



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency



# ETHIOPIA NATIONAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

## Round 18: July — August 2019

*Publication Date: 22 October 2019*



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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).<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> Simultaneously, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs.<sup>5</sup>

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* rainfall<sup>6</sup> and successively resulted in drought in the southern and southeastern parts of the country.<sup>7</sup> This prolonged drought continues to impact agricultural and pastoralist communities across Ethiopia in 2019 by driving down crop yields of the main *meher* harvest<sup>8</sup>, 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 lying areas. It is predicted that these heavy rains and flooding will affect up to 1.3 million people, displacing up to 331,000 IDPs in 2019.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia_somali_region_inter-communal_conflict_update_1.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> 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](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Amhara-Flash-update_March-1-2019_FINAL_0.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> 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>.

<sup>6</sup> Kiremt rain is the summer rain that normally last 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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>.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_ethiopia_situation_report_no.23_june_2019_final_0.pdf).

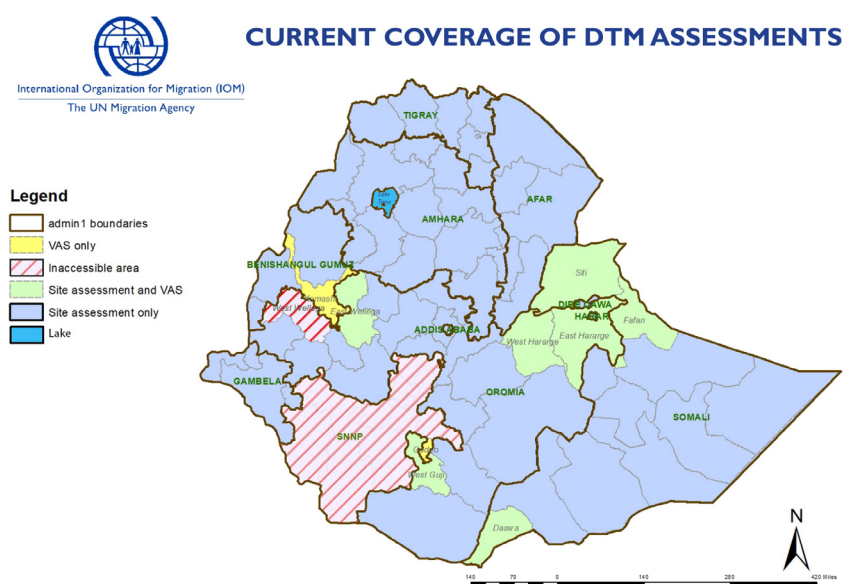
Adding to the high mobility landscape of Ethiopia is the number and rate of returns. According to the government, 1.8 million IDPs have returned to their place of origin as of June 2019. This nationwide government-led return operation has been ongoing since April 2019.<sup>10</sup>

## IOM Population Monitoring 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. Regularly bimonthly DTM has been implemented in Ethiopia since September 2016 and IOM entered into partnership with the Government of Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in August 2016.

DTM tools that are active in Ethiopia include a bimonthly Site Assessment, an ad-hoc Emergency Tracking Tool used to supplement the main Site Assessment, ad-hoc Emergency Site Assessments<sup>11</sup> and as of June 2019, Village Assessment Surveys (VAS) aimed at locations of high return. Site Assessment covers areas where there are reports of IDPs, whereas VAS covers areas with reported returns. There is potential overlap for areas that host both population types, however, the questionnaires that are used for each type of data collection remain distinct. *Figure 1* illustrates DTM coverage during the July 2019 data collection. The areas in blue represent areas that were exclusively covered by the Site Assessment. West Wellega was inaccessible during this data collection due to security constraints. The areas in green, namely Siti, Fafan, Dawa, East Harege, West Harerge, East Wellega and West Guji represent areas where both the Site Assessment and VAS were deployed. The areas in yellow, covering Gedeo and Kemashi represent zones that were exclusively targeted by VAS and not by the Site Assessment. SNNPR is historically inaccessible for DTM, however IOM received exceptional approval to conduct VAS in Gedeo.

In light of the progress of the government-led return process and in an effort to continue providing reliable information on mobility in country in agreement with the Government, IOM Ethiopia expects the results of its mobility tracking exercises to progressively shift towards climate induced IDPs and increased VAS coverage as people continue to return to their areas of origin.



*Figure 1: Geographic coverage of DTM assessments as of round 18.*

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Formerly known as Rapid Response Assessments (RRA). RRAs have been conducted for the Gedeo and West Guji response, as well as in East and West Wellega and Kemashi zones.

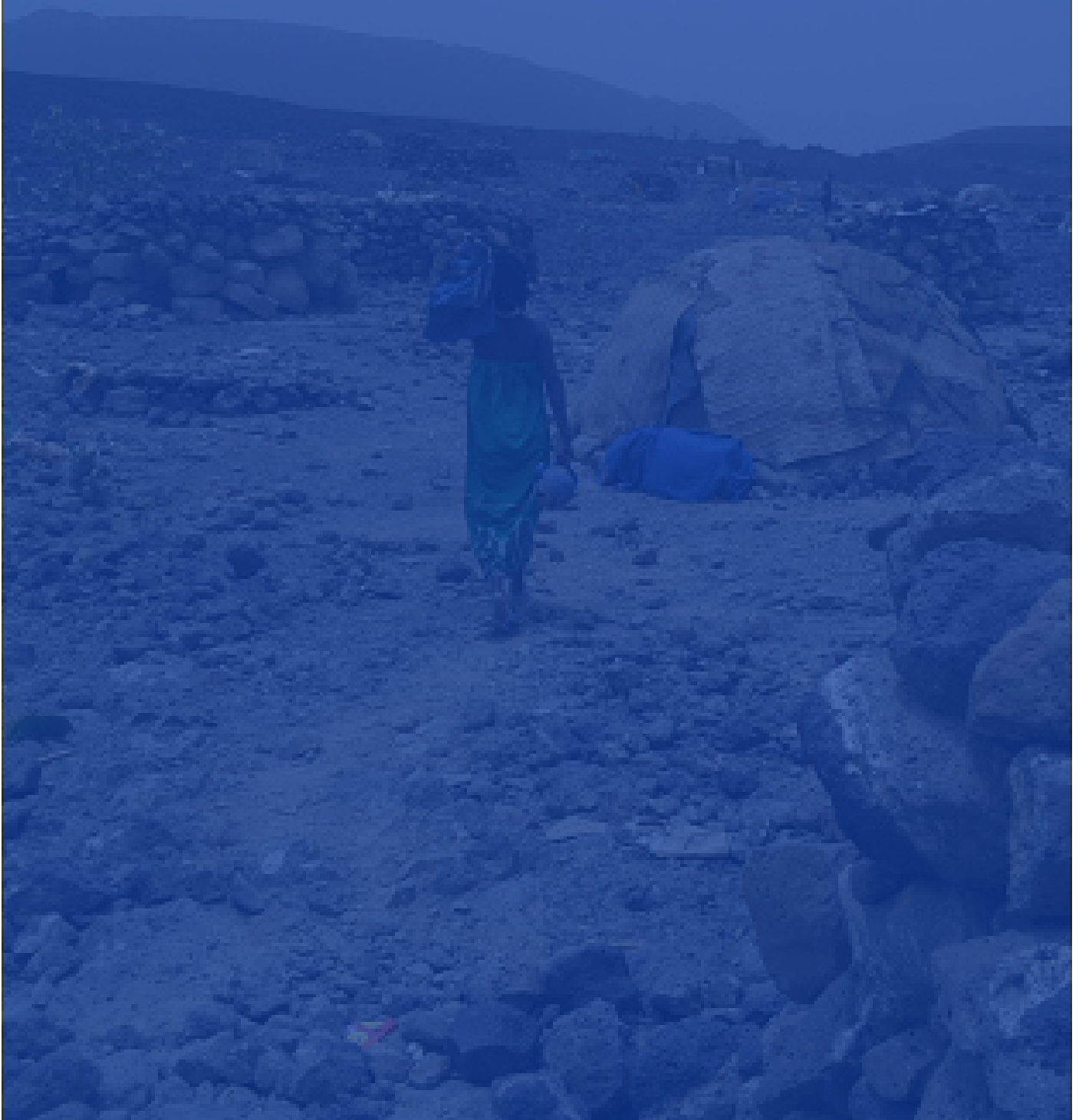
*"Displaced by seasonal flooding, Yereye is one of the many displaced people in her village in Kalafu, Ethiopia."*



Photo: Muse Mohammed © IOM 2018

# Section I

## Site Assessment



## KEY FINDINGS — SITE ASSESSMENT



1,163 sites covered



144 inaccessible sites

### Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



1,642,458 individuals



321,537 households



26.5% decrease since round 17  
(there were 2,235,290 IDPs in round 17)



49.9% male  
819,277 males



50.1% female  
823,181 females



1,089,856 conflict affected IDPs  
(66.4%) in 838 sites

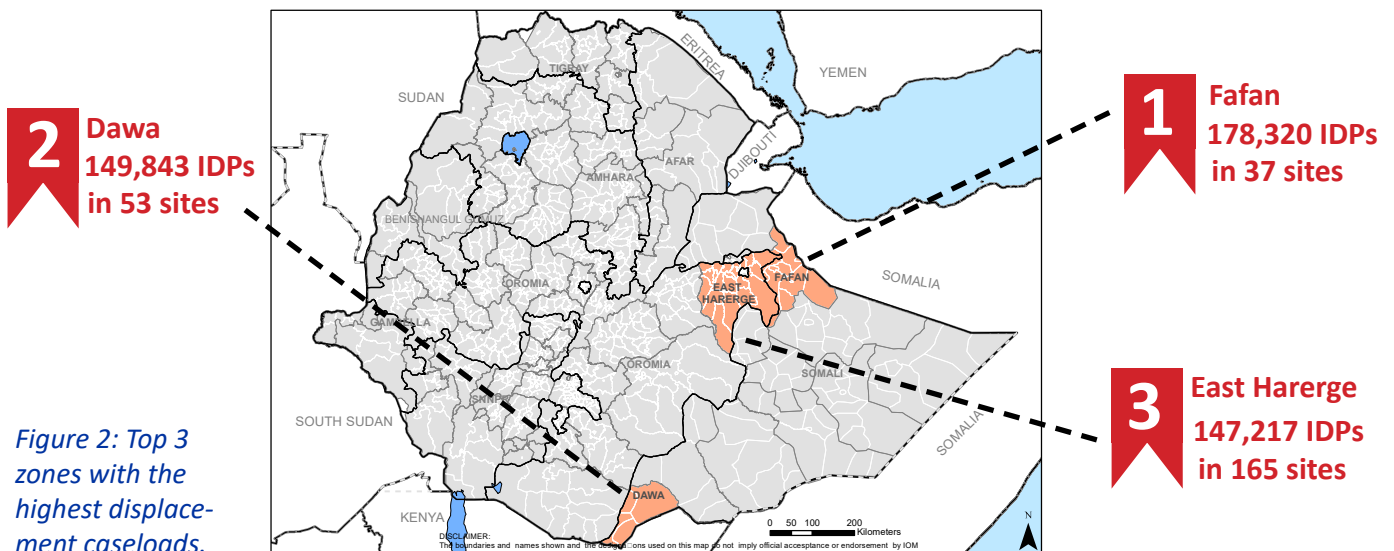


424,845 drought affected IDPs  
(26.5%) in 252 sites



35,995 seasonal flood affected IDPs  
(2.2%) in 22 sites

### Top 3 Zones With the Highest Displacement Figures



### Newly Arrived IDPs

Defined as arrived in the last 2 months



15,168 individuals



3,117 households

Of the newly arrived IDPs, estimated number displaced in their Kebele of displacement



12,664 individuals



2,583 households



## METHODOLOGY



Data collection: 1 — 30 July 2019

IOM Ethiopia employs a series of tools in its DTM. The present methodology refers to regular mobility tracking via Site Assessment. Data for this tool is collected at the zonal, woreda and site level on a bi-monthly basis. Since September 2016, IOM Ethiopia has conducted 18 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 over 80 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 with in the zone that host displaced populations, reason for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs and loca-

tions of origin.

**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.

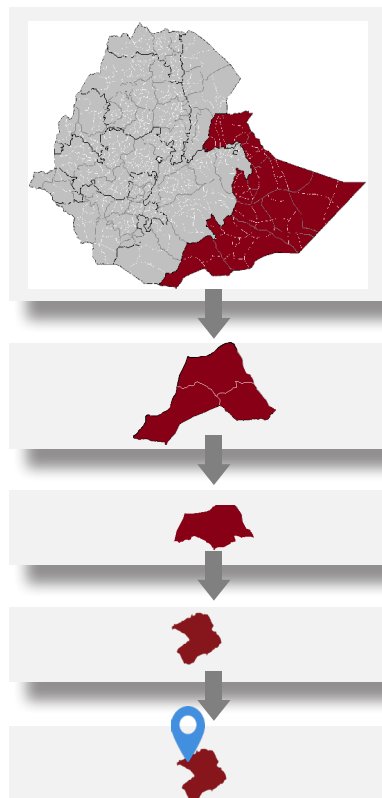
**Site level:** In-depth Site Assessments capture detailed information through key informant interviews, direct observation and focus group discussions with male, female, elderly, children and IDP representatives. Data on available services by sector, accessibility constraints, exact type, location and 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. If there are less than 1,000 IDP households, then 20 IDP households are sampled. If there are more than 1,000 IDP households, then 40 IDP households are sampled for demographic information.

### Coverage of this round



144 Inaccessible Sites

Note that for inaccessible sites, data was not merged from previous rounds. This methodology is implemented as of round 18 onwards.



9 Regions

57 Zones

304 Woredas

952 Kebeles

1,163 Sites

# OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

## National Level

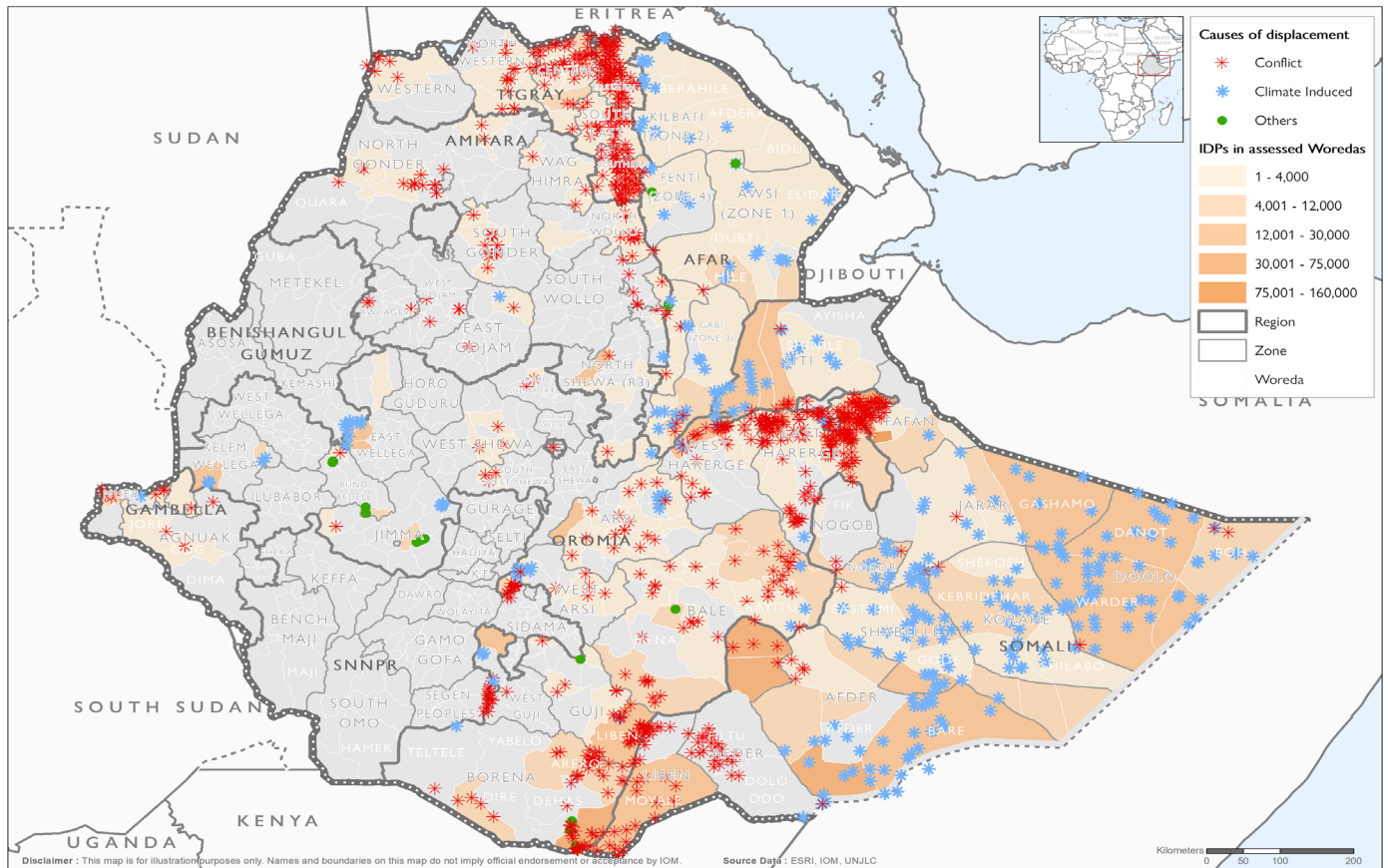


Figure 3: The displacement caseload in Ethiopia based on data collected in July 2019 from the Site Assessment.

According to the data collected in July 2019, 1,642,458 individuals (321,537 households), are internally displaced across 1,163 sites in Ethiopia. This reflects a 26.5% decrease since the May 2019 data collection. This decrease is largely attributed to the government-led return initiative that has been ongoing since April 2019. Amhara region experienced the most significant decrease in internal displacement with a reduction of 39.2% since DTM round 17, closely followed by Oromia region, with a decrease of 36.7%. Conversely, Tigray region saw an increase in internal displacement of 10.1% due to conflict.

At the national level, the primary region of origin of IDPs is Somali Region. The primary region of destination for newly displaced individuals is Amhara. The

gender breakdown of displaced individuals is fairly equal with 49.9% males and 50.1% females. Conflict is the primary cause of displacement and affects 66% of the identified IDP population. Drought and seasonal flooding account for an additional 29% of the displaced population.

Factors preventing return as cited by respondents were damaged or destroyed shelter in 904 sites (77.7%), followed by a lack of livelihood in 875 sites (75%) and insufficient food in 798 sites (68.6%). As such, the main form of support requested was economic opportunities across 1,119 sites (96.2%), followed by the restoration of lost assets in 1,002 sites (86%). The preferred durable solution of IDPs across the board was local integration (78%).

## National Displacement Timeline

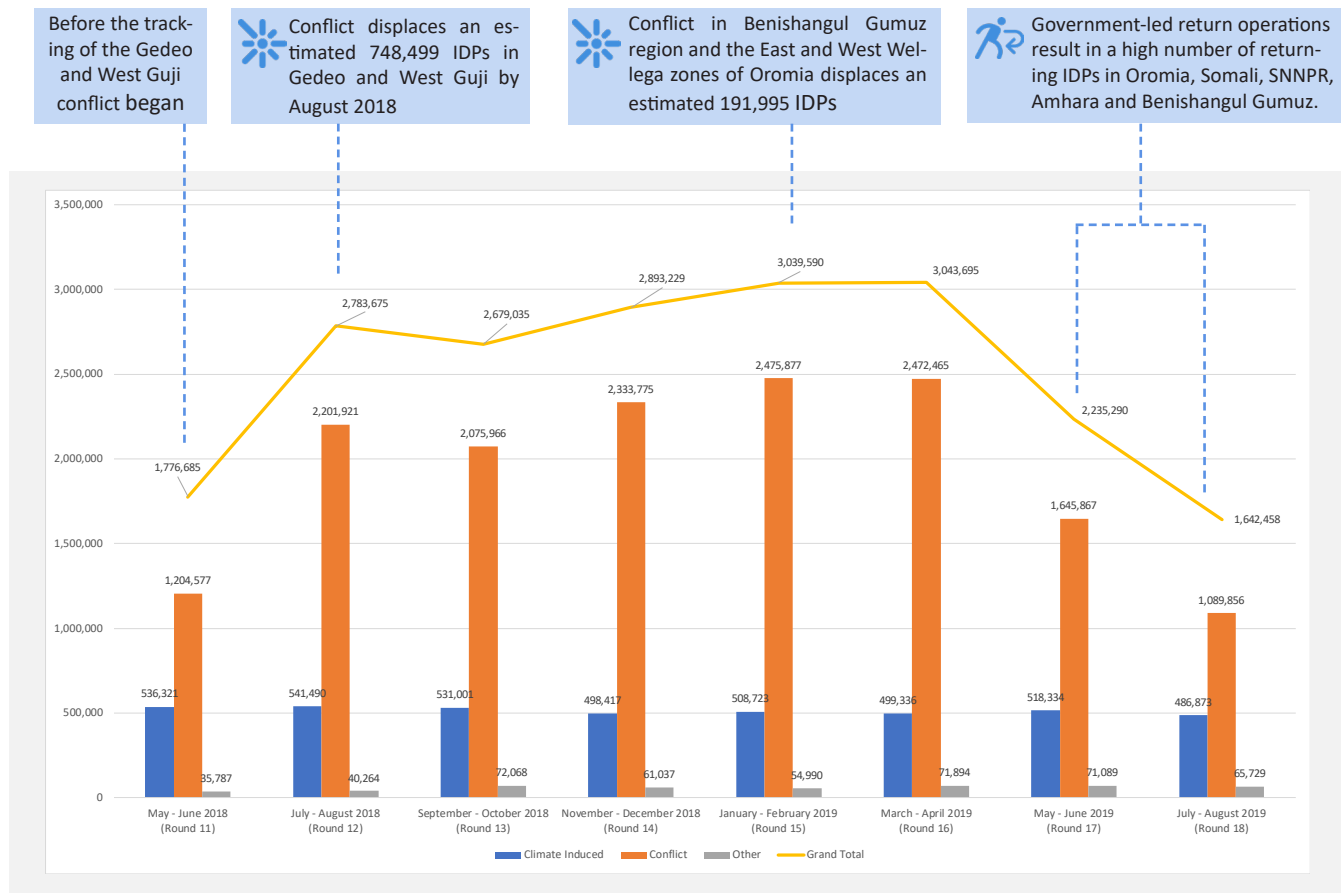


Figure 4: Number of IDPs tracked nationwide by the Displacement Tracking Matrix since May-June 2018 (round 11). Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments (RRA).

