

JUNE 2018



## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Nigeria

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West and Central Africa  
Middle East and North Africa  
East and Horn of Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
June 2018

#### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	2	FMPs
	10	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

26 FMPs and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. No FMPs were activated or de-activated during this period.

Flow Monitoring data gathered from the FMP in **Senegal** (located in Tambacounda) in June 2018 shows an increase of 19% in observed flows from the previous month, particularly reflecting an increase of 6% in travellers arriving from Mali and an increase of 2% in travellers going to the Gambia. The occurrence of Eid ul Fitr marking the end of Ramadan in mid-June may help explain the increase in observed travel during that month, as people travelled back home to spend the holiday with their family. Flows observed at this point were mainly seasonal or short-term local movements (each of these two flows making up approximately 36% of total flows observed).

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during May 2018. An average of 1,873 individuals were observed cross-

ing Flow Monitoring Points on a daily basis. Flows were principally observed at the Yendéré FMP, activated in late April 2018, where 1,166 average daily travellers were observed. Travellers observed had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%), and their destinations were either Côte d'Ivoire (47%), Niger (21%) or Mali (15%), and flows were mainly either seasonal (37%) or short-term local movements (33%).

In **Mali**, average daily flows observed in May 2018 increased by 12% in comparison to the previous month, reaching 286 individuals observed per day on average across 10 FMPs. The total number of individuals observed at all ten Flow Monitoring points was 8,862 individuals (4,697 incoming and 4,165 outgoing migrants). Travellers observed had mainly departed from locations within Mali (55%) and Guinea-Conakry (15%). Travelers were generally travelling to destinations within Mali (53%). A notable share were also headed towards Mauritania (18%, or 1,595 individuals), although this trend experienced a 2% decrease from the previous month, Algeria (14% or 1,240 individuals, up 2% from the previous month) and Niger (6%). Travel to Mauritania was mainly observed at Gogui FMP, located at the border between the two countries, while Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) on the other hand mainly captured travellers headed towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split nearly evenly between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger.

In May 2018, the number of observed travellers at Sokoto FMP decreased to 167 average travellers per day, a decrease of 5% from the previous month. Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano remained at 1,037 travelers per day, with no change noted from the previous month. Observed flows were mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In **Niger**, a daily average of 576 individuals was observed across the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in May 2018 - an increase of 40% since the number observed in April. This was mainly due to a large increase of travellers observed in Arlit (Nigeriens and third country nationals) who had arrived in Niger after having been repatriated from Algeria on May 2, 6, 10 and 12. As a result, there were more inflows into Niger observed during this month than outflows.

The main locations of departure for all travellers during the month were located within Niger (74%), Libya (19%) and Algeria (7%), and were mainly travelling towards locations within Niger (77%).

While Libya remains the main country of intended destination for cross-border travellers in Niger, this proportion is on the decline from previous months (13% of all flows were travelling towards Libya in May, a decrease of 5% from April). Further, there were no observed flows travelling in the direction of Algeria during this month, whereas 5% of observed flows were travelling in this direction in April. Data on outflows to Algeria will be monitored in June to determine whether this reduction was a temporary change or a longer-term trend.

318 individuals per day on average were observed crossing Kalait and Faya Flow Monitoring Points in **Chad** during May 2018. During that month, no data was available from Zouarké FMP due to poor internet connectivity. Travellers observed were mainly travelling within the country between Abeche, Faya and Kalait; 53% of observed flows were short-term local movements and 32% were long-term economic travels.

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

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## Cameroon

Current Implementation Round  
Round 14 (August 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 13 –April 2018

**238,099** Internally Displaced  
**74,717** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**8,424** Returnees (from abroad)  
**31,681** Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey;  
household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage  
759 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement  
Dashboard, Return Intention Survey,  
Maps

[displacement.iom.int/cameroon](http://displacement.iom.int/cameroon)

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 14 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment.

The previous round of data collection was concluded on 24 April 2018 and identified 352,921 individuals (238,099 IDPs, 31,681 out of camp refugees and 83,141 returnees) residing in 759 displacement locations in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

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## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 5 (June – July 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 4 – June 2018

**557,723** Internally Displaced  
**301,603** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**86,838** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility  
Tracking (Site), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage  
Eight préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran,  
Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou,  
Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard; Displacement Report; Maps; Return Intention Survey Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profiles; Rapid Assessment; Flash Updates

[displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic](http://displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic)

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

Between 28 May and 17 June 2018, DTM carried out Round 4 of data collection, increasing its geographical coverage from six to eight préfectures (out of 17) across the country. The resulting increase in the number of target populations identified was partly a result of this expansion in coverage. The number of IDPs identified increased from 303,389 identified in Round 3 to 557,723 in Round 4. The number of returnees increased from 117,229 former IDP returnees to 301,603, and the number of returnees from abroad identified increased from 56,594 to 86,838 individuals.

