

AFAR REGION - KEY FINDINGS

LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT: 36,089 displaced individuals in 6,018 households across 35 sites were identified in the Afar region. 51% of sites reported drought as the main cause of displacement, while 40% reported flood and 9% conflict and other causes. 98.9% of IDPs in the Afar region were internally displaced within the Afar region, while 1.1% were displaced from Amhara region.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 53.1% IDPs are male and 46.9% are female. 56.5% are 18 years old or younger. 10.3% are over 60 years old

SHELTER: All 35 sites requested shelter repair materials. The most requested items are hoe for digging (97% of sites), machete (71%), grass for roof thatching (43%) and rope (17%).

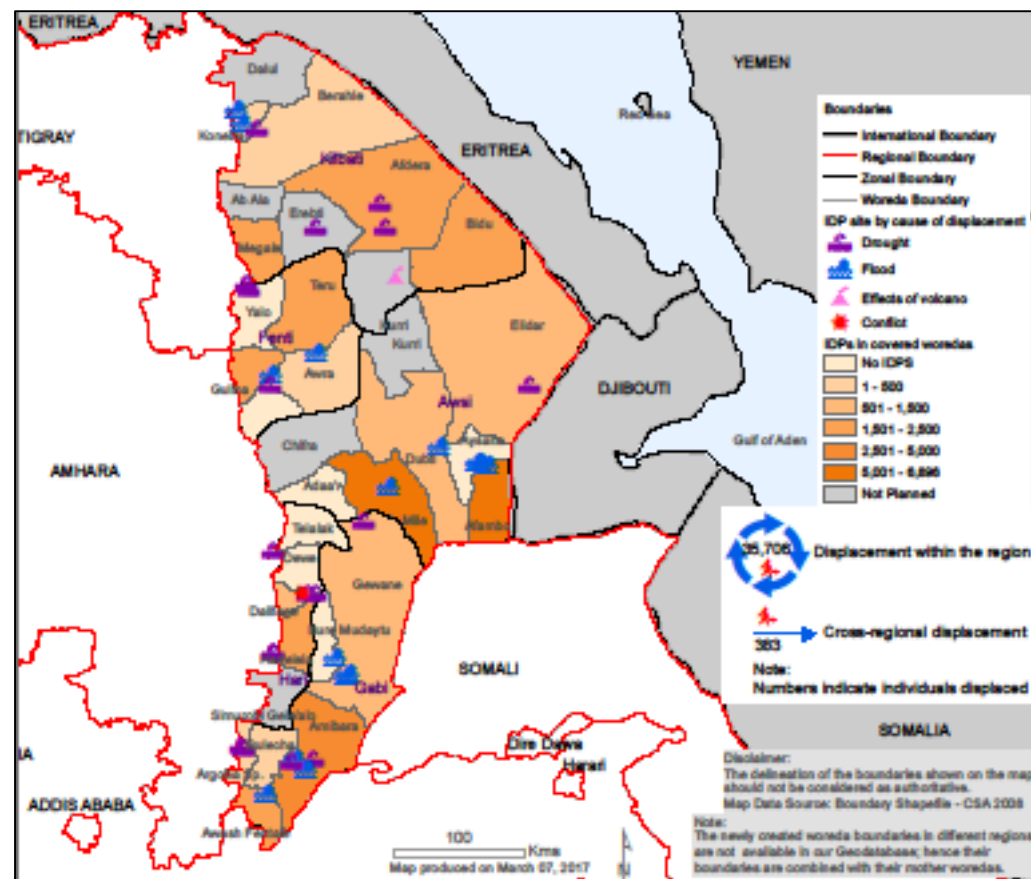
WASH: 63% of sites have a water source within a 20 minute walk

away, either on or off-site. 94% of displacement sites reported having no toilets. Only one site reports meeting SPHERE standards of 50 people or less per latrine.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS: 11% of sites reported no access to food. 29% of sites reported that screening for malnutrition had been conducted.

HEALTH: 80% of sites reported access to health facilities. 51% of sites had access within 3 km. The main health problems reported include malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

EDUCATION: Informal and formal children's education facilities are accessible at 66% and 80% of displacement sites respectively. 11 sites report that less than 25% of the children attending school are girls.



PROTECTION: One site reported female genital mutilation/cutting and two sites reported child marriage.

COMMUNICATION: 66% of sites report families and friends as their main source of information, followed by site management at 28% of sites.

