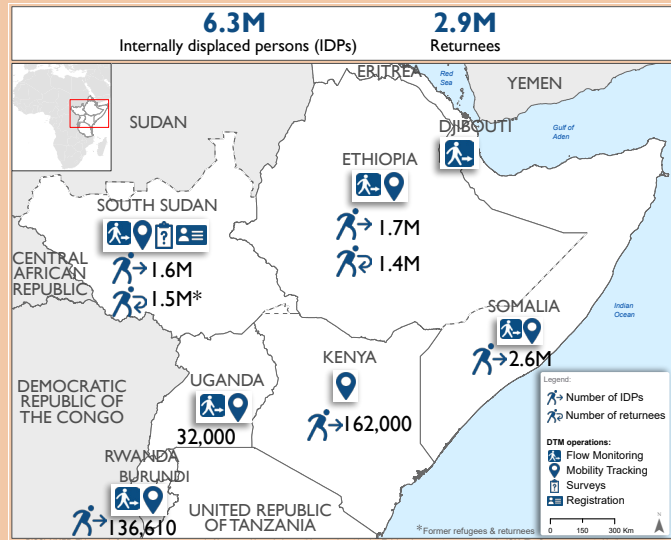


DTM Overview



The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) region is currently active in six countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda), and its methodology includes four main components (mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registrations, and surveys).

As of July 2020, DTM in the region tracked 6.3M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.9M Returnees, as reported during the latest round of DTM assessments for each country, or through secondary data sources. The figures of IDPs and returnees for Ethiopia are as of Round 21 (Feb 2020), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 8 (Mar 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 53 (June 2020). Displacement figures for Kenya and Uganda were reported as of December 2019. While DTM coverage is being expanded in Somalia, the IDP figure indicated on this map is the most up-to-date data available shared by the Information Management Working Group - Technical Working Group (IMWG-TWG) and endorsed by the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) in Somalia, as of February 2018.

Flow Monitoring Overview

Flow Monitoring (FM) continues in six countries with active DTM through a regional network of 42 (Ethiopia was not collecting data in July) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. FMPs established at key areas of high mobility monitor different kinds of movements, including movements along the four main migration routes (Eastern, Horn of Africa, Southern, and Northern); movements in the public health (EVD) context; post-conflict movements of Burundi nationals returning from the United Republic of Tanzania; and other shorter-term cross-border movements, mainly in South Sudan. The movements along the Northern and Southern routes, in particular, are likely under-represented due to lack of geographical coverage. The following sections will present findings across these FM networks for July

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **18,040** through **13 FMPs***

Eastern Route (8%)

- Towards Yemen: 92%
- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: 8%

Other routes (8%)

- Southern Route: 8%
- Northern Route: 0%

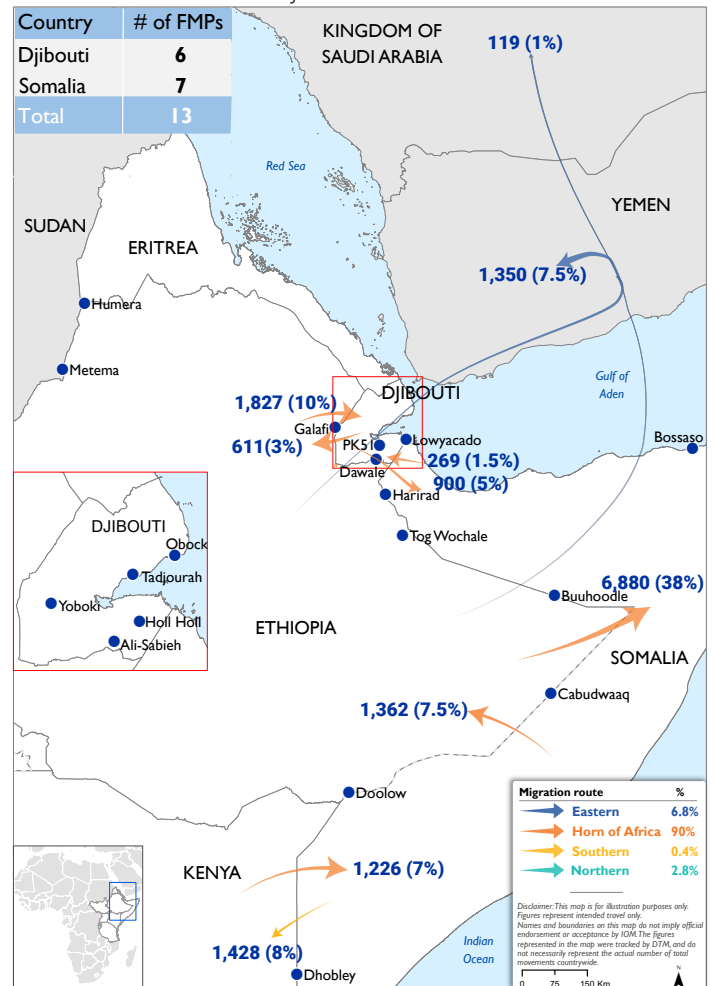
Migrants arriving in Yemen: 579

- Ethiopian (57%), Eritrean (24%), Somali (18%), and Yemeni (1%), nationals
- From Somalia (74%) & Djibouti (26%)

HoA Route (84%)

- Towards Somalia: 64%
- Towards Djibouti: 19%
- Towards Ethiopia: 17%

There was a 26% decrease in overall movements in July as compared to June; the overall movements, however, represented a decrease of 71% as compared to July of 2019. The movements continue to be impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak. Arrivals to Yemen also decreased by 43%, as compared to June, and 94% as compared to July 2019. A significant proportion of movements tracked in July consisted of stranded migrants, or movements within the country (9%). A total of 504 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is much higher than the 15 tracked in June as borders opened in the latter half of the month. An additional 4,846 movements, all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. 579 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (257) and Somalia (322) were tracked in Yemen during this month; this represents a 43% decrease from June 2020.



