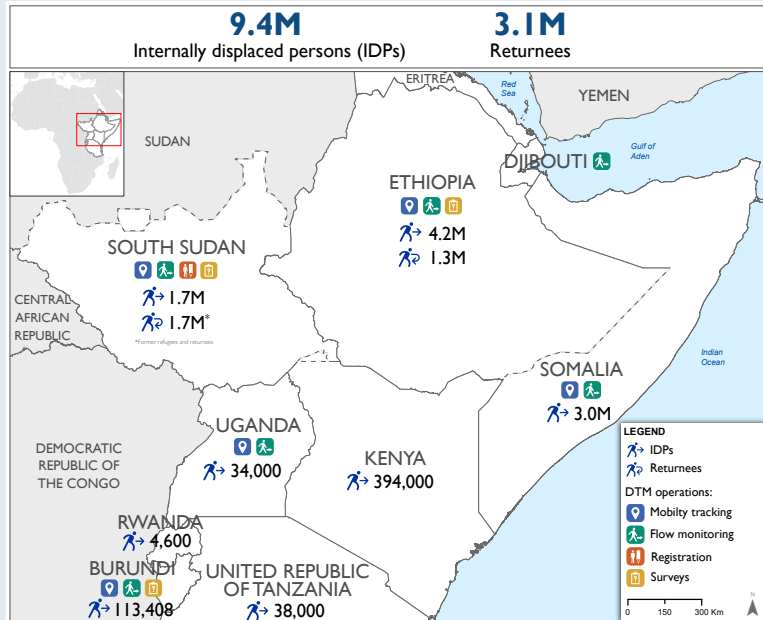


DTM Overview

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the East and Horn of Africa 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 September 2021, **9.4M** internally displaced persons (IDPs) and **3.1M** returnees were tracked in the region, as reported during the last round of DTM assessments for each country or through secondary data sources. IDP and returnee figures for Ethiopia combine Site Assessment 27 and Emergency Site Assessment 7 (July 2021), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 10 (December 2020). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 66 (September 2021). IDP figures for Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania were reported as of December 2020 by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). 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.