LOCATION, ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

- 36,089 displaced individuals in 6,018 households across 35 displacement sites were identified in Afar region. Although the number of sites grew by 1 site since Round II assessments, the estimated number of IDPs fell by 27% from 49,636 individuals.
- 51% of sites reported drought as the main cause of displacement, while 26% reported flash floods, 14% reported seasonal floods and 9% reported conflict and other causes.
- 8% of sites were established in 2017. 63% were established in 2016 and 29% were

established before 2016.

- 98.9% of IDPs in the Afar region were internally displaced within the Afar region, while 1.1% were displaced from Oromia zone in Amhara region.
- Of the 35,706 IDPs displaced within Afar region, 99% were displaced within their zone of origin, while 1% were displaced from another zone in Afar region.
- Kilbati and Gabi zones host the largest populations displaced by drought, while Awsi, Gabi and Fenti host the largest populations displaced by flood (see figure 2).
- 66% of sites reported that IDPs had been previously displaced

- IDPs from 2 sites were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from one site were going to their place of origin and at the other site they intended to remain near the site.
- Lack of food and livelihood are major obstacles to return (figure 3).

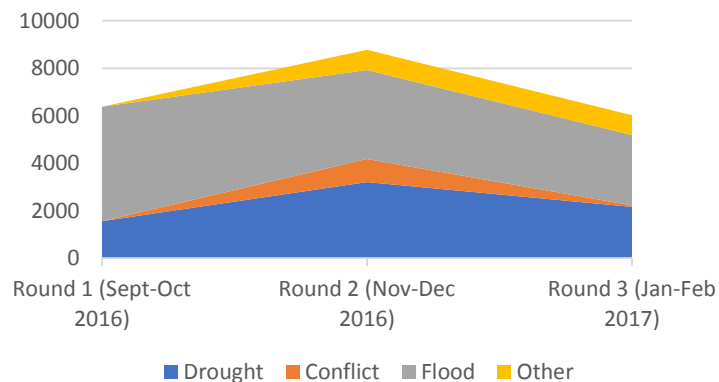


Figure 1: # of displaced households identified by assessment round and primary cause of displacement

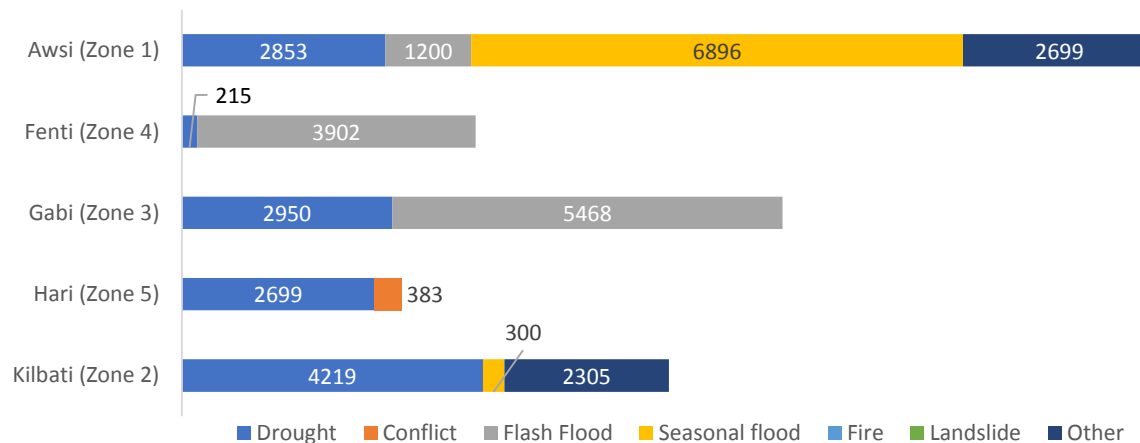


Figure 2: Estimated # of IDPs in identified sites by zone and primary cause of displacement

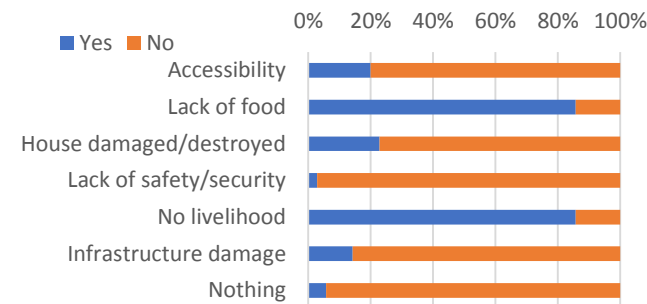


Figure 3: % of sites reporting obstacles to return

SITE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY

- 83% of sites report having a site management committee.
- All sites report being accessible.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

- Of the 36,089 displaced individuals identified in Afar region, 53.1% were male and 46.9% were female. 56.5% were 18 years old or younger. 10.3% were over 60 years old (figure 4 below).

