DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

IOM • OIM

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
May 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	5	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	2	FMPs

🌐 migration.iom.int

34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In May 2019, one additional FMP was installed in Sarh, in southern Chad, where enumerators monitor the flows of travellers between Chad and the Central African Republic and Nigeria. The Zouarke FMP in northern Chad remains closed because of insecurity and lack of access in the region.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In June 2019, an average of 2,163 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of 3 per cent from the May figures (2,090). Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (85%), followed by the Niger (6%) and Togo (4%). Renewing with previous trends, the three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (40%), the Niger (35%) and Burkina Faso (15%).

Flows observed in June 2019 were equally split between seasonal migration (35%), short-term local movements (34%) and long-term economic migration (30%). After dropping significantly in May (decreasing by 15% from April figures), the share of Burkinabè migrants increased sharply in June, reaching 56 per cent of travellers. The share of Nigerien travellers, for its part, witnessed a drop of 8 per cent (from 43% to 35%), following the 16 per cent increase observed in May. Six per cent of individuals were children under five, 5 per cent were pregnant women and 1 per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, no data was collected at the Zouarke FMP, which remains shut because of insecurity. Data was collected at the Faya, Kalait, Rig-Rig (located close to the Niger border) and Sarh (situated in southern Chad) FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 518 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, an increase of 43 per cent when compared to May 2019 (375). This substantial rise in the number of travellers may be explained by the resumption of regular travel following the month of Ramadan, during which period individuals tend to avoid travelling.

The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 49% of flows, a 3% decrease from May) and long-term economic migration (32%, an 8% decrease from the previous month). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers grew from 1 per cent to 15 per cent of flows, a reflection of the start of the rainy season during which time crops are harvested, attracting seasonal workers to the south of the country. Conflict-induced factors continued to decline as a motive for

travel, with only very few travellers (1%) stating they were displaced by conflict.

The majority of travellers (66%, 3% less than in May) were adult men, while the share of women was 21 per cent (1% more). Children represented 13 per cent of travellers observed, this was 2 per cent more than during the previous reporting period. Six per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 4 per cent were pregnant women and 3 per cent were elderly.

The vast majority of identified individuals (96%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (2%) or Niger (1%) nationals.

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 June 2019, a daily average of 1,084 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents an increase when compared to May 2019 (877). The largest share of migrants observed (73%l) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 6% from Mali, 4% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (24%, a 1% increase since May), including 8 per cent of children under five years of. In contrast, a much smaller number (45%) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%, 1% less than in May), short-term movements (42%) and seasonal migration (8%). The majority of individuals observed (54%, a 1% decrease since the previous month) were leaving the country. In line with what was observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (29%, a 2% decrease from the previous month), while Senegal was the second-most indicated destination (21%, a 2% increase), mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Wabaria (in the city of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Menaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sevare, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in June 2019 witnessed a slight decrease of 3 per cent since May 2019, going from 238 to 232 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-four per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 12 per cent were women and 4 per cent were children.

While the travelers' primary countries of origin were similar to the previous month, the proportion of Malian travellers has been dropping for the past four months and decreased by another 4 per cent between May (41%) and June (36%). In contrast, the share of Guinean nationals increased by 5 per cent, from 17 per cent to 22 per cent of travellers. Similarly, in contrast to what had been observed since March 2019, Algeria was only the third-most important destination, with the vast majority of travellers intending to head to Mali (65% of travellers, or 5% more than in the previous month) and Mauritania (13% of travellers, a 3% decrease). Only 10 per cent of travellers were going to Algeria, representing a 16 per cent drop from the previous month.

A large majority of migrants (93%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants was 6 per cent, and the number of individuals performing short-term movements remained stable (1%).

In **Mauritania,** a Migrants Presence exercise conducted in November 2018 in Nouadhibou to assess the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city found that 32,384 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa lived in Nouadhibou. Fifty-five percent were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women and 23 per cent were children. The majority of migrants identified (61%) were Senegalese nationals, followed by Malian (14%) and Guinean (13%) nationals.

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

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,419) witnessed a decrease of 3 per cent in comparison to April 2019 (1,466). The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 5 per cent under five. Notably, 12 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (46%), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (12%). These figures are all similar to those observed in May 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (50%), Nigerien (39%) and Chadian (3%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (62%), while 36 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad. Similarly, the vast majority of travellers (64%) were coming from Nigeria, while 36 per cent were travelling from Niger.

In **the 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 the Niger and Nigeria.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, were established to help understand internal movement flows. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyna border, was set up to capture flows that were not caught by the Seguedine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,740 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in June 2019, representing a decrease of 21 per cent as compared to May 2019 (2,209). The majority (73%) were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children (including 3% under five years old).

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (40%, an increase of

4% since May), followed by evenly split incoming and outgoing flows (both 30% of flows). The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between long-term economic migration (36%), short-term local movements (34%) and seasonal migration (28%).

The Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (77% and 19%, respectively) and intended destination (80% and 14%, respectively) of travellers. In line with results found since early 2018, no traveller reported having travelled from Algeria to Niger.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (85%, a 5% increase from the May figures), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (8%, a 5% decrease).

In **Senegal**, data is collected at Flow Monitoring Points in Kidira (situated on along the border with Mali) and Moussala (located close to the Guinea border).

On average, 246 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in April 2019. Of this, 58 per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (37%) were adult women. Five per cent were children. Eight per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (49%, a 2% decrease since February 2019), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (29%, 3% less than in the previous month).

