

OCT 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
October 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks

Burundi	11 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	36 FMPs
Uganda	14 FMPs

A network of **78 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** are currently operational across six countries in the East and Horn of Africa region. This is a decrease from the previous month, when 86 FMPs were operational, due to the closure of 7 FMPs along the Uganda/Democratic Republic of the Congo border, and due to consolidation of activities in South Sudan.

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 Aweil, Bentiu, Jur River, Malakal, Melut, Panyikang, Raja and Rubkona. Flow monitoring activities, which are assisting in Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness operations, were conducted at an additional 19 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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** also continued through 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 other eight active FMPs are located along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Regionally, **399,267** movements were tracked during October 2019. This represents a 5 per cent increase compared to September 2019, mainly brought about due to increased movements in South Sudan and Uganda.

These movements include longer-term migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), along the four main **migration routes** – Eastern, Northern, Southern, and the Horn of Africa (HoA) - which makes up **16 per cent** of overall movements. In addition, a large flow of movements was also tracked through **Flow Monitoring (FM) in the context of EVD** in Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda, which made up **60 per cent** of all movements tracked. **Burundi returns** were also tracked through FMPs established between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, and made up **13 per cent** of overall movements, while shorter-term, **cross-border movements** tracked in South Sudan and Uganda made up **9 per cent** of overall movements

Internal movements, tracked in South Sudan through 11 FMPs, represented 3 per cent of overall movements (12,243). Most of these movements were tracked in Malakal, Wau, Rubkona, and Bentiu FMPs. Of these movements, 17 per cent were internal movements in Rubkona, 10 per cent were internal in Melut, while 14 per cent were between Renk and Melut.

The majority of migrants moving internally in South Sudan were of South Sudanese

nationality (98%), with just below 2 per cent Sudanese nationals and less than 1 per cent migrants of other nationalities. There was an even gender distribution, with 36 per cent adult males, 32 per cent adult females, and 32 per cent children, of whom 10 per cent were under the age of five, and about 1 per cent were unaccompanied. This breakdown most likely indicates that families tend to travel together. The observed population also included 13 per cent pregnant and/or lactating women, 1 per cent elderly, and another 1 per cent people living with disabilities.

The majority of the movements were to visit family (42%) or return to places of habitual residence (32%). Approximately 7 per cent of the movements were motivated by economic reasons, but over half of these were short-term movements of one week or less. An estimated 4 per cent of all movements were for collection of aid, and another 4 per cent were for health reasons. About 12 per cent were traveling from camps or PoC sites, while around 3 per cent were headed towards them.

Migration Routes

Movements tracked: **63,220**

Change in average daily movements compared to September: **-6%**

The majority of movements tracked were along the Eastern route (55%), mostly towards the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (42%) or Yemen (12%). The second largest flow of movement was along the HoA route (40%), mostly towards Somalia (22%), and Ethiopia (12%). The remaining migration was along the Southern route (3%), mostly towards Kenya, and along the Northern route (2%), mostly towards Sudan. Most of the movements originated in Ethiopia (77%), followed by Somalia (14%). The largest unidirectional movement was from Ethiopia to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (42%), while the largest bi-directional movements were between Somalia and Ethiopia (24%), Somalia and Kenya (6%), Ethiopia and Sudan (5%), and Ethiopia and Djibouti (4%).

The most frequent reason of movement was economic, with 79 per cent of Eastern movements, and 69 per cent of Northern movements being categorized as economic migration. A total of 13 per cent were seasonal movements, with the highest volume of movements along the HoA routes being seasonal in nature (24%). Another 21 per cent of movements were forced movements due to conflict (12%) and natural disaster (9%), while short-term

local movements made up another 8 per cent of overall movements, with 40 per cent of movements along the Southern route categorized as short-term. Movements for tourism (5%) and for unknown reasons (5%) made up the rest of the movements tracked.