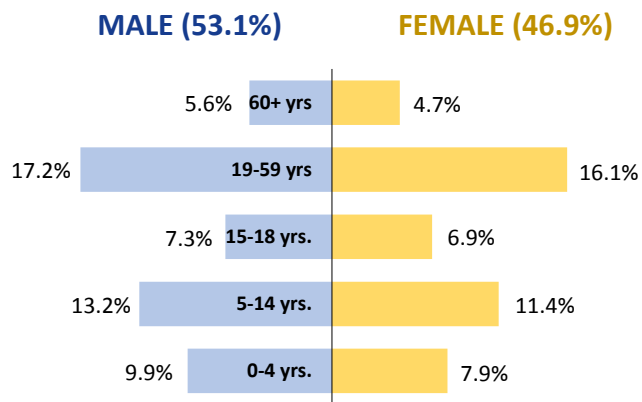


Figure 4: Gender and age disaggregation of IDP population

- Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported from displacement sites and details are presented in figure 5.

Special vulnerabilities	#
Pregnant women under 18	36
Pregnant women over 18	486
Breastfeeding mothers	765
Persons with disabilities under 18	48
Persons with disabilities over 18	143
Persons with chronic diseases or serious medical conditions	105
Members of religious minorities	-
Members of ethnic minorities	-
Unaccompanied children	-
Separated children	4
Orphaned children	55
Single female headed households	185
Single male headed households	146
Single child headed households	15

Figure 5: Individuals with specific vulnerabilities among IDP population

SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SITE MANAGEMENT

TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT SITE

- 35 displacement sites were identified in Afar region, all categorised as camps or camp-like settings.

SHELTER

- The most common shelter type in 34 of 35 sites is the makeshift gojo. In one site most shelters are host community houses.
- The most common security concerns relating to shelter are weather (29 sites), lack of light (24 sites) and lack of doors (16 sites).

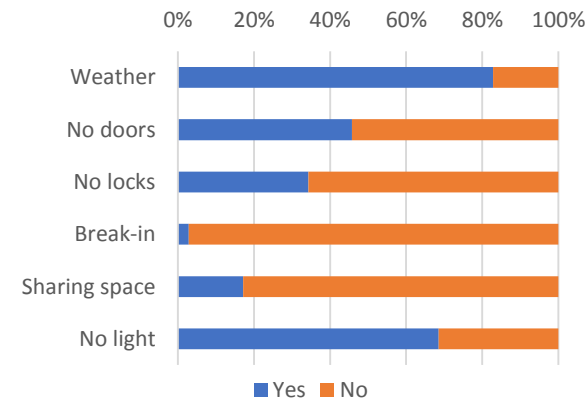


Figure 6: % of sites reporting shelter-related security concerns

- When asked what non food items are most needed, plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets figure prominently among the top three priority items.

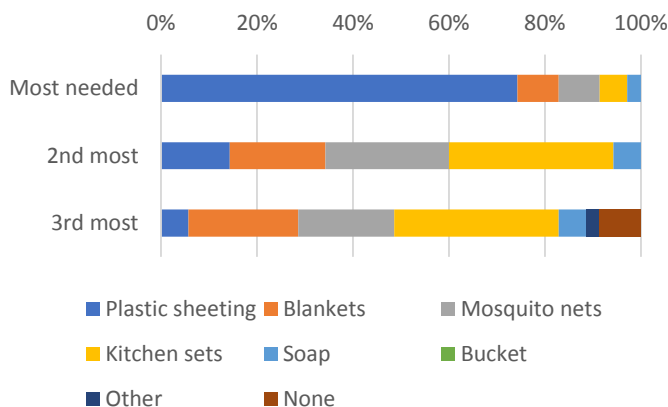


Figure 7: % of displacement sites by top three priority non food items

- All 35 sites requested shelter repair materials. The most requested items are hoe for digging (97% of sites), machete (71%), grass for roof thatching (43%) and rope (17%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

WATER SUPPLY

- The most common drinking water supplies at displacement sites are piped water (23% of sites), hand pumps (20%), surface water (17%) and water trucks (11%).