The majority of observed travellers (56%) had left Mali, while 43 per cent started their travel in Senegal. Likewise, while the vast majority of migrants (85%) were headed to Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, a growing share indicated travelling to Mali (11%) and Gambia (4%). Most of the observed individuals (53%, 23% less than in March) were Senegalese nationals, while 34 per cent (18% more) were from Mali and the rest from a variety of West African countries, including Côte d'Ivoire (3%), Gambia (2%) and Guinea (2%).

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Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled in the village of Déou
As of October 2018
1,600 Internally Displaced

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 10 July 2019
219,756 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

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.

Round 1 of Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso is expected to be conducted in July 2019, providing a complete picture of displacement across the targeted regions.

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Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (June 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 18 – April 2019
262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (former IDPs)
10,050 Returnees (from abroad)
50,981 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
853 locations in Far North Region

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment

activities in April 2019, identifying 262,831 IDPs, 110,023 Returnees (99,973 former IDPs and 10,050 Returnees from abroad) and 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon began data collection for Round 19 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in June 2019, and results are expected to be published in July 2019.

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Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
956 locations in North-West and South-West Regions

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019
444,637 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

In response to the crisis currently affecting the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon (known as the Anglophone Crisis), DTM Cameroon conducted assessments in December 2018 to evaluate the numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 956 sites in the North-West and South-West Regions. Findings have been compiled and shared with the humanitarian community, but have not yet been published. The figures presented above were published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Discussions are underway to conduct further assessments.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 8 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 7 – April 2019
463,699 Internally Displaced
454,378 Returnees (former IDPs)
130,259 Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of May 2019

613,206 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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, 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 March and 31 April 2019, DTM carried out Round 7 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,048,336 displaced people, including 463,699 IDPs, 454,378 returnees (former IDPs) and 130,259 Returnees from abroad.

In July 2019, DTM in CAR published results of assessments it conducted in 33 sites spread across five préfectures between March and April 2019 to measure protection risks in displacement sites. The main security risks reported by key informants related to physical safety and security, and included the fear of an attack by armed groups, kidnapping and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). These risks are especially prevalent during farming or harvesting hours and next to latrines and water sources.

Seven protection indicators (little or no safety of women and children, report of security incidents, lack of safety around latrines, lack of safety around farmland, lack of child- or women-friendly spaces, school and water sources over 30 minutes away) were examined in each of the sites evaluated. In all the eight assessed sous-préfectures, sites presented at least four of the seven issues, and sites in five of the eight sous-préfectures were vulnerable to six or more of the risks. Data collection for the Return Intention Surveys was completed in April 2019. However, due to sampling issues, additional surveys will be conducted in August 2019. Consequently, findings from the RIS are expected to be published in September 2019.

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen prefectures of the Central African Republic (CAR). DTM figures consequently refer to the number of displaced individuals in the area covered and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The CAR government's *Commission sur les mouvements de populations* (CMP), with the support of UNHCR, provides estimates of the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country.

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Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (August 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 8 – April 2019

133,338 Internally Displaced
9,730 Returnees (former IDPs)
33,058 Returnees (from abroad)
2,802 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

189 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

 displacement.iom.int/chad

Between March and April 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 8 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 189 locations of Chad's Lac, identifying 133,338 IDPs, 9,730 Returnees (former IDPs), 33,058 Returnees (from abroad) and 2,802 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 9 of DTM Baseline Assessments in August 2019. Results are expected to be published in September 2019.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified nine events in June 2019, (including five attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, primarily on the islands of Lake Chad, one incident of interception of migrants by authorities, one instance of villagers seeking livelihood opportunities after the government restricted access to fishing zones and two return movements following improvement of security) which induced

the displacement or return of 9,307 individuals (1,880 households).

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Chad (Logone-Oriental)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – April 2019

31,994 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

70 sites in Logone-Oriental Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

 displacement.iom.int/chad

To gain a better understanding of the numbers and needs of Chadian nationals fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and returning to Chad's southern region, baseline assessments were conducted in 70 locations of the Logone-Oriental Province, identifying 31,994 Chadian returnees from CAR.

DTM Chad also conducted assessments in Moyen-Chari Province, with results expected to be published in July 2019.

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Mali

Latest count of populations
As of 30 June 2019

147,861 Internally Displaced
552,511 Returnees (former IDPs)
73,989 Repatriated

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 June 2019, 147,861 IDPs, 552,511 former IDP Returnees and 73,989 Repatriated have been identified.

Confirming a trend first witnessed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 23 per cent since May 2019. This reflects a deterioration of security conditions in the central region of the country (Mopti, Sikasso and Ségou). The number of returnees and repatriated both grew slightly by less than 1 per cent.

The majority of IDPs (52%) are female. More than half of IDPs (52%) are children, although their share is smaller when compared to other displacement situations such as the Lake Chad Basin crisis or the CAR crisis. In contrast, a higher share (5%) of IDPs in Mali than in other conflict situations are elderly.

Almost all IDP households (98%) were displaced by insecurity and violence linked to the conflict which has been affecting the country, and in particular fled following an attack on the location of origin (76%) or on a neighbouring village (22%). Reflecting the worsening security in much of the country, half (49%) of IDPs were displaced in 2019.

In sharp contrast to the previous round of asessments in February 2019, the majority of IDPs were found to live in spontaneous sites (61%, up from 17%), while 39 per cent (an 8% reduction from the previous round) live with host families. No IDPs were identified as living in collective centers or in rented homes, contrary to results from the previous round. All IDPs who had been living in rental homes moved to spontaneous sites, spurred by efforts by the government and humanitarian actors to improve the living conditions in the sites, increase the frequency in food distribution provide basic services free of charge. In terms of livelihood, it should be noted that the majority of IDPs rely on outside assistance, whether humanitarian aid (47%, 13% more than in the previous assessment), donations from family members (3%) or community assistance (31%, 20% more than in the last assessment).

