



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West and Central Africa
Middle East and North Africa
East and The 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.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during June 2018. An average of 1,470 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points on a daily basis - a decrease of 21 per cent from the previous month. Flows were principally observed at the Yendéré FMP, where 987 average daily travellers were recorded. Across the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%). The proportion of travellers going towards Côte d'Ivoire increased by 20 per cent from the previous month, reaching 67 per cent of all flows observed. There was a decrease of 5 per cent in travellers going to Niger (16%), while 10 per cent fewer individuals were travelling to Mali (a decrease from 15% to 5% of all travellers observed). A decrease of 2 per cent

in internal travellers moving between different locations within Burkina Faso (12% of all flows) was also witnessed. Seasonal migration flows increased by 2 per cent from the previous month, reaching 39 per cent of all flows observed. Travellers were mainly Burkinabé (72%), Nigerian (21%), Malian (3%), or Ivorian (2%) nationals.

In **Chad**, data was gathered from the Faya and Kalait Flow Monitoring Points during June, and from Zouarké during May and June. Travellers observed in Zouarké had mainly departed from Zouarké (19%), Sebha (17%) and Zouar (10%), and were headed towards destinations within Chad (Kouri-Bougoudi, Zouarke and Zouar). The majority of observed flows were made up of short-term local movements. In Faya, the daily average number of travellers observed decreased by 31 per cent. Travellers were moving mainly between Faya, Abeche, Zouar and Moussoro, and the majority were travelling for long-term economic reasons (over six months). In Kalait, the daily average number of travellers observed decreased by 26 per cent. Flows were mainly travelling between Kalait, Abeche and Faya within Chad and the majority were short-term local movements.

In **Mali**, average daily flows observed in June 2018 decreased by 16 per cent in comparison to the previous month, reaching 240 individuals observed per day on average across 10 FMPs. There were no significant changes in the countries of departure and destination of travellers this month. The main countries of departure were Mali (54%), Guinea-Conakry (14%), and Côte d'Ivoire (7%), and the main countries of destination were Mali (52%), Mauritania (17%) and Algeria

(16%). Those observed had mainly departed from locations within Mali (54%) and Guinea-Conakry (14%). Travelers were generally travelling to destinations within Mali (52%), followed by Mauritania (17% - down by 1% from the previous month) and Algeria (16% - up by 2% from the previous month). Travel to Mauritania was mainly observed at the Gogui FMP, located at the border between the two countries, while Severe, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) mainly captured travellers headed towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, flows observed in June 2018 remained relatively unchanged from the previous month. An average of 1,206 travellers was observed on a daily basis in Kano and Sokoto FMPs.

Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split evenly between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. In June 2018, the number of observed travellers at Sokoto FMP (going in both directions) increased by 25 per cent 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 decreased by 4 per cent 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 157 individuals was observed across the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in June 2018 – a decrease of 73 per cent compared to the number observed in May. This decrease was observed both at Arlit, where the daily average travellers observed decreased by 77 per cent, and Séguédine, where the daily average decreased by 65 per cent. Travel to and from Libya made up a higher proportion of all travel observed (increase of 7% in arrivals from Libya, and increase of 10% in departures towards Libya). By contrast, no travel from Niger to Algeria was observed during this month, in a continued trend from the previous month.

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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

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, 83,141 returnees and 31,681 out of camp refugees) residing in 759 displacement locations in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (July - August 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 Ou-
ham-Pendé)

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard; Displacement
Report; Maps; Return Intention Survey
Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood
Profiles; Rapid Assessment; Flash Up-
dates

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. 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.

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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

DTM Chad is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment. Data collection was completed in June, and the results will be published in August.

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region, specifically in the Departments of Foully, 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 by 75%, up from 680).

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Mali

Latest count of populations (As of 31 July 2018)

75,351 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
67,420 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

As of 31 July 2018, 75,351 IDPs were identified, representing an increase of 20 per cent from the number of IDPs identified in June, while the number of returnees from abroad increased slightly by 152 individuals, or less than one per cent, between June and July 2018.

