



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
 September 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	6	FMPs
	9	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

30 FMPs and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. As a result of a shift in migration routes in Niger to the South of the country, which follow stricter enforcement of migration policies and the deportation of migrants by Algerian authorities, four additional FMPs were set up in key areas along Niger's Southern migration routes this month to better understand mobility flows along these routes; this brings the total number of FMPs in the country to six.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during the month of September 2018. An average of 1,149 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points daily - a slight increase of four per cent from the August figures. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (81%), although their share has fallen for the past three months as an increasing proportion of travellers arrive from Niger (9%) and

Togo (6%). The proportion of travellers heading towards Côte d'Ivoire continued to fall, reaching 46 per cent of all flows observed. At the same time, the share of travellers going to Niger continued its upward progress, growing by eight per cent since July to reach 28 per cent of travellers. Burkina Faso was also an important destination for individuals crossing FMPs (18%). The reasons for migration were fairly evenly split between individuals who reported conducting short-term economic migration (32%), individuals who reported carrying out long-term economic migration (32%) and seasonal migrants (29%). Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (61%), Niger (28%) and Mali (5%).

In **Chad**, data is gathered at the Faya, Kalait and Zouarke Flow Monitoring Points. Over the reporting period, an average of 731 individuals per day was observed, down from 1,293 observed in August 2018, which corresponds to a 44 per cent decrease. This stark decline is explained by the closure of gold panning sites and the requirement that all migrants leave the areas surrounding the sites. This led to a significant increase in movements observed at FMPs in August 2018 and the consequent fall in numbers observed in September 2018. Figures presented for the Zouarke FMP reflect data obtained over the course of two months. The longer timespan for data collection was decided after an extremely low number of crossings was observed at the Zouarke FMP in August as a result of religious holidays. 83 per cent of observed travellers were adult men, ten per cent were adult women and seven per cent were children. Almost all individuals identified (99%) were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad. The primary drivers of migration were economic migration (long-

term and short-term economic migration represented 61% of flows) and conflict-induced migration (25%), which is a new phenomenon: prior to August 2018, no individual fleeing conflict had been recorded at FMPs in Chad.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal. In September 2018, a daily average of 701 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs. The majority of migrants observed (79%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region. A significant share of observed migrants were children (22%), including 8 per cent under five years old, which contrasts with other countries in the region where the number of children and infants observed at FMPs is lower. The majority of individuals observed (52%) were entering the country, followed by travellers headed for Mali (29%) and Senegal (15%). The vast majority of migrants reported conducting either short-term, long-term, or seasonal economic migration (94%).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located at the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Severe, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. Average daily flows observed in September 2018 increased by twelve per cent in comparison to the previous month to 248 individuals observed per day on average across the ten FMPs. 79 per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 15 per cent were women and six per cent were children. There were no changes in the countries of origin of travellers this month. The main countries of origin of migrants were Mali (53%), Guinea-Conakry (12%) and Côte d'Ivoire (8%); the main countries of destination, however, have been changing in the past few months: while Mali remained the main country of intended destination of observed migrants, the share of travellers wishing to stay in Mali (39%) dropped by 9 per cent. The proportion of migrants heading for Mauritania (28%) and Algeria (17%), on the other hand, grew by seven per cent and four per cent respectively.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi,

Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) 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. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano increased by ten per cent from the previous month. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

Flows observed in September 2018 remained relatively unchanged from the previous month. An average of 1,320 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, a similar figure to that observed the previous month. The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children, including four per cent under five years old. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (36% of flows), long-term economic migration (33%) or seasonal migration (20%).

In **Niger**, DTM has set up four new FMPs, in addition to the two existing one in the country. This increases the capacity to observe the flows. A total of 35,371 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in September 2018, or an average of 1,180 individuals per day.

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (78%). The largest share of the observed population (72%) were adult men. In the past, when data was collected at two FMPs (in Arlit and Seguedine), adult men had previously always represented at least 90 per cent of identified individuals. This difference is explained by the fact that the FMPs in Agadez and Seguedine primarily monitor flows between Niger and North Africa or Europe, whereas the four new FMPs capture different, more diverse, types of mobility.

