

## OROMIA REGION - KEY FINDINGS

### LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT:

205,247 displaced individuals in 30,841 households in 124 displacement sites were identified in Oromia region. 54% of sites reported drought as the primary cause of displacement. This is a significant increase in the overall numbers identified, and the proportion citing drought as the primary cause of displacement, compared to Round II (Nov-Dec 2016).

**DEMOGRAPHICS:** 48.1% are male and 51.9% are female. 57.5% were 18 years old or younger. 10.3% were over 60 years old.

**SHELTER:** Shelter is a major concern in displacement sites, with 44 sites (35%) reporting that most people have no shelter and are sleeping in the open air.

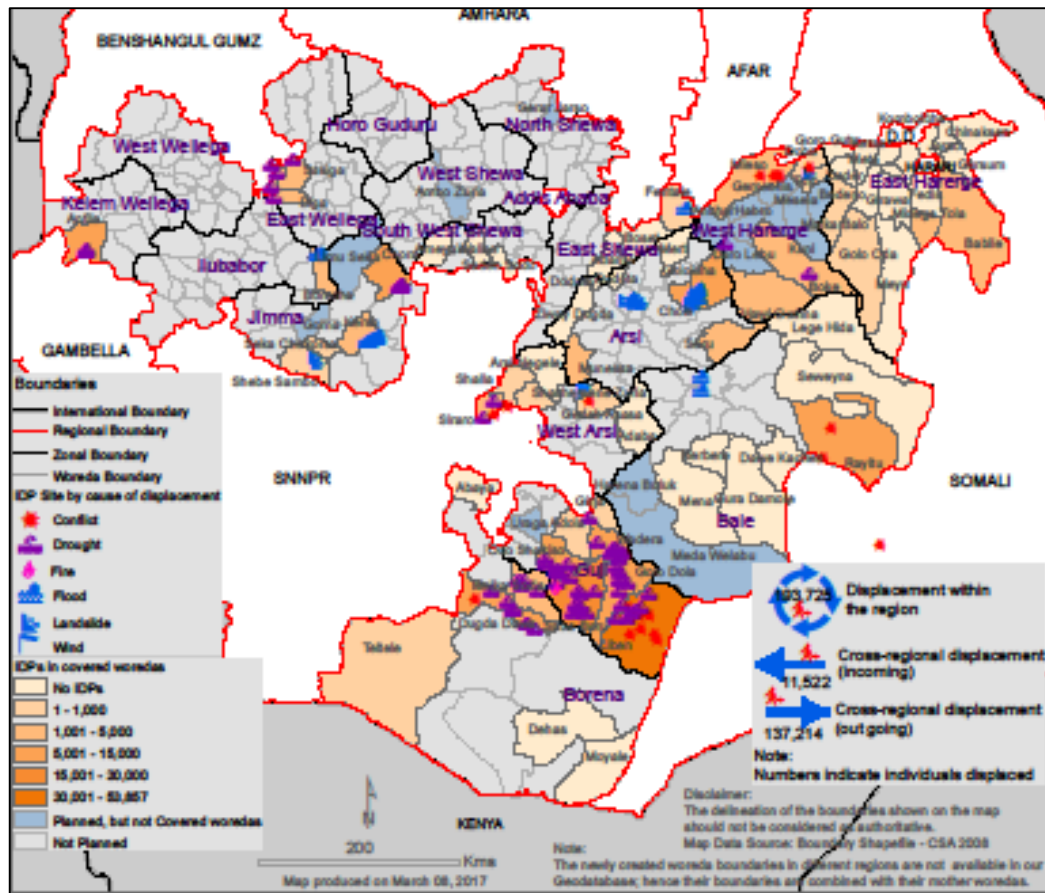
**WASH:** 19% of sites have a water source within a 20 minute walk. People have access to over 15 liters of water per person per day

in 28% of sites. 72% of displacement sites reported having no toilets. Only 5 sites report meeting SPHERE standards of 50 people or less per latrine.

**FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS:** 53% of sites, representing 131,348 individuals, reported no access to food. 22% of sites reported that screening for malnutrition had been conducted.

