

AUG 2018



## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

# 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  
July 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	2	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	2	FMPs
	9	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

25 FMPs and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. One mobile FMP in Niger was shut down during the reporting period; this follows the drastic reduction in the number of migrants observed at that FMP following restrictive policies adopted by the Niger government. In Chad, data collection at the Zouarke FMP was designed to take place over the course of two months until the end of August; data was therefore not available for that FMP.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during the month of July 2018. An average of 1,166 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points daily - a decrease of 20 per cent from the June figures, which itself follows a decrease of 21 per cent from May. This decline is explained by the sharp decrease (42%) of travellers observed at the Yendéré FMP. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%). The proportion of

travellers going towards Côte d'Ivoire fell by 18 per cent from the previous month to 49 per cent of all flows observed. On the other hand, there was an increase of six per cent in travellers going to Niger (22%) and 15 per cent of observed individuals were travelling to Mali, a stark contrast with June, during which none of the individuals were traveling to Mali. Fourteen per cent of individuals observed were traveling within Burkina Faso. The two primary reasons reported for the movements observed were seasonal migration and long-term economic migration, which each represented 34 per cent of flows observed. Travellers were mainly Burkinabe (66%, down by 6% from the previous month), Nigerien (23%), and Malian (6%) nationals.

In **Chad**, data is gathered from the Faya and Kalait Flow Monitoring Points. Over the reporting period, an average of 243 individuals per day was observed, including 67 per cent adult men, 21 per cent adult women and 12 per cent children. Almost all individuals identified (98%) were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad, specifically between Abeche, Kalait and Faya (movements between these three locations amounted to 75% of all flows observed), due to the close commercial and trade ties between the cities. This also explains why the primary drivers of migration were economic migration (long-term and short-term economic migration represented 59% of flows) and seasonal migration (21%).

In **Guinea**, data is collected at an FMP located in Nafadji, which observes flows to and from Mali. In June-July 2018, a daily average of 19 individuals was witnessed in Nafadji, representing a decrease of 35 per cent when compared to the numbers

observed in May. A relatively equal number of migrants were headed towards Mali (51%) and coming to Guinea (49%). The majority of migrants (52%) reported conducting long-term economic migration. The majority of migrants (62%) were adult men, while a not insignificant share (9%) were children.

In **Mali**, average daily flows observed in July 2018 increased by eight per cent in comparison to the previous month, reaching 260 individuals observed per day on average across the ten 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%). Travellers were generally travelling to destinations within Mali (45%, down by 7% from the previous month), followed by Mauritania (20%, up by 3% from the previous month) and Algeria (18%, 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 the Se-vare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly captured travellers headed towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, flows observed in July 2018 remained relatively unchanged from the previous month. An average of 1,328 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, an increase of ten per cent when compared to the previous month. The majority of observed individuals (68%) were adult males, while a significant share (16%) were children. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (39% of flows), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (17%).

The 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 July 2018, the number of observed travellers at the Sokoto FMP (going in both directions) increased by 48 per cent from the previous month. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in

smaller numbers, Cameroon. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano increased slightly by two per cent from the previous month. Observed flows were mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In **Niger**, 6,632 outgoing migrants, 4,848 incoming migrants and 844 domestic travellers (for a daily average of 398 individuals) were observed at the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in July 2018 – an increase of 161 per cent compared to the number observed in June. This increase was observed for both incoming migrants (whose numbers grew by 217% since the previous month) and outgoing individuals (increase of 118%). The uncharacteristically low numbers of migrants in June 2018 coincided with the month of Ramadan as well as the temporary halt in repatriation of migrants from Algeria, which explains the stark increase seen in July 2018. Indeed, the number of migrants observed in July are actually consistent with the continuous growth in migratory flows observed at FMPs since September 2017.

All of the migrants were either headed to or coming back from Libya. Indeed, in line with a trend observed over the past three months, no travel from Niger to Algeria was observed. The majority of individuals observed (76%) were Nigerian nationals, and the vast majority (90%) were adult men. Reasons for migration were evenly distributed between long-term economic migration (37%), seasonal migration (36%) and short-term movements (26%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that on average, 487 individuals crossed the FMP daily, a six per cent increase from the previous reporting period. A vast proportion of observed individuals (90%) were headed for locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries such as Mali, Mauritania Guinea or the Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (56%) were Senegalese, but there were also a number of individuals from Mali (21%) and Guinea (16%).

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

## 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 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments. Data collections and analysis have been completed, and results will be published in September 2018.

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 prefectures (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 Updates

[displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic](https://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, identifying 557,723 IDPs, 301,603 former IDP returnees (former IDPs) and 86,838 returnees from abroad.

