

SITE ASSESSMENT — DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

- 1,645,867 Conflict Affected IDPs
- 518,334 Climate Induced IDPs
- 71,089 IDPs Displaced By Other Factors **
- 1,132 Sites Assessed
- 124 Inaccessible sites ***
- 1,256 Total number of sites analyzed

This analysis represents a snapshot of the displacement context from 1st May to 1st June 2019. It does not reflect any return movements or other changes which may have taken place after the period of data collection.

The majority of the recorded population were displaced before 2018 with 877 sites reportedly opening in 2016 or 2017 (DTM Rounds 1-8). Conflict was reported as the primary driver of displacement with 1,645,867 conflict-affected IDPs tracked through the Site Assessment. Climate-induced displacement was the second largest cause of displacement with a total of 518,334 IDPs. Through collaboration with NDRMC, “climate-induced” displacement is defined as displacement caused by environmental factors such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods and landslides. This is followed by 71,089 IDPs displaced by other factors such as economic/development projects, severe wind, fire, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions.

***When sites are inaccessible in the current round, data is from the most recent Site Assessment for the inaccessible site is extracted and used for analysis.

SITE ASSESSMENT — DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT, DEMOGRAPHICS AND MULTISECTORAL ANALYSIS

SITES OPENED

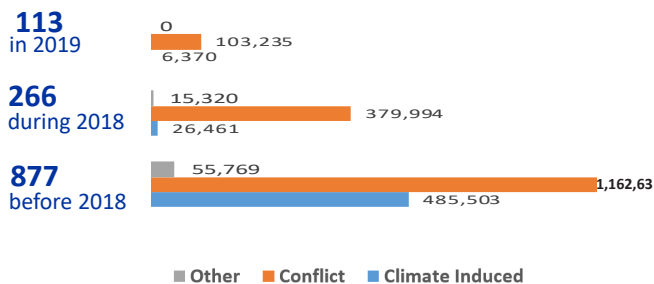


