DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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

IOM • OIM

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
November 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

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

🌐 migration.iom.int

30 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In **Niger**, in addition to the three FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August 2018, a new FMP was set up in September 2018 (Dan Issa) to better understand migration routes running along the southern part of Niger.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs. An average of 1,620 individuals were observed crossing FMPs daily - an increase of 45 per cent from the October figures. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (81%), Niger (8%) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (43%), Niger (26%) and Burkina Faso (18%). Reasons for migration were evenly split between individuals who reported conducting short-term economic migration (35%), individuals who indicated carrying out long-term economic migration (31%) and those who mentioned performing seasonal migration (30%). Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (57%), Niger (28%) and Mali (4%).

In **Chad**, because DTM enumerators had to be evacuated from Zouarke due to insecurity in the surrounding area, data was only collected at the Faya and Kalait Flow Monitoring Points.

Over the reporting period, an average of 571 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, a five per cent increase since October 2018. This follows three months during which the numbers observed had been declining and is a result of an increase in the number of individuals conducting short-term movements. Indeed, 42 per cent of travellers reported conducting short-term migration, up from 31 per cent in October 2018 and overtaking long-term economic migration (which stood at 21%, down from 38% the previous month) as the most prevalent reason for migration among travellers crossing the FMPs. An increasing number of people were also fleeing the conflict between government forces and rebel groups in the north of the country, explaining why the share of individuals who reported having been displaced by conflict doubled in November 2018, reaching twenty per cent (up from 9%).

Sixty-four per cent of observed travellers were adult men (a 6% decrease from the previous month), twenty-two per cent were adult women (an 8% increase) and 14 per cent were children. Almost all individuals identified (96.5%) were from Chad, although three per cent of travellers were Sudanese. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad.

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 November 2018, a total of 20,912 individuals, representing a daily average of 697 individuals, was witnessed at the FMPs. This represents a decrease of two per cent when compared to October 2018. The largest share of migrants observed (77%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 5% from Mali, 3% from Senegal, 2% from Sierra Leone and 1.5% from Ghana). A significant share of the observed migrants were children (21%, a 2% decrease from October).

The highest share of individuals observed (44%) were entering the country. Similarly, to the previous month, 35 per cent of observed flows were headed for Senegal (3% more than the previous month), while 13 per cent were travelling to Mali. This novel trend was first observed in October 2018 and reflects a region-wide shift of migration flows from the Central Mediterranean Route (which crosses Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and either Libya or Algeria) to the West African Coastal Route, which runs along the coasts of Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco. The main reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (45% of flows), short-term local movements (42%) and seasonal migration (6%). These figures are similar to those observed in October.

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on 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 November 2018 observed an eleven per cent decrease, going from 244 to 217 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-five per cent of observed individuals were adult men (a 5% increase since October 2018), while eleven per cent were women and 3 per cent were children (in October, children made up six per cent of the population). The countries of origin likewise saw changes since the previous month. The proportion of Malian travellers fell by six per cent to reach 48 per cent, while the shares of Guinean (15%), Ivorian (7%), Senegalese (6%) and Gambian (4%) trav-

ellers all grew by two per cent respectively. The main countries of destination of travellers were Mali (40%), Mauritania (21%, a 6% drop since October 2018) and Algeria (20%, a 2% increase). A large majority of migrants (91%) were performing economic migration, although their proportion fell by six per cent. Another six per cent were performing short-term movements and three per cent were conducting seasonal 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 November 2018, an average of 1,599 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, a five per cent increase compared to the figure observed in October 2018. The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children. Notably, twelve per cent of travellers were elderly, while five per cent were children under five years old. Travellers were carrying out either short-term movements (41% of flows, a 2% increase since the previous month), long-term economic migration (33%, a figure equal to October 2018) or seasonal migration (16%, down by 2%). Ten per cent of travellers were tourists.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (33%), Chadian (5%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationalities. The majority of individuals (65%) were travelling from Nigeria, followed by Niger (34%), while most were headed for Niger (63%) or Nigeria (35%).

In **Niger**, the Arlit and Séguédine FMPs primarily observe movements to and from Algeria and Libya, respectively. Three of the FMPs (Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria) are located along the border between Niger and Nigeria, while the FMP at Tahoua, situated in central Niger, between the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north, was set up to help understand internal movement flows.

