

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1,073,764 | Conflict Affected IDPs |
| 488,090 | Climate Induced* IDPs |
| 51,582 | People displaced by Other factors ** |
| 944 | Sites Assessed |
| 6 | Inaccessible Sites*** |
| 950 | Total number of Sites analyzed |

The majority of the recorded population were displaced during 2017 with 615 sites which reportedly opened in 2017 (DTM Rounds 6-10). Conflict was reported as the primary driver of displacement (1,073,764 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (488,090 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".*

***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.*

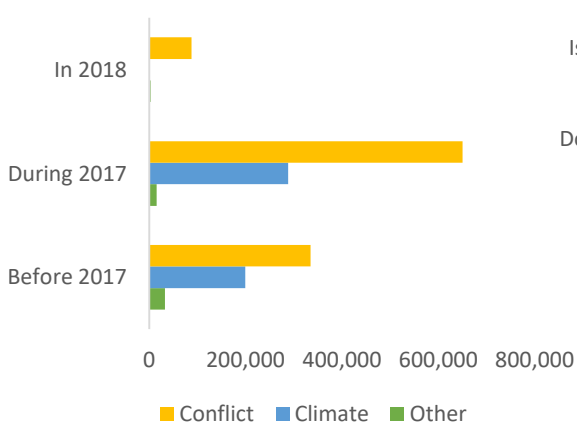
SITES OPENED

297 BEFORE 2017

615 DURING 2017

38 IN 2018

TIME AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT



FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOODS

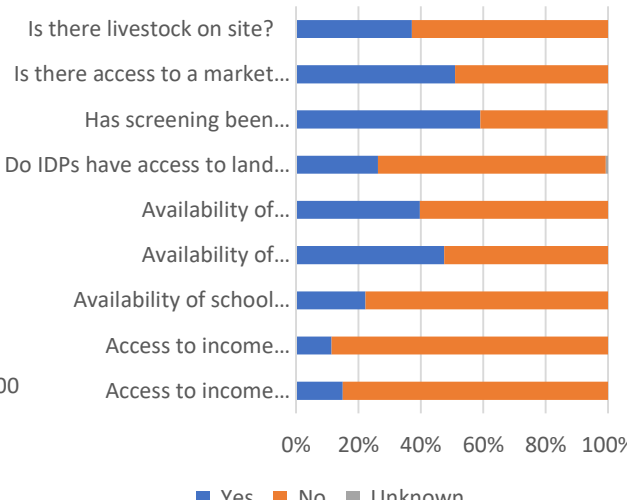


Figure 1: # of individuals displaced by cause and time of displacement

Figure 2: % of sites by key food, nutrition & livelihoods indicator

NON-FOOD ITEMS

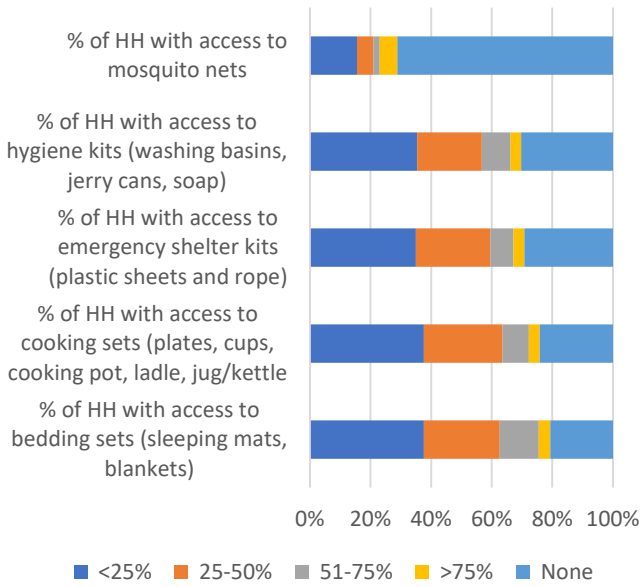


Figure 3: % of sites by selected NFI indicator

