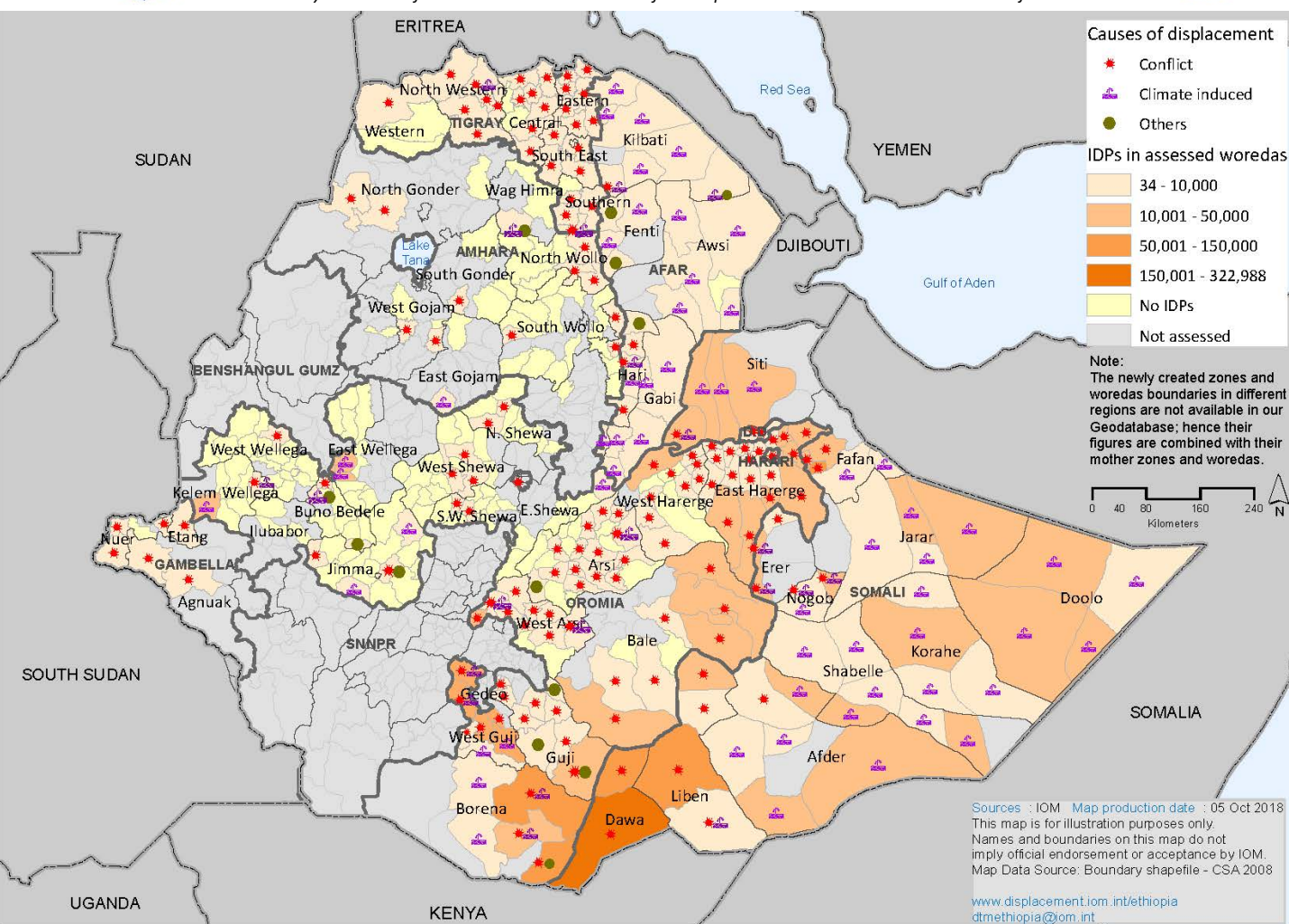


The delayed release of DTM Round 12 is as a result of the displacement crises in Gedeo and West Guji.



This analysis does not include the recent displacement in Gedeo and West Guji. For an overview of displacement in these areas please see the DTM Rapid Response Assessment Report available online.

