



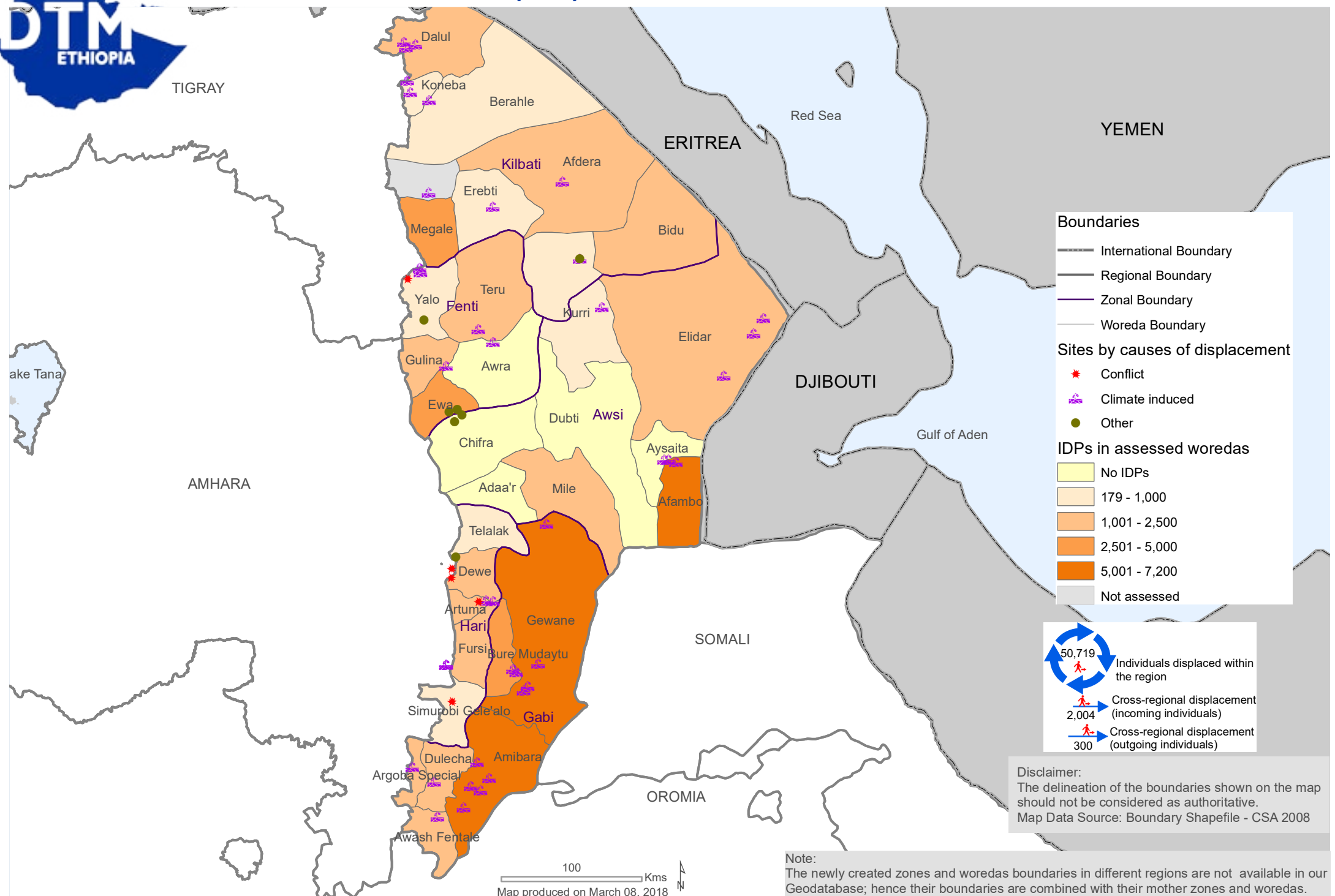
**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION, ETHIOPIA  
ROUND 9: JANUARA/FEBRUARY 2018**

*Summary of key findings*

**DATE OF PUBLICATION: 23 MARCH 2018**



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION ETHIOPIA ROUND 9: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018



**Boundaries**

- International Boundary
- Regional Boundary
- Zonal Boundary
- Woreda Boundary

**Sites by causes of displacement**

- Conflict
- Climate induced
- Other

**IDPs in assessed woredas**

- No IDPs
- 179 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 7,200
- Not assessed

