Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
East and Horn of Africa: Regional Snapshot March 2020

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DTM
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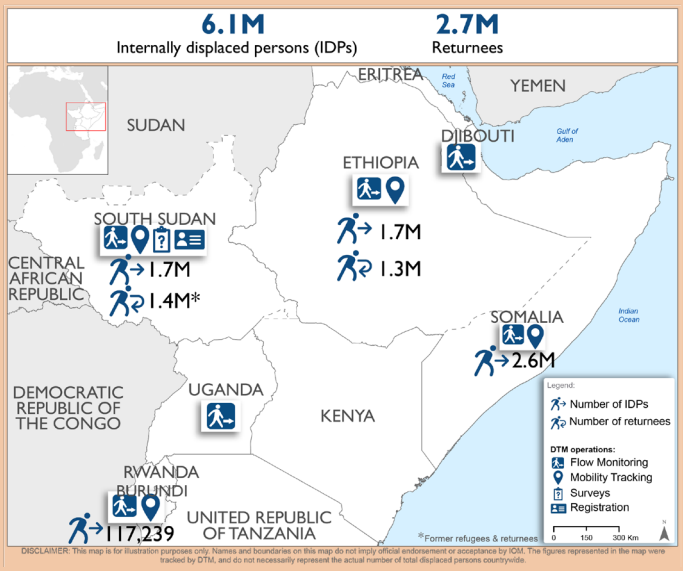
DTM Overview



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 March 2020, DTM in the region tracked 6.1M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.7M 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 20 (Nov 2019), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 7 (Nov 2019). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 51 (Mar 2020). 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 70 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 March 2020.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **24,554** through **17 FMPs**

Eastern Route (55%)

- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: 90%
- Towards Yemen: 5%

HoA Route (41%)

- Towards Ethiopia: 41%
- Towards Somalia: 36%
- Towards Djibouti: 23%

Other routes (4%)

- Northern Route: 3%
- Southern Route: 1%

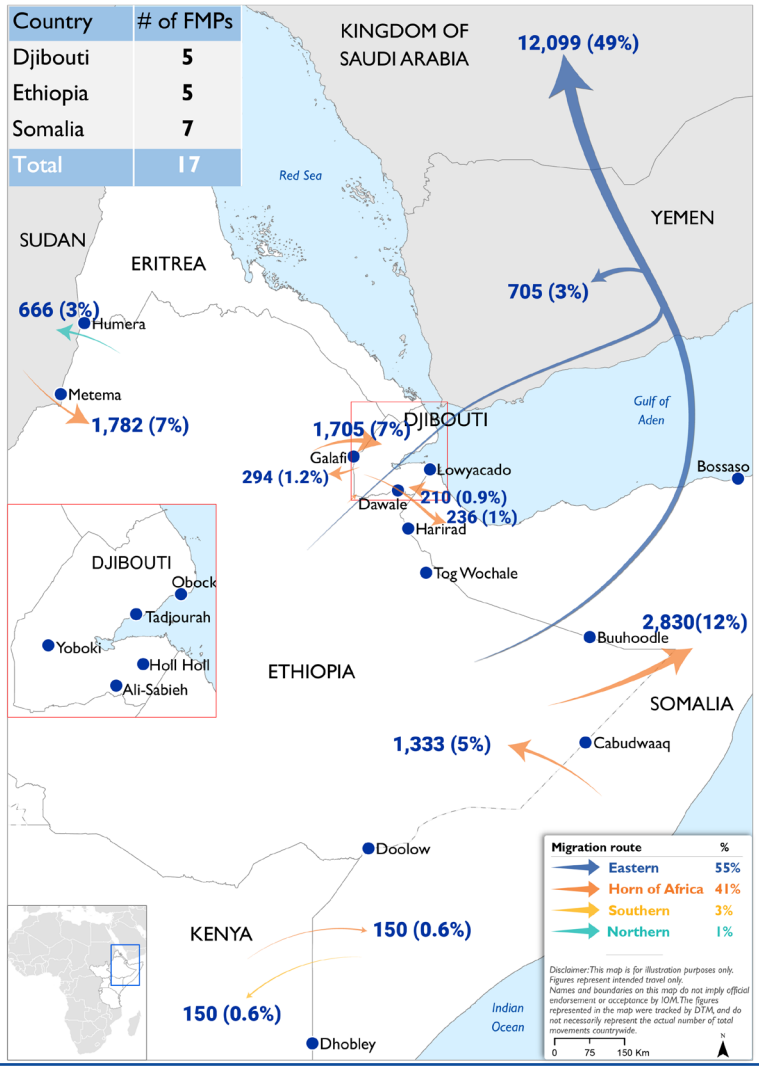
Migrants towards Yemen: 5,976

- Ethiopian nationals (99.7%)
- Migrants tracked in Djibouti (66%), and Somalia coastal points (34%)

In general, most of the overall movements were driven by economic factors (79%). Specifically, along the Eastern Routes, 99.8% of migration were driven by economic reasons whereas along the HoA Route, 52% of migrations were for economic reasons, with seasonal migration as the second most prominent reason for movement (18%).

Along the Eastern Route, migration was undertaken by 76% adult males, 21% adult females and 3% children, almost all of which were Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs). Along the HoA Route, there were 49% adult males, 23% adult females, and 28% children, of which, 3% were UMCs. The majority of the migrants along this network were Ethiopians (88%), Somalis (6%), or Djiboutians (3%).