In terms of return intentions, a significant share of IDP households indicated wanting to leave, with over two thirds (67%, or 14% more than in the last round) declaring the wish to leave their place of displacement. For 98 per cent of IDPs (up from 91%), the primary factor which would enable their return is an improvement in security conditions in the place of origin.

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 *Direction Nationale du Développement Social*, DNDS).

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round XXIX (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 28 – June 2019
2,024,668 Internally Displaced
1,505,207 Returnees (former IDPs)
132,957 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,089 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 XXVIII data collection exercise, conducted between 5 May and 11 June 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 2,024,688 IDPs, and 1,638,164 Returnees (including 1,505,207 Returnees (former IDPs) and 132,957 Returnees (from abroad).

Since the previous round, the number of identified individuals for all three population categories increased by 2 per cent for IDPs (up from 1,980,036), by 5 per cent for Internal Returnees (up from 1,435,916), while the number of Returnees from abroad grew by 9 per cent (up from 122,142). The increase in the number of affected populations identified is a consequence of both better access to affected areas and an escalation in hostilities. Nevertheless, the numbers are lower than those recorded in Round 25 (October 2018) which was carried out before the onset of the current escalation of violence. This may be explained by the more restricted access by humanitarian actors in the Northeast region.

Most displaced individuals (54%) were female (46% were male). In addition, the majority of displaced persons (55%) were children, while 6 per cent were 60 years old or older. The State of Borno continues to host the largest share of IDPs (1,490,163 IDPs, or 74% of IDPs).

The vast majority of the displaced population (92%,) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria, while 8 per cent fled intercommunal clashes. Most displaced households (59%) lived in host communities, while 41 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

The most urgent needs of IDPs were food (for 73% of IDPs), NFI (13%) and shelter (6%).

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 12,524 35,263 movements, including 8,939 28,379 arrivals and 3,585 6,884 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 3-30 June 2019.

This represents a three-fold drop in the number of movements observed from May 2019 (35,263), primarily driven by the significant decrease in the number of arrivals observed, which were divided by three between May and June. This sharp reduction is a reflection of a relative stabilisation of the situation following increase in hostilities and military operations observed in May.

This relative lull in violence is also reflected in the reasons which triggered the movements observed. While ongoing conflict (from 16% to 3%), fear of attacks (from 14% to 10%) all diminished in importance, improved security (25%), poor living conditions (31%) and voluntary relocation (25%) were the primary motives for the movements seen throughout the region.
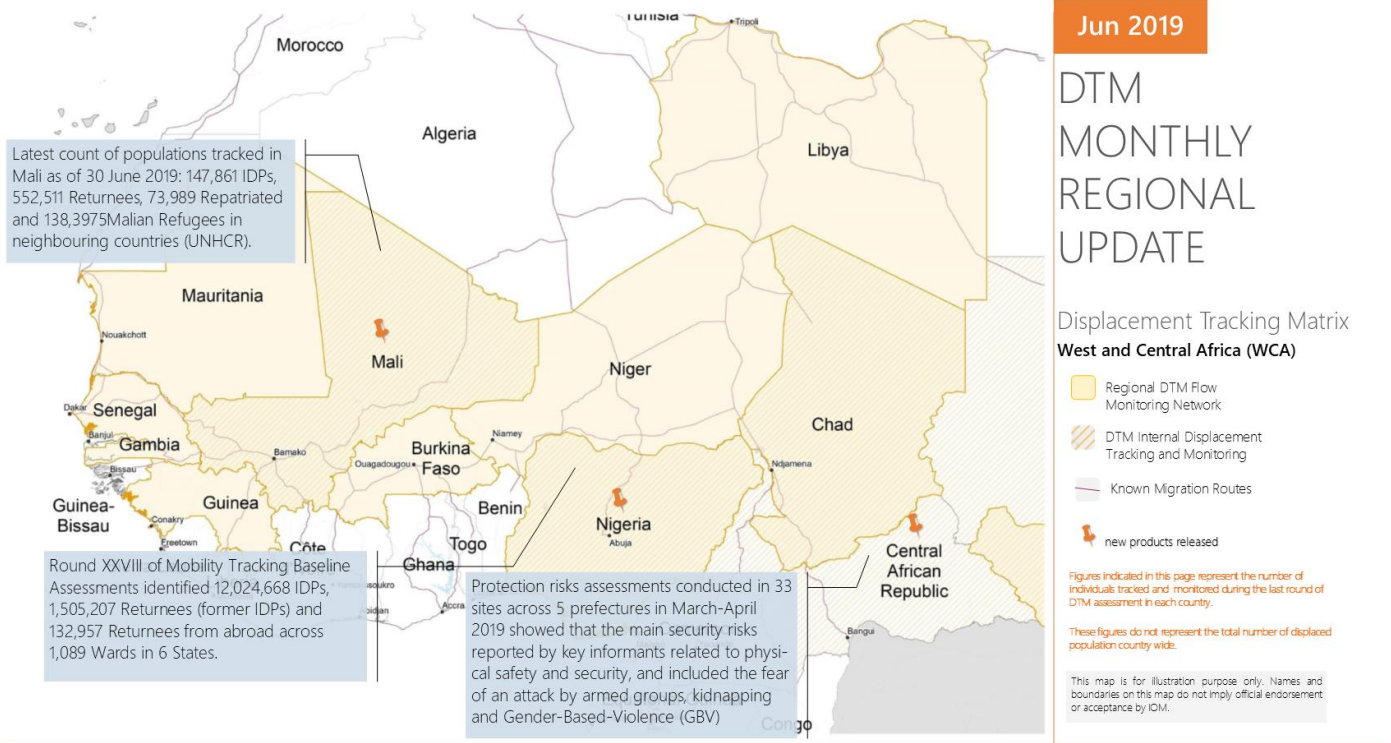
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Regional

In addition to activities at country level, DTM in West and Central Africa will begin implementation of two region-wide programme:

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity which will be implemented in **Burkina Faso, Chad, the Central**

African Republic and **Mauritania,** with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the setup of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts arising from transhumant movements.

