

Disclaimer:
The delineation of the boundaries shown on the map should not be considered as authoritative.
Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

Note:
The newly created zones and woredas boundaries in different regions are not available in our Geodatabase; hence their figures are combined with their mother woredas.

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

1,204,577	Conflict Affected IDPs
536,321	Climate Induced* IDPs
35,787	Other Drivers of Displacement**
910	Sites Assessed
106	Inaccessible Sites***
1,016	Total number of Sites analyzed

The majority of the recorded population were displaced during 2017 with 618 sites reportedly opening in 2017 (DTM Rounds 3-8). In terms of overall cause of displacement, conflict was reported as the primary driver (1,204,577 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (536,321 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 Displacement".*

***Other drivers of displacement include displacement due to economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic eruptions.*

****On the basis of an inaccessible site which has been assessed in a previous round, then the data from the most recent site assessment will be used in the analysis.*

SITES OPENED

297 BEFORE 2017
618 DURING 2017
101 IN 2018

TIME AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

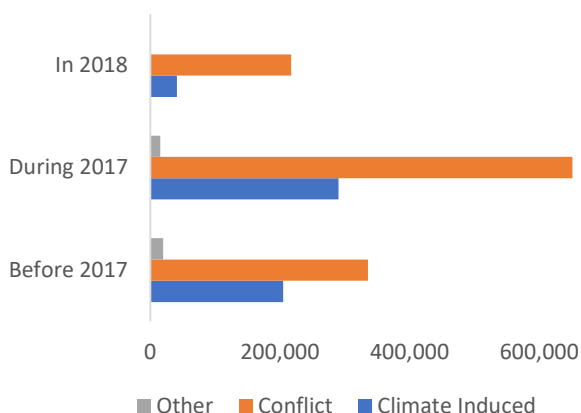


Figure 1: # of Sites displaced & cause

TYPES OF DISPLACEMENT SITES

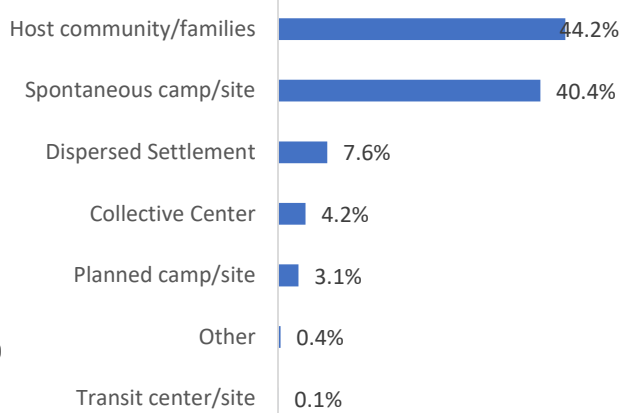


Figure 2: % of sites by type

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

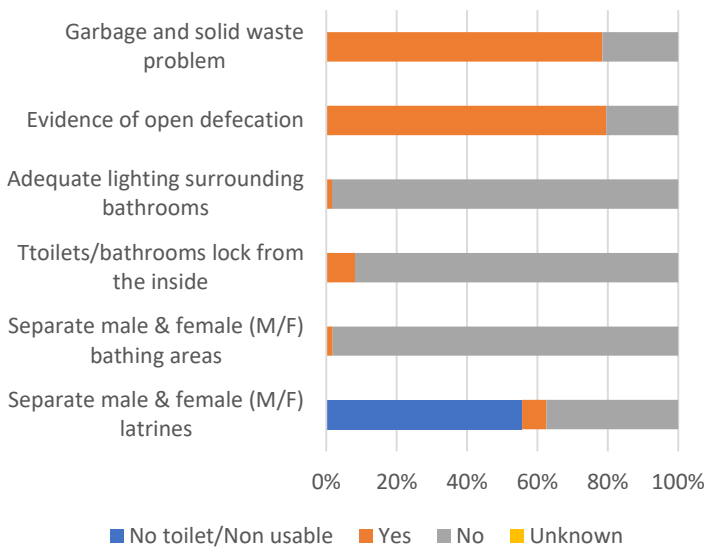


Figure 3: % of sites by key water, sanitation & hygiene indicator

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOODS

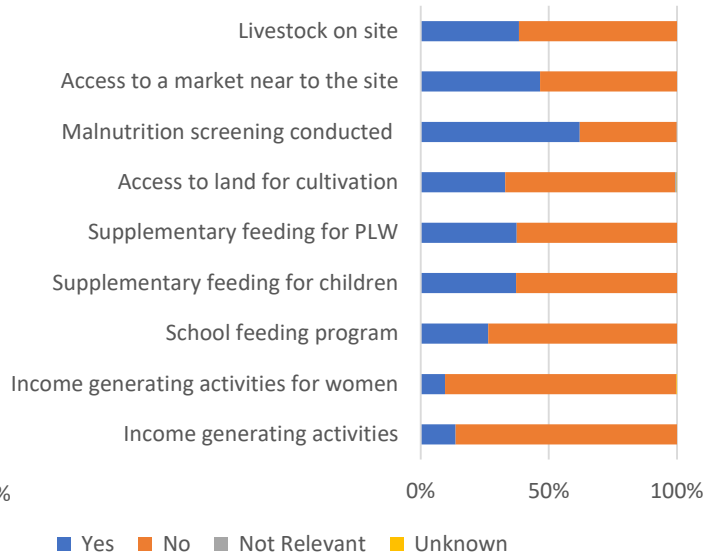


Figure 4: % of sites by key food, nutrition & livelihoods indicator

NON-FOOD ITEMS

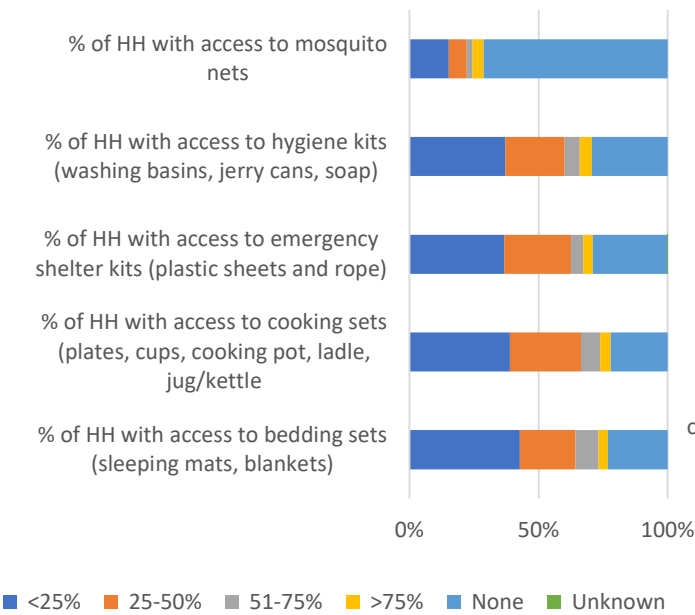


Figure 5: % of sites by selected NFI indicator

SHELTER

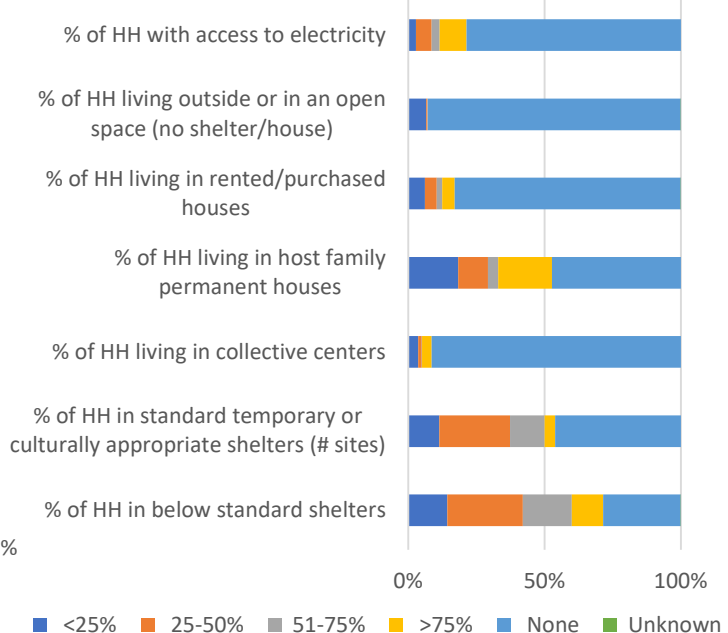


Figure 6: % of sites by selected shelter indicator

PROTECTION

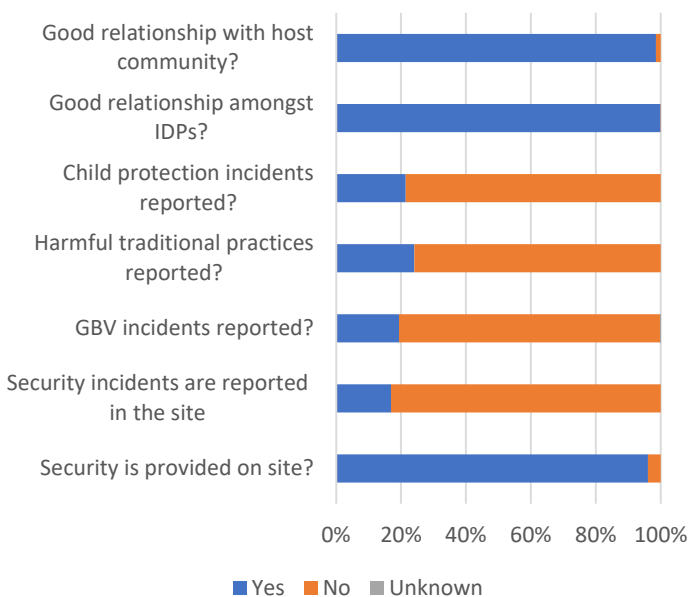


Figure 7: % of sites by selected protection indicator

EDUCATION

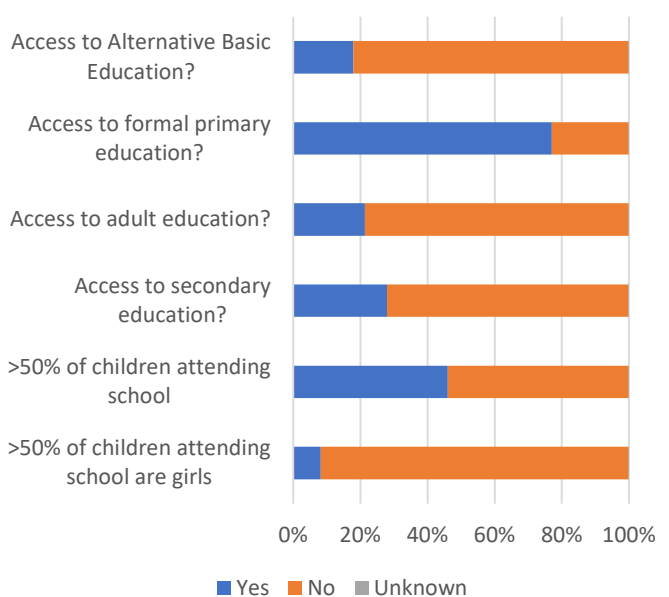


Figure 8: % of sites by selected education indicator

DEMOGRAPHICS

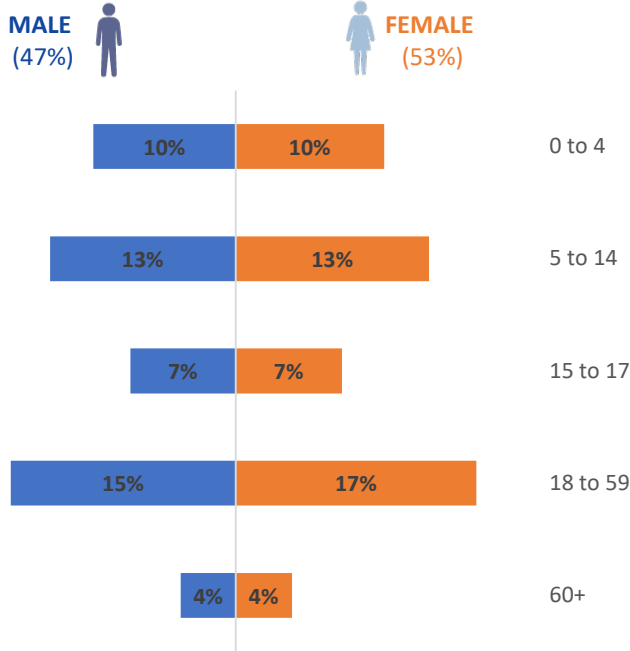


Figure 8: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

HEALTH

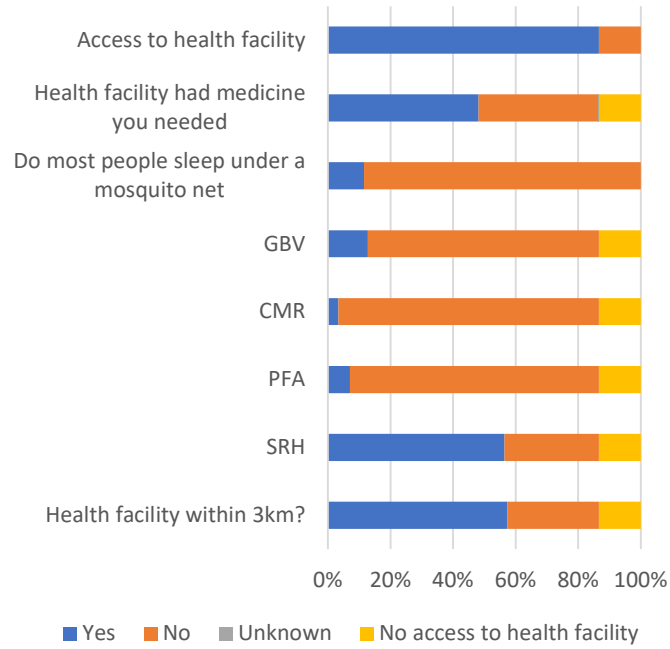


