



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
March 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	6 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	20 FMPs
Uganda	14 FMPs

A network of 60 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational across six countries, including 13 focused on Ebola preparedness in South Sudan.

The flow monitoring registry (FMR) continued at eight points in **Burundi**. Nine points were operational in **Djibouti**, however data from six of these FMPs was used, in order to minimize duplication. In **Ethiopia**, FMR and survey data collection continued at five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued to conduct flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2), Tonga (1), Wau Town (2), Abyei (1) and Paloich (1). Flow monitoring activities which are assisting in Ebola virus preparedness operations were conducted at an additional 13 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). 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 Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** expanded to 14 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 remaining eight active FMPs are located along the border with the DRC. One FMP is no longer active compared to February.

Regionally, **233,061** movements were tracked during March. This represents a 36 per cent increase compared to the 171,817 movements tracked in February. 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).

Around a fifth (20%) of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors along the Eastern, Northern, Southern and HoA routes that are important in the **HoA** region. Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (65%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (31%), which is comparable to what was observed in February (62% and 33% respectively).

Of the total movements, **80 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (52%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (22%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (22%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (32%), while the second largest population group was Uganda nationals (23%).

In the **HoA region**, 31 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), this is similar to what was reported in February (30%). Eighteen per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti. This is an increase compared to the 15 per cent that was reported in the previous

month. Those traveling to Yemen and Djibouti often intend to travel onwards to KSA. Twenty-five per cent of individuals, intended to travel to Somalia, this is a slight reduction from the 27 per cent reported in the previous month. Nineteen per cent of individuals reported travelling to Ethiopia in March, which is the same as February.

In **Burundi** in March, 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, **40,836** movements were observed at these eight FMPs. This represents a thirteen per cent increase when compared to the 36,091 movements tracked in February. The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (82%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (18%). The number of incoming movements (47%) was moderately lower than the number of outgoing movements (53%). Almost all of the migration was tracked between the neighbouring countries: Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (41%), and 29 per cent were children. Nine per cent of those observed were pregnant or lactating women, and 10 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below. Eighty per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating locally and for short time periods, of less than six months. Fourteen per cent of individuals said they were moving for tourism. Four per cent identified declared their movements as seasonal migration and two per cent were migrating for economic reasons. Most individuals travelled by boat (57%), or by foot (36%), with the remaining seven per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (3%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **11,050** movements were observed at six FMPs. This represents a 43 per cent increase in the number of people observed compared to February 2019. However, when compared to March 2018, this represents a 56 per cent decrease in the number of individuals observed (March 2018 tracked 24,658). This decrease is attributed to substantial changes in migration in early 2019 which were in part due to the capsizing of a boat carrying migrants in January. The DTM Djibouti team is currently assessing where the best locations would be for the initiation of new observation points.

Almost all the migration movements tracked through Djibouti during March

consisted of Ethiopian nationals (99.9%), while the remaining were Somali nationals. This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous month.

Nearly all movements observed in Djibouti had departed from Ethiopia (99.6%). Most individuals (88%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is lower than the 94 per cent reported in February. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (58%), and 20 per cent were children, which is slightly lower than the 24 per cent reported in February. Economic migration for more than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 98% of migrants tracked). Less than two per cent (1.5%) cited forced movement due to conflict as their motivation for migration with the remaining (0.3%) identifying natural disasters as their main reason for migrating. This is a slight change from February, when 99 per cent were economic movements, and one per cent were short term local movements. Most migration occurred on foot (88%), or by taxi/car (10%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **11,571** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 10 per cent increase from the 10,559 movements observed in February 2019. The majority of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (85%), seven per cent were Somalis, and three per cent Eritrean. Other nationalities constituted the remaining five per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (71%), while the remaining were incoming movements (29%). Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (62%) which is slightly higher than the 59 per cent observed in February. Fourteen per cent were from Djibouti (this is fewer than the 21% observed in February), nine per cent from Eritrea, six per cent from Somalia, six per cent from Yemen, and the remaining three per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to KSA (53%), Djibouti (15%), Sudan (7%), Yemen (6%), Germany (4%) and Eritrea (3%), with the remaining 12 per cent heading to various other countries. The majority of the migrants tracked were adult men (59%) while 10 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of five and six per cent were unaccompanied children (647 children) and two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (78%), followed by short term local movements (8%), and tourism (5%). Most individuals moved using buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (82%). Nine per cent travelled on foot, while eight per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **23,407** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents a significant increase (28%) compared to February when 18,236 movements were observed. Only one FMP (Cabudwaaq) recorded a decrease in movements, while the remaining FMPs recorded an increase in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Harirad, Dollow, Dhobley, and Lowyacado).

