



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

### Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
May 2019

#### Active Flow Monitoring Networks

Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	7 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	30 FMPs
Uganda	14 FMPs

A network of 71 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries, including 15 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan.

The flow monitoring registry (FMR) continued at eight points in **Burundi** and at seven operational points 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 FMPs in Abyei, Malakal, Paloch, Tonga and Wau Town. Seven new points were established in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Flow monitoring activities which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations were conducted at an additional 15 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) 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 sites in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** 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 DRC.

Regionally, **277,874** movements were tracked during May. This represents a 14 per cent increase compared to the 244,346 movements tracked in April. These movements include migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), as well as shorter-term incident-based movements tracked in other East African countries (Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda).

Approximately a fifth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (22%). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (74%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (22%). This is slightly different from what was observed in April (68% and 27% respectively).

Of the total movements, **78 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (56%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (21%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (15%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (34%), with the second largest population group being Ugandan nationals (25%).

In the **HoA** region, 46 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is much higher than the 21 per cent reported in April. Additionally, 11 per cent reported to be travelling to Yemen, though these individuals are most likely also travelling to KSA. Twenty per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Somalia (slightly lower than the 24% reported in the previous month). A further 13 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Ethiopia (a slight reduction from 14% in April), and another five per cent were headed towards Djibouti. This is lower

than the seven per cent seen in April, though most of these are also likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA. Most, if not all the movement towards KSA is for economic reasons.

In **Burundi** in May, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs in the provinces of Canuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **45,148** movements were observed at these eight FMPs. This represents a three per cent decrease when compared to the 46,630 movements tracked in April.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (86%) and the remaining were Tanzanian (14%). The number of incoming movements (48%) was marginally lower than the number of outgoing movements (52%). All of the migration was observed between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (41%), and 29 per cent were children. Twelve per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and eight per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

Fifty-one per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in short term travel for work. Twenty-nine per cent intended to return within a day, while a little over one per cent intended to travel for more than six months. Forty-one per cent of all outgoing migrants were moving for economic related reasons with intention of returning on the same day, with overall economic movement for outgoing population being 55 per cent. In contrast, only 16 per cent of the incoming movements were economic in nature, with the respondents intending to return on the same day, and overall, 47 per cent of the movements were economic. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movement was reportedly seasonal in nature (14%), followed by return to habitual residence (9%), and family-related travel (8%). Another eight per cent of movements were for access to facilities, six per cent to buy goods for personal consumption, while the remaining were travelling for various other reasons, including five per cent for tourism.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (58%), or by foot (34%), with the remaining eight per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (6%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **24,251** movements were observed at seven FMPs. This is 1.4 times higher than the number of movements observed 10,065 movements observed in April 2019. This increase can be partially attributed to the restructuring of FMPs, which was carried out after an evaluation of migratory routes in the previous month and resulted in the inclusion of more points within the analysis. However, most of the increase is likely due to the month of Ramadan, which is perceived by many migrants to be a good time to migrate as there is reduced presence of security personnel at the borders.

All the migration movements tracked through Djibouti during May consisted almost entirely of Ethiopian nationals (99.8%), with the remaining population observed being Djiboutian nationals. This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous month.

Nearly all movements had departed from Ethiopia (99.8%). Most individuals (93% aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly more than the 84 per cent reported in April, but comparable to the 88 per cent reported in March. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (72%), and just over eight per cent were children, this is much lower than the 19 per cent reported in April. Economic migration, for more than six months, was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for about 99% of movements tracked). Less than one per cent cited forced movement due to conflict as their motivation for migration, with the remaining, (0.1%), migrating for seasonal reasons. This is a slight change from April, when 96 per cent of movements were due to economic opportunities, and four per cent were forced movements. Most migration occurred on foot (89%), or by bus (8%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **11,520** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 15 per cent increase from the 10,041 movements observed in April but is comparable to 11,571 observations from March 2019. The increase is likely a return to normal levels after the decrease observed in the previous month due to the hotter climatic conditions, as well as other factors in countries of intended destination, like stringent measures against irregular migration in Somalia, the current political situation of Sudan, a public holiday and a migratory route change from Galafi to Elidahar - Bure manda border and Asaita via

Afambo (after the opening Ethio-Eritrea border).

