

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION, ETHIOPIA

ROUND 8: NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2017

Summary of key findings

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Photo:: Afar Region – DTM Team

AFAR REGION - KEY FINDINGS

LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT:

52,933 displaced individuals comprising 8,828 households in 54 displacement sites were identified in Afar region*. These figures represent a decrease of 2,152 in the total individuals (4%) and households (14%) since round 7 (September/October). The number of sites remained the same. 9 sites opened in 2017. Drought was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 40% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 50% of displaced individuals were female and 50% were male. 57% were younger than 18 years old. 5% were over 60 years old.

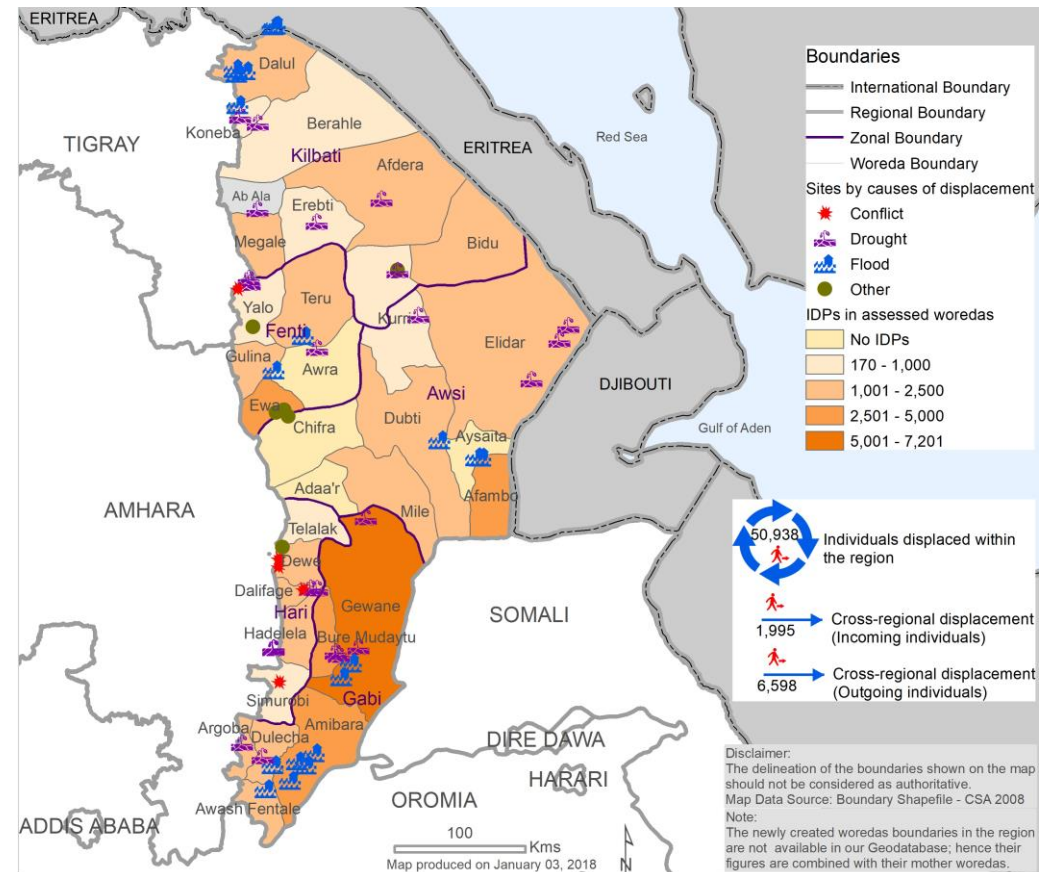
SHELTER: 52 (93%) sites reported that households were living in shelters that were below standard.

WASH: Only 2 sites meet SPHERE

standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. All 54 sites reported that there were no latrines on site. **FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS:** All 2 sites representing 2,198 individuals, reported no access to food. 76% 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 25 sites reporting this.

EDUCATION: In 7% of sites (4) less than 50% of children are attending school. Formal primary school education is accessible at 91% (49) of sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is available at 9% (5) sites.



PROTECTION: Harmful traditional practices were reported across some sites. These practices included: female genital mutilation and child marriage.

