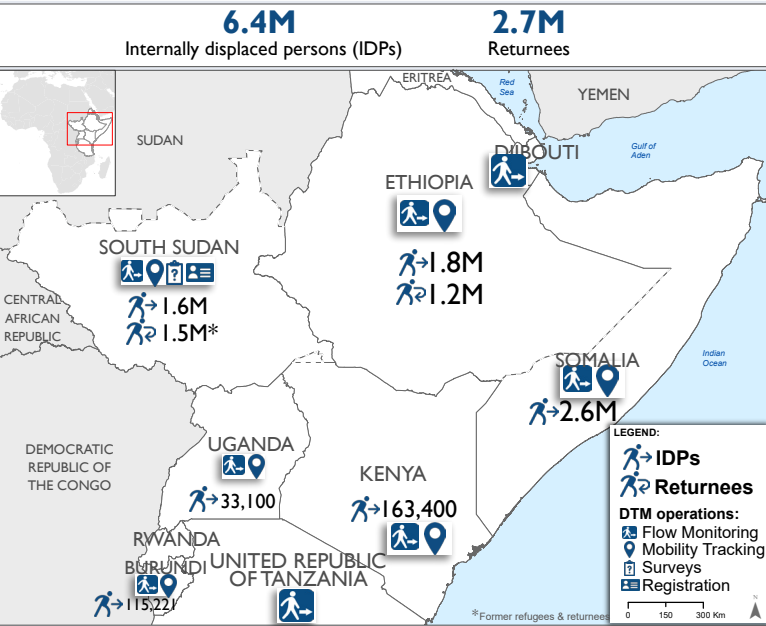


DTM Overview

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

As of December 2020, DTM in the region tracked 6.4M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.7M 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 23 (September 2020), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 8 (March 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 58 (December 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.

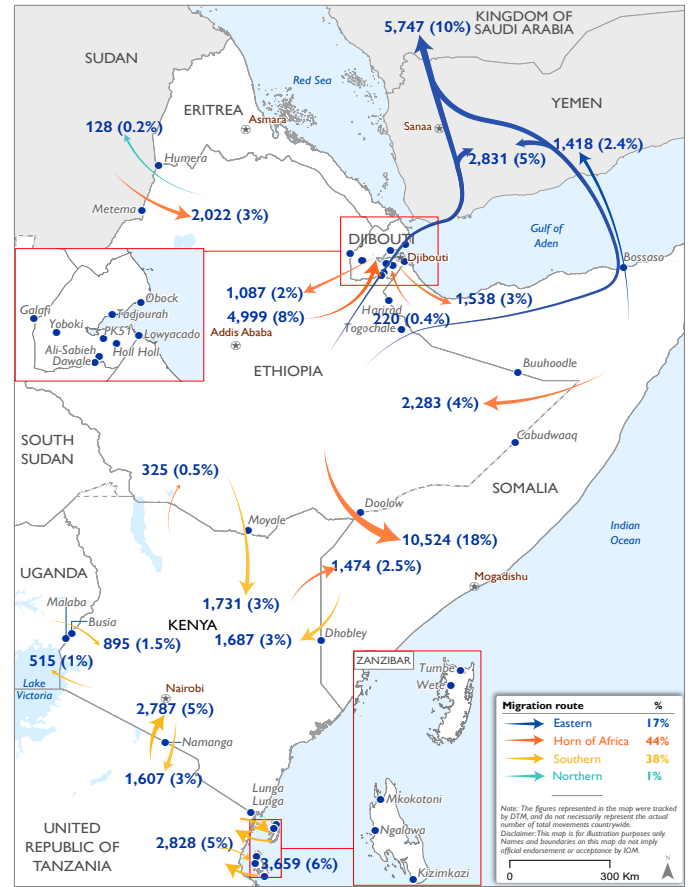


Flow Monitoring Overview

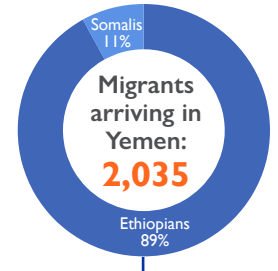
Flow Monitoring (FM) is operational in eight countries, with flow monitoring continuing in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania in December, through a total of **65 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** in the regional network with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. 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 in the public health context; 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, and additionally in Uganda as of November 2020. The expanded coverage along the **Southern Route continues with the addition of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania**, the latter of which focuses on movements into and out of the two Zanzibar islands; the Northern Route is still under-represented due to lack of geographical coverage. The following sections will present findings across these FM networks for December 2020.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **59,291** through **27 FMPs** *



- Eastern Route (17%)**
 - Towards Saudi Arabia: 56%
 - Towards Yemen: 41%
- Horn of Africa Route (44%)**
 - Towards Somalia: 55%
 - Towards Ethiopia: 25%
- Southern Route (38%)**
 - Towards Kenya: 46%
 - Towards United Republic of Tanzania: 43%
- Northern Route (1%)**



There was a **21% increase in overall movements** in December compared to November, however, are 102% more than December of 2019 when, although the movements were not impacted by COVID-19, the coverage had not been expanded towards the South, and FM was temporarily suspended in Somalia. **Arrivals to Yemen increased by 52%**, compared to November, though they still represent a decrease of 81% compared to December 2019. A significant proportion of movements tracked along this network consisted of movements within the country (21%). Overall, 3,278 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is slightly higher than the 2,860 tracked in November as borders remained open, and migration continued to increase. Similarly, 6,593 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. In Yemen, 2,035 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (502) and Somalia (1,533) were tracked during this month.

