

# Migration Response Centres (MRCs)

## East and Horn of Africa

REGIONAL DATA HUB | RDH

01 January - 30 September 2018



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

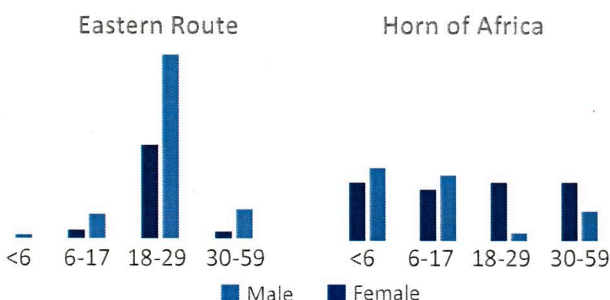
The UN Migration Agency

### REGIONAL OVERVIEW: SEPTEMBER 2018

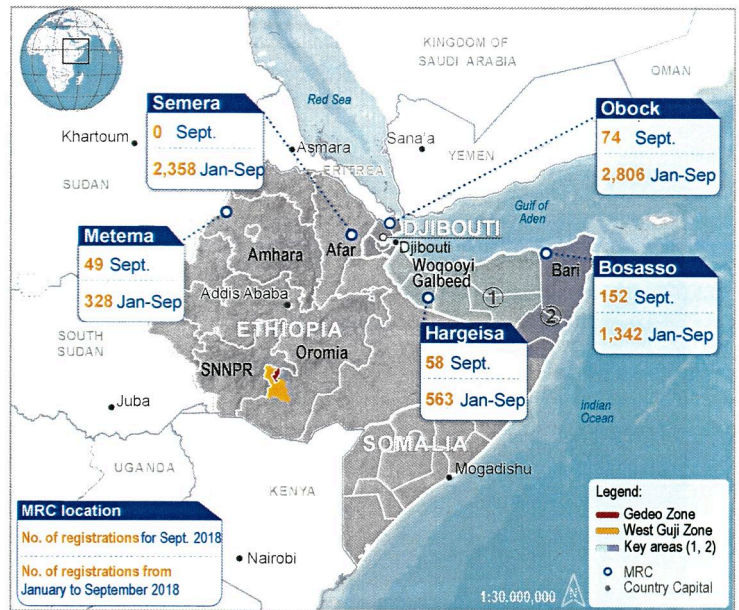
A total of 333 migrants were registered at MRCs across the region in September. The largest number of migrants was registered in Bosasso (152), followed by Obock (74), Hargeisa (58) and Metema (49). Over half (62%) of the migrants registered in Hargeisa were children. No migrants were registered at the MRC in Semera. The vast majority (99%) of MRC registrations in September were Ethiopian nationals, particularly from the Oromia (40%), Amhara (22%) and Tigray (14%) regions, as has been the case in previous months. The total number of registrations per month remained relatively constant across MRCs with the exception of Semera, where no migrants were registered in September. As was the case in previous months, the majority of migrants registered across MRCs were between 18-29 year old males reportedly traveling without identity documentation (90%).

While most migrants in Bosasso and Obock reported having stayed in the country of the MRC for less than six months, a majority (67%) of migrants in Hargeisa had stayed in Somaliland for over six months. Likewise, most migrants in Bosasso and Obock indicated wanting to resume their journey in less than a month or the next six months, while Ethiopians registered in Metema predominantly intended on remaining in their country of residence indefinitely and migrants in Hargeisa most commonly reported intending to stay longer than 6 months or wanting to settle. This reflects the nature of the respective MRCs, with Obock and Bosasso located in areas of departure to Yemen, transited through by migrants on the eastern route, while many migrants, particularly women and children, tend to have settled in the Hargeisa area.

While 65% of registrees were headed on the eastern route towards the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, another 17% were headed to Somalia and 5% were returning home to their country of residence. Four times as many migrants (4% of total) reported that Europe was their intended, final destination than in previous months. All returnees were registered in Metema and returning to Ethiopia from Sudan, in particular Khartoum. The profiles of migrants on the eastern route differed considerably from those migrating within the Horn of Africa to Somalia. Migrants headed to Saudi Arabia were predominantly 18-29 years of age, with females constituting slightly less than half of those using this route. In contrast, among migrants heading to Somalia, the age distribution was more evenly spread out, with females making up the majority of migrants between the ages of 18-29 and 30-59 (please see graphs below).



### MRC LOCATIONS & REGISTRATIONS\*



Migration Response Centers (MRCs) are situated along key migration routes, where they fill critical gaps by providing direct assistance, including food and temporary shelter, information and service referrals to migrants on the move. Working collaboratively, MRCs bring together key partners to facilitate the identification of migrants in vulnerable situations, and ensure that they receive appropriate, immediate and longer-term support. Five MRCs are currently operational in the Horn of Africa: Hargeisa and Bosasso since 2009, Djibouti since 2011 and Semera and Metema since 2014. IOM is working closely with local authorities to open two further MRCs in the coming months. The services provided by each MRC vary based on location and needs.



