

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

1,073,764	Conflict Affected IDPs
488,090	Climate Induced* IDPs
51,582	People displaced by Other factors **
944	Sites Assessed
6	Inaccessible Sites***
950	Total number of Sites analyzed

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.*

SITES OPENED

297 BEFORE 2017

615 DURING 2017

38 IN 2018

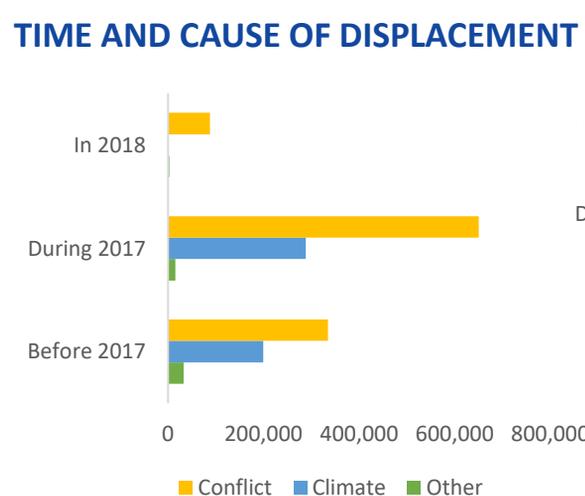


Figure 1: # of individuals displaced by cause and time of displacement

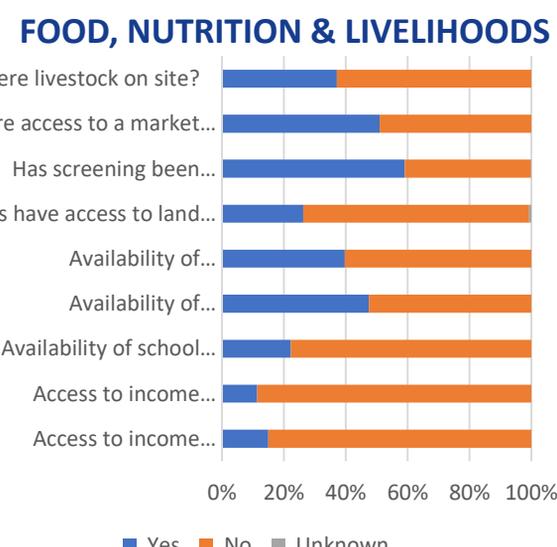


Figure 2: % of sites by key food, nutrition & livelihoods indicator

NON-FOOD ITEMS

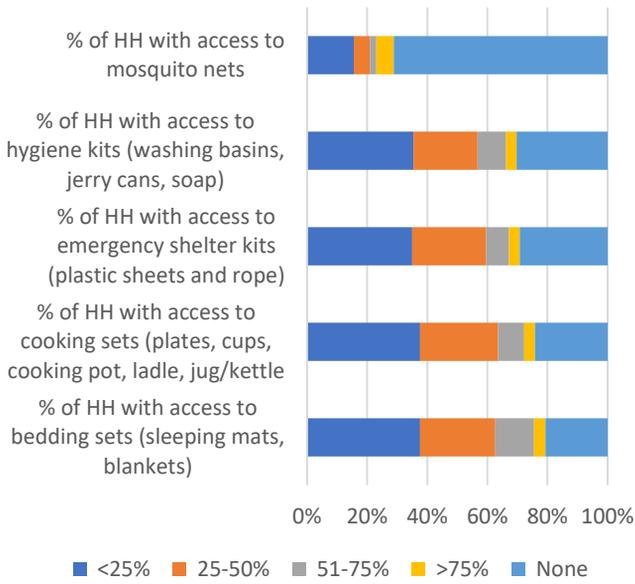


Figure 3: % of sites by selected NFI indicator

SHELTER

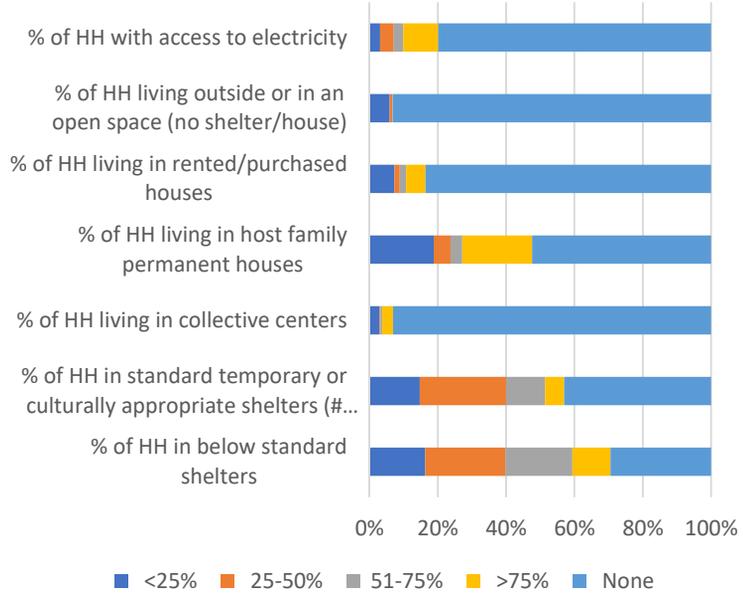


Figure 4: % of sites by selected shelter indicator

PROTECTION

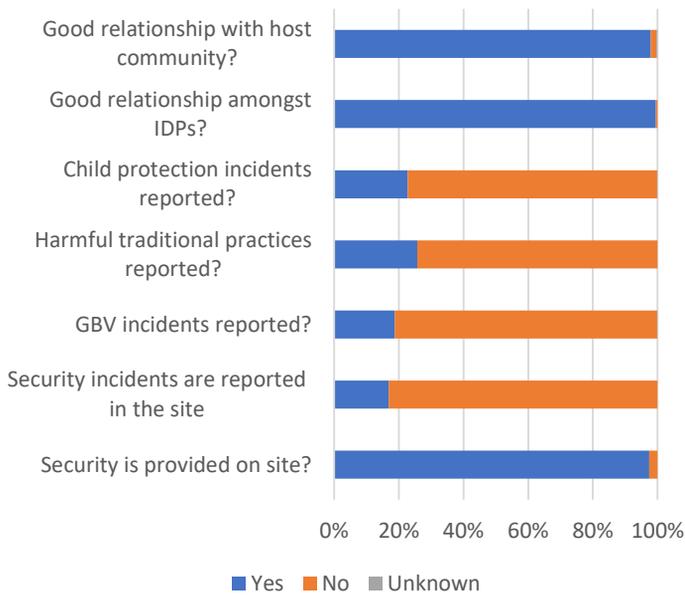


Figure 5: % of sites by selected protection indicator

EDUCATION

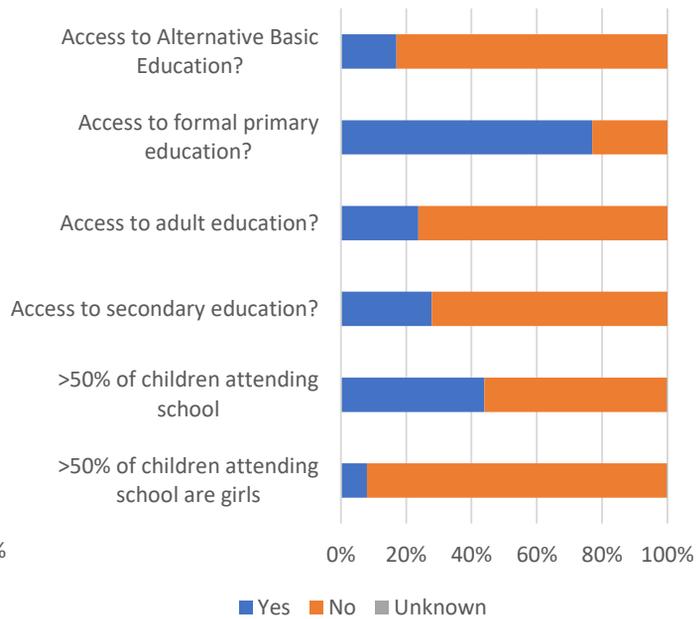


Figure 6: % of sites by selected education indicator

DEMOGRAPHICS

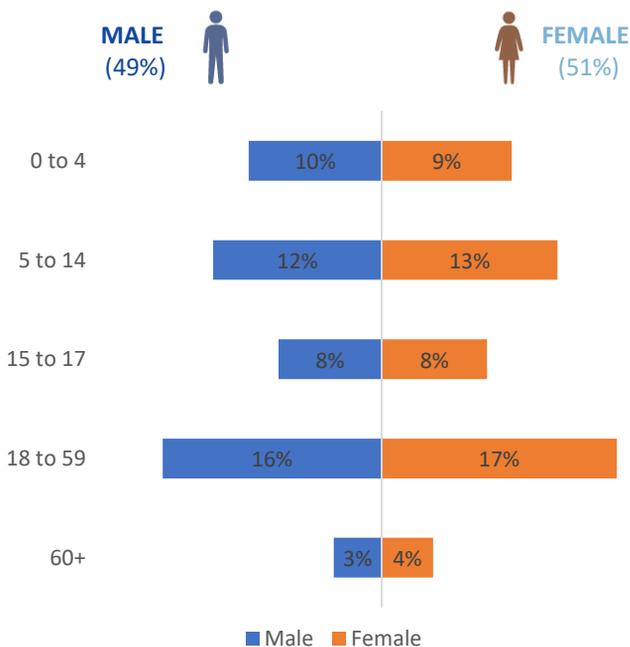


