



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

### Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
June 2018

#### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti	12 FMPs
Ethiopia	9 FMPs
Somalia	12 FMPs
South Sudan	15 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

**52 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** are currently operational in five countries.

Flow monitoring was conducted through 12 points in Djibouti, which is a reduction of 1 point compared to the previous month as efforts continue to streamline data collection through Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR). In Ethiopia, flow monitoring continued through 9 FMPs. In addition, efforts are underway to initiate Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) in select locations in Djibouti, while FMS data collection is ongoing in Somalia as well as Ethiopia. In Somalia, flow monitoring continued through points in 12 locations. In South Sudan, flow monitoring activities, in line with the global methodology, were initiated through 2 additional FMPs in Wau Town, in addition to ongoing flow monitoring in Abyei, and displacement site flow monitoring at Protection of Civilian (PoC) and collective sites in Bentiu, Malakal, and Wau. The total number of FMPs hence increased to 15 for South Sudan in June. The DTM team in the country is currently in the process of implementing the global Flow monitoring methodology in Abyei, and at the POC and collective sites. Flow monitoring in Uganda also continued through 4 FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in June, in close coordination with the South Sudan DTM team.

A total of **95,790** observations were made at the established FMPs during the month of May, of which the overwhelming majority (95%) were observed in the countries of the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia). Majority nationalities in the horn were Ethiopian (63%) and Somali (31%). 33 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), while an additional 11 per cent reported their intentions of traveling to Yemen, though their likely final destination was also KSA. A further 30.5 per cent intended to travel to Somalia while 11 per cent were traveling to Ethiopia.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **29,549** migrants were observed at the 12 FMPs, which is an increase of 18 per cent from 25,038 in the previous month. Similar to the previous month, majority of the migrants were Ethiopian nationals (98.6%), and most (86.5%) were headed for KSA. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority were adult males (69%), and a little more than 13 per cent were children, and 1.12 per cent were unaccompanied migrant children. Economic migration was the most likely motivation for migration, followed, with a large margin, by conflict driven migration, and most migrants were traveling on foot (54%) or on land vehicles like cars or trucks/buses (45%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **20,359** migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 19 per cent decrease from the 25,161 migrants observed in May through 9 FMPs – the decrease may be explained by increased conflict in some areas. Majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (66% this month, compared to 65% in May), while 23 per cent were Somali, and 4 per cent were Djiboutian, with the remaining 7% from various other countries. Similarly, most migrants were traveling from Ethiopia (57%), Somalia (22%), Su-

dan (10%) or Djibouti (7%), with the remaining from various other countries. In terms of intended destinations, most of the flows were incoming migrants, headed to Ethiopia (34%) while 10.5 per cent were headed to Sudan, 10 per cent to Somalia, and 5 per cent were headed to Djibouti, from where they may have intended to travel to the Arab Peninsula. Another 25.3 per cent reported their intention of crossing into Yemen or KSA. In addition, most of the migrants were adult males (54% - an increase from 42% the previous month) while 15 per cent were children (decrease from 21% in May). A total of 5% of migrants were children under the age of 5, and 1.5% were unaccompanied. Most migrants reported economic reasons as their main reason for migrating, followed by short term local movement. Most migrants were traveling on buses or other land vehicles like cars or trucks (87%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **40,761** migrants were observed at 12 locations, which is an increase (of 29%) from the 31,662 observed in May. The majority of migrants observed were Somalis (58%), while a significant minority were Ethiopians (35%). Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (63%), while a smaller proportion were intending on traveling to Ethiopia (7%) or Kenya (7.50%), and a little over 20 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen or KSA. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, the migrants were fairly evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 37% children (10% were under 5 years old, and 3 per cent were unaccompanied children) and 63 per cent adults, with 52 per cent males and 48 per cent females in total. The largest share of observed migrants was undertaking seasonal migration or economic migration, while short-term local movement ranked third overall.

**South Sudan** measures mixed migration flows at transportation hubs in-country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda.

During the month of June 7,312 migrants were observed in total at FMPs in South Sudan, which is an increase of 54 per cent compared to the 4,761 migrants observed in the previous month. This increase can be explained by the expansion in coverage with the operationalization of additional FMPs in the country. 29 per cent of individuals were observed at the Abyei and Wau FMPs (2,114) and 5,198

(71%) individuals were accounted for entering and exiting displacement sites - more information regarding these can be found below.