The increase in the number of IDPs observed in July 2018 was the result of inter-communal conflicts, insecurity and fighting between armed groups.

The regions hosting the largest number of IDPs were Timbuktu (31,326 individuals, an increase of 60% since June), Mopti (12,128 individuals) and Menaka (11,763 IDPs). In all three population categories, the majority of individuals were children: this was the case for IDPs, 53 per cent of whom were children, while 53 per cent of returnees (former IDPs) and 48 per cent of returnees from abroad were 17 years or younger.

The CMP reports are produced by the 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*).

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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

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

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 24,195 movements, including 20,484 arrivals, and 3,618 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3 and 31 July. The week of 10 – 17 July saw a spike in arrivals, which were mainly recorded in Demsa LGA of Adamawa State. The majority of these movements were due to fear of attacks and ongoing communal clashes involving farmers and nomadic herdsman in the region, which have escalated with the rainy/farming season.

The triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were poor living conditions, voluntary relocations, fear of attacks/communal clashes and ongoing conflict.

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MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
July 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	114 FMPs
Sudan	2 FMPs
Yemen	5 FMPs

121 FMPs are currently active in 3 countries in the region.

IOM identified 679,897 migrants in **Libya** between April and May 2018. Migrants were identified in 100 baladiyas and within 551 muhallas; they originated from more than 42 countries (primarily 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 five nationalities identified were Nigerien (17%), Egyptian (17%), Chadian (12%), Sudanese (10%) and Ghanaian (9%) nationals. Together, these nationalities accounted for about 65 per cent of Libya's migrant population. Out of the 645,659 individuals from Africa, 447,086 (69%) originated 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. 21 per cent were observed in the East, and the remaining 5 per cent were identified in the South.

Through its IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, the DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on arrivals to Italy and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route.

In July 2018, 2,024 individuals were returned by the coast guard and 33 bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guard in 2018 to 10,696, and the number of deaths recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018 to 1,514.

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 the Port Sudan state. IOM DTM teams in conjunction with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) register Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In July 2018, 4,852 Sudanese nationals returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 32,016 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 97 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. 67 per cent of the returnees were identified as men, and 33 per cent were women. More than half of the registered returnees (58%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 24 per cent were school age children.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises on the southern coast of the country counted 4,805 arrivals by boat during July 2018. This brings the total number of migrants recorded so far in 2018 to 54,898. The majority of migrants observed in July were Ethiopian nationals (93.6%), and six per cent were Somali nationals. 77.9 per cent intended to continue on to KSA, and 22 per cent intended to stay in Yemen. The July figures show an increase in the proportion of migrants who intend to stay in Yemen.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has also tracked returns from KSA through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and July 2018, 43,921 individuals have returned to Yemen. During July alone, 6,616 returns were recorded.

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 101 (August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of July 2018

1,953,984 Internally Displaced
3,956,610 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
106 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

As of 31 July 2018, following the completion of Round 100 of baseline assessment activities, the DTM has identified 1,953,984 internally displaced persons (325,664 families) displaced since January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts and 3,335 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 3,956,610 returnees (659,435 families) across 1,442 locations in 37 districts.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately two per cent, and these decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's eighteen governorates. Baghdad witnessed the largest drop in IDPs. The returnee population increased by one per cent (52,260 individuals) during the month of July, reflecting a continuous upward trend of return movements, albeit at a decreasing rate. Anbar and Ninewa governorates witnessed the highest numbers of return, mostly to the Mosul and Falluja 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

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 of the 667 muhallas and all 100 baladiyas. The majority of IDPs were displaced out of fear of general conflict and the presence of armed groups. During the reporting period, clashes occurred 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 Algatroun (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).

