



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
September 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 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In September 2019, an average of 1,709 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a decrease of 7 per cent from the July figures (1,840). In fact, the number of individuals observed at FMPs has been steadily decreasing since April 2019, going from 2,193 in April to 1,709 in September (a 22 per cent decrease over the course of these 6 months). The majority of travellers (62%) were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 14 per cent were children. Seven per cent of individuals were children under five, 6 per cent were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (81%, a 2% decrease from

August), followed by Niger (8%, a 2% increase) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (40%, 5% less than in August), Niger (27%) and Burkina Faso (19%, a 2% increase). Seasonal migration (35%), short-term local movements (32%) and long-term economic migration (30%) were the main reasons for travel. The share of Burkinabè migrants remained stable at 63 per cent of travellers, while the share of Nigerien nationals increased slightly (from 24% to 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 has been definitively closed in June 2019.

Over the reporting period, an average of 745 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, an increase of 10 per cent when compared to August 2019 (674). Indeed, the number of travellers identified has been increasing since May 2019, more than doubling from 363 to 745 individuals recorded daily. This significant rise in the number of travellers may be linked to the movement of workers leaving northern Chad after local populations were ordered to evacuate the areas surrounding gold mines by the authorities, as well as to the harvesting season, during which seasonal workers travel to work on farms and traders travel across the country to buy and sell harvested goods.

These movements may explain why the primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 46% of flows, a 1p.p. increase from August) and long-term economic migration (34%, a 4p.p. increase). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers reduced significantly, from 16

per cent to 9 per cent, reflecting the end of the harvesting season.

The majority of travellers (70%) were adult men, with their share increasing by 2 per cent from the previous reporting period, while the share of women was 19 per cent (4% less than in August). Children represented 12 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 5 per cent were pregnant women, 3 per cent were elderly and 5 per cent were living with a mental or physical handicap. The vast majority of identified individuals (95%) were Chadian nationals, although their share diminished by 3 per cent from the previous reporting period, while an incidental share of travellers were Niger (2%), CAR (1%) or Sudan (1%) nationals.

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

In September 2019, a daily average of 1,516 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 26 per cent increase when compared to August 2019 (1,204). This increase may be a result of the resumption of school and university courses, which generates significant movements of students returning to school. The increase in the number of travellers may also be explained by the resumption of gold mining activities in the country's gold mines which generally follows the end of the harvesting season.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (32%) and children (22%), including 6 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (46%) of travellers identified in Guinea compared to other countries were adult men. The largest share of migrants observed (66%, a 4% decrease when compared to August) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 8% from Mali, 5% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). Three per cent of travellers were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (47%, a 4% in-

crease from the previous reporting period), short-term movements (40%, a 3% decrease) and seasonal migration (9%). The majority of individuals observed (54%) were leaving the country; most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (29%), while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou) accounted for 20 per cent of total flows.

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Wabaria (in the city of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Ménaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or travelling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in September 2019 witnessed a large increase from the previous month, rising by 32 per cent when compared to August (233 to 307 individuals observed on average each day). This increase follows a steep decrease in numbers between July and August, and is explained by the return of seasonal migrants from harvest. Seventy-eight per cent of observed individuals were adult men (a 5% decrease from the previous month), while 19 per cent were adult women (a 5% increase) and 3 per cent were children. Malian nationals were the most prevalent nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 40% of travellers, a 3% increase from August). Guinean (17%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups.

Algeria continued to decrease in importance as a destination of travel: in September, as a destination country, it ranked fourth, accounting for 8 per cent of flows (a sharp decrease when compared to trends observed since March), while the share of travellers heading to Burkina Faso and Mauritania grew by 8 per cent (totalling 21%, up from 13%) and 3 per cent (totalling 15%, up from 12%), respectively. The majority of individuals were travelling within Mali (51%), although it is to be highlighted that the share of travellers moving internally dropped by 9 per cent since August.

A large majority of migrants (90%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Six per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants.

DTM in **Mauritania** carried out a Migrants Presence assessment in Nouakchott 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 (1,193) witnessed an 11 per cent decrease in comparison to August 2019 (1,334), potentially due to the closure of several border crossing points between Niger and Nigeria, resulting in the complete standstill of movements through these points. The majority of observed individuals (66%) were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 5 per cent of children under five. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older), and 2 per cent were pregnant women. 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 (35%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to

Niger (63%, a 3% increase from the previous month), while 35 per cent were travelling to Nigeria (a 3% decrease) and 1 per cent to either Chad and Cameroon, respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (65%, a 3% increase) were coming from Nigeria, while 34 per cent (a 3% decrease) 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 1,836 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in September 2019, representing a 17 per cent increase as compared to August 2019 (1,566). The majority (67%, 5% less than in August) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children (representing a 5 per cent increase). The number of children under five, in particular, doubled, going from 3 per cent to 6 per cent of travellers. 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 (55%). This represents a significant increase from the previous month: the share of travellers moving internally grew by 17 per cent (up from 38%). Meanwhile, outgoing flows represented 28 per cent of all flows, an 8 per cent decrease from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 18 per cent of flows, an 8 per cent decrease which follows a 6 per cent decline observed between July and August. The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (36%), seasonal migration (32%, a 2% increase from the previous month) and short-term movements (27%, 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 grew by 10 per cent (from 79%

to 89% of flows), while the number of migrants travelling from Nigeria decreased by 9 per cent (from 16% to 7% of flows). Similarly, Niger as a destination increased to 81 per cent of flows (an increase of 8%) while fewer travellers were headed for Nigeria (which represented 10% of flows, a 11% decrease from the previous month). This trend is a result of the closure of multiple border crossings along the Niger-Nigeria border, which severely restricted movements between the two countries. In addition, 9 per cent of flows were headed towards Libya, a 3 per cent increase since August.

