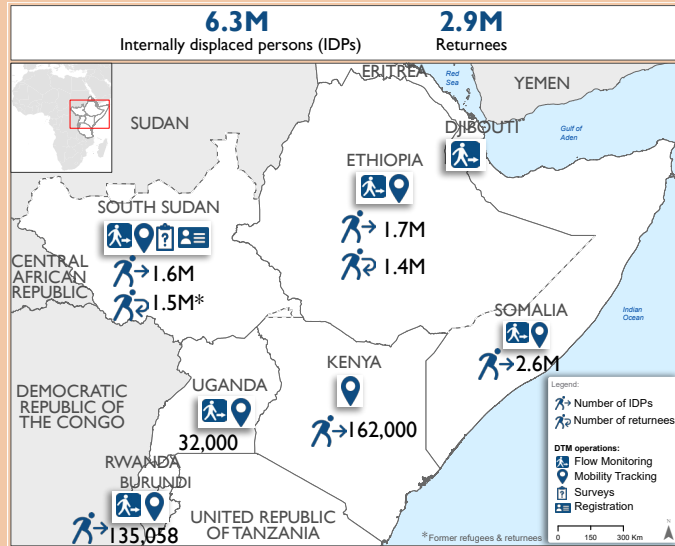


## DTM Overview



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 May 2020, DTM in the region tracked 6.3M 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 21 (Feb 2020), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 8 (Mar 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 52 (Apr 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 six countries with active DTM through a regional network of 48 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 May 2020.

## Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **27,698** through **18 FMPs\***

### Eastern Route (6%)

- Towards Yemen: 78%
- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: 22%

### Other routes (4%)

- Southern Route: 3%
- Northern Route: <1%
- Other routes: <1%

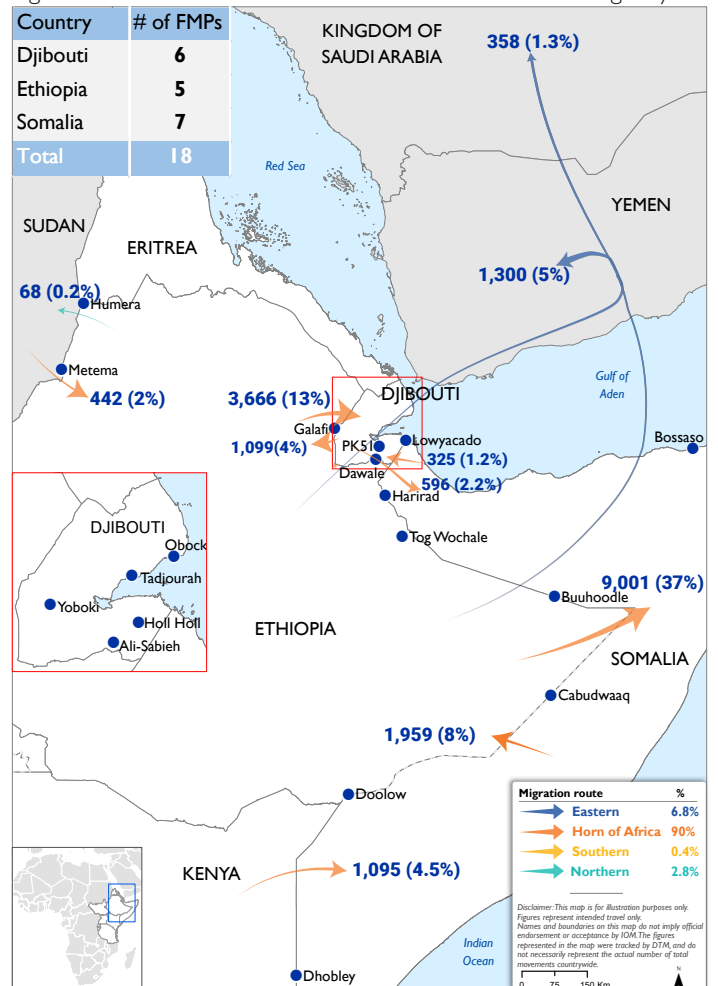
### HoA Route (90%)

- Towards Djibouti: 44%
- Towards Somalia: 42%
- Towards Ethiopia: 14%

### Migrants arriving in Yemen: 1,195

- Ethiopian nationals (88%)
- Migrants from Somalia (97%), and Djibouti coastal points (3%)

There was a 42% increase in overall movements in May as compared to April; the overall movements, however, represented a decrease of 70% as compared to May of 2019. Arrivals to Yemen also decreased by 31%, as compared to April, and 94% as compared to May 2019 - this is due to restrictions on movement imposed following the COVID-19 outbreak. For the same reason, a large proportion of movements tracked in May consisted of stranded migrants, or nationals moving within the country (31%). No migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, though 37 Ethiopian migrants' arrivals via boat from Djibouti were observed in Yemen near Al-Aarah FMP; this is a 56% reduction from the 85 arrivals in April. In Somalia, 5,399 movements consisting of Ethiopian nationals tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward, while 1,158 migrant arrivals from Somalia were tracked in Yemen during May.