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health (EVD) Context

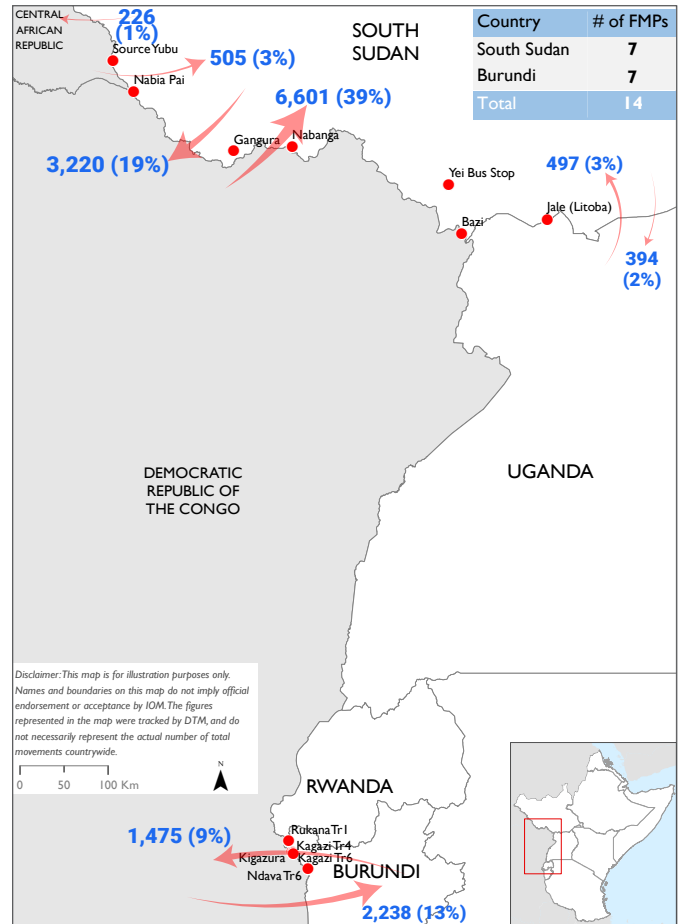
Total movements observed: **16,718** through **14 FMPs** *

Movements:

- Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: **59%**
- Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi: **22%**
- Between Uganda and South Sudan: **5%**
- Between the Central African Republic and South Sudan: **3%**

The movements tracked in December represent an increase of 21% compared to November following the increase of movements due to the easing of the travel restrictions; however, this still represents a significant reduction of 90% 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 (32%), followed by migration for economic reasons (20%), though 45% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 3% were intending to travel for more than six months. A further 16% were visits related to medical care, which is slightly less than the 17% in the previous month. Male adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (44%), while adult females made up 35% of total movements, and female children were 11%, with the remaining 10% being male children; 9% migrants were children under the age of five, another 9% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 0.2% were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). The average daily movements in December were 539, which is an increase of 17% compared to November, though 90% less than average daily movements tracked in March 2020.



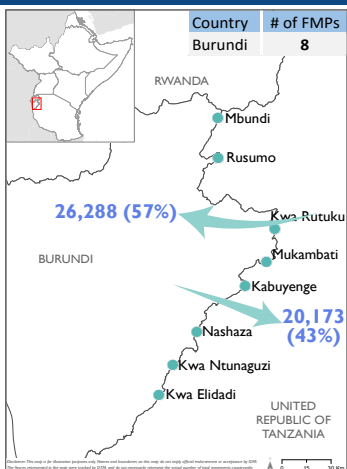
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **46,572** through **8 FMPs** *

The movements tracked in December represent a 1% increase compared to November, and are around 9% higher than the movements tracked in March, as operations resume back to normal. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (73%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (27%), and less than 1 per cent other nationalities. Most were reportedly moving for economic reasons (60%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (74%), or within a week (14%), while only 8% were travelling for six months or longer.

In terms of gender distribution, 43% were adult males, 31% adult females, 14% female children, and 12% male children. Of the total, 9% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 9% were children under five, and 2% were UMCs.

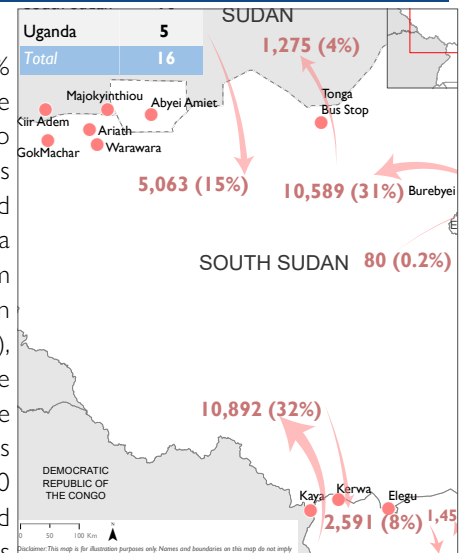
Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on boats (56%) or on foot (35%) with another 9% on bikes and motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.



South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **38,314** through **16 FMPs** *

The movements tracked in South Sudan during December (33,685) represent an increase of almost 50% compared to November, and are 7% more than the movements tracked in March as movements are once again relaxed due to the COVID-19 outbreak. A large proportion of the movements were attributed to the new FMP along the border with Ethiopia that is largely tracking movements of Ethiopian nationals travelling to South Sudan. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda (33%), or Ethiopia (31%), and most were intended towards South Sudan (84%) and Uganda (8%). Around 18% of all movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Ethiopia (87%), while around 3% were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly to Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan. The most prominent reason for movements was return to habitual residence (62%), followed by economic reasons (20%), though 80% of these were for a duration of less than a week, while 2% of migrants were travelling for health reasons. Most migrants were adult males (47%), while 26% were adult females, 15% were female children, and 13% were male children. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (83%), while 9% were Ugandans, and 7% were Kenyans. Additionally, 4,390 movements were tracked through four new FMPs established along the border between Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania; most of the movements were between the two neighbouring countries



* 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%.