SHELTER

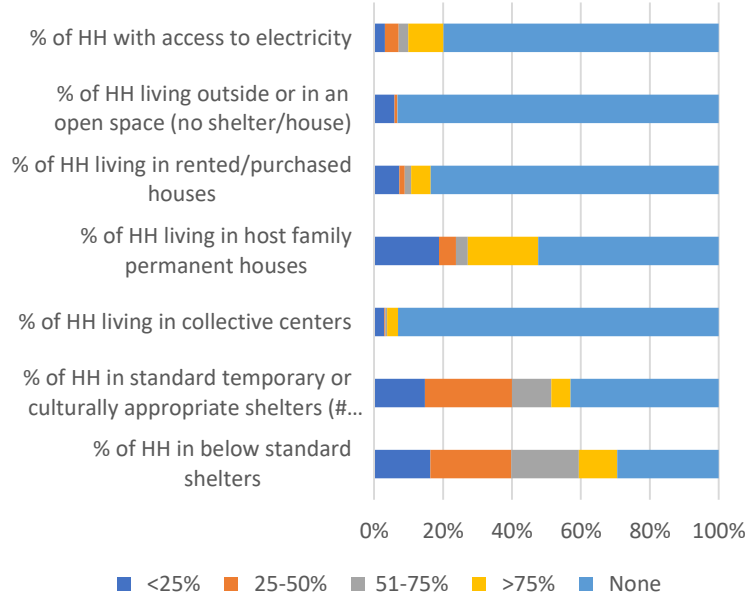


Figure 4: % of sites by selected shelter indicator

PROTECTION

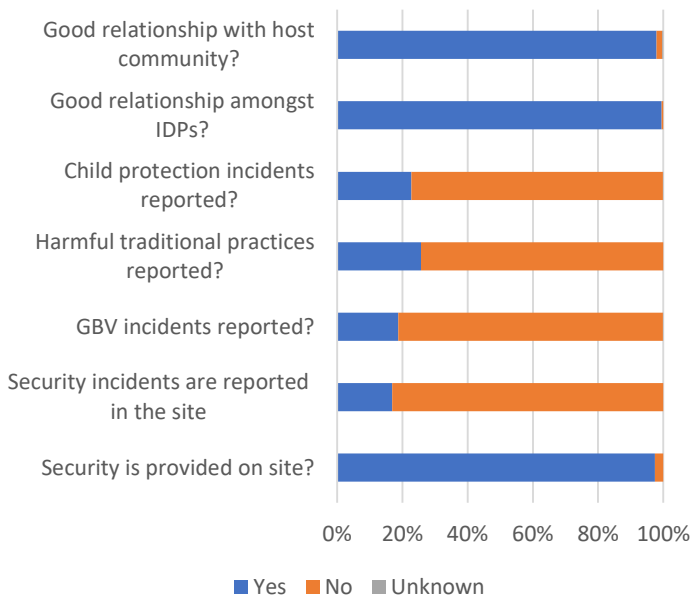


Figure 5: % of sites by selected protection indicator

EDUCATION

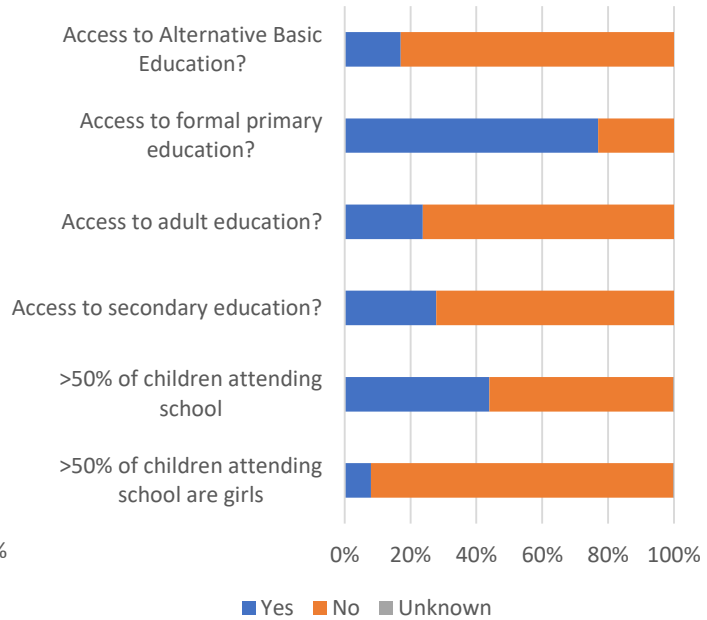


Figure 6: % of sites by selected education indicator

DEMOGRAPHICS

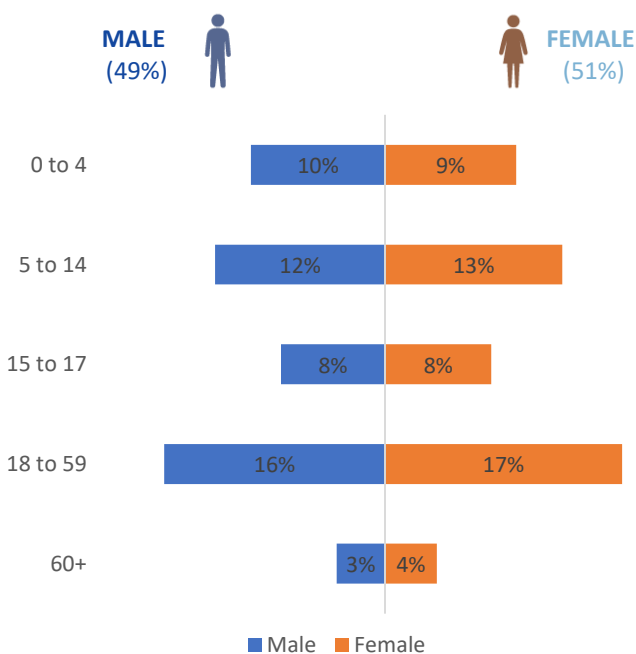


Figure 7: Gender and age distribution of displaced population

HEALTH

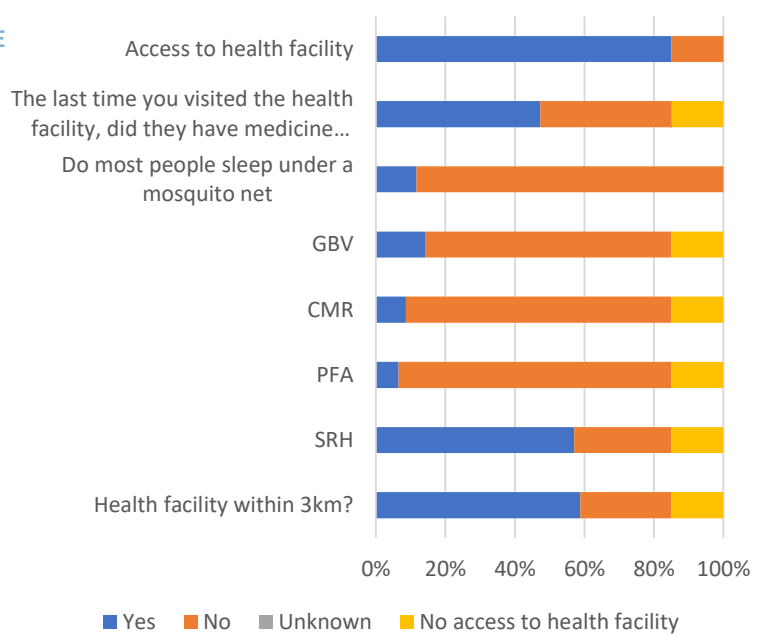


Figure 8: % of sites by selected health indicator

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 10 | | | % change in # of HHs | Round 9 | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | | HHs | Inds. | Sites | | HHs | Inds. | Sites |
| Addis Ababa | Conflict | 1,816 | 6,355 | 1 | 0.00% | 1,816 | 5,720 | 1 |
| Addis Ababa Total | | 1,816 | 6,355 | 1 | 0.00% | 1,816 | 5,720 | 1 |
| Afar | Climate Induced | 7,793 | 46,686 | 44 | +8.64% | 7,173 | 43,033 | 43 |
| Afar | Conflict | 668 | 4,007 | 5 | 0.00% | 668 | 4,008 | 5 |
| Afar | Other | 947 | 5,682 | 7 | 0.00% | 947 | 5,682 | 7 |
| Afar Total | | 9,408 | 56,375 | 56 | +7.06% | 8,788 | 52,723 | 55 |
