



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

points to track movements in and out of eight Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective centres in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

## Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
September 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks	
Burundi	11 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	37 FMPs
Uganda	21 FMPs

A network of 86 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries, including 19 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan, and three in Burundi, along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The flow monitoring (FM) operations continued in **Burundi** through eight FMPs, in addition to the three FMPs established along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo to monitor EVD related movements. FM also continued through five FMPs in **Djibouti**. In **Ethiopia**, FMR and survey data collection continued at five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points. **Somalia** also continued to conduct flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities continued at 18 FMPs in seven out of ten states and in Abyei Administrative Area. Flow monitoring activities, which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations, were conducted at an additional 19 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic. Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at entry and exit

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** also continued through 21 FMPs, six of which are located along the border with South Sudan and are operated in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. The other 15 active FMPs are located along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Regionally, **347,249** movements were tracked during September 2019. This represents a 12 per cent increase compared to August 2019. 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). An additional **23,663** movements were also tracked through the EVD points in **South Sudan**, and **10,893** movements were tracked through the FMPs in **Burundi** along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

About **19 per cent** of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA region**. Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (71%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (23%). This is slightly different from what was observed in August 2019 (67% and 27% respectively).

Of the total movements, **81 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (66%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (19%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (9%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (39%), followed by Ugandan nationals (31%), Burundian nationals (17%) and South Sudanese nationals (10%).

In the **HoA region**, 41 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is consistent with the 41 per cent reported in August 2019. Additionally, 19 per cent reported to be travelling to Somalia, which is comparable to the 24 per cent reported in August 2019. An estimated 16 per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Ethiopia, a further 12 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Yemen (lower than the 17% observed in August 2019), and another 7 per cent to Djibouti. About 5 per cent reported their intention to travel to other countries. Most of these individuals are also most likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA - and most, if not all the movement towards KSA, is for economic reasons.

In **Burundi** in September 2019, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs, in Canuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi provinces, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **52,239** movements were observed at the eight FMPs. This represents a 4 per cent increase when compared to the 50,112 movements tracked in August 2019.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (90%), followed by Tanzanian nationals (10%). The number of incoming movements (47%) was lower than the number of outgoing movements (53%). All the migration flows observed were between Burundi and its neighbouring countries, mainly with the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (48%) and adult females (27%), and 25 per cent were children. An estimated 13 per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and 9 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

About 59 per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in daily travel for work (43%), while only 2 per cent intended to travel for economic reasons for a duration of more than six months. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movements were reportedly family-related travel (17%) or to buy goods for personal consumption (9%). The rest of the movements were seasonal in nature (6%), or to seek healthcare (2%), while those returning to habitual residence made up 4 per cent of overall movements.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (56%), or by foot (32%), with the remainder using bicycles (8%) or motorbikes (4%).

The population movement tracked along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to inform EVD preparedness, reported **10,893** movements through three FMPs in the provinces of Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural, close to the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Most movements originated in either the Democratic Republic of the Congo (56%), or Burundi (44%), and the majority of outgoing movements were headed towards the Democratic Republic of the Congo (99%). About 58 per cent of all migrants were nationals of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 42 per cent were Burundian nationals, with the remaining coming from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and other countries.

Most migrants were adult males (62%) and adult females (29%), while 9 per cent of total migrants were children. Around 3 per cent of movements consisted of pregnant and/or lactating women, and 2 per cent were children under the age of five years.

The most frequently reported reason for movement was return to habitual residence (33%) followed by family visits (32%), and economic reasons (20%), while most people were traveling for a duration of one day to one week (44%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **23,930** movements were observed at five FMPs. This represents a 94 per cent increase in comparison to August 2019 when 12,338 movements were observed, but comparable to the movements observed in July 2019. In the Obock region, which is the main exit route to the Arab Peninsula, 5,399 movements were observed in direction to Yemen. This is an important increase when compared to the 1,095 movements tracked in the previous month.

All migration movements tracked through Djibouti during September 2019 consisted of Ethiopian nationals (100%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous months.

