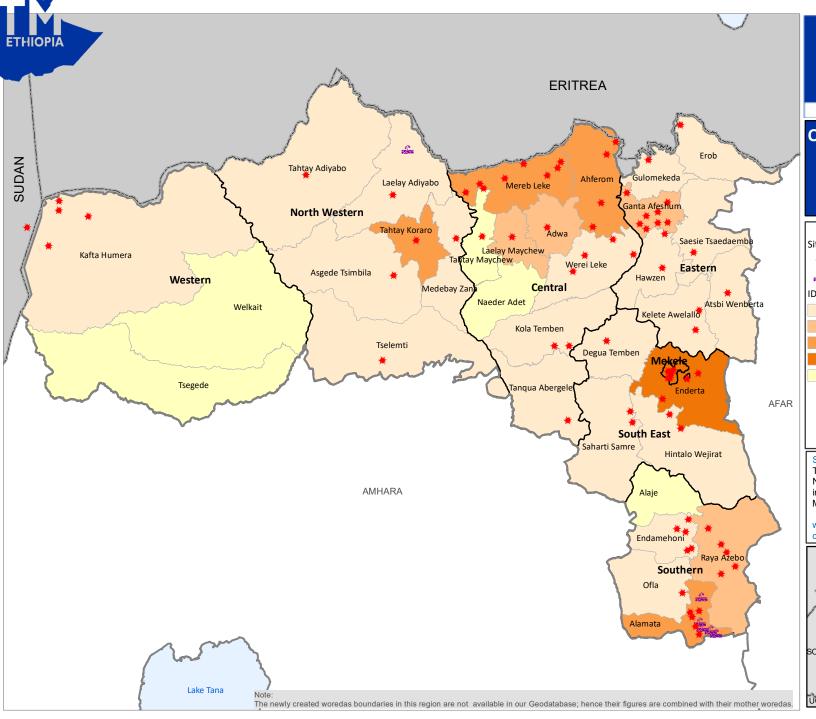


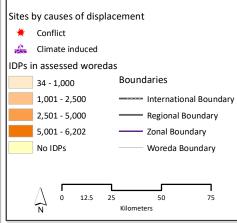
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) TIGRAY, ETHIOPIA ROUND 12: JULY/AUGUST 2018





OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

TIGRAY REGION
DTM Round 12
FROM JULY 2 - 31, 2018



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

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

TIGRAY REGION - KEY FINDINGS LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT:

30.114 displaced individuals comprising 11,316 households in 85 displacement sites were identified in Tigray region. These figures represent a decrease of -260 in the total individuals (-0.86%) a decrease of 322 households (2.93%) and an increase of 4 sites (4.94%) since round 11 (May/June 2018). 3.89% sites opened in 2017 and 6.61% opened in 2018. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 95% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 44% of displaced individuals were female and 56% were male. 45% were younger than 18 years old. 4% were over 60 years old.

SHELTER: 2 sites reported that over 25% of households were living in shelters that were below regional and cultural standards.

WASH: Only Osites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 23 (27%) displacement sites reported having no latrines.

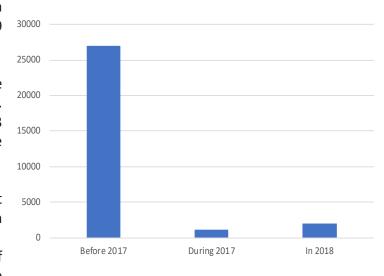
FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 22 (26%) sites, representing 7791 individuals, reported no access to food. 88% of sites reported that IDPs did not have access to income generating activities.

HEALTH: Pneumonia was the primary health concern in this round of data collection with 39 sites reporting this.

EDUCATION: In 9% of sites 50% or less of the children on site are attending formal primary school. Formal primary school education is available at 83 sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is available at 0 sites.

COMMUNICATION: 58% of sites reported that Authorities were IDPs primary source of information followed by Local Leader at 39% 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 Figure 1: Trends in stock totals of displacement and new dissagregated by cause over time.



displacements from 2017 and 2018

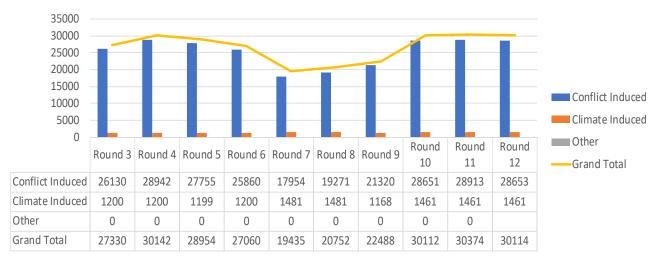


Figure 2: IDPs by cause of displacement by round



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

MOBILITY TRENDS AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Conflict has consistently been reported as the primary cause of displacement in Tigray region (as indicated by figure 3 & 4). IDPs displaced in 2018, in 2017 and before 2017 reported being displaced by conflict.