In Abyei and Wau FMPs, the former of which is along the border with Sudan, while the latter is situated at a bus stop located in Wau Town, **2,114** individuals were observed, which represents an increase of 29.5 per cent as compared to the previous month due to the additional data collection in Wau once FMR was initiated in the town, with most migrants traveling into South Sudan (56%), while the remaining were traveling to Sudan (44%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were tracked at the Abyei FMPs, while those tracked in Wau FMPs were largely internal migrants, and their intended destination was most likely to be South Sudan. 99.9 per cent of the migrants tracked in Abyei were South Sudanese, and all of the migrants tracked in Wau FMPs were South Sudanese nationals. Most of the households tracked in Abyei were migrating either due to uncomfortable living conditions (36%) or to seek health care facilities (34%), while most of the migrants tracked in Wau reported to be undertaking short term local movement of 6 months or less duration. 53 per cent of observed migrants were women, and 39 per cent were children.

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of June, in the course of which a total of **3,007** migrants were observed through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan - this represents a decrease of 41 per cent as compared to the previous month. 47 per cent of the migrants were traveling from South Sudan to Uganda, while 53 per cent were traveling from Uganda to South Sudan, and 100 per cent of the migrants were South Sudanese nationals. The sex and age disaggregation was fairly even, with 53 per cent of the total migrant population being female, and 45.5 per cent being children under 18 (11% under 5). Of the total population, 3.2 per cent were unaccompanied children.

During the month of May, most of the migration flows in Uganda were driven by conflict (41.4%), while 38 per cent was short term local movements (of 6 months or less) and 16 per cent if movements were induced by natural disasters. These figures are comparable to what was seen in May, during which month 41 per cent of the migration was driven by conflict,

28 per cent was short term local movement, and 19 per cent was due to natural disasters.

[flow.iom.int](http://flow.iom.int)

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 31 (July 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 30 - June 2018

**178,267** 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](http://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In June 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 178,267 IDPs comprised in 39,334 households. This is a slight decrease as compared to the previous month, which can possibly be attributed to the start of the dry season. 73 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters (an absolute decrease of 5.5 per cent as compared to May), while 27 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation (an absolute decrease of 2.4% as compared to May) people as compared to May). Of those currently displaced, the majority of displaced households (57%) lived with host families, 22 per cent live in rented houses, 13 per cent in straw houses, 6 per cent in empty houses, and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 or earlier (45%) while 15 per cent were displaced in 2018.

Emergency tracking has currently been halted as the onset of the dry season has reduced the needs for the monitoring of sudden-onset disasters.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 12 (June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 11 – May – June 2018

**1,776,685** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage

1,016 sites in 8 regions

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Update

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

DTM Ethiopia implemented round 11 of Mobility tracking during the months of May – June 2018. Currently, there are 1,776,685 people displaced in the country, most in the Oromia and Somali region, with 53 per cent females, and 40 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 (68%), while the rest were displaced due to either climate induced factors (30%), or other factors (2%). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict constantly being the primary case of displacement across the country. 1,016 sites were analysed, of which 167 were inaccessible, while 849 were assessed.

Most of the IDPs were displaced in 2017, or earlier, while roughly 10-12 per cent were displaced in 2018. Most of the families lived with host communities or families (44.2%) or in spontaneous sites (40.4%).

Renewed inter-communal violence along the border of Gedeo (SNNPR region) and West Guji (Oromia region) has resulted in an increase in the number of displaced persons in the country. According to the DTM Ethiopia Rapid Response Assessment Report, an estimated 147,040 people are displaced in West Guji, and an additional 822,187 IDPs are displaced in Gedeo. This brings the total to 969,227 individuals (140,830 households). Further assessments are ongoing as DTM continues to monitor the situation.

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

Round 7 data collection is planned to be implemented soon, and the results will be published accordingly.

DTM carried out an intention survey in 350 sites in the Banadir Region to gather information on the living conditions of the displaced population, and their intentions regarding return to their places of origin. 382 people were interviewed in the region, with balanced responses from both males and females. According to DTM, 89 per cent of the displaced population originated from rural settlements while the remaining 11 per cent originated from urban settlements. Insecurity was a major concern for the displaced population, the biggest concerns being Conflict with local militia. Most of the IDPs had been displaced due to natural reasons like drought and floods (64%) while the rest were displaced due to insecurity. Among the groups 87 per cent said they desired to go back to their place of origin while 13 per cent didn't, or were unsure.