IOM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 18 rounds now. In round 11 (May — June 2018), the number of IDPs tracked by DTM was 1.78 million IDPs. However, in the following round 12, the displacement figure spiked due to the tracking of the conflict in Gedeo and West Guji. In August 2018, DTM's Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) estimated that 748,499 IDPs had been displaced from the Gedeo and West Guji conflict, thus bringing the total displacement figure to 2.78 million IDPs nationwide.

While round 13 (September — October 2018) experienced a slight decline to 2.68 million, the displacement caseload gradually increased to 2.89 million in round 14 (November — December 2018), and reached 3.04 million IDPs by round 15 (January —

February 2019). This is largely caused by the tracking of the conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia, 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 3.04 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) and round 18 (July — August 2019) have witnessed drastic declines in displacement figures due to government-led return operations beginning in April 2019. By round 18, the displacement total tracked through DTM declined to 1.64 million IDPs.

**Regional Level**

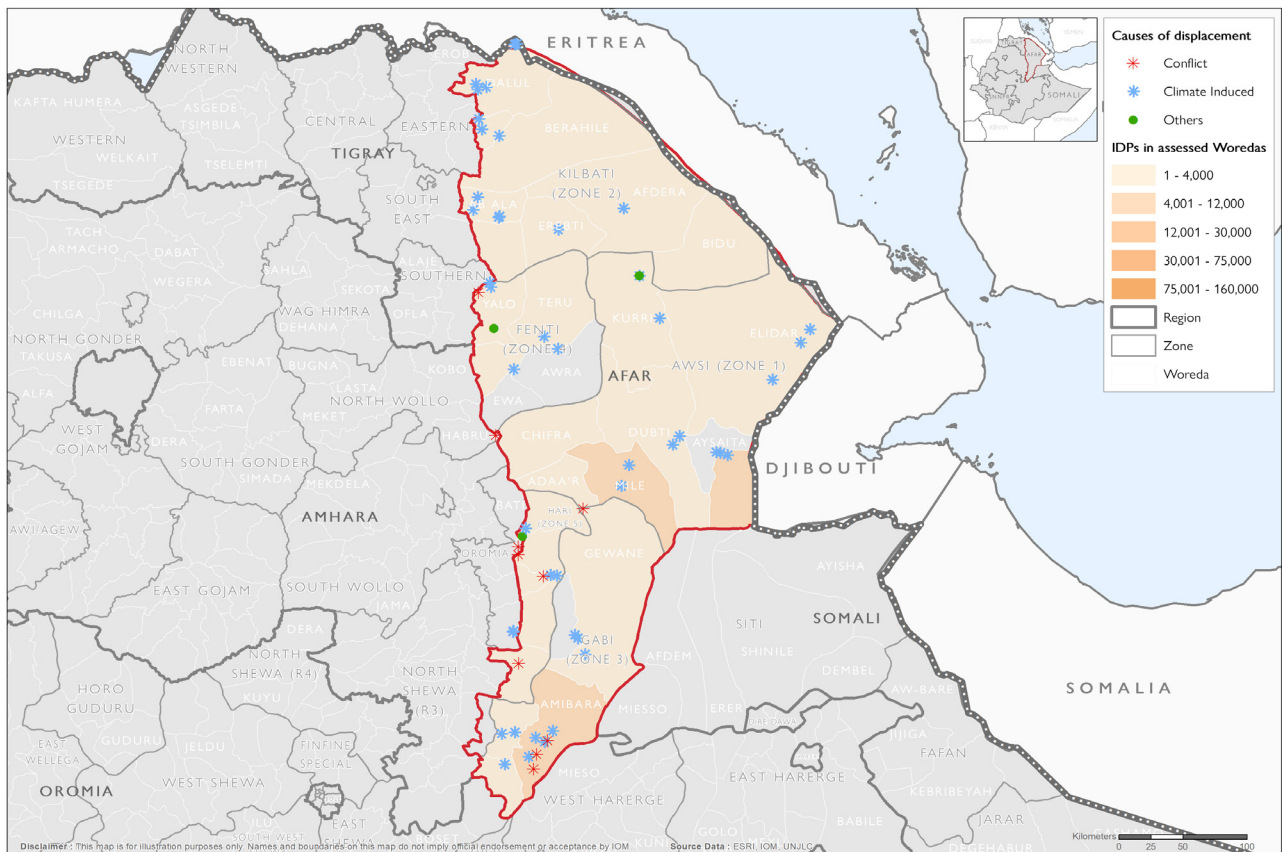
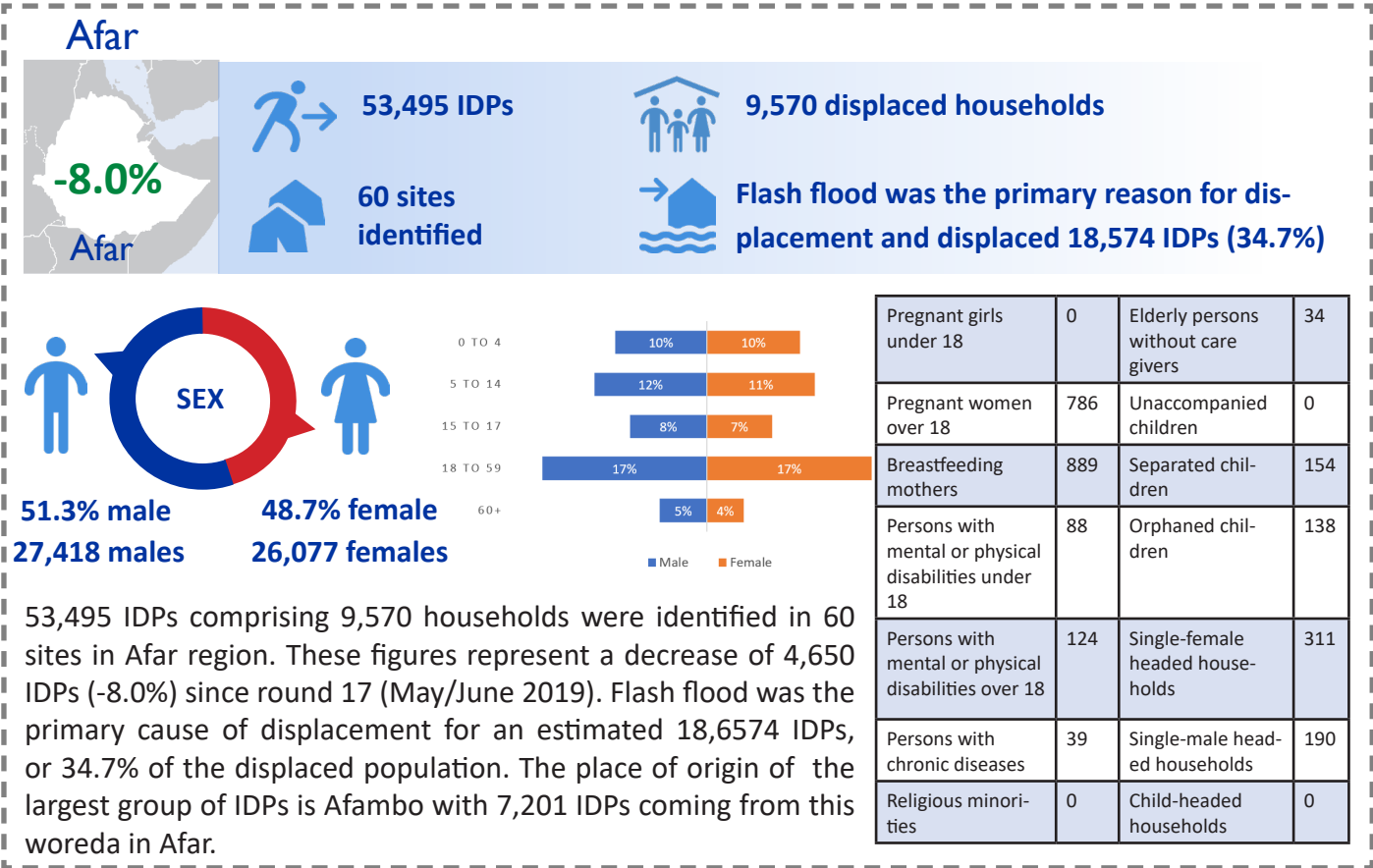
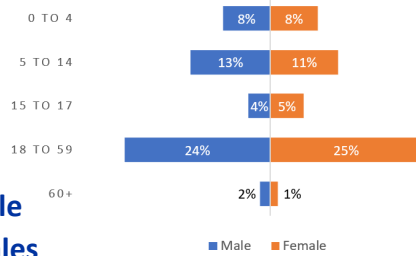
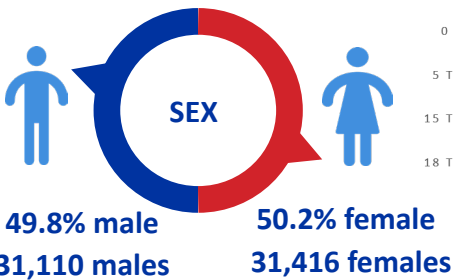


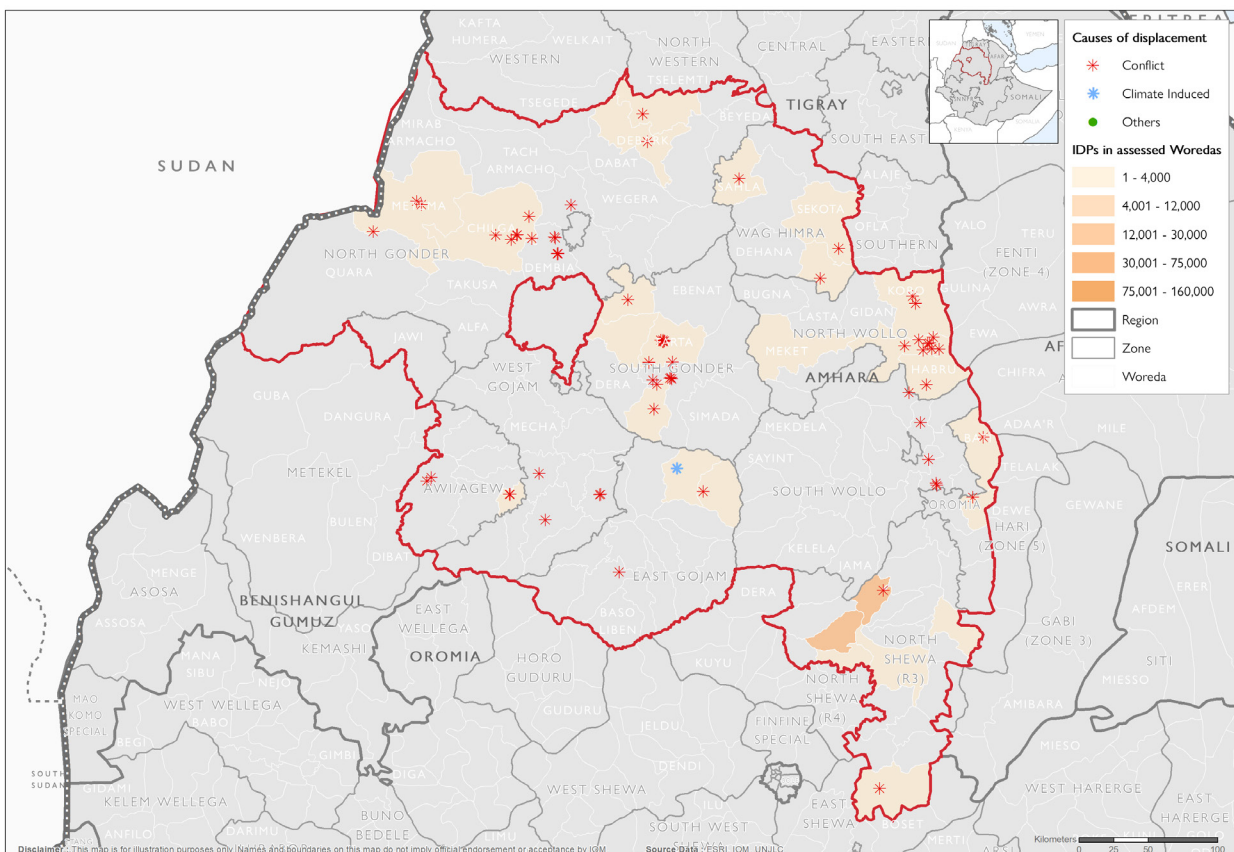
Figure 5: Displacement figures for Afar region in round 18.

## Amhara

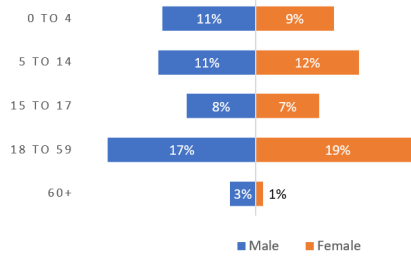
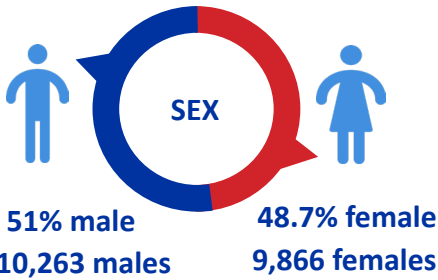


Pregnant girls under 18	0	Elderly persons without care givers	185
Pregnant women over 18	306	Unaccompanied children	4
Breastfeeding mothers	1,273	Separated children	30
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	51	Orphaned children	53
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	158	Single-female headed households	3,524
Persons with chronic diseases	282	Single-male headed households	411
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	19
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	43

62,526 IDPs comprising 15,125 households were identified in 65 sites in Amhara region. These figures represent a decrease of 40,235 IDPs (-39.2%) since round 17 (May/June 2019). Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 62,431 IDPs, or 99.9% of the displaced population. The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs is Metema with 39,862 IDPs coming from this woreda in Amhara.



## Gambella



Pregnant girls under 18	23	Elderly persons without care givers	64
Pregnant women over 18	310	Unaccompanied children	2
Breastfeeding mothers	493	Separated children	125
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	61	Orphaned children	80
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	120	Single-female headed households	333
Persons with chronic diseases	27	Single-male headed households	131
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	0
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	309

20,129 IDPs comprising 3,034 households were identified in 13 sites in Gambella region. These figures represent a decrease of 10,912 IDPs (-35.2%) since round 17 (May/June 2019). Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 18,312 IDPs, or 91% of the displaced population. The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs is Wantawo with 9,088 IDPs coming from this woreda in Gambella.

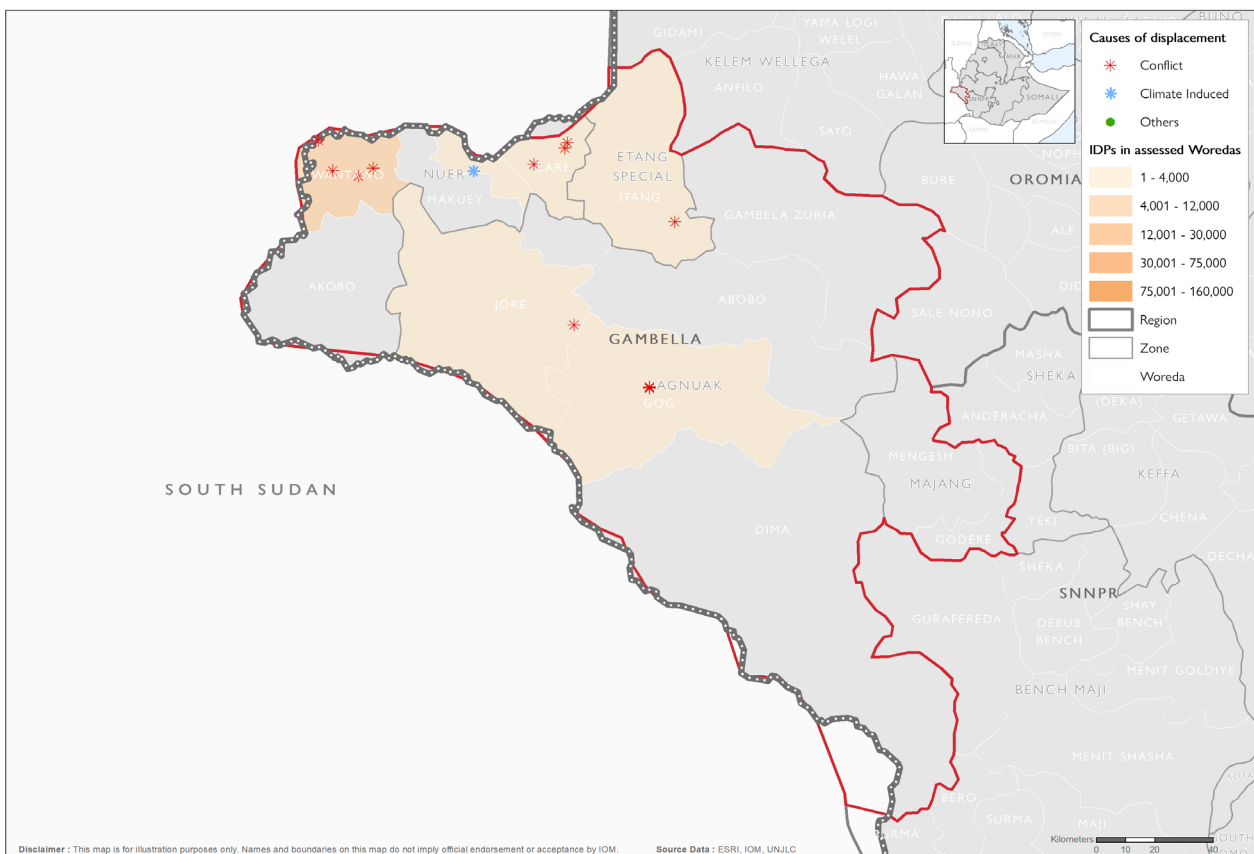
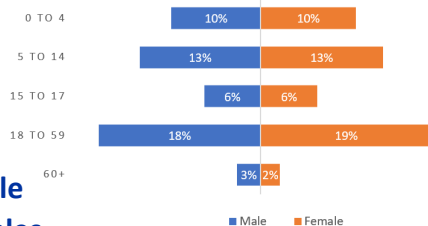
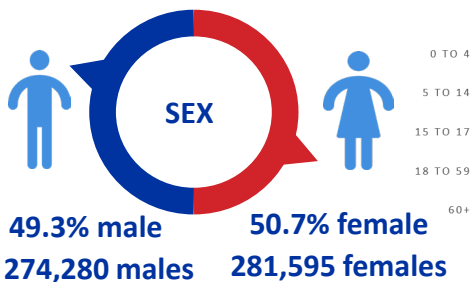
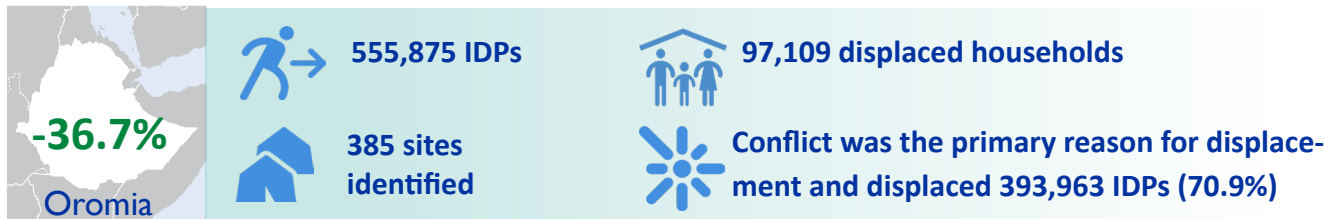


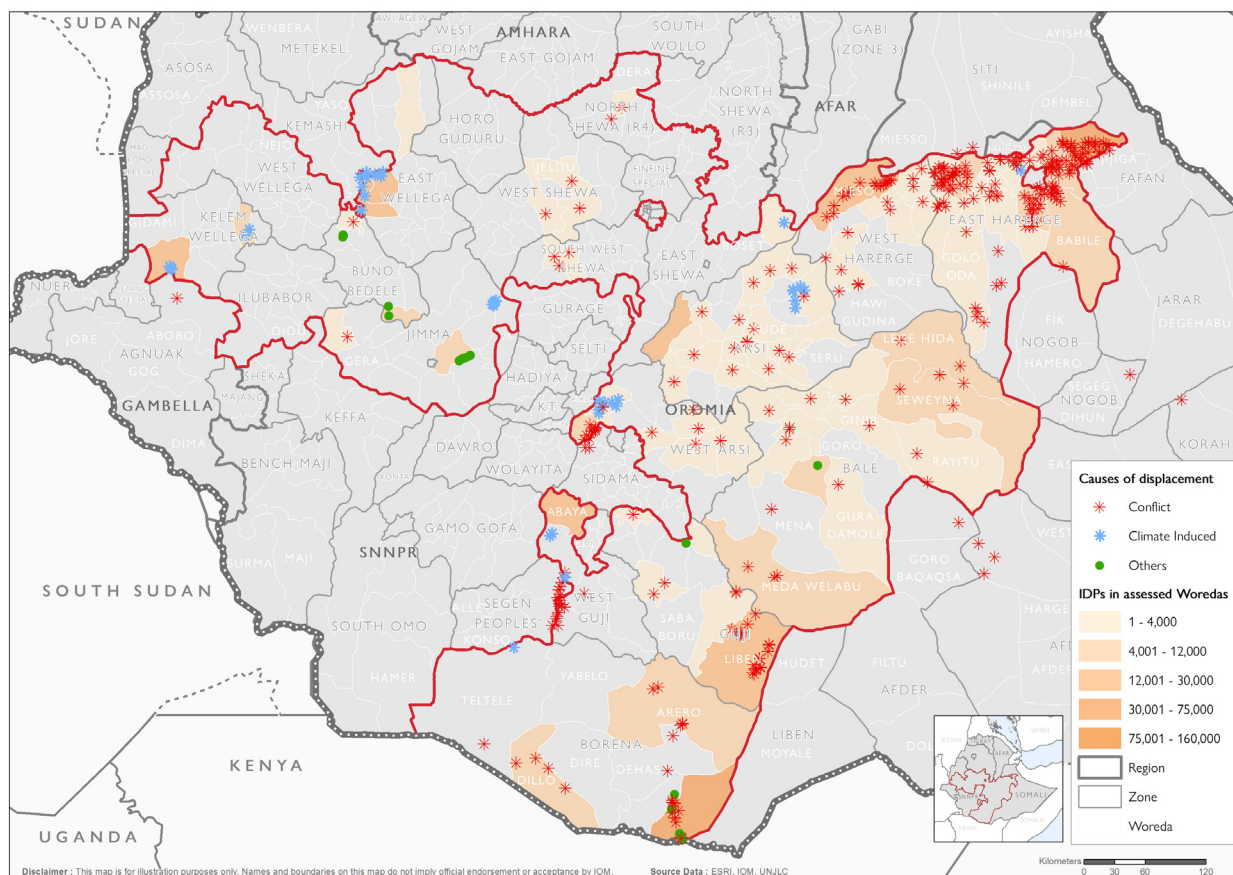
Figure 7: Displacement figures for Gambella region in round 18.

