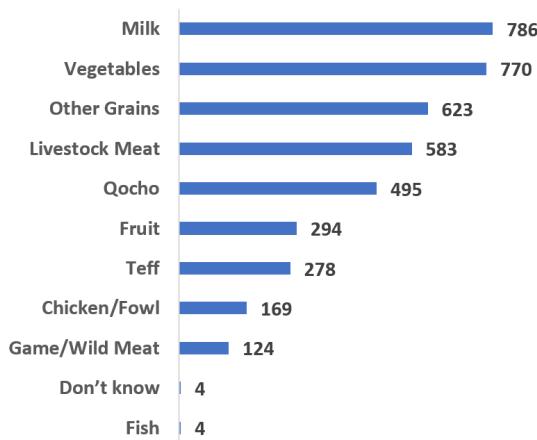


Figure 61: Food types available in villages.

Problems Affecting Production of Food and Cash Crops

883 villages were affected by crop disease, while 786 villages were affected by other forms of crop damage caused by insects such as desert locust, livestock and wildlife.

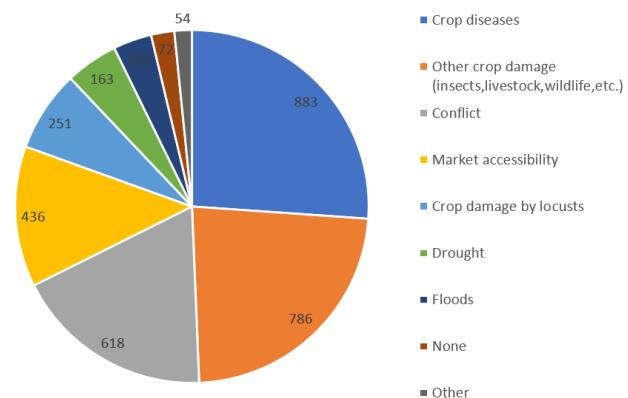
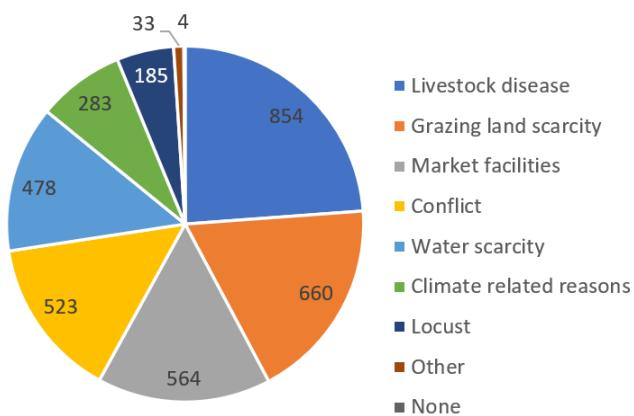


Figure 62: Main problems affecting the production of food and cash crops across sites.

Livestock

Of the 1,092 villages (90.6%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:



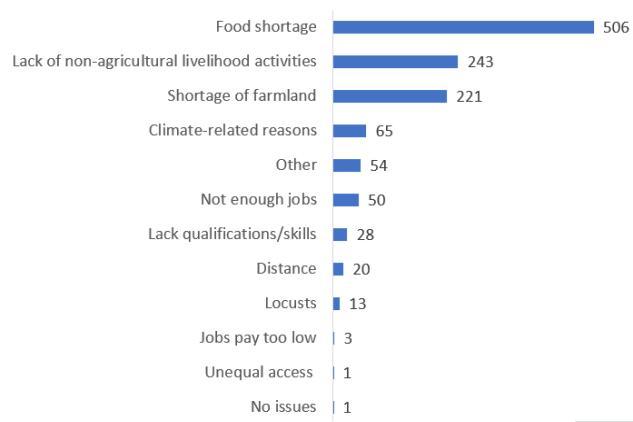
Livelihood Issues

The main issue with livelihoods in a majority of villages is food shortage, as reported in 506 villages (42%). This is followed by a lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities in 243 villages (20.1%), and shortage of farmland in 221 villages (18.3%). Climate related concerns also affect livelihoods in 65 villages (5.3%).

Figure 64: Main livelihood issues in villages assessed.



Figure 63 (on the left): Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.



HEALTH

Availability of Health Facilities

Villages Without Access to Health Facilities

870 out of 1,205 villages (72%) do not have a health facility.

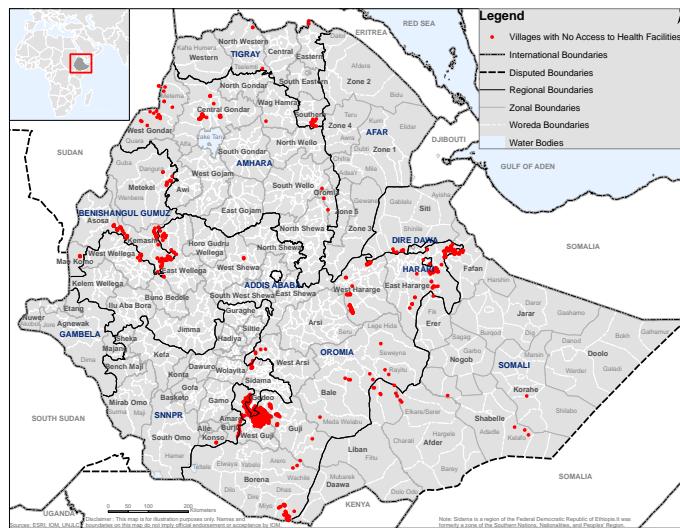


Figure 65: Villages that do not have health facilities.

Health Concerns



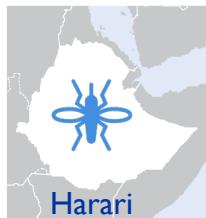
Malaria is the main concern for 65 villages (76%) in Amhara followed by scabies in 9 villages (10%).



Malaria is the main concern for 160 villages (97%) in Benishangul Gumuz.



Waterborne diseases is the main concern for both villages (100%) in Dire Dawa.



Malaria is the main concern for one village (50%) in Harari followed by scabies in the other village (50%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 185 villages (27%) in Oromia followed by pneumonia in 164 villages (24%).



Typhoid is the main concern for 93 villages (76%) in SNNPR and Sidama followed by malaria and pneumonia in 9 villages each (7%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 37 villages (34%) in Somali followed by malaria in 36 villages (34%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 13 villages (48%) in Tigray followed by diarrhea in 7 villages (26%).

Common Problems With Health Services

Of the 334 villages that have access to health facilities, the lack of medicine is the most common problems as found in 286 villages.

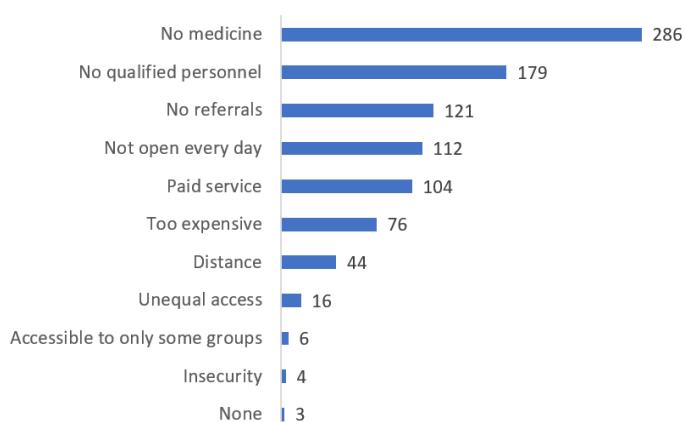
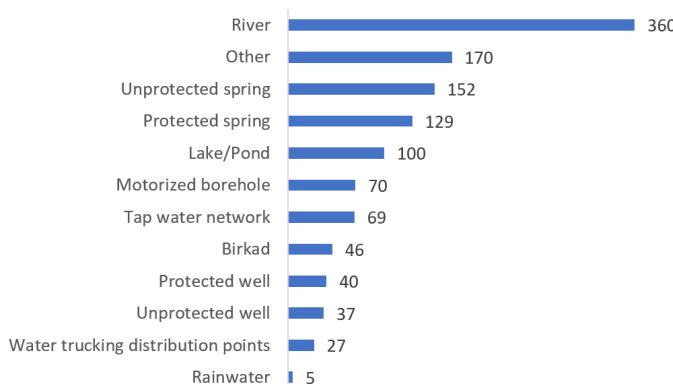


Figure 66: Common problems in accessing health services in villages where health facilities are available.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Source Water



Accessibility of Water

Distance to Nearest Water Source

The main water distribution point for most villages (493 villages or 41%) is a 20-30 minutes walk one way. However, it takes more than 45 minutes one-way for people in 172 villages (14%) to reach the nearest water source.

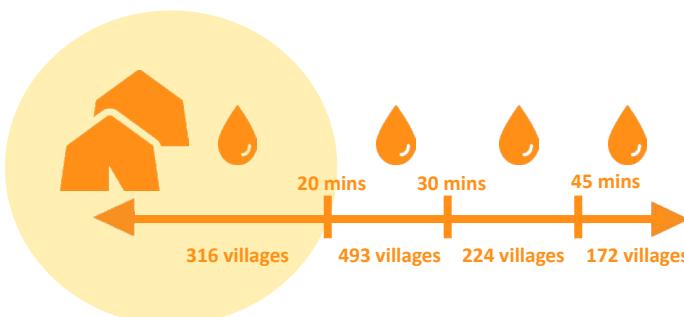
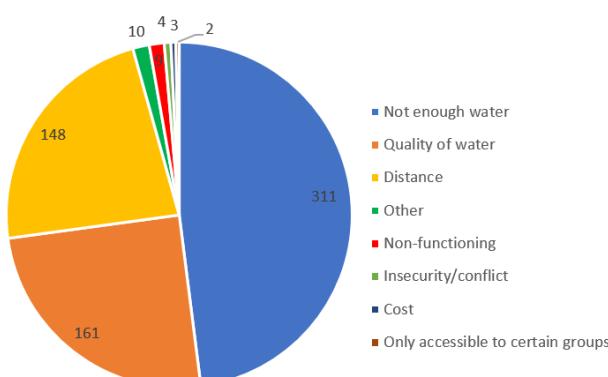


Figure 68: Distance to the nearest water source.