The majority of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (86%), four per cent were Somalis, four per cent were Sudanese, and three per cent were Eritrean. Other nationalities constituted the remaining three per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (73%), with the remaining 27 per cent of movements being incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (72%) which is slightly higher than the 61 per cent observed in April. Fourteen per cent were from Djibouti (same as April), five per cent from Eritrea, four per cent from Yemen, three per cent from KSA, and the remaining two per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the KSA (57%), Sudan (11%), Djibouti (10%), Yemen (9%), Germany (3%), Italy (3%), with the remaining seven per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants tracked were adult men (58%) and 12 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, seven per cent were unaccompanied children (806 children) and two per cent were children under the age of five. Two per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (82%), followed by short term local movements (7%), and tourism (4%). Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (77%). Nine per cent travelled on trains, seven per cent travelled on foot, while six per cent travelled in taxis or cars, with the remaining one per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **24,018** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents a significant decrease (29%) compared to April when 32,933 movements were observed, but is comparable to March levels (23,407), and is hence likely to be normalization of flows to baseline levels.

Unlike the previous month, there was an equal balance of incoming and outgoing movements (50% respectively, as compared to 61% incoming and 39% outgoing movements observed in April). Levels recorded in May are comparable to what was observed in March 2019, when 52 per cent of movements were incoming and 48 per cent outgoing movements and is again

likely to be due to normalization of migration flows.

Like in previous months, Buuhoodle FMP (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for May (38% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (49% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (52%), Ethiopian (42%), and Djiboutian (6%).

Most migrants observed intended to travel to Somalia (50%), this is much higher than the 39 per cent reported in the previous month. Nineteen per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 24 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 42% reported in April). Five per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst two per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Similar to the trends seen in previous months, there was a marginal majority of adult males observed in May (40%), whilst 30 per cent were adult females. Thirty per cent of the migrating population were children and eight per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted two per cent of the total migrating population. Approximately a third of observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (32%), followed by conflict-driven migration (18%), 15 per cent were taking part in economic migration, 12 per cent in natural disaster – driven migration and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

**South Sudan** continues to measure mixed migration flows at seven transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 15 FMPs along the border with the DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of May 2019, **15,114** movements were observed in total at the seven transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is an increase of more than 1.5 times as compared to what was observed in April. This increase is mostly due to improved coverage. There is an increase in movements tracked in Abyei (up to 1,374 from 698 in the previous month), as well as an increase in movements observed through Paloich (up to 4,776 compared to 2,638 observed in April). In addition, there are seven new FMPs in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states where 5,898 movements were tracked.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (70%),

while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (30%). Most migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (90%) or towards Sudan (9%), with less than one per cent travelling to other countries. A little under two-thirds of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan (60%). This is likely to be internal movement, and to a smaller extent, circular migration. Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (65%), while those observed at the Malakal, Paloich, Tonga and Wau FMPs were largely headed to destinations within South Sudan.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (98%), and less than two per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region). Motivation for migration in Abyei was primarily for individuals to return to their habitual residence (32%) or motivated by access to better health care (26%). Most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were motivated by returning to their habitual residences (42%), or to visit family (25%), followed by economic reasons (17%). Most movements in Malakal were to return to their places of habitual residence (55%), family visits (33%) or food insecurity (3%), while two per cent were travelling to collect aid. Most of the movements in Paloich were due to family visits (53%), and most in Tonga were those re-joining family (53%) or to visit family (47%). Of the new FMPs, most were travelling to return to their habitual residence, or for economic reasons.

Over half of observed movements (56%) were female compared to 55 per cent seen in April. Thirty-nine per cent were children (compared to 29% the previous month), this difference is likely due to overall increase in movements.

In May, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities.

During this month, **22,562** people were surveyed through 15 FMPs in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties, as well as through the new FMPs established along the borders with the DRC and the CAR. This figure represents an increase of approximately 47 per cent compared to April, which is a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.

Of those surveyed, 32 per cent were adult females, 44 per cent were adult males, and

24 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (89%). Forty-five per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 37 per cent from South Sudan, and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (80%) or the DRC (12%).

Sixty-nine per cent of arrivals from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp. Fifteen per cent of arrivals from DRC reported coming from a refugee camp.

The data shows significant movement between Central Equatoria in South Sudan, and Ituri and Haut-Uele in DRC. Low reported flows in other border areas may be due, in part, to access constraints affecting DTM's ability to track flows. Thirty per cent of individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited healthcare as their reason for entry, followed by economic reasons (16%) and family visits (9%).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of May at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan, **33,667** movements were observed which represents an increase of eight per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, **124,156** observations were made at the eight FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 15 per cent compared to April 2019. This brings the total to **157,823** observations which is an overall 14 per cent increase compared to April.

Fifty-five per cent of the movements were from the DRC, 34 per cent were from Uganda, while ten per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (66%), while 22 per cent were travelling to the DRC, 11 per cent to South Sudan and one per cent to other countries. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (46%), followed by Ugandans (34%), and South Sudanese nationals (19%). Less than one per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 57 per cent of the total population were female and 43 per cent were male. Twenty-seven per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 9,437 unaccompanied migrant children (6% of all movements) and 6,593 children aged under five years old (4% of all movements) and 9,437 (6% of all movements) unaccompanied migrant children-this is a substantial increase when compared to April.

