



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

MIGRATION FLOWS

In the Horn of Africa and the Arab Peninsula

June – August 2017

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

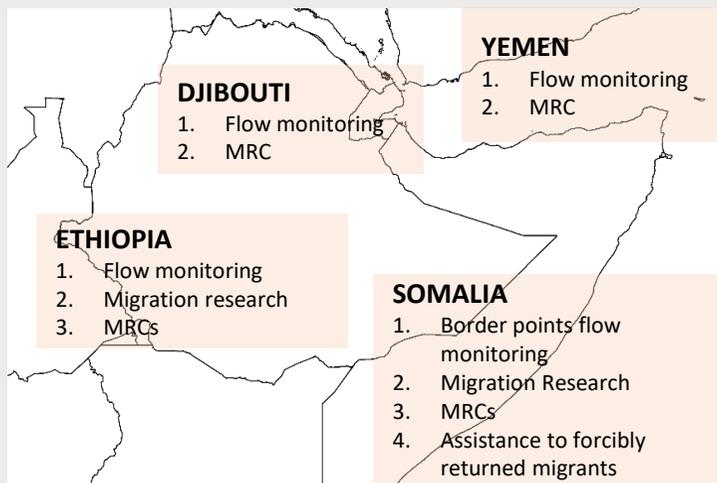
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Website: www.globaldtm.info

**DTM ACTIVITIES IN
THE REGION ARE
SUPPORTED BY:**



DATA COLLECTION ON MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA AND IN THE ARAB PENINSULA

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has established a range of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data collection activities in areas of significant migratory transit and displacement in the Horn of Africa and in the Arab Peninsula. Flow monitoring points (FMPs) are being established to collect data in order to provide a better understanding of intra and inter-regional migration patterns and trends. Additionally, IOM has established a network of Migration Response Centers (MRCs) along irregular migration corridors in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somaliland, and Puntland while supporting similar initiatives in Sudan and Yemen. The purpose of the program is to assist stranded migrants and to build the capacity of governments to respond to the challenges of mixed migration, while providing insights into a better understanding of migrants’ intentions and needs. Finally, the analysis includes data collected through other IOM programs, namely assistance to humanitarian evacuations and to forced returns. The narrative and map on this page provide details for ongoing data collection activities for period of June – July 2017. To be noted that in the case of MRCs this report refers to number of “contacts” made with migrants instead of the number of migrants as migrants may be assisted multiple times.



Yemen: A total of 66,554 migrants were identified through migrants’ presence and flow monitoring from June until July. This represents an increase of 1,450 individuals, or 4.5 per cent. At MRCs, 4,757 migrants were assisted. Male migrants make up 70,1% of migrants assessed through flow monitoring and 88.8% of contacts at MRCs. 88% of contacts at MRCs are made with Ethiopians and the remaining 12% with Somali. **More information on pages 6-8.**

Djibouti: Djibouti is a major transit country for migrants going to Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and returning mainly to Ethiopia and Somalia. From June to August, a total of 7,805 individuals were identified at FMPs, of which 99.58% were Ethiopians and 0.42% Somali and Eritreans. 293 contacts were made with migrants at MRCs of which 90.4% were with male migrants. 97% were Ethiopians, 3% were Sudanese.

More information on pages 9-11.

Somalia: Somalia is a major country of origin for mixed migration in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Here, IOM is directly collecting information on mixed migration through several activities. Flow monitoring activities identified 3,507 entries and 7,571 exits from Somalia during the reporting period. Further, during the reporting period 6,658 contacts were registered at MRCs in Somalia and 5,987 Somali were deported back to Somalia from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. **More information on pages 12-15.**

Ethiopia: In addition to assessing internal displacement and IDP needs, IOM is in the process of setting up 10 flow monitoring points in areas of high mobility in Ethiopia. Further, 64 migrants were assisted at MRCs. Contacts at MRCs were with Ethiopians intending to migrate to Saudi Arabia (22%), Sudan (23%), and Europe (48%). **More information on page 16-17.**



LEGEND	
Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)	Migration Response Centres (MRCs)
Planned FMPs	Planned MRCs
Open FMPs	Open MRCs

Flow Monitoring Points and Migration Response Centers in the Horn of Africa and in the Arab Peninsula

1: 13,500,000

1cm = 135 km



DISCLAIMER: The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official acceptance or endorsement by IOM.

