

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

1,216,793	Conflict Affected IDPs
494,256	Climate Induced* IDPs
32,537	People displaced by Other factors **
835	Sites Assessed
81	Inaccessible Sites***
916	Total number of Sites analyzed

The majority of the recorded population were displaced during 2017 with 621 sites which reportedly opened in 2017 (DTM Rounds 3-8). Conflict was reported as the primary driver of displacement (1,216,793 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (494,256 IDPs). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict constantly being the primary cause of displacement across the country (see figure 1).

It should be noted that a number of the drought affected communities were originally supported through the government led Integrated service sites set up in drought affected areas.

**Through collaboration with the NDRMC, displacement caused by environmental factors such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods and landslides have been categorized as "Climate Induced".*

***Other factors causing displacement were reported to be economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions.*

**** When sites which have been assessed in previous rounds are inaccessible in the current round, data from the most recent site assessment will be used in the analysis.*

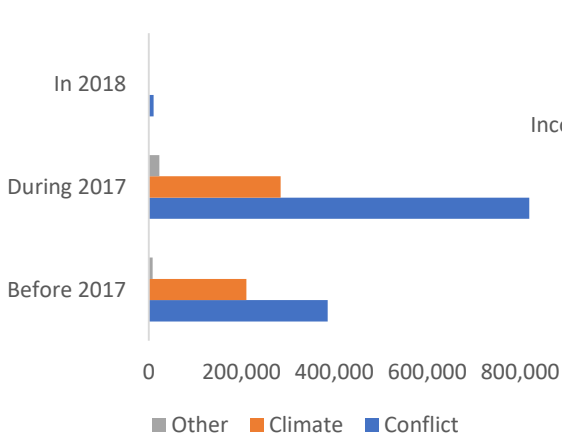
SITES OPENED

293 BEFORE 2017

621 DURING 2017

2 IN 2018

TIME AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT



FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOODS

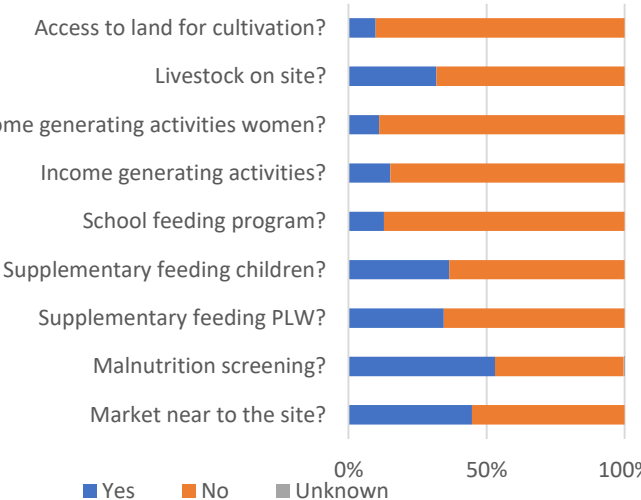


Figure 1: # of individuals displaced by cause and time of displacement

Figure 2: % of sites by key food, nutrition & livelihoods indicator

NON-FOOD ITEMS

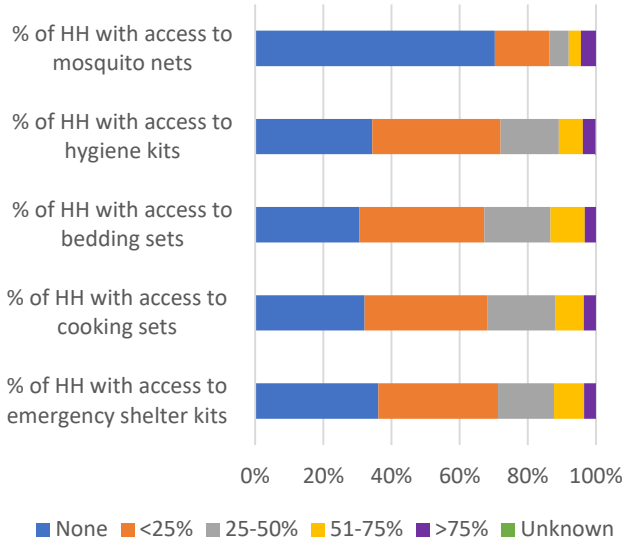


Figure 3: % of sites by selected NFI indicator

SHELTER

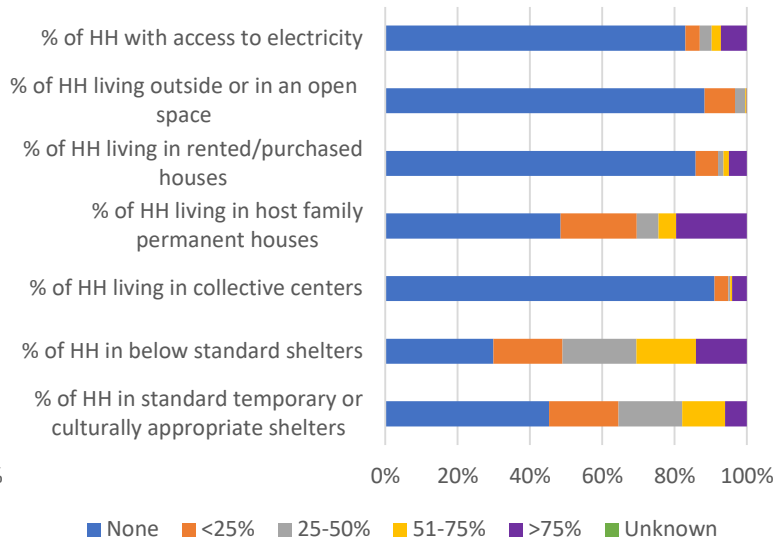


Figure 4: % of sites by selected shelter indicator

PROTECTION

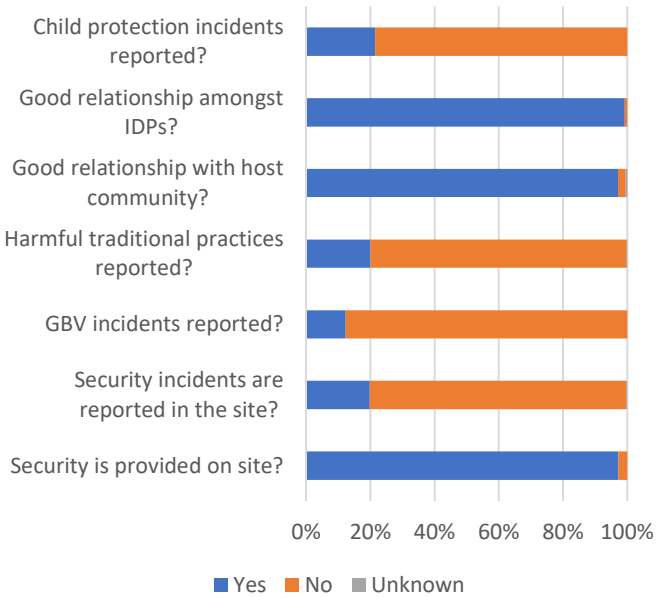


