

## GAMBELLA REGION - KEY FINDINGS

**LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT:** 25,961 displaced individuals in 5,207 households in 24 displacement sites were identified in Gambella region. 49.9% of sites reported seasonal flood as the primary cause of displacement, followed by conflict (40.5%) and drought (9.5%). All identified IDPs in Gambella region are internally displaced within the same region.

**DEMOGRAPHICS:** 48.7% are male and 51.3% are female 55% are below the age of 18 years. 6.6% are 60 years old or more.

**SHELTER:** 50% of sites are in host communities, 29% Transitional centers, 13% camp-like sites, and the remaining 8% are residing in either collective centers or unspecified settlements.

**WASH:** 75% of sites have a water source on site at varying distance. 84% of displacement sites reported having no toilets. No sites report meeting SPHERE standards of 50 people or less per latrine.

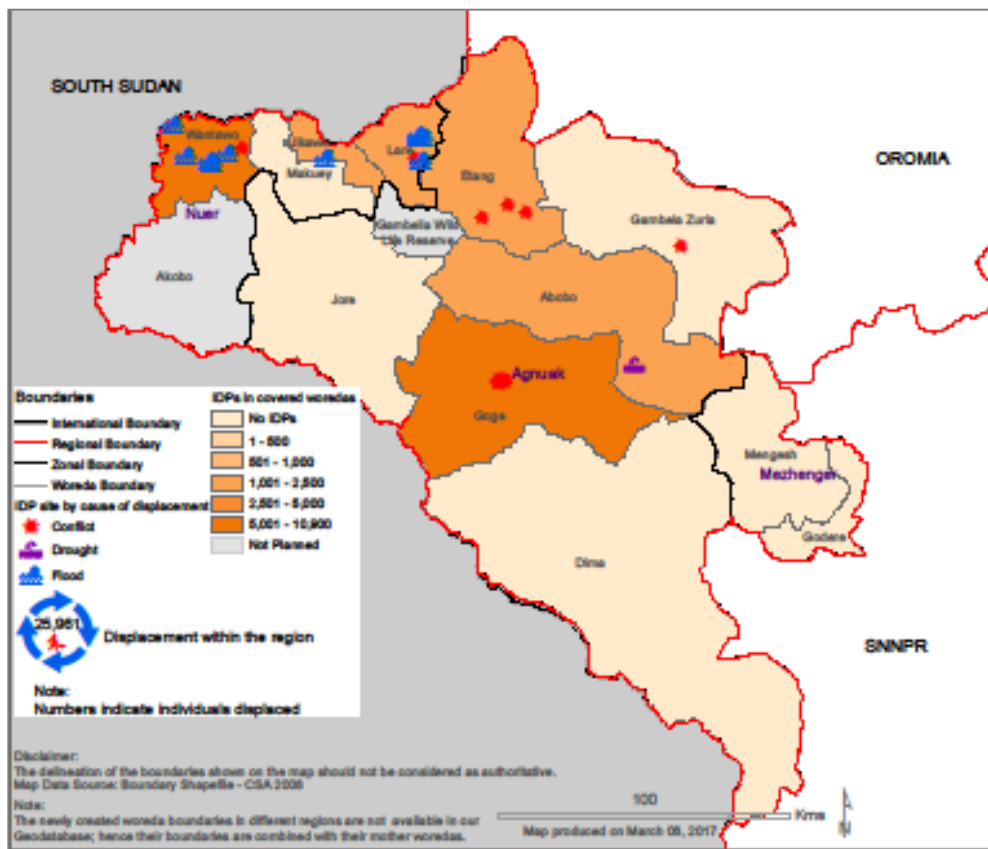
**FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS:** 8% of the sites, representing 4,915 individuals, reported no access to food. 33% of sites reported that screening for malnutrition had been conducted.

**HEALTH:** 87.5% of displacement sites reported access to health facilities. 70% of sites have access within 3 km. The main health problems reported are malaria (97%) and diarrhea (3%).

**EDUCATION:** 70% of sites report availability of educational facilities. Only 3 sites report that between 25-50% of girls attend school.

