



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
May 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	5	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	3	FMPs

migration.iom.int

35 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In May 2019, one additional FMP was installed in Sarh, in southern Chad, where enumerators monitor the flows of travellers between Chad and the Central African Republic and Nigeria. The Zouarke FMP in northern Chad remains closed because of insecurity and lack of access in the region.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In May 2019, an average of 1,551 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of nine per cent from the March figures (1,608). This represents a decrease of 4%, linked to restrictions of movements generally observed during the month of Ramadan. Across all FMPs in

the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (87%), followed by the Niger (4%) and Togo (4%). For the first time since May 2018, the Niger was the primary intended destination country of travellers (representing 44% of flows, 11% more than in April, while Côte d'Ivoire lost a spot to become the second-most important destination country of travellers (representing 33% of flows, 10% less than in April). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (43%, 15% less than in March), the Niger (33%, 10% more) and Burkina Faso (14%). 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), the 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**, no data was collected at the Zouarke FMP, which remains shut because of insecurity. Data was collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs as well as the newly-installed Rig-Rig FMP, located close to the Niger border and Sarh FMP, situated in southern Chad.

Over the reporting period, an average of 375 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, a decrease of 33 per cent when compared to April 2019 (559). This large decrease in the number of travellers may be explained by the fact that people tend to travel less during the month of Ramadan.

This primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 52% of flows) and long-term economic migration (40%). Conflict-induced factors, while they were the main reason for travel observed in Kalait, represented only 3 per cent of flows, a steep decline when compared to previous months (20% in March 2019, 9% in April).

A majority of travellers (69%) were adult men, while the share of women was 20 per cent. Children represented 11 per cent of travellers observed. Four per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 3 per cent of pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

The vast majority of identified individuals (98%) were Chadian nationals although, as a result of the activation of the Rig-Rig and Sarh FMPs, that share dropped significantly, and a growing share of travellers were CAR (6%) or Niger (4%) nationals.

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 April 2019, a daily average of 979 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a slight decrease of 3 per cent when compared to March 2019 (1,014). The largest share of migrants observed (74%, or 4% more than in March) 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

2% from Côte d'Ivoire). When compared

to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (25%, a

4% increase since March), including 7 per

cent of children under five years of age

(an increase of 2% since March). In contrast, a much smaller number (44%, 4%

fewer than in March) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and three per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were longterm economic migration (45%), shortterm 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 (58%, an 5% increase

since the previous month and a 13% increase since this trend was first observed

in February 2019) 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 (36%, a 5% decrease since March), 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 Wabaria (in the city of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Menaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Se-

vare, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in May 2019 witnessed a slight increase of 2 per cent since April 2019, going from 233 to 238 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-three per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 13 per cent were women and 4 per cent were children.

The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 41 per cent (3% less than in April), followed by Guinean (17%) and Ivorian (7%, 1% less) nationals. In contrast to what had been observed since March 2019, Algeria was not the second-most important destination, with the vast majority of travellers intending to head to Mali (60% of travellers, or 20% more than in the previous month) and Mauritania (16% of travellers). Only 10 per cent of travellers were going to Algeria, a 16 per cent drop from the previous month.

A large majority of migrants (92%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants was 7 per cent, and the number of individuals performing short-term movements 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 the Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for the Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from the Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and the Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to the Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,466) witnessed a decrease of 6 per cent when compared to April 2019 (1,560).

The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult females and 17 per cent were children, including 5 per cent under five. Notably, 11 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (45%), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (13%). These figures are all similar to those observed in April 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (40%) and Chadian (4%) nationals. Confirming a trend first observed in April 2019, the majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (61%), while 37 per cent were travelling to Nigeria. The opposite had been true in previous reporting periods. Likewise, the vast majority of travellers (63%) were coming from Niger, while 36 per cent were travelling from Nigeria.

In **the 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 the 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. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyna border, was set up to capture flows not caught by the Seguedine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 2,209 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in May 2019, representing an increase of 5 per cent as compared to April 2019 (2,105). The majority (72%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children (including 3% under five years old).

Flows observed were evenly split between internal movements (34%, a decrease of 3% since April), incoming flows (33%, a 2% increase) and outgoing flows (33%, a 1% increase). The primary reasons for migration were

equally shared between long-term economic migration (35%), short-term local movements (31%) and seasonal migration (29%).

The Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (73% and 22%, respectively) and intended destination (76% and 15%, respectively) of travellers. In a significant new trend from what had been observed since early 2018 (during which time no travel between the Niger and Algeria was observed), 1 per cent of travellers reported having come from Algeria.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (80%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (13%).

