

APR 2019



## 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  
April 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	6 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	22 FMPs
Uganda	14 FMPs

A network of 62 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries, including 15 FMPs focused on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan.

The flow monitoring registry (FMR) continued at eight points in **Burundi**, whilst nine points were operational in **Djibouti**, only data from six FMPs was used to minimize duplication. In **Ethiopia**, FMR and survey data collection continued at five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points. **Somalia** also continued to conduct flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2), Tonga (1), Wau Town (2), Abyei (1) and Paloich (1). Flow monitoring activities which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations were conducted at an additional 15 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). 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 Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** expanded to 14 FMPs, six of which are located along the border with South Sudan and are operated in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. The remaining eight active FMPs are located along the border with the DRC.

Regionally, **244,346** movements were tracked during April. This represents a six per cent increase compared to the 233,061 movements tracked in March. These movements include migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), as well as shorter-term incident-based movements tracked in other East African countries (Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda).

Around a fifth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (**22%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (68%) and the second-largest population was Somali nationals (27%), which is comparable to what was observed in March (65% and 31% respectively).

Of the total movements, **78 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (55%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (24%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (16%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (33%), while the second largest population group was Uganda nationals (26%).

In the **HoA** region, 27 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to Yemen, though these individuals are most likely travelling to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) – this is much higher than the 11 per cent that was reported in March, most likely due to upcoming Ramadan. An additional 21 per cent also reported their intention to travel to the KSA (down from 31% in March), and 24 per cent said they

were travelling to Somalia (approximately the same as the 25% reported in the previous month). A further 14 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Ethiopia (a reduction from 19% in March), and another seven per cent were headed towards Djibouti, which is equal to the percentage seen in March, though most of these are also likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA.

In **Burundi** in April, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **46,630** movements were observed at these eight FMPs. This represents a 12 per cent increase when compared to the 40,836 movements tracked in March.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (83%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (17%). The number of incoming movements (48%) was moderately lower than the number of outgoing movements (52%). All the migration was observed between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (39%), and 29 per cent were children. Nine per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and 10 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below. Eighty-two per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating locally and for short time periods (less than six months). Thirteen per cent of individuals said they were moving for tourism. Two per cent declared their movements were due to seasonal migration and another two per cent were migrating for economic reasons. Most individuals had been travelling by boat (52%), or by foot (41%), with the remaining seven per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (5%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **11,050** movements were observed at six FMPs. This represents a nine per cent decrease in the number of people observed compared to the March 2019. The decrease is attributed to changes in migration trends in early 2019 which were impacted by the capsizing of a boat carrying migrants in January. The DTM Djibouti team is currently carrying out another round of assessments in areas of high mobility in order to establish FMPs in the most appropriate locations.

All the migration movements tracked through Djibouti during April consisted of Ethiopian nationals (100%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous month.

Nearly all movements had departed from Ethiopia (99.6%). Most individuals (84.3%) aimed to travel to KSA, this is less than the 88 per cent which was reported in March. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (58.8%), and 18.5 per cent were children, which is slightly lower than the 20 per cent reported in March. Economic migration, for more than six months, was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 96% of migrants tracked). Less than four per cent (4%) cited forced movement due to conflict as their motivation for migration with the remaining (0.6%) identifying natural disasters as their main reason for migrating. This is a slight change from March, when 98 per cent of movement were due to economic opportunities, and one per cent were forced movements. Most migration occurred on foot (83%), or by taxi/car (10%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **10,041** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 13 per cent decrease from the 11,571 movements observed in March 2019. The decrease in movements were thought to be in part related to the hotter climatic conditions, more stringent measures against irregular migration in Somalia, the current political situation of Sudan, a public holiday and a migratory route change from Galafi to Elidahar - Bure manda border and Asaita via Afambo (after the opening Ethio-Eritrea border).

The majority of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (82%), seven per cent were Somalis, and four per cent Eritrean. Other nationalities constituted the remaining seven per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (66%), while the remaining were incoming movements (34%). Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (61%) which is slightly lower than the 62 per cent observed in March. Fourteen per cent were from Djibouti (same as March), eleven per cent from Eritrea, eight per cent from Somalia, five per cent from Yemen, and the remaining one per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the KSA (43%), Djibouti (21%), Yemen (8%), Sudan (8%), Italy (4%) with the remaining 16 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants tracked were adult men (57%) while 11 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of five and six per cent were unaccompanied children (577 children). Two per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (73%), followed by short term local movements (11%), and forced movement due to conflict (6%). Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (73%). Twelve per cent travelled on taxis and cars, seven per cent travelled on foot, while seven per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **32,933** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents a significant increase (41%) compared to March when 23,407 movements were observed. The increase in volume, particularly in the Bossaso FMP, can be attributed to a perceived reduction in border management and anti-trafficking operations conducted by the Government of Puntland.