The primary drivers of migration were short-term movements (of less than six months) (reported by 34% of travellers), seasonal migration (31%) and economic migration of more than six months (20%).

Most travellers (72%) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (16%) and Libya (11%). These three countries were also the primary destination countries (reported by 62%, 19% and 17% of individuals respectively). In line with a trend observed over the past four

months, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that 14,342 individuals were observed crossing the FMP over the course of the reporting period. This represents a daily average of 478 individuals, a decrease of 154 individuals observed per day, or 24 per cent. A vast proportion of observed individuals (91%) were headed for locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries such as Mali, Mauritania Guinea or the Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (69%) were Senegalese nationals, but there were also a number of individuals from Mali (20%) and Guinea (6%).

migration.iom.int

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 15 (October 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 14 – June 2018

227,581 Internally Displaced
82,749 Returnees (former IDPs)
9,489 Returnees (from abroad)
39,403 Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
7586 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 14 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in June 2018, during which its coverage grew to 786 sites in the Far North Region, an additional 27 sites when compared to the previous round.

Round 14 identified 227,581 IDPs, 92,238 Returnees (including 82,749 former IDPs and 9,489 Returnees from abroad) and 39,403 Out-of-Camp Refugees. While the number of IDPs identified fell between Rounds 13 and 14 (by 10,518 individuals, or 4%), the number of Returnees and Out of Camp Refugees grew during

that same period (by 9,097 individuals, or 11% and by 7,772 individuals, or 24%, respectively).

The vast majority of the displaced populations (93%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors, while seven per cent were displaced by climactic factors (such as flooding or drought). These figures remain unchanged from the previous round.

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 15 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments. Data collection and analysis are expected to be concluded in October 2018, and results will be published in November 2018.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (July - August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 4 - June 2018

557,723 Internally Displaced
301,603 Returnees (former IDPs)
86,838 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

Eight prefectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products

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

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment. Data collection has been completed and data analysis is underway. Results will be published in November 2018.

Between 28 May and 17 June 2018, DTM carried out Round 4 of data collection,

identifying 557,723 IDPs; 301,603 returnees (former IDPs) and 86,838 returnees from abroad.

Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (October 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 4 - June 2018

124,788 Internally Displaced
16,935 Returnees (former IDPs)
21,805 Returnees (from abroad)
1,667 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

180 sites in Lac Region

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

DTM Chad completed Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in June 2018. Round 4 identified 124,788 IDPs, 16,935 Returnees (former IDPs), 21,805 Returnees from abroad and 1,667 Third-Country Nationals. This round was accompanied by a decrease in DTM's geographical coverage from 201 to 180 displacement sites (due to the inaccessibility of some sites as a result of the impassibility of roads and dearth of security), which partly explains the observed decrease in the number of IDPs (by 13%) and of TCNs (by 39%). In contrast, the two per cent growth in the number of Returnees (both former IDPs and Returnees from abroad) observed this round, despite the more limited coverage, attests to the growing number of returns to Chad.

DTM Chad is currently implementing Round 5 of DTM Baseline Assessments, which covers the entire Lake Chad region to provide a comprehensive picture of displacement in the Lake Chad region. This is a significant improvement from previous rounds, during which a large number of locations were not assessed.

Mali

Latest count of population (As of 30 September 2018)

77,046 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
68,978 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 30 September 2018, 77,046 IDPs were identified, representing an increase of ten per cent from the number of IDPs identified in August 2018. The number of IDPs continues its upward trend, which started in October 2017, despite experiencing a decrease in August 2018. Inter-communal violence, which had slightly abated during the rainy season, has led to the flight of populations in the Segou, Mobti, Timbuktu and Menaka regions. The number of returnees from abroad, estimated at 68,978, has remained stable in September 2018 when compared to the previous month.

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 National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*).

Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 25 (September 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 24 - August 2018

1,926,748 Internally Displaced
1,461,472 Returnees (former IDPs)
118,621 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

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

DTM Nigeria concluded data collection and analysis for Round 25 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments and results are expected to be published in late October 2018.

In the previous data collection exercise, conducted between 23 July and 6 August 2018, DTM Nigeria identified 1,926,748 internally displaced individuals; 1,461,472 Returnees (former IDPs) and 118,621 Returnees (from abroad) in 804 wards.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 26,011 movements (representing a decrease in the number of movements witnessed of 32% when compared to the previous month), including 1,352 arrivals and 6,622 departures (the rest being individuals in transit) at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3 September and 2 October 2018. The number of arrivals fell sharply in the fourth week when compared to the three previous weeks. The number of departures, meanwhile, remained relatively stable.

The main triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were ongoing conflict (44%), poor living conditions (17.5%), voluntary relocations (15%) and fear of attacks (8%).

• •

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
September 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	114 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs
Sudan	4 FMPs

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

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises counted 6,314 migrants arriving by boat during September 2018. This brings the total number of cross border migrants recorded so far in 2018 to 66,069. The majority of migrants observed in September were Ethiopian nationals (74% or 4,668 individuals, which represents a 12% decrease from the previous month) and 26 per cent were Somali nationals (1,646 individuals), which is a 12 per cent increase from the previous month. 93 per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (5,869 individuals) and 7 per cent (445 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The September figures show an eight per cent decrease from the previous month in the proportion of migrants who intend to stay in Yemen. This is consistent with the downward trend in the proportion of migrants intending to remain in Yemen first identified in July.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has been tracking returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wadea'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and September 2018, 56,276 individuals have returned to Yemen. During September alone, 7,140 returns were recorded.

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 September 2018, 1,833 Sudanese returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 36,819 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been

registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. 67 per cent of the returnees were identified as men, whereas 33 per cent were women. More than half of the registered returnees (58%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 23 per cent were school age children.

Since the beginning of the year, 12,362 Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from Sudan.

In July and August 2018, IOM identified at least 669,176 migrants currently in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in 100 municipalities, within 554 communities and originated from more than 41 countries [mainly from Niger (19%), Egypt (14%) and Chad (14%)]. Information on current migration flows was collected through 1,897 assessments. Migrants were primarily located in Tripoli (22%), Misrata (12%) and Ejdabia (10%).

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerian (19%), Egyptian (14%), Chadian (14%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (10%). Together, these nationalities accounted for up to 69 per cent of Libya's migrant population. Out of the 630,907 individuals from Africa, 438,297 (65%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 192,613 individuals (29%) from North African countries. 60 per cent of both African and Asian migrants were identified in Libya's western mantikas, with the highest concentration in Tripoli and surrounding areas. Other identified migrants were split between East and South (21.5% and 18.5% respectively)

Through its IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. In September 2018, 751 individuals were returned by the coast guard and 2 bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 14,024, while 1,260 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

migration.iom.int

..

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 104 (October 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of September 2018

1,890,696 Internally Displaced
4,075,350 Returnees

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

106 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

displacement.iom.int/iraq

As of 30 September 2018, (Round 103 of Baseline assessments), the DTM has identified 1,890,696 internally displaced persons (315,116 families) displaced after January 2014 and dispersed across 104 districts and 3,291 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,075,350 returnees (679,225 families) across 1,563 locations in 38 districts.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 1.5 per cent since August. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. Baghdad witnessed the largest drop in IDPs. The returnee population increased by 1.2 per cent (46,656 individuals) during the month of September, reflecting a continuous trend of return movements, albeit at a rate that has been decreasing. Anbar and Ninewa governorates witnessed the highest numbers of returns, mostly to the Ramadi and Mosul districts.

••

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 22 (September 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 21 – July-August 2018

192,513 Internally Displaced
372,741 Returnees

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, Event Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

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

displacement.iom.int/libya

DTM Libya is currently rolling out Round 22 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments. Results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

Over the past year, the number of identified returnees in Libya has been steadily on the rise across data collection rounds conducted in 2017 and 2018.

