MAY 2018

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
May 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Djibouti   13 FMPs
Somalia   12 FMPs
South Sudan 11 FMPs
Ethiopia   9 FMPs
Uganda   4 FMPs

49 FMPs are currently operational in the five countries. Flow monitoring was initiated in Uganda during April, and continued through May. Migrant flows were monitored through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan, and in close coordination with the South Sudan DTM team. South Sudan maintained the status quo, with 11 operational FMPs in four locations, as the 3 Juba FMPs are still inactive due to security reasons, and points in Kaio Keji and Old Fangak had to be closed due to operational issues. However, in May, South Sudan started adopting the global Flow Monitoring methodology country-wide, with small adjustments to cater to the unique nature of migration in the country. The same was also done in Uganda, where 4 points were activated along the South Sudan border. In Somalia, flow monitoring continued through points in 12 locations, and through 13 points in Djibouti, as assessments are still ongoing in order to facilitate the establishment of an additional point in Ali Sabieh to cater to the flows in the region following the closure of Ancienne Gare point in April. In Ethiopia, with the operationalization of an additional point in Dollo Ado, 9 FMPs are now active, with plans being finalized for a 10th FMP in Gambella to be operationalized soon, with support from South Sudan.

A total of **88,583** observations were made at the established FMPs during the month of May, of which the majority (92%) were observed in the horn countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia). Majority nationalities in the horn were Ethiopian (60%) and Somali (31%). 30% were intending to travel to KSA (additional 4% to Yemen) and 30% to Somalia while 21% were traveling to Ethiopia.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **25,038** migrants were observed at the 13 FMPs, which is a slight increase from 23,142 in the previous month. Similar to the previous month, majority of the migrants were Ethiopian nationals (98.5%), and most (88%) were headed for Saudi Arabia. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority were adult males (69%), and a little less than 12% were children, and 1.15% were unaccompanied migrant children. The overwhelming majority of migrants observed (95%) indicated that they were migrating for long-term economic migration, followed, by a large margin, by migrants displaced by conflict (3%), Most migrants were traveling on foot (73.5%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **31,662** migrants were observed at 12 locations, which is a slight increase (of 5%) from the 30,198 observed in April. The majority of migrants observed were Somali (64%), while a significant minority were Ethiopian nationals (25%). Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (68%), while a smaller proportion were intending on traveling to Ethiopia (12.2%) or Kenya (7.3%), and a little over 10% wanted to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen or KSA. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, the migrants were fairly evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 40% children (9.4% were under 5 years old, and 1.2% were unaccompanied children) and 60% adults, with 49% males and 51% females in total. The largest share of observed migrants indicated undertaking seasonal migration, followed by economic migration, while short-term local

movement ranked third overall. The majority of the migrants were traveling on land vehicles like bus/truck/cars (83%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **25,161** migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 15% decrease from the 29,755 migrants observed in April through 8 FMPs – the decrease may be explained by the reduction in migration due to Ramadan, as well as due to conflict in some areas. Majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (although their share decreased by 15%, from 81% last month to 65% this month), while 18% were Somali, and 11% were Djiboutian, with the remaining 5% from various other countries. Similarly, most migrants were originating from Ethiopia (46%), Somalia (18.5), Sudan (17.5%) or Djibouti (16%), with the remaining 2% from various other countries. In terms of intended destinations, most of the flows were incoming migrants, headed to Ethiopia (52%) while 11% were headed to Djibouti, and 11% to Somalia respectively, from where they may have intended to travel to the Arab Peninsula. Another 13% reported their intention of crossing into Sudan. In coming weeks, more efforts will be made to more fully capture outgoing flows of migrants. In addition, most of the migrants were adult males (42% - a decrease from 54% the previous month) while 21% were children (increase from 11% in April), A total of 5% of children were under the age of 5, and 1.5% were unaccompanied. In terms of sex and age disaggregation, the current month has a more diverse population flow as compared to previous months, likely due to the increase in active FMPs and the capturing of a wider, more representative cross section of the actual migrant population – a trend that is hoped to continue in coming months. Most migrants reported economic reasons as their main reason for migrating, followed by short term local movement. Most migrants were traveling on buses or other land vehicles like cars or trucks (87%).

South Sudan measures migration at in-country and border transportation hubs. Additionally, a customised displacement site Flow Monitoring tool is also being used, which allows IOM to inform partners, particularly Camp Coordination and Camp Management, about the reasons, volume and demographics of IDPs entering or exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centers.