*The map above, and figures, should be considered as intentions as most cross-border movements are restricted. Internal movements not shown.

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health (EVD) Context

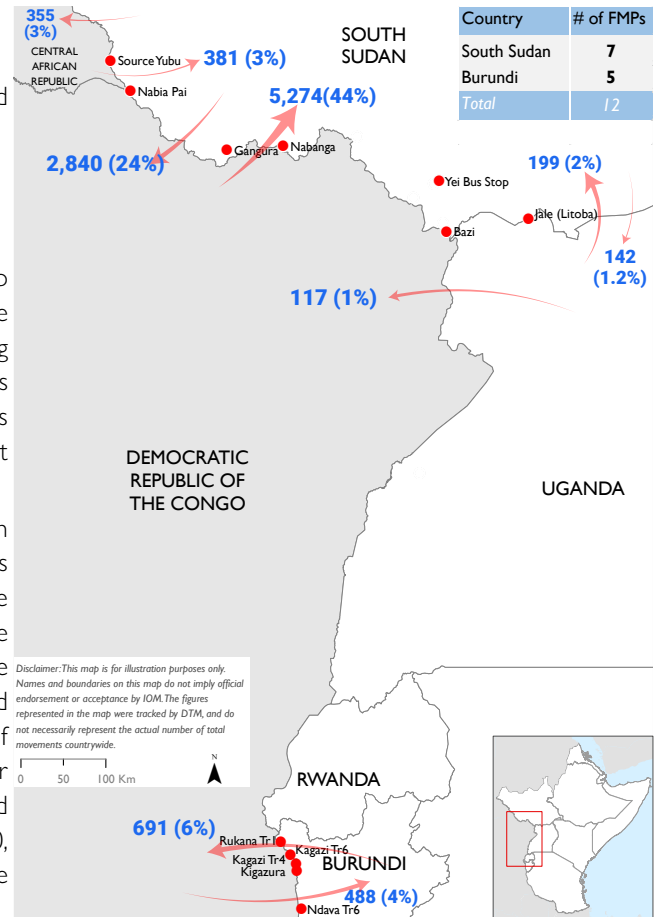
Total movements observed: **12,080** through **12 FMPs**

Routes:

- Movements between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan: 67%
- Movements between DRC and Burundi: 10%
- Movements between Central African Republic and South Sudan: 3%
- Movements between Uganda and South Sudan: 3%

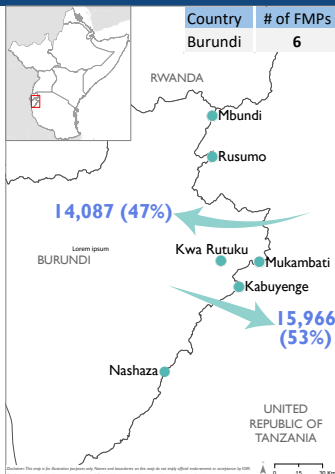
The movements tracked in July represent an increase of 25% as compared to June, though this is still a 93% reduction as compared to March, before the COVID-19 outbreak. Beginning in June, most countries had started relaxing restrictions on movements. All the movements were tracked through FMPs in South Sudan and Burundi; the latter resumed flow monitoring operations along the DRC border after temporary closure in April due to movement restrictions related to the COVID-19 outbreak.

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was return to habitual residence (28%), followed by migration for economic reasons (20%), though 45% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 7% were intending to travel for more than six months. A further 18% were visits related to medical care. Male adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (41%), while adult females made up 36% of total movements, and female children were 14%, with the remaining 9% being male children. Of the overall migrants, 10% were children under the age of five, and another 10% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 0.4% were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). The average daily movements in July were 390, which is an increase of 21% as compared to June, and 93% less than average daily movements tracked in March 2020.



Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **30,160** through **6 FMPs**



The movements tracked in July represent a 22% increase as compared to June (due to borders opening), but are still 29% less than the movements tracked in March. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (84%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (16%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (64%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (78%), or within a week (12%), while only 4% were travelling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 40% adult males, 33% adult females, 16% female children, and 10% male children. Of the total, 8% were pregnant and/or lactating women, another 8% were children under five, and 5% were UMCs.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on foot (60%) or on boats (23%) with another 17% on bikes and motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.

South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **7,414** through **11 FMPs**

The movements tracked in July represent an increase of 22% as compared to June (due to border openings), and are still 77% less than the movements tracked in March. Most of the movements tracked through this network both originated in (56%), and were intended towards South Sudan (43%). About 22% were travelling towards Sudan, most from South Sudan (22%), and another 12% in the opposite direction. There was also a significant movement between South Sudan and Uganda (43%), similar to what was seen in the previous month. In terms of departures, slightly less than 2% were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Uganda. In terms of intended destinations, around 3% were going to camps or camp-like settings, most in Sudan. The most prominent reason for movements was economic (52%), though 64% of these were for a duration of less than a week. Most migrants were adult males (72%), while 13% were adult females, 8% were female children, and the remaining 7% were male children. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (53%), while 27% were Ugandans, and over 11% were Kenyans.

