DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
February 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	6 FMPs
Uganda	15 FMPs

A network of 46 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued through eight points in **Burundi**, and through nine points in **Djibouti**, but five distinct FMPs were considered in order to minimize duplication.*
In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey data collection continued through five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2 FMPs), Wau Town (2 FMPs), Abyei (1 FMP), and Paloich (1), for a total of six (6) FMPs in South Sudan. Flow monitoring in support of Ebola Virus preparedness operations was conducted at an additional 7 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders. Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** expanded to 6 FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team, as well as through 9 points along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of 1 point as compared to the previous month.

Regionally, a total of **171,817** movements were tracked during the month of February, which is a 14 per cent increase as compared to the 150,561 movements tracked in January. These movements include migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), as well as shorter-term incident-based movements tracked in other East African countries (Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda).

More than a fifth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (**21%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (62%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (33%), which is comparable to what was tracked in November (65% and 30% respectively).

Of the total movements, **79 per cent** tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (46%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (27%), between and between South Sudan and Uganda (22%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were DRC nationals (29%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from South Sudan (23%).

In the **HoA region**, 30 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to what was reported in December (31%). Another 15 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is lower than the 20 per cent that was reported in the previous month, and

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*Data was not received from two points due to operational issues, though they are still active.

those traveling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. An additional 27 per cent (similar to the 28% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 19 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (higher than the 14% reported in January).

In **Burundi**, during the month of February, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **36,091** movements were observed at these eight FMPs, which represents a fourteen per cent decrease when compared to the 42,109 movements tracked in January.

The majority of movements were Burundian nationals (83%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (17%). The number of incoming movements were moderately lower than the number of outgoing ones, representing respectively 45% and 55% of the total movements, with all the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (42%), and 28 per cent were children. There were 11 per cent pregnant or lactating women, and 10 per cent of the population was children under 5 years. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 81% of movements), followed by tourism (13%) and seasonal migration (3%), while 1 per cent were migrating for economic reasons. Most movements travelled on boat (56%), or by foot (35%), with the remaining 11 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (6%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **7,710** movements were observed at 5 FMPs, which represents a 43 per cent decrease from the 13,594 individuals identified at in the previous month. Some of this decrease can be attributed to operational issues which resulted in data not been collected at 2 FMPs during this month. In addition, due to the recent shipwreck off the coast of Obock, there has been a significant shift in the migration routes, especially the departure points from the region of Obock. The coast guard has increased presence along the coast, and departure points haven thus shifted. Steps are currently being taken to analyse the changes in the

migratory patterns, especially the departure points, and will be reflected in the reports in subsequent months.

All the migration movements tracked during February consisted of Ethiopian nationals (100%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Usually a small percentage of Somalis are also tracked through the Kalankaley point, which could not provide data due to operational issues in the current month.
Most movements had departed from Ethiopia (99%),Most movements (94%) reported intending to travel to KSA, which is higher than the 83 per cent reported in January. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (53%), and 24 per cent were children, which is higher than the 18 per cent reported in January. Economic migration for more than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 99% of migrants tracked), followed by short-term local movement (1%), which is a slight change from last month, when 90 per cent reported to be traveling for economic reasons, 6 per cent due to conflict, and 3 per cent were short term local movements. Most migration occured on foot (85%), or by taxi/car (15%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **10,559** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 5 per cent decrease from the 11,171 movements observed in January 2019.

The majority of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (84%), 6 per cent were Somalis, and 4 per cent Eritrean, and other nationalities made up the remaining 6 per cent. Most movements were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (73%), while the remaining were incoming movements (27%). Most of the incoming movements was from Sudan (59%) which is higher than the 49 per cent observed in January, while 21 per cent were from Djibouti, 11 per cent from Eritrea, 6 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 3 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the KSA (48%), Djibouti (17%), Yemen (9%), Sudan (7%), and Eritrea (4%), with the remaining 15 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants tracked were adult men (88%) while 12 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were

children under the age of 5 and 7 per cent were unaccompanied children (718 children); two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (75%), followed by short term local movement (10%), and tourism (6%). Most migration was carried on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (86%), while 8 per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **18,236** movements were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a significant decrease (22%) in comparison with December when 23,396 movements were observed. Specifically, five (5) FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq Harirad, and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Dollow and Dhobley) saw an increase in movements.

The majority of identified movements (54%) were incoming in comparison to out-going (46%), which is similar to what was observed in January 2019, when 57 per cent incoming, and 43 per cent outgoing movements.