**PROTECTION:** 38% of sites identified reported that there are security incidents at the site. 16 Sites reported GBV incidents

**COMMUNICATION:** local leaders and site management are identified as the two most common sources of information at the sites; 62.5% and 37.5% respectively



## LOCATION, ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

- 25,961 displaced individuals in 5,207 households in 24 displacement sites were identified in Gambella region.
- 50% of sites reported conflict as the primary cause of displacement, followed by seasonal flood (46%) and drought (4%). Figure 1 below shows the IDP households displaced by zone and cause of displacement.
- Displacement is very much limited within the region and same zones in the case of Gambella region.
- 41.6% of sites reported that IDPs had been previously displaced, while 45.5% had not and this information was not available for 12.9% of sites.

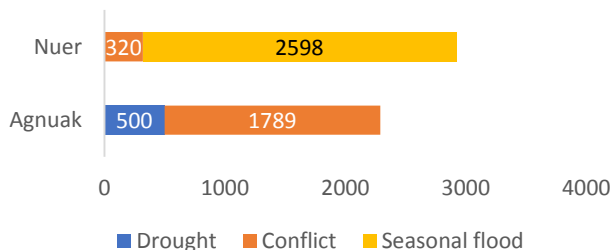


Figure 1: IDP HHs by zone and primary cause of displacement

- IDPs from 7 sites (29%) were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from 1 site were going to their place of origin while IDPs from 4 sites intended to move to other nearest villages and remaining 2 sites did not decide where they will move to.
- Various obstacles have been identified as factors delaying/preventing return.

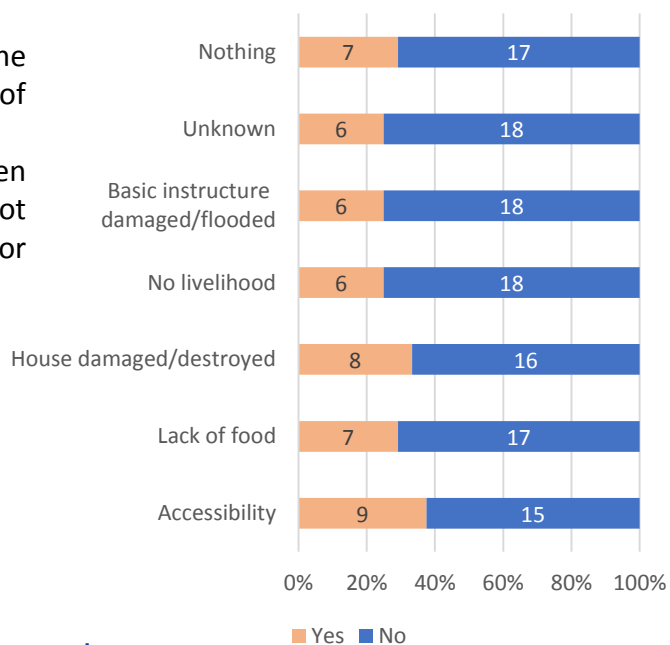


Figure 2: # and % of sites reporting obstacles to return

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

- Of the 25,961 displaced individuals identified in Gambella region, 48.7% were male and 51.3% were female. 55% were under 18 years old. 6.6% were over 60 years old (figure 3 below).

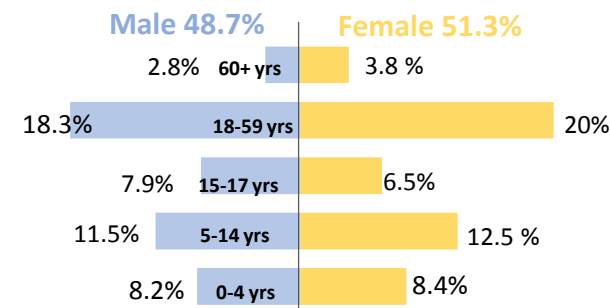


Figure 3: Gender and age disaggregation of IDP population

- Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported from displacement sites and details are presented in figure 4.

Region	#
Pregnant Women # under 18	148
Pregnant Women # over 18	388
Breastfeeding Mothers #	523
Persons w/ Disabilities # under 18	96
Persons w/ Disabilities # over 18	137
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases/Serious Medical Conditions	49
Members of ethnic minorities #	10
Unaccompanied Children	79
Separated Children	245
Orphaned Children	299
Single-female headed Households	329
Single-male headed Households	189
Single-child headed Households	54

Figure 4: Individuals with specific vulnerabilities among IDP population

## SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SITE MANAGEMENT

### TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT SITE

- 24 displacement sites were identified in Gambella region, constituting 12 host communities, 7 collective settlements, 3 camp/sites, 1 collective centers and 1 unspecified settlement type. (figure 5).