## Oromia



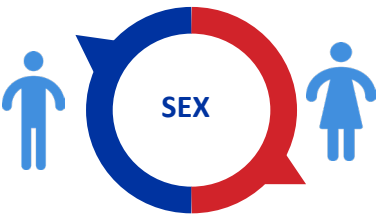
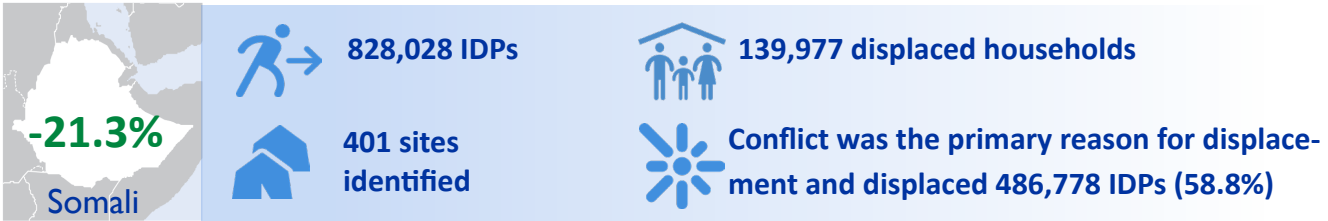
Pregnant girls under 18	289	Elderly persons without care givers	2,222
Pregnant women over 18	8,054	Unaccompanied children	51
Breastfeeding mothers	17,821	Separated children	406
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	444	Orphaned children	759
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	944	Single-female headed households	6,372
Persons with chronic diseases	550	Single-male headed households	1,638
Religious minorities	368	Child-headed households	88
Ethnic minorities	209	Elderly-headed households	5,916

555,875 IDPs comprising 97,109 households were identified in 385 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent a decrease of 321,662 IDPs (-36.7%) since round 17 (May/June 2019). Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 393,963 IDPs, or 70.9% of the displaced population. The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs is Jijiga with 67,146 IDPs coming from this woreda in Somali.

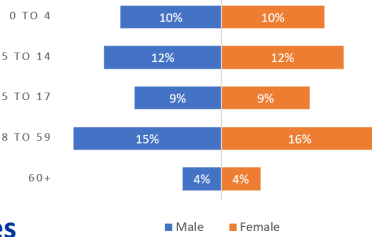


**9** Figure 8: Displacement figures for Oromia region in round 18.

## Somali



**406,150 males**  
**421,878 females**



Pregnant girls under 18	1,530	Elderly persons without care givers	3,246
Pregnant women over 18	17,867	Unaccompanied children	169
Breastfeeding mothers	26,065	Separated children	1,904
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	1,935	Orphaned children	4,050
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	2,819	Single-female headed households	5,617
Persons with chronic diseases	1,674	Single-male headed households	1,883
Religious minorities	0	Child-headed households	808
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	8,750

828,028 IDPs comprising 139,977 households were identified in 401 sites in Somali region. These figures represent a decrease of 223,514 IDPs (-21.3%) since round 17 (May/June 2019). Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 486,778 IDPs, or 58.8% of the displaced population. The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs is Hawi Gudina with 77,802 IDPs coming from this woreda in Oromia.

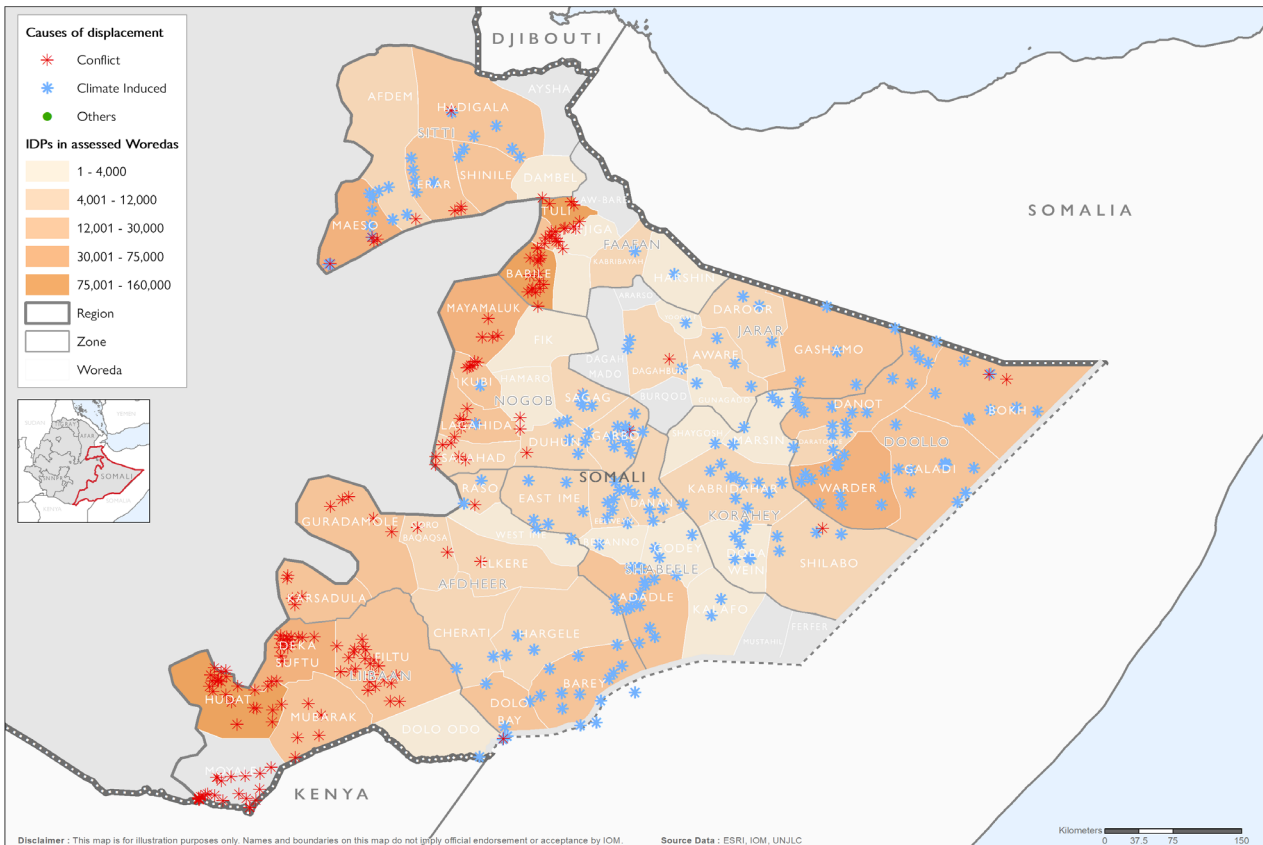
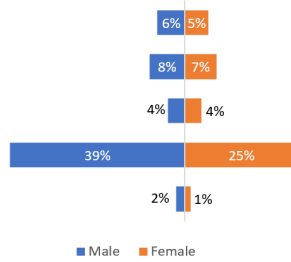
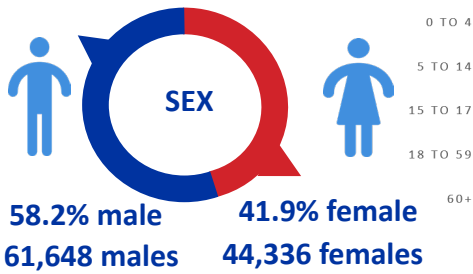
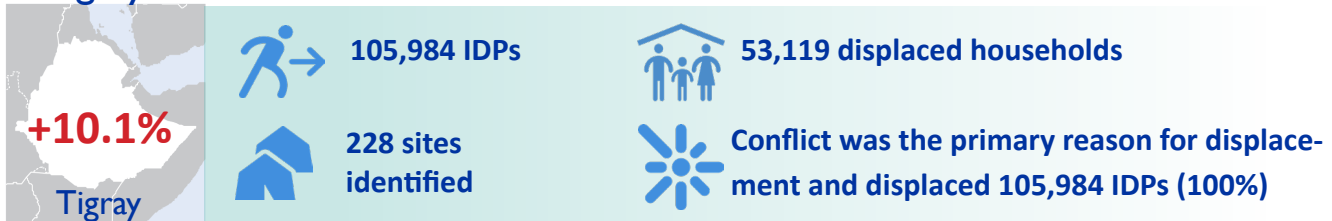


Figure 9: Displacement figures for Somali region in round 18.

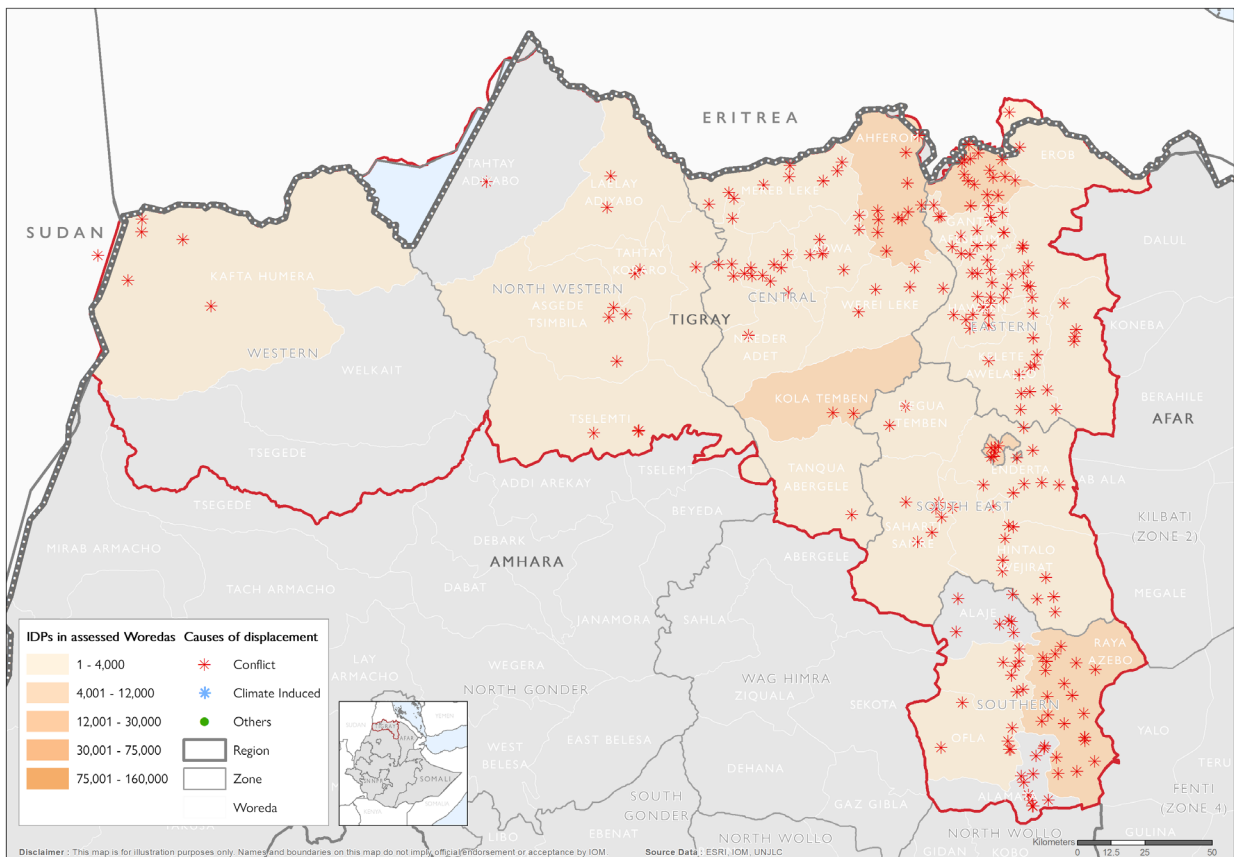


## Tigray



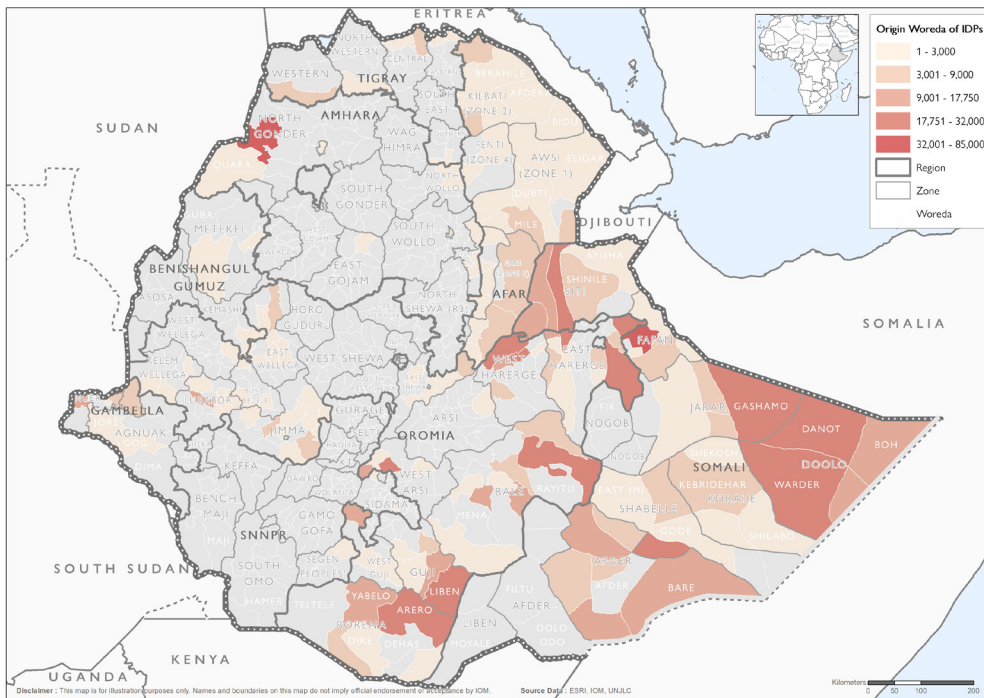
Pregnant girls under 18	5	Elderly persons without care givers	835
Pregnant women over 18	936	Unaccompanied children	6
Breastfeeding mothers	3,064	Separated children	183
Persons with mental or physical disabilities under 18	148	Orphaned children	172
Persons with mental or physical disabilities over 18	429	Single-female headed households	3,679
Persons with chronic diseases	946	Single-male headed households	8,400
Religious minorities	2	Child-headed households	37
Ethnic minorities	0	Elderly-headed households	801

105,984 IDPs comprising 53,119 households were identified in 228 sites in Tigray region. These figures represent an increase of 9,728 IDPs (+10.1%) since round 17 (May/June 2019). Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 105,984 IDPs, or 100% of the displaced population. The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs is Shashemene Zuria with 24,492 IDPs coming from this woreda in Oromia.



# MOBILITY

## Places of Origin of IDPs

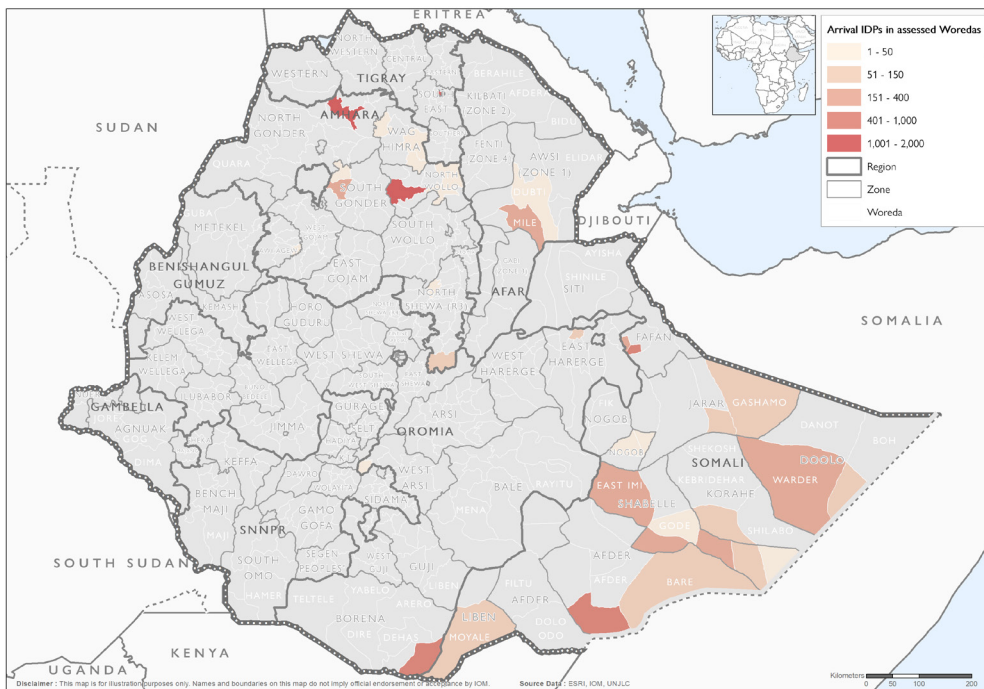


The map on the left depicts the place of origin of IDPs. The lighter the shade, the fewer the number of IDPs originating from this woreda. Conversely, the darker the shade, the larger the number of IDPs originating from this woreda. The following are the top 3 places of origin of the 3 largest groups of IDPs:

Figure 11: Place of origin of the largest group of IDPs tracked at each site.

- 1 80,003 IDPs originated from Jijiga, Somali.
- 2 78,734 IDPs originated from Hawi Gudina, Oromia.
- 3 65,171 IDPs originated from Moyale, Somali.

## Newly Arrived IDPs



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

Figure 12: Concentration of newly arrived IDPs.

- 1 2,000 newly arrived IDPs in Chagni, Amhara.
- 2 1,638 newly arrived IDPs in Adihaki Sub City, Tigray.
- 3 1,578 newly arrived IDPs in Debark, Amhara.

## Factors Preventing Return

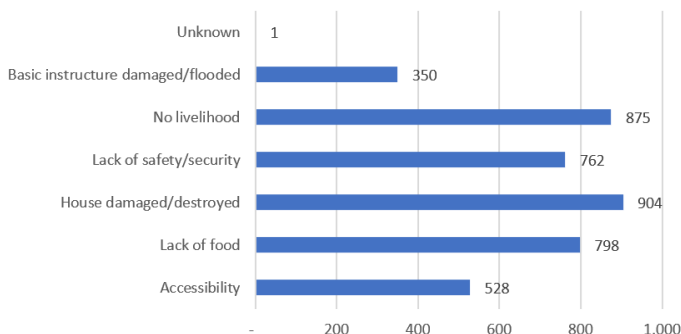


Figure 13: Factors preventing return at national level.

## Support Needed to Resolve Displacement

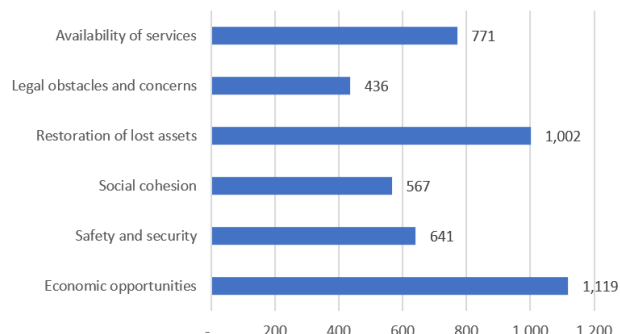


Figure 14: Supported needed to resolve displacement at national level.

# DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### National Level

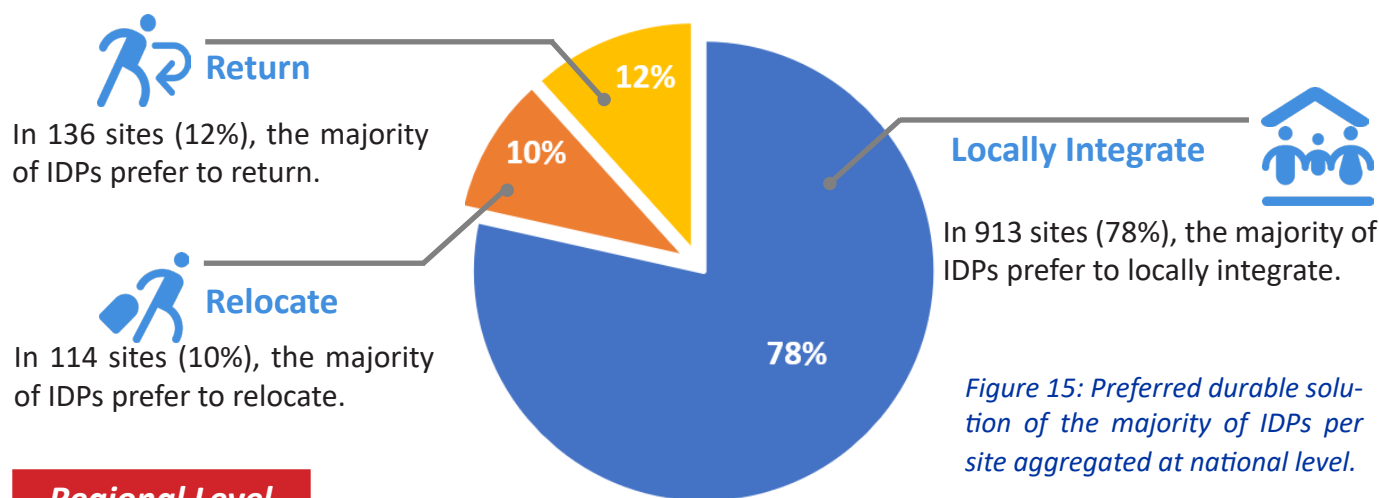
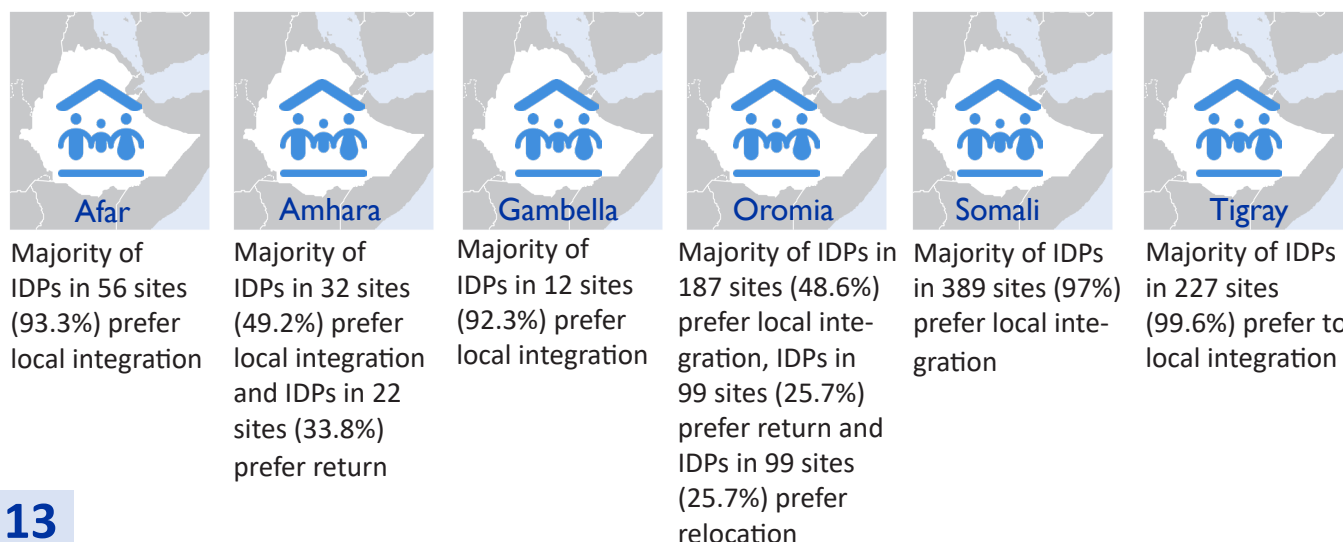


Figure 15: Preferred durable solution of the majority of IDPs per site aggregated at national level.