Country	# of FMPs
Djibouti	5
Ethiopia	5
Somalia	7
Total	17



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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
MiRAC MIGRATION RESOURCE ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health (EVD) Context

Total movements observed: **166,208** through **30 FMPs**

Routes:

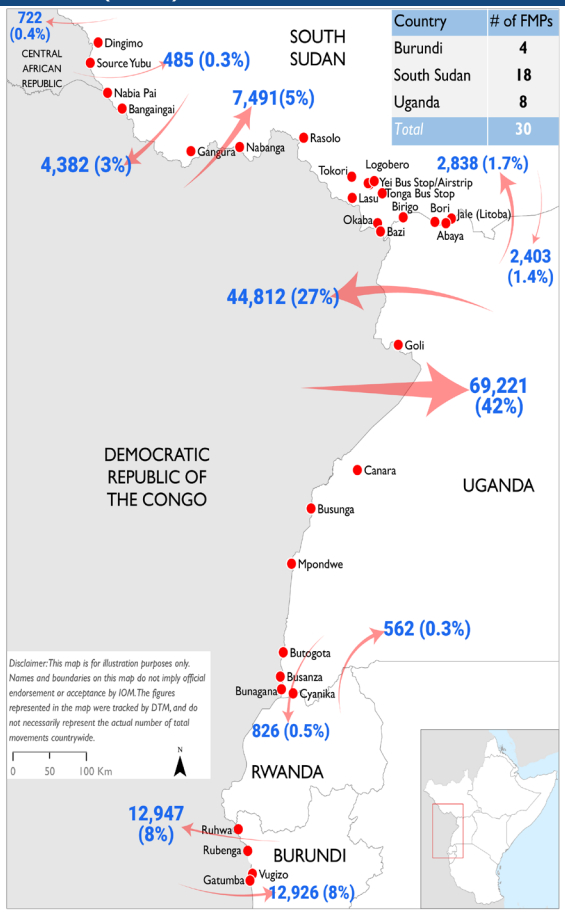
- Movements from DRC to Uganda: 42%
- Movements from Uganda to DRC: 27%
- Movements between DRC and Burundi: 16%
- Movements between DRC and South Sudan: 7%
- Movements between Uganda and South Sudan: 3%
- Movements between Rwanda and Uganda: 1%

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was economic (36%), though 24% were of a duration of less than one day, while less than 1% were intending to travel for more than six months. A further 26% were migrating to return to habitual residence., while visits related to medical care made up 2% of overall movements.

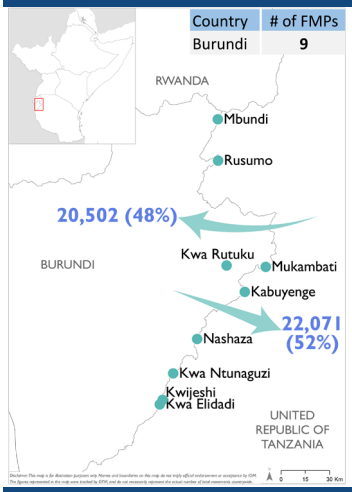
Female adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (45%), while adult males made up 40% of total movements, and female children were 9%, with the remaining 7% being male children.

None of the healthzones in the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported any new cases of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) between 20 February and 31 March 2020**.**

The number of movements tracked in the last week of March reduced drastically. During the beginning of March, an average of 8,430 daily movements were tracked through this network, which reduced to 563 average daily movements during the last week of the month - this may possibly be related to the COVID-19 outbreak.



Burundi Returns Network



Total movements observed: **42,680** through **9 FMPs**

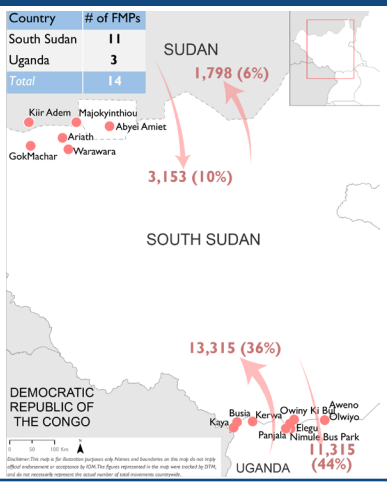
Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (91%), with most of the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (8%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (65%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (61%), or within a week (21%), while only 6% were travelling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 32% adult females, 40% adult males, 16% female children, and 11% male children. Of the total, 12% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 6% were children under five, with 3% UMCs, and 1% of other vulnerabilities tracked.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were traveling on boats (50%) or were on foot (44%) with another 6% on bikes and motorbikes.

South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **31,287** through **14 FMPs**

Most of the movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda, and were intended towards South Sudan (44%), with another 36% cent travelling from South Sudan towards Uganda. Another 16% 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 (80%). In terms of intended destinations, about 7% were going to camps or camp-like settings, also headed mostly to Uganda (96%). The most prominent reason for movements was economic (34%).

A majority of the migrants were nationals of South Sudan (78%), while 17% were nationals of Uganda, and over 1% were Kenyan. Adult males were 46%, with 34% adult females, and 20% children.