Through the Event Tracking Tool, shortly after Round 20 data collection was concluded, 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, which resulted in the displacement of 170 households, all of which have since returned to their homes.

In July 2018, DTM also published an updated version of the Detention Centre Profiles, based on data gathered through DTM Libya's site assessments. The report provides a demographic breakdown of the migration population, nationalities and access to services in the detention centres.

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Sudan

Reporting Period
July 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of July 2018

2,034,058 Internally Displaced
462,497 Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) from the beginning of 2018 to July 2018

21,624 Internally Displaced
113,454 Returnees

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

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

In July 2018, DTM Sudan published a Monthly Report presenting the findings from its tracking and registration activities, which focused on 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 July, 5,168 individuals were registered and 8,246 were tracked. About 75 per cent of the registered population during the month of July were IDPs, while the remaining 25 per cent were Returnees. All of the registered returnees were IDP returnees. This brings the total number of individuals registered in 2018 to 134,330 (21,624 IDPs and 113,454 returnees); while an additional 60,561 individuals were tracked in various locations). 40 per cent of the registered population were of school age (ages 5 to 17), followed by individuals aged 18-59 years old (38%) and infants under 5 years of age (17%). The majority (55%) were female, and 45 per cent were male. Since January 2018, 8,368 individuals among the registered IDP and returnee populations were identified as having special needs, about 83 per cent of whom 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-sectoral questionnaire; the findings of which are expected to be released shortly. An ongoing durable solution study on returnees is also being completed in North Darfur, Al Fasher.

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Yemen

Current Implementation Round
Round 32 (July 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM and partners countrywide
As of Round 32- July 2018

2,331,264 Internally Displaced (*pro-tracked caseload*)

1,012,464 Returnees

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline); Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Report, Governorate Profile

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM Yemen recently received access to all 22 governorates, and the number of IDPs and Returnees identified by DTM will likely change over the next few rounds with this expanded geographical coverage. The numbers reported at the top are aggregations of IDP and returnee numbers received from a number of local and international partners to give a picture of the overall displacement dynamics in the country.

DTM in Yemen completed Round 32 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, and, as of 30 July 2018, had identified 645,228 IDPs (107,538 households) in the nine governorates in which they had access, including 640,374 individuals still displaced due to the conflict and 4,854 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 647,850 returns (107,975 households) in July 2018, mainly in the governorates of Aden (285,372 Returnees), Taizz (113,160), Shabwah (82,542) and Lahj (71,898).

From 1- 31 July, through the Emergency Tracking Tool, the DTM identified an increase of 14,688 households (an estimated 88,128 individuals) displaced from the governorate of Al Hudaydah, bringing the total number of displaced households to 23,205 (an estimated 139,230 individuals) forced to leave their homes since the escalation of conflict in the strategic port city in early June. In July, Al Hudaydah, Dhamar and Amanat Al Asimah (capital) governorates all received over 1,000 households, though the largest number of households remains within

the governorate and moves to other districts.

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EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

Regional Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring Network: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti	12 FMPs
Ethiopia	9 FMPs
Somalia	14 FMPs
South Sudan	11 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

A network of 50 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in five countries.

Flow monitoring was conducted through 12 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 has continued through 9 FMPs and FMS.

In **Somalia**, flow monitoring continued through points in 14 locations (two more FMPs than in the previous month), in addition to FMS data collection.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at 11 FMPs in Wau Town (2 FMPs), Abyei (1 FMP), and displacement site flow monitoring at Protection of Civilian (PoC) and collective sites in Malakal and Wau. The total number of FMPs in South Sudan decreased this month because it no longer includes the 4 FMPs located in Uganda, which were previously managed solely by South Sudan and are now managed by DTM Uganda in close coordination with DTM South Sudan. The DTM South Sudan team is currently in the process of implementing the global flow monitoring methodology in Abyei and piloting a country-specific tool adjustment to capture mobility trends and drivers at the PoC and collective sites.

In July flow monitoring in **Uganda** continued through the four FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team.