At the same time, Ouaka was inaccessible due to a volatile security situation that started in early May; therefore, data from Ouaka was not updated during this round. Ongoing insecurity continues making certain areas inaccessible.

The primary displacement driver was identified as armed attacks on localities of origin (58%), followed by inter-communitarian conflict (36%). Relatedly, the primary driver of return was the improved security situation (40%).

IDPs identified mainly resided in the préfectures of Nana-Gribizi (127,920 individuals), Mbomou (125,113 individuals) and Bangui (103,785 individuals). Former IDPs on the other hand had mainly returned to Ouham Pendé (86,025 individuals), Nana-Gribizi (81,423 individuals) and Bangui (50,910 individuals). Returnees from abroad primarily returned to Bangui (41,150 individuals).

The average household size of identified populations was 8 individuals, with minors accounting for a large part of the target population (minors made up 67% of all those identified, with young children under the age of 5 making up 49% of the total population identified). 66% of households were living with host families,

25% were residing in rented accommodation, 8% in sites and 1% were living in collective shelter settings.

Returnees from abroad mainly came back from Chad (32%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (32%) and Cameroon (31%).

## Chad

Current Implementation Round  
Round 4 (May – June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 3 – April 2018

**144,166** Internally Displaced  
**21,890** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**16,011** Returnees (from abroad)  
**2,716** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Household Registration

Current Geographical Coverage  
201 sites in Lac Region

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

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

DTM Chad is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region, precisely in the Departments of Fouli, Kaya and Mamdi. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities. No mobile population was identified in the fourth Department of the region, namely Wayi.

This round was accompanied by an increase in DTM's geographical coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites, resulting in an increase in all three population groups (the number of IDPs rose by 16%, while the number of returnees increased by 60%, and that of Third Country Nationals (TCNs) by 75%, up from 680).

## Mali

Latest count of populations (As of 30 June 2018)

**62,627** Internally Displaced  
**526,505** Returnees (former IDPs)

## 67,268 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products  
Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

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

As of June 30, the number of returnees from abroad increased by 521 persons (<1%) from May, while the number of IDPs increased by 1,223 individuals (2%) from the previous month. The regions hosting the largest number of IDPs are Timbuktu (19,529 individuals), Ménaka (11,763 individuals) and Mopti (11,388 individuals). During the reporting period, sporadic inter-communitarian violence in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu and Ménaka led to some short-term displacements. This is in line with an increase in the number of IDPs identified over the last few months, from 50,311 IDPs identified in March 2018 to 62,627 identified in March due to the degradation of the security situation in the regions of Mopti and Ménaka.

The CMP reports are produced by Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and analysis to the National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*).

## Nigeria

Current Implementation Round  
Round 24 (July – August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 23 – June 2018

**1,918,508** Internally Displaced  
**1,424,570** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**125,060** Returnees from abroad

Implementation Component  
Emergency Tracking, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Biometric Registration

Current Geographical Coverage  
6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report

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

DTM Nigeria is expected to roll out Round 24 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments by August 2018, following the completion of assessments in July 2018.

Data collection for Round 23 took place from 28 May to 16 June 2018 in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the six states most affected by displacement: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Round 23 identified 1,918,508 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a two per cent increase (or 37,310 people) in comparison to 1,881,198 individuals identified in Round 22 (published in April 2018). Insurgency continues to be the main reason for displacement (94%), followed by community clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of IDPs. In addition, the number of returnees continued to increase during the DTM Round 23 assessment: a total of 1,549,630 returnees were recorded, an increase of eight per cent (108,531 persons) in comparison with the number recorded in the Round 22 (April 2018) DTM assessment.

The overwhelming majority of returns occurred within the Nigerian territory (1,424,570 former IDPs or 92% of all returns). The remaining 8% returned from Niger (44,936 individuals), Cameroon (50,176 individuals), and Chad (29,948 individuals).

