DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) OROMIA REGION, ETHIOPIA
ROUND 13: SEPTEMEBR/OCTOBER 2018
Summary of key findings

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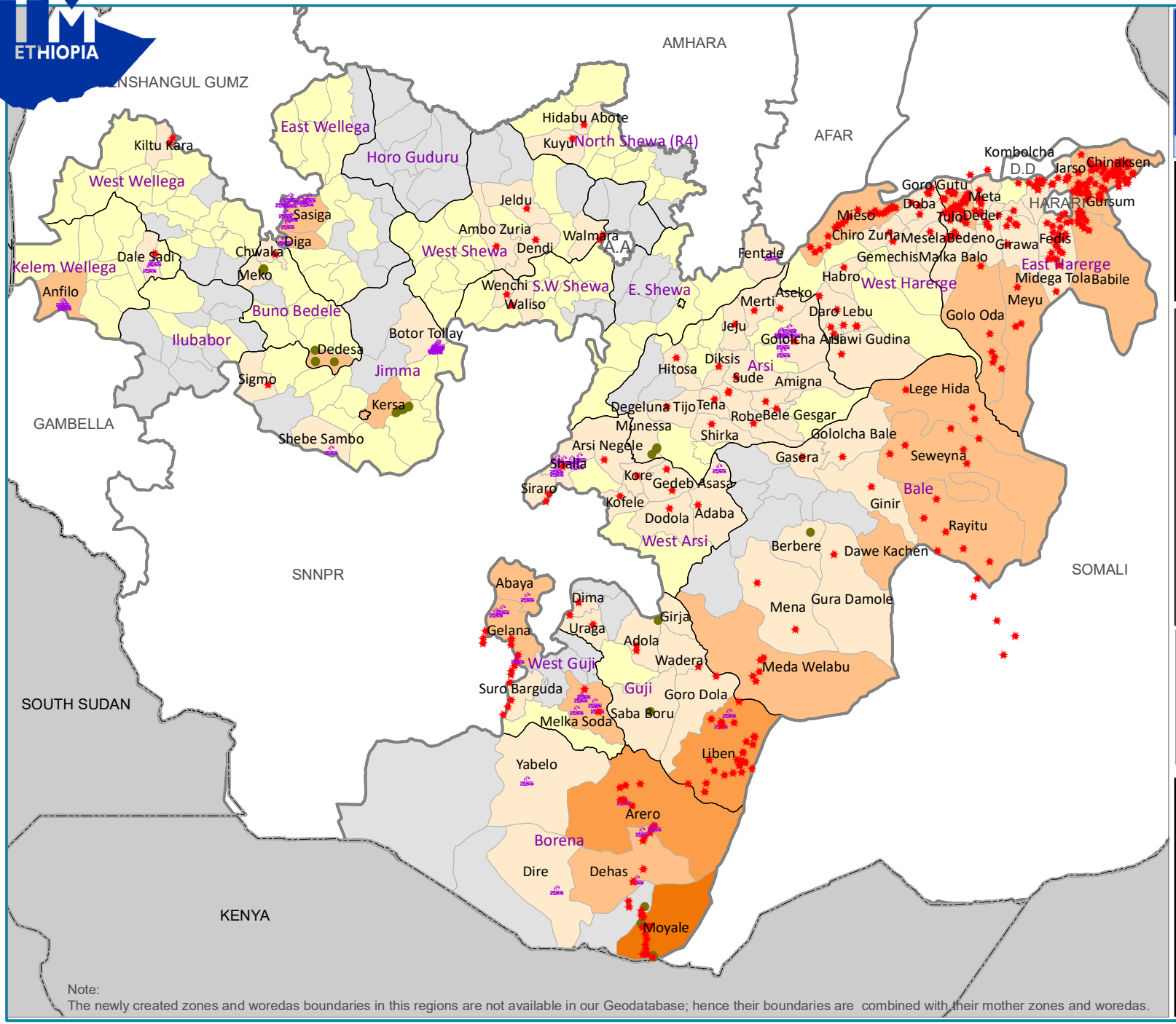
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) OROMIA, ETHIOPIA ROUND 13: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2018



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

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OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT
Oromia region
DTM Round 13
FROM SEPTEMBER 1 - 30, 2018

Sites by causes of displacement
- Conflict
- Climate induced
- Others

IDPs in assessed woredas
- 37 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- 100,001 - 171,829
- No IDPS
- Not assessed