A total of 52,653 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in November 2018, or an average of 1,755 individuals per

day, representing an increase of 52 per cent since October 2018. This is the highest number of observed individuals recorded during the year 2018. Outflows observed (16,412 individuals) represented 31 per cent of all flows, while incoming flows (16,661 persons) represented 32 per cent. In addition, 19,580 individuals (or 37% of flows) were observed moving internally.

Similar numbers of self-reported long-term economic migrants (35%), seasonal migrants (34%) and short-term migrants (29%) were observed. The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (71%, an 8% decrease from October 2018), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerian (18%, up by 6%), Chadian (3%, down by 1%) and Sudanese (2%) nationals. The largest share of the observed population (76%) were adult men, and their share increased by seven per cent since October 2018. In addition, 10 per cent of observed individuals were children, three per cent less than the previous month.

The number of vulnerable people identified increased substantially this month when compared to the previous month, with the number of children under five years old going from 988 to 1,657, individuals over sixty years old from 407 to 1,361, persons with physical disabilities from 49 to 200 and pregnant women from 473 to 982. DTM Niger adopted a new methodology this month, which allowed for the more precise identification of vulnerable individuals, which may have contributed to the increase in the number of vulnerable people identified.

Most travellers (74%, a 3% decrease from October 2018) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (21%, a 7% increase) and Libya (5%, a 3% decrease). These three countries were also the primary intended destination countries: 78 per cent of observed travellers were coming to Niger (a 7% increase), while 13 per cent were going to Nigeria (a 2% decrease) and 8.5 per cent to Libya (a 4.5% decrease). In line with a trend observed over the past six 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, 471 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a decrease of five per cent from the previous month. Fifty-eight per cent of travellers were adult men, a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other

countries in the region (despite an 8% increase compared to October 2018), while a comparatively large share (37%, although 5% less than October 2018) were adult women and five per cent were children (3% less than the previous month).

The largest proportion of travellers (48%) indicated conducting short-term local migration, while the next largest group (35%) stated performing economic migration. A large share of observed individuals (93%) 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 (3%), The Gambia (3%) or Côte d'Ivoire (1%). Most of the observed individuals (65%) were Senegalese nationals, but there were also a significant number of individuals from Mali (24%, representing 13% increase since October 2018).

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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, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

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

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Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (February 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – November 2018
245,725 Internally Displaced
96,075 Returnees (former IDPs)

9,831 Returnees (from abroad)
40,396 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 16 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in November 2018, covering 808 sites in the Far North Region including 9 additional villages.

Round 16 identified 245,725 IDPs, 105,906 Returnees (including 96,075 former IDPs and 9,831 Returnees from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees. The number of identified IDPs increased by 0.6 per cent, possibly explained by the increase in coverage, while the number of former IDP Returnees increased by five per cent (the number of Returnees from abroad remained stable) and the number of Out of Camp Refugees fell by three per cent since the previous round.

The displaced population was equally split between men (50%) and women (50%). Close to two-thirds of displaced individuals (64%) were children (aged seventeen and below), while three per cent of displaced people were 60 years old or older. The largest share of displaced households (representing 40% of households) live in host communities, while the second-most common accommodation types are spontaneous sites (23%), followed by original dwellings (19%). The vast majority of the displaced populations (94%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors, a figure equal to that of the previous round, while six per cent were displaced by climatic factors (such as flooding or drought).

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-January 2019, and results are expected to be published in February 2019.

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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, identifying 547,814 IDPs, 309,826 returnees (former IDPs) and 107,724 returnees from abroad.

DTM CAR started data collection for 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 6 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 5 – November 2018
122,312 Internally Displaced
14,942 Returnees (former IDPs)
26,298 Returnees (from abroad)
1,761 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

Between August and November 2018,
DTM Chad conducted Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 180
locations of the Lac Region of Chad,
identifying 124,788 IDPs (2% fewer than
in the previous round), 14,942 Returnees
former IDPs (12% fewer), 26,298 Returnees from abroad (21% more) and 1,761
Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

Notably, the majority of IDPs (51%) resided in the Fouli department of the Lac
Region, while the largest shares of Returnees and TCNs (45% and 63% respectively) resided in the Mamdi department.

Two-thirds of displaced individuals (66%)
were children (aged seventeen and below), while four per cent of displaced
people were 60 years old or older. The
vast majority of displaced households
(94%) had children, with the average
household size being four members per
household. A large share of displaced
people (90%) lived in shelters made of
straw or metal sheets.

