

OCT 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  
October 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](https://migration.iom.int)

33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In October 2019, an average of 1,734 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a slight increase of 1 per cent from the September figures (1,709). This represents the first increase in numbers observed since April 2019. The majority of travellers (60%) were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children. Seven per cent of individuals were children under five and 6 per cent were pregnant women.

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 destinations of flows were Côte d'Ivoire (47%, a 7 p.p. increase from September), Niger (27%) and Burkina Faso (17%). In

numbers similar to that of previous months, seasonal migration (35%), short-term local movements (31%) and long-term economic migration (31%) were the main reasons for travel. The share of Burkinabè migrants remained stable at 62 per cent of travellers, as did the share of Nigerien nationals (26%).

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 was definitively closed in June 2019.

Over the reporting period, an average of 707 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, a 5 per cent decrease when compared to September 2019 (745). This represents the first decrease in the numbers observed since May 2019, which may be explained by growing instability in the Miski region and the state of emergency imposed in the Tibesti region discouraging travel in northern Chad.

The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 46% of flows) and long-term economic migration (33%). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers was 11 per cent.

The majority of travellers (68%) were adult men, while the share of women was 22 per cent (a 3 p.p. increase from September). Children represented 10 per cent of travellers observed, a 2 per cent decrease when compared to the previous reporting period. Five per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 4 per cent were pregnant women, 5 per cent were elderly and 6 per cent were living with a mental or physical handicap. The vast majority of identified individuals (97%) were Chadian nationals,

with their share increasing by 2 per cent from the previous reporting period, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR nationals (2%).

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 October 2019, a daily average of 1,416 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 7 per cent decrease when compared to September 2019 (1,516). This reduction in flows may be explained by socio-economic unrest observed during the reporting period, which may have discouraged travel to Guinea from neighbouring countries. It may also be linked to the asphaltting of a new road linking Bamako to Djoulafoundou and bypassing the Nafadji FMP.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (25%, a 3 p.p. increase from September), including 7 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (44%) of travellers identified in Guinea compared to other countries were adult men. The largest share of migrants observed (69%, a 3 p.p. increase when compared to the previous reporting period) 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 and 3% from Senegal)..

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (47%), short-term movements (40%) and seasonal migration (8%). The majority of individuals observed (55%) were leaving the country; most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (26%), while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou) accounted for 24 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 travelling within Mali.

The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Here-makono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in October 2019 decreased by 9 per cent when compared to September (307 to 280 individuals observed on average each day). A large majority of observed individuals (83%) were adult men (a 5 p.p. increase from the previous month), while 14 per cent were adult women (a 5 p.p. decrease) and 3 per cent were children. Malian nationals were the most prevalent nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 39% of travellers). Guinean (16%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups.

In terms of destination of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling within Mali (52%). Algeria, the foremost destination until March 2019, in October 2019 ranked fourth, accounting for 8 per cent of flows. Other significant destinations of flows were Burkina Faso (18%) and Mauritania (16%).

A large majority of migrants (89%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Six per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants, while 5 per cent were conducting short-term movements.

DTM in **Mauritania** carried out a Migrants Presence assessment in Nouakchott from May to 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 Guinea (28%), Mali (22%) and Côte d'Ivoire (4%).

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 the city. Sixty-eight percent 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 in October 2019 (1,192) was exactly the same as the number observed the previous month. 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 of children under five. Notably, 13 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (41%), long-term economic migration (39%) or seasonal migration (14%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (54%), Nigerien (33%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (63%), while 35 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad and Cameroon, respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (65%) were coming from Nigeria, while 34 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 1,657 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in October 2019, representing an 11 per cent decrease as compared to September 2019 (1,836). The majority (68%) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 12 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 5 per cent. Four per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women, 2

per cent were elderly and 1 per cent were living with a physical or mental disability.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (53%). This represents a slight decrease (of 2 p.p.) from the previous month (down from 55%). Meanwhile, outgoing flows represented 25 per cent of all flows, a 3 per cent decrease from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 22 per cent of flows, a 4 per cent increase. The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (39%), seasonal migration (35%, a 2% increase from the previous month) and short-term movements (26%, a 4% decrease from the previous month).

Niger and Nigeria were both the main countries of provenance, although the share of travellers coming from locations in Niger dropped by 10 percentage points (from 89% to 79% of flows), while the number of migrants travelling from Nigeria grew by 9 per cent (from 1% to 10% of flows). Similarly, Niger as a destination dwindled to 76 per cent of flows (a 4 p.p. decrease), while 9 per cent of travellers were headed for Nigeria. In addition, 4 per cent of flows were headed towards Libya, a 4 per cent decrease since September 2019.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (83%), with the next most-represented nationality being Nigerians (10%).

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

Between September and October 2019, the number of individuals observed at the two FMPs almost doubled, going from 193 to 374. This astounding increase is due to the occurrence of the religious of Magal, one of the largest religious pilgrimages in the West African region. Most travellers (58%) were adult men (a 2 p.p. increase compared to September), while 31 per cent were adult women. Ten per cent were children, representing a 3 p.p. decrease since the previous reporting period, including 4 per cent who were under five years old. Additionally, 2 per cent of travellers were elderly and 3 per cent were pregnant women.

In a stark reversal from the previous reporting period, the largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting long-

term migration (60%), while the next largest groups reported performing short-term movements (33%) and tourism (4%). This change may be linked to the tightening of controls and stricter migration policies along the Algeria-Mali border, which have driven migrants to take alternative migration routes, including routes crossing Senegal.

The majority of observed travellers (77%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 8 percentage point drop from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers who arrived from Senegal and The Gambia increased by 7 percentage points (up to 18% of flows) and 1 percentage point (up to 5%), respectively. Meanwhile, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed an decrease of 4 per cent (to reach 73%), while a larger share of travellers was headed to Mali (21%, an 5 p.p. increase compared to the previous month). In addition, 5 per cent of travellers were going to The Gambia.

While the majority of observed individuals (45%, a 5 p.p. decrease since September) were Malian nationals, the share of Senegalese travellers grew significantly in October (42%, a 7 p.p. increase from the previous reporting period). The increase in identified Senegalese nationals may be linked to the Magal pilgrimage, during which Senegalese nationals travel from throughout the West Africa region to the city of Touba in Senegal. The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso.

## Burkina Faso

Current Implementation Round  
Round 2 (TBD)

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 8 October 2019  
**486,360** 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](https://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).

Discussions with the government and humanitarian partners are underway to implement Round 2 of DTM assessments, which are expected to expand to additional 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](https://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 Returnees (100,287 former IDPs and 10,287 Returnees from abroad) and 46,845 Out of Camp Refugees.