Sources of data: IOM, ESRI and GADM

Map developed on 15.10.2017
www.iom.int

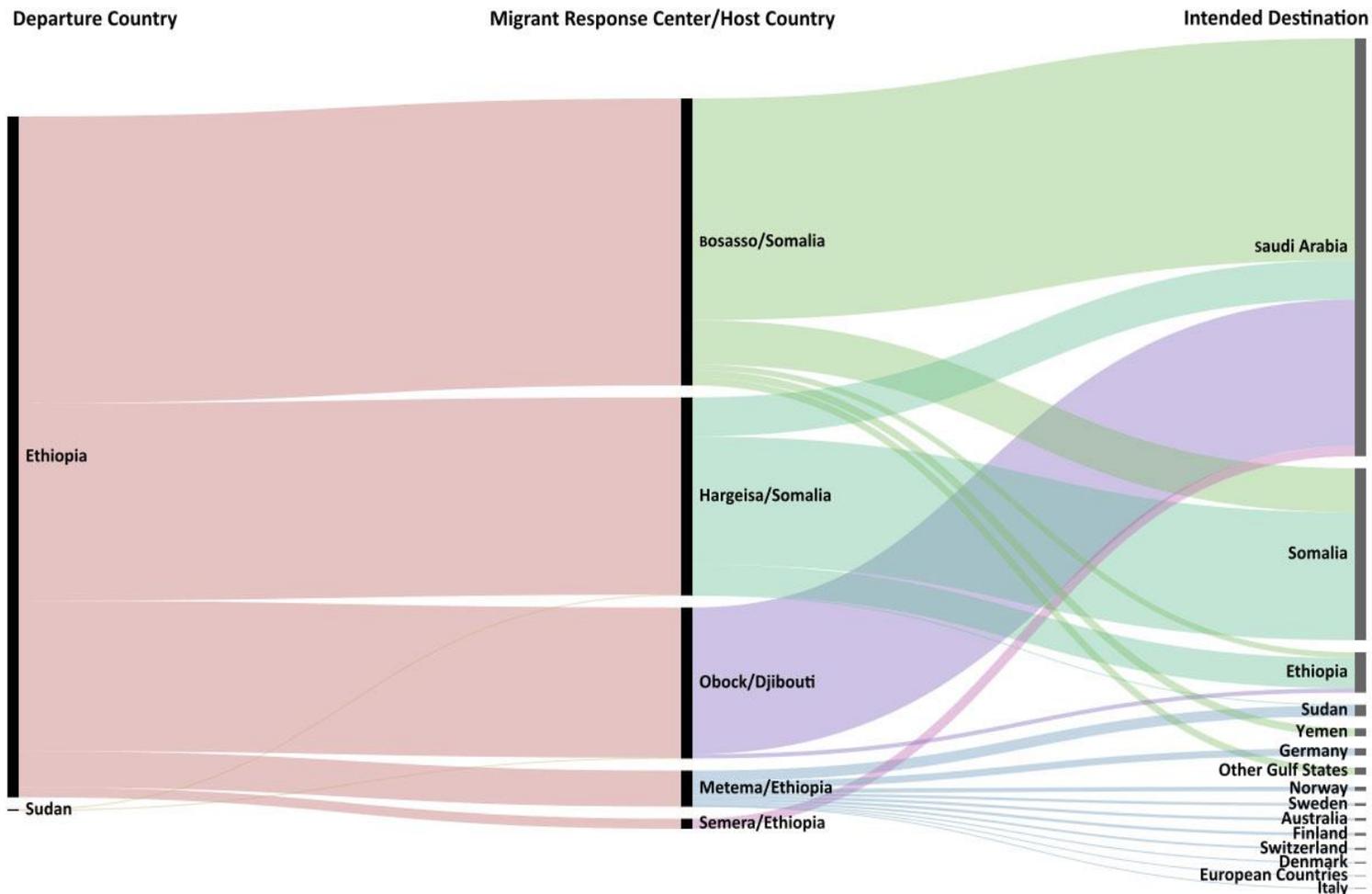


INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (month, year), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

MIGRANTS ASSISTED AT MIGRATION RESPONSE CENTERS IN ETHIOPIA, DJIBOUTI AND SOMALIA BETWEEN JUNE AND AUGUST 2017



Regional Flows

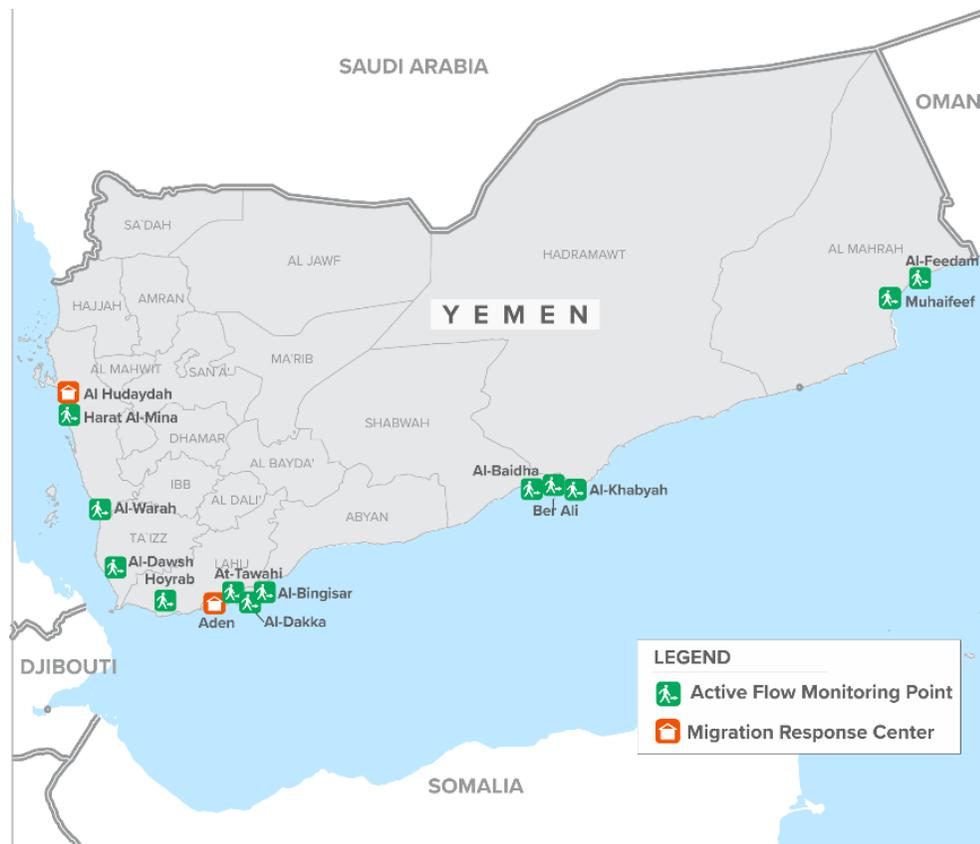
Migration Response Centers (MRCs) are centers that are either managed by National Governments with the support of IOM and its donors, or directly managed by IOM, in which migrants can receive assistance including support for voluntary return. The 5 MRCs (two in Somalia, one in Djibouti and two in Ethiopia) have had 944 contacts with migrants during the reporting period. Migrants who seek assistance are registered and provided with services such as shelter, food and water, medical care and return support. The flow graph on the left shows that of the 944 contact, 99.8 per cent are Ethiopians and 0.2 per cent are Sudanese. For 61 per cent the intended destination is Saudi Arabia while 25 per cent were aiming to reach Somalia.

OVERVIEW OF CONTEXT AND ANALYSIS

The ongoing migration crisis in Yemen is characterized by conflict and natural disaster induced large-scale displacement, as well as complex external migration flows and mobility patterns. Since the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, the humanitarian situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate. Years of poverty, underdevelopment, environmental decline, intermittent conflict, and weak rule of law – including widespread violations of human rights – have contributed to over five years of crisis. In addition to this, since April of this year, Yemen has been facing the "world's worst cholera outbreak" (World Health Organization, 2017).

DTM in Yemen was launched in April 2015 in an effort to better inform the humanitarian community about the location and needs of the displaced populations. By the end of 2016, IOM began to monitor Migrants' Presence to account for migrant stock in country as well as Flow Monitoring (FM) in order to inform about human mobility of other countries' nationals to ensure that migrants would be factored into humanitarian response. Data for Yemen in the reporting period was only collected in June and July as activities in August were paused to review the methodologies. In addition to DTM and MRC activities, IOM Yemen is also supporting the humanitarian evacuation of third country nationals.

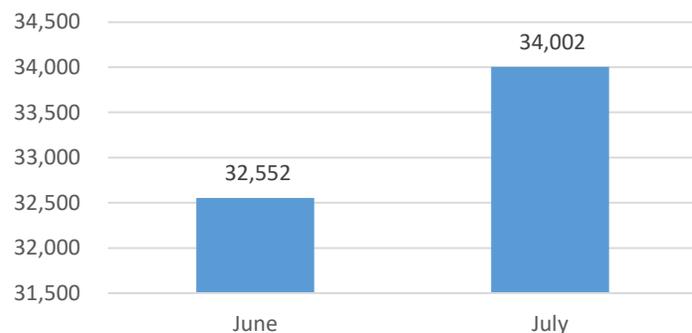
**66,554 MIGRANTS AT FMPs and
3,800 CONTACTS ASSISTED AT MRP AND THROUGH MOBILE
CLINICS**



Totals and Trends

A total of 32,552 migrants were identified in June and 34,002 migrants were identified in July. The number of migrants observed in Yemen increased by 1,450 persons, or 4.5 per cent, between June and July.