Most identified movements (61%) were incoming in comparison to outgoing (39%). This differs considerably to what was observed in March 2019, when 52 per cent of movements were incoming and 48 per cent outgoing movements.

As in March 2019, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for April (28% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (69% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Ethiopian (54%), Somali (42%), and Djiboutian (4%).

Most migrants observed intended to travel to Somalia (39%), this is much lower than the 48 per cent reported in the previous month. Twelve per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 42 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 20% reported in March). Four per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst two per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. In a slight departure from the trends seen in previous months, there was a majority of adult males observed in the current month (49%), while 25 per cent of the migrating population were children, six per cent were children under five years of age and unaccompanied children constituted three per cent of the total migrating population.

Approximately a quarter of observed migrants were undertaking seasonal (26%) or economic migration (15%) while the rest were forced to move due to conflict (35%) or natural disaster (7%), with six per cent migrating locally for a short-term period.

**South Sudan** continues to measure mixed migration flows at seven transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 15 FMPs along the border with the DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of April 2019, **5,882** movements were observed in total at the seven transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is an 18 per cent decrease compared to what was observed in March. This decrease is mostly due to the normalization of movements (after a spike in the previous month) observed in Abyei. 2,638 movements were observed at Paloich (compared to 3,629 in March), 1,635 in Wau, 698 movements in Abyei, 795 in Malakal and 116 movements were at Tonga bus stop.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs were originating in South Sudan (93%), while the remaining were travelling mostly from Sudan or other countries (7%). Most migrants intended to travel towards South Sudan (88%) or towards Sudan (12%), with less than one per cent travelling to Uganda. Over three quarters of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan (81%) – this likely to be internal movements, and to a smaller extent, circular migration. Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (84%), while those observed at the Paloich, Tonga, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely headed to destinations within South Sudan.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (97%), while less than three per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily motivated by access to better health care (35%), return to their habitual residence (17%) while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (34%), return to their habitual residence (33%), for economic reasons (20%), healthcare (6%) or education (6%). Most movements in Malakal were to return to their places of habitual residence (46%), family visits (37%) or to buy personal goods (10%), while two per cent were those displaced by conflict. Most of the movements in Paloich were due to family

visits (58%), and most in Tonga were those returning to their habitual residence (58%) or displacement due to conflict (41%).

Over half of observed movements (55%) were female compared to 57 per cent seen in March. Twenty-nine per cent were children (compared to 28% the previous month).

In March, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities.

During April 2019, 15,396 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan through 15 FMPs in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties, as well as through the new FMPs established along the borders with the DRC and the CAR. This figure represents an increase of approximately 21 per cent compared to March, which is a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.

Of those surveyed, 29 per cent were adult females, 43 per cent were adult males, and 28 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (87%). Fifty-three per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 38 per cent from South Sudan, and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (81%) or the DRC (16%).

The percentage of respondents who reported coming from a refugee camp was 60 per cent for arrivals from Uganda and 15 per cent for the DRC.

The data shows significant movement between Central Equatoria in South Sudan, and Haut-Uele in DRC. Low reported flows in other border areas may be due, in part, to access constraints affecting DTM's ability to track flows. Twenty-one per cent of the incoming respondents reported entering South Sudan to access health care, while seven per cent of respondents reported Juba County as their intended destination.

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of April. At the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan, **31,089** movements were observed which represents a decrease of 25 per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, **107,706** observations were made at the eight FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of ten per cent. This brings the total to **138,795** observations which is an overall 0.2 per cent decrease compared to March.

54 per cent of the movements were from the DRC, 34 per cent were from Uganda, while 11 per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (66%), while 22 per cent were travelling to the DRC, 11 per cent to South Sudan and a little over one per cent to other countries. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (45%), followed by migrants from Uganda (36%), and South Sudan (19%). Less than one per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 57 per cent of the total population were female and 43 per cent were male. Twenty-seven per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 5,462 children aged under five years old (4% of all movements) and 5,762 (4% of all movements) unaccompanied migrant children. This is a marginal decrease when compared to March.

During the month of April, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were longer term economic movements/business trips (41%). Nineteen per cent of movements were family related short term movements, while 16 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence). Nine per cent of movements were for the purchase of personal goods, five per cent were for access to services and four per cent were forced movements due to conflict or natural disaster.

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

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 41 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 41 – April 2019

**119,890** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In April 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 119,890 IDPs (26,725 households). This

represents an approximate four per cent decrease when compared to March 2019. Eighty-two per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 18 per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. Of those currently displaced, the majority (50%) lived with host families and 27 per cent lived in rented houses. While 17 per cent lived in straw houses, four per cent lived in empty houses and two per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (34%) or earlier, while 23 per cent were displaced in 2016, while 14 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 20 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

In April 2019, DTM tracked eight emergency events including torrential rains, strong winds and a landslide displacing more than 600 people within the first 24 hours. 42 houses were destroyed, and 322 homes were damaged in emergency events in the month of April.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 16 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 16 –April 2019

**2,227,109** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)

DTM Round 16 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in February, reported that 2,227,109 people (403,327 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (52%) and Oromia (39%) regions.

