DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

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

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
August 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks
Burundi	11 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	34 FMPs
Uganda	21 FMPs

A network of 83 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries, including 17 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan, and three in Burundi, along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The flow monitoring (FM) operations continued in **Burundi** through 11 FMPs, and through five FMPs 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 17 FMPs in seven out of ten states and Abyei Administrative Area. Malakal Bus Station FMP was temporarily deactivated in August as a result of the station's closure for the rainy season. Flow monitoring activities, which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations, were conducted at an additional 17 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Two new FMPs were activated on 4 and 7 August 2019 respectively in Abaya and Bori, Kajo-Keji County. 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 21 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 15 active FMPs are located along the border with the DRC.

Regionally, **311,114** movements were tracked during August 2019. This represents a 39 per cent increase compared to July 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). An additional **23,417** movements were also tracked through the EVD points in **South Sudan**, and **13,255** movements were tracked through the FMPs in **Burundi** along the border with DRC.

About **17 per cent** of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA region**. Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (67%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (27%). This is slightly different from what was observed in July 2019 (74% and 20% respectively).

Of the total movements, **83 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (62%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (19%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (11%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (35%), followed by Ugandan nationals (31%), Burundian nationals (17%) and South Sudanese nationals (13%).

In the **HoA region**, 29 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which

is significantly less than the 51 per cent reported in July 2019. Additionally, 24 per cent reported to be travelling to Somalia, comparable to the 20 per cent reported in July 2019. An estimated 18 per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Ethiopia, a further 17 per cent reported their intentions of travelling to Yemen (higher than the 9% observed in July 2019), and another 5 per cent to Djibouti. Most of these individuals are also most 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 August 2019, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs, in Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi provinces, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **50,112** movements were observed at the eight FMPs. This represents a 4 per cent decrease when compared to the 52,364 movements tracked in July 2019.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (90%), followed by Tanzanian nationals (10%). The number of incoming movements (49%) was lower than the number of outgoing movements (51%). All the migration observed was between Burundi and its neighbouring countries, mainly with the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (48%) and adult females (27%), and 25 per cent were children. An estimated 14 per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and 8 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

About 53 per cent of observed individuals stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in daily travel for work (37%), while only 2 per cent intended to travel for economic reasons for a duration of more than six months. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movements were reportedly family-related travel (10%) or to buy goods for personal consumption (7%). The rest of the movements were seasonal in nature (4%), or to seek healthcare (2%), while those returning to habitual residence made up 21 per cent of overall movements.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (56%), or by foot (33%), with the remainder using bicycles (8%) or motorbikes (4%).

The population movement tracked along the border with DRC, to inform EVD preparedness, reported **13,255** movements through three FMPs in the provinces of Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural, close to the border with DRC. The movements originated in either DRC (61%), or Burundi (39%), and the majority of outgoing movements were headed towards DRC (97%). About 66 per cent of all migrants were DRC nationals and 32 per cent were Burundians, with the remaining coming from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and other countries.

Most migrants were adult males (55%) and adult females (33%), while 12 per cent of total migrants were children. Around 4 per cent of movements consisted of pregnant and/or lactating women, and 3 per cent were children under five years of age.

The most frequently reported reason for movement was family visits (40%) followed by return to habitual residence (29%) and economic reasons (15%), while most people were traveling for a duration of one day to one week (48%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **12,338** movements were observed at seven FMPs. This represents a decrease of less than half of the 28,773 movements observed in July 2019. In the Obock region, which is the main exit route to the Arab Peninsula, 1,095 movements were observed towards Yemen. This is a significant decrease when compared to the 3,294 movements tracked in the previous month.

Nearly all migration movements tracked through Djibouti during August 2019 consisted of Ethiopian nationals (99.9%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous months.

All movements had originated from Ethiopia. Most individuals (91%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly less than the 96 per cent reported in July 2019. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (63%), and about 18 per cent were children. This is slightly different than what was reported in July 2019 (72% and 10% respectively). Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for 99.7% of movements tracked). Forced movements due to natural disasters accounted for less than 1 per cent. Migration occurred on foot (64%), by bus (20%), by truck (10%) or on trains (6%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **10,858** movements were observed

through five FMPs, which represents a 9 per cent decrease from the 11,897 movements observed in July 2019.

