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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | ETHIOPIA

MOBILITY TRACKING RAPID RESPONSE ASSESSMENT ROUND 4



**WEST GUJI AND GEDEO ZONE
12-30 NOVEMBER 2018**



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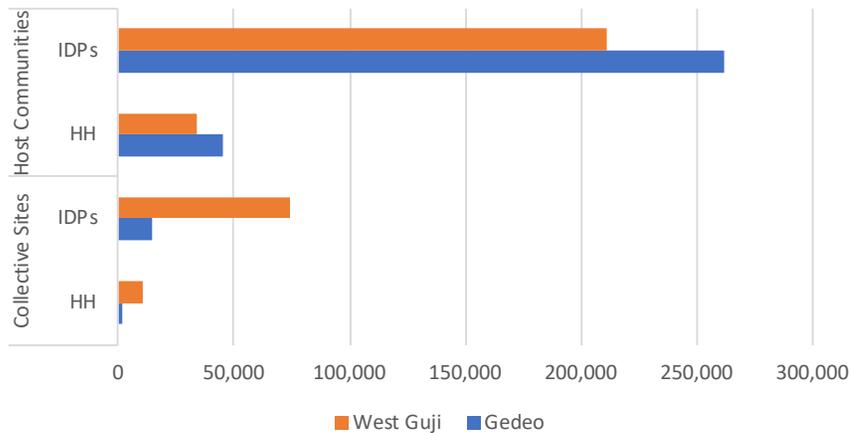
OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

WEST GUJI AND GEDEO ZONE
12-30 NOVEMBER 2018

CONTEXT

From April to July 2018 a localized conflict in Gedeo and West Guji zones caused the displacement of 958,175 people. Of these, an estimated 166,792 individuals were displaced in West Guji while 791,383 individuals were reportedly displaced in Gedeo. As of 30 November 2018, a total of 560,293 individuals (284,566 in West Guji and 275,727 in Gedeo) were found to be displaced in the Gedeo – West Guji . 472,152 individuals are living in host communities (210,651 in 89 communities in West Guji and 261,501 in 116 communities in Gedeo) while 88,141 are living in collective sites (73,915 in 49 sites in West Guji and 14,226 in 8 sites in Gedeo).

Number of IDP individuals / households



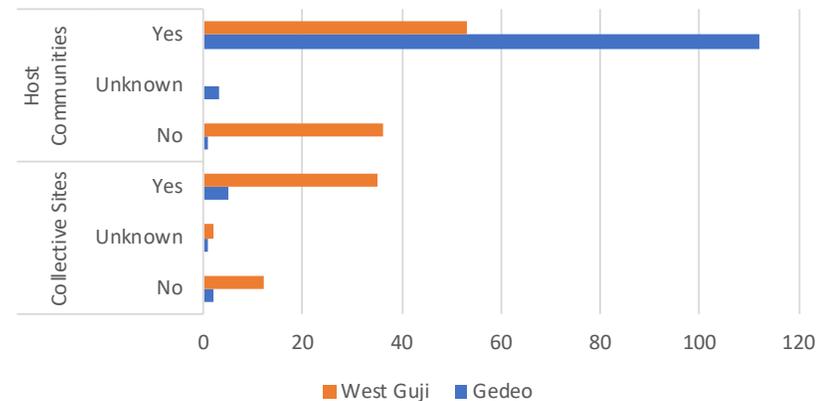
VULNERABILITIES

In total, 12,810 pregnant women (7,513 in Gedeo and 5,657 in West Guji) and 20,805 breastfeeding mothers (11,475 in Gedeo and 9330 in West Guji) were identified. In addition, 3,948 individuals were reported to suffer from health-related vulnerabilities, including 298 persons with mental disabilities (85 in Gedeo and 213 in West Guji), 2,340 persons with chronic illnesses or serious medical conditions (439 in Gedeo and 1,901 in West Guji), and 1,310 persons with physical disabilities (544 in Gedeo and 766 in West Guji).

