

SOMALI REGION - KEY FINDINGS

LOCATION AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT:

397,254 displaced individuals in 59,502 households in 222 sites were identified in Somali region. This represents a significant increase from Round II, which identified 235,569 displaced individuals in 108 displacement sites. 77% of sites reported drought as the main cause of displacement, increased from 23% in the previous round.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 50.2% are male and 49.8% are female. 64.6% are 18 years old or younger. 9% are over 60 years old

SHELTER: 77% of sites request shelter repair materials. Lack of light and weather are shelter related security concerns at 188 and 183 sites respectively.

WASH: 31% of sites have a water source within a 20 minute walk. 86% of displacement sites reported having no toilets. Only 8 sites report meeting SPHERE standards of 50 people or less per latrine.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS:

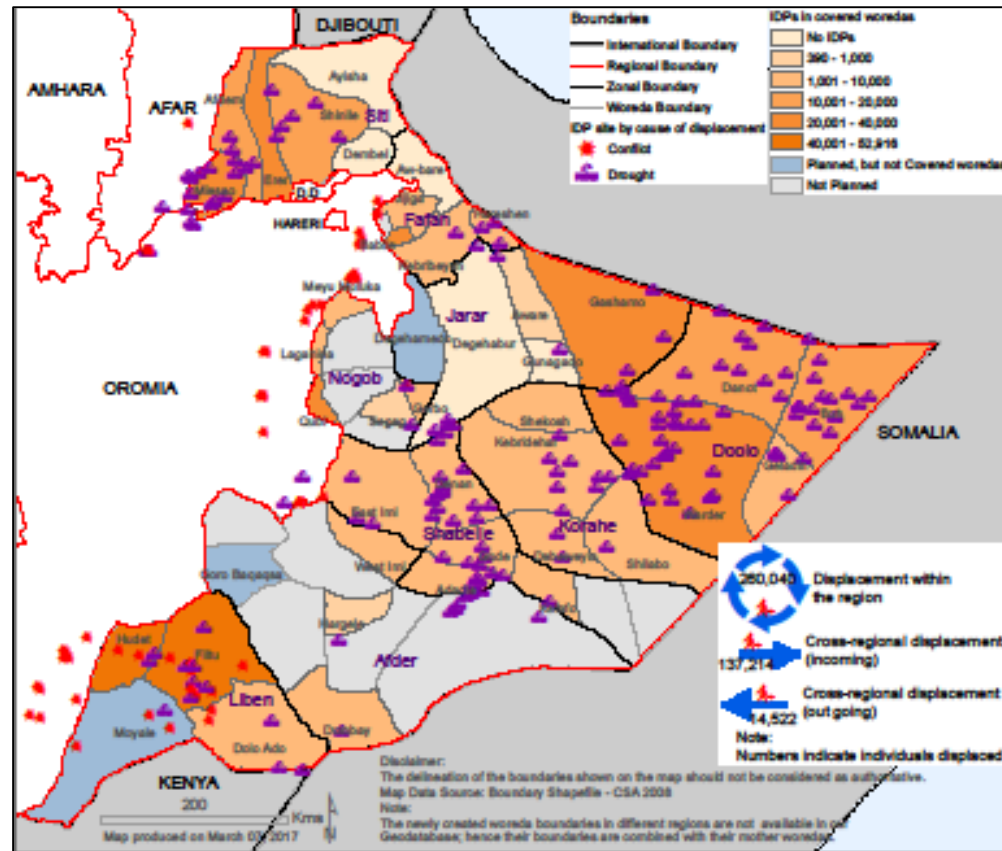
44% of sites reported no access to food. 13% of sites reported that screening for malnutrition had been conducted.

HEALTH: 89% of sites reported access to health facilities. 55% of sites had access within 3 km. The main health problems reported include malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea and urinary tract infections.

EDUCATION: 84% of sites report availability of educational facilities. Only 3% of sites report that 50% or more of children attending school are girls.

PROTECTION: 22% of sites reported that there had been security incidents at the site. Sites reported harmful traditional practices (90 sites) and child protection incidents (11 sites).