**HEALTH:** 90% of sites reported access to health facilities. 20% of sites had access within 3 km. The main health problems reported include malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

**EDUCATION:** Formal and informal children's education facilities are accessible at 53% and 40% of displacement sites respectively. School attendance by girls is 50% or higher in only 3 of 124 sites.



**PROTECTION:** 10% of sites reported that there had been security incidents at the site. IDPs feel unsafe: women feel unsafe in 59% of sites, men in 56%, girls in 50% and boys in 49%.

**COMMUNICATION:** 26% of sites report radio or news as their main source of information, followed by site management at 20% of sites.

## LOCATION, ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

- 205,247 displaced individuals in 30,841 households in 124 displacement sites were identified in Oromia region. These figures represent an additional 26 displacement sites and an estimated 59,570 additional IDP individuals identified in the region since Round II assessments in November/December 2016.
- 63% of sites opened in 2016, while 26% opened before 2016 and 11% opened in

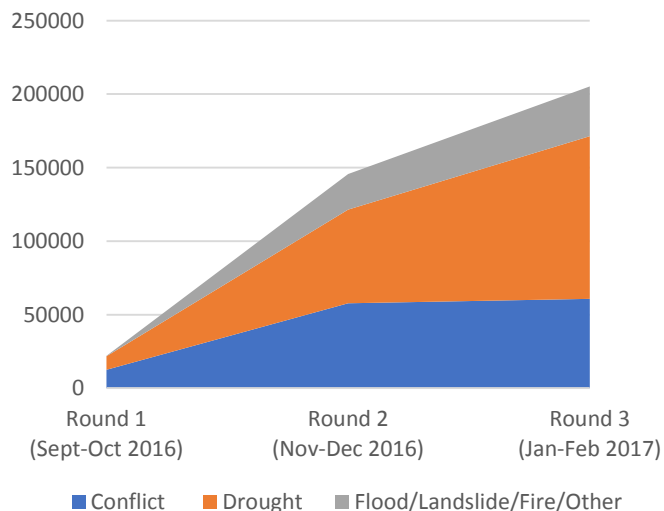


Figure 1: Estimated IDPs in identified sites by assessment round and cause of displacement

- 2017. Figure 1 below shows the estimated IDP population of identified sites in Oromia region over three rounds of DTM assessment, by primary cause of displacement.
- 54% of sites reported drought as the primary cause of displacement, an increase from 33% of sites in Round II. 19% reported conflict as the primary cause. Figure 2 below shows the number of IDP households displaced by zone and cause of displacement.
- 94% of IDPs in Oromia region are internally displaced within the Oromia region, while

6% are displaced from Somali region.

- Of the 193,725 IDPs displaced within Oromia region, 75% were displaced within their zone of origin, while 25% were displaced from another zone in Oromia region.
- 20% of sites reported that IDPs had been previously displaced.
- IDPs from 15 sites were leaving the site. Of these, IDPs from 9 sites were going to the nearest village, from 1 site to their place of origin and from 1 site to another place in the country, and from 4 sites IDPs answered that they would remain near the site.

