



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
February 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

migration.iom.int

31 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. An additional FMP was installed in Madama in Niger, to track the flows of migrants who, in response to increasing controls along the main thoroughfares, have been taking alternative routes to and from Libya .

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. An average of 2,185 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of twelve per cent from the January figures (1,949). The average daily number of individuals crossing FMPs has continuously grown since August 2018, almost doubling (increase of 98%) since that date. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (84%), followed by Niger (5%) and Togo (4%). The three primary intended

destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (52%, 5% more than in January), Niger (24%) and Burkina Faso (15%, 3% less than in January). For the third month in a row, seasonal migration was the main reason for the movement of travellers (representing 35% of flows), followed by short-term economic migration (31%) and long-term economic migration (31%). This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November 2018, is due to the fact that the period of seasonal migration begins after the rainy season, which this year ended in late October. Travellers primarily hailed from Burkina Faso (67%), Niger (25%) and Mali (4%). Six per cent of individuals were children under five, six per cent were pregnant women, two per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, because of continued unrest around Zouarke, data was only collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 247 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, a decrease of 48 per cent when compared to January 2019 (478). This sharp decline in the number of travellers is the result of the reduction in travel through Faya because of armed robberies in the Faya region. This decrease masks the growing trend of movements of workers at gold panning sites and local communities fleeing the conflict taking place in the North.

The conflict, which continues to significantly affect Northern Chad, explains why the share of travellers who indicated conflict as the reason for travel remains high (at 20%). The primary reasons for travel were short-term movements (50%) and economic migration (24%).

The majority of travellers observed at FMPs (70%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were women and 11 per cent were children (including 3% of infants).

The share of long-term economic migrants (37%) also grew (by 14%). In contrast, the percentage of short-term economic travellers decreased by 14 per cent (from 53% in December 2018 to 39% in January 2019). All individuals identified were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal. In February 2019, a daily average of 986 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents an increase of 21 per cent when compared to January 2019 (818). The largest share of migrants observed (76%, or 3% less than in January) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 6% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (23%), including eight per cent of children under five years of age. In contrast, a much smaller number (44%) were adult men. Five per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and three per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (40%) and seasonal migration (9%, 4% more than in January). The highest share of individuals observed (45%, a 5% increase since the previous month) were entering the country. In line with what was observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Senegal (31%, a 6% decrease since January), while Mali was the second-most indicated destination (15%, mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

Average daily flows observed in February 2019 witnessed an increase of 13 per cent since January 2019, going from 216 to 245 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-two per cent of observed individuals were adult men (3% less than in January), while 13 per cent were women (2% more than in January) and five per cent were children (1% more). The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 46 per cent, followed by Guinean (14%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, namely Mali (39%), Mauritania (22%, a 2% increase) and Algeria (22%, a 1% increase), also did not change. A large majority of migrants (90%, 2% less than in January) were undertaking economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants continued to grow: it has increased by seven per cent since November 2018 to reach nine per cent. The number of individuals performing short-term movements, for its part, decreased by five per cent (from 6% to 1%).

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

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and 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.

In contrast to previous months, during which the number of individuals crossing FMPs had been stable, the number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,385) witnessed a 14 per cent drop when compared to January 2019. This is a result of the decrease in travel throughout the country around the time of the presidential elections, which took place on 25 February.

The majority of observed individuals (67%) were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children, including five per cent under five. Notably, 12 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (34%) or seasonal migration (16%). These figures are all similar to those observed in January 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (49%, 7% less than the previous month), Nigerien (36%, 2% more) and Chadian (5%) nationals. Almost all individuals observed were travelling either from Nigeria (64%) or Niger (35%), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (62%) or Nigeria (36%).

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

A total of 40,195 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in February 2019, or an average of 1,436 individuals per day, representing a decrease of 32 per cent as compared to January 2019. This decrease is explained by the substantial drop in the number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP (decrease of 80%), which itself followed an eight-fold increase the month prior. This sharp decline may be explained by the Presidential elections being held in Nigeria on 25 February, around which time travellers restricted their movements to and from Nigeria.

For the first time since Flow Monitoring activities started tracking internal travel in 2018, the largest share of flows were internal (41%). Another 34 per cent of flows were outgoing, while incoming flows represented 25 per cent of flows.

