DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East and Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
April 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Djibouti   13 FMPs
Somalia   12 FMPs
South Sudan 11 FMPs
Ethiopia   8 FMPs

44 FMPs are currently operational in the four countries. In Somalia, flow monitoring is currently ongoing at 12 locations. In Djibouti, following the closure of one FMP, an additional FMP is expected to be set up in Ali Sabieh region to capture flows of migrants that may travel through the country from Somalia and Ethiopia. In addition, flows were also captured through Galafi which had been previously closed due to inactivity, but has now been reopened as migrant flows have increased through the area. In Ethiopia, 8 FMPs were active as of April 2018, and an additional two are expected to be set up in the following months, for a total of ten FMPs. In addition, there are assessments ongoing in order to establish an FMP in Gambella to monitor flows to and from South Sudan. South Sudan saw a decrease in activity as several FMPs were temporarily shut in the Juba region due to various operational issues, hence only 11 FMPs were operational in the month of April.

In Djibouti, during the reporting period, 23,142 individuals were identified at the 14 FMPs, which is a slight decrease from 27,365 in the previous month. Of the total migrants, 98% were Ethiopian nationals. The vast majority of migrants (87%) were headed for Saudi Arabia. The majority were adult males (70%), while 12% of migrants were children. The overwhelming majority (94%) was migrating for mainly economic reasons, and the majority travelled on foot.

In Somalia, during the reporting period, 30,198 migrants were observed at 12 FMPs, which is a slight decrease from 33,525 reported in March . The majority of migrants observed were Somali (71%), although a significant share were Ethiopian (23%). The majority of the migrants were traveling from Ethiopia (39%), and Somalia (35%). The intended destinations were Somalia (65%), Kenya and Yemen (11% respectively). Around 41% % of individuals observed were children (9% were under 5 years old, and 1.2% were unaccompanied children) while 5% were pregnant/lactating females, and 6.5% were elderly. The largest share of observed migrants was undertaking seasonal migration, followed by short-term local movement. Economic migration ranked third overall, and the majority were traveling on road vehicles like bus/truck/cars (80%).

To enhance flow monitoring operations and enable regional analysis, DTM South Sudan has been working in close contact with neighbouring countries and DTM regional representation in Nairobi to undertake amendments to tools and methodologies. In April 2018, the team completed the setup of four new FMPs in Uganda near the border with South Sudan to measure migration flows generally and capture movements of those fleeing to or returning from Ugandan refugee camps.

Security and access related challenges led to inconsistent data collection for certain FMPs, hence only 11 FMPs were operational in April, and 4,194 migrants were identified at these points in South Sudan, which is a significant decrease from 14,262 migrants tracked in the previous month. Of those migrants tracked, 35% were traveling into South Sudan, and 24% were traveling to Sudan, while the majority were originating from South Sudan (54%). 58% of observed migrants were women, while 42% were men. 55% were under 18 years old, including 17% under 5 years old, while 4% were over the age of 60. Most of the migrants tracked were traveling to re-join their families (31%) or in search for a better standard of life (19%), 17% were migrating to access better services (including health and education), and 16% were traveling due to food insecurity, and 7% for security reasons 37% travelled mainly on buses, while 34% travelled mainly on foot.

In Ethiopia, during the reporting period, 29,755 migrants were identified at 8 FMPs – this is an increase from 12,710 migrants tracked in March through 3 FMPs. The numbers are expected to keep increasing as the FM methodology is harmonized across all 8 active FMPs. Of the total migrants, 81% were Ethiopian nationals, while 7% were Somali and 6% Djiboutian respectively-3% Sudanese were also tracked. Majority of migrants reportedly were entering Ethiopia (43%) and 18% were headed to Sudan, around 18% reported about their intentions of migrating to Djibouti, Yemen or KSA, while the remaining 21% were mostly intending to travel to other countries in Africa, with only 0.3% reporting their intentions of heading towards Europe. Majority of the migrants were adult males (54%) while 11% were children, A total of 2.5% of children were under the age of 5, and 0.2% were unaccompanied. 3.5% of the migrants were elderly, while 3% were pregnant/lactating women. Most migrants reported economic reasons as their main reason for migrating, followed by short term local movement, and most were traveling on buses (67%) or other land vehicles like cars or trucks (13% and 11% respectively).

🌐 flow.iom.int

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round

Round 17 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – April 2018
169,374 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/burundi

In April 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 169,374 IDPs comprised in 37,791 households. 71% of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 29% were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, majority have been displaced for over 2 years (44%) and 28% have been displaced for over a year. The majority of displaced households (53%) lived with host families, 25% live in rented houses, 13% in straw houses, 7% in unoccupied houses and 2% in camps or collective sites).

DTM also conducted emergency tracking, which allowed to identify 28,119 individuals affected by sudden events in April 2018, of which 9,600 displaced, including 9,134 displaced by torrential rains, 320 by strong winds, and 146 by landslides.