Young Ethiopian Migrants Aged 15-17 Playing a Volleyball Match at the MRC Obock, March 2013. © Kadiga Ali

\*This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: Basemap (Esri, USGS, NOAA); Data (IOM and OSM)



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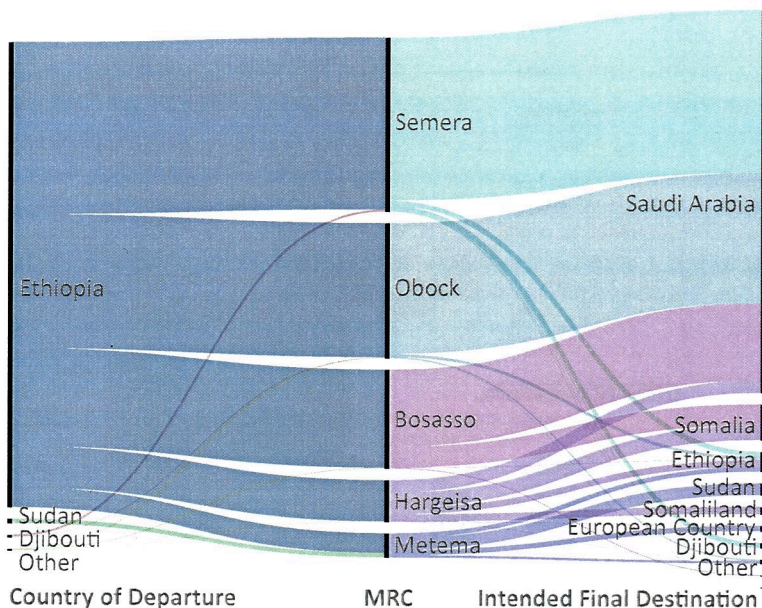
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

### MIGRANT JOURNEYS



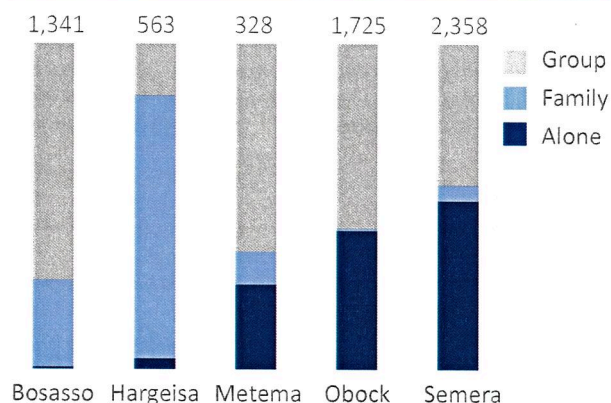
#### Country of Departure, MRC and Intended Destination<sup>1</sup>



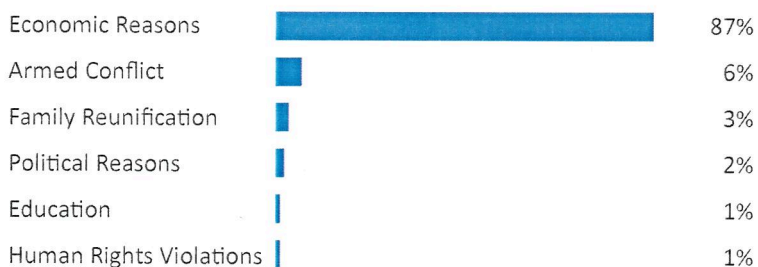
#### Top 4 Areas of Departure

Ethiopia	Tigray	2,460
Ethiopia	Oromia	1,098
Ethiopia	Amhara	1,064
Ethiopia	Afar	965

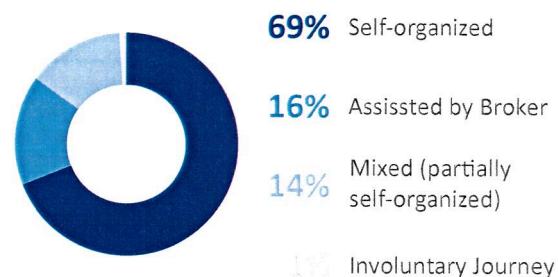
#### Migrant Travel Status<sup>1</sup>



#### Most Commonly Reported Reasons for Migration<sup>1,2</sup>



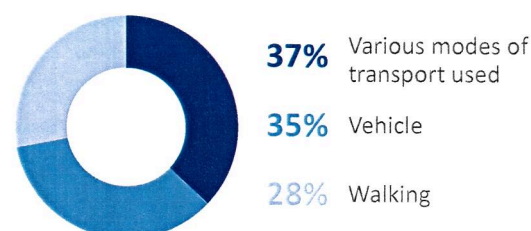
#### Journey Arrangements<sup>1</sup>



#### Choice of Route<sup>1</sup>



#### Main Mode of Transport<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> June and July Obock data not yet available. <sup>2</sup> Multiple choices allowed



