DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
East & the Horn of Africa

EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
June 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks
Burundi   8 FMPs
Djibouti   7 FMPs
Ethiopia   5 FMPs
Somalia   7 FMPs
South Sudan   29 FMPs
Uganda   21 FMPs

A network of **77 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** are currently operational across six countries, including 15 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan.

The flow monitoring registry (FMR) continued at eight points in **Burundi** and at seven operational points in **Djibouti**. 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 continued at fourteen FMPs in Aweil, Jur River, Malakal, Melut, Panyikang and Raja. Flow monitoring activities which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations were conducted at an additional fifteen 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 entry and exit points to track movements in and out of eight Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective centres in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** continued through twenty-one 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 other fifteen active FMPs, including seven new FMPs established in June, are located along the border with the DRC.

Regionally, **306,935** movements were tracked during June 2019. This represents a ten per cent increase compared to the 277,874 movements tracked in May 2019. 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).

Approximately a fifth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (**21%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (76%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (20%). This is comparable to what was observed in May 2019 (74% and 22% respectively).

Of the total movements, **79 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (59%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (21%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (12%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (38%), with the second largest population group being Ugandan nationals (22%).

In the **HoA region**, 44 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is almost equal to the 46 per cent reported

in May 2019. Additionally, 17 per cent reported to be travelling to Yemen, though these individuals are most likely also travelling to KSA. Sixteen per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Somalia (slightly lower than the 20% reported in May). A further 14 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Ethiopia and another four per cent to Djibouti. Most of these are also likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA - and most, if not all the movement towards KSA, is for economic reasons.

In **Burundi** in June 2019, 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, **51,705** movements were observed at the eight FMPs. This represents a 15 per cent increase when compared to the 45,148 movements tracked in May.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (84%) and the remaining were Tanzanian (16%). The number of incoming movements was equal to the number of outgoing movements (50% each). All the migration observed was between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (42%), and 29 per cent were children. Three per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and nine per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

Fifty-six per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in short-term travel for work. Thirty-one per cent intended to return within a day, while less than one per cent intended to travel for more than six months. Forty-seven percent of all outgoing migrants were moving for economic related reasons with intention of returning on the same day, with overall economic movement for outgoing population being 60 per cent. In contrast, only 14 per cent of the incoming movements were economic in nature, with the respondents intending to return on the same day, and overall, 52 per cent of the movements were economic. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movements were reportedly return to habitual residence (10%), followed by seasonal in nature (9%) and family-related travel (8%). Six per cent of movements were to buy goods for personal consumption, four per cent were for tourism and another four per cent was for

access to facilities, while the remaining were travelling for various other reasons, including two per cent to receive health care.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (56%), or by foot (35%), with the remaining nine per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (6%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **25,078** movements were observed at seven FMPs. This represents a three per cent increase in comparison to May 2019 when 24,251 movements were observed. This increase can be partially attributed to the restructuring of FMPs, which was carried out after an evaluation of migratory routes in the previous month and resulted in the inclusion of more points within the analysis.

All the migration movements tracked through Djibouti during June 2019 consisted of Ethiopian nationals (100%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous months.

Nearly all movements had originated from Ethiopia (99%), with the remaining having departed from Saudi Arabia and Djibouti. Most individuals (90%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly less than the 93 per cent reported in May 2019. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (71%), and almost 10 per cent were children, this is comparable to the eight per cent reported in May 2019. Economic migration, for more than six months, was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for about 94% of movements tracked). About six per cent cited forced movement due to conflict as their motivation for migration. This is a slight change from May 2019, when 99 per cent of movements were due to economic opportunities, less than one per cent was forced movement and the remaining (0.1%) was for seasonal reasons. Most migration occurred on foot (78%), by bus (14%) or by truck (5%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **12,376** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a seven per cent increase from the 11,520 movements observed in May 2019.