The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between seasonal migration, short-term movements and long-term economic migration (33% each). One per cent of travellers indicated having fled ongoing conflict.

The share of travellers coming from Nigeria (81%) and headed to Niger (79%)

grew by 15 per cent and five per cent, respectively. In line with a trend observed over the past year, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (78%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (11%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 616 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a four per cent decrease from the previous month (645). Sixty per cent of travellers were adult men, while, comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (38%) were adult women and two per cent were children. In addition, eight per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (51%, a 10% increase since January 2019), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (32%, 4% more than in the previous month). The majority of travellers (69%) were travelling out of Senegal, while 30 per cent were coming from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (97%) were travelling towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (79%) were Senegalese nationals, while 13 per cent were from Mali.

Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled in the village of Déou
As of October 2018

1,600 Internally Displaced

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

115,310 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile

displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in Oc-

tober 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

A proposal has been submitted to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso, with the objective of providing a complete picture of displacement in the country.

Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 18 (April 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 17 – February 2019

253,813 Internally Displaced
99,090 Returnees (former IDPs)
9,993 Returnees (from abroad)
79,787 Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
844 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in February 2019, covering 844 sites in the Far North Region, including 35 additional villages, and identifying 253,813 IDPs, 109,083 Returnees (99,090 former IDPs and 9,993 Returnees from abroad) and 79,787 Out of Camp Refugees. While the number of IDPs and Returnees both increased by three per cent since the previous round, the number of refugees witnessed an increase of 98 per cent. This significant surge in refugees in the Far North follows a large-scale attack by Non-State Armed Groups on the city of Rhann in Nigeria, which caused dozens of thousands of persons to flee across the border into Cameroon

The vast majority of the displaced populations (94%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors,

while five per cent were displaced by climatic factors (such as flooding or drought) and one per cent fled intercommunal conflicts. These figures remain unchanged from the previous round.

As in previous rounds of assessments, displaced populations were almost equally split between men and boys (50.4%) and women and girls (49.6%). The majority of the displaced (62%) were children, while 3 per cent were elderly (aged 60 or older).

The most common shelter types amongst displaced households were living with host families (38%), original dwelling (18%) and rented homes (10%). Notably, the share of households living in new homes grew by three per cent (from 2% to 5%), as displaced families leave the houses of host families to settle in private property.

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-March 2019, and results are expected to be published in April 2019.

Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

In response to the crisis currently affecting the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon (known as the Anglophone Crisis), DTM Cameroon conducted assessments in December 2018 to evaluate the numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 956 sites in the North-West and South-West Regions. Findings have been compiled, but have not yet been published.

Discussions are underway to implement further assessments.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 6 – December 2018

580,692 Internally Displaced
375,684 Returnees (former IDPs)
118,607 Returnees (from abroad)

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

640,969 Internally Displaced [CMP]

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

9 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report, Maps, Return Intention Survey, Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profile, Rapid Assessment, Flash Updates

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

Between 10 October and 5 December 2018, DTM carried out Round 6 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,074,983 displaced people, including 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs) and 118,607 returnees from abroad, in 1,255 locations, including 39 displacement sites and 1,216 host communities. During Round 6, security conditions prevented access to two préfectures (Bamingui-Bangoran and Basse-Kotto). As a result, displacement figures do not wholly reflect the current displacement situation in the zones covered by DTM. DTM CAR has begun roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in January 2019, with results expected to be published in March 2019.

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.

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 8 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 7 – December 2018

130,472 Internally Displaced
14,017 Returnees (former IDPs)
27,182 Returnees (from abroad)
2.669 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

176 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

Between January and February 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 185 locations in the Lac Province (9 additional locations from the previous round), identifying 130,472 IDPs, 14,017 Returnees (former IDPs), 27,182 (Returnees from abroad) and 2,669 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

While the number of returnees (both former IDPs and refugee) increased by 5 per cent (1,887 individuals) and the number of IDPs grew by three per cent (4,159 individuals), the number of TCNs grew by 65 per cent during this round (1,048 individuals).

A large proportion (67%) of displaced individuals are children, while two per cent were 60 years old or older, a decrease of two per cent since the previous assessment. Almost all displaced households (98%) have children, with the average household size being seven members per household.

Notably, half of IDPs (50%) resided in the Foulï département of the Lac Region, while the largest shares of Returnees and TCNs (43% and 81% respectively) resided in the Mamdi département.

An overwhelming majority of displaced households (95%) lived in shelter made out of straw or metal sheets.

DTM Chad will begin roll out of Round 8 of DTM Baseline Assessments in March

2019. Results are expected to be published in April 2019.

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Mali

Latest count of populations
As of 31 January 2019

123,574 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
71,156 Repatriated

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 January 2019, 123,574 IDPs, 526,505 former IDP Returnees and 71,156 Repatriated have been identified.

The number of IDPs increased by 3,276 individuals (a 3% increase) and the number of Repatriated individuals by 1,678 individuals (a 2% increase) since December 2018. The number of returnees remained stable.

The CMP reports are produced by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and analysis to the *Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*.

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 27 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 26 – January 2019

1,948,349 Internally Displaced
1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs)
122,142 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

789 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 XXVI data collection exercise, conducted between 20 October 2018 and 20 January 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,948,349 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees from abroad) in 789 Wards. Fifteen fewer wards were assessed this round as a result of security concerns stemming from intense fighting between Non-State Armed groups and a growing number of random attacks carried out against civilians throughout the reporting period.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 13,003 movements, including 9,517 arrivals and 3,486 departures, at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 4 February and 3 March 2019.

This represents a 74 per cent decrease in total movements observed from January 2019. This significant drop stands in stark contrast to the increase in flows which had previously been observed since November 2018.

The number of departures witnessed a steep decline and almost ground to a halt over the course of the month, going from 2,179 departures observed in the first week of the month to 97 in its final week. While the number of arrivals dropped significantly between the first and second week (from 4,752 to 1,746), it stabilized for the rest of the month. It should be noted that, compared to January 2019, arrivals dropped by 78 per cent.

These large decreases in numbers are a result of the wave of violence which affected Northeast Nigeria in the run-up to the Presidential elections, which took place on 25 February 2018.

The percentage of tracked individuals who indicated ongoing conflict as the trigger for their movement grew by 43 per cent to reach 69 per cent, a reflection of the intensifying clashes and increased number of attacks in January 2019. Other triggers of movements were voluntary relocation (12%), poor living conditions (11%) and fear of attacks (5%).

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Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
February 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.

As of the last report (January- February 2019) IOM identified at least 666,717 migrants currently present in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 570 communities and originated from more than 38 countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 706 assessments in 11 regions and 16 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerian, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian. Out of the total number of migrants identified, 626,627 individuals (94%) originated from 27 different African countries while 39,716 individuals (6%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 374 individuals were recorded as of unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 623,627 individuals from Africa, 433,444 (69%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 193,183 individuals (29%) were from North African countries.

While 21 per cent of African migrants were identified in the South of the country, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only one per cent of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.

To provide more information on migrants' health conditions, DTM Libya established a new tool that allows the identification of self-reported illnesses migrants are suffering from. During the reporting period, health surveys were conducted with around 1,600 migrants randomly selected from the different regions of Libya. Of the migrants assessed, 7 per cent reported having been diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Out of the 110 individuals who reported chronic illnesses, 45

per cent self-reported suffering from diabetes mellitus, 25 per cent having high blood pressure and 28 per cent with other chronic illnesses. The remaining 2 per cent did not specify their illnesses.

Through its IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. In February 2019, 307 individuals were returned by the Libyan coast guard and five bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards since the beginning of 2018 to 16,283, while 509 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route; in February 2019 alone, 147 migrants lost their lives.

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 February 2019, 1,049 Sudanese nationals returned (88% arrived through KRT). Since the mid-2017, a total of 70,112 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. Sixty-eight per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 32 per cent were female. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 22 per cent were school age children.

From January 2018 to February 2019, 17,467 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 counted 8,488 migrants arriving by boat during February 2019.

The majority of migrants reported in February were Ethiopian nationals (97% or 8,195 individuals), and 3 per cent were Somali nationals (293 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in February decreased by 39 per cent from the 13,932 individuals recorded in January, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable decrease of 79 per cent from

the number reported in the previous month (1,390 individuals). This decrease could be attributed to unfavourable conditions such as high tides in the sea in this period and windy weather.