COMMUNICATION: 52% of sites reported that family and friends were IDPs primary source of information followed by local leaders (30%).

LOCATION, ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

- At 19 of the 54 sites new IDP arrivals were recorded in 2017. At the remaining 35 sites no new IDPs had arrived in 2017.
- 9 sites identified opened between January and December 2017. 24 opened in 2016 and 21 opened before 2016.
- Figure 1 shows the estimated number of IDPs by assessment round and cause of displacement. Figure 2 shows the number of IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement. Figure 3 shows the drivers of displacement disaggregated by the number

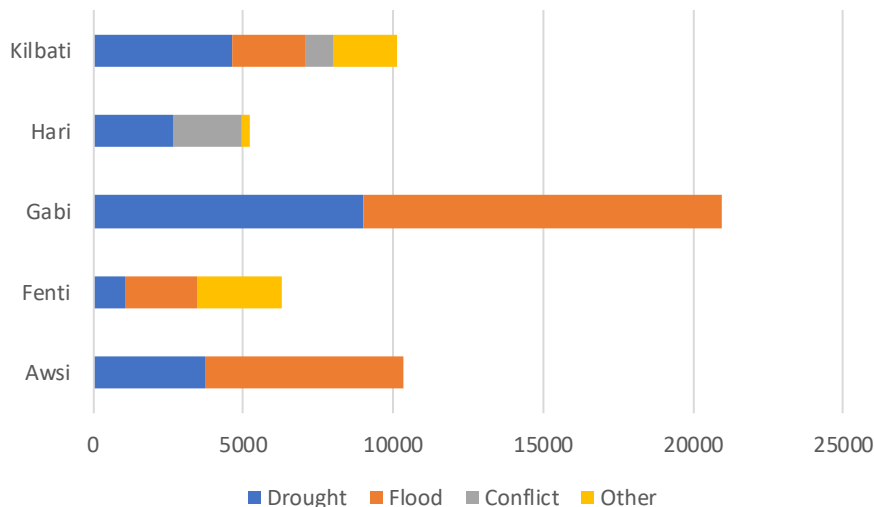


Figure 2: Estimated IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

of IDPs in sites reporting new arrivals in 2017.

- 96% of IDPs in Afar region are internally displaced within the region and the remaining 4% are displaced from Amhara.
- Of the IDPs displaced within Afar region, 96% were displaced within their zone of origin.
- IDPs at 4 sites (7%) reported that IDPs had been previously displaced.

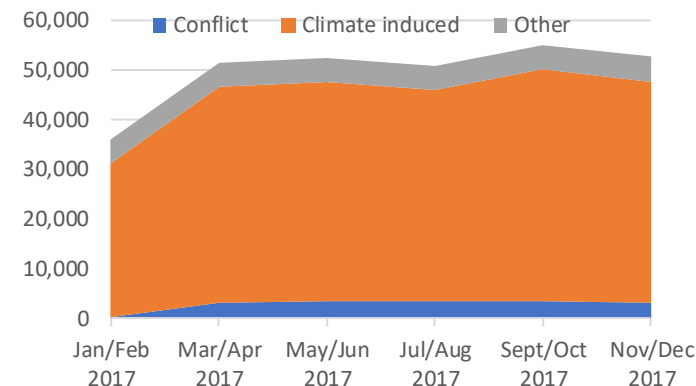


Figure 1: Estimated IDPs in identified sites by assessment round and cause of displacement

Drivers	Total Recorded Population	Percentage of Total Population	Population in Sites Reporting New Arrivals in 2017, Where Sites Opened in 2017.	Percentage of Total Population	Population in Sites Reporting New Arrivals in 2017, Where Sites Opened Before 2017	Percentage of Total Population
Conflict	3,220	6%	902	2%	398	0.8%
Drought	21,092	40%	1,670	3%	5,000	9%
Flood	23,405	44%	901	2%	1,450	3%
Other	5,216	10%	3,056	6%	2,160	4%

Figure 3: Distribution of IDPs by drivers of displacement, total recorded population and population in sites reporting new arrivals in 2017



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- IDPs from 6 sites were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from 1 site were going to the nearest village and IDPs from 5 sites were going to their place of origin .
- IDPs did not foresee a resolution to their displacement at any of the 54 sites.
- At 85% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement. IDPs at 15% prefer return to their place of origin.
- Figure 3 shows the percentage of sites reporting various obstacles to returns, while figure 4 shows support IDPs need to return or reintegrate.

