

JAN 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
January 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	7 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	6 FMPs
Uganda	13 FMPs

A network of 46 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued through eight points in **Burundi**, and through seven points in Djibouti. This decrease in the number of FMPs from the month before was done in an effort to increase the quality of the data reported and minimize double counting. In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey data collection continued through five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2 FMPs), Wau Town (2 FMPs), Abyei (1 FMP) and Paloich (1), for a total of six FMPs in South Sudan. Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out of Protection of

Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** expanded to five FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team, as well as through eight points along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of two points when compared to the previous month.

Regionally, a total of **150,561** movements were tracked during the month of January, which is a seven per cent increase when compared to the 141,309 movements tracked in December.¹

Almost a third of the migrants tracked were moving along the common, identified migratory corridors in the **Horn of Africa (HoA)** region (**32%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (65%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (30%), which is comparable to what was tracked in December (69% and 28% respectively).

Sixty-eight per cent of the total movements tracked were **incident-based movements**², primarily between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (41%), between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (33%) and between South Sudan and Uganda (19%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Burundian nationals (44%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from South Sudan (27%).

In the **HoA region**, 31 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is lower than what was reported in December (38%).

¹ Figure reported in December report was **142,812**, however for the sake of comparison, the quoted figures utilizes the same FMPs tracked in January).

² Incident Based Movements are primarily shorter-term cross-border movements spurred by some events/incidents, and usually (but not always) limited to two countries.

Another 20 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is comparable to the 19 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those travelling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. An additional 28 per cent (similar to the 27% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 14 per cent reported travelling to Ethiopia (similar to the 13% reported in December).

In **Burundi**, during the month of January, flow monitoring continued monitoring activities at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi.

During the reporting period, **42,109** migrants were observed at the eight FMPs, which represents a two per cent decrease when compared to the 42,875 movements tracked in December. The majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (85%), while the remaining were Tanzanian nationals (15%). There was a close divide between incoming (44%) and outgoing (56%) migrants, with all the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The majority of migrants were adult males (42%), and 29 per cent were children. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 81% of migrants), followed by tourism (13%) and seasonal migration (3%), while two per cent were migrating for Economic reasons. Most migrants travelled on boats (50%) or by foot (39%), with the remaining 11 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (8%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **13,594** migrants were observed at seven FMPs, which represents a 34 per cent decrease from the 20,545 individuals identified at the same points in the previous month (22,048 in all points). A big portion of this decrease can be explained by the decrease in the number of FMPs and consolidating data to give a more accurate representation of actual movement trends in the country.

The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (99%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Most migrants (83%) reported intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to the

82 per cent that reported this in December. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (57.2%), and 18.5 per cent were children, which is almost the same as the 19 per cent reported in December. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 90% of migrants), followed by conflict driven migration (6%) and short-term local movement (3%); the latter two making up a higher proportion than the three per cent and less than one per cent respectively reported in the previous month. Most migrants moved on foot (68%), by taxi/car (26%) or by bus (6%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **11,171** migrants were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 14 per cent decrease from the 13,047 migrants observed in December 2018.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (80%), and nine per cent were Eritrean nationals, which is unusual, and an increase from what has been observed in previous months. Five per cent of movements consisted of Somali nationals, and other nationalities made up the remaining seven per cent. Most migrants were outgoing, travelling out of Ethiopia (67%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (33%). Most of the incoming migrants were travelling from Sudan (49%), which is a decrease from the 69 per cent reported in December 2018, while 23 per cent were from Eritrea, which is unusual because previous months had hardly any migrants travelling from Eritrea, 19 per cent from Djibouti, 4 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 5 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (45%), Djibouti (19%), Eritrea (9%), Yemen (7%) and Sudan (6%), with the remaining 14 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult males (87%) while 13 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of 5 and six per cent were unaccompanied children (643 children); two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (68%), followed by short term local

movement (15%) and tourism (11%). Most migrants were travelling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (90%), while five per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **23,396** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease (10%) in comparison with December when 25,884 movements were observed. Specifically, five FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq Harirad and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Dollow and Dhobley) saw an increase in movements

The majority of flows identified (56%) were incoming in comparison to outgoing (44%), which is similar to what was observed in December 2018.

Like with previous months, Harirad FMP (Awdal region, along the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest level of incoming flows for January, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (60%), Ethiopian (38%), and Djiboutian (2%) nationals.

Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (56%), which is similar to the previous month, while 21 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 18% reported in December 2018). Slightly lower proportions intended to travel to Ethiopia (12%) or Kenya (6%), and three per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 31 per cent children (9% under 5 years of age and 6% unaccompanied children) and 69 per cent adults (39% males and 30% females). The largest shares of observed flows were forced movements due to conflict (34%), or those undertaking seasonal migration (24%), while 12 per cent were carrying out economic migration.