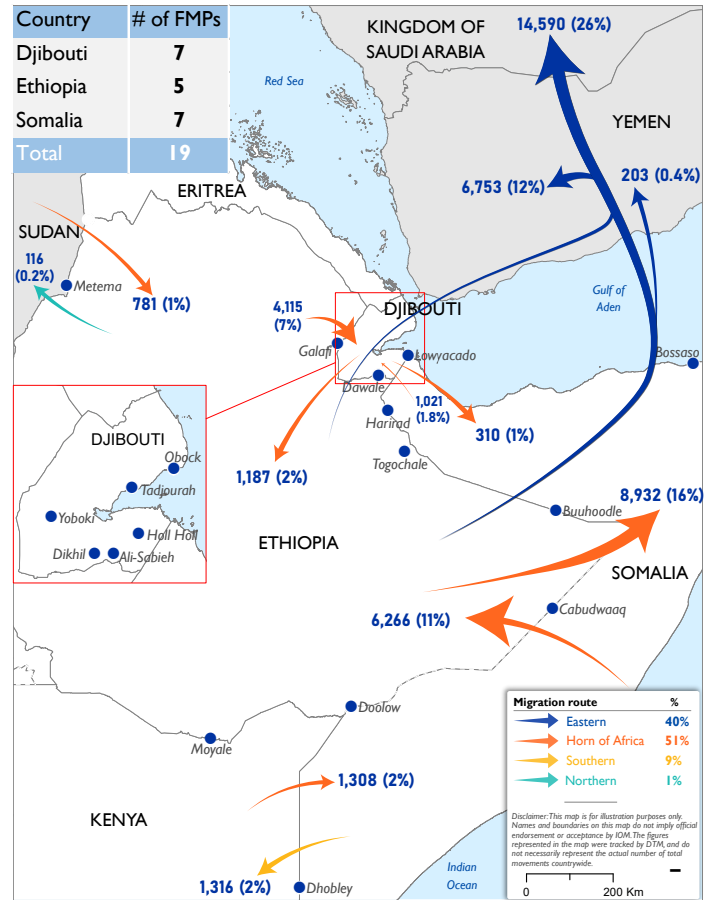


Flow Monitoring Overview

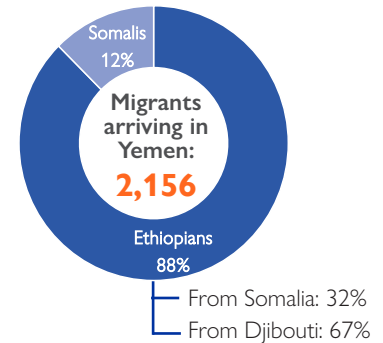
Flow Monitoring (FM) is operational in six countries, through **38 Flow Monitoring Points** (FMPs), with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. FMPs established at key areas of high mobility monitor different kinds of movements, including movements along the four main migration 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 10 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 September 2021.

Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: **55,405** through **19 FMPs** *



- Eastern Route (40%)**
 - Towards Saudi Arabia: 61%
 - Towards Yemen: 30%
- Horn of Africa Route (51%)**
 - Towards Somalia: 40%
 - Towards Ethiopia: 36%
- Southern Route (9%)**
 - Towards Kenya: 70%
 - Towards South Africa: 18%
- Northern Route (1%)**



There was a **2% decrease in overall movements** in September 2021 compared to August 2021; overall movements are more than twice compared to September 2020 when COVID-19 mobility restrictions were in place. **Arrivals to Yemen increased by 41%**, compared to August 2021 as the sea crossings become rough in the late summer months, though this still represents an increase of 253% compared to September 2020. A small proportion of movements tracked along this network consisted of movements within the countries (1%). Overall 5,240 migration movements were tracked along entry locations into Djibouti, which is 14% lower than the 6,085 tracked in August 2021, though borders remained open and migration continued to increase. Similarly, 2,710 movements, almost all Ethiopians, were tracked at FMPs along the border into Somalia, travelling eastward. In Yemen, 2,156 migrant arrivals from Djibouti (1,462) and Somalia (694) 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: **9,564** through **5 FMPs****

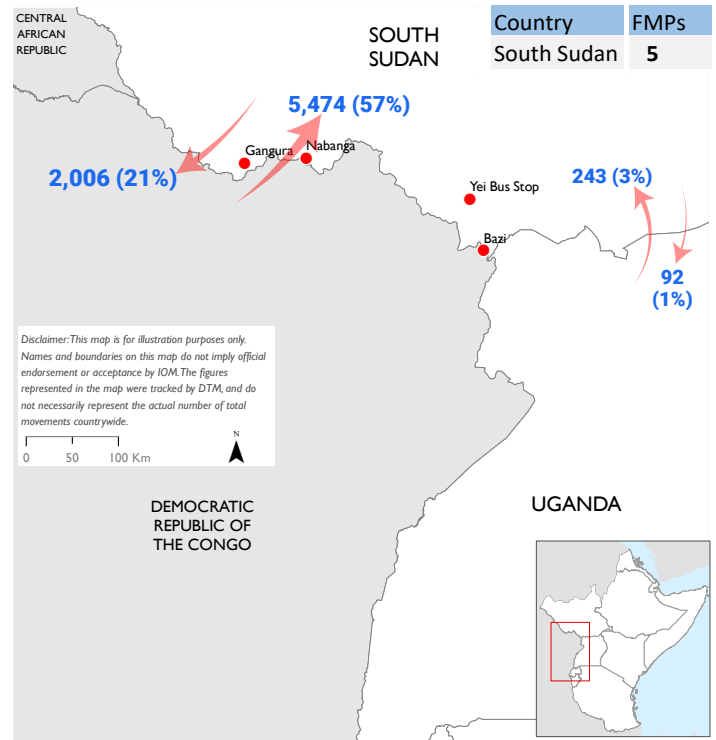
The movements tracked in September represented a 2% decrease compared to August 2021 and a 5% decrease compared to September 2020. This continued decrease follows the slight relaxation of mobility restrictions in the second half of 2020 but is also representative of the halting of operations in Burundi, along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania, and of the reduced 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 migrating for economic reasons (27%) while 18% were returning to their habitual residence. Many migrants were travelling for education reasons (17%) though 97% of these were for a duration of less than one day. An additional 9% of movements were for reasons related to health, and 8% were family visits.

