DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AMHARA, ETHIOPIA
ROUND 12: JULY/AUGUST 2018
Summary of key findings
DATE OF PUBLICATION:

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European Union
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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AMHARA, ETHIOPIA ROUND 12: JULY/AUGUST 2018

DTM
ETHIOPIA

SUDAN

TIGRAY

North Gonder

Metema

Chilga

Wag Himra

Dehana

Kobo

North Wollo

Guba Lafto

Lake Tana

South Gonder

Habru

AFAR

Anda bet

West Gojam

Bati

Awi/Agew

South Wollo

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

Sekela

Mehal Sayint

Dega Damot

Dewa Harewa

East Gojam

Oromia Zone

OROMIA

Baso Liben

North Shewa(R3)

ADDIS ABABA

DTM — THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT
AMHARA REGION
DTM Round 12
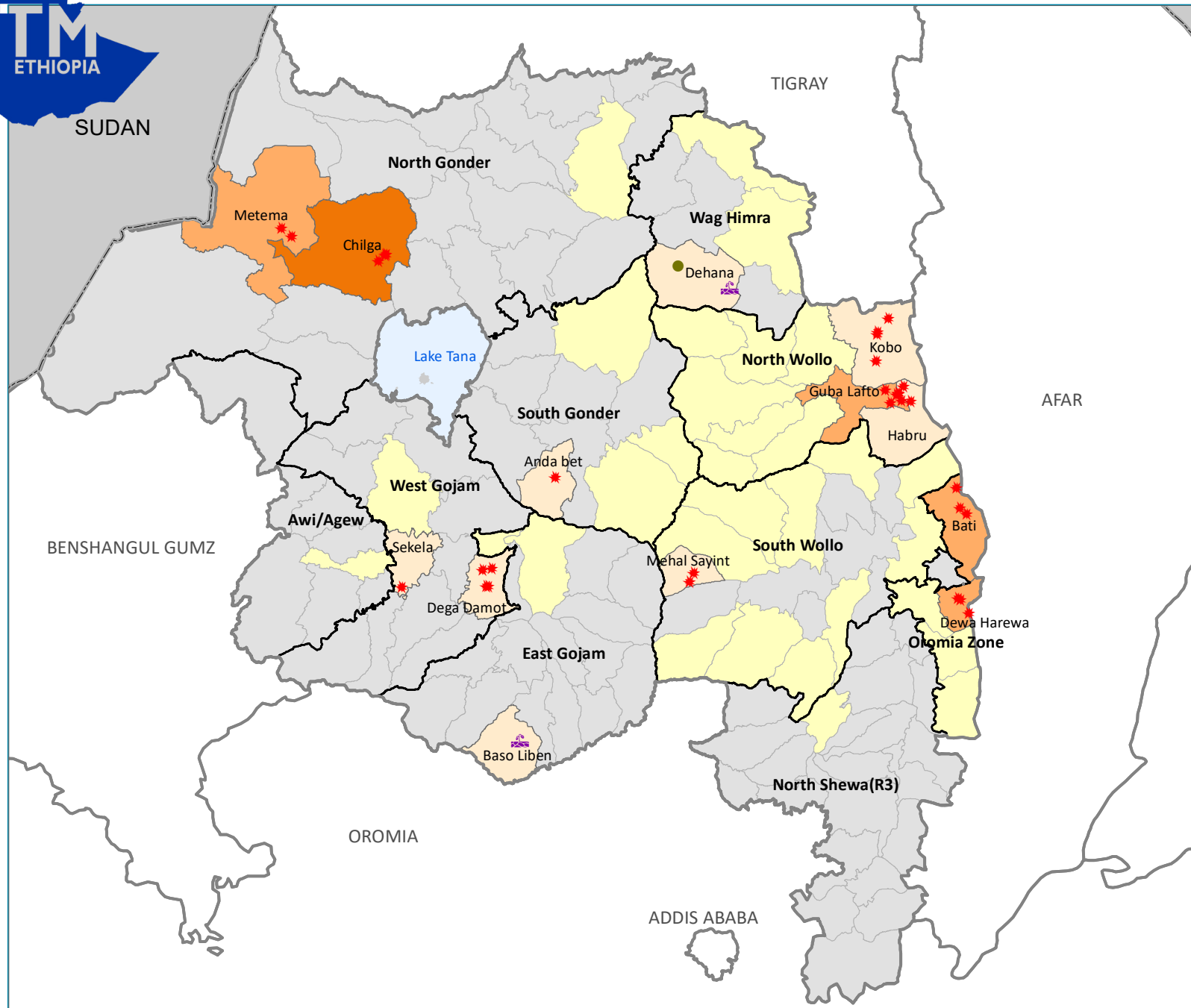FROM JULY 2 - 31, 2018

Sites by causes of displacement

- ✳ Conflict
- ⚒ Climate induced
- ● Others

IDPs in assessed woredas

- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

Boundaries

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

N

| 0 | 20 | 40 | | 80 | | 120 |
Kilometers

Sources : IOM   Map production date : 18 Sep 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

www.displacement.iom.int/ethiopia
dtmethiopia@iom.int

ERITREA   Red Sea   YEMEN
SUDAN   TIGRAY   AFAR
BENSHAN   AMHARA   DJIBOUTI   Gulf of Aden
GUL GUMZ
GAMBELLA   OROMIA   SOMALI
SOUTH   SNNPR   SOMALIA
SUDAN
UGANDA   KENYA   Indian Ocean

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

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AMHARA REGION ETHIOPIA
ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

AMHARA REGION - KEY FINDINGS

LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT: 5,783 displaced individuals comprising 1,500 households in 34 displacement sites were identified in Amhara region. These figures represent a decrease of -1,027 in the total individuals (-15.08%) a decrease of -113 households (-7.01%) and an increase of 2 sites (6.25%) since round 11 (May/June 2018). 40.77% sites opened in 2017 and 6.30% opened in 2018. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 90% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 50% of displaced individuals were female and 50% were male. 46% were younger than 18 years old. 3% were over 60 years old.

SHELTER: 5 sites reported that over 25% of households were living in shelters that were below regional and cultural standards.

WASH: Only 0sites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 12 (35%) displacement sites reported having no latrines.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 19 (56%) sites, representing 3861 individuals, reported no access to food. 94% 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 12 sites reporting this.

EDUCATION: In 3% of sites 50% or less of the children on site are attending formal primary school. Formal primary school education is available at 23 sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is available at 2 sites.