In Senegal, data was collected at three Flow Monitoring Points, each over a different time period: data was collected in Tambacounda on 1-15 April, in Kidira on 12-30 April, and in Moussala on 13-30 April.

On average, 563 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in April 2019. 58 per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (37%) were adult women. Five 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). As a result of the setup of new FMPs, the profile of countries of provenance and destination evolved during this reporting period: the majority of observed travellers (56%) had left Mali, while 43 per cent started their travel in Senegal. Likewise, while the vast majority of migrants (85%) were headed to location within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such

as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, a growing share indicated travelling to Mali (11%) and Gambia (4%). Most of the observed individuals (53%, 23% less than in March) were Senegalese nationals, while 34 per cent (18% more) were from Mali and the rest from a variety of West African countries, including Côte d'Ivoire (3%), Gambia (2%), Guinea (2%).

Burkina Faso

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

1,600 Internally Displaced

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

115,310 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile

displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

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

Round 1 of Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso is expected to be conducted in July 2019, providing a complete picture of displacement across the targeted regions.

Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (June 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 18 – April 2019

262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (former IDPs)
10,050 Returnees (from abroad)
50,981 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
 Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
 853 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in April 2019, identifying 262,831 IDPs, 110,023 Returnees (99,973 former IDPs and 10,050 Returnees from abroad) and 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 19 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in June 2019, and results are expected to be published in July 2019.

Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
 Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

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

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019
444,637 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

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 and shared with the

humanitarian community, but have not yet been published. The figures presented above were published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Further assessments are expected to begin in May 2019.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
 Round 8 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
 As of Round 7 – April 2019

463,699 Internally Displaced
454,378 Returnees (former IDPs)
130,259 Returnees (from abroad)

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

640,969 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

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

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

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

Between 20 March and 31 April 2019, DTM carried out Round 7 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,048,336 displaced people, including 463,699 IDPs, 454,378 returnees (former IDPs) and 130,259 Returnees from abroad. While the number of IDPs dropped by 20 per cent (down from 580,692) when compared to the previous round, the number of Returnees (former IDPs) and Returnees from abroad both grew, by 21 per cent (up from 375,684) and 10 per cent (up from 118,607), respectively.

The majority of displaced individuals (59%) were children, including 46 per cent of children under five years old. The displaced populations were fairly evenly split between women (51%) and men (49%).

Three-quarters of IDPs (75%) fled following an attack on their location of origin. Intercommunal clashes were also a significant factor of displacement, affecting 17 per cent of displaced individuals.

Two-thirds of displaced households (66%) lived with host families, while 16 per cent lived in rented homes and 17 per cent lived in displacement sites or camps.

In April 2019, DTM in CAR also published results of assessments it conducted in seven préfectures between October and December 2018 to measure protection risks in displacement sites. Results show that 32 per cent of surveyed sites were vulnerable to four or more of the risks assessed. The sites presenting the largest number of protection-related risks were all located in the three sous-préfectures of Kaga-Bandoro, Rafai, Obo and Zemio.

The main security risks reported by key informants related to physical safety, including violence, armed robberies and aggressions. Stigmatization, isolation and discrimination were also mentioned as significant protection risks.

DTM CAR finished conducting Return Intention Surveys in April 2019, and findings will be published in June 2019.

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

Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
 Round 9 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
 As of Round 8 – April 2019

133,338 Internally Displaced

9,730 Returnees (former IDPs)
33,058 Returnees (from abroad)
2,802 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
189 sites in Lac Province

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

displacement.iom.int/chad

Between March and April 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 8 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 189 locations of Chad's Lac, identifying 133,338 IDPs, 14,017 Returnees (former IDPs), 27,182 Returnees (from abroad) and 2,802 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

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

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified nine events in May 2019, (including six attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, two incidents of interceptions of migrants by authorities and one instance of humanitarian aid being ended) which induced the displacement or return of 27,988 individuals (6,864 households).

Chad (Logone-Oriental)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – April 2019
31,994 Returnees (from abroad)

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

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 1,558,058 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees (from abroad)).

Current Geographical Coverage
70 sites in Logone-Oriental Province

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

displacement.iom.int/chad

To gain a better understanding of the numbers and needs of Chadian nationals fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and returning to Chad's southern region, baseline assessments were conducted in 70 locations of the Logone-Oriental Province, identifying 31,994 Chadian returnees from CAR. Three-quarters of returnees (75%) had returned to Chad in 2014, shortly after the crisis in CAR broke out. Another 15 per cent returned in 2017, which witnessed significant spikes in violence.

