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# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

### Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

#### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti	12 FMPs
Ethiopia	9 FMPs
Somalia	14 FMPs
South Sudan	11 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

A network of 50 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in five countries.

Flow monitoring was conducted through 12 points in **Djibouti**, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) were launched in 6 select locations in the country: 3 in Ali Sabieh, 1 in Obock and 2 in Tadjourah Regions.

In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring data collection has continued through 9 FMPs and FMS.

In **Somalia**, flow monitoring continued through points in 14 locations (two more FMPs than in the previous month), in addition to FMS data collection.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at 11 FMPs in Wau Town (2 FMPs), Abyei (1 FMP), and displacement site flow monitoring at Protection of Civilian (PoC) and collective sites in Malakal and Wau. The total number of FMPs in South Sudan decreased this month because it no longer includes the 4 FMPs located in Uganda, which were previously managed solely by South Sudan and are now managed by DTM Uganda in close coordination with DTM South Sudan. The DTM South Sudan team is currently in the process of implementing the global flow monitoring methodology in Abyei and piloting a country-specific tool adjustment to capture mobility trends and drivers at the PoC and collective sites.

In July flow monitoring in **Uganda** continued through the four FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team.

A total of **88,865** individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of July 2018, of which the overwhelming majority (81,352 or 92%) were observed in the countries in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia). The majority of these individuals were Ethiopian (66%) and Somali (29%) nationals. 28 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is 33 per cent fewer than the number observed in June 2018, while an additional 7 per cent (compared to 11% in June 2018) reported their intention to travel to Yemen, which for many is the gateway to KSA. A further 34.4 per cent (up from 30.5% in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 12.6 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **21,310** migrants were observed at the 12 FMPs, which represents a 28 per cent decrease from the 29,549 individuals identified in the previous month. Similar to the previous month, the overwhelming majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (98.6%), and most (77.5%) were headed for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), although this represents a smaller share than the 86.5 per cent who had indicated travelling to KSA in June 2018. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (62.3%), and 16.3 per cent were children, up from the 13 per cent observed in June 2018. Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 96.3% of individuals), followed by conflict driven migration (1.5%). The most prevalent means of transport were travel by foot (59.5%), private vehicles (27.1%) and buses (7.3%).

The decrease in the number of migrants observed in July 2018 could be a result of the ongoing conflict in the Ethiopian region of Somali, which is preventing migrants, most of whom travel from the Oromia region, from crossing the Somali region to reach Djibouti. In addition, the identification of cases of cholera in Djibouti has led some migrants to reverse their decision to migrate.

Worsening security conditions have led to the decision to close the borders between Djibouti and Ethiopia in August, which is expected to lead to a further drop in the numbers of individuals observed at FMPs.

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **24,337** migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 19.5 per cent increase from the 20,359 migrants observed in June 2018 – the increase may be explained by increased conflict in parts of the country. The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (69% compared to 66% in June 2018), while 24 per cent were Somali nationals and 2 per cent were Sudanese and Djiboutian nationals respectively, with the remaining 3 per cent from various other countries. Similarly, most migrants were traveling out of Ethiopia (64%, up from 57% in the previous month) or from Somalia (21%), and Sudan (8%), with the remaining 7 per cent from various other countries. In terms of intended destinations, most of the flows were incoming migrants, headed to Ethiopia (30%, a 4% decrease since June 2018) while 6,879 individuals, or 28 per cent of flows, reported their intention to cross the Gulf of Aden to reach Yemen or the Gulf countries (4.4% were also headed to Djibouti, from where they may have intended to travel to the Arab Peninsula). In addition, nine per cent were traveling to Sudan, and eight per cent to Somalia. Most migrants (64%) reported economic reasons as their main reason for migrating, while 18 per cent of migrants indicated having been displaced by conflict and 16 per cent were carrying out short term local movement. Most migrants were traveling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (89%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **35,885** migrants were observed at 14 locations, which is a decrease of 12 per cent from the 40,761 observed in June 2018. The majority of migrants observed were Somali nationals (62%, up from 58% in the previous month), while 31 per cent were Ethiopian nationals (a 4% decrease

from the 35% identified in June 2018). The remaining migrants observed came from various other countries in the region. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (69%, a 6% increase from the previous month), while 14 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a 6% decrease since June 2018), and a smaller proportion intended to travel on to Ethiopia (8%) or Kenya (6%). Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were fairly evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 34 per cent children (11% were under 5 years old, and 5% were unaccompanied children, a 2% increase since the previous month) and 66 per cent adults (of whom 54 per cent males and 46 per cent females). The largest shares of observed migrants were undertaking economic migration (14,079, or 39%) or seasonal migration (12,861, or 36%). A number of migrants reported being forcibly displaced by conflict (8,520, or 24%) or natural disasters (3,712, or 10%) prior to migrating.