2. The **Stability Index** will be implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LBC (**Cameroon, Chad, the Niger** and **Nigeria**) to assess the stability of return locations in regions affected by the LCB crisis and evaluate the needs of returnee populations.

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new products released

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.

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

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 30 June 2019: 147,861 IDPs, 552,511 Returnees, 73,989 Repatriated and 138,3975Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round XXVIII of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments identified 12,024,668 IDPs, 1,505,207 Returnees (former IDPs) and 132,957 Returnees from abroad across 1,089 Wards in 6 States.

Protection risks assessments conducted in 33 sites across 5 prefectures in March-April 2019 showed that the main security risks reported by key informants related to physical safety and security, and included the fear of an attack by armed groups, kidnapping and Gender-Based-Violence (GBV)

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

34+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)
As of Round 18 – April 2019

262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (IDPs)
50,981 Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Repub
As of Round 7 – April 2019

463,699 Internally Displaced
454,378 Returnees (IDPs)
130,259 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Lac)
As of Round 8 – April 2019

133,338 Internally Displaced
9,730 Returnees (IDPs)
33,058 Returnees (From abroad)

Mali
As of 30 June 2019

147,861 Internally Displaced
552,511 Returnees (IDPs)
73,989 Repatriated

Nigeria
As of Round XXVIII – June 2019

2,024,668 Internally Displaced
1,505,207 Returnees (IDPs)
132,957 Returnees (From abroad)

JUNE 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
June 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Libya   44 FMPs
Sudan   3 FMPs
Yemen   6 FMPs

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

IOM identified at least 641,398 migrants in **Libya** during the March – May data collection cycle (Round 25). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 565 communities and originated from at least 39 different countries of origin. Information on current migration flows was collected through 706 assessments in 11 regions and 16 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (21%), Egyptian (15%), Chadian (15%), Sudanese (11%) and Nigerian (9%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 602,282 individuals (94%) originated from 21 different African countries while 38,897 individuals (6%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 219 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 602,282 individuals from Africa, 417,117 (69%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 185,165 individuals 31% were from North African countries.

While 31 per cent of migrants from Sub-Saharan countries were identified in the South of the country, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only one per cent of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.

Since the onset of armed conflict in southern Tripoli on 4 April 2019, DTM has also been monitoring the situation of migrants affected by the ongoing clashes. Several rapid assessments were conducted to determine the situation of migrants (in urban settings outside detention) in the conflict affected areas. The situation for migrants in the areas of Khallat al Forjan, Salah Eddine, Wadi Al Rabi, Al Aziziya, and Swani bin Adam in the southern Tripoli was determined to be critical. Migrants in these areas were assessed to constitute a particularly vulnerable group whose protection remains a concern (for more information see Libya — Tripoli Rapid Migrant Assessment 4 July 2019). Furthermore, as of 30 June, 5,816 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers in Libya, out of which 3,819 migrants were detained in areas close to the frontlines, at risk of being directly affected by the ongoing armed conflict. DTM also provided baseline statistics for interagency coordination on the number of migrants in detention in Libya, and tracked the changes in the figures on a daily basis. The daily updates and regular provision of information on migrants in detention also facilitated the humanitarian response to this most vulnerable population group.

Through IOM's 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. Between January and May 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 1,561 individuals representing a steep drop in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 13,430 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). In the first five months of 2019, 321 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year until the 28th of May, 2,417 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 140 migrant minors and 185 females that were rescued.

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 April 2019, 1,195 Sudanese nationals returned (74% arrived through KRT). Since mid-2017, a total of 72,487 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. Sixty-nine per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 31 per cent were female. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 21 per cent were school age children.

From July 2017 to June 2019, 26,357 South Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan.

In **Yemen,** DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 10,045 migrants arriving by boat during June 2019.The majority of migrants reported in June were Ethiopian nationals (90% or 9,068 individuals), and 10 per cent were Somali nationals (977 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in June decreased by 45 per cent from the 16,327 individuals recorded in May, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable decrease of 62 per cent from that reported in the previous month (2,577 individuals). This decrease could be due to the high tides in this period and bad weather conditions.

Ninety per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (9,114 individuals), and 10 per cent (931 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The June 2019 figures show a decrease of 982 individuals from May 2019 in the number of migrants who intended 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. In June 2019, 4,624 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in June were, Al Hudaydah (557), Ibb (457), and Hajjah (426).
 migration.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 110 (May - June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2019

1,607,148 Internally Displaced
4,305,138 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
106 districts in 18 governorates

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

 displacement.iom.int/iraq

Data collection for Round 110 took place during May and June 2019. As of 30 June 2019, DTM identified 1,607,148 IDPs (267,858 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,116 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,305,138 returnees (717,523 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,662 locations.

An additional 38,256 returnees were recorded during Round 110, which is slightly lower than the increase in the previous round (54,900 returnees in round 109). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (17,502 individuals), Salah al-Din (14,778) and

Anbar (2,136). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During May and June 2019, DTM recorded a decrease of 57,960 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-22,674, -5%), Salah al-Din (-11,856, -10%) and Sulaymaniyah (-7,104, -5%).