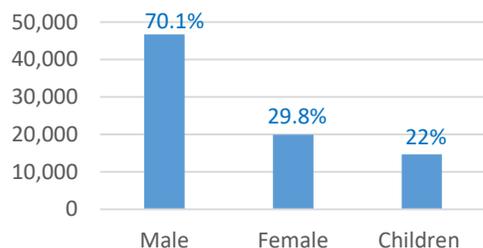
TOTAL MIGRANT POPULATION IDENTIFIED AT FMPS



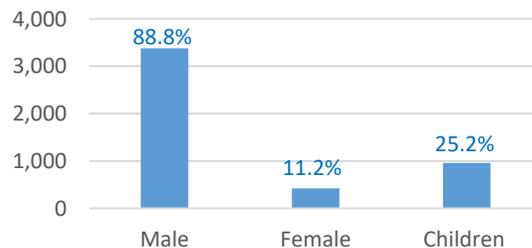
Age and sex distribution

- Approximately 83% of identified migrants was male
- 20% of contacts assisted at MRCs between June and August and 18% of people identified at FMPS in June and July were minors

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AT FMPS



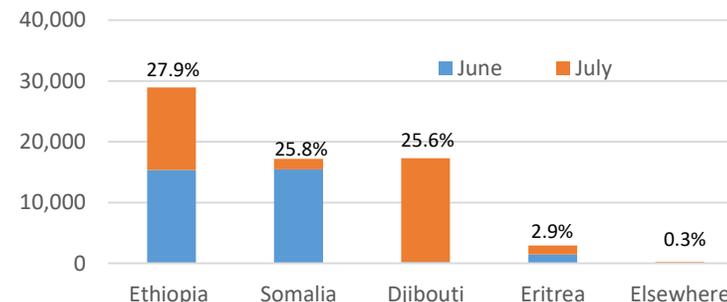
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACTS AT MRCs



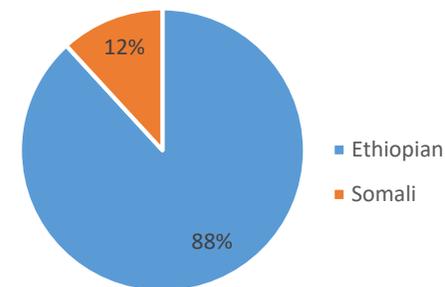
Nationalities

Combining the numbers from June and July, the majority of the identified migrant population at FMPS were Ethiopian nationals (28,924 or 43.5%), followed by Somali nationals (17,191 or 26%). This mirrors the most common nationalities of the identified mobile population in Yemen since the first pilot assessment in January, with the exception of July, when Ethiopian nationals were the second most commonly identified nationality. At MRCs, 88 per cent of the identified persons were Ethiopian and 12 per cent were Somali nationals.

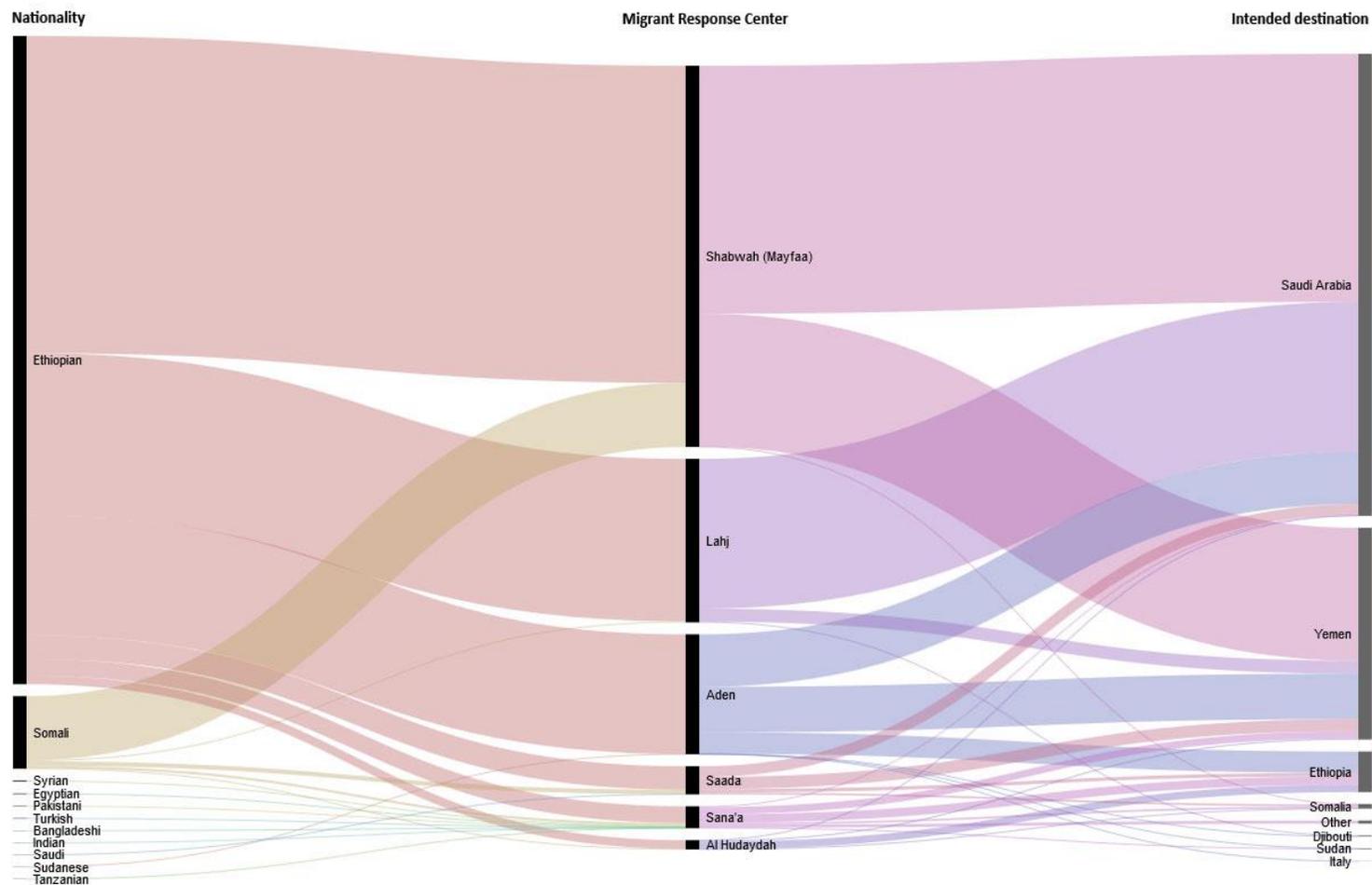
NATIONALITIES PASSING THROUGH FMPS



NATIONALITIES OF CONTACTS RECORDED AT MRCs



CONTACTS AT MIGRATION RESPONSE CENTERS IN YEMEN BETWEEN JUNE AND AUGUST 2017



Migrants in Yemen

In Yemen, IOM is operating Migrant Response Points (equivalent to Migrant Response Centers in the Horn of Africa) in Aden and in Al Hudaydah. In Sana'a, IOM provides services to migrants in foster families and immigration centers. Lastly, it assists migrants in need through mobile clinics in Shabwah (Mayfaa), Lahj (Khor Omeira, Qa'wa, Ras Al Arah), and Aden (Ras Emran).