Main Source of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in 360 villages is rivers (30%), and in 170 villages it is other sources (14%). In 152 villages (13%), people rely on unprotected springs, while in 129 villages (11%), people rely on Protected springs.

Figure 67: Main source of drinking water across villages.

Average Queue Time for Water

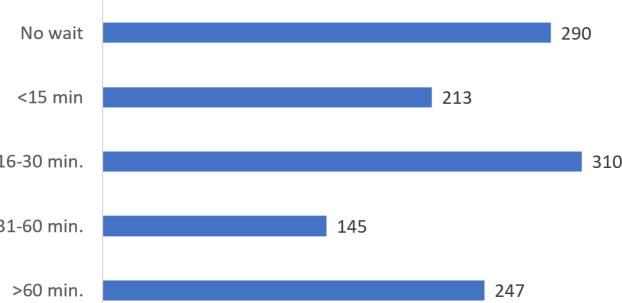


Figure 69: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 557 villages (46%).



Water sources are not accessible to all households in 648 villages (54%).

Main Reasons for Not Having Water Access

Reasons for insufficient household access to water include a general lack of sufficient water sources (311 villages), poor quality of water (161 villages) and distance (148 villages).

Figure 70: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

EDUCATION

Accessibility of Schools

Kindergarten

Kindergartens are available across 56 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Sidama, SNN-PR and Somali regions. 62,139 returning IDPs, 56 IDPs and 45,646 host community children are attending kindergarten.

Secondary School

Secondary schools are available across 58 villages in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, Sidama, SNN-PR, Somali and Tigray. 141,488 returning IDPs, 58 IDPs and 129,018 host community children are attending secondary schools.

Primary School

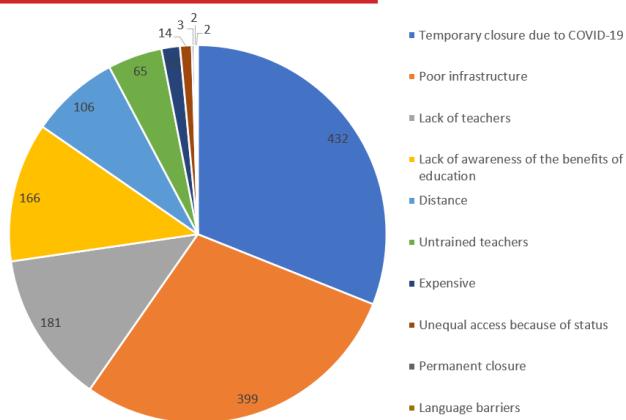
Primary schools are available in 601 villages across 6 regions. The following is the attendance for each population category:

Region	Number of Villages With Primary Schools	Number of Returning IDP Children Attending	Number of IDP Children Attending	Number of Host Community Children Attending
Amhara	26	8,550	315	14,749
Benishangul Gumuz	35	24,249	195	16,391
Oromia	397	469,990	3,442	569,606
SNNPR & Sidama	51	56,469	0	115,747
Somali	65	295,863	2,220	85,260
Tigray	27	5,635	32	58,687
Grand Total	601	860,686	6,204	860,440

Figure 71: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Based on data available, it was found that there are 469,990 returning IDP children attending primary school in Oromia, along with 3,442 IDP children and 569,606 host community children. In Somali, 295,863 returning IDP children, 2,220 IDP children and 85,260 host community children are attending primary school.

Education Challenges



Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Schools

It is reported that 432 villages are not satisfied with the standard of schools due to the temporary closure CoVID-19. The second reason for dissatisfaction with schools is poor infrastructure as reported in 399 villages. This is followed by a lack of teachers across 181 villages.

Figure 72: Reasons for dissatisfaction with schools.

SHELTER

Shelter Types & Conditions

The 2 main housing options in villages are houses made of mud wall with thatched roofing in 905 villages, followed by houses made of mud walls with iron sheet roofing in 842 villages.

Out of 1,205 villages, a majority of returning IDPs have returned to their own homes in 905 villages (75%), while those in 301 villages (11%) have not. Of those who returned to their homes, more than 75% of shelters were fully damaged in 104 villages.

Of those who did not return to their own homes, a majority of returning IDPs cited that it was because their shelters were completely damaged in 225 villages and partially damaged in 55 villages. Notably, returning IDPs in 9 villages said that they did not own shelters.

905
Number of villages where returning IDPs have returned to their own homes

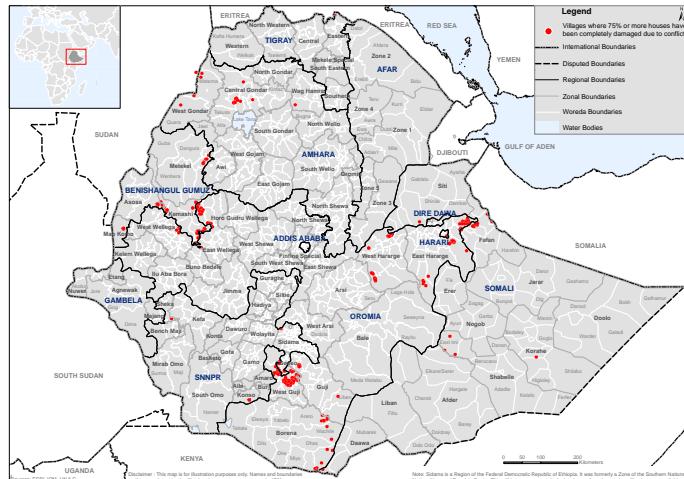


Figure 73: Villages where returning IDPs report that 75% or more houses have been completely damaged due to conflict

Issues With Shelter

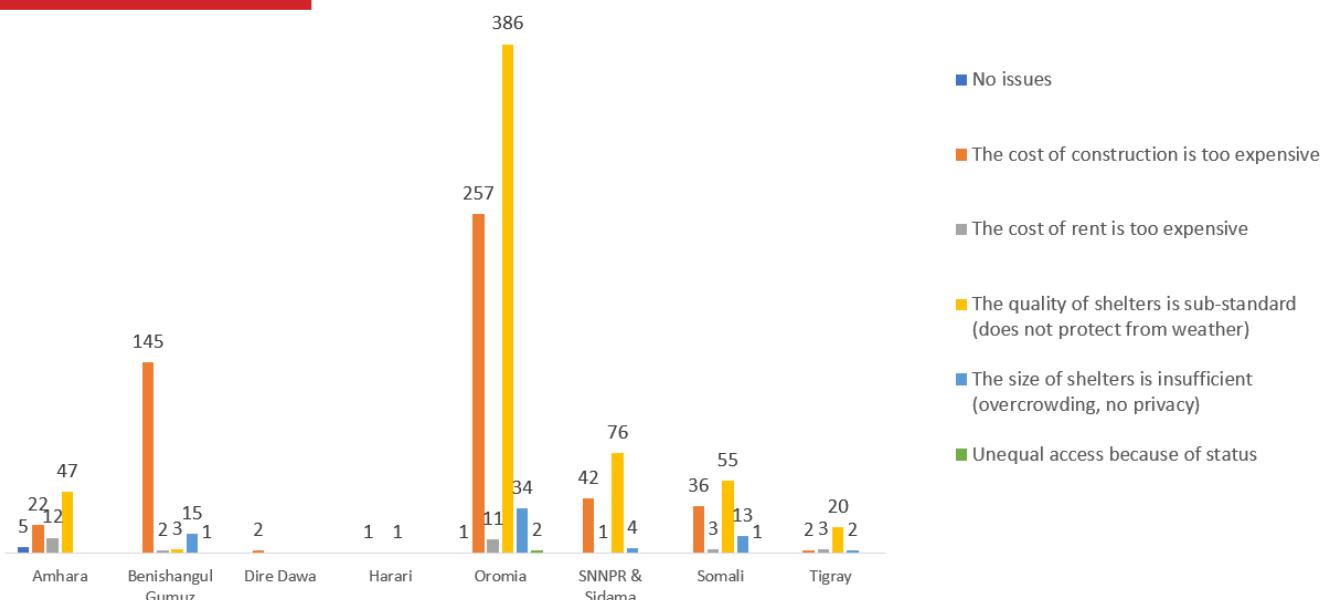


Figure 74: Issues with shelters across villages by region.

The main issue with shelters across the villages is the poor quality of shelters as reported in 386 villages in Oromia, 76 villages in SNNPR and Sidama, 55 villages in Somali, and 47 villages in Amhara. The next notable issue is the cost of construction which is said to be too expensive in 257 villages in Oromia. The lack of shelters or overcrowding is also an issue in 34 villages in Oromia and 15 villages in Benishangul Gumuz.



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

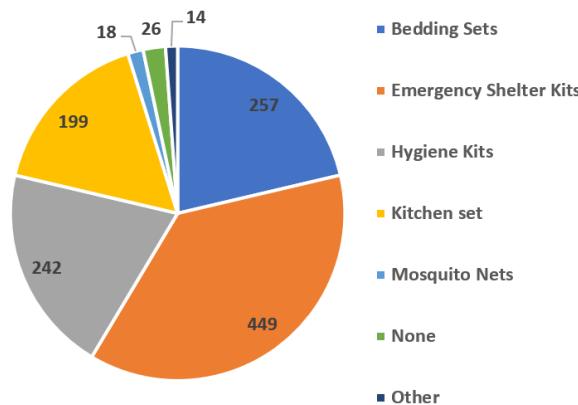


Figure 75: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs.

The most needed NFI for returning IDPs is emergency shelter kits as reported in 449 villages (37%), followed by bedding sets in 257 villages (21%) and hygiene kits in 242 villages (20%).



480 villages (40%) have access to NFI selling markets.



725 villages (60%) have no access to NFI selling markets.



HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Land Ownership & Land Access

Main Form of Land Tenure

Based on the pie chart below, the main form of land tenure is landholding certificates in 675 villages (56%), while communal land is the main form of land ownership in 316 villages (26%). Meanwhile, leased land is the main form of land ownership in 143 villages (12%).