Differently from the previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Togdheer region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for February, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Identified migrants were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (34%), and Djiboutian (3%).

Most migrants observed intended to travel back to Somalia (54%), which is similar to the previous month, while 14 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 18% reported in December 2018). Slightly higher proportions intended to travel to Ethiopia (20%) or Kenya (7%), and 4% reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, movements were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 32 per cent children (8% under 5 years of age and 4% unaccompanied children) and 68 per cent adults (39% males and 29% females). The largest shares of observed migrants observed were undertaking seasonal migration (32%) or forced movement due to conflict (23%), while 13 per cent were carrying out seasonal migration.

South Sudan continues to measure mixed migration flows at six transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional seven FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of February 2019, **3,732** movements were observed in total at the six transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is a decrease of 28 per cent as compared to what was observed in January. 588 movements were observed in Abyei, 864 in Malakal, 1,496 in Wau, and 784 at Paloich.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (95%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (5%). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (84%) or towards Sudan (14%), with around 2 per cent traveling to Uganda and Kenya. Over three quarters of all travellers had both the origin and destination as South Sudan(79%) – this likely to be internal movement, and to a smaller extent, circular migration. Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (80%), while those observed at the Paloich, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely headed to destinations within South Sudan.

A large majority of identified migrants (95%) were South Sudanese nationals, while slightly less than 5 per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining less than 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily motivated by access to better health care (46%), or return to habitual residence (26%) while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (29%), return to habitual residence (24%), for economic reasons (22%) or education (20%). Most movement in Malakal were return to places of habitual residence (35%), family visits (35%) or Economic (10%), while 9 per cent were displaced by conflict, and most of the movement in Paloich were family visits (77%).

Over half of observed movements (55%) were female compared to 58% the previous month), and 31 per cent were children (compared to 33% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of February. At the 6 FMPs along the border with South Sudan, **30,702** movements were observed which represents an increase of 52 per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, 64,787 observations were made at the 9 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of 86 percent. This brings the total to **95,489** observations – an overall 73 per cent increase as compared to January. The increase in movements tracked is mostly due to improved coverage and increase in FMPs.

45 per cent of the movements were from Uganda, 38 per cent were from DRC, while 16 per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were traveling into Uganda (53), while 29 per cent were travelling to DRC and 16 percent to South Sudan. The majority of the migration observed consisted of Congolese nationals (41%), while the remaining were South Sudanese nationals (29%) or Ugandan nationals (28%), with around 2 percent belonging to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 57 per cent of the total population were female and 43 per cent were male. 31 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 4,763 (5% of all movements) under 5 years of age, and 5,420 (6%) unaccompanied migrant children, which is a large increase from 2 per cent tracked last month.

During the month of February, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (35%), 20 per cent of movements were family related short term movement, 9 per cent were short term business- related movements, while 15 per cent were permanent movements, and 5 % were forced movements due to conflict or natural disaster.

⊕ migration.iom.int

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 40 (March 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 39 – February 2018
130,562 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Event Tracking Update

⊕ displacement.iom.int/burundi

In February 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 130,562 IDPs (29,927 households). This represents an approximate 3 per cent decrease when compared to January 2019. 75 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 25 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (53%) lived with host families, 25 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in straw houses, 4 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) or earlier, followed by 2016 (24%), while 14 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 23 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 16 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 15 – January – February 2019
2,227,109 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Update

⊕ displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 15 of Mobility Tracking, covering the months of January and February 2019. 1,102 sites were assessed, while 95 sites were inaccessible – a total of 1,197 sites were analysed.

According to DTM, **2,227,109** people (403,327 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (52%) and Oromia (39%) regions. Most of the IDPs had been displaced due to conflict (75%), while 23% had been displaced due to climate related reasons and 2% due to other reasons. Of those surveyed, 49% per cent were male, and 59 per cent were children.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG
2.6 million Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

Published Information Products
Movement Trend Tracking Report (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard

⊕ displacement.iom.int/somalia

DTM in Somalia carried out a round of Mobility Tracking in the Gedo region - data collection was conducted from 09 to 31 December 2018 in the six (6) districts of the Gedo region: Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey, and Luuq. The report for the activity will be available in the coming days.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in two IDP camps in Dolow, at two checkpoints in Kismayo and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa. The most recent figures will be disseminated when available

