

OCT 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
October 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	6	FMPs
	9	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

30 FMPs and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during the month of October 2018. An average of 1,117 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points daily - a slight decrease of three per cent from the September figures. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (84%), Niger (7%) and Togo (6%). The three primary destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (46%), Niger (29%) and Burkina Faso (16%). The reasons for migration were evenly split between individuals who reported conducting short-term economic migration (32%), individuals who reported carrying out long-term economic migration (30%) and those who mentioned performing seasonal migration (30%). Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (60%), Niger (28%) and Mali (4%).

In **Chad**, data is gathered at the Faya, Kalait and Zouarke Flow Monitoring Points. Over the reporting period, an average of 543 individuals per day were recorded, a 26 per cent decrease since September 2018. This decline in movements has been observed since August 2018 and is a result of the closure of gold panning sites in the Tibesti region and the requirement that all migrants leave the areas surrounding the sites. Following these announcements, government security forces took control of multiple areas in the region, which has led to a reduction in mobility in the region.

Seventy-two per cent of observed travellers were adult men (an 11% decrease from the previous month), fourteen per cent were adult women and fourteen per cent were children (double the share observed in September 2018). Almost all individuals identified (99%) were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad. The primary types of migration were economic migration (long-term and short-term economic migration represented 73% of flows) and seasonal migration (18%). The stark decline in the share of conflict-induced migration, which fell from 25 per cent to 9 per cent of flows over the course of a month, is a result of the country's stabilization following a spate of intercommunal clashes in recent months.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal. In October 2018, a daily average of 709 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs, a similar number to the previous month. The largest share of migrants observed (81%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of

countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 4% from Senegal, another 4% from Mali and 2% from Sierra Leone). A significant share of the observed migrants were children (23%), which contrasts with other countries in the region where the number of children and infants observed at FMPs is lower. The highest share of individuals observed (49%) were entering the country. For the first time in over a year, Mali, where 13 per cent of flows were headed, was not the primary country of destination; in October 2018 it was Senegal with 32 per cent of observed flows. The main reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (47% of flows), short-term local movements (42%) and seasonal migration (7%).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located at the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. Average daily flows observed in October 2018, which stood at 244 individuals, were stable compared to the previous month. Eighty per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 14 per cent were women and 6 per cent were children. The countries of origin and destination were likewise similar to the previous month: 80 per cent of travellers identified came from Mali (54%), Guinea (13%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%), Senegal (4%) and The Gambia (3%), and the main countries of destination of travellers were Mali (39%), Mauritania (27%) and Algeria (18%). These numbers confirm the trend of higher migration rates to Mauritania and Algeria which started two months ago. A large majority of migrants (96%) were performing economic migration.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In October 2018, an average of 1,472 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, an 11 per cent increase compared to the figure observed in September. This is the first time since July

2018 that such a large increase was recorded. The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, a two per cent increase from the previous month. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (39% of flows), long-term economic migration (34%) or seasonal migration (18%).

In **Niger**, a total of 34,751 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in October 2018, or an average of 1,121 individuals per day, representing a decrease of five per cent since September 2018. The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (79%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerian (12%), Chadian (2%) and Sudanese (1.5%). The largest share of the observed population (69%) were adult men, although their share fell by three per cent since the previous month. In addition, 13 per cent of observed individuals were children. The primary reasons for migration were short-term local movements (reported by 51% of travellers), economic migration of more than six months (24%) and seasonal migration (13%).

Most travellers (77%, up from 72% in September 2018) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (14%, down from 16%) and Libya (8%, down from 11%). These three countries were also the primary destination countries: 71 per cent of observed travellers were coming to Niger, up by 9 per cent from the previous month, while 15 per cent were going to Nigeria (down by 4%) and 13 per cent to Libya (down by 4%). In line with a trend observed over the past five months, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 496 individuals were observed at the FMP, an increase of four per cent from the previous month (18 individuals). Fifty per cent of travellers were adult men, a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other countries in the region, while a comparatively large share (42%) were adult women and eight per cent were children, including three per cent of children under five years old. A vast proportion of observed individuals (91%) were headed towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, while the rest

were headed towards Mali, The Gambia or Burkina Faso. Most of the observed individuals (69%) were Senegalese nationals, but there were also a number of individuals from Mali (21%) and Guinea (5%).

migration.iom.int

Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled and registered
As of October 2018

1,600 Internally Displaced

Implementation Components
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile

displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, which in recent weeks has hosted displaced populations from surrounding areas.