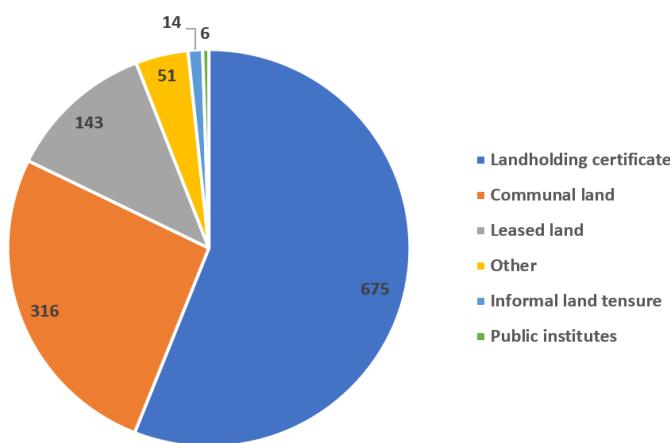


Figure 76: Main forms of land ownership.

Claim and Access to Land

A majority of returning IDPs in 897 villages (74%) had a claim to land and currently have access to land. However, returning IDPs in 304 villages (25%) stated that they had a claim to land but no longer have access to it.

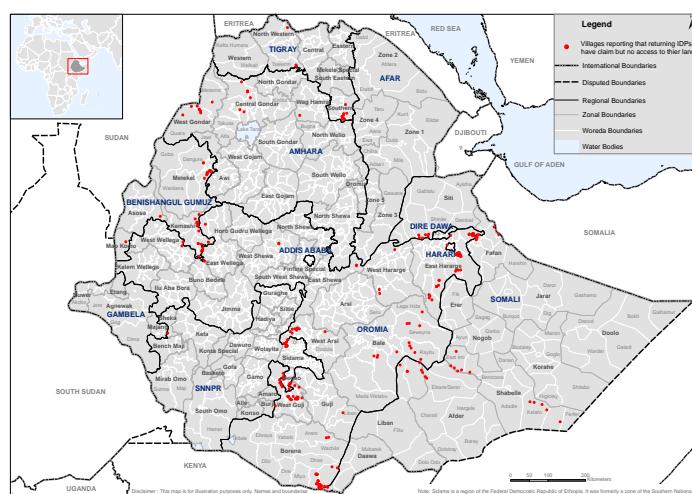
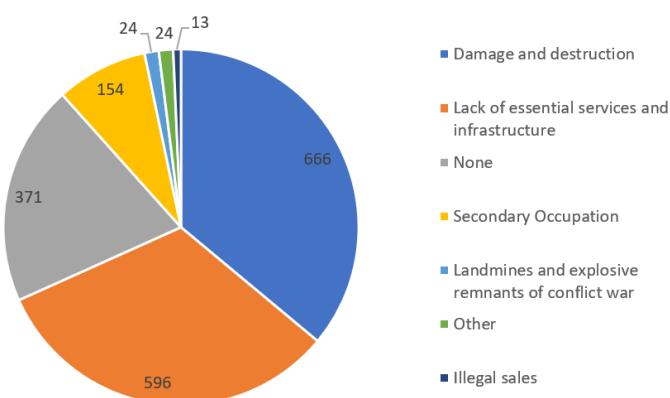
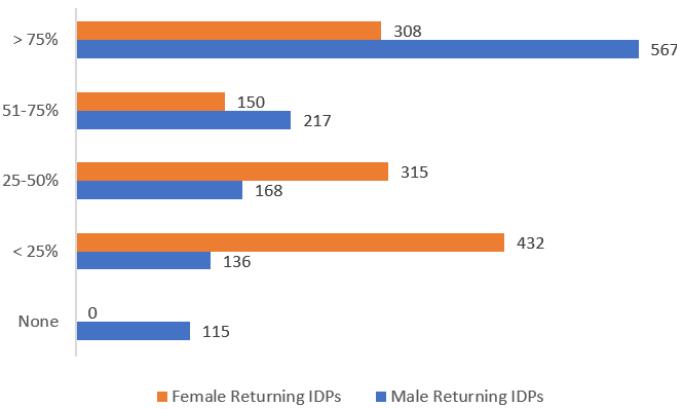


Figure 77: Villages where returning IDPs have a claim to land but do not have access to their land.



Tenure Documentation

Access to Official Documentation Related to Housing, Land and Property



Obstacles to Return to Abandoned HLP

The main perceived, potential or concrete obstacle for returning IDPs to return to their abandoned housing, land and property (HLP) is damage and destruction as reported in 666 villages. This is followed by the lack of essential services and infrastructure in 596 villages.

Figure 78: Perceived, potential or concrete obstacles to return to abandoned housing, land and property.



In 567 sites, more than 75% of male returning IDPs had access to official documentation related to housing, land and property, while more than 75% of female returning IDPs had access to these documents in 308 sites.

Figure 79: Percentage of male and female returning IDPs who currently have access to official documentation.

PROTECTION

The relationship between returning IDPs and host communities is reportedly good in 31 villages (3%). The relationship was reported to be poor in 3 villages (0.3%).

In addition, threats of conflict were found in 38 villages (3%) and threats of violence in 93 villages (8%) since IDPs returned, while threats of both violence and conflict were reported in 68 villages (6%).



A government recognized security provider is present in 1,117 villages (93%).



A government recognized security provider is not present in 88 villages (7%).

Relationship Between Returning IDPs and Host Communities

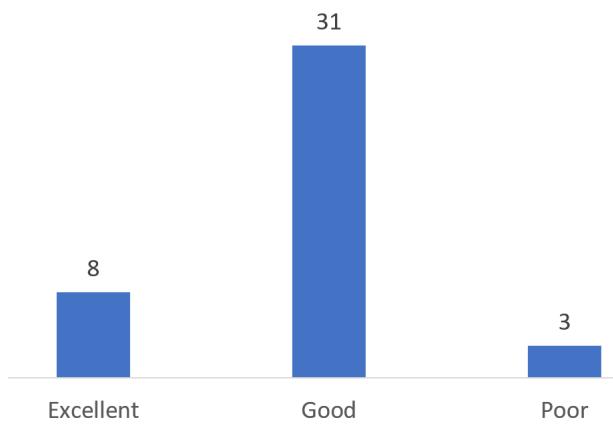
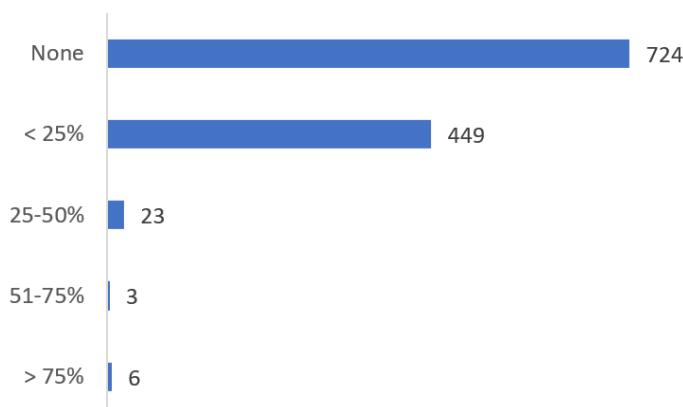


Figure 80: The reported relationship between returning IDPs and host communities across villages.



Percentage of Returning IDPs With a Separated Family Member

In 724 sites, returning IDPs did not report having separated family members. However, in 449 sites, less than 25% of returning IDPs reported having a separated family member.

Figure 81: Percentage of returning IDPs with a separated family member by number of sites.

LEGAL ACCESS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Political Participation

Voting

One of the main obstacles impeding returning IDPs from voting is the lack of knowledge on local affairs in 209 villages (17%), followed by the lack of documentation in 95 villages (8%).

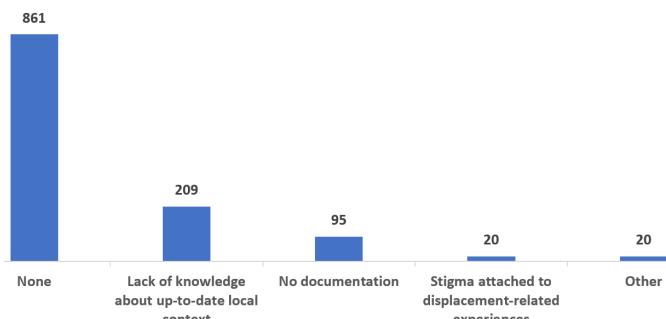


Figure 82: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.

Participation in Community, Social and Political Organizations

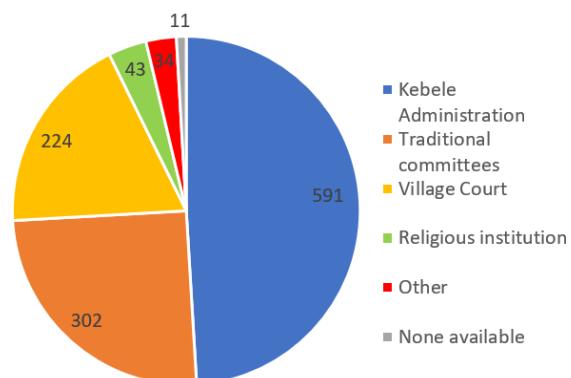
There are various community, social and political organizations existing across the villages. The most common are religious groups which are present in 902 villages. Village or Kebele Committee(s) can be found in 687 villages, while youth and/or women organizations can be found in 431 villages.

In 1,064 villages, returning IDPs are actively participating in these groups, but are not actively participating in 61 villages.

Justice Mechanisms

The Kebele administration is the justice mechanism most used by returning IDPs and host communities in 591 villages (49%). The second most commonly used justice system are traditional committees as reported in 302 villages (25%).

Figure 83: Type of justice mechanism most prevalently used by returning IDPs and host communities.




COVID-19
Impact of COVID-19 on Villages Hosting Returning IDPs
Most Impacted Population Groups

In 551 villages, respondents mentioned that everyone was affected the same by COVID-19. However, in 448 villages, returning IDPs were said to be the most impacted, followed by daily laborers in 405 villages.

