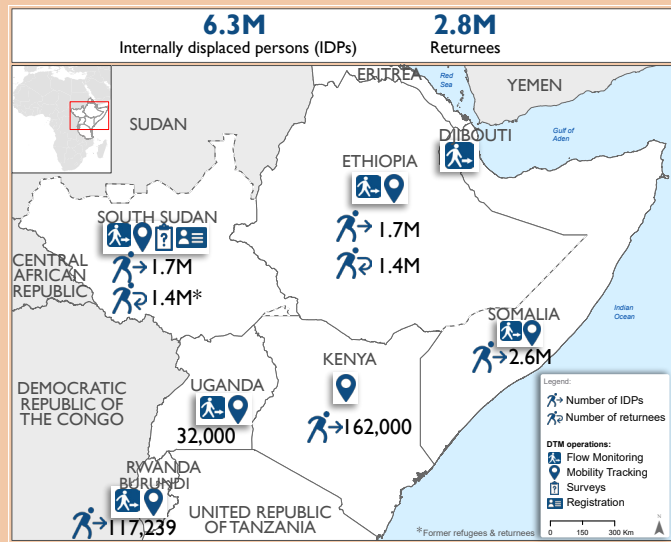


DTM Overview



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

As of April 2020, DTM in the region tracked 6.3M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.8M 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 21 (Feb 2020), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 7 (Nov 2019). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 51 (Mar 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 five countries with active DTM through a regional network of 40 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 to and from areas affected by Ebola Virus Disease (EVD); 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. **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 April 2020.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **23,839** through **17 FMPs***

Eastern Route (7%)

- Towards Yemen: 78%
- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: 21%

Other routes (3%)

- Southern Route: 2.8%
- Northern Route: <1%

Migrants arriving in Yemen: 1,725

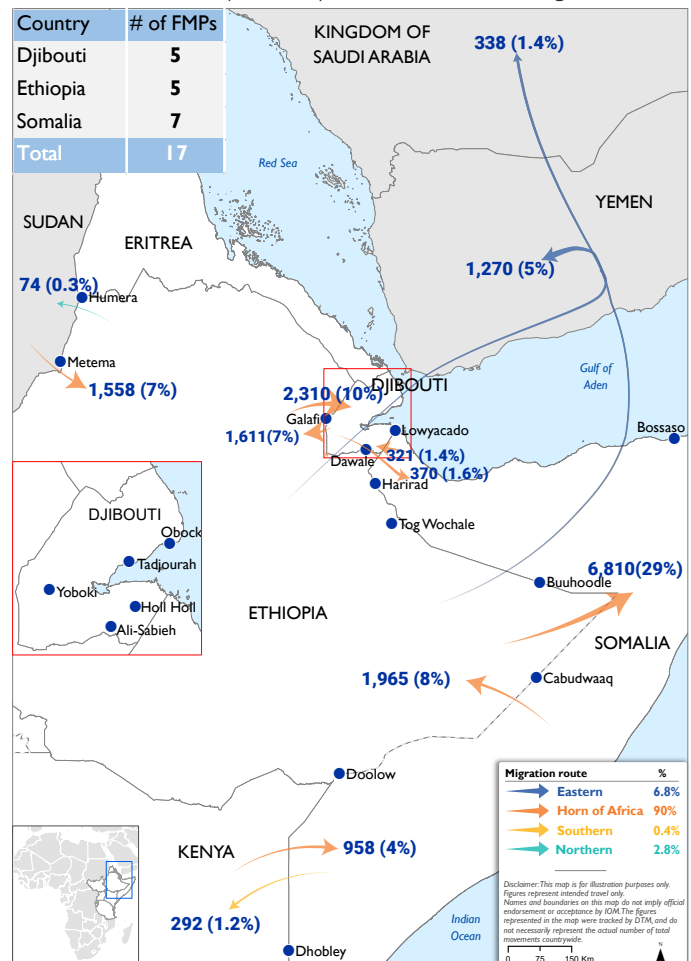
- Ethiopian nationals (81%)
- Migrants from Somalia (91%), and Djibouti coastal points (9%)

HoA Route (90%)

- Towards Somalia: 43%
- Towards Djibouti: 30%
- Towards Ethiopia: 28%

There was a 50% reduction in overall movements in April, as compared to March; due to the COVID-19 outbreak, many border ports have been closed with movements restricted since the last week of March. In April, arrivals to Yemen decreased by 76%, as compared to March. Of the overall movements observed across all routes, most were tracked along the HoA route (90%).

A large proportion of movements tracked in April consisted of stranded migrants, or nationals moving within the country; only 225 movements consisting of Ethiopian and Somali nationals were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, likely intending to travel along the Eastern route. In Ethiopia, 1,105 outgoing movements were tracked, most (78%) of which were Ethiopians, travelling towards the Arab Peninsula via Djibouti and Somalia. In Somalia, 3,939 movements consisting of Ethiopian nationals tracked upon entry into Somalia, travelling eastward.