Almost all returnee households (98%) had children, and 68 per cent of returnees were children. The average households size was seven.

Half (50%) of returnees lived in displacement sites, while the other half lived amongst host communities. The most common shelter type were shelter made out of straw or metal sheets (49%), followed by tarpaulin (28%) and solid walls (23%).

DTM Chad also conducted assessments in Moyen-Chari Province, with results expected to be published in June 2019.

Mali

Latest count of populations
As of 31 May 2019
120,067 Internally Displaced
548,536 Returnees (former IDPs)
73,880 Repatriated

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 May 2019, 120,067 IDPs, 548,536 former IDP Returnees and 73,880 Repatriated have been identified.

Confirming a trend first witnessed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 13 per cent since April 2019. This reflects a deterioration of security conditions in the central region of the country (Mopti, Sikasso and Ségou). The number of returnees and repatriated remained stable.

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

Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round XXVII (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

In May 2019, DTM Nigeria published three Biometric Updates, accounting for the biometric registration of 45,557 newly arrived individuals (12,273 households) in four displacement sites in Borno sites. The vast majority (78%) had been displaced by hostilities in Kukawa Local Government Area (LGA). Over 80 per cent of the newly registered were women and children, including 13 per cent of children under five, while 12 per cent were identified as living with a disability.

Following rapid assessments conducted by DTM Nigeria, IOM published two Flash Reports to report on the displacement of 66,897 individuals in the States of Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara that followed increases in violent crimes in those States. A further 20,000 individuals are alleged to have fled to neighbouring Niger.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 35,263 movements, including 28,379 arrivals and 6,884 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 29 April – 2 June 2019. The number of

movements observed doubled compared to the previous month (15,386). This is explained by the substantial increase in both departures and arrivals observed in the third week of the month, reflecting an increase in hostilities and military operations during that period.

These spikes in violence may also explain why military operations (20%), conflict and attacks (16%) and fear of attacks (14%) were amongst the top reasons for the movements observed. Nevertheless, improved security (18%) and poor living conditions (18%) were also important factors, reflecting the fact that, despite sporadic episodes of violence, security has generally improved in Northeast Nigeria.

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Regional

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

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity which will be implemented

in **Burkina Faso, Chad, the Central African Republic and Mauritania**, with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the setup of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts arising from transhumant movements.

2. The **Stability Index** will be implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LCB (**Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria**) to assess the stability of return locations in regions affected by the LCB crisis and evaluate the needs of returnee populations.

MAY 2019



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
May 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 Nigerien, 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 626,627 individuals from Africa, 433,444 (69%) were from Sub-

Saharan countries and 193,183 individuals 31% 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.

Since the onset of armed conflict in southern Tripoli on 4 April 2019, DTM has also been monitoring the situation of migrants affected by the ongoing clashes. Two rapid assessments were conducted to determine the situation of migrants (in urban settings outside detention) in the conflict affected areas. The situation for migrants in the municipalities of Ain Zara (Khallat al Forjan area), Swani bin Adam and Qasr bin Ghasheer was determined to be critical. Migrants in these areas were assessed to constitute a particularly vulnerable group whose protection remains a concern (for more information see, Libya — Urban Migrants Situation Update 25 April 2019). Furthermore, as of 31 May, 5,259 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers in Libya, out of which 3,400 migrants were detained in areas close to the frontlines, at risk of being directly affected by the ongoing armed conflict. DTM also provided baseline statistics for interagency coordination on the number of migrants in detention in Libya, and tracked the changes in the figures on a daily basis. The daily updates and regular provision of information on migrants in detention also facilitated the humanitarian response to this most vulnerable population group.

Through IOM's Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. Between January and May 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 1,561 individuals representing a steep drop in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 13,430 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). In the first five months of 2019, 321 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year to the 28th of May, 2,417 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 140 migrant minors and 185 women that were rescued.

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

From July 2017 to May 2019, 25,576 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 18,320 migrants arriving by boat during April 2019.

The majority of migrants reported in April were Ethiopian nationals (89% or 16,359 individuals), and 11 per cent were Somali nationals (1,953 individuals); this month showed new national-

ity which is Nigerian (8 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in April increased by 34 per cent from the 12,179 individuals recorded in March, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable increase of 74 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,120 individuals). This increase could be due to the low tides in this period and improved weather conditions.

Eighty three per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (15,237 individuals), and 17 per cent (3,083 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The April 2019 figures show an increase of 658 individuals from March 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 April 2019, 4,315 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in April were, Al Mahwit (515), Al Hudaydah (504), and Sana'a (459).

migration.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 109 (March - April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2019

1,665,108 Internally Displaced
4,266,882 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
106 districts in 18 governorates

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

displacement.iom.int/iraq

Data collection for round 109 took place during March and April 2019. As

of 30 April 2019, DTM identified 1,665,108 IDPs (277,518 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,166 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,266,882 returnees (711,147 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,651 locations.

An additional 54,900 returnees were recorded during round 109, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (46,662 returnees in round 108). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (19,110 individuals), Salah al-Din (18,750) and Anbar (9,264). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady pace. During March and April 2019, DTM recorded a decrease of 79,872 IDPs with the top three governorates: Ninewa (-45,360, -8%), Salah al-Din (-11,238, -9%) and Baghdad (-5,418, -8%).

Taking a closer look at IDP districts of origin, IDPs come from 47 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 districts), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, 53 per cent come from only four districts in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (316,824 individuals, 20%), Sinjar (296,358, 18%), Telafar (129,096, 8%), Al-Ba'aj (115,074, 7%).

Two studies were published, including the [Protracted Displacement Study: An In-Depth Analysis of The Main Districts of Displacement \(May-December 2018\)](#), and the [Protracted Displacement Study: An In-Depth Analysis of the Main Districts of Origin](#). The former analyses the remaining out-of-camp IDP population in areas of displacement along multiple indicators, while the latter focuses on IDPs' main countries of origin. The [Comprehensive Migration Flow Survey \(CMFS\) Brief: Iraqi Migrants \(To Europe\)](#), a report presenting the main findings extrapolated from the analysis of data relating to the characteristics and experiences of Iraqi migrants before, in, on their way to, or upon return from Europe, has been published, in addition to the [Return Index: Findings Round Three](#) for Iraq.

Libya

Current Implementation Round

Round 26 (June - July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of May 2019

268,629 Internally Displaced
444,760 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

The onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019 led to the displacement of almost 100,000 IDPs who were forced to leave their homes during April and May. This upsurge in armed conflict included heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to large-scale displacement of civilians due to the deteriorating security situation.

DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the Round 25 published more than 20 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment, available [here](#).

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 25 data collection; please refer to www.globaldtm.info/libya for the latest updates.

DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and has facilitated service delivery to over 25,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The Rapid Response Mechanism in Libya includes partners UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP, and the timely identification of affected populations at the locations of displacement by DTM resulted

in the quick delivery of life-saving and dignity-restoring assistance via the provision of food and non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

In Round 25, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 444,760 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 268,629, 36 per cent higher than the 172,541 IDPs identified in the previous round (January – February 2019). 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 Abusliem.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deterioration of the security situation, as shown in Figure 9. To a significantly lesser extent, various other reasons were cited for displacement, such as the worsening of the economic situation and lack of basic services at the place of origin.

Similarly, a better security situation was the main reason for IDPs to choose their current place of displacement (65%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (51%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (38%), followed by availability of basic services (34%).

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

Sudan

Current Implementation Round
May 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored

As of May 2019

2,081,156 Internally Displaced
510,246 Returnees

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

6,912 Internally Displaced
38,054 Returnees

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

Implementation Component
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage
5 States

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Report, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

displacement.iom.int/sudan

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

Yemen

Current Implementation Round
April 2019

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

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

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Rapid Displacement Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/yemen

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

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

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

the same period, DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million IDP returnees (213,427 households) across 22 governorates.

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

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 36,332 Households (HH) or 216,042 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. 15,067 households are estimated to have been displaced in April 2019.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment for 2019 is being prepared for pilot roll-out in June and full roll-out in July. Tools and operations plan are under development.

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MAY 2019



EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

East & the Horn of Africa

eight Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Bentiou, Malakal and Wau.

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
May 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks

Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	7 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	30 FMPs
Uganda	14 FMPs

A network of 71 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are currently operational across six countries, including 15 FMPs focused specifically on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities in South Sudan.

The flow monitoring registry (FMR) continued at eight points in **Burundi** and at seven operational points in **Djibouti**. In **Ethiopia**, FMR and survey data collection continued at five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points. **Somalia** also continued to conduct flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities continued at FMPs in Abyei, Malakal, Paloch, Tonga and Wau Town. Seven new points were established in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Flow monitoring activities which are assisting in EVD preparedness operations were conducted at an additional 15 FMPs along South Sudan's southern borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at entry and exit points to track movements in and out of

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** continued through 14 FMPs, six of which are located along the border with South Sudan and are operated in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team. The other eight active FMPs are located along the border with the DRC.

Regionally, **277,874** movements were tracked during May. This represents a 14 per cent increase compared to the 244,346 movements tracked in April. 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).

Approximately a fifth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (22%). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (74%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (22%). This is slightly different from what was observed in April (68% and 27% respectively).

Of the total movements, **78 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (56%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (21%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (15%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (34%), with the second largest population group being Ugandan nationals (25%).

In the **HoA** region, 46 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is much higher than the 21 per cent reported in April. Additionally, 11 per cent reported to be travelling to Yemen, though these individuals are most likely also trav-

elling to KSA. Twenty per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Somalia (slightly lower than the 24% reported in the previous month). A further 13 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Ethiopia (a slight reduction from 14% in April), and another five per cent were headed towards Djibouti. This is lower than the seven per cent seen in April, though most of these are also likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA. Most, if not all the movement towards KSA is for economic reasons.

In **Burundi** in May, 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, **45,148** movements were observed at these eight FMPs. This represents a three per cent decrease when compared to the 46,630 movements tracked in April.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (86%) and the remaining were Tanzanian (14%). The number of incoming movements (48%) was marginally lower than the number of outgoing movements (52%). All of the migration was observed between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (41%), and 29 per cent were children. Twelve per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and eight per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

Fifty-one per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in short term travel for work. Twenty-nine per cent intended to return within a day, while a little over one per cent intended to travel for more than six months. Forty-one per cent of all outgoing migrants were moving for economic related reasons with intention of returning on the same day, with overall economic movement for outgoing population being 55 per cent. In contrast, only 16 per cent of the incoming movements were economic in nature, with the respondents intending to return on the same day, and overall, 47 per cent of the movements were economic. In terms of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movement was reportedly seasonal in nature (14%), followed by return to habitual residence (9%), and family-related travel (8%). Another eight per cent of movements were for access to fa-

cilities, six per cent to buy goods for personal consumption, while the remaining were travelling for various other reasons, including five per cent for tourism.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (58%), or by foot (34%), with the remaining eight per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (6%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **24,251** movements were observed at seven FMPs. This is 1.4 times higher than the number of movements observed 10,065 movements observed in April 2019. This increase can be partially attributed to the restructuring of FMPs, which was carried out after an evaluation of migratory routes in the previous month and resulted in the inclusion of more points within the analysis. However, most of the increase is likely due to the month of Ramadan, which is perceived by many migrants to be a good time to migrate as there is reduced presence of security personnel at the borders.

All the migration movements tracked through Djibouti during May consisted almost entirely of Ethiopian nationals (99.8%), with the remaining population observed being Djiboutian nationals. This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous month.

Nearly all movements had departed from Ethiopia (99.8%). Most individuals (93% aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly more than the 84 per cent reported in April, but comparable to the 88 per cent reported in March. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (72%), and just over eight per cent were children, this is much lower than the 19 per cent reported in April. Economic migration, for more than six months, was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (accountable for about 99% of movements tracked). Less than one per cent cited forced movement due to conflict as their motivation for migration, with the remaining, (0.1%), migrating for seasonal reasons. This is a slight change from April, when 96 per cent of movements were due to economic opportunities, and four per cent were forced movements. Most migration occurred on foot (89%), or by bus (8%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **11,520** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 15 per cent increase from the 10,041 movements observed in April but is comparable to 11,571 observations from March 2019. The increase is likely a return to normal levels after the decrease observed in the previous

month due to the hotter climatic conditions, as well as other factors in countries of intended destination, like stringent measures against irregular migration in Somalia, the current political situation of Sudan, a public holiday and a migratory route change from Galafi to Elidahar - Bure manda border and Asaita via Afambo (after the opening Ethio-Eritrea border).

The majority of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (86%), four per cent were Somalis, four per cent were Sudanese, and three per cent were Eritrean. Other nationalities constituted the remaining three per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (73%), with the remaining 27 per cent of movements being incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (72%) which is slightly higher than the 61 per cent observed in April. Fourteen per cent were from Djibouti (same as April), five per cent from Eritrea, four per cent from Yemen, three per cent from KSA, and the remaining two per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the KSA (57%), Sudan (11%), Djibouti (10%), Yemen (9%), Germany (3%), Italy (3%), with the remaining seven per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants tracked were adult men (58%) and 12 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, seven per cent were unaccompanied children (806 children) and two per cent were children under the age of five. Two per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (82%), followed by short term local movements (7%), and tourism (4%). Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (77%). Nine per cent travelled on trains, seven per cent travelled on foot, while six per cent travelled in taxis or cars, with the remaining one per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **24,018** movements were observed across seven FMPs. This represents a significant decrease (29%) compared to April when 32,933 movements were observed, but is comparable to March levels (23,407), and is hence likely to be normalization of flows to baseline levels.

Unlike the previous month, there was an equal balance of incoming and outgoing

movements (50% respectively, as compared to 61% incoming and 39% outgoing movements observed in April). Levels recorded in May are comparable to what was observed in March 2019, when 52 per cent of movements were incoming and 48 per cent outgoing movements and is again likely to be due to normalization of migration flows.

Like in previous months, Buuhoodle FMP (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for May (38% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (49% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (52%), Ethiopian (42%), and Djiboutian (6%).

Most migrants observed intended to travel to Somalia (50%), this is much higher than the 39 per cent reported in the previous month. Nineteen per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 24 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 42% reported in April). Five per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst two per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Similar to the trends seen in previous months, there was a marginal majority of adult males observed in May (40%), whilst 30 per cent were adult females. Thirty per cent of the migrating population were children and eight per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted two per cent of the total migrating population. Approximately a third of observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (32%), followed by conflict-driven migration (18%), 15 per cent were taking part in economic migration, 12 per cent in natural disaster – driven migration and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

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 15 FMPs along the border with the DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness.

During the month of May 2019, **15,114** movements were observed in total at the seven transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is an increase of more than 1.5 times as compared to what was observed in April. This increase is mostly due to improved coverage. There is an increase in movements tracked in Abyei (up to 1,374 from 698 in the previous month), as well as an increase in movements observed through Paloich (up to 4,776 compared to

2,638 observed in April). In addition, there are seven new FMPs in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states where 5,898 movements were tracked.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (70%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (30%). Most migrants intended to travel to South Sudan (90%) or towards Sudan (9%), with less than one per cent travelling to other countries. A little under two-thirds of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan (60%). This is likely to be internal movement, and to a smaller extent, circular migration. Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (65%), while those observed at the Malakal, Paloich, Tonga and Wau FMPs were largely headed to destinations within South Sudan.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (98%), and less than two per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region). Motivation for migration in Abyei was primarily for individuals to return to their habitual residence (32%) or motivated by access to better health care (26%). Most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were motivated by returning to their habitual residences (42%), or to visit family (25%), followed by economic reasons (17%). Most movements in Malakal were to return to their places of habitual residence (55%), family visits (33%) or food insecurity (3%), while two per cent were travelling to collect aid. Most of the movements in Paloich were due to family visits (53%), and most in Tonga were those re-joining family (53%) or to visit family (47%). Of the new FMPs, most were travelling to return to their habitual residence, or for economic reasons.

Over half of observed movements (56%) were female compared to 55 per cent seen in April. Thirty-nine per cent were children (compared to 29% the previous month), this difference is likely due to overall increase in movements.

In May, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities.

During this month, **22,562** people were surveyed through 15 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 47 per cent compared to April, which is a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.

Of those surveyed, 32 per cent were adult females, 44 per cent were adult males, and 24 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (89%). Forty-five per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 37 per cent from South Sudan, and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (80%) or the DRC (12%).

Sixty-nine per cent of arrivals from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp. Fifteen per cent of arrivals from DRC reported coming from a refugee camp.

The data shows significant movement between Central Equatoria in South Sudan, and Ituri and Haut-Uele in DRC. Low reported flows in other border areas may be due, in part, to access constraints affecting DTM's ability to track flows. Thirty per cent of individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited healthcare as their reason for entry, followed by economic reasons (16%) and family visits (9%).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of May at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan, **33,667** movements were observed which represents an increase of eight per cent when compared to the previous month. In addition, **124,156** observations were made at the eight FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is an increase of 15 per cent compared to April 2019. This brings the total to **157,823** observations which is an overall 14 per cent increase compared to April.

Fifty-five per cent of the movements were from the DRC, 34 per cent were from Uganda, while ten per cent were from South Sudan. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (66%), while 22 per cent were travelling to the DRC, 11 per cent to South Sudan and one per cent to other countries. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (46%), followed by Ugandans (34%), and South Sudanese nationals (19%). Less than one per cent belonged to other nationalities. In terms of sex disaggregation, 57 per cent of the total population were female and 43 per cent were male. Twenty-seven per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 9,437 unaccompanied migrant children (6% of all movements) and 6,593 children aged under five years old

(4% of all movements) and 9,437 (6% of all movements) unaccompanied migrant children-this is a substantial increase when compared to April.