### Regional Level



## SHELTER

### Shelters in Current Location

#### Shelters Below Standard

51-75% of IDP households in 168 sites in Somali are living in shelters that are below standard. 51-75% of IDP households in 41 sites in Oromia are living in below standard shelters, while IDP households in 185 sites in Oromia are living in shelters that meet standards.

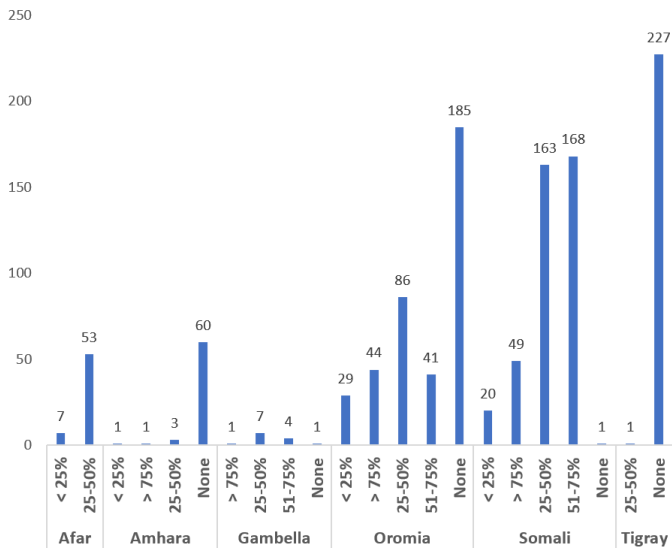


Figure 16: Percentage of IDP households living in below standard shelters across regions.

### Shelters in Places of Origin

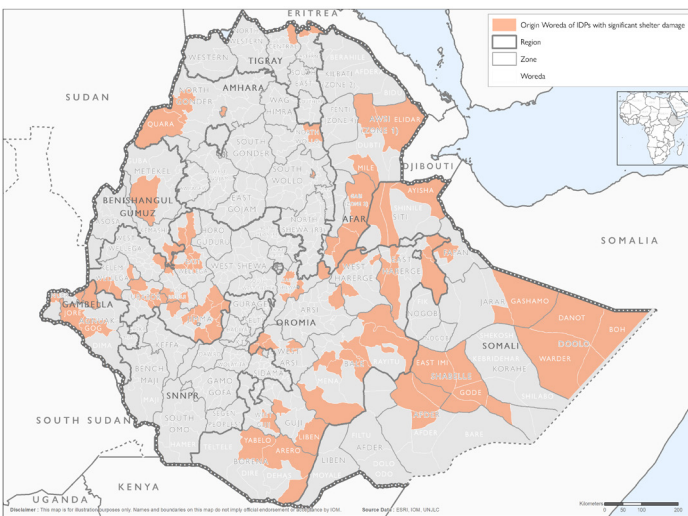
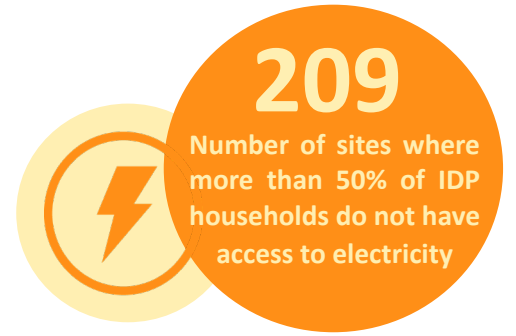


Figure 18: Place of origin of the largest IDP group if more than 75% of IDP households report that shelters in places of origin are fully destroyed.

**904**

Number of sites where damaged or destroyed houses was reported as the main factor preventing the return of the largest group of IDPs.



#### Sites With Overcrowded Shelters

The pie chart depicts the number of sites where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters. 25-50% of IDP households in 56 sites in Somali are living in overcrowded shelters. Notably, there are no sites where more than 50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters nationwide.

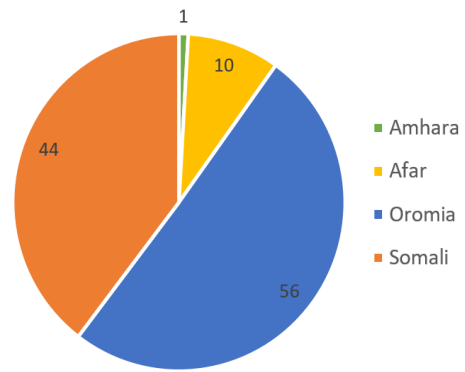


Figure 17: Number of sites by region where 25-50% of IDP households are living in overcrowded shelters.

#### ! Partially Destroyed Shelters

- In 71 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 61 sites are in Somali (86%).
- In 10 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are partially destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 7 sites are in Oromia (70%).

#### x Fully Destroyed Shelters

- In 218 sites, the shelters of 51-75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 145 sites are in Somali (67%).
- In 636 sites, the shelters of more than 75% of IDP households are fully destroyed in their place of origin. Of this, 230 sites are in Oromia (36%).



## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

This pie chart shows the most needed NFIs by IDPs. In a large majority of sites (736 sites), IDPs most needed emergency shelter kits. In 203 sites, the most needed NFI was bedding sets while in 168 sites, kitchen sets were the most needed NFI.



IDPs in 621 sites have access to NFI-selling markets.



IDPs in 542 sites have no access to NFI-selling markets.

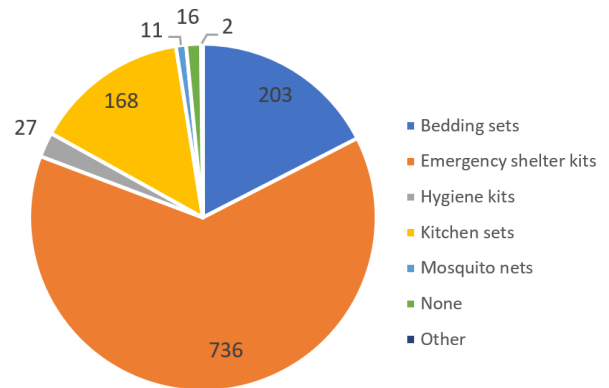


Figure 19: Most needed NFI for IDPs by site.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Amount of Water

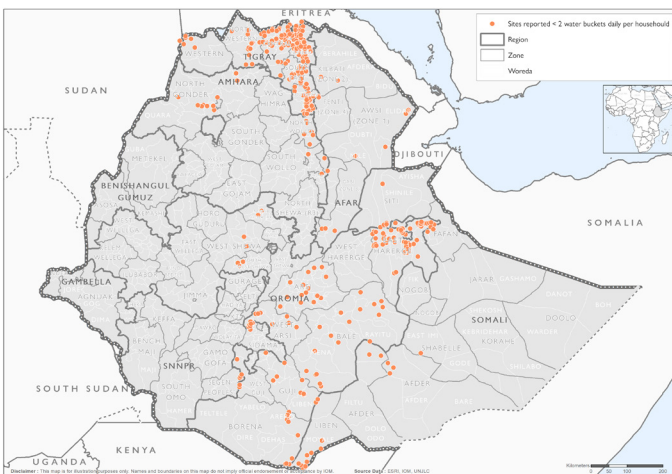
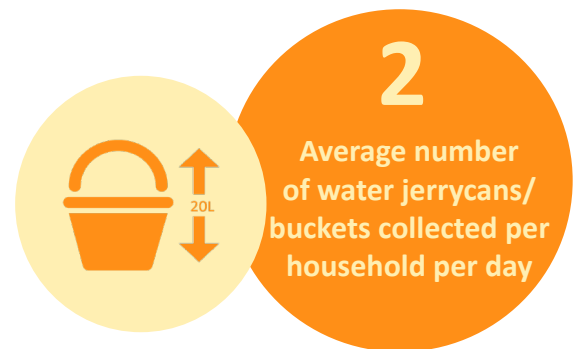


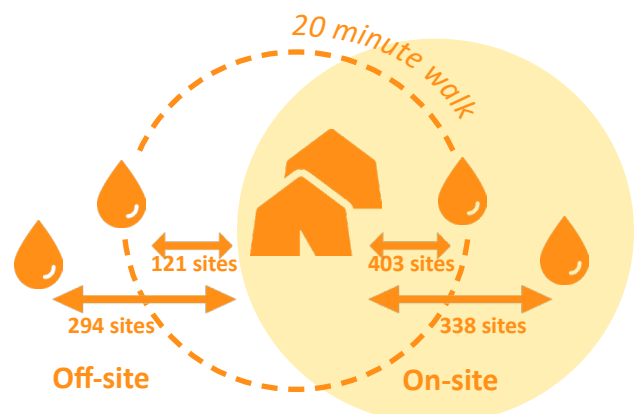
Figure 20: Sites where the average number of water jerrycans/buckets (20L) collected per household per day is less than 2.



At the national level, IDP households collect an average of two 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 per household per day. In Afar, Amhara and Oromia, the average number of water jerrycans/buckets collected per household per day was 2, while in Gambella and Tigray, the average number of water jerrycans or buckets was 3 per household per day.

### Accessibility of Water

The main water distribution point for most sites (403 sites) was on-site and within a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. In 338 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site but required more than a 20-minute walk to reach. Significantly, there are 294 sites where IDPs have to walk off-site for more than 20 minutes to reach the main water distribution points.



Once at the water distribution point, IDPs queue for an average of 16-30 minutes in 436 sites — this is the most common waiting time. In 234 sites, IDPs have to queue for over an hour and in 192 sites, IDPs queue for 31-60 minutes for water.

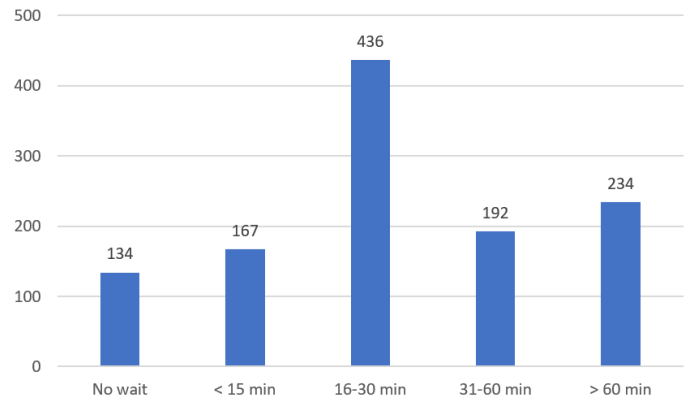


Figure 22: Average time IDPs take to queue for water.

### Sanitation and Hygiene

Based on the bar chart, there are 10,061 functioning latrines on-site in Oromia and 4,954 latrines in Tigray. Of the 13 sites surveyed in Gambella, there are no functioning latrines in any of the sites.

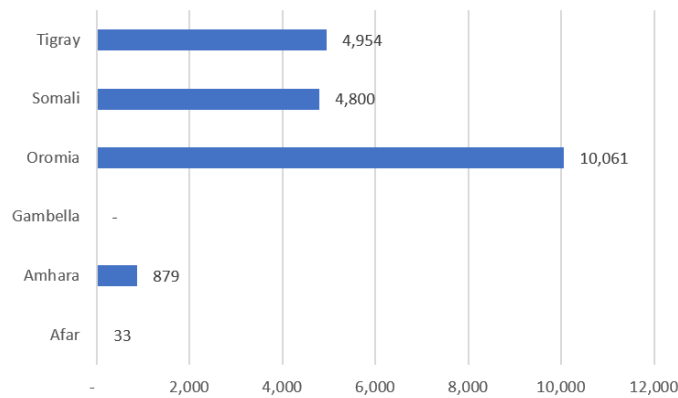


Figure 23: Number of functioning latrines on-site by region.

Of the 1,163 sites covered, a total of 682 sites (58.6%) had complaints about the quality of drinking water, while in 479 sites (41.2%), there were no complaints about the drinking water.

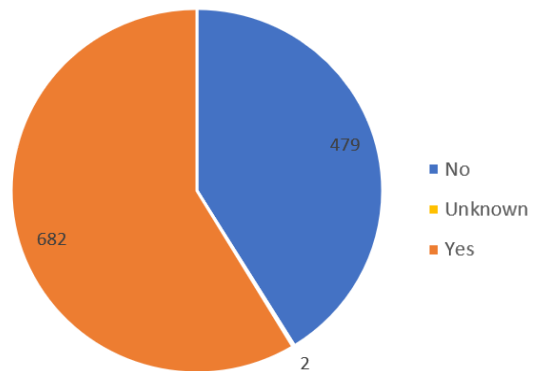


Figure 24: Number of sites where there are complaints about the quality of drinking water.

## FOOD & NUTRITION

### Access to Food

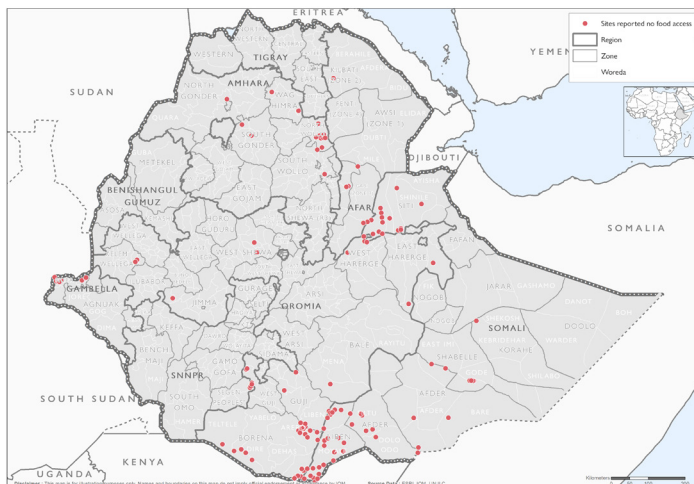


Figure 25: Sites reporting no access to food.

Out of the 1,163 sites covered, a total of 532 sites (45.7%) have access to food on-site and 488 sites (41.9%) have access to food off-site. However, 143 sites (12.3%) reported having no access to food. As visible through the map, the region in which this is most prominent is Somali with 95 sites having no access to food.

### Main Source for Obtaining Food

The main source for obtaining food is through food assistance, as reported in 694 sites (59.7%). The second main source for obtaining food is via other means in 271 sites (23.3%), while 96 sites (8.3%) resorted to host community donations.

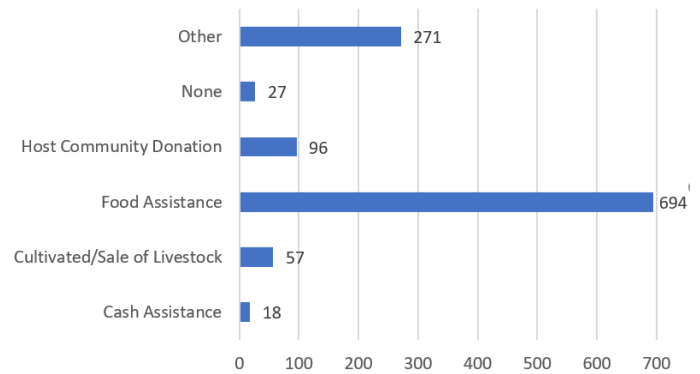


Figure 26: Number of sites by main source of obtaining food.



IDPs in 576 sites (49.5%) have access to a market.



IDPs in 587 sites (50.5%) do not have access to a market.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Income and Occupation

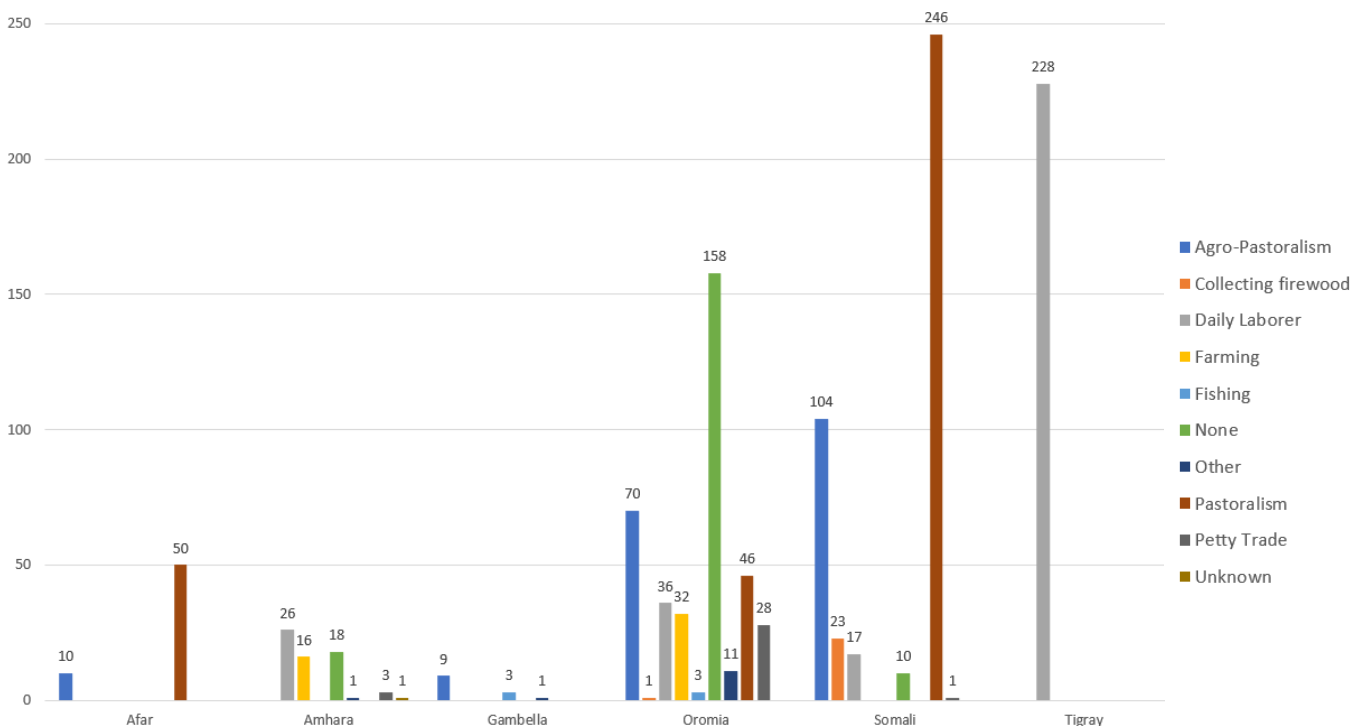


Figure 27: The occupation/trade of the majority of IDPs at sites by region.

A total of 158 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 70 sites is agro-pastoralism. In Somali, the majority of IDPs are pastoralists in an overwhelming 246 sites, and agro-pastoralists in 104 sites. The majority of IDPs in all 228 sites in Tigray are daily laborers.

**Livestock**

The following is the percentage of sites with livestock out of the number of sites covered by region:

- Afar - 98.3%
- Amhara - 7.7%
- Gambella - 76.9%
- Oromia - 45.5%
- Somali - 52.9%
- Tigray - 3.5%



**Land**

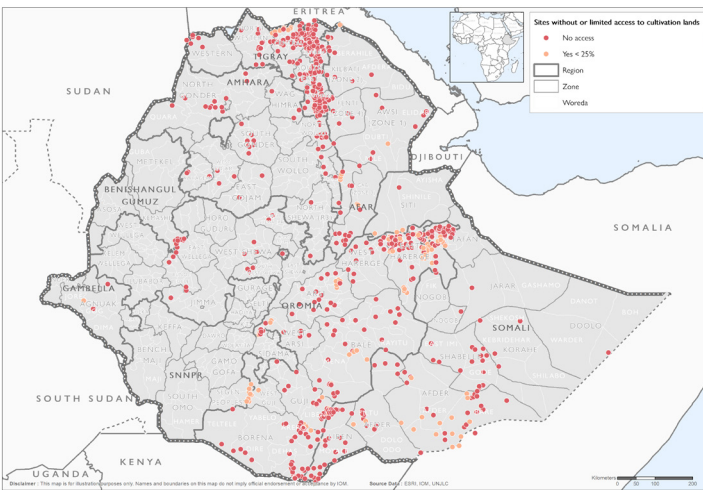


Figure 28: Sites where no IDPs and less than 25% of IDPs have access to land for cultivation.

**Limited Access to Land for Cultivation**

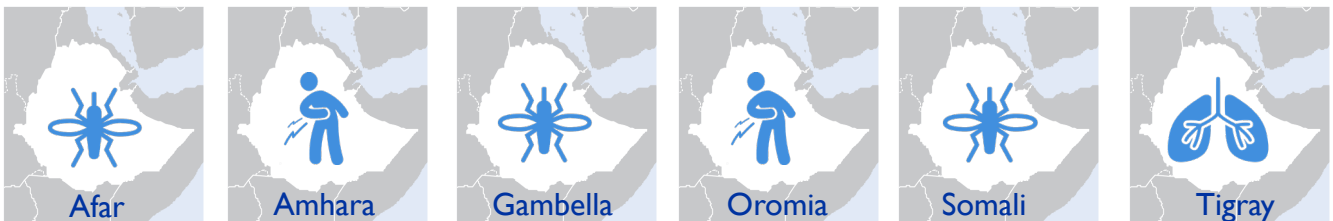
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 63 sites in Oromia have access to land for cultivation.
- Less than 25% of IDPs in 37 sites in Somali have access to land for cultivation.

