BACKGROUND:
In early November 2020, the regional party of Tigray allegedly attacked the Northern Command of Ethiopia’s National Defense Force in Mekelle, Tigray region, prompting a military offensive from the federal government of Ethiopia. Following this, conflict broke out in the north of Ethiopia and this has displaced many from their homes.

OVERVIEW:
From 1 — 22 April 2021, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) deployed its Emergency Site Assessment to capture internal displacement related to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis. This multisectoral location assessment assesses the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and collects basic information on the multisectoral needs of IDPs at site level.

In this fifth round, 1,715,176 IDPs (354,516 households)* were found to be displaced across 265 sites in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions. 1,645,944 IDPs (335,308 households) were found in Tigray region, 48,420 IDPs (8,952 households) in Afar region and 20,812 IDPs (10,256 households) in Amhara region. It should be noted that access and insecurity were considerable challenges for this round.

KEY FINDINGS

1,715,176 IDPs*
354,516 IDP Households*
265 sites covered*
Conflict was the primary reason for displacement

DISPLACEMENT CASELOADS IN TIGRAY, AMHARA AND AFAR REGIONS

*This displacement total includes the 30,500 IDPs (5,800 households) identified across 6 sites in Southern zone and Southeastern zone that were covered during round 2 and 31,929 IDPs (10,008 households) who were identified across 10 sites in ESA round 4 in Central zone and Western zone but were inaccessible during round 5 due to insecurity. Please refer to the annex for the full details.
METHODOLOGY

Baseline Location Assessment (B2F): Data is collected through interviews with key informants from woreda level Disaster Risk Management Offices (DRMO), community representatives, education and health offices. This baseline data includes the estimated number of internally displaced persons by kebele, a list of kebeles hosting IDPs, reason for displacement and shelter types. This baseline data is used to guide the geotargeting of the Emergency Site Assessment.

Emergency Site Assessment (ESA): This assessment captures detailed information through focus group discussions and direct observation. Data collected covers the number of IDPs, site details, availability of infrastructure and services, shelter types, and access to food, water, healthcare, education and livelihoods. The ESA is conducted in any location in Tigray, and in the neighbouring zones of Amhara and Afar with reported displacements of 20 IDP households or more who were displaced due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis, provided that access and security allow.

The ESA is carried out on a monthly basis. In this fifth round, 3 regions, 12 zones, 53 woredas, 113 kebeles and 249 sites were covered.

The number of participants in focus group discussions for the Emergency Site Assessment are based on the size of the displaced population at the site:

- 4 IDPs for sites with 50-100 IDP households
- 5 IDPs for sites with 101-150 IDP households
- 6 IDPs for sites with 151-200 IDP households
- 7 IDPs for sites with 201 IDP households or more

Depending on the size of the focus group discussion, more IDP leaders, females, youths and elderly persons must be part of the discussion. However, the aim is to have 50% female participation in every focus group discussion whenever it is possible.

ACCESSIBILITY AND COVERAGE IN TIGRAY, AMHARA AND AFAR REGIONS

Map 2: Levels of accessibility and areas where the Emergency Site Assessment was conducted across Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions.
Emergency Site Assessment: Northern Ethiopia Crisis 5
Data Collection: 1 — 22 April 2021                          Publication Date: 16 May 2021

Please note that all analysis from this page onwards refers to the IDPs and sites tracked solely by ESA round 5 covering 1,652,747 IDPs (338,708 households) tracked across 249 accessible sites.

DEMOGRAPHICS

49% males 768,190 males
51% females 815,286 females

*Kindly note that the sex breakdown only applies to IDPs tracked in round 5 and were displaced after the crisis started in November 2020.

MOBILITY

22 Number of sites where IDPs have been previously displaced
227 Number of sites where IDPs have been displaced for the first time

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

196 Sites (79%)
Return

A majority of IDPs in 187 sites in Tigray, 5 sites in Afar and 4 sites in Amhara prefer to return.

Factors preventing return

- Lack of safety and security
- Damaged/destroyed house
- Traumatic experience at place of origin
- Lack of food
- No livelihoods
- Accessibility
- No access to land
- Lack of functioning school
- Lack of health services
- Lack of WASH services
- Lack of basic infrastructure

Support needed to locally integrate

- Economic opportunities
- Access to housing, land and property
- Psychosocial support
- Availability of food
- Restoration of lost assets
- Legal obstacles and concerns
- Reissuance of IDs
- Safety and security
- Material to repair house
- Access to land
- Availability of WASH
- Availability of health services
- Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure
- Availability of school(s)

The above are the top 3 woredas hosting the largest number of newly arrived IDPs.