COMMUNICATION: 44% of sites reported that Local Leader were IDPs primary source of information followed by Families/Friends at 41% 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 dissaggregated by cause over time.
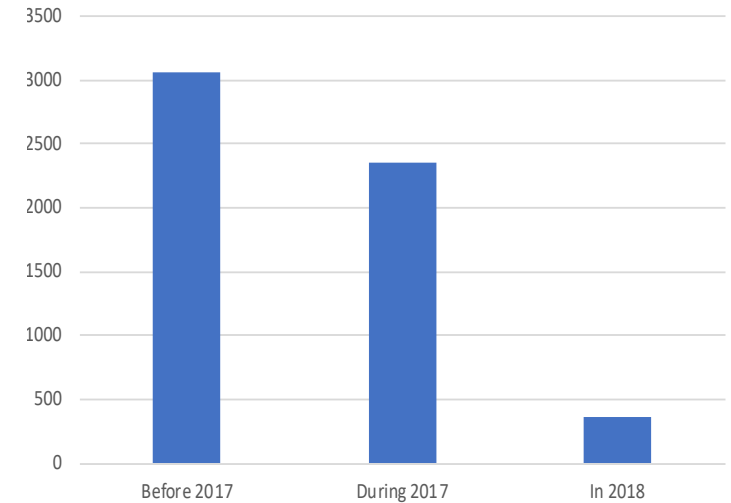

Figure 1: Trends in stock totals of displacement and new displacements from 2017 and 2018
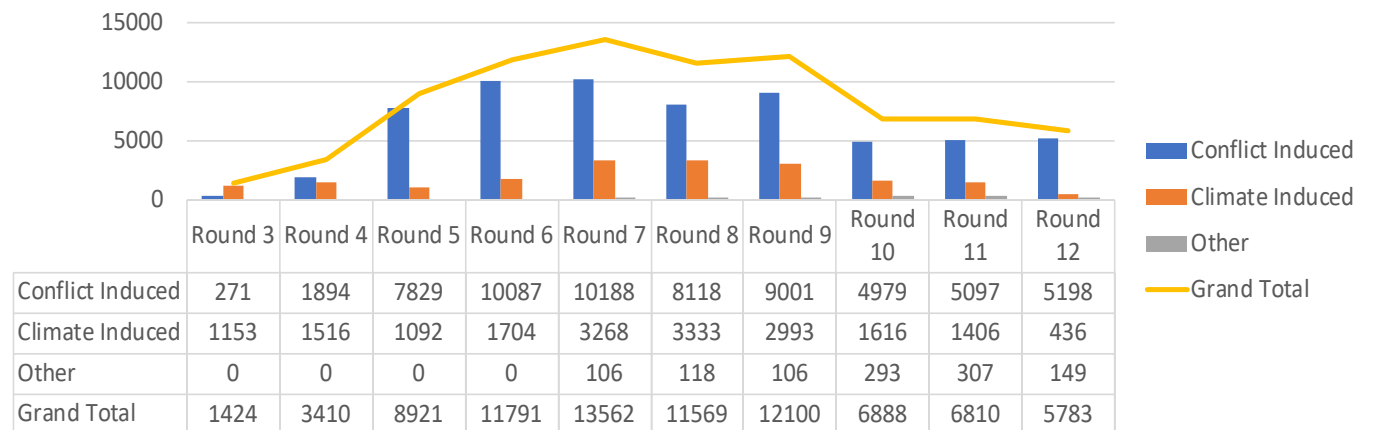

	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Round 12
Conflict Induced	271	1894	7829	10087	10188	8118	9001	4979	5097	5198
Climate Induced	1153	1516	1092	1704	3268	3333	2993	1616	1406	436
Other	0	0	0	0	106	118	106	293	307	149
Grand Total	1424	3410	8921	11791	13562	11569	12100	6888	6810	5783

Figure 2: IDPs by cause of displacement by round

MOBILITY TRENDS AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Conflict has consistently been reported as the primary cause of displacement in Oromia region (as indicated by figures 3 & 4). IDPs displaced in 2018, in 2017 and before 2017 reported being displaced by conflict.

10.30% (595) of IDPs had reportedly been previously displaced. IDPs from 10 (29%) sites were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from 1 sites were going to the nearest village and IDPs from 1 sites intended to return to their place of origin.

6.30% of all sites identified opened in 2018 while 40.77% opened between January and December 2017. 52.91% of sites opened before 2017.

60.50% of IDPs in the region are internally displaced from the region, within the region. Of the IDPs displaced within the region, 47.50% were displaced within their zone of origin.

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.
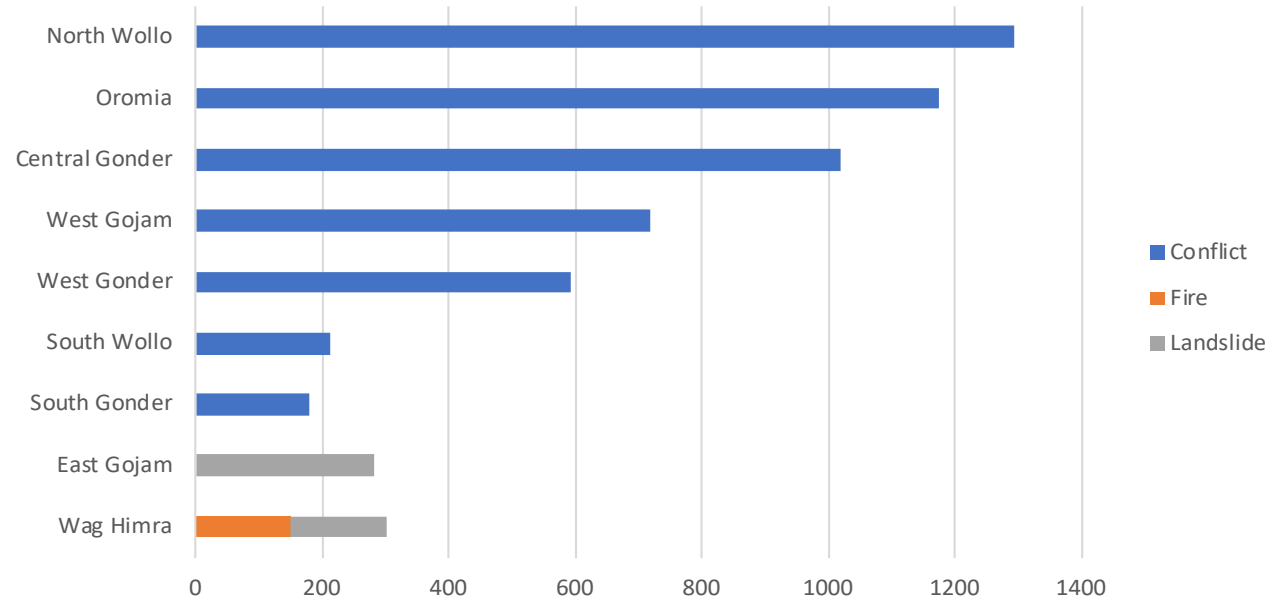

Figure 3: IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

Duration	Conflict Induced	Climate Induced	Other
Before 2017	2,776	284	0
During 2017	2,206	152	0
In 2018	216	0	149

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

DURABLE SOLUTIONS, VOULNERABILITIES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

At 61.76% of sites IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement, while IDPs at 35.29% of sites did not. At the remaining sites key informants either did not know (2.94%), or were not asked the question in a previous round.

