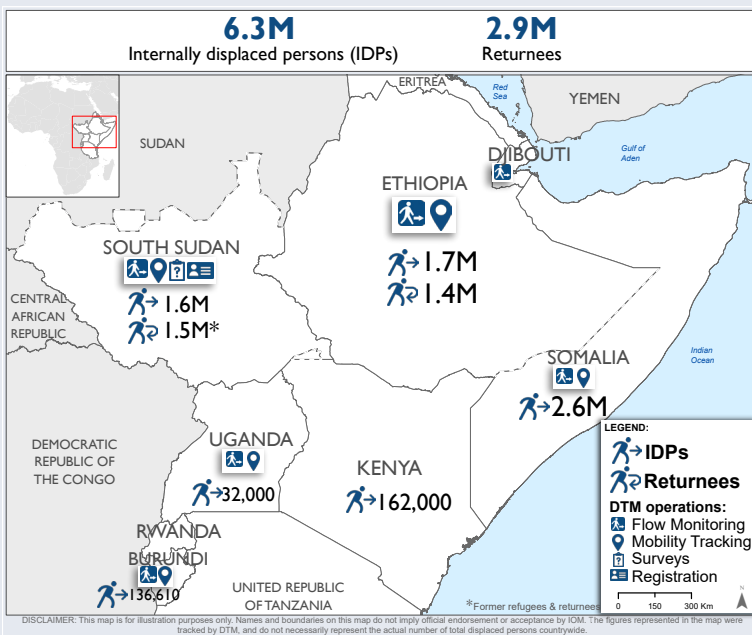


DTM Overview

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 August 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 22 (July 2020), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 8 (Mar 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 54 (August 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.

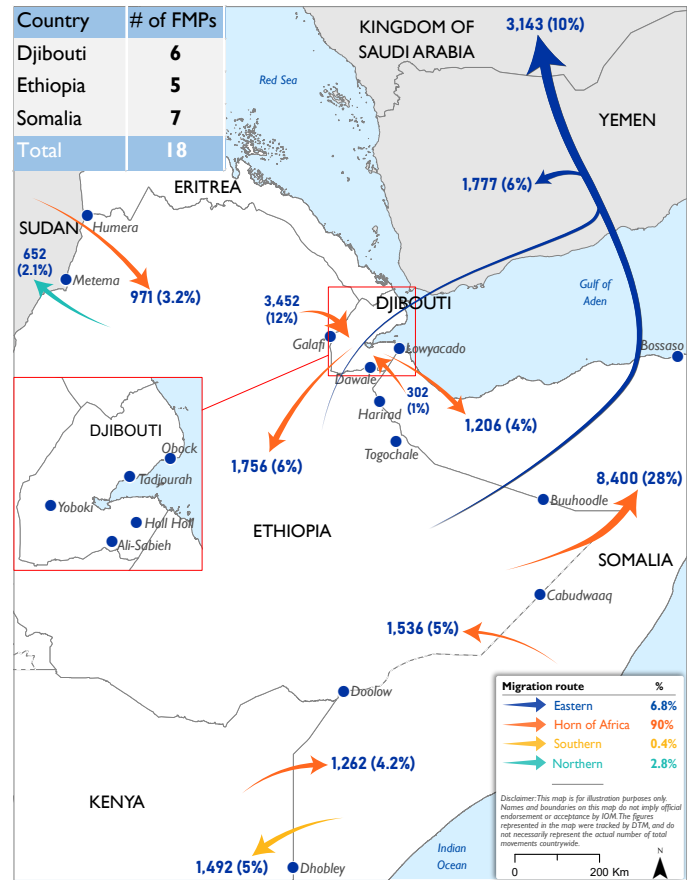


Flow Monitoring Overview

Flow Monitoring (FM) continues in six countries with active DTM through a regional network of **51 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 August 2020.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **18,040** through **13 FMPs***



Eastern Route (17%)

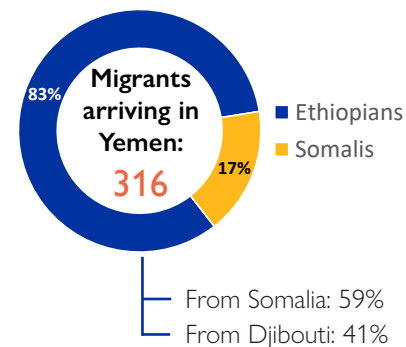
- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: 62%
- Towards Yemen: 35%

HoA Route (76%)

- Towards Somalia: 50%
- Towards Ethiopia: 27%
- Towards Djibouti: 23%
- Towards Ethiopia: 17%

Other routes (7%)

- Southern Route: 5%
- Northern Route: 2%



There was a **68% increase in overall movements** in August as compared to July as flow monitoring operations resumed in Ethiopia, and movements have somewhat resumed following the ease of COVID-19-related restrictions; the overall movements however represented a decrease of 43% as compared to August of 2019. **Arrivals to Yemen decreased by 45%**, as compared to July, and 91% as compared to August 2019. A proportion of movements tracked in August consisted of movements within the country (4%). 2,203 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is much higher than the 504 tracked in July as borders opened in the latter half of the month, while 3,660 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. 316 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (130) and Somalia (186) were tracked in Yemen during this month.

