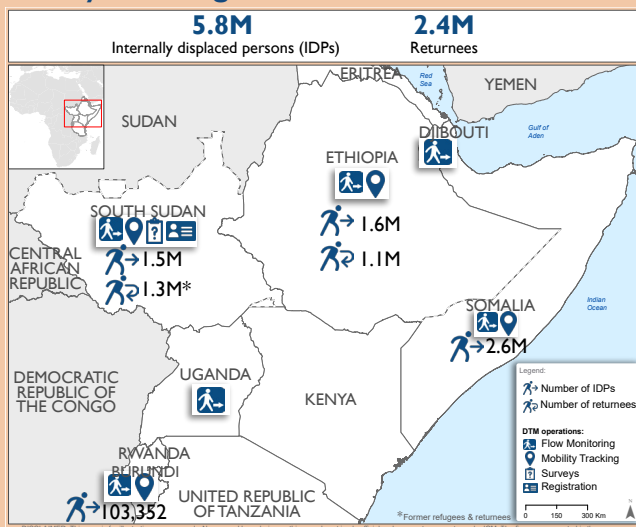


Mobility Tracking Overview



The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the East and Horn of Africa (EHoA) region is currently active in six countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda), and its methodology includes four main components (mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registrations, and surveys).

As of October 2019, DTM in the region tracked 5.8M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.4M Returnees, as reported during the last round of DTM assessment for each country. The figures of IDPs and returnees for Ethiopia are as of Round 19 (October 2019), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 6 (June 2019). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 46 (October 2019). While DTM coverage is being expanded in Somalia, the IDP figure indicated on this map is the most up-to-date data available shared by the Information Management Working Group - Technical Working Group (IMWG-TWG) and endorsed by the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) in Somalia, as of February 2018.

Flow Monitoring Overview

Flow monitoring continues in all six countries with active DTM through a regional network of 67 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. FMPs established at key areas of high mobility monitor different kinds of movements, including movements along the four main migration routes (Eastern, Horn of Africa, Southern, and Northern); movements to and from areas affected by Ebola Virus Disease (EVD); post-conflict movements of Burundi nationals returning from the United Republic of Tanzania; and other shorter-term cross-border movements, mainly tracked in South Sudan. *The movements along the Northern and Southern routes, in particular, are likely under-represented due to lack of geographical coverage.*

The following sections will present findings across these FM networks for October, 2019.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **63,220** through **17 FMPs**

Eastern route (55%)

- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - 42%
- Towards Yemen - 12%

Other routes (55%)

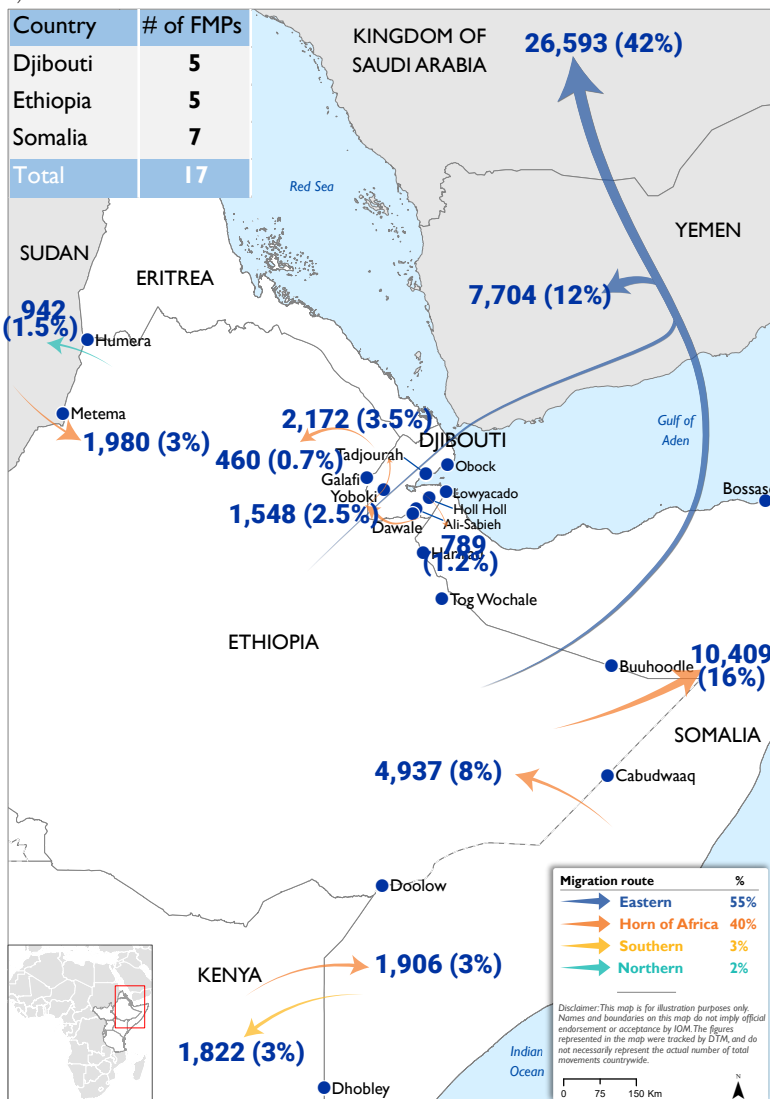
- Southern Route (3%), mostly towards Kenya,
- Northern Route (2%), mostly towards Sudan

HoA route (40%)

- Towards Somalia - 22%
- Towards Ethiopia - 12%

Most of the overall movements were driven by economic factors (48%), whereas along the Eastern route, there was 79% economic migration, along the HoA route there was 22% migration, though seasonal migration was prominent at 24%.

