

AUG 2019



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Regional Mobility Tracking

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
August 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	4	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	2	FMPs

migration.iom.int

33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In Chad, the Rig-Rig FMP was temporarily closed because of administrative issues.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In August 2019, an average of 1,840 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a decrease of 10 per cent from the July figures (2,047). The majority of travellers (61%) were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Seven per cent of individuals were children under five, 6 per cent were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (83%), followed by Niger (6%) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (45%), Niger (27%) and Burkina Faso (17%). Seasonal migration

(35%, a 3% decrease since July), short-term local movements (31%, a 1% decrease) and long-term economic migration (31%, a 2% increase) were the main reasons of travel of migrants. The share of Burkinabè migrants continued to increase, reaching 63 per cent of travellers (a 3% increase from July figures), while the share of Nigerien nationals witnessed a drop (from 28% to 24%).

In **Chad**, data is collected at FMPs in Zouarké, Faya (in northern Chad), Rig-Rig (located close to the Niger border) and Sarh (situated in southern Chad). The Kalait FMP has been definitively closed. In August 2019, no data was collected at Rig-Rig because of administrative issues which prevented data collection activities from taking place.

Over the reporting period, an average of 674 individuals per day were recorded at three FMPs, an increase of 9 per cent when compared to July 2019 (620). This rise in the number of travellers may be linked to the movement of workers leaving gold mines in northern Chad after they were shut down by authorities and the surrounding areas were ordered evacuated by the authorities, as well as by the movement of seasonal workers to work on farms during the rainy season. The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 45% of flows, a 2% decrease from July) and long-term economic migration (30%, a 2% decrease). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers remained steady at 16 per cent, reflecting the movements of seasonal workers during harvesting season.

The majority of travellers (68%) were adult men, with their share increasing by 11 per cent from the previous reporting period, while the share of women was 23

per cent (2% more). Children represented 14 per cent of travellers observed, a 6 per cent decrease when compared to the previous reporting period. Five per cent of travellers were children under five years old (4 per cent less than in July), while 5 per cent were pregnant women, 3 per cent were elderly and 6 per cent were living with a mental or physical handicap (a 5% increase from July). The vast majority of identified individuals (98%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (1%) or Sudan (1%) nationals.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremalé and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal.

In August 2019, a daily average of 1,204 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 21 per cent decrease when compared to July 2019 (1,529). This decrease is a result of the resumption of normal travel across border crossing points whose access had been barred by flooding for most of the previous month. The drop in the number of travellers may also be linked to the slowdown in mining activities in Eastern Guinea following heavy rainfall, as well as a return to regular trade and mobility flows after the intensification of flows in the period around Aid al-Adha.

The largest share of migrants observed (70%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 7% from Mali, 4% from Sierra Leone, 4% from Senegal and 3% from Côte d'Ivoire). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (32%) and children (20%), including 5 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (48%) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Three per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (43%), short-term movements (43%) and seasonal migration (10%). The majority of individuals observed (52%) were leaving the country. In line with what has been observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (28%),

while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou) accounted for 20 per cent of total flows.

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 Ménaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Here-makono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in August 2019 witnessed a significant decrease, dropping by 28 per cent when compared to July (325 to 233 individuals observed on average each day). This decrease is explained by the anomalous increase which had been observed the previous month, with the daily average returning to what is usually observed. Eighty-three per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 14 per cent were adult women and 3 per cent were children. While Malian nationals were the most represented nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 37% of travellers), their share dropped by 6 per cent from the previous month (down from 43%). Guinean (17%) and Ivorian (9%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups.

Algeria continued to lose in importance as a destination of travel: in August, it was the fourth-most important destination, accounting for only 9 per cent of flows (a sharp decrease when compared to trends observed since March), while the share of travellers heading to Burkina Faso and Mauritania grew by 4 per cent (to reach 13%) and 3 per cent (to reach 12%), respectively. The majority of individuals were travelling within Mali (60%).

A large majority of migrants (92%, a 4% decrease from July) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Six per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants.

DTM in **Mauritania** carried out a Migrants Presence assessment in Nouakchott in May and June 2019 to evaluate the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city. The exercise found that approximately 84,000 migrants were residing in the city. Most migrants (69%) were male, while 31 per cent were female. While most sub-saharan migrants were Senegalese (34%), their share was much

smaller than that of Senegalese migrants in Nouadhibou. Other major nationalities present in Nouakchott were Guinean (28%), Malian (22%) and Ivorian (4%) nationals.

Additionally, Round 2 of the Migrants Presence exercise was conducted in Nouadhibou in April 2019, identifying around 32,000 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa living in Nouadhibou. Sixty-eight per cent of migrants were adult men (a 13% increase from Round 1 findings), while 32 per cent were adult women (a 10% increase) 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 Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and, in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,334) witnessed a 13 per cent decrease in comparison to July 2019 (1,533), potentially due to restrictive measures taken by authorities to limit border crossings between Niger and Nigeria. 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, 13 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older), and 3 per cent were pregnant women. Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (15%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (54%), Nigerien (37%) and Chadian (4%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (60%), while 38 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad. Similarly, the majority of travellers (62%) were coming from Nigeria, while 37 per cent were travelling from Niger.

In **Niger**, the Arlit and Séguédine FMPs primarily observe movements to and from Algeria and Libya, respectively. Three of the FMPs (Dan Issa, Dan Barto

and Magaria) are located along the border between Niger and Nigeria. The FMP at Tahoua, situated in central Niger, between the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north, was established to help understand internal movement flows. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyan border, was set up to capture flows that were not caught by the Séguédine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,566 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in August 2019, representing a 16 per cent decrease as compared to July 2019 (1,871). The majority (72%) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 8 per cent were children (including 3% under five years old). Two per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (38%). Notably, outgoing flows increased significantly in August (from 30% to 36%), while the number of travellers entering the country witnessed a considerable decline (from 32% to 26%). The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (36%), short-term local movements (31%, a 4% decrease from the previous month) and seasonal migration (30%, a 4% increase).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (79% and 16%, respectively) and intended destination (73% and 21%, respectively) of travellers. Six per cent of flows were headed towards Libya. In line with results found since early 2018, no traveller reported having travelled between Algeria and Niger.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (83%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (5%).

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, 257 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in August 2019. This represents a 19 per cent decrease from the previous month (317). Of these, 53 per cent of travellers were adult men (an 8% increase compared to July), while 35 per cent were adult women. Twelve per cent were children,

including 4 per cent who were under five years old. Additionally, 3 per cent of travellers were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (49%), while the next largest groups reported performing economic migration (33%) and tourism (12%).

The majority of observed travellers (69%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 20 per cent drop from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers had arrived from Senegal and The Gambia grew by 12 per cent (reaching 22%) and 5 per cent (reaching 6%), respectively. Similarly, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed a sharp drop of 16 per cent between July and August (from 86% to 70%), while a much larger share of travellers were headed to Mali (26%, a 17% increase compared to the previous month).

Contrary to what had been observed ever since Flow Monitoring activities started in Senegal, the majority of observed individuals (45%) were Malian nationals, with Senegalese only being the second-largest nationality group (42%). The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso

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

10,293 Internally Displaced

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 22 August 2019

270,776 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components
Household Survey, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
34 locations in Est Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile, Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

DTM Burkina Faso conducted Round 1 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 34 locations of Burkina Faso's Est Region, identifying 10,293 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Most IDPs resided in Gourma (4,649) and Komondjari

(3,894) Provinces. Almost all IDP households (98%) lived with host communities. All but 520 IDPs were displaced in 2019, reflecting the recent escalation in hostilities and deterioration of the crisis.

The displaced population was made up of a majority (57%) of men and boys. Close to two-thirds of IDPs (64%) were children and the average IDP household had 6.7 members. Three-quarters of IDP households (76%) lived in shelters made out of *banco*, with 12 per cent living in tarp shelters and 9 per cent in solid-wall shelters. A further 3 per cent did not have any shelter.

DTM Burkina Faso will begin Round 2 of assessments in October 2019. DTM assessments are expected to expand to other regions of the country affected by the crisis, including Boucle de Mouhoun, Nord and Centra-Nord regions.

DTM assessments in Burkina Faso cover one region (Est Region), and numbers provided only reflect the displacement situation in that region and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provides estimates of the total number of displaced in the country.

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Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 20 (November 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 19 – August 2019

270,870 Internally Displaced

100,287 Returnees (former IDPs)

10,287 Returnees (from abroad)

46,845 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 19 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities between 12-25 August 2019, identifying 270,870 IDPs, 110,574 Return-

ees (100,287 former IDPs and 10,287 Returnees from abroad) and 46,845 Out of Camp Refugees.

When compared to previous months, the number of both IDPs and Returnees grew, by 3 per cent (up from 262,831) and less than 1 per cent (up from 110,023), respectively, while the number of Out of Camp Refugees decreased (by 8%, down from 50,981).

The displaced population was equally split between men and boys (50.2%) and women and girls (49.8%). Close to two-thirds of the displaced (62%) were children, including 41 per cent who were under five years of age.

The vast majority of the displaced (94%) were displaced by the conflict affecting the region. An additional 6 per cent fled following natural disasters.

The most common accommodation types of displaced households were host communities (41%), spontaneous sites (22%) and original dwellings (17%).

Displaced individuals indicated that access to potable water (47%), food (18%) and health services (9%) were their most urgent needs.

DTM Cameroon will begin data collection for Round 20 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in November 2019, and results are expected to be published in December 2019.

Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage
1,163 locations in North-West and South-West, Littoral and West Regions

Total number of displaced individuals identified, as of August 2019
465,909 Internally Displaced [OCHA]
196,258 Returnees [OCHA]

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 2 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Multi-Sectoral assessments, in collaboration with the Organisation for the United Na-

tions Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in August 2019 to evaluate the evolution in numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 1,163 sites in the North-West, South-West, Littoral and West Regions. Findings have been cleaned, analyzed and shared with the humanitarian community, and a comprehensive report is currently being drafted. The figures presented above were exploited by OCHA to feed into the Humanitarian Needs Overview for Cameroon for 2020.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 8 – July 2019

537,285 Internally Displaced
600,479 Returnees (former IDPs)
263,497 Returnees (from abroad)

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

581,362 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,426 location in 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 5 May and 10 July 2019, DTM carried out Round 8 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,401,261 displaced people, including 537,285 IDPs, 600,479 returnees (former IDPs) and 263,497 Returnees from abroad.

During Round 8, the number of areas accessible to humanitarian actors in the

country greatly increased, with DTM enumerators reaching and assessing 136 new locations. This may partially explain the significant increases in displacement numbers observed this round: when compared to Round 7, the number of IDPs grew by 16 per cent (up from 463,699), the number of former IDP Returnees increased by 32 per cent (up from 454,378) and the number of Returnees from abroad witnessed a 102 per cent spurt (up from 130,259).

The particularly large increase in the number of returnees observed this round may also be a result of the relative improvement of the security situation that followed the signing of the Khartoum Peace Accords between the government and 14 rebel groups, and which led to a substantial decrease in hostilities and military operations, inspiring displaced households to return home.

The majority of displaced individuals (53%) were female while 47 per cent were male, and two-thirds (65%) were children, including close to half (48%) who were under five years old.

Over half of IDPs (53%) were displaced following an attack on their location of origin or a neighbouring village, while 44 per cent fled because of intercommunal conflicts.

Most IDP households (66%) lived in host communities, while 30 per cent resided in officially recognized sites and 4 per cent were staying in unofficial sites. The vast majority of Returnees lived in either their original dwelling (52%) or with host families (39%).

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen préfectures 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.

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 October 2019.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified eight events in August 2019 (including two suicide attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, two instances of authorities shutting down gold mines, two conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, one communal conflict and one case of extreme flooding) which induced the displacement or return of 12,543 individuals (1,792 households).

Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – April/July 2019
69,343 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
93 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces

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 Logone-Oriental and 23 locations of Moyen-Chari, identifying 69,343 Chadian returnees from CAR (31,994 in Logone-Oriental and 37,349 in Moyen-Chari).

DTM Chad will conduct additional assessments in September 2019, with results expected to be published in October 2019.

Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 August 2019

171,437 Internally Displaced
555,976 Returnees (former IDPs)
74,143 Repatriated
138,300 Refugees [UNHCR]

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 August 2019, 171,437 IDPs, 555,976 former IDP Returnees and 74,143 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

The number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 2 per cent since July 2019 (up from 168,515), a much slower rate of growth than observed in the previous five months. This relative decrease in growth in IDP numbers results from new violence and subsequent displacement only being observed in the Mopti region. The number of returnees and repatriated remained stable in August 2019.

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*.

Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round XXIX (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round XXVIII – July 2019

2,018,513 Internally Displaced
1,509,582 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 1-16 July 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 2,018,513 IDPs, and 1,642,539 Returnees (including 1,509,582 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 19,600 movements, including 4,619 arrivals and 14,981 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 29 July – 1 September 2019. The number of movements witnessed at checkpoints doubled since July 2019 (10,127).

The substantial increase in movements observed was largely due to an increase in departures during the third and fourth weeks of the month: the number of departures jumped from 397 on week two to 6,577 and 5,609 during weeks three and four. These departures were triggered by heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding which affected the North East in August, as well as a spate of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups in multiple locations.

As was observed in the previous months, and reflecting a relative diminution of violence throughout the North East, the main triggers of movements were not conflict-driven, but linked to poor living conditions (22%), voluntary relocation (21%) and improved security (21%).

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Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (September 2019)

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

309,755 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

171 Wards in 8 States (Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto, Zamfara) of North West and North Central Geopolitical Zones

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard,

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the first round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, DTM identified 309,755 IDPs (54,939 households). The States hosting the largest numbers of IDPs were Benue (81,132), Zamfara (72,161) and Katsina (59,621).

Almost half of IDPs (49%) lived in displacement camps, while 51 per cent lived in host communities.

The vast majority of IDPs (95%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, although it should be noted that this category encompasses a variety of reasons, including attacks by herders, banditry, criminal acts and ethnic, language-based and religious conflicts.

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. Three-quarters of IDPs (75%) were women and children, including close to a quarter (22%) of children under five years old.

IDPs' most urgent needs were food (61% of sites), shelter (7%) and medical services (5%).

Round 2 of DTM assessments will be carried out in September 2019, with results expected to be published in October 2019.

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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 programmes:

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity currently implemented in **Mauritania** and expected to be implemented in **Burkina Faso, Chad** and **the Central African Republic**, with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the

WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the establishment of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts arising from transhumant movements.

2. The **Stability Index** is currently being implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LCB (**Cameroon, Chad, Niger** and **Nigeria**) to assess the stability of return locations in regions affected by the LCB crisis and evaluate the needs of returnee populations. Assessment results are expected to be published in September 2019.

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 August 2019: 171,437 IDPs, 555,976 Returnees, 74,143 Repatriated and 138,300 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 1 of Mobility Tracking Assessments, conducted in August 2019 in 34 locations of Est Region, identified 10,293 IDPs.

Round 19 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in August 2019 in 853 sites of the Far North Region, identifying 270,870 IDPs, 100,287 Returnees (former IDPs), 10,287 Returnees (from abroad) and 46,845 Out of Camp Refugees.