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).

On average, 193 individuals were observed each day at the FMPs in September 2019. This represents a 25 per cent decrease from the previous month (257 individuals). This decrease may be explained by the fact that most coaches arriving at FMPs arrive late at night or in the early morning, outside of the times at which data collection activities are conducted. Most travellers (56%) were adult men (a 3% increase compared to August), while 31 per cent were adult women (a 4% decrease). Thirteen per cent were children, including 5 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 (85%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 16 per cent growth from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers who arrived from Senegal and The Gambia decreased by 11 per cent (down to 11% of flows) and 2 per cent

(down to 4%), respectively. Meanwhile, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed an increase of 7 per cent (to reach 77%), while a much smaller share of travellers was headed to Mali (15%, an 11% increase compared to the previous month).

In a trend first observed in August 2019, and in stark opposition to what had been observed ever since Flow Monitoring activities started in Senegal, the majority of observed individuals (50%) were Malian nationals, with Senegalese only being the second-largest nationality group (35%). This shift may be explained by the fact that opportunities for Malian nationals to travel to Algeria have shrunk because of increase in controls along the border between the two countries, forcing migrants to choose different routes. 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).

DTM Burkina Faso is in discussion with the government and humanitarian partners 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.

••

## 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) is also expected to be conducted in October 2019, with results to be published in November 2019.

••

## Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

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

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

Total number of displaced individuals identified, as of 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.

••

## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 9 (October 2019)

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

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

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

**581,362** Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,426 location in 9 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé)

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

[displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic](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.

Over the course of Round 8 of assessments, DTM CAR also conducted site assessments in 45 displacement sites. Three-quarters of those sites (73%) were open lots, whereas 27 per cent were collective centres. A third of sites (33%) did not have any camp management system in place. In the majority of sites (60%), there were no actors responsible for security.

A little over half (51%) of IDPs living in the sites were male, while 49 per cent were female. Two-thirds of displaced individuals (67%) were children. Sixty-seven per cent were displaced by the political crisis which affected the country in 2012-2013, while 33 per cent were displaced by communal conflicts.

In the course of its assessments, DTM enumerators also measured protection risks in displacement sites. The main security risks reported by key informants related to physical safety and security, but differed between men and women: for women, physical assault, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and lack of law enforcement were the most reported risks; for men threats to physical safety and torture were most common.

Seven protection indicators (little or no safety of women and children, report of security incidents, lack of safety around latrines, lack of safety around farmland, lack of child- or women-friendly spaces, school and water sources over 30 minutes away) were examined in each of the sites evaluated. In all the 11 assessed sous-préfectures, sites presented at least three of the seven issues, and sites in three of the eight sous-préfectures were vulnerable to six or more of the risks.

Round 9 of DTM assessments is expected to begin in November 2019 with results to be made public in January 2020.

DTM CAR conducted a Return Intention Survey (RIS), and results are expected to be published in November 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.

••

## 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 (141 sites and 43 host communities) 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).

The number of individuals identified increased significantly between Rounds 8 and 9: the number of IDPs grew by 27 per cent (up from 133,338), while the number of Returnees (former IDPs) increased by 55 per cent (up from 9,730) and the number of TCNs doubled (from 2,802). The number of Returnees from abroad, however, witnessed a slight decrease (of 2%, down from 33,058).

Almost all displaced households (99%) had children, with an average household size of eight. Close to two-thirds of displaced persons (64%) were children, while the elderly represented 5 per cent of displaced individuals.

Three-quarters of displaced households (74%) lived in displacement sites, while 26 per cent lived amongst host communities. The vast majority of households

(93%) lived in shelters made out of straw or metal sheeting.

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 9 of DTM Baseline Assessments in August 2019. Results are expected to be published in October 2019.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified four events in September 2019 (including three attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and one case of flooding) which induced the displacement of 1,902 individuals (331 households).

••

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

Current Implementation Round  
Round 2 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 1 – April/July 2019

**69,343** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

93 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

[displacement.iom.int/chad](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 70 locations of Logone-Oriental and 23 locations of Moyen-Chari, identifying 69,343 Chadian returnees from CAR (31,994 in Logone-Oriental and 37,349 in Moyen-Chari).

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

••

## Mali

Latest count of displaced populations  
As of 30 September 2019

**187,139** Internally Displaced  
**561,606** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**74,205** Repatriated  
**138,300** Refugees [UNHCR]

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

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

As of 30 September 2019, 187,139 IDPs, 561,606 former IDP Returnees and 74,205 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 9 per cent since August 2019 (up from 171,437). The number of former IDP Returnees and Returnees from abroad also witnessed slight increases (of 1%, up from 555,976 and of less than 1%, up from 74,143, respectively).

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. Likewise, more than half of IDPs (53%) were children, although their share is smaller when compared to other displacement situations such as the Lake Chad Basin crisis or the CAR crisis.

Almost all IDP households (97%) were displaced by insecurity and violence linked to the conflict which has been affecting the country, and in particular fled following an attack on the location of origin (75%) or on a neighbouring village (22%).

Most IDPs survive thanks to either humanitarian aid (49%) or help from the local community or friends and family (33%).

In terms of return intentions, a significant share of IDP households indicated wanting to leave, with close to three quarters (73%, up from 67% in the previous round) declaring the wish to leave their place of displacement. For 98 per cent of IDPs, the primary factor which would enable their return is an improvement in security conditions in the place of origin.

