



**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA, ETHIOPIA
ROUND 12: JULY/AUGUST 2018**

Summary of key findings

DATE OF PUBLICATION:

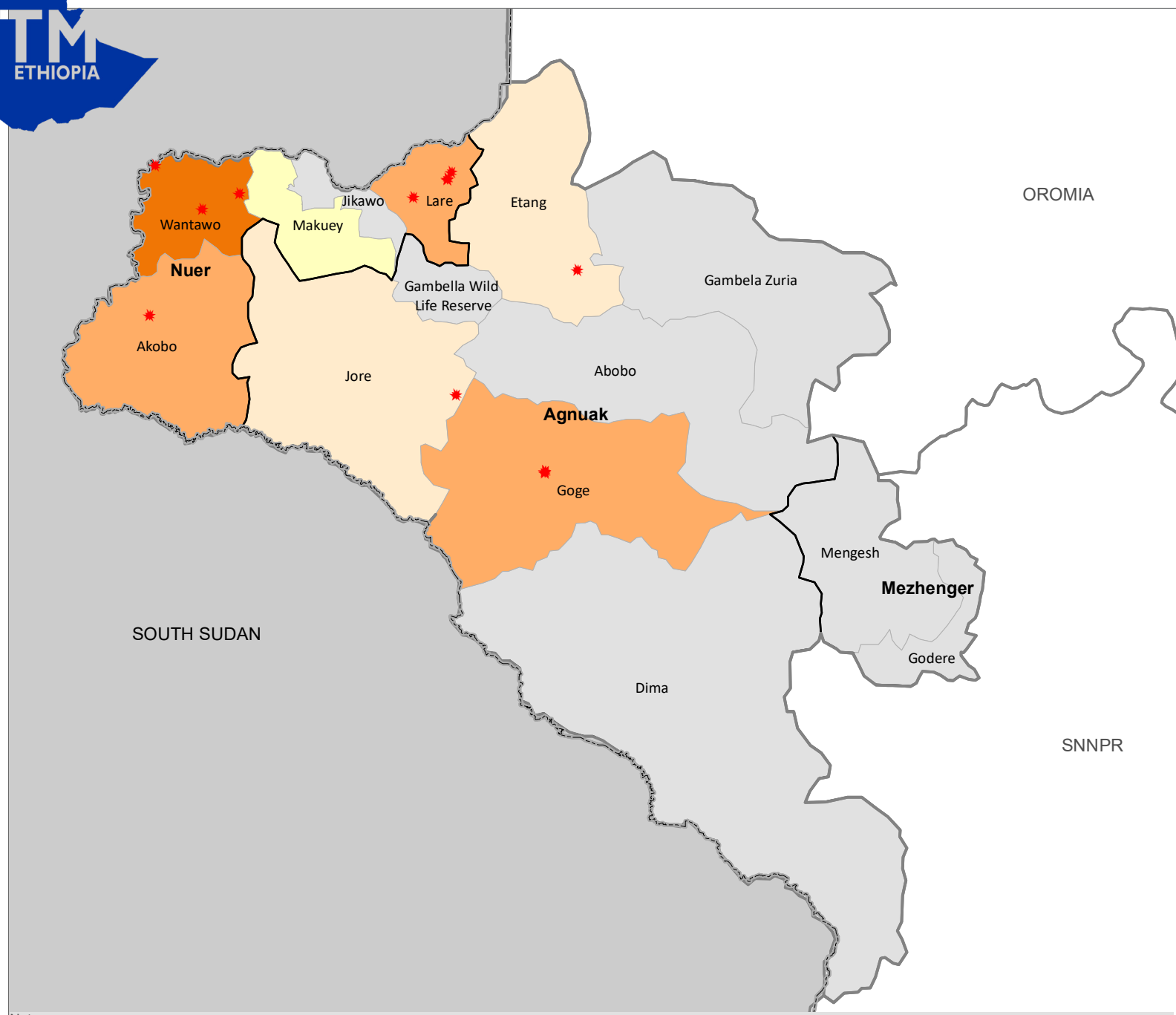


Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA, ETHIOPIA ROUND 12: JULY/AUGUST 2018



OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT GAMBELLA REGION DTM Round 12 FROM JULY 2 - 31, 2018



