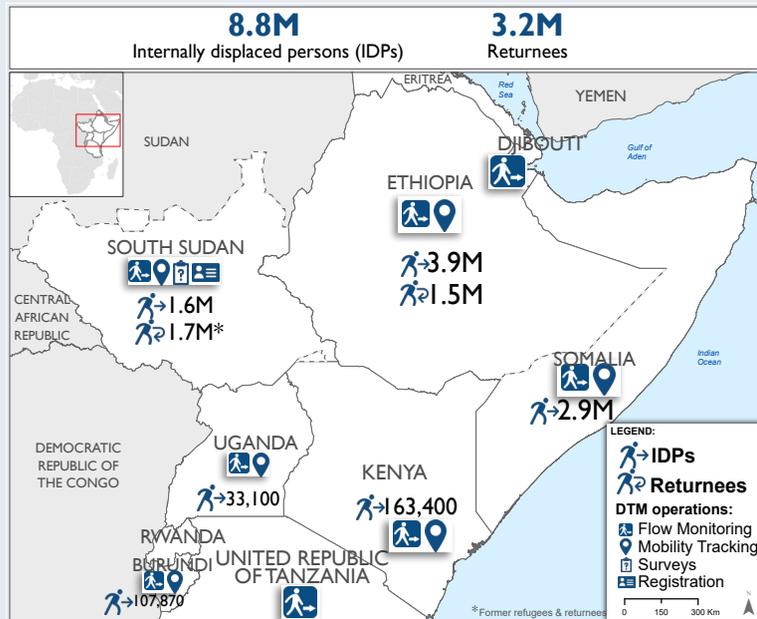


DTM Overview

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 2021, DTM in the region tracked 8.8M 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 25 (April 2021), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 9 (September 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 62 (April 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.