Nearly all the movements had originated from Ethiopia (98%), and most individuals (94%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly more than the 91 per cent reported in August 2019. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (68%), and about 13 per cent were children. This is

similar to what was reported in August 2019 (63% and 18% respectively).

Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for 98.7% of movements tracked). Forced movements due to conflict accounted for 1 per cent, while less than 1 per cent were migrating due to other reasons. Migration occurred on foot (81%), by bus (13%), by truck (5%) or on trains (1%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **10,208** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 6 per cent decrease from the 10,858 movements observed in August 2019.

Most of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (85%), while 4 per cent were Sudanese, 4 per cent were Somali, 4 per cent were Eritrean and 2 per cent were Djiboutian. Other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent.

Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (73%), while the remaining 27 per cent of movements were reportedly incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (75%) which is consistent with the 74 per cent observed in August 2019. An estimated 10 per cent were from Djibouti – this is slightly less than the 13 per cent reported in August 2019. About 5 per cent were from Eritrea, another 5 per cent from Somalia, and 1 per cent from Yemen, while the rest were from other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were headed to the KSA (57%). An estimated 11 per cent were headed towards Djibouti, 10 per cent towards Sudan, 8 per cent towards Yemen, 3 per cent towards Germany, and another 3 per cent towards Italy, with the remaining 7 per cent heading to various other countries.

Many of the migrants tracked were adult men (61%) and adult females (28%), and 11 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, 6 per cent were unaccompanied children and 2 per cent were children under the age of five. Another 2 per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (81%), followed by short-term local movements (8%), tourism (5%) and forced movement due to conflict (3%). Less than 3 per cent migrated for other reasons. Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (79%), while 7 per cent travelled

in taxis or cars, another 7 per cent travelled on foot, and 6 per cent used trains, with the remaining 2 per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **30,982** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents an increase of 4 per cent in comparison with August 2019 when 29,878 movements were observed. Five FMPs (Dhobley, Lowyacado, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq and Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while two FMPs (Bossaso and Harirad) saw a decrease in movements.

Like in August 2019, when flows monitored were majority outgoing, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (60%) against 40 per cent incoming flows. Similar to previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for September (33% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (45% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were Somali (45%), Ethiopian (44%), Djiboutian (10%) and other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent.

Most migrants intended to travel to Somalia (40%), a decrease from the 43 per cent reported in the previous month. An estimated 24 per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while another 24 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen – this is slightly lower than the 28% reported in August 2019. About 7 per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti whilst 4 per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya. Less than 1 per cent reported their intentions to travel to other countries.

Like the trends seen in previous months, there was a majority of adult males observed in August 2019 (43%), whilst 27 per cent were adult females. An estimated 30 per cent of the migrating population were children, of which 9 per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted 1 per cent of the total migrating population.

Many observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (23%), with conflict-driven migration (21%) the second largest phenomenon. Others were accounted for by natural disaster-driven migration (19%), economic migration (12%), short-term local movement (9%), and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

**South Sudan** measured mixed migration flows at 18 FMPs inside the country and at

its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 19 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of September 2019, a total of **14,596** movements were observed across FMPs (non-EVD related). This is a decrease of 20 per cent as compared to what was observed in August 2019.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (83%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (16%), with about 1 per cent from other countries. Migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (91%) or towards Sudan (9%), with 0.1 per cent travelling to other countries. In general, 74 per cent of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan – this can be related to internal movement or short movements abroad.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (97%), and 3 per cent were Sudanese nationals. Motivation for migration was primarily for individuals to return to their habitual residence (37%), but also to visit family (31%) or for economic reasons (11%). About 5 per cent of individuals were motivated by access to better healthcare, and another 4 per cent were seasonal movements.

The distribution of observed movements was almost equal with 46 per cent females and 54 per cent males, which included 38 per cent adult males and 28 per cent adult females. An estimated 34 per cent were children, which is slightly lower than the 40 per cent reported in the previous month.

In September 2019, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with the IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and the Migration Health Unit to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola preparedness activities. A total of **23,663** people were surveyed through 19 FMPs in Ezo, Ibba, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Tambura, Yambio and Yei counties. This figure represents an increase of approximately 1 per cent compared to August 2019.