Sites by cause of displacement

- ★ Conflict

IDPs in assessed woredas

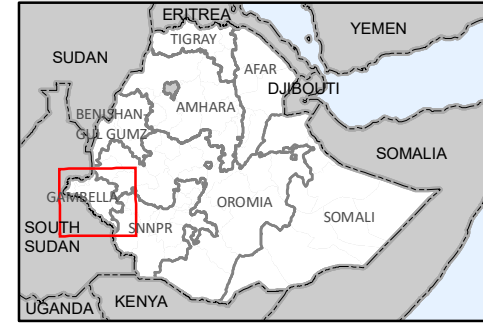
- Light orange: 330 - 1,000
- Orange: 1,001 - 3,000
- Dark orange: 3,001 - 4,470
- Yellow: No IDPs
- Grey: Not assessed

Boundaries

- Thick grey line: International Boundary
- Thin grey line: Regional Boundary
- Thin black line: Zonal Boundary
- Thin black line: Woreda Boundary

No IDPs

Sources : IOM Map production date : 18 Sep 2018
 This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
 Map Data Source: Boundary shapefile - CSA 2008
www.displacement.iom.int/ethiopia
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Note: The newly created zones and woredas boundaries in this region are not available in our Geodatabase; hence their boundaries and figures are combined with their mother zones and woredas



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA REGION ETHIOPIA

ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

GAMBELLA REGION - KEY FINDINGS

LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT: 12,735 displaced individuals comprising 2,545 households in 13 displacement sites were identified in Gambella region. These figures represent a decrease of -742 in the total individuals (-5.51%) a decrease of -150 households (-5.57%) and a decrease of -2 sites (-13.33%) since round 11 (May/ June 2018). 65.32% sites opened in 2017 and 4.00% opened in 2018. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 100% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 50% of displaced individuals were female and 50% were male. 67% were younger than 18 years old. 3% were over 60 years old.

SHELTER: 12 sites reported that over 25% of households were living in shelters that were below regional and cultural standards.

WASH: Only 5 sites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 10 (77%) displacement sites reported having no latrines.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 12 (92%) sites, representing 10398 individuals, reported no access to food. 38% 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 12 sites reporting this.

EDUCATION: In 8% of sites 50% or less of the children on site are attending formal primary school. Formal primary school education is available at 7 sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is available at 0 sites.

COMMUNICATION: 92% of sites reported that Local Leader were IDPs primary source of information followed by Site Management at 8% of sites.

Figure 1 illustrates trends in stock totals of displacement in the region over time compared to recent displacement. Figure 2 shows IDP numbers disaggregated by cause over time.

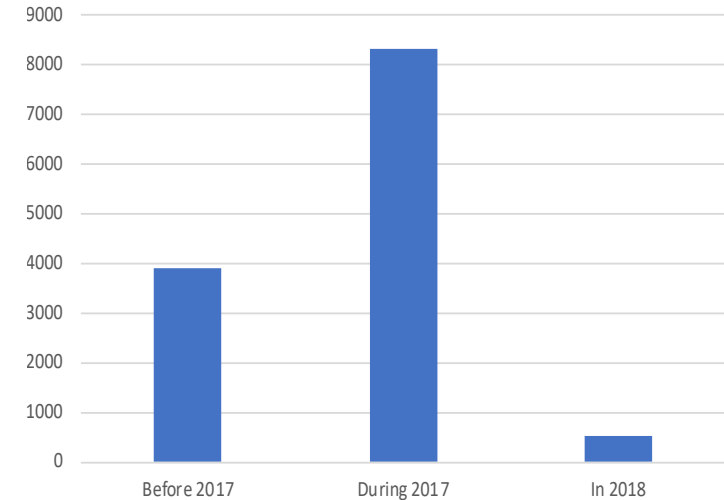
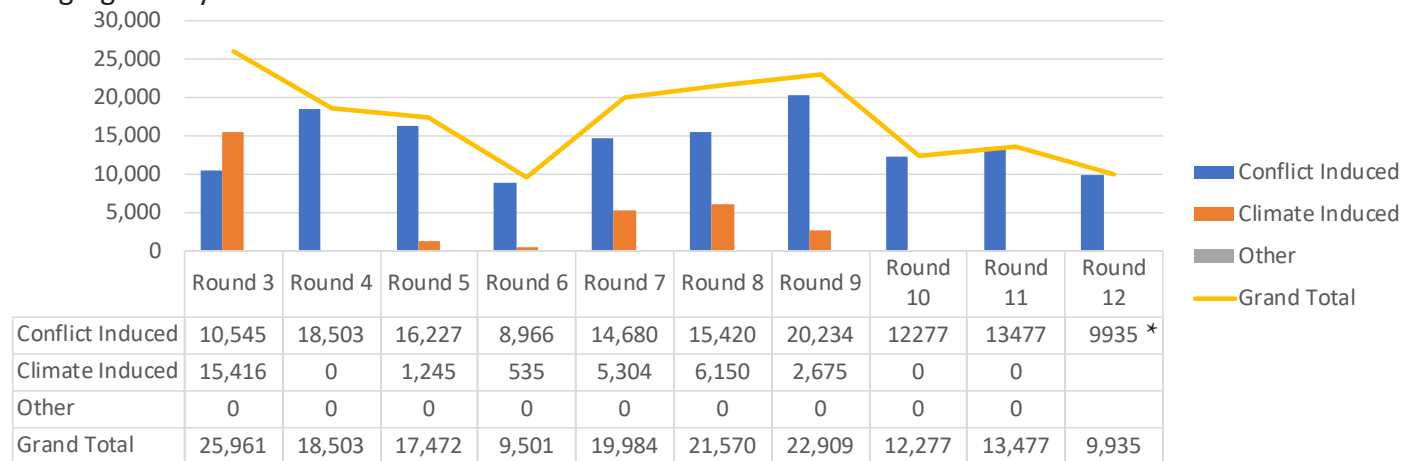