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

N
0 30 60 120 180
Kilometers

Sources : IOM Map production date : 31 Oct 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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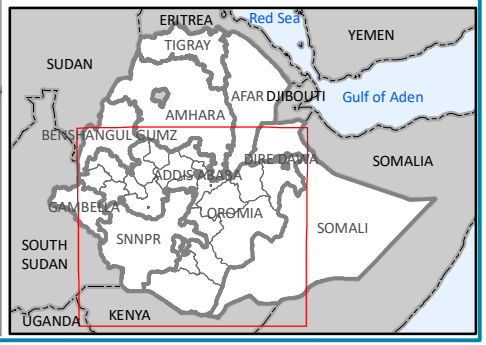

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OROMIA REGION - KEY FINDINGS

LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT: 907,525 displaced individuals comprising 143,901 households in 466 displacement sites were identified in OROMIA region. These figures represent an increase of 83,861 in the total individuals (10.18%), an increase of 5,161 (3.72%) and an increase of 7 sites (1.53%) since round 12 July/August 2018. 66.95% sites opened in 2017 and 18.67% opened in 2018. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 77.72% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 51.58% of displaced individuals were female and 48.42% were male. 58.72% were younger than 18 years old. 5.95% were over 60 years old.

SHELTER: 157 sites reported that over 25% of households were living in shelters that were below regional and cultural standards.

WASH: Only 59 sites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 205 (43.99%) displacement sites reported having no latrines.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 36 (7.73%) sites, representing 129,268 individuals, reported no access to food. 77.25% of sites reported that IDPs did not have access to income generating activities.

HEALTH: Diarrhea was the primary health concern in this round of data collection with 163 sites reporting this.

EDUCATION: In 49.14% of sites 50% or less of the children on site are attending formal primary school. Formal primary school education is available at 50.00% sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is available at 36 sites.

COMMUNICATION: 41.42% of sites reported that site management were IDPs primary source of information followed by local leaders at 27.25% 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 dissagregated by cause over time.

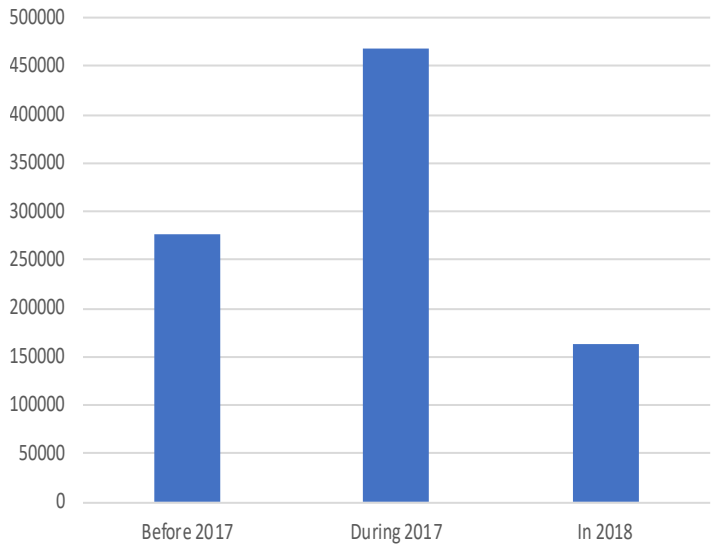
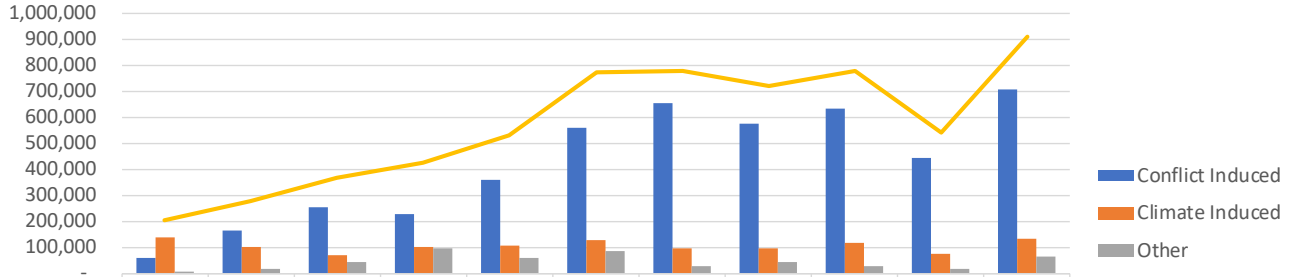