Eighty per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (6,819 individuals), and 20 per cent (1,669 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The February 2019 figures show an increase of 67 individuals from January 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 February 2019, 4,682 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in February were, Ibb (566), Al Mahwit (531) and Taiz (456).

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 108 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of February 2019

1,744,980 Internally Displaced
4,211,982 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 108 took place during January and February 2019. As of 28 February 2019, For the same period, DTM also identified 4,211,982 returnees (701,997 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,596 locations.

An additional 46,662 returnees were recorded during round 108, which is slightly lower than the increase in the previous round (51,696 returnees in round 107). Most returned to three governorates:

Ninewa (27,150 individuals), Salah al-Din (11,214) and Kirkuk (3,744). The number of IDPs continues to decrease in each governorate except Erbil and Najaf. During January and February, DTM recorded a decrease of 57,852 IDPs with the top three governorates being: Ninewa (-29,358, -5%), Salah al-Din (-9,168, -7%) and Anbar (-6,822, -13%).

Taking a closer look at IDP district of origin, the current caseload of IDPs come from 52 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (4 districts), Baghdad (10 districts), Erbil (2 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (9 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, half of all IDPs (51%) come from just four districts in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (305,472 individuals, 19%), Sinjar (291,528, 18%), Telfar (112,662, 7%), Al-Ba'aj (112,380, 7%).

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 24 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of February 2019

172,541 Internally Displaced
445,476 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

In Round 24, the number of identified returnees in Libya remained stable at 445,476 individuals. At the same time, the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 172,541. The top three municipalities (Baladiya) of displacement were identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata, whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

In Round 24, a large proportion (42%) of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya,

followed by 31 per cent in the East and 27 per cent identified in the South Libya. The highest figure reported for the presence of IDPs was in Benghazi (26,865 individuals) followed by Sebha (21,005 individuals).

In terms of IDPs returning to their places of origin, the majority (51%) of returning IDPs (returnees) were identified in East Libya, followed by 42 per cent in the west while the remaining 7 per cent were identified to have returned to their places of origin in the South. Benghazi had the highest number of returnees (189,175 individuals), followed by Sirt with 77,210 individuals identified as returnees.

The overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs present in their localities had left their respective places of origin due to security related issues. To a significantly lesser extent various other reasons were cited, such as deterioration of the economic situation at the places of origin and inavailability of basic services. Similarly, most key informants (75%) reported that better security conditions in their localities was the major reason for the IDPs' decision to move there. This was followed by a large proportion of key informants (54%) reporting that IDPs chose these localities due to the presence of IDP relatives, signifying social and cultural bonds and the possibility of social safety nets. This was followed by availability of basic services (35%), and access to humanitarian assistance (30%) as reasons for choosing those communities. Overall, the major driver of displacement was the security situation, affecting both, decision to leave the place of origin and reasons for choosing the site of displacement.

During the last week of February, a rapid assessment was conducted in Murzuq following the deterioration of the security situation in the South. Between 22 and 24 February, 200 families were reported to have been displaced from Murzuq to Al Qatrun. Subsequently, as the security situation improved 120 of the previously displaced families reportedly returned by the beginning of March.

Sudan

Current Implementation Round
February 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored

As of February 2019

2,074,244 Internally Displaced
488,843 Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of February 2019 since the beginning of 2018

0 Internally Displaced
16,651 Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, refugees, returning refugees and returning migrants; this includes those in these population groups affected by natural disasters.

Implementation Component

Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage

5 States

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Report, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

displacement.iom.int/sudan

DTM Sudan is currently processing and analyzing 2018 data, and the results will be published and disseminated in a yearly report when available.

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Yemen

Current Implementation Round
February 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 37- Decemebr 2018

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

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage

333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM 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.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment is in the final stages of drafting, and it will also be published and disseminated shortly. Emergency tracking remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds.

Between June and December 2018, Al Hudaydah (511,314 individuals) and Haajah (157,122 individuals) governorates experienced high levels of displacement due to conflict along the Western coast. In addition, tropical cyclone Luban caused the displacement of almost 6,000 households in Al Mahara governorate in October 2018.

Emergency tracking remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds.

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EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
February 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	6 FMPs
Uganda	15 FMPs

A network of 46 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued through eight points in **Burundi**, and through nine points in **Djibouti**, but five distinct FMPs were considered in order to minimize duplication. Data was not received from two points due to operational issues, though they are still active.