DTM Ethiopia also implemented Round two of the Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) and weekly Mobility Tracking (MT) in the East & West Wellega zones in Oromia.

Localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region (BSG) and East and West Wollega zones of Oromia region beginning in the last week of September 2018 is believed to have displaced an estimated 191,995 individuals, comprising 36,470 households. In East and West Wollega, a total of 158,385

IDPs were observed, where 27 per cent of IDPs are in collective sites and 73 per cent are in host communities. Benishangul Gumuz was inaccessible this round due to ongoing conflict at the time of the assessment.

## Somalia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG

**2.6 million** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component  
Flow Monitoring; Mobility Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
58 Districts

Published Information Products  
*Movement Trend Tracking Report and online dashboards (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard, Monthly Flow Monitoring Dashboard.*

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

The CCCM Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking exercises in two IDP camps in Dolow, at two checkpoints in Kismayo and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa.

In **Dolow**, in the month of April, there were 148 entries and 13 exits. Fifty-two per cent of which were female, while 48 per cent were male. Many of the new arrivals cited insecurity as their reason for displacement (36%) and were intending to stay for more than six months (69%).

In **Kismayo**, in the month of April, there were 591 entries and 58 exits. Fifty-two per cent of these were female, while 48 per cent were male. Many of the new arrivals cited insecurity as their reason for displacement (50%) and were intending to stay for between one and three months (33%).

In **Baidoa**, in the month of April, there were 1,865 entries and 581 exits. Fifty-five per cent of these were female, while 45 per cent were male. Most of the new arrivals cited insecurity as their reason for displacement (51%) and were intending to stay for between four and six months (51%).

## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 4 MT (Nov – Dec 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 4 December 2018

**1,275,868** Internally Displaced

**866,846** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
68 counties, 10 states

Published Information Products  
*Bentiu PoC Headcount (February 2019), Mobility Tracking Report 4 (31 March 2019), Shelter Count: Korjo IDP Site (Feb 2019), Wau PoC AA Headcount (February 2019), Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (Jan 2019), Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (Feb 2019), Event Tracking: Jur River (15 March 2019), Event Tracking: Yei (13 March 2019), Ebola Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard (Feb 2019), Flow Monitoring Dashboard (February 2019)*

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

Round four of the Mobility tracking was completed in December 2018, and DTM covered 68 counties (87% of the country), 345 sub-areas and 1,443 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. DTM identified 1,275,868 IDPs, and 866,846 returnees in these areas.

DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring at eight sites to establish an indicative profile of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In April, DTM interviewed 2,613 households representing 5,216 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site and Malakal PoC site.

Nearly two-thirds of new arrivals at Bentiu PoC site (63%) and over two-thirds of new arrivals at Malakal PoC site arrived from Sudan. Reasons for entry were mostly family reunification and to access services. People returning from, as well as embarking on journeys, travelled to Sudan in 12 and 24 per cent of cases for Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites respectively, whereby trips over a week were more common

amongst Bentiu residents (73% of overnight travellers) than for Malakal ones (54%).

Amongst interviewees, 130 individuals intended to permanently leave Bentiu PoC site, of which over a quarter intended to move to other displacement sites in Uganda and Juba (28%). For those intending to move 88 per cent reported leaving family members behind at the PoC site. Displacement Site Flow Monitoring has

consistently shown a higher proportion of people entering sites are new arrivals as compared to those people which intend to permanently leave, which seems to contradict the decreasing population levels in sites, as captured through DTM headcounts: a 13 per cent decline between October 2018 and March 2019. Available data suggests that whilst increased mobility may have caused the site to host fewer people at a given point in time, many more residents are leaving temporarily

and those that intend to leave permanently do so cautiously “with one foot in the site” or without the entire family / household. Whilst new arrivals were less common at Malakal PoC