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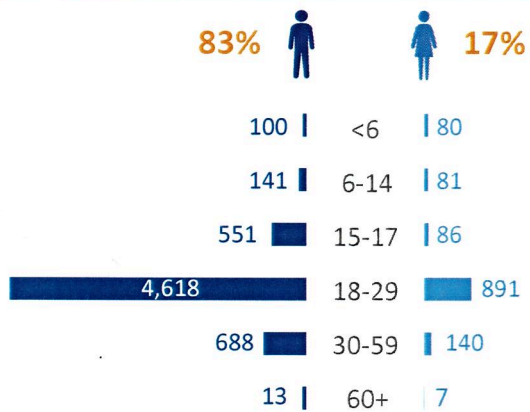
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

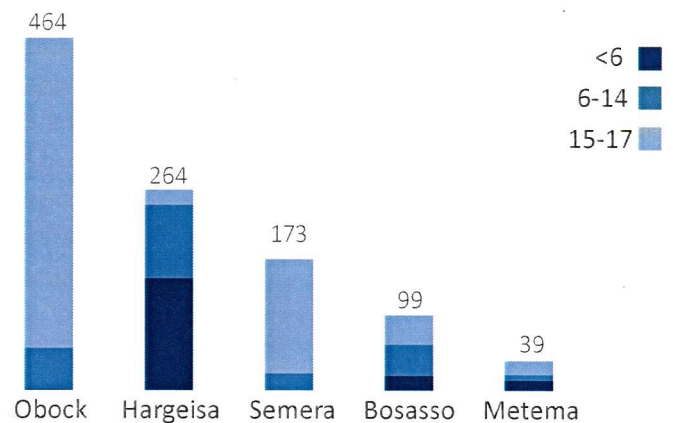
## MIGRANT PROFILES, VULNERABILITIES AND INTENTIONS



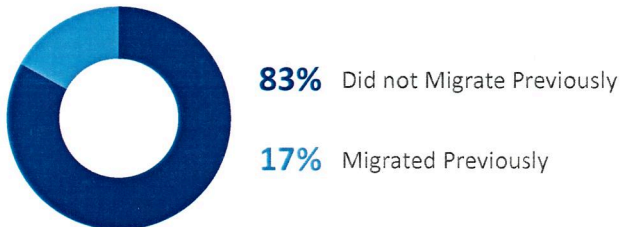
**7,396** migrant observations in 2018



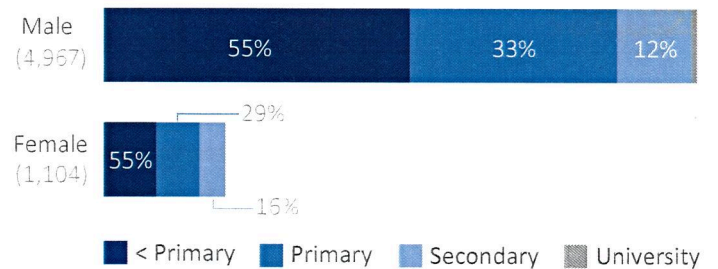
**1,039** child migrant observations in 2018



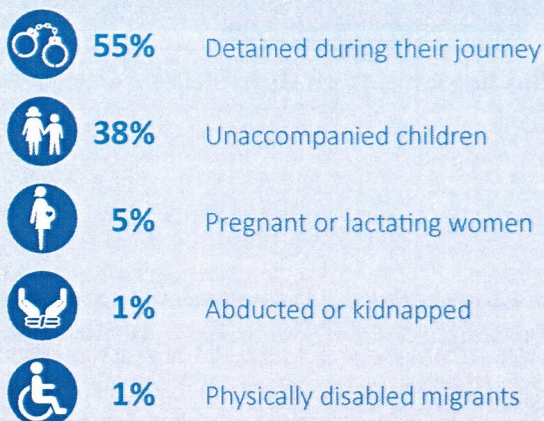
### Previous Migration Attempts<sup>1</sup>