**South Sudan** measures mixed migration flows at transportation hubs in-country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda.

During the month of July 2018, **3,477** migrants were observed in total at three transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 1,390 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei and 2,087 of whom were observed at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents a 64 per cent increase in the number of identified individuals when compared to June 2018.

Most migrants observed at the FMPs were traveling into South Sudan (63%), while the remaining were traveling to Sudan (37%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP, while those observed at the Wau FMPs were largely internal migrants, and their intended destination was most likely South Sudan (89%). The vast majority of migrants (86%) tracked at FMPs in Abyei and Wau Town were South Sudanese, while 13 per cent originated from Sudan (the remaining 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were equally divided between uncomfortable living conditions (34%), seeking health care facilities (28%) and family reunification (28%), while most of the migrants tracked in Wau Town (62%) reported undertaking short term local movement of 6 months or less (28% were conducting seasonal

migration). 48 per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 53% the previous month), and 34 per cent were children (5% fewer than the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of July 2018, and a total of **3,856** migrants were observed through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 28 per cent compared to the previous month. 38 per cent of the migrants (1,452 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan to Uganda, while 62 per cent (2,404 individuals) were traveling from Uganda to South Sudan. Almost all migrants observed (99.7%) were South Sudanese nationals. The sex disaggregation was fairly even, with 52 per cent of the total migrant population being female and 48 per cent male. Forty per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 690 (18% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age.

During the month of July, most of the migration flows in Uganda were short term local movements (of 6 months or less) (40.2%), while 28.7 per cent of movements were induced by conflict and 22.1 per cent by natural disasters. The share of migrants displaced by conflict decreased by 1.2 per cent since June 2018, while 9 per cent fewer were carrying out short-term movements. On the other hand, six per cent more migrants were identified as having been displaced by natural disasters this month when compared to the last.

[flow.iom.int](https://flow.iom.int)

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 32 (August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 31 – July 2018

**168,674** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In July 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 168,674 IDPs (37,283 households). This represents a decrease of close to 6 per cent when compared to June 2018. 74 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters (an increase of 1% as compared to June), while 26 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation (a decrease of 1% as compared to May). Of those currently displaced, the majority (57%) lived with host families, 23 per cent lived in rented houses, 13 per cent in straw houses, 5 per cent in abandoned houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 or earlier (45%), while 15 per cent were displaced in 2018.

DTM emergency tracking has currently been halted as during the dry season there is a decrease in climatic events causing sudden displacements. However, the rainy season is expected to start in September, and it is anticipated to be heavier than last year.

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## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 12 (July 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 11 – May – June 2018  
**1,776,685** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,016 sites in 8 regions

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

[displacement.iom.int/ethiopia](https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)

DTM Ethiopia is currently rolling out Round 12 of Mobility Tracking. Results will be published and disseminated shortly.

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 11 of Mobility Tracking during the months of May – June 2018, identifying 1,776,685 people displaced in the country. The highest concentration of displacement is in the Oromia and Somali regions.

Renewed inter-communal violence along the border of Gedeo (SNNPR region) and West Guji (Oromia region) has resulted in a very significant increase in the number of displaced persons in the country. According to the DTM Ethiopia Rapid Response Assessment Report, an estimated 822,187 IDPs are displaced in Gedeo and an additional 147,040 people are displaced in West Guji. This brings the total to 969,227 individuals (140,830 households) displaced due to the crisis, in addition to the 1.7 million country-wide.

Between 12- 28 July 2018, Site Assessments were conducted in 130 collective sites in Gedeo and in 43 collective sites in West Guji, and they identified a total of 359,113 individuals living in collective sites. In both the Gedeo and West Guji collective sites, the majority of IDPs came from Kerca woreda in West Guji.

Further assessments are ongoing as DTM continues to monitor the situation in the West Guji and Gedeo zones.

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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](https://displacement.iom.int/somalia)

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

In addition, there are ongoing detailed site assessments in Cabudwaaq, Hobyo, Qansax dheere, Buur Hakaba and Jar-iiban. Results will be published as 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 6–26 July 2018, 429 entries and 0 exits were recorded. For the fifth week in a row, no exits were recorded at the Dolow checkpoint. On the other hand, the number of entries has been increasing as a result of ongoing conflict and WFP's SCOPE registration for food distribution in IDP camps. The largest share of arrivals (54%) cited lack of food as the reason for displacement to Dolow, and 24 per cent cited insecurity.