The Household Profiling exercise identified and registered 1,600 individuals (214 households). 52 per cent were female, while 48 per cent were male. The majority of displaced individuals (62%) were under eighteen years of age, while one per cent were sixty years old or older. All but one household had been displaced from the town of Koutougou. 98 per cent of households had been displaced by insecurity in the region.

Discussions are underway to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso.

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 16 (December 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 15 –September 2018

244,347 Internally Displaced
91,035 Returnees (former IDPs)
9,890 Returnees (from abroad)
41,763 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage
806 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 15 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in September 2018, during which its coverage grew to 806 sites in the Far North Region, an additional 4 sites when compared to the previous round.

Round 15 identified 244,347 IDPs, 100,925 Returnees (including 91,035 former IDPs and 9,890 Returnees from abroad) and 41,763 Out of Camp Refugees. The increases in the numbers of IDPs, Out of Camp Refugees and Returnees observed this round (increases of 7%, 6% and 9%, respectively) are primarily a result of the adoption of a new methodology, which allowed for a more accurate assessment of these categories of displaced populations. The increases do not imply an actual increase in numbers.

The largest share of displaced households (representing 43% of households) live in host communities, while the second-most common accommodation type are spontaneous sites (23%), followed by rental houses (18%).

The vast majority of the displaced populations (94%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors, while five per cent were displaced by climatic factors (such as flooding or drought). The rest were displaced for unspecified reasons. These figures remain unchanged from the previous round.

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 16 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-November 2018, and results are expected to be published in December 2018

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 6 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 5 – October 2018

547,814 Internally Displaced
309,826 Returnees (former IDPs)
107,724 Returnees (from abroad)

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

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

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report, Maps, Return Intention Survey, Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profile, Rapid Assessment, Flash Updates

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

Between 20 September and 10 October 2018, DTM carried out Round 5 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments. Due to security-related issues, two préfectures were inaccessible, and enumerators were only able to collect data in seven préfectures (data from the other two préfectures come from the previous round). During Round 5, 547,814 IDPs (2% less than in Round 4); 309,826 returnees (former IDPs) (3% more than in Round 4) and 107,724 returnees from abroad (24% more than in Round 4) were identified. These numbers reflect the increasingly significant trend of returns observed as the Eastern part of the country grows steadily more stable. Indeed, 43 per cent of returnees signalled that they had returned as a result of favourable security conditions (34% for economic reasons, 15% for family reasons and 5% as a result of persecution in the host location).

The majority of displaced populations were displaced by armed conflict (67%), followed by intercommunal clashes (27%). Six per cent of total displacements were preventive displacements.

DTM CAR will start roll out of Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment in November 2018, and results are expected to be published in January 2019

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (November 2018)

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

124,788 Internally Displaced
16,935 Returnees (former IDPs)
21,805 Returnees (from abroad)
1,667 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
180 sites in Lac Region

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

displacement.iom.int/chad

DTM Chad is currently implementing Round 5 of DTM Baseline Assessments, which covers the entire Lake Chad region, to provide 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. Results are expected to be published in November 2018.

DTM Chad completed Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in June 2018, identifying 124,788 IDPs, 16,935 Returnees (former IDPs), 21,805 Returnees from abroad and 1,667 Third-Country Nationals.

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Mali

Latest count of population (As of 30 September 2018)

77,046 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
68,978 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 30 September 2018, 77,046 IDPs were identified, representing an increase of ten per cent from the number of IDPs identified in August 2018. The number of IDPs continues its upward trend, which started in October 2017, despite experiencing a brief decrease in August 2018.

Intercommunal violence, which had slightly abated during the rainy season, has led to the flight of populations in the Segou, Mobti, Timbuktu and Menaka regions. The number of returnees from abroad, estimated at 68,978, has remained stable in September 2018 when compared to the previous month. The number of former IDP Returnees in Mali stands at 526,505.

