Causes of displacement
- Conflict
- Climate induced
- Others

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 38 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- 100,001 - 192,671
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

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

Sources : IOM Map production date : 21 Dec 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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CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

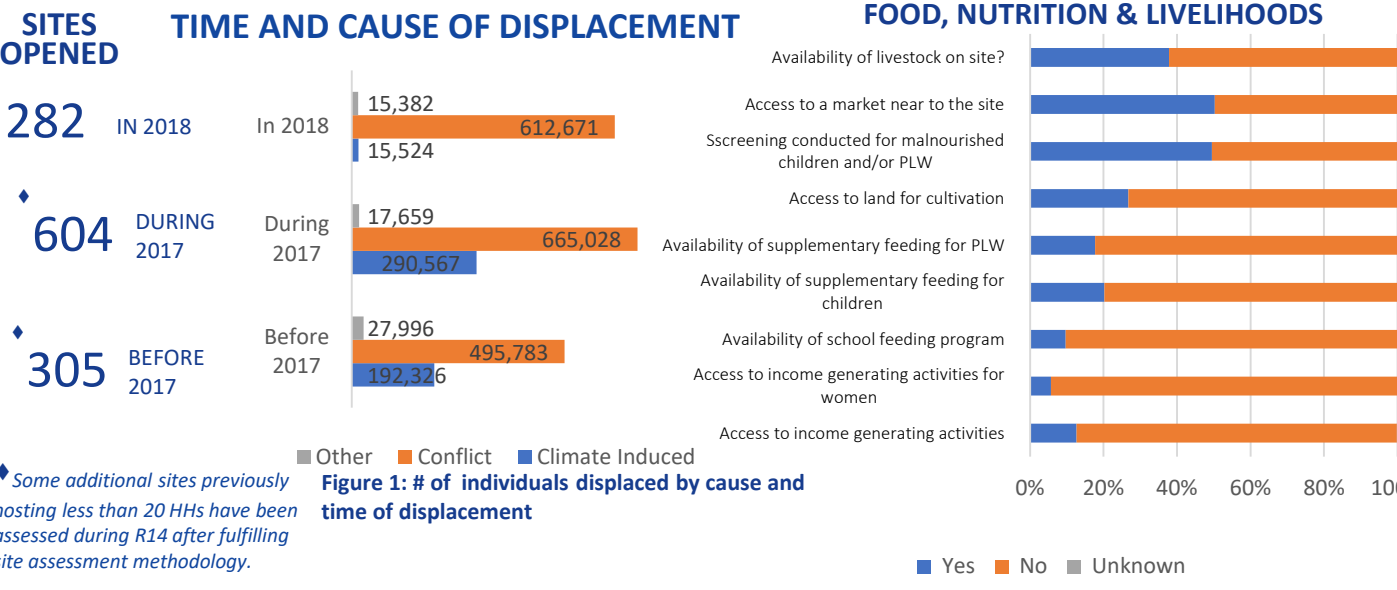|	
1,773,482	Conflict Affected IDPs
498,417	Climate Induced* IDPs
61,037	People displaced by Other factors **
1,043	Sites Assessed
148	Inaccessible Sites***
1,191	Total number of Sites analyzed

The majority of the recorded population were displaced during 2017 with 604 sites which reportedly opened in 2017 (DTM Rounds 3-8). Conflict was reported as the primary driver of displacement (1,773,482 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (498,417 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". Please note that IDP figures are cumulative including numbers from protracted displacements.

**Other factors causing displacement were reported to be economic/development projects, severe wind, fire, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions.

*** When sites which have been assessed in previous rounds are inaccessible in the current round, data from the most recent site assessment will be used in the analysis. However, there are uncovered sites in Benishangul Gumuz region due to security condition; hence IDP figures from this region are not included in this report.