Most of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (85%), four per cent were Somali, four per cent were Djiboutian and four per cent were Sudanese. Other nationalities constituted the remaining four per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (71%), with the remaining 29 per cent of movements were

reportedly incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (68%) which is slightly lower than the 72 per cent observed in May 2019. Twenty-one per cent were from Djibouti – this is slightly higher than the 14 per cent reported in May 2019. Five per cent were from Eritrea, two per cent from KSA and another two per cent from Yemen. The remaining two per cent was from other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the KSA (57%). Eleven per cent were heading towards Djibouti, ten per cent towards Sudan, nine per cent towards Yemen and three per cent towards Germany, with the remaining ten per cent heading to various other countries.

Many of the migrants tracked were adult men (58%) and thirteen per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, seven per cent were unaccompanied children and three per cent were children under the age of five. Two per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (82%), followed by short term local movements (8%) and tourism (4%). Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (76%). Nine per cent travelled in taxis or cars, eight per cent travelled on foot, while six per cent travelled on trains, with the remaining one per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **25,582** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents an increase of seven per cent in comparison with May 2019 when 24,018 movements were observed. Two FMPs (Bossaso and Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while five FMPs (Buuhoodle Cabudwaaq, Dhobley Harirad and Lowyacado) saw a decrease in movements.

Unlike the previous month, when incoming and outgoing flows were at equal levels (both at 50%), this month saw much of outgoing flows (61%) against (39%) incoming flows. Like for previous months, Buuhoodle FMP recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for June 2019 (34% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso FMP continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (62% of all outgoing flows). The identified migrants were mostly of Somali (48%), Ethiopian (47%), and Djiboutian (5%) origin.

Most migrants intended to travel to Somalia (69%), this is much higher than the 50

per cent reported in the previous month. Seventeen per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 38 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 24% reported in May). Four per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst two per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Like the trends seen in previous months, there was a marginal majority of adult males observed in June 2019 (46%), whilst 27 per cent were adult females. Twenty-seven per cent of the migrating population were children and seven per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted two per cent of the total migrating population. Many observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (29%) and conflict-driven migration (27%). The rest were taking part in economic migration (13%) and natural disaster-driven migration (8%) and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

South Sudan continued to measure mixed migration flows at fourteen FMPs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional fifteen FMPs along the border with the DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of June 2019, a total of **17,176** movements were observed across FMPs. This is an increase of 14 per cent as compared to what was observed in May. This slight increase is mostly due to continued improved FMP coverage.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (79%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (21%). Most migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (85%) or towards Sudan (15%), with less than one per cent travelling to other countries. In general, 64 per cent of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan - this is likely to be internal movement.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (96%), almost four per cent were Sudanese nationals and the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region. Motivation for migration was primarily for individuals to return to their habitual residence (29%) after voluntary travel (26%) or after forced displacement (3%) or to visit family (19%), followed by economic reasons (13%). About eight per cent of individuals reported migrating because of food insecurity, six per cent of movements were motivated by access to better healthcare (6%), while another six per cent were rejoining family at location different to their

habitual residence. Just over ten per cent of movements were induced either by conflict or natural disasters.

The distribution of observed movements was almost equal with 51 per cent females and 49 per cent males. This is slightly different than May (with 56% and 44%, respectively). Thirty-eight per cent were children, which is comparable to the 39 per cent reported in the previous month.

In June, 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. A total of **17,815** people were surveyed through fifteen FMPs in Ezo, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Tambura, Yambio and Yei counties. This figure represents a decrease of approximately twenty-one per cent compared to May.

Of those surveyed, 34 per cent were adult females, 43 per cent were adult males, and 23 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (92%). Forty-eight per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 34 per cent from South Sudan, 16 per cent from Uganda and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (81%) or the DRC (10%).

Fifty-one per cent of arrivals from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp, 17 per cent of arrivals from DRC reported coming from a refugee camp.