Figure 9: % of sites by selected health indicator

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 ■

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 10			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 11		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Addis Ababa	Conflict	1,816	6,355	1	NO CHANGE	1,816	6,355	1
Addis Ababa Total		1,816	6,355	1	NO CHANGE	1,816	6,355	1
Afar	Climate Induced	7,793	46,686	44	-6.34%	7,299	43,795	42
Afar	Conflict	668	4,007	5	NO CHANGE	668	4,008	5
Afar	Other	947	5,682	7	NO CHANGE	947	5,598	7
Afar Total		9,408	56,375	56	-5.25%	8,914	53,401	54
Amhara	Climate Induced	327	1,616	4	-10.70%	292	1,406	3
Amhara	Conflict	1,072	4,979	18	+15.95%	1,243	5,097	26
Amhara	Other	76	293	3	+2.63%	78	307	3
Amhara Total		1,475	6,888	25	+9.36%	1,613	6,810	32
Dire Dawa	Conflict	2,390	11,950	2	NO CHANGE	2,390	11,950	2
Dire Dawa Total		2,390	11,950	2	NO CHANGE	2,390	11,950	2
Gambella	Conflict	2,453	12,277	11	+9.87%	2,695	13,477	15
Gambella Total		2,453	12,277	11	+9.87%	2,695	13,477	15
Hareri	Conflict	805	4,027	10	-10.43%	721	3,605	10
Hareri Total		805	4,027	10	-10.43%	721	3,605	10
Oromia	Climate Induced	14,926	99,020	49	+18.54%	17,694	115,996	56
Oromia	Conflict	96,317	576,680	343	+8.31%	104,320	631,169	383