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

1,453,422	Conflict Affected IDPs
541,490	Climate Induced* IDPs
40,264	Other Drivers of Displacement**
1,016	Sites Assessed
159	Inaccessible Sites***

The majority of the recorded population were displaced during 2017 with 596 sites reportedly opening in 2017 (DTM Rounds 3-8). In terms of overall cause of displacement, conflict was reported as the primary driver (1,453,422 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (541,490 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 were inaccessible due to security issues or physical access issues such as road flooding. 63% of inaccessible sites were in Oromia, followed by Somali (28%), Amhara (5%), Afar (3%) and Gambella (1%).*

SITES OPENED
299 BEFORE 2017
596 DURING 2017
145 IN 2018

TIME AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

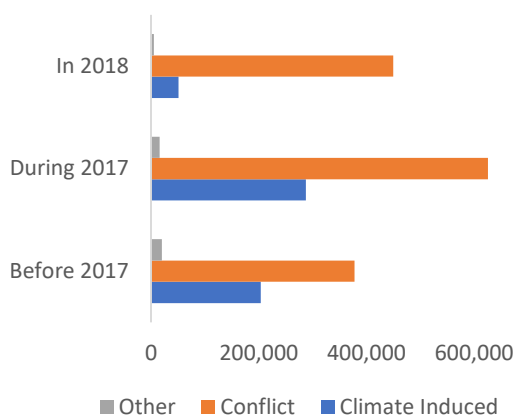


Figure 1: # of Sites displaced & cause

TYPES OF DISPLACEMENT SITES

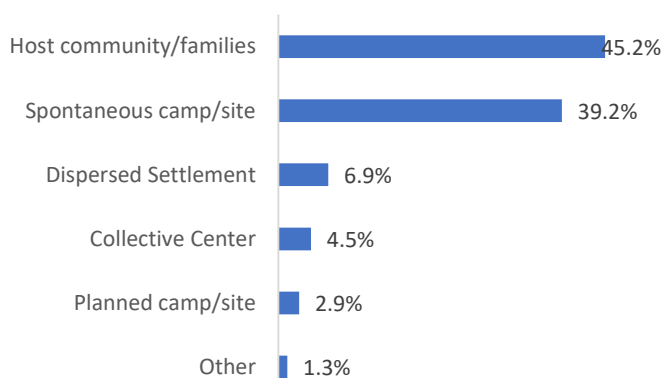


Figure 2: % of sites by type