In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey data collection continued through five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2 FMPs), Wau Town (2 FMPs), Abyei (1 FMP), and Paloich (1), for a total of six (6) FMPs in South Sudan. Flow monitoring in support of Ebola Virus preparedness operations was conducted at an additional 7 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders. Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** expanded to 6 FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team, as well as through 9 points along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of 1 point as compared to the previous month.

Regionally, a total of **171,817** movements were tracked during the month of February, which is a 14 per cent increase as compared to the 150,561 movements

tracked in January. 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).

More than a fifth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (**21%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (62%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (33%), which is comparable to what was tracked in November (65% and 30% respectively).

Of the total movements, **79 per cent** tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (46%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (27%), between and between South Sudan and Uganda (22%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were DRC nationals (29%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from South Sudan (23%).

In the **HoA** region, 30 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to what was reported in December (31%). Another 15 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is lower than the 20 per cent that was reported in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. An additional 27 per cent (similar to the 28% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 19 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (higher than the 14% reported in January).

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

During the reporting period, **36,091** movements were observed at these eight FMPs, which represents a fourteen per cent decrease when compared to the 42,109 movements tracked in January.

The majority of movements were Burundian nationals (83%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (17%). The number of incoming movements were moderately lower than the number of outgoing ones,

representing respectively 45% and 55% of the total movements, with all the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (42%), and 28 per cent were children. There were 11 per cent pregnant or lactating women, and 10 per cent of the population was children under 5 years. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 81% of movements), followed by tourism (13%) and seasonal migration (3%), while 1 per cent were migrating for economic reasons. Most movements travelled on boat (56%), or by foot (35%), with the remaining 11 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (6%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **7,710** movements were observed at 5 FMPs, which represents a 43 per cent decrease from the 13,594 individuals identified at in the previous month. Some of this decrease can be attributed to operational issues which resulted in data not being collected at 2 FMPs during this month. In addition, due to the recent shipwreck off the coast of Obock, there has been a significant shift in the migration routes, especially the departure points from the region of Obock. The coast guard has increased presence along the coast, and departure points haven't thus shifted. Steps are currently being taken to analyse the changes in the migratory patterns, especially the departure points, and will be reflected in the reports in subsequent months.

All the migration movements tracked during February consisted of Ethiopian nationals (100%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Usually a small percentage of Somalis are also tracked through the Kalankaley point, which could not provide data due to operational issues in the current month.

Most movements had departed from Ethiopia (99%), Most movements (94%) reported intending to travel to KSA, which is higher than the 83 per cent reported in January. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (53%), and 24 per cent were children, which is higher than the 18 per cent reported in January. Economic migration for more than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 99% of migrants tracked), followed by

short-term local movement (1%), which is a slight change from last month, when 90 per cent reported to be traveling for economic reasons, 6 per cent due to conflict, and 3 per cent were short term local movements. Most migration occurred on foot (85%), or by taxi/car (15%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **10,559** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 5 per cent decrease from the 11,171 movements observed in January 2019.

The majority of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (84%), 6 per cent were Somalis, and 4 per cent Eritrean, and other nationalities made up the remaining 6 per cent. Most movements were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (73%), while the remaining were incoming movements (27%). Most of the incoming movements was from Sudan (59%) which is higher than the 49 per cent observed in January, while 21 per cent were from Djibouti, 11 per cent from Eritrea, 6 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 3 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the KSA (48%), Djibouti (17%), Yemen (9%), Sudan (7%), and Eritrea (4%), with the remaining 15 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants tracked were adult men (88%) while 12 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of 5 and 7 per cent were unaccompanied children (718 children); two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (75%), followed by short term local movement (10%), and tourism (6%). Most migration was carried on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (86%), while 8 per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **18,236** movements were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a significant decrease (22%) in comparison with December when 23,396 movements were observed. Specifically, five (5) FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, Harirad, and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Dollow and Dhobley) saw an increase in movements.

The majority of identified movements (54%) were incoming in comparison to out-going (46%), which is similar to what was observed in January 2019, when 57 per cent incoming, and 43 per cent out-going movements.

Differently from the previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Togdheer region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for February, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of out-going flows. Identified migrants were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (34%), and Djiboutian (3%).

