



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
 January 2019

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

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

30 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. The Zouarke FMP in Chad is temporarily shut, and no data has been collected at that point since 25 October 2018 because of the instability affecting the Zouarke region.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. An average of 1,949 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of eight per cent from the December figures (1,808). Since October 2018, the average daily number of individuals crossing FMPs has grown by 74 per cent. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (82%), followed by Niger (7%) and Togo (4%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (47%), Niger (25%) and Burkina Faso (18%). For the

second month in a row, seasonal migration was the main reason for the movement of travellers (representing 34% of flows observed), followed by short-term economic migration (33%) and long-term economic migration (30%). This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November 2018, is due to the fact that the seasonal migration season begins after the rainy season, which this year ended in late October. Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (65%), Niger (27%) and Mali (4%). Six per cent of individuals observed were children under five, six per cent were pregnant women and 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 478 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, an increase of 17 per cent when compared to December 2018 (446). This increase in the number of travellers is the result of intercommunal clashes in the Tibesti region, which drove a significant number of people to flee to Faya through Kalait. The intensifying conflict also explains why the share of travellers who indicated conflict as the reason for travel (which stood at 21% in January 2018) grew by eleven per cent since the previous reporting period.

The share of long-term economic migrants (37%) also grew (by 14%). In contrast, the percentage of short-term economic travellers decreased by 14 per cent (from 53% in December 2018 to 39% in January 2019). All individuals identified were from Chad. 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 January 2019, a daily average of 817 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs. This represents an increase of 13 per cent when compared to December 2018 (725). The largest share of migrants observed (82%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 4% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 2% from Senegal). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (30%) and children (25%), including eight per cent of children under five years old. Five per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and three per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (42%) and tourism (4%). The highest share of individuals observed (42%) were entering the country. Thirty per cent of travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Mali, while 22 per cent (mainly observed in Boundoufourdou) were travelling to Senegal. These figures are similar to those observed in December 2018.

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Severe, Menaka, In-halid (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 January 2019 witnessed a slight increase of two per cent since December 2018, going from 212 to 216 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-five per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while eleven per cent were women and four per cent were children. The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 46 per cent, followed by Guinean (14%), Ivorian (7%) and Senegalese (6%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, namely Mali (40%), Mauritania (20%) and Algeria (21%), also did not change. A large majority of migrants (92%) were undertaking economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants grew by two per cent to reach six per

cent, while the number of individuals performing short-term movements decreased by four per cent (from 6% to 2%).

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

The number of individuals observed remained stable. In January 2019, an average of 1,618 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, a slight increase of one per cent from December 2018. The majority of observed individuals (67%) were adult males, while 17 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children. Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (42%), long-term economic migration (33%) or seasonal migration (15%). These figures are all similar to those observed in December 2018.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (56%, 7% more than the previous month), Nigerien (34%, 1% more) and Chadian (4%) nationals. Almost all individuals observed were travelling either from Nigeria (66%) or Niger (33%), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (64%) or Nigeria (34%).

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 65,467 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in January 2019, or an average of 2,112 individuals per day, representing an increase of 38 per cent since December 2018. This increase is explained by the substantial rise in the number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP (eight-fold increase). This increase, which follows a significant decrease observed the previous month, is due to operations carried out by Nigerien and Nigerian armed forces against armed robbers who had been attacking travellers.

In contrast to what was observed in December 2018, the largest share of flows were inflows (38%), signalling the end of the 'cold season' during which conditions of travel are less harsh and during which most migrants heading to Algeria or Libya travel. Another 33 per cent of flows were outgoing, while internal flows represented 29 per cent.

Bucking numbers generally observed at the Niger FMPs, the majority of migrants (43%, a 10% increase since December 2018) indicated travelling for long-term economic migration, while 33 per cent and 24 per cent said they were conducting short-term economic migration and seasonal migration, respectively. This new trend will be monitored to verify whether it represents a long-term shift in the composition of flows. The share of travellers coming from Nigeria (30%) and headed for Nigeria (19%) grew by 15% and 11%, respectively, since December 2018, a result of the significantly larger number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP. For the first time in eight months, travellers indicated heading for or returning from Algeria (flows to and from Algeria represent 0.3% of flows).