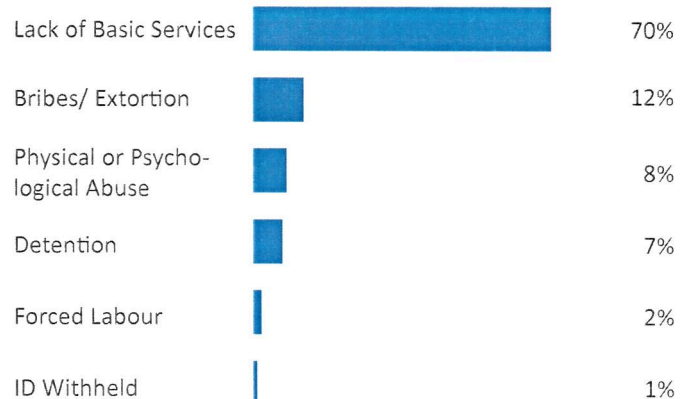
### Migrant Gender and Educational Background<sup>1</sup>



**853** Vulnerable Migrants (12% of total)<sup>1</sup>



### Top 5 Reported Hardships During the Journey<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> June and July Obock data not yet available.

<sup>2</sup> Multiple choices allowed



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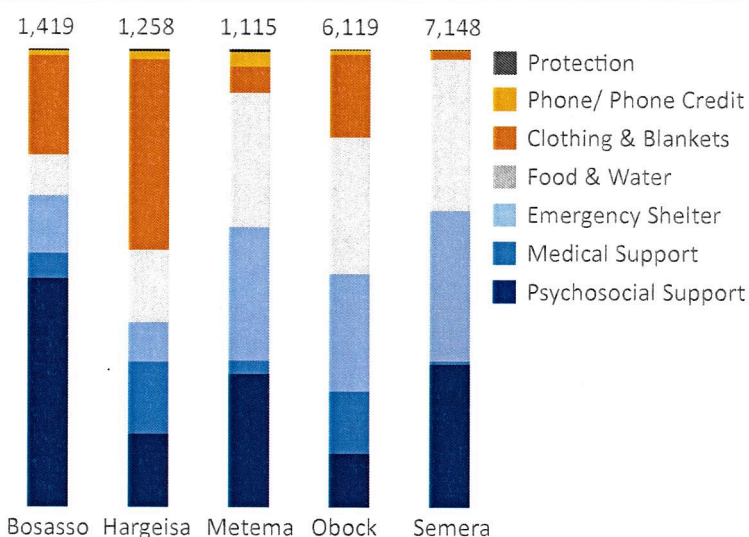


International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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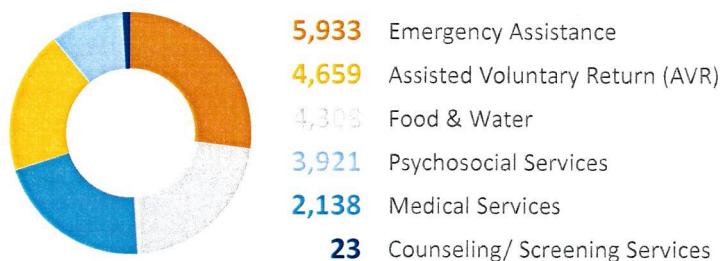
### MIGRANT NEEDS AND SERVICE PROVISION

**17,059** Multi-sectoral Needs Reported\* 1,2



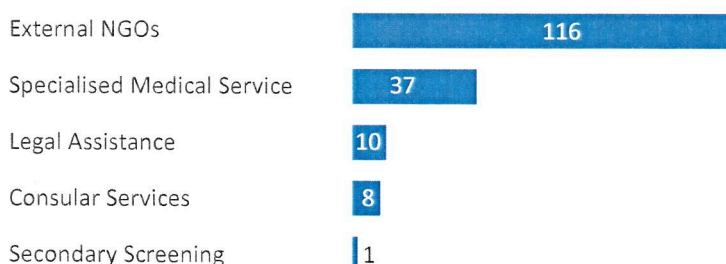
\* The options 'Protection' and 'Phone/ Phone Credit' were added in August.

**20,982** Services Provided at MRCs\* 1,2



\* The option 'Counseling/ Screening Services' was added in August. Data for options 'Food & Water' and 'AVR' not yet available for August and September.

**172** Service Referrals Provided in September\* 1,2



\* Data available from August 2018 onwards.

### Background & Methodology

IOM established the MRC Regional Data Collection System, encompassing all MRCs in the Horn of Africa, in July 2016 to advance a standardized approach for collecting data and monitoring responses to mixed migration flows in the region. Data is collected upon migrant registration at the MRCs. Only the information of migrants that consent to their data being captured is collected. IOM does not share individual-level data. The MRC screening form was designed to foster a better understanding of migrant hardships, vulnerabilities and needs, as well as their motivations and intentions. The data collected is able to inform evidence-based policy and programming in the region.