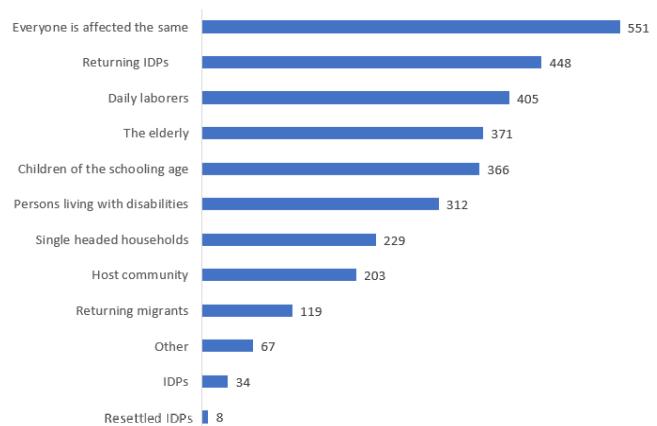


Figure 84: Population groups most impacted by COVID-19 across villages.

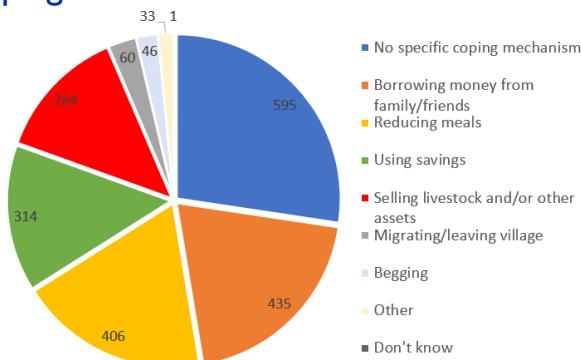
Coping Mechanisms Used Due to COVID-19


Figure 85: Coping mechanisms adopted by people living in villages hosting returning IDPs.

In 435 villages (36%), people resorted to borrowing money from family and friends, while in 406 villages (34%), people were reducing their meals.

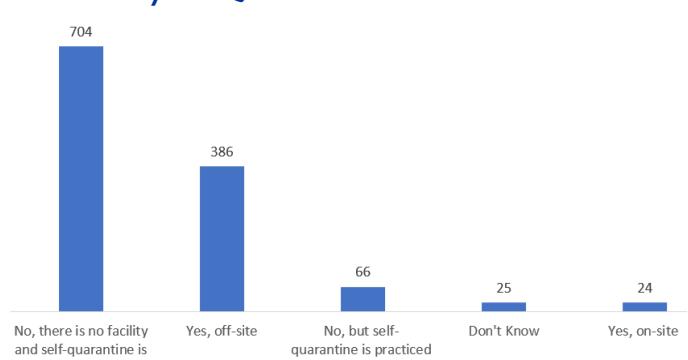
Availability of Quarantine Facilities


Figure 86: Availability of quarantine facilities by sites.

There were no quarantine facilities across 704 villages (58%). However, quarantine facilities were available in 410 villages (34%) whereby the facilities were off-site in 386 villages and on-site in only 24 villages.

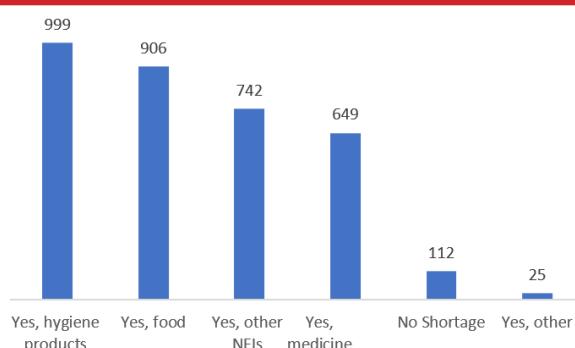
Shortage of Items & Price Increases


Figure 87: Shortage of items by number of sites.

COVID-19 has impacted the supply of various items. In 999 villages (83%), IDPs mentioned that there was a shortage of hygiene products. In 906 villages (75%), there was a food shortage.

Additionally, it was reported that the price of hygiene products has increased across 1,072 villages (89%) and the price of food has also increased across 1,004 villages (83%).

ANNEX A

SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Afambo	Conflict	-	-	-	360	2,112	1	-	-	-	360	2,112	1
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Afambo	Seasonal Flood	1,150	6,868	3	243	1,466	1	-	-	-	1,150	6,868	3
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Aysaita	Aysaita	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	1,414	2	234	1,466	1
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Dubti	Dubti	Conflict	300	2,010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,010	1
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Dubti	Dubti	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	2,010	1
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Elddar	Elddar	Drought	355	2,039	3	250	1,491	1	-	-	-	250	1,491	3
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Mille	Mille	Conflict	-	-	-	240	1,456	1	-	-	-	240	1,456	1
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Mille	Mille	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	183	1
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Kurn	Kurn	Drought	30	183	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	607	1
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Chifra	Chifra	Conflict	-	-	-	100	607	1	-	-	-	774	4,560	4
Afar	Awi (Zone 1)	Gerani	Gerani	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	1,002	1
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Gulina	Seasonal Flood	183	1,002	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,002	1
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Tetu	Tetu	Drought	180	1,212	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	1,212	1
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Tetu	Tetu	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795	1	1
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Ewa	Other	428	2,774	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	2,774	3
Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Yalo	Other	48	270	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	270	1
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Amibara	Conflict	-	-	-	2,002	10,744	5	97	590	1	2,099	11,334	6
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Amibara	Flash Flood	567	3,134	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	3,134	3
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Awasit Fentale	Awasit Fentale	Flash Flood	365	1,813	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	1,813	1
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Dulecha	Drought	270	1,521	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,521	1
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Dulecha	Flash Flood	663	3,438	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	3,438	2
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Galabu	Galabu	Conflict	-	-	-	400	2,093	1	-	-	-	400	2,093	1
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Galabu	Galabu	Drought	500	2,813	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,813	2
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Gewane	Conflict	-	-	-	495	3,254	1	-	-	-	495	3,254	1
Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Gewane	Flash Flood	600	3,320	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,320	1
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Dafagl	Dafagl	Drought	162	953	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	953	2
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Hadelela	Hadelela	Simurchi Gelelabo	-	-	-	301	1,896	1	-	-	-	301	1,896	1
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Hari	Hari	Conflict	54	316	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	316	1
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Telak	Telak	Drought	-	-	-	88	528	1	-	-	-	88	528	1
Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Telak	Telak	Other	31	172	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	172	1
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Arderia	Arderia	Drought	286	1,617	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	1,617	2
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Berahile	Berahile	Drought	62	368	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	368	1
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Bidu	Bidu	Other	31	174	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	174	1
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Dablu	Dablu	Flash Flood	360	2,040	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	2,040	1
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Dablu	Dablu	Drought	314	1,924	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	1,924	2
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Erediti	Erediti	Flash Flood	45	263	1	85	525	1	-	-	-	130	788	2
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Megale	Megale	Drought	265	1,635	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,635	2
Afar	Kibatti (Zone 2)	Ab Alia	Ab Alia	Drought	172	977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	977	2
Round 22 (June/July 2020)				Conflict	7,571	43,631	41	5,338	30,732	19	331	2,004	3	13,240	76,367	63
Afar Total				Guageesa Shikudad	61	215	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	215	2
Amhara				Central Gonder	730	3,099	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	730	3,099	2
Amhara				Central Gonder	Conflict	210	816	3	-	-	-	-	-	210	816	3
Amhara				Tsegede	Conflict	-	256	665	1	-	-	-	-	256	665	1
Amhara				East Gojjam	Conflict	23	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	84	1
Amhara				East Gojam	Conflict	57	203	1	-	-	-	-	-	57	203	1
Amhara				North Shewa (R3)	Conflict	69	202	1	-	-	-	-	-	82	292	1
Amhara				North Shewa (R3)	Conflict	-	-	28	44	1	-	-	-	28	44	1
Amhara				North Shewa (R3)	Conflict	68	139	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	1
Amhara				North Wollo	Conflict	152	413	4	-	-	-	-	-	152	413	4
Amhara				North Wollo	Conflict	120	280	1	-	-	-	-	-	120	280	1
Amhara				Oromia	Conflict	22	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	118	1
Amhara				North Shewa (R3)	Conflict	45	183	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	183	1
Amhara				South Gonder	Conflict	75	201	1	-	-	-	-	-	75	201	1
Amhara				South Gonder	Conflict	351	1,229	5	-	-	-	-	-	351	1,229	5
Amhara				South Gonder	Conflict	662	2,143	6	-	-	-	-	-	662	2,143	6
Amhara				Farta	Conflict	78	201	1	-	-	-	-	-	78	201	1
Amhara				Lobo Kermem	Conflict	35	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	88	1
Amhara				Kalu	Conflict	194	712	3	-	-	-	-	-	194	712	3
Amhara				South Wollo	Conflict	25	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	78	1