Along the Eastern route, there were 71% adult males, 18% adult females, and 11% children, of which, 5% were Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs). Along the HoA route, there were 36% adult males, 30% adult females, and 34% children, of which, 3% were UMCs. The majority of the migrants along this network were Ethiopian nationals (72%), followed by nationals of Somalia (24%), and Djibouti (2%).



Flow Monitoring Network in EVD Context

Total movements observed: **237,932** through **30 FMPs**

EVD Related Movements

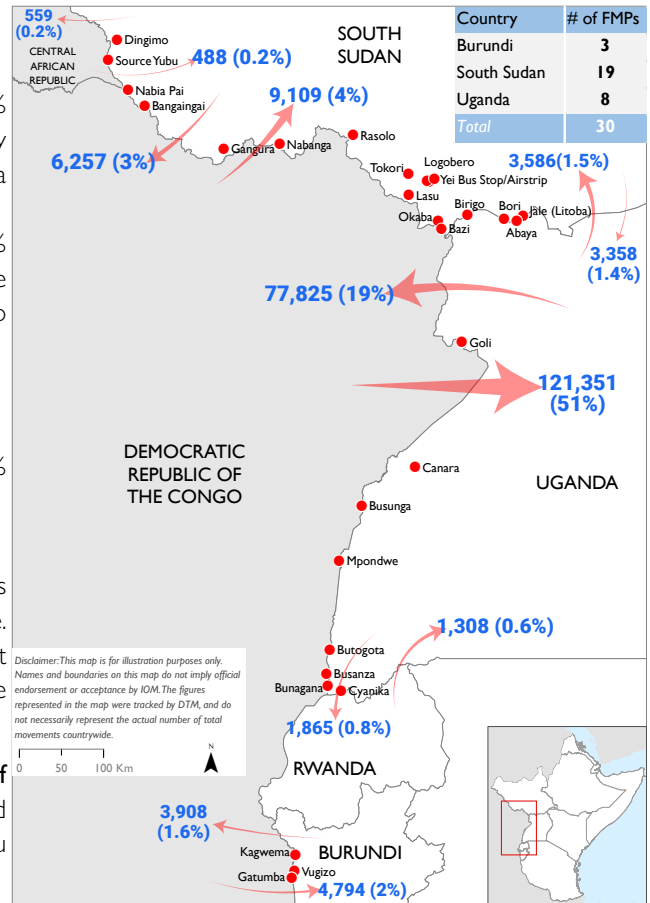
- DRC to Uganda - 51% (all health zones). Of total movements, 26% (61,945) were tracked from EVD affected health zones, with majority travelling to districts of Kasese (68%), Bundibugyo (19%), and Kampala (3%)
- Uganda to DRC - 33% (all health zones). Of total movement, 5.4% (12,928) were tracked towards EVD affected health zones in DRC. These included nationals of Uganda (45%) and Kenya (2%), most travelling to Beni (87%), Bunia (8%), Butembo (4%), and Oicha (1%).

Non-EVD Related Movements

- Bi-directional/circular movements between DRC and South Sudan - 7%
- Bi-directional/circular movements between Uganda and South Sudan - 3%
- Bi-directional/circular movements between DRC and Burundi - 4%
- Bi-directional/circular movements between Rwanda and Uganda - 1%

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was economic (40%) while 22% migration was for returns to habitual residence. Female adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (43%), while adult males were only 36%, and female children made up a total of 13%, with the remaining 8% being male children.

In October, a total of **15 health zones** in DRC reported **confirmed cases of EVD**, with the highest number of new cases being reported in Mandima and Mambasa (Ituri province), followed by Kalanguta and Mabalako (North Kivu province).



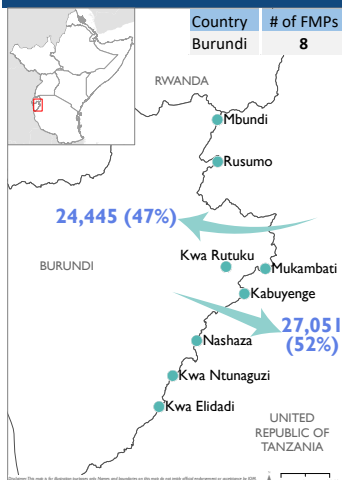
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **51,696** through **8 FMPs**

Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (90%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (10%). The majority were reportedly moving for economic reasons (64%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (75%), or within a week (13%), while only 2 per cent were travelling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 31 per cent adult females, 42 per cent adult males, 15% female children, and 12% male children. Of the total, 15 per cent were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 10 per cent were children under five, with 2 per cent UMCs, and less than 1 per cent of other vulnerabilities tracked.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were traveling on boats (56%) or were on foot (34%) with another 10 per cent on bikes and motorbikes.



Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **34,176** through **12 FMPs**

Most of the movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda, and were intended towards South Sudan (50%), with another 44% cent travelling in the opposite direction. Another 6% were movements between South Sudan and Sudan. In terms of departures, only 9% were coming from camp or camp-like settings, with most from Uganda (6%), and in terms of intended destinations, about 11 per cent were going to camps or camp-like settings, also headed mostly to Uganda (10%). The most prominent reason for movements was economic (29%).

A majority of the migrants were nationals of South Sudan (54%), while 42 per cent were from Uganda, and a little over 1% were Sudanese. Adult males were 48 per cent, with 33 per cent adult females, and 19 per cent children.