Figure 1: Trends in stock totals of displacement and new displacements from 2017 and 2018



	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Round 12	Round 13
Conflict Induced	60,767	163,874	252,517	226,596	358,932	561,346	653,215	576,680	631,169	445,667	705,332
Climate Induced	139,910	99,407	70,749	102,069	108,541	127,172	97,798	99,020	115,996	77,062	135,221
Other	4,570	16,586	44,291	94,741	62,237	83,724	26,652	45,607	29,882	17,403	66,972
Grand Total	205,247	279,867	367,557	423,406	529,710	772,242	777,665	721,307	777,047	540,132	907,525

Figure 2: IDPs by cause of displacement by round

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MOBILITY TRENDS AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Conflict has consistently been reported as the primary cause of displacement in the region (as indicated by figure 4). IDPs displaced in 2018, in 2017 and before 2017 reported being displaced by Conflict. In addition to this 29.57% of IDPs reported beeing displaced previously. This indicates a significant level of mobility amongst the displaced population. Furthermore, IDPs from 12 sites were leaving the current place of displacement. Of these, IDPs from 5 sites were going to the nearest village and IDPs from 5 sites intended to return to their place of origin.

Regarding the duration of sites: 18.67% of all sites identified opened in 2018 while 66.95% opened between January and December 2017 and 14.38% of sites opened before 2017.

The majority of IDPs identified in the region were displaced to locations near their areas of origin. 65.78% of IDPs in the region are internally displaced from the region, within the region. Of the IDPs displaced within the region, 53.18% 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.

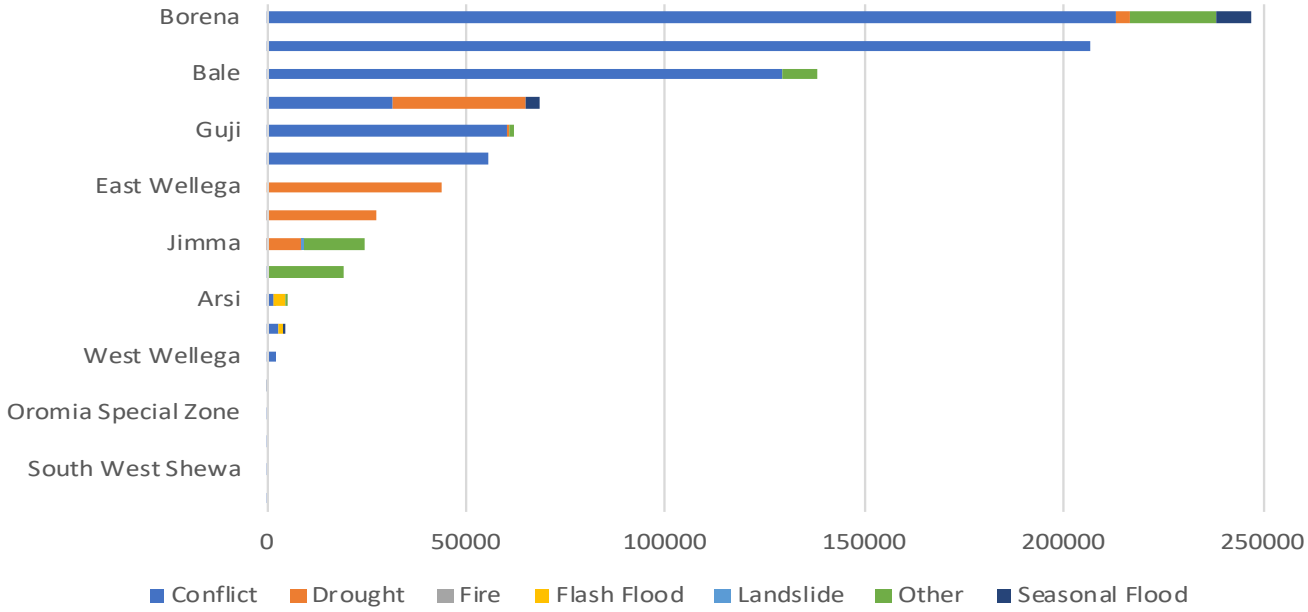

Figure 3: IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

Row Labels	Conflict Induced	Climate Induced	Other	Grand Total
Before 2017	137,434	102,812	35,559	275,805
During 2017	433,405	19,716	16,086	469,207
In 2018	134,493	12,693	15,327	162,513
Grand Total	705,332	135,221	66,972	907,525

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

DURABLE SOLUTIONS, VOULNERABILITIES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

At 54.51% of sites IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement, while IDPs at 44.85% of sites did not. At the remaining sites key informants either did not know (0.64%), or were not asked the question in a previous round.