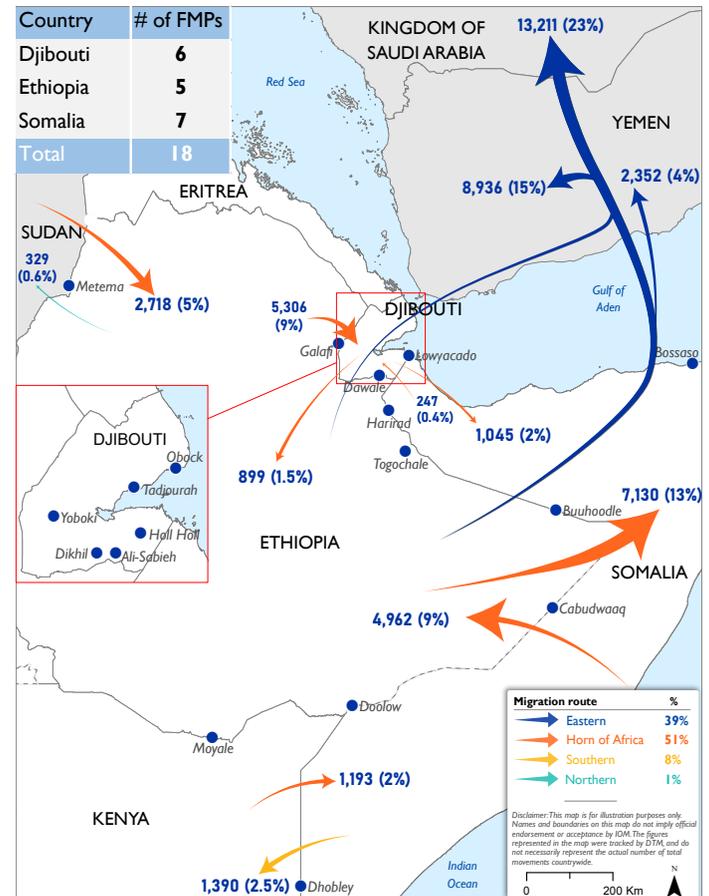


Flow Monitoring Overview

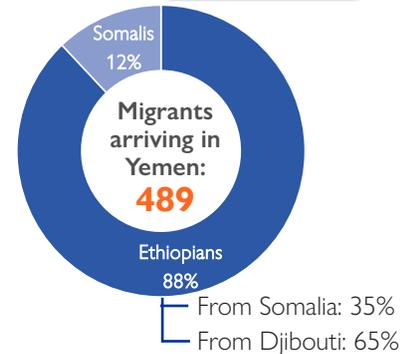
Flow Monitoring (FM) is operational in six countries, through 37 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. FMPs established at key areas of high mobility monitor different kinds of movements, including movements along the four main migration 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 ten 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 May 2021.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **58,304** through **18 FMPs***



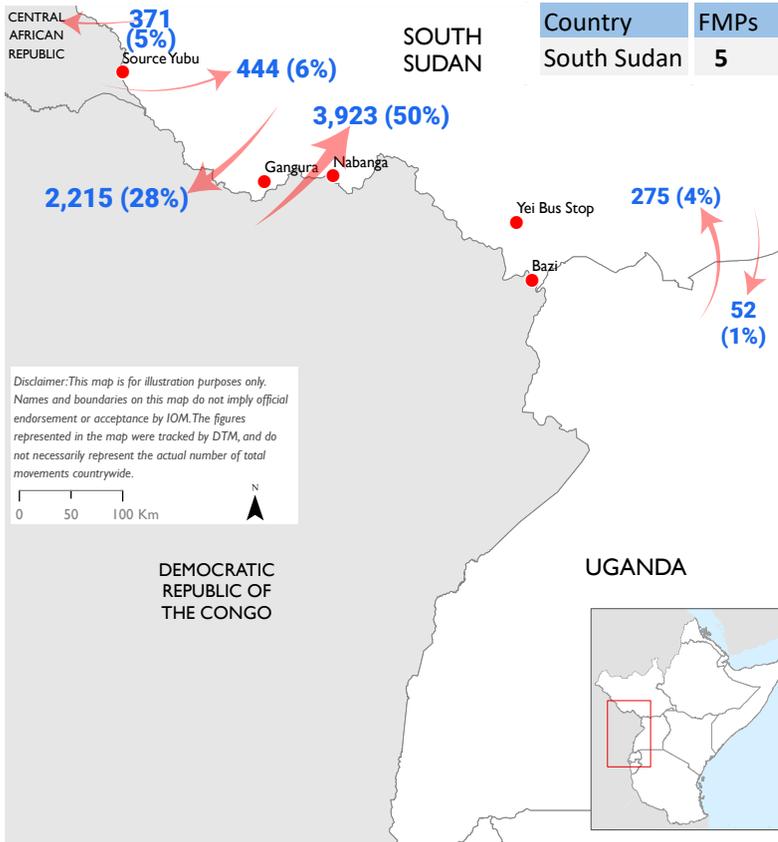
- Eastern Route (41%)**
 - Towards Saudi Arabia: 51%
 - Towards Yemen: 43%
- Horn of Africa Route (50%)**
 - Towards Ethiopia: 37%
 - Towards Somalia: 36%
- Southern Route (8%)**
 - Towards Kenya: 78%
 - Towards South Africa: 16%
- Northern Route (1%)**



There was a **6% increase in overall movements** in May 2021 compared to April 2021; overall movements are also more than twice as those tracked in May 2020 when the COVID-19 mobility restrictions were still in place in the region. **Arrivals to Yemen decreased by 42%**, compared to April 2021, and still represent a decrease of 59% compared to May 2020. A small proportion of movements tracked along this network consisted of movements within the countries (4%). Overall, 6,188 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is 3% lower than the 6,406 tracked in April 2021; though borders remained open initially, towards the end of the month, some restrictions were reinstated as COVID-19 cases rose. Similarly, 2,493 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. In Yemen, 489 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (320) and Somalia (169) 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: **7,848** through **5 FMPs****