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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH Individuals	Total Sites
					HH Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	
	Amhara	South Wollo	Jama	Conflict	-	-	-	93	343	1	41	147	1	93	343
	Amhara	Special Woreda	Argoba	Conflict	58	159	1	-	-	202	1	-	-	58	159
	Amhara	Wag Hima	Gaz Gibia	Conflict	-	-	-	70	139	1	-	-	-	70	202
	Amhara	Wag Hima	Sahla	Conflict	-	-	-	39	139	-	-	-	-	39	139
	Amhara	Wag Hima	Sekela	Conflict	47	255	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	255
	Amhara	West Gojiam	Dega Damot	Conflict	371	1,365	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	1,365
	Amhara	West Gojiam	Jabi Tehman	Conflict	46	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	154
	Amhara	West Gonder	Melema	Conflict	576	2,545	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	2,545
	Amhara	West Gonder	Quara	Conflict	-	-	-	139	635	1	-	-	-	139	635
	Amhara	West Gonder	Midre Genet	Conflict	-	-	-	147	417	1	-	-	-	147	417
	Amhara Total	Asosa	Bilidiglu	Conflict	4,075	14,912	44	854	2,737	8	93	262	3	5,022	17,911
	Benishangul Gumz	Kemischii	Yaso	Conflict	116	577	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	577
	Benishangul Gumz	Metekel	Dangura	Conflict	-	-	-	173	820	3	-	-	-	173	820
	Benishangul Gumz	Metekel	Pwae Special	Conflict	-	-	-	287	1,462	5	-	-	-	287	1,462
	Benishangul Gumz	Metekel	Guba	Conflict	-	-	-	53	184	1	-	-	-	53	184
	Benishangul Gumz Total	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa/Town	Conflict	116	577	2	597	2,732	10	-	-	-	713	3,089
	Dire Dawa Total	Gog	954	4,921	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	954	4,921
	Gambela	Agnauak	Jore	Conflict	420	2,912	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	2,912
	Gambela	Agnauak	Iting	Conflict	66	435	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	435
	Gambela	Itang Special Woreda	Jikawo	Conflict	367	2,777	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	2,777
	Gambela	Nuer	Jikawo	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	1,656	11,811	1	-	-	-	-	11,811
	Gambela	Nuer	Lare	Conflict	431	3,047	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	431	3,047
	Gambela	Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	426	2,930	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	2,930
	Gambela Total	Hareri	Abadir	Conflict	1,327	9,538	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,327	9,538
	Harari	Hareri	Aboker	Conflict	30	125	1	1,656	11,811	1	-	-	-	30	125
	Harari	Hareri	Amir Nur	Conflict	51	196	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	196
	Harari	Hareri	Hakim	Conflict	343	1,597	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	1,597
	Harari	Hareri	Jenela	Conflict	32	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	200
	Harari	Hareri	Shenkor	Conflict	23	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	50
	Harari	Hareri	Sofi	Conflict	65	326	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	326
	Harari Total	Arsi	Degeluna Tijo	Conflict	569	2,664	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	2,664
	Oromia	Arsi	Goldicha Arsi	Conflict	39	129	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	129
	Oromia	Arsi	Goldicha Arsi	Flash Flood	28	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	86
	Oromia	Arsi	Munessa	Conflict	511	2,960	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	2,960
	Oromia	Arsi	Merti	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40
	Oromia	Arsi	Amigna	Conflict	24	126	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	126
	Oromia	Arsi	Bele Gegegar	Conflict	41	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	136
	Oromia	Arsi	Hitosa	Conflict	30	112	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	112
	Oromia	Arsi	Hitosa	Conflict	24	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	79
	Oromia	Arsi	Jeju	Conflict	22	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	69
	Oromia	Arsi	Robe	Conflict	153	499	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	499
	Oromia	Arsi	Shifka	Conflict	156	417	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	417
	Oromia	Arsi	Sude	Conflict	29	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	86
	Oromia	Arsi	Tena	Conflict	20	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	64
	Oromia	Arsi	Aselo	Conflict	22	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	75
	Oromia	Arsi	Diksas	Conflict	21	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	54
	Oromia	Bale	Dave Serar	Conflict	1,411	7,840	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,444	7,955
	Oromia	Bale	Lege Itida	Conflict	852	4,290	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	4,290
	Oromia	Bale	Rayitu	Conflict	264	1,722	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	1,722
	Oromia	Bale	Seveyna	Conflict	1,080	5,759	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	5,759
	Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	Conflict	1,820	10,132	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,820	14,002
	Oromia	Bale	Berbere	Other	34	181	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	181
	Oromia	Bale	Delo Menha	Conflict	1,140	6,128	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	6,128
	Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	Conflict	247	1,418	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,418
	Oromia	Bale	Ginir	Conflict	470	470	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	470	470



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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites	
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites				
Oromia	Bale	Gaseret	Goloicha Bale	Conflict	67	154	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	154	1	
Oromia	Bale	Agafra	Goloicha Bale	Conflict	33	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	60	1	
Oromia	Bale	Goba	Goloicha Bale	Conflict	63	147	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	147	1	
Oromia	Bale	Snana	Goloicha Bale	Conflict	24	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	57	1	
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Guchi	Conflict	57	173	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	173	2	
Oromia	Borena	Guchi	Guchi	Other	7,599	39,069	6	2,187	11,617	2	-	-	-	9,786	51,586	8	
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Guchi	Conflict	2,360	14,798	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,360	14,798	2	
Oromia	Borena	Moyale	Moyale	Conflict	5,215	28,796	3	971	4,758	1	-	-	-	6,186	33,554	4	
Oromia	Borena	Ahero	Moyale	Other	3,807	21,384	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	21,384	3	
Oromia	Borena	Wachile	Wachile	Conflict	518	2,953	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	2,953	1	
Oromia	Borena	Dhaas	Wachile	Conflict	1,536	7,212	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536	7,212	3	
Oromia	Borena	Borena	Wachile	Conflict	-	-	-	450	2,235	1	-	-	-	450	2,235	1	
Oromia	Borena	Dilo	Dilo	Conflict	181	1,067	1	463	2,247	3	-	-	-	644	3,164	4	
Oromia	Borena	Dilo	Dilo	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	724	1	128	724	1	
Oromia	Burno Bedde	Malo	Malo	Conflict	925	6,337	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	6,337	3	
Oromia	Burno Bedde	Dedesa	Malo	Other	1,387	9,765	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,387	9,765	3	
Oromia	Burno Bedde	Chwaka	Chwaka	Conflict	58	295	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	295	1	
Oromia	Burno Bedde	Babile	Chwaka	Conflict	1,111	5,140	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	5,140	18	
Oromia	East Harerge	East Harerge	Chinaksen	Conflict	5,582	31,451	26	101	596	1	40	182	1	5,723	32,229	28	
Oromia	East Harerge	Fedis	Fedis	Conflict	1,971	8,948	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,971	8,948	10	
Oromia	East Harerge	Gursum	Gursum	Conflict	1,155	8,702	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,155	8,702	20	
Oromia	East Harerge	Kersa	Kersa	Conflict	343	1,469	3	69	209	2	-	-	-	412	1,678	5	
Oromia	East Harerge	Kumbi	Kumbi	Conflict	4,656	28,080	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,656	28,080	4	
Oromia	East Harerge	Malika Balo	Malika Balo	Conflict	458	1,171	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	1,171	5	
Oromia	East Harerge	Meyu Muluke	Meyu Muluke	Conflict	3,600	21,111	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	21,411	3	
Oromia	East Harerge	Widaga Tiba	Widaga Tiba	Conflict	1,240	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	1,440	7	
Oromia	East Harerge	Goro Gutu	Goro Gutu	Conflict	745	3,136	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	745	3,136	9	
Oromia	East Harerge	Kombolcha	Kombolcha	Conflict	68	265	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	265	2	
Oromia	East Harerge	Deedo	Deedo	Conflict	124	496	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	496	2	
Oromia	East Harerge	Derer	Derer	Conflict	1,567	6,660	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,756	7,675	23	
Oromia	East Harerge	Garo Muti	Garo Muti	Conflict	201	624	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	624	5	
Oromia	East Harerge	Girava	Girava	Conflict	149	509	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	509	4	
Oromia	East Harerge	Haro Maya	Haro Maya	Conflict	268	1,077	8	91	399	1	-	-	-	-	268	1,077	8
Oromia	East Harerge	Jarso	Jarso	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	399	1	
Oromia	East Harerge	Kurfa Chele	Kurfa Chele	Conflict	1,628	7,792	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,628	7,792	6	
Oromia	East Harerge	Meta	Meta	Conflict	64	173	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	173	1	
Oromia	East Harerge	Golo Oda	Golo Oda	Conflict	617	2,385	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	2,385	2	
Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	Fentale	Conflict	147	824	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	824	1	
Oromia	East Shewa	Diga	Diga	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oromia	East Shewa	Salsiga	Salsiga	Drought	1,897	14,067	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,897	14,067	2	
Oromia	East Shewa	Haro Limu	Haro Limu	Conflict	4,320	30,191	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,320	30,191	8	
Oromia	East Shewa	Jimma	Jimma (Harenfenna)	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oromia	East Shewa	Guji	Guji	Other	78	461	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	461	1	
Oromia	East Shewa	Jimma	Jimma	Other	176	937	1	465	2,839	1	-	-	-	641	3,776	2	
Oromia	East Shewa	Gum-Eddelo	Gum-Eddelo	Conflict	1,555	9,847	5	460	3,281	1	-	-	-	2,015	13,128	6	
Oromia	East Shewa	Liben	Liben	Conflict	1,168	7,175	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,685	10,583	9	
Oromia	East Shewa	Negelle City	Negelle City	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	2,422	2	
Oromia	East Shewa	Administration	Administration	Conflict	346	1,914	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	1,914	1	
Oromia	East Shewa	Boto Tolly	Boto Tolly	Drought	1,231	8,158	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	8,158	6	
Oromia	East Shewa	Kersa	Kersa	Other	834	5,698	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	834	5,698	7	
Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Sigmo	Sigmo	Conflict	29	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	79	1	
Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Hidabu Abote	Hidabu Abote	Conflict	40	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	88	1	
Oromia	South West Shewa	Waliso	Waliso	Conflict	20	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	1	
Oromia	South West Shewa	Waldo Town	Waldo Town	Conflict	-	-	-	20	44	1	-	-	-	32	113	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Gedebo Assa	Gedebo Assa	Conflict	72	324	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	324	2	
Oromia	West Arsi	Shalla	Shalla	Conflict	24	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	84	1	
Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	Siraro	Conflict	789	5,467	4	544	3,687	4	-	-	-	1,333	9,154	8	
Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	Adaba	Conflict	71	177	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	177	1	



