SITE ASSESSMENT — DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

This analysis represents a snapshot of the displacement context from 1st May to 1st June 2019. It does not reflect any return movements or other changes which may have taken place after the period of data collection.

The majority of the recorded population were displaced before 2018 with 877 sites reportedly opening in 2016 or 2017 (DTM movements or other changes which may have taken place after the period of data collection.

When sites are inaccessible in the current round, data is from the most recent Site Assessment for the inaccessible site is extracted and used for analysis.

SITE ASSESSMENT — DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT, DEMOGRAPHICS AND MULTISECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

Figure 2: Percentage of sites by key food, nutrition and livelihoods indicators
**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 in an open space (no shelter/house)
- % of HH 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 (v shelters)
- % of HH in below standard shelters

**PROTECTION**

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

**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 you needed?
- Do most people sleep under a mosquito net?
- GBV
- DR
- PFA
- SW
- Health facility within 3km?

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Male (49%)
- Female (51%)

Figure 3: Percentage of sites by selected NFI indicators

Figure 5: Percentage of sites by selected protection indicators

Figure 7: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

Figure 8: Percentage of sites by selected health indicators
## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) ETHIOPIA
### ROUND 17: MAY TO JUN 2019

*Published: August 2019*  
https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

*This summary table includes displacement figures and changes observed based on Site Assessment data only and only reflects the displacement context as observed during the data collection period. Any changes occurring between the end of the data collection period and the publication date are not captured in this report.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Displacement Reason</th>
<th>Round 17</th>
<th>% change in estimated # of HHs</th>
<th>Round 16</th>
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<td>7,649</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>Afar</td>
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<td>Afar Total</td>
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* Published: August 2019  
https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia
**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 in 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, fourteen rounds of assessments have been completed and the fifteenth 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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