During May, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were

longer term economic movements/business trips (42%). Twenty per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence) and 16 per cent of movements were family related short term movements. Eight per cent of movements were for the purchase of personal goods, three per cent were for access to services and one per cent were forced movements due to conflict or natural disaster.

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

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 43 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 42 – May 2019

**115,708** 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 May 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 115,708 IDPs (25,829 households). This represents an approximate three per cent decrease when compared to April 2019. Seventy-seven per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while twenty-three per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. Of those currently displaced, the majority (50%) lived with host families and 27 per cent lived in rented houses. Seventeen per cent lived in straw houses, four per cent lived in empty houses and two per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (34%) or earlier (3%), while 23 per cent were displaced in 2016, 14 per cent in 2017, 20 per cent in 2018 and six per cent were displaced in 2019.

May's emergencies included torrential rains and strong winds displacing more than 325 people within the first 24 hours of the event. Over 42 houses were destroyed, and 322 homes were damaged in emergency events this month. DTM

tracked three emergency events and published two emergency dashboards during the month of May.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 17 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 16 – April 2019

**2,194,946** 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 Round 16 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in April, reported that 2,194,946 people (406,073 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (49%) and Oromia (39%) regions.

## Somalia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (Planned for July 2019)

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, Monthly Flow Monitoring Dashboard.*

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

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 May 2019, a total of 667 entries were recorded against 662 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals include: insecurity (40%), moving to seek better services (22%), and moving to pursue livelihood opportunities (15%). Those leaving explained their motivation as they were going back to manage farmland (80%), were leaving due to uncomfortable living conditions (9%) and were seeking better services (4%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (50%), Qansax Dheere (22%), and Xudur (10%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Baidoa (45%), Qansax Dheere (15%) and Diinsoor (13%).

**Dollow:** In May 2019, a total of 74 entries were recorded against 21 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (36%), uncomfortable living conditions (24%), and leaving to seek livelihood opportunities (20%). Those leaving reported going back due to the shortage of food (43%), to join the rest of the family (33%) and to manage farmland (24%). The new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (27%), Luuq district (27%) and Gaalkayo district (12%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Tayeeglow (33%), Ethiopia (29%), and the district of Cel Barde (24%).

**Kismayo:** In May 2019, a total of 1,088 entries were recorded against 276 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (49%), shortage of food (31%), and uncomfortable living conditions (8%). Those leaving reported going back due to the shortage of food (54%), uncomfortable living conditions (22%), and to seek better services (6%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Jamaame (43%), Kismayo (22%), and Jiib (13%). The majority of those exiting intended to go to Ethiopia (92%).

## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 5 MT (March 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 5 March 2019

**1,420,189** Internally Displaced

**1,183,683** 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  
*IOM DTM Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (April 2019), IOM DTM Flow Monitoring Dashboard (April 2019), IOM DTM Biometric Registration Update (April 2019), IOM DTM Biometric Registration Update (March 2019), IOM DTM Ebola Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard (April 2019), IOM DTM Wau PoC And Collective Centres Headcount (April 2019), IOM DTM Event Tracking: Wau (May 2019), IOM DTM and UNHCR Intention / Perception Survey (April 2019)*

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

Round five of the Mobility tracking was completed in March 2019, and DTM covered 78 counties (10 states), 444 sub-areas and 19,73 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. DTM identified 1,420,189 IDPs, and 1,183,683 returnees in these areas.

DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring at eight sites to establish an indicative profile of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In May 2019, DTM interviewed 4,742 households representing 10,440 travelling individuals crossing into and out of eight

Wau, Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites and collective centres.

The majority of new arrivals were counted at Wau PoC AA site with 656 individuals followed by Wau collective centres with 518 individuals. The movements were likely spurred by the continuing conflict in adjacent Jur River as 92 per cent of newcomers, in Wau Town, cited their primary reason for entry was conflict related. Collectively, only 162 individuals out of a total of 10,440 cited an intention to leave permanently, of these, the vast majority were in Wau (83%).