**No Access to Land for Cultivation**

- IDPs in 243 sites in Oromia do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 220 sites in Tigray do not have access to land for cultivation.
- IDPs in 127 sites in Somali do not have access to land for cultivation.

**HEALTH**

**Health Concerns**



Malaria is the main concern for 26 sites (43%) in Afar, followed by pneumonia in 17 sites (28%).

Diarrhea is the main concern for 25 sites (38%) in Amhara, followed by scabies in 15 sites (23%).

Malaria is the main concern for 9 sites (69%) in Gambella, followed by diarrhea in 4 sites (31%).

Diarrhea is the main concern for 119 sites (31%) in Oromia, followed by pneumonia in 106 sites (28%).

Malaria is the main concern for 148 sites (37%) in Somali, followed by pneumonia in 112 sites (28%).

Pneumonia is the main concern for 71 sites (31%) in Tigray, followed by malaria in 62 sites (27%).



### Accessibility of Health Services

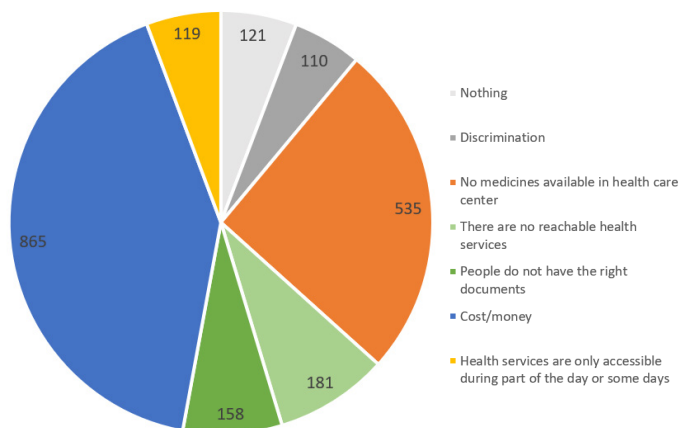


Figure 29: Factors preventing IDPs from accessing health services at sites.

IDPs in 1,008 sites (85.7%) report having access to health facilities. However, IDPs in 155 sites (13.3%) report having no access to health facilities. Most of these sites are in Somali (112 sites). An additional 31 sites that do not have access to health facilities are in Oromia.

The main factor preventing IDPs from accessing healthcare services is cost as found in 865 sites (41%). The second main factor is the lack of medicine as reported in 535 sites (26%), followed by a lack of reachable health services in 181 sites (9%).

- ✔ IDPs in 1,008 sites (85.7%) have access to a health facility.
- ✘ IDPs in 155 sites (13.3%) do not have access to a healthy facility.

## EDUCATION

### Accessibility of Schools

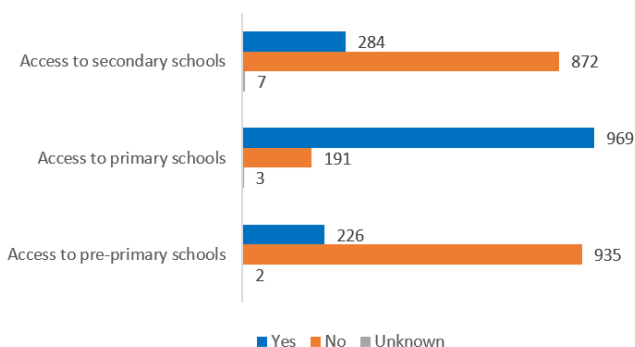


Figure 30: Access to pre-primary, primary and secondary school education for displaced children.

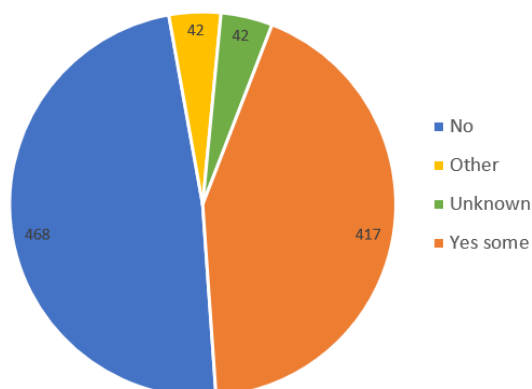


Figure 31: Access to primary school learning supplies.

Access to primary schools is the most accessible level of education available for displaced children. A total of 969 sites (83%) report that displaced children have access to primary (formal or temporary) schools. However, pre-primary schools and secondary schools are less available for children from displaced households, with 935 sites (80.4%) not having access to pre-primary education and 872 sites (75%) having no access to secondary education. Additionally, children attending primary school in 468 sites (40.2%) report not having access to learning supplies such as exercise books, pens and pencils, while children in 417 sites (35.9%) have access to some learning supplies.

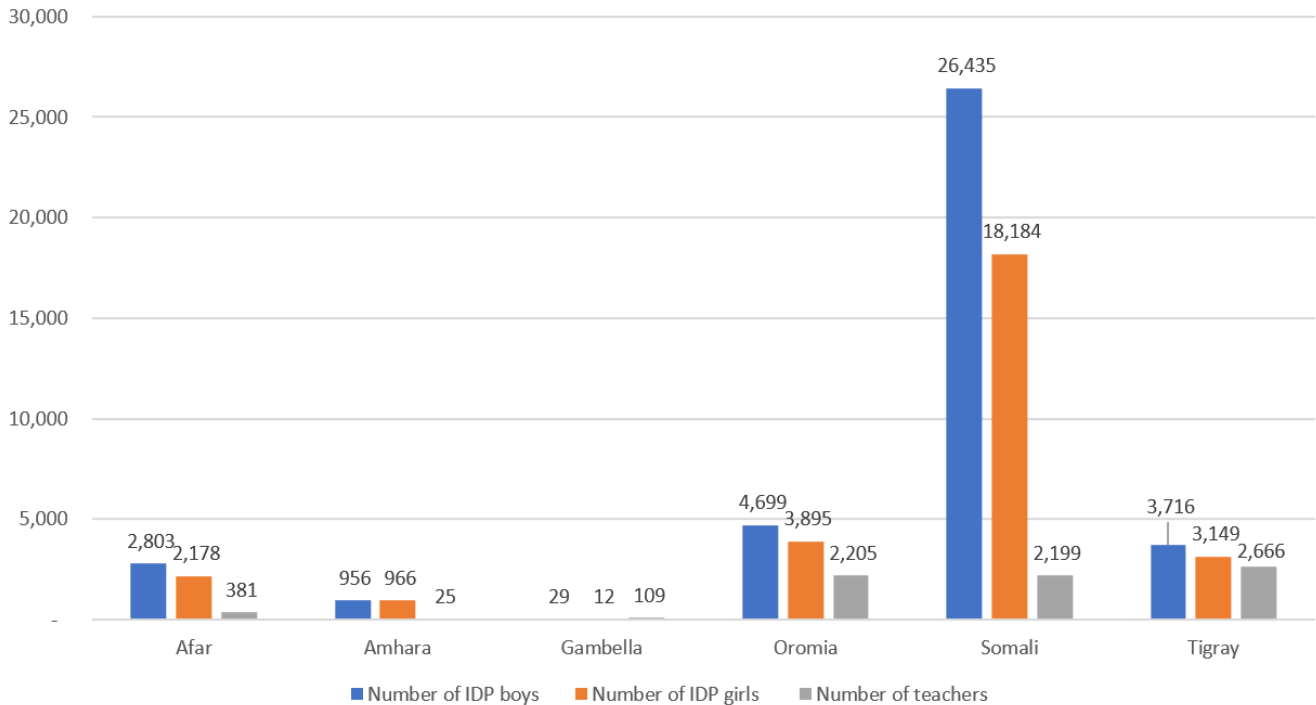


Figure 32: Number of IDP children attending primary school and number of primary school teachers available by region.

26,435 IDP boys and 18,184 IDP girls attend primary school in Somali. These IDP children are taught by a relatively small teaching force of 2,199 teachers who work in both temporary learning spaces and host community schools. Teacher-student ratios seem more balanced in Oromia where 4,699 IDP boys and 3,895 IDP girls are taught by 2,205 teachers, as well as in Tigray where 3,716 IDP boys and 3,149 IDP girls are educated by 2,666 teachers.

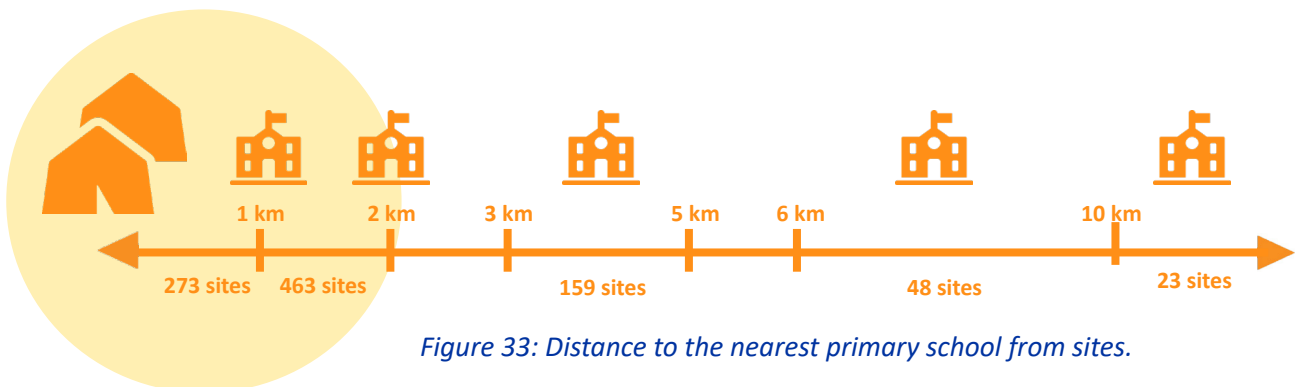


Figure 33: Distance to the nearest primary school from sites.

For the 463 sites (39.8%) that have access to primary schools, the nearest primary school is between 1-2km away from the site, while the distance is less than 1km for 273 sites (23.5%). In 159 sites (13.7%), the nearest primary school is between 3-5km. Significantly, children from 23 sites (2%) have to travel more than 10km to reach a primary school.

# PROTECTION

## Security Incidents

Security incidents were reported in 173 sites (14.9%), while no reports were filed for security incidents in 989 sites (85%).

The most common security incident reported or known was gender-based violence against women, as found in 112 sites (9.6%). This is followed by friction between the host community and displaced population in 82 sites (7%), and theft/robbery in 74 sites (6.4%).

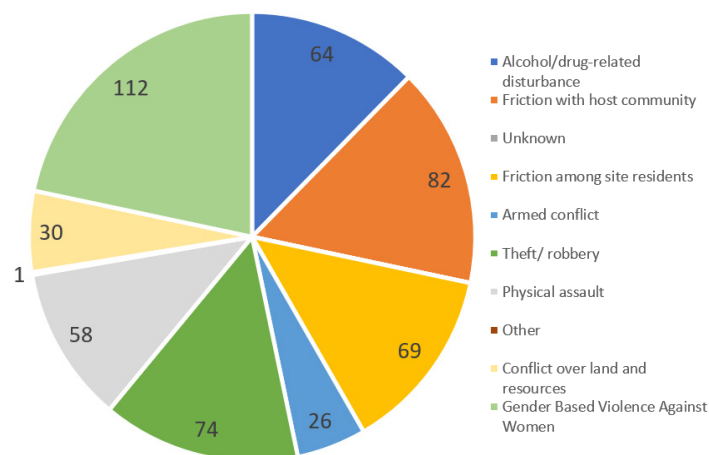


Figure 34: Most common type of security incidents occurring in sites (reported/known).

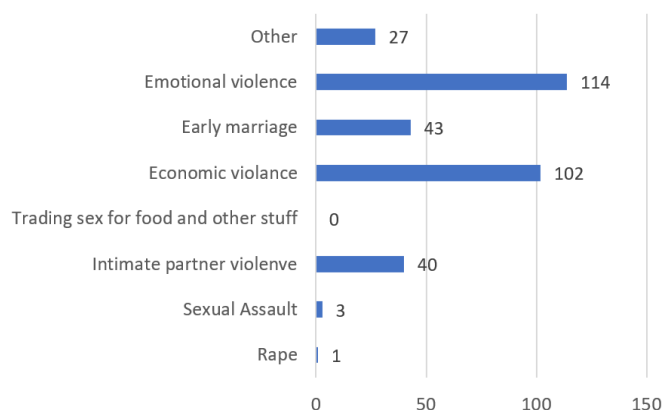


Figure 35: Types of violence that have increased across sites.

## Protection Services & Documentation

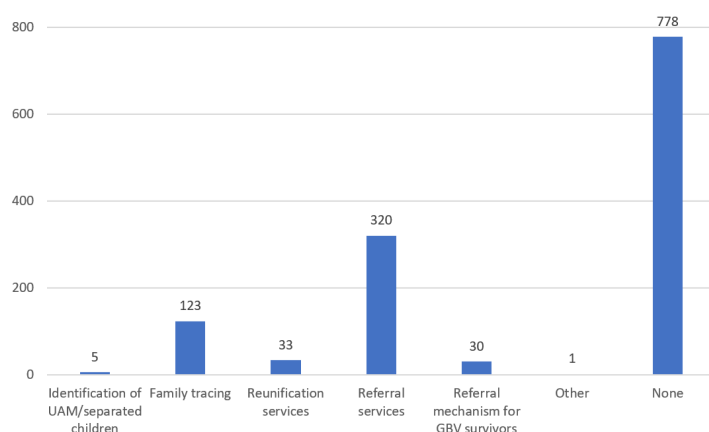


Figure 36: Types of protection services provided at sites.

In a majority of sites (778 sites or 66.9%), there are no protection services being provided. However, referral services are available in 320 sites, while family tracing services are present in 123 sites. Notably, referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence are only available in 30 sites.



A majority of people in 678 sites (58.3%) have ID cards or other forms of documentation.



A majority of people in 484 sites (41.6%) do not have ID cards or other forms of documentation.

*"A woman and girl displaced by drought receive emergency shelter in Guji, Ethiopia."*



Photo: Rikka Tupaz © IOM 2018

## Section 2

# Village Assessment Survey (VAS)



## KEY FINDINGS — VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY



659 villages covered

### Target Population & Initial Causes of Displacement



816,813 returning IDPs



148,309 IDPs



13,804 returned migrants



866,499 host community members



815,523 returning IDPs (99.8%) were initially displaced by conflict



1,290 returning IDPs (0.2%) were initially displaced by seasonal floods

### Population Breakdown & Returning IDP Hotspots

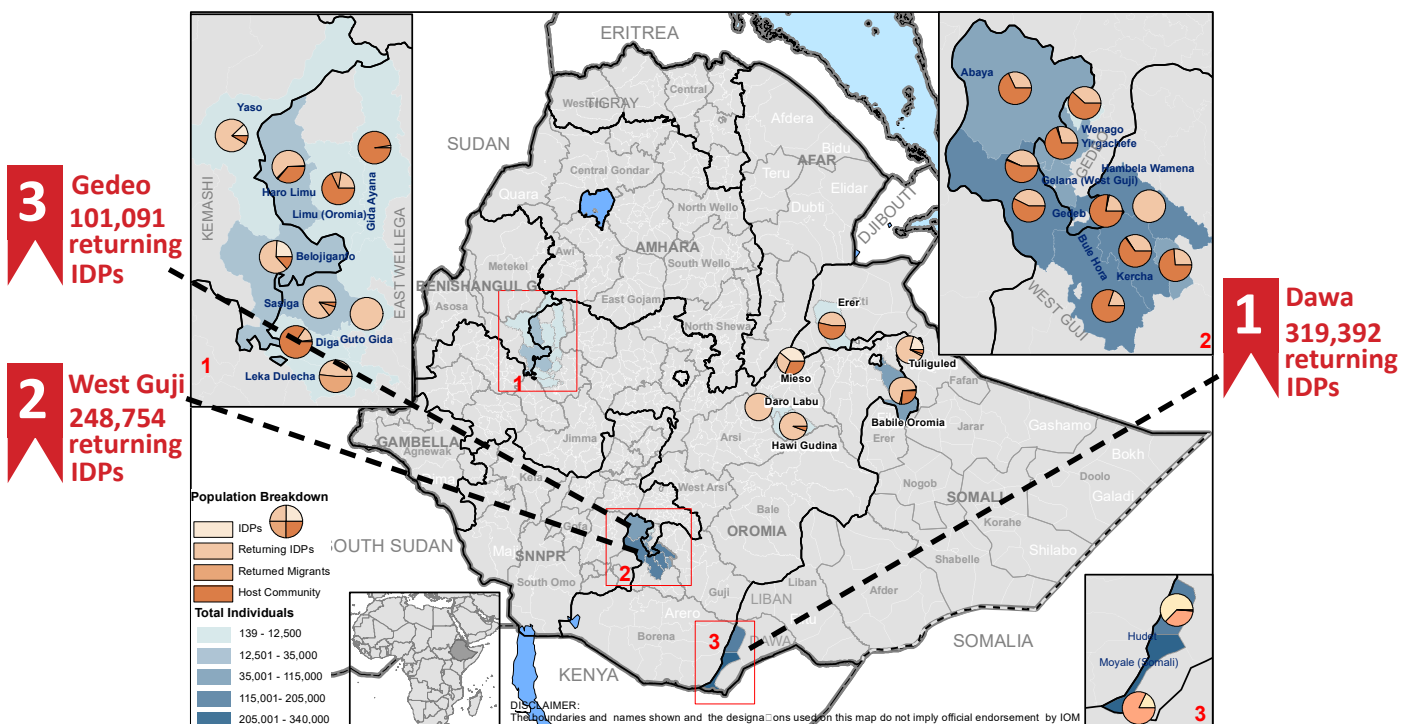


Figure 37: Population breakdown and top 3 zones with the highest number of returning IDPs.

## METHODOLOGY



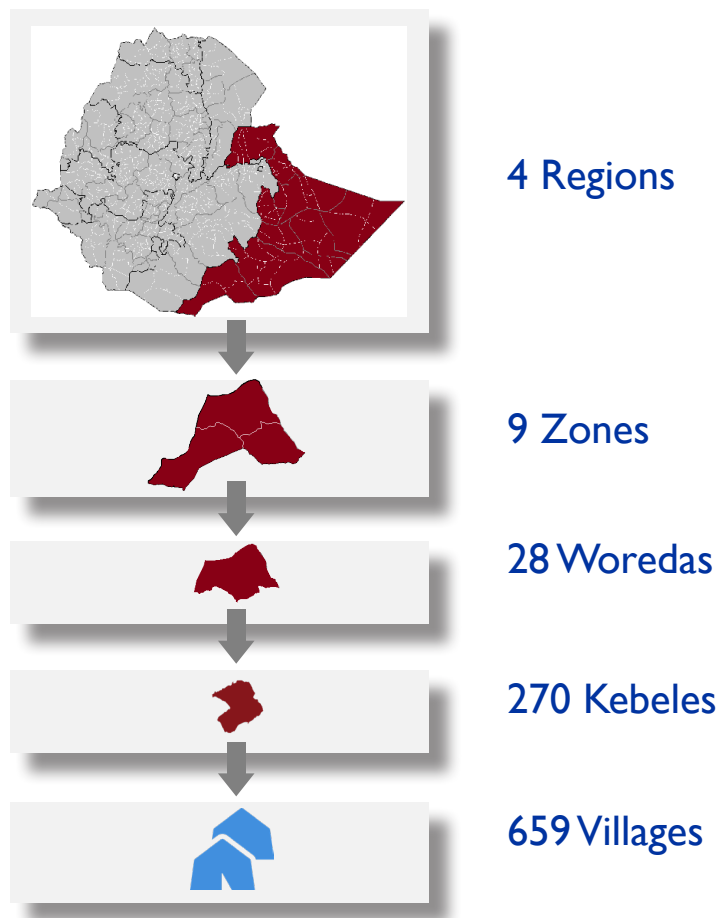
Data collection: 17—26 June 2019

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.

The methodology for data collection at village level relies on key information interviews with local authorities, IDP representatives, returning IDP representatives as well as focus group discussions, including men, women, the elderly, children and IDPs, and direct observation.

VAS data is collected in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). All data is electronically collected and based off of automated forms designed in Kobo. The data collection period for VAS was 17 to 26 June 2019.

### Coverage of this round



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Population Breakdown

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) was targeted at locations with high returns to evaluate the receiving capacity of the host community. Of the 659 villages covered, the breakdown of the target population is as follows:

Region	Zone	IDPs	Returning IDPs	Returned Migrants	Host Community Members
Benishangul Gumuz	Kemashi	5,011	14,781	-	2,848
Oromia	East Harerge	1,073	43,522	1,099	16,507
	East Wellega	566	54,148	4,960	31,105
	West Harerge	2,500	10,165	10	2,465
	West Guji	-	248,754	2,841	579,277
SNNPR	Gedeo	2,233	101,091	3,844	226,683
Somali	Dawa	131,982	319,392	318	1,266
	Fafan	4,944	21,708	732	2,628
	Siti	-	3,252	-	3,720
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>148,309</b>	<b>816,813</b>	<b>13,804</b>	<b>866,499</b>

Figure 38: Population breakdown in targeted villages across zones and regions.

The following is the main spoken language in each village. Each corresponding number represents the number of villages that speak that particular language by zone.

- Dawa - Somali (39)
- East Harerge - Afan Oromo (72)  
- Somali (3)
- East Wellega - Afan Oromo (39)  
- Bertegna (2)
- Fafan - Somali (28)
- Gedeo - Gedeogna (107)
- Kemashi - Afan Oromo (3)  
- Amharic (2)  
- Gumuz (24)
- Siti - Afan Oromo (2)
- West Harerge - Afan Oromo (16)
- West Guji - Afan Oromo (321)  
- Gedeogna (1)

### Cause of Displacement

131,982 IDPs and 319,392 returning IDPs were initially displaced by conflict in Dawa. Meanwhile, 248,754 returning IDPs in West Guji and 101,091 returning IDPs in Gedeo were initially displaced by conflict.