## 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 completed Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in June 2018 and results will be published in September 2018. Round 5 was initiated and will cover the entire Lake Chad region, providing a comprehensive picture of displacement in the Lake Chad region. This is a significant improvement from previous rounds, during which a large number of locations were not assessed.

Round 3 identified 144,166 IDPs, 21,890 Returnees (former IDPs), 16,011 Returnees from abroad and 2,716 Third-Country Nationals. This round was accompanied by an increase in DTM's geographical coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites, which explains the 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%).

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities.

## Mali

Latest count of populations (As of 31 August 2018)

**69,993** Internally Displaced  
**526,505** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**68,880** 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 31 August 2018, 69,993 IDPs were identified, representing a decrease of seven per cent from the number of IDPs identified in July 2018. This is the first time the number of IDPs witnessed a decline since October 2017. At the same time, the number of returnees from abroad continues to increase, with an increase this month of 1,460 individuals or 2.2 per cent.

The regions hosting the largest number of IDPs were Timbuktu (19,969 individuals, a decrease of 36% since July 2018), Mopti (15,773 individuals, an increase of 30%) and Menaka (12,543 IDPs, an increase of 6%). In all three population categories, the majority of individuals were children; 53 per cent of IDPs, Returnees (former IDPs) and returnees from abroad were children, respectively; and across all three groups, 3 per cent of individuals were elderly.

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*).

## Nigeria

Current Implementation Round  
Round 25 (September 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 24 – August 2018

**1,926,748** Internally Displaced  
**1,461,472** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**118,621** 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)

Between 23 July and 6 August 2018, DTM Nigeria conducted Round 24 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments, identifying 1,926,748 internally displaced individuals (an increase of 8,240 individuals, or 0.4%, from the previous round), 1,461,472 Returnees (former IDPs) and 118,621 Returnees (from abroad) (representing an increase of 8% of both returnee categories when compared to the previous round). Notably, 56 per cent of IDPs were under 18 years old, and women and children made up 80 per cent of IDPs. In terms of reasons for displacement, the conflict with non-State armed actors continues to be the dominant factor of displacement, indicated by 94 per cent of IDPs. Borno continues to be the state hosting the largest number of IDPs, with 1,441,635 IDPs present, followed by Adamawa (183,570 IDPs).

Seven additional wards were assessed this round, increasing the number of wards assessed to 804.

During Round 24, DTM Nigeria also carried out site assessments in 2,405 sites (camps and host communities), with the aim of identifying the needs of affected populations. For 71 per cent of affected individuals, tarpaulin was the most-needed shelter material, while 48 per cent indicated the need for blankets as the most-needed NFI. In addition, 70 per cent indicated that malaria was the most

urgent health issue they faced, and 21 per cent reported that they did not have access to regular medicine.

The overwhelming majority of returns occurred within the Nigerian territory (1,424,570 former IDPs or 93% of all returns). The remaining seven per cent returned from Niger (44,936 individuals), Cameroon (50,176 individuals) and Chad (29,948 individuals).

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 26,011 movements (representing an increase in the number of movements witnessed of 7.5% when compared to the previous month), including 19,352 arrivals and 6,622 departures (the rest being individuals in transit) at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 1 August and 2 September. The number of weekly departures fluctuated significantly over the course of the month: it decreased to 406 departures per week in the second week of the month to reach its lowest number since June 2018, before attaining its highest number since February 2018 in the last week of the month (2,519 departures that week). Arrivals continued their steady decline. their steady decline.

The triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were ongoing conflict (31%), poor living conditions (24.5%), voluntary relocations (12%), improved security (8%), fear of communal clashes (6%) and military operations (4.5%).

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# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
August 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	114 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs
Sudan	4 FMPs

124 FMPs are currently active in three countries in the region.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercise counted 4,611 migrants arriving by boat during August 2018. This brings the total number of migrants recorded so far in 2018 to 59,509. The majority of migrants observed in August were Ethiopian nationals (86%) and 14 per cent were Somali nationals. 85 per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (3,900 individuals) and 15 per cent (711 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The August figures show a seven per cent decrease from the previous month in the proportion of migrants who intend to stay in Yemen.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has been tracking returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and August 2018, 49,136 individuals have returned to Yemen. During August alone, 5,215 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 August 2018, 1,936 Sudanese returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 36,644 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 93 per cent of whom were registered at the Khartoum International Airport. 67 per cent of the returnees were identified as men, whereas 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.

IOM identified 669,176 migrants in **Libya** between July and August 2018. Migrants were identified in 100 municipalities, within 551 communities and originating from more than 41 countries (mainly Niger, Egypt and Chad).

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerian (19%), Egyptian (14%), Chadian (14%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (10%). Together, these nationalities accounted for up to 69 per cent of Libya's migrant population. Out of the total number of migrants identified, 630,907 individuals (94%) originate from 31 different African countries with 38,030 individuals (6%) from 9 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 239 individuals were recorded with unknown/other country of origin.