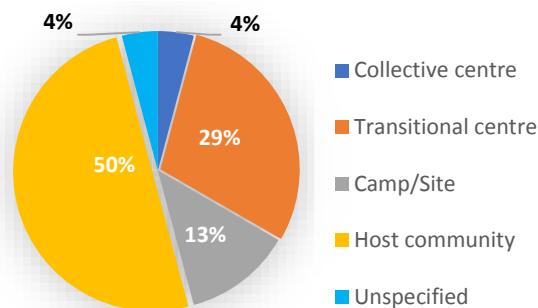


Figure 5: Type of displacement site

### SHELTER TYPE

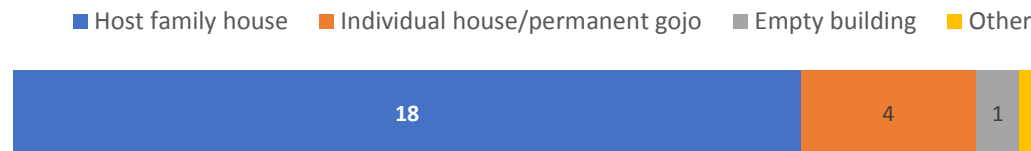


Figure 6: # of displacement sites by most common shelter type

### SITE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY

- 22 out of the 24 sites reported having a site management committee while the remaining 2 do not have any. All sites are also found under the management of the government as a controlling agency.
- All the sites identified in Gambella during round III are accessible by vehicle.

### SECURITY CONCERNS

- All displacement sites identified in the region report security concerns regarding the shelter at the site. Lack of light in the shelter has stand out as a concern of all sites. Figure 7 below details the types of concerns reported.

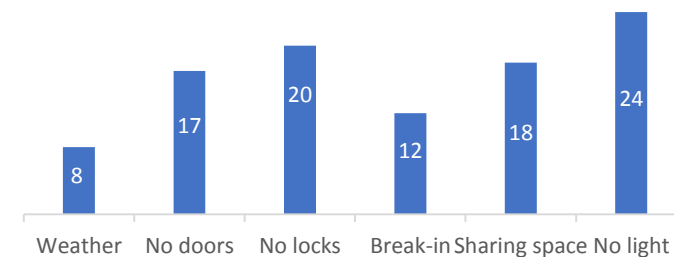


Figure 7: # of sites reporting security concerns

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### WATER SUPPLY

- The most common drinking water supplies at displacement sites in Gambella are Hand pumps (46%), Piped Water (29%), Surface water (17%) and 4% of the sites drink water from unprotected wells. The remaining 4% of sites does not have access to any common type of drinking water yet. In 58.3% of the sites people have access to over 15 ltrs of water/day, while in 37.5% of the sites access to water is limited to 10-15 ltrs of water per day. In one third of the sites IDPs queue for more than 30 minutes for water, another one third of the sites provide less than 15 minutes waiting time for water while 22% of the sites have 16 – 30 minutes waiting time. In 8% of the sites however, time in queue is more than 1 hour.

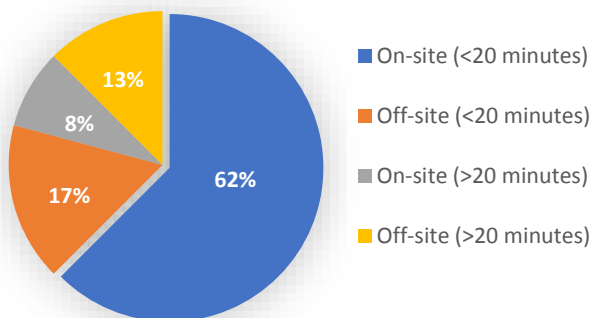


Figure 8: Access to water site at displacement site

- In 96% of the sites, water purification methods does not exist. Only 1 out of the 24 sites use Filtering as a water purification method. 92% of sites report that water is fit for human consumption and 13% report complaints about water quality.

### LATRINES

- 84% of displacement sites reported having no toilets. 8% reported having good, hygienic toilets while the remaining sites characterize their latrine as “not so good”.
- No displacement sites reported having separate latrines for male and female residents.
- Of 24 sites, no sites reported having sufficient numbers of functioning latrines to meet the SPHERE standard of 50 people or less per latrine.

### WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 87.5% of displacement sites reported having no garbage disposal system. 12.5% of sites reported burning as waste management solution.
- 70% reported that there was a waste management problem at the site. Figure 9 shows number of sites by key sanitation and hygiene indicators

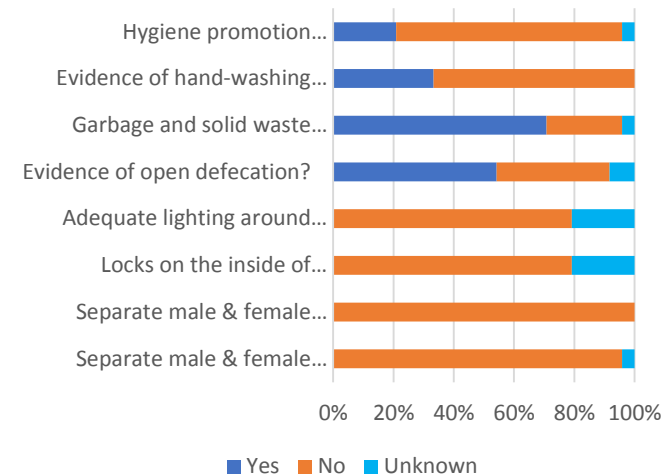


Figure 9: % of sites by key sanitation and hygiene indicators

## FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS

### ACCESS TO FOOD

- 79% of the sites in Gambella have access to food off site as opposed to 13% that reported access to food on site. 8% of sites, representing 4,915 individuals, reported no access to food.
- 67% of sites reported cash as the main source of food at the site, while 25% reported host community donation as the main source of food. (figure 10)

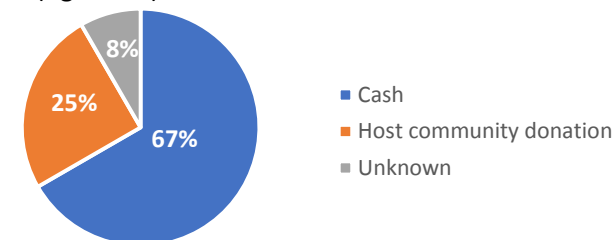


Figure 10: Main source of food at displacement sites

**NUTRITION**

- One third of the sites reported that the site population was being screened for malnutrition.
- supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was available on 2 sites. while supplementary feeding for children was also reported on 2 sites.
- No school feeding program was available at displacement sites.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- Farming remained as main occupation of displaced individuals at 58% of displacement sites (figure 11 below).
- 79% of sites reported that IDPs had access to income generating activities (figure 12 right).