At 44.12% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement while at 14.71% sites they prefer return. 41.18% of sites reported that IDPs prefer relocation.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of sites reporting various obstacles to returns, while figure 6 shows support IDPs need to return or reintegrate.
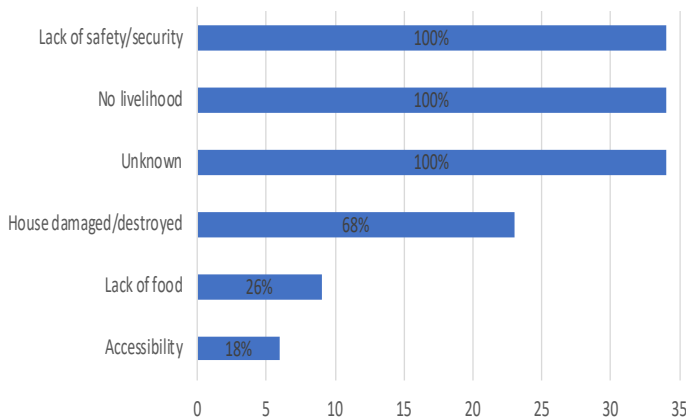
The demographic breakdown is shown in figure 7. Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported at displacement sites and are represented in figure 8.
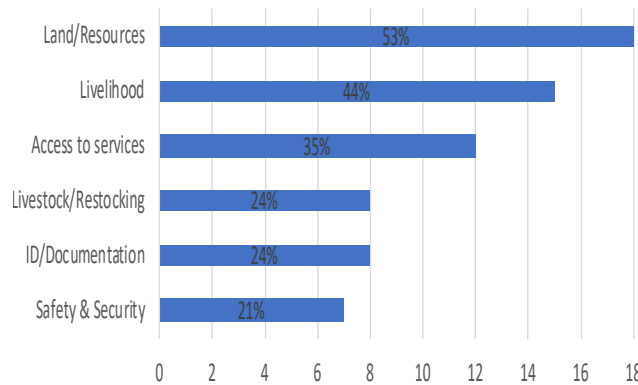

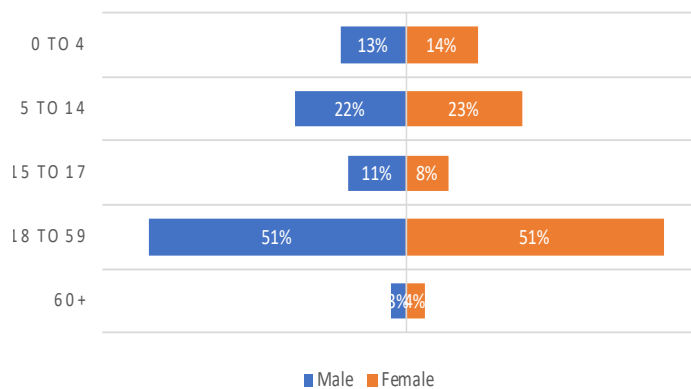**Figure 6: % Sites by support needed to return or reintegrate**

Figure 7: Demographic breakdown

Figure 5: % Sites reporting obstacles to return

Voulnerabilities	Individuals
Breastfeeding Mothers #	32
Child headed Households	0
Elderly headed Households	6
Elderly Persons without care givers	8
Members of ethnic minorities #	0
Members of religious minorities #	0
Orphaned Children	2
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases/Serious Medical Conditions	9
Persons w/ Disabilities # over 18	10
Persons w/ Disabilities # under 18	6
Pregnant girls # under 18	1
Pregnant Women # over 18	28
Separated Children	3
Single-female headed Households	29
Single-male headed Households	18
Unaccompanied Children	0

Figure 4: Voulnerable populations

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AMHARA REGION ETHIOPIA
ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

Round 11 - 12 Comparison Table

	INCREASE	
	DECREASE	NEW
	NO CHANGE	UNCOVERED/CLOSED

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 12			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 11		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
Central Gonder	Aykel City Administarion	Conflict	216	866	2	0.0%	216	866	2
Central Gonder	Chilga	Conflict	31	154	1	0.0%	31	154	1
Central Gonder Total			**247**	**1,020**	**3**	**0.0%**	**247**	**1,020**	**3**
East Gojam	Baso Liben	Climate Induced	72	284	1	-7.69%	78	309	1
East Gojam Total			**72**	**284**	**1**	**-7.69%**	**78**	**309**	**1**
North Wollo	Gazo	Other				-100.00%	24	120	1
North Wollo	Guba Lafto	Conflict	215	677	6	+39.61%	154	590	5
North Wollo	Habru	Conflict	79	181	2	0.0%			
North Wollo	Kobo	Conflict	104	437	4	0.0%			
North Wollo Total			**398**	**1,295**	**12**	**+123.60%**	**178**	**710**	**6**
Oromia	Bati	Conflict	107	565	3	0.0%	107	557	3
Oromia	Dewa Harewa	Conflict	109	611	3	-12.10%	124	620	3
Oromia	Kemissie City Administration	Climate Induced				-100.00%	179	895	1
Oromia Total			**216**	**1,176**	**6**	**-47.32%**	**410**	**2,072**	**7**
South Gonder	Anda Bet	Conflict	51	181	1	+4.08%	49	175	1
South Gonder Total			**51**	**181**	**1**	**+4.08%**	**49**	**175**	**1**
South Wollo	Mehal Sayint	Conflict	150	214	2	+172.73%	55	209	2

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) AMHARA REGION ETHIOPIA
ROUND 12: JULY - AUGUST 2018

Zone	Woreda	Displacement Reason	Round 12			% change in estimated # of HHs	Round 11		
			HHs	Individuals	Sites		HHs	Individuals	Sites
South Wollo Total			**150**	**214**	**2**	**+172.73%**	**55**	**209**	**2**
Wag Himra	Dehana	Climate Induced	25	152	1	-28.57%	35	202	1
Wag Himra	Dehana	Other	33	149	1	-38.89%	54	187	2
Wag Himra Total			**58**	**301**	**2**	**-34.83%**	**89**	**389**	**3**
West Gojam	Dega Damot	Conflict	110	381	4	-61.27%	284	977	6
West Gojam	Sekela	Conflict	75	338	1	-25.00%	100	430	1
West Gojam Total			**185**	**719**	**5**	**-51.82%**	**384**	**1,407**	**7**
West Gonder	Metema	Conflict	123	593	2	0.0%	123	519	2
West Gonder Total			**123**	**593**	**2**	**0.0%**	**123**	**519**	**2**
Climate Induced Sum			97	436	2	-66.78%	292	1,406	3
Conflict Sum			1,370	5,198	31	+10.22%	1,243	5,097	26
Other Sum			33	149	1	-57.69%	78	307	3
Grand Total			**1,500**	**5,783**	**34**	**-7.01%**	**1,613**	**6,810**	**32**

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.

DTM IN ETHIOPIA

In Ethiopia, data is collected at zone, woreda and site level. Since September 2016, twelve 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.

