DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
April 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

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

26 FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. Two (2) new FMPs were set up during this reporting period in Burkina Faso (Yendere) and (Faramana). Two (2) FMPs in Guinea (Balandougoubx and Niataninax) were closed during the reporting period, due to a low volume of travellers identified during that time.

In Niger, an increase of 20% in the number of migrants at two FMPs was observed during the reporting period, mainly due to a spike in the number of people observed at Séguédine FMP heading towards Libya. The main observed nationalities of the travellers were Nigeriens (86%), Nigeriens and Malians.

In Senegal, the daily average of individuals observed in February decreased by 6% in comparison to the daily average recorded in January.

In Mali, the daily average of individual travellers observed at FMPs during this period increased by 8% from the previous month. The total number of individuals observed at all ten Flow Monitoring points was 7,374 individuals (3,605 incoming and 3,769 outgoing migrants).

In Guinea, migrants were observed at three FMPs: Kouremalé, Boundoufourdou and Nafadji. The average number of individuals observed in Kouremalé decreased by 2% in comparison to the previous month. In Boundoufourdou, the average number of observed individuals increased by 13% from the previous month. In Nafadji, the number of observed individuals increased by 6% in comparison to February.

🌐 flow.iom.int

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (May - June)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 12 – December 2017

241,030	Internally Displaced
58,960	Returnees (former IDPs)
10,770	Returnees (from abroad)
31,656	Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
747 locations in Far North Region

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 14 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment. The data collection phase of Round 13 has been completed. The data is currently in the analysis phase, and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

The previous round of assessments (Round 12) was concluded on 8 December 2017 and identified 342,416 individuals (241,030 IDPs, 31,656 out of camp refugees and 69,730 returnees) individuals residing in 747 displacement sites in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

These figures represented an increase, as compared to Round 11 (October 2018), of 22% of all three displaced populations (up from 335,016), including an increase in the number of out of camp refugees (up by 7%, from 29,337) and of returnees (by 9%, up from 63,692), although a decrease in the number of IDPs (of 0.3%, down from 241,987) was witnessed.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May – June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – April 2018
303,389 Internally Displaced
117,229 Returnees (former IDPs)
56,594 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Six préfectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bamoran, Mbomou, Ouaka, and Bangui)

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment. Round 3 data collection took place between 24 March and 6 April 2018. DTM conducted assessments in 367 villages and 28 sites in six prefectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-

Bamoran, Bangui, Mbomou, Ouaka). A total of 303,389 IDPs, 117,229 returnees (former IDPs) and 56,594 returnees from abroad were identified during this round. The Préfecture with the largest population of IDPs and returnees is Bangui, with 103,785 IDPs, 50,910 returnees (former IDPs) and 41,150 returnees from abroad. The majority reside in the 3rd arrondissement. 52% of the identified IDP population in the 3rd arrondissement come from the Prefecture of Ombella Mpoko, and 36% from Bangui.

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – April 2018
144,166 Internally Displaced
37,901 Returnees (from abroad)
2,716 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
201 sites in Lac Region

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/chad

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region, precisely in the Departments of Fouli, Kaya and Mamdi. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities. No mobile population was identified in the fourth Department of the region, namely Wayi.

An increase in all three population groups was observed between Rounds 2 and 3 (the number of IDPs rose by 16%, up from 144,166, while the number of returnees increased by 60%, from 15,131, and that of TCNs by 75%, up from 680), partially explained by the expansion of DTM coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites.
The largest number of IDPs resided in Fouli (72,662 individuals, or 50%), while the largest number of returnees was in Mamdi (21,242 individuals, or 56%), and the largest number of TCNs was also in Mamdi (1,478 individuals, or 54%).

In terms of housing, most displaced households identified resided in makeshift shelters made out of straw or metal sheets (89%), dwellings built with solid walls (7%), tarpaulin (3%), and no shelter (1%).

Finally, the majority of IDPs have been displaced since before 2016: 77% of the entire IDP population was displaced in 2014 (20%) and 2015 (57%). The remaining persons were displaced in 2016 (14%) and 2017 (9%).