TIME AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

SITES OPENED

282 IN 2018

604 DURING 2017

305 BEFORE 2017

In 2018
- 15,382
- 612,671
- 15,524

During 2017
- 17,659
- 665,028
- 290,567

Before 2017
- 27,996
- 495,783
- 192,326

◼ Other ◼ Conflict ◼ Climate Induced

Figure 1: # of individuals displaced by cause and time of displacement

♦ Some additional sites previously hosting less than 20 HHs have been assessed during R14 after fulfilling site assessment methodology.

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOODS

- Availability of livestock on site?
- Access to a market near to the site
- Sscreening conducted for malnourished children and/or PLW
- Access to land for cultivation
- Availability of supplementary feeding for PLW
- Availability of supplementary feeding for children
- Availability of school feeding program
- Access to income generating activities for women
- Access to income generating activities

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

◼ Yes ◼ No ◼ Unknown

Figure 2: % of sites by key food, nutrition & livelihoods indicator
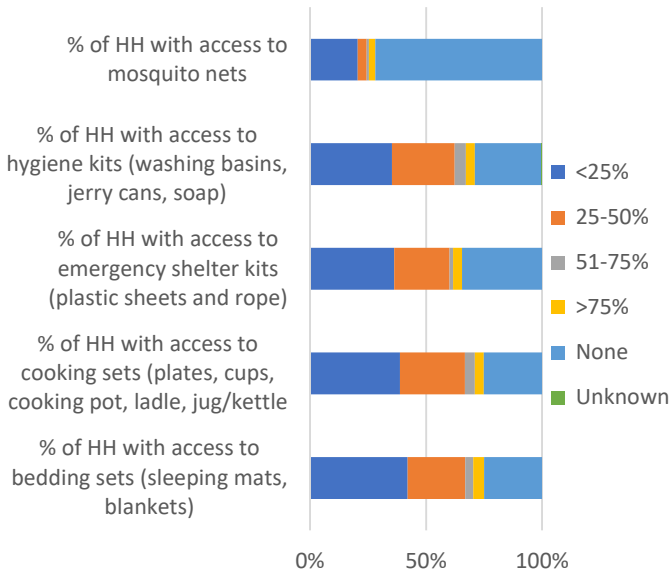
NON-FOOD ITEMS

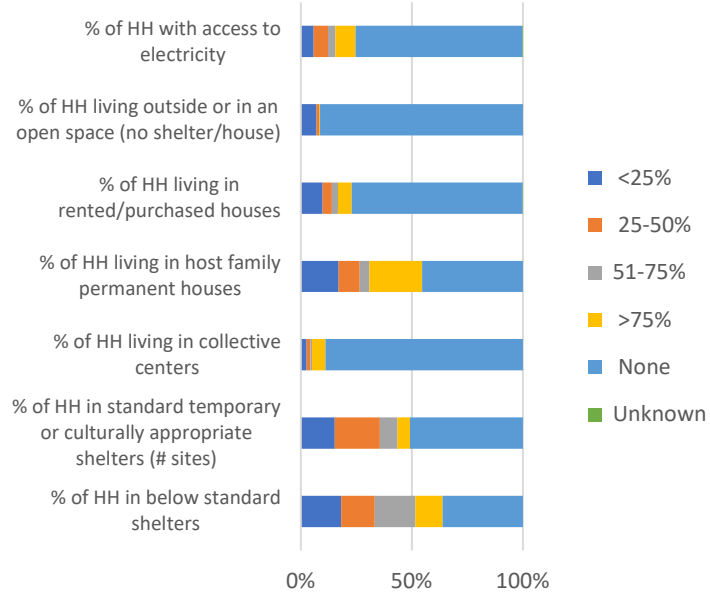**Figure 3: % of sites by selected NFI indicator**

