

# Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

## ETHIOPIA

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement  
Figures analysis



## ETHIOPIA - Contextual update

<b>Stock:</b>	1,078,000
<b>New displacements:</b>	725,000
<b>Returns:</b>	N/A
<b>Provisional solutions:</b>	N/A

The high number of new displacements we recorded in Ethiopia can be largely attributed to the escalation of violence along the disputed border between the Oromia and Somali regions. The area is historically unstable, and drought coupled with renewed talks about the border led to a sharp escalation in clashes between the two ethnicities. The army was deployed in an effort to calm the tensions, but the situation remains volatile with ongoing clashes and displacement.

Federal and regional paramilitary and rebel groups also engaged in local conflicts elsewhere in the country, which caused further displacements. Clashes were also triggered by competition over increasingly scarce resources such as land and water, which were significantly reduced by severe drought during the year.

Hundreds of thousands of people fled the effects of drought during the year, but they are not included in the above estimate of displacement associated with conflict.

# ETHIOPIA - Major displacement events in 2017



More than 705,000 newly displaced people out of the total of 725,000 come from Oromia and Somali regions. The boundary dispute between the two escalated in September and October 2017.  
Location: Oromia, Somali  
Source: IOM DTM, IFRC

Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Sep 2013. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.

# ETHIOPIA - Stock: 1,078,000 IDPs

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals in a situation of internal displacement at the end of 2017*



## **Sources and methodologies**

We use IOM's DTM for our stock estimate. DTM is implemented in close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, its regional, zonal and district level counterparts and DTM's implementing partner, the Danish Refugee Council. Enumerators are deployed throughout the country. DTM data is collected at the zonal, district and site level through KI interviews, direct observations and focus group discussions. The information collected covers the number of displaced people and households and their reasons for displacement, places of origin, date of arrival, length of stay and settlement and shelter type. Age and gender disaggregation for the site is extrapolated using a demographic calculator tool based on the age range and sex of members of 20 randomly selected households from the site.

## **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

Coverage is partial because administrative constraints mean the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region is not accessible. The disaggregation by reason for displacement is inexact, particularly when it comes to secondary displacements.

## **IDMC figure, methodology and rationale**

We used the stock figure as published by IOM's DTM on 31 December 2017.

## **Significant methodological and contextual changes from last year**

Our figure is nearly five times higher than last year's, mainly because of the escalation in fighting along the border between Oromia and Somali.

# ETHIOPIA - New displacements: 725,000

*This corresponds to the estimated number of internal displacement movements to have taken place during the year*



## **Sources and methodologies**

We used IOM's DTM and a shelter cluster assessment for our new displacement estimate. DTM's methodology is the same as for the stock figure, and the shelter cluster is made up of IFRC, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), NRC and other organisations. Its assessment was verified by IFRC during field visits, and validated by federal NDRMC offices working in Harar.

## **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

DTM carries out bi-monthly assessments and we calculate the sum of the positive differences between the reports to produce our new displacements figure. Given the low frequency of reporting, however, short-term displacements are rarely captured, which means our figure is an underestimate. Coverage is partial because administrative constraints mean the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region is not accessible, and the disaggregation by reason for displacement is inexact, particularly when it comes to secondary displacements.

## **IDMC figure, methodology and rationale**

We used the sum of positive differences from the DTM assessments for the period of January to August. We used the shelter cluster assessment for Oromia and Somali for September and October instead of the DTM round covering this period. For the rest of the country in September and October and for the whole country for the rest of the year, we used the DTM assessments.

## **Significant methodological and contextual changes from last year**

The figure was nearly three times last year's, mainly as a result of the escalation of fighting along the border between Oromia and Somali.

## ETHIOPIA - Returns: N/A

*This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence*



We did not identify or obtain any data for this category.

## ETHIOPIA - Provisional solutions: N/A

*This corresponds to cases of individuals who IDMC considers to not have achieved a durable solution*



We did not identify or obtain any data for this category.