A total of **88,865** individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of July 2018, of which the overwhelming majority (81,352 or 92%) were observed in the countries in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia). The majority of these individuals were Ethiopian (66%) and Somali (29%) nationals. 28 per

cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is 33 per cent fewer than the number observed in June 2018, while an additional 7 per cent (compared to 11% in June 2018) reported their intention to travel to Yemen, which for many is the gateway to KSA. A further 34.4 per cent (up from 30.5% in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 12.6 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **21,310** migrants were observed at the 12 FMPs, which represents a 28 per cent decrease from the 29,549 individuals identified in the previous month. Similar to the previous month, the overwhelming majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (98.6%), and most (77.5%) were headed for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), although this represents a smaller share than the 86.5 per cent who had indicated travelling to KSA in June 2018. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (62.3%), and 16.3 per cent were children, up from the 13 per cent observed in June 2018. Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 96.3% of individuals), followed by conflict driven migration (1.5%). The most prevalent means of transport were travel by foot (59.5%), private vehicles (27.1%) and buses (7.3%).

The decrease in the number of migrants observed in July 2018 could be a result of the ongoing conflict in the Ethiopian region of Somali, which is preventing migrants, most of whom travel from the Oromia region, from crossing the Somali region to reach Djibouti. In addition, the identification of cases of cholera in Djibouti has led some migrants to reverse their decision to migrate.

Worsening security conditions have led to the decision to close the borders between Djibouti and Ethiopia in August, which is expected to lead to a further drop in the numbers of individuals observed at FMPs.

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **24,337** migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 19.5 per cent increase from the 20,359 migrants observed in June 2018 – the increase may be explained by increased conflict in parts of the country. The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (69% compared to 66% in June 2018), while 24 per cent were Somali nationals and 2 per cent were Sudanese

and Djiboutian nationals respectively, with the remaining 3 per cent from various other countries. Similarly, most migrants were traveling out of Ethiopia (64%, up from 57% in the previous month) or from Somalia (21%), and Sudan (8%), with the remaining 7 per cent from various other countries. In terms of intended destinations, most of the flows were incoming migrants, headed to Ethiopia (30%, a 4% decrease since June 2018) while 6,879 individuals, or 28 per cent of flows, reported their intention to cross the Gulf of Aden to reach Yemen or the Gulf countries (4.4% were also headed to Djibouti, from where they may have intended to travel to the Arab Peninsula). In addition, nine per cent were traveling to Sudan, and eight per cent to Somalia. Most migrants (64%) reported economic reasons as their main reason for migrating, while 18 per cent of migrants indicated having been displaced by conflict and 16 per cent were carrying out short term local movement. Most migrants were traveling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (89%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **35,885** migrants were observed at 14 locations, which is a decrease of 12 per cent from the 40,761 observed in June 2018. The majority of migrants observed were Somali nationals (62%, up from 58% in the previous month), while 31 per cent were Ethiopian nationals (a 4% decrease from the 35% identified in June 2018). The remaining migrants observed came from various other countries in the region. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (69%, a 6% increase from the previous month), while 14 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a 6% decrease since June 2018), and a smaller proportion intended to travel on to Ethiopia (8%) or Kenya (6%). Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were fairly evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 34 per cent children (11% were under 5 years old, and 5% were unaccompanied children, a 2% increase since the previous month) and 66 per cent adults (of whom 54 per cent males and 46 per cent females). The largest shares of observed migrants were undertaking economic migration (14,079, or 39%) or seasonal migration (12,861, or 36%). A number of migrants reported being forcibly displaced by conflict (8,520, or 24%) or natural disasters (3,712, or 10%) prior to migrating.

South Sudan measures mixed migration flows at transportation hubs in-country

and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda.

During the month of July 2018, **3,477** migrants were observed in total at three transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 1,390 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei and 2,087 of whom were observed at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents a 64 per cent increase in the number of identified individuals when compared to June 2018.