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.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) was also conducted in October 2019 with 2,968 IDP and Refugee households. Thirty per cent of surveyed households intended to return home, a 9 p.p. increase from the previous survey (up from 21%). The main conditions under which displaced households indicated they would consider returning home were an increased presence of security forces (78%), repairs to their homes (46%) and the provision of humanitarian assistance (41%).

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## 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 September 2019

**536,107** Internally Displaced [OCHA]  
**237,349** Returnees [OCHA]

[displacement.iom.int/cameroon](https://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 Nations 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.

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## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 9 (December 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](https://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.

Due to logistical issues, Round 9 of DTM assessments, initially planned for November 2019, will be conducted in December 2019, with results expected to be published in February 2020.

Between March and April 2019, DTM CAR conducted a Return Intention Survey (RIS). Results from the survey show that only a small percentage of IDPs (44 per cent of IDPs living on sites and 26 per cent of IDPs living in host communities) expressed to wish to return home. IDPs indicated that the main conditions necessary to allow their return were improvements in security conditions, access to employment opportunities and shelter.

DTM CAR also carried out a rapid assessment exercise after severe flooding struck the country, severely affecting the capital Bangui. The assessments, which took place between 4 and 10 November 2019 in 80 *quartiers* (3 *arrondissements*) of Bangui, identified 20,481 IDPs (4,282 households) living amongst host communities (assessments were not conducted in displacement sites). Fifty-one

per cent of IDPs were male, while 49 per cent were female; two-thirds (65%) were children, and 7 per cent were elderly. The majority (71%) of IDPs were located in the 6<sup>th</sup> *arrondissement* of Bangui.

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

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## Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 10 (November 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored As of Round 9 – September 2019

**169,003** Internally Displaced  
**15,053** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**32,311** Returnees (from abroad)  
**5,652** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

184 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

[displacement.iom.int/chad](https://displacement.iom.int/chad)

Between August and September 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 9 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 184 locations of Chad's Lac region, identifying 169,003 IDPs, 15,053 Returnees (former IDPs), 32,311 Returnees (from abroad) and 5,652 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 10 of DTM Baseline Assessments in November 2019. Results are expected to be published in December 2019.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) was also conducted between 23 October and 4 November 2019 with 1,527 IDP households living in 75 displacement sites. The vast majority of surveyed IDPs (90%) indicated the wish to stay in their current location. The primary reasons for which IDPs did not wish to return home were fear or trauma (62%), security conditions in their current location (60%) and their

successful integration in the host community (40%).

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified one event in October 2019 (the interception of migrants by authorities following the collapse of a gold mine), during which 74 individuals were repatriated from Kouri to Faya.

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## Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 (December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 2 – October 2019

**77,650** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

88 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

[displacement.iom.int/chad](https://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 88 locations of Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari, identifying 77,650 Chadian returnees from CAR (31,994 in Logone-Oriental and 37,349 in Moyen-Chari). The number of returnees witnessed a 12 per cent increase from Round 1 (69,343 IDPs). The *départements* hosting the largest numbers of returnees were Grande Sidho (Moyen-Chari), which hosted 34,654 returnees and La nya Pendé (Logone-Oriental), which held 21,702 returnees.

The majority of displaced individuals (64%) were children, and 5 per cent were elderly (aged 60 years old or more). The vast majority of returnees (88%) were displaced in 2014, which corresponds to the height of the crisis in CAR.

Most returnee households (61%) lived in displacement sites, while 39 per cent lived within host communities. The most common shelter types were straw or metal sheeting (37%), solid wall houses (33%) and tarpaulin (30%).

DTM Chad will conduct Round 3 of assessments in December 2019, and results are expected to be published in January 2020.

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## Mali

Latest count of displaced populations  
As of 31 October 2019

**199,385** Internally Displaced  
**561,606** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**74,397** Repatriated  
**138,954** Refugees [UNHCR]

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

[displacement.iom.int/mali](https://displacement.iom.int/mali)

As of 31 October 2019, 199,385 IDPs, 561,606 former IDP Returnees and 74,397 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 7 per cent since September 2019 (up from 187,139). This sustained growth in displacement is a result of continued violence witnessed in central Mali as well as in the region bordering Burkina Faso to the south. The number of former IDP Returnees and Returnees from abroad 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 (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](https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria)

In the Round XXVIII data collection exercise, conducted between 1 and 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).

Round XXIX of DTM assessments were commenced in September 2019 and results will be published in December 2019.

In a Flash Report, DTM Nigeria also reported on floods which affected Adamawa State between 26 and 29 November 2019, displacing 12,092 individuals, destroying 381 houses and damaging 493 further homes. The flooding also submerged large farmland areas, leading to heavy losses of farm produce and livestock.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 4,990 movements, including 3,702 arrivals and 1,288 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 30 September and 27 October 2019. The number of movements witnessed a significant decrease since September 2019, dropping by 37 per cent (down from 7,878). This follows an even larger decrease witnessed between August and September

(during which the number of movements observed dropped 2.5 fold).

The substantial decrease in movements observed in October was primarily driven by a large drop in arrivals (which decreased from 6,458 in September to 1,288 in October). Meanwhile, the number of departures more than doubled, from 1,420 to 3,702.

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 poor living conditions (37%) and voluntary relocation (35%). Attacks and conflicts still accounted for 8 per cent of movements, while military operations induced 9 per cent of movements.

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## Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 (November 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 2 – September 2019

**540,049** Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
630 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, Flash Report

[displacement.iom.int/nigeria](https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria)

In the second round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, DTM identified 540,049 IDPs (88,631 households), a 74 per cent increase from the previous round (up from 309,755). This increase is partly due to the significant increase in coverage of DTM assessments, which quintupled between Rounds 1 and 2 (from 129 to 630 wards assessed).

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. Strikingly,

over a quarter of displaced individuals (27%) were children under five years old.

The largest number of IDPs (83%) lived in host communities, while 17 per cent lived in camps. The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (42%), NFI (26%) and shelter (19%).

Round 3 of DTM assessments will be carried out in November 2019, with results expected to be published in January 2020.