50,719  
Individuals displaced within the region

2,004  
Cross-regional displacement (incoming individuals)

300  
Cross-regional displacement (outgoing individuals)

**Disclaimer:**  
The delineation of the boundaries shown on the map should not be considered as authoritative.  
Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

100 Kms  
Map produced on March 08, 2018

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



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION ETHIOPIA

## ROUND 9: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018

### AFAR REGION - KEY FINDINGS

**LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT:** 52,723 displaced individuals comprising 8,788 households in 55 displacement sites were identified in Afar region. These figures represent an decrease of 210 in the total individuals (-0.40%) a decrease of 40 households (-0.45%) and an increase of 1 site (+1.85%) since round 8 (November/December 2017). 20% sites opened in 2017. Drought was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 41% of the displaced population.

**DEMOGRAPHICS:** 50% of displaced individuals were female and 50% were male. 61% were younger than 18 years old. 6% were over 60 years old.

**SHELTER:** 49 sites reported that over 25% of households were living in shelters that were below standard.

**WASH:** Only 8 sites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 47 (85%) displacement sites reported having no toilets.

**FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS:** 3 (5%) sites, representing 1,429 individuals, reported no access to food. 89% of sites reported that IDPs did not have access to income generating activities

**HEALTH:** Malaria was the primary health concern in this round of data collection with 27 sites reporting this.

**EDUCATION:** In 16% of sites 50% or less of the children on site are attending school. Formal primary school education is available at 49 sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is available at 8 sites.

**COMMUNICATION:** 55% of sites reported that families/friends were IDPs primary source of information followed by local leaders at 25% of sites. Figure 1 illustrates trends in stock totals of displacement in the region over time compared to recent displacement. Figure 2 shows IDP numbers disaggregated by cause over time.

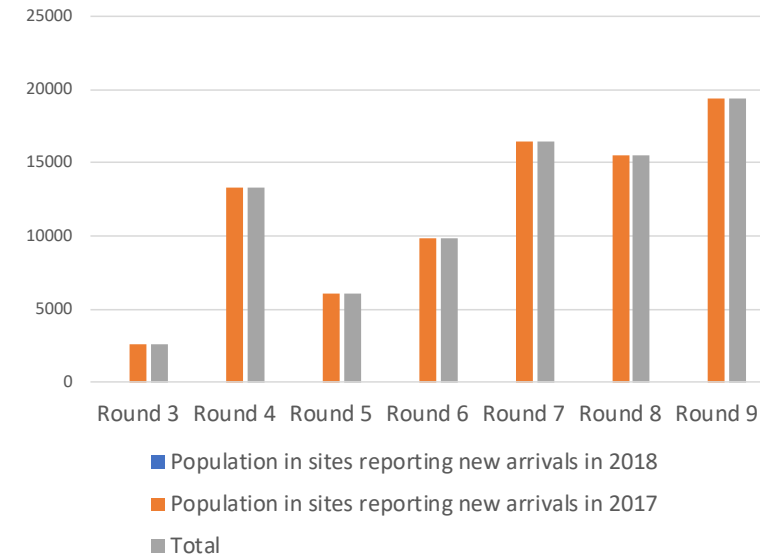


Figure 1: Trends in stock totals of displacement and new displacements from 2017 and 2018