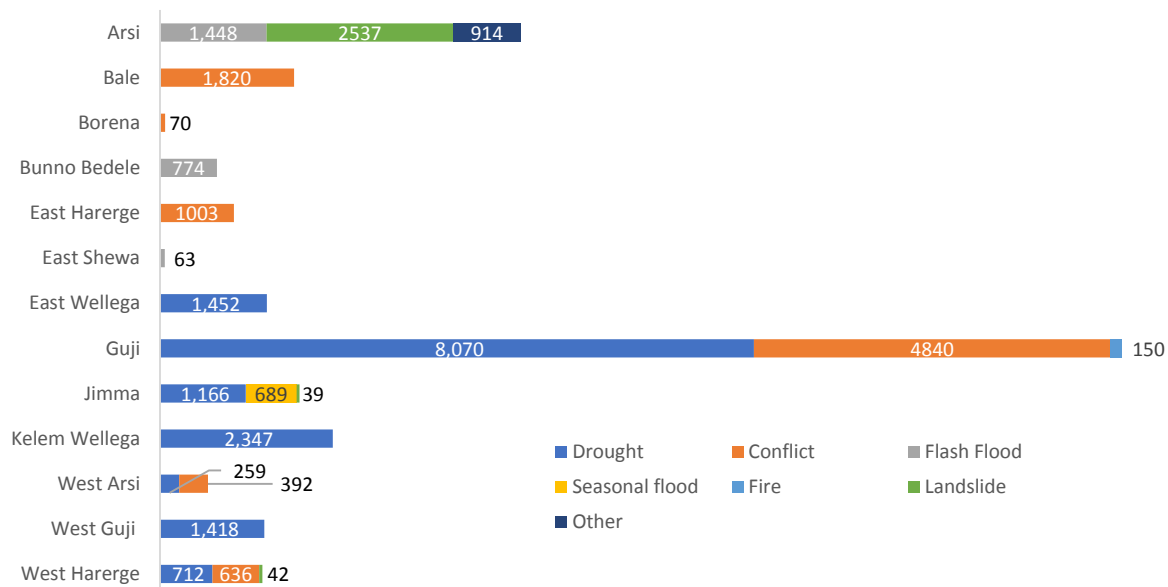


Figure 2: IDP households displaced by zone and cause of displacement

- Lack of food is the most common obstacle to return, mentioned by 66% of displacement sites. Figure 3 shows the obstacles to return reported by displacement sites.

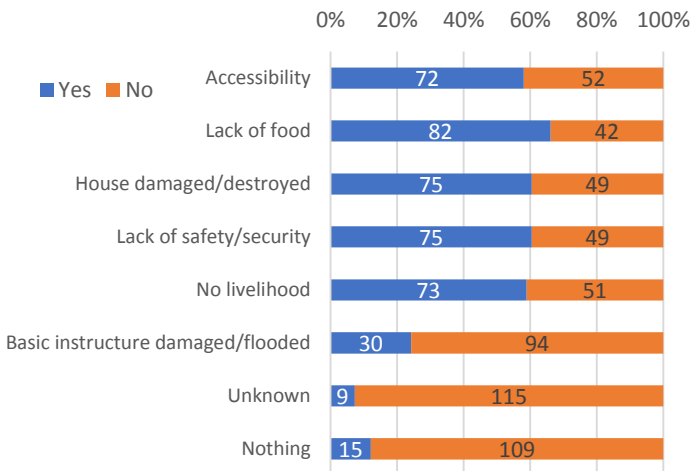


Figure 3: # and % of sites reporting obstacles to return

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

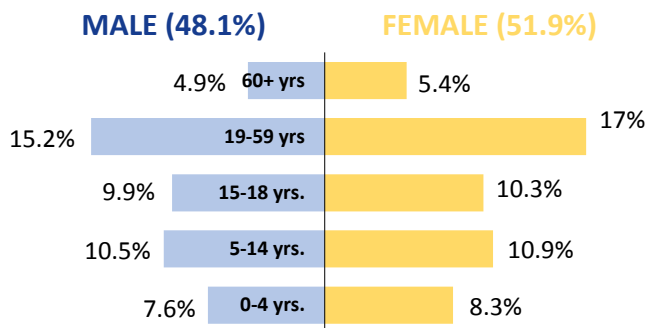


Figure 4: Gender and age disaggregation of IDP population

- Of the 205,247 displaced individuals identified in Oromia region, 48.1% were male and 51.9% were female. 57.5% were 18 years old or younger. 10.3% were over 60 years old (figure 4). Individuals with specific vulnerabilities were also reported from displacement sites and details are presented in figure 5.

Special vulnerabilities	#
Pregnant women under 18	80
Pregnant women over 18	4,166
Breastfeeding mothers	5,343
Persons with disabilities under 18	248
Persons with disabilities over 18	327
Persons with chronic diseases or serious medical conditions	242
Members of religious minorities	161
Members of ethnic minorities	90
Unaccompanied children	40
Separated children	133
Orphaned children	302
Single female headed households	1,555
Single male headed households	737
Single child headed households	10

Figure 5: Individuals with specific vulnerabilities among IDP population

## SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SITE MANAGEMENT

### TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT SITE

- 124 displacement sites were identified in Oromia region, constituting 16 host communities, 48 collective settlements, 37 transitional centers and 23 camp-like displacement sites (figure 6).