Mobility amongst the displaced population in Tigray is low with 3.90% (1,168) of IDPs had reportedly been previously displaced. IDPs from 7 (8%) sites were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from 7 sites were going to the nearest village and IDPs from 0 sites intended to return to their place of origin.

Regarding the duration of sites in the region: 6.61% of all sites identified opened in 2018 while 3.89% opened between January and December 2017, 89.50% of sites opened before 2017.

28.10% of IDPs in the region are internally displaced from the region, within the region. Of the IDPs displaced within the region, 28.10% were displaced within their zone of origin.

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.

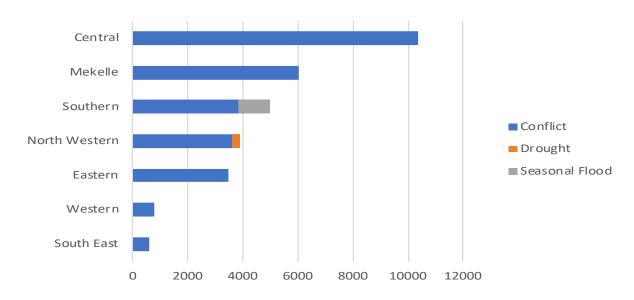


Figure 3: IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

Duration	Conflict Induced	Climate Induced
Before 2017	2,6229	723
During 2017	726	445
In 2018	1,698	293

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



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

DURABLE SOLUTIONS, VOULNERABILITIES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

At 100.00% of sites IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement, while IDPs at 0.00% of sites did not. At the remaining sites key informants either did not know (0.00%), or were not asked the question in a previous round.

At 87.06% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement while at 0.00% sites they prefer return. 12.94% of sites reported that IDPs prefer relocation. At 0.00% of sites this information is unknown.

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

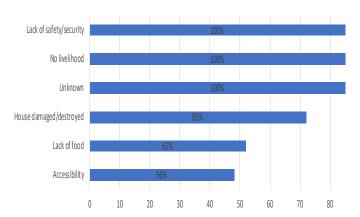


Figure 5: % Sites reporting obstacles to return

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

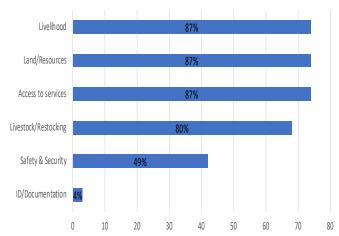


Figure 6: % Sites by support needed to return or reintegrate

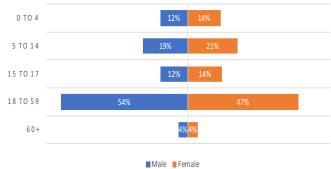


Figure 7: Demographic breakdown

Voulnerabilities	Individuals
Breastfeeding Mothers #	84
Child headed Households	2
Elderly headed Households	47
Elderly Persons without care givers	47
Members of ethnic minorities #	0
Members of religious minorities #	0
Orphaned Children	24
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases/	63
Serious Medical Conditions	
Persons w/ Disabilities # over 18	65
Persons w/ Disabilities # under 18	37
Pregnant girls # under 18	7
Pregnant Women # over 18	77
Separated Children	16
Single-female headed Households	73
Single-male headed Households	76
Unaccompanied Children	2