During the month of May, **4761** migrants were observed in total at FMPs in South Sudan, which is a comparable figure to the 4,194 migrants observed in the previous month. 34% were observed at the northern Sudan border (1,633) and 3,128 (66%) individuals were accounted for entering and exiting displacement sites

In Abyei FMP, which is along the border with Sudan, 1,633 individuals were observed, with most migrants traveling into Sudan (78%), while the remaining were traveling to South Sudan (22%). 99.8% of the migrants observed in this location were South Sudanese, and more than half of all migrants stated moving due to uncomfortable living conditions (51%) while 23% reported to have left to seek healthcare facilities. 60% of observed migrants were women, while 40% were men and 56% were children.

Flow monitoring activities were initiated in **Uganda** during the month of April, with data analysis commencing in May. During April and May, a total of 8,643 migrants were observed through 4 flow monitoring points in Uganda, along the border with South Sudan. Of these, 3,554 were observed in April, while **5,089** were observed in May. 52% of the migrants were traveling from South Sudan to Uganda, while 48% were traveling from Uganda to South Sudan, and 99.9% of the migrants were South Sudanese nationals. The sex and age disaggregation was fairly even, with 45% of the total migrant population being children under 18 (and 11% under the age of 5), and 47% being male. Of the total population, 2.8% were unaccompanied children.

During the months of May, as reported by the migrants observed, most of the migration flows in Uganda were driven by conflict (41%), while 28% was short term local movement (of 6 months or less) and 19.5% migration was driven by natural disasters. These figures are comparable to what was seen in April, where 45% of the migration was driven by conflict, and 34% was short term local movement, and 15% was due to natural disasters.

 flow.iom.int

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 30 (June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored

As of Round 29 – May 2018
187,026 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Event Tracking Update

 displacement.iom.int/burundi

In May 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 187,026 IDPs comprised in 41,060 households. The increase in displacement is largely attributable to disaster related factors. 74% of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters (compared to 71% in April), while 26% were displaced because of the socio-political situation (a decrease of 187 people as compared to April). Of those currently displaced, the majority of displaced households (58%) lived with host families, 21% live in rented houses, 19% in straw houses, and 2% in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) while 16% were displaced in 2018. 16% of the displaced households are headed by women, and 4% are headed by minors. In addition, 2% of the total displaced persons are living with some sort of disability, 2% are unaccompanied minors, and 2% are pregnant women, respectively.

According to Emergency tracking conducted between 29th April – 5th May 2018, 1,334 affected persons in 317 households, including 504 displaced persons. were identified in the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Kirundo, Makamba, Ngozi, Rumonge and Rutana. Most of the displacement was due to torrential rains.

During 6-12 May 2018, Emergency tracking (ET) in the province of Cibitoke identified 1,140 affected persons in 190 households, including 98 displaced persons due to landslides. In addition, ET carried out in the province of Kirundo during 13 – 19 May 2018 identified 34 affected persons in 6 households, including 10 displaced persons, due to torrential rains.

DTM also conducted ET during 27th May – 2nd June 2018 in the province of Muyinga, during which, 5,000 individuals

affected by sudden events in 445 households, were identified, including 1000 destroyed fields, and 12 destroyed water points, due to flooding.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 11 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 10 – March-April 2018
1,561,854 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
916 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Update

🌍 displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia is currently implementing round 11 of Mobility tracking. The data has been collected, and analysis will be shared in coming weeks.

The previous round of assessments (Round 10) was concluded on 5 April 2018 and identified 1,561,854 IDPs in 916 sites across 9 regions, of which 1,073,764 (69%) were displaced as a result of conflict and 488,090 (31%) displaced by climate-induced factors.

Through its Event Tracking activities, DTM Ethiopia also observed 37 displacement incidents in May 2018, which resulted in the displacement of 32,000 individuals, including a vast majority (27,218 individuals, or 85%) displaced by seasonal flooding; 3,216 (10%) displaced by conflict; 780 (2.4%) displaced by storms or cyclones; 740 (2.3%) displaced by fire; and 48 displaced by landslides. 25 of the 35 incidents occurred in the Oromia region.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6-November 2017
1,770,580 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

Published Information Products
Movement Trend Tracking Report (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard

🌍 displacement.iom.int/somalia

Round 7 data collection is planned to be implemented soon, and the results will be published accordingly.