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Mali

Current Implementation Round
Round 20 (Feb – May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of update to Round 19 – April 2018
51,795 Internally Displaced
589,612 Returnees (former IDPs)
63,107 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Return Intention Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/mali

As reported in a Situation Report published in April 2018, following the deterioration of the security situation in Mopti in March, an assessment identified 1,484 newly displaced individuals (274 households) in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, and Koulikoro. They had been displaced between 1 April and 6 May, according to the latest situation report. As a result of this, the number of IDPs identified in the country increased from 47,706 to 51,795 individuals.

Between October 2017 and January 2018, DTM rolled out Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments, identifying 47,706 IDPs (including 17,698 new IDPs in the Ménaka, Gao and Timbuktu regions following renewed violence), as well as 589,612 returnees, including 10,571 former IDPs who returned to their area of origin. The following regions hosted the highest numbers of

IDPs as of January 2018: Timbuktu (19,529 IDPs), Gao (7,978), Menaka (7,291) and Segou (6,723).

Between Rounds 18 (October 2017) and 19 (January 2018), an increase of 14% in the number of IDPs (up from 40,743) and an increase of 2% in the number of returnees (up from 577,438) was observed.

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 23 (April - May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 22 – April 2018
1,881,198 Internally Displaced
1,441,099 Returnees (former IDPs)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report

🌐 displacement.iom.int/nigeria

DTM Nigeria is currently rolling out Round 23 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments. The assessments are expected to be completed in May 2018 and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

Data collection for Round 22 took place from 18 March to 18 April in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the six states most affected by displacement: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round 22 identified 1,881,198 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a six per cent increase (or 98,708 people) in comparison to 1,782,490 individuals identified in Round 21 (published in February 2018). Insurgency continues

to be the main reason for displacement (94%), followed by community clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of IDPs.

In addition, the number of returnees continued to increase during the DTM Round 22 assessment: a total of 1,441,099 returnees were recorded, an increase of four per cent (54,870 persons) in comparison with the number recorded in the Round 21 (February 2018) DTM assessment.

The overwhelming majority of returns occurred within the Nigerian territory (1,326,502 former IDPs or 92% of all returns). Remaining 8% returned from Niger (4%), Cameroon (3%), and Chad (1%).

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded, between 27 March and 2 May, a total of 25,355 arrivals, 3,291 departures and 125 transit movements at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States. The main triggers of movements were poor living conditions, voluntary relocation, improved security, and ongoing conflict.

DTM Nigeria also conducted biometric registration in the reporting period. Between 22 February and 22 April, 5,000 new arrivals in Pulka/Bokko ard of Gwoza LGA were registered biometrically, bringing the total number of displaced persons and returnees in Pulka to 45,861 individuals (10,297 households)

Finally, in a Flash Report, DTM reported that about 3,000 IDPs of Bama origin at Dalori I and II Camps in Maiduguri were relocated to Bama Town by the Government of Nigeria on 2 April following the re-opening of the Maiduguri-Bama-Banki road after a four-year closure. A larger number of returns are expected in the coming days/weeks.

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MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Yemen

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
April 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Libya   162 FMPs
Yemen   5 FMPs

167 FMPs are currently active in 2 countries in the region.

In Yemen, DTM has completed its Flow Monitoring exercise and is currently analysing the data, which will be disseminated shortly.

In Libya, DTM identified 662,248 migrants stemming from 38 different countries, 65% of which were from Sub-Saharan Africa (28% from North Africa). The most common nationality of migrants was Egyptian (17%), Nigerien (16%) and from Chad (12%). 10% of the migrants were minors, and 91% were male. The migrants were mainly identified in Tripoli (22%), and Misrata (14%) and Al Jabal Al Garbi (10%). 64% of migrants lived in self-paid rented accommodation, while about 15% had their rent paid by an employer.

Through IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route.
Between 1 and 30 April 2018, 1,485 individuals were returned by the coast guard and 11 bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 4,964, while 370 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 94 (April 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 94 – April 2018
2,106,174 Internally Displaced
3,710,688 Returnees

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage
103 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, West Anbar Crisis Displacement Overview Dashboard, Disputed Areas Crisis Return Movements Overview Dashboards

displacement.iom.int/iraq

As of 30 April 2018, following completion of Round 94 Baseline assessments activities, the DTM has identified 2,106,174 internally displaced persons (351,029 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 103 districts and 3,423 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 3,710,688 returnees (618,448 families) across 1,393 locations.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 4 % (-99,078 individuals). Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates.