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (77%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (16%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 645 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a thirteen per cent decrease from the previous month (717). Fifty-nine per cent of travellers were adult men, a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other countries in the region, while a comparatively large share (39%) were adult women and two per cent were children. In addition, seven per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (41%, a 7% decrease since December 2018), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (28%, 7% less than in December 2018). A large share of travellers (71%) were coming from Senegal, while 27 per cent were travelling from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (98%, 2% more than in December 2018) 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 (80%, a 4% increase from December 2018) were Senegalese nationals, while 14 per cent were from Mali.

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## Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled and registered  
As of October 2018

**1,600** Internally Displaced

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

**101,000** 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.

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## Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 17 (February 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 16 – November 2018

**245,725** Internally Displaced  
**96,075** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**9,831** Returnees (from abroad)  
**40,396** Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
806 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 16 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in November 2018, covering 808 sites in the Far North Region including 9 additional villages and identifying 245,725 IDPs, 105,906 Returnees (including 96,075 former IDPs and 9,831 Returnees from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon started data collection for Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-January 2019, and results are expected to be published in February 2019.

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## 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.

Discussions are underway to implement further assessments.

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## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
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, and 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) and 118,607 returnees from abroad, in 1,255 locations, including 39 displacement sites and 1,216 host communities. During Round 6, security conditions prevented access to two prefectures (Bamingui-Bangoran and Basse-Kotto). As a result, displacement figures do not wholly reflect the current displacement situation in the country.

DTM CAR has begun roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in January 2019, with results expected to be published in March 2019.

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## Chad

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 6 – December 2018

**126,313** Internally Displaced

**13,771** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**25,541** Returnees (from abroad)  
**1,621** 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 November and December 2018, DTM Chad conducted Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 176 locations in the Lac Province (4 fewer locations than in the previous round), identifying 126,313 IDPs, 13,771 Returnees (former IDPs), 25,541 (Returnees from abroad) and 1,621 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad has begun roll out of Round 7 of DTM Baseline Assessments in January 2019. Results are expected to be published in March 2019.

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## Mali

Latest count of populations  
 As of 31 January 2019

**123,574** Internally Displaced  
**526,505** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**71,156** 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 January 2019, 123,574 IDPs, 526,505 former IDP Returnees and 71,156 Repatriated have been identified.

The number of IDPs increased by 3,276 individuals (a 3% increase) and the number of Repatriated individuals by 1,678 individuals (a 2% increase) since December 2018. The number of returnees remained stable.

The CMP reports are produced by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management

of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and analysis to the *Direction Nationale du Développement Social*, DNDS).

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## Nigeria

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  
**1,462,656** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**95,402** 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 1,462,656 Returnees (former IDPs) and 95,402 Returnees from abroad) in 789 Wards. Fifteen fewer wards were assessed this round as a result of security concerns stemming from intense fighting between Non-State Armed groups and a growing number of random attacks carried out against civilians throughout the reporting period.

Since the previous round, the number of identified individuals for all three population categories declined, by four per cent for IDPs (down from 2,026,602), by five per cent for Internal Returnees (down from 1,531,793) and by fourteen per cent for Returnees from abroad (down from 110,903). The decrease in the number of IDPs observed, which results from the restricted DTM coverage of affected areas this round, and it belies the actual increase in the number of displaced people which occurred this round. Moreover, a different methodology was used to determine the number of Returnees from

abroad, which can explain the decrease observed this round.

Most displaced individuals (54%) were female (46% were male). In addition, the majority of displaced persons (56%) were children, while seven per cent were 60 years old or older. The State of Borno continues to host a significant share of IDPs (1,435,817 IDPs, or 74% of IDPs).