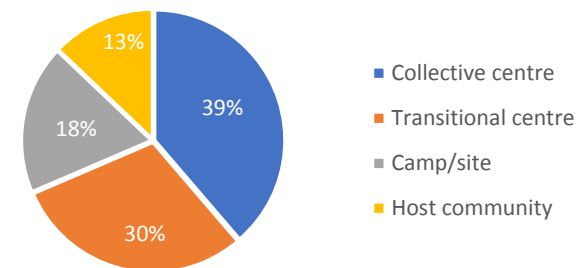


Figure 6: Type of displacement site

### SITE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY

- 87% of sites are on public or government land, while 7% are on private land, and the land ownership of the remaining is unknown.
- 53% of sites report having a site management committee. 47% do not.
- 69% of sites report being accessible. Access is impeded at 27% and 3% of sites due to lack of vehicular access and security respectively.



Figure 7: # of displacement sites by most common shelter type

### SHELTER TYPE

- Shelter is a major concern in displacement sites in Oromia region, with 44 sites (35%) reporting that most people have no shelter and are sleeping in the open air (figure 7).

### SECURITY CONCERNS

- 93% of displacement sites report security concerns regarding the shelter at the site. Figure 8 below details the types of concerns reported.

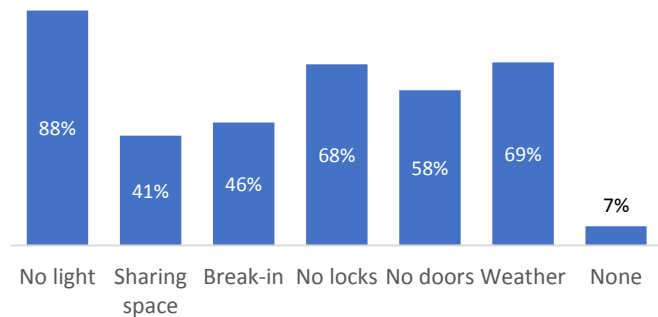


Figure 8: % of sites reporting security concerns

- When asked what non food items are most needed, plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets figure among the top three priority items (figure 9).

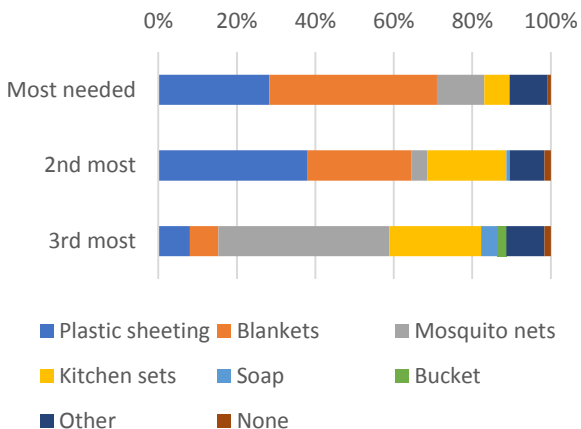


Figure 9: % of displacement sites by top three most needed non food items

- 74% of sites requested shelter repair materials. The most requested items are nails (41% sites), hoes for digging (33%), rope (32%) and CGI roofing (27%).

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### WATER SUPPLY

- The most common drinking water supplies at displacement sites are lakes/rivers (31% of sites), ponds/canals (21%) and water trucks (17%). People have access to over 15 liters of water per person per day in 28% of sites, and 10-15 liters of water per person per day in 5% of sites. Access to the water source is shown in figure 10 below. 67% of sites report that IDPs must queue for more than 30 minutes for water.

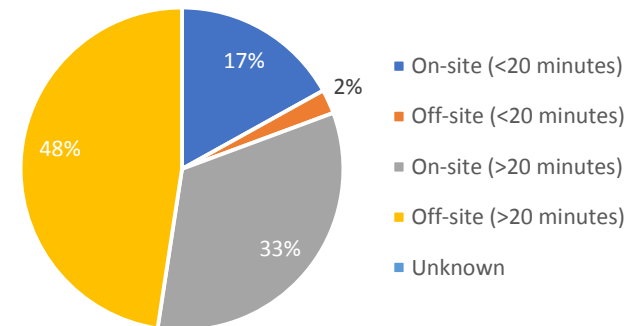


Figure 10: Access to water point at displacement site

- In 69% of sites, water purification methods are not generally in use. In 15% of sites, filtering is common, followed by boiling in 7% of sites and tablets in 4%. 23% of sites report that water is fit for human consumption and 75% report complaints about water quality.