The returnee population increased by 2% (75,090 individuals) during the month of April, reflecting a continuous trend of increasing return movements. Anbar and Ninewa governorates show the highest numbers of return.

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (Mar – Apr 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 19 – March/ April 2018
179,400 Internally Displaced
372,022 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Migrant Report, Migrant Profiles, Event Tracking Report, Flash Updates, Tawergha Return Weekly Update, Maritime Incident Update

displacement.iom.int/libya

DTM Libya has completed Round 19 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment covering the period of March and April 2018, identifying 179,400 IDPs (71% of which live in self-paid rented accommodation) and 372,022 returnees (92% of which returned to their previous homes) in 657 out of 667 muhallas and all 100 baladiyas.

The top Baladiyas of return were identified as Benghazi, Al Maya and Msallata. Benghazi baladiya witnessed the return of 2,500 individuals. Fear from conflict and armed groups continued to be the predominant displacement driver for IDPs and return driver for Returnees.
The Tawerghan community remains displaced in two camps, Hrawa and Qrart Alkataf.

DTM also published the Detention Center Profiles based on data gathered through DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking assessments. Covering 9 different centers, the report provides demographic breakdown of the migration population, nationalities and access to services.

Under the Event tracking tool, on the 9th April, 2,000 migrants, predominantly Algerian, were reported in Daraj Baladiya; and on the same date clashes started in Tarhuna, muhalla Targhlat, forcing the displacement of families to Tripoli.

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Sudan

Reporting Period
April 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2018
2,085,820 Internally Displaced

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of April 2018 since the beginning of 2018
1,695 Internally Displaced
5,584 Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities of four population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, returning refugees, returning migrants, and refugees.

Implementation Component
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage
2 States

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Factsheet, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

⊕ displacement.iom.int/sudan

Since July 2017, IOM in Sudan has monitored returns of Sudanese migrants from the KSA. The returns are monitored at the entry points of Khartoum International Airport (KRT) in Khartoum, and at Sawakin in the Red Sea state. IOM DTM teams jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) are registering the Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 13,786 Sudanese migrants re-turning from the KSA have been registered, out of which 13,237 were registered at the Khartoum International Airport, and 549 at Sawakin. 74 per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 26 per cent were females.

DTM Sudan carried out a site assessment in 56 villages in Reif Ashargi, South Kordofan, which involves a multi-sectorial questionnaire and is expected to be released soon. An ongoing durable solution study on returnees is being completed in North Darfur, Al Fasher.

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Yemen

Reporting Period
April 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2018
592,434 Internally Displaced
639,012 Returnees

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
12 southern governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Governorate Profile

⊕ displacement.iom.int/yemen

The first three months of 2018 repeatedly saw incidents affecting the areas of Aden, Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a Capital City), Al Hudaydah, Dhamar, Hajjah, Sana'a, Shabwah and Taizz, which led to the displacement of 95,310 new people.

As of the beginning of April 2018, IOM DTM has identified 592,434 people still living in displacement due to the conflict. IDPs in Yemen originate mainly from Taizz, Amanat Al Asimah and Al Jawf governorates, and are fleeing to Taizz, Ibb and Lahj, or the 3 governorates hosting 72 per cent of the total IDP. Following

the stabilization of small areas that are identified as pockets of stability, IOM teams accounted for 639,012 returns in 2018, mainly in the governorates of Aden, Lahj, Shabwah and Taizz.

EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
April 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Djibouti   13 FMPs
Somalia   12 FMPs
South Sudan 11 FMPs
Ethiopia   8 FMPs

44 FMPs are currently operational in the four countries. In Somalia, flow monitoring is currently ongoing at 12 locations. In Djibouti, following the closure of one FMP, an additional FMP is expected to be set up in Ali Sabieh region to capture flows of migrants that may travel through the country from Somalia and Ethiopia. In addition, flows were also captured through Galafi which had been previously closed due to inactivity, but has now been reopened as migrant flows have increased through the area. In Ethiopia, 8 FMPs were active as of April 2018, and an additional two are expected to be set up in the following months, for a total of ten FMPs. In addition, there are assessments ongoing in order to establish an FMP in Gambella to monitor flows to and from South Sudan. South Sudan saw a decrease in activity as several FMPs were temporarily shut in the Juba region due to various operational issues, hence only 11 FMPs were operational in the month of April.

