

### CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

1,472,209	Conflict Affected IDPs
531,001	Climate Induced* IDPs
72,068	Other Drivers of Displacement**
1,083	Sites Assessed
139	Inaccessible Sites***
1,083	Total number of Sites analyzed

The majority of the recorded population were displaced during 2017 with 599 sites reportedly opening in 2017 (DTM Rounds 3-8). In terms of overall cause of displacement, conflict was reported as the primary driver (1,472,209 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (531,001 IDPs). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict constantly being the primary cause of displacement across the country (see figure 1).

*It should be noted that a number of the drought affected communities were originally supported through the government led integrated service sites set up in drought affected areas.*

*\*Through collaboration with the NDRMC, displacement caused by environmental factors such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods and landslides have been categorized as "Climate Induced Displacement".*

*\*\*Other drivers of displacement include displacement due to economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic eruptions.*

*\*\*\*On the basis of an inaccessible site in this round which has been assessed in a previous round. For these sites data from the most recent site assessment is used in the analysis. Sites were inaccessible as a result of security or physical access issues. 61% of inaccessible sites were in Oromia, 27% in Somali and 12% in other regions.*

#### SITES OPENED

302 BEFORE 2017  
 599 DURING 2017  
 182 IN 2018

#### TIME AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

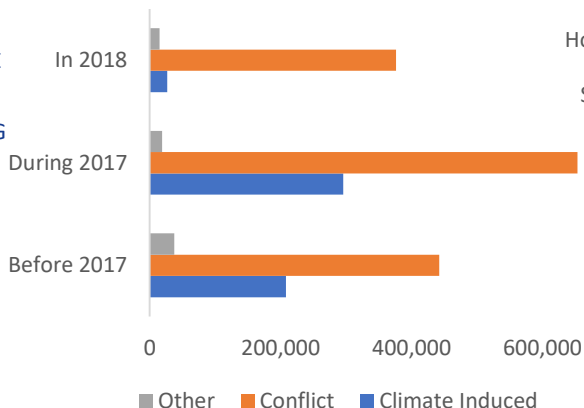


Figure 1: # of Sites displaced & cause

#### TYPES OF DISPLACEMENT SITES

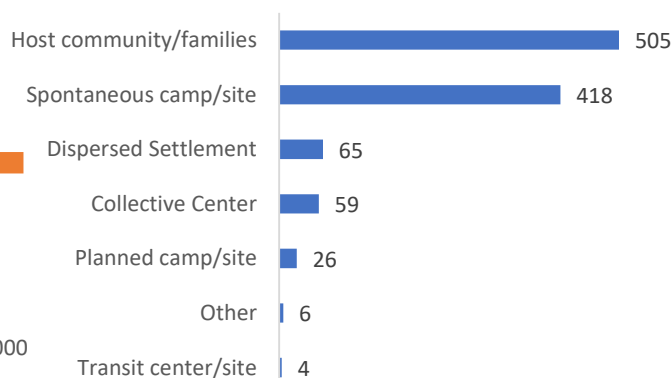


Figure 2: # of sites by type

### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

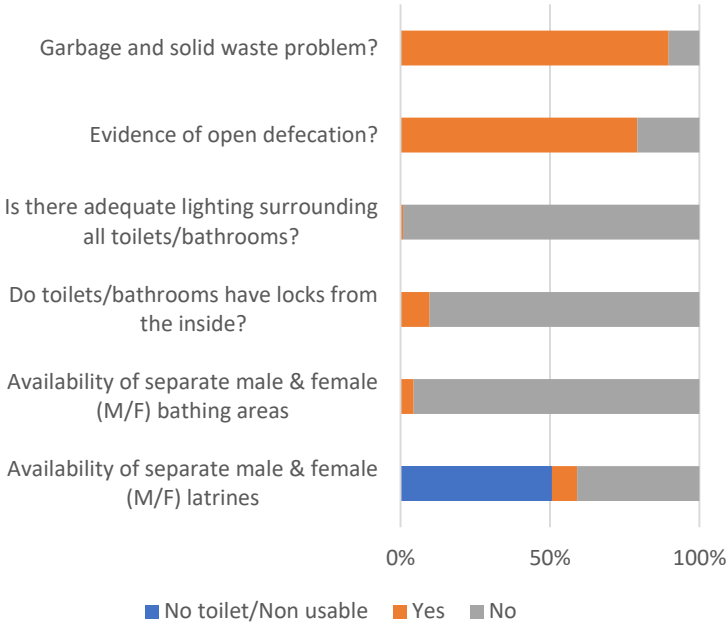


Figure 3: % of sites by key water, sanitation & hygiene indicator

### FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOODS

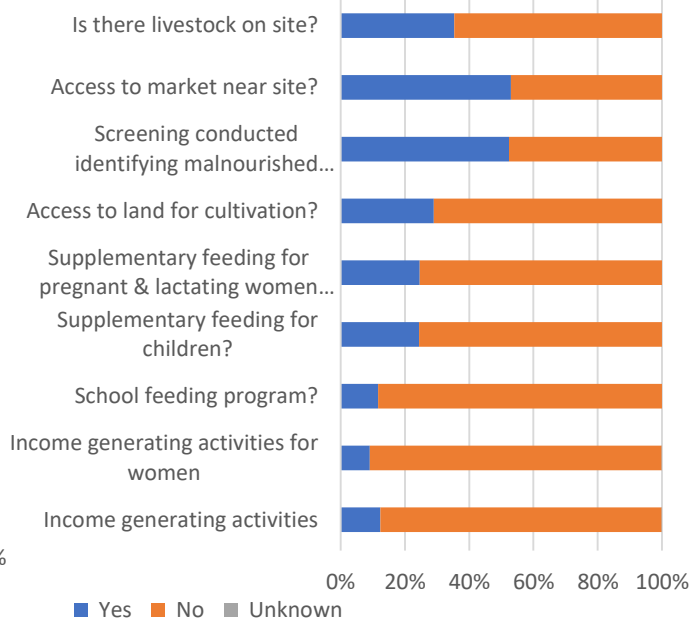


Figure 4: % of sites by key food, nutrition & livelihoods indicator

### NON-FOOD ITEMS

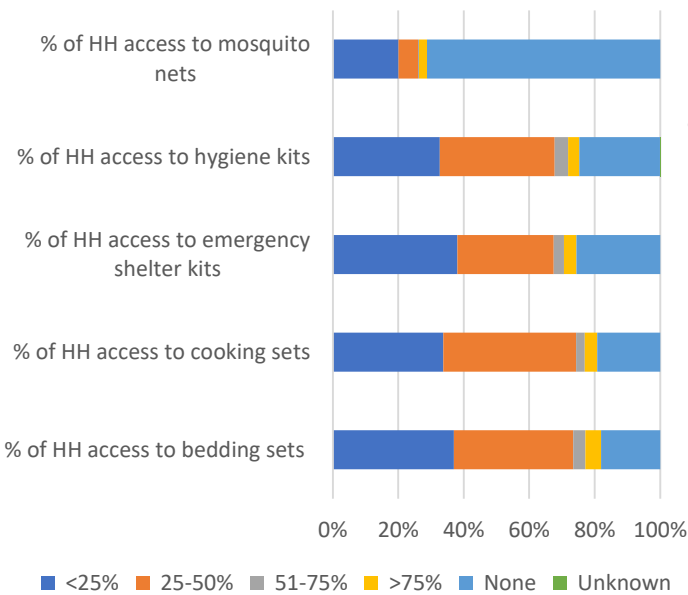


Figure 5: % of sites by selected NFI indicator

### SHELTER

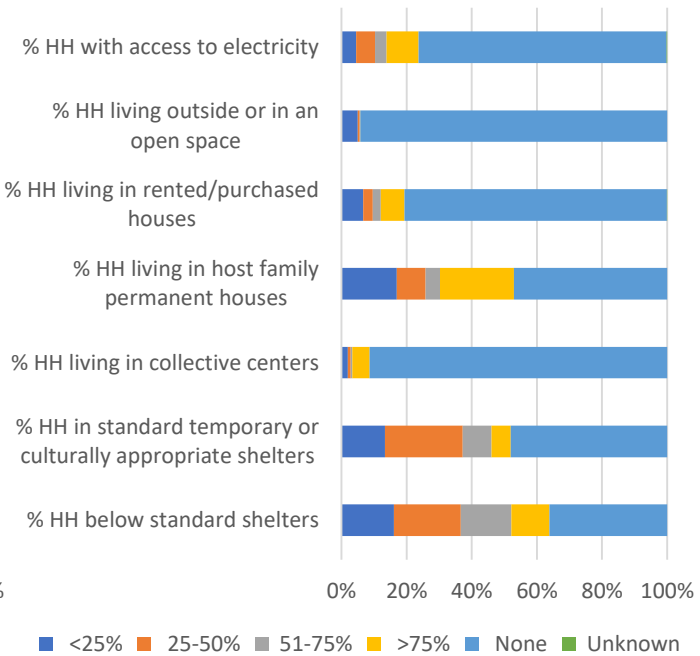


Figure 6: % of sites by selected shelter indicator

### PROTECTION

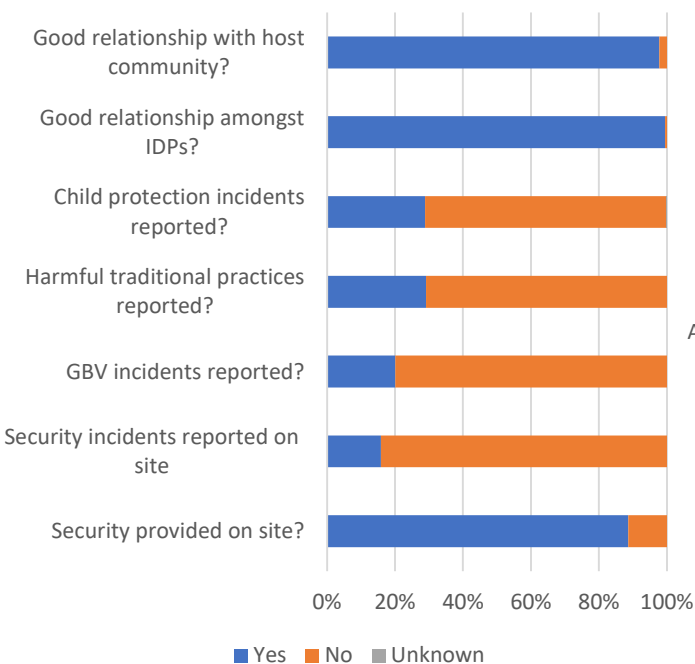


Figure 7: % of sites by selected protection indicator

### EDUCATION

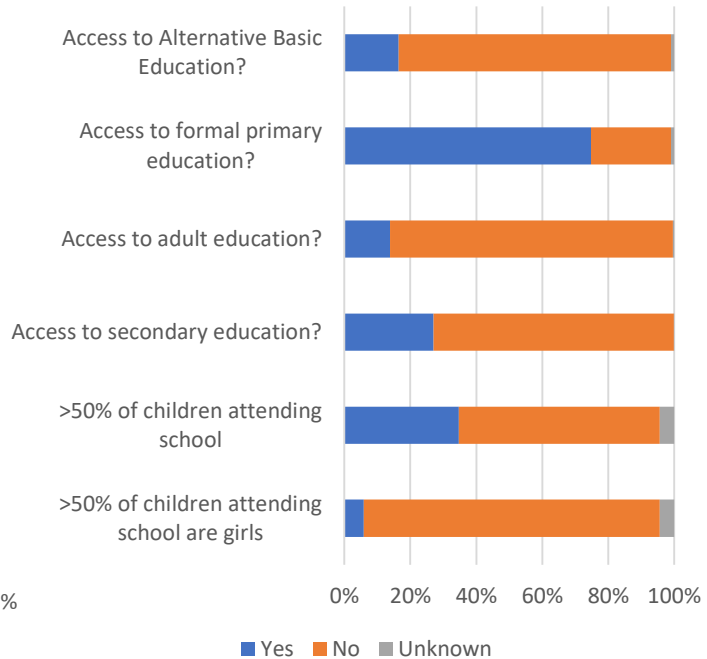


Figure 8: % of sites by selected education indicator

### DEMOGRAPHICS

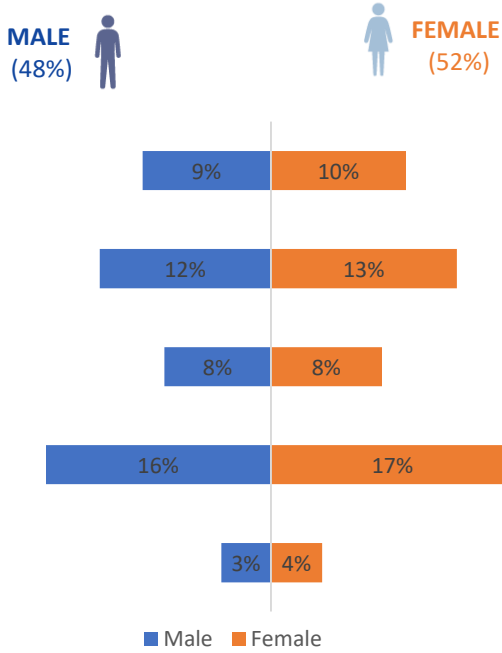