Figure 1: Trends in stock totals of displacement and new displacements from 2017 and 2018



*Population data quoted in this report includes figures from unassessed sites. Where a site was unassessed in round 12, population data from the last round of assessment has been merged with the current round. This graph shows the population at assessed sites only. As such totals in this graph may not correspond with reporting totals.

Figure 2: IDPs by cause of displacement by round



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA REGION ETHIOPIA ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

MOBILITY TRENDS AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Conflict has consistently been reported as the primary and only cause of displacement amongst the surveyed population in Gambella region (as indicated by figure 4). IDPs displaced in 2018, in 2017 and before 2017 reported being displaced by conflict. In addition to this 40.70% (5,180) of IDPs had reportedly been previously displaced, indicating a high level of mobility amongst the IDP population in the region. IDPs were not leaving their place of displacement in this round of assessment.

4.00% of all sites identified opened in 2018 while 65.32% opened between January and December 2017. 30.72% of sites opened before 2017.

Figure 3 shows the number of IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement. Figure 4 shows the distribution of IDPs by driver of displacement and time of displacement.

100.00% of IDPs in the region are internally displaced from the region, within the region. Of the IDPs displaced within the region, 100.00% were displaced within their zone of origin.

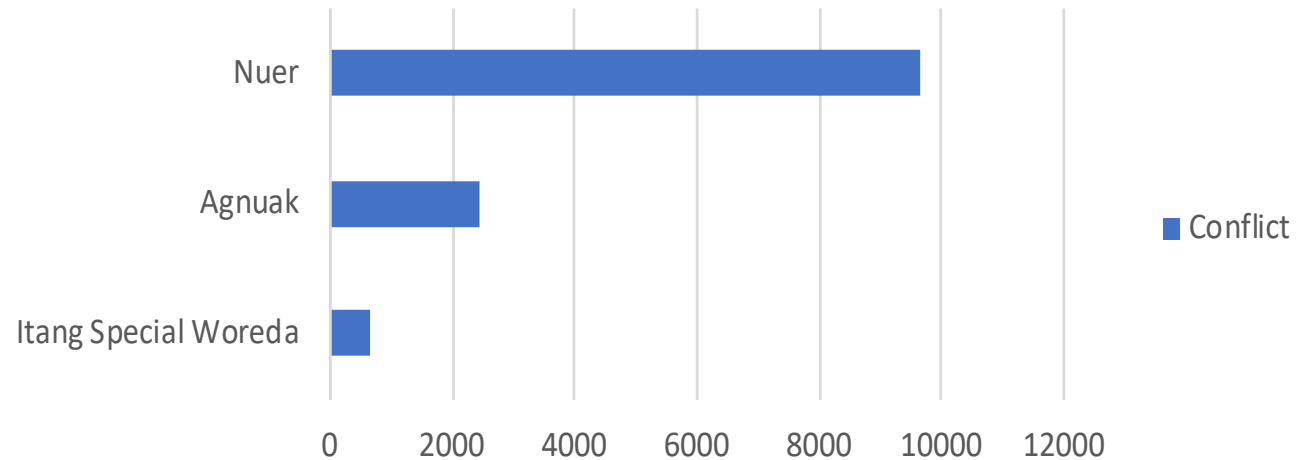


Figure 3: IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

Duration	Conflict Induced
Before 2017	3,912
During 2017	8,318
In 2018	505

Figure 4: Distribution of IDPs by cause of displacement and time of displacement



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA REGION ETHIOPIA

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DURABLE SOLUTIONS, VULNERABILITIES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

At 23.08% of sites IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement, while IDPs at 76.92% of sites did not.