In Kismayo, between 6–26 July 2018, 812 entries and 181 exits were recorded. The primary driver for leaving the sites was to harvest crops on their farms following the good rainy season. New arrivals primarily cited lack of food (53%), insecurity (25%) and health (16%) as their reasons for displacement.

In Baidoa, between 6–26 July 2018, 432 arrivals and 1,446 exits were recorded. Exits experienced a significant increase in numbers in the week of 6-12 July, during which 984 exits were recorded at the Baidoa checkpoints, the highest ever recorded. The large number of exits witnessed was a result of a good rainy season during the last Gu, which led IDPs to return to their farms to harvest their crops. The number of entries has been increasing in the past four months, driven by insecurity (50%), the desire for family reunification (24%) and the lack of food (24%).

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## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 MT (July – Sept 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 2 June 2018

**843,234** Internally Displaced  
**658,148** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
47 counties, 8 States

Published Information Products  
Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Flow Monitoring Long-Term Trend Analysis Report, Site

Profile, Event Tracking Report, Mobility Tracking Report and Dataset

[displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

DTM South Sudan is currently rolling out Round 3 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline and Site). The exercise is expected to be completed in September 2018, and results will be published accordingly.

Results of the DTM South Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 2 were published in July 2018. As of June 2018, DTM South Sudan identified 843,234 IDPs in the 8 assessed states in South Sudan, as well as 658,148 returnees (former IDP and refugees).

DTM South Sudan also conducted a biometric registration exercise in the towns of Nyal and Ganyiel between 28 June and 10 July 2018; at the end of which, 868 new individuals had been biometrically registered, 53 per cent of which were women (47% were men). The majority of the registered population (62%) were 17 years old or younger.

Additionally, a customized displacement site flow monitoring tool is also used by DTM South Sudan – this 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 centres. In June, DTM interviewed 4,196 individuals at eight Protection of Civilian (3) and collective (5) sites for IDPs in Wau and Malakal. The majority of individuals interviewed (61%) were female (39% were male). It should be noted that these numbers do not accurately represent the flows in and out of displacement sites: more people enter and exit the site than interviewed.

Of the 1,248 individuals interviewed at the Malakal PoC site, 509, or 41 per cent, were entering the site, while 739, or 59 per cent, were exiting the site.

DTM South Sudan also published a long-term trends analysis report on the Wau PoC AA and Malakal PoC flow monitoring, covering the period from July 2017 – March 2018, and for Abyei covering the period December 2017 – March 2018. During the reporting period, 2,539 individuals left the Wau PoC AA and 1,943 people arrived at the site. Movement into and out of the site was very localized, as 67 per cent of entering individuals and 64 per cent of exiting individuals came from

or left for Wau North and South Payams (Wau County). The majority of individuals entering the site (60%) were children under 18 years of age, while 39 per cent were adults and 2 per cent were elderly, aged 60 years or older. The primary reasons for entry into Wau PoC AA site during that period were food shortages (34%), insecurity (27%) and family reunification (19%). However, it should be noted that motivations for entering the site are usually driven by a combination of interlinked factors and do not stem from a single reason.

Malakal PoC site, for its part, consistently witnessed a larger inflow of people than outflow. Between July 2017 – March 2018, 5,297 individuals entered the site and 543 people left the site. Fifty-five per cent of the entering population was female. In contrast to Wau, only 16 per cent of arrivals at Malakal PoC site were from the same county. Nonetheless, apart from 3.5 per cent of arrivals from Sudan, all IDPs living at the site came from in-country locations. The most common reasons for arrival at the Malakal PoC site were family reunification (40%) and food shortages (38%).

In Abyei, where DTM is measuring migration to and from Sudan, it was found that, between December 2017 and June 2018, migration to Sudan (representing 8,093 individuals) has been 4.5 times higher than movement from Sudan into South Sudan (1,801 individuals). Individuals travelled mostly as households to Sudan (63%) and 59 per cent of travellers were female. Children (<18 years) made up more than half of all individuals (52%).

Finally, DTM South Sudan published a Site Profile for the Bentiu PoC covering the period of 1-15 July 2018. The site profile detailed information about demographics, movements out of and into the site, priority needs (registration of new arrivals, repair of damaged shelters, water provision) and sectorial information in the PoC site.

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