MOBILITY

Repeated displacement was widely reported. Previously displaced IDPs were identified in 112 host communities (out of 116) and 5 collective sites (out of 8) in Gedeo, and in 53 host communities (out of 89) and 35 collective sites (out of 49) in West Guji. Most IDPs originate from West Guji zone. Gedeo hosts 230,908 IDPs from West Guji (217,200 in host communities and 13,708 in collective sites), 34,642 from within Gedeo itself (34,281 in host communities and only 361 in collective sites) and 10,177 from Guji (10,020 in host communities and 157 in collective sites). West Guji hosts 146,568 IDPs from within the zone (98,132 in host communities and 48,436 in collective sites) and 137,998 from Gedeo (112,519 in host communities and 25,479 in collective sites).

Number of sites with previously displaced IDPs



SITE DETAILS

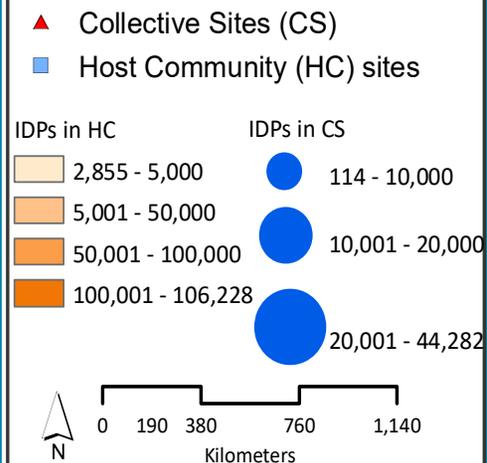
Three collective sites (two in West Guji and one in Gedeo) and six host communities (3 in each zone) are inaccessible by car. In West Guji, 41 collective sites out of 49 reported not having a site management agency (SMA) at the site, while in Gedeo only 2 out of 8 reported this. All but one of the sites with an SMA are managed by the government; the remaining one by IOM. Among the host communities, 7 out of 205 reported that no registration activities were taking place. All 7 sites are located in Gedeo. No information on registration activities was available for an additional 3 sites in Gedeo and one in West Guji.