*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: **8,783** through **10 FMPs**

Routes:

- Movements between DRC and Burundi: 0%
- Movements between DRC and South Sudan: 67%
- Movements between Uganda and South Sudan: 4%
- Movements between Central African Republic and South Sudan: 3%

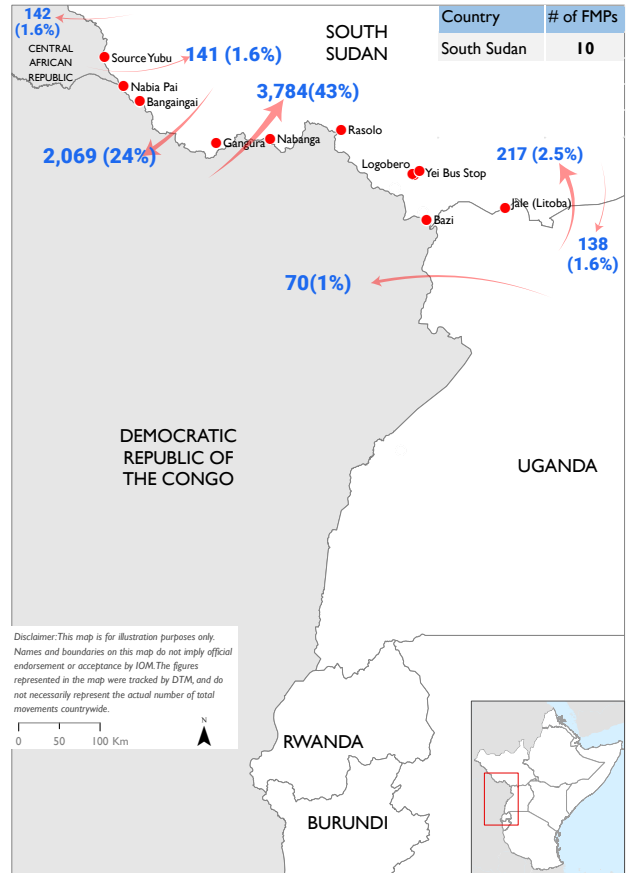
The movements tracked in April represent a 95% reduction as compared to March. No movements were tracked in or through Uganda since flow monitoring is no longer ongoing in the country. This also partly accounts for the substantial decrease in movements tracked as compared to March, along with border closures due to COVID-19.

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was return to habitual residence (27%), followed by economic movement (18%), though 60% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while less than 2% were intending to travel for more than six months. A further 17% were visits related to medical care.

Male adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (47%), while adult females made up 33% of total movements, and female children were 11%, with the remaining 9% being male children.

None of the healthzones in the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported any new cases of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) between 10 March and 30 April 2020.

During the last week of March, an average of 563 average daily movements were tracked, as compared to 251 tracked during April.



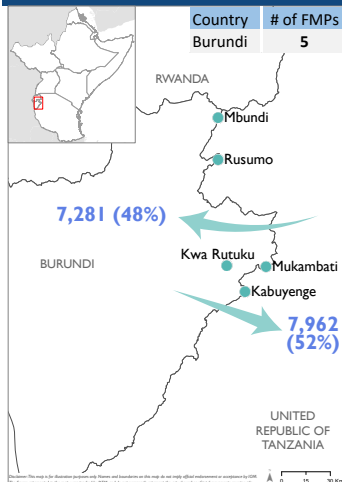
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **15,287** through **5 FMPs**

The movements tracked in April represent a 64% reduction as compared to March. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (87%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (13%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (66%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (65%), or within a week (14%), while only 6% were travelling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 37% adult females, 40% adult males, 14% female children, and 10% male children. Of the total, 9% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 9% were children under five, with 2% Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs), and 3% of other vulnerabilities tracked.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on foot (50%) or on boats (42%) with another 7% on bikes and motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.



South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **7,551** through **8 FMPs**

The movements tracked in April represent a 77% reduction as compared to March. Most of the movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda, and were intended towards South Sudan (25%), with another 18% travelling from South Sudan towards Uganda. The majority of the movements were between South Sudan and Sudan (34%) contrary to what was seen in previous months. In terms of departures, less than 1% were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Sudan. In terms of intended destinations, a little over 1% were going to camps or camp-like settings. The most prominent reason for movements was economic (54%). A majority of the migrants were nationals of South Sudan (43%), while 33% were nationals of Uganda, and over 15% were Kenyans. Adult males were 78%, with 10% adult females, while 6% were male children, and the remaining 5% were female children.