This trend continued in Round 21 as the number of returnees identified by DTM increased to 382,222 returnees across Libya. Benghazi continues to be the municipality with the highest number of returnees in Libya (189,000 returnees as of August 2018) and accounted for 8,700 new returnees in Round 21.

At the same time, during the reporting period new displacements were reported in several locations, including 370 Tawergha families (1,850 individuals) who were evicted from Trig Al Matar Camp in Tripoli in August. Other notable displacements included displacements from Derna where more than 2,400 new IDPs were identified in surrounding areas in Eastern Libya compared to the previous round conducted in May-June 2018.

Through the Event Tracking Tool, DTM also found that due to clashes between armed groups in Southern Tripoli between 26 August and 24 September, at least 5,270 families were displaced. Following the cessation of hostilities on 24 September, more than 3,000 of the 5,270 families displaced reportedly returned.

Approximately 2,700 migrants arrived to Swani Bin Adam, approximately 250 migrants arrived to Sirt and reportedly, 54 migrants from Egypt, Kenya and Sudan arrived in Benghazi.

An estimated 5,500 individuals returned to their homes in Abusliem due to the end of clashes; at least 9,400 individuals reportedly returned to their homes in Ain Zara after the security situation improved in the municipality; reported priority needs include food and NFIs.

Sudan

Current Implementation Round
September 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of August 2018

2,042,896 Internally Displaced
462,497 Returnees

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

48,399 Internally Displaced
131,958 Returnees

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

Implementation Component

Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage

5 States

Published Information Products

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

displacement.iom.int/sudan

DTM Sudan is currently processing and analyzing September data, and the results will be published and disseminated when available.

In August 2018, DTM Sudan published a Monthly Report presenting the findings from its tracking and registration activities, which targeted new IDPs from East Jabal Marra in South Darfur, returnees from South Darfur in Liaba, and IDPs and returnees in Bel el Sherif in South Darfur. Over the course of that month, 50,985 individuals were registered

During August, DTM Sudan also published Mobility Tracking dashboards with the results of data collection exercises conducted in North Darfur - Mellit and El Fasher rural areas.

••

Yemen

Current Implementation Round
Round 33 (September-October 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 32- June 2018

2,331,264 Internally Displaced

1,012,464 Returnees

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking
Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage

22 Governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement
Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM Yemen is currently rolling out Round 33 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments. Results will be published and disseminated when available.

DTM in Yemen completed Round 32 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments in June 2018 in the nine governorates in which they have had continuous direct access and published the 17th Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) report. The report compiled data from DTM area assessments and the latest available numbers from the National Authorities and partners on the ground to create a country wide picture of displacement in the country from January to June 2018. Round 33 of data collection will allow the team to verify and update the numbers of IDPs and Returnees estimated in the report.

From 1 June to 26 September, IOM Yemen DTM estimates that over 425,000 individuals have experienced rapid onset displacement (70,889 households), and from 7 August to 26 September IOM identified an increase of 13,355 displaced households. The majority of these IDPs were reported to be displaced from Al Hudaydah during the month of June. The largest increases have been seen within the Amanat Al Asimah, Al Hudaydah and Taizz governorates.

••

EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
September 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti	10 FMPs
Ethiopia	9 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	3 FMPs
Uganda	4 FMPs

A network of 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in five countries.

Flow monitoring was conducted through 10 points in **Djibouti**, and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) were initiated in 7 select locations in the country. In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring data collection for both registry and survey continued through 9 FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in 7 locations, as well as FMS data collection.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at 3 FMPs in Wau Town (2 FMPs) and Abyei (1 FMP). Displacement site flow monitoring was carried out at 8 entry and exit points to track movements in and out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** continued in September through the 4 FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. The DTM team in Uganda is in coordination with the government of the country in order to finalize plans for FMPs that are to be established along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The DTM team in **Burundi** carried out location assessments in areas of high mobility along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania in August. Flow monitoring activities will be launched in the region in the coming weeks.

