



**ROUND 8: NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2017** 

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#### **AMHARA REGION - KEY FINDINGS**

LOCATION CAUSE OF 11,569 **DISPLACEMENT:** displaced individuals comprising 2,383 households in displacement sites were identified in Amhara region. figures These represent decrease of 1,993 in the total individuals (15%), 280 in the number of households (11%) but an increase by one site since round 7 (September/October 2017). 27% of sites opened in 2017. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 70% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 54% of displaced individuals were female and 46% were male. 41% were younger than 18 years old. 4% were over 60 years old.

**SHELTER:** One (5%) site reported that over 50% of households were living in shelters that were

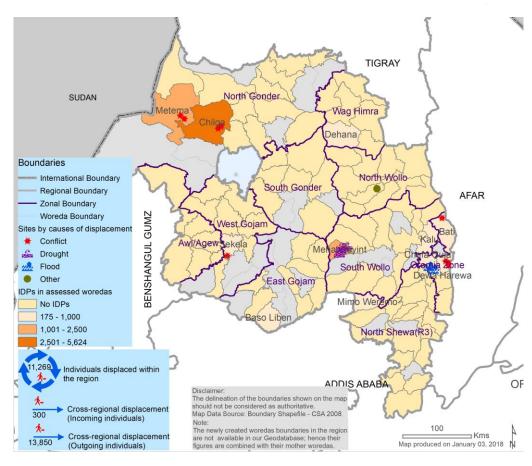
below standard.

WASH: Only 2 (9%) of sites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 17 (77%) displacement sites reported having no toilets.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 14 (64%) sites, representing 8,998 individuals, reported no access to food. 27% (6) of sites reported that IDPs did not have access to income generating activities.

HEALTH: Malaria was the primary health concern in round 8 with 14 (64%) sites reporting this.

**EDUCATION:** At 16 (72%) sites >75% of children were attending school. Access to formal primary school education is available in all sites, while alternative basic education (ABE) is available at 3 sites.



**PROTECTION:** The harmful traditional practice of female genital mutilation was reported at some sites.

communication: 50% of sites reported that mobile phones were their primary source of information for IDPs, followed by local leaders (23%), family/friends (23%) and site management (5%).



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# LOCATION, ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

- At 13 of the 22 sites new IDP arrivals were recorded in 2017. At the remaining 9 sites no new IDPs had arrived in 2017.
- 27% of all sites identified opened between January and December 2017.
   5% opened in 2016 and 68% 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 of IDPs in sites reporting new arrivals in 2017.

- 97% of all IDPs in Amhara region are internally displaced within the region. 3% (300 IDPs) are displaced from Hari.
- 3 sites (14%) reported that IDPs had been previously displaced.

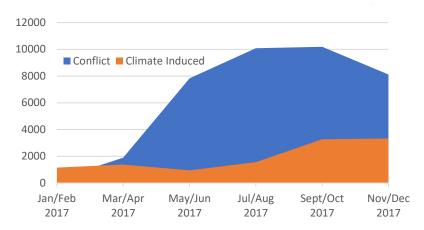


Figure 1: Estimated IDPs in identified sites by assessment round and cause of displacement

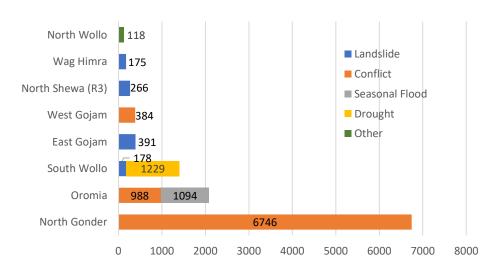


Figure 2: Estimated IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

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	8,118	70%	299	3%	5,499	48%
Drought	1,229	11%	-	-	1,229	11%
Flood	1,094	10%	229	2%	865	7%
Landslide	1,010	9%	619	5%	391	3%
Other	118	1%	118	1%	-	-

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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- The primary reason preventing IDPs from returning to their original dwellings was in 77% (17) of sites a lack of food.
- At 14% of sites (3), IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement, while IDPs at 45% (10) of sites did not. At 9 sites this information was unavailable.
- Concerning a durable solution to their displacement, at 5% of sites IDPs prefer to return to their place of origin. 73% prefer reintegration, and 23% prefer relocation.
- Figure 3 shows the percentage of sites reporting various obstacles to returns, while figure 4 shows support IDPs need to return or reintegrate.

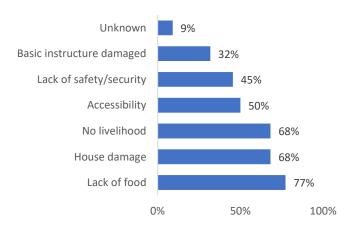


Figure 3: % of sites reporting obstacles to return

#### **POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS**

 Of the 11,569 displaced individuals identified in Amhara region, 54% were female and 46% were male. 41% were younger than 18 years old. 4% were over 60 years old (figure 5). Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported at displacement sites and are represented in figure 6.