Most of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (82%), 5 per cent were Sudanese, another 5 per cent were Somali, 4 per cent were Eritrean and 3 per cent were Djiboutian. Other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (72%), while the remaining 28 per cent of movements were reportedly incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (74%) which is slightly higher than the 67 per cent observed in July 2019. An estimated 13 per cent were from Djibouti – this is less than the 22 per cent reported in July 2019. About 5 per cent were from Eritrea, 4 per cent from Yemen and 2 per cent from Somalia. The rest were from other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were headed to the KSA (53%). An estimated 14 per cent were headed towards Djibouti, 10 per cent towards Yemen, 10 per cent towards Sudan and 3 per cent towards Germany, with the remaining 10 per cent heading to various other countries.

Many of the migrants tracked were adult men (58%), adult females (30%) and 11 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, 6 per cent were unaccompanied children and 2 per cent were children under the age of five. Another 2 per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (81%), followed by short-term local movements (9%), tourism (5%) and forced movement due to conflict (3%), with less than 2 per cent migrating for other reasons. Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (74%). About 9 per cent travelled on trains, 8 per cent travelled in taxis or cars, while 7 per cent travelled on foot, with the remaining 2 per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **29,878** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents an increase of 34 per cent in comparison with July 2019 when 22,228 movements were observed. This increase was mainly concentrated in Bosasso, where the majority of groups reported conflict as one of the main reasons for moving. Six FMPs (Dhobley, Harirad, Bosasso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq and

Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while one FMP (Lowyacado) saw a decrease in movements.

Unlike in July 2019, when flows identified were mainly incoming, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (57%) against (43%) incoming flows. Similar to previous months, Buuhoodle FMP (Ethiopian border) continued to record the highest levels of incoming flows for August 2019 (29% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso FMP continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (55% of all outgoing flows). The identified migrants were of Ethiopian (48%), Somali (46%), and Djiboutian (5%) origin. Other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent.

Most migrants intended to travel to Somalia (43%), a decrease from the 56 per cent reported in the previous month. An estimated 21 per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 28 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen – this is slightly higher than the 21% reported in July 2019. About 4 per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst 3 per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. As with the trends seen in previous months, there was a marginal majority of adult males observed in August 2019 (46%), whilst 26 per cent were adult females. An estimated 28 per cent of the migrating population were children, of which 7 per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted 1 per cent of the total migrating population. Many observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (25%) and conflict-driven migration (24%). The rest were taking part in natural disaster-driven migration (15%), economic migration (12%), short-term local movement (10%), and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

South Sudan measured mixed migration flows at 17 FMPs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 17 FMPs along the border with the DRC and the CAR have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of August 2019, a total of **17,388** movements were observed across FMPs (non-EVD related). This is an increase of 11 per cent as compared to what was observed in July 2019.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (79%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (18%), with about 3 per cent from other countries. Migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (93%) or towards

Sudan (7%), with less than 1 per cent travelling to other countries. In general, 72 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 (98%), just above 1 per cent were Sudanese nationals and the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region. Reasons for movement were noted as return to their habitual residence (42%) either after voluntary travel (12%) or after forced displacement (31%), but also to visit family (27%) or for economic reasons (6%). About 4 per cent of individuals were motivated by access to better healthcare, another 4 per cent were forced movements due to conflict, while 3 per cent reported migrating because of food insecurity. Just over 5 per cent of movements were induced either by conflict or natural disasters.

The distribution of observed movements was almost equal with 52 per cent females and 48 per cent males, including 30 per cent adult males and 30 per cent adult females. This is slightly different than July 2019 (with 47% and 53%, and 38% and 30%, respectively). An estimated 40 per cent were children, which is slightly higher than the 33 per cent reported in the previous month.

