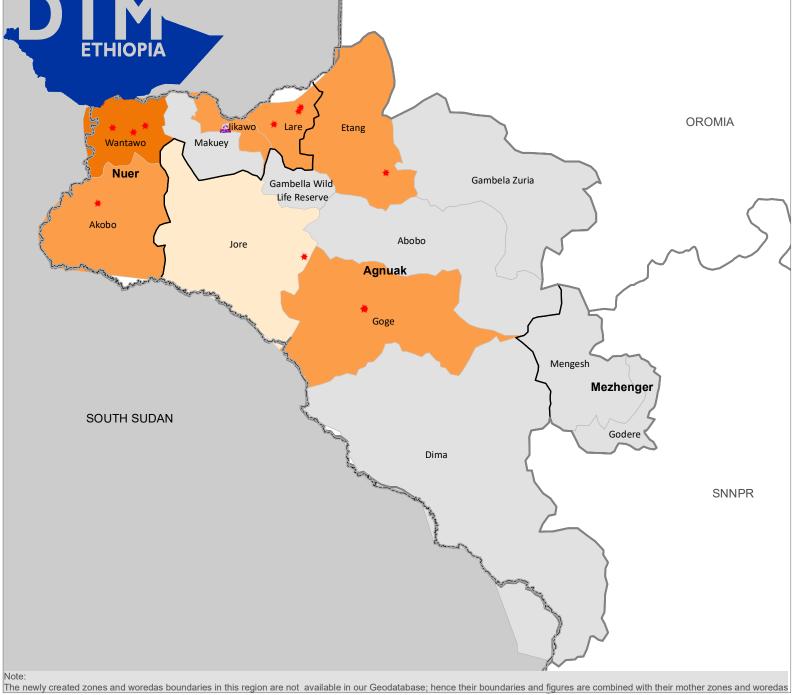
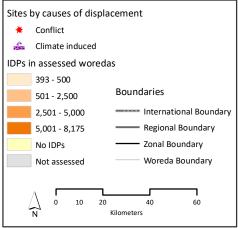


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) Gambella, ETHIOPIA ROUND 14: November/December 2018







Sources: IOM Map production date: 22 Dec 2018
This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not
imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Map Data Source: Boundary shapefile - CSA 2008

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Gambella REGION - KEY FINDINGS LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT: 24,689

displaced individuals comprising 3,624 households in 14 displacement sites were identified in Gambella region. These figures represent a crease of 3,616 in the total individuals (+17.16%) a crease of 398 households (+12.34%) and an increase of 0 sites (0.00%) since round 13 (September/October 2018). 62.4% sites opened in 2017 and 8.7% opened in 2018. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 85% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 47% of displaced individuals were female and 53% were male. 65% were younger than 18 years old. 3% were over 60 years old.

SHELTER: 3 sites reported that over 25% of households were living in shelters that were below regional and cultural standards.

WASH: Only 4 sites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 14 (100%) displacement sites reported having no latrines.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 13 (93%) sites, representing 20943 individuals, reported no access to food. 0% of sites reported that IDPs did not have access to income generating activities.

HEALTH: Malaria was the primary health concern in this round of data collection with 14 sites reporting this.

EDUCATION: In 7% of sites 50% or less of the children on site are attending formal primary school. Formal primary school education is available at 14 sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is not available at all sites.

COMMUNICATION: 64% of sites reported that Authorities were IDPs primary source of information followed by Local Leader at 29% of sites.

Figure 1 illustrates trends in stock totals of displacement in the region over time compared to recent displacement. Figure 2 shows IDP numbers dissagregated by cause over time.

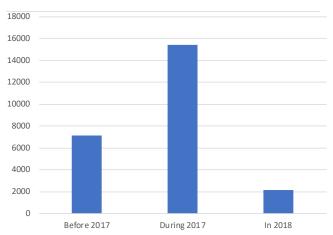


Figure 1: Trends in stock totals of displacement and new displacements



Figure 2: IDPs by cause of displacement by round



MOBILITY TRENDS AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

8.7% of all sites identified opened in 2018 while 62.4% opened between January and December 2017. 28.9% of sites opened before 2017.

Figure 3 shows the number of IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement. Figure 4 shows the distribution of IDPs by driver of displacement and time of displacement.

100% of IDPs in the region are internally displaced from the region, within the region. Of the IDPs displaced within the region, 100% were displaced within their zone of origin.