In addition, there are ongoing site assessments in Cabudwaaq, Hobyo, Qansax dheere, Buur Hakaba and Jariiban. Results will be published as and when they become available.

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 checkpoints in the town of Baidoa.

In Dolow, between 1 June – 5 July 2018, 312 entries and 15 exits were recorded. The majority of the arrivals (66%) cited

lack of food as the reason for displacement to Dolow, while those leaving indicated they wished to tend their farms.

In Kismayo, between 1 June-5 July 2018, 1,118 entries and 224 exits were recorded. The high number of entries is explained by ongoing confrontations between militias and the SNA. At the same time, the number of exits increased, to reach the highest number ever recorded. The primary drivers behind the arrivals were insecurity (42%), and food scarcity (42%).

In Baidoa, between 1 June-5 July 2018, 1,165 arrivals and 1,228 exits were recorded. The number of entries has been significantly increasing for the past three months, driven by insecurity and the lack of food.

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## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 MT (July – Sept 2018)

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), Flow Monitoring, Survey, Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

47 counties, 8 States

Published Information Products

Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Mobility Tracking Report and dataset

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

Results of the DTM South Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 2 were published in July 2018. IOM DTM team covered a total of 225 payams in 46 counties located across 8 states. The data collection activity was expanded from the pilot round to now include parts of Jonglei, Western Equatoria and additional counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. According to DTM South Sudan, as of June 2018, there are 843,234 IDPs in assessed areas of 8 states in South Sudan, while 658,148 former IDPs and refugees have returned to their areas of habitual residence. Most IDPs (88%) were displaced as a result of conflict and communal clashes. Nearly half (48%) of IDP individuals in assessed areas are 17 years

of age or younger, with nearly a quarter (23%) of all IDPs identified as 5 years of age or younger. Partially or severely damaged housing is reported for 78 per cent of returnees in the assessed areas. Housing damage was particularly severe in Western Bahr El Ghazal (33% severely damaged with people living in makeshift shelters, and 42 per cent partially damaged), as well as Lakes (26% severely damaged and 48 per cent partially damaged).

During the reporting period, DTM provided registration services to a total of 41,313 individuals (57% female). The majority of registrations were conducted in support of the distribution of blankets at the Wau Protection of Civilian site and its adjacent area (87%). Six per cent of services were verifications (6%), notably in non-displacement site settings within Unity State. Other services included changes in distribution checkpoints, (4%), lost card replacements (2%) and new registrations (2%).

