

OCT 2018



EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

Regional Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring Network: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
October 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burundi	4 FMPs
Djibouti	10 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	3 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

A network of 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry began this month at four points in **Burundi**, and it continued to be carried out through 10 points in **Djibouti**. Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) were also continued through seven select locations in Djibouti. In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey data collection continued through five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Wau Town (2 FMPs) and Abyei (1 FMP). Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau.

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. The DTM team in Uganda is in coordination with the government of the country in order to finalize plans for additional FMPs to be established along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Regionally, a total of **104,072** individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of October 2018. The majority of the migrants tracked in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia) were of Ethiopian nationality (62.3%), while the second-largest population were Somali nationals (31%), which is comparable to what was tracked in September. In Burundi, 76 per cent of the migration flows consisted of Burundian nationals, while the rest were Tanzanian nationals. Similarly, most of the migration monitored in both South Sudan and Uganda consisted of South Sudanese nationals (2% and almost 100% respectively).

In the HoA region, 31 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is slightly higher than what was reported in September (25%). Another 21 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is higher than the 12 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to go onwards to KSA. A further 30 per cent (similar to the 34% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 10 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (which is almost half of what was reported in September).

In **Burundi**, during the month of October, DTM began Flow Monitoring activities at four FMPs in the north eastern provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga at the border points of Mbundi, Mukambati, Ntibitobangwa and Rusumo.

During the reporting period, **34,384** migrants were observed at the four FMPs.

As mentioned, the majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (76%), while the remaining were Tanzanian nationals (24%). Across all of the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, there was an even divide between incoming (49%) and outgoing (51%) migrants.

The majority of migrants were adult males (45%), and 25 per cent were children. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 70% of migrants), followed by tourism (17%) and seasonal migration (8%). Most migrants moved by boats (48%) or on foot (35%), with the remaining 17 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **19,415** migrants were observed at the 10 FMPs, which represents an 18 per cent increase from the 16,452 individuals identified in the previous month. The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (97%), which is a marked increase from the 88 per cent reported in the previous month. Most migration flows (73%) reported intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to the 70 per cent reported in September. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (55%), and 20 per cent were children, up from the 17 per cent observed in September 2018. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 90% of migrants), followed by short term economic migration (6%), and in a trend that is different from last month, forced movement due to conflict was higher with 4 per cent. Most migrants moved on foot (58%), by taxi/car (33%) or by bus (7%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **14,907** migrants were observed through five FMPs, which represents a significant decrease from the 26,777 migrants observed in September 2018. This decrease is due to the consolidation of operations in the country, as the number of FMPs was decreased from nine to five in October.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (82), while 7 per cent were Somali nationals and other nationalities made up the remaining 11 per

cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (75%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (25%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Sudan (63), while 15 per cent were from Eritrea, 13 per cent from Djibouti and the remaining 9 per cent from various other countries (including 7% from Yemen).

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (52%), Yemen (11%), Djibouti (10%) and Sudan (9%), with the remaining 18 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (58%) while 13 per cent were children. The volume of vulnerabilities observed in the region decreased slightly in October as the intercommunal conflicts that have been ongoing since August have continued to lessen. Of the total number of children, 374 (3% of migrants) were children under the age of 5, and 7 per cent of migrants were unaccompanied children (1,081 children).

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (78%), followed by short term local movement (8%). Most migrants were traveling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (85%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **29,558** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight increase (13%) in comparison with September when 26,212 movements were observed.

The great majority of flows identified (64%) were incoming in comparison to the 36 per cent outgoing, reaching levels comparable to September 2018. Like in the past months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) once again recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for October, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (63%), Ethiopian (30%) and Djiboutian (7%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (64%, a decrease from 68% in the previous month), while 17 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 10% reported in September 2018), while a slightly lower proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (9%) or Djibouti (4%). Another five per cent also intended to

travel to Kenya, which is significantly higher than what has been observed in the past. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 34 per cent children (11% under 5 years old, and 7% unaccompanied children) and 66 per cent adults (37% males and 29% females). The largest shares of observed flows were forced movement due to conflict (39%) and/or undertaking seasonal migration (21%).

South Sudan continues to measure mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda.

During the month of October 2018, **2,040** migrants were observed in total at three transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 648 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei and 1,392 of whom were observed at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents a 54 per cent increase in the number of identified individuals when compared to the 1,327 observations in September 2018.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (87%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (12%) or other countries (less than 1%). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (67%) or Sudan (33%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP, while those observed at the Wau FMPs were largely internal migrants, and the majority were intending to travel to South Sudan.

The large majority of migrants (92%) tracked at the FMPs in Abyei and Wau Town were South Sudanese nationals, while seven per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily to seek better health care facilities (27%) followed by economic reasons (20%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town (72%) were short term local movements of six months or less.