Of those surveyed, 32 per cent were adult females, 43 per cent were adult males, and 25 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (94%). An estimated 46 per cent of migrants had departed from South Sudan, 36 per cent from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 16 per cent from Uganda and the

rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (65%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (19%) or Uganda (14%).

About 60 per cent of incoming movements from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp, and 14 per cent of arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported coming from a refugee camp.

Most individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited economic reasons as their reason for entry (22%), followed by health care (17%), and seasonal migration (15%), while 14 per cent were traveling to buy goods for personal consumption, and 13 per cent were family visits.

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of September 2019 at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan. **25,262** movements were observed which is slightly lower than the movements tracked in August 2019 (27,534). In addition, **190,032** observations were made at 15 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is an increase of 17 per cent when compared to August 2019. This brings the total to **215,294** observations which is 14 per cent higher than the movements observed in August 2019.

About 53 per cent of the movements were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and 41 per cent were from Uganda. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (59%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (34%), while 7 per cent were travelling to South Sudan and 1 per cent to Rwanda. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (52%), followed by Ugandans (41%) and South Sudanese (6%). A little more than 1 per cent belonged to other nationalities.

In terms of sex disaggregation, 42 per cent of the total population were adult females and 32 per cent were adult males. An estimated 26 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 6 per cent unaccompanied migrant children and 4 per cent children aged under five years old. This is a slight decrease when compared to the previous month.

Most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda in September 2019 were economic movements/business trips (38%). About 23 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence), 13 per cent of movements were to buy goods for personal consumption and another 11 per cent were family visits. An

estimated 4 per cent were for family reunification (to areas different than habitual residence), 3 per cent were for seasonal movements, 2 per cent were forced movements due to conflict, another 2 per cent were for tourism and 1 per cent were to seek health care. Less than 3 per cent reported moving for other reasons.

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 46 (October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 45 – September 2019  
103,412 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products  
*Displacement Report (July 2019)*, *Displacement Dashboard (September 2019)*, *Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/Tanzania (August 2019)*, *Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/DRC (July 2019)*, *Emergency Tracking (1-7 September 2019)*, *Emergency Tracking (15-21 September 2019)*, *Emergency Tracking (22-28 September 2019)*

[displacement.iom.int/burundi](https://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In September 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 103,412 IDPs (23,180 households). This represents an approximate 3 per cent decrease when compared to August 2019. An estimated 77 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 23 per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. Of those currently displaced, the majority (48%) lived with host families and 28 per cent lived in rented houses. About 18 per cent lived in straw houses, 5 per cent lived in empty houses and 1 per cent lived in collective sites. An estimated 46 per cent of households reported small hosting capacity as an issue with shelter, 41 per cent did not have access to Income Generating Activities, and 91 per cent reported lack of means to pay for healthcare.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 19 (October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 18 – August 2019

**1,642,458** Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products  
*Flow Monitoring Dashboard (September 2019)*

[displacement.iom.int/ethiopia](https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)

DTM Round 18 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in August 2019, reported that 1,642,458 people (321,537 households) were displaced in the country, with Fafan, Dawa and East Harerge being the zones with the highest displacement case-loads.

## Somalia

Current Implementation Round  
Pending

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG  
**2.6 million** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component  
Flow Monitoring, Mobility Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
58 Districts

Published Information Products  
*Movement Trend Tracking Report and online dashboards (CCCM)*, *CCCM Cluster Dashboard*, *Flow Monitoring Dashboard (September 2019)*

[displacement.iom.int/somalia](https://displacement.iom.int/somalia)

IOM CCCM in collaboration with the CCCM Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) exercises in two IDP camps in Dollow, at two main checkpoints in Kismayo and at four main checkpoints in and out the town of Baidoa.

**Baidoa:** In September 2019, a total of 2,439 entries were recorded against 169 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (61%), shortage

of food (27%), and seeking better livelihood opportunities (6%). Those leaving reported going back to seek better services (62%), join the rest of their family (17%), to seek better healthcare (7%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (38%), Xudur (24%), Qansax Dheere (12%) and Rab Dhuure (6%). Those exiting intended to go to the districts of Doolow (78%) and Xudur (4%), but also to Kenya (4%) and Ethiopia (14%).