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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:

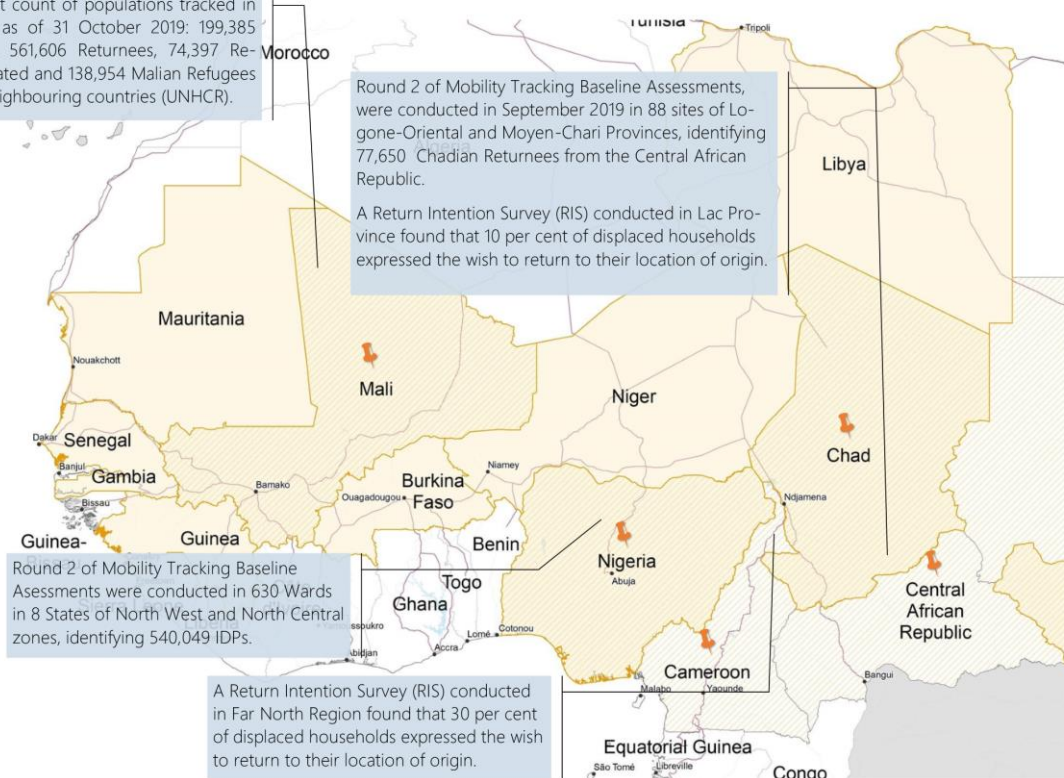
1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity currently implemented in **Chad**, the **Central African Republic** and **Mauritania** and expected to be implemented in **Burkina Faso** with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout 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. Regional analysis for the first round Stability Index assessments have been completed and results for the LCB are expected to be published in November 2019.



Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 October 2019: 199,385 IDPs, 561,606 Returnees, 74,397 Repatriated and 138,954 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 2 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, were conducted in September 2019 in 88 sites of Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces, identifying 77,650 Chadian Returnees from the Central African Republic.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) conducted in Lac Province found that 10 per cent of displaced households expressed the wish to return to their location of origin.



Round 2 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments were conducted in 630 Wards in 8 States of North West and North Central zones, identifying 540,049 IDPs.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) conducted in Far North Region found that 30 per cent of displaced households expressed the wish to return to their location of origin.

Oct 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

33+ Flow Monitoring Points

#### Cameroon (Far North)

as of Round 19 – August 2019

- 270,870 Internally Displaced
- 100,287 Returnees (IDPs)
- 46,845 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

- 537,285 Internally Displaced
- 600,479 Returnees (IDPs)
- 263,497 Returnees (From abroad)

#### Chad (Lac)

as of Round 9 – September 2019

- 169,003 Internally Displaced
- 15,053 Returnees (IDPs)
- 32,311 Returnees (From abroad)

#### Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

as of Round 1 – July 2019

- 77,650 Returnees (from abroad)

#### Mali

as of 31 October 2019

- 199,385 Internally Displaced
- 561,606 Returnees (IDPs)
- 74,397 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 2 – September 2019

- 540,049 Internally Displaced

October 2019



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
October 2019

#### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	40 FMPs
Sudan	3 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

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

IOM identified at least 636,426 migrants in **Libya** during the August – September data collection cycle (Round 27). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 567 communities and originated from at least 39 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 416 assessments in 7 regions and 11 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (20%), Egyptian (15%), Chadian (15%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (8%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 588,459 individuals (92%) originated from 28 different African countries while 47,638 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 329 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 588,459 individuals from Africa, 403,301 (63%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 185,158 individuals (29%) were from North African countries.

While 35 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; less than 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. The conflict has impacted migrants held in the detention centers, as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern. By the end of September, 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 October 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 9,649 individuals representing a steep decline in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (22,031 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 31 October 2019, 692 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route. From the beginning of the year until 31 October, 8,283 migrants were returned by Libyan Coast Guards, this included 374 migrant minors and 533 females that were rescued.



In **Sudan**, from July 2017 to September 2019, 27,921 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 12,905 migrants arriving by boat during October 2019. The majority of migrants reported in October were Ethiopian nationals (93% or 12,033 individuals), 7 per cent were Somali nationals (872 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in October increased by about 19 per cent from the 10,152 individuals recorded in September, and the number of Somali nationals recorded an increase of about 56 per cent from that reported in the previous month (560 individuals). This increase could be due to the low tides in this period and good weather conditions.

Ninety-three per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (12,015 individuals), and 7 per cent (890 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The October 2019 figures show a decrease of 9 individuals from September 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 October 2019, 3,252 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in October were, Al Mahwit (374), Al Hudaydah (309) and Ibb (308). [migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

In Yemen, the Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM Area Assessment rounds.

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 64,419 Households (HH) or 386,514 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. In general, 3,681 households are estimated to have been displaced in October 2019. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Al Dhale'e, Ibb, Taizz and Al Hudaydah.

In preparation for the Multi Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA) for 2019, DTM implemented a training of trainers in Aden and Sana'a in October, in advance of upcoming enumerator trainings and fieldwork implementation.

## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 112 (September - October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of October 31 2019

**1,444,500** Internally Displaced  
**4,460,808** Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
104 districts in 18 governorates

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

[displacement.iom.int/iraq](https://displacement.iom.int/iraq)

Data collection for Round 112 took place during the months of September and October 2019. As of 31 October 2019, DTM identified 1,444,500 IDPs (240,750 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts and 3,066 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,460,808 returnees (743,468 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,773 locations.

An additional 110,658 returnees were recorded during Round 112, which is twice as large as the increase in the previous round (45,012 returnees in Round 111). Most returned to the governorates of Anbar (42,180 individuals), Ninewa (42,090) and Salah al-Din (16,980).

Concurrently, the number of IDPs has decreased rapidly since the previous round. During September and October, DTM recorded a decrease of 108,414 IDPs, with the largest decrease taking place in Ninewa (-99,828, representing a 22% change in the IDP caseload in the governorate) followed by Salah al-Din (-10,908, -11%) and Anbar (-9,048, -23%).

In terms of areas of origin, 59 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa Governorate, mainly from Mosul (300,486 individuals), Sinjar (274,200) and Al-Ba'aj (107,376). The second and third largest shares of IDPs

come from Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates (12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively). The top districts are Tooze (43,020 individuals), Baiji (37,740) and Balad (36,672) in Salah al-Din and Ramadi (73,314), Falluja (49,146) and Al-Ka'im (15,876) in Anbar.

## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 27 (August - October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of October 2019

**343,180** Internally Displaced  
**447,388** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/libya)

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 140,133 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 has continued with Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations in and around southern Tripoli region since the start of the crisis in April.