| Amhara | Climate Induced | 327 | 1,616 | 4 | -43.03% | 574 | 2,896 | 6 |
| Amhara | Conflict | 1,072 | 4,979 | 18 | -40.28% | 1,795 | 9,001 | 15 |
| Amhara | Other | 76 | 293 | 3 | +76.74% | 43 | 203 | 2 |
| Amhara Total | | 1,475 | 6,888 | 25 | -38.85% | 2,412 | 12,100 | 23 |
| Dire Dawa | Conflict | 2,390 | 11,950 | 2 | -12.00% | 2,716 | 15,060 | 2 |
| Dire Dawa Total | | 2,390 | 11,950 | 2 | -12.00% | 2,716 | 15,060 | 2 |
| Gambella | Climate Induced | | | | -100.00% | 535 | 2,675 | 1 |
| Gambella | Conflict | 2,453 | 12,277 | 11 | -39.39% | 4,047 | 20,234 | 16 |
| Gambella Total | | 2,453 | 12,277 | 11 | -46.46% | 4,582 | 22,909 | 17 |
| Hareri | Conflict | 805 | 4,027 | 10 | +559.84% | 122 | 590 | 2 |
| Hareri Total | | 805 | 4,027 | 10 | +559.84% | 122 | 590 | 2 |
| Oromia | Climate Induced | 14,926 | 99,020 | 49 | -7.44% | 16,125 | 97,798 | 50 |
| Oromia | Conflict | 96,317 | 576,680 | 343 | -9.90% | 106,901 | 653,215 | 342 |
| Oromia | Other | 6,984 | 45,607 | 28 | +79.35% | 3,894 | 26,652 | 26 |
| Oromia Total | | 118,227 | 721,307 | 420 | -6.85% | 126,920 | 777,665 | 418 |
| Somali | Climate Induced | 56,012 | 339,307 | 208 | -0.45% | 56,263 | 344,498 | 207 |