27.7% (6,836) of IDPs had reportedly been previously displaced. IDPs from 4 (28.6%) sites were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from 4 sites were going to the nearest village and IDPs from 0 sites intended to return to their place of origin.

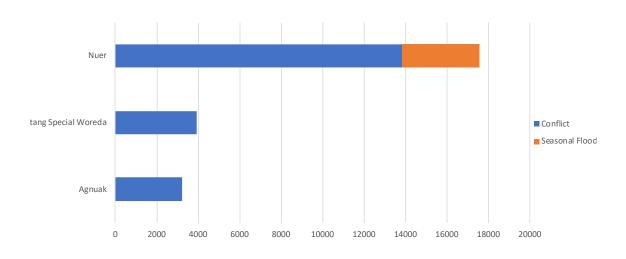


Figure 3: IDPs by zone and cause of displacement

	Conflict Induced	Climate Induced	Grand Total
Before 2017	7126	-	7126
During 2017	11662	3746	15408
In 2018	2155	-	2155
	20943	3746	24689

Figure 4: IDPs by cause and Duration of displacement



DURABLE SOLUTIONS, VOULNERABILITIES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

At 28.57% of sites IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement, while IDPs at 71.43% of sites did not. At the remaining sites key informants either did not know (0.00%), or were not asked the question in a previous round.

At 57.14% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement while at 28.57% sites they prefer return. 14.29% of sites reported that IDPs prefer relocation. At 0.00% of sites this information is unknown.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of sites reporting various obstacles to returns, while figure 6 shows support IDPs need to return or reintegrate.

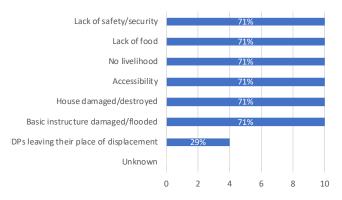


Figure 5: % Sites reporting obstacles to return

The demographic breakdown is shown in figure 7. Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported at displacement sites and are represented in figure 8.

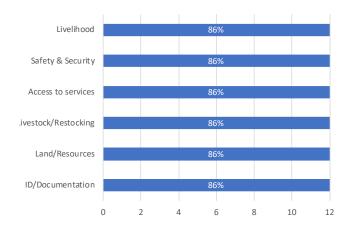


Figure 6: % Sites by support needed to return or reintegrate

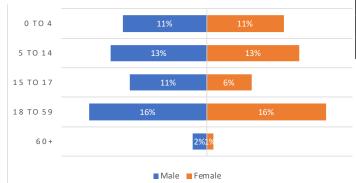


Figure 7: Demographic breakdown

Vulnerabilities	# of IDPs
Breastfeeding Mothers #	726
Elderly headed Households	289
Elderly Persons without care givers	28
Members of ethnic minorities #	0
Members of religious minorities #	0
Orphaned Children	96
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases/	
Serious Medical Conditions	29
Persons w/ Disabilities # over 18	117
Persons w/ Disabilities # under 18	64
Pregnant girls # under 18	66
Pregnant Women # over 18	499
Separated Children	139
Single-female headed Households	303
Single-male headed Households	157
Unaccompanied Children	0
Single-child headed Households	0
Grand Total	2513

Figure 4: Vulnerable populations



Round 13 - 14 Comparison Table

	INCREASE
NEW	DECREASE
UNCOVERED/CLOSED	NO CHANGE

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason _	Round 14			% change in	Round 13			
20110			HHs	Individuals	Sites	estimated # of HHs	HHs	Individuals	Sites	
Agnuak	Gog	Conflict	420	2,826	3	0.0%	420	2,346	3	
Agnuak	Jore	Conflict	66	393	1	0.0%	66	366	1	
Agnuak Total			486	3,219	4	0.0%	486	2,712	4	
Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Conflict	528	3,907	1	+306.15%	130	711	1	
Itang Special Woreda Total			528	3,907	1	+306.15%	130	711	1	
Nuer	Akobo	Conflict	560	2,800	1	0.0%	560	2,800	1	
Nuer	Jikawo	Climate Induced	535	3,746	1	0.0%	535	3,745	1	
Nuer	Lare	Conflict	405	2,842	3	0.0%	405	2,987	3	
Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	1,110	8,175	4	0.0%	1,110	8,118	4	
Nuer Total			2,610	17,563	9	0.0%	2,610	17,650	9	
Climate Induced Sum			535	3,746	1	0.0%	535	3,745	1	
Conflict Sum			3,089	20,943	13	+14.79%	2,691	17,328	13	
Grand Total			3,624	24,689	14	+12.34%	3,226	21,073	14	



ABOUT DTM

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, ten rounds of assessments have been completed. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, regional, zonal and woreda counterparts and DTMs implementing partner, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM team composed of enumerators from IOM and DRC 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 tool based on the age range and sex of the (DPPO), community representatives, and the education and health offices collect Information including (among others) estimated caseload of displaced population, identification of woredas within the zone that host 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 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

household members of 20 randomly selected households from the site.