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DTM Programme coordinator
dsalmon@iom.int

Ms. Nikki Herwanger
DTM Information Management Officer
NHerwanger@iom.int

Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

Annex II - Amhara region displacement causes and IDPs in assessed woredas

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Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Confederaziun svizra
**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC**

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TIGRAY

SUDAN

North Gonder

Metema

Chilga

Lake Tana

Wag Himra

Dehana

Kobo

North Wollo

Guba Lafto

Habru

AFAR

South Gonder

Anda bet

West Gojam

Awi/Agew

Sekela

Dega Damot

Mehal Sayint

South Wollo

Bati

Dewa Harewa

East Gojam

Baso Liben

SOMALI

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

North Shewa(R3)

OROMIA

ADDIS ABABA

Boundaries

- — · — · International Boundary
- ——— Regional Boundary
- ——— Zonal Boundary
- ——— Woreda Boundary

Sites by causes of displacement

- ✳ Conflict
- 🏕 Climate induced
- ● Other

IDPs in assessed woredas
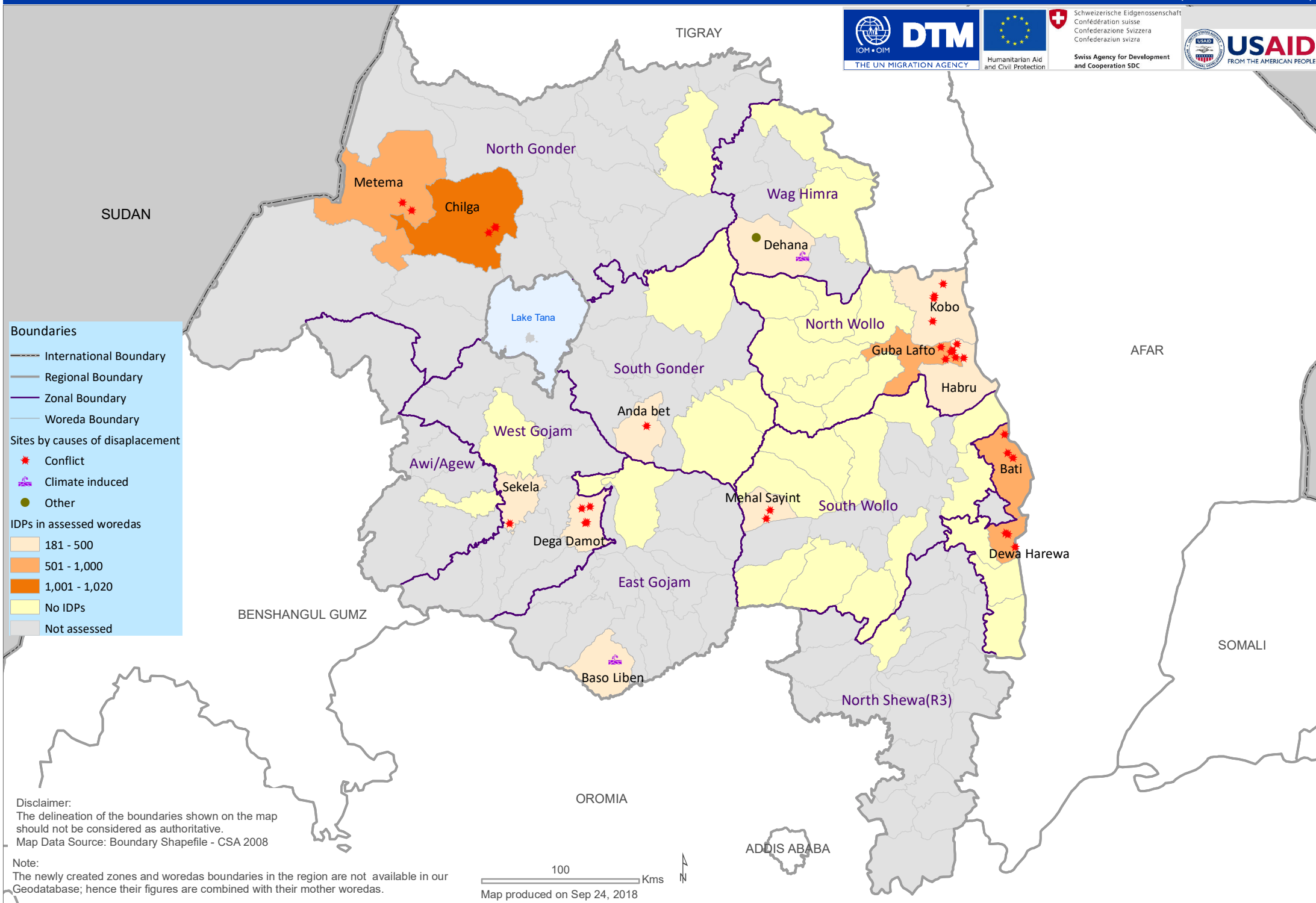
- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

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

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

100
Kms
N

Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

Annex III - Amhara region households reporting lack of shelter at the sites and IDPs in assessed woredas
DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)

Boundaries

- — ·· — International Boundary
- —— Regional Boundary
- —— Zonal Boundary
- —— Woreda Boundary

Lack of shelter at the sites
- ● None

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

SUDAN

TIGRAY

North Gonder
- Metema
- Chilga

Wag Himra
- Dehana

North Wollo
- Kobo
- Guba Lafto
- Habru

AFAR

Lake Tana

South Gonder
- Anda bet

West Gojam

Awi/Agew
- Sekela

Dega Damot

East Gojam

Baso Liben

Mehal Sayint

South Wollo

Bati

Dewa Harewa

SOMALI

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

North Shewa(R3)

OROMIA

ADDIS ABABA

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Note:
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100 ——— Kms
N

Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

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Confédération suisse
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Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

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Annex IV - Amhara region households reporting access to ES Kits and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)

Boundaries

- – · – · International Boundary
- ——— Regional Boundary
- ——— Zonal Boundary
- ——— Woreda Boundary

Access to Emergency Shelter (ES) Kits
- 🟢 < 25%
- 🟣 25-50 %
- 🔵 None

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

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Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

Note:
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Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

100 Kms

SUDAN

TIGRAY

North Gonder

Metema

Chilga

Wag Himra

Dehana

Kobo

North Wollo

Guba Lafto

Habru

AFAR

Lake Tana

South Gonder

Bati

West Gojam

Anda bet

Awi/Agew

Sekela

Mehal Sayint

South Wollo

Dewa Harewa

Dega Damot

SOMALI

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

East Gojam

Baso Liben

North Shewa(R3)

OROMIA

ADDIS ABABA

Annex IX - Amhara region sites reporting access to Formal PES and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)

TIGRAY

SUDAN

North Gonder

Metema

Chilga

Lake Tana

Wag Himra

Dehana

Kobo

North Wollo

Guba Lafto

Habru

AFAR

South Gonder

Anda bet

West Gojam

Bati

Awi/Agew

Sekela

Mehal Sayint

South Wollo

Dewa Harewa

Dega Damot

SOMALI

East Gojam

Baso Liben

North Shewa(R3)

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

OROMIA

ADDIS ABABA

Boundaries

- ‑·‑·‑ International Boundary
- ──── Regional Boundary
- ──── Zonal Boundary
- ──── Woreda Boundary