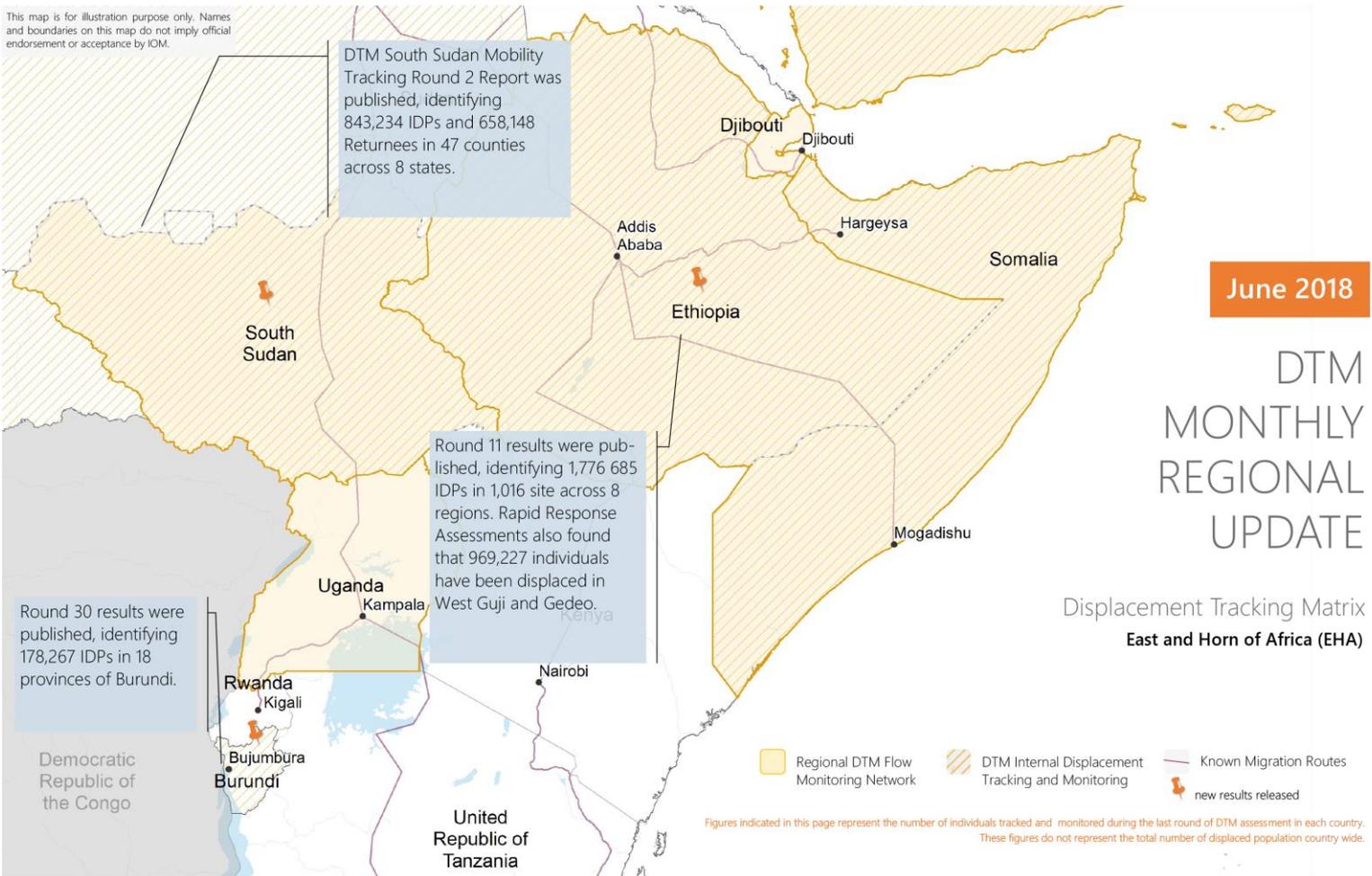
Additionally, a customised displacement site flow monitoring tool is also used by DTM South Sudan – this allows IOM to inform partners, particularly Camp Coordination and Camp Management, about the reasons, volume and demographics of IDPs entering or exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres. In June, DTM interviewed 5,198 individuals at eight Protection of Civilian (3) and collective (5) sites for IDPs. Forty-six per cent of these left the sites and 54 per cent arrived at the sites. Two thirds of all entering individuals were site residents and had been mostly away for less than a week, with 81 per cent indicating that they had only commuted during the day and 14 per cent for less than 7 days. The main reasons these individuals had left was to visit family (21%), for education (20%), and to collect fire wood / elephant grass (17%). Seventy-two households, representing 230 individuals, moved back into the sites after having left because of insufficient food rations (30%), because of uncomfortable living conditions (20%) and to join their families (18%). The main reasons for permanent exits (136 individuals) were family reunification (29%), uncomfortable living conditions (23%) and improved living conditions at destinations (19%).

DTM South Sudan also published a long-term trends analysis report on the Bentiu POC Site flow monitoring, covering the period from July 2017 – March 2018.

During the reporting period, 1,366 individuals left the site and 7,661 people arrived at the site. The majority arrived from the South Sudanese provinces of Unity State and Juba, followed by arrivals from Sudan (12.5%). Unity State entries were primarily comprised of arrivals from Rubkona (17% of all arrivals), Koch (15%) and Leer (14%).

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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.



**Regional Flow Monitoring Network**  
Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda  
52 Flow Monitoring Points

**Burundi**  
As of Round 30 – June 2018  
178,267 Internally Displaced

**Ethiopia**  
As of Round 11 – May-June 2018  
1,776,685 Internally Displaced

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

**South Sudan**  
As of Round 2 – June 2018  
843,234 Internally Displaced  
658,148 Returnees