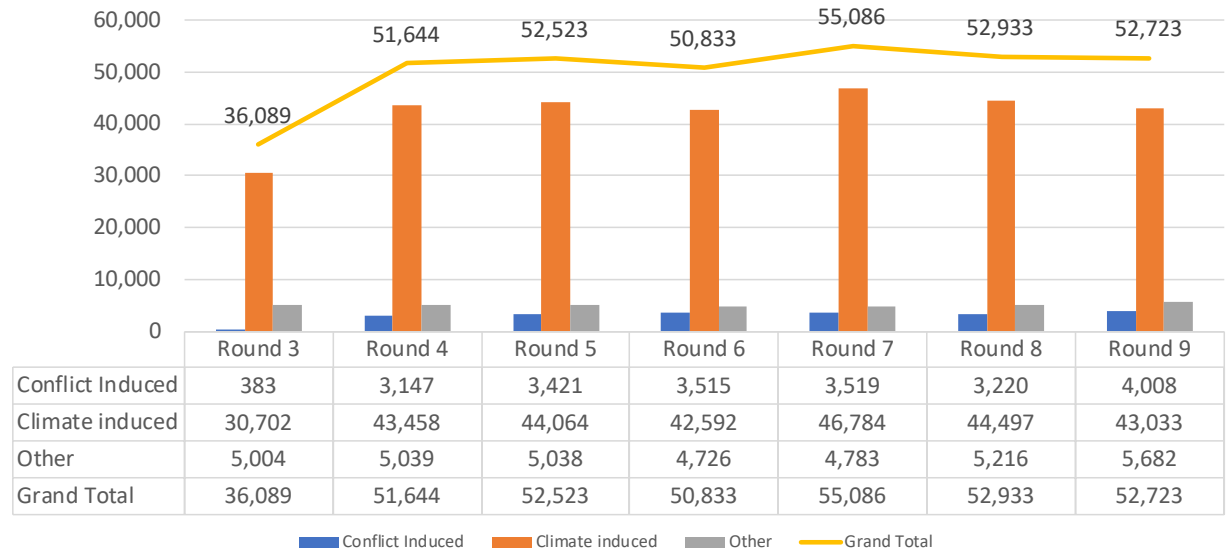


Figure 2: IDPs by cause of displacement by round



## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION ETHIOPIA ROUND 9: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018

### MOBILITY TRENDS AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

At 24 of the 55 sites new IDP arrivals were recorded in 2017, none of the sites reported new arrivals in 2018.

None of the identified sites opened in 2018 while 20% opened between January and December 2017 and 80% of sites opened before 2017.

Figure 3 shows the number of IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement. Figure 4 shows the distribution of IDPs by driver of displacement and time of displacement.

96.2% of IDPs in Afar region are internally displaced from the region within the region. Of the IDPs displaced within Afar region, 94.71% were displaced within their zone of origin. 6% (3354) IDPs had reportedly been previously displaced.

IDPs from 3 (5%) sites were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from 1 sites were going to the nearest village and IDPs from 2 sites intended to return to their place of origin.

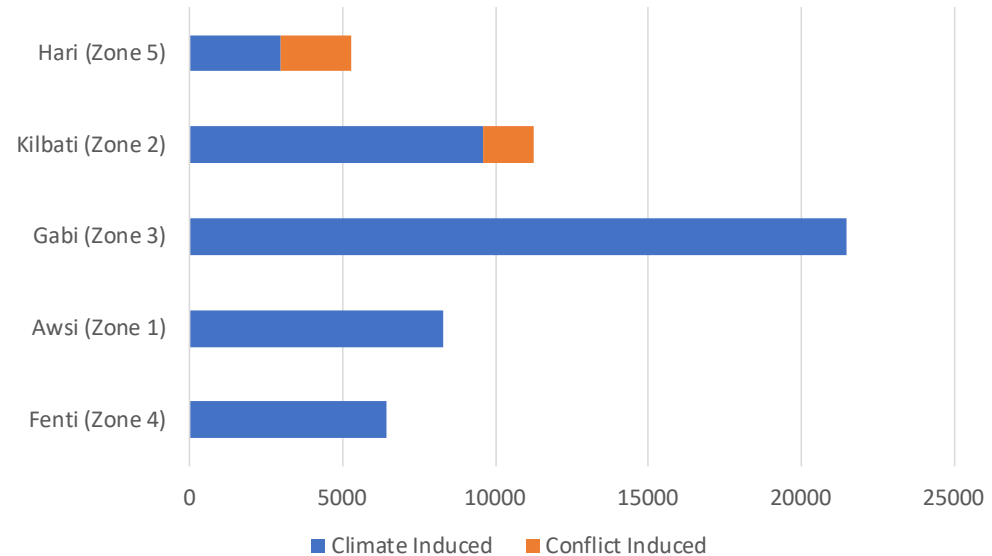


Figure 3: IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

Site start date	Conflict		Climate		Other	
	Total affected population	% total affected population in sites reporting new arrivals 2017-2018	Total affected population	% total affected population in sites reporting new arrivals 2017-2018	Total affected population	% total affected population in sites reporting new arrivals 2017-2018
Before 2017	2,328	17.50%	39,830	21%	2,160	100%
In 2017	1,680	100%	3,203	100%	3,522	100%

Figure 4: Distribution of IDPs by cause of displacement and time of displacement



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION ETHIOPIA

## ROUND 9: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018

### DURABLE SOLUTIONS, VOULNERABILITIES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

None of the sites reported that IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement. At 90.91% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement while IDPs at 9.09% of sites prefer return.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of sites reporting various obstacles to returns, while figure 6 shows support IDPs need to return or reintegrate.