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 27 data collection; please refer to [www.glob-aldtm.info/libya](https://www.glob-aldtm.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 27, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 447,388 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 343,180, 14 per cent higher than the 301,407 IDPs identified in the previous round (June – July 2019). The top three regions (*man-tika*) of displacement were identified as Tripoli, Misrata, and Almargeb whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to their places of origin in the regions of Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (97%) 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 (66%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (58%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (35%), followed by access to humanitarian services (31%).

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, in particular due to armed conflict in and around southern Tripoli, 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  
October 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of October 2019

**2,096,843** Internally Displaced  
**552,801** Returnees

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

**22,247** Internally Displaced  
**80,596** Returnees  
**48,399** Flood-affected Individuals

DTM Sudan is conducting registration and flow monitoring activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, returnees from abroad and foreign nationals; this includes those in these population groups affected by natural disasters.

Implementation Component  
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage  
7 States

Published Information Products  
Displacement Dashboard, Quarterly DTM Reports, Maps, Aggregated datasets

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## Yemen

Current Implementation Round  
April 2019

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

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

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)

Current Geographical Coverage  
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products  
Rapid Displacement Tracking Report

[displacement.iom.int/yemen](https://displacement.iom.int/yemen)

DTM in Yemen completed Round 37 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area As-

sessments in November 2018 in 22 governorates. This is the first time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and the report gives a country-wide picture of displacement in the country from 01 June to 06 November 2018.

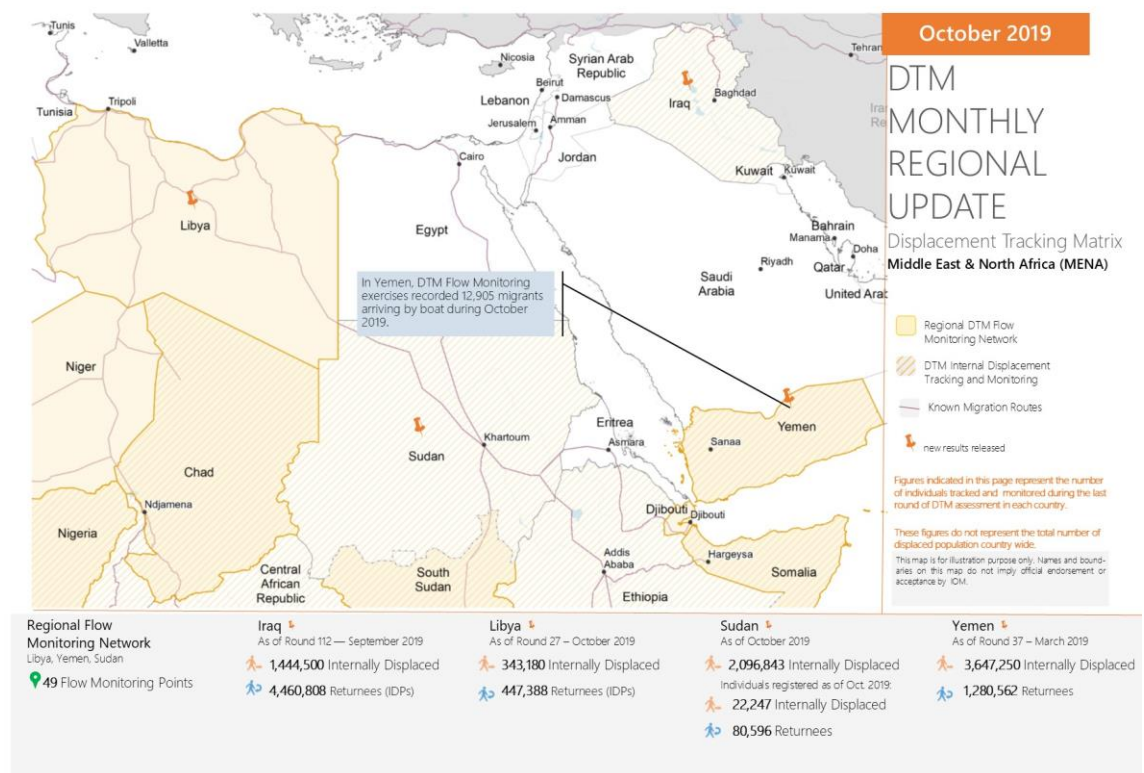
As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million IDP returnees (213,427 households) across 22 governorates.

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

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

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

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OCT 2019



## EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

### Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
October 2019

#### Active Flow Monitoring Networks

Burundi	11 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	36 FMPs
Uganda	14 FMPs

A network of 78 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries in the East and Horn of Africa region. This is a decrease from the previous month, when 86 FMPs were operational, due to the closure of 7 FMPs along the Uganda/Democratic Republic of the Congo border, and due to consolidation of activities in South Sudan.

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 Aweil, Bentiu, Jur River, Malakal, Melut, Panyikang, Raja and Rubkona. Flow monitoring activities, which are assisting in Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness operations, were conducted at an additional 19 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic (CAR). Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at entry and exit points to track movements in and out of eight Protection

of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective centres in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** also continued through 14 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 eight active FMPs are located along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Regionally, **399,267** movements were tracked during October 2019. This represents a 5 per cent increase compared to September 2019, mainly brought about due to increased movements in South Sudan and Uganda.

These movements include longer-term migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), along the four main **migration routes** – Eastern, Northern, Southern, and the Horn of Africa (HoA) – which makes up **16 per cent** of overall movements. In addition, a large flow of movements was also tracked through **Flow Monitoring (FM) in the context of EVD** in Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda, which made up **60 per cent** of all movements tracked. **Burundi returns** were also tracked through FMPs established between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, and made up **13 per cent** of overall movements, while shorter-term, **cross-border movements** tracked in South Sudan and Uganda made up **9 per cent** of overall movements.

Internal movements, tracked in South Sudan through 11 FMPs, represented 3 per cent of overall movements (12,243). Most of these movements were tracked in Malakal, Wau, Rubkona, and Bentiu FMPs. Of these movements, 17 per cent were internal movements in Rubkona, 10 per cent were internal in Melut, while 14 per cent were between Renk and Melut.

The majority of migrants moving internally in South Sudan were of South Sudanese

nationality (98%), with just below 2 per cent Sudanese nationals and less than 1 per cent migrants of other nationalities. There was an even gender distribution, with 36 per cent adult males, 32 per cent adult females, and 32 per cent children, of whom 10 per cent were under the age of five, and about 1 per cent were unaccompanied. This breakdown most likely indicates that families tend to travel together. The observed population also included 13 per cent pregnant and/or lactating women, 1 per cent elderly, and another 1 per cent people living with disabilities.

The majority of the movements were to visit family (42%) or return to places of habitual residence (32%). Approximately 7 per cent of the movements were motivated by economic reasons, but over half of these were short-term movements of one week or less. An estimated 4 per cent of all movements were for collection of aid, and another 4 per cent were for health reasons. About 12 per cent were traveling from camps or PoC sites, while around 3 per cent were headed towards them.

## Migration Routes

Movements tracked: **63,220**

Change in average daily movements compared to September: **-6%**

The majority of movements tracked were along the Eastern route (55%), mostly towards the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (42%) or Yemen (12%). The second largest flow of movement was along the HoA route (40%), mostly towards Somalia (22%), and Ethiopia (12%). The remaining migration was along the Southern route (3%), mostly towards Kenya, and along the Northern route (2%), mostly towards Sudan. Most of the movements originated in Ethiopia (77%), followed by Somalia (14%). The largest unidirectional movement was from Ethiopia to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (42%), while the largest bi-directional movements were between Somalia and Ethiopia (24%), Somalia and Kenya (6%), Ethiopia and Sudan (5%), and Ethiopia and Djibouti (4%).

The most frequent reason of movement was economic, with 79 per cent of Eastern movements, and 69 per cent of Northern movements being categorized as economic migration. A total of 13 per cent were seasonal movements, with the highest volume of movements along the HoA routes being seasonal in nature (24%). Another 21 per cent of movements were forced movements due to conflict (12%) and natural disaster (9%), while short-term

local movements made up another 8 per cent of overall movements, with 40 per cent of movements along the Southern route categorized as short-term. Movements for tourism (5%) and for unknown reasons (5%) made up the rest of the movements tracked.

A majority of the movements along the four routes were tracked in Somalia (47%) and Djibouti (37%), which are both major transit countries for travel towards the Arabian Peninsula, as over 85 per cent of movements on the Eastern route were tracked in these two countries. Conversely, in terms of nationalities, the majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (72%), followed by nationals of Somalia (24%), and Djibouti (2%). Almost all the migrants on the Eastern route, and 53 per cent on the Northern route, were Ethiopian nationals, while 93 per cent of migrants on the Southern route, and 51 per cent of migrants on the HoA route were from Somalia. Migrants from Djibouti were mostly tracked on the HoA route, traveling between Somalia and Djibouti (79%).

Along the Eastern route, most of the migrants were adult males (71%), and only 18 per cent were adult females, while 11 per cent were children, of whom 5 per cent were unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs). Along the HoA route, the gender distribution was more even, with 36 per cent adult males, 30 per cent adult females, and 34 per cent children. Among the children, 9 per cent were under the age of five, and 3 per cent UMCs. Similarly, the Southern route had 49 per cent males, 52 per cent females, and a total of 36 per cent were children. Along the Northern route, male adults made up 55 per cent of the population, while female adults accounted for 37 per cent, and only 8 per cent were children. Along the Southern route, the gender distribution was more even, with 33 per cent adult males, 20 per cent adult females, and 36 per cent children.

In terms of other vulnerabilities, physical disability was the most common vulnerability along the HoA route (12%), and pregnant and lactating women made up 5 per cent of the population. On the Southern route, there were 9 per cent children under the age of five, and 6 per cent UMCs, while the Northern route had the least number of vulnerabilities tracked, with 1 per cent each of children under five, UMCs, and elderly people, respectively.

Most migration along the Eastern route took place on foot (57%), while most migrants along the HoA (78%) and Northern

(84%) routes used buses and trucks. Migrants along the Southern route mostly travelled on taxis and cars (82%).

## FM in the context of EVD

Movements tracked: **237,932**

Change average daily movements compared to September: **-1%**

The various FMPs operational in the East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) region have the primary purpose of tracking movements along certain points with high level of population mobility. Some points, due to their location, also have the secondary purpose of informing the EVD response by tracking movements in or around affected areas. Currently, there are 30 points active that fit this description – three in Burundi along the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo, 20 in South Sudan along the borders with Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Central African Republic, and eight located along the Uganda/ Democratic Republic of the Congo border.

During October, 237,932 movements were tracked through these points, which is decrease of one per cent in terms of daily average movement as compared to the previous month. A total of 15 health zones in Democratic Republic of the Congo reported confirmed cases of EVD, with the highest number of new cases being reported in Mandima and Mambasa (Ituri), followed by Kalanguta and Mabalako (North Kivu). Of the total movements, 26 per cent (61,945) consisted of migration into the EHOA region from EVD affected health zones in Democratic Republic of the Congo. There is no information available on whether the movements were actually originating in health areas with EVD outbreaks. All of these were entering Uganda, with the majority traveling to Kasese (68%), Bundibugyo (19%), and Kampala (3%) districts. A further 5.4 per cent movements were tracked from EHOA towards EVD affected health zones in Democratic Republic of the Congo, which included 53 per cent were returning Democratic Republic of the Congo nationals, 45 per cent nationals of Uganda, and two per cent of Kenya. These migrants are moving from the EHOA region towards Beni (87%), Bunia (8%), Butembo (4%), and Oicha (1%) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where EVD outbreaks have been reported in the past, and this are of importance since may return home to this region at some point.



Overall, most of the movements were from Democratic Republic of the Congo to Uganda (51%), or Uganda to Democratic Republic of the Congo (33%) with the remaining movements tracked through the FM in the context of EVD network including bi-directional movements between Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan (6%) as well as between Uganda and South Sudan (3%), between Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi (4%) and between Rwanda and Uganda (2%). Only 1 per cent of total movements were from camps or camp-like settings, while 2 per cent were headed towards them.

Even though several of the points along the Uganda/ Democratic Republic of the Congo border ceased operations October after consolidation of activities in Uganda, the movements tracked in Busanza FMP more than doubled in October as compared to September, and the movements tracked in Bunagana FMP also increased by 27 per cent. The FMPs in South Sudan also saw increased movements, with Nabanga seeing an almost three-fold increase.

The most prominent reason for movement was economic (40%), while 22 per cent of movements were for returns to habitual residence. Approximately 12 per cent of the movements were for the purchase of goods for personal consumption (market visits), and another 11 per cent were to visit family. Various other reasons made up the remaining 15 per cent, including 2 per cent for health reasons, and another 2 per cent to collect aid. Only 1 per cent were forced movements due to various reasons.

In terms of profiles, most of the migrants were nationals of Democratic Republic of the Congo (53%) while a large minority were Ugandan nationals (33%). Another 11 per cent were South Sudanese, and 2 per cent were Burundians. Various other nationalities made up the remaining 1 per cent.

Unlike other routes, female adults made up the majority of the migrants (43%), with adult males accounting for 36 per cent, and children for 22 per cent (13% female, 9% male). In terms of vulnerabilities, 7 per cent of all migrants were pregnant and/or lactating women, while 4 per cent were children under five years, and 2 per cent were UMCs. About 1 per cent each were elderly people, and people living with disability.