SHIRE 575,115 IDPs
ADWA 188,910 IDPs
SHERARO 165,223 IDPs

Please note that all analysis from this page onwards refers to the IDPs and sites tracked solely by ESA round 5 covering 1,652,747 IDPs (338,708 households) tracked across 249 accessible sites.
Emergency Site Assessment: Northern Ethiopia Crisis 5
Data Collection: 1 — 22 April 2021                        Publication Date: 16 May 2021

INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES
The table below depicts the functional status of key infrastructure and services by number of sites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mostly Functioning</th>
<th>Mostly Not Functioning</th>
<th>Infrastructure Is Destroyed</th>
<th>Infrastructure Never Existed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap water</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell phone coverage</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road to site</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of worship</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHELTER
Types of Shelters IDPs are Living in

Main Concerns with the Current Shelter
The main concern with the current shelter reported by IDPs was a lack of privacy in 243 sites (21%), followed by no light in 208 sites (18.3%) and overcrowding in 206 sites (18.1%). Please note that this was a multiple-option question.

* Multiple selections per site

In 45 sites, 25-50% of IDP households are living outside or in an open space and in 4 sites, 51-75% of IDP households are living outside. Of these 4 sites, 2 sites are in Axum, 1 site are in Adwa and 1 site is in MIdre Genet, Amhara region.

In 36 sites, more than 75% of IDP households are living in self-constructed shelters that are below standard (no waterproofing, no covering, weak structure).
Emergency Site Assessment: Northern Ethiopia Crisis 5
Data Collection: 1 — 22 April 2021                          Publication Date: 16 May 2021

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)
Most Needed NFI for IDPs by Number of Sites

- **Emergency shelter kits**
  - Tigray: 20
  - Amhara: 16
  - Afar: 4

- **Bedding sets**
  - Tigray: 14
  - Amhara: 7
  - Afar: 1

- **Kitchen sets**
  - Tigray: 4
  - Amhara: 3

- **Hygiene kits**
  - Tigray: 1

53 sites are in Northwestern zone, 39 sites are in Amhara region and 6 sites are in Afar region.

In 155 sites, the main water distribution point was on-site and required less than a 30-minute walk to reach. For 42 sites, the distance required more than a 30-minute walk and was off-site.

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

Distance Required to Reach the Nearest Water Distribution Point

- **On-site**: 155 sites
- **30 minutes walk**: 42 sites
- **Off-site**: 39 sites

A majority of IDPs rely on water trucking distribution to collect water in 93 sites and tap water networks in 82 sites.

**Source of Drinking Water**

- **Water trucking distribution points**: 3
- **Unprotected well**: 22
- **Unprotected spring**: 4
- **Tap water network**: 47
- **River**: 5
- **Protected well**: 3
- **Protected spring**: 10
- **Motorized borehole**: 6
- **Lake/pond**: 1

189 of these sites are in Tigray region, 23 sites are in Amhara region and 6 sites are in Afar region.

**FOOD & NUTRITION**

The following is the breakdown of sites and the last time food was distributed in the site:

- **114 sites**
  - No food distribution

- **36 sites**
  - Within the month

- **16 sites**
  - 1 month ago

- **61 sites**
  - 2 months ago

- **10 sites**
  - 3 months ago

53 sites are in Northwestern zone, 17 sites in Central zone, 16 sites in Mekelle, 9 sites in Southern zone and 6 sites in Southeastern zone, Tigray region. Additionally, 9 sites are in Wag Hamra, 1 in Central Gondar, Amhara region. Another 2 sites are in Zone 2 and 1 remaining site are in Zone 4, Afar region.
A majority of IDPs in 105 sites in Tigray region are mainly relying on host community donations. The IDPs in 52 sites in Tigray region also reported not having access to food and IDPs in 23 sites in the same region are relying on begging.

**Access to Markets**

The following is the breakdown of sites and their access to a market:

- **178 sites** Have access to a market
- **71 sites** Do not have access to a market

The location of health facilities are off-site and require more than a 20-minute walk to reach in 87 sites. However, the health facilities are on-site and require less than a 20-minute walk to reach in 44 sites.

Additionally, 12 sites rely on a mobile clinics/health visits and IDPs in 39 sites reported having no health facility. Of these 39 sites, 38 are in Tigray and 1 is in Afar. Note that this analysis evaluates the distance to the health facilities and does not equate to access to health services.