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 21,385 movements, including 17,773 arrivals, and 3,612 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 6 June and 2 July. The main triggers of movements were poor living conditions, military operations and voluntary relocations. An observed increase in the number of departures between 20 and 26 June was mainly due to increased conflict and fear of insecurity in LGAs in Adamawa state (mainly in Demsa and Yola South areas). The increase in arrivals was partly due to this reason, in addition to the fact that some former IDPs who had previously returned to Bama were leaving again due to military operations and poor rehabilitation of the area.

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Yemen

## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
June 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya 114 FMPs  
Yemen 5 FMPs

119 FMPs are currently active in 2 countries in the region. In Libya, as part of discussions on methodology changes/discussion, the number of FMPs was reduced to 114 from 162, so as to focus on more strategic points.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercise captured 11,571 migrants arriving by boat during June 2018. This brings the total number of migrants recorded so far in 2018 to 50,339. A vast majority of migrants observed in June (90%) were Ethiopian and 10% were Somali. 93% intended to reach Saudi Arabia and 7% intended to stay in Yemen.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen is tracking returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and June 2018, 37,305 individuals have returned to Yemen. During June alone 5,256 returns were recorded.

Since July 2017, IOM in **Sudan** has monitored returns of Sudanese migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The returns are monitored at the entry points of Khartoum International Airport (KRT) in Khartoum, and at the port of Sawakin in Port Sudan state. IOM DTM teams, jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA), are registering Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In June 2018, 3,664 Sudanese returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 26,474 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 96% of which were registered at Khartoum International Airport. 68% of the returnees were identified as men, whereas 32% were women. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 22% were school age children.

IOM identified 679,897 migrants in **Libya** between April and May 2018. Migrants were identified in 100 baladiyas, within 551 muhallas and originating from more

than 42 countries (principally Niger, Egypt and Chad). Information on current migration flows has been collected through 1,247 assessments. Migrants were primarily located in Tripoli (23%), Misrata (12%) and Ejdabia (10%).

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerian (17%), Egyptian (17%), Chadian (12%), Sudanese (10%) and Ghanaian (9%). Together, these nationalities accounted for up to 65% of Libya's migrant population. Out of the 645,659 individuals from Africa, 447,086 (69%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 198,573 individuals (31%) from North African countries. Two-thirds of all migrants in Libya were identified in Libya's western mantikas (64%), with the highest concentration found in Tripoli and surrounding areas, with 21% in the East. The remaining 5% were identified in the South.

Through its IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. In June 2018, 1,871 individuals were returned by the coast guard and 18 bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 6,835, while 390 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

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

## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 100 (July 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 98 – June 2018

**2,002,986** Internally Displaced  
**3,904,350** Returnees

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Integrated Location Assessment

Current Geographical Coverage  
103 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, West Anbar Crisis Displacement Overview Dashboard, Disputed Areas Crisis, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

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

As of 30 June 2018, following completion of Round 98 Baseline assessments activities, the DTM has identified 2,002,986 internally displaced persons (333,831 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 103 districts and 3,348 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 3,904,350 returnees (650,725 families) across 1,393 locations in 35 districts.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 2%. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. Baghdad witnessed the largest drop in IDPs. The returnee population increased by 2% (74,592 individuals) during the month of June, reflecting a continuous trend of return movements, albeit at a rate that has been decreasing. Anbar and Ninewa governorates witnessed the highest numbers of return, mostly to the Mosul and Telafar districts.

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## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 21 (July-August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 20 – May-June 2018

**192,513** Internally Displaced  
**372,741** Returnees

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey,  
Event Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Migrant Report,  
Migrant Profiles, Event Tracking Report,  
Flash Updates, Tawergha Return Weekly  
Update, Maritime Incident Update

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

DTM Libya is currently rolling out Round 21 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments. Results will be published and disseminated shortly.

DTM Libya completed Round 20 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment covering the period of May and June 2018, and identified 192,513 IDPs and 372,741 returnees in 657 out of 667 muhallas and all 100 baladiyas. A large majority of IDPs

were displaced out of fear from general conflict and the presence of armed groups. During the reporting period, clashes took place in Sebha, triggering the displacement of at least 3,165 people within the baladiya of Sebha as well as to other areas in Southern Libya, especially Murzuq (4,150 individuals) and Alqatroun (1,900 individuals). 3,300 new returnees were recorded in Benghazi which continues to be the baladiya with the highest number of returnees in Libya (180,300 returnees as of June 2018).

Under the Event Tracking Tool, DTM also found that as of 14 June 2018, clashes in Derna had displaced 3,854 households (19,270 individuals) to surrounding areas, including 1,791 (8,955 individuals) over the course of three days (11-14 June). The priority needs of IDPs were food, NFIs and medical supplies.