Figure 5: % of sites by selected protection indicator

EDUCATION

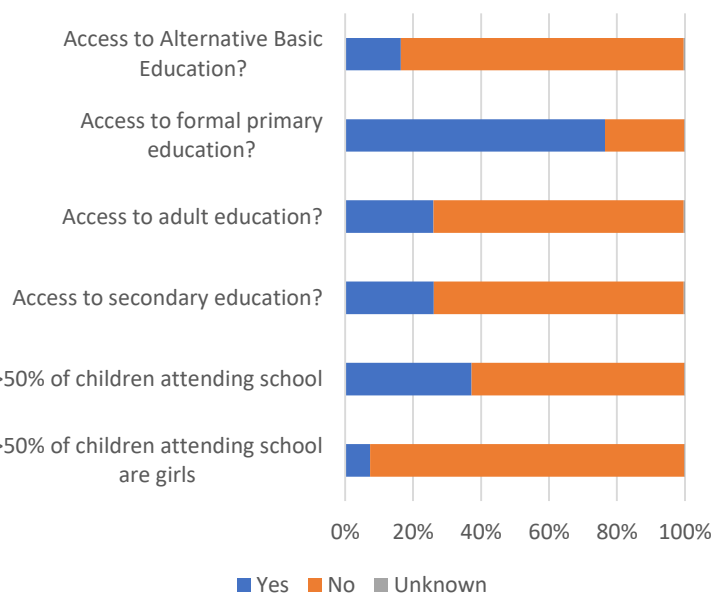


Figure 6: % of sites by selected education indicator

DEMOGRAPHICS

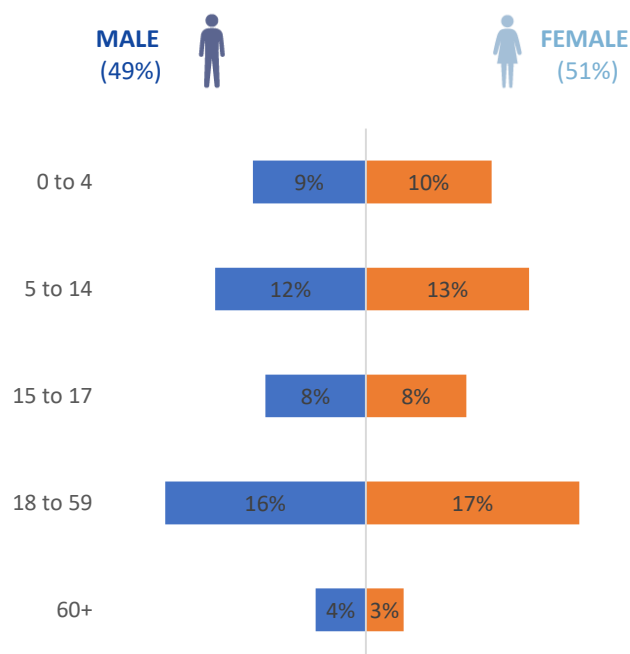


Figure 7: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

HEALTH

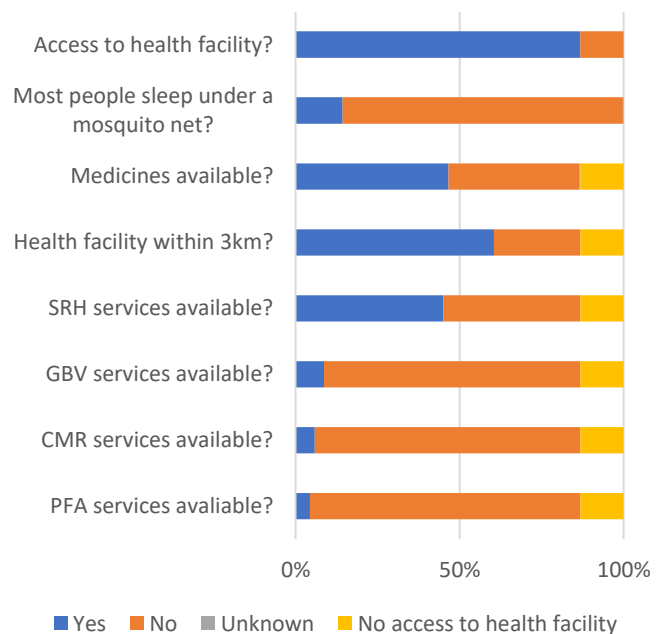


Figure 8: % of sites by selected health indicator

■ Increase in IDP numbers from previous round of assessment
■ Decrease in IDP numbers from previous round of assessment
■ No change from previous round of assessment
■ New site/Uncovered site

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 9			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 8		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Addis Ababa	Conflict	1,816	5,720	1	+263.20%	500	2,500	1
Addis Ababa Total		1,816	5,720	1	+263.20%	500	2,500	1
Afar	Climate Induced	7,212	43,267	43	-2.84%	7,423	44,497	43
Afar	Conflict	629	3,774	5	+17.35%	536	3,220	5
Afar	Other	947	5,682	7	+8.98%	869	5,216	6
Afar Total		8,788	52,723	55	-0.45%	8,828	52,933	54
Amhara	Climate Induced	954	4,850	7	+25.20%	762	3,333	11
Amhara	Conflict	1,740	8,726	14	+8.95%	1,597	8,118	10
Amhara	Other	43	203	2	+79.17%	24	118	1
Amhara Total		2,737	13,779	23	+14.86%	2,383	11,569	22
Dire Dawa	Conflict	2,716	15,060	2	+90.20%	1,428	4,666	1
Dire Dawa Total		2,716	15,060	2	+90.20%	1,428	4,666	1
Gambella	Climate Induced	535	2,675	1	-56.50%	1,230	6,150	8
Gambella	Conflict	4,047	20,234	16	+31.22%	3,084	15,420	13
Gambella Total		4,582	22,909	17	+6.21%	4,314	21,570	21
Hareri	Conflict	122	590	2	-79.67%	600	3,000	1
Hareri Total		122	590	2	-79.67%	600	3,000	1
Oromia	Climate Induced	16,125	97,798	50	-14.44%	18,847	127,172	51
Oromia	Conflict	106,901	653,215	342	+12.96%	94,637	561,346	271
Oromia	Other	3,894	26,652	26	-66.13%	11,498	83,724	47
Oromia Total		126,920	777,665	418	+1.55%	124,982	772,242	369
Somali	Climate Induced	56,263	344,498	207	-0.80%	56,719	346,025	213
Somali	Conflict	71,657	488,154	131	+15.58%	62,000	460,888	118