The majority of the migrants tracked through these FMPs were traveling on foot (60%) or used taxis and cars (16%),

with another 13 per cent traveling on motorbikes.

## Burundi Returns

Movements tracked: **51,696**  
Change in average daily movements compared to September: **-7%**

During the month of October, 51,696 movements were tracked through eight FMPs located along the Burundi/United Republic of Tanzania border. This represents a decrease of seven per cent in terms of average daily movement as compared to the previous month. A majority were travelling towards the United Republic of Tanzania from Burundi (52%) while 47 per cent were moving in the opposite direction, and the remaining was internal movement.

Of these, most were Burundi nationals (90%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania. The majority were reportedly moving for economic reasons (64%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (75%), or within a week (13%), while only 2 per cent were traveling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 31 per cent adult females, 42 per cent adult males, and 27 per cent children, with more than half being female. Of the total, 15 per cent were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 10 per cent were children under five, with 2 per cent UMCs, and less than 1 per cent of other vulnerabilities tracked.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were traveling on boats (56%) or were on foot (34%) with another 10 per cent on bikes and motorbikes.

## Cross-Border Movements

Movements tracked: **34,176**  
Change in average daily movements compared to September: **+17%**

In addition to the different kinds of movements tracked through the flow monitoring network in the EHoA, several points were also placed in certain strategic locations to monitor more localized movements, often shorter term in nature, and usually confined to two neighbouring countries. There were, thus, 34,176 movements tracked through 12 points in South

Sudan (6) and Uganda (6). This represents a 17 per cent increase as compared to last month in terms of average daily movements, mostly due to increase in movements along the Uganda/South Sudan border FMPs, in particular, Elegu, Aweno Olwiyo, Kerwa, and Oraba. Increased movement especially in Elegu was reportedly due to business opportunities in South Sudan attracting many Ugandan nationals.

Most of the movements were from Uganda to South Sudan (50%), with another 44 per cent traveling in the opposite direction. Another 6 per cent were bi-directional movements between South Sudan and Sudan. In terms of departures, only 9 per cent were coming from camp or camp-like settings, with over two-thirds from Uganda. Of the total, 11 per cent were going to camps or camp-like settings, mostly those headed to Uganda (10%).

In terms of migration drivers, most movements were driven by economic reasons (29%), though of these, 73 per cent were for one week or less, and only 4 per cent were for six months or longer. The remaining population was moving for family-related reasons (25%), and another 9 per cent were returning to their areas of habitual residence. Seasonal migration made up 8 per cent of overall movements, and 6 per cent travelled for health reasons. An estimated 5 per cent were migrating to collect aid, and another 4 per cent for education. The remaining 4 per cent were traveling for other reasons, with less than 2 per cent forced movements.

A majority of the migrants were nationals of South Sudan (54%), while 42 per cent were from Uganda, and a little over 1 per cent were Sudanese. Other nationalities made up the remaining 2 per cent. Nearly half were adult males (48%), with 33 per cent adult females, and 19 per cent children, evenly divided between male and female. Of the total, 7 per cent were pregnant or lactating women, 5 per cent were children under the age of five, and 2 per cent reported other vulnerabilities.

Most migrants tracked through these FMPs were traveling on foot (50%), or used taxis and cars (20%), while 12 per cent were on motorbikes, and another 12 per cent on buses and trucks.

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

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## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 47 (November 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 46 – October 2019

103,352 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products

*Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Internal Displacement Trends Report, Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/Tanzania, Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/ Democratic Republic of the Congo, Emergency Tracking*

[displacement.iom.int/burundi](https://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In October 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 103,352 IDPs (23,162 households). This is similar to the 103,412 IDPs observed in September 2019. Of those currently displaced, the majority came from Bujumbura Mairie (24%), Kirundo (16%), Bujumbura Rural (11%), Cankuzo (8%), and Bumbanza (7%). An estimated 79 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 21 per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. October saw an increase in the number of IDPs in some provinces due to torrential rains (1,314 individuals), strong winds (559 individuals) and drought (56 individuals).

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## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 20 (December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 19 – October 2019

1,606,086 Internally Displaced  
1,138,707 Returnees

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,149 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products

*National Displacement Report, Regional Displacement Reports, National Displacement Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Dashboard*

[displacement.iom.int/ethiopia](https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)

DTM Round 19 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in October 2019, included a Site Assessment (SA) and a Village Assessment Survey (VAS). The SA covered 1,149 sites and reported 1,606,086 IDPs (307,437 households), with Fafan (177,436 IDPs in 35 sites), Dawa (154,759 IDPs in 51 sites) and East Harerge (131,052 IDPs in 163 sites) being the zones with the highest displacement caseloads. This represents a 2 per cent decrease since Round 18 when 1,642,458 IDPs were identified. The majority of IDPs were displaced due to conflict (67%), while 25 per cent were affected by drought and 2 per cent were affected by seasonal floods. The IDP population observed was evenly distributed between males and females. The VAS covered 941 villages and identified 1,138,707 returning IDPs, 52,977 IDPs, 7,412 returned migrants and 1,144,380 host community members. Of the returning IDPs, the majority (99.3%) were initially displaced by conflict, while 0.3 per cent were displaced by seasonal floods, and another 0.2 per cent by flash floods (0.2%). More than half (57%) returned between three to six months ago.

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## 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*

[displacement.iom.int/somalia](https://displacement.iom.int/somalia)

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

**Baidoa:** In October 2019, a total of 1,378 entries were recorded against 525 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: shortage of food (40%), insecurity (26%), uncomfortable living conditions (14%) and seeking better livelihood opportunities (10%). Those leaving mainly reported going back to manage farmland (95%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (28%), Rab Dhuure (25%), Xudur (19%) and Qansax Dheere (13%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Baidoa (42%) and Qansax Dheere (27%).

**Dollow:** In October 2019, a total of 210 entries and 394 exits were recorded. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: shortage of food (43%), the search for livelihood opportunities (25%), insecurity (20%) and uncomfortable living conditions (10%). Most new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (40%), Diinsoor district (14%) and Waajid district (13%). Those leaving mainly reported going back to seek better services (21%), to manage farmland (20%), to seek livelihood opportunities (20%), or due to uncomfortable living conditions (19%). Most were headed to Ethiopia (69%) or to Qansax Dheere (8%) or Tayeeglow (7%) districts in Somalia.

**Kismayo:** In October 2019, a total of 649 entries were recorded against 16 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (61%), and shortage of food (33%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (63%) or to join the rest of their family (37%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Kismayo (35%), Jamaame (29%), and Badhaadhe (23%). Those leaving intended to go to the districts of Badhaadhe (38%), Kismayo (38%), and Afmadow (24%).

