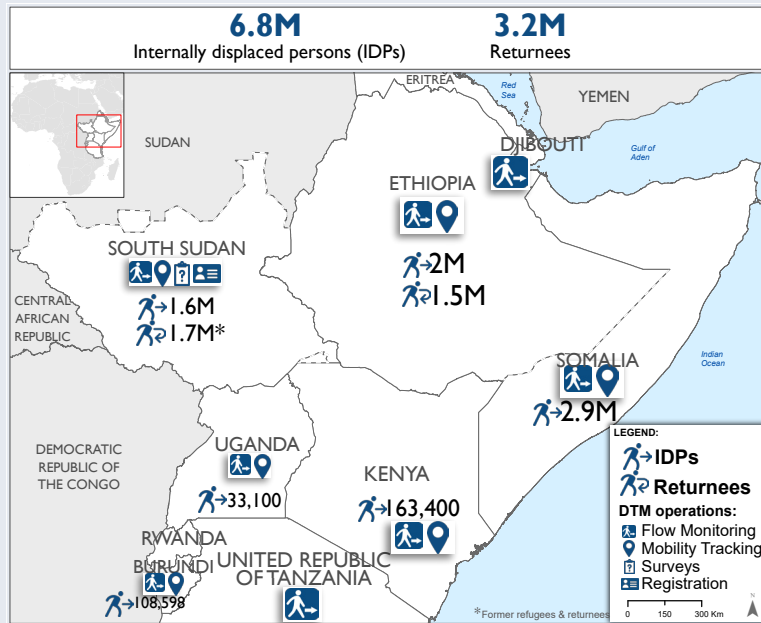


DTM Overview

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 March 2021, DTM in the region tracked 6.8M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 3.2M 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 24 (January 2021), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 9 (September 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 60 (February 2021). 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 endorsed by the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) on behalf of the government as of March 2021.

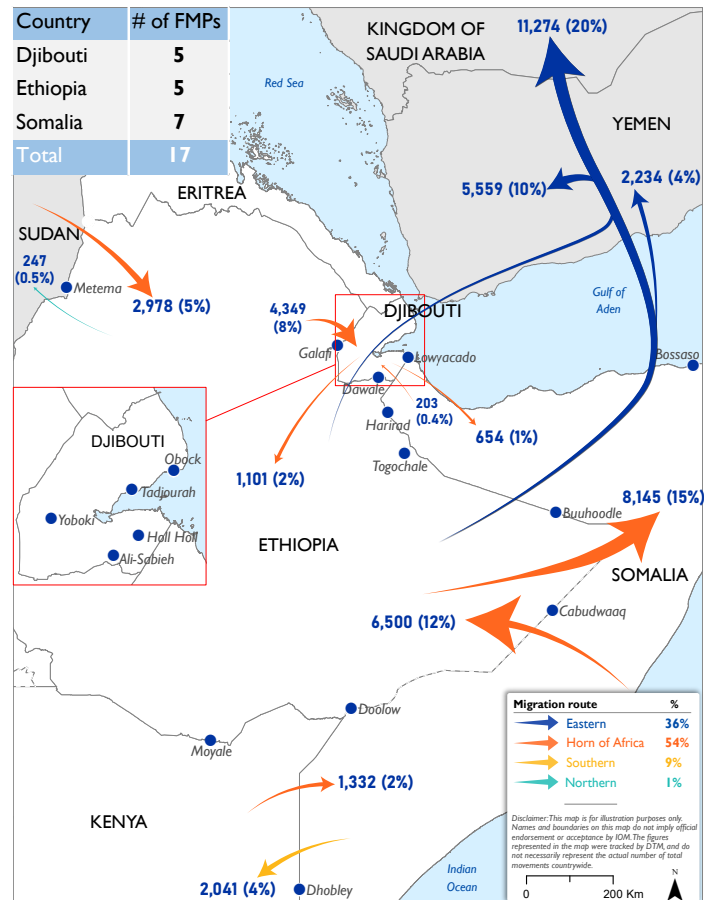


Flow Monitoring Overview

Flow Monitoring (FM) is operational in six countries, through 44 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 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. Additionally, internal movements within the country, mainly in South Sudan, are also monitored through nine FMPs established at key transit locations. FM operations in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania were halted at the end of 2020, with the closure of FMPs in both countries, thus reducing the coverage along the Southern Route; the Northern Route continues to be under-represented due to lack of geographical coverage. The following sections will present findings across these FM networks for March 2021.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **55,091** through **17 FMPs** *



