



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
September 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Djibouti	10 FMPs
Ethiopia	9 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	3 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

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

Flow monitoring was conducted through 10 points in **Djibouti**, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) were initiated in 7 select locations in the country. In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring data collection for both registry and survey continued through 9 FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in 7 locations, as well as FMS data collection.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at 3 FMPs in Wau Town (2 FMPs) and Abyei (1 FMP). Displacement site flow monitoring was carried out at 8 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 in September through the 4 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 FMPs that are to be established along the

border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The DTM team in **Burundi** carried out location assessments in areas of high mobility along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania in August. Flow monitoring activities will be launched in the region in the coming weeks.

Regionally, a total of 73,499 individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of September 2018, of which the majority (69,441 or 94.48%) were observed in the countries in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia).

The majority of these individuals were Ethiopian (59.6%) and Somali (30.7%) nationals. 24.9 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is almost twice as much as what was reported in August (15%). However, another 12.4 percent reported their intention of traveling to Yemen and Djibouti, which is lower than the 21 per cent reported in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to go onwards to KSA. A further 34 per cent (similar to the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 21.4 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, 16,452 migrants were observed at the 10 FMPs, which represents a 31 per cent decrease from the 23,874 individuals identified in the previous month. Similar to the previous month, the majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (88%), and most (70%) were headed towards the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which represents a larger share than the 53.5 per cent who had indicated traveling to KSA in August 2018. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (59%), and 17 per cent were children, down from the 30 per cent observed in August 2018. Economic migration for a period of time

greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 78% of individuals), followed by tourism (11%) and short term economic migration (10%). Most migrants moved on foot (45%), by private vehicle (37%) and by truck (11%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, 26,777 migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 23 per cent decrease from the 34,747 migrants observed in August 2018. This represents a normalization of flows, as the localized conflict, that spurred the increase observed in the previous month, deescalated.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (66%, similar to what was observed in August), while 25.4 per cent were Somali nationals (an increase from 17% the previous month), and other nationalities made up the remaining 8.5 per cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (61.4%, up from 56% in the previous month), while the remaining were incoming migrants (38.5%) or internal migrants (0.13%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Somalia (21.75%, up from 15.5% last month) or Sudan (23.1%), while 7 per cent were from Eritrea, 5 per cent from Djibouti (down from 21% last month), and the remaining 8.6 per cent from various other countries.

In terms of intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (21.6%, which is a significant increase from the previous month), Somalia (16.25%, down from 28% the previous month), Djibouti (6.8%, down from 12.5% last month), Sudan (4.8%, similar to 4% last month), or Kenya (3.15%) with the remaining 8.8 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (46.9%, an increase from 35% in July) while 22 per cent were children (a substantial decrease from the 30.5% reported in August 2018). The volume of vulnerabilities observed in the region has decreased slightly in the current month as there is a lessening of the intercommunal conflicts that were ongoing in August. Of the total number of children, 1,852 (6.92% of migrants) were children under the age of 5, and 4.64 per cent of migrants were unaccompanied children, which is almost twice the number seen in the previous month.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (47.6%, which is a significant increase from the previous month), followed by short term local movement (20.3%, up from 5.1%), forced movement due to conflict (13.5%) and forced movement due to natural disasters (12.5%). Most migrants were traveling by bus or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (92.6%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, 26,212 migrants were observed at the FMPs. This represents a significant decrease in comparison with August when 34,219 movements were observed; the decrease is attributed to the closure of five FMPs as well as the decrease of movements in Bossasso and, to a lesser extent, Buuhoodle.

The great majority of flows identified (68%) were incoming in comparison with the 32 per cent outgoing; these proportions are similar to August observations, though August had slightly higher outgoing migration (44%). Like for the past months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for September, while Bossasso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (55%), Ethiopian (35%) and Djiboutian (9%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (68%, an increase from 56% the previous month), while 10 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 28% seen in August 2018), while a slightly higher proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (12%) or Djibouti (5.3%). Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 38 per cent children (13% under 5 years of age, and 9% unaccompanied children) and 62 per cent adults (33% males and 29% females). The largest share of observed flows was forced movement due to conflict (31.3%) and/or were undertaking seasonal migration (23%).

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

During the month of September 2018 1,327 migrants were observed in total at three transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 241 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei and 1,086 of whom were observed at the two FMPs in Wau Town.

This represents a 32.7 per cent decrease in the number of identified individuals when compared to August 2018.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (90.6%), and were traveling to South Sudan (72.4%), while the remaining were traveling to Sudan (27.3%) or Uganda (0.3%). 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 in South Sudan.

The clear majority of migrants (92%) tracked at the FMPs in Abyei and Wau Town were South Sudanese, while 6 per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining 1.5% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily to seek better health care facilities (46.5%) followed by uncomfortable living conditions (17.8%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town (71.4%) were driven by reasons related to short term local movement of 6 months or less (14.2% were conducting seasonal migration).

39.6 per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 46% the previous month) and 26 per cent were children (compared to 29% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of September 2018, and a total of 2,731 migrants were observed through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 17.4 per cent when compared to the previous month. 26 per cent of the migrants (708 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan, while 74 per cent (2,023 individuals) were traveling from Uganda. Most of the migrants were traveling into South Sudan (73.9%, or 2018 individuals), while the rest were traveling to Uganda (22.1%, or 713 individuals). Almost all migrants observed (99.6%) were South Sudanese nationals, while the remaining were Ugandan nationals (10 migrants). The sex disaggregation was even, with 52.2 per cent of the total migrant population being female and 47.8 per cent male. 34.4 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 548 (20.1% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age.