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					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites					
Oromia	West Awi	Dodola	Conflict	41	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	113	1		
Oromia	West Guij	Galana	Seasonal Flood	1,736	13,678	6	-	-	-	-	1,612	12,561	8	-	1,736	13,678	6	
Oromia	West Guij	Galana	Conflict	605	5,425	1	970	9,717	3	-	-	-	-	1,612	12,561	8		
Oromia	West Guij	Melka Soda	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,005	9,550	1	1,005	9,550	1			
Oromia	West Guij	Suro Barguda	Conflict	2,562	17,802	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,562	17,802	12		
Oromia	West Guij	Abaya	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	965	1	150	965	1			
Oromia	West Guij	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	880	7,363	1	286	2,989	2	289	1,542	1	1,455	11,494	4			
Oromia	West Guij	Bule Hora	Landslide	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	2,762	2	448	2,762	2			
Oromia	West Guij	Bule Hora	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	5,169	1	560	5,169	1			
Oromia	West Harege	Bordode	Conflict	978	4,893	6	274	1,021	1	260	1,300	1	1,512	7,214	8			
Oromia	West Harege	Doba	Conflict	196	975	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	975	3		
Oromia	West Harege	Miso	Conflict	1,532	8,746	7	-	-	-	245	1,226	1	1,777	9,972	8			
Oromia	West Harege	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	-	-	43	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	43	58	1		
Oromia	West Harege	Daro Lebu	Conflict	575	2,987	3	-	-	-	43	153	1	638	3,140	4			
Oromia	West Harege	Gemachis	Conflict	32	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	82	1		
Oromia	West Harege	Mesela	Conflict	73	268	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	268	1		
Oromia	West Harege	Tulw	Conflict	162	387	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	387	1		
Oromia	West Harege	Habro	Conflict	87	302	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	302	1		
Oromia	West Harege	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	351	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	351	1		
Oromia	West Harege	Ambro Zuria	Conflict	45	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	128	1		
Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	32	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	74	1		
Oromia	West Shewa	Jeidu	Conflict	60	148	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	148	1		
Oromia	West Shewa	Nejo	Conflict	554	2,935	1	1,056	6,996	3	-	-	-	-	1,610	9,132	4		
Oromia	West Shewa	Kiltu Kara	Conflict	-	-	215	1,237	4	-	-	-	-	-	215	1,237	4		
Oromia	West Welluga	Boj Dirmesji	Conflict	685	3,777	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	3,777	9		
Oromia	West Welluga	Lalo Asabi	Conflict	329	1,852	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	1,852	5		
Oromia	West Welluga	Leta Shu	Conflict	-	-	157	904	4	-	-	-	-	-	157	904	4		
Oromia	West Welluga	Manas Sibu	Conflict	726	4,389	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	726	4,389	5		
Oromia	West Welluga	Gimbri	Conflict	1,183	6,763	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,183	6,763	9		
Oromia	West Welluga	Gimbri Town	Conflict	177	1,104	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	1,104	1		
Oromia	West Welluga	Mendi Town	Conflict	-	-	425	1,919	2	-	-	-	-	-	425	1,919	2		
Round 22 (June/July 2020)		Oromia Total	Alaba	Alaba SP Woreda	Flash Flood	82,673	478,495	357	9,247	55,953	38	8,485	57,709	42	100,405	592,057	437	
SNNP	Amaro Special Woreda	Amaro	Conflict	1,149	7,143	3	-	-	-	-	547	3,015	3	547	3,015	3		
SNNP	Bench Sheko	Miran Amanan	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,149	7,143	3		
SNNP	Bench Sheko	Debut Bench	Conflict	-	-	1,290	-	-	-	303	1,859	1	303	1,859	1			
SNNP	Burji Special Woreda	Burji	Conflict	-	-	47	7,565	17	30	148	1	1,320	7,713	18				
SNNP	Gamo	Arba Minch Zuria	Flash Flood	-	-	471	231	1	183	825	2	825	1,256	2				
SNNP	Gurage	Mesian	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	390	2,536	6	390	2,536	6				
SNNP	Gurage	Misik Meskan	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	344	2,061	6	344	2,061	6				
SNNP	Hadiya	Dune	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	102	779	4	102	779	4				
SNNP	Konso	Karat Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	20	85	1	20	85	1				
SNNP	Konso	Segen Zuria	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	549	3,299	2	549	3,299	2				
SNNP	Mirab Omo	Maji	Conflict	-	-	29	175	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	175	1		
SNNP	Sheka	Anderacha	Conflict	85	352	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	352	1		
SNNP	Sheka	Masha	Conflict	416	1,720	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	1,720	1		
SNNP	Sheka	Yeki	Conflict	1,338	8,534	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	8,534	4		
SNNP	Sidama	Bilate Zuria	Conflict	4,429	25,297	11	-	-	-	37	163	1	4,429	25,297	11			
SNNP	Sidama	Loka Abaya	Conflict	94	531	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	531	2		
SNNP	Sitti	Dalocha	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	30	140	1	30	140	1				
SNNP	Sitti	Mirab Azanet Berbere	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	96	538	1	96	538	1				
SNNP	Sitti	Jinkia Ketema	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	33	130	1	33	130	1				
SNNP	Sitti	Sankura	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	31	145	1	31	145	1				
SNNP	Sitti	Wibreg	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	37	163	1	37	163	1				
SNNP	Sitti	Worabe Ketema Astedader	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	491	3		
SNNP	South Omo	Bena Tsayay	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	591	3,511	3	591	3,511	3				
SNNP	South Omo	Mirab Azanet Berbere	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	2,255	12,815	7	2,255	12,815	7				
SNNP	South Omo	Jinkia Ketema	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	25	106	1	25	106	1				
SNNP	South Omo	Male	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	121	639	2	121	639	2				
SNNP	Wolayita	Diguna Fango	Conflict	357	2,087	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	2,087	2		
SNNP	Wolayita	Diguna Fango	Flash Flood	8,003	46,155	27	1,366	8,471	19	6,862	39,656	48	350	2,094	3	350	2,094	3
SNNP Total																	93,982	



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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total HH	Total Individuals	Sites	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites				
Somali	Afder	Cheret/Weylib	Drought	844	5,496	2	-	526	3,769	1	-	-	-	844	5,496	2	
Somali	Afder	Cheret/Weylib	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,769	1	1	
Somali	Doloibay	Doloibay	Drought	1,942	11,516	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,942	11,616	3	
Somali	Doloibay	Hargele	Drought	457	2,727	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	2,727	1	
Somali	Afder	Raso	Conflict	889	5,346	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	889	5,346	3	
Somali	Afder	Raso	Drought	1,193	7,073	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,280	7,581	2	
Somali	Afder	Bare	Drought	1,102	560	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	560	2	
Somali	Afder	God God	Drought	2,381	15,672	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,381	15,672	9	
Somali	Afder	Cooche	Drought	925	4,574	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	4,574	4	
Somali	Afder	Serer/Elkere	Conflict	953	5,757	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	953	5,757	3	
Somali	Afder	West Iimi	Conflict	490	3,169	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	3,169	1	
Somali	Afder	West Iimi	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	2,236	1	
Somali	Dawa	Hudut	Conflict	905	2,793	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	2,793	1	
Somali	Dawa	Moyale	Conflict	9,668	88,874	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,668	88,874	20	
Somali	Dawa	Mubrak	Conflict	11,721	89,843	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,221	112,360	10	
Somali	Dawa	Mubrak	Drought	2,415	18,344	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,415	18,341	5	
Somali	Dawa	Qadhadhumo	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,500	1	
Somali	Dodo	Boh	Conflict	463	4,153	5	63	549	1	-	-	-	-	526	5,603	6	
Somali	Dodo	Danot	Drought	932	5,603	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932	5,603	6	
Somali	Dodo	Daratiye	Conflict	1,994	11,967	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,994	11,967	7	
Somali	Dodo	Gal Hamer	Drought	602	3,609	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	3,609	5	
Somali	Dodo	Geladin	Drought	290	1,776	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	1,776	2	
Somali	Dodo	Lahel Yu'Ub	Conflict	1,538	9,227	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,538	9,227	7	
Somali	Dodo	Warder	Drought	1,919	11,335	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,919	11,335	3	
Somali	Dodo	Lagahida	Conflict	2,588	15,515	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,588	15,515	10	
Somali	Efer	Efer	Conflict	2,049	12,129	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,049	12,129	5	
Somali	Efer	Mayamuluo	Drought	160	919	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	919	1	
Somali	Efer	Salahad	Conflict	963	5,644	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	5,644	4	
Somali	Efer	Wanjay	Conflict	1,730	9,809	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,730	9,809	8	
Somali	Fahan	Babile	Conflict	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	818	2	
Somali	Fahan	Gursum	Conflict	15,093	94,607	11	793	4,921	5	-	-	-	-	15,093	94,607	11	
Somali	Fahan	Hareshen	Drought	11,928	51,591	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,928	51,591	8	
Somali	Fahan	Kebriyeh	Drought	85	511	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	511	1	
Somali	Fahan	Tulgulid	Conflict	1,320	7,964	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	7,964	1	
Somali	Fahan	Ijiga	Conflict	7,052	44,957	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,052	44,957	4	
Somali	Fahan	Jigjiga City Administration	Conflict	303	1,844	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	1,844	3	
Somali	Faran	Aware	Drought	820	5,319	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	987	1	
Somali	Faran	Daror	Drought	620	3,817	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820	5,319	2	
Somali	Faran	Dig	Drought	250	1,600	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	3,817	3	
Somali	Faran	Gashamo	Drought	2,500	15,738	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	15,738	5	
Somali	Faran	Gunagado	Drought	451	2,766	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451	2,766	1	
Somali	Faran	Bilbilor	Conflict	407	2,472	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	2,472	2	
Somali	Faran	Degehabur	Conflict	46	278	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	278	1	
Somali	Faran	Degehabur	Drought	196	1,242	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	1,242	1	
Somali	Faran	Boqiley	Drought	58	342	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	342	1	
Somali	Faran	Debeweyn	Drought	384	2,317	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384	2,317	2	
Somali	Korafe	Korafe	Debeweyn	94	565	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	565	2	
Somali	Korafe	El-ogaden	Drought	186	1,078	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	1,078	2	
Somali	Korafe	Goglo	Drought	340	2,017	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	2,017	4	
Somali	Korafe	Kebirehhar	Drought	526	3,081	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	3,081	6	
Somali	Korafe	Korafe	Drought	516	3,062	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	3,062	1	
Somali	Korafe	Marsin	Drought	882	5,165	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	882	5,165	5	
Somali	Korafe	Shilabo	Drought	464	2,743	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	2,743	4	
Somali	Korafe	Higolay	Drought	65	389	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	389	1	
Somali	Korafe	Laasdhankayre	Drought	56	330	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	330	1	
Somali	Korafe	Shekosh	Conflict	60	342	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	342	1	
Somali	Liben	Deka Seftu	Conflict	3,958	23,314	12	389	2,344	4	377	2,249	3	-	4,724	27,907	19	
Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	463	2,966	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	2,966	1	
Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	600	3,775	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,775	2	



