DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
November 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	10 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	5 FMPs
Uganda	10 FMPs

A network of 45 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued in **Burundi**, and an additional four points were opened in the provinces of Ruyigi and Rutana, bringing the total to eight FMPs. **Djibouti** Flow Monitoring continued through 10 FMPs, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) also continued through six of the points. 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). In addition, FM was also reinitiated in Malakal (2 FMPs) bringing the total number of FMPs to five. 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. Flow monitoring was also initiated at an additional six points in Uganda, along the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) border, bringing the total number of FMPs in Uganda to 10.

Regionally, a total of **126,366** individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of November 2018. A large proportion of the migrants tracked were moving along the eastern corridor in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region (48%). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (65%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (30%), which is comparable to what was tracked in October (31%).

Fifty-two per cent of the movements tracked were incident-based movements, mainly between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, South Sudan and Sudan, as well as between Uganda, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Burundian nationals (53%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from DRC (18%).

In the HoA region, 32 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is slightly higher than what was reported in October (31%). Another 25 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is higher than the 21 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. A further 27 per cent (similar to the 30% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 11 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (similar to the 10% reported in October).

EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA
Regional Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring Network: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda

In **Burundi**, during the month of November, flow monitoring continued monitoring activities at four FMPs in the northeastern provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga at the border points of Mbundi, Mukambati, Ntibitobangwa and Rusumo. Four additional FMPs were established in Kabuyenge, Kwa Elidadi, Kwa Ntunaguzi and Mungano.

During the reporting period, **43,333** migrants were observed at the eight FMPs. The majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (81%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (19%). There was a close divide between incoming (48%) and outgoing (52%) migrants, with all of the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The majority of migrants were adult males (46%), and 25 per cent were children. Short term local movement for a period of time less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 74% of migrants), followed by tourism (17%) and seasonal migration (5%). Most migrants travelled by boat (38%) or on foot (40%), with the remaining 22 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **18,637** migrants were observed at the 10 FMPs, which represents a four per cent increase from the 19,415 individuals identified in the previous month. The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (97%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Most migrants (74%) reported intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to the 73 per cent reported in October. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (57%), and 19] per cent were children, down from the 20 per cent observed in October 2018. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 89% of migrants), followed by short term economic migration (6%), and in a trend that is similar to last month, forced movement due to conflict was four per cent. Most migrants moved on foot (52%), by taxi/car (37%) or by bus (10%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **13,940** migrants were observed through five FMPs, which represents a six per cent decrease from the 14,907 migrants observed in October 2018.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (88%), while six per cent were Somali nationals and other nationalities made up the remaining six per cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (72%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (28%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Sudan (64%), while 11 per cent were from Djibouti, 8 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 9 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (59%), Yemen (11%), Djibouti (11%) and Sudan (4%), with the remaining 15 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (60%) while 12 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent (344) were children under the age of 5, and six per cent of migrants were unaccompanied children (852 children); six per cent of the total were physically disabled.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (79%), followed by short term local movement (8%). Most migrants were travelling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (83%), while seven per travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **28,138** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease (5%) in comparison with October when 29,558 movements were observed.

The majority of flows identified (57%) were incoming in comparison to the 43 per cent outgoing, which is a slightly more even breakdown compared to the percentages from October 2018, which had 64 per cent incoming, and 35 per cent outgoing movement. Similar to the previous months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) once again recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for November (8,176), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (7,122). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (31%) and Yemeni (4%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (57%, a decrease from 64% in the previous month), while 25 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from

the 17% reported in October 2018), while a slightly lower proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (8%) or Djibouti (4%). Another four per cent also intended to travel to Kenya, which is slightly 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 33 per cent children (8% under 5 years of age, and 10% were unaccompanied children) and 67 per cent adults (38% males and 29% females). The largest shares of observed flows were forced movement due to conflict (42%) and/or undertaking seasonal migration (18%).

South Sudan continues to measure mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. Additional FMPs along the border with DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of November 2018, **2,082** migrants were observed in total at five transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 1,032 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei, 420 through two new FMPs in Malakal, and 630 at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents no significant change compared to the 2,040 observations in October 2018.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (88%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (12%)). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (58%) or towards Sudan (42%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP, while those observed at the Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely internal migrants, and the majority were intending to travel to South Sudan.

The large majority of migrants (97%) tracked at the FMPs in Abyei, Malakal and Wau Town were South Sudanese nationals, while two 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 (39%) followed by return to places of habitual residence (22%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town (39%) were to visit family or for economic reasons (25%). Most movement in Malakal was return to places of habitual residence (40%) or family visits (32%).

Fifty-seven per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 43%

the previous month), and 37 per cent were children (compared to 30% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of November, and in addition to the **4,197** movements observed along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 11 per cent when compared to the previous month, **16,039** observations were made at six new FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), for a total of **20,236** observations.