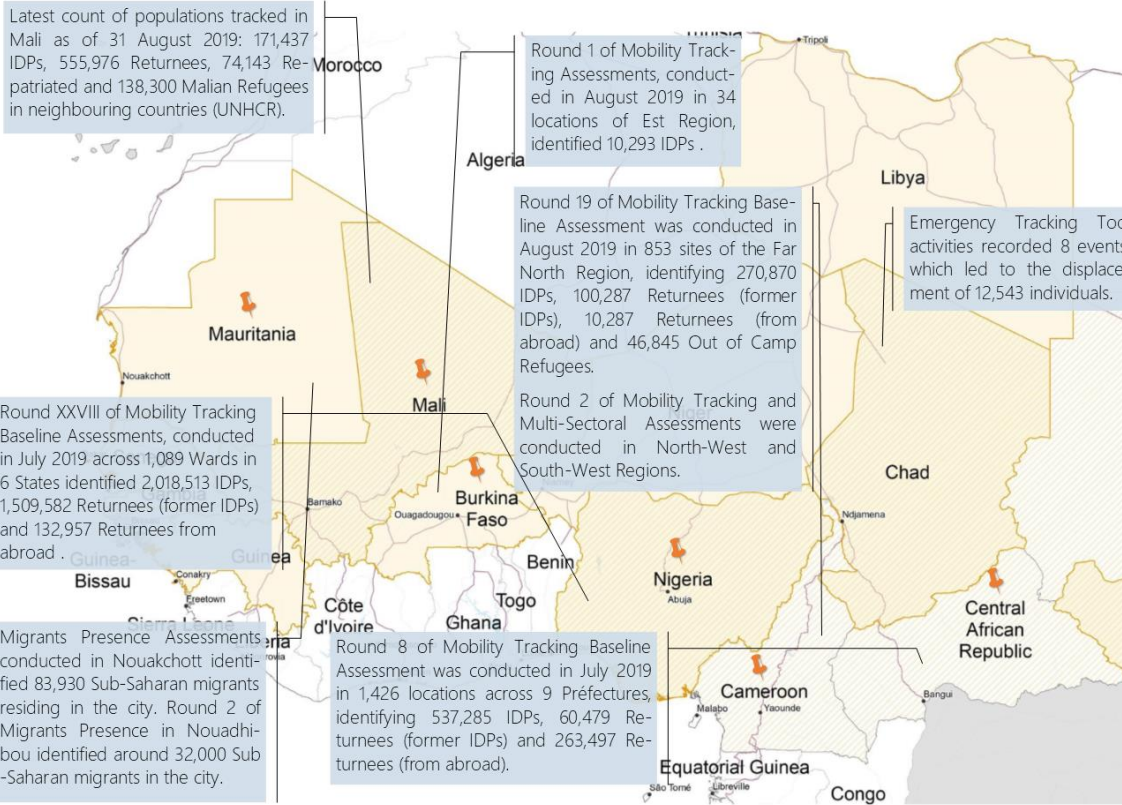
Emergency Tracking Tool activities recorded 8 events, which led to the displacement of 12,543 individuals.

Round XXVIII of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, conducted in July 2019 across 1,089 Wards in 6 States identified 2,018,513 IDPs, 1,509,582 Returnees (former IDPs) and 132,957 Returnees from abroad.

Round 2 of Mobility Tracking and Multi-Sectoral Assessments were conducted in North-West and South-West Regions.

Migrants Presence Assessments conducted in Nouakchott identified 83,930 Sub-Saharan migrants residing in the city. Round 2 of Migrants Presence in Nouadhibou identified around 32,000 Sub-Saharan migrants in the city.

Round 8 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in July 2019 in 1,426 locations across 9 Préfectures, identifying 537,285 IDPs, 60,479 Returnees (former IDPs) and 263,497 Returnees (from abroad).



Aug 2019

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.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

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

34+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)

as of Round 19 – August 2019

- 262,831 Internally Displaced
- 99,973 Returnees (IDPs)
- 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees
- Burkina Faso** as of Round 1 – August 2019
- 10,293 Internally Displaced

Central African Republic

as of Round 8 – July 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)

Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

as of Round 1 – April/July 2019

- 69,343 Returnees (from abroad)

Mali

as of 31 August 2019

- 171,437 Internally Displaced
- 555,976 Returnees (IDPs)
- 74,143 Repatriated

Nigeria (North East)

as of Round XXVIII – July 2019

- 2,018,513 Internally Displaced
- 1,509,582 Returnees (IDPs)
- 132,957 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central)

as of Round 1 – June 2019

- 309,755 Internally Displaced



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
August 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks

Burundi	11 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	34 FMPs
Uganda	21 FMPs

A network of **83 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** are currently operational across six countries, including 17 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan, and three in Burundi, along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The flow monitoring (FM) operations continued in **Burundi** through 11 FMPs, and through five FMPs 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 17 FMPs in seven out of ten states and Abyei Administrative Area. Malakal Bus Station FMP was temporarily deactivated in August as a result of the station's closure for the rainy season. Flow monitoring activities, which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations, were conducted at an additional 17 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Two new FMPs were activated on 4 and 7 August 2019 respectively in Abaya and Bori, Kajo-Keji County. 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 21 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 15 active FMPs are located along the border with the DRC.

Regionally, **311,114** movements were tracked during August 2019. This represents a 39 per cent increase compared to July 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). An additional **23,417** movements were also tracked through the EVD points in **South Sudan**, and **13,255** movements were tracked through the FMPs in **Burundi** along the border with DRC.

About **17 per cent** of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA region**. Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (67%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (27%). This is slightly different from what was observed in July 2019 (74% and 20% respectively).

Of the total movements, **83 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (62%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (19%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (11%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (35%), followed by Ugandan nationals (31%), Burundian nationals (17%) and South Sudanese nationals (13%).

In the **HoA region**, 29 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which

is significantly less than the 51 per cent reported in July 2019. Additionally, 24 per cent reported to be travelling to Somalia, comparable to the 20 per cent reported in July 2019. An estimated 18 per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Ethiopia, a further 17 per cent reported their intentions of travelling to Yemen (higher than the 9% observed in July 2019), and another 5 per cent to Djibouti. Most of these individuals are also most 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 August 2019, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs, in Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi provinces, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **50,112** movements were observed at the eight FMPs. This represents a 4 per cent decrease when compared to the 52,364 movements tracked in July 2019.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (90%), followed by Tanzanian nationals (10%). The number of incoming movements (49%) was lower than the number of outgoing movements (51%). All the migration observed was between Burundi and its neighbouring countries, mainly with the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (48%) and adult females (27%), and 25 per cent were children. An estimated 14 per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and 8 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

About 53 per cent of observed individuals stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in daily travel for work (37%), while only 2 per cent intended to travel for economic reasons for a duration of more than six months. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movements were reportedly family-related travel (10%) or to buy goods for personal consumption (7%). The rest of the movements were seasonal in nature (4%), or to seek healthcare (2%), while those returning to habitual residence made up 21 per cent of overall movements.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (56%), or by foot (33%), with the remainder using bicycles (8%) or motorbikes (4%).

The population movement tracked along the border with DRC, to inform EVD preparedness, reported **13,255** movements through three FMPs in the provinces of Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural, close to the border with DRC. The movements originated in either DRC (61%), or Burundi (39%), and the majority of outgoing movements were headed towards DRC (97%). About 66 per cent of all migrants were DRC nationals and 32 per cent were Burundians, with the remaining coming from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and other countries.

Most migrants were adult males (55%) and adult females (33%), while 12 per cent of total migrants were children. Around 4 per cent of movements consisted of pregnant and/or lactating women, and 3 per cent were children under five years of age.

The most frequently reported reason for movement was family visits (40%) followed by return to habitual residence (29%) and economic reasons (15%), while most people were traveling for a duration of one day to one week (48%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **12,338** movements were observed at seven FMPs. This represents a decrease of less than half of the 28,773 movements observed in July 2019. In the Obock region, which is the main exit route to the Arab Peninsula, 1,095 movements were observed towards Yemen. This is a significant decrease when compared to the 3,294 movements tracked in the previous month.

Nearly all migration movements tracked through Djibouti during August 2019 consisted of Ethiopian nationals (99.9%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous months.

All movements had originated from Ethiopia. Most individuals (91%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly less than the 96 per cent reported in July 2019. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (63%), and about 18 per cent were children. This is slightly different than what was reported in July 2019 (72% and 10% respectively). Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for 99.7% of movements tracked). Forced movements due to natural disasters accounted for less than 1 per cent. Migration occurred on foot (64%), by bus (20%), by truck (10%) or on trains (6%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **10,858** movements were observed

through five FMPs, which represents a 9 per cent decrease from the 11,897 movements observed in July 2019.

Most of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (82%), 5 per cent were Sudanese, another 5 per cent were Somali, 4 per cent were Eritrean and 3 per cent were Djiboutian. Other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (72%), while the remaining 28 per cent of movements were reportedly incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (74%) which is slightly higher than the 67 per cent observed in July 2019. An estimated 13 per cent were from Djibouti – this is less than the 22 per cent reported in July 2019. About 5 per cent were from Eritrea, 4 per cent from Yemen and 2 per cent from Somalia. The rest were from other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were headed to the KSA (53%). An estimated 14 per cent were headed towards Djibouti, 10 per cent towards Yemen, 10 per cent towards Sudan and 3 per cent towards Germany, with the remaining 10 per cent heading to various other countries.

Many of the migrants tracked were adult men (58%), adult females (30%) and 11 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, 6 per cent were unaccompanied children and 2 per cent were children under the age of five. Another 2 per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (81%), followed by short-term local movements (9%), tourism (5%) and forced movement due to conflict (3%), with less than 2 per cent migrating for other reasons. Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (74%). About 9 per cent travelled on trains, 8 per cent travelled in taxis or cars, while 7 per cent travelled on foot, with the remaining 2 per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **29,878** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents an increase of 34 per cent in comparison with July 2019 when 22,228 movements were observed. This increase was mainly concentrated in Bosasso, where the majority of groups reported conflict as one of the main reasons for moving. Six FMPs (Dhobley, Harirad, Bosasso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq and

Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while one FMP (Lowyacado) saw a decrease in movements.

Unlike in July 2019, when flows identified were mainly incoming, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (57%) against (43%) incoming flows. Similar to previous months, Buuhoodle FMP (Ethiopian border) continued to record the highest levels of incoming flows for August 2019 (29% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso FMP continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (55% of all outgoing flows). The identified migrants were of Ethiopian (48%), Somali (46%), and Djiboutian (5%) origin. Other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent.

Most migrants intended to travel to Somalia (43%), a decrease from the 56 per cent reported in the previous month. An estimated 21 per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 28 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen – this is slightly higher than the 21% reported in July 2019. About 4 per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst 3 per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. As with the trends seen in previous months, there was a marginal majority of adult males observed in August 2019 (46%), whilst 26 per cent were adult females. An estimated 28 per cent of the migrating population were children, of which 7 per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted 1 per cent of the total migrating population. Many observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (25%) and conflict-driven migration (24%). The rest were taking part in natural disaster-driven migration (15%), economic migration (12%), short-term local movement (10%), and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

South Sudan measured mixed migration flows at 17 FMPs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 17 FMPs along the border with the DRC and the CAR have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of August 2019, a total of **17,388** movements were observed across FMPs (non-EVD related). This is an increase of 11 per cent as compared to what was observed in July 2019.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (79%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (18%), with about 3 per cent from other countries. Migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (93%) or towards

Sudan (7%), with less than 1 per cent travelling to other countries. In general, 72 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 (98%), just above 1 per cent were Sudanese nationals and the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region. Reasons for movement were noted as return to their habitual residence (42%) either after voluntary travel (12%) or after forced displacement (31%), but also to visit family (27%) or for economic reasons (6%). About 4 per cent of individuals were motivated by access to better healthcare, another 4 per cent were forced movements due to conflict, while 3 per cent reported migrating because of food insecurity. Just over 5 per cent of movements were induced either by conflict or natural disasters.

The distribution of observed movements was almost equal with 52 per cent females and 48 per cent males, including 30 per cent adult males and 30 per cent adult females. This is slightly different than July 2019 (with 47% and 53%, and 38% and 30%, respectively). An estimated 40 per cent were children, which is slightly higher than the 33 per cent reported in the previous month.

In August 2019, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with the IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and the Migration Health Units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola preparedness activities. A total of **23,417** people were surveyed through 17 FMPs in Ezo, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Tambura, Yambio and Yei counties. This figure represents an increase of approximately 2 per cent compared to July 2019.

Of those surveyed, 33 per cent were adult females, 41 per cent were adult males, and 26 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (93%). An estimated 43 per cent of migrants had departed from South Sudan, 41 per cent from the DRC, 13 per cent from Uganda and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (70%), the DRC (18%) or Uganda (11%).

About 69 per cent of incoming movements from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp, whilst 12 per cent of arrivals from DRC reported coming from a refugee camp.

Most individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited healthcare as their reason for entry (26%), followed by economic reasons (18%) to buy goods for personal consumption (16%) and seasonal migration (13%), while 9 per cent were to visit family and 7 per cent to return to their habitual residence. The rest reported migrating for various other reasons, including for education (3%) and access to services (3%).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of August 2019 at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan. **27,534** movements were observed which is much higher than the movements tracked in July 2019 (1,139) when most of the points were not operational due to technical reasons in the previous month. In addition, **162,088** observations were made at 15 FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 74 per cent compared to July 2019, as data collection during July was carried out only during the latter half of the month due to technical reasons. This brings the total to **189,622** observations which is about twice as many observations when compared to July 2019.

About 54 per cent of the movements were from the DRC, and 39 per cent were from Uganda. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (61%) and the DRC (30%), while 8 per cent were travelling to South Sudan and 1 per cent to Rwanda. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (48%), followed by Ugandans (42%) and South Sudanese (9%). About 2 per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 42 per cent of the total population were adult females and 33 per cent were adult male. An estimated 25 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 5 per cent unaccompanied migrant children and 4 per cent children aged under five years old. This is a slight decrease when compared to the previous month.

Most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda in August 2019 were economic movements/business trips (41%). About 23 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence), 11 per cent of movements were to buy goods for personal consumption and another 11 per cent were family visits. An estimated 3 per cent were for family reunification (to areas different than habitual residence), 3 per cent were for seasonal movements, 2 per cent were to seek health care and another 2 per cent were for tourism. Less than 5 per cent migrated for other reasons.

migration.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 45 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 44 – August 2019

106,197 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard (August 2019),
Flow Monitoring Dashboard (July 2019)

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In August 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 106,197 IDPs (23,752 households). This represents an approximate 3 per cent decrease when compared to July 2019. An estimated 77 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 (48%) lived with host families and 28 per cent lived in rented houses. About 18 per cent lived in straw houses, 4 per cent lived in empty houses and 2 per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs originated from the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie (23%) and Kirundo (15%).

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 18 – August 2019

1,642,458 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products
National Displacement Report, *National Displacement Dashboard*, *Displacement Reports*

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Round 18 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in August 2019, reported that 1,642,458 people (321,537 households) were displaced in the country, with Fafan, Dawa and East Harerge being the zones with the highest displacement case-loads. This represents a 27 per cent decrease since Round 17 when 2,235,290 IDPs were reported.

Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Pending

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 (August 2019)*

displacement.iom.int/somalia

IOM CCCM in collaboration with 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 August 2019, a total of 2,352 entries were recorded against 67 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: shortage of food (48%), insecurity (34%), and seeking better services (8%). Those leaving reported going back to join the rest of their family (52%), to seek better healthcare services (16%) or because of insecurity (13%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (33%), Xudur (28%), Qansax Dheere (18%) and Diinsoor (10%). Those exiting intended to go to the districts of Xudur (36%) and Baidoa (31%), but also to Kenya (24%) and Ethiopia (9%).

Dollow: In August 2019, a total of 208 entries were recorded. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: uncomfortable living conditions (42%), the search for livelihood opportunities (22%), shortage of food (16%) and insecurity (11%). The

new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (68%), Baidoa district (10%), Baardheere district (8%) and Belet Xaawo district (6%). No exits were recorded for the month of August 2019.

Kismayo: In August 2019, a total of 259 entries were recorded against 48 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals mainly included: insecurity (61%), shortage of food (32%), and to seek better livelihood opportunities (5%). Those leaving reported going back to join the rest of their family (65%), to manage farmland (23%) and because of uncomfortable living conditions (13%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Badhaadhe (31%), Jamaame (30%) and Jilib (19%). Those leaving intended to go to the districts of Kismayo (50%), Jamaame (27%) and Badhaadhe (23%).

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 6 (June 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
Mobility Tracking Round 5 – Site and Village/Neighbourhood Assessment: Part I/II Narrative, *Conflict Events and State-Level Analysis*; *Mobility Tracking Round 5 – Site and Village/Neighbourhood Assessment: Part II/II Country-Level Analysis*; *Wau PoC and Collective Centres Headcount/BMR (August 2019)*; *Jur River Displacement to Wau (March-June 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.

For the month of August 2019, the monthly count conducted at five collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph,

Lokoloko and Masma) identified 16,097 individuals. The biometric registration conducted at Wau PoC AA site identified 13,042 individuals. This brings the total population in the assessed Wau displacement sites to 29,139. Overall, the population increased by 9 per cent since July 2019.

Over the previous months, increased waves of displacement were spurred by the clashes between pastoralists and farmers near Jur River. The displaced population who fled Jur River between March and June 2019 was mainly headed towards Wau PoC AA or Masna and Cathedral collective centres. A total of 12,346 individuals from Jur River were registered across the three sites, with a majority of adult women (24%), children (65%) and only 11 per cent adult men.

During August 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 7,298 interviews with households or groups representing 17,379 individual movements

into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis).

There have been few new entries or permanent exits in August compared to the rest of the year. New entries represented 2 per cent (371 individuals) and intended permanent exits represented 1 per cent (92 individuals) of all monitored individual movements. This compares to 5 and 8 per cent respectively in January 2019 with new entries making up an even higher percentage of movements in March to May due a significant influx into Wau displacement sites from Jur River as reported on in population count reports. Intended permanent exits have been at only 1 or 2 per cent since April in contrast to the average of 9 per cent calculated for the period between December 2018 and February 2019.

Intentions for long-term trips of two to six months away from the site have equally

dropped since April indicating a decrease in overall mobility or willingness to travel. At Wau PoC AA, this has been especially visible as the proportion of overnight (short-long term) travel made up an average of 30 per cent of interviewed travellers between December 2018 and March 2019, dropping to a 3 per cent average between April and August 2019.

Monitored arrivals from Sudan (mostly at Bentiu PoC site) peaked in June 2019 (51% of new arrivals and returning residents regardless of duration of stay) but still made up nearly a third of incoming individuals in August 2019 (31%). More than half of these individuals had travelled to Sudan for educational purposes (59%).

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Displacement Tracking Matrix East and Horn of Africa (EHOA)

MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

August 2019

Country	IDPs	Displacement*	
		Returnees	Round/Date
Burundi	106,197	N/A	44 (Aug 2019)
Ethiopia	1,642,458	N/A	18 (August 2019)
Somalia	1,770,580	N/A	6 (Nov 2017)
South Sudan	1,420,189	1,183,683	5 (March 2019)
Total	4,939,424	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.

Flow Monitoring Network-Horn of Africa**		
Country	FMPs	Movements
Djibouti	5	12,338
Ethiopia	5	10,858
Somalia	7	29,878
Total	17	53,074

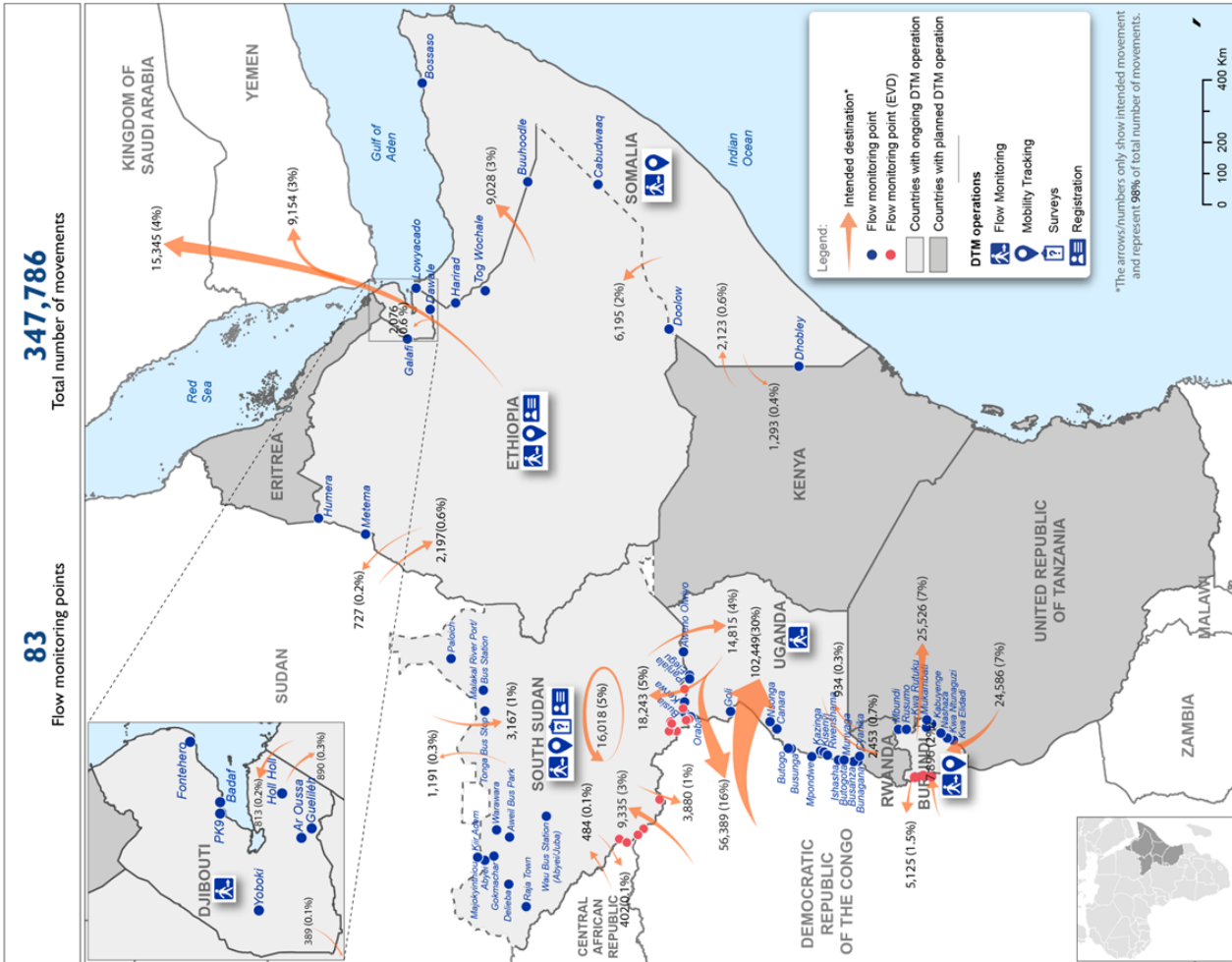
**FM network aims to track movements across the main migration routes of the region.