The data shows significant movement between Central Equatoria in South, 29 per cent of individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited economic reasons as their reason for entry, followed by healthcare (23%) and return to their habitual residence (14%) after voluntary travel (7%) and forced displacement (7%).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of June 2019 at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan. **29,118** movements were observed which represents a decrease of 14 per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, **145,900** observations were made at fifteen FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 18 per cent compared to May 2019. Seven new FMPs were established in Uganda during June to monitor movements to and from DRC. This brings the total to **175,018** observations which is an overall 11 per cent increase compared to May 2019.

Forty-nine per cent of the movements were from the DRC, 42 per cent were from

Uganda, while eight per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (58%) and the DRC (33%), while eight per cent were travelling to South Sudan and one per cent to other countries. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (53%), followed by Ugandans (30%), and South Sudanese nationals (15%). Less than one per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 56 per cent of the total population were female and 44 per cent were male. Thirty per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 15,760 unaccompanied migrant children (9% of all movements) and 8,238 children aged under five years old (5% of all movements). This is a substantial increase when compared to the previous month.

During June 2019, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were longer term economic movements/business trips (34%). Twenty-three per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence) and 11 per cent of movements were for the purchase of personal goods. Ten percent of movements were family related short term movements, six per cent were for access to services, three per cent were for seasonal movements and another three per cent were for family reunification (to areas different than habitual residence).

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 44 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 43 – June 2019
113,067 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard for Natural Disasters (Oct 2018-Jun 2019), Flow Monitoring Dashboard (May 2019), Displacement Dashboard June 2019.

⊕ displacement.iom.int/burundi

In June 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 113,067 IDPs (25,317 households). This represents an approximate two per cent decrease when compared to May 2019. Seventy-seven per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 23 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. Seventeen 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 originate from the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie (22%) and Kirundo (15%).

Between October 2018 and June 2019, DTM Emergency Tracking teams reported 109 natural disasters in Burundi. The waves of displacement were largely caused by torrential rains and strong winds, with 20,139 affected by the effects of natural disasters, 10,716 displaced individuals and 3,919 destroyed houses in the reporting period. The most impacted provinces were in the western and southern parts of Burundi, such as Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza and Cibitoke.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 –April 2019
2,194,946 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 Round 16 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in April, reported that 2,194,946 people (406,073 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (49%) and Oromia (39%) regions.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (Planned for July 2019)

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, Flow Monitoring Dashboard (June 2019)

⊕ displacement.iom.int/somalia

The CCCM Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) exercises in two IDP camps in Dollow, at two main checkpoints in Kismayo and at four main checkpoints in and out the town of Baidoa.

Baidoa: In June 2019, a total of 2,193 entries were recorded against 79 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals include: insecurity (36%), seeking better services (20%), and shortage of food (20%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (29%), to join the rest of their family (25%) or to seek better healthcare services (22%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (34%), Qansax Dheere (18%), and Buur Hakaba (12%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Baidoa (65%) and Buur Hakaba (13%), but also to Kenya (22%).

Dollow: In June 2019, a total of 126 entries were recorded. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (52%), shortage of food (20%) and seeking livelihood opportunities (14%). The new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (62%), Belet Xaawo district (13%) and Qansax Dheere district (10%). No exits were recorded during the month of June.

Kismayo: In June 2019, a total of 858 entries were recorded against 43 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (51%), shortage of food (35%), and uncomfortable living conditions (5%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (74%), to seek better healthcare services (14%) or to join the rest of their family (12%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Jamaame (48%), Badhaadhe (19%), and Jilib (12%). The majority of those exiting intended to go to the districts of Kismayo (44%), Badhaadhe (28%), Jamaame (14%) and Jilib (14%).

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 MT (March 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 5 March 2019
1,420,189 Internally Displaced
1,183,683 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
78 counties, 10 states

Published Information Products
IOM DTM Mobility Tracking: IDPs And Returnees By Sub-Area; IOM DTM Event Tracking: Tambura (May 2019); IOM DTM Wau PoC And Collective Centres Headcount (May 2019); South Sudan — Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (April 2019); IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — IDPs By County; IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — Baseline Locations Summary; IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — Locations By Type; IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — Returnees By County As Of March 2019

⊕ displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Round 5 of the Mobility Tracking was completed in March 2019, and DTM covered 78 counties (10 states), 444 sub-areas and 1,973 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. DTM identified 1,420,189 IDPs, and 1,183,683 returnees in these areas.