Somali Total		127,920	832,652	338	+7.75%	118,719	806,913	331
Tigray	Climate Induced	327	1,168	5	-13.95%	380	1,481	7
Tigray	Conflict	7,614	21,320	55	+5.15%	7,241	19,271	54
Tigray Total		7,941	22,488	60	+4.20%	7,621	20,752	61
Climate Induced Total		81,416	494,256	313	-4.62%	85,361	528,658	333
Conflict Total		197,242	1,216,793	568	+14.93%	171,623	1,078,429	474
Other Total		4,884	32,537	35	-60.58%	12,391	89,058	54
Grand Total		283,542	1,743,586	916	+5.26%	269,375	1,696,145	861

DTM GLOBAL

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. More information is available at www.globaldtm.info.

DTM IN ETHIOPIA

In Ethiopia, data is collected at zone, woreda and site level. Since September 2016, nine rounds of assessments have been completed and a tenth is in process. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, regional, zonal and woreda counterparts and DTM implementing partner, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM team is composed of enumerators from IOM and DRC who were deployed across the country to collect the data. The process involved the following steps:

Zone level: Interviews with key informants from the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office (DPPO), community representatives, and the education and health offices to collect information on, among others, estimated caseload of displaced population, identification of woredas within the zone that hosts displaced populations, reason for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs and location 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 assessments: In-depth IDP site assessments capture detailed information through key informant interviews, direct observation and focus group discussions with men, women, 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 of 20 randomly selected households from the site.

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Humanitarian Aid
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