43 per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 40% the previous month), and 30 per cent were children (compared to 26% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of October 2018, and a total of **3,768** migrants were observed through the four FMPs along the border

with South Sudan – an increase of 38 per cent when compared to the previous month. 24 per cent of the migrants (918 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan, while 76 per cent (2,850 individuals) were traveling from Uganda. Most of the migrants were traveling into South Sudan (76%, or 2,861 individuals), while the rest were traveling to Uganda (24%, or 906 individuals). Almost all migrants observed were South Sudanese nationals, while the remaining were Ugandan nationals (10 migrants), and one was a Kenyan national. The sex disaggregation was even, with 54 per cent of the total migrant population being female and 46 per cent male. 36 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 577 (15% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age.

During the month of October, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were short term local movements (of 6 months or less) (78%), while seven per cent of movements were induced by natural disaster (mostly food insecurity), and four per cent by conflict, which is a decrease from six per cent in the previous month.

[migration.iom.int](https://www.migration.iom.int)

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 35 (November 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 34 – October 2018

147,086 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In October 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 147,086 IDPs (32,527 households). This represents a decrease of three per cent when compared to September 2018. Seventy-five per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural

disasters, while 24 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (54%) lived with host families, 24 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent lived in straw houses, 4 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) or earlier (4%), followed by 2016 (25%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017, and 16 per cent in 2018.

DTM emergency tracking recommenced at the end of September as the rainy season is expected to begin. During October, DTM tracked 20 emergencies including torrential rains and strong winds, which displaced more than 1,210 persons and destroyed more than 100 houses.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (November 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 13 – Sept - Oct 2018

2,075,278 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

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

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 13 of Mobility tracking during the months of September and October 2018. Currently, there are **2,075,278** people displaced in the country, most in the Somali (49%) and Oromia (44%) regions, with 52 per cent females, and 60 per cent children under the age of 18.

According to assessments carried out by the DTM team, most of the IDPs were displaced due to conflict related reasons (71%), while the remaining were displaced due to either climate induced factors (26%) or other factors (3%). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict consistently being the primary cause of displacement across the country. 1,083 sites were analysed, of which 139 were inaccessible, while 944 were assessed. Of the 139 inaccessible sites, 61 per cent

were in Oromia, followed by Somali (27%), and 12 per cent in other regions.

Most of the IDPs were displaced in 2017, or earlier (mostly due to climatic reasons), while roughly 25 per cent were displaced in 2018. Most of the families lived with host communities or families (46.6%) or in spontaneous sites (39%).

Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG

2.6 million 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 of data collection is planned to be implemented in the near future, and the results will be published accordingly.

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

In **Dolow**, between **28 September – 4 October** 2018, there were 24 entries and no exits recorded at the Dolow IDP camps. The number of new arrivals slightly decreased compared to the previous week. In general, for the months of August and September, movements in the Dolow IDP sites have remained significantly low compared with July entries. The majority of the new arrivals cited food as their reason for displacement (60%) while the rest cited insecurity (40%).

In **Kismayo**, during **28 September – 4 October** 2018, a significantly lower number of entries were recorded (77) when compared to the previous week, and no exits were recorded this week. The majority of the new arrivals said that their reason for displacement into the IDP sites was due to insecurity (65%). In addition, 17 per

cent cited shortage of food, and a few other reasons for displacement.

In **Baidoa**, between **28 September – 4 October** 2018, a total of 317 entries and 11 exits were recorded at the MTT check-points in Baidoa. The exits reported were the lowest since March of this year; similarly, the trend of entries shows a slight decrease when compared to the week before. The major pull factors for displacement into the IDP sites are as follows: insecurity (75%), family reunification (16%), seeking better services (5%) and seeking livelihood opportunities (4%)

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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

DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through eight locations, where the volume and demographics of IDPs entering or exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres, were tracked.

In October, DTM interviewed 8,074 individuals at the eight PoC sites, and collective centres in South Sudan, of which 43 per cent were males, and 35 per cent were children. 51 per cent of these left the sites, and 49 per cent arrived at the sites. Of those interviewed, 27 per cent were new arrivals, while 4 per cent were permanent departures. 36 per cent of all entering individuals had been primarily

away from the site for a week, or less. The main reasons these individuals had left was to collect firewood (23%), visit family (20%), or for farming/fishing (13%). Of those exiting, 55 per cent only intended to be away from the site for one week or less, with 36 per cent intending to return the same day. Eight per cent of exiting people did not intend to return to the site.

During the month of October, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities in Yei at three sites, and initiated screening at one site in Oraba/Kaya. 4,337 individuals (1,615 households) were interviewed, of whom 56 per cent were male, and 36 per cent were children. Most of those screened were incoming from Uganda (71%), while most were headed to South Sudan (86%). Most movement was voluntary -in Yei, the majority of people returned to their areas of habitual residence (35%), while in Oraba, most movement was for family visits (81%).

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