A majority of the movements along the four routes were tracked in Somalia (47%) and Djibouti (37%), which are both major transit countries for travel towards the Arabian Peninsula, as over 85 per cent of movements on the Eastern route were tracked in these two countries. Conversely, in terms of nationalities, the majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (72%), followed by nationals of Somalia (24%), and Djibouti (2%). Almost all the migrants on the Eastern route, and 53 per cent on the Northern route, were Ethiopian nationals, while 93 per cent of migrants on the Southern route, and 51 per cent of migrants on the HoA route were from Somalia. Migrants from Djibouti were mostly tracked on the HoA route, traveling between Somalia and Djibouti (79%).

Along the Eastern route, most of the migrants were adult males (71%), and only 18 per cent were adult females, while 11 per cent were children, of whom 5 per cent were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). Along the HoA route, the gender distribution was more even, with 36 per cent adult males, 30 per cent adult females, and 34 per cent children. Among the children, 9 per cent were under the age of five, and 3 per cent UMCs. Similarly, the Southern route had 49 per cent males, 52 per cent females, and a total of 36 per cent were children. Along the Northern route, male adults made up 55 per cent of the population, while female adults accounted for 37 per cent, and only 8 per cent were children. Along the Southern route, the gender distribution was more even, with 33 per cent adult males, 20 per cent adult females, and 36 per cent children.

In terms of other vulnerabilities, physical disability was the most common vulnerability along the HoA route (12%), and pregnant and lactating women made up 5 per cent of the population. On the Southern route, there were 9 per cent children under the age of five, and 6 per cent UMCs, while the Northern route had the least number of vulnerabilities tracked, with 1 per cent each of children under five, UMCs, and elderly people, respectively.

Most migration along the Eastern route took place on foot (57%), while most migrants along the HoA (78%) and Northern

(84%) routes used buses and trucks. Migrants along the Southern route mostly travelled on taxis and cars (82%).

FM in the context of EVD

Movements tracked: **237,932**

Change average daily movements compared to September: **-1%**

The various FMPs operational in the East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) region have the primary purpose of tracking movements along certain points with high level of population mobility. Some points, due to their location, also have the secondary purpose of informing the EVD response by tracking movements in or around affected areas. Currently, there are 30 points active that fit this description – three in Burundi along the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo, 20 in South Sudan along the borders with Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Central African Republic, and eight located along the Uganda/ Democratic Republic of the Congo border.

During October, 237,932 movements were tracked through these points, which is decrease of one per cent in terms of daily average movement as compared to the previous month. A total of 15 health zones in Democratic Republic of the Congo reported confirmed cases of EVD, with the highest number of new cases being reported in Mandima and Mambasa (Ituri), followed by Kalanguta and Mabalako (North Kivu). Of the total movements, 26 per cent (61,945) consisted of migration into the EHOA region from EVD affected health zones in Democratic Republic of the Congo. There is no information available on whether the movements were actually originating in health areas with EVD outbreaks. All of these were entering Uganda, with the majority traveling to Kasese (68%), Bundibugyo (19%), and Kampala (3%) districts. A further 5.4 per cent movements were tracked from EHOA towards EVD affected health zones in Democratic Republic of the Congo, which included 53 per cent were returning Democratic Republic of the Congo nationals, 45 per cent nationals of Uganda, and two per cent of Kenya. These migrants are moving from the EHOA region towards Beni (87%), Bunia (8%), Butembo (4%), and Oicha (1%) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where EVD outbreaks have been reported in the past, and this are of importance since may return home to this region at some point.

Overall, most of the movements were from Democratic Republic of the Congo to Uganda (51%), or Uganda to Democratic Republic of the Congo (33%) with the remaining movements tracked through the FM in the context of EVD network including bi-directional movements between Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan (6%) as well as between Uganda and South Sudan (3%), between Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi (4%) and between Rwanda and Uganda (2%). Only 1 per cent of total movements were from camps or camp-like settings, while 2 per cent were headed towards them.

Even though several of the points along the Uganda/ Democratic Republic of the Congo border ceased operations October after consolidation of activities in Uganda, the movements tracked in Busanza FMP more than doubled in October as compared to September, and the movements tracked in Bunagana FMP also increased by 27 per cent. The FMPs in South Sudan also saw increased movements, with Nabanga seeing an almost three-fold increase.