As Round 110 marks the sixth month of 2019, the current report presents changes recorded in IDP and returnee figures at the mid-year point. During the last six months, DTM recorded a decrease of 195,684 IDPs, i.e. 11 per cent of the total IDP caseload, with the largest decreases being in Ninewa (-97,392, -17%), Salah al-Din (-32,262, -23%) and Anbar (-11,598, -19%). In Round 110, DTM added a new shelter category for IDPs: own property. This shelter type is part of the private settings category, together with rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 26 (June - July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of May 2019

268,629 Internally Displaced
444,760 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

The onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019 led to the displacement of almost 100,000 IDPs who were forced to leave their homes by the end of June 2019. This upsurge in armed conflict included heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to large-scale displacement of civilians due to the deteriorating security situation.

DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the

Round 25 published more than 20 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment, available here.

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 25 data collection; please refer to www.globaldtm.info/libya for the latest updates.

DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and facilitated service delivery to over 25,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The Rapid Response Mechanism in Libya includes partners UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP, and the timely identification of affected populations at the locations of displacement by DTM resulted in the quick delivery of life-saving and dignity-restoring assistance via the provision of food and non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

In Round 25, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 444,760 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 268,629, 36 per cent higher than the 172,541 IDPs identified in the previous round (January – February 2019) The top three municipalities *(Baladiya)* of displacement were identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata, whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Abusliem.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deterioration of the security situation.To a significantly lesser extent, other reasons for displacement included the worsening of the economic situation and lack of basic services at the place of origin.

Similarly, a better security situation was the main reason for IDPs to choose their current place of displacement (65%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (51%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (38%), followed by availability of basic services (34%).

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, reflected in both the decision to leave and the decision to choose the new place of settlement.

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Sudan

Current Implementation Round
June 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of June 2019

2,082,116 Internally Displaced
511,910 Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of June 2019, since the beginning of 2019

7,872 Internally Displaced
39,718 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
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Yemen

Current Implementation Round
April 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 37- April 2019

3,647,250 Internally Displaced
1,280,562 Returnees

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)
Current Geographical Coverage
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Rapid Displacement Tracking Report

🌐 displacement.iom.int/yemen
DTM in Yemen completed Round 37 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments in November 2018 in 22 governorates. This is the first time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and the report gives a country-wide picture of displacement in the country from 01 June to 06 November 2018.
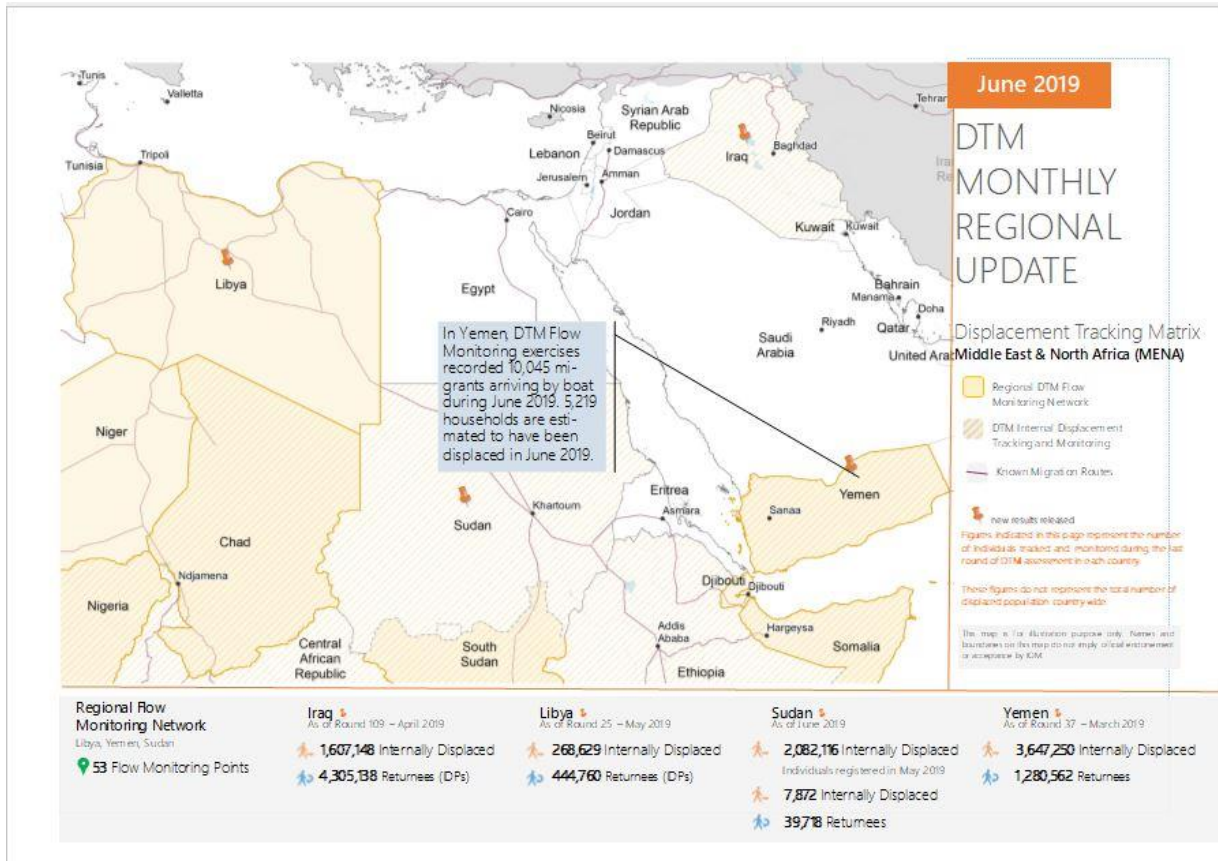
As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million IDP returnees (213,427 households) across 22 governorates.