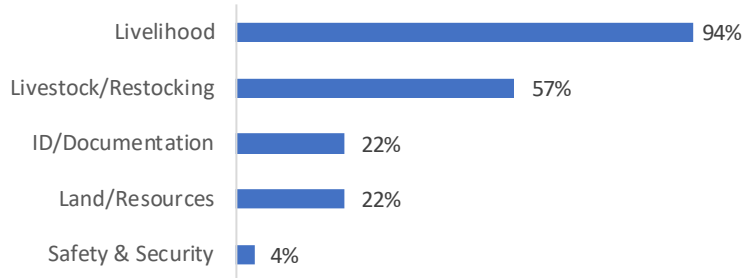


Figure 4: % of sites by support needed for return or reintegration

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

- 50% of displaced individuals were female and 50% were male. 57% were younger than 18 years old. 5% were over 60 years old (figure 5). Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported at displacement sites and are represented in figure 6.

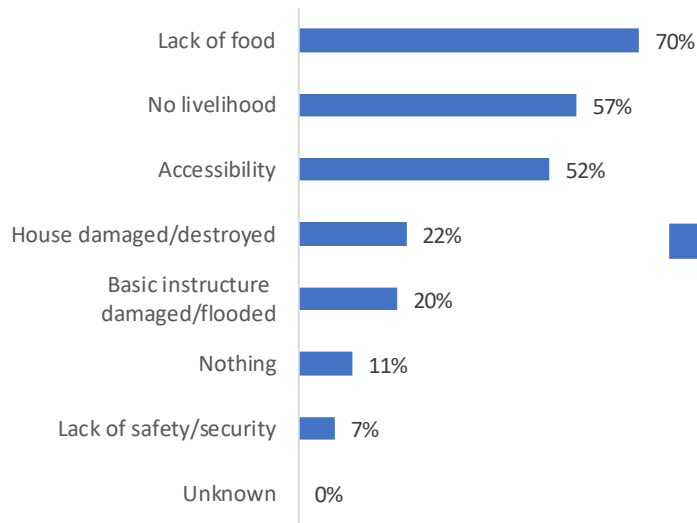


Figure 3: % of sites reporting obstacles to return

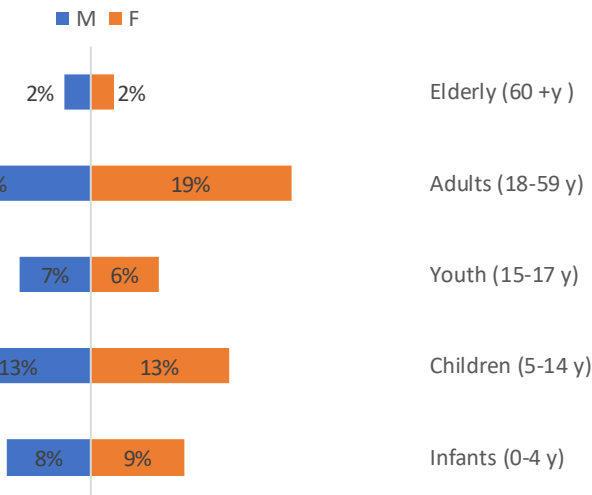


Figure 5: Gender and age distribution

Special vulnerabilities	# Individuals
Pregnant girls under 18	188
Pregnant women over 18	922
Breastfeeding mothers	1,126
Persons with disabilities under 18	204
Persons with disabilities over 18	316
Persons with chronic diseases	222
Members of religious minorities	-
Members of ethnic minorities	426
Elderly persons without caregivers	407
Unaccompanied children	-
Separated children	192
Orphaned children	142
Single female headed households	330
Single male headed households	228
Single child headed households	34
Elderly headed households	418

Figure 6: Individuals with specific vulnerabilities among IDP population



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CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT BY ZONE AND WOREDA IN ROUND 7 AND 8