In 2018, IOM revised the MRC Regional Data Collection System to strengthen the provision of relevant and robust data. First, a technical working group was established to revise the MRC screening form to better capture the fluidity of migrants' movements, their vulnerabilities and the services provided to them at the MRCs. Simultaneously, a regional network of Information Management Assistants was established to facilitate and harmonise data collection activities and further strengthen the MRC Data Collection System. Finally, all focal persons and other relevant MRC staff across the region received training on the MRC data collection procedures. They continue to receive technical support from the Regional Data Hub.

This factsheet presents key findings, rather than the entire range of information gathered in the MRC questionnaire. Information is collected in the MRCs by trained enumerators upon migrant registration. Findings are triangulated through other IOM data collection systems and secondary sources including news monitoring and humanitarian reports. All data presented in this factsheet should be taken as indicative rather than representative and should not be used to generalise across the region.

For more information on the methodology used, please contact: rdhronairobi@iom.int

### The Regional Data Hub | RDH

Established in early 2018, the RDH aims to support evidence-based, strategic and policy-level discussion on migration through a combined set of initiatives. These include: strengthening regional primary and secondary data collection and analysis; increasing Information Management capacity across countries; providing technical support to ensure harmonization and interoperability of key methodologies used to monitor population mobility; and the engagement of key stakeholders and governmental counterparts in migration dialogue and consultation.





AUG 2018



EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

### Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
August 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Djibouti	10 FMPs
Ethiopia	9 FMPs
Somalia	12 FMPs
South Sudan	3 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

A network of 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in five countries.

Flow monitoring was conducted through 10 points in Djibouti, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) were launched in 6 select locations in the country: 3 in Ali Sabieh, 1 in Obock and 2 in Tadjourah Regions.

In Ethiopia, flow monitoring data collection for both registry and survey continued through 9 FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. Somalia also continued, flow monitoring activities through FMPs in 12 locations, in addition to FMS data collection. Greater methodological flexibility was incorporated in the FM methodology to ensure the maximum capture of flows in and around the flow monitoring points to cater to the fluidity of the flows.

In South Sudan, flow monitoring activities were carried out at 3 FMPs in Wau Town (2 FMPs), Abyei (1 FMP). Displacement site flow monitoring was carried out at 7 entry and exit points to track movements in and out Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau. The DTM South Sudan team con-

tinues to implement the global flow monitoring methodology in Wau using customized tools to capture mobility trends and drivers at the PoC and collective sites.

Flow monitoring in Uganda continued through the 4 FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in July, in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. Operations in Uganda will be expanded in the coming month as additional points are established along the border with Democratic Republic of Congo.

The DTM team in Burundi carried out location assessments in areas of high mobility along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania in August. Flow monitoring activities will be launched in the region in the coming weeks.

Regionally, a total of 97,138 individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of August 2018, of which the overwhelming majority (92,840 or 96%) were observed in the countries in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia). The majority of these individuals were Ethiopian (63%) and Somali (25%) nationals. 15 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which almost half of what was reported in July (28%). However, another 21 percent reported their intention of traveling to Yemen and Djibouti, which is higher than the 14 per cent reported in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to go onwards to KSA. A further 33 per cent (down from 34.4% in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 26.86 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia.

In Djibouti, during the reporting period, 23,874 migrants were observed at the 10 FMPs, which represents a 12 per cent increase from the 21,310 individuals identified in the previous month. Similar to the



previous month, the majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (90%), and most (53.5%) were headed for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), although this represents a smaller share than the 77.5 per cent who had indicated travelling to KSA in July 2018. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (46%), and 30 per cent were children, up from the 16.3 per cent observed in July 2018. The migration flows followed an unusual pattern in August due to the communal conflicts in Ethiopia, and a higher than usual volume of vulnerabilities was observed at Guellileh FMP. Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 58.3% of individuals), followed by forced movement due to conflict (2.8%). Most migrants moved on foot (32.5%), on private vehicles (29.2%) and by train (27.8%).

The increase in the number of migrants observed in August 2018 is possibly spurred by the increase in internal displacement in Ethiopia due to conflict, and other related factors.

In Ethiopia, during the reporting period, 34,747 migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 43 per cent increase from the 24,337 migrants observed in June 2018 – the increase may be explained primarily by increase in returning migrants from Djibouti due to communal tensions in the region during the reporting month (August).