Data collected through these programs between June and August show that 68 per cent of Ethiopian contacts identified intend to travel to Saudi Arabia, 26 per cent intend to stay in Yemen and 5 per cent intend to return to Ethiopia. Of the Somali nationals identified 57 per cent intended to travel to Yemen, 41 per cent were traveling to Saudi Arabia, and 2.7 per cent intended to travel to Somalia.

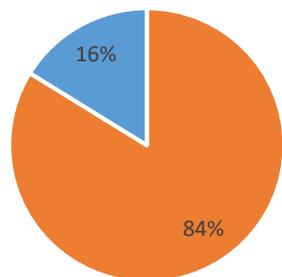
Humanitarian Evacuations for Migrants Caught in Crisis

With the crisis in Yemen, IOM has implemented humanitarian evacuation assistance to support 2,157 migrants who wanted to return to their country of origin. Between June and August 2017, IOM supported the evacuation of 377 individuals. These included 51 medical cases.

The majority of the population (84%) were Somalis and the rest (16%) were Ethiopians. 61% of the evacuated migrants were male and 39% were female. The large majority of evacuations (84%) took place by boat from Aden to Berbera, while 61 persons (16%) were transported by land and sea from Hodidah (Yemen) to Obock (Djibouti)

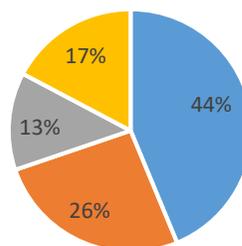


**NATIONALITIES OF EVACUEES
(JUNE — AUGUST 2017)**



■ Somalis ■ Ethiopians

**AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF
EVACUEES (JUN — AUG 2017)**



■ Adult Male ■ Adult Female
■ Female Child ■ Male Child

RETURN OF EVACUEES FROM YEMEN (JUNE — AUGUST 2017)

Travelled from	# Persons	Travelled to
Hodidah (Yemen)	61	Obock (Djibouti)
Aden (Yemen)	316	Berbera (Yemen)

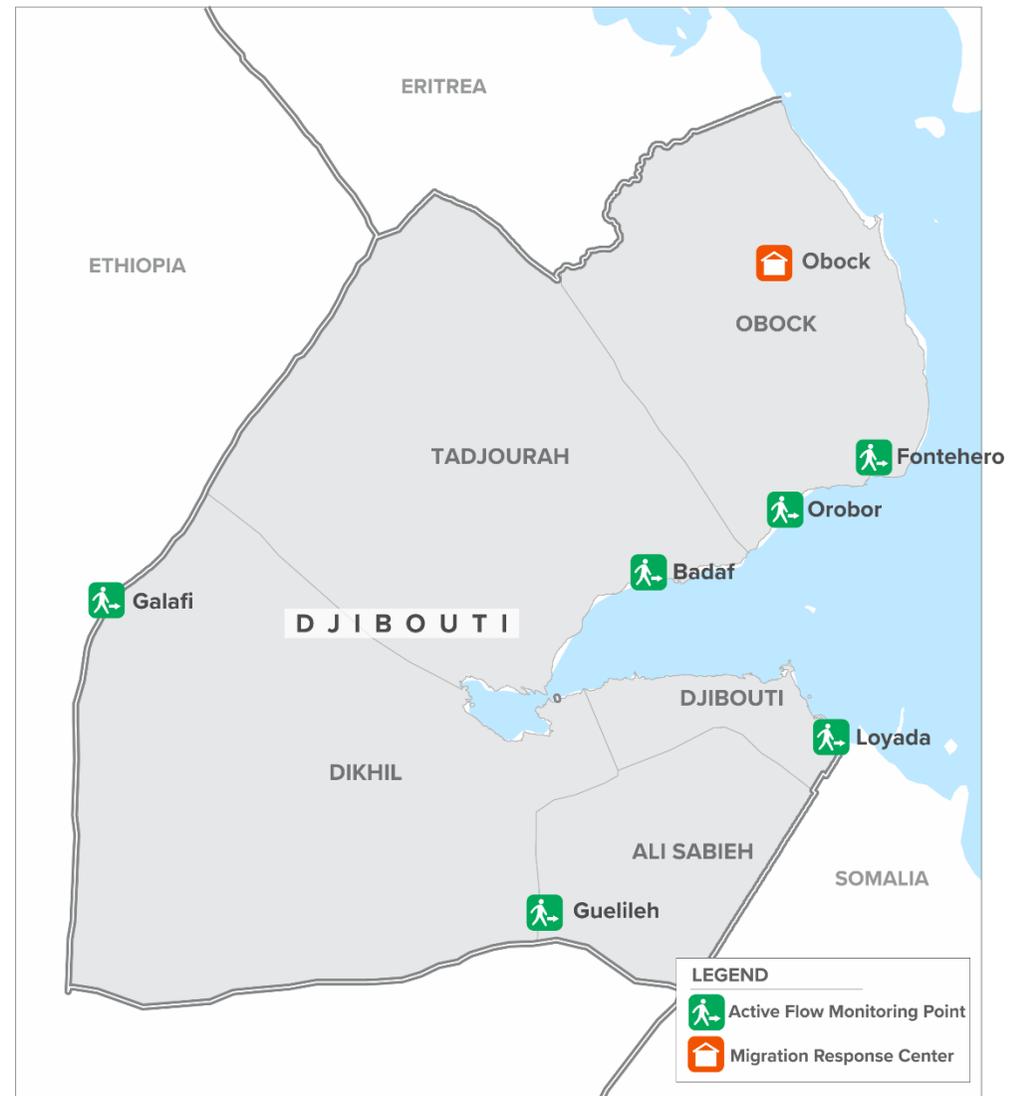
Djibouti is a major transit country for migrants going to Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and returning mainly to Ethiopia and Somalia. Here, IOM works in collaboration with the government to better understand migration flows and migrants' profiles of people transiting through the Country and to provide assistance. Direct data collection on migration is undertaken through:

Flow Monitoring: Since May 2017 and in close collaboration with the National Police, IOM has established flow monitoring points (FMPs) in the locations of Loyada, Guelilé, Galafi, Tadjoura town, Orobor and Obock town located in the regions of Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah and Obock. Here, enumerators collect information on migrants through the mobile application Kobo. In the reporting period, 75% of migrants identified at FMPs were directed towards Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

Migration Response Center (MRCs): IOM, in collaboration with the Djiboutian authorities, is operating the MRC in Obock, which is a key transit town for migrants who wish to migrate towards Yemen or who are voluntarily wishing to return from Saudi Arabia or Yemen. From June to August IOM has screened and assisted 209 contacts.