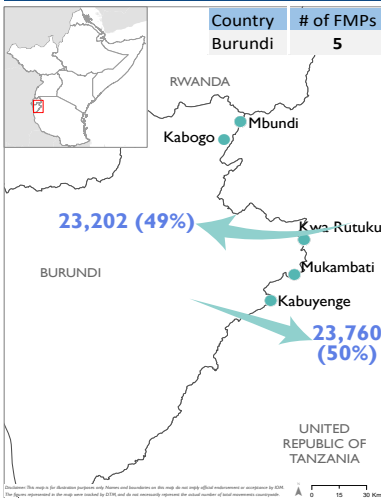
In terms of gender distribution, 43% were male adults, 25% adult females, 16% were female children, and 16% were male children. Of the total, 6% migrants were children under the age of five, 5% were pregnant and/or lactating women, and only 3 unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs) were tracked. The average daily movements in September were 319, which is an increase of 2% compared to August 2021, and 5% less than average daily movements tracked in September 2020.

Movements between:

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan: **78%**
- Internal Movements: **8%**
- Uganda and South Sudan: **4%**



Burundi Returns Network



Total movements observed: **47,178** through **5 FMPs****

The movements tracked in September represent a 9% increase compared to August 2021, and are 6% less than the movements tracked in September 2020. Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (89%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (11%). Many were reportedly moving for economic reasons (71%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (70%), or within a week (9%), while less than 1% were travelling for three months or longer. Additionally, 15% were returning to their habitual residence and 6% were travelling to visit family.

In terms of gender distribution, 39% were adult males, 37% adult females, 14% female children, and 10% male children. Of the total, 9% were pregnant and/or lactating women and another 9% were children under five, and 3% were UMCs.

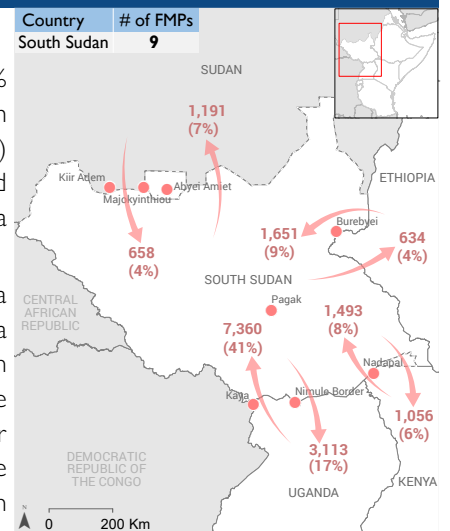
Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were travelling on foot (85%), on bikes (10%) or on motorbikes (5%), while less than 1% were using other modes of transportation.

South Sudan Situation Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **17,838** through **9 FMPs***

The movements tracked in September represented a 15% decrease compared to August 2021 and a 37% decrease compared to September 2020. The movements from Ethiopia to South Sudan decreased from 2,753 in August to 1,651 in September. A new FMP established along the border with Kenya (Nadapal) tracked 1,636 movements. The highest proportion of movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda (42%) or South Sudan (35%), and most were intended towards South Sudan (64%) and Uganda (18%), with 7% travelling towards Sudan and 6% towards Kenya.

Around 14% of all movements were coming from camps or camp-like settings, with most from Ethiopia (46%) and Kenya (22%), while around 6% were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly to Kenya (56%) and Ethiopia (23%). The most prominent reasons for movements were economic (34%), though 78% were for a week or less. This was followed by family visits (18%) and return to habitual residence (14%), while 11% were travelling to buy goods for collective consumption and 9% were travelling for health reasons. Most migrants were adult males (52%), while 26% were adult females and 22% were children. The largest proportion of migrants were nationals of South Sudan (87%), while 6% were Kenyan nationals and 5% were nationals of Uganda.



* Note: internal movements are not included.

** Smaller movements are not mapped.

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