Regionally, a total of 73,499 individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of September 2018, of which the majority (69,441 or 94.48%) were observed in the countries in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia).

The majority of these individuals were Ethiopian (59.6%) and Somali (30.7%) nationals. 24.9 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is almost twice as much as what was reported in August (15%). However, another 12.4 percent reported their intention of traveling to Yemen and Djibouti, which is lower than the 21 per cent reported in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to go onwards to KSA. A further 34 per cent (similar to the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 21.4 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia.

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, 16,452 migrants were observed at the 10 FMPs, which represents a 31 per cent decrease from the 23,874 individuals identified in the previous month. Similar to the previous month, the majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (88%), and most (70%) were headed towards the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which represents a larger share than the 53.5 per cent who had indicated traveling to KSA in August 2018. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (59%), and 17 per cent were children, down from the 30 per cent observed in August 2018. Economic migration for a period of time greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 78% of individuals), followed by tourism (11%) and short term economic migration (10%). Most migrants moved on foot (45%), by private vehicle (37%) and by truck (11%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, 26,777 migrants were observed through 9 FMPs, which represents a 23 per cent decrease from the 34,747 migrants observed in August 2018. This represents a normalization of flows, as the localized conflict, that spurred the increase observed in the previous month, deescalated.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (66%, similar to what was observed in August), while 25.4 per cent were Somali nationals (an increase from 17% the previous month), and other nationalities made up the remaining 8.5 per cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (61.4%, up from 56% in the previous month), while the remaining were incoming migrants (38.5%) or internal migrants (0.13%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Somalia

(21.75%, up from 15.5% last month) or Sudan (23.1%), while 7 per cent were from Eritrea, 5 per cent from Djibouti (down from 21% last month), and the remaining 8.6 per cent from various other countries.

In terms of intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (21.6%, which is a significant increase from the previous month), Somalia (16.25%, down from 28% the previous month), Djibouti (6.8%, down from 12.5% last month), Sudan (4.8%, similar to 4% last month), or Kenya (3.15%) with the remaining 8.8 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (46.9%, an increase from 35% in July) while 22 per cent were children (a substantial decrease from the 30.5% reported in August 2018). The volume of vulnerabilities observed in the region has decreased slightly in the current month as there is a lessening of the intercommunal conflicts that were ongoing in August. Of the total number of children, 1,852 (6.92% of migrants) were children under the age of 5, and 4.64 per cent of migrants were unaccompanied children, which is almost twice the number seen in the previous month.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (47.6%, which is a significant increase from the previous month), followed by short term local movement (20.3%, up from 5.1%), forced movement due to conflict (13.5%) and forced movement due to natural disasters (12.5%). Most migrants were traveling by bus or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (92.6%).

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, 26,212 migrants were observed at the FMPs. This represents a significant decrease in comparison with August when 34,219 movements were observed; the decrease is attributed to the closure of five FMPs as well as the decrease of movements in Bossasso and, to a lesser extent, Buuhoodle.

The great majority of flows identified (68%) were incoming in comparison with the 32 per cent outgoing; these proportions are similar to August observations, though August had slightly higher outgoing migration (44%). Like for the past months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for September, while Bossasso

continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (55%), Ethiopian (35%) and Djiboutian (9%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (68%, an increase from 56% the previous month), while 10 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 28% seen in August 2018), while a slightly higher proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (12%) or Djibouti (5.3%). Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 38 per cent children (13% under 5 years of age, and 9% unaccompanied children) and 62 per cent adults (33% males and 29% females). The largest share of observed flows was forced movement due to conflict (31.3%) and/or were undertaking seasonal migration (23%).

South Sudan measures mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda.

During the month of September 2018 1,327 migrants were observed in total at three transit hub FMPs in South Sudan, 241 of whom were observed at the FMP in Abyei and 1,086 of whom were observed at the two FMPs in Wau Town. This represents a 32.7 per cent decrease in the number of identified individuals when compared to August 2018.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (90.6%), and were traveling to South Sudan (72.4%), while the remaining were traveling to Sudan (27.3%) or Uganda (0.3%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP, while those observed at the Wau FMPs were largely internal migrants, and their intended destination was most likely in South Sudan.