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# Displacement Tracking Matrix

East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

## MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

**May 2019**

Country	Forced Displacement*		Flow Monitoring Network	
	IDPs	Round	FMPs	Movements
Burundi	115,708	42 (May 2019)	8	45,148
Djibouti	N/A	N/A	7	24,251
Ethiopia	2,194,946	16 (April 2019)	5	11,520
	690,364 <sup>1</sup>	6 (March 2019)		
Somalia	158,385 <sup>2</sup>	2 (April 2019)	7	24,018
	1,770,580 <sup>3</sup>	6 (Nov 2017)		
South Sudan	1,420,189	5 (March 2019)	7	15,114
	1,183,683 <sup>4</sup>			
Uganda	N/A	N/A	14	157,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,350,172</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>310,876</b>

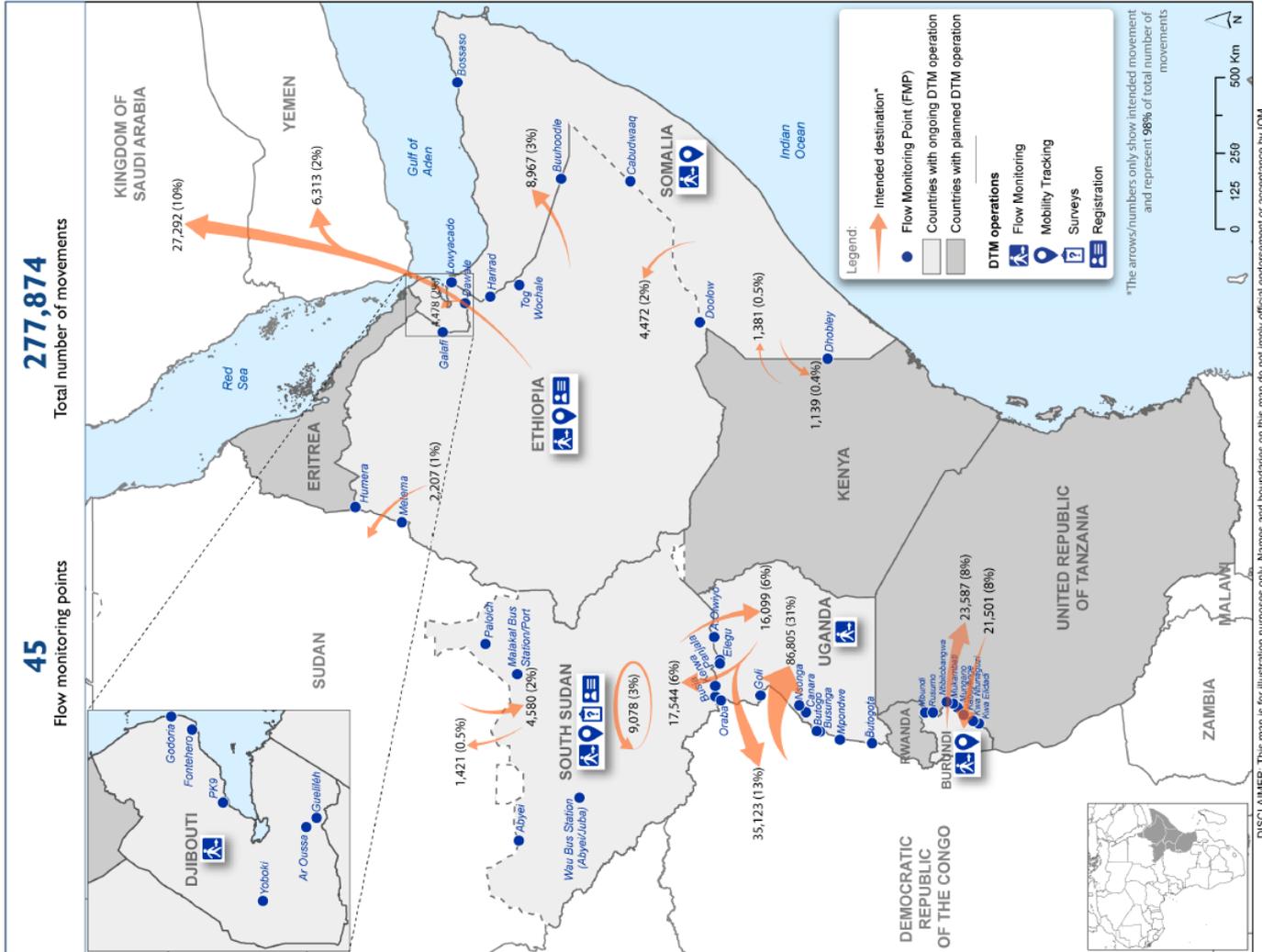
\*Figures indicated represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored by IOM during the last round of DTM assessment of each country. These figures do not necessarily represent the total number of displaced population countrywide.

<sup>1</sup> Gedeo & West Guji Rapid Response Assessment (RRA)

<sup>2</sup> RRA Round 2 for East and West Wellega

<sup>3</sup> Internally displaced and returnees <sup>4</sup> Returnees and refugees

<sup>5</sup> Displacement site FMPs (not mapped), <sup>6</sup> Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) FMPs (not mapped)



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