\*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: **16,364** through **15 FMPs**

### Routes:

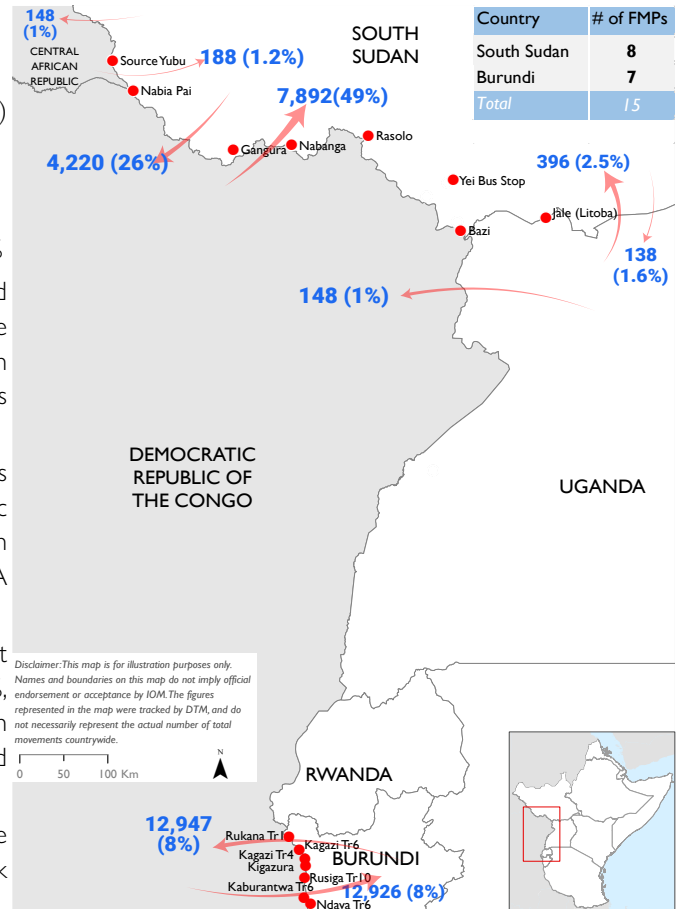
- Movements between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan: 74%
- Movements between Uganda and South Sudan: 4%
- Movements between DRC and Burundi: 2%
- Movements between Central African Republic and South Sudan: 2%

The movements tracked in May represent an increase of 86% as compared to April, though is still a 90% reduction as compared to March, before the COVID-19 outbreak. All the movements were tracked through FMPs in South Sudan and Burundi; the latter resumed flow monitoring operations along the DRC border in April following the COVID-19 outbreak.

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was return to habitual residence (29%), followed by migration for economic reasons (25%), though 57% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 13% were intending to travel for more than six months. A further 20% were visits related to medical care.

Male adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (42%), while adult females made up 33% of total movements, and female children were 14%, with the remaining 10% being male children; 11% migrants were children under the age of 5, while 12% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 1% were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs).

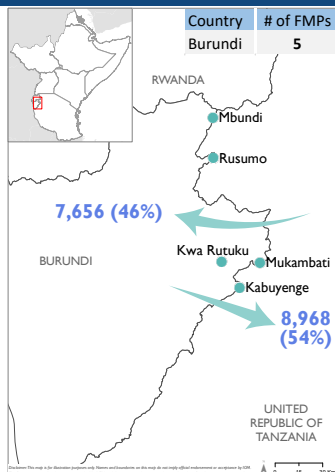
During the last week of March (pre-outbreak), an average of 563 average daily movements were tracked, as compared to 450 during the last week of May.



Country	# of FMPs
South Sudan	8
Burundi	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

## Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **16,649** through **5 FMPs**



The movements tracked in May represent a 9% increase as compared to April, but are still 61% less than the movements tracked in March. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (83%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (17%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (59%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (64%), or within a week (20%), while only 5% were travelling for six months or longer.

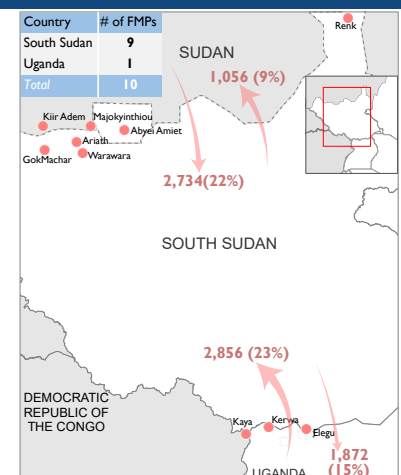
There was an even gender distribution, with 39% each being adult females and adult males, 14% female children, and 8% male children. Of the total, 8% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 8% were children under five, and 3% were UMCs.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on foot (66%) or on boats (25%) with another 10% on bikes and motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.

## South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **12,230** through **10 FMPs**

The movements tracked in May represent an increase of 62% as compared to April, but are still 61% less than the movements tracked in March. Most of the movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda, and were intended towards South Sudan (23%), with another 22% travelling from South Sudan towards Uganda. The second largest proportion of movement was between South Sudan and Sudan (31%), similar to the what was seen in the previous month, though contrary to what was observed in the past. In terms of departures, less than 1% were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Uganda. 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 (56%), though 66% of these were for a duration of less than week. Adult males were 80%, 9% were adult females, while 6% were male children, and the remaining 5% were female children. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (46%), while 32% were Ugandan, and over 13% were Kenyans.



Country	# of FMPs
South Sudan	9
Uganda	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>