- 63% of sites have an on or off-site water source within a 20 minute walk away (figure 8). 80% of sites report that IDPs must queue for over 30 minutes to get water and 40% report queues of over one hour.

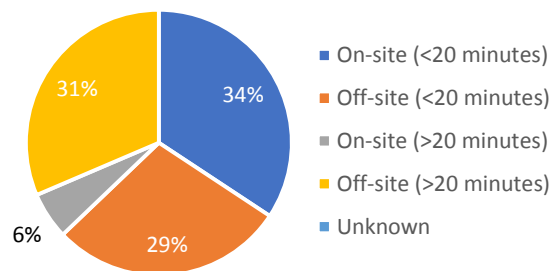


Figure 8: Access to water site at displacement site

- Only one site reports that using tablets is a common method of purifying water. The remaining sites report that no methods are commonly used.
- One site reports that over 15 liters of water per person per day are available at the site. 22 sites (63%) report having 10-15 liters per person per day. The remainder report having less than 10 liters per person per day.
- 43% of sites report that the water is fit for human consumption, and 63% report that there are complaints about water quality.

LATRINES

- 94% of displacement sites report having no

toilets. 6% (2 sites) report having toilets, but that they are not in good condition.

- The sites with latrines do not have separate male and female latrines or locks on the inside.
- Of 35 sites, 1 site reports having sufficient numbers of functioning latrines to meet the SPHERE standard of 50 people or less per latrine.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 91% of displacement sites reported having no solid waste disposal system, and 9% reported burning solid waste.
- 63% reported that there was a waste management problem at the site.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS

ACCESS TO FOOD

- 46% displacement sites reported access to food on site, while 43% reported off-site access to food. 4 sites (11%), representing 962 individuals, reported no access to food.
- 89% of sites reported that distributions were the main source of food at the site, while 11% cited selling livestock as the main source. 66% of sites report monthly food or cash

distributions, while 20% report irregular distributions and 1 site reports weekly distributions.

- Only 1 of 35 sites reports access to a market near the site.

NUTRITION

- 29% of sites report that the site population was being screened for malnutrition.
- 40% of sites report that supplementary feeding was available for pregnant and lactating women. 43% of sites report supplementary feeding for children.
- A school feeding program was available at 49% of displacement sites.

LIVELIHOODS

- Pastoralism was reported to be the main occupation of displaced individuals at 83% of displacement sites (figure 9).

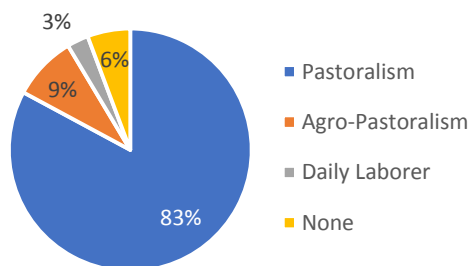


Figure 9: % of displacement sites by main occupation of IDPs

- 9% of sites report that IDPs have access to income generating activities (figure 10).