Access to Formal Primary Education Services (PES)
- 🟢 Yes
- 🔴 No

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 181 - 500
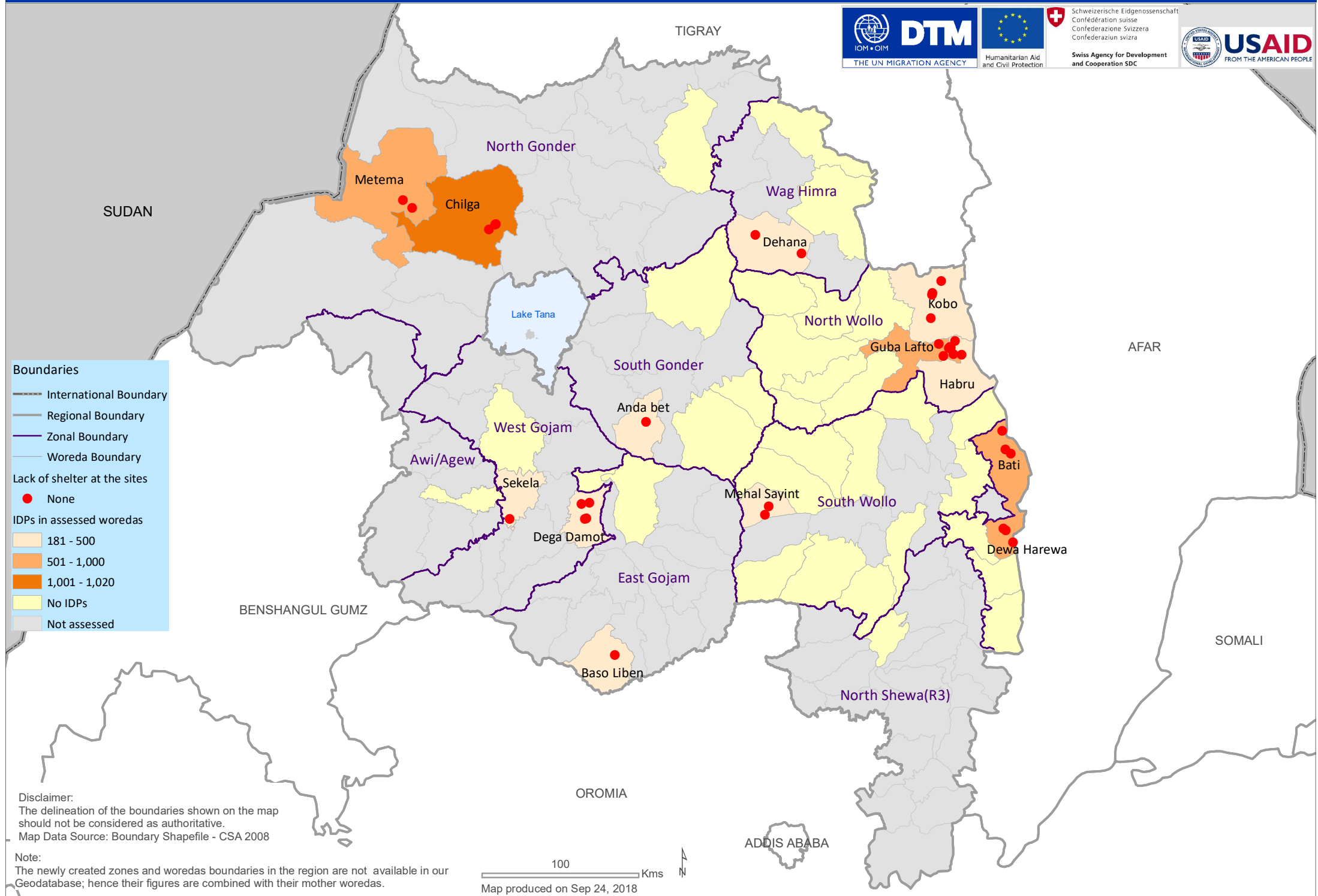- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

Disclaimer:
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should not be considered as authoritative.
Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

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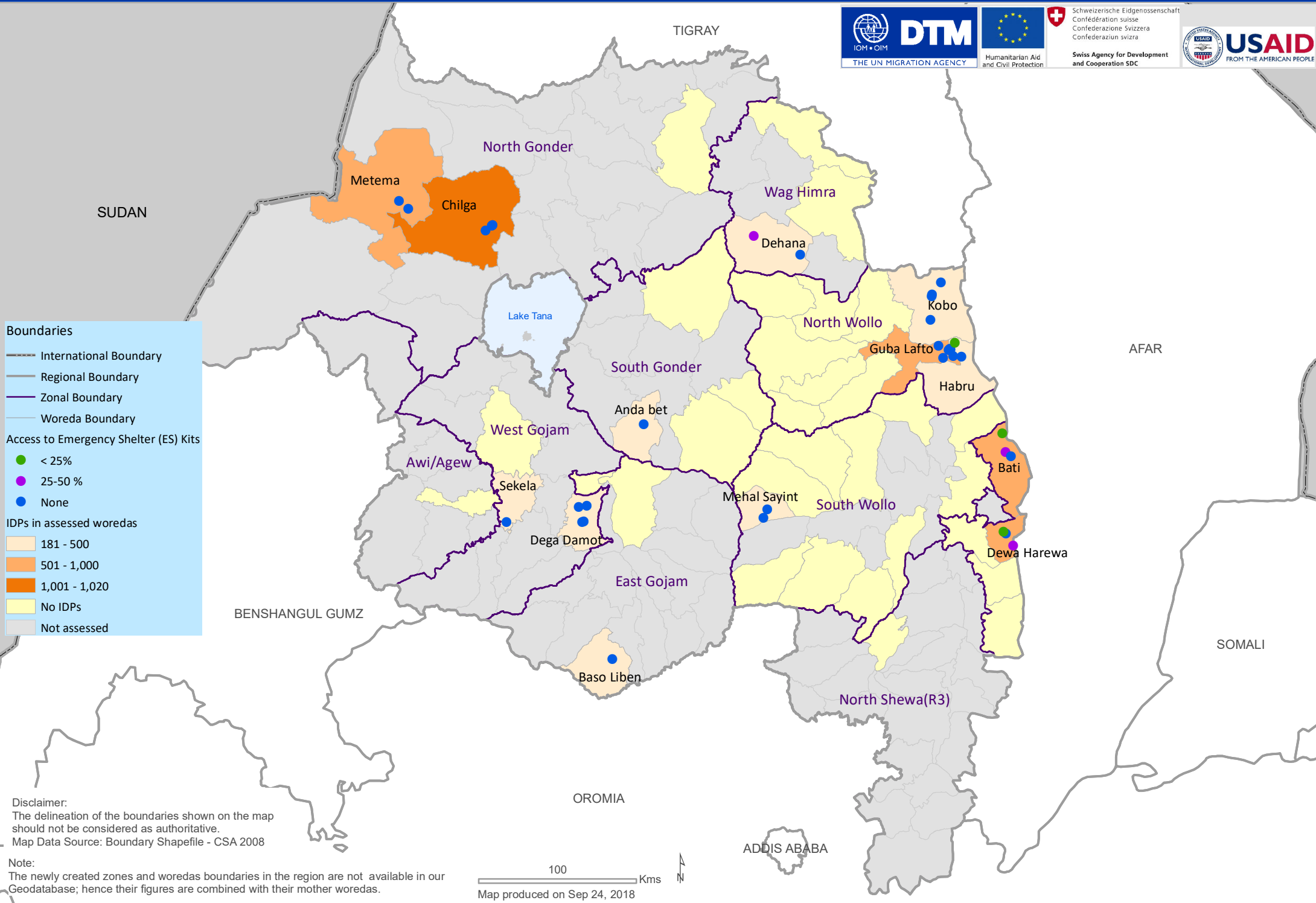Geodatabase; hence their figures are combined with their mother woredas.