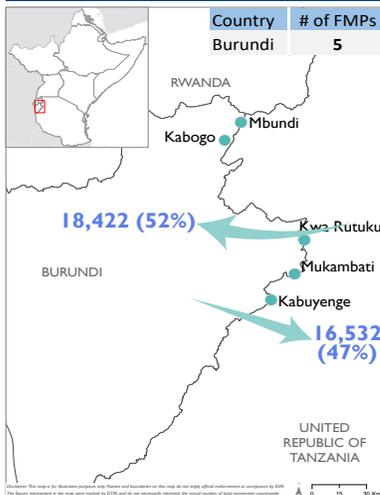
Movements between:

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: **78%**
- The Central African Republic and South Sudan: **10%**
- Uganda and South Sudan: **4%**

The movements tracked in May represent a decrease of 3% compared to April 2021, when 8,072 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. These movements also represent a significant reduction of 52% compared to May 2020, which was during the earlier months of the COVID-19 outbreak. This network remains in place to monitor movements in the wake of any health-related movements.

Many migrants were migrating to return to habitual residence (26%), while many were travelling for economic reasons (25%) though 57% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 7% were intending to travel for more than three months. An additional 18% of movements were for medical reasons, which is similar to the previous months. In terms of gender distribution, 42% were male adults, 29% adult females, 15% were female children, and 14% were male children. Of the total, 8% 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 May were 253, which is a decrease of 6% compared to April 2021, and 52% less than average daily movements tracked in May 2020.

Burundi Returns Network



Total movements observed: **35,079** through **5 FMPs****

The movements tracked in May represent a 10% increase compared to April, and are 111% more than the movements tracked in May 2020. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (88%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (12%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (69%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (68%), or within a week (12%), while only 1% were travelling for three months or longer. Of the remaining, 14% were returning to their habitual residences and 5% were visiting family, while only 2% were travelling for medical reasons.

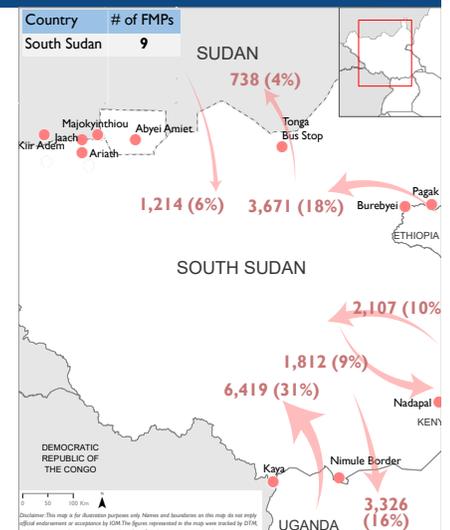
In terms of gender distribution, 40% were adult males, 36% adult females, 14% female children, and 10% male children. Of the total, 10% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 10% were children under five, and 2% were UMCs.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling by foot (83%) or on bikes (13%) with another 4% on motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.

South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **20,609** through **9 FMPs***

The movements tracked in May represent a decrease of approximately 13% compared to April 2021, and are 69% more than the movements tracked in May 2020. The movements from Ethiopia to South Sudan increased to 3,671 from 2,540 in April. Additionally, due to the operationalization of a new FMP along the border with Kenya, a total of 3,919 movements between South Sudan and Kenya were also tracked. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda (32%), or South Sudan (32%), and most were intended towards South Sudan (66%) and Uganda (16%), with 9% towards Kenya. Around 24% of all movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings (mostly from Ethiopia with 68%), while around 7% were going to camps or camp-like settings (mostly to Kenya with 77%). The most prominent reasons for movements were economic (27%), though only 8% were for three months or more. This was followed by family visits (24%), and return to habitual residence (19%), while travel for health reasons was at 6%. Most migrants were adult males (45%), while 27% were adult females, 16% were female children, and 12% were male children. Overall, 41% of migrants were children under the age of five, 38% were pregnant/lactating women, and 69% were UMCs. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (82%), while 8% were Kenyans.



* 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%.