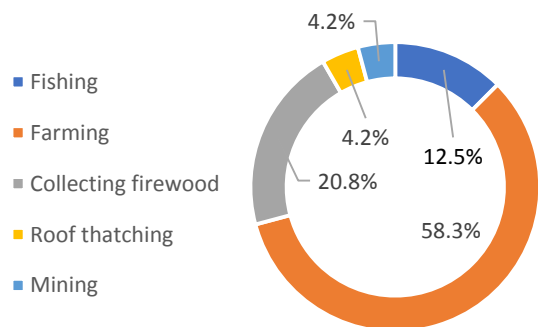


Figure 11: % of displacement sites by main occupation of IDPs

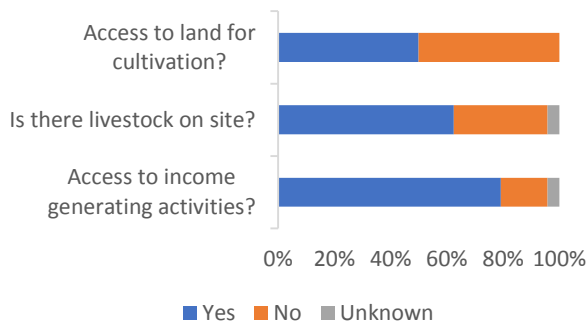


Figure 12: # and % of displacement sites with access to livelihood opportunities

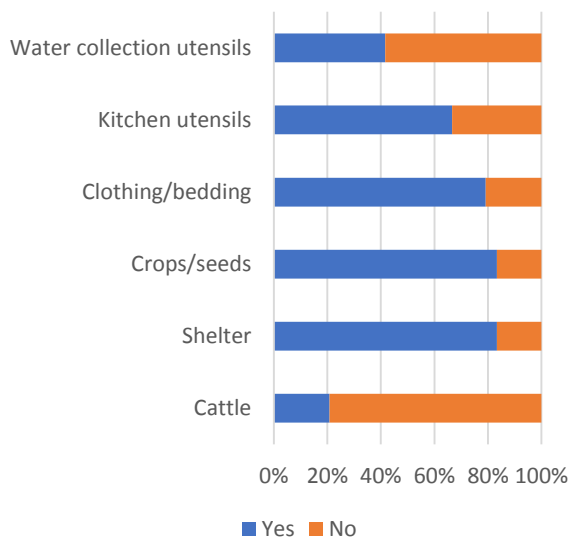


Figure 13: % of sites reporting loss of assets and resources during displacement

**HEALTH**

**HEALTH PROBLEMS**

- The biggest health concern at displacement in Gambella region is Malaria followed by Diarrhea.

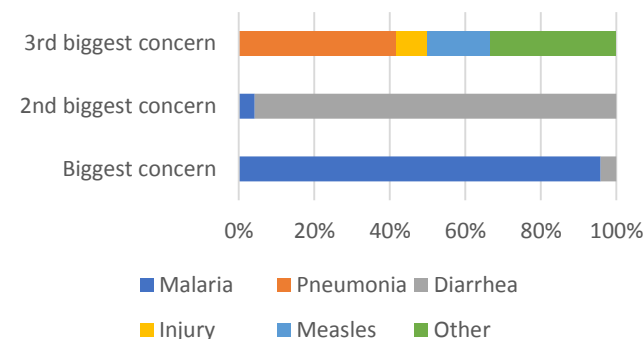


Figure 14: % of displacement sites with access to livelihood opportunities

**HEALTH FACILITIES**

- 87.5% of displacement sites reported access to health facilities. Figure 15 shows the percentage of sites with on-site access and the distance to the facility.

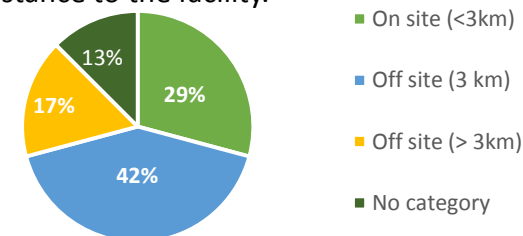


Figure 15: Access to health facilities at displacement sites

- Only 8% of sites report that most displaced people at the site sleep under a mosquito net.
- At the 21 sites with access to health facilities, 3 have access to gender based violence (GBV) services, 4 to psychological first aid (PFA) services.

## EDUCATION

### EDUCATION FACILITIES

- Children's education facilities are accessible in more than 70% of the displacement sites. Adult education facilities are not available at 96% of the sites and this information was not available for one site.
- Of 19 sites with child education facilities, 10 have on-site access, and 9 have off-site access. Figure 16 shows the distance to the education facilities for the sites with access to these facilities.

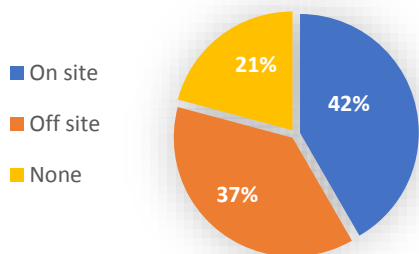


Figure 16: Distance to education facilities from displacement sites

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

- Within the 19 displacement sites with access to education facilities, less than 25% of children attend school in 7 sites, between 25 to 50% of children attend school in 6 sites and over 75% of children attend school in 1 sites.

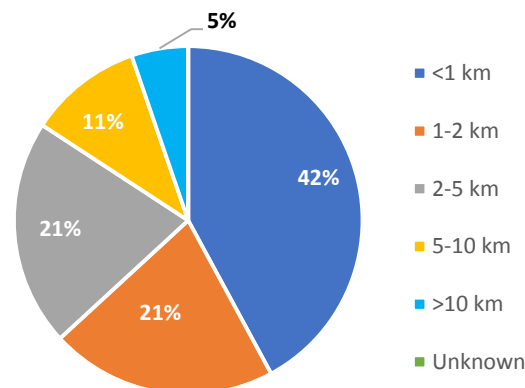


Figure 17: Distance to education facilities from displacement sites

- School attendance by girls is significantly lower than the average for children in the sites. School attendance by girls is between 25-50% in 3 sites while it is lower than 25% in 11 sites out the 19 sites with access to school.