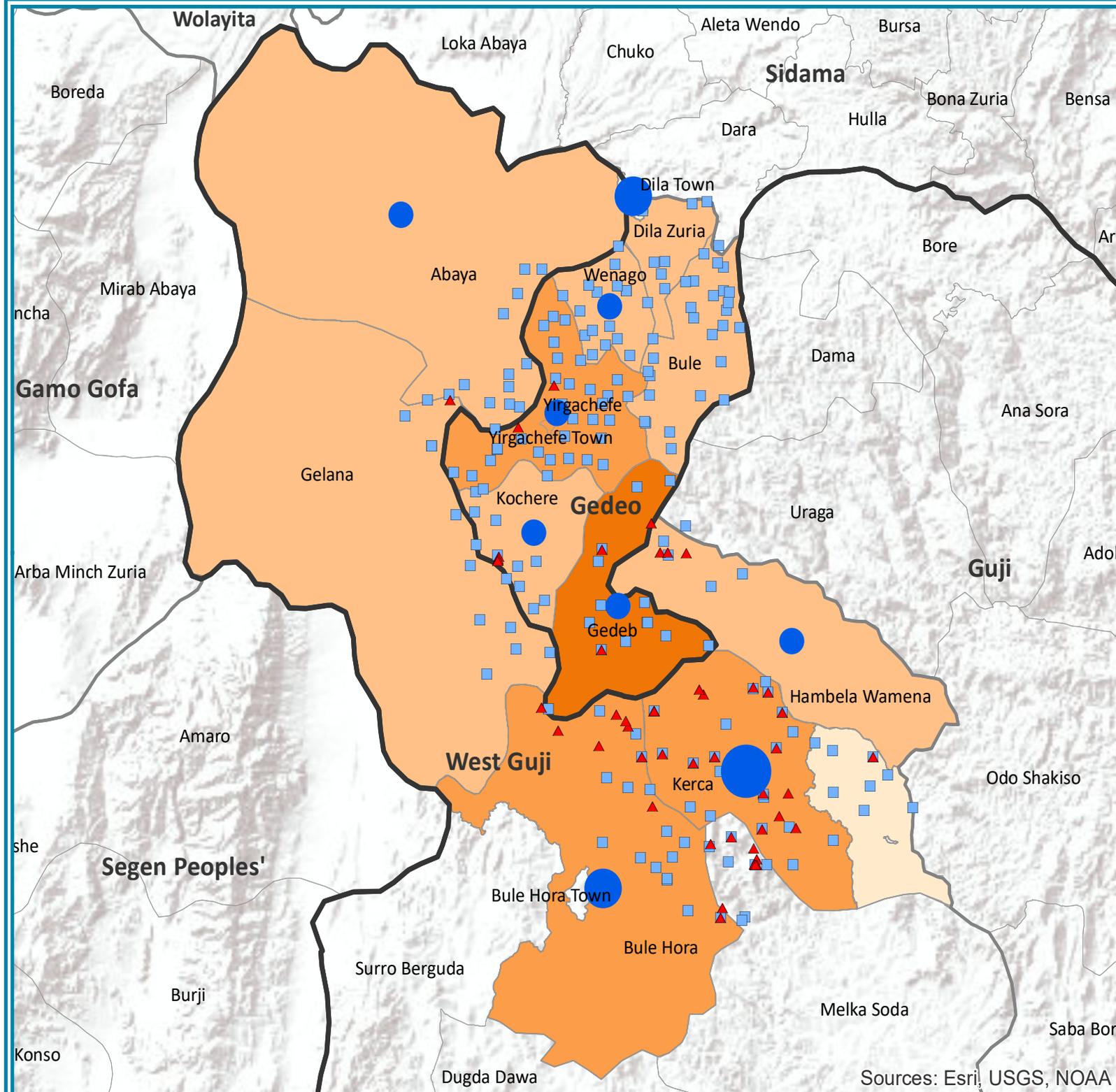
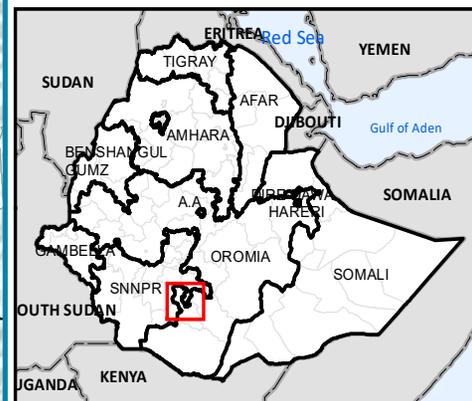
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OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT Conflict induced displacement in West Guji and Gedeo zones RRA Round 4



Sources : IOM
Map production date : 10 Dec 2018
This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not
imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
www.displacement.iom.int/ethiopia
dtmethiopia@iom.int



Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

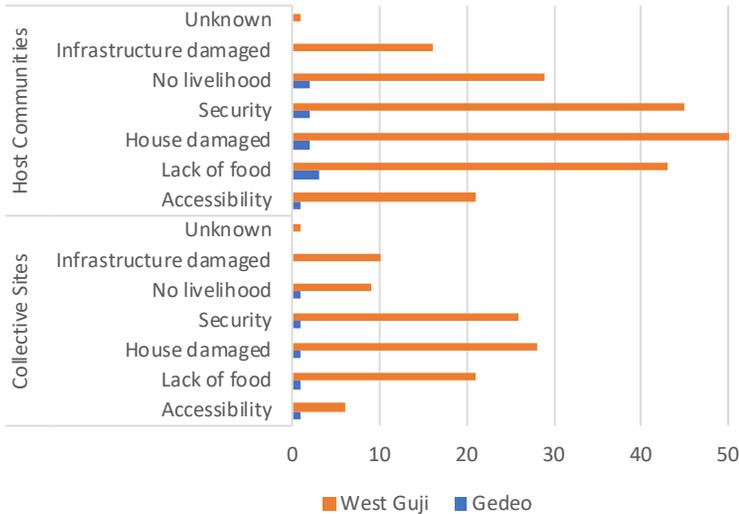
IDP COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS

WEST GUJI AND GEDEO ZONE
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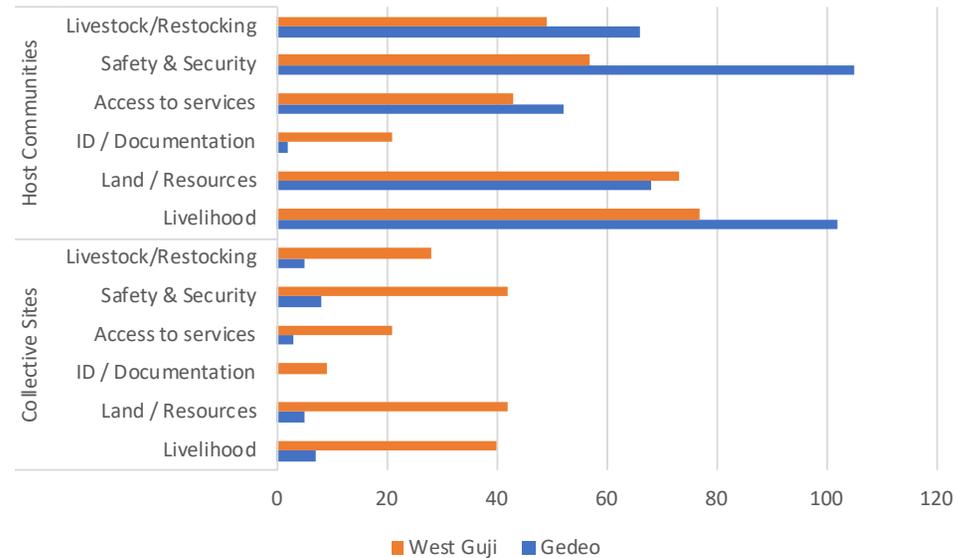
FACTORS PREVENTING RETURN

The most commonly reported factor preventing return was housing damage, this was reported in 81 sites across both zones. Security was the second most reported factor preventing return in 74 sites. Lack of food was also reported as a significant factor preventing return (68 sites).

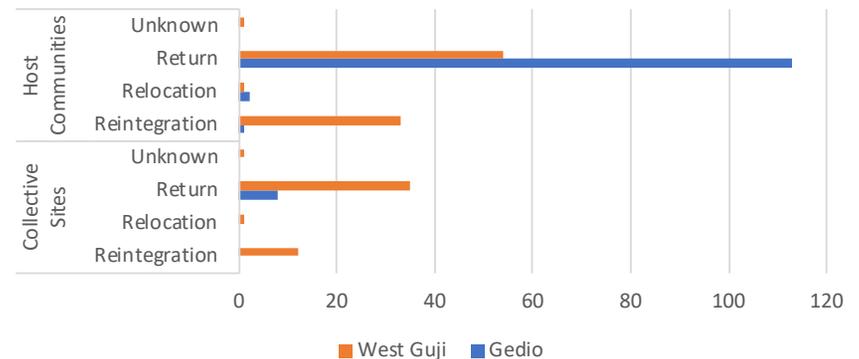
Factors preventing the return of the largest IDP group on site (number of sites)



Support needed by the majority of IDPs to return or reintegrate (number of sites)



Durable solution preferred by the majority of IDPs on site (number of sites)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS: SUPPORT NEEDED TO FACILITATE SAFE RETURN

Despite the reported challenges with returns, the majority of IDPs in host communities and collective sites across both zones reported that they preferred return as a durable solution to their displacement. Livelihood support was the most commonly reported type of support required to facilitate safe return (179 sites). Support to ensure safety and security at locations of origin was also commonly reported. IDPs in 162 sites considered this support to be necessary for successful returns. Support in the area of land and resources (141 sites) as well as livestock restocking (115 sites) also featured prominently.