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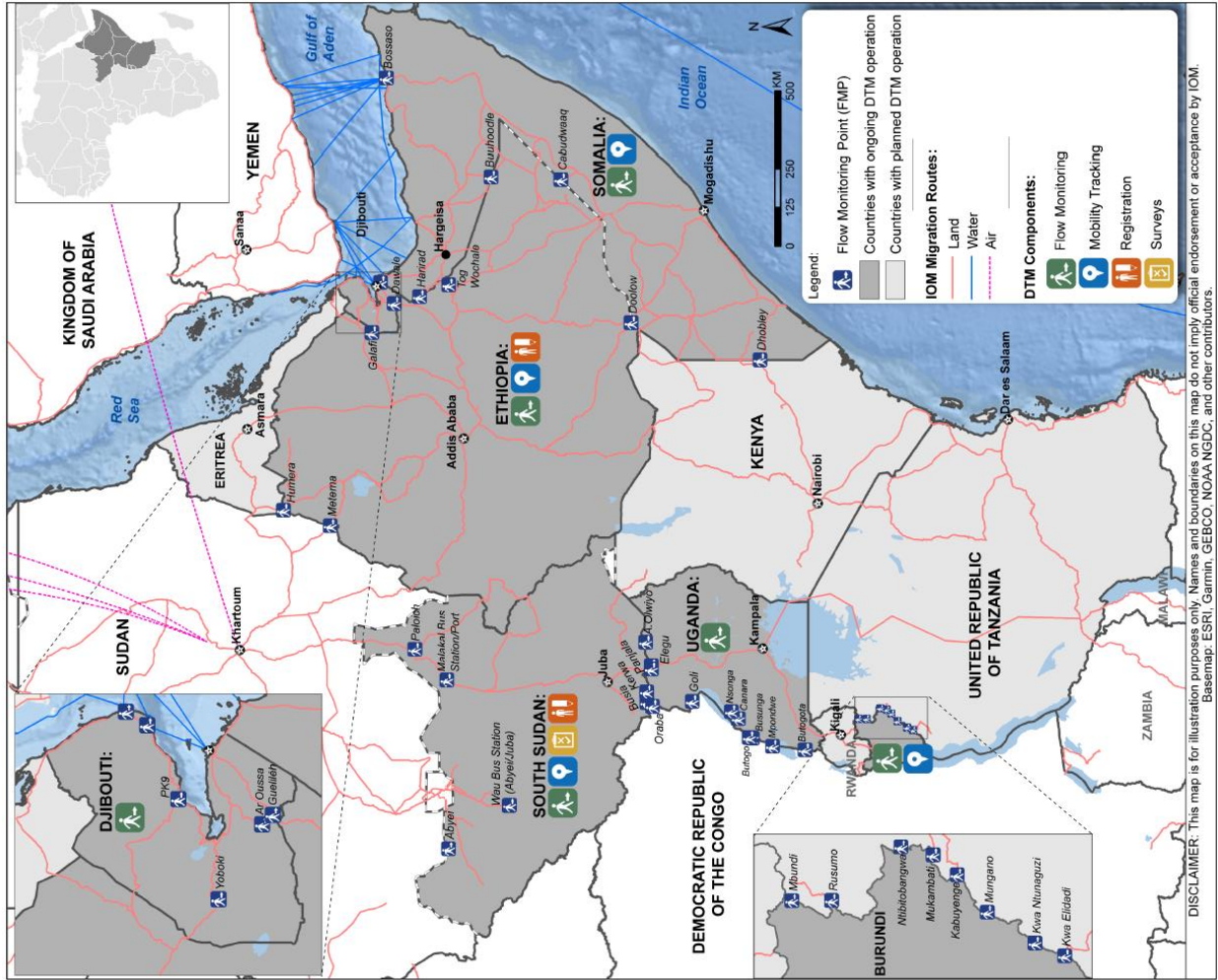
**DTM**  
 DATA MANAGEMENT AND VISUALIZATION  
 Regional Data Hub | RDH  
**Displacement Tracking Matrix**  
 East and Horn of Africa (EHA)  
**MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT**

**April 2019**

Country	Forced Displacement*		Flow Monitoring Network	
	IDPs	Round	FMPs	Movements
Burundi	119,890	41 (April 2019)	8	46,630
Djibouti	N/A	N/A	6	10,065
Ethiopia	2,227,109	15 (Jan-Feb 2019)	5	10,041
	690,364 <sup>1</sup>	6 (March 2019)		
Somalia	158,385 <sup>2</sup>	2 (April 2019)	7	32,933
	1,770,580 <sup>3</sup>	6 (Nov 2017)		
South Sudan	1,275,868	4 (Dec 2018)	7	5,882
	866,846 <sup>4</sup>		2 <sup>5</sup>	5,216
Uganda	N/A	N/A	15 <sup>6</sup>	15,396
			14	138,795
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,109,042</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>264,958</b>

\*Figures indicated represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored by IOM during the last round of DTM assessment of each country. These figures do not necessarily represent the total number of displaced population countrywide.

- <sup>1</sup> Gedeo & West Guji Rapid Response Assessment (RRA)
- <sup>2</sup> RRA Round 2 for East and West Wellega
- <sup>3</sup> Internally displaced and returnees
- <sup>4</sup> Returnees and refugees
- <sup>5</sup> Displacement site FMPs (not mapped).
- <sup>6</sup> Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) FMPs (not mapped)



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