Figure 8: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

### HEALTH

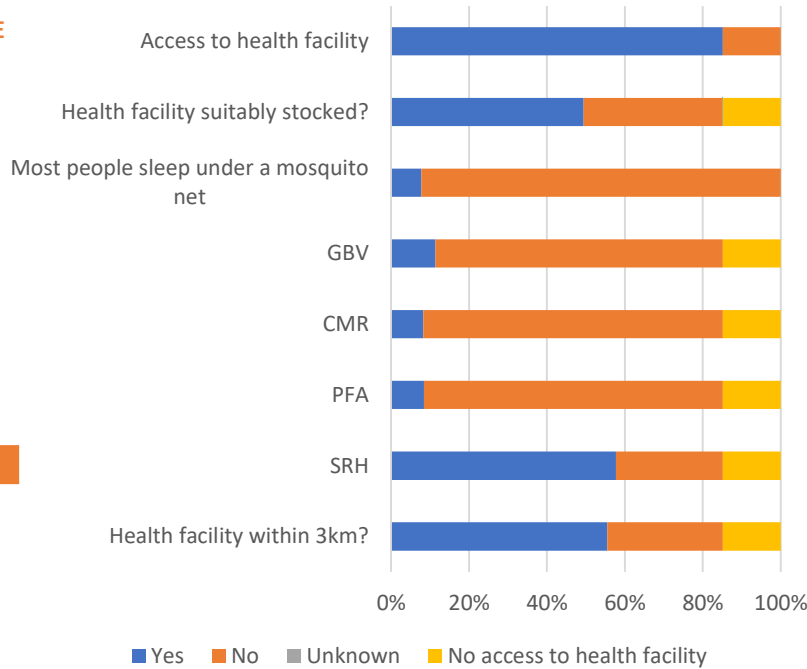


Figure 9: % of sites by selected health indicator

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 ■

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 13			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 12		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Addis Ababa	Conflict	1,854	6,490	1	0.00%	1,854	6,490	1
Addis Ababa	Total	1,854	6,490	1	0.00%	1,854	6,490	1
Afar	Climate Induced	7,201	39,500	42	-1.34%	7,299	43,791	42
Afar	Conflict	668	3,741	5	0.00%	668	4,107	5
Afar	Other	947	5,096	7	0.00%	947	5,682	7
Afar	Total	8,816	48,337	54	-1.10%	8,914	53,580	54
Amhara	Climate Induced	47	247	2	-51.55%	97	436	2
Amhara	Conflict	3,685	11,574	45	+168.98%	1,370	5,198	31
Amhara	Other				-100.00%	33	149	1
Amhara	Total	3,732	11,821	47	+148.80%	1,500	5,783	34
Dire Dawa	Conflict	2,295	12,559	2	+33.82%	1,715	8,575	1
Dire Dawa	Total	2,295	12,559	2	+33.82%	1,715	8,575	1
Gambella	Climate Induced	535	3,745	1	NEW/UNCOVERED			
Gambella	Conflict	2,691	17,328	13	+5.74%	2,545	12,735	13
Gambella	Total	3,226	21,073	14	+26.76%	2,545	12,735	13
Hareri	Conflict	417	1,755	8	-31.07%	605	3,025	8
Hareri	Total	417	1,755	8	-31.07%	605	3,025	8