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 26 (December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 25 – October 2018

2,026,602 Internally Displaced
1,531,793 Returnees (former IDPs)
110,903 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

807 Wards in 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 will start data collection for Round XXVI in December and results are expected to be published in January 2019.

In the Round XXV data collection exercise, conducted between 1-20 October 2018, DTM Nigeria identified 2,026,602 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,531,793 Returnees (former IDPs) and 110,903 Returnees (from abroad) in 807 Wards (an additional 3 Wards when compared to Round XXIV). Since the previous round, the number of IDPs has increased

by five per cent, while the number of Returnees (both internal and from abroad) increased by four per cent.

The vast majority of the displaced population (91%) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria. Most displaced households (60%) lived in host communities, while four per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings. The States hosting the largest displaced populations were Borno (73% of displaced), Adamawa (10%) and Yobe (7%).

Over the course of Round XXV, DTM Nigeria also carried out site assessments in 298 sites, in which it identified 808,927 individuals, of whom 81 per cent were women and children; 25 per cent were children under five years old. Seventy per cent of displaced households cited tarpaulin as the most needed shelter material. Ten per cent indicated not having access to drinking water, while the most prevalent health issue in displacement sites was malaria (mentioned by 72% of households). In addition, 19 per cent of displaced households indicated not having access to medicine, and eight per cent of displaced households did not have access to food.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 14,101 movements (representing a decrease of 46% from the 26,011 movements observed during the previous month, which itself was 32% fewer movements than the month before), including 11,577 arrivals and 6,622 departures (the remaining 10 movements being individuals in transit) at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3-31 October 2018. The number of departures fell by 62 per cent when compared to the previous month. This was the smallest number of monthly departures ever recorded since ETT activities began two years ago. After steadily growing during the first three weeks of the month, the number of arrivals rose sharply in the fourth week when compared to the three previous weeks. A similar pattern was observed for the departures, the number of which was three times as high in the last week of the month than in the first week.

The main triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were ongoing conflict (28%), voluntary relocations (26%), poor living conditions (23%) and fear of attacks (11%).

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Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
September - October 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.

As of the last report (July and August 2018) IOM identified at least 669,176 migrants currently in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in 100 municipalities, within 554 communities originating from more than 41 countries [primarily from Niger (19%), Egypt (14%) and Chad (14%)]. Information on current migration flows was collected through 1,897 assessments. Migrants were primarily located in Tripoli (22%), Misrata (12%) and Ejdabia (10%).

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 630,907 individuals from Africa, 438,297 (65%) originated from Sub-Saharan countries and 192,613 individuals (29%) from North African countries. 60 per cent of both African and Asian migrants were identified in Libya's western mantikas, with the highest concentration in Tripoli and surrounding areas. Other identified migrants were split between East and South (21.5% and 18.5% respectively).

Through its IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. In October 2018, 353 individuals were returned by the coast guard and 0 bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 14,377, while 1,267 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

DTM Libya Round 22 Migrant Report (September – October) will be published and disseminated accordingly.

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), register Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In October 2018, 1,826 Sudanese returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 38,644 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at 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 23 per cent were school age children.

From January to October, 13,393 Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises counted 9,280 migrants arriving by boat during October 2018. This brings the total number of cross border migrants recorded so far in 2018 to 75,349.

The majority of migrants observed in October were Ethiopian nationals (85% or 7,887 individuals), and 15 per cent were Somali nationals (1,393 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals increased by 69 per cent in October from the 4,668 individuals recorded in September, and the number of Somali nationals recorded decreased by 15 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,646 individuals).

88 per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (8,126 individuals), and 12 per cent (1,154 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The October figures show an increase of 709 individuals from September 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 October 2018, 62,713 individuals have returned to Yemen. During October alone, 6,437 returns were recorded.

migration.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 108 (November 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of October 2018

1,866,594 Internally Displaced
4,113,624 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

As of 31 October 2018, (Round 106 of Baseline assessments), the DTM has identified 1,866,594 internally displaced persons (311,099 families) displaced after January 2014 and dispersed across 104 districts and 3,263 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,113,624 returnees (685,604 families) across 1,568 locations in 38 districts.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 1.3 per cent since September. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. Baghdad witnessed the largest drop in IDPs. The returnee population increased by one per cent (38,274 individuals) during the month of October, reflecting a continuous trend of return movements. Baghdad and Erbil governorates witnessed the highest numbers of returns.