In August 2019, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with the IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and the Migration Health Units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola preparedness activities. A total of **23,417** people were surveyed through 17 FMPs in Ezo, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Tambura, Yambio and Yei counties. This figure represents an increase of approximately 2 per cent compared to July 2019.

Of those surveyed, 33 per cent were adult females, 41 per cent were adult males, and 26 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (93%). An estimated 43 per cent of migrants had departed from South Sudan, 41 per cent from the DRC, 13 per cent from Uganda and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (70%), the DRC (18%) or Uganda (11%).

About 69 per cent of incoming movements from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp, whilst 12 per cent of arrivals from DRC reported coming from a refugee camp.

Most individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited healthcare as their reason for entry (26%), followed by economic reasons (18%) to buy goods for personal consumption (16%) and seasonal migration (13%), while 9 per cent were to visit family and 7 per cent to return to their habitual residence. The rest reported migrating for various other reasons, including for education (3%) and access to services (3%).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of August 2019 at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan. **27,534** movements were observed which is much higher than the movements tracked in July 2019 (1,139) when most of the points were not operational due to technical reasons in the previous month. In addition, **162,088** observations were made at 15 FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 74 per cent compared to July 2019, as data collection during July was carried out only during the latter half of the month due to technical reasons. This brings the total to **189,622** observations which is about twice as many observations when compared to July 2019.

About 54 per cent of the movements were from the DRC, and 39 per cent were from Uganda. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (61%) and the DRC (30%), while 8 per cent were travelling to South Sudan and 1 per cent to Rwanda. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (48%), followed by Ugandans (42%) and South Sudanese (9%). About 2 per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 42 per cent of the total population were adult females and 33 per cent were adult male. An estimated 25 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 5 per cent unaccompanied migrant children and 4 per cent children aged under five years old. This is a slight decrease when compared to the previous month.

Most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda in August 2019 were economic movements/business trips (41%). About 23 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence), 11 per cent of movements were to buy goods for personal consumption and another 11 per cent were family visits. An estimated 3 per cent were for family reunification (to areas different than habitual residence), 3 per cent were for seasonal movements, 2 per cent were to seek health care and another 2 per cent were for tourism. Less than 5 per cent migrated for other reasons.

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 45 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 44 – August 2019
106,197 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard (August 2019), Flow Monitoring Dashboard (July 2019)

⊕ displacement.iom.int/burundi

In August 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 106,197 IDPs (23,752 households). This represents an approximate 3 per cent decrease when compared to July 2019. An estimated 77 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 (48%) lived with host families and 28 per cent lived in rented houses. About 18 per cent lived in straw houses, 4 per cent lived in empty houses and 2 per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs originated from the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie (23%) and Kirundo (15%).

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 18 – August 2019
1,642,458 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products
National Displacement Report, National Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Reports

⊕ displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Round 18 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in August 2019, reported that 1,642,458 people (321,537 households) were displaced in the country, with Fafan, Dawa and East Harerge being the zones with the highest displacement caseloads. This represents a 27 per cent decrease since Round 17 when 2,235,290 IDPs were reported.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Pending

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 (August 2019)

⊕ displacement.iom.int/somalia

IOM CCCM in collaboration with 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 August 2019, a total of 2,352 entries were recorded against 67 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: shortage of food (48%), insecurity (34%), and seeking better services (8%). Those leaving reported going back to join the rest of their family (52%), to seek better healthcare services (16%) or because of insecurity (13%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (33%), Xudur (28%), Qansax Dheere (18%) and Diinsoor (10%). Those exiting intended to go to the districts of Xudur (36%) and Baidoa (31%), but also to Kenya (24%) and Ethiopia (9%).

Dollow: In August 2019, a total of 208 entries were recorded. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: uncomfortable living conditions (42%), the search for livelihood opportunities (22%), shortage of food (16%) and insecurity (11%). The

new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (68%), Baidoa district (10%), Baardheere district (8%) and Belet Xaawo district (6%). No exits were recorded for the month of August 2019.