© IOM 2017 (Photos: Natalie Oren)

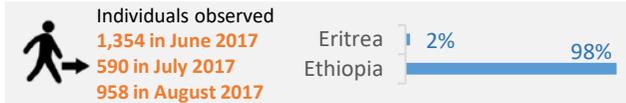


TRANSITS THROUGH DJIBOUTI TO YEMEN OR SAUDI ARABIA

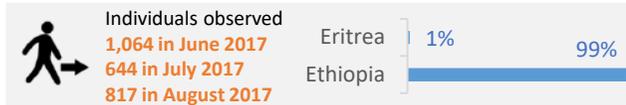
ENTRIES TO YEMEN

LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED MIGRANTS IN GOVERNORATES OF YEMEN (JULY 2017)

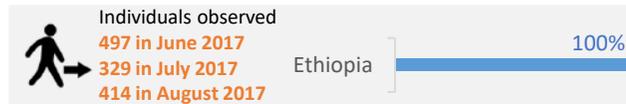
1 FONTEHEROU: 2,902 INDIVIDUALS



2 OROBOR: 2,525 INDIVIDUALS

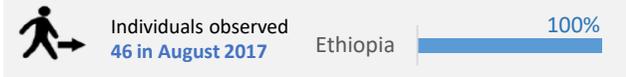


3 BADAF/ESCALE: 1,240 INDIVIDUALS

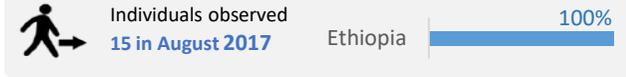


ENTRIES TO DJIBOUTI FROM ETHIOPIA AND SOMALIA

4 GALAFI: 46 INDIVIDUALS IN AUGUST



5 LOYADA: 15 INDIVIDUALS IN AUGUST



6 GUELILE: 1,077 INDIVIDUALS

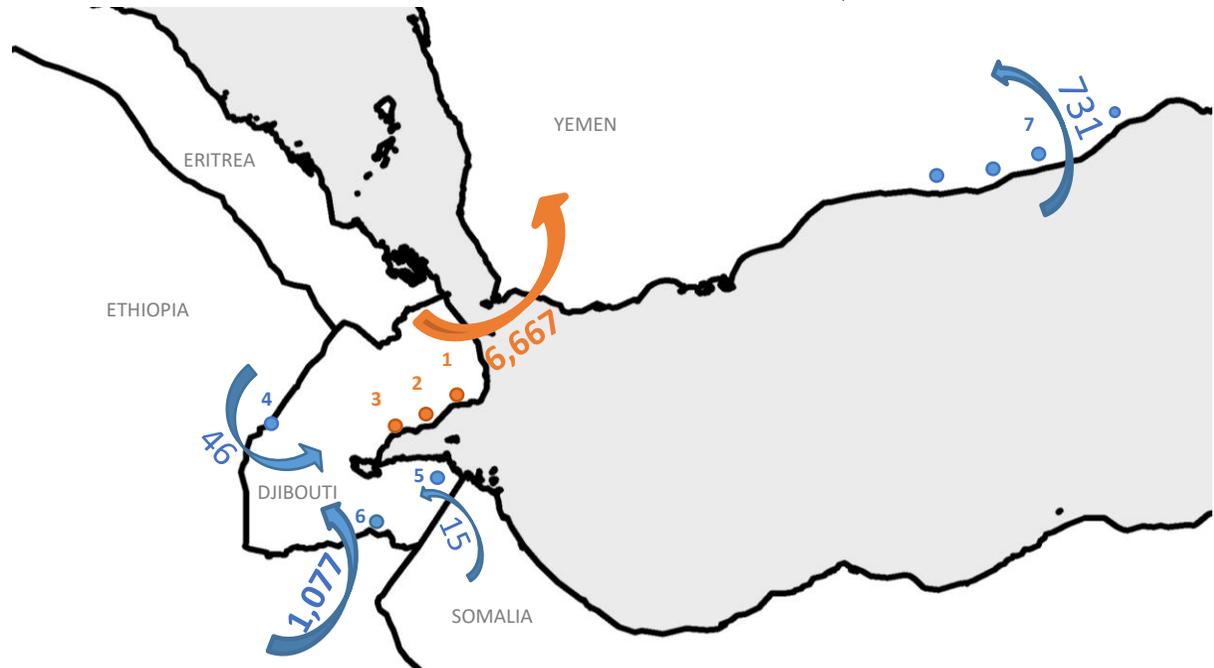
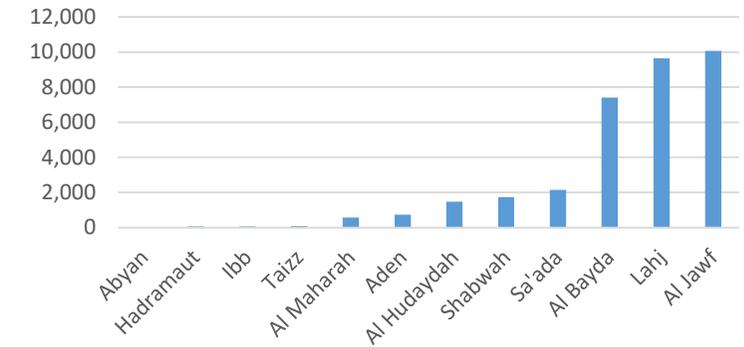


7 HADRAMAUT AND SHABWAH: 731 INDIVIDUALS IN JULY



MIGRANT PRESENCE IN YEMEN

66,554 migrants identified in June and July 2017

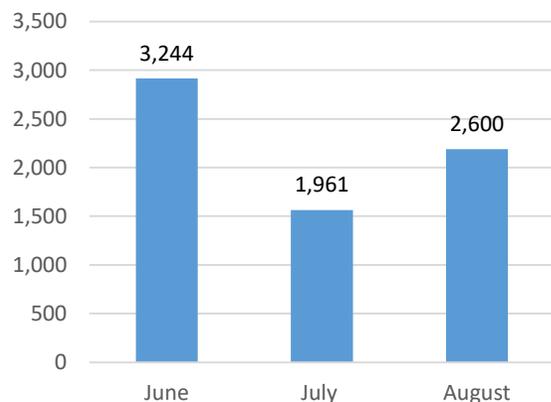


The total migrant population passing through flow monitoring points (FMPs) decreased by 39.5 per cent from June to July and increased by 32.6 per cent in August. The majority of individuals passing through FMPs and identified at migrant resource centres (MRCs) were male Ethiopians.

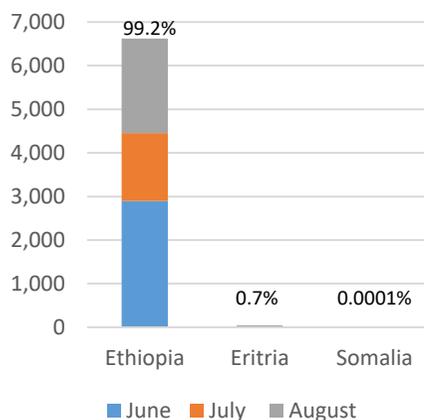
According to data collected at MRCs, most migrants present in Djibouti were traveling to Saudi Arabia. However, at MRC's Ethiopian contacts were aiming at returning to Ethiopia. Overall, from June to August the number of migrants identified across FMPs in Djibouti decreased.