Fifty-two per cent of the migrants (10,529 migrants) were traveling from DRC, while 42 per cent (8,424 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan. Most of the migrants were traveling into Uganda (57%, or 11,633 migrants), while 27 per cent were travelling to DRC and 15 per cent to South Sudan. The majority of the migrants observed were Congolese nationals (58%), while the remaining were Ugandan nationals (21%), South Sudanese nationals (21%), or of various other nationalities (less than 1%). The sex disaggregation was even; 55 per cent of the total migrant population were female and 45 per cent were male. 28 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 1,971 (10% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age, and 421 (2%) unaccompanied migrant children.

During the month of November, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (23%), while 16 per cent of movements were short term and 10 per cent were induced by conflict, which is an increase from four per cent in the previous month.

🌐 migration.iom.int

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 36 (December 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 35 – November 2018
142,625 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 November 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 142,625 IDPs (31,593 households). This represents a three per cent decrease when compared to October 2018. Seventy-six 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 (52%) lived with host families, 25 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in straw houses, 5 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (38%) or earlier (4%), followed by 2016 (25%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 17 per cent in 2018.

In November, DTM tracked 11 emergencies, including torrential rains and strong winds that displaced 1,427 persons and destroyed 114 houses.

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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 is currently implementing Round 14 of Mobility tracking, covering the months of November to December 2018. The report for this round will be available in January 2019.

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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 **16—22 November** 2018, a total of 105 entries and zero exits were recorded. The number of refugees from Ethiopia and IDPs entering the camps this week reduced compared to the previous week, when 384 entries, and 6 exits were recorded. The displacement was due to insecurity and tribal clashes in the Nagelle district of Ethiopia, and poor services delivery in other camps as reported by most of the families. During **23—29 November** 2018, a total of 261 entries and zero exits were recorded in Dolow. The number of refugees and IDPs entering the camps increased compared to the week before. Most families reported that the displacement was again due to insecurity and tribal clashes in the Nagelle district of Ethiopia and poor services delivery in other camps.

In **Kismayo**, during **16—22 November** 2018, a total of 59 entries were recorded. This was slightly lower compared to last week. There were no exits recorded during the week. During **23—29 November** 2018, a total of 60 individuals arrived in Kismayo IDP sites, which was almost the same number as the week before. The number of individuals exiting were 12.

In **Baidoa**, between **16—22 November** 2018, a total of 104 individuals arrived in

Baidoa IDP sites, similar numbers for the last four weeks. One hundred and forty-five individuals exited the IDP sites during the period. The number of exits has steadily been increasing since October 2018. The number of exits surpassed the number of entries. During **23—29 November** 2018, there were 159 new arrivals and only 56 exits recorded. This was the lowest recorded number of exits since mid- October of this year. The key driving factor for displacement into the IDP sites was insecurity, and those leaving cited management of their farms.

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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 the 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 November, DTM interviewed 10,967 individuals (4,229 households) at the eight PoC sites and collective centres in South Sudan, of whom 37 per cent were males and 41 per cent were children. Fifty-five per cent of these left the sites, and 45 per cent arrived at the sites. Of those interviewed, 50 per cent were new arrivals, while 13 per cent were permanent departures. Thirty-three per cent of all entering individuals had been away

from the site for a week or less. The main reasons these individuals had left were to visit family (18%), collect firewood (12%) or for health services (11%). Of those exiting, 49 per cent only intended to be away from the site for one week or less, with 31 per cent intended to return the same day.

In November, 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 Gangura and Tokori. 4,138 individuals (2072 households) were interviewed, of whom 52 per cent were male and 33 per cent were children. Most of those screened were incoming (49%), 40 per cent was internal or circular movement, while the rest were outgoing (11%). In terms of departure, most travelled from South Sudan (50%) or DRC (38%) and Uganda (12%), while most were headed to South Sudan (89%). Most movement was voluntary, the majority of people were returning to their areas of habitual residence (26%), while others were visiting family (18%), or for economic reasons (13%). Forced movement was also fairly high, with 18 per cent due to conflict and 17 per cent due to natural disaster.

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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

Djibouti
Djibouti

Addis
Ababa

Hargeysa

Somalia

Nov 2018

DTM
MONTHLY
REGIONAL
UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix
East and the Horn of Africa (EHA)

South
Sudan

Ethiopia

Mogadishu

In November 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 142,625 IDPs comprised of 31,593 households.

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
Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda
📍 45 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi
As of Round 35 – November 2018
142,625 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia
As of Round 13 - Sept-Oct 2018
2,075,278 Internally Displaced

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

South Sudan
As of Round 2 – June 2018
843,234 Internally Displaced
658,148 Returnees (former IDPs)