In May 2019, 411,719 individuals were targeted for fingerprint authentication at 55 different locations. Of those, only 376,345 were authenticated, 32,129 were newly registered and 1,628 were deactivated from the biometric registration database system as they missed three consecutive food distributions. For the month of June, the numbers are slightly different, with 398,325 individuals targeted at 36 locations and only 361,619 authenticated, 24,584 newly registered and 2,292 deactivated from the database system.

In June 2019, DTM identified a total of 32,449 individuals, 17,435 at Wau PoC AA site and 15,014 at five collective centres. Overall, the population in the assessed Wau displacement sites decreased by twelve per cent (4,476 individuals), as opposed to the previous months during which increased displacement was spurred by the clashes between pastoralists and farmers near Jur River.

DTM South Sudan conducted 6,098 interviews at eight PoC sites and collective centres in Malakal, Bentiu and Wau representing a two per cent decrease since May 2019. Travelling households included a total of 15,897 individuals of whom some were interviewed more than once during the reporting period.

Same-day movement (not overnight) of residents accounted for 71 per cent of tracked individuals. Short to long term travel in and out of the sites represented a quarter of interviewed individuals (24%). More new entries were observed than intended permanent exits (3% vs 1% respectively). Most new entries were recorded at the largest site, namely Bentiu PoC of which 64 per cent originated in Sudan as illustrated by the Event Tracking report covering Sudan arrivals between April and June 2019.

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324,750
Total number of movements

77
Flow monitoring points

Legend:
- Intended destination*
- Flow monitoring point
- Flow monitoring point (EVD)
- Countries with ongoing DTM operation
- Countries with planned DTM operation

DTM operations:
- Flow Monitoring
- Mobility Tracking
- Surveys
- Registration

*The arrows/numbers only show intended movement and represent 98% of total number of movements. The rest 2% are movements below 1,000 per movement

0 100 200 400 Km

DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Map labels (countries): KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA, YEMEN, SOMALIA, ETHIOPIA, ERITREA, SUDAN, KENYA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UGANDA, RWANDA, BURUNDI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ZAMBIA, MALAWI, SOUTH SUDAN, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DJIBOUTI

Water bodies: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean

Movement figures: 27,626 (9%), 9,603 (3%), 6,986 (2%), 4,229 (1%), 1,185 (0.4%), 1,021 (0.3%), 814 (0.3%), 2,452 (0.8%), 2,547 (0.8%), 3,554 (1.1%), 13,928 (4%), 17,569 (5%), 8,370 (3%), 1,660 (0.5%), 57,261 (18%), 85,932 (26%), 15,447 (5%), 1,925 (0.6%), 25,775 (8%), 25,732 (8%), 2,265 (0.7%), 160 (0.1%), 1,150 (0.4%)

Displacement Tracking Matrix
East and Horn of Africa (EHoA)

MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT
June 2019

Country	Displacement*		Round/Date
	IDPs	Returnees	
Burundi	113,067	N/A	43 (June 2019)
Ethiopia	3,043,695[1]	N/A	16 (April 2019)
Somalia	1,770,580	N/A	6 (Nov 2017)
South Sudan	1,420,189	1,183,683	5 (March 2019)
Total	6,347,531	1,183,683	N/A