7,805 MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED AT FMPs

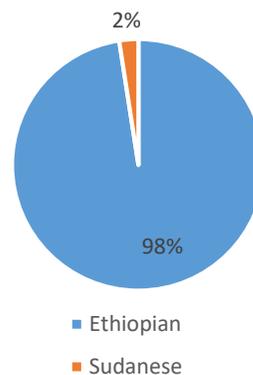
TOTAL MIGRANT POPULATION IDENTIFIED AT FMPs (JUNE – AUGUST)



NATIONALITIES PASSING THROUGH FMPs (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)



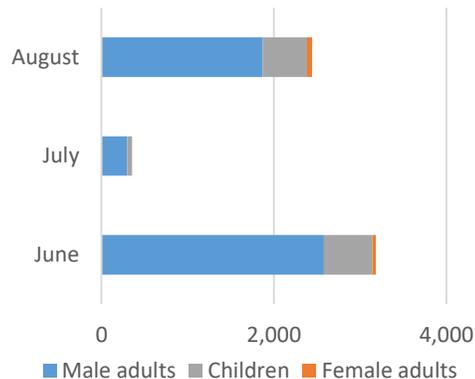
NATIONALITIES AT MRCs (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)



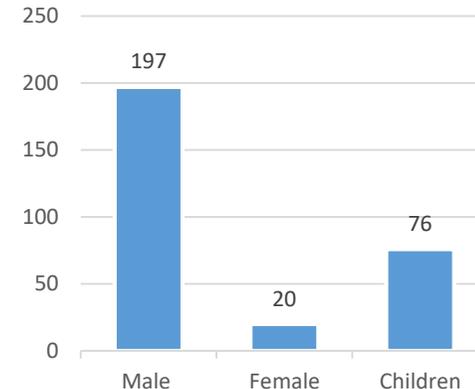
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION MRCs

Traveling From		Traveling To	
Country	# Persons	Country	# Persons
Ethiopia	190	Ethiopia	5
		Saudi Arabia	208
Yemen	7	Saudi Arabia	1
		Sudan	6

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AT FMPs



AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACTS AT MRCs



OVERVIEW OF TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

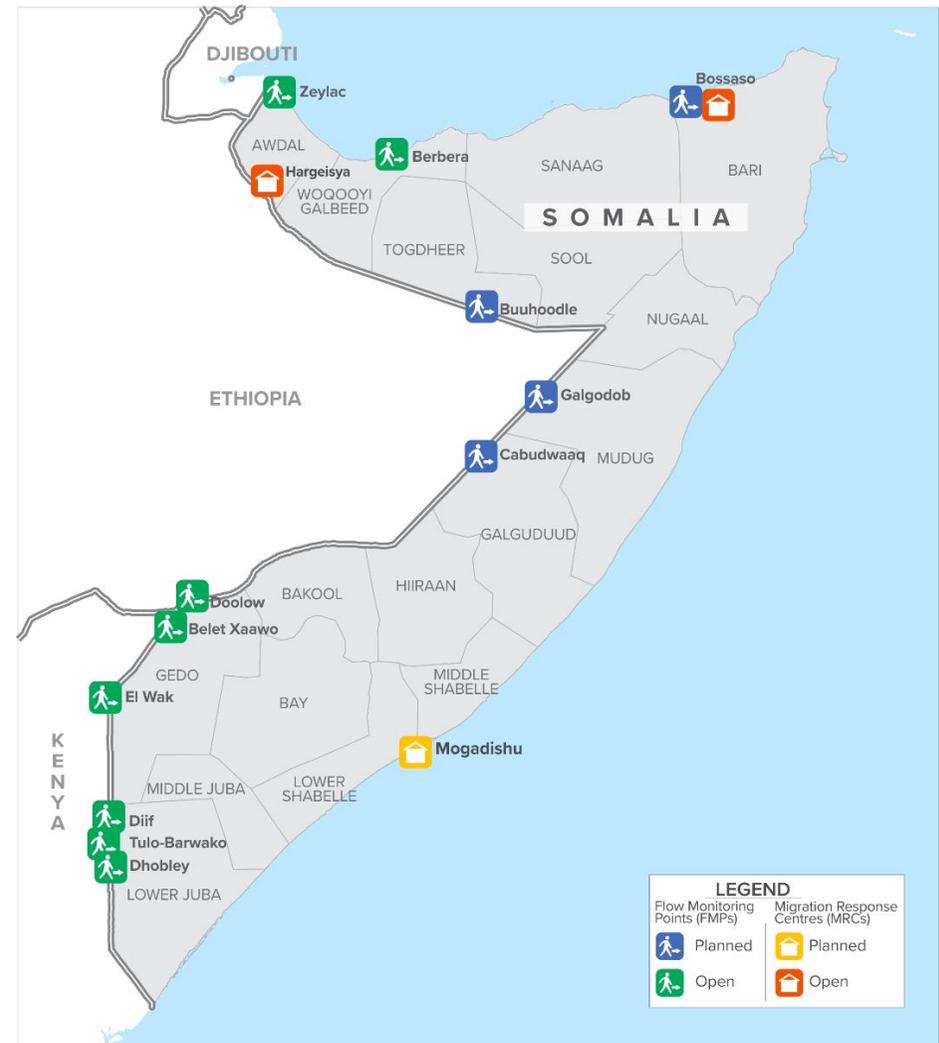
Somalia is a major country of origin for mixed migration in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Here, IOM is directly collecting information on mixed migration through several activities: Flow Monitoring, Migration Response Centers, assistance to Somali migrants who forcibly returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The map on the right indicates the location of flow monitoring points and migrant resource centres where data was collected.

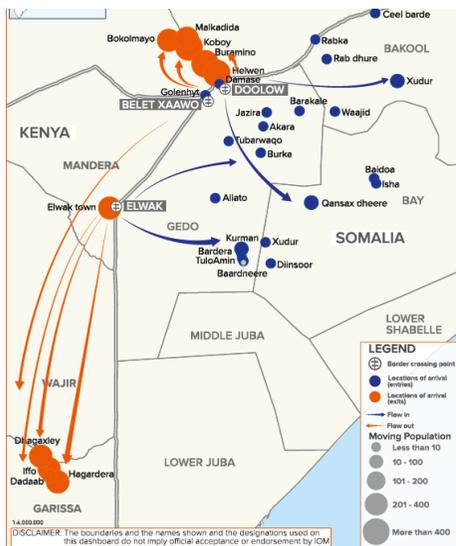
Flow Monitoring: Flow monitoring activities identified 3,507 entries into Somalia and 7,571 exits from Somalia during the reporting period. From June to August DTM flow monitoring in Somalia covered a wide range of locations. In July flow monitoring activities were expanded to include additional locations. These additional FMPs were comprised of border points in Lower Juba (*Diif, Tulo Barwako and Dhobley*) and border points in Gedo (*Doolow, Belet Xaawo and Elwak*). In August DTM flow monitoring activities covered six border points including the newly assessed locations in July. Data was collected at: Doolow, Elwak and Belet Xaawo in Gedo region and Diff, Tulo Barwako and Dhobley in Lower Juba region. By deploying staff at the key border points, DTM conducted key informant interviews (KIIs) as well as head counts to register cross border flows.