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## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 6 June 2019

1,465,542 Internally Displaced  
1,271,487 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 Report, Mobility Tracking Site Assessment Catalogue, Mobility Tracking Village/Neighbourhood Assessment Catalogues, Flow Monitoring Dashboard, EVD Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard, Displacement Site Flow Monitoring, Biometric Registration Update, Wau PoC AA Site and Collective Centres Population Count, Bentiu PoC Site Population Count, Event Tracking*

[displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

Round 6 of the Mobility Tracking was completed in June 2019. DTM covered all 78 counties (in all 10 states), 470 sub-areas and 2,312 locations (villages, neighbourhoods and displacement sites). In these areas, DTM identified 1,465,542 IDPs, of whom 246,826 IDPs arrived at their current location since the signing of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), and 1,271,487 returnees, of whom 644,174 returnees arrived since the R-ARCSS. As of Round 6, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) IDP baseline was consolidated with DTM findings. Moving forward, the two agencies will continue working together to maintain a unified baseline on IDP populations updated in regular intervals.

Since April 2019, DTM has been monitoring arrivals from Khartoum to Rubkona bus station through headcounts of new arrivals. Between 15 April and 5 September

2019, the total number of arrivals from Sudan amounted to 27,102 individuals and 5,001 households. DTM findings indicated a spike in arrivals in June and July 2019, representing 79 per cent of all tracked individuals during this period. Most arrivals from Sudan were directly returning to their habitual residence (73%), while 21 per cent were on the way to Bentiu PoC site and the rest intended to relocate to Unity state.

During October 2019, DTM interviewed 6,913 households or groups representing 17,196 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).

Temporary travel away from the sites (returning and outgoing) remained lower than in the beginning of the year, representing a monthly average of 21 per cent of recorded movements between August and October compared to 43 per cent in the first quarter of 2019. Same-day travel (no night spent away from the site) constituted 92 per cent of recorded traffic into and out of Wau PoC AA site. This compared to 28 per cent as a monthly average between January and April 2019. Overnight travel from Wau PoC AA was furthermore short-term (less than a week in 70% of cases) indicating movement is not only limited but also cautious.

Women and girls made up 64 per cent of the observed population in October 2019. In terms of travel categories, out-going movements that were intended to last more than a night were especially often carried out by the sites' female population (67%). New arrivals were made up of 48 per cent males.

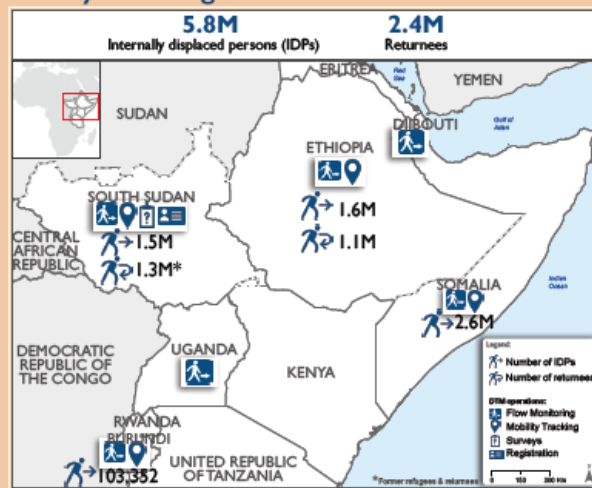
An estimated 62 per cent of new arrivals representing 86 individuals newly arrived at Bentiu PoC site from Sudan. This group mainly arrived from Khartoum, citing family as reason to move into the site. A quarter of individuals returning from overnight travel (short-long term) arrived from Sudan. These made up 24 per cent of returning residents in October 2019, i.e. 306 individuals (compared to a monthly average of 31% or 288 individuals July to September). Others returned from Sudan after longer absences (over 6 months in 97% of cases).

There has been a slight increase in intended permanent exits in October 2019 as DTM recorded 238 permanent exits making up less than 2 per cent of interviewed individuals overall. This compares to an average of 111 permanent exits observed per month over the previous three months (0.8% of interviewed individuals).

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# Displacement Tracking Matrix - East and Horn of Africa Monthly Regional Snapshot - October 2019

## Mobility Tracking Overview



The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) region is currently active in six countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda), and its methodology includes four main components (mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registrations, and surveys).

As of October 2019, DTM in the region tracked 5.8M Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 2.4M Returnees, as reported during the last round of DTM assessment for each country. The figures of IDPs and returnees for Ethiopia are as of Round 19 (October 2019), and the figures for South Sudan are as of Round 6 (June 2019). The IDP figure for Burundi is as of Round 46 (October 2019). While DTM coverage is being expanded in Somalia, the IDP figure indicated on this map is the most up-to-date data available shared by the Information Management Working Group - Technical Working Group (IMWG-TWG) and endorsed by the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) in Somalia, as of February 2018.

## Flow Monitoring Overview

Flow monitoring continues in all six countries with active DTM through a regional network of 67 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), with the main aim of tracking cross-border movements trends in the region. FMPs established at key areas of high mobility monitor different kinds of movements, including movements along the four main migration routes (Eastern, Horn of Africa, Southern, and Northern); movements to and from areas affected by Ebola Virus Disease (EVD); post-conflict movements of Burundi nationals returning from the United Republic of Tanzania; and other shorter-term cross-border movements, mainly tracked in South Sudan. *The movements along the Northern and Southern routes, in particular, are likely under-represented due to lack of geographical coverage.*

The following sections will present findings across these FM networks for October, 2019.

## Migration Routes Network

Total movements observed: 63,220 through 17 FMPs

### Eastern route (55%)

- Towards Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - 42%
- Towards Yemen - 12%

### Other routes (55%)

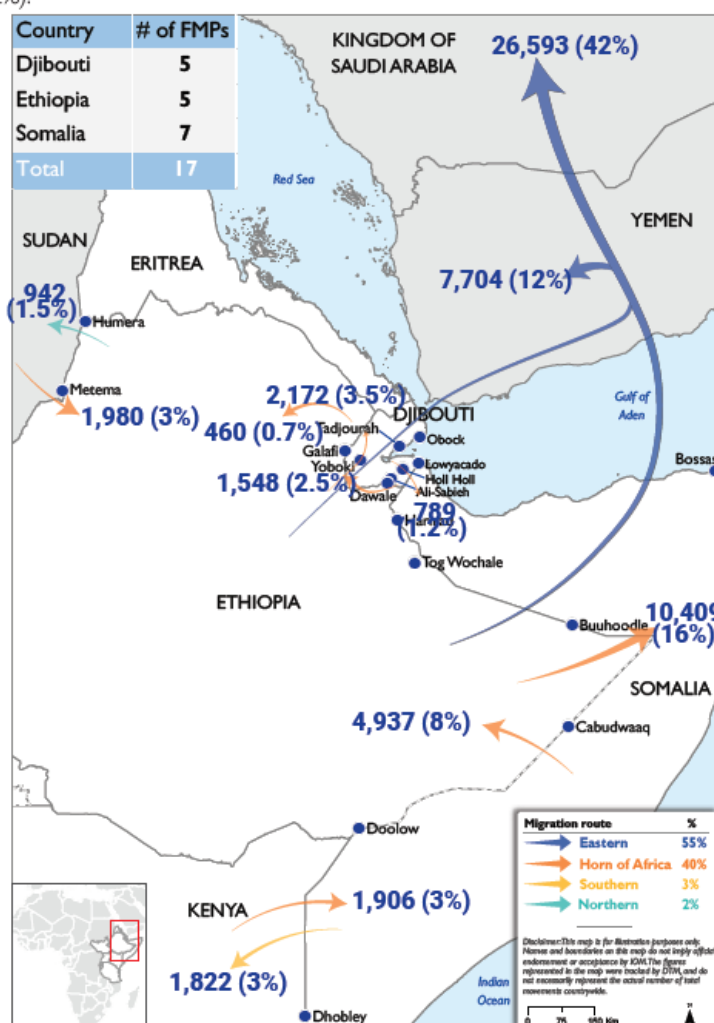
- Southern Route (3%), mostly towards Kenya,
- Northern Route (2%), mostly towards Sudan