During the month of September, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were short term local movements (of 6 months or less) (71.6%), while

9.6 per cent of movements were induced by natural disaster (mostly food insecurity), and 5.7 per cent by conflict, which is a decrease from 10.6 per cent in the previous month.

migration.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 34 (October 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 33 – September 2018
151,520 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 September 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 151,520 IDPs (33,493 households). This represents a decrease of 4.8 per cent when compared to August 2018. 75 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 25 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (56%) lived with host families, 23 per cent lived in rented houses, 14 per cent in straw houses, 5 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 (26%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017, and 15 per cent in 2018.

DTM emergency tracking resumed at the end of September as the rainy season began.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 13 (September 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 12 – July – August 2018
2,035,176 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

DTM Ethiopia implemented round 12 of Mobility tracking during the months of July - August 2018. Currently, there are 2,035,176 people displaced in the country, most in the Somali (53.6%) and Oromia (40.5%) regions, with 52 per cent females, and 61 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 (71.4%), while the rest were displaced due to either climate induced factors (26.6%), or other factors (2%). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict consistently being the primary cause of displacement across the country. 1,016 sites were analysed, of which 159 were inaccessible, while 857 were assessed. Of the 159 inaccessible sites, 63% were in Oromia, followed by Somali (28%), Amhara (5%), Afar (3%) and Gambella (1%).

Most of the IDPs were displaced in 2017, or earlier, while roughly 25 per cent were displaced in 2018. Most of the families lived with host communities or families (45.2%) or in spontaneous sites (39%).

With regards to the displacement situations in Gedeo (SNNPR region) and West Guji (Oromia region), according to the DTM Ethiopia situation report, since the beginning of returns in August, over 330,000 individuals have reportedly been transported back to their area of origin through government facilitation, the majority from Gedeo to West Guji.

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

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 of data collection is planned to be implemented soon, 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 checkpoints in Kismayo and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa.

In Dolow, during 7-13 September 2018, there were 27 new arrivals and no exits recorded at the Dolow IDP camps. The number of new arrivals slightly increased compared to the previous week. In general, for the month of August and September, movements in the Dolow IDP sites have remained significantly low compared with July entries. The majority of new arrivals cited lack of food as their reason for displacement. Others cited uncomfortable conditions, insecurity, and seeking employment opportunity.

During 14 – 20 September 2018, a total of 15 new entries and zero exits were recorded in the Dolow IDPs camps. This shows a decrease in those coming in when compared with the previous week. Similarly, the number of exits has been shrinking and has since late August 2018 remained zero. The majority of the new arrivals cited seeking food as the main reason for displacement, while the remaining reported family reunification.

In Kismayo, from 7-13 September 2018, a slightly lower number of entries were recorded (125) when compared to the previous week, and 26 exits were recorded, which is slightly lower compared to the week before. The majority of the new arrivals said that their reason for displacement into the IDP sites was due to a shortage of food (27%). In addition, 7 per cent cited insecurity, 5 per cent cited uncomfortable living conditions and 5 per cent wanted to join their families as their reason for displacement.

During 14 – 20 September 2018, a total of 176 new entries went through the Kis-mayo checkpoints. This figure is slightly higher than the last week. On the same note a total of 15 exits were recorded leaving the IDP camps. The majority of the new arrivals (67%) cited the reason for displacement into the IDP sites as insecurity while 33 per cent reported seeking food.

In Baidoa, during 7-13 September 2018, a total of 143 entries and 36 exits were recorded at the MTT checkpoints in Baidoa. The exits reported were the lowest since March of this year similarly, the entries reported also slightly went down since the first week of August 2018. The major pull factors for displacement into the IDP sites were: Shortage of food (58%), insecurity (22%), uncomfortable living conditions (8%), family reunification (7%) and seeking healthcare facilities (5%). 31 per cent of those leaving reported their reason for exiting is to re-join the rest of their families, manage their farms (28%), seek education opportunities (22%) and seek better services (19%).

During 14 – 20 September 2018, there were 75 new arrivals and only 16 exits at the Baidoa checkpoints. The lowest figures recorded since March 2018 for exits and May 2018 for entries. Movements have decreased after the harvesting season came to an end and the hot season began hindering the movements of displaced persons across the regions. In general, since mid-July all movements in and out of the Baidoa IDP sites have remained relatively low compared with previous months. Reasons for displacement into the IDP sites were wide ranging: insecurity (33%), seeking education opportunities (19%), food shortages (16%), seeking better services (15%), seeking healthcare facilities (12%) and joining the rest of the family (5%). All those leaving reported leaving to re-join the rest of their families.

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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 to implement Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through 7 locations, which tracks the volume and demographics of IDPs entering or exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In September, DTM interviewed 7,872 individuals at the 7 PoC sites and collective centres in South Sudan, of whom 41.8 per cent were males, and 30 per cent were children. 61.4 per cent of these left the sites and 38.6 per cent arrived at the sites. Of those interviewed, 4 per cent were new arrivals, while 11.6 per cent were permanent departures. 68.6 per cent of all entering individuals had been away for a week, or less. The main reasons these individuals had left was to visit family (21.5%), collect firewood (12.9%), or for farming/fishing (10.9%). Of those exiting, 61.6 per cent were only intending on being away from the site for one week or less, with 41 per cent intending to return the same day. 18.9 per cent of exiting people were not intending to return to the site.

During the month of September, IOM DTM team worked in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities in Yei at two sites. 175 individuals (125 households) were screened, of whom 53 per cent were male, and 25 per cent were children. Most of those screened were incoming from Uganda (64%), while most were heading to South Sudan (98.9%). 33.7 per cent of movement was voluntary as people returned to their areas of habitual residence, but a similarly large proportion was displaced due to conflict (31%).

Flow monitoring data from the Uganda based point in Kaya also complemented health screenings conducted by IOM on the South Sudanese side along the same route

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