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (69% the same as in July 2018), while 17 per cent were Somali nationals, 10.1 per cent were Djiboutian nationals and 1.6 per cent were Sudanese nationals, with the remaining 2.2 per cent from various other countries. Similarly, most migrants were traveling out of Ethiopia (56%, down from 64% in the previous month) or from Djibouti (21%) and Somalia (15.5%), with the remaining eight per cent from various other countries. In terms of intended destinations, most of the flows were incoming migrants, headed to Ethiopia (46%, an increase from 30% in July) and 28 per cent of migrants reported their intention to travel to Somalia and 12.5 per cent reported they intended to travel to Djibouti. Of those who indicated their intention to travel to Djibouti, it is likely that many intended to travel to the Arab Peninsula. In addition, four per cent reported their intended destination was Sudan, which is a decrease from 12.3 per cent in July.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (35%, an 18% decrease from the figures from July 2018) while 30.5 per cent were children (a substantial increase from the 17% reported in July 2018). The volume of vulnerabilities observed in the region has increased in the current month due to intercommunal conflicts. Of the total number of children, 3,344 (9.6% of migrants) were children under the age of 5, and 2.7 per cent of migrants were unaccompanied children, which is comparable to the previous month.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (27.4%), followed by forced movement due to conflict (7.5%), and short term local movement (5.1%). Most migrants were traveling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (81.4%).

In Somalia, during the reporting period, 34,219 migrants were observed at 12 locations, which is a decrease of 5 per cent from the 35,885 observed in July 2018. The majority of migrants observed were Somali nationals (51.5%, down from 62% in the previous month), while 39 per cent were Ethiopian nationals (an increase from the 31% identified in July 2018). The remaining migrants observed came from various other countries in the region. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (56%, a decrease from 69% the previous month), while 28 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from 14% since July 2018), while a smaller proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (9%) or Kenya (5%). Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 35 per cent children (11% under 5 years old, and 4.5% were unaccompanied children) and 65 per cent adults (35% males and 30% females). The largest shares of observed flows were displaced due to natural disaster (36%) and/or were undertaking seasonal migration (21%).

South Sudan measures mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda.

During the month of July 2018, 1,972 migrants were observed in total at three transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 785 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei and 1,187 of whom were observed at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents a 43 per cent decrease in the number of

identified individuals when compared to July 2018.

Most migrants observed at the FMPs were traveling to South Sudan (64%), while the remaining were traveling to Sudan (35.4%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP, while those observed at the Wau FMPs were largely internal migrants, and their intended destination was most likely to be South Sudan (90%).

The vast majority of migrants (91%) tracked at FMPs in Abyei and Wau Town were South Sudanese, while 7.5 per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining 1.5% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were equally divided between joining rest of the family (33%) and seeking health care facilities (33%) followed by uncomfortable living conditions (22%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town (71%) were driven by reasons related to short term local movement of 6 months or less (16.6% were conducting seasonal migration).

46 per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 48% the previous month) and 29 per cent were children (compared to 34% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in Uganda during the month of August 2018, and a total of 2,326 migrants were observed through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan – a decrease of 40 per cent compared to the previous month. 24.6 per cent of the migrants (572 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan, while 75.4 per cent (1,754 individuals) were traveling from Uganda. Most of the migrants were traveling into South Sudan (75.8%, or 1,763 individuals), while the rest were traveling to Uganda (24.2%, or 563 individuals). Almost all migrants observed (99.8%) were South Sudanese nationals, while the remaining were Uganda nationals (4 migrants). The sex disaggregation was even, with 53 per cent of the total migrant population being female and 47 per cent male. 39 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 483 (21% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age.

During the month of July, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were short term local movements (of 6 months or less) (67.6%), while 12.2 per cent of movements were induced by natural disaster, and 10.6 per cent by conflict. The share of migrants



displaced by conflict decreased by 18.2 percentage points since July 2018.

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

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 32 (August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 32 – August 2018

**159,152** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In August 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 159,152 IDPs (35,157 households). This represents a decrease of close to six per cent when compared to July 2018. 74 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 26 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (56%) lived with host families, 23 per cent lived in rented houses, 14 per cent in straw houses, 5 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (40%) followed by 2016 (25%), while 15 per cent were displaced in 2018.

DTM emergency tracking has currently been halted as during the dry season there is a decrease in climatic events causing sudden displacements. However, the situation may change from September onwards.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 12 (July 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 is currently rolling out Round 12 of Mobility Tracking. Results will be published and disseminated when available.

With regards to the displacements situation in the Gedeo (SNNPR region) and West Guji (Oromia region) according to the DTM Ethiopia situation report, since the beginning of returns last month, over 265,000 individuals have reportedly been transported back to their area of origin through government facilitation.

Further assessments are ongoing as DTM continues to monitor the situation in the West Guji and Gedeo zones.

DTM Ethiopia also conducted Rapid Response Site Assessment (RRA) in East Harage zone (Oromia region) – 9 collective sites were included in this assessment, where 55,000 displaced individuals in 11,000 displaced households were identified.

## 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 of data collection is planned to be implemented soon, 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 checkpoints in Kismayo and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa.