The clear majority of migrants (92%) tracked at the FMPs in Abyei and Wau Town were South Sudanese, while 6 per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining 1.5% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily to seek better health care facilities (46.5%) followed by uncomfortable living conditions (17.8%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town (71.4%) were driven by reasons related to short term local movement of 6 months or less (14.2% were conducting seasonal migration).

39.6 per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 46% the previous month) and 26 per cent were children (compared to 29% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of September 2018, and a total of 2,731 migrants were observed through 4 FMPs along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 17.4 per cent when compared to the previous month. 26 per cent of the migrants (708 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan, while 74 per cent (2,023 individuals) were traveling from Uganda. Most of the migrants were traveling into South Sudan (73.9%, or 2018 individuals), while the rest were traveling to Uganda (22.1%, or 713 individuals). Almost all migrants observed (99.6%) were South Sudanese nationals, while the remaining were Ugandan nationals (10 migrants). The sex disaggregation was even, with 52.2 per cent of the total migrant population being female and 47.8 per cent male. 34.4 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 548 (20.1% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age.

During the month of September, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were short term local movements (of 6 months or less) (71.6%), while 9.6 per cent of movements were induced by natural disaster (mostly food insecurity), and 5.7 per cent by conflict, which is a decrease from 10.6 per cent in the previous month.

migration.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 34 (October 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 33 – September 2018
151,520 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In September 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 151,520 IDPs (33,493 households). This represents a decrease of 4.8 per cent when compared to August 2018. 75 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 25 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (56%) lived with host families, 23 per cent lived in rented houses, 14 per cent in straw houses, 5 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) or earlier (4%), followed by 2016 (26%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017, and 15 per cent in 2018.

DTM emergency tracking resumed at the end of September as the rainy season began.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 13 (September 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 12 – July – August 2018
2,035,176 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
1,016 sites in 8 regions

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

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia implemented round 12 of Mobility tracking during the months of July - August 2018. Currently, there are 2,035,176 people displaced in the country, most in the Somali (53.6%) and Oromia (40.5%) regions, with 52 per cent females, and 61 per cent children under the age of 18.

According to assessments carried out by the DTM team, most of the IDPs were displaced due to conflict related reasons (71.4%), while the rest were displaced due to either climate induced factors (26.6%), or other factors (2%). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict consist-

ently being the primary cause of displacement across the country. 1,016 sites were analysed, of which 159 were inaccessible, while 857 were assessed. Of the 159 inaccessible sites, 63% were in Oromia, followed by Somali (28%), Amhara (5%), Afar (3%) and Gambella (1%).

Most of the IDPs were displaced in 2017, or earlier, while roughly 25 per cent were displaced in 2018. Most of the families lived with host communities or families (45.2%) or in spontaneous sites (39%).

With regards to the displacement situations in Gedeo (SNNPR region) and West Guji (Oromia region), according to the DTM Ethiopia situation report, since the beginning of returns in August, over 330,000 individuals have reportedly been transported back to their area of origin through government facilitation, the majority from Gedeo to West Guji.

Further assessments are ongoing as DTM continues to monitor the situation in the West Guji and Gedeo zones.

Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6-November 2017
1,770,580 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

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

displacement.iom.int/somalia

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

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

In Dolow, during 7-13 September 2018, there were 27 new arrivals and no exits recorded at the Dolow IDP camps. The

number of new arrivals slightly increased compared to the previous week. In general, for the month of August and September, movements in the Dolow IDP sites have remained significantly low compared with July entries. The majority of new arrivals cited lack of food as their reason for displacement. Others cited uncomfortable conditions, insecurity, and seeking employment opportunity.

During 14 – 20 September 2018, a total of 15 new entries and zero exits were recorded in the Dolow IDPs camps. This shows a decrease in those coming in when compared with the previous week. Similarly, the number of exits has been shrinking and has since late August 2018 remained zero. The majority of the new arrivals cited seeking food as the main reason for displacement, while the remaining reported family reunification.