SHELTER
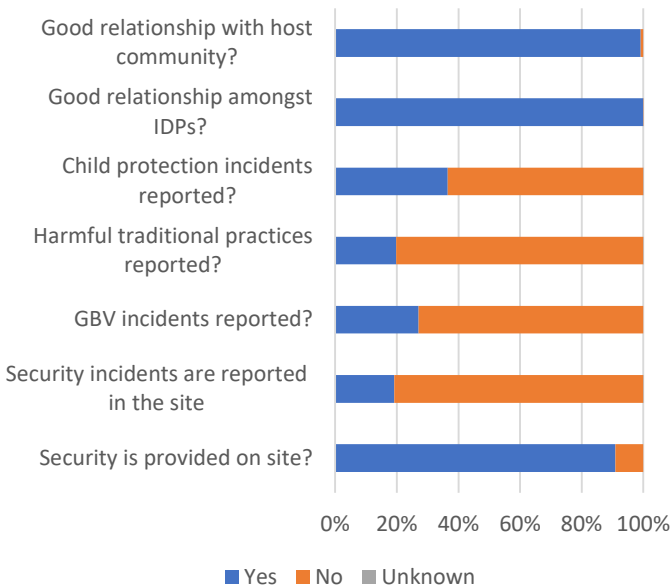

Figure 4: % of sites by selected shelter indicator

PROTECTION

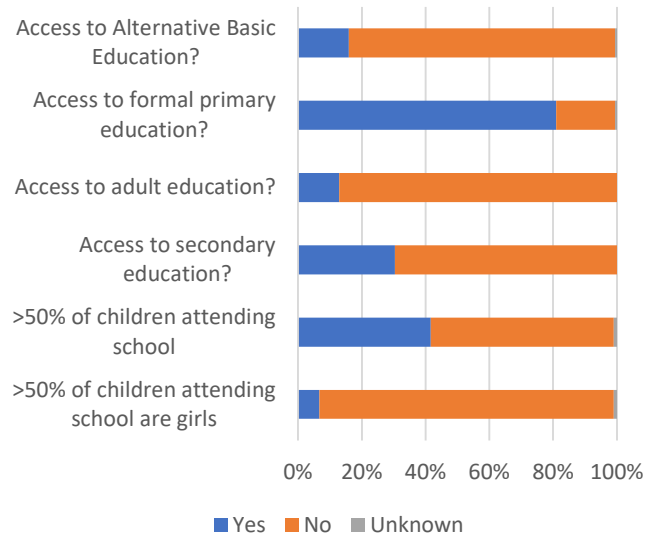**Figure 5: % of sites by selected protection indicator**

EDUCATION

Figure 6: % of sites by selected education indicator

DEMOGRAPHICS

MALE (49%)   **FEMALE (51%)**

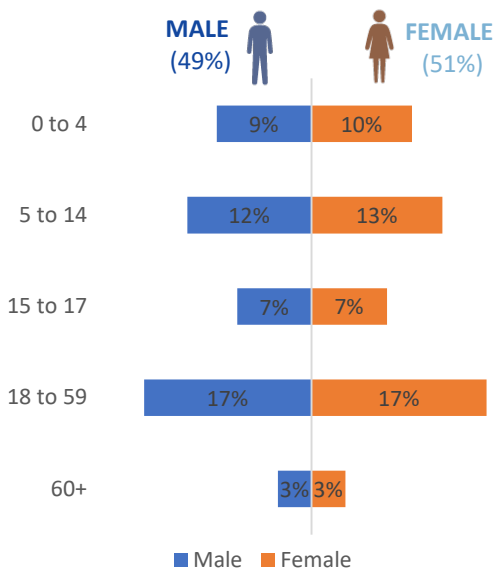| Age	Male	Female
0 to 4	9%	10%
5 to 14	12%	13%
15 to 17	7%	7%
18 to 59	17%	17%
60+	3%	3%