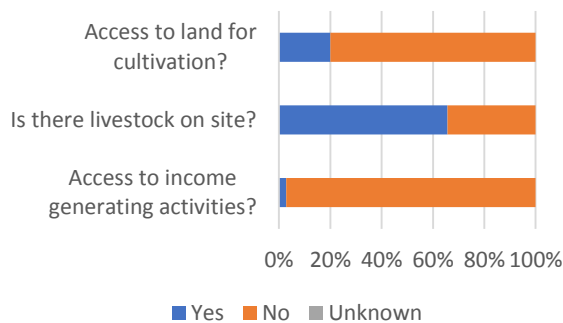


Figure 10: % of displacement sites with access to livelihood opportunities

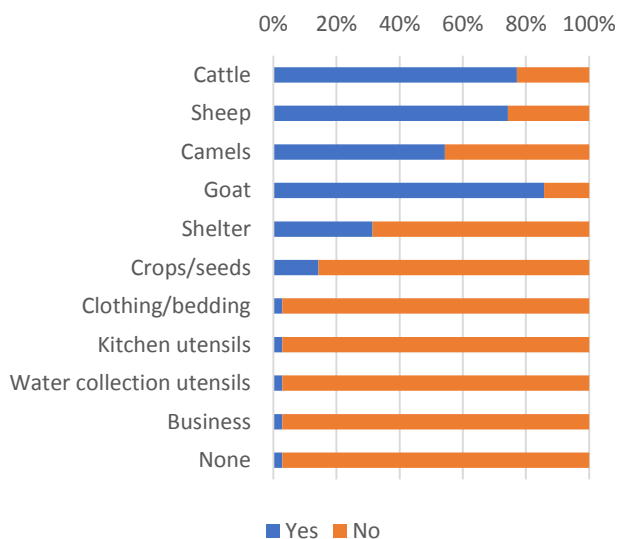


Figure 11: % of sites reporting loss of assets and resources during displacement

HEALTH

HEALTH PROBLEMS

- The main health problems reported by displacement sites Afar region include malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea (figure 12).

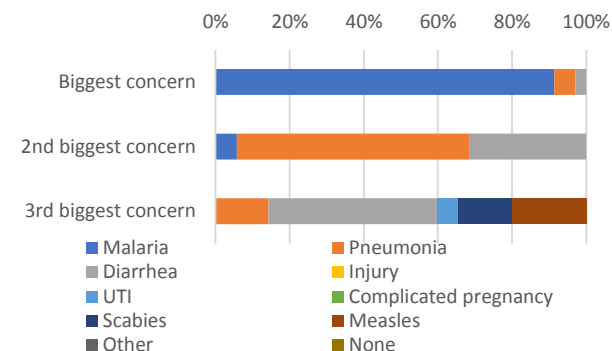


Figure 12: % of displacement sites reporting health problems

HEALTH FACILITIES

- 80% of displacement sites reported access to health facilities. Figure 13 shows the percentage of sites with on-site access and the distance to the facility
- 6% of sites report that most displaced people at the site sleep under a mosquito net.

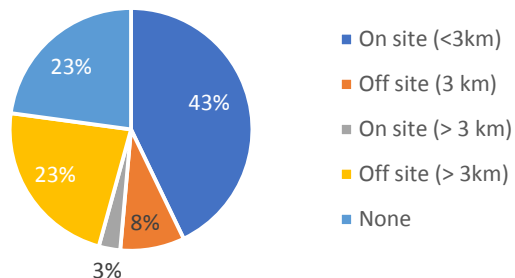


Figure 13: Access to health facilities at sites

- At the 28 sites with access to health facilities, 1 has access to psychological first aid (PFA) services. 26 sites have access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, and 9 have access to gender based violence (GBV) services. No sites report access to services for the clinical management of rape (CMR) (figure 14).

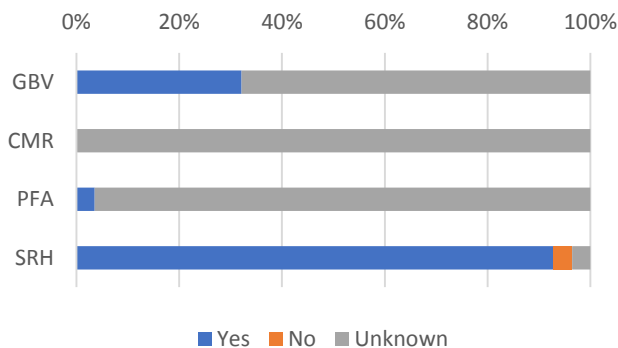


Figure 14: Availability of key health services for displacement sites

EDUCATION

EDUCATION FACILITIES

- Informal and informal children’s education facilities are accessible at 66% and 80% of displacement sites respectively. Adult education facilities are available at 28% of sites.
- Of 23 sites with child education, 43% have on-site access, and 57% have off-site access. Figure 15 shows the distance to the education facilities.

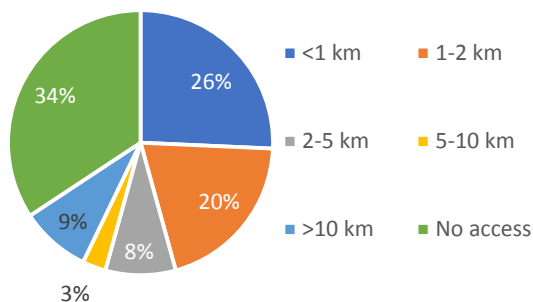


Figure 15: Availability of key health services for displacement sites

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

- Within the 23 displacement sites with access to education facilities, between 25 to 50% attend school in 5 sites, 51 to 75% attend in 11 sites and in 6 sites more than 75% attend school. School attendance rates are unknown in one site.