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 13			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 12		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Oromia	Climate Induced	17,647	135,221	54	-23.86%	23,176	121,540	58
Oromia	Conflict	116,720	705,332	388	+6.22%	109,886	667,691	380
Oromia	Other	9,534	66,972	24	+67.91%	5,678	34,433	21
Oromia Total		143,901	907,525	466	+3.72%	138,740	823,664	459
Somali	Climate Induced	57,604	351,121	216	-6.66%	61,711	374,262	217
Somali	Conflict	110,642	665,045	172	-6.09%	117,815	716,948	168
Somali Total		168,246	1,016,166	388	-6.28%	179,526	1,091,210	385
Tigray	Climate Induced	327	1,167	5	-23.42%	427	1,461	6
Tigray	Conflict	20,515	48,385	98	+88.40%	10,889	28,653	79
Tigray Total		20,842	49,552	103	+84.18%	11,316	30,114	85
Climate Induced Sum		83,361	531,001	320	-10.08%	92,710	541,490	325
Conflict Sum		259,487	1,472,209	732	+4.91%	247,347	1,453,422	686
Other Sum		10,481	72,068	31	+57.42%	6,658	40,264	29
Grand Total		353,329	2,075,278	1,083	+1.91%	346,715	2,035,176	1,040

### 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](http://www.globaldtm.info).

### DTM IN ETHIOPIA

In Ethiopia, data is collected at zone, woreda and site level. Since September 2016, thirteen rounds of assessments have been completed and a thirteenth 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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Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection

