



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
May 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 and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. No FMPs were activated or de-activated during this period.

In **Mali**, flows observed in May 2018 increased by 12% in comparison to the previous month, reaching 286 individuals observed per day on average across 10 FMPs. The total number of individuals observed at all ten Flow Monitoring points was 8,862 individuals (4,697 incoming and 4,165 outgoing migrants). Travellers observed mainly departed locations within Mali (55%) and Guinea-Conakry (15%). Travelers were mainly travelling to destinations within Mali (53%), although a notable share were also headed towards Mauritania (18% or 1,595 individuals) – a 2% decrease from the previous month, Algeria (14% or 1,240 individuals) – a 2% increase from the previous month – and Niger (6%). Travel to Mauritania was mainly observed

at Gogui FMP, located at the border between the two countries, while Severe, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) on the other hand were mainly capturing information on flows towards Algeria or within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, Sokoto FMP captures flows going between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split nearly evenly between those departing Nigeria and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. In May 2018, the number of observed travellers decreased by 5% from the previous month. Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers Cameroon. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano remained at 1,037 travelers per day, with no change noted from the previous month. Observed flows were mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

Flows observed in **Senegal** (at Tambacounda) during May 2018 decreased only slightly from the previous month; 390 travelers per day were observed on average over the course of the month, a decrease of 1% from the average number observed in April. The majority of travellers (88%) had departed from Senegal; nearly half of all travellers were traveling towards Mali (49%) while another 49% were travelling internally within Senegal. The remaining 2% of travellers were traveling towards the Gambia.

In **Niger**, a daily average of 576 individuals was observed across the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in May 2018 - an

increase of 40% since the number observed in April. This was mainly due to a large increase of travellers observed in Arlit (Nigeriens and third country nationals) who had arrived in Niger after having been repatriated from Algeria on May 2, 6, 10 and 12. As a result, there were more inflows into Niger observed during this month than outflows.

The main locations of departure for all travellers during the month were locations within Niger (74%), Libya (19%) and Algeria (7%), and were mainly travelling towards locations within Niger (77%).

While Libya remains the main country of intended destination for cross-border travellers in Niger, this proportion is on the decline from previous months (13% of all flows were travelling towards Libya in May, a decrease of 5% from April). Further, there were no observed flows travelling in the direction of Algeria during this month, a decrease from April when 5% of observed flows were travelling in this direction. Data on outflows to Algeria will be monitored in June to determine whether this reduction was a temporary change or a longer-term trend.

During the reporting period, IOM Niger also published a Migrant Profile report, analysing the results of interviews conducted with 9,099 migrants interviewed in Agadez, Arlit, Dirkou and Niamey transit centres. More than half of assisted migrants were nationals of Guinea (17%), Senegal (17%), Nigeria (13%) and Mali (8%). The majority of female migrants interviewed were nationals of Nigeria (47%) or Niger (30%). 70% of respondents had resided in Algeria, Libya or Niger between 6 months and one year prior to arriving to the transit centres.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during May 2018. An average of 1,873 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points on a daily basis. This was mainly attributed to Yendéré FMP, activated in in late April 2018, where 1,166 average daily travellers were observed. Travellers observed had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%), and their destinations were either Côte d'Ivoire (47%), Niger (21%) or Mali (15%), and flows were mainly either seasonal (37%) or short-term local movements (33%).

318 individuals per day on average were observed crossing Kalait and Faya Flow Monitoring Points in **Chad** during May 2018. During this month, no data was

available from Zouarké FMP due to poor internet connectivity. Travellers observed were mainly travelling within the country between Abeche, Faya and Kalait; 53% of observed flows were short-term local movements and 32% were long-term economic travels.

flow.iom.int

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (May - June)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 13 – April 2018

238,099 Internally Displaced
83,141 Returnees
31,681 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey;
household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage
759 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 14 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment.