Migration Response Centres: During the reporting period 6,658 individuals were assisted at MRCs in Somalia. Contact with the majority of individuals at MRCs was with Somali nationals traveling from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Somalia. These were 5,987 forced returns, who were assisted. The second largest nationality of contacts at MRCs was Ethiopian nationals traveling to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (361 individuals).

Assistance to Forcibly Returned Migrants: Between June and August 5,987 Somali were deported from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia back to Somalia.

LOCATION OF FMPS AND MRCs IN SOMALIA (JUN — AUGUST 2017)



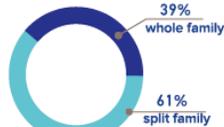


ELWAK, DOLOW, BELET XAAWO

ENTRIES | 484*

*people interviewed

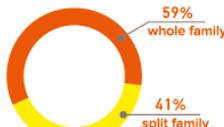
0-17	18-59	60+
25%	23%	1%
27%	22%	2%



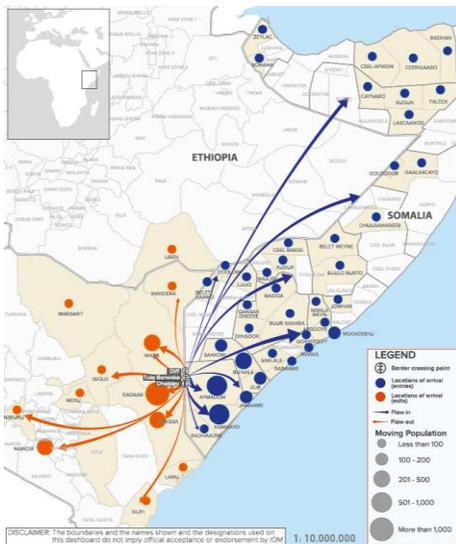
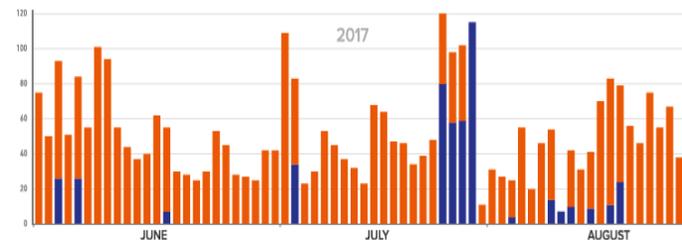
EXITS | 3,104*

*people interviewed

0-17	18-59	60+
26%	22%	2%
25%	22%	3%



TRENDS IN MIGRATION FLOWS, ELWAK DOLOW AND BELET XAAWO (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)

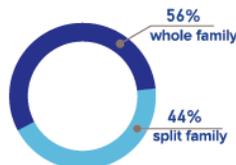


DIFF, DHOBLEY, TULO-BARWAKO

ENTRIES | 3,023*

*people interviewed

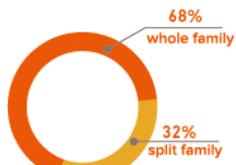
0-17	18-59	60+
21%	31%	0%
23%	24%	1%



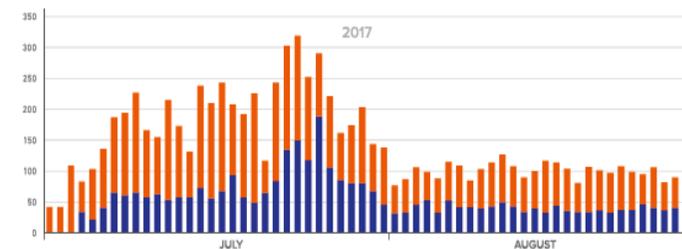
EXITS | 4,467*

*people interviewed

0-17	18-59	60+
22%	27%	1%
29%	21%	0%



TRENDS IN MIGRATION FLOWS, DIFF, DHOBLEY AND TULO-BARWAKO (JULY – AUGUST 2017)



JUNE

In June 2017, monitors at Doolow and El Wak saw a slight increase in households exiting Somalia into Ethiopia and Kenya as compared to May. There was a small increase in exits from Somalia, particularly through the Doolow border crossing. The most common destinations for those crossing into Ethiopia were listed as: Bokolmayo, Koboy, Buramino, Helawayn, Malkadida. The most common destinations for those crossing into Kenya were listed as: Hagardheere, Ifo, Dagahley, and Daadab.



© IOM 2017 (Photo by: Muse Mohammed)

JULY

In July 2017 there was a slight increase in the traffic observed through the Doolow, Belet Xaawo and Elwak border points in Gedo: The observed cross-border movement was predominantly comprised of outflows into Ethiopia and Kenya (74% exits and 26% entries).

All those who exited Somalia through Doolow and Belet Xaawo were destined for IDP camps located in the Dolo Ado district in Ethiopia. Of those who crossed through the Elwak border point, 70% (346 people) were entering Somalia, heading to the Baardheere and Ceel Waaq districts; 30% (131 people) were exiting Somalia into Kenya, on their way to refugee camps in the North-Eastern region of Kenya. Nine in every ten people crossing through these border points cited hunger as the driving force for their migration.

Dhobley and Tulo Barwako were the most frequently used border points in July. Over half (59%) of individuals identified at these border points exited Somalia into Kenya. Refugee camps in Dadaab area were the preferred destination for the majority (67%) of this moving population. Those entering Somalia were headed to the Lower Juba, Bay, Gedo, Middle Juba and Banadir regions. Three in every five people crossed the border in search of food.

AUGUST

A total of 2,823 people were recorded exiting Somalia through KIIs while 1,306 people entered Somalia from Kenya and Ethiopia. This represents a gradual decline in the number of people who crossed through these border points compared to flows in June. Head counting carried out in the three border points in Afmadow district (Diff, Tulo Barwako and Dhobley) identified 1,824 people exiting Somalia and 1,611 people entering Somalia.

Sixty six per cent and 34 per cent of those entering Somalia came from Ethiopia and Kenya respectively. The majority (87 %) of the inflowing population had been in their host country for more than one year. All of the 79 people who entered Somalia through the Doolow, Belet Xaawo and Elwak border points cited lack of food as the primary reason for migrating.

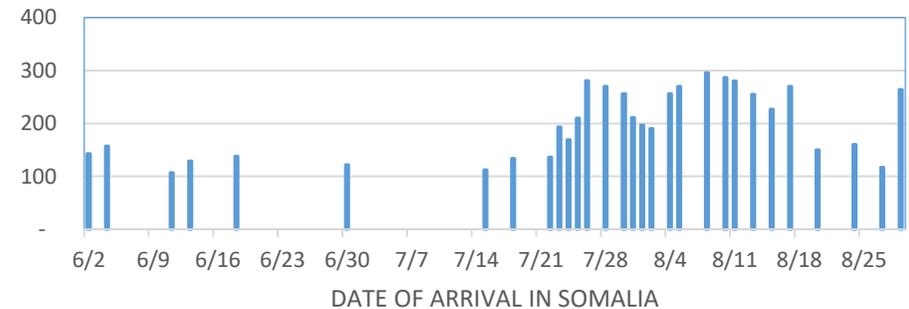
Sixty three per cent and 37 per cent of those exiting Somalia were traveling to settlements in Ethiopia and Kenya respectively. Four in every five of these people came from three regions in Somalia: Gedo (35%), Bay (27%) and Bakool (23%).