Most migrants observed intended to travel back to Somalia (54%), which is similar to the previous month, while 14 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 18% reported in December 2018). Slightly higher proportions intended to travel to Ethiopia (20%) or Kenya (7%), and 4% reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, movements were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 32 per cent children (8% under 5 years of age and 4% unaccompanied children) and 68 per cent adults (39% males and 29% females). The largest shares of observed migrants observed were undertaking seasonal migration (32%) or forced movement due to conflict (23%), while 13 per cent were carrying out seasonal migration.

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

During the month of February 2019, **3,732** movements were observed in total at the six transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is a decrease of 28 per cent as compared to what was observed in January. 588 movements were observed in Abyei, 864 in Malakal, 1,496 in Wau, and 784 at Paloich.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (95%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (5%). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (84%) or towards Sudan (14%), with around 2 per

cent traveling to Uganda and Kenya. Over three quarters of all travellers had both the origin and destination as South Sudan (79%) – this likely to be internal movement, and to a smaller extent, circular migration. Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (80%), while those observed at the Paloich, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely headed to destinations within South Sudan.

A large majority of identified migrants (95%) were South Sudanese nationals, while slightly less than 5 per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining less than 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily motivated by access to better health care (46%), or return to habitual residence (26%) while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (29%), return to habitual residence (24%), for economic reasons (22%) or education (20%). Most movement in Malakal were return to places of habitual residence (35%), family visits (35%) or Economic (10%), while 9 per cent were displaced by conflict, and most of the movement in Paloich were family visits (77%).

Over half of observed movements (55%) were female compared to 58% the previous month), and 31 per cent were children (compared to 33% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of February. At the 6 FMPs along the border with South Sudan, **30,702** movements were observed which represents an increase of 52 per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, 64,787 observations were made at the 9 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of 86 per cent. This brings the total to **95,489** observations – an overall 73 per cent increase as compared to January. The increase in movements tracked is mostly due to improved coverage and increase in FMPs.

45 per cent of the movements were from Uganda, 38 per cent were from DRC, while 16 per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were traveling into Uganda (53), while 29 per cent were travelling to DRC and 16 per cent to South Sudan. The majority of the migration observed consisted of Congolese nationals (41%), while the remaining were South Sudanese nationals (29%) or

Ugandan nationals (28%), with around 2 percent belonging to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 57 per cent of the total population were female and 43 per cent were male. 31 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 4,763 (5% of all movements) under 5 years of age, and 5,420 (6%) unaccompanied migrant children, which is a large increase from 2 per cent tracked last month.

During the month of February, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (35%), 20 per cent of movements were family related short term movement, 9 per cent were short term business-related movements, while 15 per cent were permanent movements, and 5 % were forced movements due to conflict or natural disaster.

migration.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 40 (March 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 39 – February 2018
130,562 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In February 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 130,562 IDPs (29,927 households). This represents an approximate 3 per cent decrease when compared to January 2019. 75 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 25 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (53%) lived with host families, 25 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in straw houses, 4 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) or earlier, followed by 2016

(24%), while 14 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 23 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 16 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 15 – January – February 2019
2,227,109 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

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

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 15 of Mobility Tracking, covering the months of January and February 2019. 1,102 sites were assessed, while 95 sites were inaccessible – a total of 1,197 sites were analysed.

According to DTM, **2,227,109** people (403,327 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (52%) and Oromia (39%) regions. Most of the IDPs had been displaced due to conflict (75%), while 23% had been displaced due to climate related reasons and 2% due to other reasons. Of those surveyed, 49% per cent were male, and 59 per cent were children.

Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG
2.6 million Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

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

displacement.iom.int/somalia

DTM in Somalia carried out a round of Mobility Tracking in the Gedo region - data collection was conducted from 09 to 31 December 2018 in the six (6) districts of the Gedo region: Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey, and Luuq. The report for the activity will be available in the coming days.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in two IDP camps in Dolow, at two checkpoints in Kismayo and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa. The most recent figures will be disseminated when available

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 MT (Mar - April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 December 2018