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 10			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 11		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Oromia Total		118,227	721,307	420	+7.23%	126,777	777,047	459
Somali	Climate Induced	56,012	339,307	208	+8.58%	60,817	373,663	218
Somali	Conflict	71,287	424,838	139	+13.90%	81,197	500,003	144
Somali Total		127,299	764,145	347	+11.56%	142,014	873,666	362
Tigray	Climate Induced	427	1,461	6	NO CHANGE	427	1,461	6
Tigray	Conflict	10,465	28,651	72	+0.97%	10,567	28,913	75
Tigray Total		10,892	30,112	78	+0.94%	10,994	30,374	81
Climate Induced Sum		79,485	488,090	311	+8.86%	86,529	536,321	325
Conflict Sum		187,273	1,073,764	601	+9.80%	205,617	1,204,577	661
Other Sum		8,007	51,582	38	-27.71%	5,788	35,787	30
Grand Total		274,765	1,613,436	950	+8.43%	297,934	1,776,685	1,016

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, eight rounds of assessments have been completed and a ninth 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.

For more information:

Mr. Daniel Salmon
DTM Coordinator - IOM
Ethiopia
dsalmon@iom.int

Ms. Nikki Herwanger
DTM Information
Management Officer - IOM
Ethiopia
nherwanger@iom.int



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