The most prominent reason for movement was economic (40%), while 22 per cent of movements were for returns to habitual residence. Approximately 12 per cent of the movements were for the purchase of goods for personal consumption (market visits), and another 11 per cent were to visit family. Various other reasons made up the remaining 15 per cent, including 2 per cent for health reasons, and another 2 per cent to collect aid. Only 1 per cent were forced movements due to various reasons.

In terms of profiles, most of the migrants were nationals of Democratic Republic of the Congo (53%) while a large minority were Ugandan nationals (33%). Another 11 per cent were South Sudanese, and 2 per cent were Burundians. Various other nationalities made up the remaining 1 per cent.

Unlike other routes, female adults made up the majority of the migrants (43%), with adult males accounting for 36 per cent, and children for 22 per cent (13% female, 9% male). In terms of vulnerabilities, 7 per cent of all migrants were pregnant and/or lactating women, while 4 per cent were children under five years, and 2 per cent were UMCs. About 1 per cent each were elderly people, and people living with disability.

The majority of the migrants tracked through these FMPs were traveling on foot (60%) or used taxis and cars (16%),

with another 13 per cent traveling on motorbikes.

Burundi Returns

Movements tracked: **51,696**
Change in average daily movements compared to September: **-7%**

During the month of October, 51,696 movements were tracked through eight FMPs located along the Burundi/United Republic of Tanzania border. This represents a decrease of seven per cent in terms of average daily movement as compared to the previous month. A majority were travelling towards the United Republic of Tanzania from Burundi (52%) while 47 per cent were moving in the opposite direction, and the remaining was internal movement.

Of these, most were Burundi nationals (90%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania. 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 traveling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 31 per cent adult females, 42 per cent adult males, and 27 per cent children, with more than half being female. 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

Movements tracked: **34,176**
Change in average daily movements compared to September: **+17%**

In addition to the different kinds of movements tracked through the flow monitoring network in the EHoA, several points were also placed in certain strategic locations to monitor more localized movements, often shorter term in nature, and usually confined to two neighbouring countries. There were, thus, 34,176 movements tracked through 12 points in South

Sudan (6) and Uganda (6). This represents a 17 per cent increase as compared to last month in terms of average daily movements, mostly due to increase in movements along the Uganda/South Sudan border FMPs, in particular, Elegu, Aweno Olwiyo, Kerwa, and Oraba. Increased movement especially in Elegu was reportedly due to business opportunities in South Sudan attracting many Ugandan nationals.

Most of the movements were from Uganda to South Sudan (50%), with another 44 per cent traveling in the opposite direction. Another 6 per cent were bi-directional movements between South Sudan and Sudan. In terms of departures, only 9 per cent were coming from camp or camp-like settings, with over two-thirds from Uganda. Of the total, 11 per cent were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly those headed to Uganda (10%).

In terms of migration drivers, most movements were driven by economic reasons (29%), though of these, 73 per cent were for one week or less, and only 4 per cent were for six months or longer. The remaining population was moving for family-related reasons (25%), and another 9 per cent were returning to their areas of habitual residence. Seasonal migration made up 8 per cent of overall movements, and 6 per cent travelled for health reasons. An estimated 5 per cent were migrating to collect aid, and another 4 per cent for education. The remaining 4 per cent were traveling for other reasons, with less than 2 per cent forced movements.

A majority of the migrants were nationals of South Sudan (54%), while 42 per cent were from Uganda, and a little over 1 per cent were Sudanese. Other nationalities made up the remaining 2 per cent. Nearly half were adult males (48%), with 33 per cent adult females, and 19 per cent children, evenly divided between male and female. Of the total, 7 per cent were pregnant or lactating women, 5 per cent were children under the age of five, and 2 per cent reported other vulnerabilities.

Most migrants tracked through these FMPs were traveling on foot (50%), or used taxis and cars (20%), while 12 per cent were on motorbikes, and another 12 per cent on buses and trucks.