Clashes were also reported to have taken place in the oil port of Khaleej Assidra between 14-21 June 2018, resulting in the displacement of 170 households, all of which have since returned to their home.

In June 2018, DTM also published an updated version of the Detention Center Profiles, based on data gathered through DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking assessments. The report provides demographic breakdown of the migration population, nationalities and access to services.

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## Sudan

Reporting Period  
June 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of June 2018

**2,085,820** Internally Displaced

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of  
June 2018 since the beginning of 2018

**17,183** Int. Displaced (new arrivals)  
**111,979** Returnees (all caseloads)

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, returning refugees, returning migrants, populations affected by natural disasters and refugees.

Implementation Component  
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage  
5 States

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Report, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

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

In June 2018, DTM Sudan published a Monthly Report presenting the findings from its tracking and registration activities, which targeted new IDPs from East Jabal Marra in South Darfur, returnees from South Darfur in Liaba, and IDPs and returnees in Bel el Sherif in South Darfur. Over the course of that month, 5,916 individuals were registered and 6,135 were tracked. About 60% (3,529 individuals) of the registered population during the month of June were returnees while the 40% remaining were IDPs (1,387 individuals). All of the registered returnees were IDP returnees. This brings the total number of individuals registered or tracked in 2018 to 180,175 (129,162 individuals, including 17,183 IDPs and 111,979 returnees, were registered, while 51,099 were tracked at various locations). 40% of the registered population were of school age (aged 5 to 17), followed by individuals aged 18-59 years old (38%) and infants under 5 years old (17%). The majority (55%) were female, and 45% were male. Since January 2018, 8,368 individuals among the registered IDP and returnee population were identified as having special needs, about 83% of which were lactating or pregnant women.

DTM Sudan also carried out a site assessment in 49 villages in Reif Ashargi, South Kordofan, which involves a multi-sectorial questionnaire and the findings of which are expected to be released soon. An ongoing durable solution study on returnees is being completed in North Darfur, Al Fasher.

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## Yemen

Current Implementation Round  
Round 33 (July 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 32- June 2018

**2,157,756** Internally Displaced  
**1,012,464** Returnees

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline); Emergency  
Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
9 Governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Report, Governorate Profile

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

DTM in Yemen completed Round 32 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, and, as of 30 June 2018, had identified 616,500 IDPs (amidst 102,750 IDP households) in nine governorates, including 608,832 individuals still displaced due to the conflict and 7,668 displaced as a result of natural disasters. The governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs was Taizz (364,800 IDPs, or 59% of IDPs), followed by Lahj (75,360, or 12% of IDPs) and Aden (51,270, or 8% of IDPs). Following the stabilization of areas identified as pockets of relative stability, IOM teams tracked 646,050 returns (composing 107,675 returnee households) in June 2018, mainly in the governorates of Aden (285,360 Returnees), Taizz (113,154) Shabwah (82,494) and Lahj (71,160).

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## 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%), Sudan (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 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 being male and 48 per cent female. 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. 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). 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.

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## 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](http://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 cause 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 Geddo (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 Geddo. 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 did not, 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).