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 August 2018, 553 individuals were returned by the coast guard and no bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 13,273, while 1,130 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

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

## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 102 (August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of August 2018

**1,920,456** Internally Displaced  
**4,028,694** Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
106 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

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

As of 31 August 2018, following the completion of the Round 102 baseline assessment activities, the DTM has identified 1,920,456 internally displaced persons (320,076 families) displaced since January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts and 2,935 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,028,694 returnees (671,449 families) across 1,089 locations in 33 districts.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 0.6 per cent. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. Baghdad witnessed the largest drop in the number IDPs. The returnee population increased by 1.3 per cent (49,998 individuals) during the month of August, reflecting a continuous trend of return movements, albeit at a rate that has been decreasing. Anbar and Ninewa governorates witnessed the highest numbers of returns, mostly to the Ramadi and Mosul districts.

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## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 21 (July-August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 21 – July-August 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 July and August 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 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).

In coordination with other humanitarian actors DTM Libya conducted a rapid assessment on 16 August 2018. On 10 August 2018, 370 Tawerghan families previously residing at Triq Al Matar Camp in Tripoli were displaced, following a forced eviction from the IDP camp by a local militia. The majority of households were displaced to other areas in Tripoli, most dispersed in urban areas in private accommodation while 65 households gathered in informal settlements at Al Jibs/Al Dawa al Islameya. The most frequently mentioned priority need was shelter, cited by 72 per cent of families surveyed in urban areas. Furthermore, more than two thirds of surveyed households are in need of food assistance, followed by WASH, Cash and NFI needs.

Under the Event Tracking Tool, DTM also found that following the start of clashes between armed groups in southern Tripoli on 27 August, at least 1,171 households (approximately 5,866 individuals) have been displaced to other areas in and around Tripoli. Conflict-affected neighbourhoods include Ain Zara, Salah Eddin, Qasr Ben Gashir and Khalla Al Furjan. Following clashes in different areas in Southern Tripoli on 26-27 August 2018, migrants previously held in DCIM Detention Centres in conflict-affected areas in Ain Zara and Salah Eddin were transferred to other locations or released.

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## Sudan

Reporting Period  
August 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of August 2018

**2,042,896** Internally Displaced  
**462,497** Returnees

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

**48,399** Internally Displaced  
**131,958** Returnees

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),  
Mobility Tracking

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 August 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 the month, 50,985 individuals were registered. About 53 per cent (26,899 individuals) of the registered population during the month of August were IDPs while the remaining 36 per cent were returnees (18,504 individuals). All of the registered returnees were IDP returnees. This brings the total number of individuals registered or tracked in 2018 to 185,393 (48,399 IDPs, 131,958 returnees and 5,582 affected population / vulnerable population were registered, while the remaining 64,724 individuals were tracked in different locations). 41 per cent of the registered population were of school age (aged 5 to 17), followed by individuals aged 18-59 years old (37%) and infants under 5 years old (18%). The majority (55%) were female, and 44 per cent were male. Since January 2018, 9,841 individuals among the registered IDP and returnee population were identified as having special needs, approximately 84 per cent of whom were lactating or pregnant women.

During August, DTM Sudan also published Mobility Tracking dashboards with results of data collection exercises conducted in North Darfur - Mellit and El Fasher rural areas.

Clashes between the Berti and Zayadiy tribes during 2014 and 2015 in the Malit locality (in addition to the IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Darfur conflict in 2004-2005). As a result, thousands of households were displaced from various locations to different areas in the Malit locality (Abbasi camp, Althanawi,

Dar- Elnaeem, Garona, Al Marabie & Dar- Elnaeem), as well as 13 different locations in the Sayah administrative unit.

During 2014 and 2015 clashes between the Government of Sudan (GoS) forces and armed rebel groups occurred in rural areas of the El Fasher locality. As a result, thousands of households were displaced from various locations to nine areas in rural parts of the El Fasher locality (Shagra A, Shagra B, Shagra C, Golo A, Abu Degis, Barbojat, Um Hajaleej, Beheer, Majdoub).

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## Yemen

Current Implementation Round  
Round 33 (September-October  
2018)

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

**2,331,264** Internally Displaced  
**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](https://displacement.iom.int/yemen)

DTM in Yemen completed Round 32 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments in June 2018 in the nine governorates in which they have had continuous direct access and published the 17<sup>th</sup> Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) report this month. The TFPM report combines the data collected by DTM in nine governorates, with the most recent data available in the remaining governorates to create the most accurate picture of countrywide displacement to date. The report covers the country up to June 2018, and DTM Yemen is currently implementing Round 33 of data collection, which will allow the team to verify and update the numbers of IDPs and Returnees estimated in the 17<sup>th</sup> report. According to the report, the governorates hosting the largest numbers of IDPs are the Taizz, Hajjah, Amanat al Asimah, Ibb and Amran governorates with over 25,000 displaced households.

The TFPM report also estimates that the current number of Returnees in the country as a whole stands at 1,012,464 individuals (168,744 households). This number is calculated using the same methodology as mentioned above; it is a compilation of the DTM area assessments and the latest available numbers from the National Authorities and partners on the ground. Trends from the available datasets indicate that Aden, Amanat al Asimah and Taizz have the highest number of returnees, making them areas of both high displacement and high return.

From 1 June to 28 August, IOM Yemen DTM estimates that over 420,000 individuals have experienced rapid onset displacement. The majority of these IDPs were reported to be displaced from Al Hudaydah during the month of June, with Hajjah Governorate households experiencing displacement from Hayran district in late August.

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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

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 continues 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 Guelileh 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 (NFI).

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.

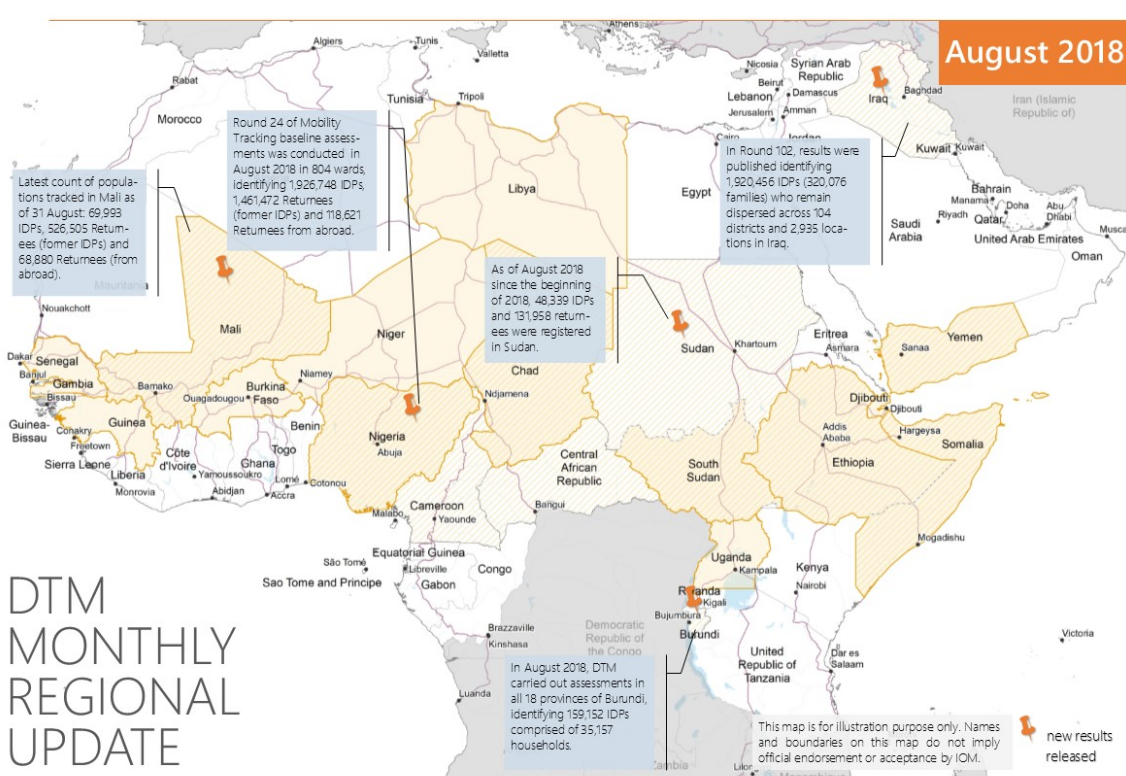
Of the returnees that were interviewed, over half had experienced displacement (returnees). A third of households with children under five reported receiving one warm / cooked meal a day and four per cent reported receiving none. The biggest protection risk encountered by children was said to be a lack 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 percent 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%).

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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

📍 25+ 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 August 2018

👤 69,993 Internally Displaced

#### Nigeria

As of Round 24 – Nigeria 2018

👤 1,926,748 Internally Displaced  
👤 1,461,472 Returnees (IDPs)  
👤 118,621 Returnees (From abroad)

### Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

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

📍 124 Flow Monitoring Points

#### Iraq

As of Round 102 – August 2018

👤 1,920,456 Internally Displaced  
👤 4,028,694 Returnees (IDPs)

#### Libya

As of Round 21 – July 2018

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

#### Sudan

As of August 2018

👤 48,399 Internally Displaced  
👤 131,958 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

📍 38 Flow Monitoring Points

#### Burundi

As of Round 32 – July 2018

👤 159,152 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.