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 23 (November - December 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 22 - September-October 2018

187,423 Internally Displaced
403,978 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

This report presents the findings of Round 22 of DTM data collection, which took place in September and October 2018. During the reporting period the number of identified returnees in Libya increased to 403,978 (+21,756), largely due to a return movement in Derna following improvement of the security situation. A total of 4,137 new returnee families (approximately 20,688 individuals) were identified in the city of Derna.

The total number of IDPs identified in Round 22 was 187,423. The highest reported presence of IDPs were identified in Benghazi (25,665 individuals) and Sebha (21,005 individuals).

At the same time, clashes escalated in the capital Tripoli due to intensified fighting between different armed groups between 26 August and 24 September 2018, displacing at least 5,065 families. After the end of hostilities, over 84 per cent of previously displaced families returned in the six weeks following.

During the month of October, through the Event Tracking Tool, DTM found that the security situation remained calm in Tajoura and 250 families returned to their homes. 13 families are still displaced following the clashes in September, unable to return due to severe damage to their homes. An estimated 700 migrants arrived to Swani Bin Adam, most reportedly in transit to other locations. Approximately 950 individuals returned to their homes in Ain Zara as the security situation remained stable throughout October. Around 900 migrants arrived in Aljufra; reportedly, the majority arrived for seasonal work and in transit to other locations. Around 365 individuals returned to Derna as the security situation reportedly stabilized; reported needs include food, NFIs, medicine and protection. Around 3,925 individuals returned to their homes in Abu Slim, including some families in need of shelter and NFI assistance due to damage to their homes. Furthermore, an estimated 3,000 migrants also returned to Abu Slim following the end of hostilities. Around 170

families returned to Tawergha, however not all of them are permanently staying there due to lack of basic services. An estimated 500 to 1,000 migrants arrived and transited during October. 15 individuals reportedly left Suq Alkhamis and arrived in Zliten; reported needs include food and clothing.

Sudan

Current Implementation Round
September 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
August 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, refugees, returning refugees and returning migrants; this includes those in these population groups 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

DTM Sudan is currently processing and analyzing September data, and the results will be published and disseminated when available.

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 that month, 50,985 individuals were registered

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

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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

333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement
Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM Yemen is currently processing the findings from Round 33 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments. Results will be published and disseminated when available.

DTM in Yemen completed Round 32 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments in June 2018 in the nine governorates in which they have had continuous direct access and published the 17th Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) report. The report compiled data from DTM area assessments and the latest available numbers from the National Authorities and partners on the ground to create a country wide picture of displacement in the country from January to June 2018. Round 33 of data collection will allow the team to verify and update the numbers of IDPs and Returnees estimated in the report.

From 1 June to 23 October 2018, IOM Yemen DTM estimates that over 530,000 individuals have experienced rapid onset displacement (88,805 households). The majority of these IDPs were reported to be displaced from Al Hudaydah governorate.

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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
October 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burundi	4 FMPs
Djibouti	10 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	3 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

A network of 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry began this month at four points in **Burundi**, and it continued to be carried out through 10 points in **Djibouti**. While Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) were also continued through seven select locations in Djibouti. In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey data collection continued through five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Wau Town (2 FMPs) and Abyei (1 FMP). Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau.

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. The DTM team in Uganda is in coordination with the government of the country in order to finalize plans for additional FMPs to be established along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Regionally, a total of **104,072** individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of October 2018. The majority of the migrants tracked in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia) were of Ethiopian nationality (62.3%), while the second-largest population were Somali nationals (31%), which is comparable to what was tracked in September. In Burundi, 76 per cent of the migration flows consisted of Burundian

nationals, while the rest were Tanzanian nationals. Similarly, most of the migration monitored in both South Sudan and Uganda consisted of South Sudanese nationals (2% and almost 100% respectively).

In the HoA region, 31 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is slightly higher than what was reported in September (25%). Another 21 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is higher than the 12 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to go onwards to KSA. A further 30 per cent (similar to the 34% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 10 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (which is almost half of what was reported in September).