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

••

## Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round  
Round XXIX (September 2019)

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

**2,018,513** Internally Displaced  
**1,509,582** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**132,957** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

1,089 Wards in 6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products

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

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

In the Round XXVIII data collection exercise, conducted between 1-16 July 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 2,018,513 IDPs, and 1,642,539 Returnees (including 1,509,582 Returnees (former IDPs) and 132,957 Returnees (from abroad)).

Round XXIX of DTM assessments are expected to commence in September 2019 and results published in November 2019.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 7,878 movements, including 6,458 arrivals and 1,420 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 2-29 September 2019. The number of movements witnessed a significant decrease since August 2019: 2.5 times fewer movements were observed in September than in August (19,600).

The substantial decrease in movements observed was the consequence of a large

drop in departures in September (which decreased from 14,981 in August to 1,420 in September). This follows a major increase which had been witnessed in August, triggered by heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding as well as an increase in the number of attacks by Non-State Armed.

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 voluntary relocation (44%) and poor living conditions (23%). Nevertheless, attacks and conflicts still accounted for 19 per cent of movements.

••

## Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 2 (September 2019)

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

**309,755** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

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

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard,

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

In the first round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, DTM identified 309,755 IDPs (54,939 households).

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

••

## Regional

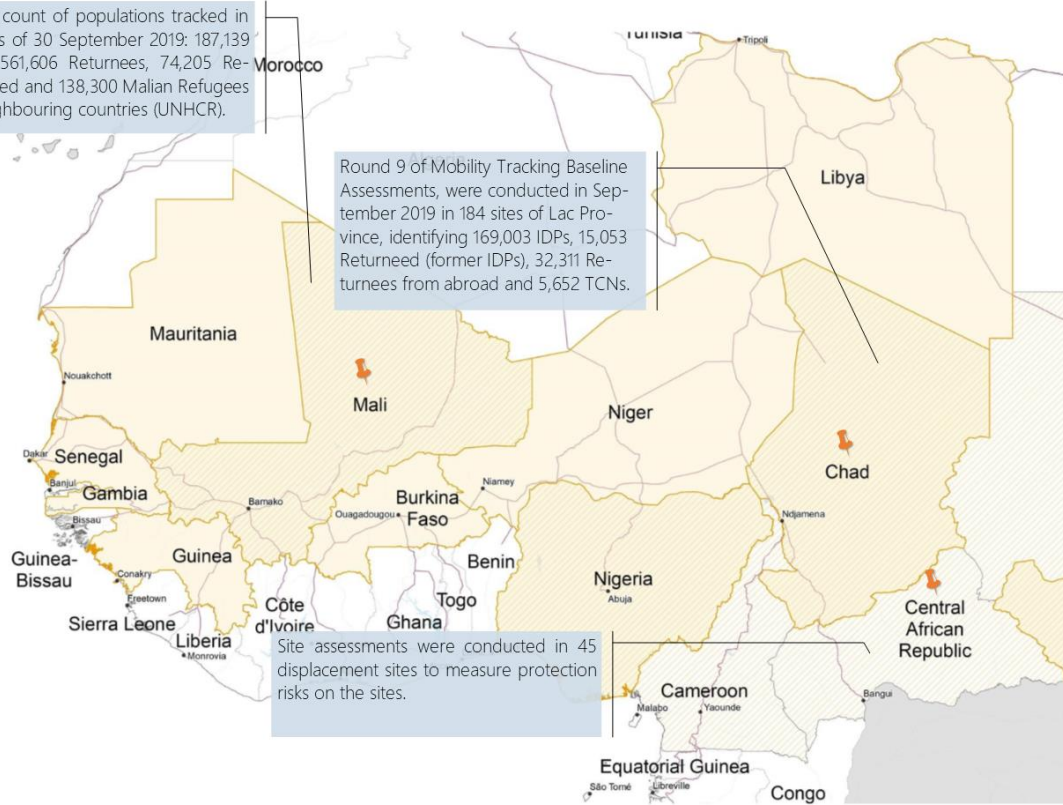
In addition to activities at country level, DTM in West and Central Africa will begin implementation of two region-wide programmes:

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity currently implemented in **Mauritania** and expected to be implemented in **Burkina Faso, Chad** and the **Central African Republic**, with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the establishment of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts arising from transhumant movements.
2. The **Stability Index** is currently being implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LBC (**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. Analysis for the first round Stability Index assessments have been completed and results are expected to be published in November 2019.

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 30 September 2019: 187,139 IDPs, 561,606 Returnees, 74,205 Repatriated and 138,300 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 9 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, were conducted in September 2019 in 184 sites of Lac Province, identifying 169,003 IDPs, 15,053 Returnees (former IDPs), 32,311 Returnees from abroad and 5,652 TCNs.

Site assessments were conducted in 45 displacement sites to measure protection risks on the sites.



Sept 2019

## DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

### Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

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

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country.

These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

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

#### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

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

34+ Flow Monitoring Points

#### Cameroon (Far North)

as of Round 19 – August 2019

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

#### Central African Republic

as of Round 8 – July 2019

- 463,699 Internally Displaced
- 454,378 Returnees (IDPs)
- 130,259 Returnees (From abroad)

#### Chad (Lac)

as of Round 9 – September 2019

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

#### Mali

as of 30 September 2019

- 187,139 Internally Displaced
- 561,606 Returnees (IDPs)
- 74,205 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)

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

as of Round 1 – July 2019

- 69,343 Returnees (from abroad)

#### Nigeria (North West + North Central)

as of Round 1 – June 2019

- 309,755 Internally Displaced

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT



## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
September 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Libya	44 FMPs
Sudan	3 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

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

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

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

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

While 32 per cent of migrants from Sub-Saharan countries were identified in the South of the country, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only two per cent of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.

Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, a significant number of people have been affected. The conflict has also affected migrants held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern. By the end of September, more than 3,400 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 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 September 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 7,043 individuals representing a steep decline in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 21,024 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 30 September 2019, 659 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year until 30 September, 7,152 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 335 migrant minors and 442 females that were rescued.



Since July 2017, IOM in **Sudan** has monitored returns of Sudanese migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The returns are monitored at the entry points of Khartoum International Airport (KRT) in Khartoum and at the port of Sawakin in Port Sudan state. IOM DTM teams, jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA), register Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In April 2019, 1,195 Sudanese nationals returned (74% arrived through KRT). Since mid-2017, a total of 72,487 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. Sixty-nine per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 31 per cent were female. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 21 per cent were school age children.

From July 2017 to 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 10,712 migrants arriving by boat during September 2019. The majority of migrants reported in September were Ethiopian nationals (95% or 10,152 individuals), 5 per cent were Somali nationals (560 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in September notably increased and are three times higher than the 3,446 individuals recorded in August. The number of Somali nationals also reflected a three times increase from that reported in the previous month (207 individuals). This increase could be due to the low tides in this period and good weather conditions.

Ninety-one per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (9,813 individuals), and 9 per cent (899 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The September 2019 figures show an increase of 328 individuals from August 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 September 2019, 3,353 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni re-

turnees in September were, Al Hudaydah (361), Ibb (343), and Hajjah (313). [migration.iom.int](https://www.migration.iom.int)

The 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 60,738 Households (HH) or 364,428 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. In general, 2,857 households are estimated to have been displaced in September 2019. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Taizz, Al Hudaydah, Marib and Ibb.

••

## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 111 (July - August 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of August 2019

**1,552,914** Internally Displaced  
**4,350,150** Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
106 districts in 18 governorates

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

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

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

An additional 45,012 returnees were recorded during Round 111, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (38,256 returnees in Round 110). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (18,474 individuals), Anbar

(11,718) and Salah-alDin (11,466). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During July and August, DTM recorded a decrease of 54,234 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-25,470, representing 5% change in IDP caseload in the governorate), Anbar (-9,816, -20%) and Salah al-Din (-9,084, -9).

In terms of the districts of origin, IDPs come from 46 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 district), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-Din (8 districts). About 55 per cent come from only four districts in Ninewa: Mosul (316,914 individuals, 21%), Sinjar (279,432, 18%), Telafar (120,072, 8%) and Al-Ba'aj (117,156, 8%).

••

## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 26 (June - July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of July 2019

**301,407** Internally Displaced  
**447,025** Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

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

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

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

The deterioration of the security situation caused by the armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli since 04 April 2019, continues to affect over 128,150 individual IDPs who have been forced to leave their homes since then. Throughout the reporting period, this upsurge in armed conflict continued to include heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to further displacement of civilians due to the volatile security situation. DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the Round 26 published 21 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment, available [here](#).

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 26 data collection; please refer to [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya) for the latest updates.

### DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and facilitated service delivery to over 25,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The Rapid Response Mechanism in Libya includes partners UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP, and the timely identification of affected populations at the locations of displacement by DTM resulted in the quick delivery of life-saving and dignity-restoring assistance via the provision of food and non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

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

An overwhelming majority of key informants (94%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deterioration of the security situation. To a significantly lesser extent, other reasons for displacement included the worsening of the economic situation and lack of basic services at the place of origin.

Similarly, a better security situation was the main reason for IDPs to choose their current place of displacement (57%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (55%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (34%), followed by access to humanitarian services (27%).

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, reflected in both the decision to leave and the decision to choose the new place of settlement.

• •

## Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
September 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of September 2019