**LATRINES**

- 72% of displacement sites reported having no toilets. 21% reported having toilets, but that they were not in good condition. 2% reported having toilets in good condition and this information was not available for 6% of sites.
- 8% of displacement sites reported having gender segregated latrines.
- Of 124 sites, only five report sufficient latrines to meet the SPHERE standard of 50 people or less per latrine.

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

- 73% of sites have no waste disposal system. 4% of sites report burning solid waste, 1% use a garbage pit and this information is not available for the remaining 22% of sites.

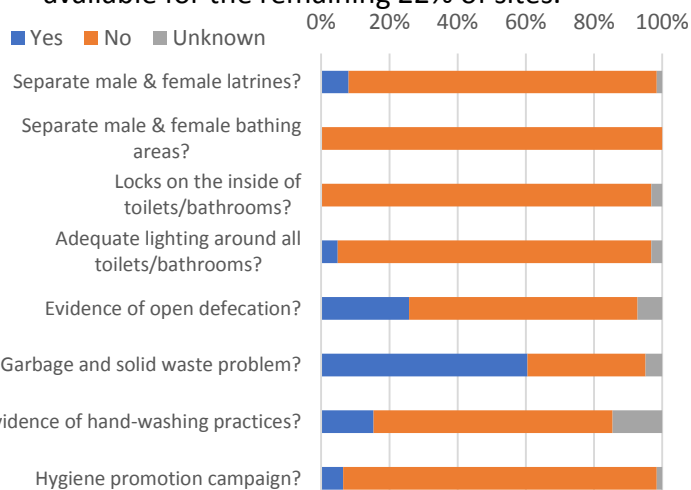


Figure 11: % of sites by key sanitation and hygiene indicator

**FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS**

**ACCESS TO FOOD**

- 15% displacement sites reported access to food on site, while 31% reported off-site access to food. 53% of sites, representing 131,348 individuals, reported no access to food.
- 30% of sites reported distributions as the main source of food at the site, while 18% reported cash as the main source (figure 12).
- 27% of sites reported food or cash assistance once a month, and 18% reported that assistance was irregular.

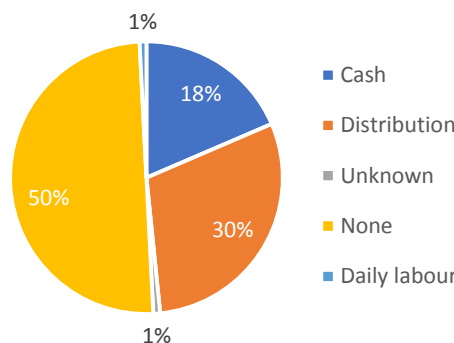


Figure 12: Main source of food reported by displacement sites

**NUTRITION**

- 22% of sites reported that the site population was being screened for malnutrition.
- 10% of sites reported that supplementary feeding was available for pregnant and lactating women, while supplementary feeding was available for children at 14% of sites.
- A school feeding program was available at 2% of displacement sites.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- Pastoralism was reported to be the main occupation of displaced individuals at 49% of displacement sites (figure 13).
- 8% of sites reported that IDPs had access to income generating activities (figure 14).