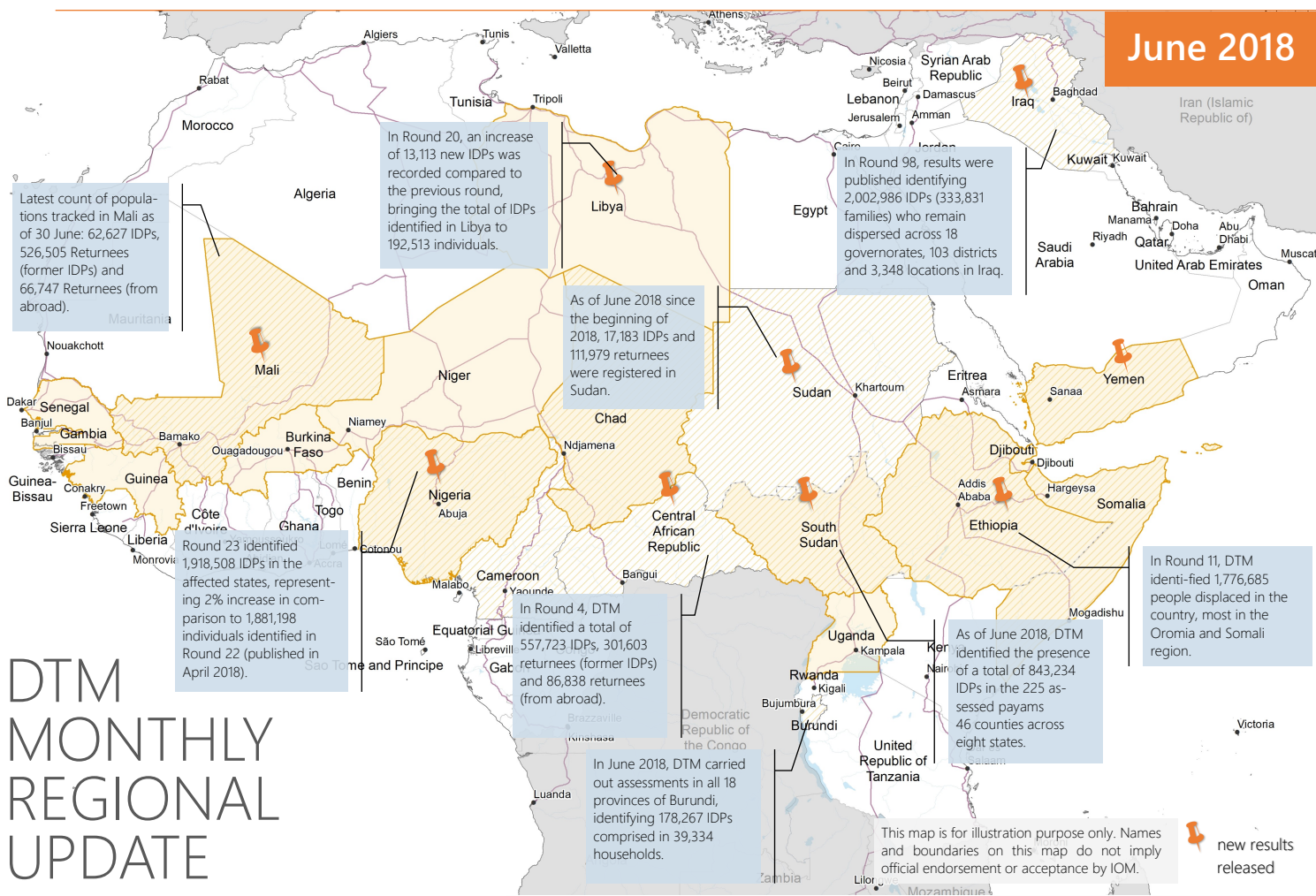
During the reporting period, DTM provided registration services to a total of 41,313 individuals (57% female). The majority of registrations were conducted in support of the distribution of blankets at the Wau Protection of Civilian site and its adjacent area (87%). Six per cent of services were verifications (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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**West and Central Africa (WCA)**

**Regional Flow Monitoring Network**

Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

**26+** Flow Monitoring Points

**Middle East & North Africa (MENA)**

**Regional Flow Monitoring Network**

Libya, Yemen

**119** Flow Monitoring Points

**East and Horn of Africa (EHA)**

**Regional Flow Monitoring Network**

Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia

**52** Flow Monitoring Points

**Cameroon**

As of Round 13 – April 2017

**238,099** Internally Displaced  
**83,141** Returnees (IDPs)

**Iraq**

As of Round 98 – June 2018

**2,002,986** Internally Displaced  
**3,904,350** Returnees (IDPs)

**Burundi**

As of Round 30 – June 2018

**178,267** Internally Displaced

**Central African Republic**

As of Round 4 – June 2018

**557,723** Internally Displaced  
**388,441** Returnees (IDPs)

**Libya**

As of Round 20 – June 2018

**192,513** Internally Displaced  
**372,741** Returnees (IDPs)

**Ethiopia**

As of Round 11 – June 2018

**1,776,685** Internally Displaced

**Chad**

As of Round 3 – April 2018

**144,166** Internally Displaced

**Sudan**

**2,085,820** IDPs

Individuals registered as of June 2018

**17,183** Internally Displaced  
**111,979** Returnees

**Somalia**

As of Round 6 – November 2017

**1,770,580** Internally Displaced

**Mali**

As of 30 June 2018

**62,627** Internally Displaced

**Yemen**

As of Round 32 – June 2018

**616,500** Internally Displaced  
**646,050** Returnees (former IDPs)

**South Sudan**

As of Round 2 – June 2018

**843,234** Internally Displaced  
**658,148** Returnees (former IDPs)

**Nigeria**

As of Round 23 – June 2018

**1,918,508** Internally Displaced  
**1,549,630** Returnees (former IDPs)

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.