COMMUNICATION: 44% of sites report local leaders as their main source of information, followed by site management at 30% of sites.



LOCATION, ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

- 397,254 displaced individuals in 59,502 households in 222 sites were identified in Somali region.
- 77% of sites reported drought as the main cause of displacement, while 23% reported conflict. This is a significant change since Round II assessments in which 23% of the sites reported drought as the primary cause of displacement. The estimated number of IDPs in the sites identified is shown in figure

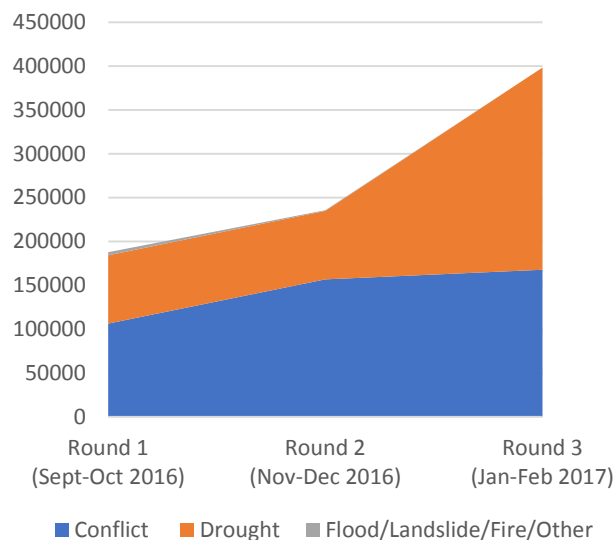


Figure 1: Estimated # of IDPs in sites identified by round and cause of displacement

- 1, by assessment round and primary cause of displacement.
- Round III found that 48% of all sites identified opened in 2017. 22% opened in 2016 and 30% before 2016.
- 65% of IDPs in Somali region are internally displaced within the Somali region, while 35% are displaced from Oromia region. Of the 260,040 IDPs displaced within Somali region, 89% were displaced within their zone of origin, while 11% were displaced from another zone in Somali region.
- Siti, Doolo and Jarar zones host the largest populations displaced by drought, while