For more information

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and Civil Protection





International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

ANNEX I : INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN GAMBELLA REGION AS OF DECEBMER 2018												
Zone Woreda		Sex	Age Groups					Total	HHs	Site Open Date	Cause	Duration
Zone	vvoieua	Jex	Infants (0-4 y)	Children (5-14 y)	Youth (15-17 y)	Adults (18-59 y)	Elderly (60 +y)	Total	ппъ	Site Open Date	Cause	Duration
Agnuak	Gog	Male	255	271	28	227	9	790	232	09-Apr-16	Conflict	Before 2017
Agnuak	Gog	Female	218	285	12	232	21	768	232	03-Api-10	Connict	Before 2017
Agnuak	Gog	Male	244	207	28	188	9	676	188	26-Nov-16	Conflict	Before 2017
Agnuak	Gog	Female	150	207	28	188	19	592	100			
Agnuak	Jore	Male	73	63	7	63	0	206	66	21-Nov-16	Conflict	Before 2017
Agnuak	Jore	Female	56	59	3	66	3	187	00	21-1100-10		
Agnuak Total		996	1,092	106	964	61	3,219	486				
Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Male	343	502	290	634	132	1901	528	20-Jan-16	Conflict	Before 2017
Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Female	422	634	211	686	53	2006	320	20-3411-10		
Itang Special Woreda Total			765	1,136	501	1,320	185	3,907	528			
Nuer	Akobo	Male	336	280	252	336	140	1344	560	15-Nov-17	Conflict	During 2017
Nuer	Akobo	Female	308	392	224	448	84	1456				
Nuer	Jikawo	Male	428	482	428	642	0	1980	535	07-Sep-17	Seasonal Flood	During 2017
Nuer	Jikawo	Female	375	508	241	615	27	1766	333			
Nuer	Lare	Male	204	228	216	288	24	960	240	15-Jul-17	Conflict	During 2017
Nuer	Lare	Female	132	192	96	276	24	720	240			
Nuer	Lare	Male	121	144	125	206	31	627	165	24-Apr-18	Conflict	In 2018
Nuer	Lare	Female	119	132	55	229	0	535	103	24 Apr 10		
Nuer	Wantawo	Male	750	938	1106	1219	120	4133	975	05-Mar-17	Conflict	During 2017
Nuer	Wantawo	Female	720	623	585	1121	0	3049	373			
Nuer	Wantawo	Male	45	60	48	81	0	234	60	24-Jul-18	Conflict	In 2018
Nuer	Wantawo	Female	42	48	21	84	0	195				
Nuer	Wantawo	Male	38	71	75	101	8	293	75	10-Aug-18	Conflict	In 2018
Nuer	Wantawo	Female	68	64	41	94	4	271	,,,	10 //46 10	Commet	111 2010
Nuer Total	Nuer Total		3,686	4,162	3,513	5,740	462	17,563	2,610			
Grand Total	Grand Total		5,447	6,390	4,120	8,024	708	24,689	3,624			

<u>Disclaimer</u>: 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.

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







DTM made possible thanks to the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF), the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance.

Annex II - Gambella region displacement causes and DPs in assessed woredas DTM round fourteen (01/11 - 30/11, 2018) OROMIA Jikawo **Etang** Makuey Wantawo Nuer Gambela Zuria Gambella Wild Life Reserve Akobo Abobo Jore Agnuak Goge Mengesh **SOUTH SUDAN** Mezhenger Boundaries Godere International Boundary Dima **Regional Boundary Zonal Boundary** Woreda Boundary Sites by causes of displacement Conflict Climate induced SNNPR IDPs in assessed woredas 393 - 500 501 - 2,500 2,501 - 5,000 5,001 - 8,175 No IDPs Not assessed Disclaimer: The delineation of the boundaries shown on the map should not be considered as authoritative. Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008 50 The newly created zones and woreda boundaries in the region are not available in our Geodatabase; hence their figures are combined with their mother woredas. Map produced on Dec 24, 2018