South Sudan continues to measure mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. Additional FMPs along the border with DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of January 2019, **5,213** migrants were observed in total at the six transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is

a decrease of 27 per cent when compared to what was observed in December; 794 migrants were observed in Abyei, 1,489 in Malakal, 1,346 in Wau and 1,584 at the new FMP in Paloich.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (94%), while the remaining were travelling from Sudan (6%) and less than one per cent from Uganda and Kenya. The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (85%) or towards Sudan (14%), with around one per cent travelling to Uganda, Kenya and Egypt. Over three quarters of all travellers moved within South Sudan without crossing borders (79%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (72%), while those observed at the Paloich, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely internal migrants.

A large majority of migrants (95%) identified were South Sudanese nationals, while five per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining less than 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily return to places of habitual residence (33%) or to seek better health care facilities (33%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (31%) or for economic reasons (29%). Most movement in Malakal were family visits (46%) or return to places of habitual residence (24%), and 11 per cent were displaced by conflict, while most of the movements in Paloich were family visits (61%).

Fifty-eight per cent of observed migrants were adult females (compared to 57% the previous month), and 33 per cent were children (compared to 38% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of January, and in addition to the **20,265** movements observed at the five points along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 84 per cent when compared to the previous month, **34,813** observations were made at the 8 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of 67 percent. This brings the total to **55,078** observations – an overall 73 per cent increase as compared to December 2018. The increase in movements tracked is primarily due to improved coverage.

Fifty-one per cent of the migrants (27,879 migrants) were travelling from Uganda,

while 35 per cent (19,430 migrations) were travelling from DRC. Most of the migrants were travelling into Uganda (48%, or 26,598 migrants), while 28 percent were travelling to DRC and 23 percent to South Sudan.

The majority of the migrants observed were Congolese nationals (42%), while the remaining were South Sudanese (31%) or Ugandan (26%) nationals, with around one per cent belonging to other nationalities. The sex disaggregation was even; 55 per cent of the total migrant population were female and 45 per cent were male. Twenty-four per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 2,972 (5% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age and 1,101 (2%) unaccompanied migrant children.

During the month of January, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (32%), while 36 per cent of movements were short term (including family visits) and 7 per cent were health visits, while 16 per cent were permanent movements.

migration.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 38 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 37 – January 2018

134,054 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Event Tracking Update

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In January 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 134,054 IDPs (29,536 households). This represents a 4 per cent decrease when compared to December 2018. 76 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 24 per cent

were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (52%) lived with host families, 26 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in straw houses, 4 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) or earlier, followed by 2016 (24%), while 15 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 22 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 15 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 14 – November - December 2018

2,332,936 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 Ethiopia implemented Round 14 of Mobility Tracking covering the months of November and December 2018. As of Round 14, there were **2,332,936** people displaced in the country, most in the Somali (49%) and Oromia (43%) regions, with 51 per cent females, and 58 per cent children under the age of 18.

The report for the next round will be published in the following month.

Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG
2.6 million Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

Published Information Products

Movement Trend Tracking Report (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard

displacement.iom.int/somalia

DTM in Somalia carried out a round of Mobility Tracking in the Gedo region - data collection was conducted from 9 to 31 December 2018, covering more than 150 locations, and the results are expected to be published shortly. The data collection was carried out through a pilot initiative, using a revised methodology and tools adapted to the complex nature of displacement in Somalia. A country-wide round of data collection is being planned for the coming months.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in two IDP camps in Dolow, at two checkpoints in Kismayo and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa. The most recent figures will be disseminated when available

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South Sudan

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

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

1,275,868 Internally Displaced

866,907 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage
6947 counties, 108 States

Published Information Products

Mobility Tracking Focus Reports: Lakes State and Unity State; Wau PoC AA Intentions Survey; Juba PoC BMR re-port; Bentiu – Rubkona Perception Survey; Bentiu PoC Headcount Trends 2018; Wau PoC AA Headcount Trends 2018

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Round 4 of Mobility tracking was completed in December 2018, and DTM covered 68 counties (87% of the country), 345 sub-areas and 1,443 villages, neighbourhoods and sites.

DTM South Sudan also continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through eight locations monitoring the volume and demographics of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In January, DTM interviewed 5,604 households representing 9,470 individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu PoC site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and five collective sites in Wau Town during the reporting period.

Wau PoC AA Site stood out as a large percentage of those interviewed (indicative sample) reported intending to leave the site permanently (44% compared to 5% at Bentiu PoC and 1% for Malakal PoC), which reflects the shrinking site population reported in the Wau headcount report. The upcoming report will detail reasons for movement and departure and destination points disaggregated by sex for each type of movement: same-day movement, temporary movement and new entries / permanent exits as reported in the December report.

In January, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities. DTM operates seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties. Six additional FMPs are operated in cooperation with DTM Uganda just across the border with South Sudan (SSD).

During January, 18,584 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan, of which 36 per cent were adult females, 40 per cent were adult males and 24 per cent were children. Most were travelling on foot (67%) and were South Sudanese nationals (82%), though some were also Ugandan nationals (13%) and Congolese (5%); the remaining were of other nationalities.

Most migration into South Sudan originated in Koboko in Uganda, and the majority were travelling to Morobo in South Sudan. Economic drivers were the most likely reason for migration, followed by Healthcare.

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