DTM Chad is currently implementing
Round 6 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
February 2019.

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Mali

Latest count of population (As of 31 October 2018)
80,302 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
69,390 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 October 2018, 80,302 IDPs have
been identified, representing an increase

of four per cent from the number of IDPs
identified in September 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 69,390, slightly increased (by 0.6%) between September
2018 and October 2018. The number of
former IDP Returnees 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 (January 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

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.

DTM Nigeria will start data collection for
Round XXVI in December 2018 and results are expected to be published in January 2019.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 17,790
movements (representing an increase of
26% from the 14,101 movements observed during the previous month), including 12,841 arrivals and 4,949 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and
Adamawa States between 1 November –
2 December 2018. While the number of
arrivals remained fairly constant, the
number of departures fell dramatically
over the course of the month, with 2,364
departures recorded the first week and
422 departures recorded the last week of
the month (a drop of 82%). The number
of monthly departures tracked decreased
by 25 per cent and was the lowest number of monthly departures ever recorded
since ETT activities began two years ago.
However, this does not reflect an actual
drop in the number of departures but is
rather a result of displaced persons departing from areas which have become
inaccessible to or are not covered by
DTM enumerators. Notably, a significant
number of people departed from Baga
LGA following attacks by Non-State
Armed Groups and clashes between
government forces and Non-State
Armed Groups, but their departures were
not monitored because ETT enumerator
teams had to be evacuated from these
areas as a result of insecurity. In contra
punctum, all areas of arrival of displaced
populations form part of the zones covered by DTM's ETT activities, explaining
the significant difference observed between the number of arrivals and departures

The main triggers of movement during
this month across all LGAs were voluntary
relocations (26%), ongoing conflict
(25%), poor living conditions (19%) and
improved security (19%).

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MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
September - November 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Libya   89 FMPs
Sudan   4 FMPs
Yemen   6 FMPs

99 FMPs are currently active in three countries in the region. In Libya, the number of FMPs was reduced due to methodology refinement and harmonization with global methodology.

As of the last report (September-October 2018) IOM identified at least 670,920 migrants currently in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, though armed conflict in two of these municipalities coincided with baseline data collection, so numbers from the previous round were used. Within the 100 municipalities, migrants were identified in 558 communities originating from more than 39 countries [primarily from Niger (19%), Egypt (14%) and Chad (14%)]. Information on current migration flows was collected through 1,497 assessments in 14 regions. Migrants were primarily located in Tripoli (21%), Misrata (11%) and Ejdabia (10%).

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerien (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 633,655 individuals from Africa, 444,712 (70%) originated from Sub-Saharan countries and 188,943 individuals (30%) from North African countries. 61 per cent of Sub-Saharan migrants and 48.5% of Northern African migrants were identified in Libya's western mantikas, with the highest concentration in Tripoli and surrounding areas.

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 November 2018, 692 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 15,064, while 1,277 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

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 November 2018, 1,614 Sudanese returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 40.710 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 87 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. 83 per cent of the returnees were identified as men, whereas 17 per cent were women. More than half of the registered returnees (72 %) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 21 per cent were school age children.

From January to November, 14,503 Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises counted 8,831 migrants arriving by boat during November 2018. This brings the total number of cross border migrants recorded so far in 2018 to 84,180.

The majority of migrants observed in November were Ethiopian nationals (88% or 7,743 individuals), and 12 per cent were Somali nationals (1,088 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals decreased by two per cent in November from the 7,887 individuals recorded in October, and the number of Somali nationals recorded decreased by 22 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,393 individuals).

Eighty-one per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (7,167 individuals), and 19 per cent (1,664 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The November figures show an increase of 510 individuals from October 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 Wadea'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and November 2018, 67,442 individuals have

returned to Yemen. During November alone, 4,729 returns were recorded.

🌐 migration.iom.int

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 107 (November-December 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
107 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement and Return 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 29 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 apart from Diyala where there was an increase of 650 individuals. Ninewa witnessed the largest drop in IDPs (6,834 individuals). The returnee population increased by one per cent (38,274 individuals) during the month of October, reflecting a continuous trend of return movements. Ninewa and Anbar governorates witnessed the highest numbers of returns (23,394 and 4,308 respectively).

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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.

