

Ethiopia

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	1,692,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in the Tigray region, which also affected Amhara and Afar regions. Additional displacements were recorded due to armed clashes in other regions, including Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region and Benishangul Gumuz.	This figure was obtained from two main sources: the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It is based on a sum of new displacements recorded in IOM Emergency Tracking reports and OCHA humanitarian and situation reports, which was further complemented by IDMC's analysis of positive differences between IOM's bi-monthly reported total numbers of IDPs.	We have high confidence in this figure, however estimates of new displacements in northern Ethiopia should be considered an underestimate due to access constraints which limited the ability to conduct assessments. Short-term displacements are likely to go underreported when using the method of positive differences as there is a significant time period between the assessments.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	2,060,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict, inter-communal and political violence. Most IDPs are living in Tigray, Somali, and Oromia regions.	This figure was obtained from data collected by IOM DTM and analysed by OCHA for the publication of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). It is based on the HNO dataset, which included data from the IOM DTM Round 24, which was complemented with data from the Emergency Tracking Tool reports and the Emergency Site Assessments to cover all regions of Ethiopia.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, the estimate includes around 500,000 IDPs who were identified through ETTs and whose estimation went through a less thorough process of verification than the other caseloads. This was caused by access constraints in northern Ethiopia. There is a small likelihood of double counting between two assessments conducted in December. However, it is considered insignificant by IDMC and its partners.

Ethiopia

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	664,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by displacements due to floods between April and May and between July and September; and drought. Most affected regions were Somali, Oromia, Afar and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).	This figure was obtained from OCHA, IOM DTM, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). It is based on the sum of new displacements recorded through event-based monitoring (displacements linked to floods), which was complemented by an analysis of positive differences between the total numbers of IDPs during the year (displacements linked to drought).	We have high confidence in this figure.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	633,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.