**Dollow:** In September 2019, a total of 221 entries, and 236 exits were recorded. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: uncomfortable living conditions (38%), shortage of food (33%), and the search for livelihood opportunities (17%). Most new arrivals came from Ethiopia (77%), Baardheere district (11%) and Belet Xaawo district (5%). No exits were recorded for the month of September 2019. Those leaving mainly reported going back due to uncomfortable living conditions (38%), shortage of food (33%), to search for livelihood opportunities (17%), and to rejoin the rest of their family (6%). Most were headed to Ethiopia (66%) or to Waajid (9%) and Qansax Dheere (8%) districts in Ethiopia.

**Kismayo:** In September 2019, a total of 667 entries were recorded against 12 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (58%), shortage of food (36%), and to seek better livelihood opportunities (2%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (100%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Jamaame (31%), Kismaayo (23%), and Badhaadhe (22%). Those leaving intended to go to the districts of Kismayo (58%), and Jamaame (42%).

## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 6 MT (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 5 March 2019

**1,420,189** Internally Displaced  
**1,183,683** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
78 counties, 10 states

Published Information Products

*Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (May-July 2019), Biometric Registration Update (July 2019), Biometric Registration Update (August 2019)*

[displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

Round 5 of the Mobility Tracking was completed in March 2019, and DTM covered 78 counties (10 states), 444 sub-areas and 1,973 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. DTM identified 1,420,189 IDPs, and 1,183,683 returnees in these areas.

During September 2019, DTM conducted 7,148 interviews with households or groups representing 16,703 individual movements into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and

Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis).

As in August, there have been few new entries or permanent exits in September 2019 compared to the rest of the year. New entries represented 2 per cent (246 individuals) and intended permanent exits 1 per cent (170 individuals) of all monitored individual movements. This compares to 5 and 8 per cent in January 2019 with new entries making up an even higher percentage of movements in March to May due to a significant influx into Wau displacement sites from Jur River as reported on in population count and thematic reports. Intended permanent exits have been at only 1 or 2 per cent since April in contrast to December 2018 to February 2019 where the average was 9 per cent.

Wau displacement sites have seen significantly less overnight and long-term travel in and out of the sites than Malakal and Bentiu PoC sites. Overnight travel into and out of Malakal PoC site increased from 14 per cent throughout June to August to 24 per cent in September indicating renewed possibilities and/or willingness to travel in the region. Movement profiles at other sites saw not drastic changes since the previous month.

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# DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

## September 2019

Country	IDPs	Displacement* Returnees	Round/Date
Burundi	103,412	N/A	45 (Sept 2019)
Ethiopia	1,642,458	N/A	18 (August 2019)
Somalia	1,770,580	N/A	6 (Nov 2017)
South Sudan	1,420,189	1,183,683	5 (March 2019)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,936,639</b>	<b>1,183,683</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*figures indicated represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored by IOM during the last round of DTM assessment of each country. These figures do not necessarily represent the total number of displaced population countrywide.

Country	FMPs	Movements	Date
Djibouti	5	23,930	1-30 Sept 2019
Ethiopia	5	10,208	1-30 Sept 2019
Somalia	7	30,982	1-30 Sept 2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>65,120</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*\*FPM network aims to track movements across the main migration routes of the region.

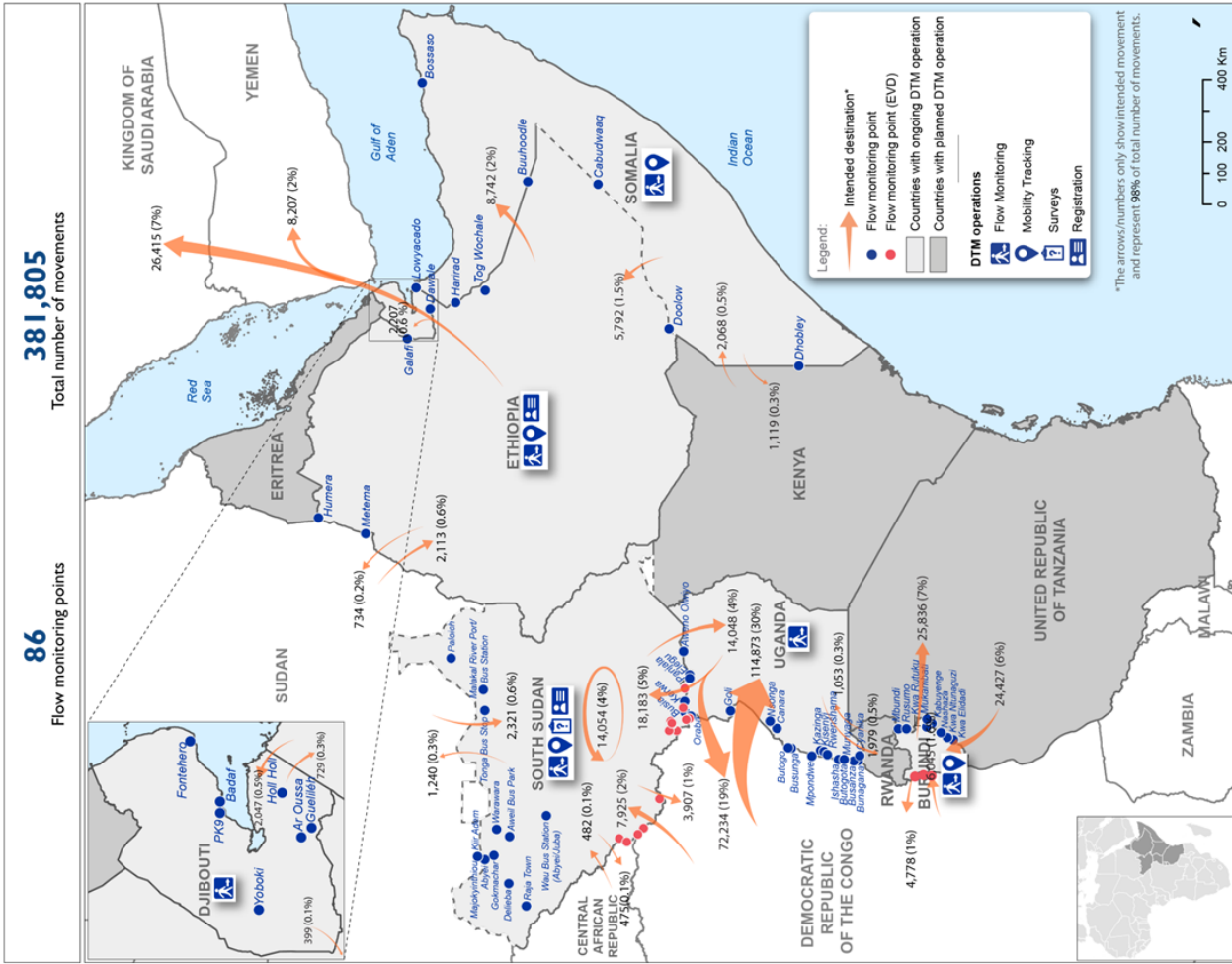
Country	FMPs	Movements	Date
Burundi	11	63,132 <sup>1</sup>	1-30 Sept 2019
South Sudan	37	38,259 <sup>2</sup>	1-30 Sept 2019
Uganda	21	215,294 <sup>3</sup>	1-30 Sept 2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>316,685</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*\*\*Movements tracked due to distinct FM networks, including EVD preparedness activities (Burundi, Uganda and South Sudan), return trends (Burundi) and cross-border movements (South Sudan).

<sup>1</sup>Includes 52,239 for Burundi/Tanzania (8 points) and 10,893 for Burundi/DRC (3 points)

<sup>2</sup>Includes 14,576 for SSD FMR (18 points) and 23,683 for SSD EVD with Uganda and DRC and CAR (19 points)

<sup>3</sup>Includes 25,262 for Uganda/SSD (6 points) and 190,032 for Uganda/DRC (15 points)



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