Kismayo: In August 2019, a total of 259 entries were recorded against 48 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals mainly included: insecurity (61%), shortage of food (32%), and to seek better livelihood opportunities (5%). Those leaving reported going back to join the rest of their family (65%), to manage farmland (23%) and because of uncomfortable living conditions (13%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Badhaadhe (31%), Jamaame (30%) and Jilib (19%). Those leaving intended to go to the districts of Kismayo (50%), Jamaame (27%) and Badhaadhe (23%).

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 6 (June 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
Mobility Tracking Round 5 – Site and Village/Neighbourhood Assessment: Part I/II Narrative, Conflict Events and State-Level Analysis; Mobility Tracking Round 5 – Site and Village/Neighbourhood Assessment: Part II/II Country-Level Analysis; Wau PoC and Collective Centres Headcount/BMR (August 2019); Jur River Displacement to Wau (March-June 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.

For the month of August 2019, the monthly count conducted at five collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph,

Lokoloko and Masma) identified 16,097 individuals. The biometric registration conducted at Wau PoC AA site identified 13,042 individuals. This brings the total population in the assessed Wau displacement sites to 29,139. Overall, the population increased by 9 per cent since July 2019.

Over the previous months, increased waves of displacement were spurred by the clashes between pastoralists and farmers near Jur River. The displaced population who fled Jur River between March and June 2019 was mainly headed towards Wau PoC AA or Masna and Cathedral collective centres. A total of 12,346 individuals from Jur River were registered across the three sites, with a majority of adult women (24%), children (65%) and only 11 per cent adult men.

During August 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 7,298 interviews with households or groups representing 17,379 individual movements into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis).

There have been few new entries or permanent exits in August compared to the rest of the year. New entries represented 2 per cent (371 individuals) and intended permanent exits represented 1 per cent (92 individuals) of all monitored individual movements. This compares to 5 and 8 per cent respectively in January 2019 with new entries making up an even higher percentage of movements in March to May due a significant influx into Wau displacement sites from Jur River as reported on in population count reports. Intended permanent exits have been at only 1 or 2 per cent since April in contrast to the average of 9 per cent calculated for the period between December 2018 and February 2019. Intentions for long-term trips of two to six months away from the site have equally dropped since April indicating a decrease in overall mobility or willingness to travel. At Wau PoC AA, this has been especially visible as the proportion of overnight (short-long term) travel made up an average of 30 per cent of interviewed travellers between December 2018 and March 2019, dropping to a 3 per cent average between April and August 2019.

Monitored arrivals from Sudan (mostly at Bentiu PoC site) peaked in June 2019 (51% of new arrivals and returning residents regardless of duration of stay) but still made up nearly a third of incoming individuals in August 2019 (31%). More than half of these individuals had travelled to Sudan for educational purposes (59%).

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Displacement Tracking Matrix
East and Horn of Africa (EHoA)
MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

August 2019

347,786 Total number of movements

83 Flow monitoring points

Displacement*

Country	IDPs	Returnees	Round/Date
Burundi	106,197	N/A	44 (Aug 2019)
Ethiopia	1,642,458	N/A	18 (August 2019)
Somalia	1,770,580	N/A	6 (Nov 2017)
South Sudan	1,420,189	1,183,683	5 (March 2019)
Total	4,939,424	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.

