



Presentation on national efforts in the collection and analysis of data on internal displacement

**National Disaster Risk Management Commission of
Ethiopia**

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Overview of IDP in Ethiopia

- Based on the 2019 Humanitarian Requirement Plan there are currently over 2.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ethiopia, compared with an estimated 326,649 in September 2016.
- The number of internally displaced people (IDP) in **Ethiopia** has increased dramatically since 2016

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- More people were internally displaced in Ethiopia in the year 2018 as compared with the previous 3 consecutive years.
- The IDPs are located in 7 regions of the country. Among this large number of IDPs are hosted in Oromia region while Somali hosted the second large IDPs.
- Based on the past three year IDP trend analysis (2016 – 2018) the major drivers of displacements are conflict followed by displacement due to climate induced factors.
- **Conflict was reported as the primary driver of displacement in the current context of Ethiopia**

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- According to round 14 DTM report 18% of the IDPs are displaced due to climate change induced factors (Drought, Flood, and Land slide) the remaining 82% of IDPs are due to conflict.
- Majority of IDPs are located in Host Communities, and some are in Collective Sites.
- Conflict IDPs has two main characters:-
 - IDPs that uprooted from the place of origin, displaced and crossing one or more regions within the country.
 - IDPs that displaced within the regions (Without crossing region) move from the periphery of the region to the center of woreda / district/.

DRM institutional structure in Ethiopia

- The institutional arrangement in 2015 brought a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management in terms of moving from a drought and relief focused approach to a more proactive, multi – sectoral, and multi – hazard DRM approach
- This has significantly strengthened its legal and operational framework for a comprehensive and integrated National DRM system at national and local level.

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Name of Institution

Year of Establishment and Responsibility

NDRMC

- Reorganized in 2013 (following the 2nd DRM policy & strategy)
- Mandated for full DRM pillars (prevention, mitigation, preparedness response, recovery & rehabilitation)

DRMFSS

- Reorganized in 2008 (following BPR)
- Mandated for full DRM pillars

DPPA

- Reorganized in 2004
- Focus on emergency response & practically relief oriented
- Quite effective in saving lives, but its contribution to reduce vulnerability to disaster risks & poverty reduction efforts was low

DPPC

- Reorganized in 1995 (Following the 1st DRM Policy - NPDPM - 1993)
- Mandated for *Relief supplies and Disaster Prevention through linking relief to development*