In **Burundi**, during the month of October, DTM began Flow Monitoring activities at four FMPs in the north eastern provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga at the border points of Mbundi, Mukambati, Ntibobangwa, and Rusumo.

During the reporting period, **34,384** migrants were observed at the four FMPs. As mentioned, the majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (76%), while the remaining were Tanzanian nationals (24%). There was an even divide between incoming (49%) and outgoing (51%) migrants, with all of the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and United Republic of Tanzania.

The majority of migrants were adult males (45%), and 25 per cent were children. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 70% of migrants), followed by tourism (17%) and seasonal migration (8%). Most migrants moved by boats (48%) or on foot (35%), with the remaining 17 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **19,415** migrants were observed at the 10 FMPs, which represents an 18 per cent increase from the 16,452 individuals identified in the previous month. The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (97%), which is a marked increase from the 88 per cent reported in the previous month. Most migration flows (73%) reported intending to travel to the King-

dom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to the 70 per cent reported in September. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (55%), and 20 per cent were children, up from the 17 per cent observed in September 2018. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 90% of migrants), followed by short term economic migration (6%), and in a trend that is different from last month, forced movement due to conflict was higher with 4 per cent. Most migrants moved on foot (58%), by taxi/car (33%) or by bus (7%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **14,907** migrants were observed through five FMPs, which represents a significant decrease from the 26,777 migrants observed in September 2018. This decrease is due to the consolidation of operations in the country, as the number of FMPs was decreased from nine to five in October.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (82), while 7 per cent were Somali nationals and other nationalities made up the remaining 11 per cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (75%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (25%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Sudan (63), while 15 per cent were from Eritrea, 13 per cent from Djibouti and the remaining 9 per cent from various other countries (including 7% from Yemen).

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (52%), Yemen (11%), Djibouti (10%) and Sudan (9%), with the remaining 18 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (58%) while 13 per cent were children. The volume of vulnerabilities observed in the region decreased slightly in October as the intercommunal conflicts that were ongoing since August have continued to lessen. Of the total number of children, 374 (3% of migrants) were children under the age of 5, and 7 per cent of migrants were unaccompanied children (1081 children).

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (78%), followed by short term local movement (8%). Most migrants were

traveling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (85%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **29,558** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight increase (13%) in comparison with September when 26,212 movements were observed.

The great majority of flows identified (64%) were incoming in comparison to the 36 per cent outgoing, reaching levels comparable to September 2018. Like for the past months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) once again recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for October, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (63%), Ethiopian (30%) and Djiboutian (7%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (64%, a decrease from 68% in the previous month), while 17 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from 10% reported in September 2018), while a slightly lower proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (9%) or Djibouti (4%). Another 5 per cent also intended to travel to Kenya, which is significantly higher than what has been observed in the past. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 34 per cent children (11% under 5 years old, and 7% were unaccompanied children) and 66 per cent adults (37% males and 29% females). The largest share of observed flows was forced movement due to conflict (39%) and/or undertaking seasonal migration (21%).

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

During the month of October 2018, **2,040** migrants were observed in total at three transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 648 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei and 1392 of whom were observed at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents a 54 per cent increase in the number of identified individuals when compared to 1,327 observations in September 2018.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (87%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (12%) or other countries (less than

1%). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (67%) or Sudan (33%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP, while those observed at the Wau FMPs were largely internal migrants, and majority were intending to travel to South Sudan.

The large majority of migrants (92%) tracked at the FMPs in Abyei and Wau Town were South Sudanese nationals, while seven per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily to seek better health care facilities (27%) followed by economic reasons (20%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town (72%) were short term local movements of 6 months or less.

43 per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 40% the previous month), and 30 per cent were children (compared to 26% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of October 2018, and a total of **3,768** migrants were observed through the four FMPs along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 38 per cent when compared to the previous month. 24 per cent of the migrants (918 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan, while 76 per cent (2,850 individuals) were traveling from Uganda. Most of the migrants were traveling into South Sudan (76%, or 2,861 individuals), while the rest were traveling to Uganda (24%, or 906 individuals). Almost all migrants observed were South Sudanese nationals, while the remaining were Ugandan nationals (10 migrants), and one was a Kenyan national. The sex disaggregation was even, with 54 per cent of the total migrant population being female and 46 per cent male. 36 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 577 (15 of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age.