- School attendance by girls is significantly lower than the average for children in the sites. Of the 22 sites for which there is information on school attendance, half report that less than 25% of the children attending are girls, and the other half report that 25-50% of the children attending are girls.

PROTECTION

- 91% of sites report that security is provided on site. Figure 16 below shows the main security providers reported at displacement sites.

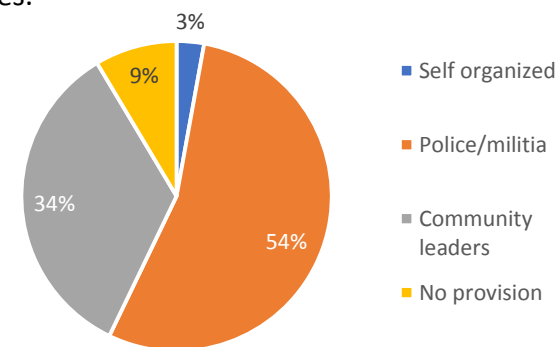


Figure 16: Main security providers at displacement sites

- The DTM survey gathered data on reports of general security concerns, GBV incidents, harmful traditional practices and child protection incidents, as well as specific

concerns within these categories. In terms of harmful traditional practices, one site reported female genital mutilation/cutting and two sites reported child marriage.

- There were no reports of missing family members.
- Sites do not report travel opportunities being advertised, which can be a human trafficking risk factor.
- Sites report that women, men, boys and girls feel safe in the sites.
- All sites report that relationships between IDPs, and relationships between IDPs and host communities are either good or excellent.
- All sites report that there is no lighting at the site.
- Known issues and risks in accessing services are reported at a proportion of the sites, as shown in figure 17.

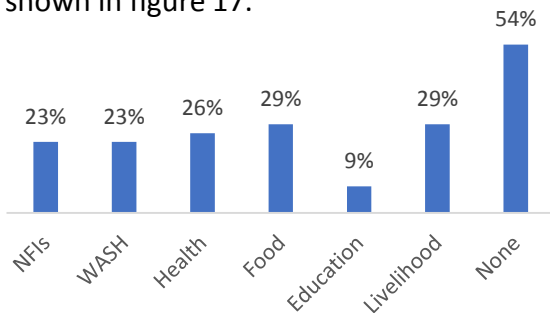


Figure 17: % of sites reporting risks in accessing services

COMMUNICATION

- 66% of sites report families and friends as their main source of information, followed by site management at 28% of sites.

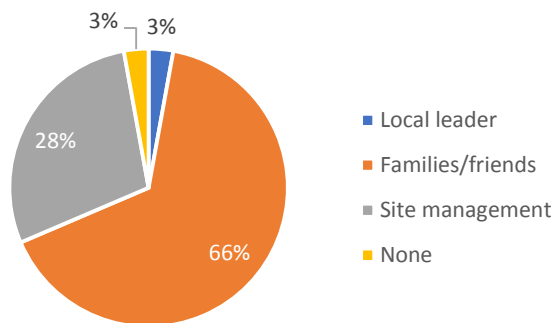


Figure 18: % of displacement sites by main source of information

- 97% of sites reported that additional information would be beneficial. Figure 19 shows the information requested.

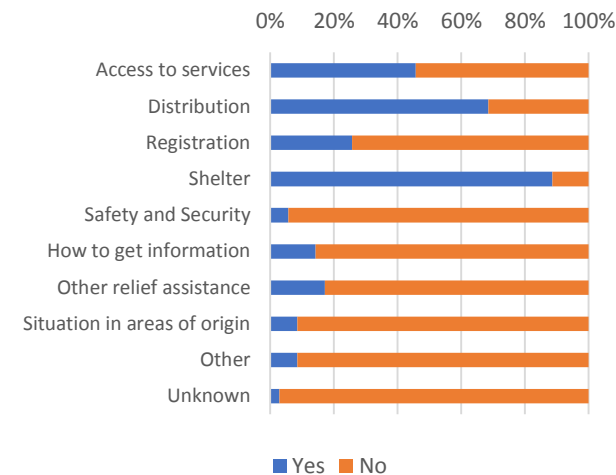


Figure 19: % of displacement sites requesting additional information, by information topic

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, three rounds of assessments have been completed and a fourth 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 partners: the Danish Refugee Council and Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

ROUND III METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM team composed of enumerators from ERCS 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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Humanitarian Aid
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