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health (EVD) Context

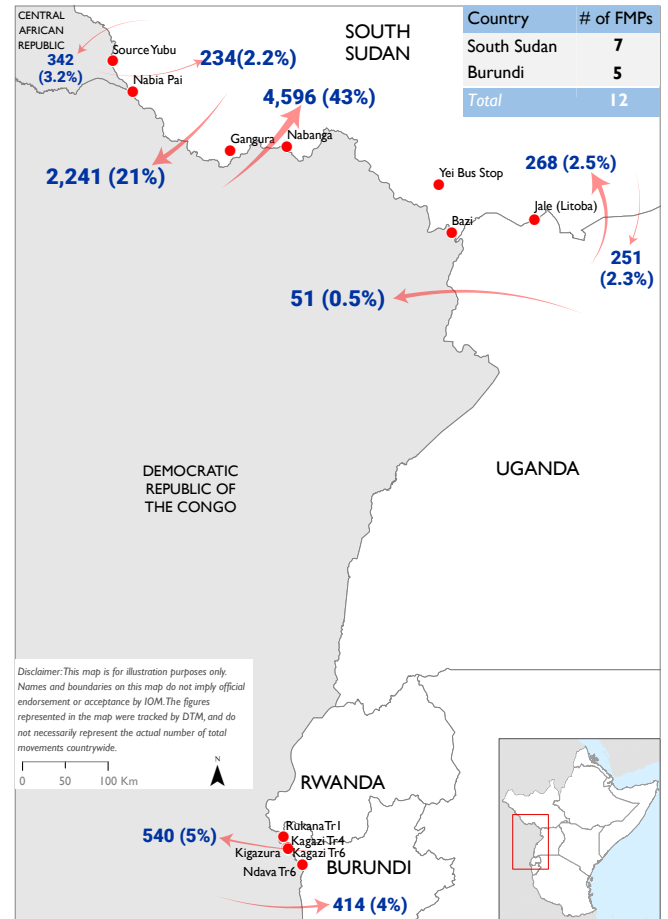
Total movements observed: **10,769** through **12 FMPs**

Routes:

- Movements between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: 63%
- Movements between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi: 9%
- Movements between Central African Republic and South Sudan: 5%
- Movements between Uganda and South Sudan: 5%

The movements tracked in August represent an decrease of 11% as compared to July, though this is still a 94% 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 after temporary closure in April due to movement restrictions related to the COVID-19 outbreak.

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was return to habitual residence (27%), followed by migration for economic reasons (24%), though 60% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 4% were intending to travel for more than six months. A further 16% were visits related to medical care. Male adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (47%), while adult females made up 32% of total movements, and female children were 12%, with the remaining 9% being male children; 9% migrants were children under the age of five, and another 9% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 0.4% were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). The average daily movements in August were 347, which is a decrease of 11% as compared to July, and 94% less than average daily movements tracked in March 2020.



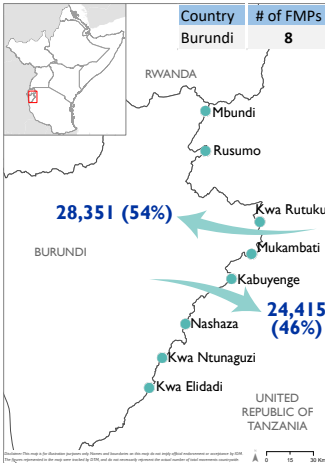
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **52,900** through **8 FMPs**

The movements tracked in August represent a 75% increase as compared to June, and are 24% higher than the movements tracked in March, as operations resumed back to normal. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (79%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (21%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (53%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (66%), or within a week (26%), while only 3% were travelling for six months or longer.

In terms of gender distribution, 48% were adult males, 27% adult females, 15% female children, and 10% male children. Of the total, 6% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 6% were children under five, and 3% of UMCs.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on boats (55%) or on foot (35%) 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: **9,506** through **13 FMPs**

The movements tracked in August represent an increase of 30% as compared to July, and are still 70% less than the movements tracked in March as movements have not yet returned to pre-COVID levels. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in South Sudan (29%) or Ethiopia (28%), while most were intended towards South Sudan (60%) and Sudan (14%). The change in origins regarding Ethiopia occurred due to the two new FMPs established along the border between the two countries. There was also a substantial movement between South Sudan and Uganda (33%), similar to the what was seen in the previous months. Slightly more than 19% movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Ethiopia, while around 3% were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly to Sudan and Ethiopia. The most prominent reason for movements was return to habitual residence (46%), followed by economic (36%), though 60% of these were for a duration of less than week. Most migrants were adult males (55%), while 20% were adult females, 13% were female children, and 12% were male children. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (72%), while 14% were Ugandans, and over 7% were Kenyans.