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 47 (November 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 46 – October 2019

103,352 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Internal Displacement Trends Report, Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/Tanzania, Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/ Democratic Republic of the Congo, Emergency Tracking

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In October 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 103,352 IDPs (23,162 households). This is similar to the 103,412 IDPs observed in September 2019. Of those currently displaced, the majority came from Bujumbura Mairie (24%), Kirundo (16%), Bujumbura Rural (11%), Cankuzo (8%), and Buzanza (7%). An estimated 79 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 21 per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. October saw an increase in the number of IDPs in some provinces due to torrential rains (1,314 individuals), strong winds (559 individuals) and drought (56 individuals).

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 20 (December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 19 – October 2019

1,606,086 Internally Displaced
1,138,707 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,149 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products

National Displacement Report, Regional Displacement Reports, National Displacement Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Dashboard

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Round 19 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in October 2019, included a Site Assessment (SA) and a Village Assessment Survey (VAS). The SA covered 1,149 sites and reported 1,606,086 IDPs (307,437 households), with Fafan (177,436 IDPs in 35 sites), Dawa (154,759 IDPs in 51 sites) and East Harerge (131,052 IDPs in 163 sites) being the zones with the highest displacement caseloads. This represents a 2 per cent decrease since Round 18 when 1,642,458 IDPs were identified. The majority of IDPs were displaced due to conflict (67%), while 25 per cent were affected by drought and 2 per cent were affected by seasonal floods. The IDP population observed was evenly distributed between males and females. The VAS covered 941 villages and identified 1,138,707 returning IDPs, 52,977 IDPs, 7,412 returned migrants and 1,144,380 host community members. Of the returning IDPs, the majority (99.3%) were initially displaced by conflict, while 0.3 per cent were displaced by seasonal floods, and another 0.2 per cent by flash floods (0.2%). More than half (57%) returned between three to six months ago.

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

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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 October 2019, a total of 1,378 entries were recorded against 525 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: shortage of food (40%), insecurity (26%), uncomfortable living conditions (14%) and seeking better livelihood opportunities (10%). Those leaving mainly reported going back to manage farmland (95%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (28%), Rab Dhuure (25%), Xudur (19%) and Qansax Dheere (13%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Baidoa (42%) and Qansax Dheere (27%).

Dollow: In October 2019, a total of 210 entries and 394 exits were recorded. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: shortage of food (43%), the search for livelihood opportunities (25%), insecurity (20%) and uncomfortable living conditions (10%). Most new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (40%), Diinsoor district (14%) and Waajid district (13%). Those leaving mainly reported going back to seek better services (21%), to manage farmland (20%), to seek livelihood opportunities (20%), or due to uncomfortable living conditions (19%). Most were headed to Ethiopia (69%) or to Qansax Dheere (8%) or Tayeeglow (7%) districts in Somalia.

Kismayo: In October 2019, a total of 649 entries were recorded against 16 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (61%), and shortage of food (33%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (63%) or to join the rest of their family (37%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Kismayo (35%), Jamaame (29%), and Badhaadhe (23%). Those leaving intended to go to the districts of Badhaadhe (38%), Kismayo (38%), and Afmadow (24%).

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6 June 2019

1,465,542 Internally Displaced
1,271,487 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 Report, Mobility Tracking Site Assessment Catalogue, Mobility Tracking Village/Neighbourhood Assessment Catalogues, Flow Monitoring Dashboard, EVD Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard, Displacement Site Flow Monitoring, Biometric Registration Update, Wau PoC AA Site and Collective Centres Population Count, Bentiu PoC Site Population Count, Event Tracking

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Round 6 of the Mobility Tracking was completed in June 2019. DTM covered all 78 counties (in all 10 states), 470 sub-areas and 2,312 locations (villages, neighbourhoods and displacement sites). In these areas, DTM identified 1,465,542 IDPs, of whom 246,826 IDPs arrived at their current location since the signing of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), and 1,271,487 returnees, of whom 644,174 returnees arrived since the R-ARCSS. As of Round 6, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) IDP baseline was consolidated with DTM findings. Moving forward, the two agencies will continue working together to maintain a unified baseline on IDP populations updated in regular intervals.