**2,086,934** Internally Displaced  
**543,353** Returnees

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

**12,,877** Internally Displaced  
**79,947** Returnees

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

• •

## 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](http://displacement.iom.int/yemen)

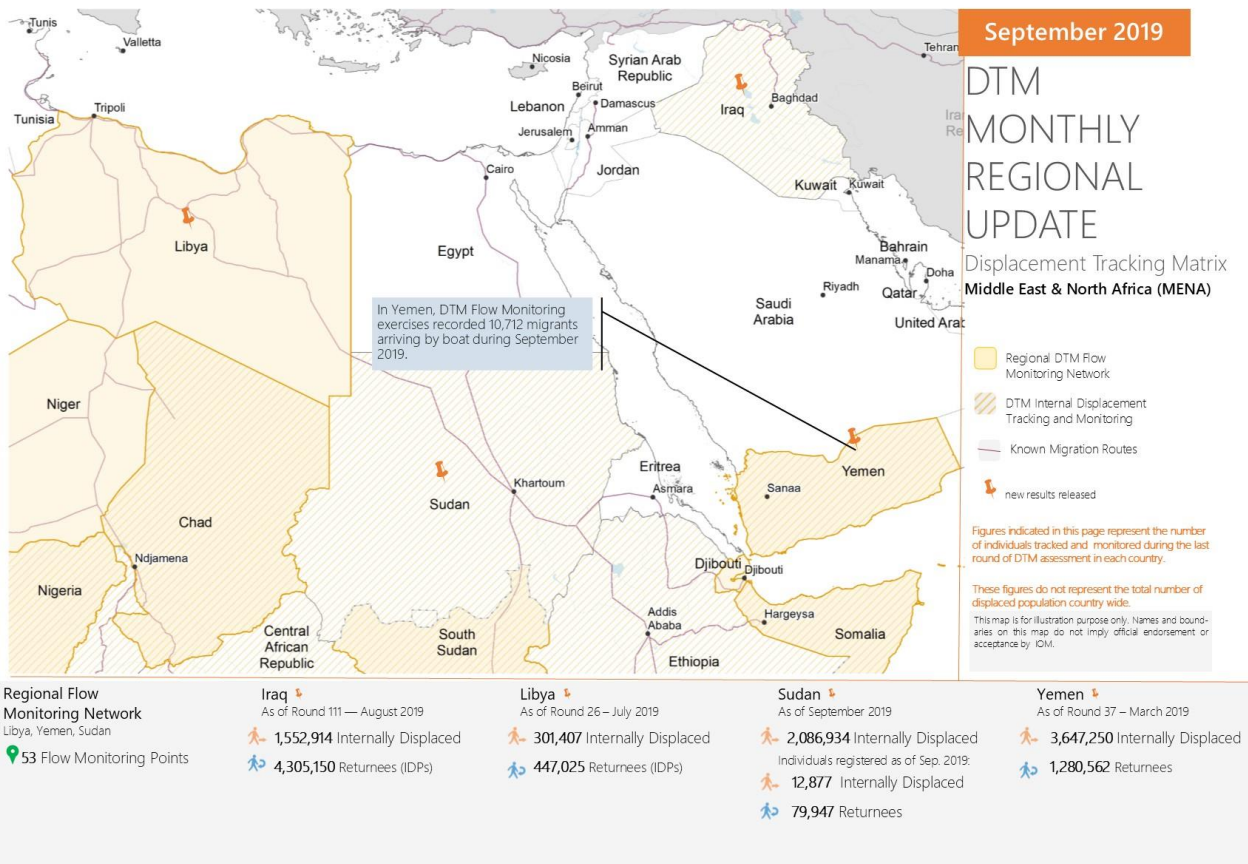
DTM in Yemen completed Round 37 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments in November 2018 in 22 governorates. This is the first time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and the report gives a country-wide picture of displacement in the country from 01 June to 06 November 2018.

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

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

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

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





# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

points to track movements in and out of eight Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective centres in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

## Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
September 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks	
Burundi	11 FMPs
Djibouti	5 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	37 FMPs
Uganda	21 FMPs

A network of 86 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries, including 19 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan, and three in Burundi, along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The flow monitoring (FM) operations continued in **Burundi** through eight FMPs, in addition to the three FMPs established along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo to monitor EVD related movements. FM also continued 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 18 FMPs in seven out of ten states and in Abyei Administrative Area. Flow monitoring activities, which are assisting in 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. Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at entry and exit

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** also continued through 21 FMPs, six of which are located along the border with South Sudan and are operated in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. The other 15 active FMPs are located along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Regionally, **347,249** movements were tracked during September 2019. This represents a 12 per cent increase compared to August 2019. These movements include migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), as well as shorter-term incident-based movements tracked in other East African countries (Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda). An additional **23,663** movements were also tracked through the EVD points in **South Sudan**, and **10,893** movements were tracked through the FMPs in **Burundi** along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

About **19 per cent** of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA region**. Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (71%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (23%). This is slightly different from what was observed in August 2019 (67% and 27% respectively).

Of the total movements, **81 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (66%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (19%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (9%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (39%), followed by Ugandan nationals (31%), Burundian nationals (17%) and South Sudanese nationals (10%).

In the **HoA region**, 41 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is consistent with the 41 per cent reported in August 2019. Additionally, 19 per cent reported to be travelling to Somalia, which is comparable to the 24 per cent reported in August 2019. An estimated 16 per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Ethiopia, a further 12 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Yemen (lower than the 17% observed in August 2019), and another 7 per cent to Djibouti. About 5 per cent reported their intention to travel to other countries. Most of these individuals are also most likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA - and most, if not all the movement towards KSA, is for economic reasons.

In **Burundi** in September 2019, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs, in Can-kuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi provinces, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, **52,239** movements were observed at the eight FMPs. This represents a 4 per cent increase when compared to the 50,112 movements tracked in August 2019.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (90%), followed by Tanzanian nationals (10%). The number of incoming movements (47%) was lower than the number of outgoing movements (53%). All the migration flows observed were between Burundi and its neighbouring countries, mainly with the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (48%) and adult females (27%), and 25 per cent were children. An estimated 13 per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and 9 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

About 59 per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in daily travel for work (43%), while only 2 per cent intended to travel for economic reasons for a duration of more than six months. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movements were reportedly family-related travel (17%) or to buy goods for personal consumption (9%). The rest of the movements were seasonal in nature (6%), or to seek healthcare (2%), while those returning to habitual residence made up 4 per cent of overall movements.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (56%), or by foot (32%), with the remainder using bicycles (8%) or motorbikes (4%).

The population movement tracked along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to inform EVD preparedness, reported **10,893** movements through three FMPs in the provinces of Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural, close to the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Most movements originated in either the Democratic Republic of the Congo (56%), or Burundi (44%), and the majority of outgoing movements were headed towards the Democratic Republic of the Congo (99%). About 58 per cent of all migrants were nationals of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 42 per cent were Burundian nationals, with the remaining coming from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and other countries.

Most migrants were adult males (62%) and adult females (29%), while 9 per cent of total migrants were children. Around 3 per cent of movements consisted of pregnant and/or lactating women, and 2 per cent were children under the age of five years.