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Sudan

Current Implementation Round
December 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
131,497 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 2018 data, and the results will be published and disseminated in a yearly report 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 (January 2019)

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 23 October to 6 November 2018, IOM Yemen identified an increase of 1,454 households displaced from Al Hudaydah bringing the total number of displaced households to 75,840 (an estimated 532,830 individuals) forced to leave their homes since the escalation of conflict in early June. The largest increases have been seen in the Al Hudaydah and Abyan Governorates.

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EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
November 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	10 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	5 FMPs
Uganda	10 FMPs

A network of 45 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued in **Burundi**, and an additional four points were opened in the provinces of Ruyigi and Rutana, bringing the total to eight FMPs. **Djibouti** Flow Monitoring continued through 10 FMPs, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) also continued through six of the points. 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). In addition, FM was also reinitiated in Malakal (2 FMPs) bringing the total number of FMPs to five. Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out of 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. Flow monitoring was also initiated at an additional six points in Uganda, along the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) border, bringing the total number of FMPs in Uganda to 10.

Regionally, a total of **126,366** individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of November 2018. A large proportion of the migrants tracked were moving along the eastern corridor in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region (48%). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (65%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (30%), which is comparable to what was tracked in October (31%).

Fifty-two per cent of the movements tracked were incident-based movements, mainly between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, South Sudan and Sudan, as well as between Uganda, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Burundian nationals (53%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from DRC (18%).

In the HoA region, 32 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is slightly higher than what was reported in October (31%). Another 25 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is higher than the 21 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. A further 27 per cent (similar to the 30% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 11 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (similar to the 10% reported in October).

In **Burundi**, during the month of November, flow monitoring continued monitoring activities at four FMPs in the north-eastern provinces of Cankuzo and Muyinga at the border points of Mbundi, Mukambati, Ntibitobangwa and Rusumo. Four additional FMPs were established in Kabuyenge, Kwa Elidadi, Kwa Ntunaguzi and Mungano.

During the reporting period, **43,333** migrants were observed at the eight FMPs. The majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (81%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (19%). There was a close divide between incoming (48%) and outgoing (52%) migrants, with all of the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The majority of migrants were adult males (46%), and 25 per cent were children. Short term local movement for a period of time less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 74% of migrants), followed by tourism (17%) and seasonal migration (5%). Most migrants travelled by boat (38%) or on foot (40%), with the

remaining 22 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **18,637** migrants were observed at the 10 FMPs, which represents a four per cent increase from the 19,415 individuals identified in the previous month. The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (97%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Most migrants (74%) reported intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to the 73 per cent reported in October. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (57%), and 19] per cent were children, down from the 20 per cent observed in October 2018. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 89% of migrants), followed by short term economic migration (6%), and in a trend that is similar to last month, forced movement due to conflict was four per cent. Most migrants moved on foot (52%), by taxi/car (37%) or by bus (10%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **13,940** migrants were observed through five FMPs, which represents a six per cent decrease from the 14,907 migrants observed in October 2018.
The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (88%), while six per cent were Somali nationals and other nationalities made up the remaining six per cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (72%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (28%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Sudan (64%), while 11 per cent were from Djibouti, 8 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 9 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (59%), Yemen (11%), Djibouti (11%) and Sudan (4%), with the remaining 15 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (60%) while 12 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent (344) were children under the age of 5, and six per cent of migrants were unaccompanied children (852 children); six per cent of the total were physically disabled.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (79%), followed by short term local movement (8%). Most migrants were travelling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (83%), while seven per travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **28,138** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease (5%) in comparison with October when 29,558 movements were observed.

The majority of flows identified (57%) were incoming in comparison to the 43 per cent outgoing, which is a slightly more even breakdown compared to the percentages from October 2018, which had 64 percent incoming, and 35 percent outgoing movement. Similar to the previous months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) once again recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for November (8,176), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (7,122). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (31%) and Yemeni (4%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (57%, a decrease from 64% in the previous month), while 25 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from 17% reported in October 2018), while a slightly lower proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (8%) or Djibouti (4%). Another four per cent also intended to travel to Kenya, which is slightly 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 33 per cent children (8% under 5 years of age, and 10% were unaccompanied children) and 67 per cent adults (38% males and 29% females). The largest shares of observed flows were forced movement due to conflict (42%) and/or undertaking seasonal migration (18%).