In Djibouti, during the reporting period, 23,142 individuals were identified at the 14 FMPs, which is a slight decrease from 27,365 in the previous month. Of the total migrants, 98% were Ethiopian nationals. The vast majority of migrants (87%) were headed for Saudi Arabia. The majority were adult males (70%), while 12% of migrants were children. The overwhelming majority (94%) was migrating for mainly economic reasons, and the majority travelled on foot.

In Somalia, during the reporting period, 30,198 migrants were observed at 12 FMPs, which is a slight decrease from 33,525 reported in March . The majority of migrants observed were Somali (71%), although a significant share were Ethiopian (23%). The majority of the migrants were traveling from Ethiopia (39%), and Somalia (35%). The intended destinations were Somalia (65%), Kenya and Yemen (11% respectively). Around 41% % of individuals observed were children (9%

were under 5 years old, and 1.2% were unaccompanied children) while 5% were pregnant/lactating females, and 6.5% were elderly. The largest share of observed migrants was undertaking seasonal migration, followed by short-term local movement. Economic migration ranked third overall, and the majority were traveling on road vehicles like bus/truck/cars (80%).

To enhance flow monitoring operations and enable regional analysis, DTM South Sudan has been working in close contact with neighbouring countries and DTM regional representation in Nairobi to undertake amendments to tools and methodologies. In April 2018, the team completed the setup of four new FMPs in Uganda near the border with South Sudan to measure migration flows generally and capture movements of those fleeing to or returning from Ugandan refugee camps.

Security and access related challenges led to inconsistent data collection for certain FMPs, hence only 11 FMPs were operational in April, and 4,194 migrants were identified at these points in South Sudan, which is a significant decrease from 14,262 migrants tracked in the previous month. Of those migrants tracked, 35% were traveling into South Sudan, and 24% were traveling to Sudan, while the majority were originating from South Sudan (54%). 58% of observed migrants were women, while 42% were men. 55% were under 18 years old, including 17% under 5 years old, while 4% were over the age of 60. Most of the migrants tracked were traveling to re-join their families (31%) or in search for a better standard of life (19%), 17% were migrating to access better services (including health and education), and 16% were traveling due to food insecurity, and 7% for security reasons 37% travelled mainly on buses, while 34% travelled mainly on foot.

In Ethiopia, during the reporting period, 29,755 migrants were identified at 8 FMPs – this is an increase from 12,710 migrants tracked in March through 3 FMPs. The numbers are expected to keep increasing as the FM methodology is harmonized across all 8 active FMPs. Of the total migrants, 81% were Ethiopian nationals, while 7% were Somali and 6% Djiboutian respectively-3% Sudanese were also tracked. Majority of migrants reportedly were entering Ethiopia (43%) and 18% were headed to Sudan, around 18% reported about their intentions of migrating to Djibouti, Yemen or KSA, while

the remaining 21% were mostly intending to travel to other countries in Africa, with only 0.3% reporting their intentions of heading towards Europe. Majority of the migrants were adult males (54%) while 11% were children, A total of 2.5% of children were under the age of 5, and 0.2% were unaccompanied. 3.5% of the migrants were elderly, while 3% were pregnant/lactating women. Most migrants reported economic reasons as their main reason for migrating, followed by short term local movement, and most were traveling on buses (67%) or other land vehicles like cars or trucks (13% and 11% respectively).

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – April 2018
169,374 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In April 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 169,374 IDPs comprised in 37,791 households. 71% of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 29% were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, majority have been displaced for over 2 years (44%) and 28% have been displaced for over a year. The majority of displaced households (53%) lived with host families, 25% live in rented houses, 13% in straw houses, 7% in unoccupied houses and 2% in camps or collective sites).

DTM also conducted emergency tracking, which allowed to identify 28,119 individuals affected by sudden events in April 2018, of which 9,600 displaced, including 9,134 displaced by torrential

rains, 320 by strong winds, and 146 by landslides.

At the end of March 2018, more than 5,000 internally displaced persons in four IDP camps in the Bujumbura Rural and Rumonge provinces have been provided with long-term shelter with the closure of the camps. They have been supported by IOM in various forms including through the construction of semi-permanent shelters and the provision of rental support.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 11 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 10 – March-April 2018
1,561,854 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
916 sites in 9 regions

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

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia conducted baseline mobility tracking assessments between 5 March- 5 April 2018 in 950 sites, identifying 1,561,854 IDPs, of which 1,073,764 (69%) were displaced as a result of conflict and 488,090 (31%) displaced by climate-induced factors. 51% of IDPs were female, while 49% were male; 60% of IDPs were under 18 years old. Majority of the IDPs had been displaced in 2017.