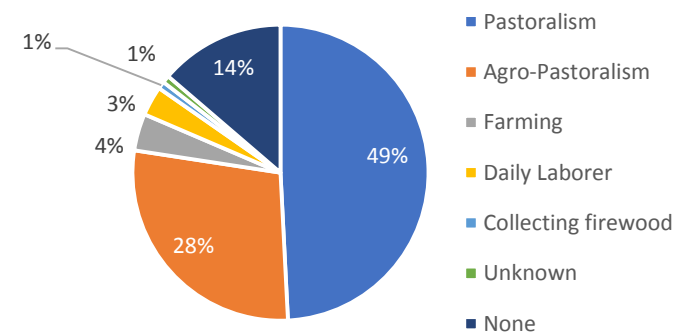


Figure 13: % of displacement sites by main occupation of IDPs

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

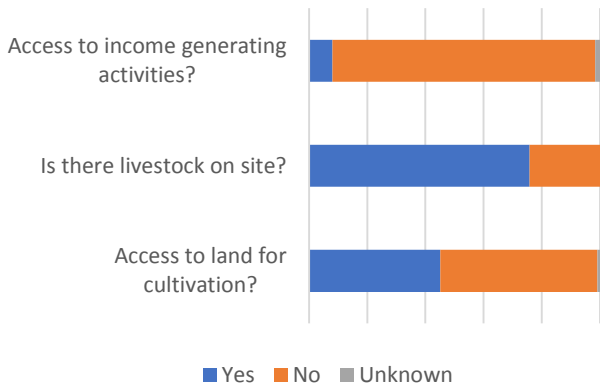


Figure 14: % of displacement sites with access to livelihood opportunities

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

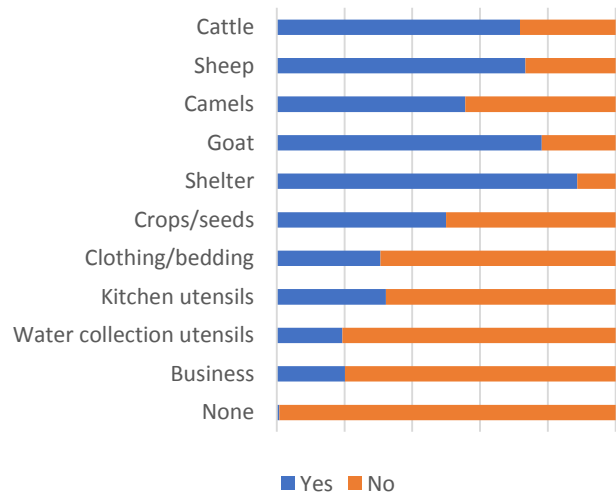


Figure 15: % of sites reporting loss of assets and resources during displacement

## HEALTH

### HEALTH PROBLEMS

- The main health problems reported by displacement sites in Oromia region include malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

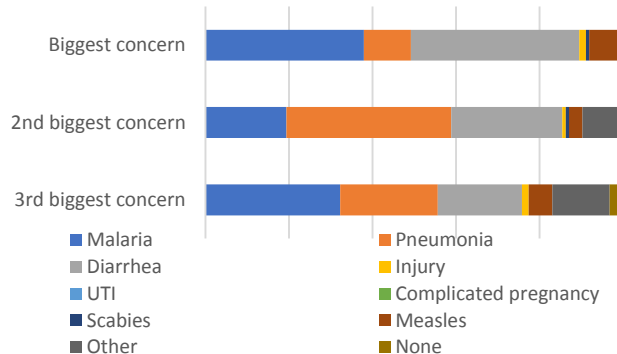


Figure 16: Main health problem reported at displacement sites

### HEALTH FACILITIES

- 90% of displacement sites reported access to health facilities. Figure 17 shows the percentage of sites with on-site access and the distance to the facility.
- 15% of sites report that most displaced people at the site sleep under a mosquito net.

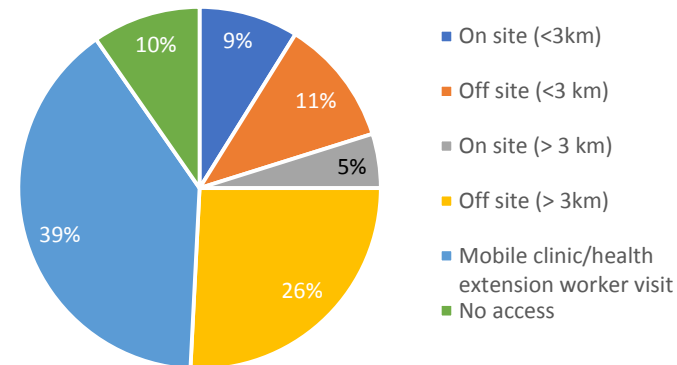


Figure 17: Access to health facilities at displacement sites

- At the 112 sites with access to health facilities, 52 have access to psychological first aid (PFA) services, 13 to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, 13 to clinical management of rape (CMR) services and 10 to gender based violence (GBV) services (figure 18).