MRCs and assistance to forcibly returned migrants:

The majority of contacts at MRCs in Somalia were Ethiopian female migrants. Most Ethiopians were traveling to Saudi Arabia.

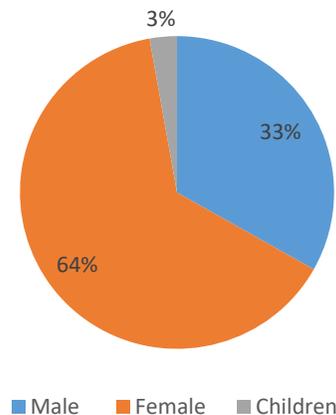
Most (5,987) contacts at MRCs were with individuals who had been deported from Saudi Arabia to Somalia. The majority of deportations took place between 21 July 2017 and 25 August 2017.

FORCED RETURNS FROM KSA TO SOMALIA BY DATE OF ARRIVAL (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)

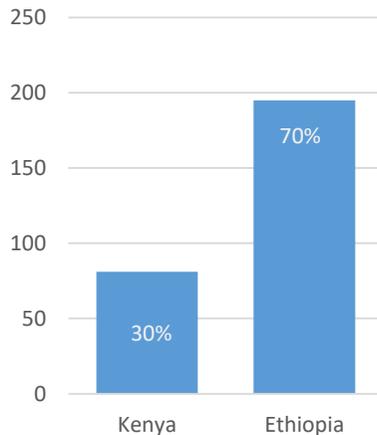


6,658 CONTACTS WITH MIGRANTS AT MRCS FROM JUNE - AUGUST

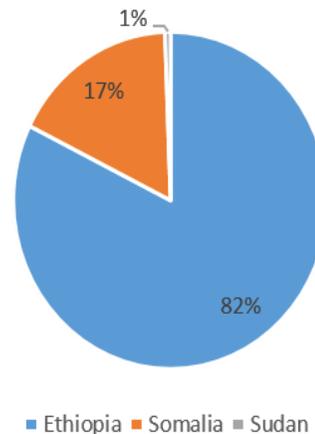
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACTS AT MRCS (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)



NATIONALITIES AT FMPs (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)



NATIONALITIES OF CONTACTS AT MRCS (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION (JUNE – AUGUST 2017)

Traveling From		Traveling To	
Country	Individuals	Country	Individuals
Ethiopia	670	Ethiopia	50
		Other GCC	10
		Saudi Arabia	361
		Somalia	238
		Yemen	11
Saudi Arabia	5,987	Somalia	5,987
Sudan	1	Sudan	1

Ethiopia is a key country of origin, transit and destination for mixed migration flows in the Horn of Africa region. Here, in addition to assessing internal displacement and IDP needs, IOM is in the process of setting up 10 Flow monitoring points in areas of high mobility. The map on the right shows the tentative location of the FMP as well as the two Migration Response Centers of Matema and Semera.

Flow Monitoring Points: IOM is working closely with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to set up FMPs. The location of the FMPs is established following assessments at national and local level of the places of high mobility that are relevant for migration of more than 6 months. Assessments are undertaken through key informants and once the locations are selected, IOM will capture information on type, direction and volume of flows as well as information about migrants' profiles and intentions.

Migration Response Centers: The Government of Ethiopia, with the support of IOM provides life-saving and return assistance to migrants that voluntarily come to the MRCs in Matema and Semera. All 68 migrants assisted at the MRCs during the reporting period are Ethiopians intending to migrate to Saudi Arabia (22%), Sudan (23%), and Europe (48%). More information is presented on page 17.



A total of 64 contacts were made at MRCs from June until August.

Age and sex distribution

Most contacts recorded during this period were male adults (63%), while 20% were children and 17% female adults.

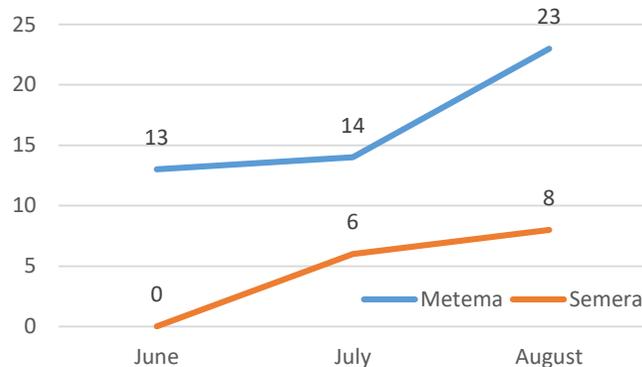
Migrant population by MRC location

Further, between June and August an increase from 13 to 32 contacts monthly was recorded. While most contacts were recorded at Metema, no contacts were identified at Semera MRC in June.

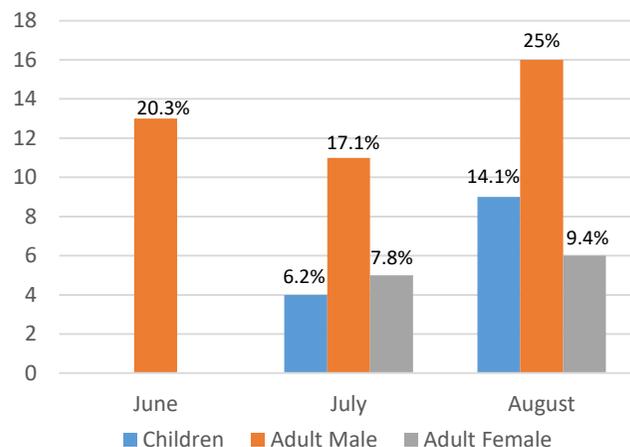
Countries of origin and intended destinations

All 64 migrants were traveling from Ethiopia, with the main intended destinations being Sudan (15 persons, or 23%), Saudi Arabia (14 persons, or 22%), and Germany (10 persons, or 16%).

TOTAL MIGRANT POPULATION IDENTIFIED AT MRCs, BY LOCATION (JUNE — AUGUST 2017)

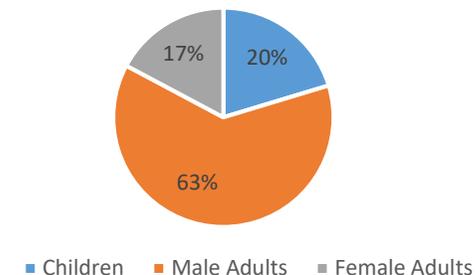


TOTAL MIGRANT POPULATION IDENTIFIED AT MRCs (JUNE — AUGUST 2017)



64 INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AT MRCs FROM JUNE - AUGUST

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AT MRCs (JUNE — AUGUST 2017)



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION MRCs (JUN — AUGUST 2017)

Traveling from		Traveling to	
Country	# Persons	Country	# Persons
Ethiopia	64	Australia	4
		Other European Countries	1
		Denmark	2
		Finland	4
		Germany	10
		Italy	1
		Norway	6
		Saudi Arabia	14
		Sudan	15
		Sweden	4
		Switzerland	3