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

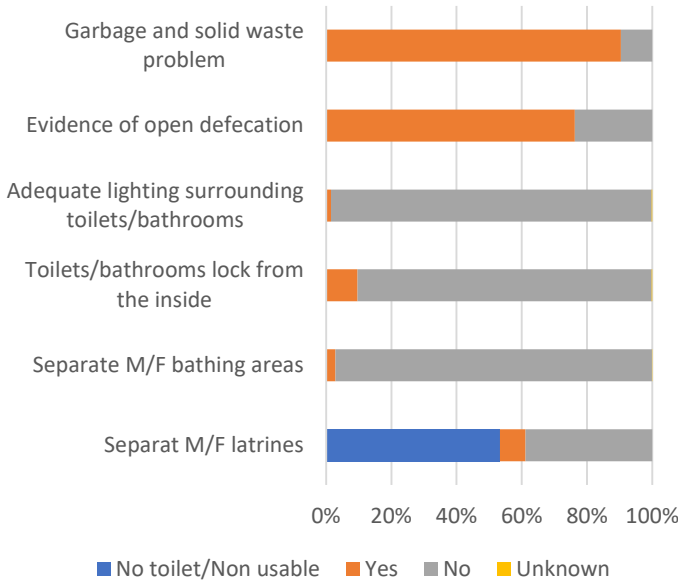


Figure 3: % of sites by key water, sanitation & hygiene indicator

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOODS

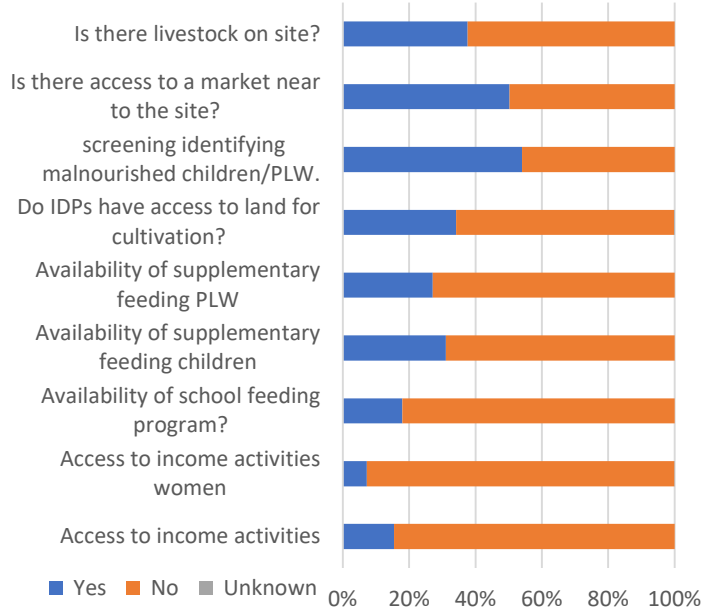


Figure 4: % of sites by key food, nutrition & livelihoods indicator

NON-FOOD ITEMS

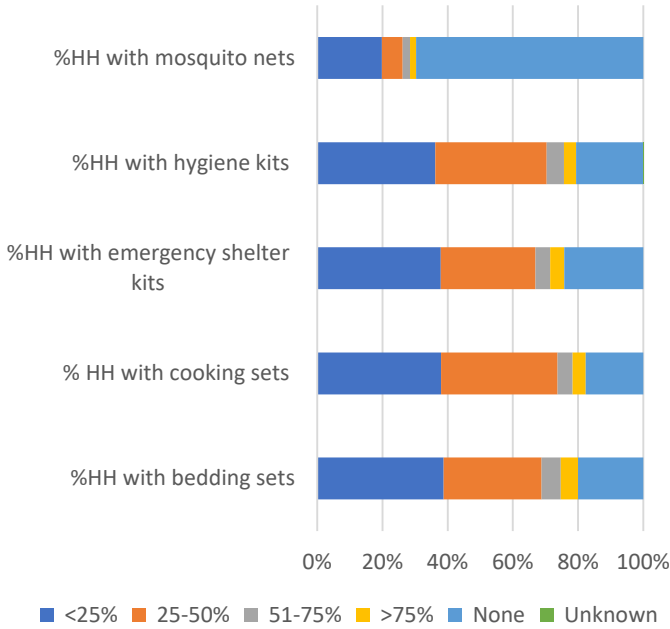


Figure 5: % of sites by selected NFI indicator

SHELTER

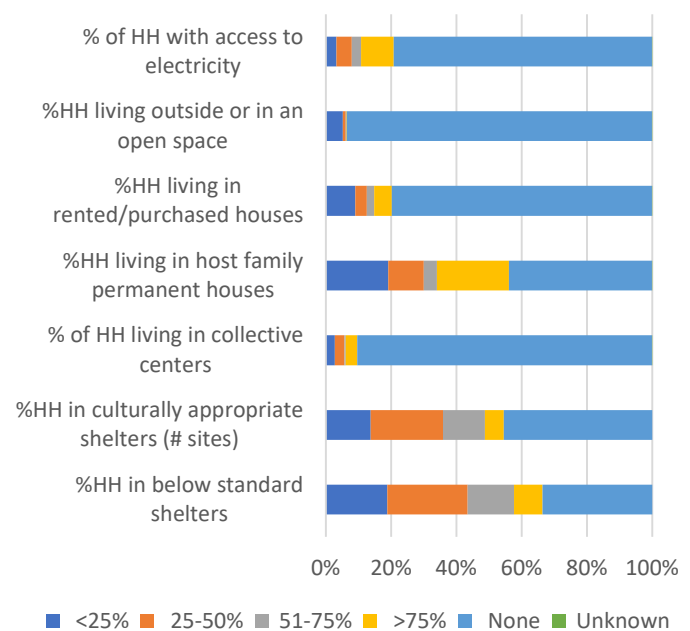


Figure 6: % of sites by selected shelter indicator

PROTECTION

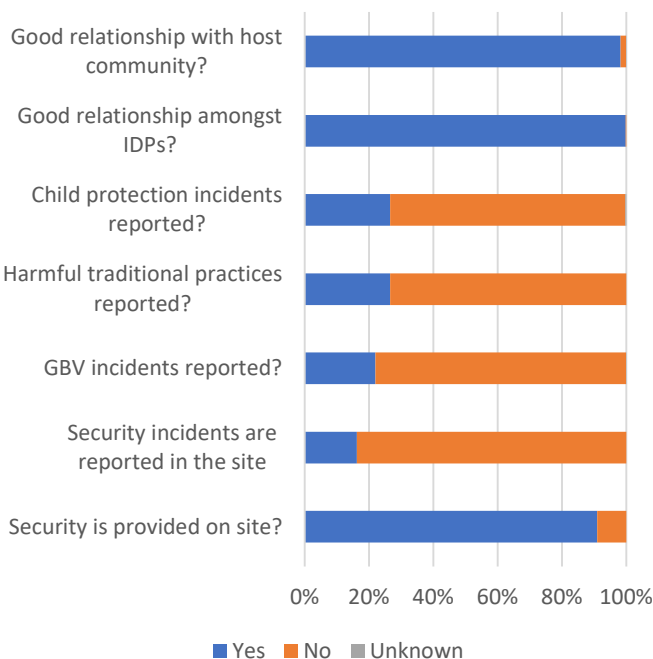


Figure 7: % of sites by selected protection indicator

EDUCATION

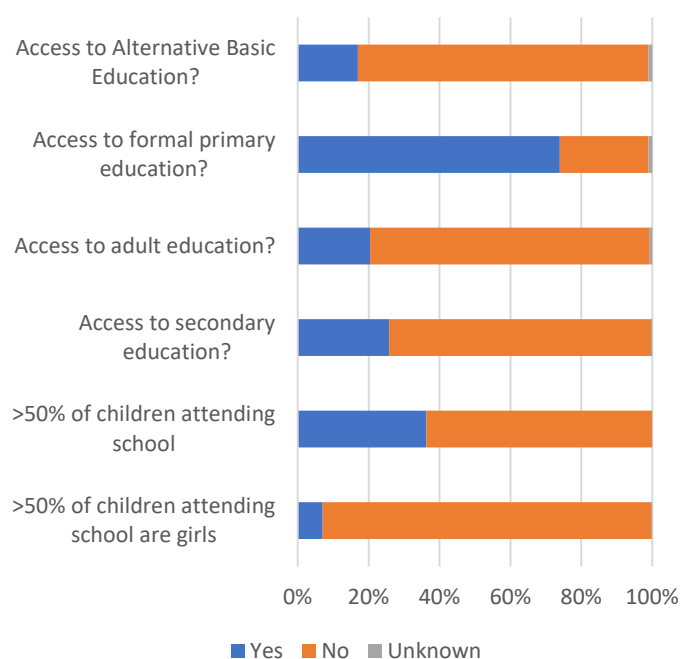


Figure 8: % of sites by selected education indicator

DEMOGRAPHICS

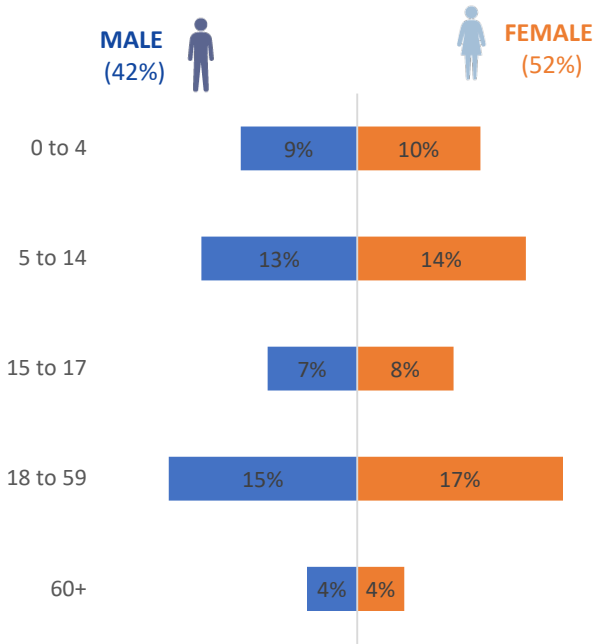


Figure 8: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

HEALTH

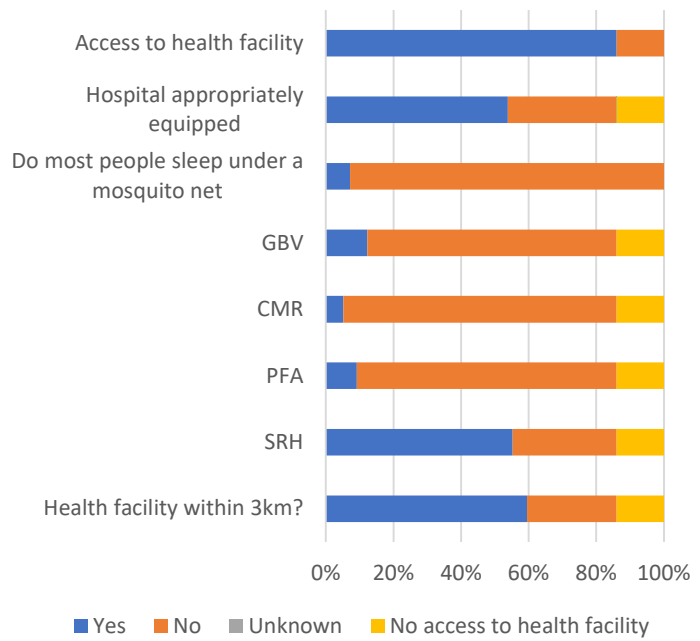


Figure 9: % of sites by selected health indicator