100   Kms

Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

Annex V - Amhara region sites reporting access to water and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)

Boundaries

- – · – · International Boundary
- ——— Regional Boundary
- ——— Zonal Boundary
- ——— Woreda Boundary

Avg. amount of water obtained/day/person
- 🔴 < 5 liters
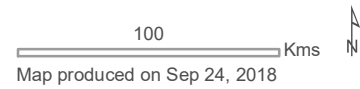- 🟣 5-10 liters
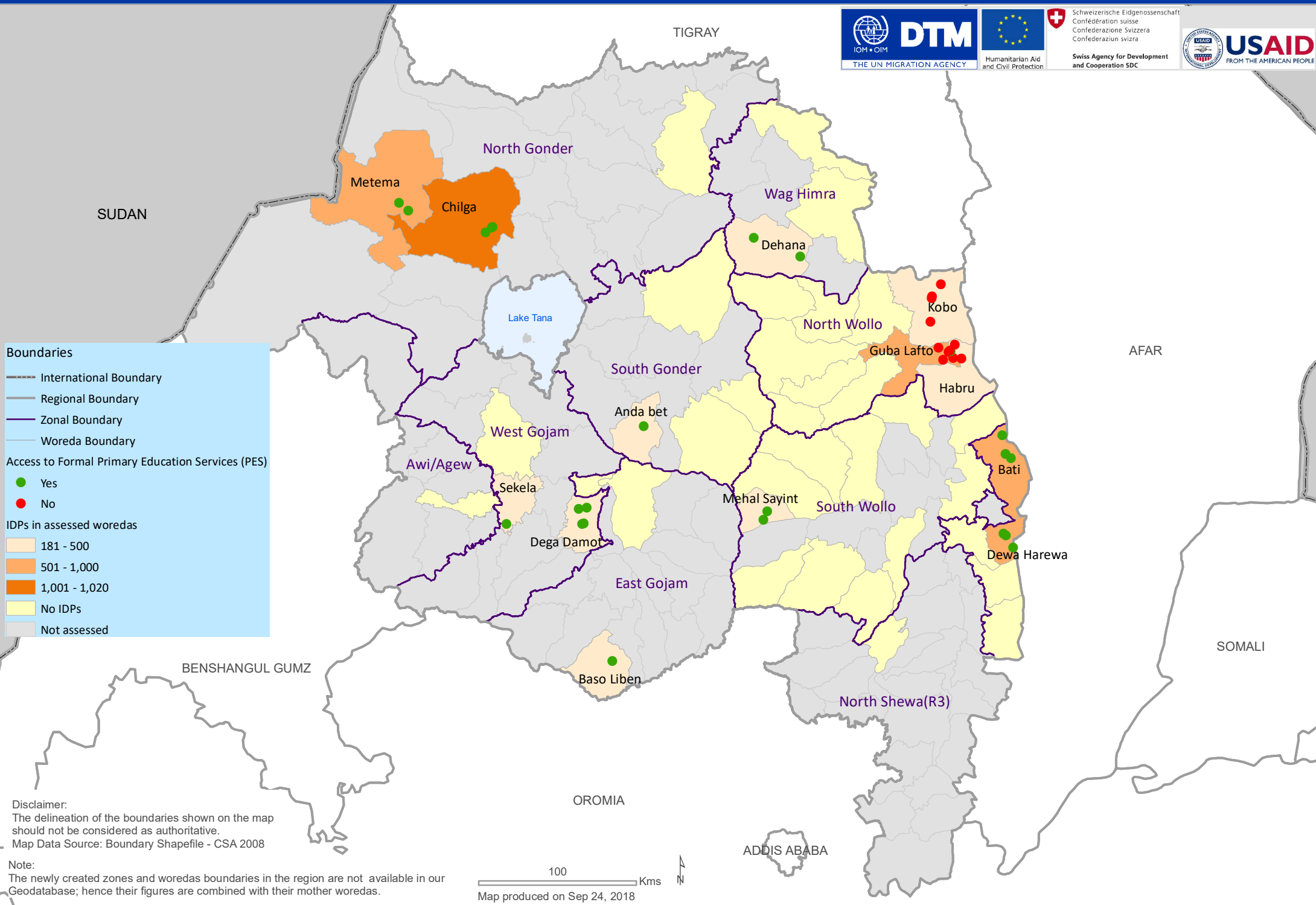- 🟦 10-15 liters

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed
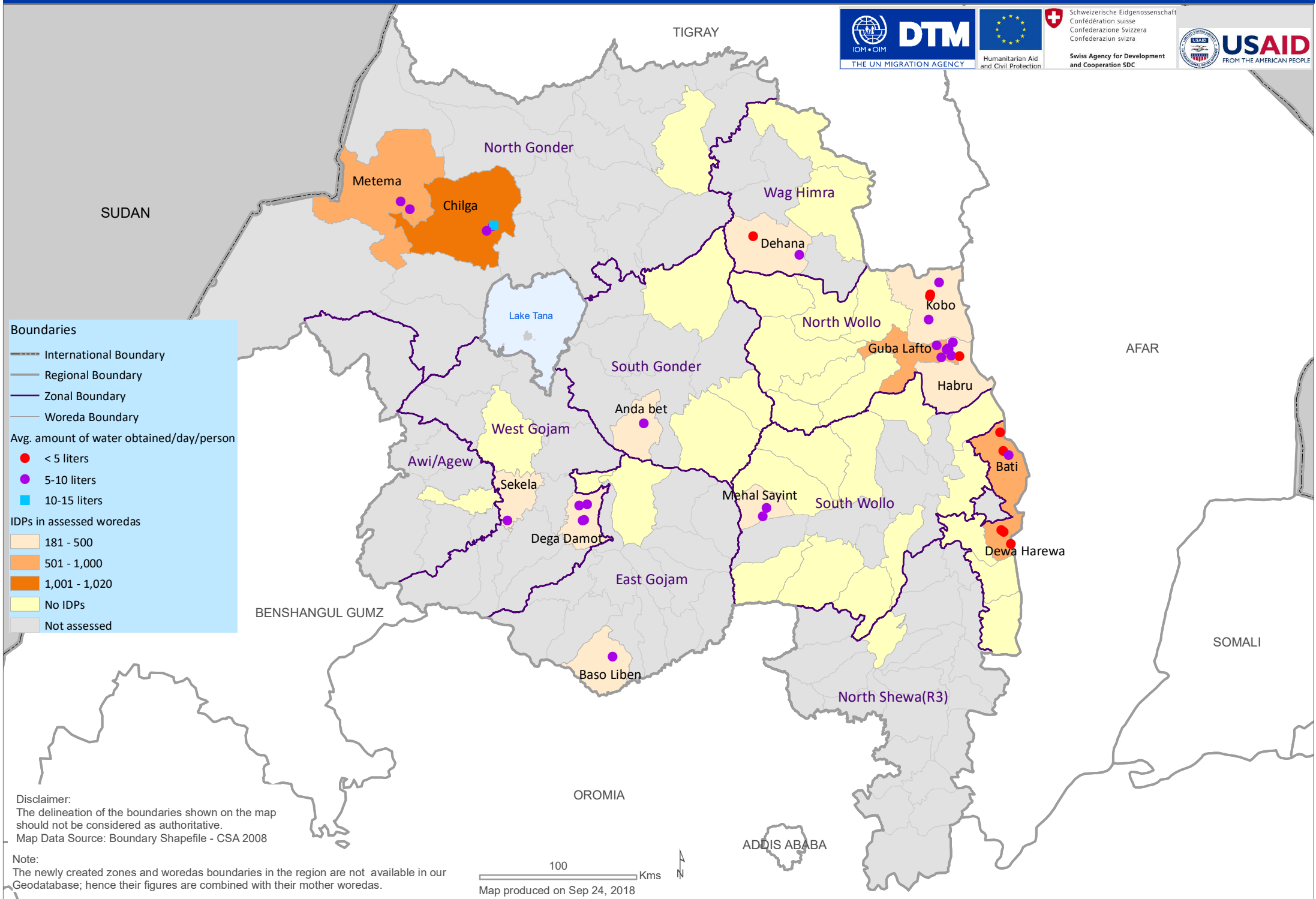
Disclaimer:
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Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