At 46.15% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement while at 38.46% sites they prefer return. 15.38% of sites reported that IDPs prefer relocation.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of sites reporting various obstacles to returns, while figure 6 shows support IDPs need to return or reintegrate.

The demographic breakdown is shown in figure 7. Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported at displacement sites and are represented in figure 8.

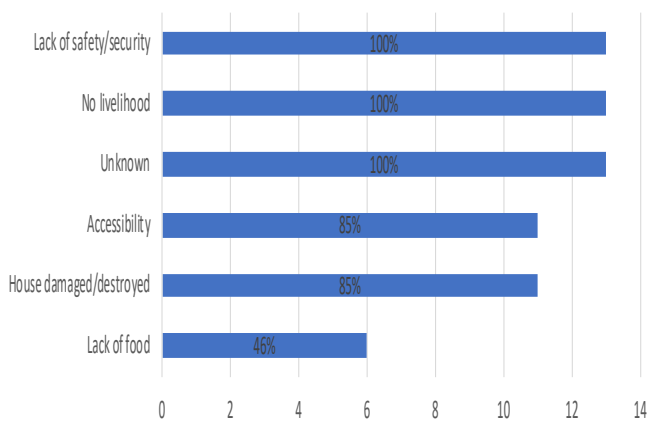


Figure 5: % Sites reporting obstacles to return

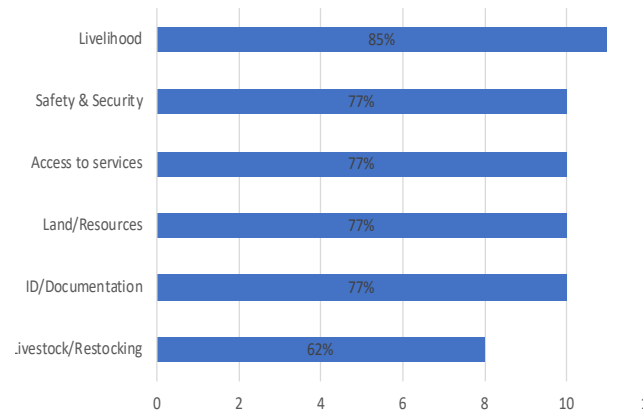


Figure 6: % Sites by support needed to return or reintegrate

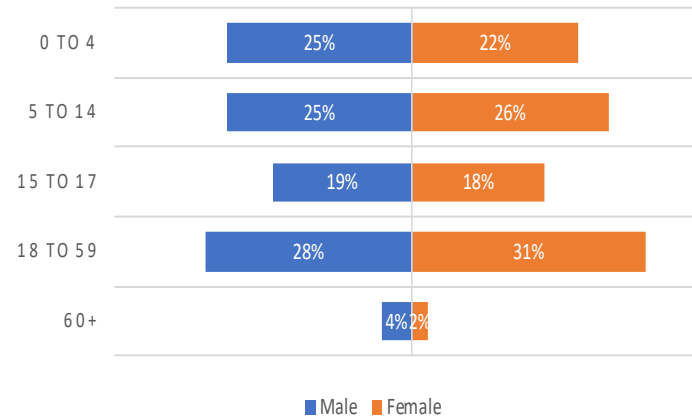


Figure 7: Demographic breakdown

Vulnerabilities	Individuals
Breastfeeding Mothers #	13
Child headed Households	0
Elderly headed Households	12
Elderly Persons without care givers	13
Members of ethnic minorities #	0
Members of religious minorities #	0
Orphaned Children	10
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases/Serious Medical Conditions	7
Persons w/ Disabilities # over 18	13
Persons w/ Disabilities # under 18	11
Pregnant girls # under 18	2
Pregnant Women # over 18	13
Separated Children	7
Single-female headed Households	7
Single-male headed Households	6
Unaccompanied Children	3