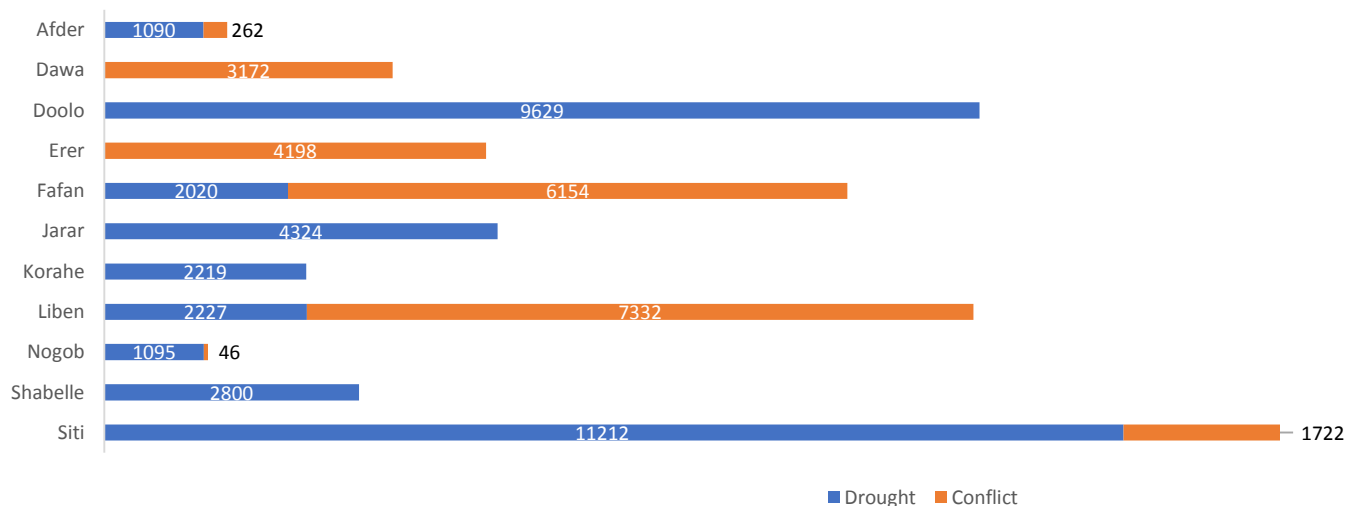


Figure 2: IDPs displaced by zone and cause of displacement

- Liben, Fafan and Erer host the largest populations displaced by conflict (see figure 2).
- 8% of sites reported that IDPs had been previously displaced.
- IDPs from 19 sites (9%) were leaving the site. Of these, people from 17 sites were going to the nearest village, from 1 site to their place of origin and from 1 site remaining near the site.
- Figure 3 (page 3) shows the obstacles to return reported by displacement sites.

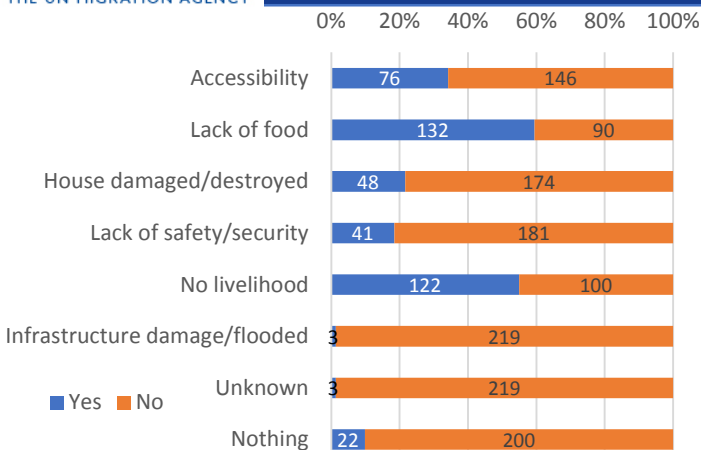


Figure 3: # and % of sites reporting obstacles to return

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

- Of the 397,254 displaced individuals identified in Somali region, 50.2% are male and 49.8% are female. 64.6% are 18 years old or younger. 9% are over 60 years old (figure 4 below).

MALE (50.2%)

FEMALE (49.8%)

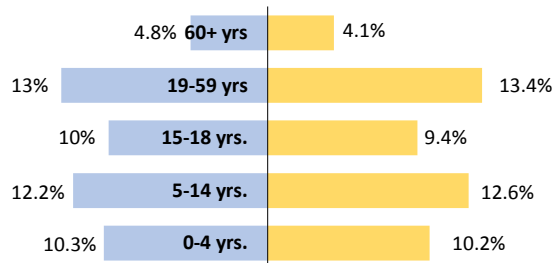


Figure 4: Gender and age disaggregation of IDP population

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

Special vulnerabilities	#
Pregnant women under 18	122
Pregnant women over 18	5,337
Breastfeeding mothers	8,026
Persons with disabilities under 18	714
Persons with disabilities over 18	804
Persons with chronic diseases or serious medical conditions	607
Members of religious minorities	1
Members of ethnic minorities	8
Unaccompanied children	237
Separated children	414
Orphaned children	1,750
Single female headed households	3,646
Single male headed households	1,671
Single child headed households	464

Figure 5: Individuals with specific vulnerabilities among IDP population

SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SITE MANAGEMENT

TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT SITE

- 222 displacement sites were identified in Somali region, constituting 126 transitional centres, 62 collective centres, 32 camp-like settings, 1 host community and 1 unspecified site type (figure 6).

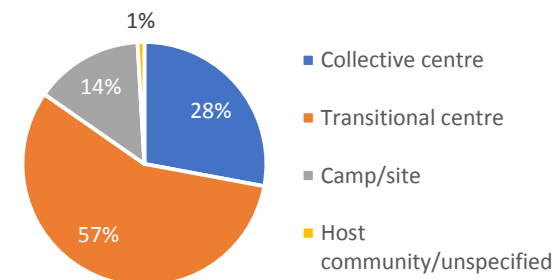


Figure 6: Type of displacement site

SITE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY

- 76% of sites report having a site management committee. 38 sites reported that they did not have a committee as they were newly displaced, while 3 sites reported that they had no committee as they were scattered among the host community.
- 98% of sites report being accessible, whereas vehicular access is not possible to 3 sites and insecurity prevents access to 2 sites.

