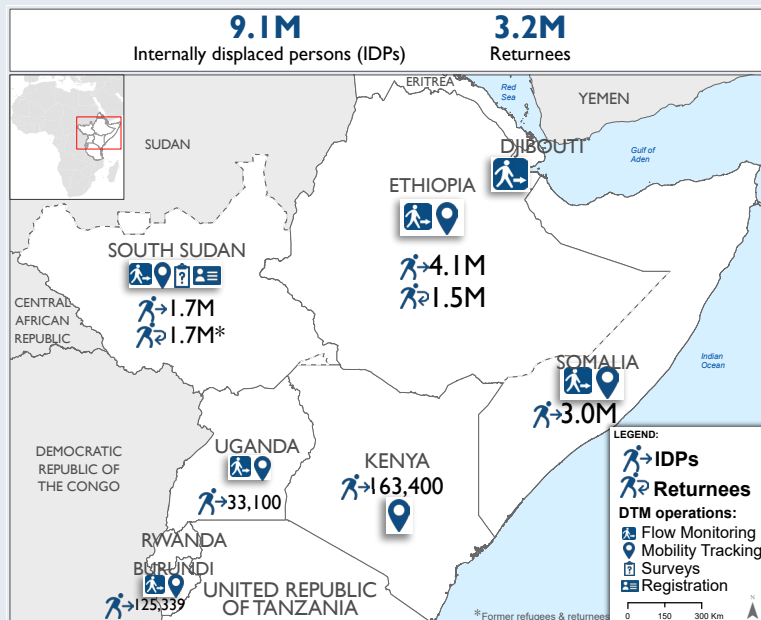


DTM Overview

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 July 2021, DTM in the region tracked 9.1M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 3.2M Returnees, as reported during the last round of DTM assessments for each country, or through secondary data sources. The figures of IDPs and returnees for Ethiopia are as of Round 27 (June 2021), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 10 (December 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 63 (June 2021). Displacement figures for Kenya and Uganda were reported as of December 2019. While DTM coverage is being expanded in Somalia, the IDP figure indicated on this map is the most up-to-date data available endorsed by the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) on behalf of the government as of March 2021.