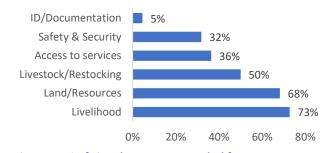


Figure 4: % of sites by support needed for return or reintegration

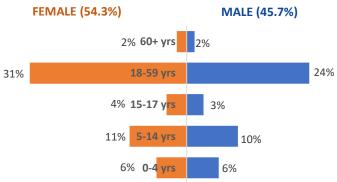


Figure 5: Gender and age disaggregation of IDP population

Special vulnerabilities	# Individuals
Pregnant girls under 18	2
Pregnant women over 18	106
Breastfeeding mothers	314
Persons with disabilities under 18	23
Persons with disabilities over 18	63
Persons with chronic diseases or serious medical conditions	45
Elderly persons without caregivers	62
Unaccompanied children	19
Separated children	43
Orphaned children	26
Single female headed households	342
Single male headed households	44
Single child headed households	11
Elderly headed households	115

Figure 6: Individuals with specific vulnerabilities among IDP population



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## CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT BY ZONE AND WOREDA IN ROUND 6 AND 7

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



				Round 8				Round 7				
Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	HHs	Individual s	Sites	% change in estimated # of HHs	HHs	Individuals	Sites			
East Gojam	Baso Liben	Landslide	78	391	1	NO CHANGE	78	390	1			
<b>East Gojam Total</b>			78	391	1	NO CHANGE	78	390	1			
	Chilga	Conflict	25	125	1	NO CHANGE	25	125	1			
North Gonder	<b>Chilga City Administration</b>	Conflict	1,100	5,499	2	NO CHANGE	1,100	5,499	2			
North Gonder	Dembia	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	NEW/UNCOVERED	32	160	1			
	Metema	Conflict	224	1,122	2	NO CHANGE	224	1,121	2			
<b>North Gonder Total</b>			1,349	6,746	5	-2.32%	1,381	6,905	6			
North Shewa (R3)	Mida Weremo	Landslide	49	266	1	NO CHANGE	49	269	1			
North Shewa (R3)												
Total			49	266	1	NO CHANGE	49	269	1			
	Gazo	Other	24	118	1	+9.09%	22	106	1			
North Wollo	Habru	Conflict	-	-	-	NEW/UNCOVERED	378	2,268	1			
	Wadla	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	NEW/UNCOVERED	35	175	1			
North Wollo Total			24	118	1	-94.48%	435	2,549	3			
	Artuma Fursi	Seasonal Flood	-	-	-	NEW/UNCOVERED	21	75	1			
	Bati	Conflict	51	299	1	+2.00%	50	275	1			
Oromia	Dewa Cheffa	Seasonal Flood	42	229	1	-76.54%	179	913	1			
	Dewa Harewa	Conflict	120	689	3	+2.56%	117	604	3			
	Kemissie City											
	Administration	Seasonal Flood	148	865	1	-32.42%	219	933	1			



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## CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT BY ZONE AND WOREDA IN ROUND 6 AND 7

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

				Round	8			Round 7			
Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	HHs	Individuals	Sites	% change in estimated # of HHs	HHs	Individual s	Sites		
<b>Oromia Total</b>			361	2,082	6	-38.40%	586	2,800	7		
	Kalu	Landslide	40	178	1	NEW/UNCOVERED	40	178	1		
<b>South Wollo</b>	Mehal Sayint	Drought		1,229	5	NEW/UNCOVERED	-	-	-		
<b>South Wollo</b>											
Total			410	1,407	6	+925.00%	40	178	1		
Wag Himra	Dehana	Landslide	35	175	1	NO CHANGE	35	175	1		
Wag Himra											
Total			35	175	1	NO CHANGE	35	175	1		
<b>West Gojam</b>	Sekela	Conflict	77	384	1	+30.51%	59	296	1		
<b>West Gojam</b>											
Total			77	384	1	+30.51%	59	296	1		
		Conflict Total	1,597	8,118	10	-18.23%	1,953	10,188	11		
		Drought Total	370	1,229	5	NEW/UNCOVERED	-	-	_		
		Landslide Total	202	1,010	4	NO CHANGE	202	1,012	4		
		Other Total	24	118	1	+9. <b>0</b> 9%	22	106	1		
		Seasonal Flood Total	190	1,094	2	-60.91%	486	2,256	5		
<b>Grand Total</b>			2,383	11,569	22	-10.51%	2,663	13,562	21		



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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 (DPPO), 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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Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection



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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