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 MT (Mar - April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 December 2018
1,275,868 Internally Displaced
866,846 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Flow Monitoring, Survey, Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
68 counties, 10 States

Published Information Products
Mobility Tracking Focus Reports: Lakes State and Unity State; Wau PoC AA Inten-

tions Survey; Juba PoC BMR re-port; Bentiu – Rubkona Perception Survey; Bentiu PoC Headcount Trends 2018; Wau PoC AA Headcount Trends 2018. Event Tracking: Influx From Gambella (11-17 Jan 2019). Wau PoC AA Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (September — November 2018). Malakal PoC Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (September — November 2018). Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (December 2018) Wau PoC And Collective Centres Headcount (Jan 2019). Bentiu PoC Headcount (January 2019). Mobility Tracking Round 4 Returnee Map (Nov-Dec 2018). Mobility Tracking Round 4 IDP Map (Nov-Dec 2018)

⊕ displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Round 4 of Mobility tracking was completed in December 2018, and DTM covered 68 counties (87% of the country), 345 sub-areas and 1,443 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. Data collection was carried out following the signing of the revitalized peace agreement for South Sudan. During this time, the country saw a marked decline in conflict between armed forces. However, a spike in communal clashes, particularly cattle raids, was observed during the beginning of the dry season.

DTM identified 1,275,868 IDPs, and 866,846 returnees in these areas, with most the most IDPs being assessed in Rubkona (127,790), Wau (90,894), Juba (86,418), Awerial (81,871), and Jur River (69,917). Thirty-seven per cent of IDPs were reported to live in 77 displacement sites as opposed to host community settings. Regarding the status of returnee housing, 15 per cent are currently reported living in destroyed or make-shift shelters. Over a third are living in partially damaged housing (36%), whereas 38 per cent live in undamaged homes (11% unknown).

A third of returnees (33%) in the assessed areas had arrived in their current location in 2018, while 20 per cent of IDPs identified in Round 4 had been displaced during 2018.

DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) at eight sites to establish an indicative profile of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In February, DTM interviewed 4,319 households representing 7,494 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site,

Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Kaloko and Masna combined in analysis).

In line with previous trends, DTM continued to witness comparatively large proportions of intended permanent exits at Wau PoC AA during the reporting period: 27% of those interviewed at the site reported the intention to exit the site permanently. Lokoloko collective centre continued to see a significant proportion of interviewees intending to permnently leave with an exit trend also reflected in the headcounts: the site has shrunk by half of its population since January 2019 (49%) from 1,910 to 938 individuals in February 2019.

New arrivals from Sudan made up 24% of entering individuals (new entries [8%] and persons returning from temporary absences [15%]). New arrivals from Sudan were mainly recorded at Bentiu PoC site while persons returning from Sudan after longer absences were found at both Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites. Whilst new arrivals from Sudan cited access to services as their primary reason for entering the site, those returning after an absence had usually been in Sudan to access basic services such as education and healthcare. Almost all new arrivals from Sudan already had family at the sites (91%).

In February, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities.

During February, 8,148 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan through seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties. Additional FMPs are planned on the borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic. This figure represents an increase of approximately 20 per cent as compared to January, which is a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.

Of those surveyed, 32 per cent are adult females, 39% were adult males, and 29 per cent were children. Majority were South Sudanese nationals (82%), and 69% departed from DRC, 28% from the South Sudan, and the rest from other countries. Most of the migration was intended towards South Sudan (90%) or DRC (10%).

The percentage of respondents who reported coming from a refugee camp was

23% for arrivals from Uganda and 16% for the DRC.

The data shows significant movement between Morobo and contiguous cross-border regions in DRC. 17% of respondents reported entering South Sudan to access health care, while 7% of respondents reported Juba County as their intended destination.

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This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

DTM South Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 4 Report was published, identifying 1,275,868 IDPs and 866,846 Returnees in 68 counties across 10 states.

Round 15 results were published, identifying 2,227,109 IDPs in 1,083 site across 9 regions.

In February 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 130,562 IDPs comprised of 29,927 households

Feb 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix
East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network | DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring | Known Migration Routes | new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country. These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country with

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda
46 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi
As of Round 39– Feb 2019
130,562 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia
As of Round 15 – Jan– Feb 2019
2,227,109 Internally Displaced

Somalia
As of Round 6 – November 2017
1,770,580 Internally Displaced

South Sudan
As of Round 4 – February 2019
1,275,868 Internally Displaced
866,846 Returnees