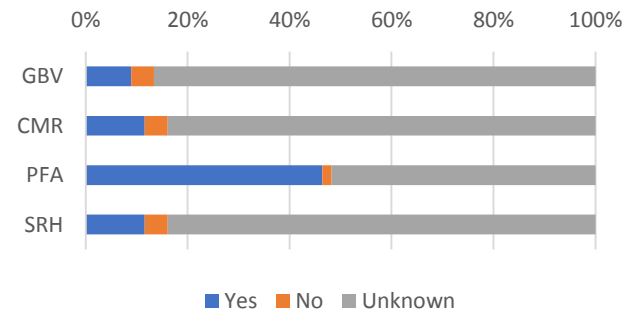


Figure 18: Availability of key health services for displacement sites

## EDUCATION

### EDUCATION FACILITIES

- Formal and informal children's education facilities are accessible at 53% and 40% of displacement sites respectively. Adult education is available at 2% of sites.
- Of 49 sites with formal child education services, 45% have on-site access. Figure 19 shows the distance to the education facilities for these sites.

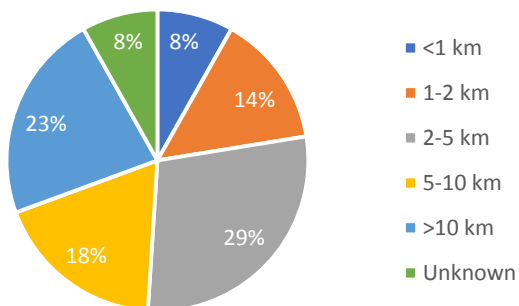


Figure 19: Distance to education facilities from displacement sites

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

- Within the 49 displacement sites with access to education facilities, less than 25% of children attend school in 24 sites, between 25 to 50% of children attend school in 6 sites, 51 to 75% of children attend in 12 sites, and over

75% attend school in 7 sites.

- School attendance by girls is significantly lower than the average for children in the sites. School attendance by girls is 50% or higher in only 3 of 124 sites.

## PROTECTION

### SECURITY

- 85% of sites report that security is provided on site. Figure 20 below shows the main security providers reported at displacement sites.

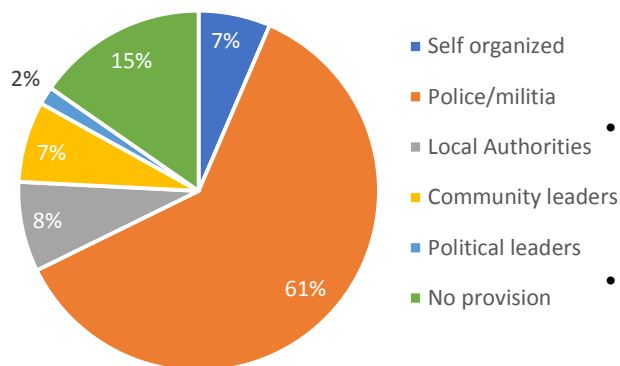


Figure 20: % of displacement sites by security providers

- 10% of sites reported that there had been security incidents at the site. IDPs feel unsafe: women feel unsafe in 59% of sites, men in 56%, girls in 50% and boys in 49%.

### HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AND CHILD PROTECTION

- 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 general security concerns, sites reported friction with host communities (6%), friction among IDPs (4%), armed conflict (2%), physical assault (2%) and alcohol/drug-related disturbance (2%).
- In terms of gender based violence, sites reported rape (3% of sites), forced marriage (2%), denial of resources, opportunities or services (2%) and psychological/emotional abuse (2%).
- In terms of harmful traditional practices, sites reported child marriage (3% sites), forced marriage (2%) and female genital mutilation/cutting (2%).
- In terms of child protection concerns, sites reported child labor (6%), child physical abuse (3%) and child psychological abuse (1%).

### TRAFFICKING AND RISKY MIGRATION

- Sites report that travel opportunities are being advertised for education (40% sites), better living conditions (33%), employment

(27%) and marriage (24%).

- 36% of sites report that boys are mostly using these services, followed by girls (35%), men (18%) and women (14%).