Flow Monitoring Network-Horn of Africa**

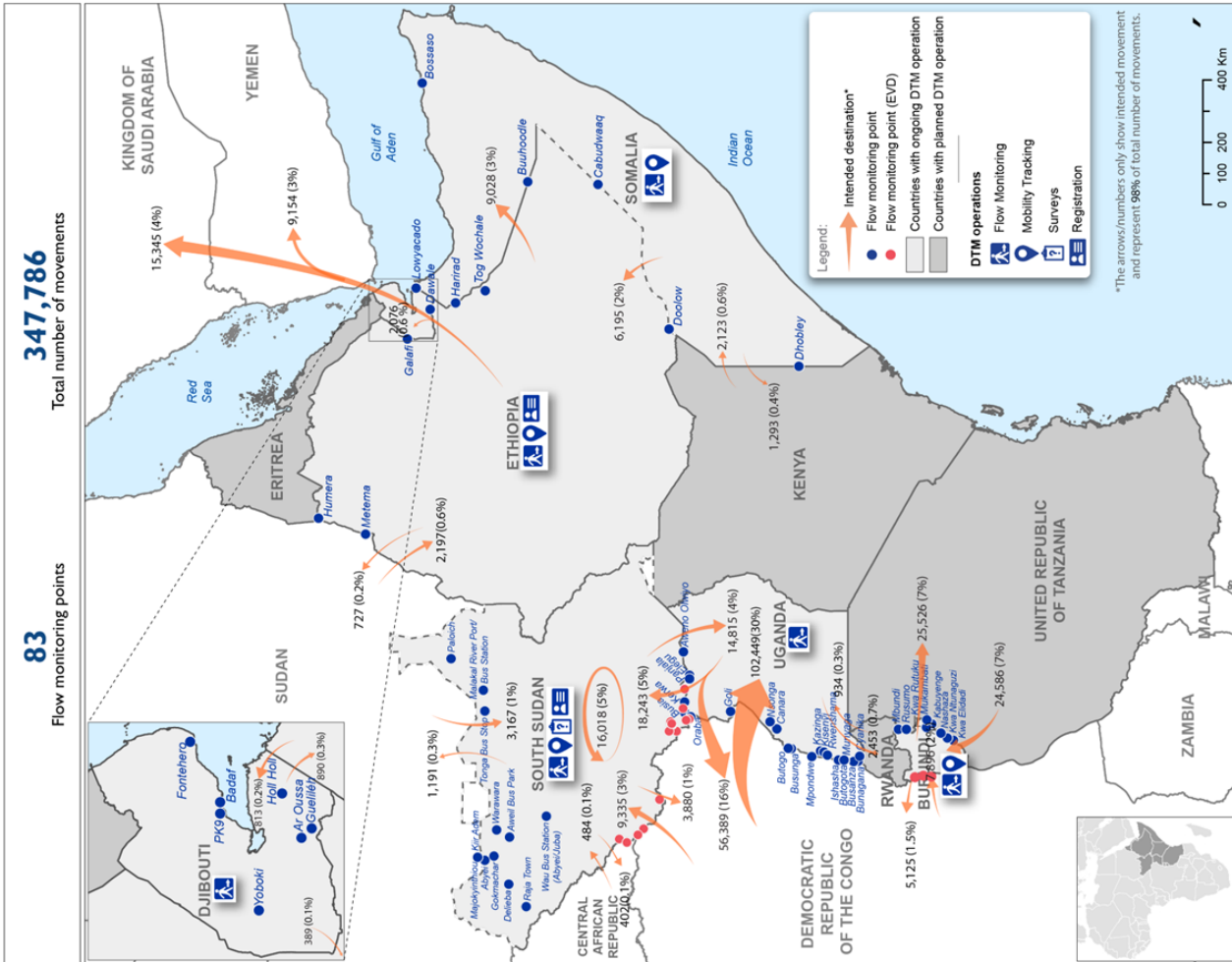| Country	FMPs	Movements	Date
Djibouti	5	12,338	1-31 Aug 2019
Ethiopia	5	10,858	1-31 Aug 2019
Somalia	7	29,878	1-31 Aug 2019
Total	17	53,074	N/A

**FM network aims to track movements across the main migration routes of the region.

Flow Monitoring Network-Incident Based Movements***

Country	FMPs	Movements	Date
Burundi	11	63,367[1]	1-31 Aug 2019
South Sudan	34	41,723[2]	1-31 Aug 2019
Uganda	21	189,622	1-31 Aug 2019
Total	66	294,712	N/A

***Movements tracked due to distinct FM networks, including EVD preparedness activities (Burundi, Uganda and South Sudan), return trends (Burundi) and cross-border movements (South Sudan).

[1] Includes 13,255 movements tracked through 3 EVD points along the border with DRC.

[2] Includes 17 EVD points—23,417 movements.