



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

### Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
December 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	11 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	6 FMPs
Uganda	10 FMPs

A network of 47 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued through eight points in **Burundi**, and through eleven FMPs in **Djibouti** after an additional point was operationalized in Holl. 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) and Abyei (1 FMP), with an additional point operationalized in Paloich, bringing the total FMPs in South Sudan to six. 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** continued through the four FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team,

as well as through six points along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Regionally, a total of 142,812 individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of December 2018. A large proportion of the migrants tracked were moving along the eastern corridor in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region (43%). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (69%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (28%), which is comparable to what was tracked in November (69% and 30% respectively).

Fifty-seven per cent of the total movements tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (52%), between Uganda, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania (39%), as well as between South Sudan and Sudan (9%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Burundian nationals (43%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from South Sudan (20%).

In the **HoA region**, 38 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is slightly higher than what was reported in November (32%). Another 19 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is lower than the 25 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. An additional 24 per cent (similar to the 27% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 13 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (similar to the 11% reported in November).

In **Burundi**, during the month of December, flow monitoring continued monitor-

ing activities at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi.

During the reporting period, **42,785** migrants were observed at the eight FMPs, which represents a one per cent decrease (1.2%) when compared to the 43333 movements tracked in November. The majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (82%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (18%). There was a close divide between incoming (45%) and outgoing (55%) migrants, with all of the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The majority of migrants were adult males (43%), and 28 per cent were children. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 76% of migrants), followed by tourism (15%) and seasonal migration (6%). Most migrants travelled on foot (42%), or by boat (40%), with the remaining 18 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (14%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **22,048** migrants were observed at 11 FMPs, which represents an eighteen per cent increase from the 18,637 individuals identified in the previous month. A big portion of this increase can be explained by the increase in the number of FMPs from ten to eleven, with the opening of a new FMP in Holl Holl, in Ali Sabieh.

The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (98.7%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Most migrants (82%) reported intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is a little higher than the 74 per cent reported in November. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (59.5%), and 19 per cent were children, which is the same as what was reported in November. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 95% of migrants), followed by conflict driven migration (3%); forced movement due to natural disasters and short term local movement also each accounted for one per cent of total movements. Most migrants moved on foot (62%), by taxi/car (34%) or by bus (1%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **13,047** migrants were observed through

five FMPs, which represents a six per cent decrease from the 13,940 migrants observed in November 2018.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (89%), while five per cent were Somali nationals and other nationalities made up the remaining six per cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (73%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (27%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Sudan (69%), while 13 per cent were from Djibouti, 5 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 13 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (56%), Djibouti (15%), Yemen (9%) and Sudan (5%), with the remaining 15 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (58%) while 13 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of 5 and seven per cent were unaccompanied children (933 children); two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (80%), followed by short term local movement (7%). Most migrants were travelling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (89%), while five per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **25,884** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease (8%) in comparison with November when 28,138 movements were observed.

The majority of flows identified (57%) were incoming in comparison to outgoing (43%), which is similar to what was observed in November 2018, which had 57 per cent incoming, and 43 per cent outgoing movements. Similar to the previous months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) once again recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for December (6,683), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (5,145). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (34%) and Djiboutian (3%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (57%), which is the same as the previous

month, while 18 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 25% reported in November 2018). A slightly lower proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (17%) or Kenya (3%), which is slightly lower than what has been observed in the past. Another four per cent also intended 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 7% unaccompanied children) and 69 per cent adults (38% males and 29% females). The largest shares of observed flows were forced movement due to conflict (32%) and/or undertaking seasonal migration (26%).

**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 December 2018, **7,173** migrants were observed in total at the six transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is more than double what was observed in the month of November, for the most part due to increased coverage. 929 migrants were observed in Abyei, 1,848 in Wau Town, 2,367 in Malakal, and 2,029 at the new FMP in Paloich.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (93%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (7%) or Uganda (less than 1%). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (88%) or towards Sudan (12%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (60%), while those observed at the Paloich, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely internal migrants, and the majority were intending to travel to South Sudan.