Rapid Displacement Tracking tool remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds.

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 50,978 Households (HH) or 305,868 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once, since the beginning of the year. In general, 5,219 households are estimated to have been displaced in June 2019. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ad Dhale.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment for 2019 is being prepared for pilot roll-out in August and full roll-out in October. Sample selection, household listing and interview methods are in the final stages, pending endorsement.

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June 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix
Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

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.

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

In Yemen, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 10,045 migrants arriving by boat during June 2019. 5,219 households are estimated to have been displaced in June 2019.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Libya, Yemen, Sudan

53 Flow Monitoring Points

Iraq
As of Round 109 – April 2019

1,607,148 Internally Displaced

4,305,138 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya
As of Round 25 – May 2019

268,629 Internally Displaced

444,760 Returnees (IDPs)

Sudan
As of June 2019

2,082,116 Internally Displaced
Individuals registered in May 2019

7,872 Internally Displaced

39,718 Returnees

Yemen
As of Round 37 – March 2019

3,647,250 Internally Displaced

1,280,562 Returnees

JUNE 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
East & the Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
June 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks
Burundi   8 FMPs
Djibouti   7 FMPs
Ethiopia   5 FMPs
Somalia   7 FMPs
South Sudan   29 FMPs
Uganda   21 FMPs

A network of 77 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries, including 15 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan.

The flow monitoring registry (FMR) continued at eight points in **Burundi** and at seven operational points in **Djibouti**. In **Ethiopia**, FMR and survey data collection continued at five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points. **Somalia** also continued to conduct flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities continued at fourteen FMPs in Aweil, Jur River, Malakal, Melut, Panyikang and Raja. Flow monitoring activities which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations were conducted at an additional fifteen FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at entry and exit points to track movements in and out of eight Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective centres in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** continued through twenty-one FMPs, six of which are located along the border with South Sudan and are operated in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. The other fifteen active FMPs, including seven new FMPs established in June, are located along the border with the DRC.

Regionally, **306,935** movements were tracked during June 2019. This represents a ten per cent increase compared to the 277,874 movements tracked in May 2019. These movements include migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), as well as shorter-term incident-based movements tracked in other East African countries (Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda).

Approximately a fifth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (**21%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (76%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (20%). This is comparable to what was observed in May 2019 (74% and 22% respectively).

Of the total movements, **79 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (59%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (21%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (12%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (38%), with the second largest population group being Ugandan nationals (22%).

In the **HoA region**, 44 per cent of individuals reported their intention to

travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is almost equal to the 46 per cent reported in May 2019. Additionally, 17 per cent reported to be travelling to Yemen, though these individuals are most likely also travelling to KSA. Sixteen per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Somalia (slightly lower than the 20% reported in May). A further 14 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Ethiopia and another four per cent to Djibouti. Most of these are also likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA - and most, if not all the movement towards KSA, is for economic reasons.

In **Burundi** in June 2019, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **51,705** movements were observed at the eight FMPs. This represents a 15 per cent increase when compared to the 45,148 movements tracked in May.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (84%) and the remaining were Tanzanian (16%). The number of incoming movements was equal to the number of outgoing movements (50% each). All the migration observed was between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (42%), and 29 per cent were children. Three per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and nine per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

Fifty-six per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in short-term travel for work. Thirty-one per cent intended to return within a day, while less than one per cent intended to travel for more than six months. Forty-seven percent of all outgoing migrants were moving for economic related reasons with intention of returning on the same day, with overall economic movement for outgoing population being 60 per cent. In contrast, only 14 per cent of the incoming movements were economic in nature, with the respondents intending to return on the same day, and overall, 52 per cent of the movements were economic. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movements were reportedly return to habitual residence (10%), followed by seasonal in

nature (9%) and family-related travel (8%). Six per cent of movements were to buy goods for personal consumption, four per cent were for tourism and another four per cent was for access to facilities, while the remaining were travelling for various other reasons, including two per cent to receive health care.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (56%), or by foot (35%), with the remaining nine per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (6%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **25,078** movements were observed at seven FMPs. This represents a three per cent increase in comparison to May 2019 when 24,251 movements were observed. This increase can be partially attributed to the restructuring of FMPs, which was carried out after an evaluation of migratory routes in the previous month and resulted in the inclusion of more points within the analysis.

All the migration movements tracked through Djibouti during June 2019 consisted of Ethiopian nationals (100%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous months.

Nearly all movements had originated from Ethiopia (99%), with the remaining having departed from Saudi Arabia and Djibouti. Most individuals (90%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly less than the 93 per cent reported in May 2019. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (71%), and almost 10 per cent were children, this is comparable to the eight per cent reported in May 2019. Economic migration, for more than six months, was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for about 94% of movements tracked). About six per cent cited forced movement due to conflict as their motivation for migration. This is a slight change from May 2019, when 99 per cent of movements were due to economic opportunities, less than one per cent was forced movement and the remaining (0.1%) was for seasonal reasons. Most migration occurred on foot (78%), by bus (14%) or by truck (5%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **12,376** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a seven per cent increase from the 11,520 movements observed in May 2019.