Note:
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Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

100 ___ Kms

Annex VI - Amhara region sites reporting access to food and IDPs in assessed woredas

DTM round twelve (02/07 - 31/07, 2018)

TIGRAY

SUDAN

North Gonder

Metema

Chilga

Lake Tana

Wag Himra

Dehana

North Wollo

Kobo

Guba Lafto

Habru

AFAR

South Gonder

Anda bet

West Gojam

Bati

Awi/Agew

Sekela

Mehal Sayint

South Wollo

Dega Damot

Dewa Harewa

East Gojam

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

SOMALI

Baso Liben

North Shewa(R3)

OROMIA

ADDIS ABABA

Boundaries
- - - International Boundary
—— Regional Boundary
—— Zonal Boundary
—— Woreda Boundary

Access to food
- 🟢 Yes, On Site
- 🔵 Yes, Offsite
- 🔴 No

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

Disclaimer:
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Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

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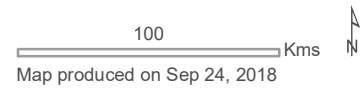
100 Kms

Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

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TIGRAY

SUDAN

North Gonder

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Chilga

Lake Tana

Wag Himra

Dehana

Kobo

North Wollo

Guba Lafto

Habru

AFAR

South Gonder

Anda bet

West Gojam

Awi/Agew

Sekela

Mehal Sayint

South Wollo

Bati

Dewa Harewa

Dega Damot

East Gojam

Baso Liben

North Shewa(R3)

SOMALI

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

OROMIA

ADDIS ABABA

Boundaries

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

Access to health facility
- 🟢 Yes
- 🔴 No

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
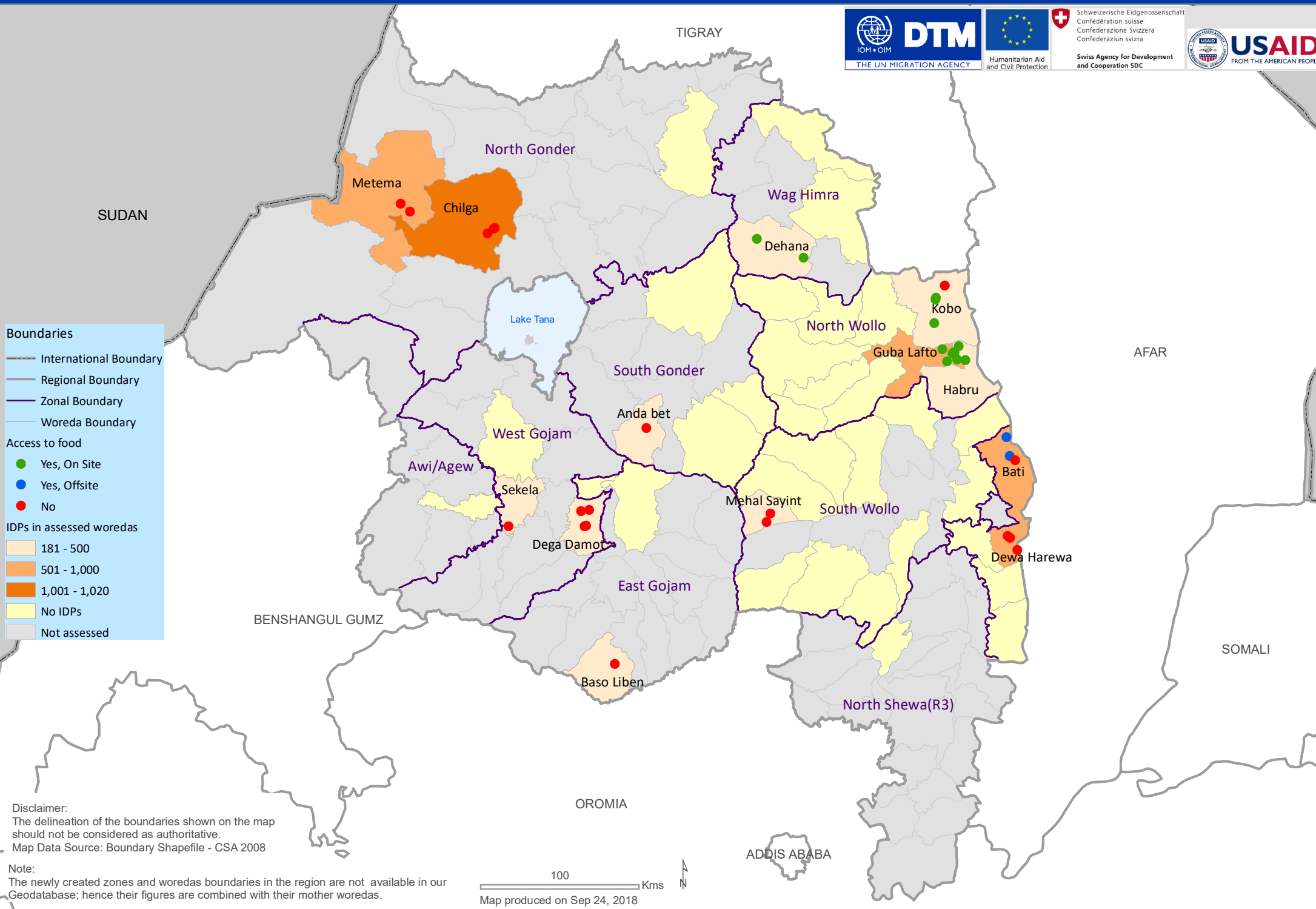- No IDPs
- Not assessed

Disclaimer:
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Map Data Source: Boundary Shapefile - CSA 2008