In Dolow, for the month of August, movements in the Dolow IDP sites have remained significantly low compared with July entries. The arrivals cited lack of food, uncomfortable living conditions and family reunification as the main reasons for displacement.

In Kismayo, the exit and entry figures during the month of August remained comparable to the previous month. The primary reasons cited for leaving the sites were family reunification and to manage crops on their farms following the good rainy season. New arrivals primarily reported lack of food (74%), insecurity (14%) and health (12%) as their reasons for displacement.

In Baidoa since mid-July all movements in and out of the sites have remained relatively low compared with previous months. August recorded the lowest number of exits since 23–29 March 2018 when 13 exits were reported. The IDPs interviewed while exiting reported they were leaving to manage their farms and reunite with their families in their places of origin. The number of entries has decreased, and in general since mid-July all movements in and out of Baidoa IDP sites have remained relatively low compared to previous months. The new arrivals to the site report food shortage (42%), education opportunities (23%), family reunification (15%) and healthcare (15%) as the key drivers of displacement.

## 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), 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)

Temporary registration (T-REG) was implemented between 24 August and 2 September during the relocation of IDPs from Juba PoC site 3 to Mangateen. A total of 3,379 beneficiaries were voluntarily relocated from Juba PoC site 3 to the Mangateen IDP site (also within Juba Town) in the wake of recent sporadic fighting between different parts of the community. DTM temporarily registered these beneficiaries at a transit point in UNMISS Topping (2,990 individuals temporarily registered, and 389 infants were included in the registration through birth documentation to avoid duplication, while other IOM units assisted in the distribution of emergency food rations and non-food items (NFIs).

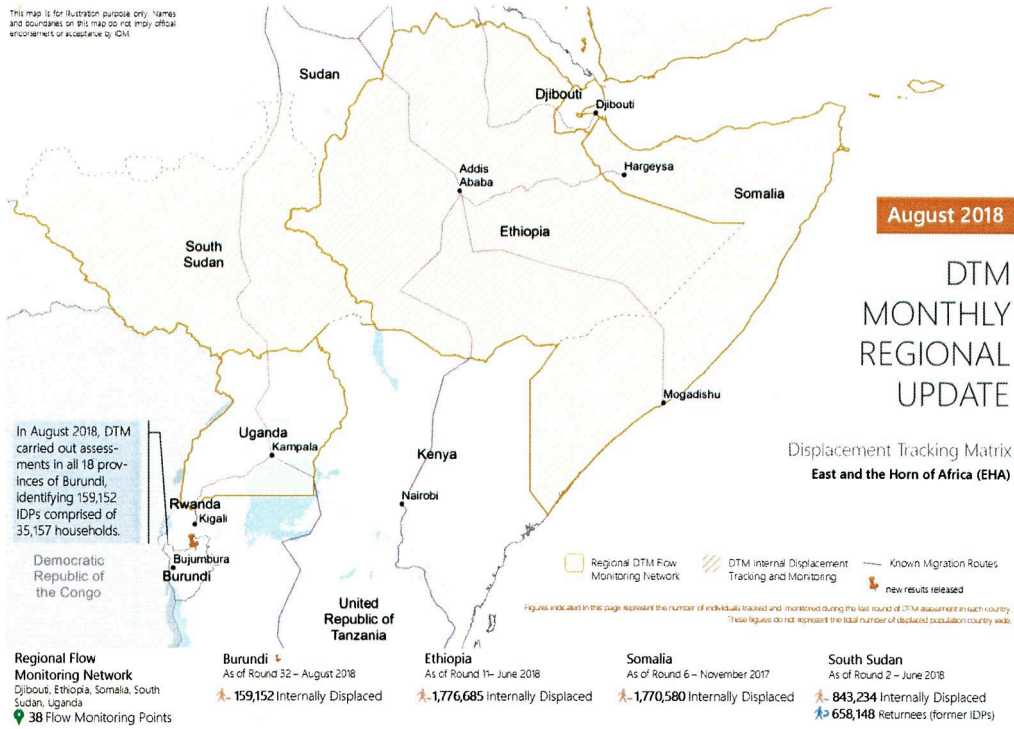
DTM South Sudan conducted a multi-sectoral survey interviewing over 2,000 households (two-thirds of respondents were female). The survey was conducted from 7 July to 5 August 2018 in and around Wau Town (Western Bahr el Ghazal State). Nearly two-thirds of the assessed population reported being displaced at the time of the interview (mainly displaced in mid-2016). This was in the aftermath of the Juba crisis between the two main opposing forces that spread to most parts of the country.