Most migrants observed at the FMPs were traveling into South Sudan (63%), while the remaining were traveling to Sudan (37%). 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 South Sudan (89%). The vast majority of migrants (86%) tracked at FMPs in Abyei and Wau Town were South Sudanese, while 13 per cent originated from Sudan (the remaining 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were equally divided between uncomfortable living conditions (34%), seeking health care facilities (28%) and family reunification (28%), while most of the migrants tracked in Wau Town (62%) reported undertaking short term local movement of 6 months or less (28% were conducting seasonal migration). 48 per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 53% the previous month), and 34 per cent were children (5% fewer than the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of July 2018, and a total of **3,856** migrants were observed through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 28 per cent compared to the previous month. 38 per cent of the migrants (1,452 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan to Uganda, while 62 per cent (2,404 individuals) were traveling from Uganda to South Sudan. Almost all migrants observed (99.7%) were South Sudanese nationals. The sex disaggregation was fairly even, with 52 per cent of the total migrant population being female and 48 per cent male. Forty per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 690 (18% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age.

During the month of July, most of the migration flows in Uganda were short term local movements (of 6 months or less)

(40.2%), while 28.7 per cent of movements were induced by conflict and 22.1 per cent by natural disasters. The share of migrants displaced by conflict decreased by 1.2 per cent since June 2018, while 9 per cent fewer were carrying out short-term movements. On the other hand, six per cent more migrants were identified as having been displaced by natural disasters this month when compared to the last.

flow.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 32 (August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 31 – July 2018

168,674 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In July 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 168,674 IDPs (37,283 households). This represents a decrease of close to 6 per cent when compared to June 2018. 74 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters (an increase of 1% as compared to June), while 26 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation (a decrease of 1% as compared to May). Of those currently displaced, the majority (57%) lived with host families, 23 per cent lived in rented houses, 13 per cent in straw houses, 5 per cent in abandoned 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.

DTM emergency tracking has currently been halted as during the dry season there is a decrease in climatic events causing sudden displacements. However, the rainy season is expected to start in September, and it is anticipated to be heavier than last year.

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

DTM Ethiopia is currently rolling out Round 12 of Mobility Tracking. Results will be published and disseminated shortly.

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 11 of Mobility Tracking during the months of May – June 2018, identifying 1,776,685 people displaced in the country. The highest concentration of displacement is in the Oromia and Somali regions.

Renewed inter-communal violence along the border of Gedeo (SNNPR region) and West Guji (Oromia region) has resulted in a very significant increase in the number of displaced persons in the country. According to the DTM Ethiopia Rapid Response Assessment Report, an estimated 822,187 IDPs are displaced in Gedeo and an additional 147,040 people are displaced in West Guji. This brings the total to 969,227 individuals (140,830 households) displaced due to the crisis, in addition to the 1.7 million country-wide.

Between 12– 28 July 2018, Site Assessments were conducted in 130 collective sites in Gedeo and in 43 collective sites in West Guji, and they identified a total of 359,113 individuals living in collective sites. In both the Gedeo and West Guji collective sites, the majority of IDPs came from Kerca woreda in West Guji.

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

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

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

In addition, there are ongoing detailed site assessments in Cabudwaaq, Hobyo, Qansax dheere, Buur Hakaba and Jar-iiban. Results will be published as 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 6–26 July 2018, 429 entries and 0 exits were recorded. For the fifth week in a row, no exits were recorded at the Dolow checkpoint. On the other hand, the number of entries has been increasing as a result of ongoing conflict and WFP's SCOPE registration for food distribution in IDP camps. The largest share of arrivals (54%) cited lack of food as the reason for displacement to Dolow, and 24 per cent cited insecurity.

In Kismayo, between 6–26 July 2018, 812 entries and 181 exits were recorded. The primary driver for leaving the sites was to harvest crops on their farms following the good rainy season. New arrivals primarily cited lack of food (53%), insecurity (25%) and health (16%) as their reasons for displacement.