Figure 1: Number of individuals displaced by cause and time of displacement

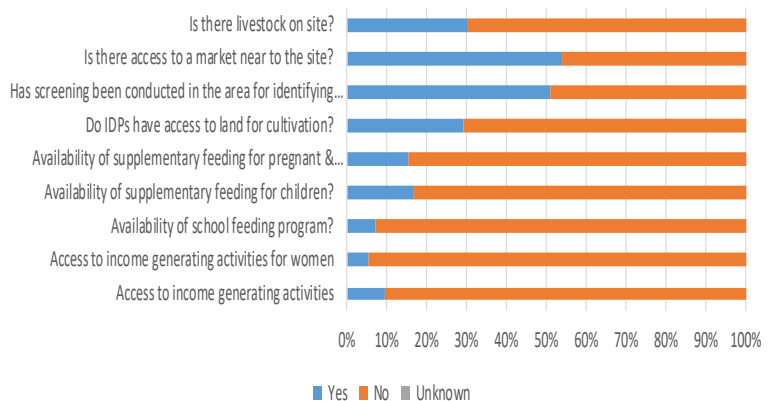


Figure 2: Percentage of sites by key food, nutrition and livelihoods indicators

NON-FOOD ITEMS

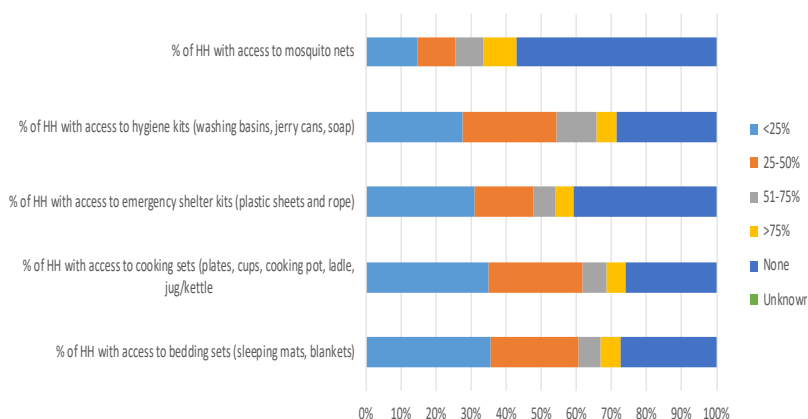


Figure 3: Percentage of sites by selected NFI indicators

SHELTER

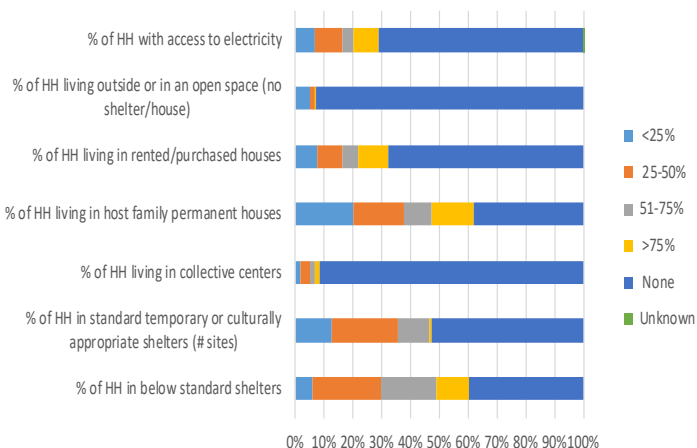


Figure 4: Percentage of sites by selected shelter indicators

PROTECTION

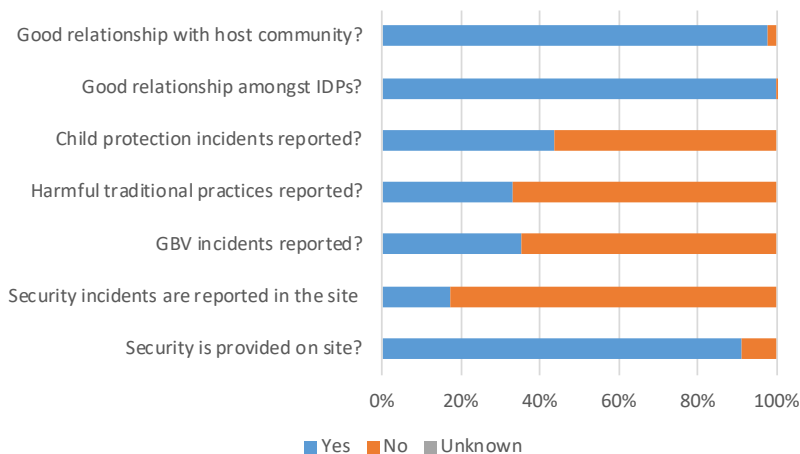


Figure 5: Percentage of sites by selected protection indicators

EDUCATION

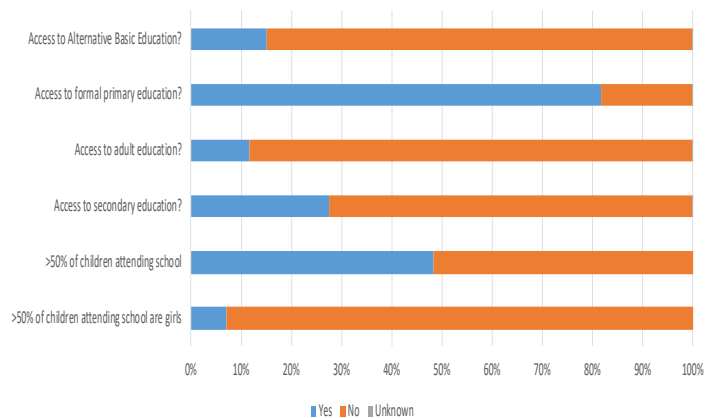


Figure 6: Percentage of sites by selected education indicators

DEMOGRAPHICS

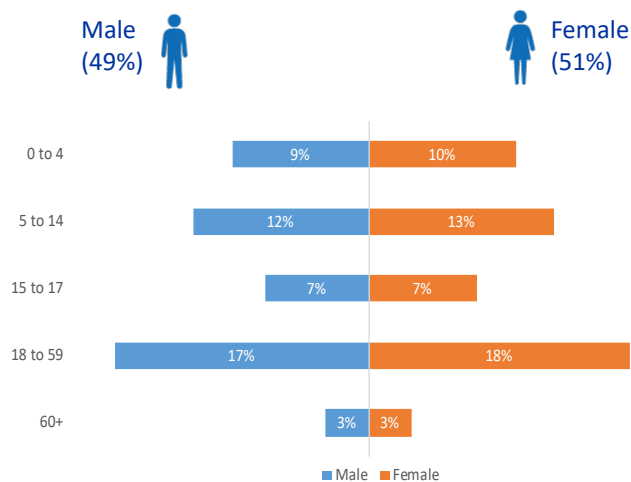


Figure 7: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

HEALTH

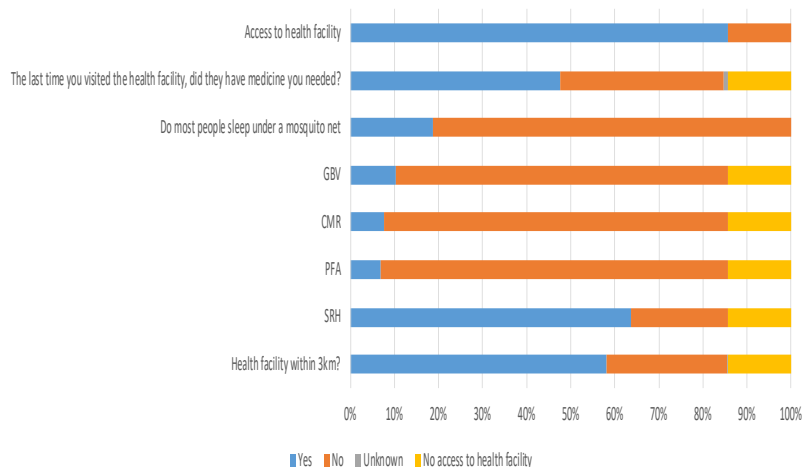


Figure 8: Percentage of sites by selected health indicators

Region	Displacement Reason	Round 17			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 16		
		HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Addis Ababa	Conflict	1,854	7,649	1	0.0%	1,854	7,278	1
Addis Ababa Total		1,854	7,649	1	0.0%	1,854	7,278	1
Afar	Climate Induced	8,500	48,115	48	+12.78%	7,537	41,633	45
Afar	Conflict	892	4,769	8	+20.05%	743	3,827	6
Afar	Other	991	5,261	7	+4.65%	947	4,632	7
Afar Total		10,383	58,145	63	+12.53%	9,227	50,092	58
Amhara	Climate Induced	21	95	1	-57.14%	49	261	2
Amhara	Conflict	24,019	102,666	81	+12.29%	21,390	89,883	78
Amhara Total		24,040	102,761	82	+12.13%	21,439	90,144	80
Dire Dawa	Conflict	1,524	7,926	3	-25.48%	2,045	10,337	3