Most of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (85%), four per cent were Somali, four per cent were Djiboutian and four per cent were Sudanese. Other

nationalities constituted the remaining four per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (71%), with the remaining 29 per cent of movements were reportedly incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (68%) which is slightly lower than the 72 per cent observed in May 2019. Twenty-one per cent were from Djibouti – this is slightly higher than the 14 per cent reported in May 2019. Five per cent were from Eritrea, two per cent from KSA and another two per cent from Yemen. The remaining two per cent was from other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the KSA (57%). Eleven per cent were heading towards Djibouti, ten per cent towards Sudan, nine per cent towards Yemen and three per cent towards Germany, with the remaining ten per cent heading to various other countries.

Many of the migrants tracked were adult men (58%) and thirteen per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, seven per cent were unaccompanied children and three per cent were children under the age of five. Two per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (82%), followed by short term local movements (8%) and tourism (4%). Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (76%). Nine per cent travelled in taxis or cars, eight per cent travelled on foot, while six per cent travelled on trains, with the remaining one per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **25,582** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents an increase of seven per cent in comparison with May 2019 when 24,018 movements were observed. Two FMPs (Bossaso and Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while five FMPs (Buuhoodle Cabudwaaq, Dhobley Harirad and Lowyacado) saw a decrease in movements.

Unlike the previous month, when incoming and outgoing flows were at equal levels (both at 50%), this month saw much of outgoing flows (61%) against (39%) incoming flows. Like for previous months, Buuhoodle FMP recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for June 2019 (34% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso FMP continued to record the

highest number of outgoing flows (62% of all outgoing flows). The identified migrants were mostly of Somali (48%), Ethiopian (47%), and Djiboutian (5%) origin.

Most migrants intended to travel to Somalia (69%), this is much higher than the 50 per cent reported in the previous month. Seventeen per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 38 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 24% reported in May). Four per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst two per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Like the trends seen in previous months, there was a marginal majority of adult males observed in June 2019 (46%), whilst 27 per cent were adult females. Twenty-seven per cent of the migrating population were children and seven per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted two per cent of the total migrating population. Many observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (29%) and conflict-driven migration (27%). The rest were taking part in economic migration (13%) and natural disaster-driven migration (8%) and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

South Sudan continued to measure mixed migration flows at fourteen FMPs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional fifteen FMPs along the border with the DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of June 2019, a total of 17,176 movements were observed across FMPs. This is an increase of 14 per cent as compared to what was observed in May. This slight increase is mostly due to continued improved FMP coverage.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (79%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (21%). Most migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (85%) or towards Sudan (15%), with less than one per cent travelling to other countries. In general, 64 per cent of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan - this is likely to be internal movement.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (96%), almost four per cent were Sudanese nationals and the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region. Motivation for migration was primarily for individuals to return to their habitual residence (29%) after voluntary travel (26%) or after forced

displacement (3%) or to visit family (19%), followed by economic reasons (13%). About eight per cent of individuals reported migrating because of food insecurity, six per cent of movements were motivated by access to better healthcare (6%), while another six per cent were re-joining family at location different to their habitual residence. Just over ten per cent of movements were induced either by conflict or natural disasters.

The distribution of observed movements was almost equal with 51 per cent females and 49 per cent males. This is slightly different than May (with 56% and 44%, respectively). Thirty-eight per cent were children, which is comparable to the 39 per cent reported in the previous month.

In June, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities. A total of 17,815 people were surveyed through fifteen FMPs in Ezo, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Tambura, Yambio and Yei counties. This figure represents a decrease of approximately twenty-one per cent compared to May.

Of those surveyed, 34 per cent were adult females, 43 per cent were adult males, and 23 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (92%). Forty-eight per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 34 per cent from South Sudan, 16 per cent from Uganda and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (81%) or the DRC (10%).

Fifty-one per cent of arrivals from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp, 17 per cent of arrivals from DRC reported coming from a refugee camp.

The data shows significant movement between Central Equatoria in South, 29 per cent of individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited economic reasons as their reason for entry, followed by healthcare (23%) and return to their habitual residence (14%) after voluntary travel (7%) and forced displacement (7%).

Flow monitoring continued in Uganda during the month of June 2019 at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan. 29,118 movements were observed which represents a decrease of 14 per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, 145,900 observations were made at fifteen FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 18 per cent

compared to May 2019. Seven new FMPs were established in Uganda during June to monitor movements to and from DRC. This brings the total to 175,018 observations which is an overall 11 per cent increase compared to May 2019.

Forty-nine per cent of the movements were from the DRC, 42 per cent were from Uganda, while eight per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (58%) and the DRC (33%), while eight per cent were travelling to South Sudan and one per cent to other countries. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (53%), followed by Ugandans (30%), and South Sudanese nationals (15%). Less than one per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 56 per cent of the total population were female and 44 per cent were male. Thirty per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 15,760 unaccompanied migrant children (9% of all movements) and 8,238 children aged under five years old (5% of all movements). This is a substantial increase when compared to the previous month.

During June 2019, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were longer term economic movements/business trips (34%). Twenty-three per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence) and 11 per cent of movements were for the purchase of personal goods. Ten percent of movements were family related short term movements, six per cent were for access to services, three per cent were for seasonal movements and another three per cent were for family reunification (to areas different than habitual residence).

🌐 migration.iom.int

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 44 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 43 – June 2019
113,067 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard for Natural Disasters (Oct 2018-Jun 2019), Flow Monitoring Dashboard (May 2019), Displacement Dashboard June 2019.

🌐 displacement.iom.int/burundi

In June 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 113,067 IDPs (25,317 households). This represents an approximate two per cent decrease when compared to May 2019. Seventy-seven per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 23 per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. Of those currently displaced, the majority (50%) lived with host families and 27 per cent lived in rented houses. Seventeen per cent lived in straw houses, four per cent lived in empty houses and two per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs originate from the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie (22%) and Kirundo (15%).