| Somali | Conflict | 71,287 | 424,838 | 139 | -0.52% | 71,657 | 488,154 | 131 |
| Somali Total | | 127,299 | 764,145 | 347 | -0.49% | 127,920 | 832,652 | 338 |
| Tigray | Climate Induced | 427 | 1,461 | 6 | +30.58% | 327 | 1,168 | 5 |
| Tigray | Conflict | 10,465 | 28,651 | 72 | +37.44% | 7,614 | 21,320 | 55 |
| Tigray Total | | 10,892 | 30,112 | 78 | +37.16% | 7,941 | 22,488 | 60 |
| Climate Induced Total | | 79,485 | 488,090 | 311 | -1.87% | 80,997 | 492,068 | 312 |
| Conflict Total | | 187,273 | 1,073,764 | 601 | -5.10% | 197,336 | 1,217,302 | 569 |
| Other Total | | 8,007 | 51,582 | 38 | +63.94% | 4,884 | 32,537 | 35 |
| Grand Total | | 274,765 | 1,613,436 | 950 | -2.98% | 283,217 | 1,741,907 | 916 |

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, ten rounds of assessments have been completed and the eleventh 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.

For more information:

Mr. Daniel Salmon
DTM Coordinator – IOM Ethiopia
dsalmon@iom.int

Ms. Nikki Herwanger
DTM Information Management Officer
- IOM Ethiopia
nherwanger@iom.int



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection