



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
March 2019

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

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

31 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. An additional FMP was installed in Madama in Niger, to track the flows of migrants who, in response to increasing controls along the main thoroughfares, have been taking alternative routes to and from Libya .

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In March 2019, an average of 1,471 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an important decrease of 33 per cent from the January figures (2,145). This is the first diminution in numbers observed since August 2018. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (85%), followed by Niger (5%) and Togo (5%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (58%, 4% less

than in February), Niger (23%, 1% less) and Burkina Faso (15%). For the fourth month in a row, seasonal migration was the main reason for the movement of travellers (representing 34% of flows), followed by short-term economic migration (32%) and long-term economic migration (31%). This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November 2018, is due to the fact that the period of seasonal migration begins after the rainy season, which last year ended in late October. Travellers primarily hailed from Burkina Faso (63%, 4% less than in February), Niger (27%, 2% more) and Mali (5%). Six per cent of individuals were children under five, six per cent were pregnant women, two per cent were elderly.

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

Over the reporting period, an average of 390 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, an increase of 58 per cent when compared to February 2019 (247). This large increase in the number of travellers is the result of, on the one hand, migrants leaving gold mines in the North of the country following the demand by the government that anyone (Chadian or foreigners) present in that area, which has been formally declared a military zone, leave the area; and on the other hand, the intensification of trade and commerce ahead of Ramadan. This may also explain why the share of short-term economic travellers grew this month to reach 45 per cent.

There has also been a growing trend of movements of workers at gold panning sites and local communities fleeing conflict in the North. The conflict, which continues to significantly affect Northern

Chad, is accompanied by a high number of travellers who indicated conflict as the reason for travel (20%).

Over three quarters of travellers observed at FMPs (77%) were adult men, while 13 per cent were women and ten per cent were children. All but a few individuals identified were Chadian nationals. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad.

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

In March 2019, a daily average of 1,014 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a slight increase of three per cent when compared to February 2019 (986). The largest share of migrants observed (71%, or 5% less than in February) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 7% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Côte d'Ivoire). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (21%), including five per cent of children under five years of age (a decrease of 3% since February). In contrast, a much smaller number (48%, a 4% increase) of travellers identified in Chad than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and two per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (43%, a 3% increase from February) and seasonal migration (6%, a 3% decrease). In contrast to previous observed trends, the majority of individuals observed (53%, an 8% increase since the previous month) were leaving the country. In line with what was observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Senegal (31%, a 6% decrease since January), while Mali was the second-most indicated destination (15%, mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao)

FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

Average daily flows observed in March 2019 witnessed a slight decrease of four per cent since February 2019, going from 245 to 236 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while fifteen per cent were women and five per cent were children.

The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 43 per cent, followed by Guinean (14%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, for their part, witnessed an important change: while Mali (40%) remained the first country of intended destination, Algeria (24%) for the first time since January 2018 overtook Mauritania (19%) as the second-largest destination of migrants. This shift, also observed in Niger and Chad, may indicate a renewed interest in travel to Algeria (as both destination and transit country) after severe restrictions of movements and crackdown on irregular migration along the Algerian border. The situation will be monitored in coming months to determine whether this represents a long-term trend.

A large majority of migrants (93%) were undertaking economic migration. Following the end of the harvesting season, the share of seasonal migrants diminished, dropping by three per cent from the previous month to reach six per cent of travellers. The number of individuals performing short-term movements, for its part, remained stable (1%).

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

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Ni-

ger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

Pursuing a trend started the month prior, the number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,145) continued to decline, witnessing a 17 per cent drop when compared to February 2019 (1,385). As for the previous month, this is a result of the decrease in travel throughout the country around the time of the national and gubernatorial elections.

The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult females and 16 per cent were children, including six per cent under five. Notably, 12 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (35%) or seasonal migration (16%). These figures are all similar to those observed in January 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (55%, 6% more than the previous month), Nigerien (34%, 2% less) and Chadian (4%, 1% less) nationals. Almost all individuals observed were travelling either from Nigeria (64%) or Niger (35%), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (62%) or Nigeria (36%).

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

A total of 37,574 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in March 2019, or an average of 1,212 individuals per day, representing a decrease of 16 per cent as compared to February 2019 (1,436).

For the first time since Flow Monitoring activities started tracking internal travel in 2018, the largest share of flows were internal (40%). Another 33 per cent of flows were outgoing, while incoming in-movements represented 27 per cent of flows.

The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between long-term eco-

conomic migration (35%), seasonal migration (32%) and short-term movements (30%).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (78% and 19%, respectively) and intended destination (79% and 12%, respectively) of travellers. In line with a trend observed over the past year, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (79%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (11%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 616 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a nine per cent increase from the previous month (671). Fifty-eight per cent of travellers were adult men, while, comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (39%) were adult women and three per cent were children. Eight per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (49%, a 2% decrease since February 2019), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (29%, 3% less than in the previous month). The majority of travellers (70%) were travelling out of Senegal, while 29 per cent were travelling to Senegal from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (96%) were travelling towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (76%, 3% less than in February) were Senegalese nationals, while 16 per cent (3% more) were from Mali.

## Burkina Faso

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

**1,600** Internally Displaced

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

**115,310** Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components  
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage

1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products  
Household Profile

[displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso](https://displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso)

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

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

## Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 18 (May 2019)

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

**253,813** Internally Displaced

**99,090** Returnees (former IDPs)

**9,993** Returnees (from abroad)

**79,787** Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
844 locations in Far North Region

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

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

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in February 2019, identifying 253,813 IDPs, 109,083 Returnees (99,090 former IDPs and 9,993 Returnees from abroad) and 79,787 Out of Camp Refugees.

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

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

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

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

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

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

Further assessments are due to start in April 2019.

## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (January 2019)

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

**580,692** Internally Displaced

**375,684** Returnees (former IDPs)

**118,607** Returnees (from abroad)

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

**640,969** Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

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

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

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

Between 10 October and 5 December 2018, DTM carried out Round 6 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,074,983 displaced people, including 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs).

Because of delays caused by conflicting priorities, CAR will begin roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in March 2019, with results expected to be published in May 2019.

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

## Chad

Current Implementation Round  
Round 8 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 7 – February 2019

**130,472** Internally Displaced  
**14,017** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**27,182** Returnees (from abroad)  
**2,669** Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
176 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

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

Between January and February 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments, identifying 130,472 IDPs, 14,017 Returnees (former IDPs), 27,182 (Return-ees from abroad) and 2,669 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad has begun roll out of Round 8 of DTM Baseline Assessments in March 2019. Results are expected to be published in April 2019.

In March 2019, DTM Chad began Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities to

monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments. In March, ETT assessments were able to identify four events (two attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, one instance of authorities forbidding access to farmland following military operations and one case of humanitarian assistance being interrupted) which induced the displacement of 2,649 individuals (701 households).

DTM Chad also conducted a Return Intention Survey in March 2019. Survey findings are expected to be published in April 2019.

## Mali

Latest count of populations  
As of 31 March 2019

**99,039** Internally Displaced  
**548,536** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**71,858** Repatriated

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

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

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

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

Compared to February 2019, the number of IDPs witnessed a significant drop, decreasing by 24,535 individuals (a 20% decrease), while the number of repatriated individuals grew by a slight 1 per cent. For the first time since October 2017, the number of returnees (former IDPs) identified evolved, increasing by 22,031 individuals (a 4% increase).

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

Current Implementation Round  
Round 27 (February 2019)

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

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

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
789 Wards in 6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

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

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

In the Round XXVI data collection exercise, conducted between 20 October 2018 and 20 January 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,948,349 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees from abroad).

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 14,373 movements, including 13,050 arrivals and 1,323 departures, at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 4-31 March 2019.

The number of movements observed grew by 11 per cent compared to the previous month, but is still much lower than what had been observed previously.

The number of arrivals increased progressively over the first three weeks of the month (2,400 on average), before jumping to 7,162 in the last week. This follows an armed attack on Askira and conflict in the Chibok and Konduga, which displaced thousands of people.

By contrast, the number of departures remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 300 and 500 a week. This represents a very low number compared to the thousands of departures a week which had been witnessed in the past and may be linked to a resurgence in violence currently affecting Northeast Nigeria.

The percentage of tracked individuals who indicated ongoing conflict as the trigger for their movement (52%) continues to be very high, a reflection of violence affecting the region. Other significant triggers of movements were poor living conditions (24%) and voluntary relocation (19%).

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MAR 2019



## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East &amp; North Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
March 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

To provide more information on migrants' health conditions, DTM Libya established a new tool that allows the identification of self-reported illnesses that migrants are suffering from. During the reporting period, health surveys were conducted with around 1,600 migrants who were randomly selected from the different regions of Libya. Of the migrants assessed, 7 per cent reported having been diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Out of the 110 individuals who reported chronic illnesses, 45 per cent self-reported suffering from diabetes mellitus, 25 per cent reported high blood pressure and 28 per cent cited other chronic illnesses. The remaining 2 per cent did not specify their illnesses.

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. In February 2019, 307 individuals were returned by the Libyan coast guard and five bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards since the beginning of 2018 to 16,283, while 509 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route; in February 2019 alone, 147 migrants lost their lives.

Since July 2017, IOM in Sudan has monitored returns of Sudanese migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The returns are monitored at the entry points

of Khartoum International Airport (KRT) in Khartoum and at the port of Sawakin in Port Sudan state. IOM DTM teams, jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA), register Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In March 2019, 1,180 Sudanese nationals returned (88% arrived through KRT). Since mid-2017, a total of 71,292 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 22 per cent were school age children.

From July 2017 to March 2019, 23,610 South Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises counted 13,299 migrants arriving by boat during March 2019.

The majority of migrants reported in March were Ethiopian nationals (92% or 12,179 individuals), and 8 per cent were Somali nationals (1,120 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in March increased remarkably by 49 per cent from the 8,195 individuals recorded in February, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable increase of 282 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (293 individuals). This increase could be due to the low tides in this period and improved weather conditions.

Eighty two per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (10,874 individuals), and 18 per cent (2,425 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The March 2019 figures show an increase of 756 individuals from February 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 March 2019, 5,462 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in March were, Sana'a (631), Al Mahwit (620) and Hajjah (558).

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

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## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 108 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of March 2019

**1,744,980** Internally Displaced  
**4,211,982** Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
106 districts in 18 governorates

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

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

Data collection for round 108 took place during January and February 2019. As of 28 February 2019, DTM identified 1,744,980 IDPs (290,830 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts and 3,196 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,211,982 returnees (701,997 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,596 locations.

An additional 46,662 returnees were recorded during round 108, which is slightly lower than the increase in the previous round (51,696 returnees in round 107). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (27,150 individuals), Salah al-Din (11,214) and Kirkuk (3,744). The number of IDPs continues to decrease in each governorate except Erbil and Najaf. During January and February 2019, DTM recorded a decrease of 57,852 IDPs with the top three governorates: Ninewa (-29,358, -5%), Salah al-Din (-9,168, -7%) and Anbar (-6,822, -13%).

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

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## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 24 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of February 2019

**172,541** Internally Displaced  
**445,476** Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

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

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

In Round 24, the number of identified returnees in Libya remained stable at 445,476 individuals. At the same time, the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 172,541. This reflects a slight increase, from 170,040 in Round 23 from the previous month. The top three municipalities (Baladiya) of displacement were identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata, whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

In Round 24, a large proportion (42%) of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya, followed by 31 per cent in the East and 27 per cent identified in the South Libya. The highest figure reported for the presence of IDPs was in Benghazi in the east (26,865 individuals) followed by Sebha in the south (21,005 individuals).

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

The overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs present in their localities had left their respective places of origin due to security related issues. To a significantly lesser extent, various other reasons were cited,

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

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

## Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
March 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored as of March 2019

**2,077,272** Internally Displaced  
**507,050** Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of March 2019

**3,028** Internally Displaced  
**34,858** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/sudan)

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

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## Yemen

Current Implementation Round  
March 2019

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

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

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
333 districts in 22 Governorates

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

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

DTM estimates that **34,757 Households (HH)** or **208,542 Individuals (IND)** have been forced to leave their homes at least once, since the beginning of the year. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ad Dhale.

8,072 households are estimated to have been displaced in March.

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

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

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

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# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

### East & the Horn of Africa

### Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
March 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	6 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	20 FMPs
Uganda	14 FMPs

A network of 60 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational across six countries, including 13 focused on Ebola preparedness in South Sudan.

The flow monitoring registry (FMR) continued at eight points in **Burundi**. Nine points were operational in **Djibouti**, however data from six of these FMPs was used, in order to minimize duplication. In **Ethiopia**, FMR and survey data collection continued at five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued to conduct flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2), Tonga (1), Wau Town (2), Abyei (1) and Paloich (1). Flow monitoring activities which are assisting in Ebola virus preparedness operations were conducted at an additional 13 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** expanded to 14 FMPs, six of which are located along the border with South Sudan and are operated in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. The remaining eight active FMPs are located along the border with the DRC. One FMP is no longer active compared to February.

Regionally, **233,061** movements were tracked during March. This represents a 36 per cent increase compared to the 171,817 movements tracked in February. 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).

Around a fifth (20%) of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors along the Eastern, Northern, Southern and HoA routes that are important in the **HoA** region. Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (65%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (31%), which is comparable to what was observed in February (62% and 33% respectively).

Of the total movements, **80 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (52%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (22%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (22%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (32%), while the second largest population group was Uganda nationals (23%).

In the **HoA region**, 31 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), this is similar to what was reported in February (30%). Eighteen per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti. This is an increase compared to the 15 per cent that was reported in the previous

month. Those traveling to Yemen and Djibouti often intend to travel onwards to KSA. Twenty-five per cent of individuals, intended to travel to Somalia, this is a slight reduction from the 27 per cent reported in the previous month. Nineteen per cent of individuals reported travelling to Ethiopia in March, which is the same as February.

In **Burundi** in March, flow monitoring continued at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi, located along the border between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania. During the reporting period, **40,836** movements were observed at these eight FMPs. This represents a thirteen per cent increase when compared to the 36,091 movements tracked in February. The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (82%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (18%). The number of incoming movements (47%) was moderately lower than the number of outgoing movements (53%). Almost all of the migration was tracked between the neighbouring countries: Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (41%), and 29 per cent were children. Nine per cent of those observed were pregnant or lactating women, and 10 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below. Eighty per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating locally and for short time periods, of less than six months. Fourteen per cent of individuals said they were moving for tourism. Four per cent identified declared their movements as seasonal migration and two per cent were migrating for economic reasons. Most individuals travelled by boat (57%), or by foot (36%), with the remaining seven per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (3%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **11,050** movements were observed at six FMPs. This represents a 43 per cent increase in the number of people observed compared to February 2019. However, when compared to March 2018, this represents a 56 per cent decrease in the number of individuals observed (March 2018 tracked 24,658). This decrease is attributed to substantial changes in migration in early 2019 which were in part due to the capsizing of a boat carrying migrants in January. The DTM Djibouti team is currently assessing where the best locations would be for the initiation of new observation points.

Almost all the migration movements tracked through Djibouti during March

consisted of Ethiopian nationals (99.9%), while the remaining were Somali nationals. This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous month.

Nearly all movements observed in Djibouti had departed from Ethiopia (99.6%). Most individuals (88%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is lower than the 94 per cent reported in February. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (58%), and 20 per cent were children, which is slightly lower than the 24 per cent reported in February. Economic migration for more than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 98% of migrants tracked). Less than two per cent (1.5%) cited forced movement due to conflict as their motivation for migration with the remaining (0.3%) identifying natural disasters as their main reason for migrating. This is a slight change from February, when 99 per cent were economic movements, and one per cent were short term local movements. Most migration occurred on foot (88%), or by taxi/car (10%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **11,571** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 10 per cent increase from the 10,559 movements observed in February 2019. The majority of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (85%), seven per cent were Somalis, and three per cent Eritrean. Other nationalities constituted the remaining five per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (71%), while the remaining were incoming movements (29%). Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (62%) which is slightly higher than the 59 per cent observed in February. Fourteen per cent were from Djibouti (this is fewer than the 21% observed in February), nine per cent from Eritrea, six per cent from Somalia, six per cent from Yemen, and the remaining three per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to KSA (53%), Djibouti (15%), Sudan (7%), Yemen (6%), Germany (4%) and Eritrea (3%), with the remaining 12 per cent heading to various other countries. The majority of the migrants tracked were adult men (59%) while 10 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of five and six per cent were unaccompanied children (647 children) and two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (78%), followed by short term local movements (8%), and tourism (5%). Most individuals moved using buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (82%). Nine per cent travelled on foot, while eight per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **23,407** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents a significant increase (28%) compared to February when 18,236 movements were observed. Only one FMP (Cabudwaaq) recorded a decrease in movements, while the remaining FMPs recorded an increase in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Harirad, Dollow, Dhobley, and Lowyacado).

The majority of identified movements (52%) were incoming in comparison to outgoing (48%). This is similar to what was observed in February 2019, when 54 per cent of movements were incoming and 46 per cent outgoing movements. As in February 2019, Buuhoodle FMP (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for March (29% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest volume of outgoing flows (40% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (57%), Ethiopian (38%), and Djiboutian (4%).

Most migrants observed intended to travel to Somalia (48%), which is like the previous month. Twenty-two per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 20 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 14% reported in February). Six per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst three per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, movements were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 32 per cent children, seven per cent were children under five years of age and unaccompanied children constituted five per cent of those tracked. Sixty-eight per cent of the migrant population were adults (40% males and 28% females). Approximately a third of observed migrants were undertaking seasonal (33%) or economic migration (18%) while the rest were forced to move due to conflict (17%) or natural disaster (9%), with nine per cent migrating locally for a short-term period.

**South Sudan** continues to measure mixed migration flows at seven transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. An additional 13 FMPs along the border with the DRC have

been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of March 2019, **7,137** movements were observed in total at the seven transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is a 91 per cent increase compared to what was observed in February. This substantial increase is mostly due to an unprecedented increase in movements observed in Paloich and the addition of one more FMP. 3,629 movements were observed at Paloich (compared to 784 in February), 1,381 in Wau, 1,041 movements in Abyei, 872 in Malakal and 214 movements were observed in the new FMP at Tonga bus stop.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs were originating in South Sudan (92%), while the remaining were traveling mostly from Sudan or other countries (8%). The majority of migrants intended to travel towards South Sudan (87%) or towards Sudan (13%), with less than one per cent travelling to Uganda and Kenya. Over three quarters of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan (79%) – this likely to be internal movements, and to a smaller extent, circular migration. Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (88%), while those observed at the Paloich, Tonga, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely headed to destinations within South Sudan (98%).

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (97%), while just over two per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily motivated by access to better health care (33%) and to return to their habitual residence (23%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (34%), return to their habitual residence (28%), for economic reasons (24%) and education (9%). Most movement in Malakal was individuals aiming to return to places of habitual residence (47%). Of those returning to Malakal, 28 per cent were returning after forced displacement, family visits (23%) and economic reasons (10%), while five per cent were displaced by conflict. Most of the movements in Paloich were due to visiting family (69%).

Over half of observed movements (57%) were female compared to 55 per cent seen in February. Twenty-eight per cent were children (compared to 31% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of March. At the six

FMPs along the border with South Sudan, **41,460** movements were observed which represents an increase of 35 per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, **97,600** observations were made at the eight FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 51 per cent. This brings the total to **139,060** observations which is an overall 46 per cent increase compared to February. The increase in movements tracked is mostly due to improved coverage.

Forty-five per cent of the movements were from the DRC, 40 per cent were from Uganda, while 15 per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were traveling into Uganda (60%), while 24 per cent were travelling to the DRC and 15 per cent to South Sudan and less than one per cent to other countries. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (43%), with Ugandan (32%), and South Sudanese (25%) being the next two largest groups. Less than one per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 58 per cent of the total population were female and 42 per cent were male. Twenty-eight per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 6,453 children aged under five years old (5% of all movements) and 6,830 (5% of all movements) unaccompanied migrant children. This is a marginal decrease when compared to February.

During the month of March, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were longer term economic movements/business trips (37%). Nineteen per cent of movements were family related short term movements while 15 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence). Eleven per cent of movements were short-term business-related movements (including movements for purchase of personal goods) and five per cent were forced movements due to conflict or natural disaster.

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

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 41 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 41 – April 2019

**124,578** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products

*Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Event Tracking Update*

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

In March 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 124,578 IDPs (27,720 households). This represents an approximate five per cent decrease when compared to February 2019. Seventy-five per cent of IDPs were displaced because of natural disasters, while 25 per cent were displaced because of their socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (51%) lived with host families and 26 per cent lived in rented houses. While 17 per cent lived in straw houses, four per cent lived in empty houses and two per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (38%) or earlier, while 24 per cent were displaced in 2016, 14 per cent in 2017 and 25 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 16 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 16 – April 2019

**2,227,109** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products

*Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Update*

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

DTM Round 15 of Mobility Tracking, completed in February, reported that 2,227,109 people (403,327 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (52%) and Oromia (39%) regions. DTM Ethiopia also implemented Round six of the Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) and weekly Mobility Tracking (MT) in the Gedeo And West Guji region of SNNPR and Oromia, respectively.

From April to July 2018 a localized conflict in Gedeo and West Guji zones caused the displacement of an estimated 958,175 people. Between 11 to 17 March 2019, DTM's Rapid Responses Assessment (RRA) estimated that 690,364 individuals were still displaced across both zones, with 374,872 IDPs in Gedeo and 315,492 IDPs in West Guji. Of these, 261 sites were in host communities (74%), and 94 were living in collective sites (26%).

In addition to and following the end of data collection for RRA Round six, DTM and Site Management Support teams on the ground continued to monitor the rapidly changing population dynamics of collective sites in Gedeo and West Guji. A total of 147,017 IDPs were observed in collective sites in RRA Round six, while 264,464 IDPs were observed in collective sites under the Weekly Mobility Tracking tool between 29 March to 4 April 2019. This represents an increase of 117,447 IDPs after the end of RRA Round six. A total of 87,550 IDPs were on the move between 29 March to 4 April 2019. The majority of moving IDPs (81%) were entering IDP sites. 68,252 IDPs were tracked at collective sites in Gedeo and 2,547 IDPs were counted entering collective sites in West Guji. A total of 16,751 IDPs (19%) were moving out from collective sites in Gedeo and West Guji.

## Somalia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (on hold)

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 (CCCM),  
CCCM Cluster Dashboard*

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

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

## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 4 MT (Nov – Dec 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 4 December 2018

**1,275,868** Internally Displaced

**866,846** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

68 counties, 10 States

Published Information Products

*Bentiu PoC Headcount (February 2019),  
Mobility Tracking Report 4 (31 March 2019),  
Shelter Count: Korjo IDP Site (Feb 2019),  
Wau PoC AA Headcount (February 2019),  
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (Jan 2019),  
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (Feb 2019),  
Event Tracking: Jur River (15 March 2019),  
Event Tracking: Yei (13 March 2019),  
Ebola Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard (Feb 2019),  
Flow Monitoring Dashboard (February 2019)*

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

Round 4 of Mobility tracking was completed in December 2018, and DTM covered 68 counties (87% of the country), 345 sub-areas and 1,443 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. DTM identified 1,275,868 IDPs, and 866,846 returnees in these areas. DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring at eight sites to establish an indicative profile of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In March DTM interviewed 5,773 households representing 10,540 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Kaloko and Masna combined in analysis). March had a large influx of individuals into Wau PoC AA site and Masna collective centre following sustained violence in Jur River (Rocrocdong and Kuarjena). The newcomers accounted for nearly half of all interviews conducted at the gates of Wau PoC AA site, they cited insecurity as their reason

for entry with a long-term intended stay at the sites.

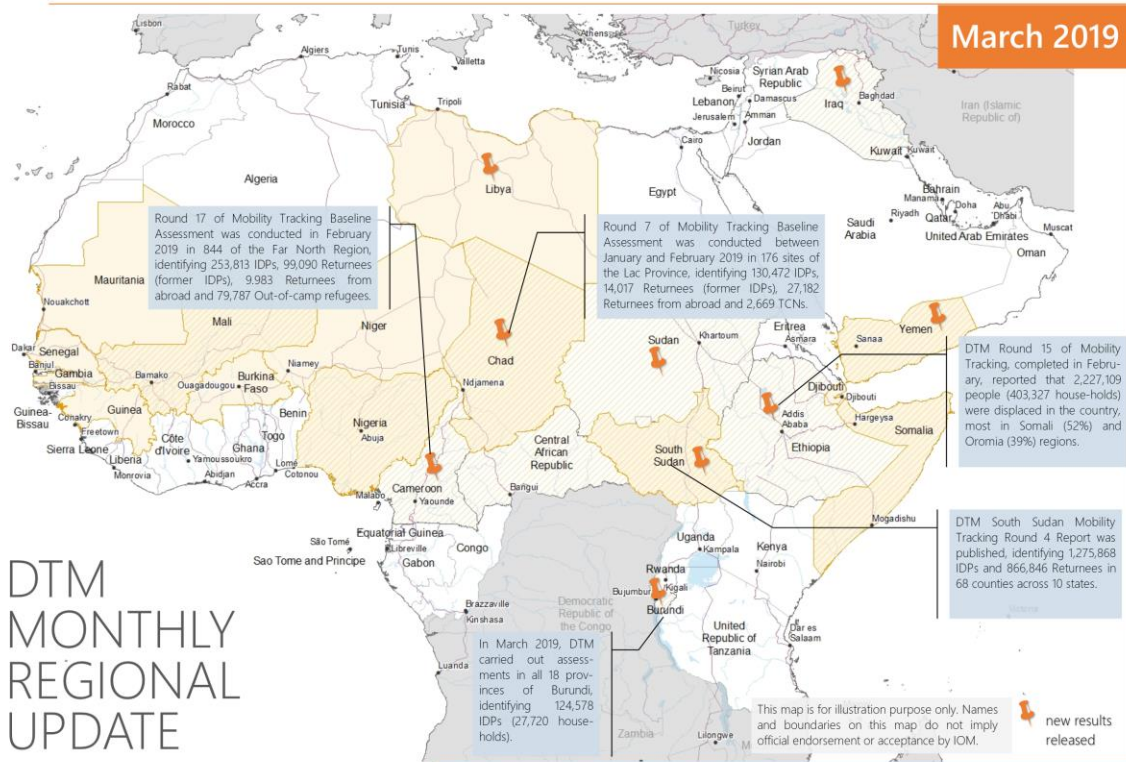
Trends amongst those travelling from Sudan mirrored those observed in the previous reporting periods. Down from 24 per cent in February (18% in December 2018 and January 2019), arrivals from Sudan made up 17 per cent of the individuals entering the site (of which 6% were new entries, and 11% were returning from temporary absences). At Bentiu PoC, 29 per cent of all migrants arrived from Sudan (excluding same-day travellers). Whilst new arrivals from Sudan cited family as their primary reason for entering the site. Those returning after an absence had usually been in Sudan to access basic services such as education and healthcare. Almost all new arrivals from Sudan already had family at the sites: 96 per cent, compared to 33 per cent overall new arrivals with family already present in the sites.

In March, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities. During March 2019, 12,700 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan through 13 FMPs in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties, as well as through the new FMPs established along the borders with the DRC and the CAR. This figure represents an increase of approximately 56 per cent compared to February, which is a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.

Of those surveyed, 30 per cent were adult females, 34 per cent were adult males, and 36 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (86%). Sixty-six per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 28 per cent from South Sudan, and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (87%) or the DRC (11%).

The percentage of respondents who reported coming from a refugee camp was 46 per cent for arrivals from Uganda and 10 per cent from the DRC. The data shows significant movement between Morobo and contiguous cross-border regions in both Uganda and the DRC. Low reported flows in other border areas may be due, in part, to access constraints affecting DTM's ability to track flows. Twenty-two per cent of incoming respondents reported entering South Sudan to access health care, while seven per cent of respondents reported Juba County as their intended destination.

March 2019



# 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, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

📍 31+ Flow Monitoring Points

#### Cameroon

As of Round 17 – February 2019

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

#### Central African Republic

As of Round 6 – December 2018

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

#### Chad

As of Round 7 – February 2019

👤 130,472 Internally Displaced

#### Mali

As of 31 January 2019

👤 123,574 Internally Displaced

#### Nigeria

As of Round 26 – January 2019

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

### Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

#### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Libya, Sudan, Yemen

📍 53 Flow Monitoring Points

#### Iraq

As of Round 107 – December 2018

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

#### Libya

As of Round 24 – February 2019

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

#### Sudan

As of March 2019

👤 2,077,272 Internally Displaced  
 👤 507,050 Returnees

#### Yemen

As of Round 37 – March 2019

👤 3,647,250 Internally Displaced  
 👤 1,280,562 Returnees (former IDPs)

### East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

#### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia

📍 46 Flow Monitoring Points

#### Burundi

As of Round 41 – April 2019

👤 124,578 Internally Displaced

#### Ethiopia

As of Round 16 – April 2019

👤 2,227,109 Internally Displaced

#### Somalia

As of Round 6 – November 2017

👤 2.6 million Internally Displaced

#### South Sudan

As of Round 4 – December 2019

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

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country. These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.