Between October 2018 and June 2019, DTM Emergency Tracking teams reported 109 natural disasters in Burundi. The waves of displacement were largely caused by torrential rains and strong winds, with 20,139 affected by the effects of natural disasters, 10,716 displaced individuals and 3,919 destroyed houses in the reporting period. The most impacted provinces were in the western and southern parts of Burundi, such as Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza and Cibitoke.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 –April 2019
2,194,946 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 Round 16 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in April, reported that 2,194,946 people (406,073 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (49%) and Oromia (39%) regions.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (Planned for July 2019)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG
2.6 million Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring, Mobility Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

Published Information Products
Movement Trend Tracking Report and online dashboards (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Dashboard (June 2019)

🌐 displacement.iom.int/somalia

The CCCM Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) exercises in two IDP camps in Dollow, at two main checkpoints in Kismayo and at four main checkpoints in and out the town of Baidoa.

Baidoa: In June 2019, a total of 2,193 entries were recorded against 79 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals include: insecurity (36%), seeking better services (20%), and shortage of food (20%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (29%), to join the rest of their family (25%) or to seek better healthcare services (22%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (34%), Qansax Dheere (18%), and Buur Hakaba (12%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Baidoa (65%) and Buur Hakaba (13%), but also to Kenya (22%).

Dollow: In June 2019, a total of 126 entries were recorded. Reasons for displacement

of new arrivals included: insecurity (52%), shortage of food (20%) and seeking livelihood opportunities (14%). The new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (62%), Belet Xaawo district (13%) and Qansax Dheere district (10%). No exits were recorded during the month of June.

Kismayo: In June 2019, a total of 858 entries were recorded against 43 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (51%), shortage of food (35%), and uncomfortable living conditions (5%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (74%), to seek better healthcare services (14%) or to join the rest of their family (12%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Ja-maame (48%), Badhaadhe (19%), and Jilib (12%). The majority of those exiting intended to go to the districts of Kismayo (44%), Badhaadhe (28%), Jamaame (14%) and Jilib (14%).

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 MT (March 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 5 March 2019
1,420,189 Internally Displaced
1,183,683 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Flow Monitoring, Survey, Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
78 counties, 10 states

Published Information Products
IOM DTM Mobility Tracking: IDPs And Returnees By Sub-Area; IOM DTM Event Tracking: Tambura (May 2019); IOM DTM Wau PoC And Collective Centres Headcount (May 2019); South Sudan — Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (April 2019); IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — IDPs By County; IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — Baseline Locations Summary; IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — Locations By Type; IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 5 — Returnees By County As Of March 2019

🌐 displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Round 5 of the Mobility Tracking was completed in March 2019, and DTM covered 78 counties (10 states), 444 sub-areas and 1,973 villages, neighbourhoods

and sites. DTM identified 1,420,189 IDPs, and 1,183,683 returnees in these areas.

In May 2019, 411,719 individuals were targeted for fingerprint authentication at 55 different locations. Of those, only 376,345 were authenticated, 32,129 were newly registered and 1,628 were deactivated from the biometric registration database system as they missed three consecutive food distributions. For the month of June, the numbers are slightly different, with 398,325 individuals targeted at 36 locations and only 361,619 authenticated, 24,584 newly registered and 2,292 deactivated from the database system.

In June 2019, DTM identified a total of 32,449 individuals, 17,435 at Wau PoC AA site and 15,014 at five collective centres. Overall, the population in the assessed Wau displacement sites decreased by twelve per cent (4,476 individuals), as opposed to the previous months during which increased displacement was spurred by the clashes between pastoralists and farmers near Jur River.

DTM South Sudan conducted 6,098 interviews at eight PoC sites and collective centres in Malakal, Bentiu and Wau representing a two per cent decrease since May 2019. Travelling households included a total of 15,897 individuals of whom some were interviewed more than once during the reporting period.

Same-day movement (not overnight) of residents accounted for 71 per cent of tracked individuals. Short to long term travel in and out of the sites represented a quarter of interviewed individuals (24%). More new entries were observed than intended permanent exits (3% vs 1% respectively). Most new entries were recorded at the largest site, namely Bentiu PoC of which 64 per cent originated in Sudan as illustrated by the Event Tracking report covering Sudan arrivals between April and June 2019.

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Displacement Tracking Matrix
East and Horn of Africa (EHoA)
MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

June 2019

DTM | IOM·OIM | Regional Data Hub | RDH

Country	Displacement*		Round/Date
	IDPs	Returnees	
Burundi	113,067	N/A	43 (June 2019)
Ethiopia	3,043,695[1]	N/A	16 (April 2019)
Somalia	1,770,580	N/A	6 (Nov 2017)
South Sudan	1,420,189	1,183,683	5 (March 2019)
Total	6,347,531	1,183,683	N/A

*Figures indicated represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored by IOM during the last round of DTM assessment of each country. These figures do not necessarily represent the total number of displaced population countrywide.

[1] Includes 690,344 IDPs identified in Gedeo & West Guji Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) Round 6 (March 2019) and 158,385 in East and West Wollega - RRA Round 2 (April 2019)

Flow Monitoring Network

Country	FMPs	Movements
Burundi	8	51,705
Djibouti	7	25,078
Ethiopia	5	12,376
Somalia	7	25,582
South Sudan	29[1]	34,991
Uganda	21	6,098[3]
Total	77	175,018
		324,750

[1] Includes 15 EVD points—17,815 movements
[3] Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) Points —not mapped
[4] Movements in and out of POC sites and collective centers–not part of total movements tracked

77 Flow monitoring points

324,750 Total number of movements