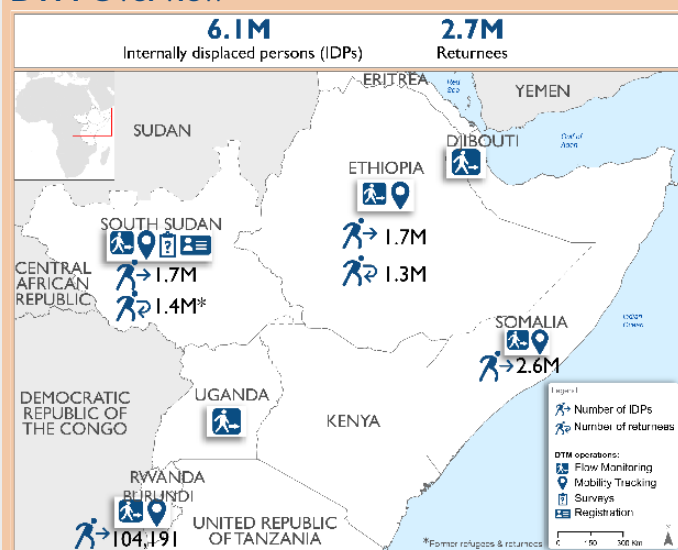


DTM Overview



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 the end of 2019, DTM in the region tracked 6.1M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.7M Returnees, as reported during the last round of DTM assessment for each country. The figures of IDPs and returnees for Ethiopia are as of Round 20 (Nov 2019), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 7 (Jun 2019). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 48 (Dec 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 continues in all six countries with active DTM through a regional network of 80 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), including five in Yemen, 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 to and from areas affected by Ebola Virus Disease (EVD); post-conflict movements of Burundi nationals from the United Republic of Tanzania; and other shorter-term cross-border movements, mainly tracked 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 2019.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: 744,113 through 22 FMPs

Eastern route (63%)

- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - 79%
- Towards Yemen - 20%

HoA route (33%)

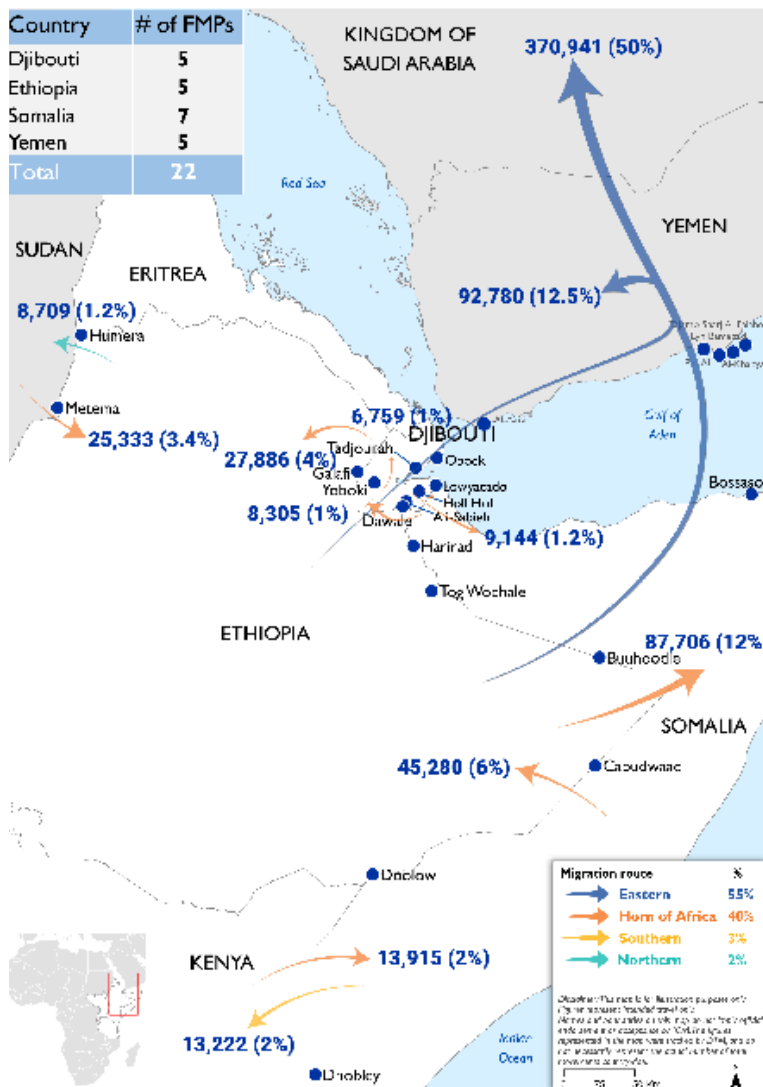
- Towards Somalia - 49%
- Towards Ethiopia - 35%

Other routes (4%)

- Southern Route: 2%
- Northern Route: 2%
- Yemen Arrivals: 138,213**
 - Migrants were Ethiopians (92%) or Somalis (8%)
 - Departure from Somalia (62%) or Djibouti (38%) coasts

Most of the overall movements were driven by economic factors (58%), whereas along the Eastern route, there was 86% migration driven by economic reasons, along the HoA route, there was 23% migration for economic reasons, though seasonal migration was more prominent at 29%.

Along the Eastern route, there were 69% adult males, 19% adult females, and 12% children, of which, 4% were Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs). Along the HoA route, there were 38% adult males, 32% adult females, and 30% children, of which, 4% were UMCs. The majority of the migrants along this network were Ethiopian nationals (76%), followed by Somalis (20%), and Djiboutians (2%).



Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health (EVD) Context

Total movements observed: **1,851,738** through **38 FMPs**

Movements tracked through network (2019 overall)

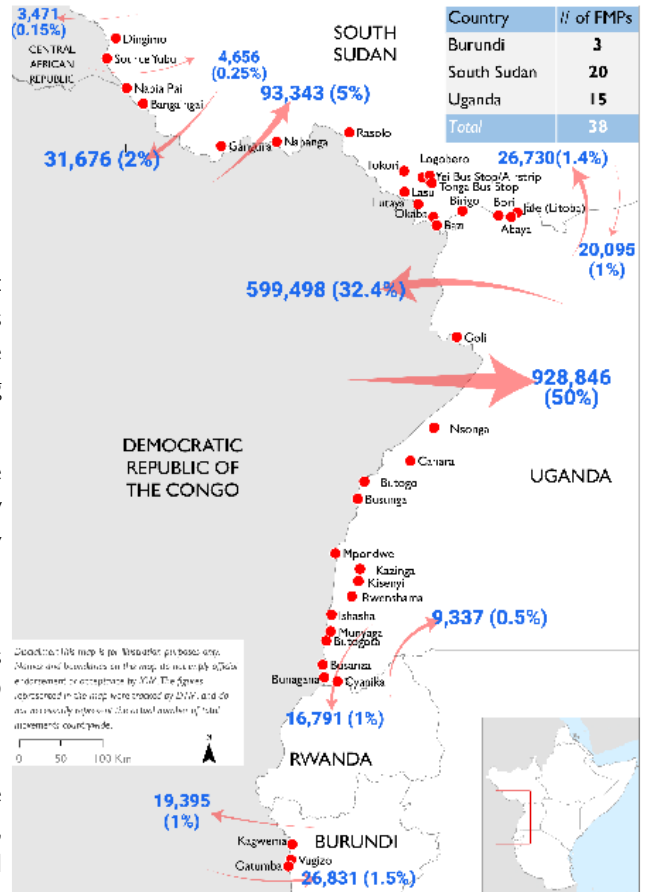
- DRC to Uganda - 40%; Uganda to DRC - 26%
- Movements between DRC and South Sudan - 5%
- Movements between Uganda and South Sudan - 16%
- Movements between DRC and Burundi - 2%
- Movements between Rwanda and Uganda - 1%

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was economic (39%) while 22% migration was return to habitual residence. Female adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (42%), while adult males were only 33%, and female children made up a total of 15%, with the remaining 11% being male children.

In December, a total of **8 health zones** in the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported **confirmed cases of EVD**, with the highest number of new cases being reported in Mabalako and Beni (North Kivu province), followed by Mandima (Ituri province) and Butembo (North Kivu province).

EVD-Related Movements (199,430 movements in Dec 2019*)

- 11,631 movements (15% of 78,438) were tracked from Uganda towards Congolese territories with health zones that had recently reported EVD outbreaks; most travelling to Beni (88%), Butembo (7%), Lubero (3%) and Oicha (2%) territories
- 35,898 movements (51% of 70,828) were tracked from Congolese territories with health zones that had recently reported EVD outbreaks, with the majority heading to the Kasese (72%), Bundibugyo (21%) and Kampala (2%) districts of Uganda.



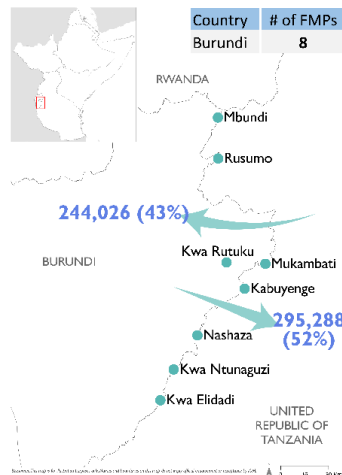
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **539,667** through **8 FMPs**

Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (87%), with most of the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (13%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (40%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (69%), or within a week (17%), while only 6 per cent were travelling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 30% adult females, 43% adult males, 15% female children, and 12% male children. Of the total, 12% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 9% were children under five, with 4% UMCs, and less than 2% of other vulnerabilities tracked.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were traveling on boats (55%) or were on foot (36%) with another 9% on bikes and motorbikes.

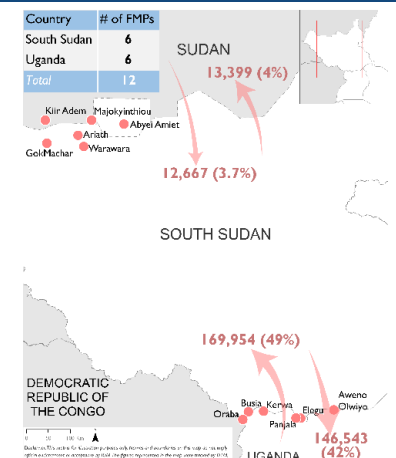


South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **345,987** through **12 FMPs**

Most of the movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda, and were intended towards South Sudan (49%), with another 42% cent travelling in the opposite direction. Another 4% were movements between South Sudan and Sudan. In terms of departures, only 2% were coming from camp or camp-like settings, with most from Uganda (80%). In terms of intended destinations, about 1% were going to camps or camp-like settings, also headed mostly to Uganda (89%). The most prominent reason for movements was economic (23%).

A majority of the migrants were nationals of South Sudan (73%), while 25% were nationals of Uganda, and a little under 1% were Sudanese. Adult males were 42%, with 35% adult females, and 23% children.



*This figure includes all movements tracked through the FM network in the EVD context. Movements only between Uganda and DRC were 149,266.