In Baidoa, between 6–26 July 2018, 432 arrivals and 1,446 exits were recorded. Exits experienced a significant increase in numbers in the week of 6–12 July, during which 984 exits were recorded at the Bai-

doa checkpoints, the highest ever recorded. The large number of exits witnessed was a result of a good rainy season during the last Gu, which led IDPs to return to their farms to harvest their crops. The number of entries has been increasing in the past four months, driven by insecurity (50%), the desire for family reunification (24%) and the lack of food (24%).

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

DTM South Sudan is currently rolling out Round 3 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline and Site). The exercise is expected to be completed in September 2018, and results will be published accordingly.

Results of the DTM South Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 2 were published in July 2018. As of June 2018, DTM South Sudan identified 843,234 IDPs in the 8 assessed states in South Sudan, as well as 658,148 returnees (former IDP and refugees).

DTM South Sudan also conducted a biometric registration exercise in the towns of Nyal and Ganyiel between 28 June and 10 July 2018; at the end of which, 868 new individuals had been biometrically registered, 53 per cent of which were women (47% were men). The majority of the registered population (62%) were 17 years old or younger.

Additionally, a customized 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 4,196 individuals at eight Protection of Civilian (3) and collective (5) sites for IDPs in Wau and Malakal. The majority of individuals interviewed (61%) were female (39% were male). It should be noted that these numbers do not accurately represent the flows in and out of displacement sites: more people enter and exit the site than interviewed.

Of the 1,248 individuals interviewed at the Malakal PoC site, 509, or 41 per cent, were entering the site, while 739, or 59 per cent, were exiting the site.

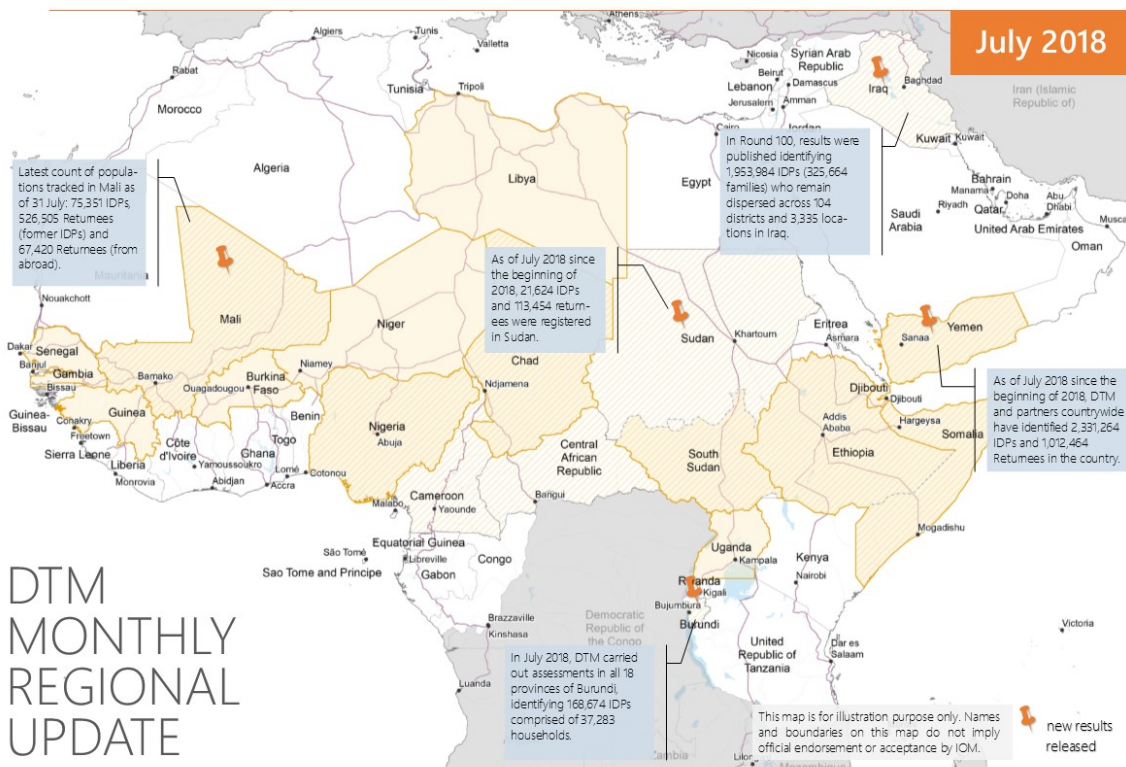
DTM South Sudan also published a long-term trends analysis report on the Wau PoC AA and Malakal PoC flow monitoring, covering the period from July 2017 – March 2018, and for Abyei covering the period December 2017 – March 2018. During the reporting period, 2,539 individuals left the Wau PoC AA and 1,943 people arrived at the site. Movement into and out of the site was very localized, as 67 per cent of entering individuals and 64 per cent of exiting individuals came from or left for Wau North and South Payams (Wau County). The majority of individuals entering the site (60%) were children under 18 years of age, while 39 per cent were adults and 2 per cent were elderly, aged 60 years or older. The primary reasons for entry into Wau PoC AA site during that period were food shortages (34%), insecurity (27%) and family reunification (19%). However, it should be noted that motivations for entering the site are usually driven by a combination of interlinked factors and do not stem from a single reason.