Of the sites where pneumonia is the main health concern, 107 sites are in Tigray, 2 in Afar and 2 in Amhara. Of the sites where diarrhea is the main health concern, 51 sites are in Tigray, 1 in Afar and 2 in Amhara region.
EDUCATION

The following is the breakdown of sites and their access to primary school education:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>53 sites</th>
<th>Displaced children have access to (formal) primary schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>196 sites</td>
<td>Displaced children do not have access to (formal) primary schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 site
IDP children have access to alternative basic education/temporary learning centers

LIVELIHOODS

Current Occupation of the Majority of IDPs Reported by Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoralism</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Labor</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 228 sites (92%), a majority of IDPs currently do not have any occupation, while a majority of IDPs are pastoralists in 15 sites (6%) and daily labourers in 5 sites (2%).

Source of Income

Of the 249 sites assessed, IDP households in 229 sites said that they did not have a source of income. In 19 sites, less than 25% of IDPs have a source of income and in 1 site 25-50% of IDPs have a source of income.

Issues with Accessing Education

122 sites ‘lack of security’ issues, For the 101 sites who cited ‘other’ the reasons were diverse but were mainly due to the absence of educational services, IDPs are not stable to send children to school, the inaffordability of learning supplies and unfavourable learning conditions.

Access to Land

The following is the breakdown of sites and IDPs’ access to land for cultivation:

All the 249 sites do not have access to land.

Possession of Livestock

The following is the breakdown of sites and IDPs’ possession of livestock in these sites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 sites</th>
<th>&lt; 25% of IDPs have livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>239 sites</td>
<td>Do not have livestock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources and Assets that Were Lost or Damaged During Displacement by Number of Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House in place of origin</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops/Seeds</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camels</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available and Accessible Protection Services

- 78,070 Persons with chronic diseases/serious medical conditions
- 26,740 Pregnant women
- 75,090 Single femaleheaded households
- 6,275 Persons with physical disabilities
- 56,657 Breastfeeding mothers
- 3,689 Orphaned children
- 1,734 Child-headed households
- 18,448 Persons with mental disabilities
- 4,369 Separated children
- 1,036 Unaccompanied children

*Estimations*

In 15 sites, psychosocial support are available while in 12 sites, family tracing services is available. Child protection services are available in 2 sites and specialized services to persons with disabilities could be found in 1 site. However, no protection services are available for 233 sites.

Accessibility of Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms in Place Per Site

- 187 No, it is not accessible
- 35 No, do not feel confident or safe reporting aid workers/service providers
- 27 Yes, accessible to everyone including women and children

In only 27 sites were complaint and feedback mechanisms for humanitarian assistance reportedly accessible to everyone including women and children. However, it is not accessible in 187 sites.
## ANNEX: SUMMARY TABLES OF DISPLACEMENT

### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 5 (April 2021) - Summary Table of Displacement

#### During 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Total Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>Central Gonder</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>4,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>Kelbati (Zone 2)</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>Kilbati (Zone 2)</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>6,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>Addi Arekay</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>3,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>Central Gonder</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>3,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>North Gonder</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>Lay Armacheho</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>3,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>South Gonder</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>Zonal administration</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>188,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>107,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>South East</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>29,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>32,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>338,708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 5 (April 2021) - Tigray Region Summary Table of Displacement: Inaccessible Sites in Round 5 That Were Covered in Round 2 and Round 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Total HH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>4,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>1,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>South East</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Grand Total

| Region                  |                          |                | 338,708  |

### Footnotes

- Tigray Region
- Summary Table of Displacement
- Inaccessible Sites in Round 5 That Were Covered in Round 2 and Round 4
## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 5 (April 2021) - Summary Table of Displacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Woreda</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Before 2020</th>
<th>During 2020</th>
<th>In 2021</th>
<th>Total HH</th>
<th>Total Individuals</th>
<th>Total Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HH Individuals</td>
<td>Sites</td>
<td>HH Individuals</td>
<td>Sites</td>
<td>HH Individuals</td>
<td>Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round 4</td>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Abiyadi</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,997</td>
<td>16,582</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Dansha</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Tsegda</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Welket</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,973</td>
<td>20,178</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>11,751</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,673</td>
<td>40,178</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DTM** is made possible thanks to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the European Commission, and the Department for International Development (DFID). The figures in this report are taken from the data collected by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and are intended to provide an overview of the situation, with the aim of informing the global community about the situation of displaced persons.