During May, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were longer term economic movements/business trips (42%). Twenty per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence) and 16 per cent of movements were family related short term movements. Eight per cent of movements were for the purchase of personal goods, three per cent were for access to services and one per cent were forced movements due to conflict or natural disaster.

migration.iom.int

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 43 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 42 – May 2019

115,708 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In May 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 115,708 IDPs (25,829 households). This represents an approximate three per cent decrease when compared to April 2019. Seventy-seven per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while twenty-three per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. Of those currently displaced, the majority (50%) lived with host families and 27 per cent lived in rented houses. Seventeen 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 (34%) or earlier (3%), while 23 per cent were displaced in 2016, 14 per cent in 2017, 20 per cent in 2018 and six per cent were displaced in 2019.

May's emergencies included torrential rains and strong winds displacing more than 325 people within the first 24 hours of the event. Over 42 houses were destroyed, and 322 homes were damaged in emergency events this month. DTM tracked three emergency events and published two emergency dashboards during the month of May.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (June 2019)

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

2,194,946 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

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

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Round 16 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in April, reported that 2,194,946 people (406,073 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (49%) and Oromia (39%) regions.

Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (Planned for July 2019)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG

2.6 million Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring; Mobility Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
58 Districts

Published Information Products
Movement Trend Tracking Report and online dashboards (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard, Monthly Flow Monitoring Dashboard.

displacement.iom.int/somalia

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

Baidoa: In May 2019, a total of 667 entries were recorded against 662 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals include: insecurity (40%), moving to seek better services (22%), and moving to pursue livelihood opportunities (15%). Those leaving explained their motivation as they were going back to manage farmland (80%), were leaving due to uncomfortable living conditions (9%) and were seeking better services (4%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (50%), Qansax Dheere (22%), and Xudur (10%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Baidoa (45%), Qansax Dheere (15%) and Diinsoor (13%).

Dollow: In May 2019, a total of 74 entries were recorded against 21 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (36%), uncomfortable living conditions (24%), and leaving to seek livelihood opportunities (20%). Those leaving reported going back due to the shortage of food (43%), to join the rest of the family (33%) and to manage farmland (24%). The new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (27%), Luuq district (27%) and Gaalkayo district (12%). Those exiting mainly intended to go to the districts of Tayeeglow (33%), Ethiopia (29%), and the district of Cel Barde (24%).

Kismayo: In May 2019, a total of 1,088 entries were recorded against 276 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (49%), shortage of food (31%), and uncomfortable living conditions (8%). Those leaving reported going back due to the shortage of food (54%), uncomfortable living conditions (22%), and to seek better services (6%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Jamaame (43%), Kismayo (22%), and Jilib (13%). The majority of those exiting intended to go to Ethiopia (92%).

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 MT (March 2019)

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

1,420,189 Internally Displaced

1,183,683 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

78 counties, 10 states

Published Information Products

IOM DTM Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (April 2019), IOM DTM Flow Monitoring Dashboard (April 2019), IOM DTM Biometric Registration Update (April 2019), IOM DTM Biometric Registration Update (March 2019), IOM DTM Ebola Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard (April 2019), IOM DTM Wau PoC And Collective Centres Headcount (April 2019), IOM DTM Event Tracking: Wau (May 2019), IOM

DTM and UNHCR Intention / Perception Survey (April 2019)

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

Round five of the Mobility tracking was completed in March 2019, and DTM covered 78 counties (10 states), 444 sub-areas and 19,73 villages, neighbourhoods and sites. DTM identified 1,420,189 IDPs, and 1,183,683 returnees in these areas.

