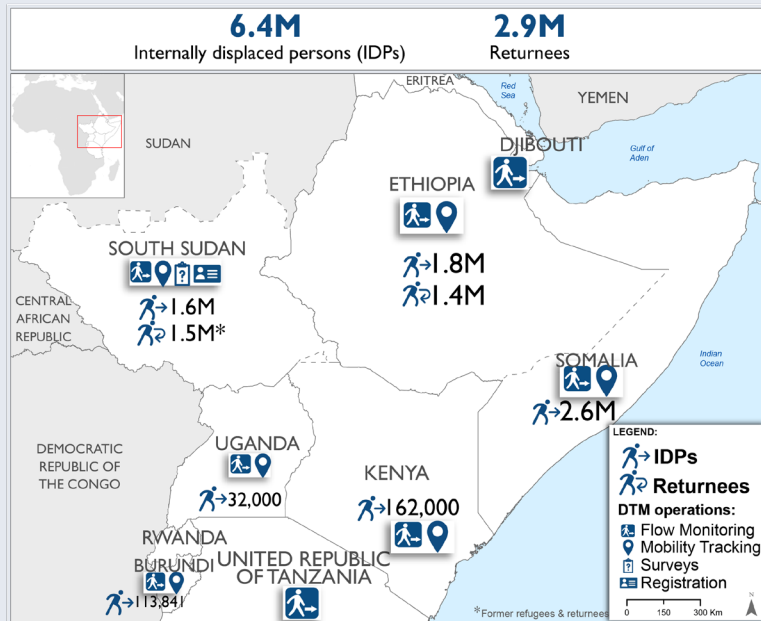


DTM Overview

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 January 2021, DTM in the region tracked 6.4M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.9M Returnees, as reported during the last round of DTM assessments for each country, or through secondary data sources. The figures of IDPs and returnees for Ethiopia are as of Round 23 (September 2020), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 9 (September 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 59 (January 2021). 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.