Malakal PoC site, for its part, consistently witnessed a larger inflow of people than outflow. Between July 2017 – March 2018, 5,297 individuals entered the site and 543 people left the site. Fifty-five per cent of the entering population was female. In contrast to Wau, only 16 per cent of arrivals at Malakal PoC site were from the same county. Nonetheless, apart from 3.5 per cent of arrivals from Sudan, all IDPs living at the site came from in-country locations. The most common reasons for arrival at the Malakal PoC site were family reunification (40%) and food shortages (38%).

In Abyei, where DTM is measuring migration to and from Sudan, it was found that, between December 2017 and June 2018, migration to Sudan (representing 8,093 individuals) has been 4.5 times higher than movement from Sudan into South Sudan (1,801 individuals). Individuals travelled mostly as households to Sudan (63%) and 59 per cent of travellers were female. Children (<18 years) made up more than half of all individuals (52%).

Finally, DTM South Sudan published a Site Profile for the Bentiu PoC covering the period of 1-15 July 2018. The site profile detailed information about demographics, movements out of and into the site, priority needs (registration of new arrivals, repair of damaged shelters, water provision) and sectorial information in the PoC site.

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DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network
 DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring
 Known Migration Routes

West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

📍 26+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon
As of Round 13 – April 2018

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

Central African Republic
As of Round 4 – June 2018

👤 557,723 Internally Displaced
👤 301,603 Returnees (IDPs)
👤 86,838 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad
As of Round 3 – April 2018

👤 144,166 Internally Displaced

Mali
As of 31 July 2018

👤 75,351 Internally Displaced

Nigeria
As of Round 23 – June 2018

👤 1,918,508 Internally Displaced
👤 1,424,570 Returnees (IDPs)
👤 125,060 Returnees (From abroad)

Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Libya, Sudan, Yemen

📍 121 Flow Monitoring Points

Iraq
As of Round 100 – July 2018

👤 1,953,984 Internally Displaced
👤 3,956,610 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya
As of Round 20 – June 2018

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

Sudan
As of July 2018

👤 21,624 Internally Displaced
👤 113,454 Returnees

Yemen
As of Round 32 - July 2018

👤 2,331,264 Internally Displaced
👤 1,012,464 Returnees

East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia

📍 50 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi
As of Round 31 – July 2018

👤 168,674 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia
As of Round 11 – 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 (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.