SHELTER

- The most common shelter type in the displacement sites is makeshift gojo (traditional, rural Ethiopian house) in 82% of sites (figure 8).
- The most common security concerns relating to shelter are the lack of light (188 sites) and the weather (183 sites), as shown in figure 7.

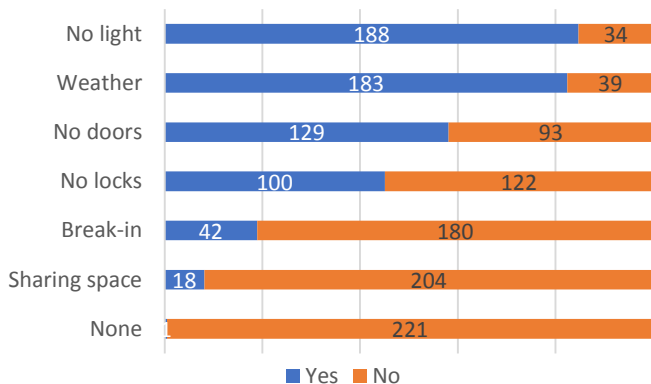


Figure 7: # of displacement sites citing shelter-related security concerns

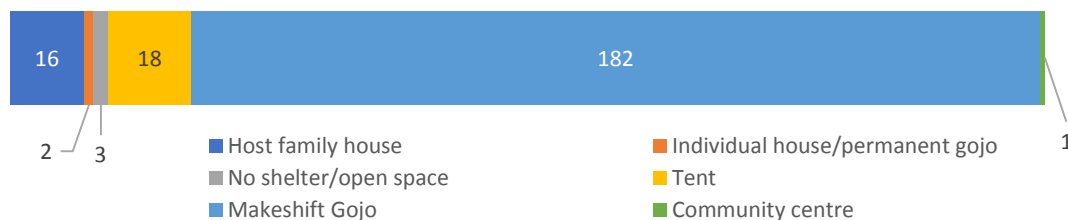


Figure 8: # of displacement sites by most common shelter type

- 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).

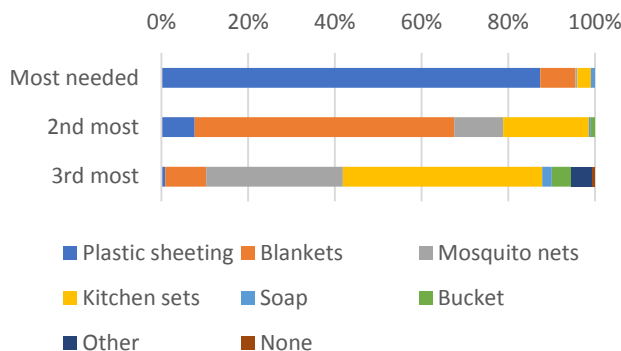


Figure 9: % of displacement sites by top three most needed non food items

- 77% of sites requested shelter repair materials. The most requested items are bamboo (61% sites), eucalyptus poles (45%), CGI roofing (25%), nails (19%) and grass for roof thatching (19%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

WATER SUPPLY

- The most common drinking water supplies at displacement sites are water trucks (32% of sites), unprotected wells (22%) and protected wells (14%). People have access to over 15 ltrs of water/day at 26% of sites and 10-15 ltrs/day at 34% of sites. IDPs queue for more than 30 minutes for water at 44% of sites. Figure 10 shows the access to water sources from displacement sites in Somali region.