The most frequently reported reason for movement was return to habitual residence (33%) followed by family visits (32%), and economic reasons (20%), while most people were traveling for a duration of one day to one week (44%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **23,930** movements were observed at five FMPs. This represents a 94 per cent increase in comparison to August 2019 when 12,338 movements were observed, but comparable to the movements observed in July 2019. In the Obock region, which is the main exit route to the Arab Peninsula, 5,399 movements were observed in direction to Yemen. This is an important increase when compared to the 1,095 movements tracked in the previous month.

All migration movements tracked through Djibouti during September 2019 consisted of Ethiopian nationals (100%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous months.

Nearly all the movements had originated from Ethiopia (98%), and most individuals (94%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly more than the 91 per cent reported in August 2019. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (68%), and about 13 per cent were children. This is

similar to what was reported in August 2019 (63% and 18% respectively).

Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for 98.7% of movements tracked). Forced movements due to conflict accounted for 1 per cent, while less than 1 per cent were migrating due to other reasons. Migration occurred on foot (81%), by bus (13%), by truck (5%) or on trains (1%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **10,208** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 6 per cent decrease from the 10,858 movements observed in August 2019.

Most of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (85%), while 4 per cent were Sudanese, 4 per cent were Somali, 4 per cent were Eritrean and 2 per cent were Djiboutian. Other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent.

Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (73%), while the remaining 27 per cent of movements were reportedly incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (75%) which is consistent with the 74 per cent observed in August 2019. An estimated 10 per cent were from Djibouti – this is slightly less than the 13 per cent reported in August 2019. About 5 per cent were from Eritrea, another 5 per cent from Somalia, and 1 per cent from Yemen, while the rest were from other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were headed to the KSA (57%). An estimated 11 per cent were headed towards Djibouti, 10 per cent towards Sudan, 8 per cent towards Yemen, 3 per cent towards Germany, and another 3 per cent towards Italy, with the remaining 7 per cent heading to various other countries.

Many of the migrants tracked were adult men (61%) and adult females (28%), and 11 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, 6 per cent were unaccompanied children and 2 per cent were children under the age of five. Another 2 per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (81%), followed by short-term local movements (8%), tourism (5%) and forced movement due to conflict (3%). Less than 3 per cent migrated for other reasons. Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (79%), while 7 per cent travelled

in taxis or cars, another 7 per cent travelled on foot, and 6 per cent used trains, with the remaining 2 per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **30,982** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents an increase of 4 per cent in comparison with August 2019 when 29,878 movements were observed. Five FMPs (Dhobley, Lowyacado, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq and Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while two FMPs (Bossaso and Harirad) saw a decrease in movements.

Like in August 2019, when flows monitored were majority outgoing, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (60%) against 40 per cent incoming flows. Similar to previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for September (33% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (45% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were Somali (45%), Ethiopian (44%), Djiboutian (10%) and other nationalities constituted the remaining 1 per cent.

Most migrants intended to travel to Somalia (40%), a decrease from the 43 per cent reported in the previous month. An estimated 24 per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while another 24 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen – this is slightly lower than the 28% reported in August 2019. About 7 per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti whilst 4 per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya. Less than 1 per cent reported their intentions to travel to other countries.

Like the trends seen in previous months, there was a majority of adult males observed in August 2019 (43%), whilst 27 per cent were adult females. An estimated 30 per cent of the migrating population were children, of which 9 per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted 1 per cent of the total migrating population.

Many observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (23%), with conflict-driven migration (21%) the second largest phenomenon. Others were accounted for by natural disaster-driven migration (19%), economic migration (12%), short-term local movement (9%), and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

**South Sudan** measured mixed migration flows at 18 FMPs inside the country and at

its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 19 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of September 2019, a total of **14,596** movements were observed across FMPs (non-EVD related). This is a decrease of 20 per cent as compared to what was observed in August 2019.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (83%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (16%), with about 1 per cent from other countries. Migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (91%) or towards Sudan (9%), with 0.1 per cent travelling to other countries. In general, 74 per cent of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan - this can be related to internal movement or short movements abroad.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (97%), and 3 per cent were Sudanese nationals. Motivation for migration was primarily for individuals to return to their habitual residence (37%), but also to visit family (31%) or for economic reasons (11%). About 5 per cent of individuals were motivated by access to better healthcare, and another 4 per cent were seasonal movements.

The distribution of observed movements was almost equal with 46 per cent females and 54 per cent males, which included 38 per cent adult males and 28 per cent adult females. An estimated 34 per cent were children, which is slightly lower than the 40 per cent reported in the previous month.

In September 2019, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with the IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and the Migration Health Unit to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola preparedness activities. A total of **23,663** people were surveyed through 19 FMPs in Ezo, Ibba, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Tambura, Yambio and Yei counties. This figure represents an increase of approximately 1 per cent compared to August 2019.

Of those surveyed, 32 per cent were adult females, 43 per cent were adult males, and 25 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (94%). An estimated 46 per cent of migrants had departed from South Sudan, 36 per cent from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 16 per cent from Uganda and the

rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (65%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (19%) or Uganda (14%).

About 60 per cent of incoming movements from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp, and 14 per cent of arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported coming from a refugee camp.

Most individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited economic reasons as their reason for entry (22%), followed by health care (17%), and seasonal migration (15%), while 14 per cent were traveling to buy goods for personal consumption, and 13 per cent were family visits.

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of September 2019 at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan. **25,262** movements were observed which is slightly lower than the movements tracked in August 2019 (27,534). In addition, **190,032** observations were made at 15 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is an increase of 17 per cent when compared to August 2019. This brings the total to **215,294** observations which is 14 per cent higher than the movements observed in August 2019.