SELF REPORTED NEEDS: SECTOR OVERVIEW

WEST GUJI AND GEDEO ZONE

12-30 NOVEMBER 2018

Data reported below is a brief summary of key indicators, for a comprehensive overview of all indicators collected please see the full dataset

IDPS IN COLLECTIVE SITES

SHELTER

At two collective sites in West Guji, between 25% and 75% of households are living outside or in open spaces. At 36 of 57 sites (33 in West Guji and 3 in Gedeo) between 25% and 75% of households are living in self constructed shelters which were below standard at the time of the assessment. Below standard shelters include those without waterproofing, with no covering or with a weak structure.

WASH

43 sites (38 in West Guji and 5 in Gedeo) reported that there is insufficient water for the population. 37 sites (34 in West Guji and 3 in Gedeo) reported that all women lack female hygiene products, while a further 11 sites (6 in West Guji and 5 in Gedeo) reported that between 25% and 75% of women lack access to female hygiene products.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

48 sites (45 in West Guji and 3 in Gedeo) reported that most IDP households access food through food distributions. The remaining sites reported that food is provided by relatives (4 sites), exchanged with other items (2 sites) and purchased at the market (3 sites). Seven sites (6 in West Guji and one in Gedeo) reported that IDPs lack access to a market.

HEALTH

4 sites, all located in West Guji, reported that there is no healthcare facility within reach of the IDP sites. 29 sites (25 in West Guji and 4 in Gedeo) reported off-site healthcare facilities, 12 of which are more than half an hour away on foot.

EDUCATION

35 sites (30 in West Guji and 5 in Gedeo) reported that children of displaced households are able to access formal primary education services, while the remaining 22 reported that they are not. Only 6 sites (5 in West Guji and one in Gedeo) provide access to Alternative Basic Education (ABE) or temporary learning centers for displaced children.

LIVELIHOOD

50 sites (42 in West Guji and 8 in Gedeo) reported that no IDP households have access to income-generating activities, and an additional 5 sites reported that between 50% and 75% of households lack a source of income.

PROTECTION

Two sites in West Guji and one in Gedeo reported a lack of security provision on-site.

IDPS IN HOST COMMUNITIES

SHELTER

In 3 host communities in West Guji approximately 25% of the households are living outside or in an open space, while in one community in Gedeo approximately 50% of households are living outside. 88 communities (45 in West Guji and 43 in Gedeo) reported that at least 25% of IDPs are living in below standard self-constructed shelters. 129 communities (47 in West Guji and 82 in Gedeo) reported that some IDP households are renting space from the host community. 117 communities (78 in West Guji and 39 in Gedeo) reported that emergency shelter kits are the most needed NFI.

WASH

115 communities (71 in West Guji and 44 in Gedeo) reported that there is not enough water available for the population. 71 communities (46 in West Guji and 25 in Gedeo) reported that water is sourced primarily from surface sources, such as ponds, canals, rivers, lakes, or birkats, while another 42 (8 in West Guji and 34 in Gedeo) reported that water is sourced from unprotected springs. 141 communities reported that all women lack access to female hygiene products, while another 36 reported that between 25% and 75% of women do not have access.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

100 communities (68 in West Guji and 32 in Gedeo) reported that most IDP households access food through food distributions. The remaining communities reported that food is provided by relatives (60 communities), purchased at the market (43 communities) or exchanged with other items (2 communities). 13 communities (5 in West Guji and 8 in Gedeo) reported that IDPs lack access to a market.

HEALTH

8 communities, all located in West Guji, reported that there is no healthcare facility within reach of the IDP sites. 118 communities (57 in West Guji and 61 in Gedeo) reported off-site healthcare facilities, half of which are more than half an hour away on foot.

EDUCATION

27 communities (9 in West Guji and 18 in Gedeo) reported that children of displaced households are unable to access formal primary education services.

LIVELIHOOD

153 communities (59 in West Guji and 94 in Gedeo) reported that no IDP households have access to income-generating activities, and an additional 22 communities reported that between 50% and 75% of households lack a source of income.

PROTECTION

Three communities in West Guji and two in Gedeo reported a lack of security provision in the kebele.