1,275,868 Internally Displaced

866,846 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

68 counties, 10 States

Published Information Products

Mobility Tracking Focus Reports: Lakes State and Unity State; Wau PoC AA Intentions Survey; Juba PoC BMR re-report; Bentiu – Rubkona Perception Survey; Bentiu PoC Headcount Trends 2018; Wau PoC AA Headcount Trends 2018. Event Tracking: Influx From Gambella (11-17 Jan 2019). Wau PoC AA Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (September – November 2018). Malakal PoC Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (September – November 2018). Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (December 2018) Wau PoC And Collective Centres Headcount (Jan 2019). Bentiu PoC Headcount (January 2019). Mobility Tracking Round 4 Returnee Map (Nov-Dec 2018). Mobility Tracking Round 4 IDP Map (Nov-Dec 2018)

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Round 4 of Mobility tracking was completed in December 2018, and DTM covered 68 counties (87% of the country), 345 sub-areas and 1,443 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. Data collection was carried out following the signing of the revitalized peace agreement for South Sudan. During this time, the country saw a marked decline in conflict between armed forces. However, a spike in communal clashes, particularly cattle raids, was observed during the beginning of the dry season.

DTM identified 1,275,868 IDPs, and 866,846 returnees in these areas, with most the most IDPs being assessed in Rubkona (127,790), Wau (90,894), Juba (86,418), Awerial (81,871), and Jur River (69,917). Thirty-seven per cent of IDPs were reported to live in 77 displacement sites as opposed to host community settings. Regarding the status of returnee housing, 15 per cent are currently reported living in destroyed or make-shift shelters. Over a third are living in partially damaged housing (36%), whereas 38 per cent live in undamaged homes (11% unknown).

A third of returnees (33%) in the assessed areas had arrived in their current location in 2018, while 20 per cent of IDPs identified in Round 4 had been displaced during 2018.

DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) at eight sites to establish an indicative profile of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In February, DTM interviewed 4,319 households representing 7,494 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Kaloko and Masna combined in analysis).

In line with previous trends, DTM continued to witness comparatively large proportions of intended permanent exits at Wau PoC AA during the reporting period: 27% of those interviewed at the site reported the intention to exit the site permanently. Lokoloko collective centre continued to see a significant proportion of interviewees intending to permanently leave with an exit trend also reflected in the headcounts: the site has shrunk by

half of its population since January 2019 (49%) from 1,910 to 938 individuals in February 2019.

New arrivals from Sudan made up 24% of entering individuals (new entries [8%] and persons returning from temporary absences [15%]). New arrivals from Sudan were mainly recorded at Bentiu PoC site while persons returning from Sudan after longer absences were found at both Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites. Whilst new arrivals from Sudan cited access to services as their primary reason for entering the site, those returning after an absence had usually been in Sudan to access basic services such as education and healthcare. Almost all new arrivals from Sudan already had family at the sites (91%).