Round 13 of data collection was concluded on 24 April 2018 and identified 352,921 individuals (238,099 IDPs, 31,681 out of camp refugees and 83,141 returnees) residing in 759 displacement locations in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

These figures represented an increase, from Round 12 of 13% of all three displaced populations (up from 342,416), due to an increase of returnees (by 19%, up from 69,730). A decrease of 1% in the number of IDPs was witnessed, down from 241,030 individuals. The number of out-of-camp refugees observed remained unchanged.

The main driver of displacement for IDPs displaced prior to 2014 was climate change. On the other hand, nearly IDPs displaced between 2014 and March 2018 were displaced due to conflict (this driver

accounted for the displacement of between 93% and 99% of IDPs displaced in each year between 2014 and the present).

Most IDPs were living with host families (44%) or in spontaneous sites (23%). 23% were living in private accommodation, either rented accommodation (15%) or their own home (7%). The remaining IDPs were either living in collective shelters (2%) or outdoors (<1%).

During the reporting period, Logone-et-Chari hosted the largest number of IDPs, returnees and out of camp refugees (176,000 individuals), followed by Mayo-Sava (76,015 individuals) and Mayo Tsanaga (76,805 individuals).

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; Rapid Assessment; Flash
Updates

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

Between 18 April and 2 May, IOM carried out evaluations in Paoua city between Round 3 and Round 4 of data collection to track return movements between Paoua Centre and the locations of return. 63 locations of return were identified. During this evaluation, 21,968 returnees (former IDPs) were identified; 99% of

them had returned between mid-April and early May; the remaining 1% had occurred in 2017.

Prior to this, 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 – June 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%).

In May 2018, DTM published a comprehensive mapping of mobility patterns in Chad, mapping out the main migration axes to, from and through Chad, outlining migration trends, and examining migration to and from Chad using information and data available from DTM as well as secondary sources. The main locations of origin for Chadian migrants abroad (in Libya, Niger and Europe) are Batha region and Ndjamena city. Mobility within Chad consists of transhumance activity, migration towards mining regions, and internal displacement movements.

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Mali

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
(As of 31 May)

61,404 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
66,747 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

DTM Mali is currently rolling out Round 21 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

In Round 20, conducted between April and May 2018, DTM identified 51,404 IDPs, 526,505 returnees who were former IDPs and 66,747 returnees from abroad.

As reported in Situation Report #20, following the deterioration of the security situation in Mopti in March, 11,093 individuals (1,584 households) were displaced between 1 April and 31 May, to Ségou, Mopti, Koulikoro and Sikasso.

The number of IDPs has increased by 11,093 individuals (22%) since the previous Round conducted in March 2018. The number of returnees has remained the same at 526,505 individuals, and the number of returnees from abroad has increased by 2,403 individuals (4%)

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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Niger

Implementation Component
IDP return intention surveys

Current Geographical Coverage
Diffa region

<https://displacement.iom.int/niger>

As part of its emergency response to displaced persons in the region of Diffa, IOM Niger conducted a survey targeting displaced persons (DPs) in the Diffa region. The survey focused on the return intentions of the interviewees, their socio-economic situation, and their environmental impact. The survey was conducted from 30 November to 7 December 2017 in three Departments out of the six of the Diffa region: Diffa, Mainé-Soroa and N'guimi. A total of 1,784 households were interviewed in 30 locations. The report was published in May 2018. Results indicate that 82% of displaced persons indicated their intention to remain in their current location; of the 18% who wanted to leave their current place of displacement, 92% wanted to return to their place of origin if conditions allow it.

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 23 (May - June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 22 – April 2018

1,881,198 Internally Displaced
1,334,338 Returnees (former IDPs)
106,761 Returnees from abroad

Implementation Component

Emergency Tracking, Mobility Tracking
(Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Bio-
metric Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

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

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement
Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assess-
ment Dashboard, IDP Population Varia-
tion 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 June 2018 and results will be published and disseminated in early July.

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). The remaining 8% returned from

Niger (4%), Cameroon (3%), and Chad (1%).