During the month of October, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were short term local movements (of 6 months or less) (78%), while 7 per cent of movements were induced by natural disaster (mostly food insecurity), and 4 per cent by conflict, which is a decrease from 6 per cent in the previous month.

[migration.iom.int](https://www.migration.iom.int)

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 35 (November 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 34 – October 2018

147,086 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In October 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 147,086 IDPs (32,527 households). This represents a decrease of three per cent when compared to September 2018. 75 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 24 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (54%) lived with host families, 24 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in straw houses, 4 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) or earlier (4%), followed by 2016 (25%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017, and 16 per cent in 2018.

DTM emergency tracking recommenced at the end of September as the rainy season is expected to commence. During October, DTM tracked 20 emergencies including torrential rains and strong winds, which displaced more than 1,210 persons and destroyed more than 100 houses.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (November 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 13 – Sept - Oct 2018

2,075,278 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

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

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 13 of Mobility tracking during the months of September and October 2018. Currently, there are **2,075,278** people displaced in the country, most in the Somali (49%) and Oromia (44%) regions, with 52 per cent females, and 60 per cent children under the age of 18.

According to assessments carried out by the DTM team, most of the IDPs were displaced due to conflict related reasons (71%), while the remaining were displaced due to either climate induced factors (26%) or other factors (3%). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict consistently being the primary cause of displacement across the country. 1,083 sites were analysed, of which 139 were inaccessible, while 944 were assessed. Of the 139 inaccessible sites, 61 per cent were in Oromia, followed by Somali (27%), and 12 per cent in other regions.

Most of the IDPs were displaced in 2017, or earlier (mostly due to climactic reasons), while roughly 25 per cent were displaced in 2018. Most of the families lived with host communities or families (46.6%) or in spontaneous sites (39%).

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG
2.6 million 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 of data collection is planned to be implemented in the near future, 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 two checkpoints in Kismayo, and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa.

In **Dolow**, between **28 September – 4 October** 2018, there were 24 entries and no exits recorded at the Dolow IDP camps. The number of new arrivals slightly decreased compared to the previous week. In general, for the months of August and September, movements in the Dolow IDP sites have remained significantly low compared with July entries. The majority of the new arrivals cited food as their reason for displacement (60%) while the rest cited insecurity (40%).

In **Kismayo**, during **28 September – 4 October** 2018, a significantly lower number of entries were recorded (77) when compared to the previous week while no exits were recorded this week. The majority of the new arrivals said that their reason for displacement into the IDP sites was due to insecurity (65%). In addition, 17 per cent cited shortage of food, and a few other reasons for displacement.

In **Baidoa**, during **28 September – 4 October** 2018, a total of 317 entries and 11 exits were recorded at the MTT checkpoints in Baidoa. The exits reported were the lowest since March of this year similarly, the trend of entries shows a slight decrease when compared to the week before. The major pull factors for displacement into the IDP sites are as follows: insecurity (75%), family reunification (16%), seeking better services (5%) and seeking livelihood opportunities (4%).

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 MT (July – Sept 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 2 June 2018
843,234 Internally Displaced
658,148 Returnees (Former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), 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