About 53 per cent of the movements were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and 41 per cent were from Uganda. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (59%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (34%), while 7 per cent were travelling to South Sudan and 1 per cent to Rwanda. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (52%), followed by Ugandans (41%) and South Sudanese (6%). A little more than 1 per cent belonged to other nationalities.

In terms of sex disaggregation, 42 per cent of the total population were adult females and 32 per cent were adult males. An estimated 26 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 6 per cent unaccompanied migrant children and 4 per cent children aged under five years old. This is a slight decrease when compared to the previous month.

Most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda in September 2019 were economic movements/business trips (38%). About 23 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence), 13 per cent of movements were to buy goods for personal consumption and another 11 per cent were family visits. An

estimated 4 per cent were for family reunification (to areas different than habitual residence), 3 per cent were for seasonal movements, 2 per cent were forced movements due to conflict, another 2 per cent were for tourism and 1 per cent were to seek health care. Less than 3 per cent reported moving for other reasons.

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

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 46 (October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 45 – September 2019  
103,412 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products  
*Displacement Report (July 2019)*, *Displacement Dashboard (September 2019)*, *Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/Tanzania (August 2019)*, *Flow Monitoring Dashboard: Burundi/DRC (July 2019)*, *Emergency Tracking (1-7 September 2019)*, *Emergency Tracking (15-21 September 2019)*, *Emergency Tracking (22-28 September 2019)*

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

In September 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 103,412 IDPs (23,180 households). This represents an approximate 3 per cent decrease when compared to August 2019. An estimated 77 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 23 per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. Of those currently displaced, the majority (48%) lived with host families and 28 per cent lived in rented houses. About 18 per cent lived in straw houses, 5 per cent lived in empty houses and 1 per cent lived in collective sites. An estimated 46 per cent of households reported small hosting capacity as an issue with shelter, 41 per cent did not have access to Income Generating Activities, and 91 per cent reported lack of means to pay for healthcare.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 19 (October 2019)

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

**1,642,458** Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products  
*Flow Monitoring Dashboard (September 2019)*

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

DTM Round 18 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in August 2019, reported that 1,642,458 people (321,537 households) were displaced in the country, with Fafan, Dawa and East Harerge being the zones with the highest displacement case-loads.

## 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 (September 2019)*

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

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

**Baidoa:** In September 2019, a total of 2,439 entries were recorded against 169 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (61%), shortage

of food (27%), and seeking better livelihood opportunities (6%). Those leaving reported going back to seek better services (62%), join the rest of their family (17%), to seek better healthcare (7%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (38%), Xudur (24%), Qansax Dheere (12%) and Rab Dhuure (6%). Those exiting intended to go to the districts of Doolow (78%) and Xudur (4%), but also to Kenya (4%) and Ethiopia (14%).

**Dollow:** In September 2019, a total of 221 entries, and 236 exits were recorded. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: uncomfortable living conditions (38%), shortage of food (33%), and the search for livelihood opportunities (17%). Most new arrivals came from Ethiopia (77%), Baardheere district (11%) and Belet Xaawo district (5%). No exits were recorded for the month of September 2019. Those leaving mainly reported going back due to uncomfortable living conditions (38%), shortage of food (33%), to search for livelihood opportunities (17%), and to rejoin the rest of their family (6%). Most were headed to Ethiopia (66%) or to Waajid (9%) and Qansax Dheere (8%) districts in Ethiopia.

**Kismayo:** In September 2019, a total of 667 entries were recorded against 12 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (58%), shortage of food (36%), and to seek better livelihood opportunities (2%). Those leaving reported going back to manage farmland (100%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Jamaame (31%), Kismaayo (23%), and Badhaadhe (22%). Those leaving intended to go to the districts of Kismayo (58%), and Jamaame (42%).

## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 6 MT (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 5 March 2019

**1,420,189** Internally Displaced  
**1,183,683** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
78 counties, 10 states

Published Information Products

*Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (May-July 2019), Biometric Registration Update (July 2019), Biometric Registration Update (August 2019)*

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

Round 5 of the Mobility Tracking was completed in March 2019, and DTM covered 78 counties (10 states), 444 sub-areas and 1,973 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. DTM identified 1,420,189 IDPs, and 1,183,683 returnees in these areas.

During September 2019, DTM conducted 7,148 interviews with households or groups representing 16,703 individual movements into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and

Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis).

As in August, there have been few new entries or permanent exits in September 2019 compared to the rest of the year. New entries represented 2 per cent (246 individuals) and intended permanent exits 1 per cent (170 individuals) of all monitored individual movements. This compares to 5 and 8 per cent in January 2019 with new entries making up an even higher percentage of movements in March to May due to a significant influx into Wau displacement sites from Jur River as reported on in population count and thematic reports. Intended permanent exits have been at only 1 or 2 per cent since April in contrast to December 2018 to February 2019 where the average was 9 per cent.

Wau displacement sites have seen significantly less overnight and long-term travel in and out of the sites than Malakal and Bentiu PoC sites. Overnight travel into and out of Malakal PoC site increased from 14 per cent throughout June to August to 24 per cent in September indicating renewed possibilities and/or willingness to travel in the region. Movement profiles at other sites saw not drastic changes since the previous month.

• •



# DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

## September 2019

Country	IDPs	Displacement* Returnees	Round/Date
Burundi	103,412	N/A	45 (Sept 2019)
Ethiopia	1,642,458	N/A	18 (August 2019)
Somalia	1,770,580	N/A	6 (Nov 2017)
South Sudan	1,420,189	1,183,683	5 (March 2019)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,936,639</b>	<b>1,183,683</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*Figures indicated represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored by IOM during the last round of DTM assessment of each country. These figures do not necessarily represent the total number of displaced population countrywide.

Country	FMPs	Movements	Date
Djibouti	5	23,930	1-30 Sept 2019
Ethiopia	5	10,208	1-30 Sept 2019
Somalia	7	30,982	1-30 Sept 2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>65,120</b>	<b>N/A</b>

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

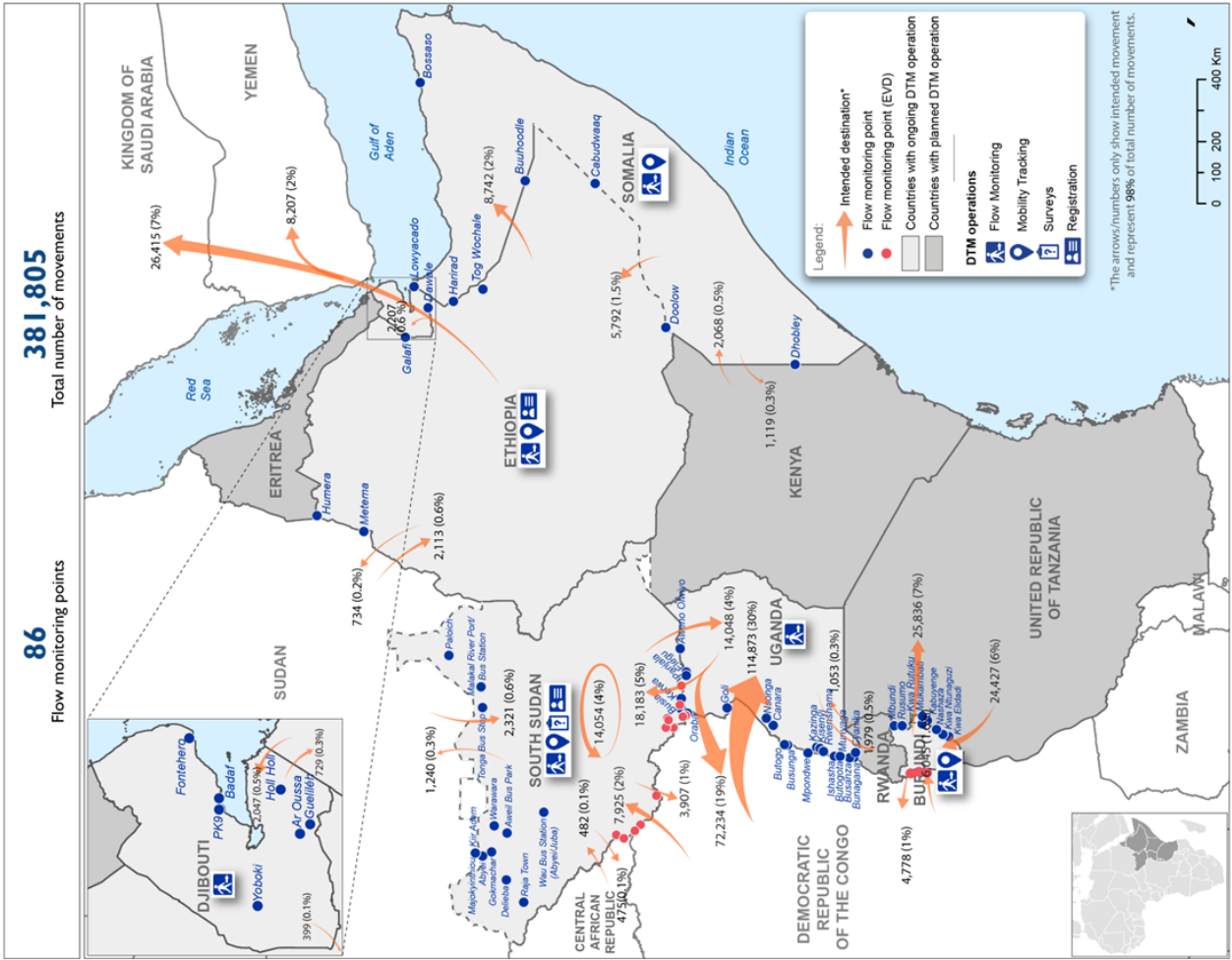
Country	FMPs	Movements	Date
Burundi	11	63,132 <sup>1</sup>	1-30 Sept 2019
South Sudan	37	38,259 <sup>2</sup>	1-30 Sept 2019
Uganda	21	215,294 <sup>3</sup>	1-30 Sept 2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>316,685</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>1</sup> Movements tracked due to distinct FM networks, including EVD preparedness activities (Burundi, Uganda and South Sudan), return trends (Burundi) and cross-border movements (South Sudan).

<sup>2</sup> Includes 5,239 for Burundi/Tanzania (8 points) and 10,893 for Burundi/DRC (3 points)

<sup>3</sup> Includes 14,596 for SSD FMR (18 points) and 23,663 for SSD EVD with Uganda and DRC and CAR (19 points)

<sup>4</sup> Includes 25,262 for Uganda/SSD (6 points) and 190,032 for Uganda/DRC (15 points)



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

Partners and logos:

- EU/OMC: European Union, Office of Migration and Refugees
- German Development Cooperation: GIZ
- USAID: U.S. Agency for International Development
- UKaid: United Kingdom
- Other partners: Swiss Confederation, Japanese People, etc.