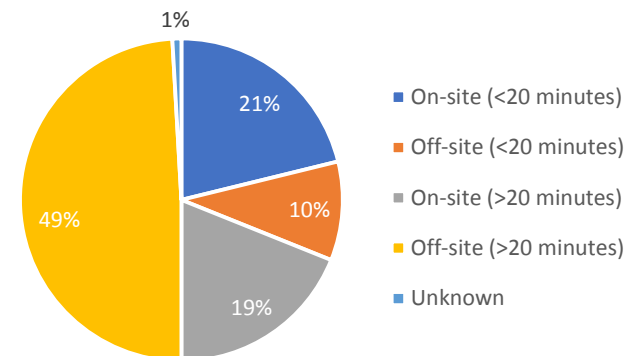


Figure 10: % of sites by water source accessibility

- In 52% of sites, water purification methods are not generally in use. In 15% of sites, boiling is common, and in 14% tablets are generally used. 72% of sites report that water is fit for human consumption and 38% report complaints about water quality.

LATRINES

- 86% of displacement sites reported having no toilets. 8% 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 3% of sites.
- 2% of displacement sites reported having gender segregated latrines.
- Of 222 sites, only eight report sufficient latrines to meet the SPHERE standard of 50 people or less per latrine.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 63% of sites have no waste disposal system. 33% of sites report burning solid waste, 1% report using a garbage pit and information was unavailable for 3% of sites.

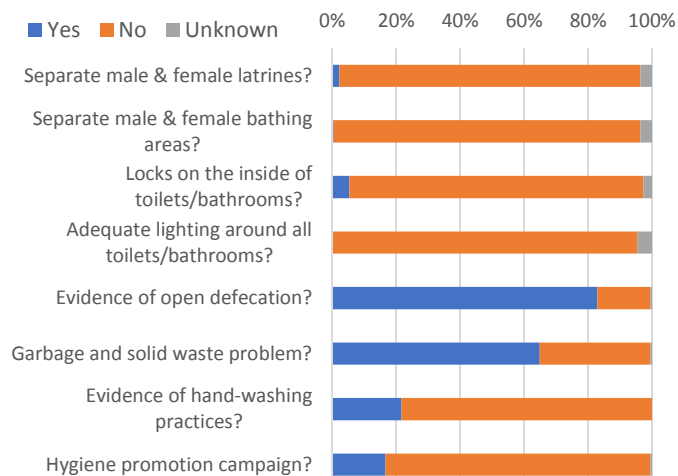


Figure 11: % of sites by key sanitation and hygiene indicators

FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS

ACCESS TO FOOD

- 33% displacement sites reported access to food on site, while 21% reported off-site access to food. 97 (44%) of sites, representing 95,229 individuals, reported no access to food. This is a significant increase since Round II assessments, in which 21% of sites reported lack of access to food.
- 35% of sites reported that distributions were the main source of food at the site, while 25% reported host community donations as the main source (figure 12).
- 32% of sites reported food or cash assistance once a month, and 17% reported that assistance was irregular.

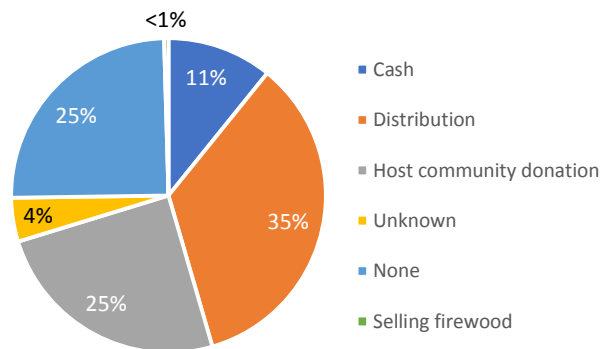


Figure 12: % of sites by main source of food

- 34% of sites reported access to a market nearby. 63% reported no nearby access and information was unavailable for 3% of sites.

NUTRITION

- 13% 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 11% of sites.
- A school feeding program was available at 4% of displacement sites.

LIVELIHOODS

- Pastoralism was reported to be the main occupation of displaced individuals at 72% of displacement sites (figure 13).
- 20% of sites reported that IDPs had access to income generating activities (figure 14).