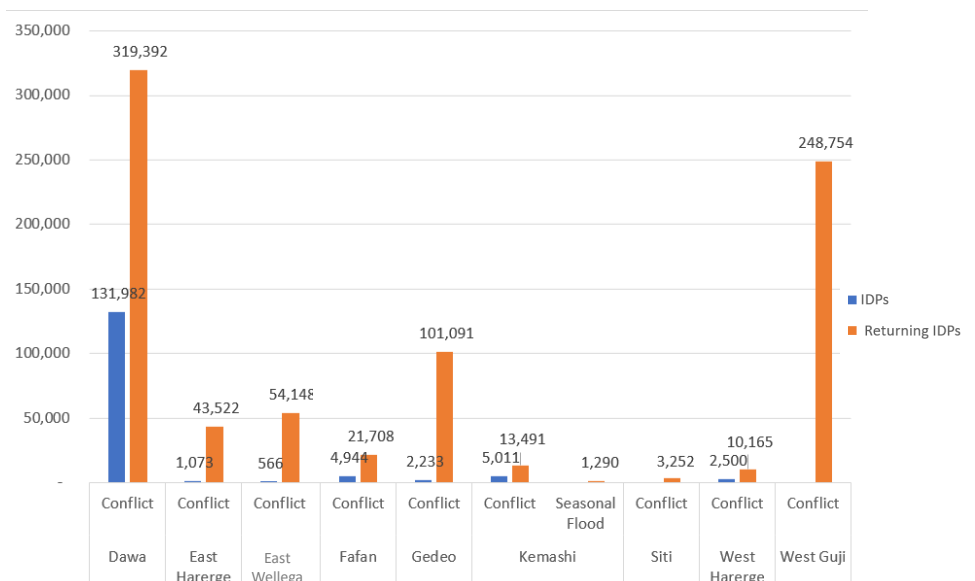


Figure 39: Cause of displacement of IDPs and returning IDPs by zone.





## LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood for 295 villages in West Guji and 107 villages in Gedeo is farming.

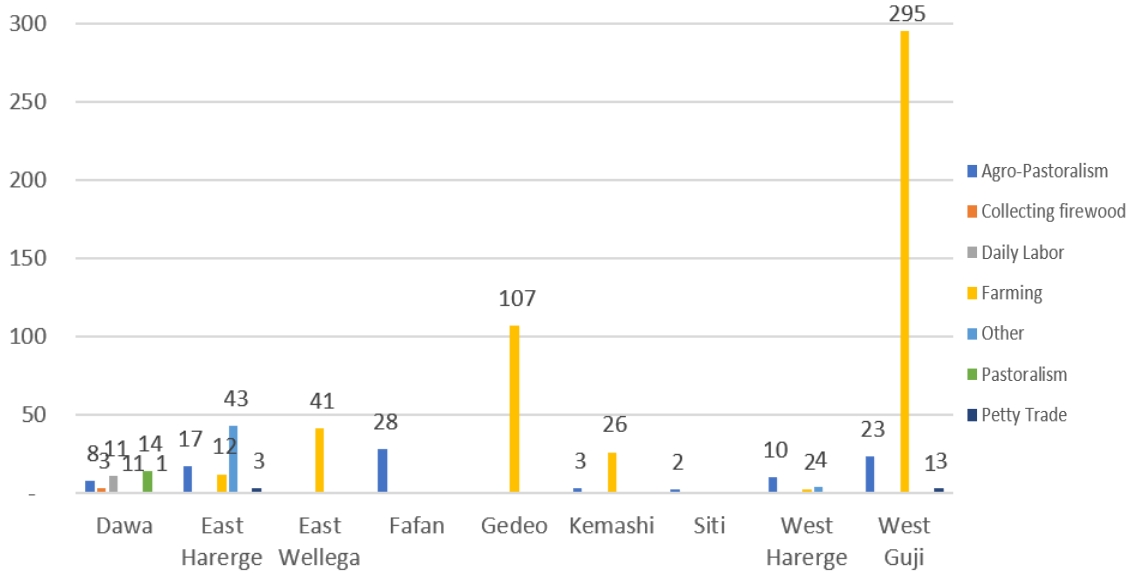


Figure 40: Main type of livelihood in each village by zone.

### Agriculture

The most needed agricultural input is land, as reported in 231 villages (35%). The second most needed agricultural input is seeds in 228 villages (34%).

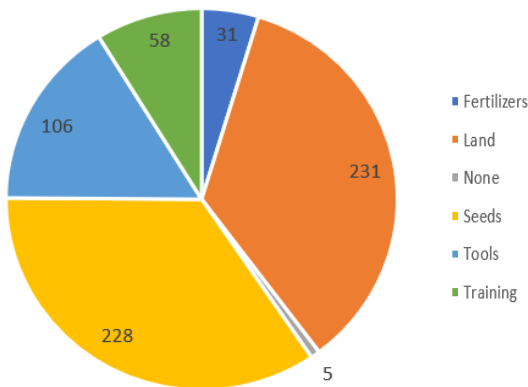


Figure 41: Most needed agricultural inputs across villages.

Returning IDPs in 46 villages (7%) do not have access to land for cultivation.

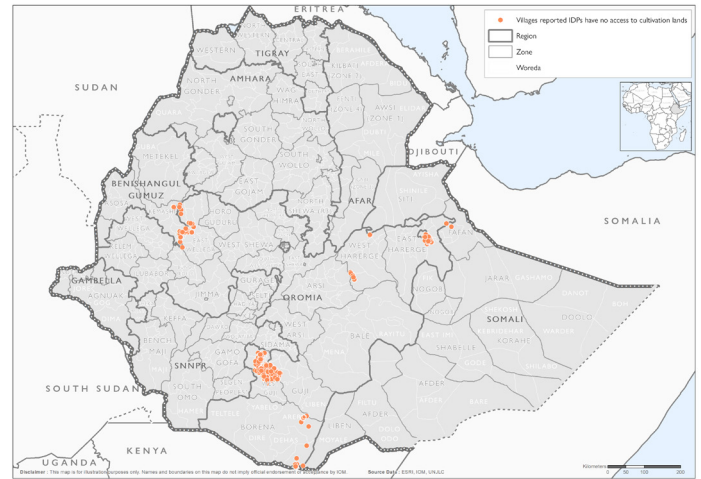


Figure 42: Villages where returning IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation/farming.

**475**  
Number of villages where more than 75% of the population practices farming

### Average Land Holding Per Household

- Dawa - 1 hectare
- East Harerge - 1.4 hectares
- East Wellega - 2.4 hectares
- Fafan - 2.7 hectares
- Gedeo - 0.9 hectares
- Kemashi - 3.5 hectare
- East Harerge - 1.4 hectares
- West Harerge - 1.9 hectares
- West Guji - 2 hectares

**Food**



Other grains are the common type of food in 327 villages. Vegetables are also available in 118 villages.

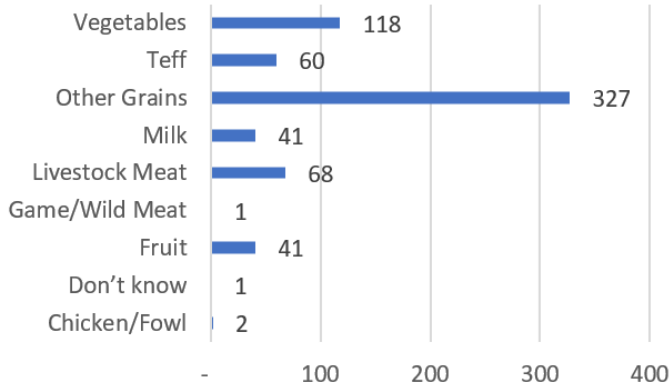


Figure 43: Food types available in villages.

Food is very scarce in 300 villages in West Guji and in 107 villages in Gedeo during the rainy season.

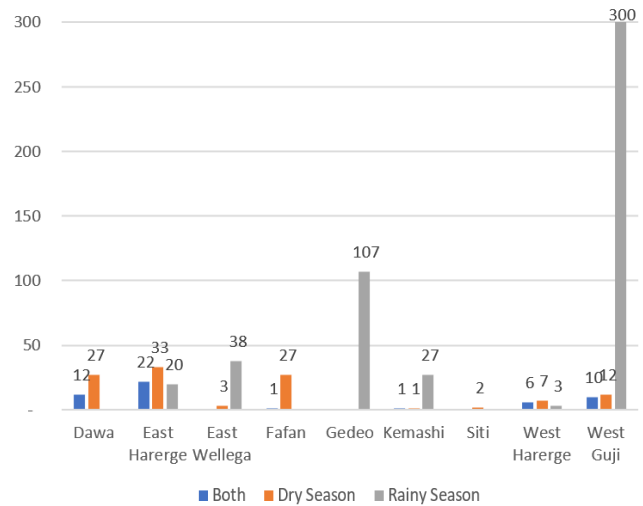


Figure 44: Seasons when food is very scarce in villages.

**Livestock**



Of the 593 villages (90%) that own livestock, the pie chart shows the main problems affecting livestock herders:

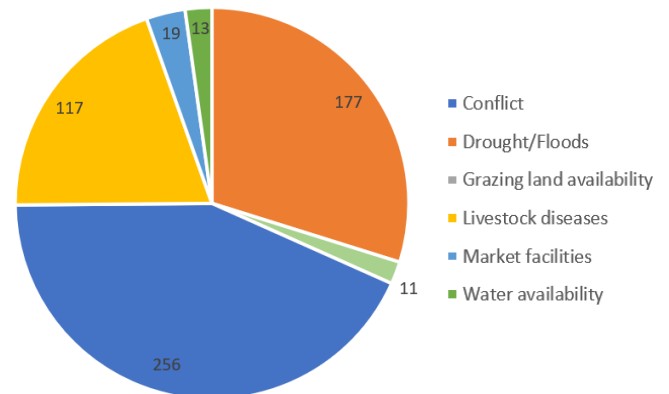


Figure 45: Main problems faced by livestock herders across villages surveyed.

**Other Livelihoods**

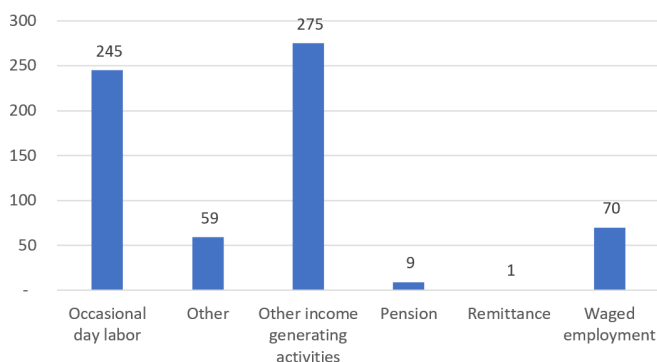


Figure 46: Other means of income in villages.

In addition to farming, livestock herding and fishing, people in 245 villages rely on occasional day labor, while people in 70 villages earn their livelihood through waged employment.

# HEALTH

## Accessibility of Health Facilities

491 out of 659 villages (75%) do not have a health facility.

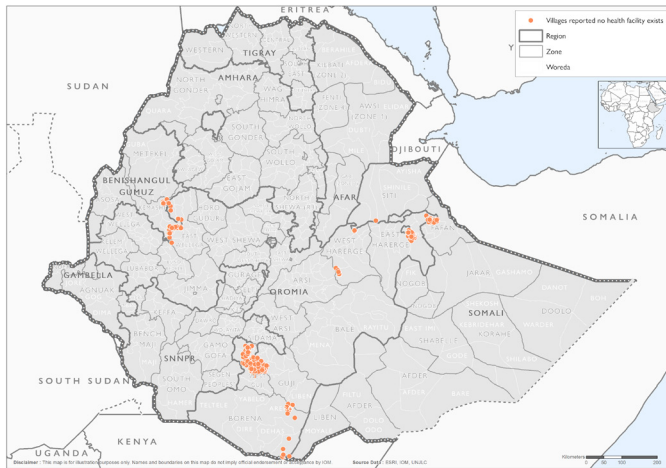


Figure 47: Villages that do not have access to health facilities.

In the 168 villages where there are health facilities:



- The health facility in 79 villages (47%) are damaged and need minor repairs.
- The health facility in 42 villages (25%) are damaged and need major repairs.

## Health Concerns



Malaria is the main concern for 22 villages (56%) in Dawa followed by pneumonia in 10 villages (26%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 31 villages (41%) in East Harerge followed by malaria in 28 villages (37%).



Malaria is the main concern for 19 villages (46%) in East Wellega followed by diarrhea in 17 villages (41%).



Other health issues are the main concern for 17 villages (61%) in Fafan followed by malaria in 5 villages (18%).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 41 villages (38%) in Gedeo followed by other health issues in 32 villages (30%).



Malaria is the main concern for 27 villages (93%) in Kemashi followed by diarrhea in 2 villages (7%).



Diarrhea is the main concern for 1 village (50%) and UTI is the concern for the other 1 village (50%) in Siti.



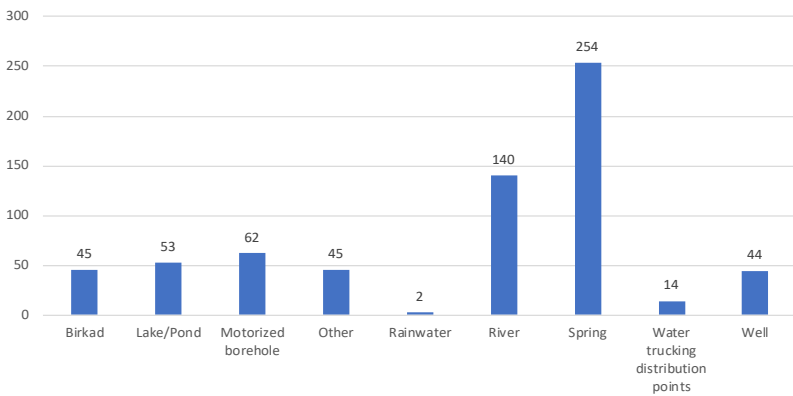
Malaria is the main concern for 10 villages (63%) in West Harerge followed by diarrhea, scabies and other issues (13% each).



Pneumonia is the main concern for 172 villages (53%) in West Guji followed by diarrhea in 72 villages (22%).

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

## Main Source Water



Based on the chart, the main source of drinking water for people in 254 villages are springs (39%), and in 140 villages it is rivers (21%).

Figure 48: Main source of drinking water across villages.

## Accessibility of Water

The main water distribution point for most villages (220 villages or 34%) is within a 20-minute walk for a one-way journey. However, it takes more than a 45-minute walk one-way for 113 villages to reach the nearest water source.



Water sources are accessible to all households in 384 villages (52%).



Water sources are not accessible to all households in 275 villages (48%).

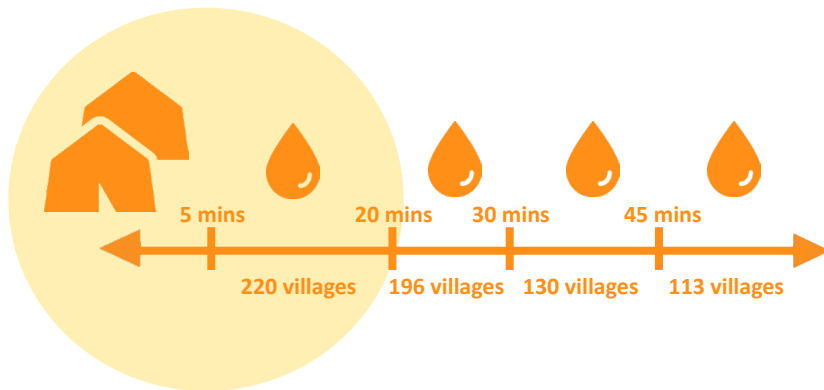


Figure 49: Distance to the nearest water source from villages.

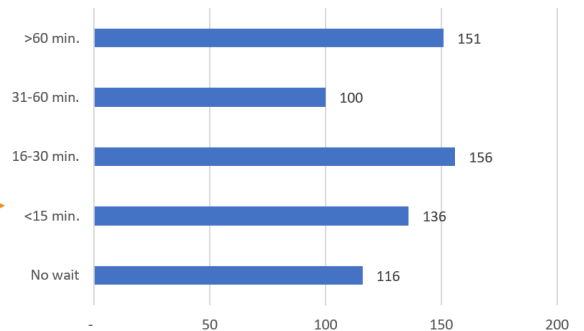


Figure 50: The average queue time for water across the villages surveyed.

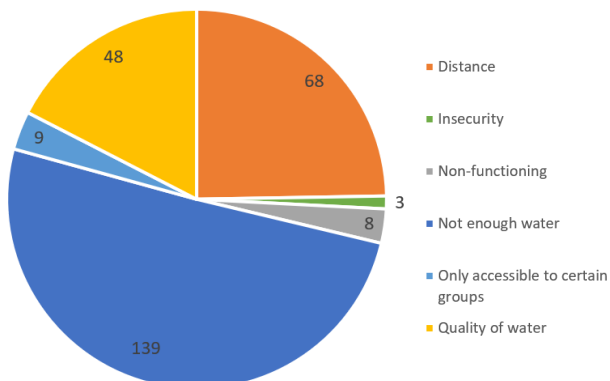


Figure 51: Major reasons affecting water accessibility.

Major reasons for not having access to water for all households include not having enough water (139 villages), distance (68 villages) and the quality of water (48 villages).

Furthermore, it was found that there are common tensions over water in 180 villages (27%). Nevertheless, there were no tensions over water in 479 villages (73%).

## EDUCATION

### Accessibility of Schools

#### Kindergarten

36 kindergartens are available across 33 villages in Dawa, East Wellega, Gedeo, Kemashi and West Guji. 315 IDPs and 1,768 returning IDPs are attending kindergarten together with 5,575 host community children.

#### Secondary School

26 secondary schools are available across 25 villages in Dawa, East Harerge, Gedeo and West Guji. 554 IDPs and 3,880 returning IDPs are attending secondary school together with 8,955 host community children.

#### Primary School

389 primary schools are available across 361 villages in all 9 zones covered. The following is the attendance for each population category:

Zone	Number of villages	Number of Primary schools	Number of IDP children attending	Number of returning IDP children attending	Number of host community children attending
Dawa	28	34	2,568	13,141	200
East Harerge	12	7	-	210	1,030
East Wellega	12	11	672	2,392	3,583
Fafan	1	1	-	232	232
Gedeo	47	49	201	1,135	23,160
Kemashi	9	9	376	1,084	1,238
Siti	2	2	-	453	352
West Harerge	5	4	105	295	80
West Guji	245	272	-	11,557	109,269
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>30,499</b>	<b>139,144</b>

Figure 52: Number of primary schools and primary school attendance across villages.

Out of 659 villages, 462 villages (70%) reported that the majority of children are attending primary school but the majority of children are not attending primary school in 181 villages (27%). Moreover, an equal number of boys and girls in school can only be found in 134 villages (20%), while unequal boy-girl ratios were found in 496 villages (75%).

### Education Needs

The most urgent and common need reported across 249 schools is additional classrooms (38%). This is followed by a need for structural maintenance and a need for school furniture in 136 schools (21%) each.

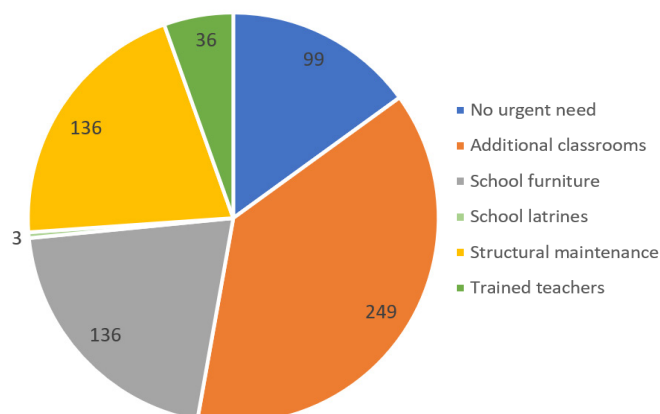


Figure 53 (on the right): Most urgent needs in schools.

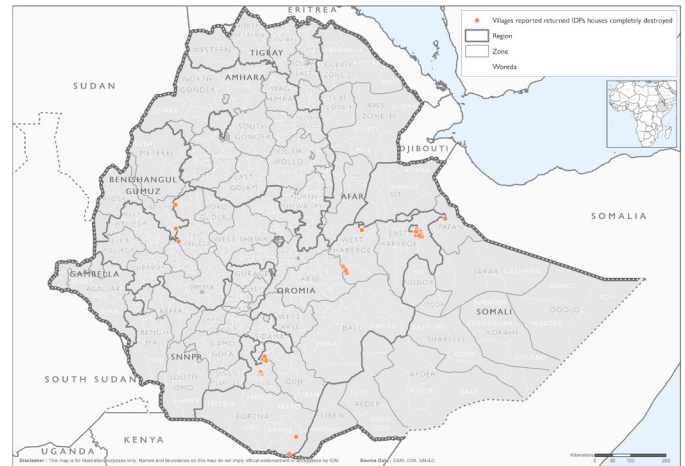
**SHELTER**

**Shelter Types & Conditions**

The main housing option for people in the villages are houses made of mud walls with thatched roofing in 286 villages (43%), followed by Buul/Tukul (complete with wooden frames and cloth or plastic sheeting) in 192 villages (29%).

Out of 659 villages, returning IDPs have returned to their property in 448 villages (68%). Of those who returned to their property, it was further found that returning IDPs returned to houses that are completely destroyed in 85 villages (19%) and to partially damaged houses in 15 villages (3%). Only 4 villages (0.9%) reported IDPs returning to houses in good conditions.