In Kismayo, from 7-13 September 2018, a slightly lower number of entries were recorded (125) when compared to the previous week, and 26 exits were recorded, which is slightly lower compared to the week before. The majority of the new arrivals said that their reason for displacement into the IDP sites was due to a shortage of food (27%). In addition, 7 per cent cited insecurity, 5 per cent cited uncomfortable living conditions and 5 per cent wanted to join their families as their reason for displacement.

During 14 – 20 September 2018, a total of 176 new entries went through the Kismayo checkpoints. This figure is slightly higher than the last week. On the same note a total of 15 exits were recorded leaving the IDP camps. The majority of the new arrivals (67%) cited the reason for displacement into the IDP sites as insecurity while 33 per cent reported seeking food.

In Baidoa, during 7-13 September 2018, a total of 143 entries and 36 exits were recorded at the MTT checkpoints in Baidoa. The exits reported were the lowest since March of this year similarly, the entries reported also slightly went down since the first week of August 2018. The major pull factors for displacement into the IDP sites were: Shortage of food (58%), insecurity (22%), uncomfortable living conditions (8%), family reunification (7%) and seeking healthcare facilities (5%). 31 per cent of those leaving reported their reason for exiting is to re-join the rest of their families, manage their farms (28%), seek education opportunities (22%) and seek better services (19%).

During 14 – 20 September 2018, there were 75 new arrivals and only 16 exits at the Baidoa checkpoints. The lowest figures recorded since March 2018 for exits and May 2018 for entries. Movements have decreased after the harvesting season came to an end and the hot season began hindering the movements of displaced persons across the regions. In general, since mid-July all movements in and out of the Baidoa IDP sites have remained relatively low compared with previous months. Reasons for displacement into the IDP sites were wide ranging: insecurity (33%), seeking education opportunities (19%), food shortages (16%), seeking better services (15%), seeking healthcare facilities (12%) and joining the rest of the family (5%). All those leaving reported leaving to re-join the rest of their families.

••

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 MT (July – Sept 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 2 June 2018

843,234 Internally Displaced

658,148 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

47 counties, 8 States

Published Information Products

Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Flow Monitoring Long-Term Trend Analysis Report, Site Profile, Event Tracking Report, Mobility Tracking Report and Dataset

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

DTM South Sudan continued to implement Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through 7 locations, which tracks the volume and demographics of IDPs entering or exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