South Sudan continues to measure mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. Additional FMPs along the border with DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of November 2018, **2,082** migrants were observed in total at five transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 1,032 of whom were observed at the FMP

in Abyei, 420 through two new FMPs in Malakal, and 630 at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents no significant change compared to the 2,040 observations in October 2018.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (88%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (12%)). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (58%) or towards Sudan (42%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP, while those observed at the Wau FMPs were largely internal migrants, and the majority were intending to travel to South Sudan.

The large majority of migrants (97%) tracked at the FMPs in Abyei, Malakal and Wau Town were South Sudanese nationals, while two 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 (39%) followed by return to places of habitual residence (22%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town (39%) were to visit family or for economic reasons (25%). Most movement in Malakal was return to places of habitual residence (40%) or family visits (32%).

Fifty-seven per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 43% the previous month), and 37 per cent were children (compared to 30% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of November, and in addition to the **4,197** movements observed along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 11 per cent when compared to the previous month, **16,039** observations were made at six new FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), for a total of **20,236** observations.

Fifty-two per cent of the migrants (10,529 migrants) were traveling from DRC, while 42 per cent (8,424 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan. Most of the migrants were traveling into Uganda (57%, or 11,633 migrants), while 27 percent were travelling to DRC and 15 percent to South Sudan. The majority of the migrants observed were Congolese nationals (58%), while the remaining were Ugandan nationals (21%), South Sudanese nationals (21%), or of various other nationalities (less than 1%). The sex disaggregation was even; 55 per cent of the

total migrant population were female and 45 per cent were male. 28 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 1,971 (10% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age, and 421 (2%) unaccompanied migrant children.

During the month of November, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (23%), while 16 per cent of movements were short term and 10 per cent were induced by conflict, which is an increase from four per cent in the previous month.

⊕ migration.iom.int

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round	Round 36 (December 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 35 – November 2018
142,625 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 November 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 142,625 IDPs (31,593 households). This represents a three per cent decrease when compared to October 2018. Seventy-six 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 (52%) lived with host families, 25 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in straw houses, 5 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (38%) or earlier (4%), followed by 2016 (25%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 17 per cent in 2018.

In November, DTM tracked 11 emergencies, including torrential rains and strong winds that displaced 1,427 persons and destroyed 114 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 is currently implementing Round 14 of Mobility tracking, covering the months of November to December 2018. The report for this round will be available in January 2019.

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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 **16—22 November** 2018, a total of 105 entries and zero exits were recorded. The number of refugees from Ethiopia and IDPs entering the camps this week reduced compared to the previous week, when 384 entries, and 6 exits were recorded. The displacement was due to insecurity and tribal clashes in the Nagelle district of Ethiopia, and poor services delivery in other camps as reported by most of the families. During **23—29 November** 2018, a total of 261 entries and zero exits were recorded in Dolow. The number of refugees and IDPs entering the camps increased compared to the week before. Most families reported that the displacement was again due to insecurity and tribal clashes in the Nagelle district of Ethiopia and poor services delivery in other camps.

In **Kismayo**, during **16—22 November** 2018, a total of 59 entries were recorded. This was slightly lower compared to last week. There were no exits recorded during the week. During **23—29 November** 2018, a total of 60 individuals arrived in Kismayo IDP sites, which was almost the same number as the week before. The number of individuals exiting were 12.

In **Baidoa**, between **16—22 November** 2018, a total of 104 individuals arrived in Baidoa IDP sites, similar numbers for the last four weeks. One hundred and forty-five individuals exited the IDP sites during the period. The number of exits has steadily been increasing since October 2018. The number of exits surpassed the number of entries. During **23—29 November** 2018, there were 159 new arrivals and only 56 exits recorded. This was the lowest recorded number of exits since mid- October of this year. The key driving factor for displacement into the IDP sites was insecurity, and those leaving cited management of their farms.

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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