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

In Borno State, following heavy storms that caused some damage to some infrastructure and displacement sites, IOM carried out an assessment to determine the level of damage inflicted at IDP sites in Gwoza, Jere and Konduga LGAs. The assessments showed that out of 44 camps assessed, 11 sites sustained severe damages of varying degrees to emergency shelters, latrines and shower points. Lesser impacts of recent storms were observed at 33 IDP sites.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 25,551 arrivals, and 3,798 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3 May and 5 June. The main triggers of movements were poor living conditions, military operations and voluntary relocations.

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Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
May 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya 115 FMPs
Yemen 5 FMPs

120 FMPs are currently active in 2 countries in the region. As part of discussions on methodology changes/discussion, the number of FMPs was reduced to 115 from 162, so as to focus on more strategic points.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercise captured 11,774 migrants arriving by boat during May 2018. 84% of migrants are Ethiopians and 16% Somalis. 92% intended to reach Saudi Arabia and 8% intended to stay in Yemen.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen is tracking returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wadea'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and May 2018, 32,337 individuals have returned to Yemen. During May alone, a total of 7,615 returns were recorded.

IOM identified 690,351 migrants in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in 100 baladiyas, within 550 muhallas and originated from more than 41 countries. Information on current migration flows has been collected through 1,247 assessments.

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerian (17%), Egyptian (17%), Chadian (12%), Sudanese (10%) and Ghanaian (9%). Together, these nationalities accounted for up to 65% of Libya's migrant population. Out of the 645,659 individuals from Africa, 447,086 (69%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 198,573 individuals (31%) from North African countries. Two-thirds of all migrants in Libya were identified in Libya's western mantikas, with the highest concentration found in Tripoli and surrounding areas. 64% of the migrant population was identified in western mantikas, mainly in Tripoli, with 21% in the East. The remaining 5% were identified in the South.

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.

In May 2018, 1,871 individuals were returned by the coast guard and 18 bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 6,835, while 390 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

flow.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 98 (June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 96 – May 2018

2,045,718 Internally Displaced
3,829,758 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 31 May 2018, following completion of Round 96 Baseline assessments activities, the DTM has identified 2,045,718 internally displaced persons (340,953 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 103 districts and 3,377 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 3,829,758 returnees (638,293 families) across 1,393 locations in 35 districts.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 2.8 % (-60,456 individuals). Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. The returnee population increased by 3.2% (119,070 individuals) during the month of May, reflecting a continuous trend of increasing return movements. Anbar and Ninewa governorates witnessed the highest numbers of return.

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 20 (June 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 completed Round 19 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment covering the period of March and April 2018, and, through 1,434 key informant interviews, identified 179,400 IDPs (71% of which lived 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 (47%), Sirt (20% and Ubari (8%). Benghazi baladiya witnessed the return of 2,500 individuals. Fear from conflict and armed groups continued to be the predominant displacement driver for IDPs, inducing the displacement of 65% of IDPs.

The Tawergha community remains displaced in two camps, Hrawa and Qrart Alkataf.

In May 2018, 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, DTM found that on 13 May as a result of armed clashes in Sebha, 80 households (approximately 400 individuals) had been displaced within the city, with a further 60 households (300 individuals) displaced to the Baladiya of Murzuq.

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Sudan

Reporting Period
May 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of May 2018

2,085,820 Internally Displaced

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

14,796 Internally Displaced
108,450 Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities relating to 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 Report, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

displacement.iom.int/sudan

In May 2018, DTM Sudan published a Monthly Report presenting the findings from its tracking and registration activities. Over the course of that month, 80,568 beneficiaries were registered or tracked, 74,260 of which were registered and 6,308 tracked. About 85% (63,441 individuals) of the registered population during the month of May were returnees while the 15% remaining were IDPs (10,819 individuals). The majority of the registered returnees were IDP returnees, while only small percentage were refugee returnees. Since the start of 2018, a total of 166,598 were registered or tracked, 123,246 of which were registered and 44,878 tracked. 42% of the registered population were of school age (aged 5 to 17), followed by individuals aged 18-59 years old (39%) and infants under 5 years old (15%). The majority (55%) were female, and 45% were male. Since January 2018, 7,680 individuals among the registered IDP and returnee population were identified as having special needs, about 83% of which were lactating or pregnant women.

Since July 2017, IOM in Sudan has also 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 Sawakin in the

Red Sea state. IOM DTM teams, jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA), are registering Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In May 2018, 2,943 Sudanese returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 22,724 Sudanese migrants returning from the KSA have been registered, out of which 24,163 were registered at the Khartoum International Airport, and 549 at Sawakin. 70 per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 30 per cent were female.

DTM Sudan carried out a site assessment in 56 villages in Reif Ashargi, South Kordofan, which involves a multi-sectoral questionnaire and the findings of which are 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

Current Implementation Round
Round 31 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2018

612,132 Internally Displaced
642,222 Returnees

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
9 Governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Governorate Profile

displacement.iom.int/yemen

As of May 2018, IOM DTM has identified 606,930 people still displaced due to the conflict and 5,202 people displaced as a result of natural disasters, namely cyclone Mekunu and cyclone Saja. IDPs in Yemen originate mainly from Taizz, Lahj and Al Hudaydah governorates, and are fleeing to Taizz, Aden and Lahj, which together host 80 per cent of IDPs. Following the stabilization of areas identified as pockets of stability, IOM teams accounted for 642,222 returns in May 2018, mainly in the governorates of Aden, Lahj, Shabwah and Taizz.

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
May 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti	13 FMPs
Somalia	12 FMPs
South Sudan	11 FMPs
Ethiopia	9 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

49 FMPs are currently operational in the five countries. Flow monitoring was initiated in Uganda during April, and continued through May. Migrant flows were monitored through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan, and in close coordination with the South Sudan DTM team. South Sudan maintained the status quo, with 11 operational FMPs in four locations, as the 3 Juba FMPs are still inactive due to security reasons, and points in Kaio Keji and Old Fangak had to be closed due to operational issues. However, in May, South Sudan started adopting the global Flow Monitoring methodology country-wide, with small adjustments to cater to the unique nature of migration in the country. The same was also done in Uganda, where 4 points were activated along the South Sudan border. In Somalia, flow monitoring continued through points in 12 locations, and through 13 points in Djibouti, as assessments are still ongoing in order to facilitate the establishment of an additional point in Ali Sabieh to cater to the flows in the region following the closure of Ancienne Gare point in April. In Ethiopia, with the operationalization of an additional point in Dollo Ado, 9 FMPs are now active, with plans being finalized for a 10th FMP in Gambella to be operationalized soon, with support from South Sudan.

A total of **88,583** observations were made at the established FMPs during the month of May, of which the majority (92%) were observed in the horn countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia). Majority nationalities in the horn were Ethiopian (60%) and Somali (31%). 30% were intending to travel to KSA (additional 4% to Yemen) and 30% to Somalia while 21% were traveling to Ethiopia.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **25,038** migrants were observed at the 13 FMPs, which is a slight increase from 23,142 in the previous month. Similar to

the previous month, majority of the migrants were Ethiopian nationals (98.5%), and most (88%) were headed for Saudi Arabia. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority were adult males (69%), and a little less than 12% were children, and 1.15% were unaccompanied migrant children. The overwhelming majority of migrants observed (95%) indicated that they were migrating for long-term economic migration, followed, by a large margin, by migrants displaced by conflict (3%). Most migrants were traveling on foot (73.5%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **31,662** migrants were observed at 12 locations, which is a slight increase (of 5%) from the 30,198 observed in April. The majority of migrants observed were Somali (64%), while a significant minority were Ethiopian nationals (25%). Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (68%), while a smaller proportion were intending on traveling to Ethiopia (12.2%) or Kenya (7.3%), and a little over 10% wanted to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen or KSA. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, the migrants were fairly evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 40% children (9.4% were under 5 years old, and 1.2% were unaccompanied children) and 60% adults, with 49% males and 51% females in total. The largest share of observed migrants indicated undertaking seasonal migration, followed by economic migration, while short-term local movement ranked third overall. The majority of the migrants were traveling on land vehicles like bus/truck/cars (83%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **25,161** migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 15% decrease from the 29,755 migrants observed in April through 8 FMPs – the decrease may be explained by the reduction in migration due to Ramadan, as well as due to conflict in some areas. Majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (although their share decreased by 15%, from 81% last month to 65% this month), while 18% were Somali, and 11% were Djiboutian, with the remaining 5% from various other countries. Similarly, most migrants were originating from Ethiopia (46%), Somalia (18.5), Sudan (17.5%) or Djibouti (16%), with the remaining 2% from various other countries. In terms of intended destinations, most of the flows were incoming migrants, headed to Ethiopia (52%) while 11% were headed to Djibouti, and 11% to Somalia respec-

tively, from where they may have intended to travel to the Arab Peninsula. Another 13% reported their intention of crossing into Sudan. In coming weeks, more efforts will be made to more fully capture outgoing flows of migrants. In addition, most of the migrants were adult males (42% - a decrease from 54% the previous month) while 21% were children (increase from 11% in April). A total of 5% of children were under the age of 5, and 1.5% were unaccompanied. In terms of sex and age disaggregation, the current month has a more diverse population flow as compared to previous months, likely due to the increase in active FMPs and the capturing of a wider, more representative cross section of the actual migrant population – a trend that is hoped to continue in coming months. Most migrants reported economic reasons as their main reason for migrating, followed by short term local movements. Most migrants were traveling on buses or other land vehicles like cars or trucks (87%).

South Sudan measures migration at in-country and border transportation hubs. Additionally, a customised displacement site Flow Monitoring tool is also being used, which allows IOM to inform partners, particularly Camp Coordination and Camp Management, about the reasons, volume and demographics of IDPs entering or exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centers.

During the month of May, **4,761** migrants were observed in total at FMPs in South Sudan, which is a comparable figure to the 4,194 migrants observed in the previous month. 34% were observed at the northern Sudan border (1,633) and 3,128 (66%) individuals were accounted for entering and exiting displacement sites

In Abyei FMP, which is along the border with Sudan, 1,633 individuals were observed, with most migrants traveling into Sudan (78%), while the remaining were traveling to South Sudan (22%). 99.8% of the migrants observed in this location were South Sudanese, and more than half of all migrants stated moving due to uncomfortable living conditions (51%) and 23% reported to have left to seek healthcare facilities. 60% of observed migrants were women, while 40% were men and 56% were children.

Flow monitoring activities were initiated in **Uganda** during the month of April, with data analysis commencing in May. Dur-

ing April and May, a total of 8,643 migrants were observed through 4 flow monitoring points in Uganda, along the border with South Sudan. Of these, 3,554 were observed in April, while **5,089** were observed in May. 52% of the migrants were traveling from South Sudan to Uganda, while 48% were traveling from Uganda to South Sudan, and 99.9% of the migrants were South Sudanese nationals. The sex and age disaggregation was fairly even, with 45% of the total migrant population being children under 18 (and 11% under the age of 5), and 47% being male. Of the total population, 2.8% were unaccompanied children.

During the month of May, as reported by the migrants observed, most of the migration flows in Uganda were driven by conflict (41%), while 28% was short term local movement (of 6 months or less) and 19.5% migration was driven by natural disasters. These figures are comparable to what was seen in April, where 45% of the migration was driven by conflict, and 34% was short term local movement, and 15% was due to natural disasters.

flow.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 30 (June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 29 – May 2018

187,026 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 May 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 187,026 IDPs comprised in 41,060 households. The increase in displacement is largely attributable to disaster related factors. 74% of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters (compared to 71% in April), while 26% were displaced because of the socio-political situation (a decrease of 187 people as compared to April). Of those currently

displaced, the majority of displaced households (58%) lived with host families, 21% live in rented houses, 19% in straw houses, and 2% in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) while 16% were displaced in 2018. 16% of the displaced households are headed by women, and 4% are headed by minors. In addition, 2% of the total displaced persons are living with some sort of disability, 2% are unaccompanied minors, and 2% are pregnant women, respectively.

According to Emergency tracking conducted between 29th April – 5th May 2018, 1,334 affected persons in 317 households, including 504 displaced persons, were identified in the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Kirundo, Makamba, Ngozi, Rumonge and Rutana. Most of the displacement was due to torrential rains.

During 6-12 May 2018, Emergency tracking (ET) in the province of Cibitoke identified 1,140 affected persons in 190 households, including 98 displaced persons due to landslides. In addition, ET carried out in the province of Kirundo during 13 – 19 May 2018 identified 34 affected persons in 6 households, including 10 displaced persons, due to torrential rains.

DTM also conducted ET during 27th May – 2nd June 2018 in the province of Muyinga, during which, 5,000 individuals affected by sudden events in 445 households, were identified, including 1000 destroyed fields, and 12 destroyed water points, due to flooding.

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 is currently implementing round 11 of Mobility tracking. The data has been collected, and analysis will be shared in coming weeks.

The previous round of assessments (Round 10) was concluded on 5 April 2018 and identified 1,561,854 IDPs in 916 sites across 9 regions, of which 1,073,764 (69%) were displaced as a result of conflict and 488,090 (31%) displaced by climate-induced factors.

Through its Event Tracking activities, DTM Ethiopia also observed 37 displacement incidents in May 2018, which resulted in the displacement of 32,000 individuals, including a vast majority (27,218 individuals, or 85%) displaced by seasonal flooding; 3,216 (10%) displaced by conflict; 780 (2.4%) displaced by storms or cyclones; 740 (2.3%) displaced by fire; and 48 displaced by landslides. 25 of the 35 incidents occurred in the Oromia 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

Round 7 data collection is planned to be implemented soon, and the results will be published accordingly.

DTM carried out an intention survey in 382 sites in the Banadir Region to gather information on the living conditions of the displaced population, and their intentions regarding return to their places of origin. The results of the survey will be finalized and published in coming weeks.

In addition, there are ongoing site assessments in Cabudwaaq, Hobyo, Qansax dheere, Buur Hakaba and Jariiban. Results will be published as and when they become available.

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

In Dolow, between 4-31 May, 76 entries and 52 exits were recorded. The high number of entries and the low number of exits can be attributed to the fact that farmers have not yet had the possibility to harvest their crops since the onset of the Gu season. A vast majority of the arrivals (75%) cited lack of food as the reason for displacement to Dolow, while the rest said they were joining family or seeking employment opportunities.

In Kismayo, between 4-31 May, 695 entries and 223 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, prompting many families to return to their farms for cultivation.

In Baidoa, between 4-31 May, 443 arrivals and 1,653 exits were recorded. The number of entries has been increasing for the past two months, while the number of exits decreased for three weeks in a row. The increased number of entries and the reduced number of exits is attributed to the lack of food and insecurity in the place of origin and the Gu' season coming to an end. The key driving factors for displacement into the sites were insecurity and lack of food, and while those leaving cited management of their farms.

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South Sudan

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

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1, February 2018

575,340 Internally Displaced

230,972 Returnees (Former IDPs and refugees)

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

Results of the DTM South Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 2 are currently being collated, validated and analysed, and will be published and disseminated in coming weeks.

In May, South Sudan DTM updated its biometric database by providing registration services to 3,543 individuals. Nearly two-thirds of this group were newly registered individuals (63%), primarily in Upper Nile State: Malakal PoC site and two remote locations in Kor Fulus and Baliet County. DTM furthermore conducted registration exercises in Rubkona (Unity State). A verification exercise in the context of site reconfiguration at Malakal PoC site constituted a further third of the provided registration services.