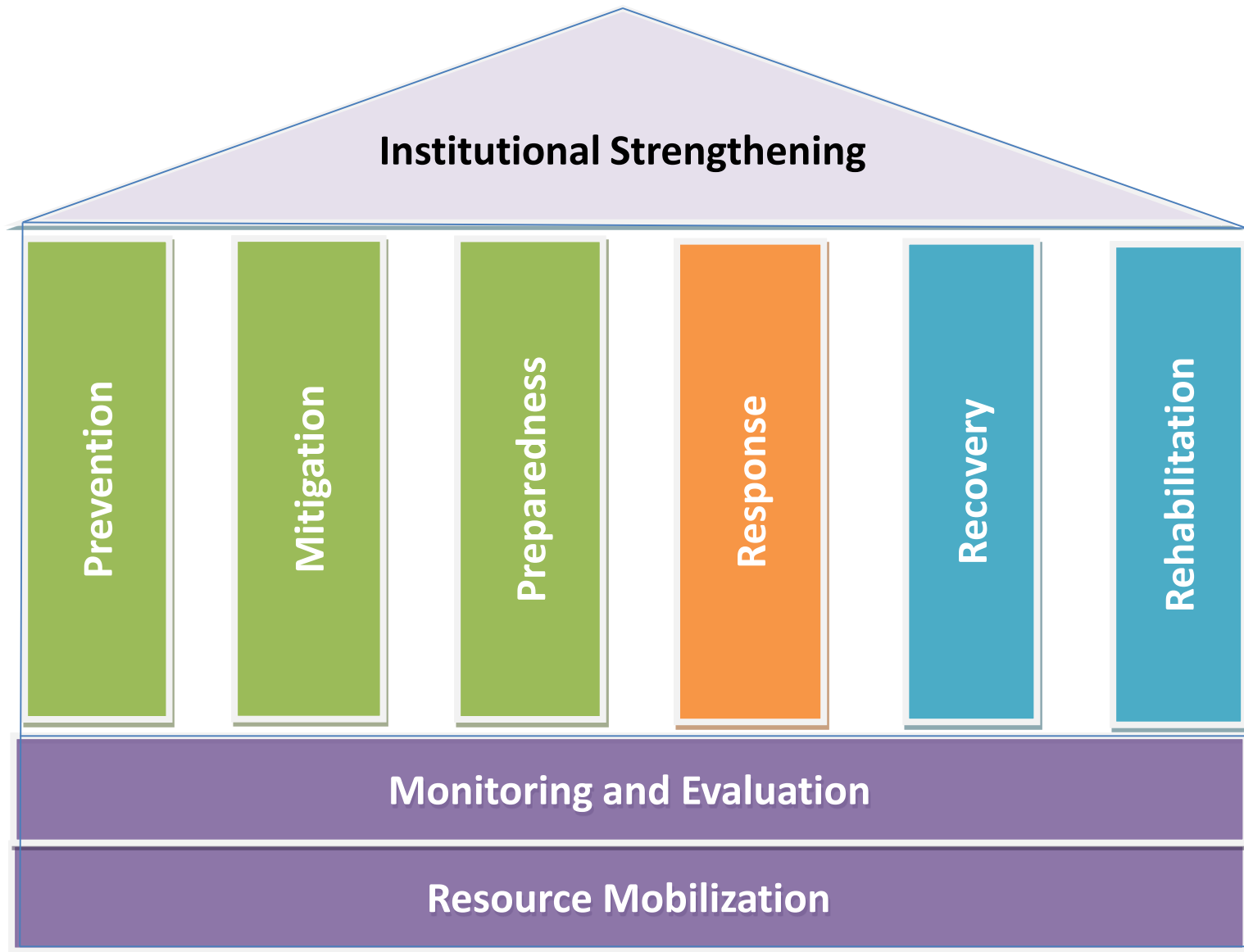
RRC

- Established in 1973
- The first formal Govt. DM institution
- mandate of providing relief assistance to drought affected people

DRM institutional structure in Ethiopia

- The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) system of Ethiopia is divided along six pillars and three phases. The three pillars –prevention, preparedness, and mitigation –constitute the core of disaster risk reduction. It also comprises the breadth of the **pre-disaster** phase of the DRM cycle. Disaster response covers the disaster phase while (early) recovery and rehabilitation constitute the **post-disaster phase**.

ETHIOPIA'S DRM FRAMEWORK



Hazards

- The current level of risk and the trends in recent years in Ethiopia have remained high in terms of multifaceted hazards.
 - Geological Hazards- Earthquakes, Volcanoes
 - Hydro meteorological Hazards- floods, drought and land slides
 - Technological Security Hazards- fires and road accident
 - Biological Hazards- epidemics and pest attacks
 - Conflict related Hazards- IDP and refugees

IDP Data Assessment practice in Ethiopia

- **NDRMC uses different types of tools to collect IDP data from the ground.**
 - **Seasonal needs assessment tool**
 - **Rapid Response Assessment tool**
 - **Displacement tracking Matrix**
 - **Damage and loss assessment tools**
 - **Woreda Disaster risk profile tools**

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2) IDP and **Rapid Response Assessment tool**

- This is type of assessment is conducted during fast onset disaster.
- The assessment conducted by multi-agency teams at federal and regional level

Although the impact may vary considerably from one disaster to another, typical needs that arise include:

- Food;
- Shelter and NFI;
- Health;
- WASH;
- Education
- Protection

Such an assessment identified the needs that require external intervention and the gaps to be filled.