Eastern Route (36%)

- Towards Saudi Arabia: 56%
- Towards Yemen: 39%

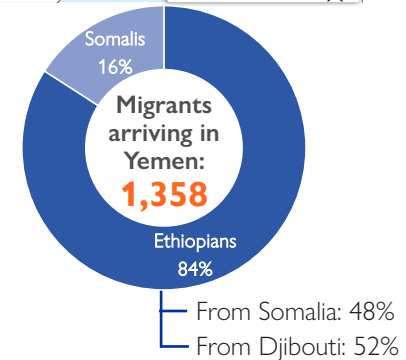
Horn of Africa Route (54%)

- Towards Ethiopia: 46%
- Towards Somalia: 38%

Southern Route (9%)

- Towards Kenya: 82%
- Towards South Africa: 14%

Northern Route (1%)



There was a **13% increase in overall movements** in March 2021 compared to February 2021; overall movements are also 15% higher than March of 2020 when COVID-19 mobility restrictions were put in place in the region. **Arrivals to Yemen increased by 8%**, compared to February 2021, though they still represent a decrease of 81% compared to February 2020. A small proportion of movements tracked along this network consisted of movements within the countries (2%). Overall, 7,742 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is 14% lower than the 9,000 tracked in February 2021, though borders remained open and migration continued to increase. Similarly, 2,970 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. In Yemen, 1,358 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (705) and Somalia (650) were tracked during this month; this is a reversal from previous months when the majority of entering migrants were travelling from Somalia.

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health Context

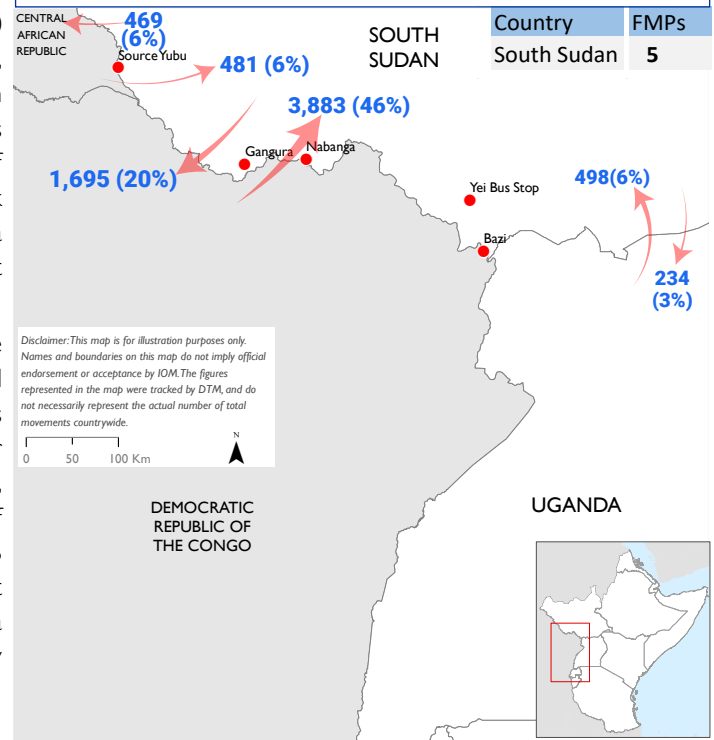
Total movements observed: **8,492** through **5 FMPs****

The movements tracked in February represent a decrease of 23% compared to February 2021, when 11,080 movements were tracked in South Sudan. Although an increase in movement was observed during the latter part of 2020 following the slight relaxation of mobility restrictions, this decrease, however, is representative of the halting of operations in Burundi, along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania, and the decrease in the number of FMPs in South Sudan. These movements also represent a significant reduction of 95% compared to March 2020, before the COVID-19 outbreak. This network remains in place to monitor movements in the wake of any possible Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreaks, as well as to monitor movements in the post COVID-19 era.