Since April 2019, DTM has been monitoring arrivals from Khartoum to Rubkona bus station through headcounts of new arrivals. Between 15 April and 5 September

2019, the total number of arrivals from Sudan amounted to 27,102 individuals and 5,001 households. DTM findings indicated a spike in arrivals in June and July 2019, representing 79 per cent of all tracked individuals during this period. Most arrivals from Sudan were directly returning to their habitual residence (73%), while 21 per cent were on the way to Bentiu PoC site and the rest intended to relocate to Unity state.

During October 2019, DTM interviewed 6,913 households or groups representing 17,196 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).

Temporary travel away from the sites (returning and outgoing) remained lower than in the beginning of the year, representing a monthly average of 21 per cent of recorded movements between August and October compared to 43 per cent in the first quarter of 2019. Same-day travel (no night spent away from the site) constituted 92 per cent of recorded traffic into and out of Wau PoC AA site. This compared to 28 per cent as a monthly average between January and April 2019. Overnight travel from Wau PoC AA was furthermore short-term (less than a week in 70% of cases) indicating movement is not only limited but also cautious.

Women and girls made up 64 per cent of the observed population in October 2019. In terms of travel categories, out-going movements that were intended to last more than a night were especially often carried out by the sites' female population (67%). New arrivals were made up of 48 per cent males.

An estimated 62 per cent of new arrivals representing 86 individuals newly arrived at Bentiu PoC site from Sudan. This group mainly arrived from Khartoum, citing family as reason to move into the site. A quarter of individuals returning from overnight travel (short-long term) arrived from Sudan. These made up 24 per cent of returning residents in October 2019, i.e. 306 individuals (compared to a monthly average of 31% or 288 individuals July to September). Others returned from Sudan after longer absences (over 6 months in 97% of cases).

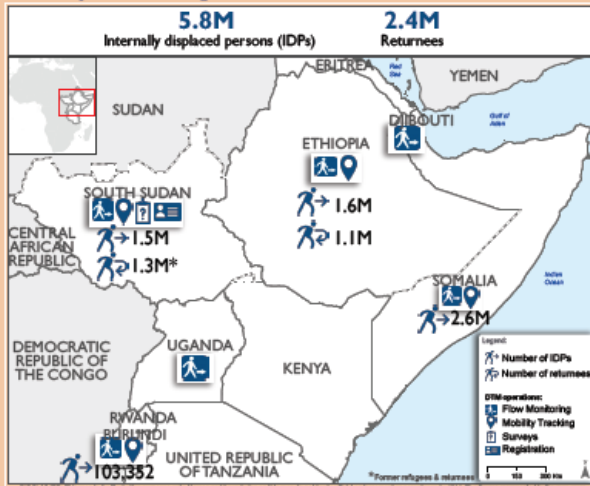
There has been a slight increase in intended permanent exits in October 2019 as DTM recorded 238 permanent exits making up less than 2 per cent of interviewed individuals overall. This compares to an average of 111 permanent exits observed per month over the previous three months (0.8% of interviewed individuals).

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Displacement Tracking Matrix - East and Horn of Africa Monthly Regional Snapshot - October 2019

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 (5%)