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 or uncovered site ■

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 8			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 7		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Awsi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Seasonal Flood	800	4,803	2	NO CHANGE	800	4,802	2
Awsi (Zone 1)	Dubti	Seasonal Flood	300	1,800	1	NO CHANGE	300	1,798	1
Awsi (Zone 1)	Elidar	Drought	361	2,166	3	NO CHANGE	361	2,164	3
Awsi (Zone 1)	Kurri	Drought	30	170	1	NO CHANGE	30	181	1
Awsi (Zone 1)	Mile	Drought	230	1,380	1	NO CHANGE	230	1,380	1
Awsi (Zone 1)	Total		1,721	10,319	8	NO CHANGE	1,721	10,325	8
Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Other	428	2,569	3	+16.94%	366	2,197	2
Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Seasonal Flood	250	1,499	1	NO CHANGE	250	1,501	1
Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Drought	180	1,079	1	+50.00%	120	721	1
Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Seasonal Flood	150	901	1	-33.33%	225	1,349	1
Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other	40	242	1	NO CHANGE	40	241	1
Fenti (Zone 4)	Total		1,048	6,290	7	+4.70%	1,001	6,009	6
Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Flash Flood	677	4,065	4	-33.04%	1,011	6,070	5
Gabi (Zone 3)	Argoba Special	Drought	400	2,400	1	NO CHANGE	400	2,400	1
Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Flash Flood	365	2,189	1	NO CHANGE	365	2,190	1
Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Drought	250	1,500	1	-7.41%	270	1,621	1
Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Flash Flood	150	898	1	NO CHANGE	150	900	1
Gabi (Zone 3)	Galalu	Drought	450	2,701	2	NO CHANGE	450	2,702	2
Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Drought	400	2,399	1	NO CHANGE	400	2,401	1
Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Flash Flood	800	4,802	2	NO CHANGE	800	4,799	2
Gabi (Zone 3)	Total		3,492	20,954	13	-9.20%	3,846	23,083	14



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Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 8			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 7		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Hari (Zone 5)	Dalfagi	Conflict	66	398	1	NO CHANGE	66	399	1
Hari (Zone 5)	Dalfagi	Drought	147	881	2	NO CHANGE	147	880	2
Hari (Zone 5)	Dewe	Conflict	266	1,597	2	NO CHANGE	266	1,597	2
Hari (Zone 5)	Hadelela	Drought	296	1,776	3	-1.66%	301	1,806	3
Hari (Zone 5)	Simurobi Gele'alo	Conflict	54	323	1	NO CHANGE	54	323	1
Hari (Zone 5)	Telalak	Other	41	245	1	+32.26%	31	184	1
Hari (Zone 5)									
Total			870	5,220	10	+0.58%	865	5,189	10
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Afdera	Drought	286	1,715	2	NO CHANGE	286	1,714	2
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahile	Drought	62	374	1	NO CHANGE	62	371	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Drought	31	187	1	NO CHANGE	31	187	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Other	360	2,160	1	NO CHANGE	360	2,161	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Flash Flood	338	2,029	5	NO CHANGE	338	2,029	5
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebt	Drought	45	270	1	NO CHANGE	45	271	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Drought	84	504	1	NO CHANGE	84	503	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Flash Flood	76	419	1	NO CHANGE	76	455	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict	150	902	1	-25.00%	200	1,200	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Drought	265	1,590	2	NO CHANGE	265	1,589	2
Kilbati (Zone 2)									
Total			1,697	10,150	16	-2.86%	1,747	10,480	16
Conflict Total			536	3,220	5	-8.53%	586	3,519	5
Drought Total			3,517	21,092	24	+1.01%	3,482	20,891	24
Flash Flood Total			2,406	14,402	14	-12.19%	2,740	16,443	15
Other Total			869	5,216	6	+9.03%	797	4,783	5
Seasonal Flood Total			1,500	9,003	5	-4.76%	1,575	9,450	5
Grand Total			8,828	52,933	54	-3.83%	9,180	55,086	54



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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, eight 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 DTM 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 (DPPPO), 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 tool based on the age range and sex of the

household members of 20 randomly selected households from the site.

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