At 23.18% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement while at 28.54% sites they prefer return. 47.64% of sites reported that IDPs prefer relocation. At 0.64% of sites this information is unknown.

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

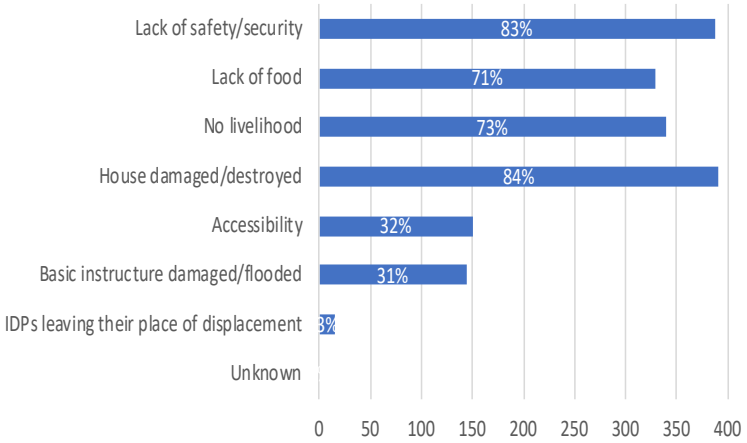

Figure 5: % Sites reporting obstacles to return

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

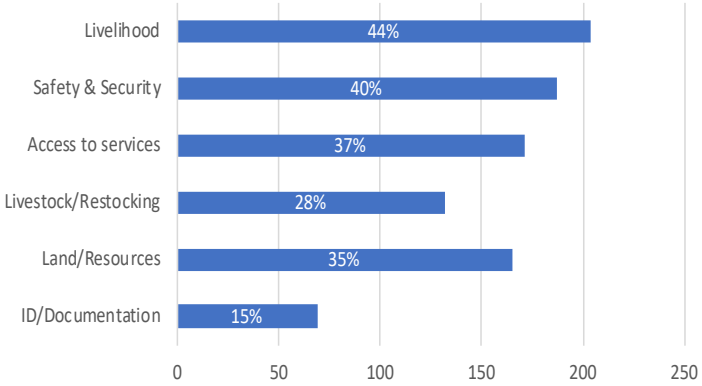

Figure 6: % Sites by support needed to return or reintegrate

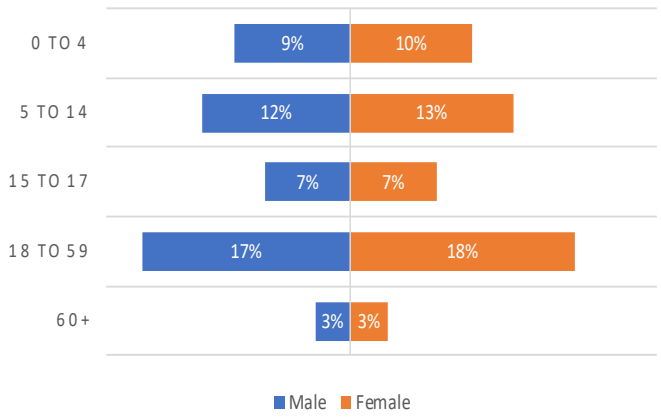

Figure 7: Demographic breakdown

Veulnerabilities	Oromia
Breastfeeding Mothers #	25,683
Elderly headed Households	10,318
Elderly Persons without care givers	9,264
Members of ethnic minorities #	280
Members of religious minorities #	876
Orphaned Children	1,175
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases/Serious Medical Conditions	2,099
Persons w/ Disabilities # over 18	1,404
Persons w/ Disabilities # under 18	736
Pregnant girls # under 18	343
Pregnant Women # over 18	13,299
Separated Children	712
Single-female headed Households	14,076
Single-male headed Households	3,300
Unaccompanied Children	95
Single-child headed Households	81
Grand Total	83,741

Figure 4: Voulnerable populations

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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, thirteen 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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Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

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