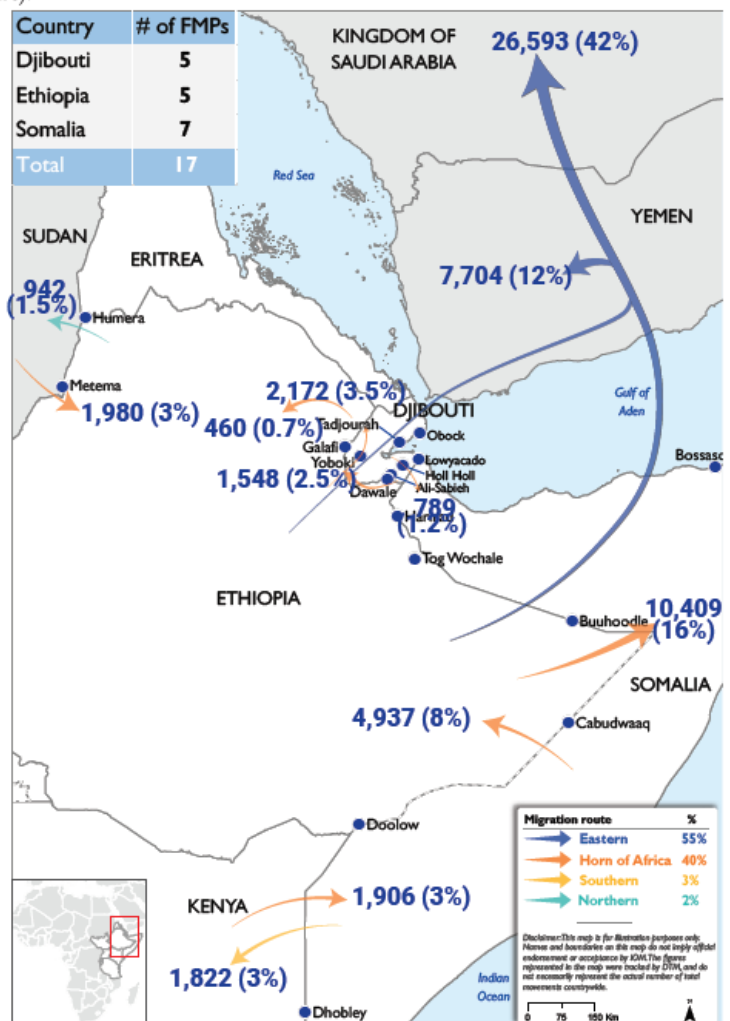
- Southern Route (3%), mostly towards Kenya,
- Northern Route (2%), mostly towards Sudan

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

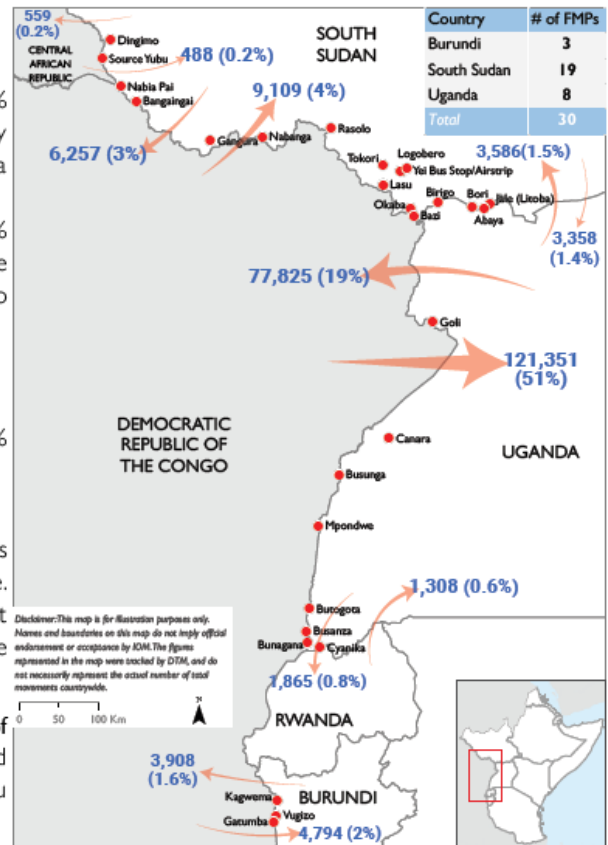
- DRC to Uganda - 51% (all health zones). Of total movements, 26% (61,945) were tracked from EVD affected health zones, with majority travelling to districts of Kasese (68%), Bundibugyo (19%), and Kampala (3%)
- Uganda to DRC - 33% (all healthzones). Of total movement, 5.4% (12,928) were tracked towards 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).



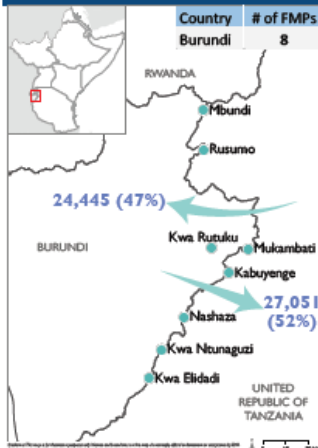
Burundi Returns Network

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.