Figure 7: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

HEALTH

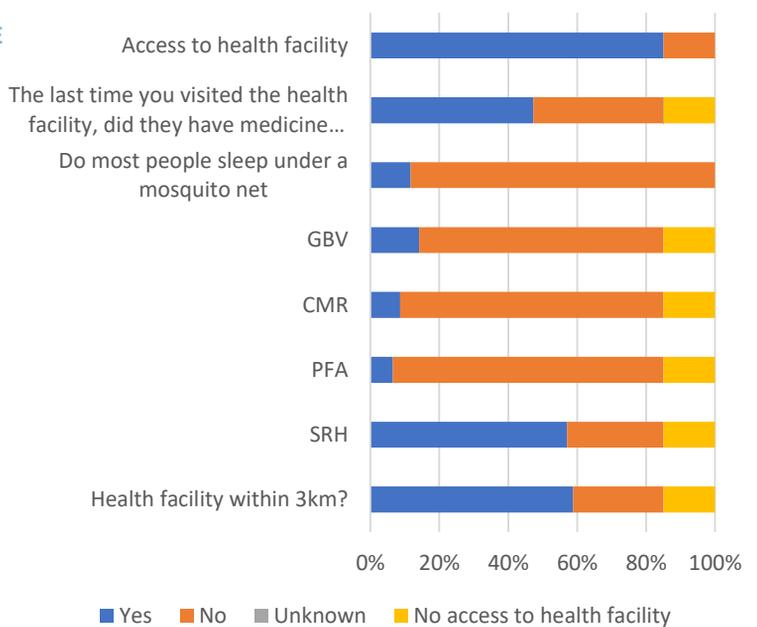


Figure 8: % of sites by selected health indicator

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 ■

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 10			% change in # of HHs	Round 9		
		HHs	Inds.	Sites		HHs	Inds.	Sites
Addis Ababa	Conflict	1,816	6,355	1	0.00%	1,816	5,720	1
Addis Ababa Total		1,816	6,355	1	0.00%	1,816	5,720	1
Afar	Climate Induced	7,793	46,686	44	+8.64%	7,173	43,033	43
Afar	Conflict	668	4,007	5	0.00%	668	4,008	5
Afar	Other	947	5,682	7	0.00%	947	5,682	7
Afar Total		9,408	56,375	56	+7.06%	8,788	52,723	55
Amhara	Climate Induced	327	1,616	4	-43.03%	574	2,896	6
Amhara	Conflict	1,072	4,979	18	-40.28%	1,795	9,001	15
Amhara	Other	76	293	3	+76.74%	43	203	2
Amhara Total		1,475	6,888	25	-38.85%	2,412	12,100	23
Dire Dawa	Conflict	2,390	11,950	2	-12.00%	2,716	15,060	2
Dire Dawa Total		2,390	11,950	2	-12.00%	2,716	15,060	2
Gambella	Climate Induced				-100.00%	535	2,675	1
Gambella	Conflict	2,453	12,277	11	-39.39%	4,047	20,234	16
Gambella Total		2,453	12,277	11	-46.46%	4,582	22,909	17