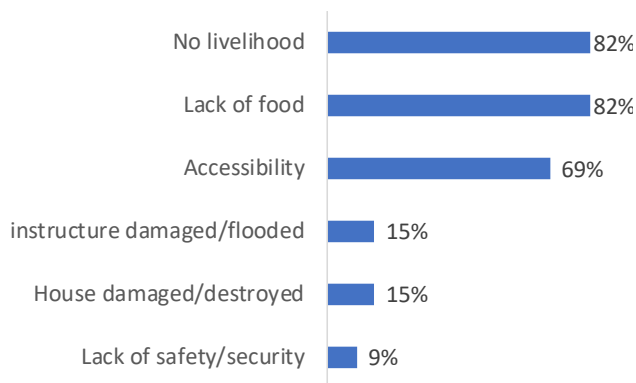


Figure 5: % Sites reporting obstacles to return

The demographic breakdown is shown in figure 7. Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported at displacement sites and are represented in figure 8.

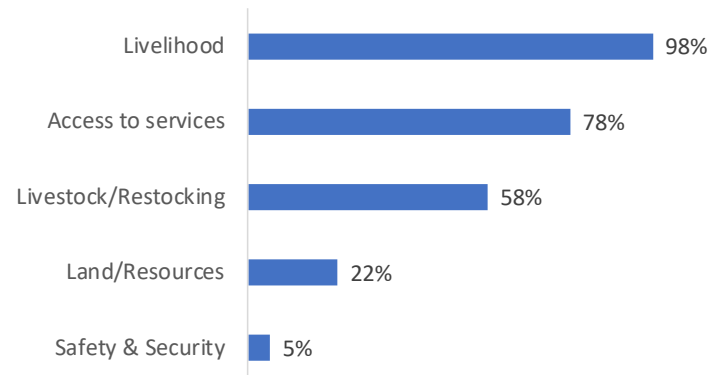


Figure 6: % Sites by support needed to return or reintegrate

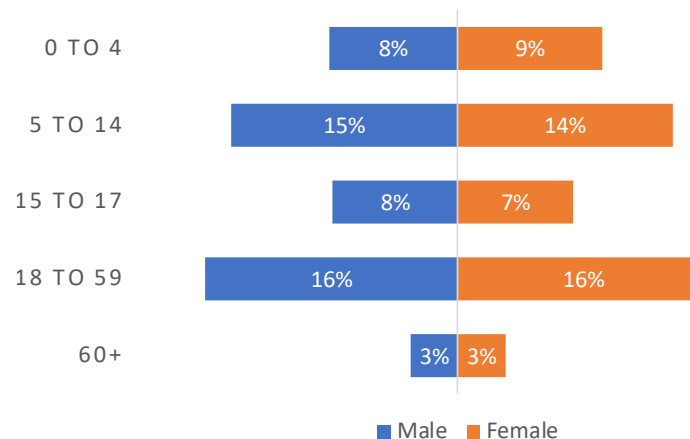


Figure 7: Demographic breakdown

Special Voulnerabilities	# Individuals
Pregnant girls # under 18	1
Pregnant Women # over 18	711
Breastfeeding Mothers #	868
Persons w/ Disabilities # under 18	126
Persons w/ Disabilities # over 18	147
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases/ Serious Medical Conditions	84
Religious minorities #	0
Members of ethnic minorities #	0
Elderly Persons without care givers	221
Unaccompanied Children	0
Separated Children	77
Orphaned Children	100
Single-female headed Households	327
Single-male headed Households	177
Child headed Households	4
Elderly headed Households	453

Figure 8: Voulnerable populations



## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION ETHIOPIA ROUND 9: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018