At the end of March 2018, more than 5,000 internally displaced persons in four IDP camps in the Bujumbura Rural and Rumonge provinces have been provided with long-term shelter with the closure of the camps. They have been supported by IOM in various forms including through the construction of semi-permanent shelters and the provision of rental support.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 11 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 10 – March-April 2018
1,561,854 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
916 sites in 9 regions

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia conducted baseline mobility tracking assessments between 5 March- 5 April 2018 in 950 sites, identifying 1,561,854 IDPs, of which 1,073,764 (69%) were displaced as a result of conflict and 488,090 (31%) displaced by climate-induced factors. 51% of IDPs were female, while 49% were male; 60% of IDPs were under 18 years old. Majority of the IDPs had been displaced in 2017.

Through its Event Tracking activities, DTM Ethiopia also observed thirty-five displacement incidents in April 2018, which resulted in the displacement of 170,760 individuals, including 97,794 (57%) individuals displaced by seasonal flooding; 65,962 (39%) displaced by conflict; 5,300 displaced by social tension (3%); 1,662 displaced by flash floods (1%); and 332 (0.2%) displaced by fire. 23 of the 35 incidents occurred in the Somali region.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6-November 2017
1,770,580 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 Round 6 was implemented between September and November 2017 and corresponding dashboards published consequently. The exercise assessed and verified the presence of 1,770,580 IDPs in the country. Round 7

data collection is planned to be implemented in the next months, and the results will be published accordingly.

According to data from the UNHCR-led Protection & Return Monitoring Network Somalia, total estimated number of IDPs in Somalia is over 2.1 million countrywide.
The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in two IDP camps in Dolow, at checkpoints in Kismayo, and at three checkpoint in the town of Baidoa.

In Dolow, between 6 April- 3 May, 33 entries and 26 exits were recorded. These represent below-average numbers of movements in and out of Dolow IDP sites ever since the Gu raining season started in March 2018. A vast majority of the arrivals (84%) cited lack of food as the reason for displacement to Dolow, while the rest said they were joining family. 40% of households leaving Dolow cited lack of food as the reason for leaving, while 30% said they were leaving to manage their farms and 20% indicated the wish to rejoin family members.

In Kismayo, between 6 April – 3 May, 921 entries and 171 exits were recorded. This represents the lowest numbers of entries and exits ever recorded since MTT activities began, a fact attributed to the start of the *Gu* rainy season. The reasons for coming to Kismayo were fairly distributed between lack of food (33%), insecurity (25%), health (22%), and education (10%). The main reason for return cited by those leaving Kismayo was preparation, cultivation and management of farms because of the rainy season.

In Baidoa, between 6 April – 3 May, 253 arrivals and 1,025 exits were recorded. The number of exits increased for six weeks in a row and is the highest number ever recorded. Indeed, the rainy season has prompted large numbers of IDPs to exit the displacement sites to cultivate their farms. In contrast, the number of entries was low, which can be explained by the onset of the *Gu* rainy season. All of the people entering the IDP sites said they had been displaced by inter-clan clashes and insecurity.

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round

Round 2 MT (Mar – Apr 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1, February 2018
575,340 Internally Displaced
230,972 Returnees (Former IDPs)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Flow Monitoring, Survey, Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
47 counties, 9 States

Published Information Products
Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Mobility Tracking Report and dataset

🌐 displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

DTM South Sudan completed Mobility Tracking Round 2 data collection during the course of the month. Coverage expanded to 47 counties compared to 23 covered in the first round, including previously unassessed areas in Western Equatoria and Jonglei. The DTM team is currently collating, validating and analysing data. Results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

Round 1 of assessments was concluded in February 2018 and identified 575,340 IDPs and 230,972 Returnees (former IDPs) across 93 payams in 23 counties within 6 states.

Registration maintenance activities were conducted at Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites such as the replacement of lost cards and addressing special needs case. DTM further facilitated decongestion efforts of the Malakal PoC site by identifying 1,762 individuals who were relocated to a temporary transit site.

During the reporting period, DTM South Sudan published biometric registration reports on activities conducted during the previous months. In Bor town, DTM biometrically registered a total of 20,891 individuals (4,490 households) between 27 February and 14 March 2018. Of these, 58% were females, and 42% were males, while 58% of the registered were children under the age of 18. In the Greater Mayom area, DTM conducted a biometric registration exercise, processing a total of 137,538 individuals corresponding to 47,707 households. Among the registered population, 13,968 were IDPs (10.2%) and 12,088 returnees (8.8%), while the remaining was the host population (111,482 individuals). Nearly two

thirds (64%) of the registered population were found to be under 18 years of age. Fifty-eight per cent of registered beneficiaries are female and the most common vulnerabilities recorded included breastfeeding and pregnant women (9,556 and 1,501 cases respectively).

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

Round 10 results of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) was released in Ethiopia, 944 sites were assessed in 9 regions.

Round 16 results were published, identifying 169,374 of IDPs in Burundi country-wide.

April 2018

DTM
MONTHLY
REGIONAL
UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix
East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country. These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan
44 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi
As of Round 16 – April 2018
169,374 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia
As of Round 10 – April 2018
1,561,854 Internally Displaced

Somalia
As of Round 6 – November 2017
1,770,580 Internally Displaced

South Sudan
As of Round 1 – April 2018
575,340 Internally Displaced
230,972 Returnees (former IDPs)