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3) Displacement tracking Matrix (DTM)

- **The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility**
- **DTM aims to regularly collect and disseminate data and information that is complete, accurate, and timely on internal displacement in Ethiopia on a 2 month cycle.**
- **DTM Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement since September 2016 and it publishes bi monthly reports on the current state of internal displacement in the country. Since then fourteen rounds of assessments have been completed.**
- **The DTM program is implemented in close collaboration with the national and regional governments of Ethiopia.**

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- **The data collected and shared is intended to serve a range of partners, including the Ethiopian government, local and international NGOs as well as donors in order to inform response planning and more targeted funding allocation**
 - **Overall displacement situation at the lowest geographical level as possible**
 - **Demographics and vulnerabilities of the internally displaced populations**
 - **Population movement trends tracking of the internal displacement**
 - **Sectorial needs, gaps, and service provisions to the internally displaced populations**

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4) Post Disaster Needs Assessment

- **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment is a synthesis of Damage and Loss Assessment and human recovery needs assessment.**
- **The assessment conducted by multi-agency teams at federal and regional level**
- **The PDNA contains:**
 - **Damage, loss, and macro-economic impacts on the affected economy;**
 - **Impacts on livelihoods,**
 - **incomes, and human development;**
 - **Short, medium, and long-term recovery and reconstruction needs**

Data Collection Methods

- Data collection methods can be divided into two categories Primary methods of data collection and Secondary methods of data collection

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1) Key Informant Interview

- **Key informant interview will be the primary method of data collection and will be done through direct interview with the Agricultural bureau, Food security bureau, Education bureau, Gender issues bureau, Health bureau, Kebele youth association, Kebele women's association, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office, Kebele leader, Woreda leader, Zone official representatives, humanitarian and social organizations, community and tribal representatives, and representatives of displaced, returnee and migrant groups.**

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2) Direct Observation

- **Direct observation will be done when researchers have access to the Key Informant interviews directly at the site. It will be done using the predefined checklist which will be included as part of the form questionnaires.**

3) Focus Group Discussion

- **A discussion guide will be used to hold a focus group of different key informants as necessary.**

Secondary Data

- **Desk review will be done by the working group and triangulate existing data, reports, and assessment on IDPs.**

Data processing and analysis

Data processing and analysis will be undertaken at different level.

sector specific reports are expected to be generated and published on a regular basis.

- Contextual analysis and drivers of displacement
- Total number of displacement by HH and individuals
- Individual's displacement by cause and time of displacement
- Sector specific needs, and gap
- Interactive Dashboards
- Multi Sector Site Assessment Datasets: Bi-Monthly Mobility Tracking Data, Monthly Rapid Response Assessment Data
- Site Profiles
- Emergency Tracking Updates
- Maps, IDP and Multi-Sector
- Reports
- Summary Tables

Overall Major Achievements

- **Improved working relationship with regions and line ministries by aligning processes and activities as well as by building trust, transparency, and confidence**
- **Improved collaboration and coordination with partners (more transparent and coordinated approach)**
- **Revitalization and reactivation of coordination mechanisms**
- **Readiness to scale up the Woreda vulnerability/risk profiling exercise including conflict**

CHALLENGES

- **Data Collection:**

- Assessment Fatigue
- Lack of Access (Security/Physical)
- Time Constraints
- Geographic scale

- **Data Sharing and management:**

- Sites with multiple names
- Balancing the expectations of the humanitarian community with the requirements of the government (affecting the type of data that is collected and how it is collected)

- **Data Quality:**

- Methodology selected for ability to fit the requirements of geographic coverage and time frame, (key informant interviews and focus group discussions are of course) less accurate than census
- Sometimes DTM must sacrifice its distribution rights (granted by the government) to maintain data quality, integrity and impartiality.

Recommendations

- There is ongoing initiative from the part of the Government and partners both at Regional and Federal level to promote durable solutions for the IDPs which will require huge money. The data that we collect from different tool should also incorporate requirements and needs of returnees.
- Scaling up DTM to implement registration of IDPs and Interoperability with others system

Thank You