#### International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

	RNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN A	IVIIIANA NE	JION AS OF DEC	LIVIDLIK ZU17								
Zone	Woreda	Sex	16 16 1		Age Groups			Total	HHs	Site Open Date	Cause	Duration
·	0 1:1		Infants (0-4 y)	Children (5-14 y)	Youth (15-17 y)	Adults (18-59 y)	Elderly (60 +y)	470				
East Gojam	Baso Liben	Male	30	35	30	74	9	178	78	25-Oct-14	Landslide	Before 201
East Gojam	Baso Liben	Female	22	43	48	100	-	213	78			
East Gojam Total		<b>52</b>	78	78	174	9	391	156		I	1	
North Gonder	Chilga	Male	5	16 16	5	35	-	59 66	25	15-Dec-15	Conflict	Before 201
North Gonder	Chilga	Female				40			25			
North Gonder	Chilga City Administration	Male	183	416	77	1,680	57	2,413	1,100	11-Dec-15	Conflict	Before 201
North Gonder	Chilga City Administration	Female	205	486	142	2,168	85	3,086	1100			
North Gonder	Metema	Male	11	14	13	16	5	59	24	16-Dec-15	Conflict	Before 2016
North Gonder	Metema	Female	6	10	14	27	4	61	24			
North Gonder	Metema	Male	90	75	45	284	-	494	200	17-Dec-15	Conflict	Before 201
North Gonder	Metema	Female	45	75	45	343	-	508	200			
North Gonder Total		0.4-1-	549	1,108	345	4,593	151	6,746	2,698			
North Shewa (R3)	Mimo Weremo	Male	30	20	23	61	16 5	150	49	12-Aug-17	Landslide	In 2017
North Shewa (R3)	Mimo Weremo	Female	18	16	20	57		116	49			
North Shewa (R3) T		Mala	48	<b>36</b>	43	118	21	266	98			I
North Wollo	Gazo	Male	9	•	8	23	5	51 67	24	04-Aug-17	Other	In 2017
North Wollo Total	Gazo	Female	19	13 <b>20</b>	10	29 <b>52</b>	9		24 <b>48</b>			
	Dot:	Mala	35	52	<b>18</b>	49	3	<b>118</b> 157	-			I
Oromia	Bati	Male		55	6	55	3	157	51	22-Apr-17	Conflict	In 2017
Oromia	Bati Dewa Cheffa	Female	30	41	9	33	3		51			
Oromia Oromia	Dewa Cheffa	Male Female	24	41	7	35	2	117 112	42 42	10-Aug-17	Seasonal Flood	In 2017
Oromia			25	42	12	34	2	115				
Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Male		52	7	37	2	110	35	15-Feb-92	Conflict	Before 2016
Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Female Male	14 14	29	2	26	5	76	35			
Oromia Oromia	Dewa Harewa Dewa Harewa	Female	17	36	3	29	3	88	33 33	15-Jan-01	Conflict	Before 202
Oromia		Male	30	60	8	46	5	149				
	Dewa Harewa		20	68	8	50	5	151	52	15-Jan-04	Conflict	Before 201
Oromia Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Female Male	93	146	53	133	7	432	52			
Oromia	Kemissie City Administration	Female	80	173	33	133	14	432	148 148	28-Apr-16	Seasonal Flood	During 201
Oromia Total	Kemissie City Administration	remale	405	798	166	660	53	2,082	722			
South Wollo	Kalu	Male	15	32	9	30	6	92	40			
South Wollo	Kalu	Female	13	28	6	35	4	86	40	03-Jul-17	Landslide	In 2017
South Wollo	Mehal Sayint	Male	6	4	4	18	5	37	30			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		7	7	8	19	4	45	30	15-Nov-01	Drought	Before 202
South Wollo South Wollo	Mehal Sayint Mehal Sayint	Female Male	65	57	31	93	26	272	204			
South Wollo	Mehal Sayint	Female	68	66	38	211	47	430	204	17-Jul-05	Drought	Before 20:
South Wollo	Mehal Sayint	Male	6	4	1	7	2	20	204			
South Wollo	•		6	5	5	19	5	40	27 27	12-Oct-08	Drought	Before 202
South Wollo	Mehal Sayint Mehal Sayint	Female Male	31	52	22	43	13	161	109			
South Wollo	Mehal Sayint	Female	47	39	26	86	26	224	109	04-Aug-09	Drought	Before 2016
South Wollo Total	ivieriai sayiiit	remale	264	294	150	561	138	1,407	820			
Wag Himra	Dehana	Male	15	19	8	29	138	80				
	Delialid	iviale	15	19	8	29	9	00	35		Landslide	In 2017
Wag Himra	Dehana	Female	16	23	5	37	14	95	35	13-Jul-17	Landsiide	111 2017



ANNEX I : INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN AMHARA REGION AS OF DECEMBER 2017												
Zone	Woreda	Sex			Age Groups			Total	HHs	Site Open Date	Cause	Duration
	woreua	Jex	Infants (0-4 y)	Children (5-14 y)	Youth (15-17 y)	Adults (18-59 y)	Elderly (60 +y)	TOLAI	ппъ	Site Open Date	Cause	Duration
West Gojam	Sekela	Male	13	54	8	96	-	171	77	28-Sep-09	Conflict	Before 2016
West Gojam	Sekela	Female	46	54	25	88	-	213	77	26-3ep-09	Connict	Belore 2016
West Gojam Total			59	108	33	184	-	384	154			
<b>Grand Total</b>			1,427	2,484	846	6,408	404	11,569	4,766			

<u>Disclaimer</u>: 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.

#### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted in collaboration with Danish Refugee Council (DRC)







DTM made possible thanks to the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF), the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance.