Flow Monitoring Network-Incident Based Movements***		
Country	FMPs	Movements
Burundi	11	63,367 ¹
South Sudan	34	41,723 ²
Uganda	21	189,622
Total	66	294,712

***Movements tracked due to distinct FM networks, including EVD preparedness activities (Burundi, Uganda and South Sudan), return trends (Burundi) and cross-border movements (South Sudan).

¹Includes 13,235 movements tracked through 3 EVD points along the border with DRC.

²Includes 17 EVD points—23,417 movements.



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





DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
August 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 655,144 migrants in **Libya** during the June – July data collection cycle (Round 26). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 559 communities and originated from at least 39 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 390 assessments in 7 regions and 11 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (20%), Egyptian (15%), Chadian (15%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (9%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 602,216 individuals (92%) originated from 21 different African countries while 50,934 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 1,994 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 602,216 individuals from Africa, 406,905 (62%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 195,311 individuals (30%) were from North African countries.

While 32 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 two per cent of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.

Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, a significant number of people have been affected by the conflict. The conflict has also affected migrants held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern. By the end of August, more than 3,100 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk. The sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians, including migrants, continues to negatively impact the livelihoods of the civilian population, as the conflict has become protracted.

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 August 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 5,135 individuals representing a steep decline in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 23,370 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 31 August 2019, 643 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year until the 31 August, 5,869 migrants were

returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 250 migrant minors and 370 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 August 2019, 27,443 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 3,653 migrant arrivals during August 2019. The majority of migrants reported in August were Ethiopian nationals (94% or 3,446 individuals), and 6 per cent were Somali nationals (207 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in August decreased by 59 per cent from the 8,448 individuals recorded in July, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a decrease of 65 per cent from that reported in the previous month (584 individuals).

Eighty-four per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (3,082 individuals), and 16 per cent (571 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The August 2019 figures show a decrease of 231 individuals from July 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 Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. In August 2019, 2,821 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees as of

June were, Al Hudaydah (339), Amanat Al Asimah (313), and Al Mahwit (299).

migration.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 111 (July - August 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of August 2019

1,552,914 Internally Displaced
4,350,150 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 111 took place during the months of July and August 2019. As of 31 August 2019, DTM identified 1,552,914 IDPs (258,819 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,106 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,350,150 returnees (725,025 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,688 locations.

An additional 45,012 returnees were recorded during Round 111, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (38,256 returnees in Round 110). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (18,474 individuals), Anbar (11,718) and Salah-alDin (11,466). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During July and August, DTM recorded a decrease of 54,234 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-25,470, representing a 5% change in IDP caseload in the governorate), Anbar (-9,816, -20%) and Salah al-Din (-9,084, -9).

In terms of the districts of origin, IDPs come from 46 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 district), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-

Din (8 districts). About 55 per cent come from only four districts in Ninewa: Mosul (316,914 individuals, 21%), Sinjar (279,432, 18%), Telafar (120,072, 8%) and Al-Ba'aj (117,156, 8%).

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 26 (June - July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of July 2019

301,407 Internally Displaced
447,025 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

During the reporting period eruption of armed conflict in the southern Libya region of Murzuq resulted in displacement of at least 3,340 families (approximately 16,700 individuals). The DTM rapid needs assessment identified the priority needs for the IDPs as access to health services, food, emergency support in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and non-food items (NFI). DTM initiated an Emergency Tracking of the displaced and affected populations and the most recent update published during the reporting period can be found [here](#).

The deterioration of the security situation caused by the armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli since 04 April 2019, continues to affect over 128,150 individual IDPs who have been forced to leave their homes since then. Throughout the reporting period, this upsurge in armed conflict continued to include heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to further displacement of civilians due to the volatile security situation. DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the Round 26

published 21 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment, available [here](#).

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 26 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 26, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 447,025 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 301,407, 12 per cent higher than the 268,629 IDPs identified in the previous round (March – May 2019). The top three municipalities (*Baladiya*) of displacement were identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Tajoura, whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Abusliem.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (94%) 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 (57%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (55%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (34%), followed by access to humanitarian services (27%).

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
August 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of August 2019

2,086,934 Internally Displaced
543,353 Returnees

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

12,690 Internally Displaced
71,148 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

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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

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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.