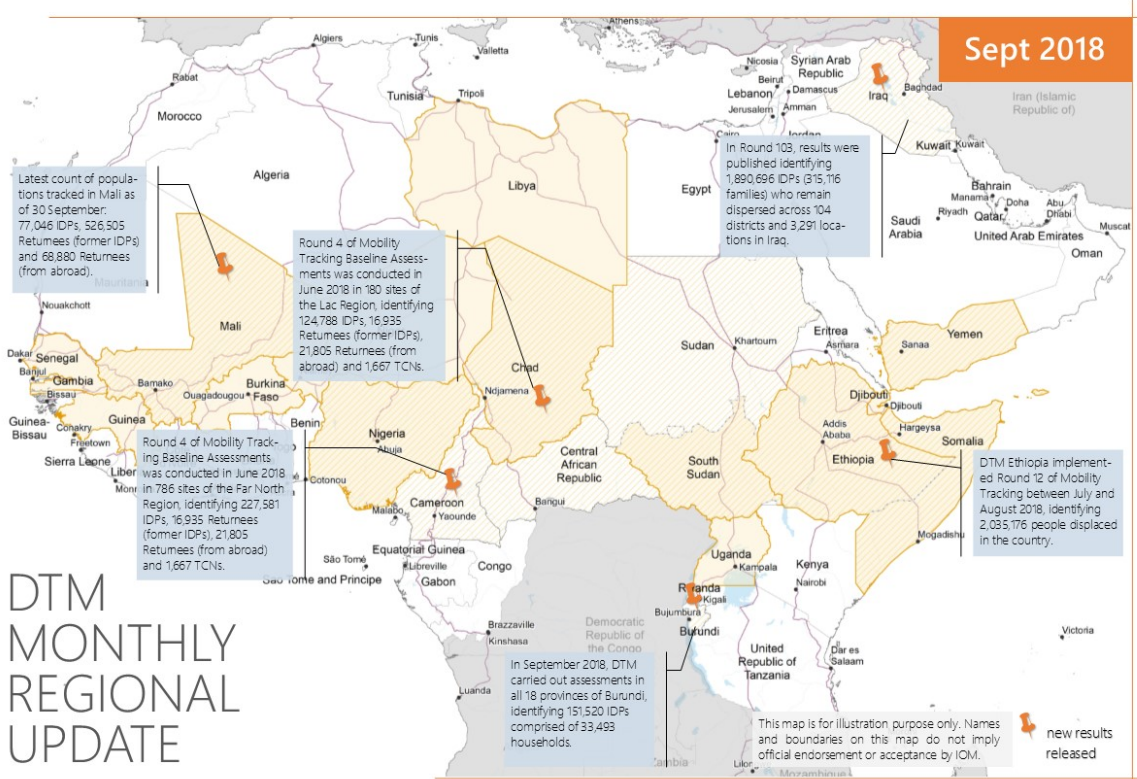
In September, DTM interviewed 7,872 individuals at the 7 PoC sites and collective centres in South Sudan, of whom 41.8 per cent were males, and 30 per cent were

children. 61.4 per cent of these left the sites and 38.6 per cent arrived at the sites. Of those interviewed, 4 per cent were new arrivals, while 11.6 per cent were permanent departures. 68.6 per cent of all entering individuals had been away for a week, or less. The main reasons these individuals had left was to visit family (21.5%), collect firewood (12.9%), or for farming/fishing (10.9%). Of those exiting, 61.6 per cent were only intending on being away from the site for one week or less, with 41 per cent intending to return the same day. 18.9 per cent of exiting people were not intending to return to the site.

During the month of September, IOM DTM team worked in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities in Yei at two sites. 175 individuals (125 households) were screened, of whom 53 per cent were male, and 25 per cent were children. Most of those screened were incoming from Uganda (64%), while most were heading to South Sudan (98.9%). 33.7 per cent of movement was voluntary as people returned to their areas of habitual residence, but a similarly large proportion was displaced due to conflict (31%).

Flow monitoring data from the Uganda based point in Kaya also complemented health screenings conducted by IOM on the South Sudanese side along the same route

••



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

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

West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

30+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon

As of Round 14 – June 2018

227,581 Internally Displaced
82,749 Returnees (IDPs)

Central African Republic

As of Round 4 – June 2018

557,723 Internally Displaced
301,603 Returnees (IDPs)
86,838 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad

As of Round 4 – June 2018

124,788 Internally Displaced

Mali

As of 30 September 2018

77,046 Internally Displaced

Nigeria

As of Round 24 – August 2018

1,926,748 Internally Displaced
1,461,472 Returnees (IDPs)
118,621 Returnees (From abroad)

Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Libya, Sudan, Yemen

124 Flow Monitoring Points

Iraq

As of Round 103 – September 2018

1,890,696 Internally Displaced
4,075,350 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya

As of Round 21 – July 2018

192,513 Internally Displaced
372,741 Returnees (IDPs)

Sudan

As of August 2018

48,399 Internally Displaced
131,958 Returnees

Yemen

As of Round 32 - July 2018

2,331,264 Internally Displaced
1,012,464 Returnees

East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia

33 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi

As of Round 33 – September 2018

151,520 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia

As of Round 12 – August 2018

2,035,176 Internally Displaced

Somalia

As of Round 6 – November 2017

1,770,580 Internally Displaced

South Sudan

As of Round 2 – June 2018

843,234 Internally Displaced
658,148 Returnees (Former IDPs)

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.