In continuation of the flow monitoring ongoing at the border FMPs, tracking exercises were also carried out in and around the POC sites and collective centers, where 3,128 (66%) individuals were tracked entering and exiting displacement sites, of which the majority crossed camp gates into (73%) and a little over a quarter out of sites (27%). Further coordination is ongoing with regards to the implementation of the global methodology, and trainings of enumerators and field teams are underway in order to facilitate harmonized analysis in the coming weeks.

In contrast, during April, displacement site flow monitoring over-all saw a slightly larger proportion of movement into than out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) or collective sites (54% entries). As in previous months, Malakal PoC site saw nearly exclusively entries (99%), with food shortage being cited as primary reason, whilst in Bentiu PoC site 69 per cent of the flow was out of the site and those interviewed mainly indicated to go see family. Wau PoC Adjacent Area saw uncharacteristically high proportions of entries (82%) with a large percentage citing insecurity as reason (80%).

In addition, a population count was implemented in Bentiu PoC Site in May

2018. There are currently 114,652 IDPs seeking protection in the site.

DTM South Sudan also published a report presenting the results from an exercise conducted in Malakal between 16-26 February 2018, which comprised of a Village Assessment Survey in Malakal Town and a survey in the PoC site. The purpose of these assessments was to meet information gaps and identify gaps in available services. 11,573 individuals were identified in the four payams making up Malakal Town, which represents a reduction in population figures. The number of individuals in Malakal PoC is estimated at 24,417, more than double the population in Malakal Town, and Flow Monitoring (FM) findings indicate that since June 2017, 92 per cent of permanent gate crossings were directed into as opposed to out of the site. The most common reason for displacement was conflict, and improvement of security combined with assurance from government on safety figure as the top conditions for return.

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Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 May: 61,404 IDPs, 526,505 Returnees (former IDPs) and 66,747 Returnees (from abroad).

As of May 2018 since the beginning of 2018, 14,796 IDPs and 108,450 returnees were registered in Sudan.

In Round 96, results were published identifying 2,045,718 IDPs (340,953 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 103 districts and 3,377 locations in Iraq.

Malakal Combined Assessment results were released identifying 11,573 individuals in Malakal Town and 24,417 individuals in Malakal's PoC site.

Round 29 results were published, identifying 187,026 of IDPs in Burundi country-wide.

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

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

- Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network
- DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring
- Known Migration Routes

West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

26+ Flow Monitoring Points

Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Libya, Yemen

120 Flow Monitoring Points

East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan

49 Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon

As of Round 13 – April 2017

238,009 Internally Displaced
 83,141 Returnees (IDPs)

Iraq

As of Round 96 – May 2018

2,045,718 Internally Displaced
 3,829,758 Returnees (IDPs)

Burundi

As of Round 29 – May 2018

187,026 Internally Displaced

Central African Republic

As of Round 3 – April 2018

303,389 Internally Displaced
 117,229 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya

As of Round 19 – April 2018

179,400 Internally Displaced
 372,022 Returnees (IDPs)

Ethiopia

As of Round 10 – April 2018

1,561,854 Internally Displaced

Chad

As of Round 3 – April 2018

144,166 Internally Displaced

Sudan

2,085,820 IDPs

Individuals registered as of May 2018

14,796 Internally Displaced
 108,450 Returnees

Somalia

As of Round 6 – November 2017

1,770,580 Internally Displaced

Mali

As of 31 May 2018

61,404 Internally Displaced

Yemen

As of April 2018

612,132 Internally Displaced
 642,222 Returnees (former IDPs)

South Sudan

As of Round 1 – February 2018

575,340 Internally Displaced
 230,972 Returnees (former IDPs)

Nigeria

As of Round 22 – April 2018

1,881,198 Internally Displaced
 1,441,099 Returnees (former IDPs)