Figure 7: Gender and age distribution of displaced population
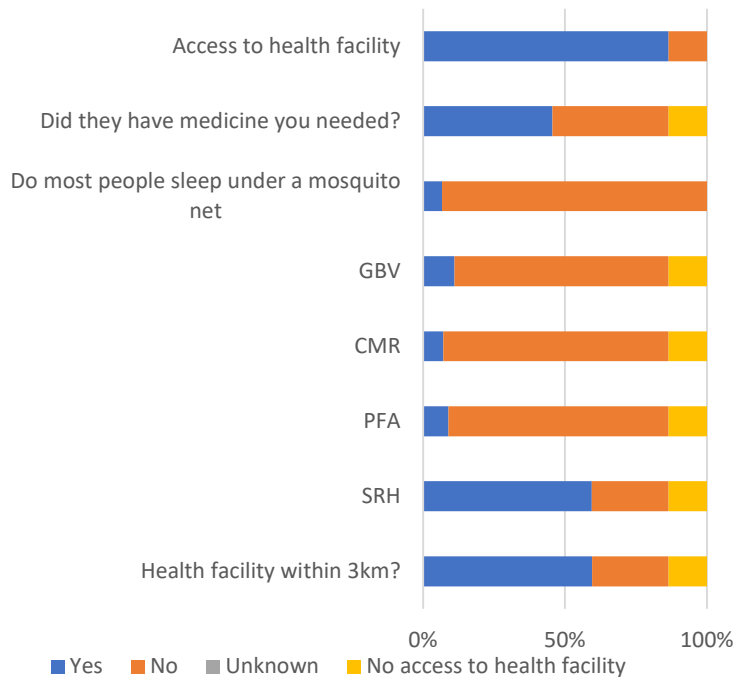
HEALTH

Figure 8: % 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 🟨

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 14			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 13		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Addis Ababa	Conflict	1,854	6,583	1	0.00%	1,854	6,490	1
Addis Ababa Total		1,854	6,583	1	0.00%	1,854	6,490	1
Afar	Climate Induced	7,165	42,115	42	-0.50%	7,201	39,500	42
Afar	Conflict	668	3,417	5	0.00%	668	3,741	5
Afar	Other	947	5,087	7	0.00%	947	5,096	7
Afar Total		8,780	50,619	54	-0.41%	8,816	48,337	54
Amhara	Climate Induced	47	254	2	0.00%	47	247	2
Amhara	Conflict	4,062	13,265	57	+10.23%	3,685	11,574	45
Amhara Total		4,109	13,519	59	+10.10%	3,732	11,821	47
Dire Dawa	Conflict	2,295	11,245	2	0.00%	2,295	12,559	2
Dire Dawa Total		2,295	11,245	2	0.00%	2,295	12,559	2
Gambella	Climate Induced	535	3,746	1	0.00%	535	3,745	1
Gambella	Conflict	3,089	20,943	13	+14.79%	2,691	17,328	13
Gambella Total		3,624	24,689	14	+12.34%	3,226	21,073	14
Hareri	Conflict	498	2,044	8	+19.42%	417	1,755	8
Hareri Total		498	2,044	8	+19.42%	417	1,755	8
Oromia	Climate Induced	14,231	103,440	44	-19.36%	17,647	135,221	54
Oromia	Conflict	158,202	986,458	447	+35.54%	116,720	705,332	388
Oromia	Other	8,339	55,950	24	-12.53%	9,534	66,972	24
Oromia Total		180,772	1,145,848	515	+25.62%	143,901	907,525	466
Somali	Climate Induced	57,826	347,694	216	+0.39%	57,604	351,121	216
Somali	Conflict	109,826	658,582	173	-0.74%	110,642	665,045	172
Somali Total		167,652	1,006,276	389	-0.35%	168,246	1,016,166	388
Tigray	Climate Induced	327	1,168	5	0.00%	327	1,167	5
Tigray	Conflict	33,121	70,945	144	+61.45%	20,515	48,385	98
Tigray Total		33,448	72,113	149	+60.48%	20,842	49,552	103
	Climate Induced Sum	80,131	498,417	310	-3.87%	83,361	531,001	320
	Conflict Sum	313,615	1,773,482	850	+20.86%	259,487	1,472,209	732
	Other Sum	9,286	61,037	31	-11.40%	10,481	72,068	31

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 in 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, fourteen rounds of assessments have been completed and the fifteenth 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.

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection