



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA REGION, ETHIOPIA
Summary of Key Findings
ROUND 15: January/February 2019
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 26 March 2019



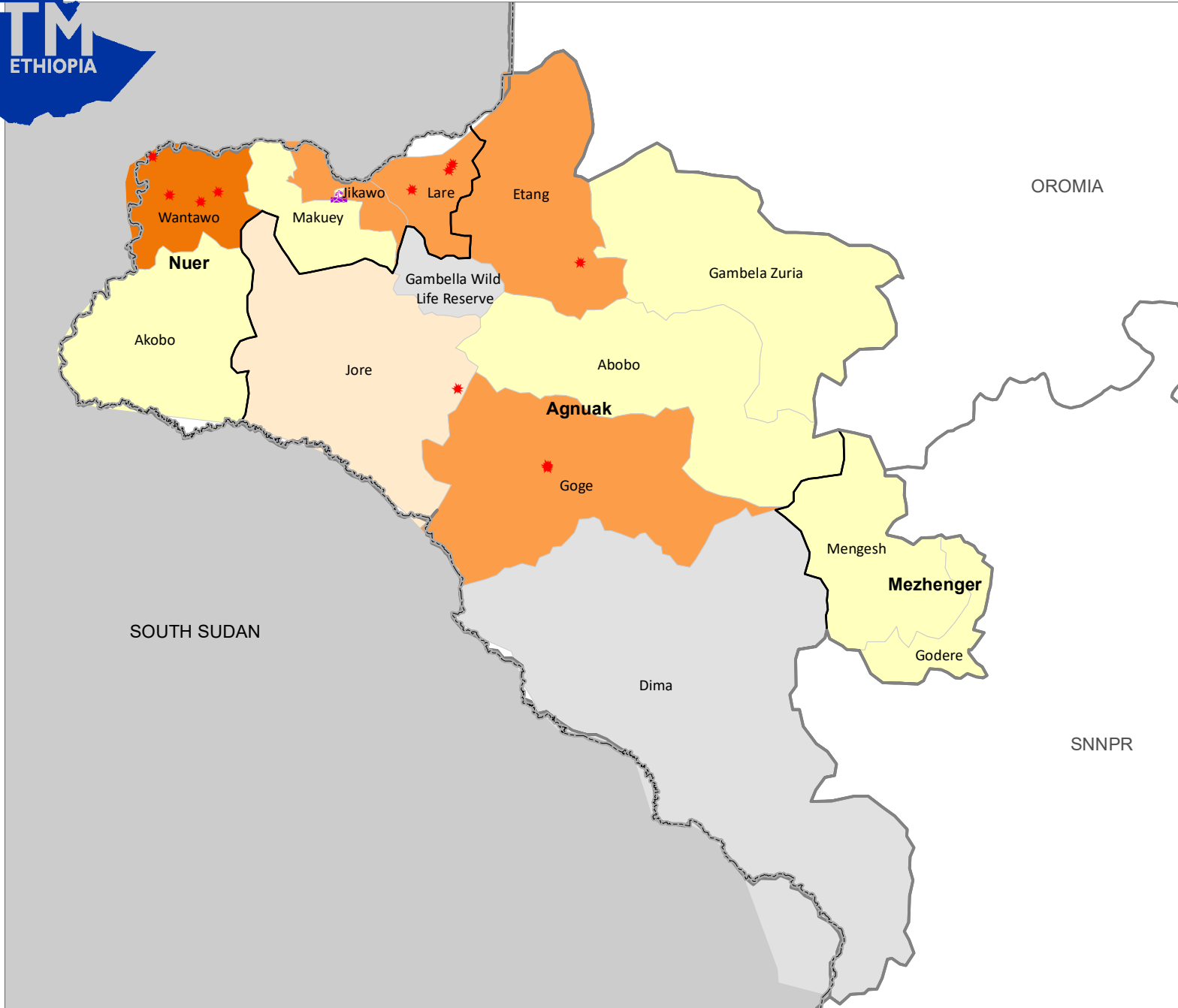
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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GAMBELLA, ETHIOPIA ROUND 15: JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2019



OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT GAMBELLA REGION DTM Round 15 FROM JANUARY 1 - 31, 2019



Sites by causes of displacement

- ★ Conflict
- ☄ Climate induced

IDPs in assessed woredas

- 405 - 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 7,798
- No IDPs
- Not assessed

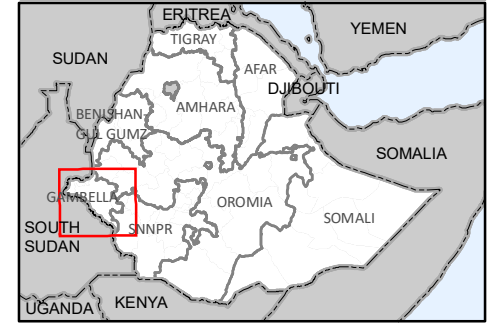
Boundaries

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

0 10 20 40 60
Kilometers

Sources : IOM Map production date : 21 Feb 2019
 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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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



GAMBELLA REGION - KEY FINDINGS

LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT: 20,741 displaced individuals comprising 3,064 households in 13 displacement sites were identified in Gambella region. These figures represent a decrease of 3,948 individuals (-15.99%), a decrease of 560 households (-15.45%), and an increase of 1 site (+7.14%) since round 14 (November/December 2018). No sites have opened since the start of 2019, while 90% of sites opened before 2018 and 10% opened in 2018. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 83% of the displaced population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 48% of displaced individuals were female and 52% were male. 61% were younger than 18 years old while 2% were over 60 years old.

SHELTER: 4 sites reported that over 25% of households were living in shelters that were below regional and cultural standards.

WASH: Only 4 sites meet SPHERE standards of access to over 15 liters of water per person per day. 9 displacement sites (69%) reported having no latrines.

**All data, including graphs and maps presented in this report comprise data collected between 1 to 31 January 2019.*

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 11 sites (85%), representing 13,566 individuals, reported no access to food. 8% 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 13 sites reporting this health concern.

EDUCATION: In 23% of sites, 50% or less of the children on site are attending formal primary school. Formal primary school education is available at 100% sites. Alternative basic education (ABE) is not available at any of the sites.

COMMUNICATION: 69% of sites reported that authorities were IDPs' primary source of information followed by local leaders at 31% 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.

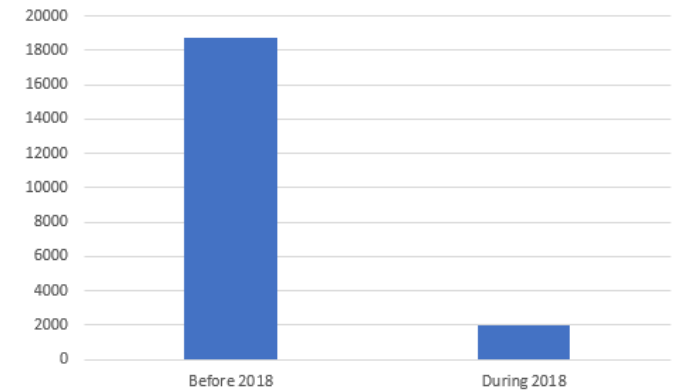


Figure 1: Trends in stock totals of displacement before and during 2018.

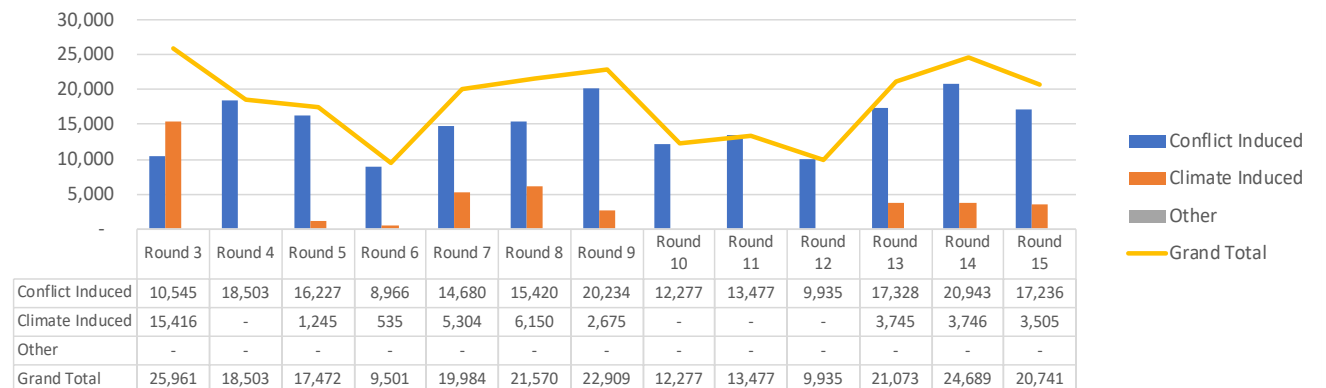


Figure 2: IDPs by cause of displacement by round



MOBILITY TRENDS AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Conflict has consistently been reported as the primary cause of displacement in the region (as indicated by figure 4). A total of 17,236 IDPs were displaced by conflict before and during 2018. In addition to this, 15% of IDPs reported being displaced previously. Furthermore, IDPs from 4 sites were leaving the current place of displacement and going to the nearest village.

Regarding the duration of sites, none of the sites identified were opened in 2019 while 10% of sites opened between January and December 2018 and 90% of the sites opened before 2018.

The majority of IDPs identified in the region were displaced to locations near their areas of origin. 100% of IDPs in the region are internally displaced from the region, within the region. Of the IDPs displaced within the region, 100% 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.

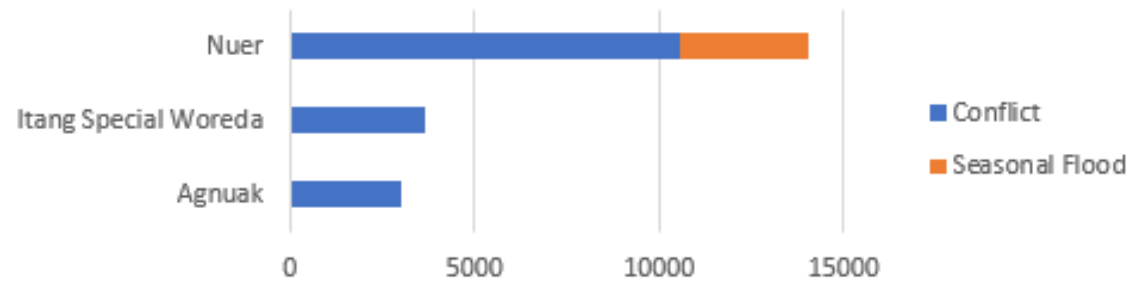


Figure 3: IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

| Duration | Conflict Induced | Climate Induced | Grand Total |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Before 2018 | 15,243 | 3,505 | 18,748 |
| During 2018 | 1,993 | - | 1,993 |
| Grand Total | 17,236 | 3,505 | 20,741 |

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



DURABLE SOLUTIONS, VULNERABILITIES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

In 15% of sites, IDPs foresaw a resolution to their displacement, while IDPs at 77% of sites did not. In the remaining sites, key informants either did not know (8%), or were not asked the question in a previous round.

At 53.9% of sites IDPs prefer reintegration as a durable solution to their displacement while at 30.8% sites they prefer return. 15.4% of sites reported that IDPs prefer relocation.

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

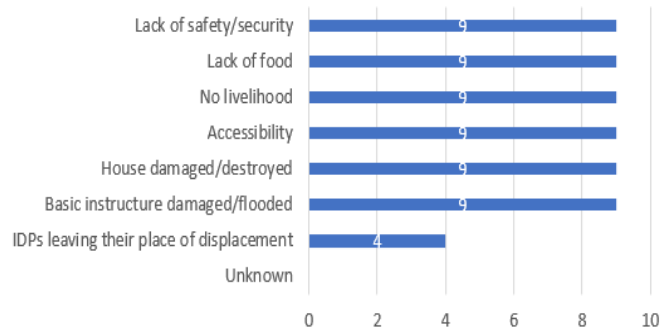


Figure 5: Number of sites reporting obstacles to return

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

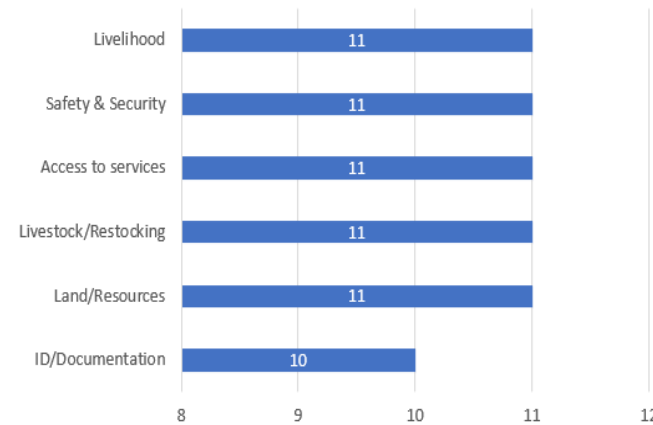


Figure 6: Number of sites by support needed to return or reintegrate

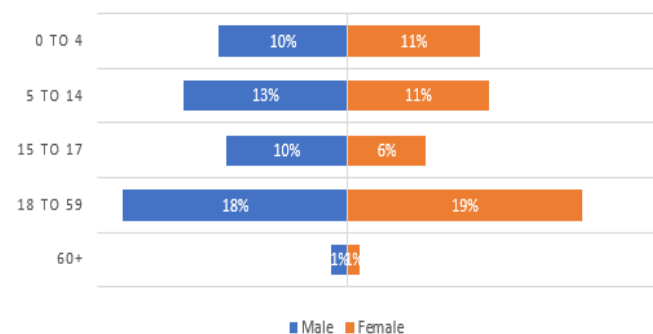


Figure 7: Demographic breakdown

| Vulnerable Population | Number of IDPs |
|--|----------------|
| Number of breastfeeding mothers | 760 |
| Elderly-headed households | 795 |
| Elderly persons without care givers | 697 |
| Number of members of ethnic minorities | 0 |
| Number of members of religious minorities | 0 |
| Orphaned children | 314 |
| Persons with chronic diseases/serious medical conditions | 39 |
| Number of persons with disabilities over 18 | 79 |
| Number of persons with disabilities under 18 | 53 |
| Number of pregnant girls under 18 | 152 |
| Number of pregnant women over 18 | 516 |
| Separated children | 187 |
| Single female-headed households | 184 |
| Single male-headed households | 96 |
| Unaccompanied Children | 20 |
| Single-child headed Households | 70 |
| Grand Total | 3,962 |

Figure 8: Vulnerable populations



Round 14 - 15 Comparison Table

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| INCREASE | NEW |
| DECREASE | UNCOVERED/CLOSED |
| NO CHANGE | |

| Zone | Woreda | Displacement Reason | Round 15 | | | % change in estimated # of HHs | Round 14 | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | HHs | Individuals | Sites | | HHs | Individuals | Sites |
| Agnuak | Gog | Conflict | 420 | 2,605 | 3 | 0% | 420 | 2,826 | 3 |
| Agnuak | Jore | Conflict | 66 | 405 | 1 | 0% | 66 | 393 | 1 |
| Agnuak Total | | | 486 | 3,010 | 4 | 0% | 486 | 3,219 | 4 |
| Itang Special Woreda | Itang | Conflict | 528 | 3,670 | 1 | 0% | 528 | 3,907 | 1 |
| Itang Special Woreda Total | | | 528 | 3,670 | 1 | 0% | 528 | 3,907 | 1 |
| Nuer | Akobo | Conflict | - | - | - | -100% | 560 | 2,800 | 1 |
| Nuer | Jikawo | Climate Induced | 535 | 3,505 | 1 | 0% | 535 | 3,746 | 1 |
| Nuer | Lare | Conflict | 405 | 2,758 | 3 | 0% | 405 | 2,842 | 3 |
| Nuer | Wantawo | Conflict | 1,110 | 7,798 | 4 | 0% | 1,110 | 8,175 | 4 |
| Nuer Total | | | 2,050 | 14,061 | 8 | -21.46% | 2,610 | 17,563 | 9 |
| Climate Induced Sum | | | 535 | 3,505 | 1 | 0% | 535 | 3,746 | 1 |
| Conflict Sum | | | 2,529 | 17,236 | 12 | -18.13% | 3,089 | 20,943 | 13 |
| Grand Total | | | 3,064 | 20,741 | 13 | -15.45% | 3,624 | 24,689 | 14 |



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, fifteen 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 please visit our website, www.displacement.iom.int, or contact us at dtmethiopia@iom.int



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection





International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

ANNEX I : INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN GAMBELLA REGION AS OF FEBRUARY 2019

| Zone | Woreda | Sex | Age Groups | | | | | Total | HHs | Site Open Date | Cause | Duration |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | Infants (0-4 y) | Children (5-14 y) | Youth (15-17 y) | Adults (18-59 y) | Elderly (60 +y) | | | | | |
| Agnuak | Gog | Female | 125 | 241 | 79 | 274 | 23 | 742 | 232 | 09-Apr-16 | Conflict | Before 2018 |
| Agnuak | Gog | Male | 135 | 244 | 70 | 248 | 12 | 709 | | | | |
| Agnuak | Gog | Female | 103 | 197 | 75 | 216 | 9 | 600 | 188 | 26-Nov-16 | Conflict | Before 2018 |
| Agnuak | Gog | Male | 103 | 179 | 56 | 207 | 9 | 554 | | | | |
| Agnuak | Jore | Female | 33 | 66 | 23 | 79 | 3 | 204 | 66 | 21-Nov-16 | Conflict | Before 2018 |
| Agnuak | Jore | Male | 33 | 69 | 23 | 73 | 3 | 201 | | | | |
| Agnuak Total | | | 532 | 996 | 326 | 1,097 | 59 | 3,010 | 486 | | | |
| Itang Special Woreda | Itang | Female | 396 | 370 | 264 | 607 | 0 | 1637 | 528 | 20-Jan-16 | Conflict | Before 2018 |
| Itang Special Woreda | Itang | Male | 370 | 528 | 475 | 660 | 0 | 2033 | | | | |
| Itang Special Woreda Total | | | 766 | 898 | 739 | 1,267 | - | 3,670 | 528 | | | |
| Nuer | Jikawo | Female | 294 | 455 | 241 | 696 | 80 | 1766 | 535 | 07-Sep-17 | Seasonal Flood | Before 2018 |
| Nuer | Jikawo | Male | 348 | 348 | 321 | 615 | 107 | 1739 | | | | |
| Nuer | Lare | Female | 132 | 156 | 96 | 324 | 0 | 708 | 240 | 15-Jul-17 | Conflict | Before 2018 |
| Nuer | Lare | Male | 228 | 240 | 192 | 288 | 12 | 960 | | | | |
| Nuer | Lare | Female | 105 | 132 | 63 | 225 | 12 | 537 | 165 | 24-Apr-18 | Conflict | During 2018 |
| Nuer | Lare | Male | 124 | 120 | 90 | 207 | 12 | 553 | | | | |
| Nuer | Wantawo | Female | 908 | 623 | 398 | 1279 | 60 | 3268 | 975 | 05-Mar-17 | Conflict | Before 2018 |
| Nuer | Wantawo | Male | 701 | 885 | 694 | 1249 | 98 | 3627 | | | | |
| Nuer | Wantawo | Female | 42 | 30 | 24 | 72 | 6 | 174 | 60 | 24-Jul-18 | Conflict | During 2018 |
| Nuer | Wantawo | Male | 42 | 51 | 48 | 75 | 6 | 222 | | | | |
| Nuer | Wantawo | Female | 45 | 60 | 30 | 101 | 8 | 244 | 75 | 10-Aug-18 | Conflict | During 2018 |
| Nuer | Wantawo | Male | 53 | 56 | 49 | 94 | 11 | 263 | | | | |
| Nuer Total | | | 3,022 | 3,156 | 2,246 | 5,225 | 412 | 14,061 | 2,050 | | | |
| Grand Total | | | 4,320 | 5,050 | 3,311 | 7,589 | 471 | 20,741 | 3,064 | | | |

Disclaimer: 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.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted in collaboration with Danish Refugee Council (DRC)



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun Svizra
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



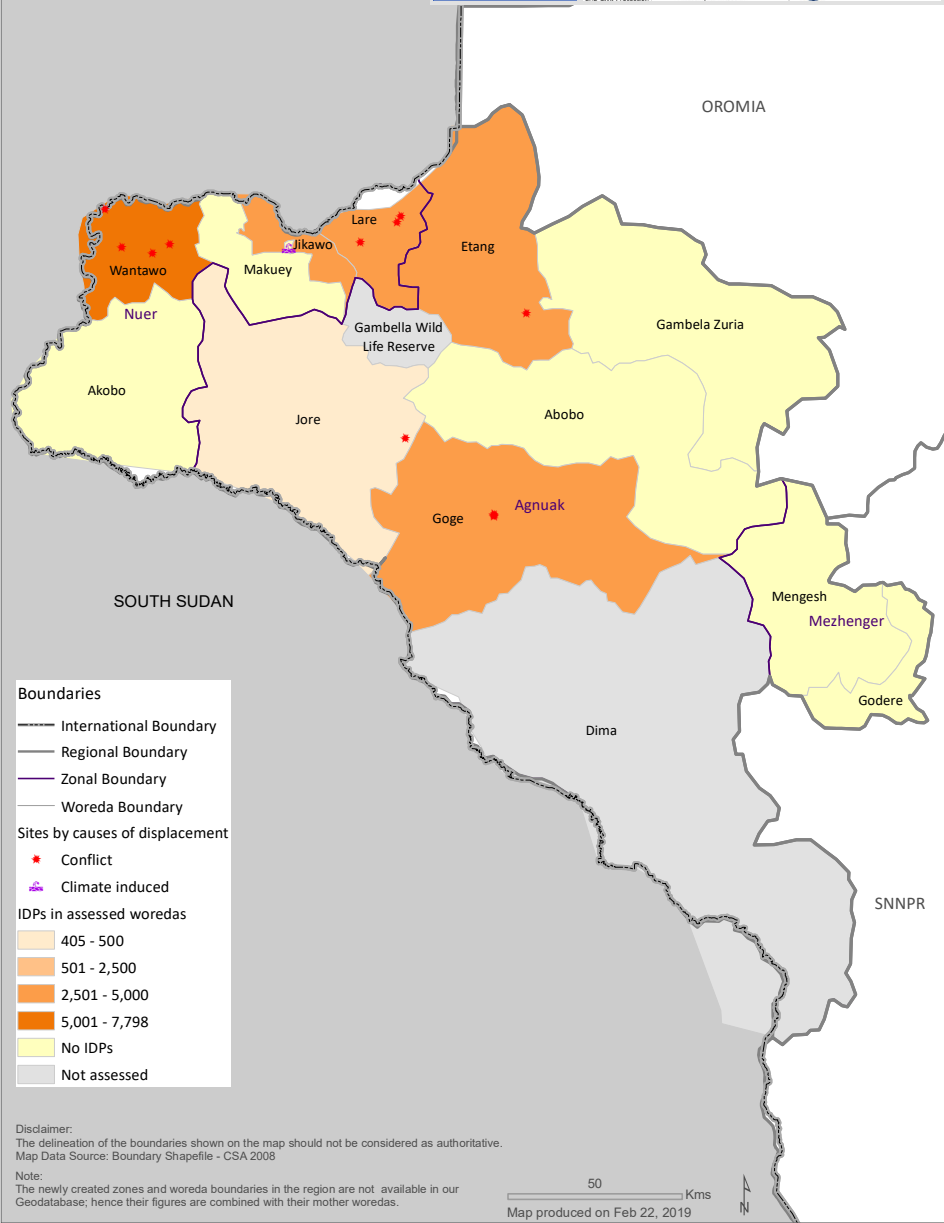
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

DTM made possible thanks to the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF), the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

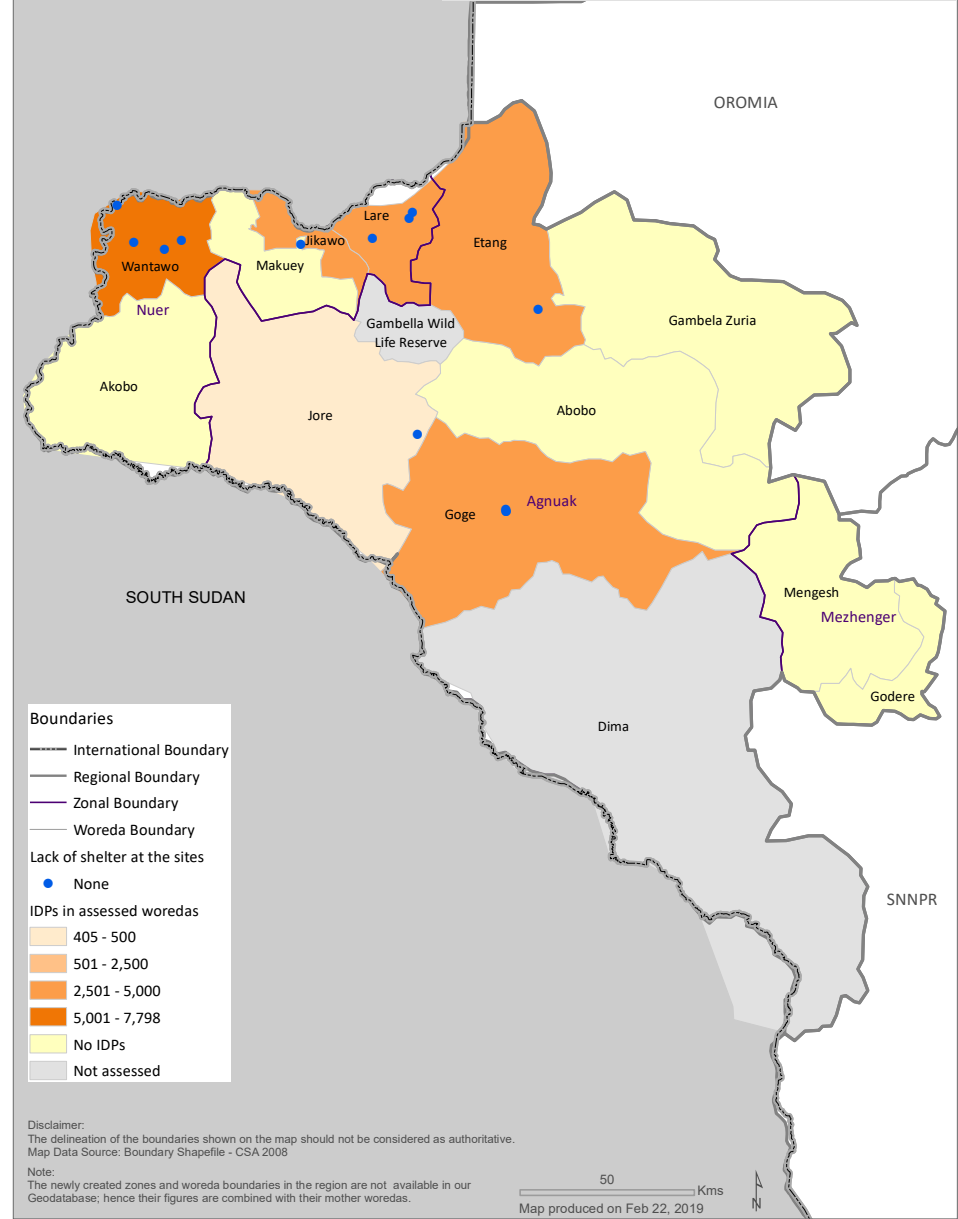
The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance.

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

DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)

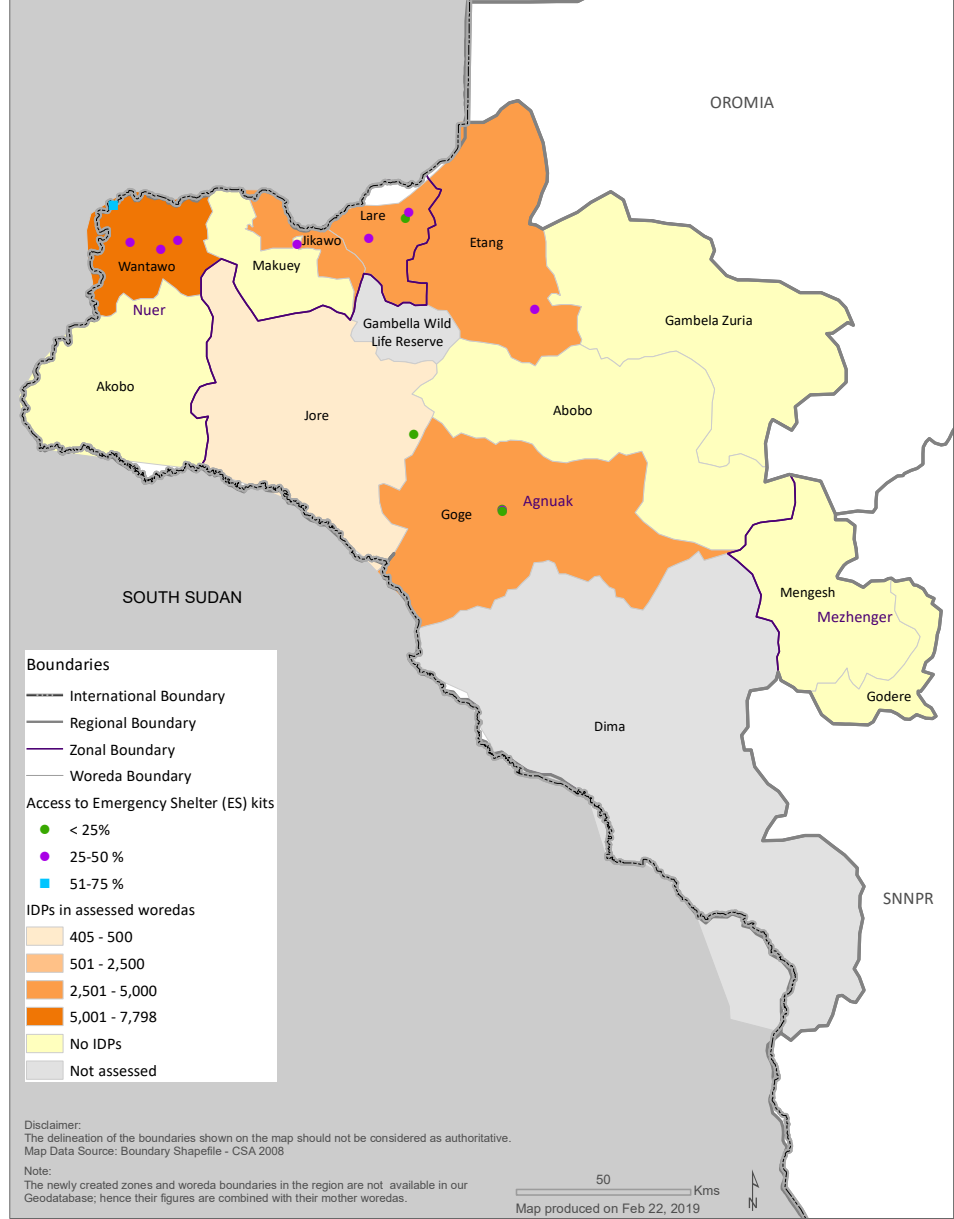


Annex III - Gambella region households reporting lack of shelter at the sites and IDPs in assessed woredas
DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)

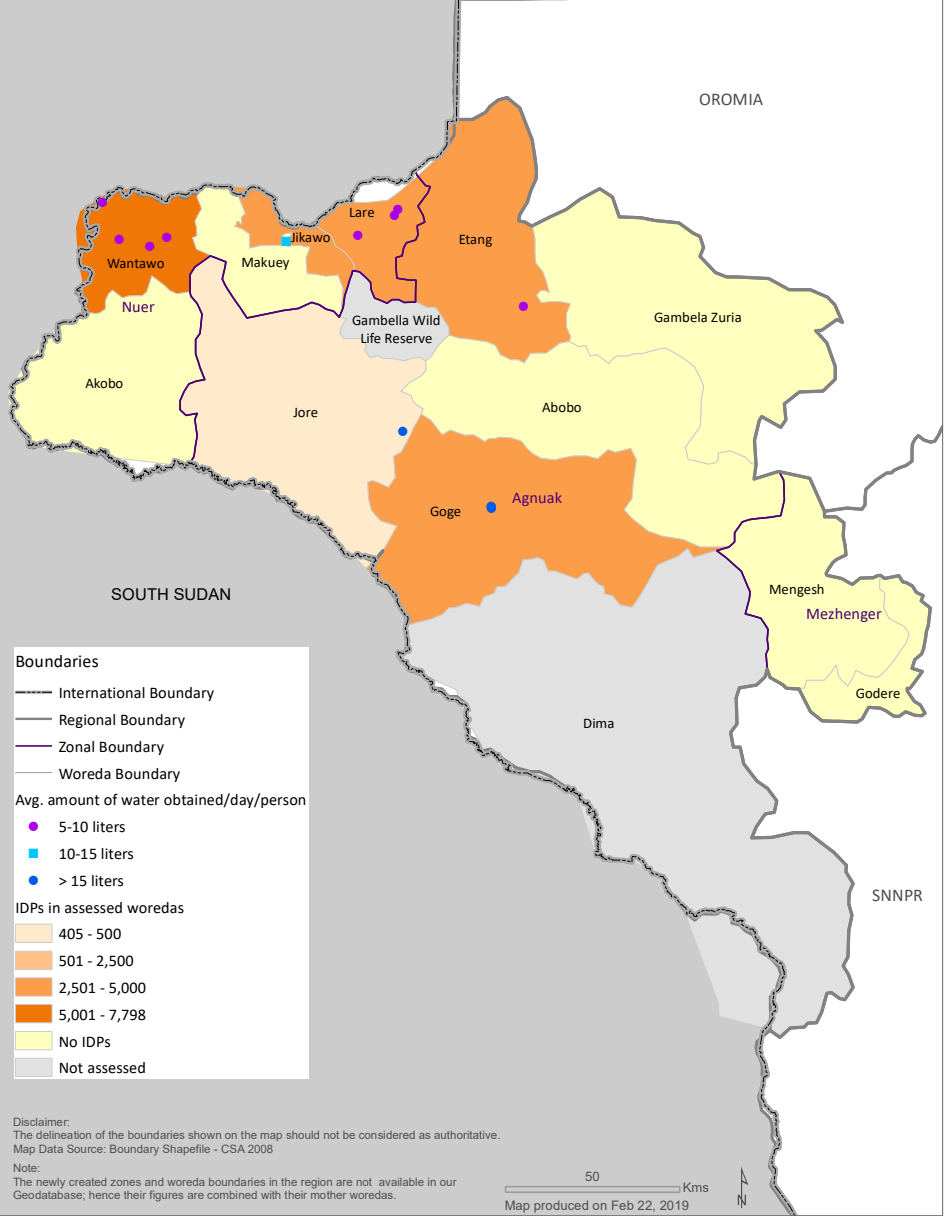


Annex IV - Gambella region households reporting access to ES kits and IDPs in assessed woredas

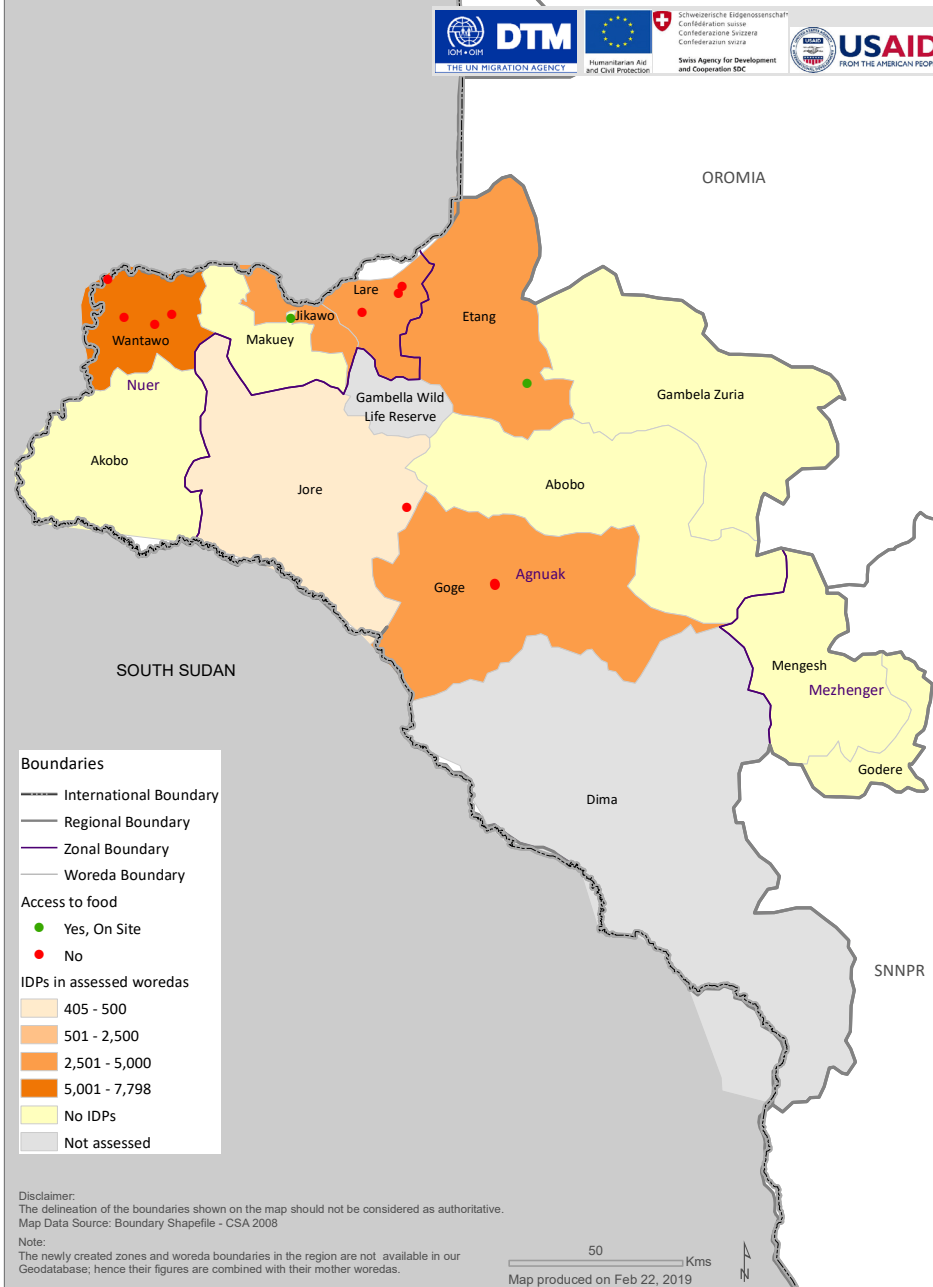
DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)



Annex V - Gambella region sites reporting access to water and IDPs in assessed woredas
DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)



Annex VI - Gambella region sites reporting access to food and IDPs in assessed woredas
DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)



Boundaries

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

Access to food

- Yes, On Site
- No

IDPs in assessed woredas

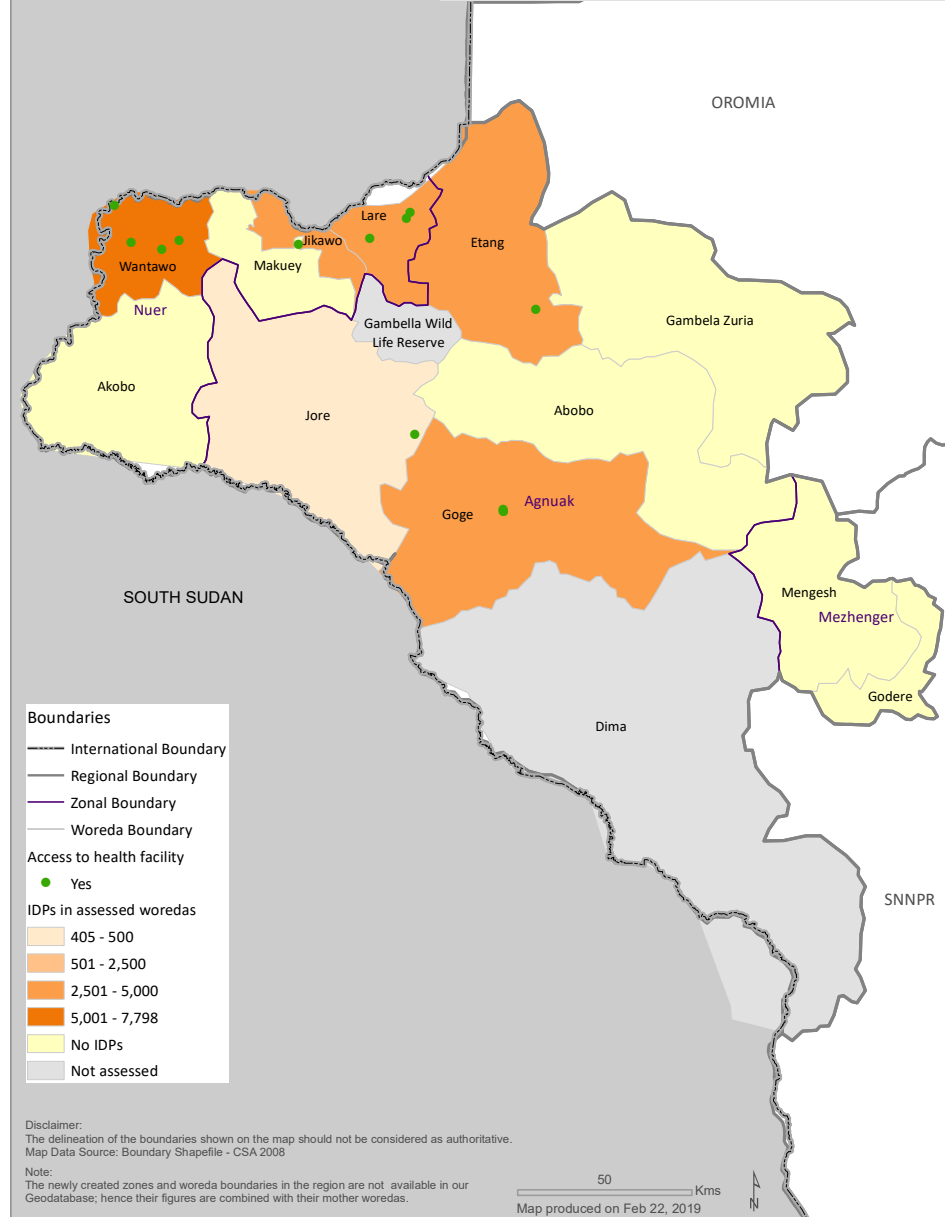
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- No IDPs
- Not assessed

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

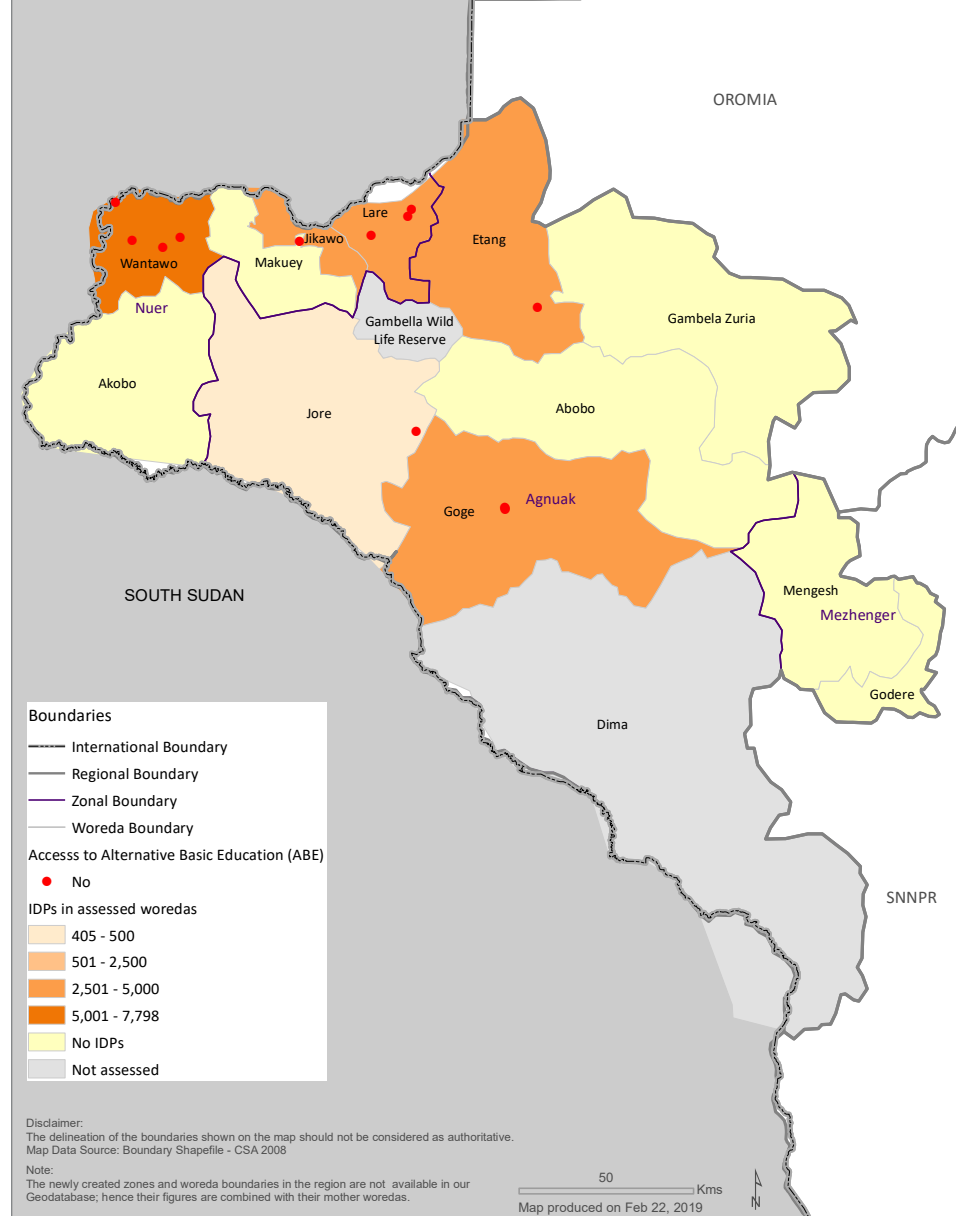
Note:
The newly created zones and woreda boundaries in the region are not available in our Geodatabase; hence their figures are combined with their mother woredas.

50 Kms
Map produced on Feb 22, 2019

Annex VII - Gambella region sites reporting access to health facility and IDPs in assessed woredas
DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)



Annex VIII - Gambella region sites reporting access to ABE and IDPs in assessed woredas DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)



Boundaries

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

Access to Alternative Basic Education (ABE)

- No

IDPs in assessed woredas

- 405 - 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 7,798
- 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:
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50 Kms
Map produced on Feb 22, 2019

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

DTM round fifteen (01/01 - 30/01, 2019)