### HoA route (40%)

- Towards Somalia - 22%
- Towards Ethiopia - 12%

Most of the overall movements were driven by economic factors (48%), whereas along the Eastern route, there was 79% economic migration, along the HoA route, there was 22% migration, though seasonal migration was prominent at 24%.

Along the Eastern route, there were 71% adult males, 18% adult females, and 11% children, of which, 5% were Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs). Along the HoA route, there were 36% adult males, 30% adult females, and 34% children, of which, 3% were UMCs. The majority of the migrants along this network were Ethiopian nationals (72%), followed by nationals of Somalia (24%), and Djibouti (2%).





## Flow Monitoring Network in EVD Context

Total movements observed: **237,932** through **30 FMPs**

### EVD Related Movements

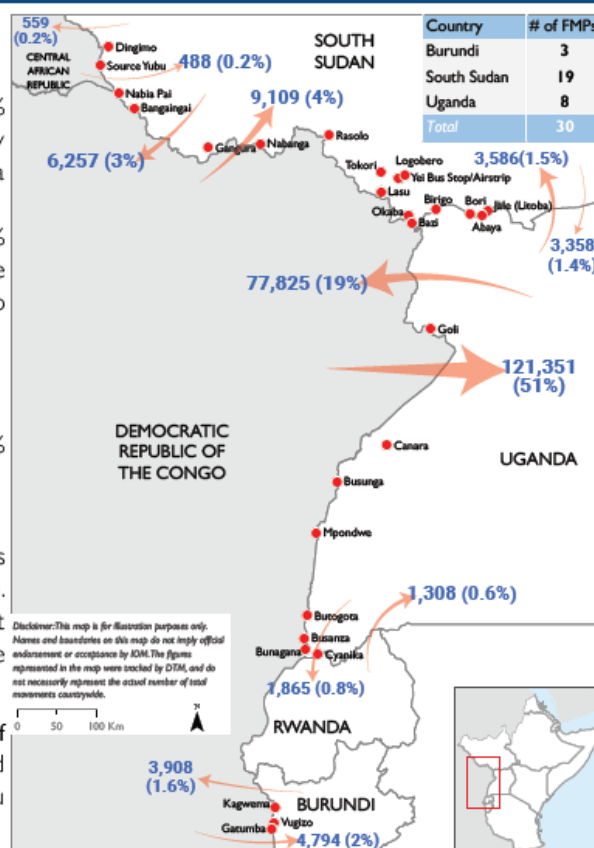
- DRC to Uganda - 51% (all health zones). Of total movements, 26% (61,945) were tracked from EVD affected health zones, with majority travelling to districts of Kasese (68%), Bundibugyo (19%), and Kampala (3%)
- Uganda to DRC - 33% (all healthzones). Of total movement, 5.4% (12,928) were tracked towards EVD affected health zones in DRC. These included nationals of Uganda (45%) and Kenya (2%), most travelling to Beni (87%), Bunia (8%), Butembo (4%), and Oicha (1%).

### Non-EVD Related Movements

- Bi-directional/circular movements between DRC and South Sudan - 7%
- Bi-directional/circular movements between Uganda and South Sudan - 3%
- Bi-directional/circular movements between DRC and Burundi - 4%
- Bi-directional/circular movements between Rwanda and Uganda - 1%

The most prominent reason of migration for overall movements was economic (40%) while 22% migration was for returns to habitual residence. Female adults made up the largest portion of the migrants (43%), while adult males were only 36%, and female children made up a total of 13%, with the remaining 8% being male children.

In October, a total of **15 health zones** in DRC reported **confirmed cases of EVD**, with the highest number of new cases being reported in Mandima and Mambasa (Ituri province), followed by Kalanguta and Mabalako (North Kivu province).



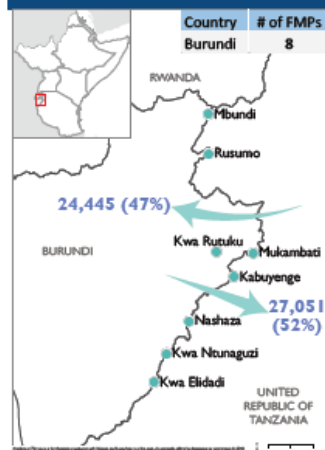
## Burundi Returns Network

Total movements observed: **51,696** through **8 FMPs**

Most movements tracked in Burundi comprised of nationals of Burundi (90%), with the remaining being nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania (10%). The majority were reportedly moving for economic reasons (64%), though of these, most intended to return within the same day (75%), or within a week (13%), while only 2 per cent were travelling for six months or longer.

There was an even gender distribution, with 31 per cent adult females, 42 per cent adult males, 15% female children, and 12% male children. Of the total, 15 per cent were pregnant and/or lactating women, and 10 per cent were children under five, with 2 per cent UMCs, and less than 1 per cent of other vulnerabilities tracked.

Most of the people tracked through these FMPs were traveling on boats (56%) or were on foot (34%) with another 10 per cent on bikes and motorbikes.



## Cross-Border Movements Network

Total movements observed: **34,176** through **12 FMPs**

Most of the movements tracked through this network originated in Uganda, and were intended towards South Sudan (50%), with another 44% cent travelling in the opposite direction. Another 6% were movements between South Sudan and Sudan. In terms of departures, only 9% were coming from camp or camp-like settings, with most from Uganda (6%), and in terms of intended destinations, about 11 per cent were going to camps or camp-like settings, also headed mostly to Uganda (10%). The most prominent reason for movements was economic (29%).

A majority of the migrants were nationals of South Sudan (54%), while 42 per cent were from Uganda, and a little over 1% were Sudanese. Adult males were 48 per cent, with 33 per cent adult females, and 19 per cent children.