DTM carried out an intention survey in 382 sites in the Banadir Region to gather information on the living conditions of the displaced population, and their intentions regarding return to their places of origin. The results of the survey will be finalized and published in coming weeks.

In addition, there are ongoing site assessments in Cabudwaaq, Hobyo, Qansax dheere, Buur Hakaba and Jariiban. Results will be published as and when they become available.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in two IDP camps in Dolow, at checkpoints in Kismayo, and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa.

In Dolow, between 4-31 May, 76 entries and 52 exits were recorded. The high number of entries and the low number of exits can be attributed to the fact that farmers have not yet had the possibility to harvest their crops since the onset of the Gu season. A vast majority of the arrivals (75%) cited lack of food as the reason for displacement to Dolow, while the rest said they were joining family or seeking employment opportunities.

In Kismayo, between 4-31 May, 695 entries and 223 exits were recorded. This represents the lowest numbers of entries and exits ever recorded since MTT activities began, a fact attributed to the start of the *Gu* rainy season, prompting many families to return to their farms for cultivation.

In Baidoa, between 4-31 May, 443 arrivals and 1,653 exits were recorded. The number of entries has been increasing for the past two months, while the number of exits decreased for three weeks in a row. The increased number of entries and the reduced number of exits is attributed to the lack of food and insecurity in the place of origin and the Gu' season coming to an end. The key driving factors for displacement into the sites were insecurity and lack of food, and while those leaving cited management of their farms.

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 MT (Mar – June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1, February 2018
575,340 Internally Displaced
230,972 Returnees (Former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Flow Monitoring, Survey, Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
47 counties, 9 States

Published Information Products
Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Mobility Tracking Report and dataset

🌍 displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Results of the DTM South Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 2 are currently being collated, validated and analysed, and will be published and disseminated in coming weeks.

In May, South Sudan DTM updated its biometric database by providing registration services to 3,543 individuals. Nearly two-thirds of this group were newly registered individuals (63%), primarily in Upper Nile State: Malakal PoC site and two remote locations in Kor Fulus and Baliet County. DTM furthermore conducted registration exercises in Rubkona (Unity State). A verification exercise in the context of site reconfiguration at Malakal PoC site constituted a further third of the provided registration services.

In continuation of the flow monitoring ongoing at the boder FMPs, tracking exercixes were also carried out in and

