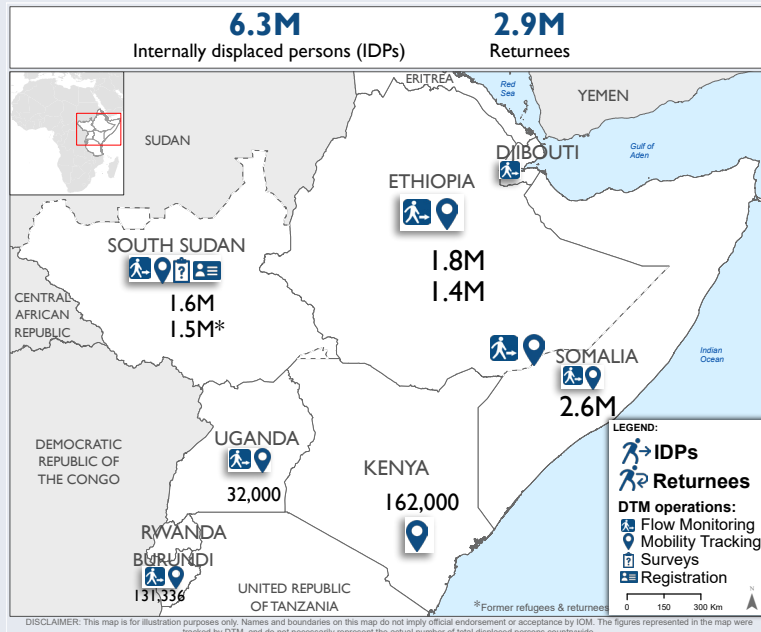


DTM Overview

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 September 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 (March 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 55 (September 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.

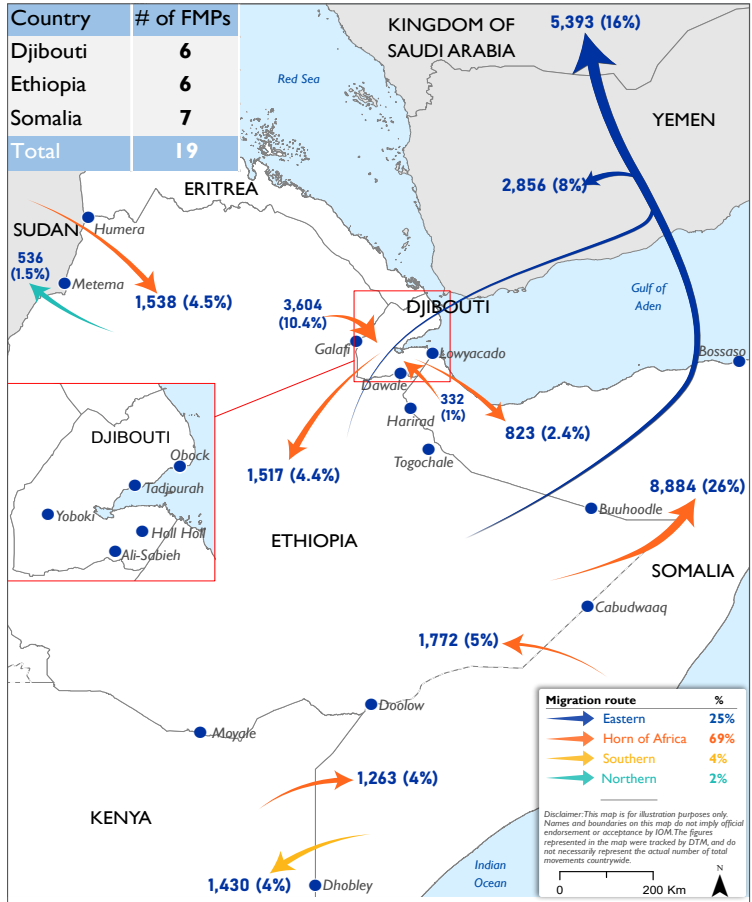


Flow Monitoring Overview

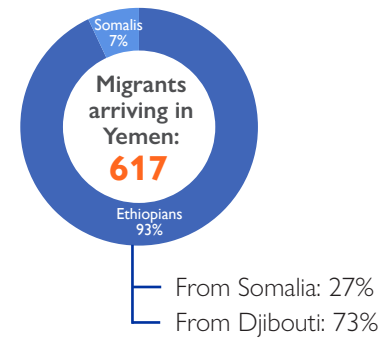
Flow Monitoring (FM) continues in six countries with active DTM through a regional network of **52 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)**, with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. FMPs established at key areas of high mobility monitor different kinds of movements, including 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 September 2020.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **34,552** through **19 FMPs** *



- Eastern Route (25%)**
 - Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: 63%
 - Towards Yemen: 33%
- Horn of Africa Route (69%)**
 - Towards Somalia: 50%
 - Towards Ethiopia: 26%
 - Towards Djibouti: 24%
- Other routes (6%)**
 - Southern Route: 4%
 - Northern Route: 2%



There was a **14% increase in overall movements** in September compared to August as movements have somewhat resumed following the ease of COVID-19-related restrictions; the overall movements however represented a decrease of 65% as compared to September of 2019. **Arrivals to Yemen increased by 95%**, compared to August, though they still represent a decrease of 94% compared to September 2019. A small proportion of movements tracked along this network in September consisted of movements within the country (3%). Overall, 2,298 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is slightly higher than the 2,203 tracked in August as borders remained open, and migration continued to increase. Similarly, 5,056 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. 617 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (452) and Somalia (165) were tracked in Yemen during this month.

