

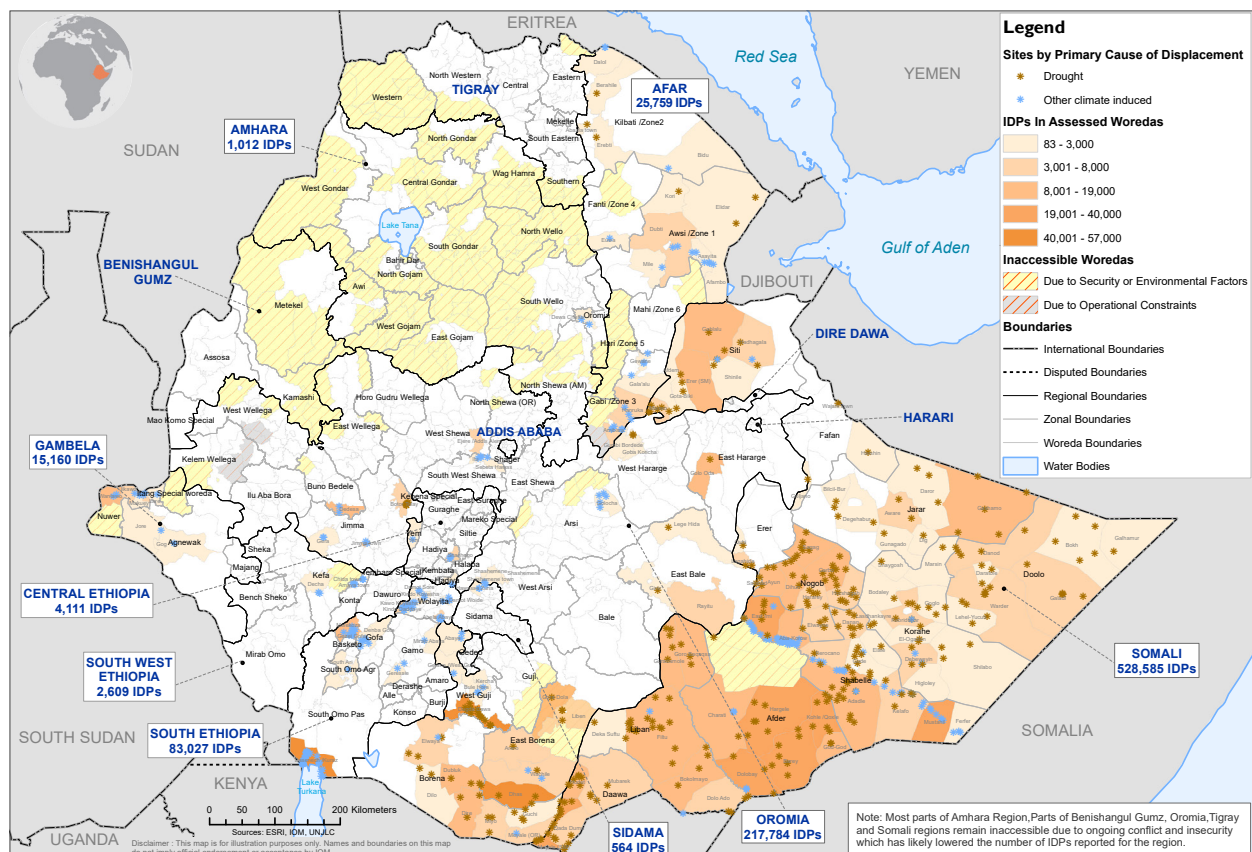
The **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. This document presents an overview of recent climate induced mobility and displacement trends in Ethiopia.

## MOBILITY TRACKING (MT)

### Internal displacement

- As of the latest IOM-DTM Site Assessment (SA) data collected in August and September 2023, an estimated 3.45 million IDPs were identified in 2,544 sites across the country. Data was collected on the reason for displacement for the majority of IDPs in the location. Drought was the second most reported primary reason for displacement (13%) after conflict (70%).
  - 612,250 IDPs were in locations where the majority had been primarily displaced by drought.
  - 239,219 IDPs were in locations where the majority had been primarily displaced by floods.
  - 27,142 IDPs were in locations where the majority had been primarily displaced by landslides.
- Since the latest Site Assessment (SA), between 2 September 2023 and 11 February 2024, the Event Tracking Tool (ETT) has identified an estimated 604,500 IDPs. Most of the displacement was related to climate factors, including flash floods (41%), seasonal floods (30%), and drought (4%). Other reasons for displacement were conflict (17%) and fear of conflict/social tension (8%). The ETT information is collected through key informants and has not been verified in person. The data will be verified through the next round of Site Assessment (SA) and Village Assessment Survey (VAS) data collection.