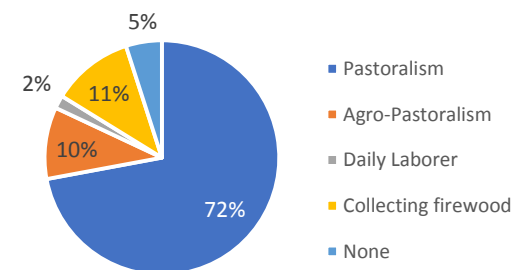


Figure 13: % of displacement sites by main occupation of IDPs

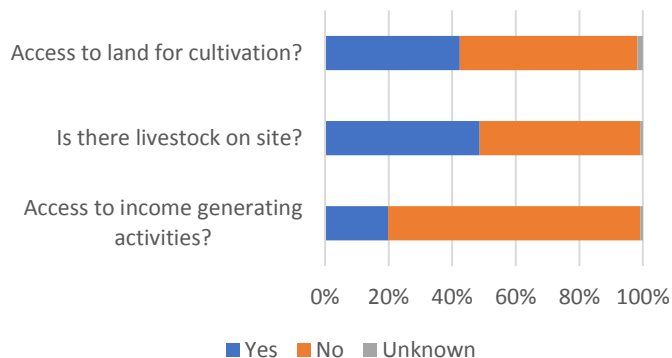


Figure 14: % of displacement sites with access to livelihood opportunities

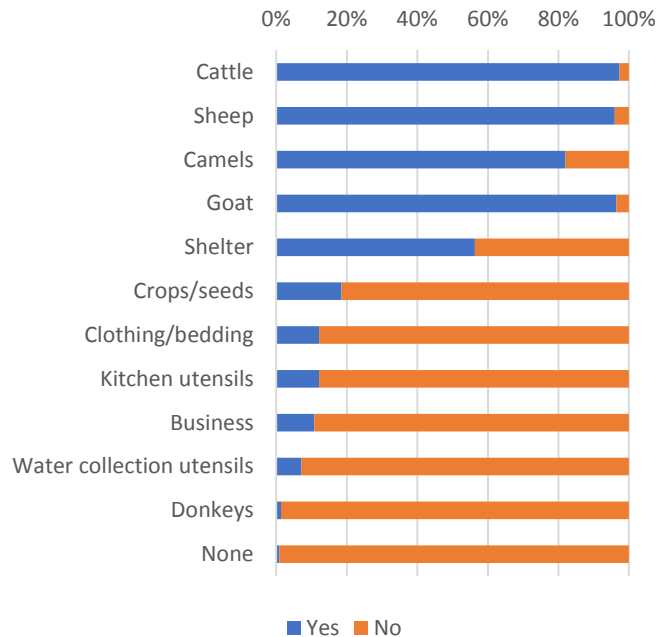


Figure 15: % of sites reporting loss of assets and resources during displacement

HEALTH

HEALTH PROBLEMS

- The main health problems reported by displacement sites in Somali region include malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea and urinary tract infections (figure 16).

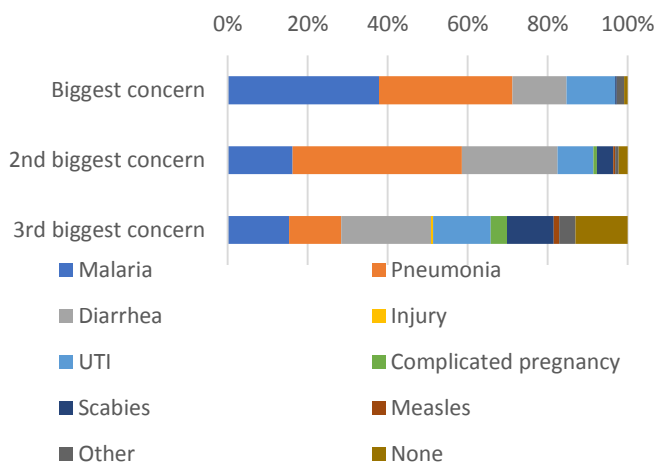


Figure 16: Main health problem reported at displacement sites

HEALTH FACILITIES

- 89% 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.
- 21% of sites report that most displaced people at the site sleep under a mosquito net.