Of the returnees that were interviewed, over half had experienced displacement (returnees). A third of households with children under five reported receiving one warm / cooked meal a day and four per cent reported receiving none. The biggest protection risk encountered by children was said to be a lack of access to education as most schools were closed due to insecurity. Filtration as opposed to boiling or purification tabs represented the most common water treatment method. A quarter of interviewees reported no availability of healthcare services in the area and Malaria was by far the most commonly cited illness followed by skin diseases and conjunctivitis. More than half of all interviewed households reported living in partially to severely damaged shelters

DTM South Sudan also continued with the Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through 7 locations, where volume and demographics of IDPs entering or exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres, were tracked.

In August, DTM interviewed 8,729 individuals. 56 per cent of these left the sites and 44 per cent arrived at the sites. 79 per cent of all entering individuals were site residents and had been mostly away for a week, or less. 9.5 per cent of those entering were new arrivals. The main reasons these individuals had left was to collect firewood (16.8%), visit family (16.5%), or for farming/fishing (12%). Of those exiting, 75 per cent were only intending on being away from the site for one week or less, with 47 per cent intending to return the same day. 9.7 per cent of exiting people were not intending to return to the site. Of those exiting the site, most did not give a reason for leaving (90.3%).







# DTM LIBYA - Flow Monitoring

MIGRANT REPORT R22

# LIBYA

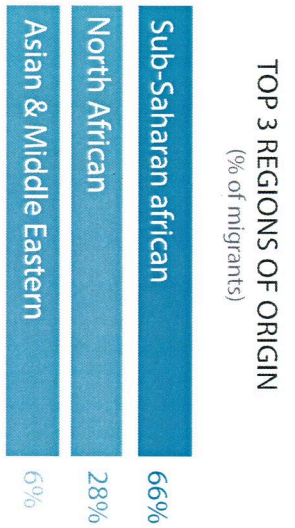
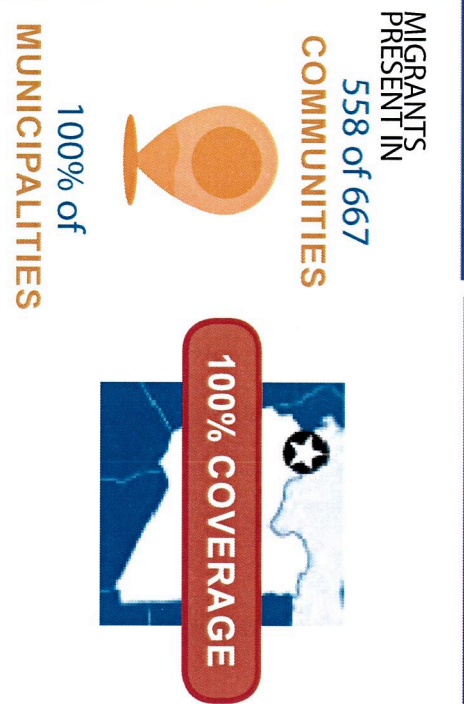
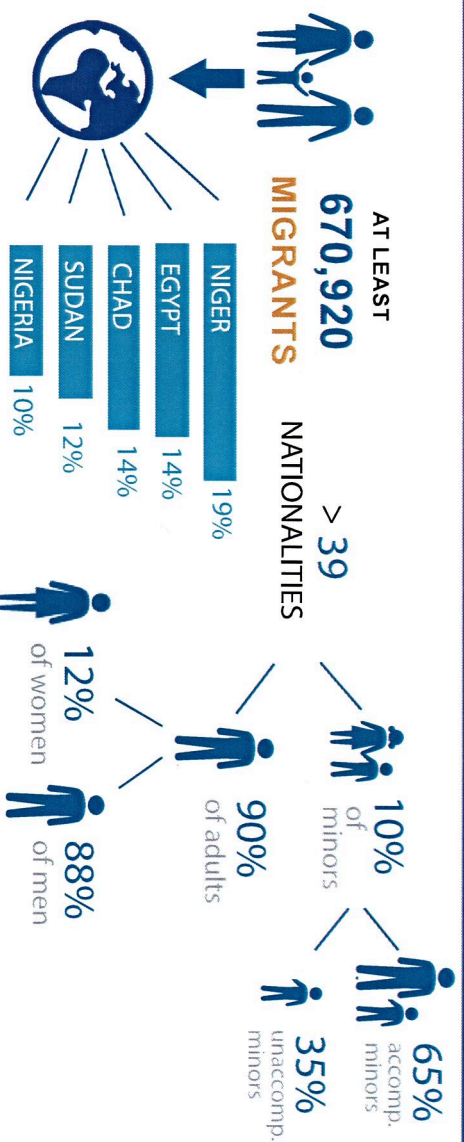
SEP - OCT 2018



## KEY FINDINGS



# DTM



## SHELTER TYPE