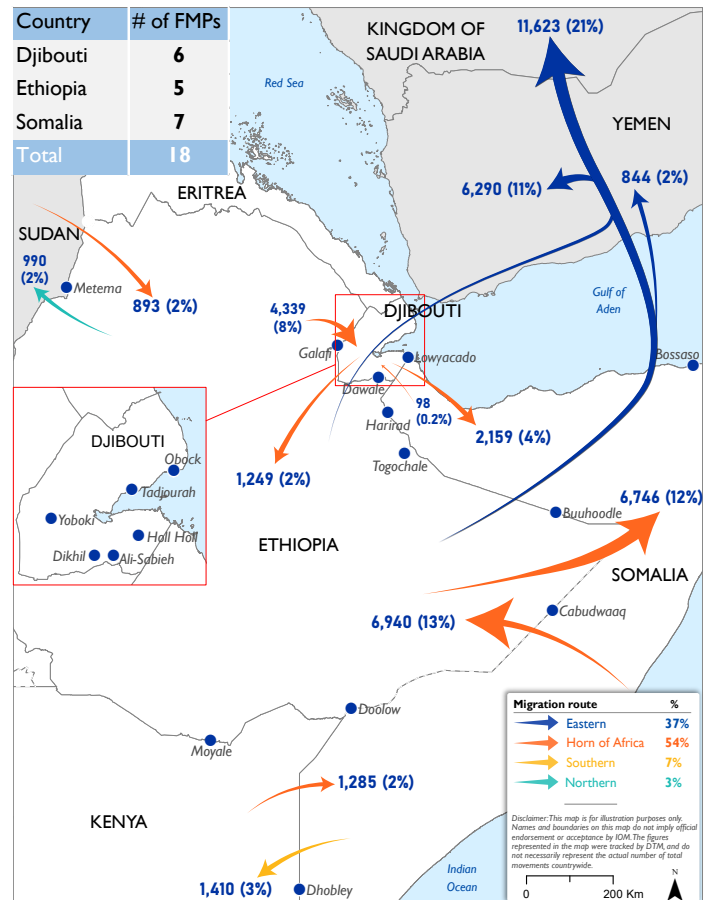


Flow Monitoring Overview

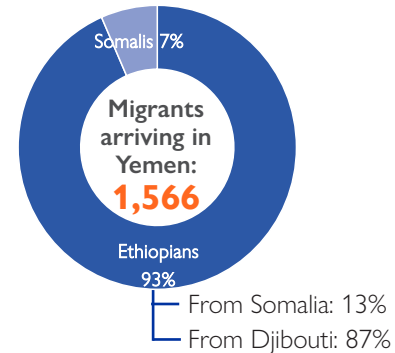
Flow Monitoring (FM) is operational in six countries, through **36 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)**, with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. FMPs established at key areas of high mobility monitor different kinds of movements, including movements along the four main migration routes (Eastern, Horn of Africa, Southern, and Northern); movements in the public health context; 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. Additionally, internal movements within the country, mainly in South Sudan, are also monitored through ten FMPs established at key transit locations. FM operations in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania were halted at the end of 2020, with the closure of FMPs in both countries, thus reducing the coverage along the Southern Route; the Northern Route continues to be under-represented due to lack of geographical coverage. The following sections will present findings across these FM networks for July 2021.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **54,767** through **18 FMPs** *



- Eastern Route (37%)**
 - Towards Saudi Arabia: 53%
 - Towards Yemen: 33%
- Horn of Africa Route (54%)**
 - Towards Somalia: 41%
 - Towards Ethiopia: 40%
- Southern Route (7%)**
 - Towards Kenya: 68%
 - Towards South Africa: 20%
- Northern Route (3%)**



There was a **6% decrease in overall movements** in July 2021 compared to June 2021; overall movements are more than twice compared to July of 2020 when COVID-19 mobility restrictions were in place in the region. **Arrivals to Yemen decreased by 51%**, compared to June 2021 as the sea crossings become rough in the late summer months, though this still represents an increase of 171% compared to July 2020. A small proportion of movements tracked along this network consisted of movements within the countries (3%). Overall 6,334 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is 15% lower than the 7,474 tracked in June 2021, though borders remained open and migration continued to increase. Similarly, 2,554 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. In Yemen, 1,570 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (1,366) and Somalia (200) were tracked during this month; this is a reversal from previous months when the majority of entering migrants were travelling from Somalia.

Flow Monitoring Network in Public Health Context

Total movements observed: **9,781** through **4 FMPs****

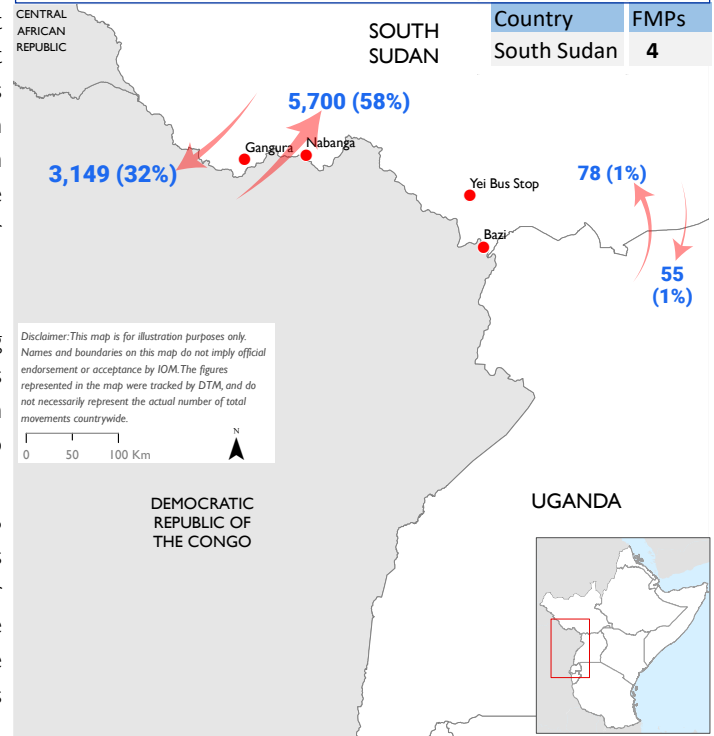
The movements tracked in July represented an increase of 14% compared to June 2021, when 8,565 movements were tracked in South Sudan. These movements tracked also represent a decrease of 10% compared to July of last year; although an increase in movement was observed during the latter part of 2020 following the slight relaxation of mobility restrictions, this decrease, is representative of the halting of operations in Burundi, along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania, and the decrease in the number of FMPs in South Sudan. This network remains in place to monitor movements in the wake of any possible Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreaks, as well as to monitor movements in the post COVID-19 era.