The large majority of migrants (97%) identified were South Sudanese nationals, while three 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 (43%), followed by to seek better health care facilities (29%) while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (47%) or for economic reasons (24%). Most movement in Malakal were family visits (46%) or return to places of habitual residence

(33%), while most of the movement in Paloich were family visits (62%).

Fifty-nine per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 57% the previous month), and 38 per cent were children (compared to 37% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of December, and in addition to the **11,026** movements observed along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 163 per cent when compared to the previous month, **20,849** observations were made at six new FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), for a total of **31,875** observations. The increase in movements tracked is partially due to improved coverage, but mostly due to the clashes in the DRC following the electoral commission's decision to delay the presidential vote in certain districts of the country, following which, cross border movement spiked.

Forty-six per cent of the migrants (14,604 migrants) were traveling from DRC, while 31 per cent (9,770 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan. Most of the migrants were traveling into Uganda (52%, or 16,687 migrants), while 27 per cent were travelling to DRC and 21 per cent to South Sudan. The majority of the migrants observed were Congolese nationals (46%), while the remaining were South Sudanese nationals (31%) or Ugandan nationals (23%). The sex disaggregation was even; 54 per cent of the total migrant population were female and 46 per cent were male. 27 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 1,517 (5% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age, and 659 (2%) unaccompanied migrant children.

During the month of December, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (25%), while 36 per cent of movements were short term (including family visits) and five per cent were induced by conflict, which is a decrease from ten per cent in the previous month. Seven per cent of the movements observed were for medical reasons, while 17 per cent were permanent movements.

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

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## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 37 (January 2019)

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

**139,634** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In December 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 139,634 IDPs (30,742 households). This represents a two per cent decrease when compared to November 2018. Seventy-seven per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 23 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (53%) lived with host families, 25 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 (36%) or earlier (4%), followed by 2016 (24%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 20 per cent in 2018.

In December 2018, DTM tracked 33 emergency incidents, after which more than 300 households and 1,400 persons were displaced, 234 houses were destroyed and 349 were partially damaged due to torrential rains and strong winds.

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## 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](https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 14 of Mobility Tracking, covering the months of November and December 2018.

Currently, there are **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.

According to assessments carried out by the DTM team, most of the IDPs were displaced due to conflict related reasons (76%), while the remaining were displaced due to either climate induced factors (21%) or other factors (3%). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict consistently being the primary cause of displacement across the country. One thousand and forty-three sites were analysed, of which 148 were inaccessible, while 1,191 were assessed.

Most of the IDPs were displaced in 2017, or earlier (mostly due to climatic reasons), while 28 per cent were displaced in 2018. Most of the families lived with host communities, with families or in spontaneous sites.

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## 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](https://displacement.iom.int/somalia)

Round 7 of data collection is planned to be implemented in the near future, and the results will be published accordingly.

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 3 MT (Jan – Mar 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 2 June 2018

**843,234** Internally Displaced

**658,148** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

47 counties, 8 States

Published Information Products

Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Flow Monitoring Long-Term Trend Analysis Report, Site Profile, Event Tracking Report, Mobility Tracking Report and Dataset

[displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

DTM South Sudan 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 December, DTM interviewed 2,127 households representing 4,234 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site and Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site during the reporting period. Wau PoC AA stood out as 45 per cent of respondents indicated intending to permanently leave the site, most commonly due to improved living conditions at destinations. Temporary travel (overnight up to more than six months) away from the site was also often long-term at the Wau PoC AA site. While temporary travel was common for residents at the Malakal PoC Site, the vast majority lasted or was intended to last for less than a week and largely limited to the same

county. DTM interviewed more individuals who were new to Bentiu PoC site than persons intending to permanently leave, with family being the main motivation to enter the site.

In December, 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. FMPs were active at three different sites in Yei and at the border points of Tokori, Gangu, Bazi and Okaba. In total, 6,918 individuals (2,129 households) were interviewed, of whom 49 per cent were male and 28 per cent were children. The vast majority of those interviewed were incoming (78%), followed by internal movement (15%). In terms of departures, most travelled from Uganda (72%), South Sudan (22%) or DRC (6%). Most movement was voluntary, with the most frequently cited reasons being economic (27%), family visits (25), health care (22%) and return to habitual residence (18%). Forced movement was only reported by 2% of surveyed individuals.

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