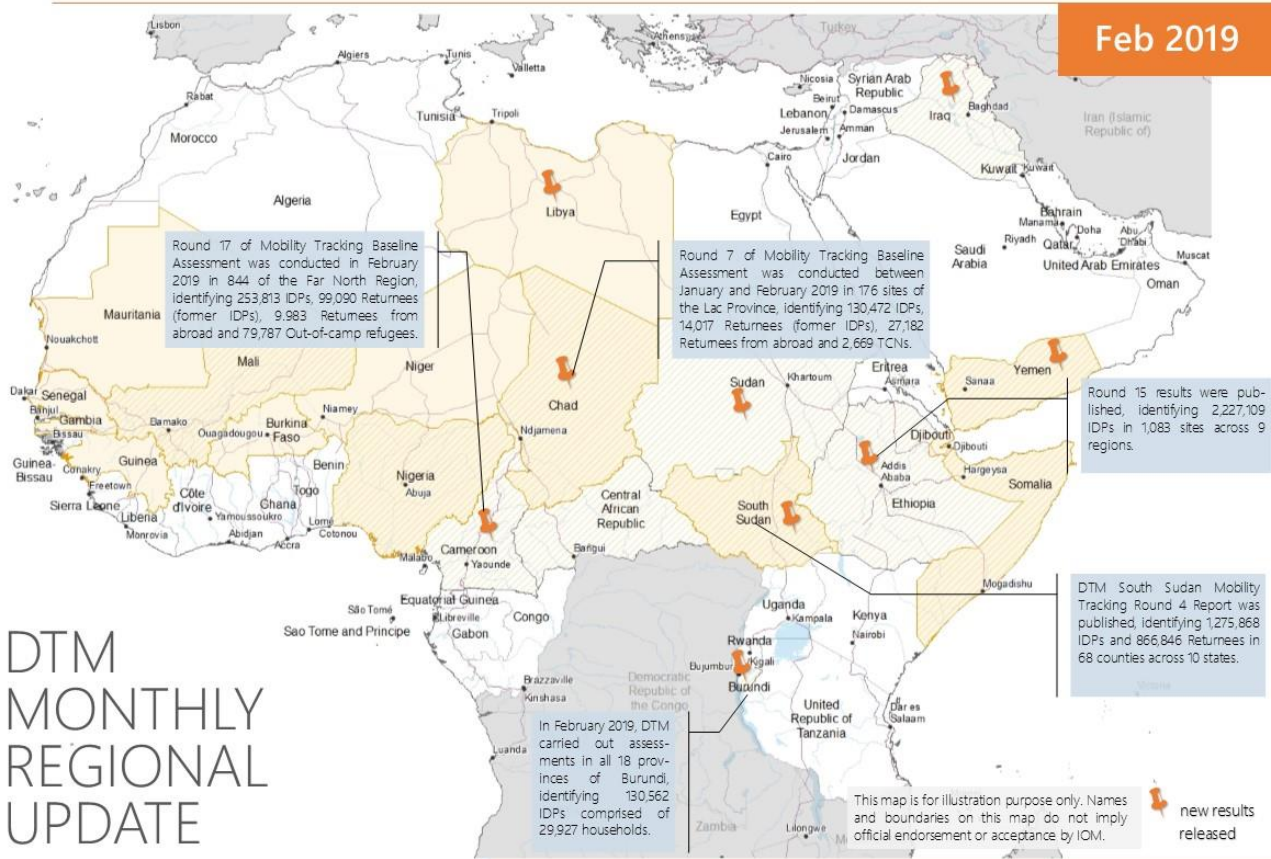
In February, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities.

During February, 8,148 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan through seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties. Additional FMPs are planned on the borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic. This figure represents an increase of approximately 20 per cent as compared to January, which is a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.

Of those surveyed, 32 per cent are adult females, 39% were adult males, and 29 per cent were children. Majority were South Sudanese nationals (82%), and 69% departed from DRC, 28% from the South Sudan, and the rest from other countries. Most of the migration was intended towards South Sudan (90%) or DRC (10%).

The percentage of respondents who reported coming from a refugee camp was 23% for arrivals from Uganda and 16% for the DRC.

The data shows significant movement between Morobo and contiguous cross-border regions in DRC. 17% of respondents reported entering South Sudan to access health care, while 7% of respondents reported Juba County as their intended destination.



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

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

West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

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

31+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon

As of Round 17 – February 2019

👤 253,813 Internally Displaced
👤 99,090 Returnees (IDPs)
👤 79,787 Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Republic

As of Round 6 – December 2018

👤 580,692 Internally Displaced
👤 375,684 Returnees (IDPs)
👤 118,607 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad

As of Round 7 – February 2019

👤 130,472 Internally Displaced

Mali

As of 31 January 2019

👤 123,574 Internally Displaced

Nigeria

As of Round XXVI – January 2019

👤 1,948,349 Internally Displaced
👤 1,435,916 Returnees (IDPs)
👤 122,142 Returnees (From abroad)

Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Libya, Sudan, Yemen

53 Flow Monitoring Points

Iraq

As of Round 107 – December 2018

👤 1,744,980 Internally Displaced
👤 4,211,982 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya

As of Round 24 – February 2019

👤 172,541 Internally Displaced
👤 445,476 Returnees (IDPs)

Sudan

As of February 2019

👤 48,399 Internally Displaced
👤 131,497 Returnees

Yemen

As of Round 37 – November 2018

👤 592,434 Internally Displaced
👤 639,012 Returnees (former IDPs)

East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia

46 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi

As of Round 39 – February 2019

👤 130,562 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia

As of Round 15 – January - February 2019

👤 2,227,109 Internally Displaced

Somalia

As of Round 6 – November 2017

👤 1,770,580 Internally Displaced

South Sudan

As of Round 4 – February 2019

👤 1,275,868 Internally Displaced
👤 866,846 Returnees (Former IDPs & Refugees)

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.