Map 1. DTM Ethiopia - National Map of Climate Displacement, Site Assessment (SA) Round 34 (August - September 2023)



## FLOW MONITORING (FM)

### Cross-border movements

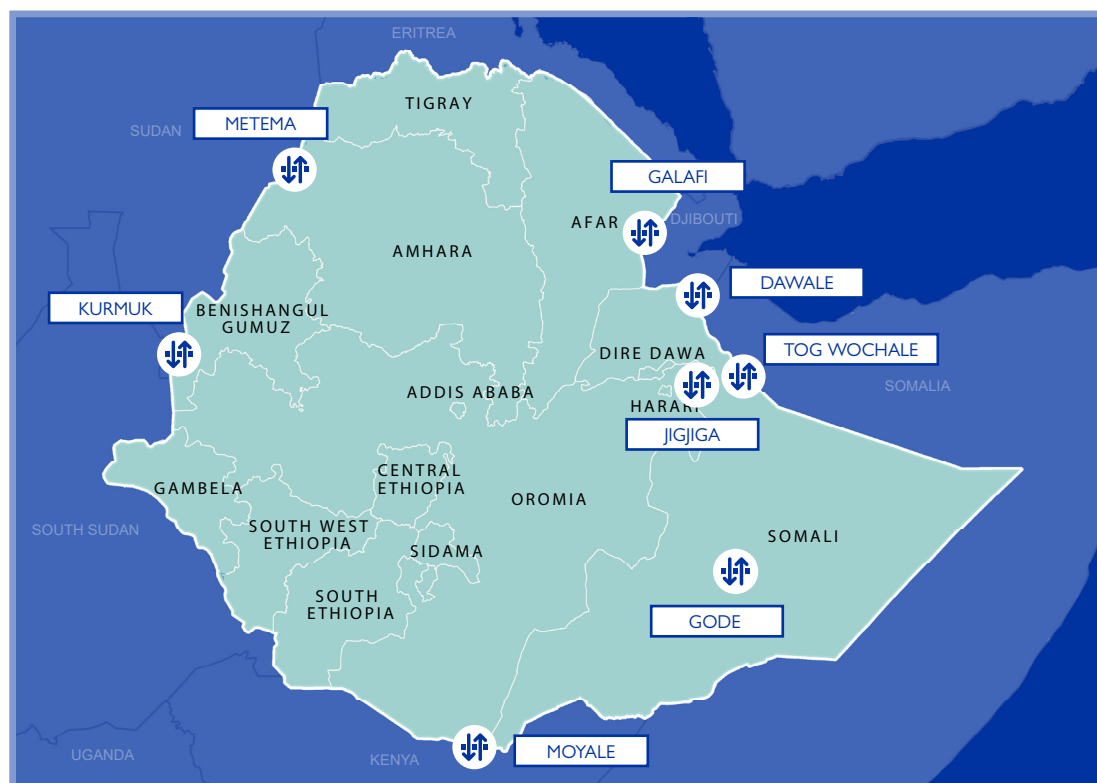
- IOM deploys the daily Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and the weekly Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) at Dawale, Galafi, Kurmuk, Metema, Moyale and Tog Wochale Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), and monitors cross-border movements.
- Out of the 38,295 movements observed through the FMR tool in December 2023, 6% were categorized as forced movements due to natural disasters, which was the second most reported type of flow after economic reasons (83%).

### Internal movements in Somali region

- In order to increase the availability of evidence on rural to urban migration flows and trends, as well as needs, coping mechanisms and motivations of drought-affected persons, IOM set up two internal FMPs in Gode and Jigjiga, two major urban centres in the Somali region of Ethiopia. As seen in the results below, drought and food insecurity are main drivers of internal migration in Somali region.

- Among the 11,228 movements identified in June 2023, the most reported type of flow was forced movement due to drought (30%).
- Among the 13,467 movements observed in July 2023, the most reported type of flow was forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger) (33%), followed by forced movement due to drought (30%).
- Among the 12,619 movements observed in August 2023, the most reported type of flow was forced movement due to drought (40%).

Map 2. DTM Ethiopia - Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) active in Ethiopia in 2023



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.