Many migrants were migrating for economic reasons (25%) though 64% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 11% were intending to travel for more than three months. An additional 25% of movements were returns to habitual residence (25%), followed by medical visits (17%), which is similar to the previous month. In terms of gender distribution, 43% were male adults, 37% adult females, 12% were female children, and 10% were male children. Of the total, 10% migrants were children under the age of five, and another 9% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 0.1% were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). The average daily movements in March were 283, which is a decrease of 28% compared to February 2021, and 95% less than average daily movements tracked in March 2020.

Movements between:

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: **66%**
- The Central African Republic and South Sudan: **11%**
- Uganda and South Sudan: **9%**



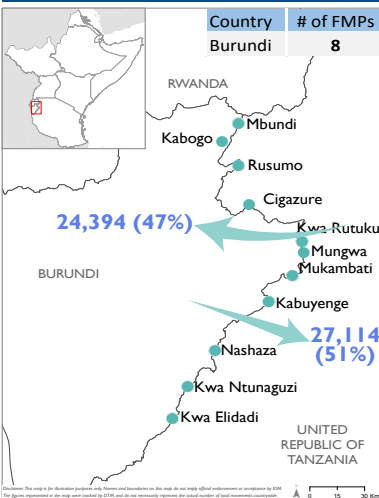
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **53,432** through **11 FMPs****

The movements tracked in March represent a 29% increase compared to February, and are 25% more than the movements tracked in March 2020. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (91%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (9%) and other countries (<1%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (68%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (72%), or within a week (6%), while only 1% were travelling for three months or longer.

In terms of gender distribution, 38% were adult males, 37% adult females, 14% female children, and 11% male children. Of the total, 10% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 10% were children under five, and 2% were UMCs.

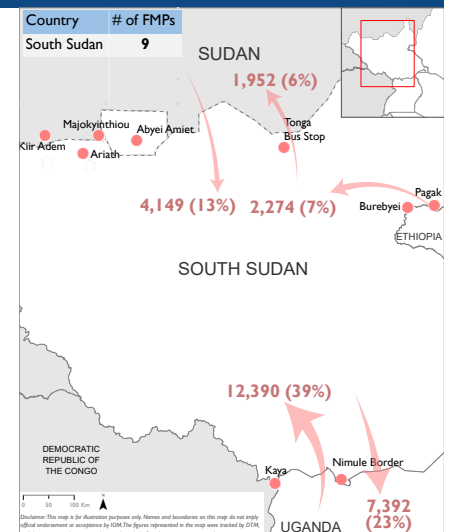
Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling by foot (75%) or on boats (12%) with another 9% on bikes, 4% on motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.



South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **31,862** through **11 FMPs***

The movements tracked in March represent an increase of approximately 13% compared to February 2021, and are 1% more than the movements tracked in March 2020. The movements from Ethiopia to South Sudan increased to 2,274 from 2,148 in February. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda (40%), or South Sudan (35%), and most were intended towards South Sudan (63%) and Uganda (23%), with 6% towards Sudan. Around 12% of all movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Ethiopia (52%) and Uganda (43%), while around 4% were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly to Ethiopia (45%) and Uganda (44%). The most prominent reasons for movements were economic (28%), though 87% were for a week or less, and only 4% were for three months or more. This was followed by family visits (25%), and return to habitual residence (19%), and travel for health reasons (13%). Most migrants were adult males (52%), while 26% were adult females, 13% were female children, and 9% were male children; Overall, 36% were children under the age of five, 31% were pregnant/lactating women, and 6% were UMCs. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (85%), while 5% were Ugandans and Kenyans respectively.



* Note: Internal movements not included.

** Smaller movements not mapped

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded up to the nearest per cent, so they may not add up to 100%.