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health (EVD) Context

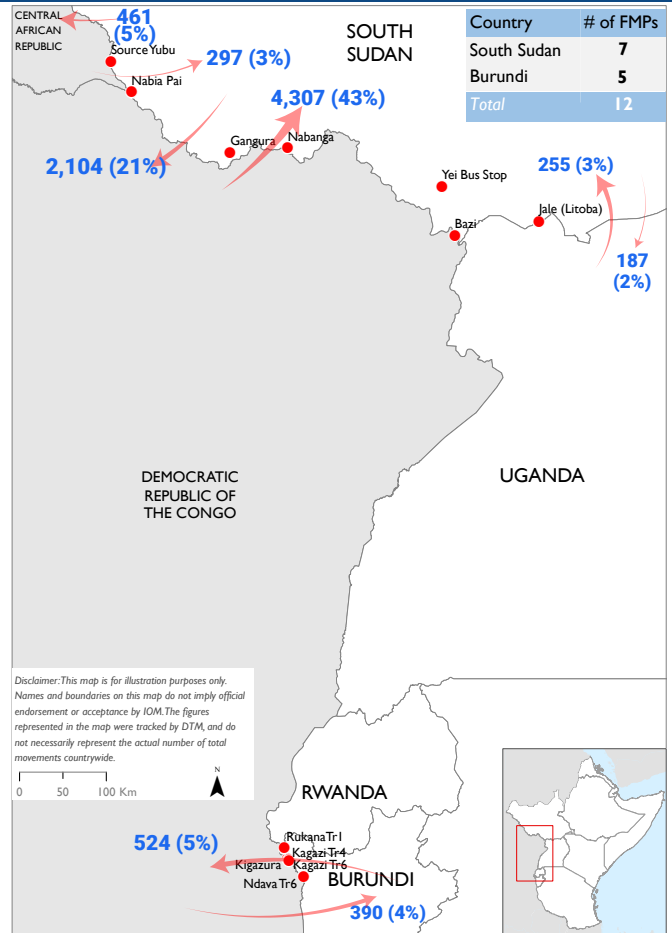
Total movements observed: **10,049** through **12 FMPs** *

Movements:

- Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: **64%**
- Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi: **9%**
- Between the Central African Republic and South Sudan: **8%**
- Between Uganda and South Sudan: **4%**

The movements tracked in September represent a decrease of 7% as compared to August, and this represents an even larger reduction of 94% 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 Congolese 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 (25%), followed by migration for economic reasons (21%), though 54% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 4% were intending to travel for more than six months. A further 20% were visits related to medical care, which is an increase from 16% in the previous month. Male adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (45%), while adult females made up 34% 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 0.3% were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). The average daily movements in September were 335, which is a decrease of 4% as compared to August and 94% less than average daily movements tracked in March 2020.



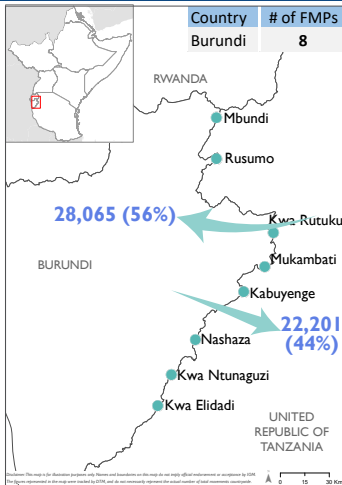
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **50,427** through **8 FMPs** *

The movements tracked in September represent a 5% decrease compared to August, and are 18% higher than the movements tracked in March, as operations resumed back to normal. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (74%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (26%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (58%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (71%), or within a week (21%), while only 3% were travelling for six months or longer.

In terms of gender distribution, 43% were adult males, 28% adult females, 17% female children, and 12% male children. Of the total, 7% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 7% were children under five, and 2% were UMCs.

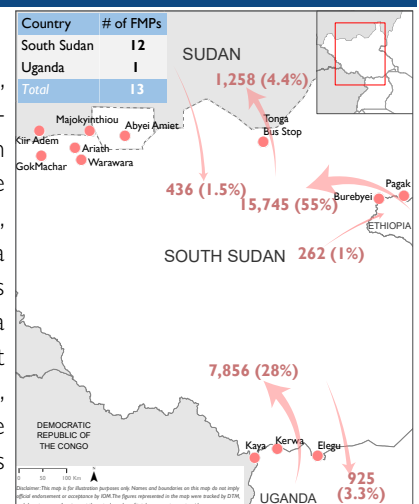
Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on boats (54%) or on foot (36%) with another 10% on bikes and motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.



South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **28,466** through **13 FMPs** *

The movements tracked in September represent an increase of almost 200% as compared to August, though are still 10% less than the movements tracked in March as movements have not yet returned to pre-COVID-19 levels. A large proportion of this increase is attributed to the new FMPs along the border with Ethiopia established in the previous month that are largely tracking return movements of South Sudanese nationals. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in Ethiopia (56%), or Uganda (28%), and most were intended towards South Sudan (89%) and Sudan (4%). There was also a substantial movement between South Sudan and Uganda (31%), similar to the what was seen in the previous months. Around 40% of movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Ethiopia (91%), while around 2% were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly to Sudan and Ethiopia. The most prominent reason for movements was return to habitual residence (73%), followed by economic (13%), though 52% of these were for a duration of less than a week. Most migrants were adult males (35%), while 26% were adult females, 21% were female children, and 17% were male children. A large majority of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (87%), while 7% were Ugandans, and over 3% were Kenyans.



* Note: All maps do not show internal movements.
Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded up to the nearest per cent, so they may not add up to 100%.