■ 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 12			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 11		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Addis Ababa	Conflict	1,854	6,490	1	+2.09%	1,816	6,355	1
Addis Ababa Total		1,854	6,490	1	+2.09%	1,816	6,355	1
Afar	Climate Induced	7,299	43,791	42	0.00%	7,299	43,795	42
Afar	Conflict	668	4,107	5	0.00%	668	4,008	5
Afar	Other	947	5,682	7	0.00%	947	5,598	7
Afar Total		8,914	53,580	54	0.00%	8,914	53,401	54
Amhara	Climate Induced	97	436	2	-66.78%	292	1,406	3
Amhara	Conflict	1,370	5,198	31	+10.22%	1,243	5,097	26
Amhara	Other	33	149	1	-57.69%	78	307	3
Amhara Total		1,500	5,783	34	-7.01%	1,613	6,810	32
Dire Dawa	Conflict	1,715	8,575	1	-28.24%	2,390	11,950	2
Dire Dawa Total		1,715	8,575	1	-28.24%	2,390	11,950	2
Gambella	Conflict	2,545	12,735	13	-5.57%	2,695	13,477	15
Gambella Total		2,545	12,735	13	-5.57%	2,695	13,477	15
Hareri	Conflict	605	3,025	8	-16.09%	721	3,605	10
Hareri Total		605	3,025	8	-16.09%	721	3,605	10
Oromia	Climate Induced	23,176	121,540	58	+30.98%	17,694	115,996	56
Oromia	Conflict	109,886	667,691	380	+5.34%	104,320	631,169	383
Oromia	Other	5,678	34,433	21	+19.21%	4,763	29,882	20
Oromia Total		138,740	823,664	459	+9.44%	126,777	777,047	459

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 12			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 11		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Somali	Climate Induced	61,711	374,262	217	+1.47%	60,817	373,663	218
Somali	Conflict	117,815	716,948	168	+45.10%	81,197	500,003	144
Somali Total		179,526	1,091,210	385	+26.41%	142,014	873,666	362
Tigray	Climate Induced	427	1,461	6	0.00%	427	1,461	6
Tigray	Conflict	10,889	28,653	79	+3.05%	10,567	28,913	75
Tigray Total		11,316	30,114	85	+2.93%	10,994	30,374	81
Climate Induced Sum		92,710	541,490	325	+7.14%	86,529	536,321	325
Conflict Sum		247,347	1,453,422	686	+20.30%	205,617	1,204,577	661
Other Sum		6,658	40,264	29	+15.03%	5,788	35,787	30
Grand Total		346,715	2,035,176	1,040	+16.37%	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, twelve rounds of assessments have been completed and a thirteenth 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