around the POC sites and collective centers, where 3,128 (66%) individuals were tracked entering and exiting displacement sites, of which the majority crossed camp gates into (73%) and a little over a quarter out of sites (27%). Further coordination is ongoing with regards to the implementation of the global methodology, and trainings of enumerators and field teams are underway in order to facilitate harmonized analysis in the coming weeks.
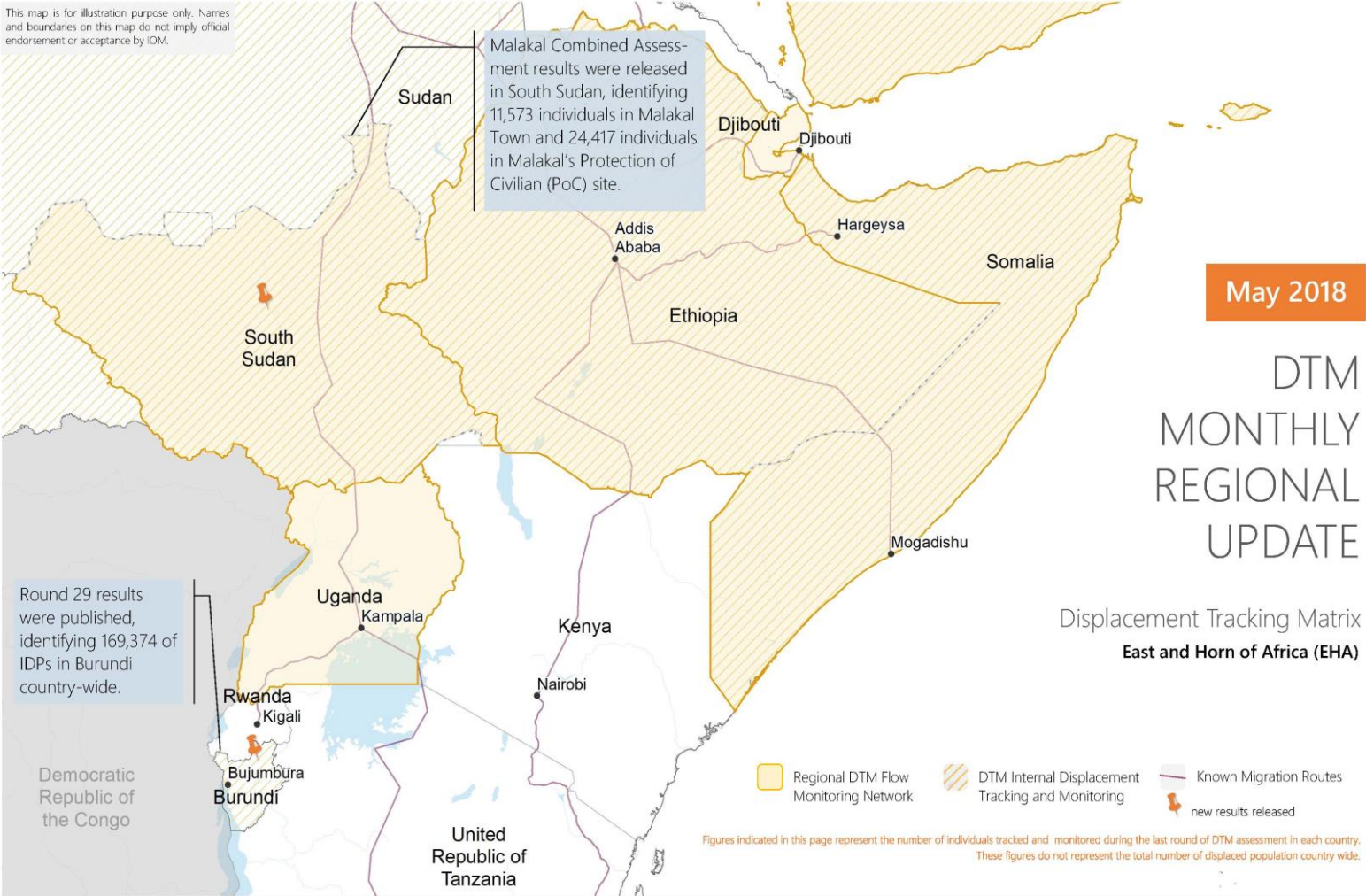
In contrast, during April, displacement site flow monitoring over-all saw a slightly larger proportion of movement into than out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) or collective sites (54% entries). As in previous months, Malakal PoC site saw nearly exclusively entries (99%), with food shortage being cited as primary reason, whilst in Bentiu PoC site 69 per cent of the flow was out of the site and those interviewed mainly indicated to go see family. Wau PoC Adjacent Area saw uncharacteristically high proportions of entries (82%) with a large percentage citing insecurity as reason (80%).

In addition, a population count was implemented in Bentiu PoC Site in May 2018. There are currently 114,652 IDPs seeking protection in the site.

DTM South Sudan also published a report presenting the results from an exercise conducted in Malakal between 16-26 February 2018, which comprised of a Village Assessment Survey in Malakal Town and a survey in the PoC site. The purpose of these assessments was to meet information gaps and identify gaps in available services. 11,573 individuals were identified in the four payams making up Malakal Town, which represents a reduction in population figures. The number of individuals in Malakal PoC is estimated at 24,417, more than double the population in Malakal Town, and Flow Monitoring (FM) findings indicate that since June 2017, 92 per cent of permanent gate crossings were directed into as opposed to out of the site. The most common reason for displacement was conflict, and improvement of security combined with assurance from government on safety figure as the top conditions for return.

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This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Sudan

Malakal Combined Assessment results were released in South Sudan, identifying 11,573 individuals in Malakal Town and 24,417 individuals in Malakal's Protection of Civilian (PoC) site.

Djibouti

Djibouti

Hargeysa

Addis Ababa

Somalia

Ethiopia

South Sudan

Mogadishu

May 2018

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

Round 29 results were published, identifying 169,374 of IDPs in Burundi country-wide.

Uganda

Kampala

Kenya

Nairobi

Rwanda

Kigali

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Bujumbura

Burundi

United Republic of Tanzania

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country. These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda
📍 49 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi
As of Round 29 – May 2018
👤 187,026 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia
As of Round 10 – April 2018
👤 1,561,854 Internally Displaced

Somalia
As of Round 6 – November 2017
👤 1,770,580 Internally Displaced

South Sudan
As of Round 1 – April 2018
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