**448**  
Number of villages where returning IDPs have returned to their property



**Issues With Shelter**

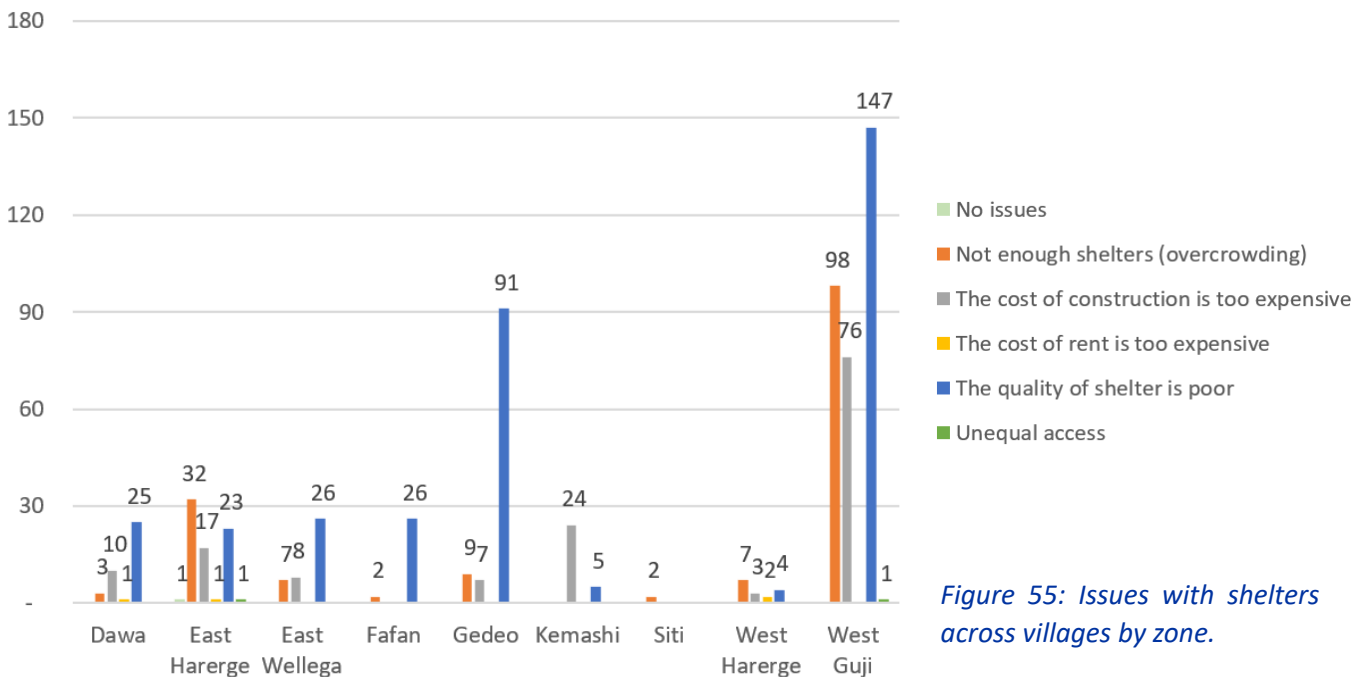
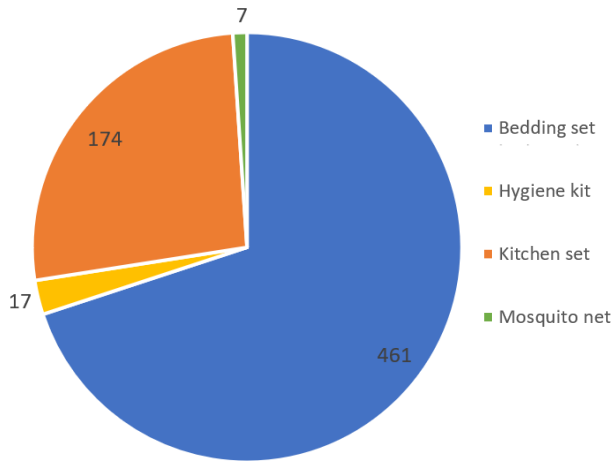


Figure 55: Issues with shelters across villages by zone.

The main issue with shelters across the villages is the poor quality of shelters as reported in 347 villages (53%), where this issue was most prominent in West Guji (147 villages) and Gedeo (91 villages). The next main issue is the lack of shelters or overcrowding, as found in 98 villages in West Guji. Additionally, when asked about the main concern with shelter conditions, majority of villages (418 villages or 63%) quoted the weather as the main concern.



## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)



For returning IDPs who did not receive NFIs, the most needed NFI is bedding sets, as reported in 461 villages (70%), followed by kitchen sets in 174 villages (26%).



309 villages (47%) have access to NFI selling markets.



350 villages (53%) have no access to NFI selling markets.

Figure 56: Most needed NFI for returning IDPs for those who did not receive NFIs.



## HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

### Land ownership

Based on the pie chart below, the main form of land ownership is government owned land in 468 villages (71%), while leased land is the main form of land ownership in 116 villages (18%). Meanwhile, communal land is the main form of land ownership in 73 villages (11%).

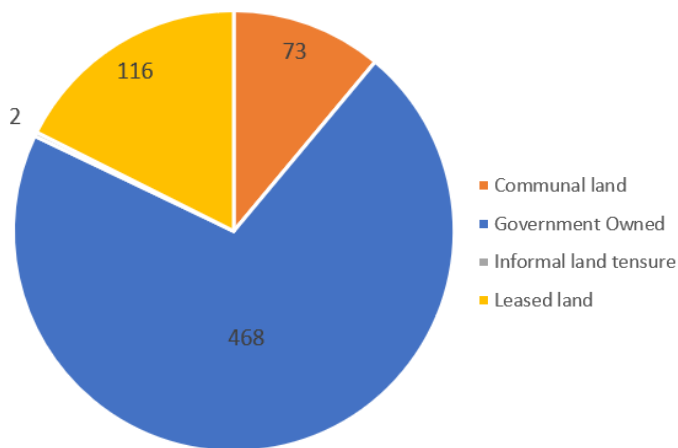


Figure 57: Main forms of land ownership.

The tenure situation of the majority of returning IDPs prior to their displacement was that they owned housing/land in 631 villages (96%). Of returning IDPs who have a claim to land in the village, 147 villages (22%) reported that they do not have access to their land. However, returning IDPs in 511 villages (78%) have access to their land.

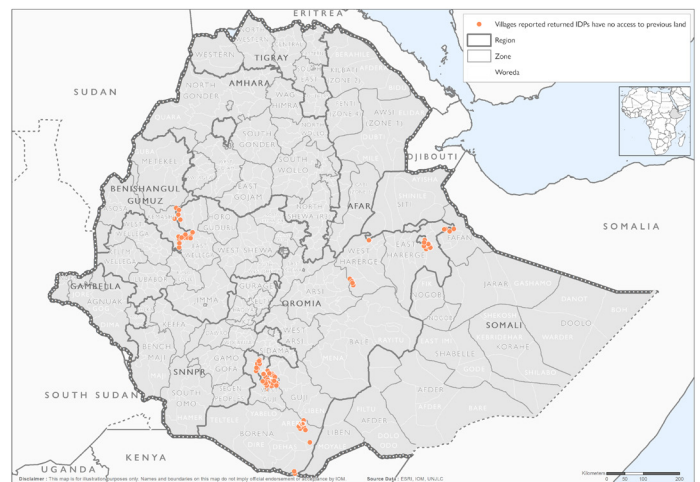


Figure 58: Villages where returning IDPs who had a claim to land, do not have access to their land.

## Documentation & Compensation Mechanisms

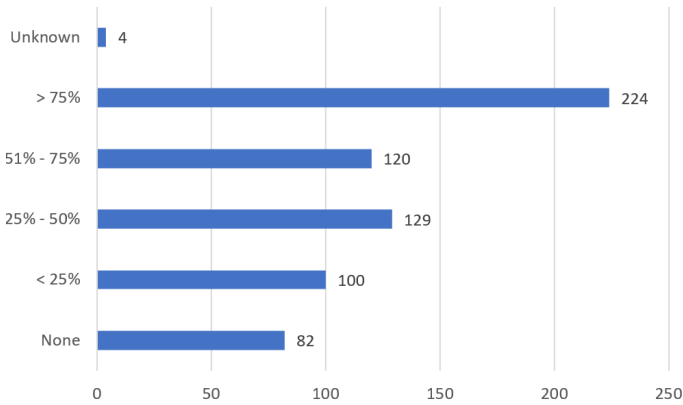


Figure 59: Percentage of returning IDPs who have access to tenure documentation.

Based on the chart above, more than 75% of returning IDPs in 224 villages have access to tenure documentation and evidence of their HLP rights prior to displacement. However, returning IDPs in 82 villages reporting having no access to tenure documentation.

In 343 villages (52%), compensation mechanisms are not available for damaged or destroyed housing or land. Nevertheless, compensation can be applied for in 251 villages (38%). Besides that, dispute resolution or restitution mechanisms are available in 457 villages (69%), but not available in the remaining 201 villages (31%).

## PROTECTION

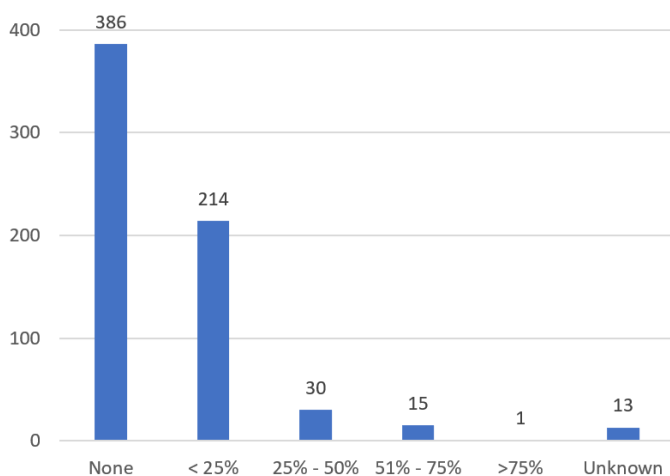


Figure 60: Percentage of returning IDPs who have separated family members.

In 260 villages (39%), returning IDPs have separated family members. Of that figure, less than 25% of returning IDPs have separated family members in 214 villages. Family reunification services are available to returning IDPs in 216 villages (33%).

Moreover, women do not feel secure when out in the village in 496 villages (75%), but women do feel secure in 162 villages (25%).



Returning IDPs in 216 villages (33%) have access to family reunification services.



Returning IDPs in 420 villages (64%) do not have access to family reunification services.





## LEGAL ACCESS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

### Documentation

In 447 villages (68%), there are systems in place to support returning IDPs who have lost personal identification documents in getting their documents replaced or reissued. However, returning IDPs in 196 villages (30%) do not have access to such services.

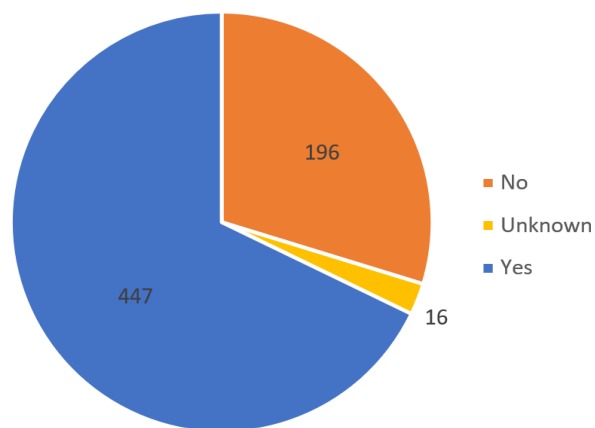


Figure 61: Access to the reissuance or replacement of lost documentation for returning IDPs.

### Political Participation

#### Voting

One of the main obstacles impeding returning IDPs from voting is the lack of documentation in 163 villages (25%), followed by a lack of knowledge on local affairs in 84 villages (13%). In 390 villages (59%), returning IDPs have other reasons that impede them from voting.

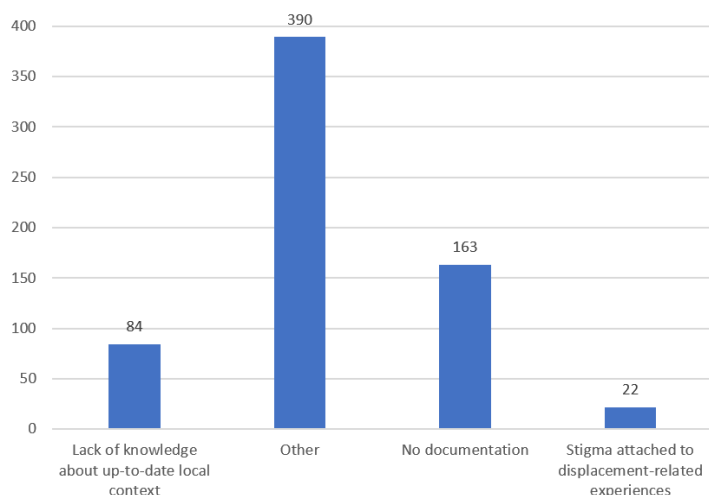


Figure 62: Main obstacles foreseen for returning IDPs to participate in voting.

#### 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 259 villages (39%). Youth and/or women organizations can be found in 209 villages (31%) and environmental groups have been found in 63 villages (10%).

In 567 villages (86%), returning IDPs actively participated in these groups, but were not actively participating in 82 villages (12%).

### Justice Mechanisms

Traditional committees are the most prevalently used justice mechanism used by returning IDPs and receiving/host communities in 244 villages (37%). The second most prevalently used justice mechanism are village courts as used in 233 villages (35%).

# ANNEX A

## SUMMARY TABLE OF DISPLACEMENT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 18 (July/August 2019) - Summary Table of Displacement



Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018			During 2018			In 2019			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Round 18 (July/August 2019)	Addis Ababa	Region 14	Ne'asa Silk	Conflict	1,854	7,603	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,854	7,603	1
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Afambo	Seasonal Flood	1,854	7,603	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,854	7,603	1
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Dubti	Flash Flood	1,150	7,201	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	7,201	3
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Dubti	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	582	1	92	582	1
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Eldar	Drought	300	2,040	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,040	1
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Mile	Flash Flood	355	1,579	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	1,579	3
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought	30	109	1	-	-	-	810	4,101	2	810	4,101	2
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Adaa'r	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	690	1	120	690	1
	Afar	Awsa (Zone 1)	Chifra	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	615	1	100	615	1
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Seasonal Flood	183	1,025	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	1,025	1
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Drought	180	981	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	981	1
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Seasonal Flood	150	917	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	917	1
	Afar	Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other	48	262	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	262	1
	Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amhara	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	864	3	192	864	3
	Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amhara	Flash Flood	814	4,251	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	814	4,251	4
	Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amhara	Flash Flood	365	2,554	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	2,554	1
	Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amhara	Drought	270	1,447	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,447	1
	Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amhara	Flash Flood	-	-	-	96	489	1	-	-	-	96	489	1
	Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amhara	Drought	500	2,675	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,675	2
	Afar	Gabi (Zone 3)	Amhara	Flash Flood	600	3,180	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,180	1
	Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Dallagi	Conflict	68	349	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	349	1
	Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Dallagi	Drought	162	845	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	845	2
	Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Deveve	Conflict	266	1,523	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	1,523	2
	Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Habelela	Drought	301	1,673	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	1,673	3
	Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Simurobi Gele'alo	Conflict	54	274	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	274	1
	Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Telalak	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	475	1	88	475	1
	Afar	Hari (Zone 5)	Telalak	Other	31	163	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	163	1
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Afdera	Drought	286	1,537	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	1,537	2
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahile	Drought	62	331	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	331	1
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Drought	31	167	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	167	1
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Other	360	1,890	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1,890	1
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Flash Flood	500	3,019	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	3,019	5
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebt	Drought	45	258	1	-	-	-	85	493	1	130	751	2
	Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Drought	89	467	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	467	1
Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Flash Flood	70	398	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	398	1	
Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict	280	1,652	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	1,652	1	
Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Drought	265	1,448	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	1,448	2	
Afar	Kilbati (Zone 2)	Ab Ala	Drought	-	-	-	172	971	2	-	-	-	172	971	2	
Afar Total					7,815	44,215	47	268	1,460	3	1,487	7,820	10	9,570	53,495	60
Amhara	Amhara	Awji/Agew	Chagni	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	2,887	2	445	2,887	2
Amhara	Amhara	Central Gonder	Guagusa Shikudad	Conflict	117	485	1	61	211	2	-	-	117	485	1	
Amhara	Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga	Conflict	4,509	18,664	2	-	-	-	-	-	4,509	18,664	2	
Amhara	Amhara	Central Gonder	Aykel City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	171	759	3	30	139	1	201	898	4
Amhara	Amhara	Central Gonder	East Dembia	Conflict	-	-	-	3,476	16,337	1	-	-	3,476	16,337	1	
Amhara	Amhara	Central Gonder	Lay Amacheho	Conflict	-	-	-	741	3,079	3	-	-	741	3,079	3	
Amhara	Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga1	Conflict	-	-	-	665	3,559	1	-	-	665	3,559	1	
Amhara	Amhara	Central Gonder	Chilga2	Conflict	-	-	-	21	95	1	-	-	21	95	1	
Amhara	Amhara	East Gojjam	Goncha Siso Enese	Landslide	-	-	-	28	124	1	-	-	28	124	1	
Amhara	Amhara	East Gojjam	Debre Markos	Conflict	-	-	-	57	202	1	-	-	57	202	1	
Amhara	Amhara	East Gojjam	Erbise Sar Midir	Conflict	-	-	-	31	31	1	-	-	31	31	1	
Amhara	Amhara	North Gonder	Addi Arekay	Conflict	-	-	-	937	3,750	1	-	-	937	3,750	1	
Amhara	Amhara	North Gonder	Debarik	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	360	1	104	360	1
Amhara	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Mijar Shenkora	Conflict	-	-	-	67	199	1	-	-	67	199	1	
Amhara	Amhara	North Shewa (R3)	Menz Keya Gabriel	Conflict	104	196	2	-	-	-	52	1	156	248	3	
Amhara	Amhara	North Wollo	Habru	Conflict	181	470	5	32	68	1	-	-	213	538	6	
Amhara	Amhara	North Wollo	Guba Lafto	Conflict	49	49	1	592	1,484	1	-	-	641	1,533	2	
Amhara	Amhara	North Wollo	Kobo	Conflict	22	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	115	1	
Amhara	Amhara	Oromia	Bati	Conflict	-	-	-	28	122	1	-	-	28	122	1	
Amhara	Amhara	Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amhara	Amhara	South Gonder	Anda Bet	Conflict	75	211	1	-	-	-	-	-	75	211	1	
Amhara	Amhara	South Gonder	Debre Tabor City Administration	Conflict	351	1,235	5	-	-	-	-	-	351	1,235	5	
Amhara	Amhara	South Gonder	Estie	Conflict	662	2,153	6	-	-	-	-	-	662	2,153	6	
Amhara	Amhara	South Gonder	Farra	Conflict	45	123	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	123	1	



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 18 (July/August 2019) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018		During 2018		In 2019		Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	HH	Individuals	HH	Individuals			
	Amhara	South Gondar	Libo Kemkem	Conflict	35	88	1	-	-	-	35	88	1
	Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu	Conflict	272	932	2	65	283	1	337	1,225	3
	Amhara	South Wollo	Thehulederie	Conflict	-	-	26	59	59	1	26	59	1
	Amhara	South Wollo	Ambaseel	Conflict	-	-	37	86	86	1	37	86	1
	Amhara	Waig Himra	Gaz Gibla	Conflict	-	-	66	189	189	1	66	189	1
	Amhara	Waig Himra	Sahla	Conflict	-	-	-	-	52	130	52	130	1
	Amhara	Waig Himra	Sekota	Conflict	-	-	-	-	21	84	21	84	1
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Sekela	Conflict	-	-	47	255	1	-	47	255	1
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Dega Damot	Conflict	371	1,306	2	-	-	-	371	1,306	2
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Jabi Telman	Conflict	-	-	96	326	1	-	96	326	1
	Amhara	West Gojjam	Metema	Conflict	-	-	384	1,619	3	-	384	1,619	3
	Amhara Total				6,793	26,027	30	7,628	32,847	28	704	3,652	7
	Amhara Total				1,220	6,390	2	-	-	-	15,125	62,526	65
	Amhara Total				1,220	6,390	2	-	-	-	1,220	6,390	2
	Amhara Total				420	2,413	3	-	-	-	420	2,413	3
	Amhara Total				66	442	1	-	-	-	66	442	1
	Amhara Total				528	3,300	1	-	-	-	528	3,300	1
	Amhara Total				267	1,817	1	-	-	-	267	1,817	1
	Amhara Total				240	1,788	1	186	1,281	2	426	3,069	3
	Amhara Total				1,087	7,459	2	240	1,629	2	1,327	9,088	4
	Amhara Total				2,608	17,219	9	426	2,910	4	3,034	20,129	13
	Amhara Total				25	117	1	-	-	-	25	117	1
	Amhara Total				30	148	1	-	-	-	30	148	1
	Amhara Total				51	234	1	-	-	-	51	234	1
	Amhara Total				93	433	1	210	937	1	303	1,370	2
	Amhara Total				32	146	1	-	-	-	32	146	1
	Amhara Total				23	100	1	-	-	-	23	100	1
	Amhara Total				65	313	1	-	-	-	65	313	1
	Amhara Total				319	1,491	7	210	987	1	529	2,428	8
	Amhara Total				39	127	1	-	-	-	39	127	1
	Amhara Total				31	97	1	-	-	-	31	97	1
	Amhara Total				2,817	6	-	-	-	-	511	2,817	6
	Amhara Total				20	40	1	-	-	-	20	40	1
	Amhara Total				24	122	1	-	-	-	24	122	1
	Amhara Total				41	135	1	-	-	-	41	135	1
	Amhara Total				30	107	1	-	-	-	30	107	1
	Amhara Total				25	75	1	-	-	-	25	75	1
	Amhara Total				25	132	3	-	-	-	132	363	3
	Amhara Total				206	445	1	-	-	-	206	445	1
	Amhara Total				29	83	1	-	-	-	29	83	1
	Amhara Total				26	73	1	-	-	-	26	73	1
	Amhara Total				22	72	1	-	-	-	22	72	1
	Amhara Total				21	53	1	-	-	-	21	53	1
	Amhara Total				1,389	8,739	3	363	1,906	1	1,752	10,645	4
	Amhara Total				808	5,212	1	71	202	1	879	5,414	2
	Amhara Total				361	2,324	2	-	-	-	361	2,324	2
	Amhara Total				1,420	9,374	4	-	-	-	1,420	9,374	4
	Amhara Total				770	5,222	3	-	-	-	770	5,222	3
	Amhara Total				-	-	-	985	6,798	1	985	6,798	1
	Amhara Total				-	-	-	33	184	1	33	184	1
	Amhara Total				247	1,655	1	-	-	-	247	1,655	1
	Amhara Total				-	-	-	98	558	1	98	558	1
	Amhara Total				-	-	-	68	164	1	68	164	1
	Amhara Total				-	-	-	27	75	1	27	75	1
	Amhara Total				-	-	-	36	200	1	36	200	1
	Amhara Total				24	61	1	-	-	-	24	61	1
	Amhara Total				49	160	1	39	134	1	88	294	2
	Amhara Total				5,084	28,949	5	1,525	8,539	3	6,609	36,888	8
	Amhara Total				2,340	13,564	2	-	-	-	2,340	13,564	2
	Amhara Total				3,830	21,220	3	1,531	8,000	1	5,361	29,220	4
	Amhara Total				3,807	20,492	3	-	-	-	3,807	20,492	3
	Amhara Total				803	4,422	2	-	-	-	803	4,422	2
	Amhara Total				2,467	13,447	3	155	878	1	2,622	14,325	4