The majority of identified movements (52%) were incoming in comparison to outgoing (48%). This is similar to what was observed in February 2019, when 54 per cent of movements were incoming and 46 per cent outgoing movements. As in February 2019, Buuhoodle FMP (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for March (29% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest volume of outgoing flows (40% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (57%), Ethiopian (38%), and Djiboutian (4%).

Most migrants observed intended to travel to Somalia (48%), which is like the previous month. Twenty-two per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 20 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 14% reported in February). Six per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst three per cent 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, seven per cent were children under five years of age and unaccompanied children constituted five per cent of those tracked. Sixty-eight per cent of the migrant population were adults (40% males and 28% females). Approximately a third of observed migrants were undertaking seasonal (33%) or economic migration (18%) while the rest were forced to move due to conflict (17%) or natural disaster (9%), with nine per cent migrating locally for a short-term period.

South Sudan continues to measure mixed migration flows at seven transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 13 FMPs along the border with the DRC have

been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of March 2019, **7,137** movements were observed in total at the seven transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is a 91 per cent increase compared to what was observed in February. This substantial increase is mostly due to an unprecedented increase in movements observed in Paloich and the addition of one more FMP. 3,629 movements were observed at Paloich (compared to 784 in February), 1,381 in Wau, 1,041 movements in Abyei, 872 in Malakal and 214 movements were observed in the new FMP at Tonga bus stop.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs were originating in South Sudan (92%), while the remaining were traveling mostly from Sudan or other countries (8%). The majority of migrants intended to travel towards South Sudan (87%) or towards Sudan (13%), with less than one per cent travelling to Uganda and Kenya. Over three quarters of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan (79%) – this likely to be internal movements, and to a smaller extent, circular migration. Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (88%), while those observed at the Paloich, Tonga, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely headed to destinations within South Sudan (98%).

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (97%), while just over two per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily motivated by access to better health care (33%) and to return to their habitual residence (23%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (34%), return to their habitual residence (28%), for economic reasons (24%) and education (9%). Most movement in Malakal was individuals aiming to return to places of habitual residence (47%). Of those returning to Malakal, 28 per cent were returning after forced displacement, family visits (23%) and economic reasons (10%), while five per cent were displaced by conflict. Most of the movements in Paloich were due to visiting family (69%).

Over half of observed movements (57%) were female compared to 55 per cent seen in February. Twenty-eight per cent were children (compared to 31% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of March. At the six

FMPs along the border with South Sudan, **41,460** movements were observed which represents an increase of 35 per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, **97,600** observations were made at the eight FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 51 per cent. This brings the total to **139,060** observations which is an overall 46 per cent increase compared to February. The increase in movements tracked is mostly due to improved coverage.

Forty-five per cent of the movements were from the DRC, 40 per cent were from Uganda, while 15 per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were traveling into Uganda (60%), while 24 per cent were travelling to the DRC and 15 per cent to South Sudan and less than one per cent to other countries. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (43%), with Ugandan (32%), and South Sudanese (25%) being the next two largest groups. Less than one per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 58 per cent of the total population were female and 42 per cent were male. Twenty-eight per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 6,453 children aged under five years old (5% of all movements) and 6,830 (5% of all movements) unaccompanied migrant children. This is a marginal decrease when compared to February.

During the month of March, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were longer term economic movements/business trips (37%). Nineteen per cent of movements were family related short term movements while 15 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence). Eleven per cent of movements were short-term business-related movements (including movements for purchase of personal goods) and five per cent were forced movements due to conflict or natural disaster.

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 41 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 41 – April 2019

124,578 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 March 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 124,578 IDPs (27,720 households). This represents an approximate five per cent decrease when compared to February 2019. Seventy-five per cent of IDPs were displaced because of natural disasters, while 25 per cent were displaced because of their socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (51%) lived with host families and 26 per cent lived in rented houses. While 17 per cent lived in straw houses, four per cent lived in empty houses and two per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (38%) or earlier, while 24 per cent were displaced in 2016, 14 per cent in 2017 and 25 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 16 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – April 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

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DTM Round 15 of Mobility Tracking, completed in February, reported that 2,227,109 people (403,327 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (52%) and Oromia (39%) regions. DTM Ethiopia also implemented Round six of the Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) and weekly Mobility Tracking (MT) in the Gedeo And West Guji region of SNNPR and Oromia, respectively.

From April to July 2018 a localized conflict in Gedeo and West Guji zones caused the displacement of an estimated 958,175 people. Between 11 to 17 March 2019, DTM's Rapid Responses Assessment (RRA) estimated that 690,364 individuals were still displaced across both zones, with 374,872 IDPs in Gedeo and 315,492 IDPs in West Guji. Of these, 261 sites were in host communities (74%), and 94 were living in collective sites (26%).

In addition to and following the end of data collection for RRA Round six, DTM and Site Management Support teams on the ground continued to monitor the rapidly changing population dynamics of collective sites in Gedeo and West Guji. A total of 147,017 IDPs were observed in collective sites in RRA Round six, while 264,464 IDPs were observed in collective sites under the Weekly Mobility Tracking tool between 29 March to 4 April 2019. This represents an increase of 117,447 IDPs after the end of RRA Round six. A total of 87,550 IDPs were on the move between 29 March to 4 April 2019. The majority of moving IDPs (81%) were entering IDP sites. 68,252 IDPs were tracked at collective sites in Gedeo and 2,547 IDPs were counted entering collective sites in West Guji. A total of 16,751 IDPs (19%) were moving out from collective sites in Gedeo and West Guji.

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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; Mobility Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage

58 Districts

Published Information Products

*Movement Trend Tracking Report (CCCM),
CCCM Cluster Dashboard*

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The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking exercises 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.

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 MT (Nov – Dec 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 4 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

*Bentiu PoC Headcount (February 2019),
Mobility Tracking Report 4 (31 March 2019),
Shelter Count: Korjo IDP Site (Feb 2019),
Wau PoC AA Headcount (February 2019),
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (Jan 2019),
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (Feb 2019),
Event Tracking: Jur River (15 March 2019),
Event Tracking: Yei (13 March 2019),
Ebola Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard (Feb 2019),
Flow Monitoring Dashboard (February 2019)*

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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. DTM identified 1,275,868 IDPs, and 866,846 returnees in these areas. DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring at eight sites to establish an indicative profile of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In March DTM interviewed 5,773 households representing 10,540 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). March had a large influx of individuals into Wau PoC AA site and Masna collective centre following sustained violence in Jur River (Rocrocdong and Kuarjena). The newcomers accounted for nearly half of all interviews conducted at the gates of Wau PoC AA site, they cited insecurity as their reason

for entry with a long-term intended stay at the sites.

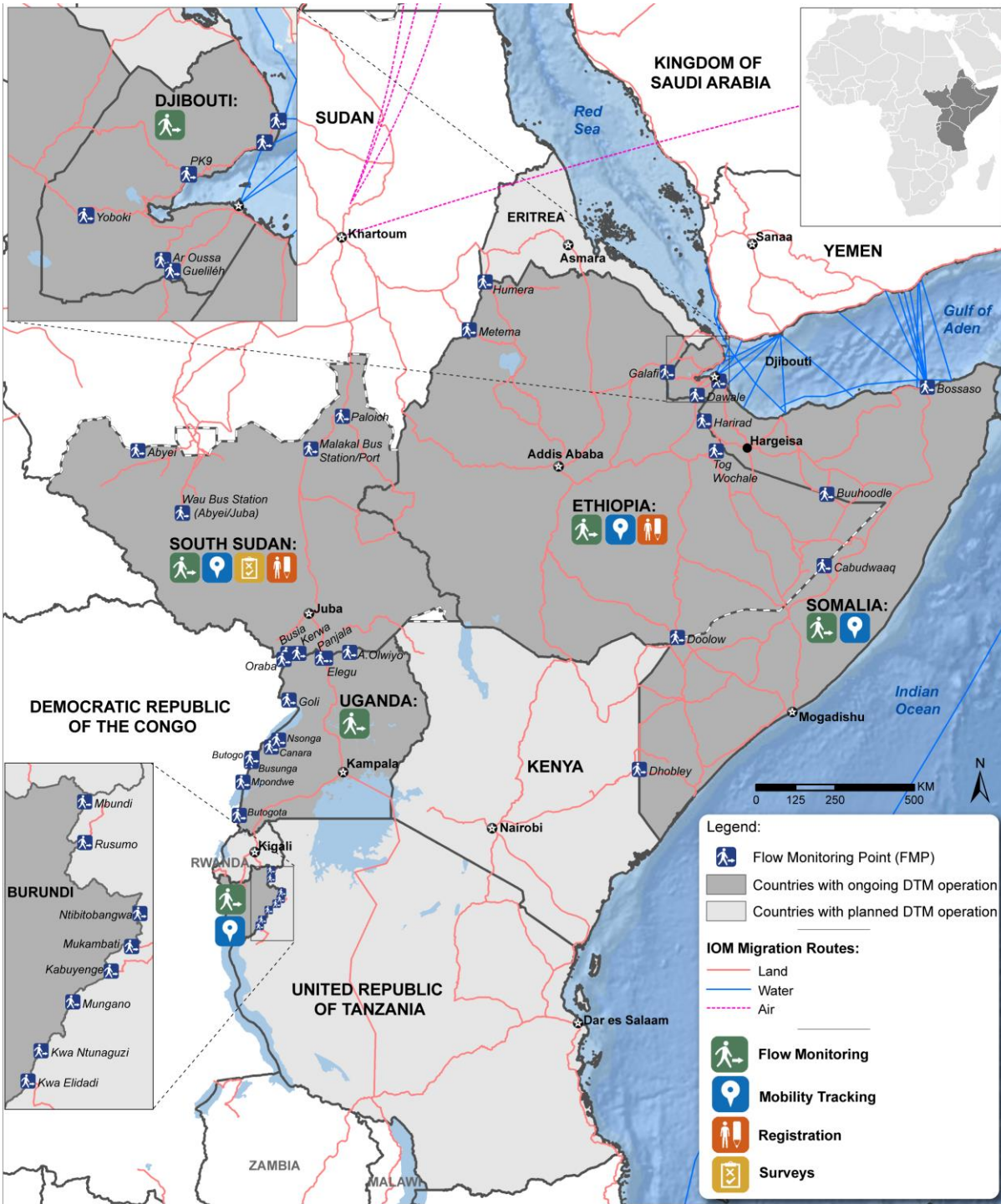
Trends amongst those travelling from Sudan mirrored those observed in the previous reporting periods. Down from 24 per cent in February (18% in December 2018 and January 2019), arrivals from Sudan made up 17 per cent of the individuals entering the site (of which 6% were new entries, and 11% were returning from temporary absences). At Bentiu PoC, 29 per cent of all migrants arrived from Sudan (excluding same-day travellers). Whilst new arrivals from Sudan cited family 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: 96 per cent, compared to 33 per cent overall new arrivals with family already present in the sites.

In March, 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 March 2019, 12,700 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan through 13 FMPs in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties, as well as through the new FMPs established along the borders with the DRC and the CAR. This figure represents an increase of approximately 56 per cent compared to February, which is a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.

Of those surveyed, 30 per cent were adult females, 34 per cent were adult males, and 36 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (86%). Sixty-six per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 28 per cent from South Sudan, and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (87%) or the DRC (11%).

The percentage of respondents who reported coming from a refugee camp was 46 per cent for arrivals from Uganda and 10 per cent from the DRC. The data shows significant movement between Morobo and contiguous cross-border regions in both Uganda and the DRC. Low reported flows in other border areas may be due, in part, to access constraints affecting DTM's ability to track flows. Twenty-two per cent of incoming respondents reported entering South Sudan to access health care, while seven per cent of respondents reported Juba County as their intended destination.

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