A majority of the migrants were returning to their habitual residence (28%) while 23% were travelling for educational reasons. Many migrants were migrating for economic reasons (17%) though 45% of these were for a duration of less than one day, while 6% were intending to travel for a duration of more than three months. An additional 12% of movements were for reasons related to health, and 6% were family visits.

In terms of gender distribution, 30% were male adults, 25% adult females, 23% were female children, and 22% were male children. Of the total, 8% migrants were children under the age of five, and another 6% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and only 2 unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs) were tracked. The average daily movements in July were 316, which is an increase of 11% compared to June 2021, and 19% less than average daily movements tracked in July 2020.

Movements between:

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: **90%**
- Internal Movements: **8%**
- Uganda and South Sudan: **1%**



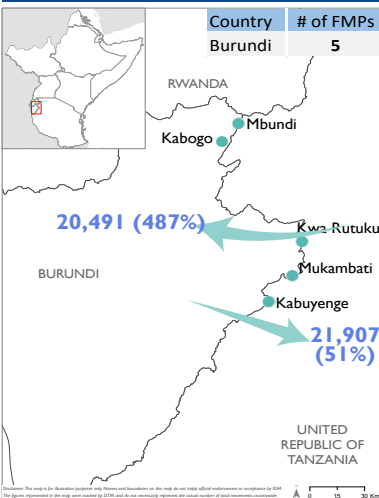
Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **42,731** through **5 FMPs****

The movements tracked in July represent an 8% increase compared to June 2021, and are 42% more than the movements tracked in July 2020. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (87%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (13%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (70%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (72%), or within a week (11%), while less than 1% were travelling for three months or longer. Additionally, 14% were returning to their habitual residence, and 6% were travelling to visit family.

In terms of gender distribution, 41% were adult males, 35% adult females, 13% female children, and 11% male children. Of the total, 9% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and another 9% were children under five, and 3% were UMCs.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling by foot (81%) or on bikes (12%) with another 6% on motorbikes, while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.

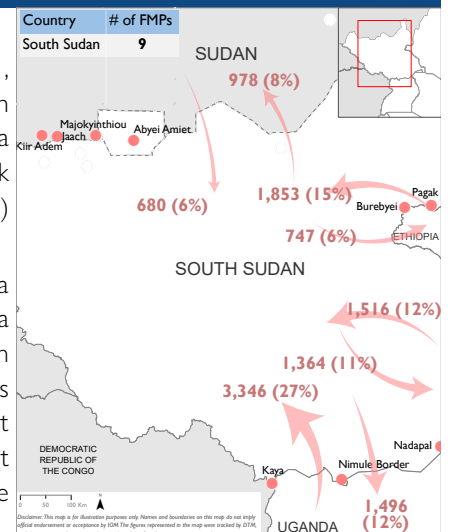


South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **12,362** through **9 FMPs***

The movements tracked in July represent a decrease of approximately 40% compared to June 2021, and are 67% more than the movements tracked in July 2020. The movements from Ethiopia to South Sudan decreased from 2,915 in June to 1,853 in July. A new FMP established along the border with Kenya (Nadapal) tracked 1,834 movements. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in South Sudan (38%) or Uganda (29%), and most were intended towards South Sudan (61%) and Uganda (12%), with 11% travelling towards Kenya and 8% towards Sudan.

Around 19% of all movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Ethiopia (63%) and Kenya (21%), while around 10% were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly to Kenya (68%) and Ethiopia (34%). The most prominent reasons for movements were economic (35%), though 80% were for a week or less. This was followed by return to habitual residence (18%) and family visits (14%), while travel for 8% were travelling to collect aid and 7% were travelling for health reasons. Most migrants were adult males (53%), while 23% were adult females, and 24% were children. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (75%), while 12% were Kenyans and 8% were nationals of Uganda.



* Note: Internal movements not included.

** Smaller movements not mapped

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded up to the nearest per cent, so they may not add up to 100%.