Figure 4: Vulnerable populations



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA REGION ETHIOPIA

ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

Round 11 - 12 Comparison Table

INCREASE	
DECREASE	NEW
NO CHANGE	UNCOVERED/CLOSED

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 12			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 11		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Agnuak	Gog	Conflict	420	2,100	3	0.0%	420	2,100	3
Agnuak	Jore	Conflict	66	330	1	0.0%	66	329	1
Agnuak Total			486	2,430	4	0.0%	486	2,429	4
Itang Special Woreda	Itang	Conflict	130	650	1	-42.98%	228	1,136	2
Itang Special Woreda Total			130	650	1	-42.98%	228	1,136	2
Nuer	Akobo	Conflict	560	2,800	1	0.0%	560	2,800	1
Nuer	Lare	Conflict	476	2,385	4	-9.85%	528	2,643	5
Nuer	Wantawo	Conflict	893	4,470	3	0.0%	893	4,469	3
Nuer Total			1,929	9,655	8	-2.62%	1,981	9,912	9
Conflict Sum			2,545	12,735	13	-5.57%	2,695	13,477	15
Grand Total			2,545	12,735	13	-5.57%	2,695	13,477	15



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA REGION ETHIOPIA ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

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, twelve 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 DTMs 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.

For more information:

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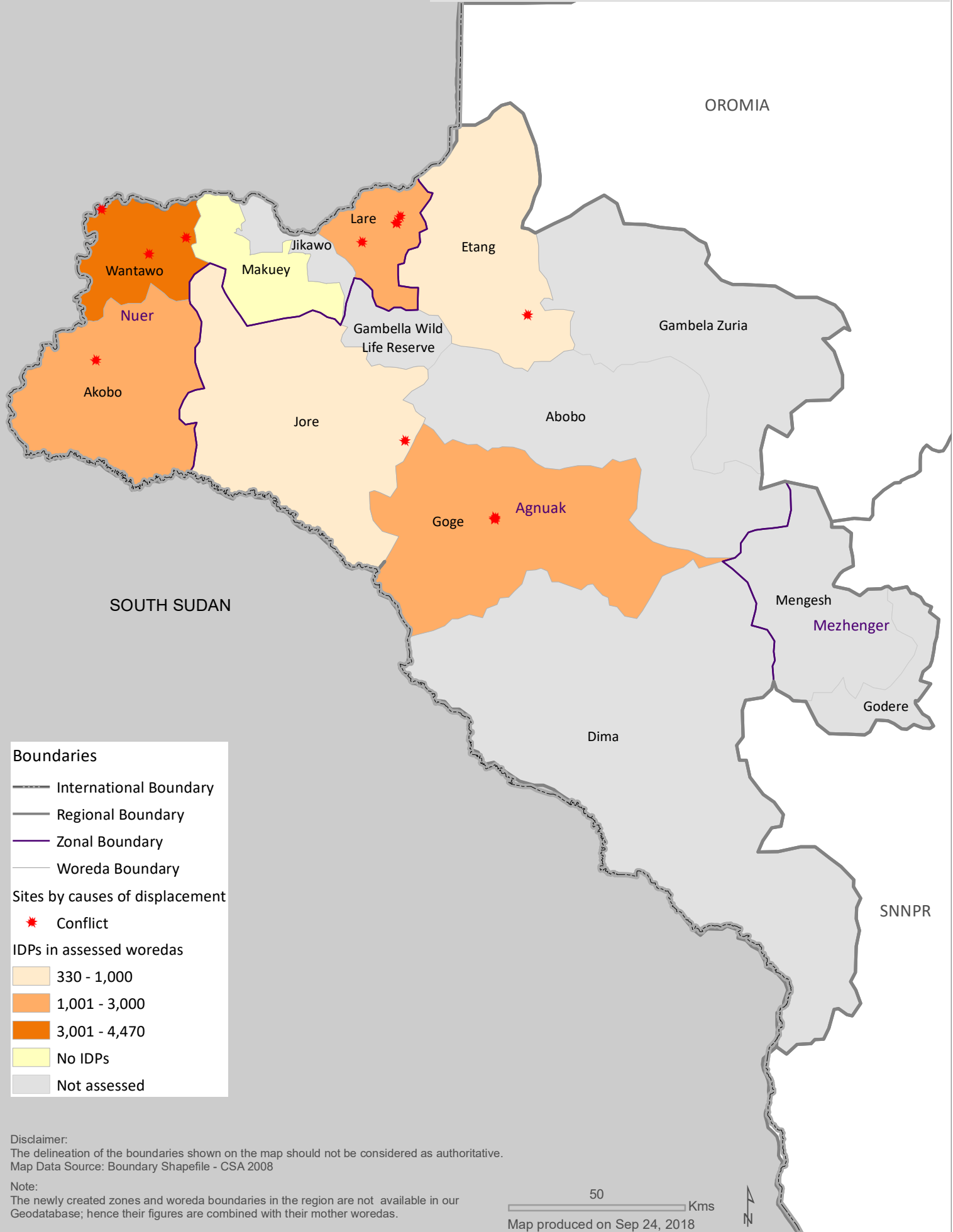


Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



Annex II - Gambella region displacement causes and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)



Boundaries

- International Boundary
- Regional Boundary
- Zonal Boundary
- Woreda Boundary

Sites by causes of displacement

- ★ Conflict

IDPs in assessed woredas

- 330 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 3,000
- 3,001 - 4,470
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

Disclaimer:
The delineation of the boundaries shown on the map should not be considered as authoritative.
Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

Note:
The newly created zones and woreda boundaries in the region are not available in our Geodatabase; hence their figures are combined with their mother woredas.

50 Kms
Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

Annex III - Gambella region households reporting lack of shelter at the sites and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)



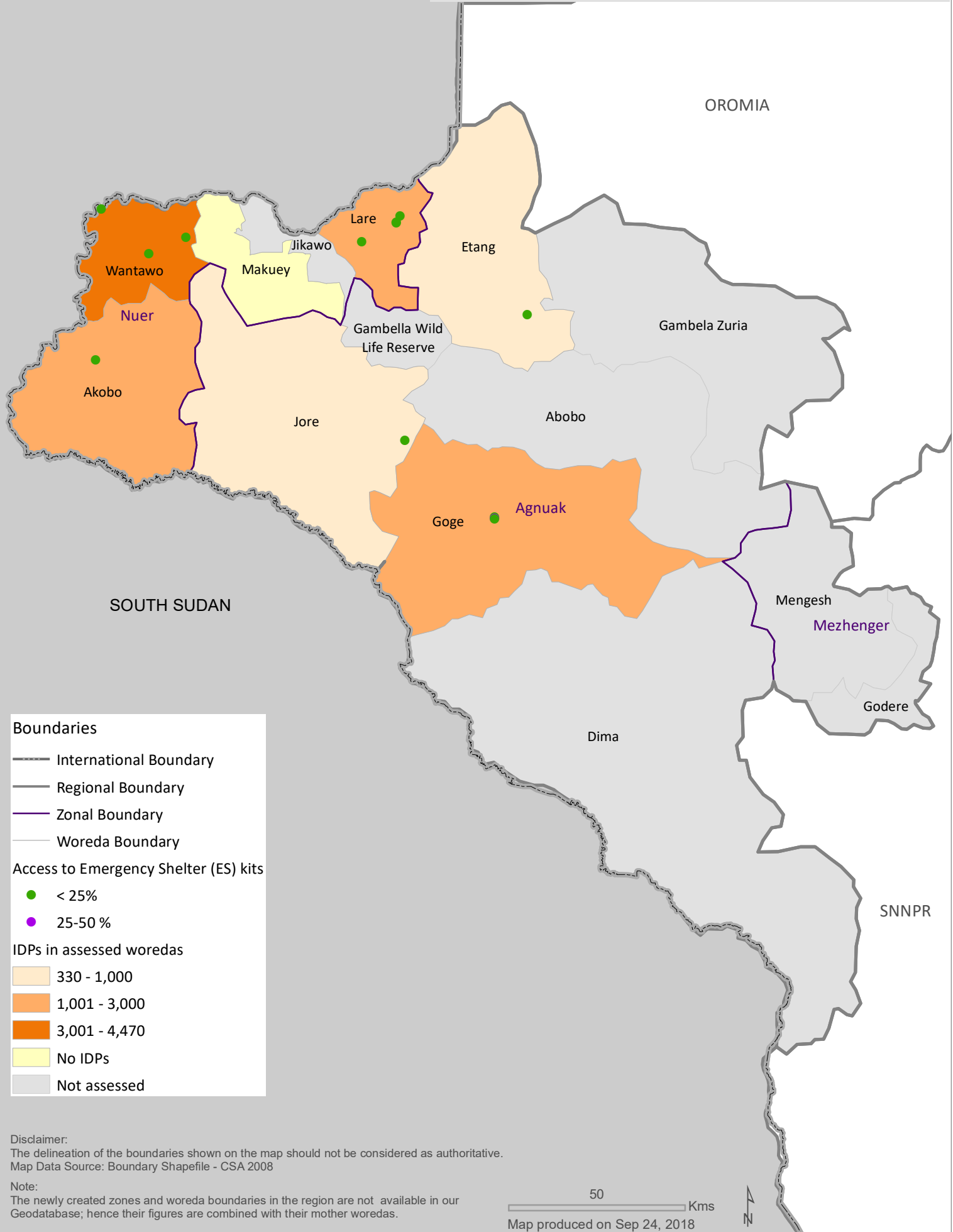
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50 Kms
Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