Note:
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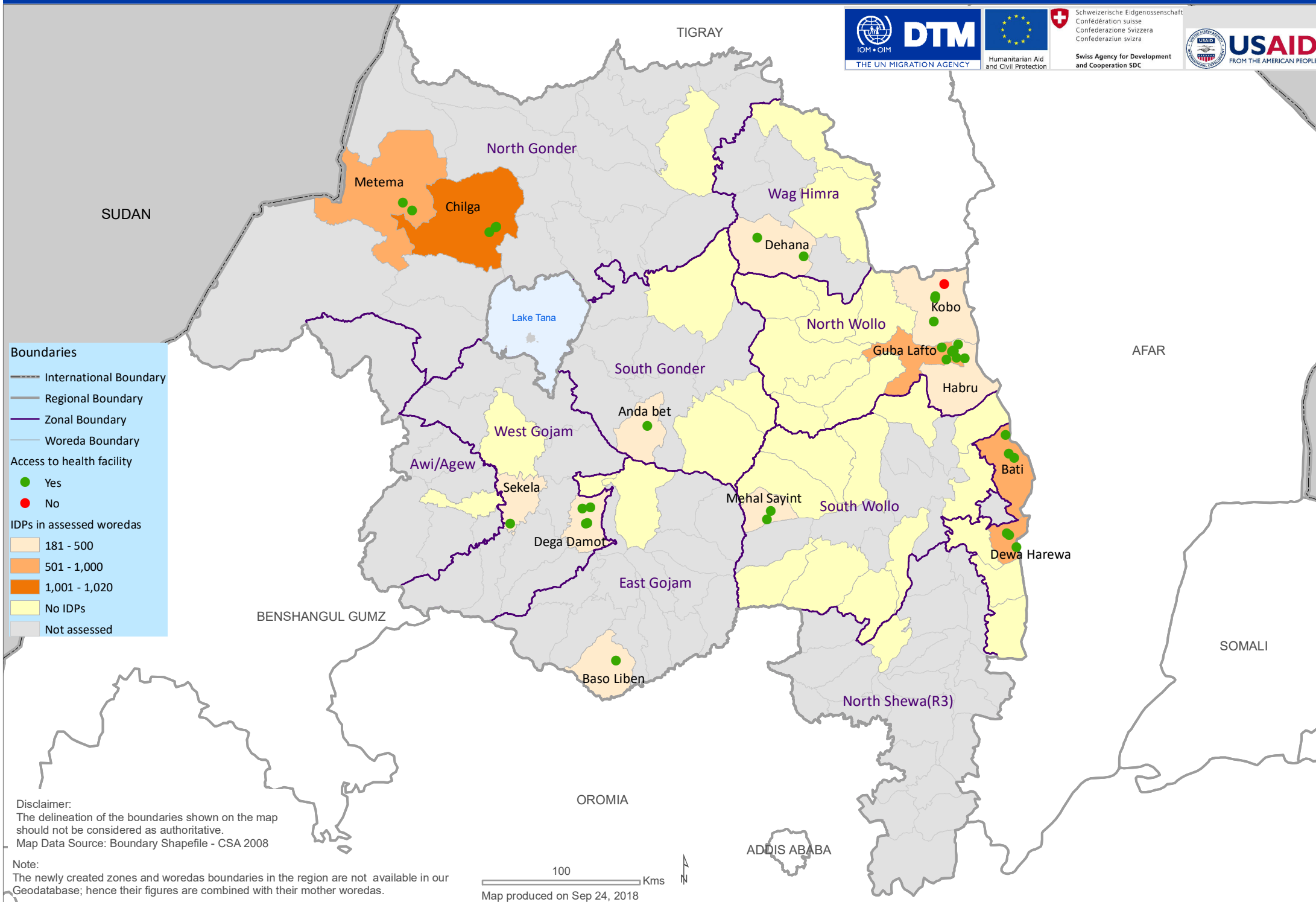
100   Kms

Map produced on Sep 24, 2018

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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

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TIGRAY

SUDAN

North Gonder

Metema

Chilga

Wag Himra

Dehana

Lake Tana

South Gonder

North Wollo

Kobo

Guba Lafto

Habru

AFAR

Boundaries

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

Access to Alternative Basic Education (ABE)

● Yes
● No

IDPs in assessed woredas

- 181 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 1,020
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

West Gojam

Anda bet

Awi/Agew

Sekela

Dega Damot

Mehal Sayint

South Wollo

Bati

Dewa Harewa

BENSHANGUL GUMZ

East Gojam

Baso Liben

North Shewa(R3)

SOMALI

OROMIA

ADDIS ABABA

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

Note:
The newly created zones and woredas boundaries in the region are not available in our Geodatabase; hence their figures are combined with their mother woredas.
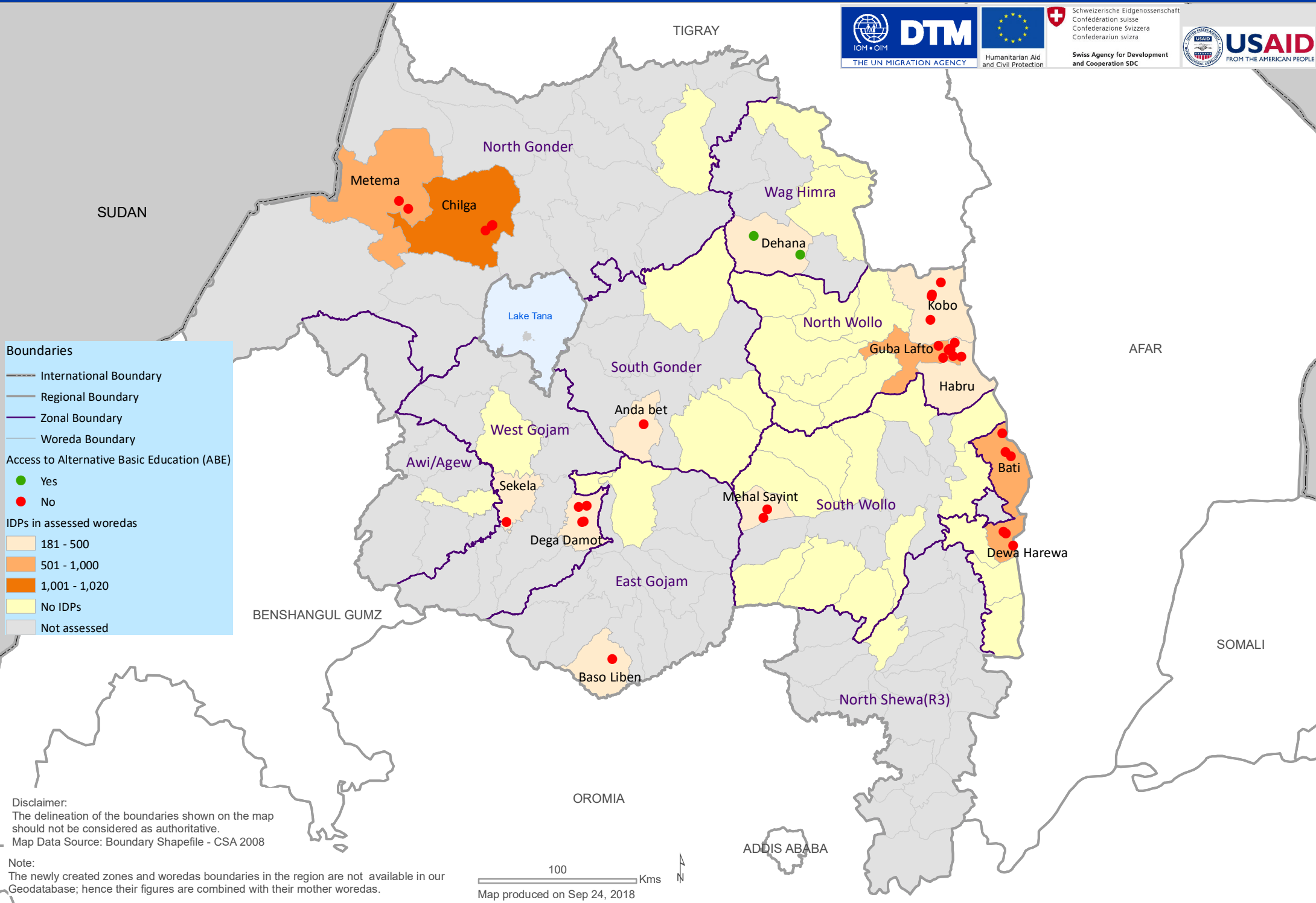
100   Kms
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Map produced on Sep 24, 2018