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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total Individuals	Total Sites	
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Somali	Liben	Filtu	5,622	30,286	22	855	4,552	3	-	-	87	500	1	6,477	34,868	
Somali	Liben	Karsa Dulla	604	13,881	6	406	2,125	2	-	-	-	-	-	3,010	16,006	
Somali	Liben	Goro Baqda	416	2,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	2,327	1	416	2,327
Somali	Liben	Guadaleone	2,968	18,350	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,968	18,350	5	2,968	18,350
Somali	Liben	Dhun	972	6,099	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	972	6,099	6	972	6,099
Somali	Nogob	Ewayne	751	4,749	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	751	4,749	7	751	4,749
Somali	Nogob	Gebo	50	326	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	326	1	50	326
Somali	Nogob	Gerbo	1,741	10,330	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	10,330	12	1,741	10,330
Somali	Nogob	Segeg	45	285	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	285	1	45	285
Somali	Nogob	Segeg	720	4,503	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	4,503	4	720	4,503
Somali	Nogob	Ayun	50	305	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	305	1	50	305
Somali	Nogob	Abaqaro	115	675	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	675	1	115	675
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	2,381	13,945	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,381	13,945
Somali	Shabelle	Shabelle	822	5,062	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	5,062
Somali	Shabelle	Berano	260	1,551	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	1,551
Somali	Shabelle	Denan	940	5,552	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940	5,552
Somali	Shabelle	East Iimi	372	2,135	2	60	330	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	2,465
Somali	Shabelle	Elele	236	1,434	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	1,434
Somali	Shabelle	Godde	386	2,201	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	2,201
Somali	Shabelle	Godde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	2,139
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafio	436	2,589	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	2,589
Somali	Shabelle	Kelafio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130	6,765
Somali	Shabelle	Mustihil	5,300	33,390	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,300	33,390
Somali	Shabelle	Aflem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	1,350
Somali	Shabelle	Aflem	1,259	7,490	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	7,490
Somali	Shiri	Erer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	1,274
Somali	Shiri	Erer	2,246	13,585	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,246	13,585
Somali	Shiri	Gabalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	813
Somali	Shiri	Gabalu	2,163	12,070	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,163	12,470
Somali	Shiri	Flash Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	498
Somali	Shiri	Gota Biki	212	1,324	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,324
Somali	Shiri	Hadiglo	535	3,049	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,049
Somali	Shiri	Hadiglo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	3,074
Somali	Shiri	Messo	2,275	13,610	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,275	13,610
Somali	Shiri	Messo	1,947	11,342	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,947	11,342
Somali	Shiri	Shinile	550	3,210	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	3,210
Somali	Shiri	Dembel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	768
Somali Total	Tigray	Abiyidi	127,970	821,266	344	5,205	31,211	27	5,998	37,407	14	139,473	895,884	385	139,473	895,884
Round 22 (June/July 2020)	Central	Adwa	532	1,107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	1,107
	Central	Afierom	2,524	3,362	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,524	3,362
	Central	Axum	1,188	4,905	8	28	56	1	22	35	1	1,238	4,996	10	1,238	4,996
	Central	Kola Tembien	1,127	2,379	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	2,379
	Central	Mereb Leke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	60
	Central	Tariqua Abegie	1,018	3,171	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	3,171
	Central	Were Leke	91	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	136
	Central	Tigray	785	1,267	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	785	1,267
	Central	Tigray	91	167	2	208	338	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	505
	Central	Tigray	140	210	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	210
	Central	Tigray	85	132	1	94	128	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	260
	Central	Tigray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	303
	Eastern	Gete Adwa	4,212	5,919	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,212	5,919
	Eastern	Adigrat Town	1,335	1,908	13	77	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	136
	Eastern	Ganta Afeshum	1,659	3,751	13	72	192	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,612	2,023
	Eastern	Guilomekeda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,731	16
	Eastern	Iaelai Maychew	1,391	2,157	10	252	391	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,643	2,548
	Eastern	Naeder Adet	140	210	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	210
	Eastern	Tarihay Maychew	85	132	1	94	128	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	260
	Eastern	Tigray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	303
	Eastern	Tigray	1,255	1,600	8	29	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,284	1,637
	Eastern	Atsbi Wenberta	130	323	1	76	162	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	485
	Eastern	Kelerte Aweyallo	545	936	7	68	114	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	1,050



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Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 22 (June/July 2020) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2019			During 2019			In 2020			Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites		
Tigray	Mekelle	Adihaki Sub City	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	812	3,442	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	812	3,442
Tigray	Mekelle	Ayder Sub City	Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	3,065	4,042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,065	4,042
Tigray	Mekelle	Hawelti Sub City	Kedanay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	2,316	5,779	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,316	5,779
Tigray	Mekelle	Quiffs Sub City	Qubbi Sub City	Conflict	1,802	4,629	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,802	4,629
Tigray	Mekelle	Semen Sub City	Semen Sub City	Conflict	1,062	1,898	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	1,898
Tigray	Mekelle	Asgede Tsimbla	Ladav Adiabio	Conflict	3,213	7,177	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,213	7,177
Tigray	Tigray	Medebay Zana	Medebay Zana	Conflict	310	545	1	67	101	3	-	-	-	377	646
Tigray	Tigray	Sheraro Town	Sheraro Town	Conflict	130	248	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	248
Tigray	Tigray	Tslemti	Tslemti	Conflict	76	117	1	31	59	1	-	-	-	107	176
Tigray	Tigray	Shire Endasiasie	Shire Endasiasie	Conflict	300	460	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	460
Tigray	Tigray	Tatay Konaro	Tatay Konaro	Conflict	577	964	1	46	76	2	-	-	-	623	1,040
Tigray	Tigray	Degua Temben	Degua Temben	Conflict	2,290	6,101	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	6,101
Tigray	Tigray	Hintalo Weljat	Hintalo Weljat	Conflict	91	161	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	161
Tigray	Tigray	Saharti Samre	Saharti Samre	Conflict	82	117	1	26	38	1	-	-	-	108	155
Tigray	Tigray	Endelta	Endelta	Conflict	489	1,217	7	86	174	4	-	-	-	575	1,391
Tigray	Tigray	Endamehoni	Endamehoni	Conflict	85	188	2	47	108	2	24	46	1	156	342
Tigray	Tigray	Koreti Town	Koreti Town	Conflict	129	380	3	150	404	4	-	-	-	279	784
Tigray	Tigray	Maychew	Maychew	Conflict	322	692	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	692
Tigray	Tigray	Southern	Southern	Conflict	428	838	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	838
Tigray	Tigray	Raya Almatra	Raya Almatra	Conflict	574	1,088	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	1,088
Tigray	Tigray	Raya Azabo	Raya Azabo	Conflict	610	1,823	4	500	1,485	6	-	-	-	1,110	3,308
Tigray	Tigray	Ofia	Ofia	Conflict	2,419	6,741	15	175	508	6	-	-	-	2,594	7,249
Tigray	Tigray	Imba Abije	Imba Abije	Conflict	178	360	2	89	205	3	49	116	2	316	681
Tigray	Tigray	Alamata Town	Alamata Town	Conflict	188	323	3	147	343	4	-	-	-	335	666
Tigray	Tigray	Kaffa Humera	Kaffa Humera	Conflict	634	1,628	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	1,628
Tigray	Tigray	Setit Humera	Setit Humera	Conflict	693	1,418	4	98	185	1	526	1,012	2	1,317	2,615
Tigray	Tigray	Tigray Total		Conflict	1,504	3,390	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	3,390
				Grand Total	44,816	93,391	151	2,647	5,666	72	621	1,209	6	48,084	100,266
					279,784	1,533,551	987	26,910	148,1913	194	22,390	138,247	116	329,084	1,820,311
															1,297



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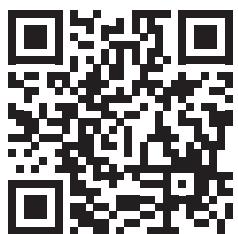
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Displacement Tracking Matrix/Village Assessment Survey (DTM/NAS) - 01 June-05 July 2020 - Summary Table of Population Breakdown