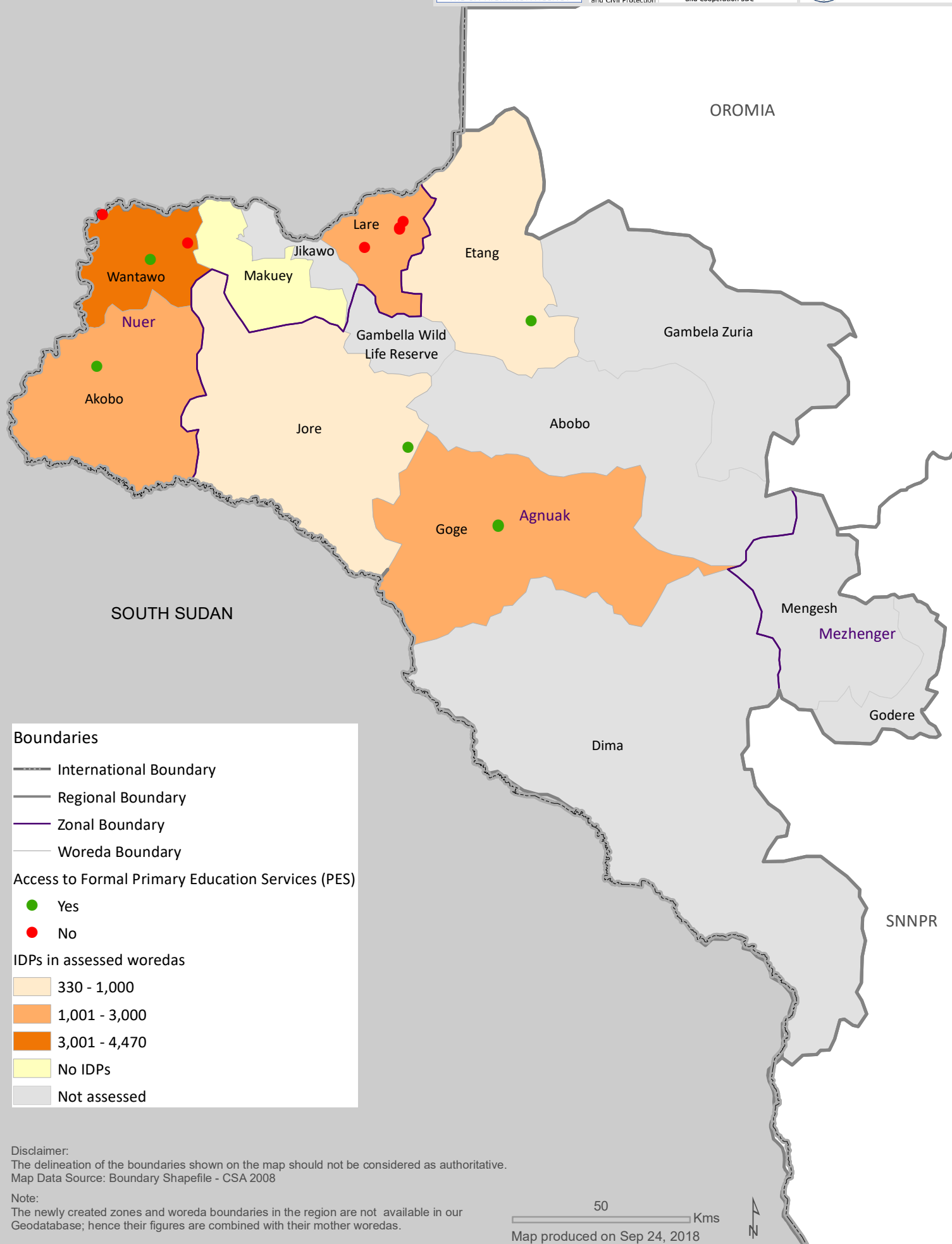
Annex IV - Gambella region households reporting access to ES Kits and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)



Annex IX - Gambella region sites reporting access to Formal PES and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)