Dire Dawa Total		1,524	7,926	3	-25.48%	2,045	10,337	3
Gambella	Climate Induced	267	2,658	1	0.0%	267	1,788	1
Gambella	Conflict	3,579	28,383	12	+29.35%	2,767	19,095	12
Gambella Total		3,846	31,041	13	+26.76%	3,034	20,883	13
Hareri	Conflict	529	2,433	8	+2.92%	514	2,365	8
Hareri Total		529	2,433	8	+2.92%	514	2,365	8
Oromia	Climate Induced	17,314	119,620	51	+3.25%	16,769	111,102	49
Oromia	Conflict	116,940	692,089	388	+0.36%	116,523	674,209	392
Oromia	Other	10,963	65,828	21	-0.55%	11,024	67,262	22
Oromia Total		145,217	877,537	460	+0.62%	144,316	852,573	463
Somali	Climate Induced	58,347	347,846	216	+1.20%	57,657	344,552	216
Somali	Conflict	117,031	703,696	203	-1.75%	119,114	722,180	199
Somali Total		175,378	1,051,542	419	-0.79%	176,771	1,066,732	415
Tigray	Conflict	49,388	96,256	207	+5.37%	46,873	94,542	183
Tigray Total		49,388	96,256	207	+5.37%	46,873	94,542	183
Climate Sum		84,449	518,334	317	+2.63%	82,279	499,336	313
Conflict Sum		315,756	1,645,867	911	+1.26%	311,823	1,623,716	882
Other Sum		11,954	71,089	28	-0.14%	11,971	71,894	29
Grand Total		412,159	2,235,290	1,256	+1.45%	406,073	2,194,946	1,224

* This summary table includes displacement figures and changes observed based on Site Assessment data only and only reflects the displacement context as observed during the data collection period. Any changes occurring between the end of the data collection period and the publication date are not captured in this report.

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.

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Humanitarian Aid
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