### RELATIONSHIPS AND SERVICES

- Around 50% of sites report intra-site relationships and relationships with host communities as excellent or good. 39% of sites report poor relationships between IDPs. 35% of sites report poor relationships with host communities (figure 21).

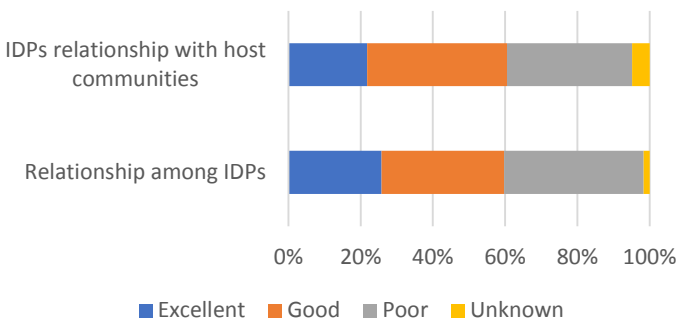


Figure 21: % of sites by condition of relationship among IDPs and with host communities

- 94% of sites reported lack of lighting, and 1% reported lighting but that it is inadequate.
- Sites report known risks with accessing specific services as shown in figure 22.

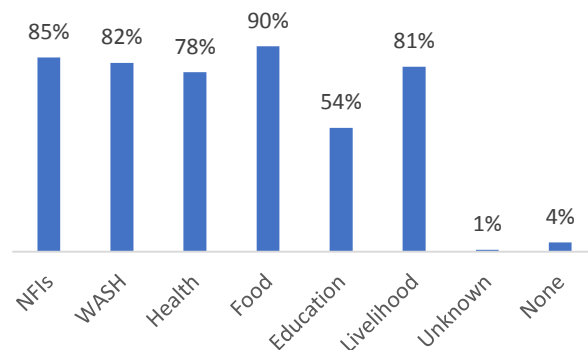


Figure 22: % of sites reporting risks associated with accessing services

### COMMUNICATION

- 26% of sites report radio or news as their main source of information, followed by site management at 20% of sites.

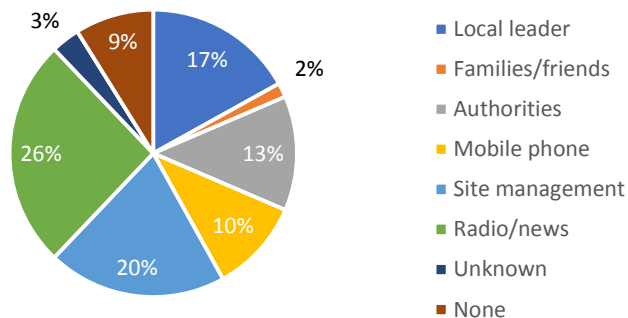


Figure 23: % of sites by primary information source

- 93% of sites report that additional information would be beneficial. The topics in which additional information is requested are shown in figure 24.

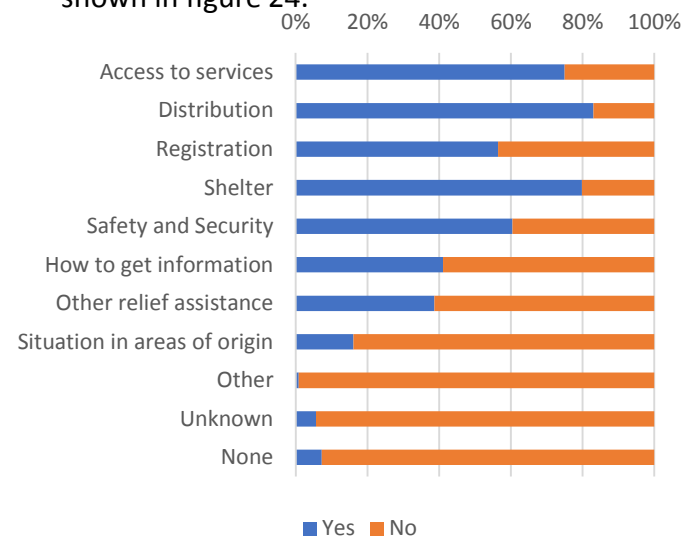


Figure 24: % of sites by primary information source



## 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 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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