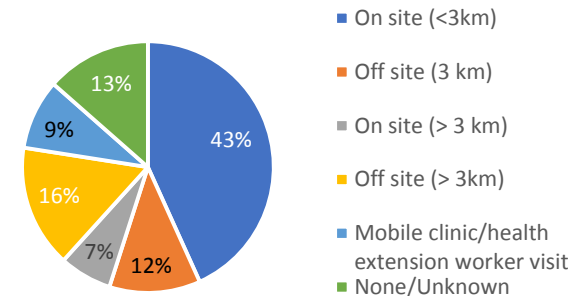


Figure 17: Access to health facilities at displacement sites

- At the 198 sites with access to health facilities, 136 have access to psychological first aid (PFA) services, 46 to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, 50 to clinical management of rape (CMR) services and 8 to gender based violence (GBV) services (figure 18).

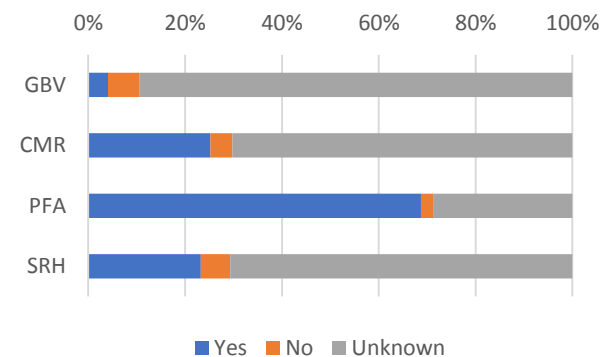


Figure 18: Availability of key health services for displacement sites

EDUCATION

EDUCATION FACILITIES

- Informal and formal children’s education services are available at 84% and 78% of displacement sites respectively. Adult education services are accessible at 20% of sites.
- Of 186 sites with child education services, 56% have on-site access. Figure 19 shows the distance to the education facilities for the sites with access to these facilities.

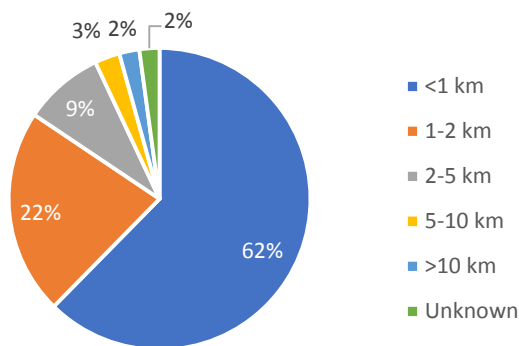


Figure 19: Distance to education facilities from displacement sites

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

- Within the 186 displacement sites with access to education facilities, less than 25% of children attend school in 81 sites, between 25

to 50% of children attend school in 72 sites, 51 to 75% in 27 sites and over 75% in 6 sites.

- School attendance by girls is significantly lower than for boys. Girls constitute 50% or more of the children attending school in only 6 out of 222 displacement sites.

PROTECTION

SECURITY

- 97% of sites report that security is provided on site. Figure 20 below shows the main security providers reported at displacement sites.
- 22% of sites reported that there had been security incidents at the site. 8 sites reported that women and men felt unsafe each. 13 sites reported that girls felt unsafe and 10 sites reported that boys felt unsafe.

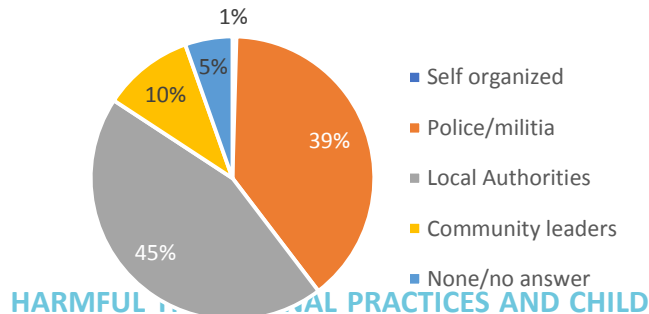


Figure 20: Main security providers at displacement sites

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. No sites reported GBV incidents.
- In terms of harmful traditional practices, sites reported female genital mutilation/cutting (38% sites), child marriage (21%), forced marriage (5%) and forced family separations (1%).
- In terms of child protection concerns, sites reported child psychological or emotional abuse (4%), children separated (2%), child labour (<1%) and child abduction (<1%).
- 5 sites report missing family members in the past three months, and 29 sites report availability of services or support for this problem.