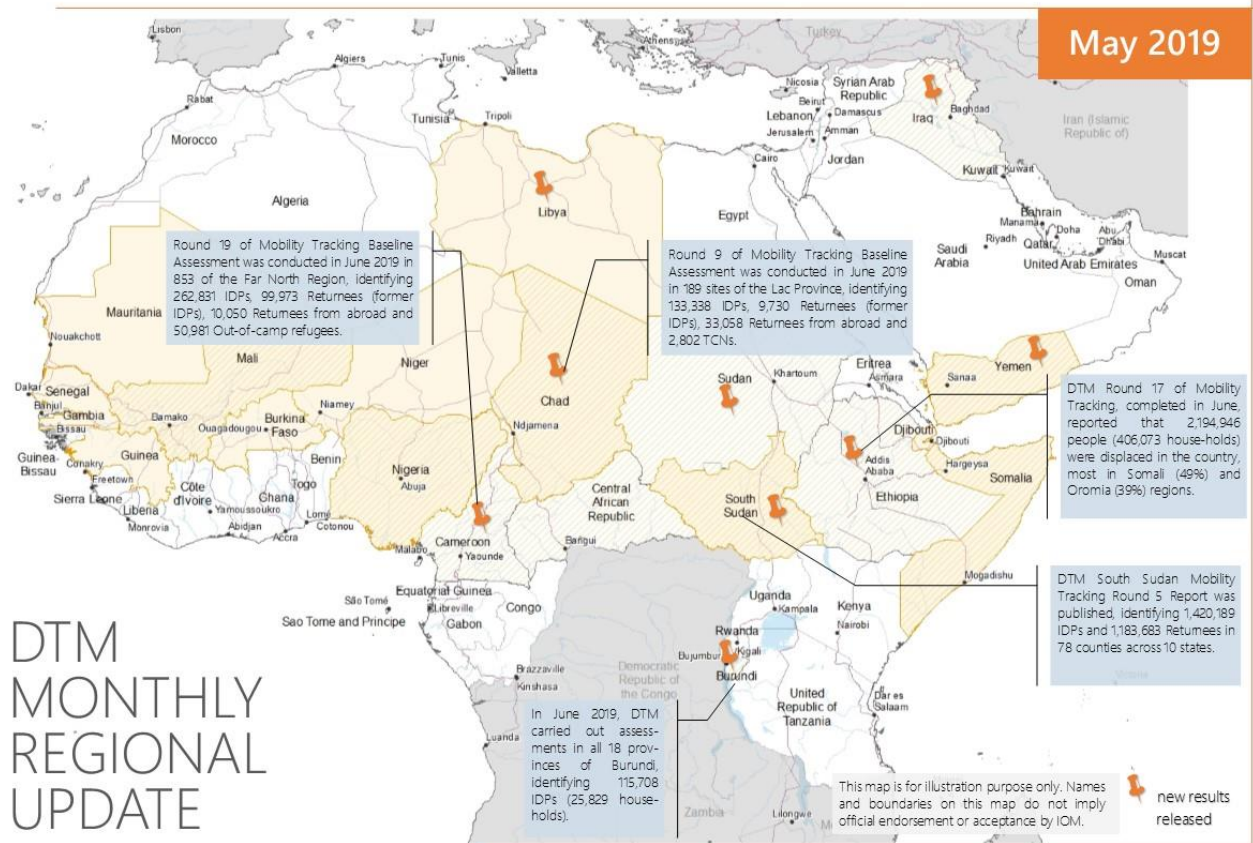
DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring at eight sites to establish an indicative profile of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In May 2019, DTM interviewed 4,742 households representing 10,440 travelling

individuals crossing into and out of eight Wau, Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites and collective centres.

The majority of new arrivals were counted at Wau PoC AA site with 656 individuals followed by Wau collective centres with 518 individuals. The movements were likely spurred by the continuing conflict in adjacent Jur River as 92 per cent of newcomers, in Wau Town, cited their primary reason for entry was conflict related. Collectively, only 162 individuals out of a total of 10,440 cited an intention to leave permanently, of these, the vast majority were in Wau (83%).

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Displacement Tracking Matrix

West and Central Africa (WCA)

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

📍 46 Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon 📅
 As of January 2019
 🚶 444,637 Internally Displaced

Central African Republic 📅
 As of Round 8 – July 2019
 🚶 463,699 Internally Displaced
 🚶 454,378 Returnees (IDPs)
 🚶 130,259 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad 📅
 As of Round 9 – June 2019
 🚶 133,338 Internally Displaced
 🚶 9,730 Returnees (IDPs)
 🚶 33,058 Returnees (From abroad)

Mali 📅
 As of 31 May 2019
 🚶 120,067 Internally Displaced
 🚶 548,536 Returnees (IDPs)
 🚶 73,880 Returnees (From abroad)

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 109 – March - April 2019
 🚶 1,665,108 Internally Displaced
 🚶 4,266,882 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya 📅
 As of Round 26 – June - July 2019
 🚶 268,629 Internally Displaced
 🚶 444,760 Returnees (IDPs)

Sudan 📅
 As of May 2019
 🚶 2,081,156 Internally Displaced
 🚶 510,246 Returnees

Yemen 📅
 As of Round 37 - April 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

📍 71 Flow Monitoring Points

Burundi 📅
 As of Round 42 – June 2019
 🚶 115,708 Internally Displaced

Ethiopia 📅
 As of Round 17 – June 2019
 🚶 2,194,946 Internally Displaced

Somalia 📅
 As of Round 6 – November 2017
 🚶 2.6 million Internally Displaced

South Sudan 📅
 As of Round 5 – March 2019
 🚶 1,420,189 Internally Displaced
 🚶 1,183,683 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.