The majority of the recorded population were displaced during 2017 with 615 sites which reportedly opened in 2017 (DTM Rounds 6-10). Conflict was reported as the primary driver of displacement (1,073,764 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (488,090 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, fire, 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.

**CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT**

**TIME AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT**

**FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOODS**

**SITES OPENED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEFORE</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DURING</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>1,073,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Induced*</td>
<td>488,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other factors **</td>
<td>51,582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Assessment</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of Sites analyzed</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites Assessed</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccessible Sites***</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Published: March 2018**
https://displacement.iom.int
**NON-FOOD ITEMS**

- % of HH with access to mosquito nets
- % of HH with access to hygiene kits (washing basins, jerry cans, soap)
- % of HH with access to emergency shelter kits (plastic sheets and rope)
- % of HH with access to cooking sets (plates, cups, cooking pot, ladle, jug/kettle)
- % of HH with access to bedding sets (sleeping mats, blankets)

**SHELTER**

- % of HH with access to electricity
- % of HH living outside or in an open space (no shelter/house)
- % of HH living in rented/purchased houses
- % of HH living in host family permanent houses
- % of HH living in collective centers
- % of HH in standard temporary or culturally appropriate shelters (#...)
- % of HH in below standard shelters

**EDUCATION**

- Access to Alternative Basic Education?
- Access to formal primary education?
- Access to adult education?
- Access to secondary education?
- >50% of children attending school
- >50% of children attending school are girls

**HEALTH**

- Access to health facility
- The last time you visited the health facility, did they have medicine...
- Do most people sleep under a mosquito net
- GBV
- CMR
- PFA
- SRH
- Health facility within 3km?

**PROTECTION**

- Good relationship with host community?
- Good relationship amongst IDPs?
- Child protection amongst IDPs?
- Harmful traditional practices reported?
- GBV incidents reported?
- Security incidents are reported in the site
- Security is provided on site?

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- MALE (49%)
- FEMALE (51%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 4</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 14</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 17</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 59</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 3: % of sites by selected NFI indicator**

**Figure 4: % of sites by selected shelter indicator**

**Figure 5: % of sites by selected protection indicator**

**Figure 6: % of sites by selected education indicator**

**Figure 7: Gender and age distribution of displaced population**

**Figure 8: % of sites by selected health indicator**

Published: March 2018
https://displacement.iom.int
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

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 and the eleventh 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, the 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