Figure 4: Voulnerable populations



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) TIGRAY REGION ETHIOPIA

ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

INCREASE

DECREASE

NEW

NO CHANGE

UNCOVERED/CLOSED

Round 11 - 12 Comparison Table

Zono	Zone Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 12			% change in estimated # of	Round 11		
Zone			HHs	Individuals	Sites	HHs	HHs	Individuals	Sites
Central	Abiyiadi	Conflict	248	534	1	-9.82%	275	527	1
Central	Adwa	Conflict	722	1,267	1	+3.59%	697	1,215	1
Central	Ahferom	Conflict	690	3,909	4	+0.73%	685	3,894	4
Central	Axum	Conflict	765	1,565	1	+3.24%	741	1,526	1
Central	Kola Temben	Conflict	51	70	1	0.0%	51	70	1
Central	Laelay Maychew	Conflict	70	98	1	0.0%			
Central	Mereb Leke	Conflict	578	2,602	8	0.0%	578	2,645	8
Central	Tanqua Abergele	Conflict	34	59	1	+13.33%	30	55	1
Central	Werei Leke	Conflict	125	265	4	+2.46%	122	251	4
Central Total			3,283	10,369	22	+3.27%	3,179	10,183	21
Eastern	Adigrat Town	Conflict	614	1,026	1	+11.84%	549	893	1
Eastern	Atsbi Wenberta	Conflict	27	54	1	+35.00%	20	29	1
Eastern	Erob	Conflict	30	138	1	0.0%	30	138	1
Eastern	Ganta Afeshum	Conflict	650	812	7	+28.46%	506	657	6
Eastern	Gulomekeda	Conflict	126	544	1	0.0%	126	544	1
Eastern	Hawzen	Conflict	267	396	2	-25.63%	359	489	2
Eastern	Kelete Awelallo	Conflict	28	70	1	0.0%			
	Saesie								
Eastern	Tsaedaemba	Conflict	22	44	1	0.0%	22	44	1
Eastern	Wukro Town	Conflict	182	391	1	+52.94%	119	298	1
Eastern Total			1,946	3,475	16	+12.42%	1,731	3,092	14



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

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 12			% change in estimated # of	Round 11		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites	HHs	HHs	Individuals	Sites
Mekelle	Ayder Sub City	Conflict	271	749	1	0.0%	271	749	1
Mekelle	Hadnet Sub City	Conflict	247	623	1	+11.26%	222	490	1
Mekelle	Hawelti Sub City	Conflict	475	1,211	1	-12.84%	545	1,654	1
	Kedamay Weyane								
Mekelle	Sub City	Conflict	172	357	1	-46.75%	323	541	1
Mekelle	Quiha Subcity	Conflict	124	384	1	+29.17%	96	296	1
Mekelle	Semen Sub City	Conflict	674	2,128	1	-2.18%	689	2,604	1
Mekelle Total			2,149	6,015	7	-5.91%	2,284	6,818	7
North Western	Asgede Tsimbila	Conflict	231	325	1	+50.98%	153	210	1
North Western	Laelay Adiyabo	Climate Induced	100	293	1	0.0%	100	293	1
North Western	Laelay Adiyabo	Conflict	60	107	1	-13.04%	69	113	1
North Western	Medebay Zana	Conflict	24	34	1	-38.46%	39	58	1
North Western	Sheraro Town	Conflict	48	86	1	+6.67%	45	85	1
North Western	Shire Endaselasie	Conflict	788	2,687	1	+11.46%	707	2,687	1
North Western	Tselemti	Conflict	225	356	1	+56.25%	144	261	1
North Western Total		1,476	3,888	7	+17.42%	1,257	3,707	7	
South East	Degua Temben	Conflict	39	69	1	+11.43%	35	62	1
South East	Enderta	Conflict	46	187	2	0.0%	46	187	2
South East	Hintalo Wejirat	Conflict	94	264	2	0.0%	94	264	2
South East	Saharti Samre	Conflict	47	83	2	0.0%	47	83	2



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

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 12			% change in estimated # of	Round 11		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites	HHs	HHs	Individuals	Sites
South East Total		226	603	7	+1.80%	222	596	7	
Southern	Alamata	Conflict	324	881	1	+14.08%	284	709	1
Southern	Endamehoni	Conflict	86	271	4	+11.69%	77	234	3
Southern	Korem Town	Conflict	59	135	1	+11.32%	53	109	1
Southern	Maychew	Conflict	114	292	1	0.0%	114	292	1
Southern	Raya Alamata	Climate Induced	327	1,168	5	0.0%	327	1,168	5
Southern	Raya Alamata	Conflict	241	688	4	-24.21%	318	1,038	4
Southern	Raya Azebo	Conflict	601	1,558	5	+57.33%	382	1,420	5
Southern Total		1,752	4,993	21	+12.67%	1,555	4,970	20	
Western	Kafta Humera	Conflict	204	295	4	-28.42%	285	399	4
Western	Setit Humera	Conflict	280	476	1	-41.79%	481	609	1
Western Total		484	771	5	-36.81%	766	1,008	5	
Climate Induced Sum		427	1,461	6	0.0%	427	1,461	6	
Conflict Sum			10,889	28,653	79	+3.05%	10,567	28,913	75
Grand Total			11,316	30,114	85	+2.93%	10,994	30,374	81



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) TIGRAY 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 tool based on the age range and sex of the household (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

members of 20 randomly selected households from the site.

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