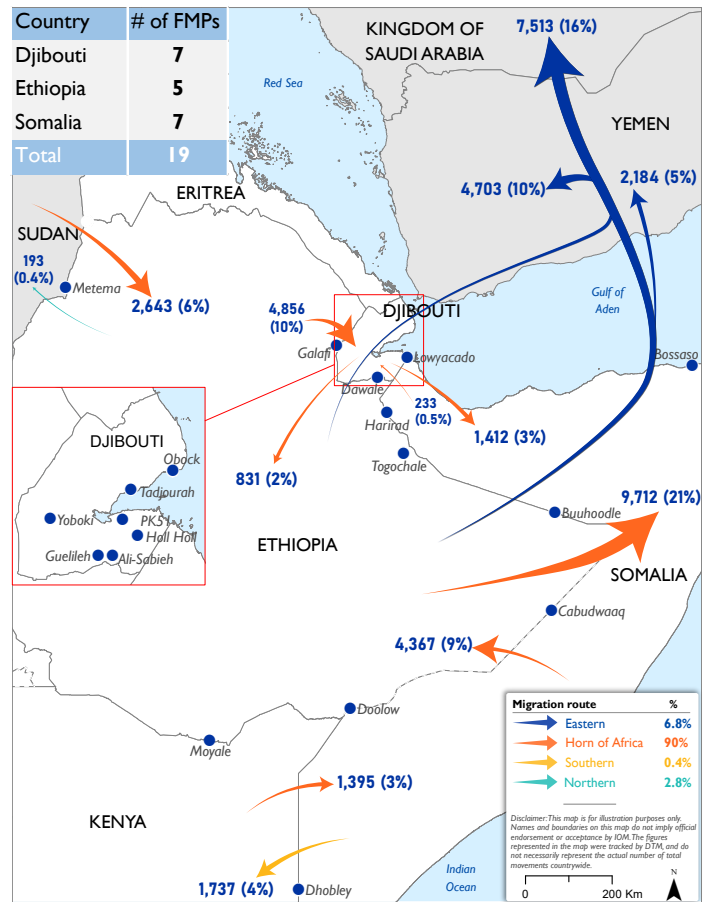


Flow Monitoring Overview

Flow Monitoring (FM) is operational in six countries, through **45 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 context; post-conflict movements of Burundi nationals returning from the United Republic of Tanzania; and other shorter-term cross-border movements, mainly tracked in South Sudan. Additionally, internal movements within the country, mainly in South Sudan, are also monitored through FMPs established at key transit locations. Flow monitoring operations in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania had been halted at the end of 2020, with the closure of four FMPs in each country, thus reducing the coverage along the Southern Route; the Northern Route continues to be under-represented due to lack of geographical coverage. The following sections will present findings across these FM networks for January 2021.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **47,258** through **19 FMPs** *



Eastern Route (31%)

- Towards Saudi Arabia: 51%
- Towards Yemen: 47%

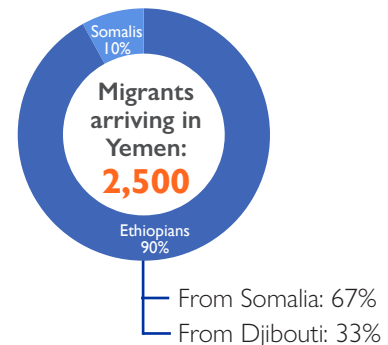
Horn of Africa Route (58%)

- Towards Somalia: 47%
- Towards Ethiopia: 34%

Southern Route (10%)

- Towards Kenya: 80%
- Towards South Africa: 17%

Northern Route (<1%)



There was a **20% decrease in overall movements** in January 2021 compared to December 2020, mainly due to the closure of FMPs in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania; overall movements are however 60% higher than January of 2020 when movements in Somalia were not being tracked. **Arrivals to Yemen increased by 23%**, compared to December 2020, though they still represent a decrease of 77% compared to January 2020. A small proportion of movements tracked along this network consisted of movements within the country (1%). Overall, 4,585 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is 40 per cent higher than the 3,278 tracked in December 2020 as borders remained open, and migration continued to increase. Similarly, 6,651 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. In Yemen, 2,500 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (825) and Somalia (1,675) were tracked during this month.

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health Context

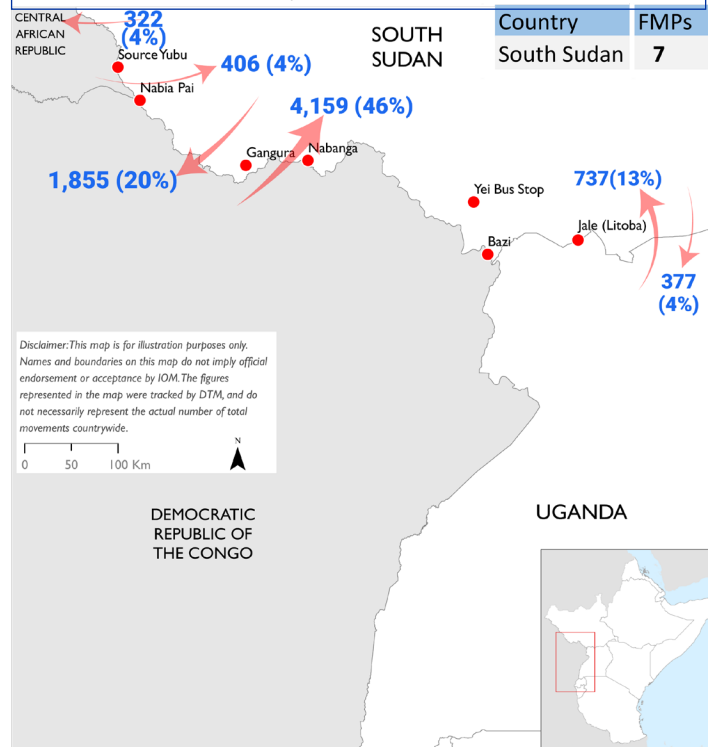
Total movements observed: **9,085** through **7 FMPs**

The movements tracked in January represent a decrease of 46% as compared to December 2020, when 16,968 movements were tracked in Burundi and South Sudan. Although an increase in movement was observed during the latter part of 2020 following the slight relaxation of movement restrictions, this decrease, however, is representative of the temporary halting of operations in Burundi, along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania. Hence, all these movements were tracked in South Sudan, and represent a significant reduction of 95% as compared to March 2020, before the COVID-19 outbreak. This network remains in place to monitor movements in the wake of any possible Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreaks, as well as to monitor movements in the post COVID-19 era.

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was return to habitual residence (26%), followed by economic reasons (19%), though 67% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 10% were intending to travel for more than three months. A further 16% were visits related to medical care, which is the same as in the previous month. Male adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (39%), while adult females made up 33% of total movements, and female children were 14%, with the remaining 13% being male children; 9% migrants were children under the age of five, and another 8% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 0.2% were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). The average daily movements in January were 293, which is a decrease of 46% compared to December 2020, and 95% less than average daily movements tracked in March 2020.

Movements between:

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: **66%**
- Uganda and South Sudan: **12%**
- The Central African Republic and South Sudan: **8%**



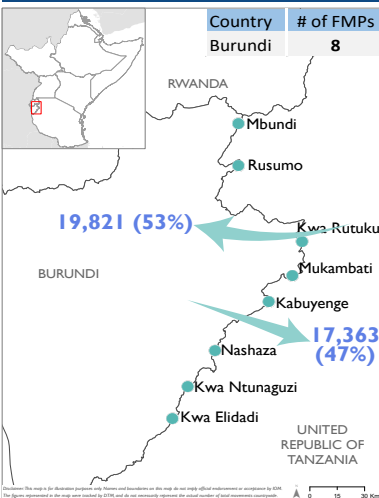
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **37,313** through **8 FMPs**

The movements tracked in January represent a 20% decrease compared to December 2020, and 13% less than the movements tracked in March 2020 (before the outbreak of COVID-19). Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (82%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (18%) and other countries (<1%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (62%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (67%), or within a week (17%), while only 12% were travelling for three months or longer.

In terms of gender distribution, 41% were adult males, 32% adult females, 14% female children, and 13% male children. Of the total, 10% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 9% were children under five, and 3% were UMCs.

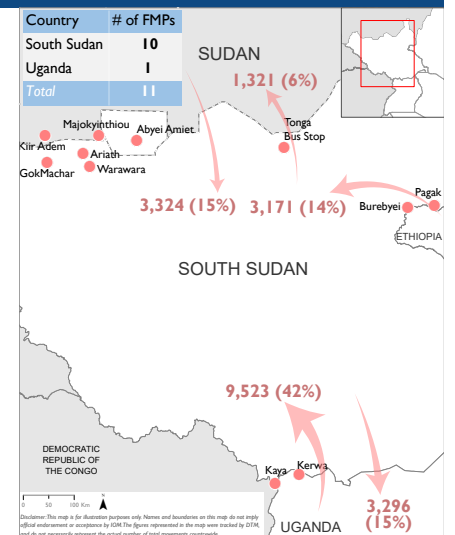
Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on boats (46%) or on foot (46%) with another 6% on bikes, 2% on motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.



South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **22,422** through **11 FMPs** *

The movements tracked in January represent a decrease of approximately 33% compared to December 2020, and are 29% less than the movements tracked in March 2020 (before the COVID-19 outbreak); this is likely the result of ongoing movement restrictions due to COVID-19, as well as the consolidation of operations in South Sudan. The movements from South Sudan to Ethiopia (28 movements) have also been much lower in recent months compared to the latter part of 2020. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda (44%), or South Sudan (2%), and most were intended towards South Sudan (76%) and Uganda (15%), with 6% towards Sudan. Around 10% of all movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Ethiopia (77%), while around 3% were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly to Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan. The most prominent reason for movements was return to habitual residence (42%), followed by movement due to economic reasons (26%), though 78% of these were for a duration of a week or less, while 11% of migrants were travelling for health reasons. Most migrants were adult males (49%), while 25% were adult females, 15% were female children, and 12% were male children. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (84%), while 8% were Ugandans, and over 5% were Kenyans.



* Note: Internal movements not included.
Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded up to the nearest per cent, so they may not add up to 100%.