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018			During 2018			In 2019			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	Oromia	Borena	Dhaas	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	2,523	1	450	2,523	1
	Oromia	Borena	Dillo	Conflict	-	-	-	286	1,431	1	750	4,649	4	1,076	6,080	5
	Oromia	Borena	Elwaye	Drought	-	-	-	332	1,909	1	-	-	-	332	1,909	1
	Oromia	Burno Bedele	Mako	Other	925	6,449	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	6,449	3
	Oromia	Burno Bedele	Dedessa	Other	537	3,706	1	834	5,881	1	-	-	-	1,371	9,587	2
	Oromia	Burno Bedele	Chwaka	Conflict	60	237	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	237	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Babile	Conflict	1,214	6,326	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,214	6,326	15
	Oromia	East Harerge	Chinaksen	Conflict	4,734	19,320	20	7,925	22,146	9	45	196	1	12,704	41,662	30
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fedis	Conflict	1,997	9,477	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,997	9,477	10
	Oromia	East Harerge	Gursum	Conflict	1,250	6,307	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	6,307	22
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kersa	Conflict	1,111	348	2	-	-	-	299	1,283	3	410	1,631	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Malka Balo	Conflict	4,656	27,631	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,656	27,631	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Mevu Muluke	Conflict	1,79	841	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,79	841	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Midega Tola	Conflict	3,616	21,284	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,616	21,284	3
	Oromia	East Harerge	Goro Gutu	Conflict	339	1,672	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	1,672	7
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kombolcha	Conflict	554	2,674	7	182	856	2	-	-	-	736	3,530	9
	Oromia	East Harerge	Bedeno	Conflict	26	100	1	-	-	-	21	75	1	47	175	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Deder	Conflict	142	529	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	529	2
	Oromia	East Harerge	Golo Oda	Conflict	818	3,398	17	774	3,561	5	140	609	1	1,732	7,568	23
	Oromia	East Harerge	Garu Muti	Conflict	112	482	3	85	397	2	-	-	-	197	879	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Girawa	Conflict	145	542	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	542	4
	Oromia	East Harerge	Haru Maya	Conflict	123	579	5	177	739	3	-	-	-	300	1,318	8
	Oromia	East Harerge	Jarco	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	428	1	96	428	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Kurfa Chiele	Conflict	1,505	7,077	4	-	-	-	131	642	1	1,636	7,719	5
	Oromia	East Harerge	Mera	Conflict	1,295	6,816	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	289	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Golo Oda	Conflict	109	593	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	593	1
	Oromia	East Harerge	Fentale	Seasonal Flood	119	714	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	714	1
	Oromia	East Wellega	Diga	Drought	1,897	13,220	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,897	13,220	2
	Oromia	East Wellega	Sasiga	Drought	2,983	22,033	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,983	22,033	7
	Oromia	Guji	Girja (Harenfema)	Other	74	430	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	430	1
	Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	Conflict	176	1,065	1	23	142	1	-	-	-	199	1,207	2
	Oromia	Guji	Gum-Edebo	Conflict	680	4,828	3	875	6,468	2	731	5,367	3	2,286	16,663	8
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Conflict	2,016	14,330	6	408	2,325	3	-	-	-	2,424	16,855	9
	Oromia	Guji	Liben	Drought	87	483	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	483	1
	Oromia	Guji	Odo Shakiso	Conflict	-	-	-	66	447	2	-	-	-	66	447	2
	Oromia	Guji	Negele City Administration	Conflict	456	2,735	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	2,735	1
	Oromia	Guji	Bore	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	532	1	90	532	1
	Oromia	Jimma	Botor Tollay	Drought	1,231	8,552	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	8,552	6
	Oromia	Jimma	Kersa	Other	834	6,094	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	834	6,094	7
	Oromia	Jimma	Sigmo	Conflict	26	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	73	1
	Oromia	Kelem Wellega	Anflo	Drought	2,447	20,871	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,447	20,871	3
	Oromia	Kelem Wellega	Dale Sadi	Conflict	20	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	28	1
	Oromia	Kelem Wellega	Dale Sadi	Drought	1,321	10,788	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321	10,788	2
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Kuyu	Conflict	40	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	88	1
	Oromia	North Shewa (R4)	Hidabu Abote	Conflict	-	-	-	20	40	1	-	-	-	20	40	1
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Walliso	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	44	1	20	44	1
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Wenchi	Conflict	32	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	66	1
	Oromia	South West Shewa	Weliso Town	Conflict	32	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	113	1
	Oromia	West Asii	Gedab Asasa	Conflict	119	961	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	961	2
	Oromia	West Asii	Shalla	Conflict	24	71	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	71	1
	Oromia	West Asii	Shalla	Flash Flood	106	980	3	55	471	2	-	-	-	161	1,451	5
	Oromia	West Asii	Shalla	Seasonal Flood	68	556	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	556	2
	Oromia	West Asii	Siraro	Conflict	162	1,160	2	750	5,341	2	804	5,407	8	1,716	11,908	12
	Oromia	West Asii	Adaba	Conflict	72	171	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	171	1
	Oromia	West Asii	Dodola	Conflict	41	108	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	108	1
	Oromia	West Asii	Kofele	Conflict	30	119	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	119	1
	Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Conflict	1,108	8,374	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	8,374	4
	Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	84	528	1	-	-	-	84	528	1
	Oromia	West Guji	Galana	Conflict	2,033	16,752	6	1,349	9,989	8	-	-	-	3,382	26,741	14
	Oromia	West Guji	Suro Bargudda	Drought	1,001	7,757	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,001	7,757	1
	Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	991	6,391	1	-	-	-	991	6,391	1
	Oromia	West Harerge	Bordode	Conflict	1,118	6,273	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,118	6,273	6
	Oromia	West Harerge	Doba	Conflict	239	1,103	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	1,103	2

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Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018			During 2018			In 2019			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
Round 18 (July/August 2019)	Oromia	West Harerge	Mieso	Conflict	2,137	13,588	9	80	440	1	-	-	2,217	14,028	10	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Chiro Zuria	Conflict	41	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	43	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Daro lehu	Conflict	478	2,700	3	145	835	1	-	-	623	3,535	4	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Gemechis	Conflict	-	-	-	32	92	1	-	-	32	92	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Mesela	Conflict	311	1,291	1	-	-	-	-	-	311	1,291	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Tulo	Conflict	159	638	1	-	-	-	-	-	159	638	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Habro	Conflict	87	348	1	-	-	-	-	-	87	348	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Hawi Gudina	Conflict	70	397	1	-	-	-	-	-	70	397	1	
	Oromia	West Harerge	Ambo Zuria	Conflict	45	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	128	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Dendi	Conflict	32	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	74	1	
	Oromia	West Shewa	Jeldu	Conflict	40	148	1	-	-	-	-	-	40	148	1	
	Oromia Total					73,020	435,764	294	20,472	98,356	65	3,617	21,755	97,109	555,875	385
	Somali	Alder	Drought	Cherest/Meylib	Drought	844	4,689	2	-	-	-	-	844	4,689	2	
	Somali	Alder	Drought	Dolobay	Drought	1,944	10,969	3	-	-	-	-	1,944	10,969	3	
	Somali	Alder	Seasonal Flood	Hargele	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	457	2,675	1	-	-	457	2,675	1
	Somali	Alder	Drought	Raso	Drought	889	5,265	3	-	-	-	-	889	5,265	3	
	Somali	Alder	Conflict	Raso	Conflict	1,193	7,159	1	-	-	-	-	1,193	7,159	1	
	Somali	Alder	Drought	Raso	Drought	177	1,041	2	-	-	-	-	177	1,041	2	
	Somali	Alder	Drought	Bare	Drought	2,274	12,739	9	-	-	-	-	2,274	12,739	9	
	Somali	Alder	Drought	God God	Drought	925	5,187	4	-	-	-	-	925	5,187	4	
	Somali	Alder	Drought	Qoohle	Drought	1,365	7,898	3	-	-	-	-	1,365	7,898	3	
	Somali	Alder	Conflict	Serer/Elkerre	Conflict	-	-	-	411	2,506	1	-	-	411	2,506	1
	Somali	Alder	Seasonal Flood	West Iimi	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	597	3,549	2	-	-	597	3,549	2
	Somali	Dawa	Conflict	Hudeet	Conflict	5,481	33,381	21	4,608	25,875	2	-	-	10,089	59,256	23
	Somali	Dawa	Conflict	Moyale	Conflict	4,638	27,550	6	5,997	33,674	9	-	-	10,635	61,224	15
	Somali	Dawa	Conflict	Mubarak	Conflict	1,855	11,104	3	477	2,845	2	-	-	2,332	13,949	5
	Somali	Dawa	Conflict	Qadhadhumo	Conflict	-	-	-	2,383	14,639	9	152	775	2,535	15,414	10
	Somali	Dawo	Conflict	Boh	Conflict	-	-	-	150	894	1	-	-	150	894	1
	Somali	Dawo	Drought	Boh	Drought	1,465	8,885	6	-	-	-	-	1,465	8,885	6	
	Somali	Dawo	Drought	Danot	Drought	3,097	18,527	10	-	-	-	-	3,097	18,527	10	
	Somali	Dawo	Drought	Daratole	Drought	989	6,042	5	-	-	-	-	989	6,042	5	
	Somali	Dawo	Conflict	Gal Hamer	Conflict	-	-	-	646	4,136	1	-	-	646	4,136	1
	Somali	Dawo	Drought	Gal Hamer	Drought	605	3,633	2	-	-	-	-	605	3,633	2	
	Somali	Dawo	Drought	Geladin	Drought	2,616	15,633	10	-	-	-	-	2,616	15,633	10	
	Somali	Dawo	Conflict	Lahel'Yu'Ub	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	3,287	1		
	Somali	Dawo	Drought	Lahel'Yu'Ub	Drought	2,069	12,168	4	-	-	-	-	2,069	12,168	4	
	Somali	Dawo	Drought	Lahel'Yu'Ub	Drought	4,285	26,037	10	-	-	-	-	4,285	26,037	10	
	Somali	Erer	Conflict	Lagahida	Conflict	1,978	11,881	5	-	-	-	-	1,978	11,881	5	
	Somali	Erer	Drought	Lagahida	Drought	160	976	1	-	-	-	-	160	976	1	
	Somali	Erer	Conflict	Mayamuluqo	Conflict	963	5,495	4	-	-	-	-	963	5,495	4	
	Somali	Erer	Conflict	Sajahad	Conflict	1,426	8,473	7	-	-	-	-	1,426	8,473	7	
Somali	Erer	Conflict	Qubi	Conflict	1,570	9,059	6	-	-	-	-	1,570	9,059	6		
Somali	Erer	Drought	Qubi	Drought	85	536	1	-	-	-	-	85	536	1		
Somali	Erer	Conflict	Wangay	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	726	2			
Somali	Fafan	Conflict	Babile	Conflict	15,105	89,906	9	1,000	6,060	2	1,252	7,779	17,357	103,745	17	
Somali	Fafan	Conflict	Gursum	Conflict	1,805	11,159	6	429	2,578	3	-	-	2,234	13,737	9	
Somali	Fafan	Drought	Haresheh	Drought	85	512	1	-	-	-	-	85	512	1		
Somali	Fafan	Drought	Kebrbeyah	Drought	1,320	7,887	1	-	-	-	-	1,320	7,887	1		
Somali	Fafan	Conflict	Tulliguled	Conflict	7,136	42,102	2	745	4,608	3	-	-	7,881	46,710	5	
Somali	Fafan	Conflict	Jijiga	Conflict	-	-	-	536	3,221	3	-	-	536	3,221	3	
Somali	Fafan	Conflict	Jijiga City Administration	Conflict	-	-	-	418	2,508	1	-	-	418	2,508	1	
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Aware	Drought	830	4,965	2	-	-	-	-	830	4,965	2		
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Daror	Drought	925	5,567	3	-	-	-	-	925	5,567	3		
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Dig	Drought	530	3,183	1	-	-	-	-	530	3,183	1		
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Gashamo	Drought	3,324	20,119	5	-	-	-	-	3,324	20,119	5		
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Gunagado	Drought	533	3,198	2	-	-	-	-	533	3,198	2		
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Yosale	Drought	51	308	1	-	-	-	-	51	308	1		
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Billibur	Drought	416	2,561	2	-	-	-	-	416	2,561	2		
Somali	Jarar	Conflict	Deghebur	Conflict	-	-	-	46	276	1	-	-	46	276	1	
Somali	Jarar	Drought	Deghebur	Drought	297	1,798	1	-	-	-	-	297	1,798	1		
Somali	Koraha	Drought	Bodaley	Drought	58	340	1	-	-	-	-	58	340	1		
Somali	Koraha	Drought	Debeweyn	Drought	367	2,201	2	-	-	-	-	367	2,201	2		
Somali	Koraha	Seasonal Flood	Debeweyn	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	94	563	2	-	-	94	563	2	
Somali	Koraha	Drought	El-ogaden	Drought	133	758	2	-	-	-	-	133	758	2		



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Round 18 (July/August 2019)	Somali	Koraha	Goglo	Drought	328	1,995	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	1,995	4
	Somali	Koraha	Kebridehar	Drought	594	3,461	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	594	3,461	6
	Somali	Koraha	Flash Flood	Drought	516	3,096	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	3,096	1
	Somali	Koraha	Marsin	Drought	1,068	6,468	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068	6,468	5
	Somali	Koraha	Shilabo	Drought	464	2,730	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	2,730	4
	Somali	Koraha	Higlojib	Drought	51	299	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	299	1
	Somali	Koraha	Laashankayre	Drought	56	339	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	339	1
	Somali	Koraha	Shekesh	Drought	60	354	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	354	1
	Somali	Liben	Deka Sefu	Conflict	4,207	24,429	11	387	2,302	4	413	2,367	4	5,007	29,098	19
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Conflict	-	-	-	300	1,785	1	-	-	-	300	1,785	1
	Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	Drought	150	872	1	150	858	1	-	-	-	300	1,730	2
	Somali	Liben	Filu	Conflict	4,743	26,469	21	195	1,144	2	-	-	-	4,938	27,613	23
	Somali	Liben	Karsa Dulla	Conflict	1,736	10,076	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	10,076	5
	Somali	Liben	Goro Baqoosa	Conflict	1,139	6,425	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,139	6,425	2
	Somali	Liben	Guradamole	Conflict	2,968	16,783	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,968	16,783	5
	Somali	Nogob	Dhun	Drought	1,072	6,447	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	6,447	6
	Somali	Nogob	Elwayne	Drought	755	4,574	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	4,574	7
	Somali	Nogob	Gerbo	Conflict	50	307	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	307	1
	Somali	Nogob	Gerbo	Drought	1,593	9,687	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,593	9,687	12
	Somali	Nogob	Segeg	Conflict	45	275	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	275	1
	Somali	Nogob	Segeg	Drought	832	4,996	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	832	4,996	4
	Somali	Nogob	Avun	Conflict	-	-	-	121	733	1	-	-	-	121	733	1
	Somali	Shabelle	Abagaro	Drought	107	610	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	610	1
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Drought	2,390	14,256	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,390	14,256	11
	Somali	Shabelle	Adadle	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	822	4,836	4	-	-	-	822	4,836	4
	Somali	Shabelle	Berano	Drought	325	2,079	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	2,079	2
	Somali	Shabelle	Denan	Drought	885	5,178	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	885	5,178	6
	Somali	Shabelle	East Imi	Drought	372	2,215	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	2,215	2
	Somali	Shabelle	Elele	Drought	236	1,404	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	1,404	1
	Somali	Shabelle	Gode	Drought	401	2,317	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	2,317	3
	Somali	Shabelle	Kelafu	Drought	416	2,400	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	2,400	2
	Somali	Siti	Afgem	Drought	1,254	7,667	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	7,667	5
	Somali	Siti	Erer	Conflict	2,426	14,595	3	-	-	-	397	2,381	3	397	2,381	3
	Somali	Siti	Erer	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,426	14,595	3
	Somali	Siti	Gabalu	Conflict	2,379	14,338	3	-	-	-	110	667	1	110	667	1
	Somali	Siti	Gabalu	Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,379	14,338	3
	Somali	Siti	Gota-Biki	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	2,640	1	444	2,640	1
	Somali	Siti	Gota-Biki	Drought	212	1,291	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,291	2
	Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Drought	535	3,212	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	3,212	2
Somali	Siti	Hadgalo	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	3,183	1	
Somali	Siti	Mieso	Conflict	2,247	13,637	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,247	13,637	5	
Somali	Siti	Mieso	Drought	1,947	11,754	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,947	11,754	7	
Somali	Siti	Shinle	Drought	550	3,330	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	3,330	1	
Somali	Siti	Dembel	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	702	1	117	702	1	
<b>Somali Total</b>					<b>114,917</b>	<b>681,256</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>20,969</b>	<b>122,265</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>24,507</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>139,977</b>	<b>828,028</b>	<b>401</b>
Tigray	Central	Abiyadi	Conflict	532	1,089	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	1,089	1
Tigray	Central	Adwa	Conflict	2,524	3,354	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,524	3,354	1
Tigray	Central	Ahferom	Conflict	1,117	4,598	5	165	292	6	-	-	-	1,282	4,890	11	
Tigray	Central	Axum	Conflict	1,127	2,361	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	2,361	1
Tigray	Central	Kola Temben	Conflict	100	196	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	196	1	
Tigray	Central	Merbe Lake	Conflict	981	3,119	9	34	55	1	-	-	-	1,015	3,174	10	
Tigray	Central	Tanqua Abergele	Conflict	701	1,361	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	1,361	1	
Tigray	Central	Werre Lake	Conflict	91	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	136	1	
Tigray	Central	Laelay Maychew	Conflict	71	88	2	136	197	5	-	-	-	207	285	7	
Tigray	Central	Naeder Adet	Conflict	136	396	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	396	1	
Tigray	Central	Tahtay Maychew	Conflict	398	446	1	-	-	-	98	125	3	496	571	4	
Tigray	Central	Getar Adwa	Conflict	4,212	5,949	1	-	-	-	232	348	6	4,212	5,949	6	
Tigray	Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	730	979	9	625	930	4	77	115	1	1,432	2,024	14	
Tigray	Eastern	Ganta Afeshum	Conflict	126	544	1	1,795	3,463	12	72	192	3	1,993	4,199	16	
Tigray	Eastern	Gulomekeda	Conflict	848	1,305	1	496	683	9	243	374	8	1,587	2,362	18	
Tigray	Eastern	Hawzen	Conflict	1,517	2,385	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,517	2,385	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Wukro Town	Conflict	30	138	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	138	1	
Tigray	Eastern	Erob	Conflict	471	597	1	781	983	7	84	84	1	79	222	2	
Tigray	Eastern	Saesife Tsaeadaamba	Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,281	1,617	9	



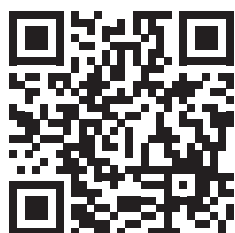
International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The IUN Migration Agency

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 18 (July/August 2019) - Summary Table of Displacement

Round	Region	Zone	Woreda	Cause	Before 2018			During 2018			In 2019			Total HH	Total Individuals	Total Sites
					HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites	HH	Individuals	Sites			
	Tigray	Eastern	Atsbi Wembeta	Conflict	104	412	1	-	-	-	62	143	3	166	555	4
	Tigray	Eastern	Kelele Awelallo	Conflict	138	298	1	408	659	6	68	184	3	614	1,141	10
	Tigray	Mekelle	Adhaki Sub City	Conflict	2,256	4,672	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,256	4,672	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	3,086	5,008	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,086	5,008	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	2,747	6,506	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,747	6,506	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Hawaiti Sub City	Conflict	3,820	7,356	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,820	7,356	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Kedamay Weyane Sub City	Conflict	1,391	2,687	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,391	2,687	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Quiha Subcity	Conflict	1,593	1,956	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,593	1,956	1
	Tigray	Mekelle	Semen Sub City	Conflict	3,302	8,036	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,302	8,036	1
	Tigray	North Western	Agede Tsimbila	Conflict	310	545	1	-	-	-	67	101	3	377	646	4
	Tigray	North Western	Laelay Adiyabo	Conflict	209	330	1	91	147	1	-	-	-	300	477	2
	Tigray	North Western	Medebay Zana	Conflict	140	186	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	186	1
	Tigray	North Western	Sheraro Town	Conflict	300	460	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	460	1
	Tigray	North Western	Tselemti	Conflict	740	1,371	1	-	-	-	46	76	2	786	1,447	3
	Tigray	North Western	Shire Endaseliasie	Conflict	2,290	6,101	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	6,101	1
	Tigray	North Western	Tahtay Koraro	Conflict	91	161	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	161	1
	Tigray	South East	Degua Temben	Conflict	78	97	1	-	-	-	26	38	1	104	135	2
	Tigray	South East	Hintalo Wejirat	Conflict	716	1,165	1	415	884	6	94	214	4	1,225	2,263	11
	Tigray	South East	Saharti Samre	Conflict	49	92	2	20	166	1	72	150	3	141	408	6
	Tigray	South East	Erderta	Conflict	-	-	-	83	303	3	99	248	4	182	551	7
	Tigray	Southern	Erdamehoni	Conflict	-	-	-	322	661	6	-	-	-	322	661	6
	Tigray	Southern	Korem Town	Conflict	399	805	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	805	1
	Tigray	Southern	Maychew	Conflict	574	1,088	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	1,088	1
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	428	1,355	2	182	468	2	500	1,439	6	1,110	3,262	10
	Tigray	Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	545	1,506	1	1,884	5,235	14	175	565	6	2,604	7,306	21
	Tigray	Southern	Ofla	Conflict	-	-	-	108	167	2	71	149	3	179	316	5
	Tigray	Southern	Imba Abje	Conflict	-	-	-	188	323	3	147	319	4	335	642	7
	Tigray	Southern	Alamata Town	Conflict	634	1,628	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	1,628	1
	Tigray	Western	Kalta Humera	Conflict	515	1,104	4	-	-	-	77	150	1	592	1,254	5
	Tigray	Western	Setit Humera	Conflict	915	1,415	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	915	1,415	1
	<b>Tigray Total</b>				<b>43,011</b>	<b>85,229</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7,668</b>	<b>15,507</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53,119</b>	<b>105,984</b>	<b>228</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>251,557</b>	<b>1,305,194</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>57,641</b>	<b>274,282</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>12,339</b>	<b>62,982</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>321,537</b>	<b>1,642,458</b>	<b>1,163</b>

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted in collaboration with Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

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**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
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[dtmethiopia@iom.int](mailto:dtmethiopia@iom.int)



[www.displacement.iom.int/ethiopia](http://www.displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)