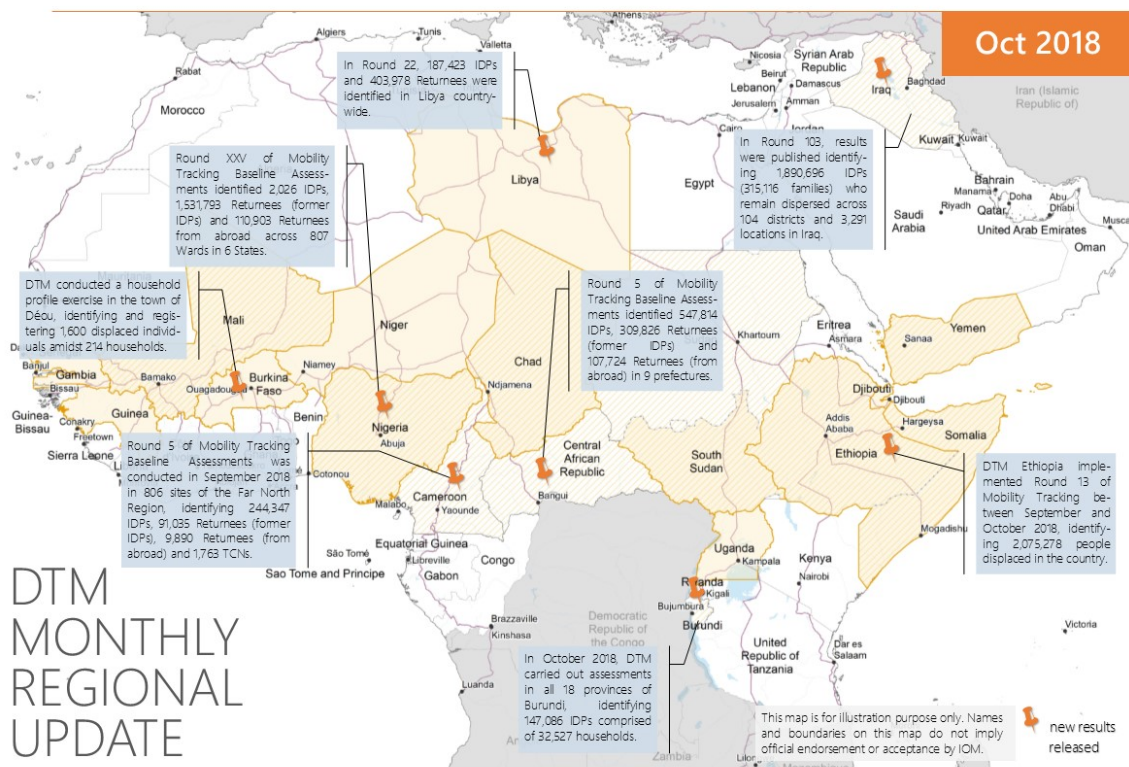
[🌐 displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

DTM South Sudan continued with the Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through eight locations, where the 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 October, DTM interviewed 8,074 individuals at the eight PoC sites, and collective centres in South Sudan, of which 43 per cent were males, and 35 per cent were children. 51 per cent of these left the sites, and 49 per cent arrived at the sites. Of those interviewed, 27 per cent were new arrivals, while 4 per cent were permanent departures. 36 per cent of all entering individuals had been primarily away from the site for a week, or less. The main reasons these individuals had left was to collect firewood (23%), visit family (20%), or for farming/fishing (13%). Of those exiting, 55 per cent only intended to be away from the site for one week or less, with 36 per cent intending to return the same day. 8 per cent of exiting people did not intend to return to the site.

During the month of October, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities in Yei at three sites, and initiated screening at one site in Oraba/Kaya. 4,337 individuals (1,615 households) were interviewed, of whom 56 per cent were male, and 36 per cent were children. Most of those screened were incoming from Uganda (71%), while most were headed to South Sudan (86%). Most movement was voluntary -in Yei, the majority of people returned to their areas of habitual residence (35%), while in Oraba, most movement was for family visits (81%).

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DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix



West and Central Africa (WCA)

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

📍 30+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon
As of Round 15 – September 2018
👤 244,347 Internally Displaced
👤 91,035 Returnees (IDPs)

Central African Republic
As of Round 5 – October 2018
👤 547,814 Internally Displaced
👤 309,826 Returnees (IDPs)
👤 107,724 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad
As of Round 4 – June 2018
👤 124,788 Internally Displaced

Mali
As of 30 September 2018
👤 77,046 Internally Displaced

Nigeria
As of Round 25 – October 2018
👤 2,026,602 Internally Displaced
👤 1,531,793 Returnees (IDPs)
👤 110,903 Returnees (From abroad)

Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Libya, Sudan, Yemen

📍 124 Flow Monitoring Points

Iraq
As of Round 106 – October 2018
👤 1,866,594 Internally Displaced
👤 4,113,624 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya
As of Round 22 – October 2018
👤 187,423 Internally Displaced
👤 403,978 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

📍 33 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi
As of Round 34 – October 2018
👤 147,086 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia
As of Round 13 – September - October 2018
👤 2,075,278 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.