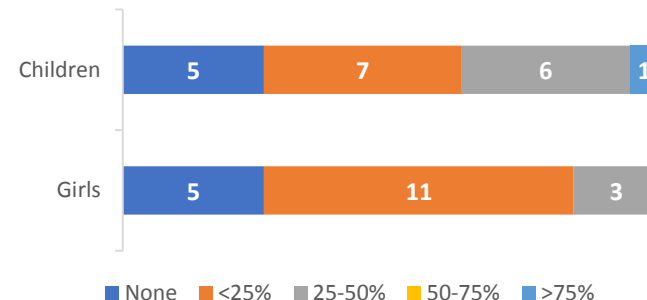


Figure 18: # of displacement sites by % of children attending school

## PROTECTION

- 96% of sites report that security is provided on site.
- Out of the 23 sites with security service available 22 sites are mainly protected by police/militia
- 38% of sites reported that there had been security incidents at the site. The number of sites reporting types of security incidents is shown in figure 19 below.

COMMUNICATION

- 62.5% of sites report local leaders as their main source of information while the remaining 37.5% get information from Site management.

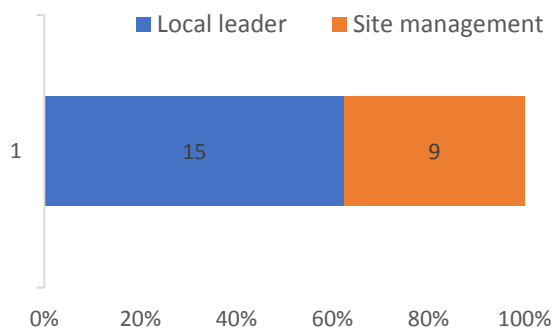


Figure 20: # and % of Primary information source at displacement sites

- No less than 25% of sites reported that additional information would be beneficial in one or more agendas. Figure 21 shows the information requested.

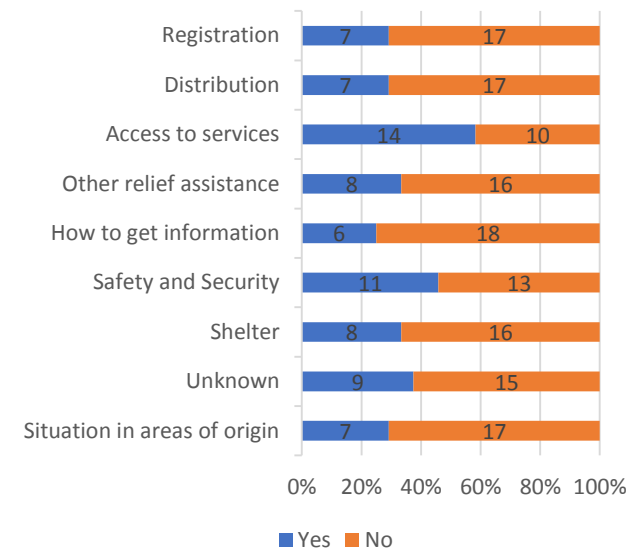


Figure 21: # and % of displacement sites requesting additional information, by information topic

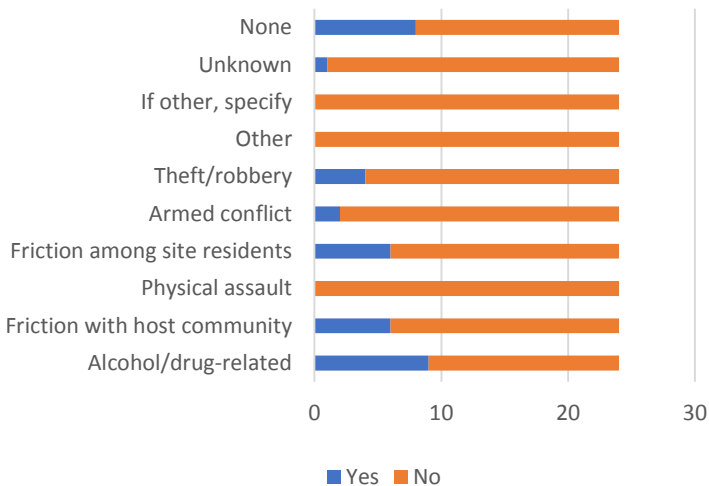


Figure 19: # of displacement sites reporting security incidents

- 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.



## 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, 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 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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