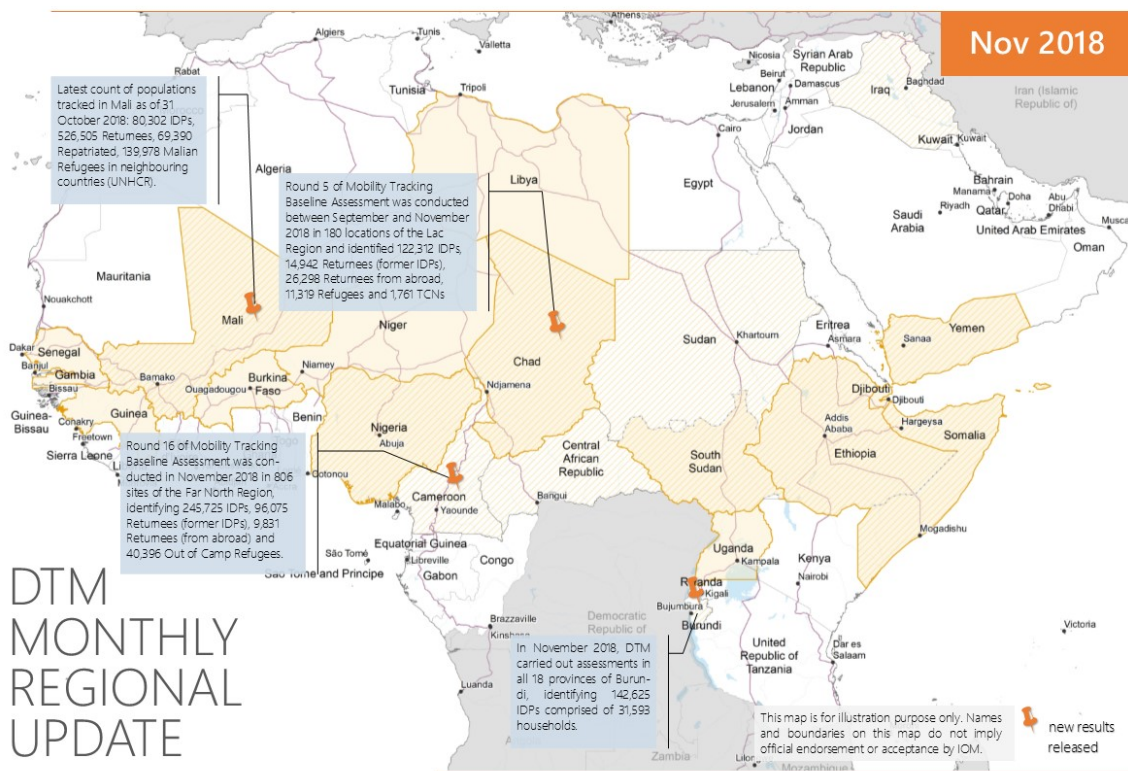Published Information Products
South-Sudan Uganda Flow Monitoring
Event Tracking: Wau Lokoloko
🌐 displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

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 November, DTM interviewed 10,967 individuals (4,229 households) at the eight PoC sites and collective centres in South Sudan, of whom 37 per cent were males and 41 per cent were children. Fifty-five per cent of these left the sites, and 45 per cent arrived at the sites. Of those interviewed, 50 per cent were new arrivals, while 13 per cent were permanent departures. Thirty-three per cent of all entering individuals had been away from the site for a week or less. The main reasons these individuals had left were to visit family (18%), collect firewood (12%) or for health services (11%). Of those exiting, 49 per cent only intended to be away from the site for one week or less, with 31 per cent intended to return the same day.

In November, 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 Gangura and Tokori. 4,138 individuals (2072 households) were interviewed, of whom 52 per cent were male and 33 per cent were children. Most of those screened were incoming (49%), 40 per cent was internal or circular movement, while the rest were outgoing (11%). In terms of departure, most travelled from South Sudan (50%) or DRC (38%) and Uganda (12%), while most were headed to South Sudan (89%). Most movement was voluntary, the majority of people were returning to their areas of habitual residence (26%), while others were visiting family (18%), or for economic reasons (13%). Forced movement was also fairly high, with 18 per cent due to conflict and 17 per cent due to natural disaster.

Nov 2018

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 October 2018: 80,302 IDPs, 526,505 Returnees, 69,390 Repatriated, 139,978 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 5 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted between September and November 2018 in 180 locations of the Lac Region and identified 122,312 IDPs, 14,942 Returnees (former IDPs), 26,298 Returnees from abroad, 11,319 Refugees and 1,761 TCNs.

Round 16 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in November 2018 in 806 sites of the Far North Region, identifying 245,725 IDPs, 96,075 Returnees (former IDPs), 9,831 Returnees (from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees.

In November 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 142,625 IDPs comprised of 31,593 households.

This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

new results released

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

📍 30+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon
As of Round 16 – November 2018

245,725 Internally Displaced
96,075 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 5– November 2018

122,312 Internally Displaced

Mali
As of 31 October 2018

80,302 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

📍 99 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
131,497 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 35 – November 2018

142,625 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.