TRAFFICKING AND RISKY MIGRATION

- Sites report that travel opportunities are being advertised for education (32% 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

- Relationships between IDPs and host communities were reported to be good or excellent in all sites.
- 91% of sites reported lack of lighting, and 4% reported that although there was lighting, it was inadequate.
- 21% sites reported that women, boys, girls and vulnerable groups faced constraints in accessing all services at the site. 18% of sites reported that these groups faced constraints in accessing some services. Figure 21 below shows the percentage of sites reporting risks in accessing specific services.

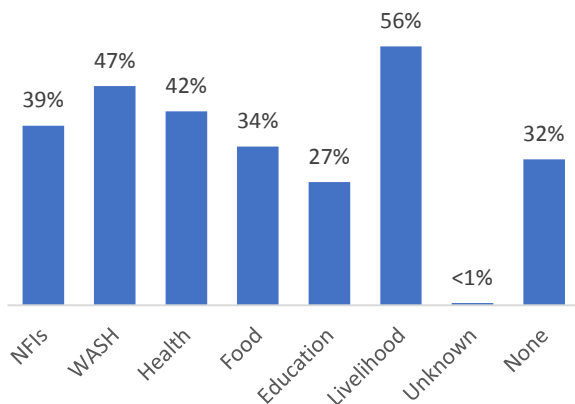


Figure 21: % sites reporting risks in accessing services

COMMUNICATION

- Figure 22 below shows the primary information sources at displacement sites in Somali region.

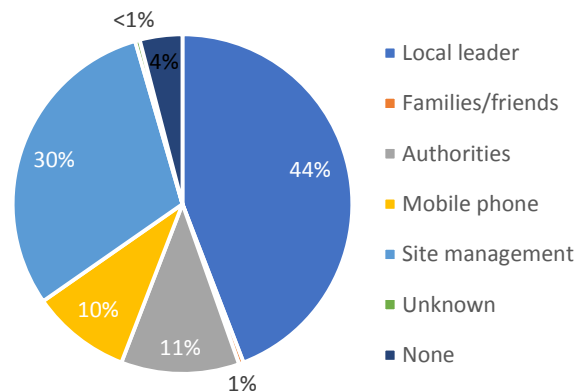


Figure 22: Primary information source at displacement sites

- 94% sites reported that additional information would be beneficial. Figure 23 shows the information requested.

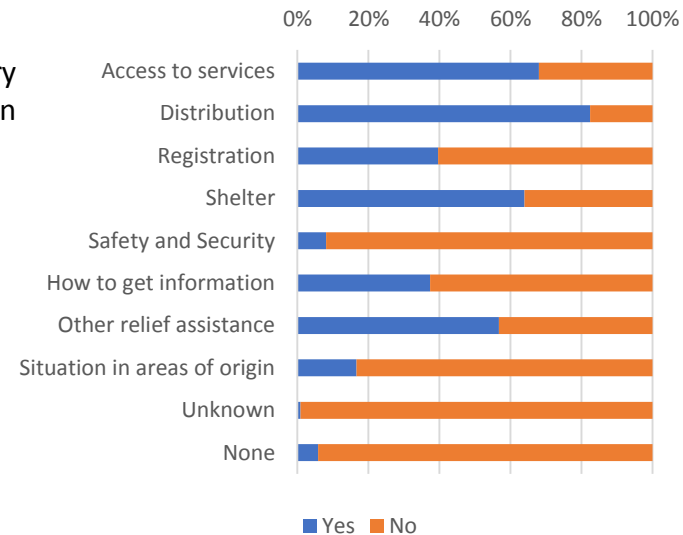


Figure 23: % of displacement sites requesting additional information, by information topic

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 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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