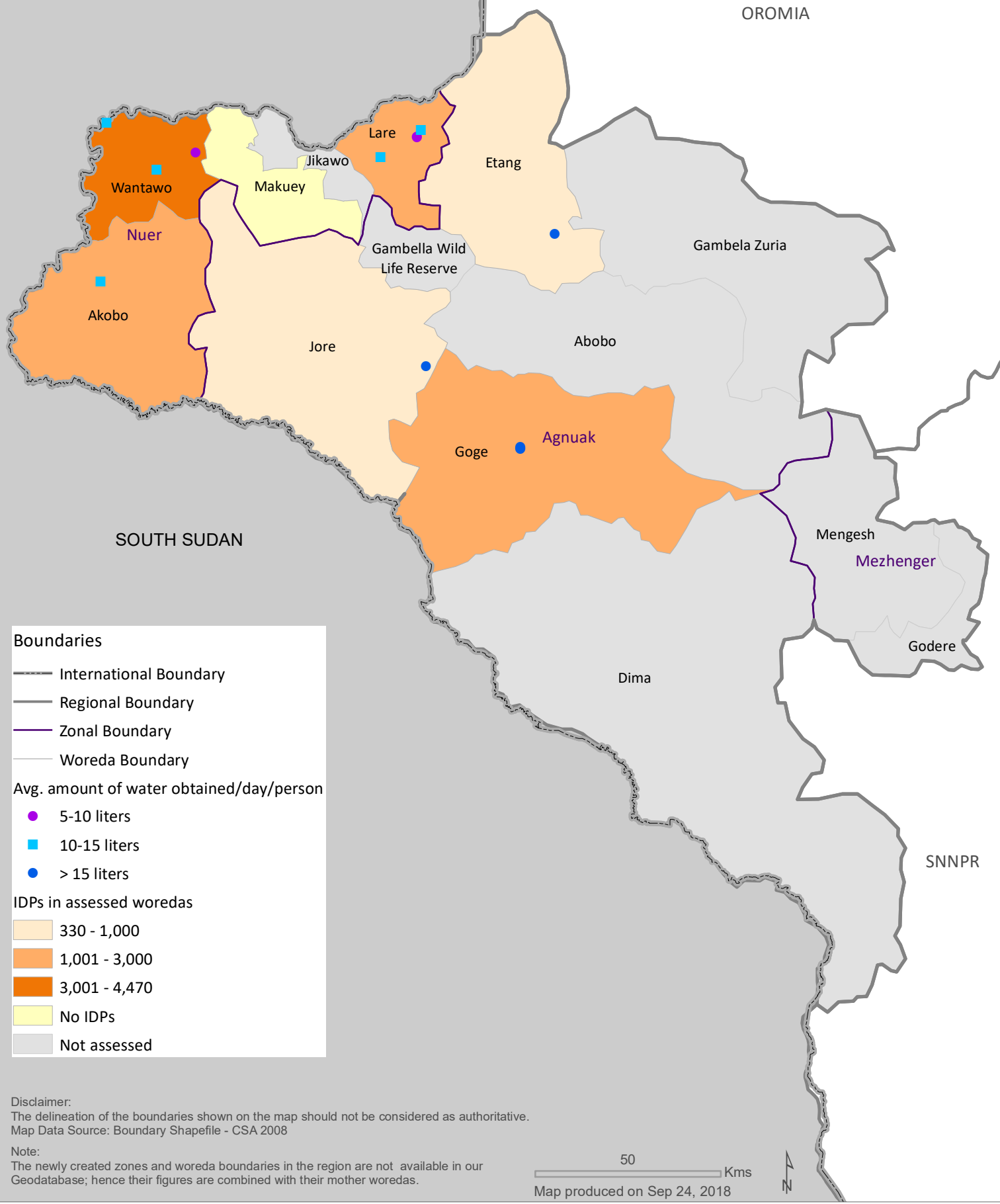
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50 Kms
Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

Annex V - Gambella region sites reporting access to water and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)



Boundaries

- International Boundary
- Regional Boundary
- Zonal Boundary
- Woreda Boundary

Avg. amount of water obtained/day/person

- 5-10 liters
- 10-15 liters
- > 15 liters

IDPs in assessed woredas

- 330 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 3,000
- 3,001 - 4,470
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

Disclaimer:
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Annex VI - Gambella region sites reporting access to food and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)



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Annex VII - Gambella region sites reporting access to health facility and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)



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50 Kms
Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

Annex VIII - Gambella region sites reporting access to ABE and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)