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Internally Displaced People		Returning IDPs	Returned Migrants (Individual)	Host/Receiving Community	Resettled IDPs	Other population	Total HHs	Total Individuals
				Household	Individual							
Amhara	Awi/Anew	Jawi	1	-	-	270	1,249	-	-	-	-	270
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilla 1	9	5	19	621	3,173	-	-	-	-	626
Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilla 2	26	19	91	1,744	8,642	5	-	-	-	1,763
Amhara	East Dembia	Central Gonder	3	-	-	74	370	-	-	-	-	74
Amhara	Central Gonder	Central Gonder	7	-	-	438	2,289	-	140	700	155	750
Amhara	Central Gonder	Tach Amischecho	11	-	-	221	899	-	2,845	10,006	-	477
Amhara	Oromia	Artuna Fursi	2	-	-	140	700	38	250	1,250	-	390
Amhara	Oromia	Kemisise City Administration	1	-	-	86	284	30	87	287	-	173
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	1	-	-	35	170	3	40	192	-	75
Amhara	Wag Hima	Dehana	1	-	-	21	100	-	52	260	-	73
Amhara	West Gonder	Metema	13	65	328	645	3,096	-	618	2,999	-	1,603
Amhara	West Gonder	Quara	11	2	6	796	3,920	-	1,322	6,610	48	2,168
Amhara Total		Asosa	Asosa	91	444	5,091	24,892	76	5,354	22,304	203	990
Benishangul Gumz	Asosa	Biligihi	1	-	-	32	212	-	8	70	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Asosa	Maokomo Special	41	30	180	5,092	25,723	-	-	-	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Kenashi	Agalmeti	5	-	-	298	1,986	-	70	450	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Kenashi	Bio Iignifado	9	-	-	137	726	213	592	3,992	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Kenashi	Kamashi	33	57	163	4,403	2,514	30	2,968	14,407	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Kenashi	Yaso	8	240	1,220	427	2,151	210	1,692	7,490	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Kenashi	Sacal	38	70	301	3,646	16,023	2	1,403	6,704	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Kenashi	Mandura	14	30	122	2,014	9,924	-	-	-	-	-
Benishangul Gumz	Kenashi	Dangura	15	-	-	942	4,027	-	-	-	-	-
Benishangul Gumz Total		166	442	2,065	17,059	84,599	455	9,011	44,614	-	-	-
Dire Dawa Total		Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	2	-	-	106	540	-	-	-	106
Harari	Hareri	Hareri	2	-	-	106	540	-	-	-	-	540
Harari Total		1	1	-	-	63	315	-	-	-	-	63
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Kachen	7	-	-	145	955	-	-	-	-	82
Oromia	Bale	Gura Damole	6	-	-	1,197	8,346	-	-	-	-	-
Oromia	Bale	Legi Hida	2	-	-	1,279	7,647	-	420	2,198	-	-
Oromia	Bale	Raytu	5	-	-	1,691	11,363	-	683	2,822	-	-
Oromia	Bale	Seweyna	3	-	-	2,034	11,029	-	562	2,460	-	-
Oromia	Bale	Dawe Zerar	5	-	-	1,208	6,658	-	444	2,215	-	-
Oromia	Bale	Meda Welabu	1	-	-	304	4,594	-	118	683	-	-
Oromia	Bonera	Guchi	18	64	320	1,511	13,511	-	36	172	-	-
Oromia	Bonera	Moyale	44	-	-	22,771	113,553	-	67	335	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Babbie	30	-	-	4,095	20,496	20	1,960	7,766	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Chinkiken	22	-	-	2,205	10,833	-	-	-	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Fedit	4	-	-	729	3,704	-	-	-	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Girava	1	2	11	44	220	15	180	900	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Kumbi	4	-	-	4,045	15,614	-	1,781	8,732	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Meda	7	-	-	694	3,470	-	900	4,500	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Meyu Muulek	7	-	-	1,990	9,950	6	-	-	-	-
Oromia	East Harerge	Middga Tola	2	-	-	95	485	-	-	-	-	-
Oromia	East Shewa	Fentale	3	-	-	53	265	-	361	1,805	-	-
Oromia	East Shewa	Guji	4	-	-	80	515	-	40	259	-	-
Oromia	East Wellega	Diba Ayana	2	-	-	480	2,212	-	1,540	10,613	-	-
Oromia	East Wellega	Horo Lemu	12	680	3,611	4,548	35,296	-	4,578	31,044	-	-
Oromia	East Wellega	Leka Duelecha	2	-	-	43	154	-	93	623	-	-
Oromia	East Wellega	Limu	3	-	-	370	1,637	-	1,477	8,572	-	-
Oromia	East Wellega	Sasika	17	-	-	5,766	29,132	-	-	-	-	-
Oromia	Guji	Odo Shakiso	17	-	-	1,013	4,359	-	11,990	55,777	-	-
Oromia	Guji	Uraga	10	-	-	453	2,663	-	1,995	12,620	-	-
Oromia	Guji	Negelle City Administration	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	510	-	-
Oromia	West Aorsi	Siraro	13	-	-	202	1,049	-	-	110	-	-
Oromia	West Aorsi	Shalla	8	-	-	261	1,305	-	449	2,225	-	-
Oromia	West Aorsi	Gedeb Asasa	1	-	-	370	20	-	50	150	-	-
Oromia	West Guji	Aphya	48	-	-	6,104	37,120	-	12,472	72,416	-	-
Oromia	West Guji	Birissa Kojowa	32	-	6,013	34,113	6,013	-	9,005	50,912	-	-
												15,018

Region	Zone	Woreda	# of Assessed Villages	Internally Displaced People			Returned IDPs			Resettled IDPs			Other population			Total HHs	Total Individuals	
				Household		Individual	Household		Individual	Household		Individual	Household		Individual			
				Household	Individual		Household	Individual		Household	Individual		Household	Individual				
Oromia	West Guji	Bule Hora	74	-	-	-	8,740	59,388	-	-	20,971	139,380	-	-	-	29,711	198,768	
Oromia	West Guji	Gialala	53	-	-	-	13,562	91,981	-	-	13,843	81,355	-	-	-	27,405	173,336	
Oromia	West Guji	Hambela Wamena	69	-	-	-	12,183	73,533	-	-	17,663	104,492	-	-	-	29,946	178,625	
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca	77	-	-	-	14,500	94,365	-	-	19,754	125,258	-	-	-	34,254	220,321	
Oromia	West Guji	Kerca Town	9	-	-	-	1,344	11,452	-	-	2,375	19,262	-	-	-	3,719	30,714	
Oromia	West Guji	Suro Borguda	769	-	-	-	4,210	7,263	-	-	1,425	2,194	-	-	-	2,194	11,473	
Oromia	West Harerge	Bordode	4	-	-	-	379	1,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	1,910	
Oromia	West Harerge	Daro Lebu	10	-	-	-	695	4,052	-	-	1,615	11,069	-	-	-	2,310	15,121	
Oromia	West Harerge	Habro	1	-	-	-	18	84	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	168	834	
Oromia	West Harerge	West Harerge	17	-	-	-	1,047	9,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,447	
Oromia	West Harerge	Haw Gudina	18	-	-	-	2,472	11,942	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	2,622	12,692	
Oromia	West Shewa	Mieso	3	-	-	-	36	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	170	
Oromia	West Wellega	Ieidi	4	-	-	-	466	2,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	2,655	
Oromia	West Wellega	Boji Dimej	1	-	-	-	280	1,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	1,039	
Oromia	West Wellega	Gimbi	3	-	-	-	56	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	222	
Oromia	West Wellega	Lalo Asabi	691	802	4,222	135,095	786,965	81	131,032	780,413	110	510	-	-	-	267,039	1,571,889	
Oromo Total				35	-	-	-	3,756	20,657	-	-	3,334	88,173	-	-	-	17,090	116,333
Geedi	Geedi	Geedi	28	-	-	-	7,788	44,311	1,025	10,179	58,157	-	-	-	-	17,967	103,939	
Geedi	Geedi	Kochere	3	-	-	-	650	3,778	1,26	1,110	6,155	-	-	-	-	1,760	10,599	
Geedi	Geedi	Wenago	42	-	-	-	4,861	32,913	1,655	11,510	67,294	-	-	-	-	16,371	101,862	
Geedi	Geedi	Yirgacheffe	6	-	-	-	1,387	8,241	272	2,053	14,917	-	-	-	-	3,440	23,430	
Konso	Konso	Chorso	1	-	-	-	543	3,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543	3,937	
Konso	Konso	Segen Zura	5	-	-	-	2,000	11,912	3,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	15,736	
Konso	Konso	Kara Zura	1	-	-	-	172	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	510	
Mirab Omo	Mirab Omo	Maji	2	-	-	-	247	1,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheka	Yeki	Yeki	123	-	-	-	21,404	132,599	9,100	38,977	234,740	-	-	-	-	59,601	376,349	
SNINP Total				17	-	-	-	14,192	85,152	-	-	2,702	16,212	-	-	-	50,818	214,936
Dawa	Hudiet	Dawa	20	-	-	-	34,058	204,348	5	-	1,725	10,350	-	-	-	35,783	16,894	
Fafan	Moyale	Moyale	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	-	250	600	225	1,350	-	481	1,956	
Fafan	Awbare	Awbare	10	-	-	-	1,197	7,022	-	-	14	72	-	-	-	1,211	7,094	
Fafan	Babile	Babile	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	215	1,240		
Fafan	Gollino	Gollino	1	1	1	1	150	900	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	152	906	
Fafan	Gursun	Gursun	1	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	250	1,500	115	690	-	370	2,195	
Fafan	Tog-Wajie	Tog-Wajie	31	456	2,736	5,390	32,320	21	242	1,452	-	-	-	-	6,088	36,529		
Fafan	Tulliged	Tulliged	1	1	1	1	53	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	318	
Korahé	El-ogaden	El-ogaden	1	-	-	-	65	390	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	395	
Shabelle	Ababarao	Ababarao	5	-	-	-	1,498	8,988	206	258	-	-	-	-	-	1,756	10,422	
Shabelle	Borano	Borano	5	183	1,098	2,322	9,341	2,322	94	6,876	41,256	-	-	-	-	7,446	44,770	
Shabelle	East Iimi	East Iimi	9	-	-	-	2,644	15,864	684	13,936	11,616	-	-	-	-	4,580	28,164	
Shabelle	Kialo	Kialo	1	-	-	-	450	2,700	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	2,725	
Shabelle	Mustashil	Mustashil	4	-	-	-	755	4,530	-	-	220	1,320	-	-	-	975	5,850	
Siti	Eri	Eri	108	605	3,840	60,854	364,869	1,035	14,475	85,932	545	3,270	-	-	-	76,519	459,946	
Somali Total				2	-	-	-	30	13	13	264	782	-	-	-	294	933	
Eastern	Erob	Erob	2	7	10	293	10	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	2,940	
North Western	Lalibela Adiyabo	Lalibela Adiyabo	3	9	22	124	638	9	2,867	15,683	-	-	-	-	-	16,532	16,532	
North Western	Tslemti	Tslemti	17	-	-	-	837	3,451	471	7,412	33,527	-	-	-	-	3,100	37,449	
Southern	Raya Almata	Raya Almata	3	-	-	-	217	1,045	305	1,275	6,058	-	-	-	-	8,249	13,748	
Southern	Raya Azebo	Raya Azebo	27	16	32	1,308	5,655	848	12,822	56,687	-	-	-	-	-	14,146	65,132	
Tigray Grand Total				1,205	1,996	10,603	241,053	1,400,892	11,955	210,891	1,226,690	858	4,770	752	-	455,550	2,655,102	

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