*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.
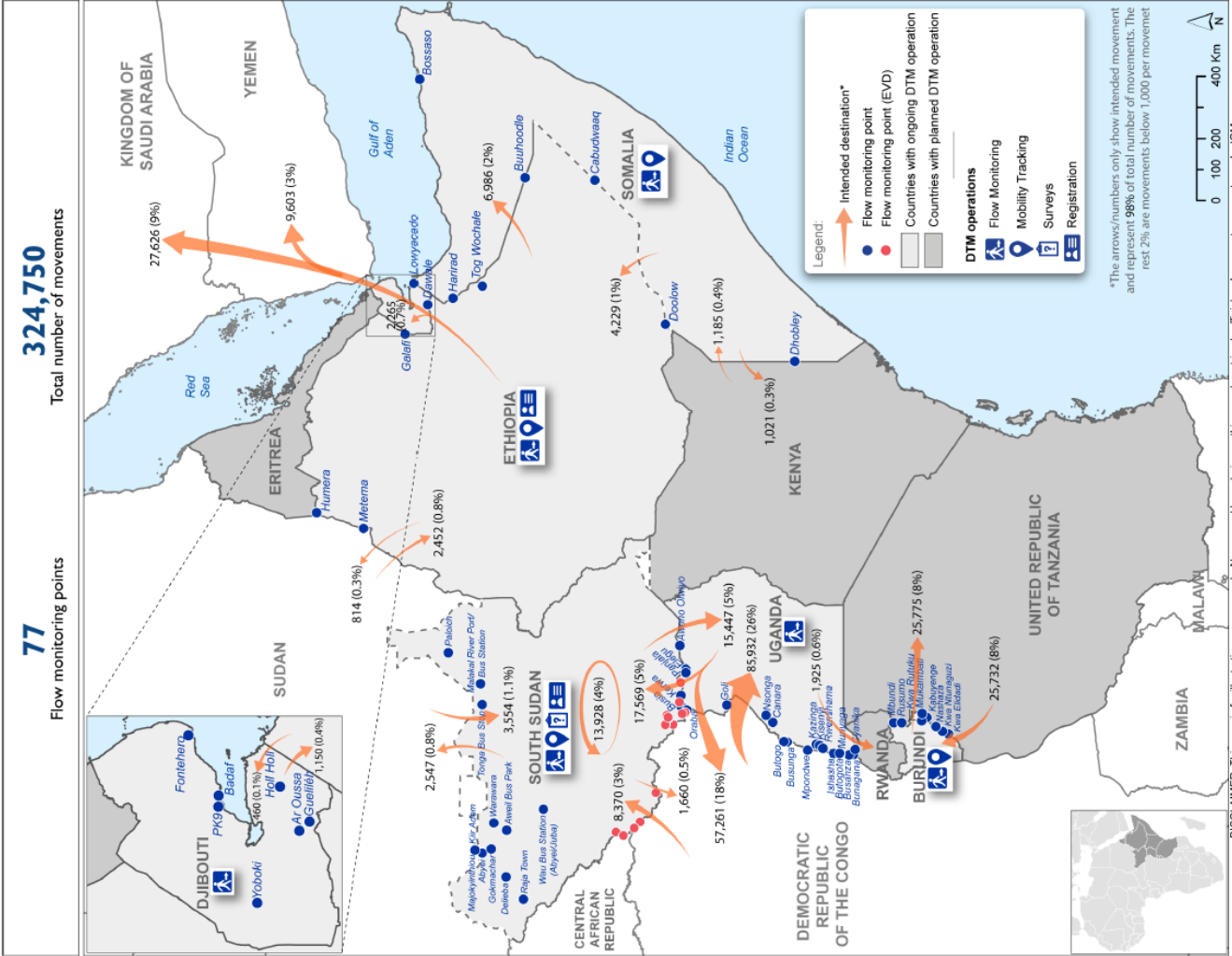[1] Includes 690,364 IDPs identified in Gedeo & West Guji Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) Round 6 (March 2019) and 158,385 in East and West Wellega – RRA Round 2 (April 2019)

Flow Monitoring Network		
Country	FMPs	Movements
Burundi	8	51,705
Djibouti	7	25,078
Ethiopia	5	12,376
Somalia	7	25,582
South Sudan	29[1]	34,991
South Sudan	8[2]	6,098[3]
Uganda	21	175,018
Total	77	324,750

[1] Includes 15 EVD points—17,815 movements
[2] Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) Points –not mapped
[3] Movements in and out of POC sites and collective centers–not part of total movements tracked