Hareri	Conflict	805	4,027	10	+559.84%	122	590	2
Hareri Total		805	4,027	10	+559.84%	122	590	2
Oromia	Climate Induced	14,926	99,020	49	-7.44%	16,125	97,798	50
Oromia	Conflict	96,317	576,680	343	-9.90%	106,901	653,215	342
Oromia	Other	6,984	45,607	28	+79.35%	3,894	26,652	26
Oromia Total		118,227	721,307	420	-6.85%	126,920	777,665	418
Somali	Climate Induced	56,012	339,307	208	-0.45%	56,263	344,498	207
Somali	Conflict	71,287	424,838	139	-0.52%	71,657	488,154	131
Somali Total		127,299	764,145	347	-0.49%	127,920	832,652	338
Tigray	Climate Induced	427	1,461	6	+30.58%	327	1,168	5
Tigray	Conflict	10,465	28,651	72	+37.44%	7,614	21,320	55
Tigray Total		10,892	30,112	78	+37.16%	7,941	22,488	60
Climate Induced Total		79,485	488,090	311	-1.87%	80,997	492,068	312
Conflict Total		187,273	1,073,764	601	-5.10%	197,336	1,217,302	569
Other Total		8,007	51,582	38	+63.94%	4,884	32,537	35
Grand Total		274,765	1,613,436	950	-2.98%	283,217	1,741,907	916

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, 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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