Through its Event Tracking activities, DTM Ethiopia also observed thirty-five displacement incidents in April 2018, which resulted in the displacement of 170,760 individuals, including 97,794 (57%) individuals displaced by seasonal flooding; 65,962 (39%) displaced by conflict; 5,300 displaced by social tension (3%); 1,662 displaced by flash floods (1%); and 332 (0.2%) displaced by fire. 23 of the 35 incidents occurred in the Somali region.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6-November 2017
1,770,580 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

Published Information Products
Movement Trend Tracking Report (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard

displacement.iom.int/somalia

DTM Round 6 was implemented between September and November 2017 and corresponding dashboards published consequently. The exercise assessed and verified the presence of 1,770,580 IDPs in the country. Round 7 data collection is planned to be implemented in the next months, and the results will be published accordingly.

According to data from the UNHCR-led Protection & Return Monitoring Network Somalia, total estimated number of IDPs in Somalia is over 2.1 million countrywide.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in two IDP camps in Dolow, at checkpoints in Kismayo, and at three checkpoint in the town of Baidoa.

In Dolow, between 6 April- 3 May, 33 entries and 26 exits were recorded. These represent below-average numbers of movements in and out of Dolow IDP sites ever since the Gu raining season started in March 2018. A vast majority of the arrivals (84%) cited lack of food as the reason for displacement to Dolow, while the rest said they were joining family. 40% of households leaving Dolow cited lack of food as the reason for leaving, while 30% said they were leaving to manage their farms and 20% indicated the wish to rejoin family members.

In Kismayo, between 6 April – 3 May, 921 entries and 171 exits were recorded. This represents the lowest numbers of entries and exits ever recorded since MTT activities began, a fact attributed to the start of the *Gu* rainy season. The reasons for

coming to Kismayo were fairly distributed between lack of food (33%), insecurity (25%), health (22%), and education (10%). The main reason for return cited by those leaving Kismayo was preparation, cultivation and management of farms because of the rainy season.

In Baidoa, between 6 April – 3 May, 253 arrivals and 1,025 exits were recorded. The number of exits increased for six weeks in a row and is the highest number ever recorded. Indeed, the rainy season has prompted large numbers of IDPs to exit the displacement sites to cultivate their farms. In contrast, the number of entries was low, which can be explained by the onset of the *Gu* rainy season. All of the people entering the IDP sites said they had been displaced by inter-clan clashes and insecurity.

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 MT (Mar – Apr 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1, February 2018
575,340 Internally Displaced
230,972 Returnees (Former IDPs)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
47 counties, 9 States

Published Information Products
Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Mobility Tracking Report and dataset

 displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

DTM South Sudan completed Mobility Tracking Round 2 data collection during the course of the month. Coverage expanded to 47 counties compared to 23 covered in the first round, including previously unassessed areas in Western Equatoria and Jonglei. The DTM team is currently collating, validating and analysing data. Results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

Round 1 of assessments was concluded in February 2018 and identified 575,340 IDPs and 230,972 Returnees (former IDPs) across 93 payams in 23 counties within 6 states.

Registration maintenance activities were conducted at Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites such as the replacement of lost cards and addressing special needs case. DTM further facilitated decongestion efforts of the Malakal PoC site by identifying 1,762 individuals who were relocated to a temporary transit site.

During the reporting period, DTM South Sudan published biometric registration reports on activities conducted during the previous months. In Bor town, DTM biometrically registered a total of 20,891 individuals (4,490 households) between 27 February and 14 March 2018. Of these, 58% were females, and 42% were males, while 58% of the registered were children under the age of 18. In the Greater Mayom area, DTM conducted a biometric registration exercise, processing a total of 137,538 individuals corresponding to 47,707 households. Among the registered population, 13,968 were IDPs (10.2%) and 12,088 returnees (8.8%), while the remaining was the host population (111,482 individuals). Nearly two thirds (64%) of the registered population were found to be under 18 years of age. Fifty-eight per cent of registered beneficiaries are female and the most common vulnerabilities recorded included breastfeeding and pregnant women (9,556 and 1,501 cases respectively).

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