INCREASE	NEW
DECREASE	UNCOVERED/CLOSED
NO CHANGE	

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 9			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 8		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Awsi (Zone 1)	Afambo	Climate Induced	835	5,007	3	+4.38%	800	4,803	2
Awsi (Zone 1)	Dubti	Climate Induced	-	-	-	UNCOVERED/CLOSED	300	1,800	1
Awsi (Zone 1)	Elidar	Climate Induced	285	1,710	3	-21.05%	361	2,166	3
Awsi (Zone 1)	Kurri	Climate Induced	30	179	1	NO CHANGE	30	170	1
Awsi (Zone 1)	Mile	Climate Induced	230	1,379	1	NO CHANGE	230	1,380	1
<b>Awsi (Zone 1) Total</b>			<b>1,380</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-19.81%</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>10,319</b>	<b>8</b>
Fenti (Zone 4)	Ewa	Other	508	3,048	4	+18.69%	428	2,569	3
Fenti (Zone 4)	Gulina	Climate Induced	183	1,099	1	-26.80%	250	1,499	1
Fenti (Zone 4)	Teru	Climate Induced	330	1,980	2	NO CHANGE	330	1,980	2
Fenti (Zone 4)	Yalo	Other	48	288	1	+20.00%	40	242	1
<b>Fenti (Zone 4) Total</b>			<b>1,069</b>	<b>6,415</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>+2.00%</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>7</b>
Gabi (Zone 3)	Amibara	Climate Induced	845	5,070	5	+24.82%	677	4,065	4
Gabi (Zone 3)	Argoba Special	Climate Induced	400	2,400	1	NO CHANGE	400	2,400	1
Gabi (Zone 3)	Awash Fentale	Climate Induced	365	2,190	1	NO CHANGE	365	2,189	1
Gabi (Zone 3)	Dulecha	Climate Induced	270	1,620	1	-32.50%	400	2,398	2
Gabi (Zone 3)	Galalu	Climate Induced	500	3,000	2	+11.11%	450	2,701	2
Gabi (Zone 3)	Gewane	Climate Induced	1,200	7,200	3	NO CHANGE	1,200	7,201	3
<b>Gabi (Zone 3) Total</b>			<b>3,580</b>	<b>21,480</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>+2.52%</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>20,954</b>	<b>13</b>
Hari (Zone 5)	Dalfagi	Climate Induced	162	972	2	+10.20%	147	881	2
Hari (Zone 5)	Dalfagi	Conflict	68	409	1	+3.03%	66	398	1
Hari (Zone 5)	Dewe	Conflict	266	1,595	2	NO CHANGE	266	1,597	2
Hari (Zone 5)	Hadelela	Climate Induced	301	1,806	3	+1.69%	296	1,776	3



## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION ETHIOPIA

### ROUND 9: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 9			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 8		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Hari (Zone 5)	Telalak	Other	31	186	1	-24.39%	41	245	1
<b>Hari (Zone 5) Total</b>			<b>882</b>	<b>5,292</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>+1.38%</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>10</b>
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Afdera	Climate Induced	286	1,716	2	NO CHANGE	286	1,715	2
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahile	Climate Induced	-	-	-	UNCOVERED/CLOSED	62	374	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Berahle	Climate Induced	62	372	1	NO CHANGE	-	-	-
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Climate Induced	31	186	1	NO CHANGE	31	187	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Bidu	Other	360	2,160	1	NO CHANGE	360	2,160	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Dalul	Climate Induced	394	2,363	5	+16.57%	338	2,029	5
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Erebt	Climate Induced	45	270	1	NO CHANGE	45	270	1
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Koneba	Climate Induced	154	924	2	-3.75%	160	923	2
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Climate Induced	265	1,590	2	NO CHANGE	265	1,590	2
Kilbati (Zone 2)	Megale	Conflict	280	1,680	1	+86.67%	150	902	1
<b>Kilbati (Zone 2) Total</b>			<b>1,877</b>	<b>11,261</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>+10.61%</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Climate Induced Sum</b>			<b>7,173</b>	<b>43,033</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-3.37%</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>44,497</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Conflict Sum</b>			<b>668</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>+24.63%</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Other Sum</b>			<b>947</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>+8.98%</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,788</b>	<b>52,723</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-0.45%</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>52,933</b>	<b>54</b>





## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AFAR REGION ETHIOPIA ROUND 9: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018

### ABOUT DTM

#### 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, nine rounds of assessments have been completed. The DTM programme is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, regional, zonal and woreda counterparts and DTMs implementing partner, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

#### METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM team composed of enumerators from IOM and DRC 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 collect information including (among others) estimated caseload of displaced population, identification of woredas within the zone that host 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 male, female, 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:

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