The vast majority of the displaced population (92%, a 1% increase since the previous round) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria, while seven per cent (a 1% decrease) fled intercommunal clashes. Most displaced households (60%) lived in host communities, while 40 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 63,955 movements, including 60,118 arrivals and 3,837 departures, at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 31 December 2018 and 3 February 2019. This continues the trend observed since November 2018 of increasing flows. The number of departures dropped by 64 per cent between the first and second weeks of the month before stabilizing. The number of arrivals, for its part, decreased substantially, going from 24,902 in the first week to 5,357 in the last week of the month (a 78% decrease). However, this does not reflect an actual drop in the number of arrivals but is rather a result of the fact that ETT enumerator teams had to be evacuated from a certain number of areas as a result of insecurity.

The percentage of tracked individuals who indicated ongoing conflict as the trigger for their movement grew by 43 per cent to reach 69 per cent, a reflection of the intensifying clashes and increased number of attacks in January 2019. Other triggers of movements were voluntary relocation (12%), poor living conditions (11%) and fear of attacks (5%).

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# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
November - December 2018

### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	89 FMPs
Sudan	4 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

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

As of the last report (November-December 2018) IOM identified at least 663,445 migrants currently in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in 100 municipalities within 571 communities originating from more than 44 countries [primarily from Niger (20%), Egypt (15%) and Chad (14%)]. Information on current migration flows was collected through 1,136 assessments in 15 regions and 29 municipalities. Migrants were primarily located in Tripoli (22%), Ejdabia (11%) and Misrata (10%).

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerien (19%), Egyptian (14%), Chadian (14%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (10%).

Out of the total number of migrants identified, 623,529 individuals (94%) originated from 33 different African countries and 39,629 individuals (6%) from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 297 individuals were recorded with unknown/other country of origin. Out of the 633,655 individuals from Africa, 434,391 (70%) originated from Sub-Saharan countries and 189,138 individuals (30%) 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.

Through its IOM 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 January 2019, 548 individuals were returned by the Libyan coast guard and 25

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 15,976, while 483 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route; in January 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 January 2019, 1,290 Sudanese nationals returned (90% arrived through KRT). Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 43,684 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. Sixty-eight per cent of the returnees were identified as men, whereas 32 per cent were women. 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 January 2018 to January 2019, 16,809 Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises counted 15,322 migrants arriving by boat during January 2019.

The majority of migrants observed in January were Ethiopian nationals (91% or 13,932 individuals), and 9 per cent were Somali nationals (1,390 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in January increased by 45 per cent from the 7,689 individuals recorded in December, and the number of Somali nationals recorded increased by 12 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,222 individuals).

Ninety per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (13,720 individuals), and 10 per cent (1,602 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The January 2019 figures show an increase of 1,088 individuals from December 2018 in the proportion 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 January 2019, 5,107 individuals returned to Yemen.

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

## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 108 (January-February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of December 2018

**1,802,832** Internally Displaced  
**4,165,320** 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](http://displacement.iom.int/iraq)

DTM Iraq is currently collecting and processing data for round 108, and the results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

As of 31 December 2018, DTM identified 1,802,832 IDPs (300,472 families) who were displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 18 governorates, 108 districts and 3,214 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,165,320 returnees (694,220 families) across 8 governorates, 33 districts and 1,578 locations.

An additional 51,696 returnees were recorded during round 107 (an increase of 1% since October). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (22,416 individuals), Salah al-Din (14,976) and Anbar (7,314). For the same period, DTM recorded a decrease of 63,762 IDPs across all governorates (a decrease of 4% since October) except Sulaymaniyah. The top three governorates being: Salah al-Din (14,268, -10%), Dahuk (9,636, -3%) and Anbar (9,390, -15%).

## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 24 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 23 – November-December 2018

**170,040** Internally Displaced  
**445,845** 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](http://displacement.iom.int/libya)

In Round 23, the number of identified IDPs in Libya decreased from 187,423 individuals to 170,040 individuals. In Yefren and Tarhuna districts the numbers of IDPs decreased by 93 per cent and 73 per cent respectively. The number of IDPs reported in round 23 represents a nine per cent decrease compared to the previous round in September and October 2018.

A large portion of IDPs (40%) were identified in the west of Libya, followed by 32 per cent in the east of the country and 27 per cent identified in the south of the country. The highest IDP presence was reported in Benghazi (26,865 individuals) followed by Sebha (21,005 individuals).

The number of identified returnees in Libya increased from 403,978 to 445,845 individuals (10%). This increase can mostly be attributed to the return of previously displaced persons to Tripoli who had left their homes during the September clashes and due to returns to Derna. At least 6,985 previously displaced families returned to Derna and 311 families to surrounding areas in the second half of 2018.

The majority of returning IDPs (51%) were identified in the east of Libya, followed by 42 per cent in the west while the remaining seven per cent were identified to have returned to their places of origin in the south. Benghazi had the highest number of returnees (188,625 individuals) followed by Sirt with 75,860 individuals.

## Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
February 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of August 2018

**2,042,896** Internally Displaced  
**462,497** Returnees

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

**48,399** Internally Displaced  
**131,497** 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](http://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.

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

## Yemen

Current Implementation Round  
February 2019

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

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

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency  
Tracking

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 Yemen is finalizing the findings from Round 37 of the Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessment. Round 37 will be the first time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and results will be published and disseminated when available. In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment is in the final stages of drafting, and it will also be published and disseminated shortly.

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

From 23 October to 6 November 2018, IOM Yemen identified an increase of 1,454 households displaced from Al Hudaydah bringing the total number of displaced households to 75,840 (an estimated 532,830 individuals) forced to leave their homes since the escalation of conflict in early June. The largest increases have been seen in the Al Hudaydah and Abyan Governorates.

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

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# EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

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

## Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
January 2019

### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	7 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	6 FMPs
Uganda	13 FMPs

A network of 46 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued through eight points in **Burundi**, and through seven points in Djibouti. This decrease in the number of FMPs from the month before was done in an effort to increase the quality of the data reported and minimize double counting. In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey data collection continued through five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2 FMPs), Wau Town (2 FMPs), Abyei (1 FMP) and Paloich (1), for a total of six FMPs in South Sudan. 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 Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** expanded to five FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team, as well as through eight points along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of two points when compared to the previous month.

Regionally, a total of **150,561** movements were tracked during the month of January, which is a seven per cent increase

when compared to the 141,309 movements tracked in December.<sup>1</sup>

Almost a third of the migrants tracked were moving along the common, identified migratory corridors in the **Horn of Africa (HoA)** region (**32%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (65%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (30%), which is comparable to what was tracked in December (69% and 28% respectively).

**Sixty-eight per cent** of the total movements tracked were **incident-based movements**<sup>2</sup>, primarily between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (41%), between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (33%) and between South Sudan and Uganda (19%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Burundian nationals (44%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from South Sudan (27%).

In the **HoA region**, 31 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is lower than what was reported in December (38%). Another 20 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is comparable to the 19 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those travelling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. An additional 28 per cent (similar to the 27% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 14 per cent reported travelling to Ethiopia (similar to the 13% reported in December).

In **Burundi**, during the month of January, flow monitoring continued monitoring activities at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi.

During the reporting period, **42,109** migrants were observed at the eight FMPs, which represents a two per cent decrease when compared to the 42,875 movements tracked in December. The majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (85%), while the remaining were Tanzanian nationals (15%). There was a close divide between incoming (44%) and outgoing (56%) migrants, with all the migration tracked between the neighbouring

<sup>1</sup> Figure reported in December report was **142,812**, however for the sake of comparison, the quoted figures utilizes the same FMPs tracked in January.

<sup>2</sup> Incident Based Movements are primarily shorter-term cross-border movements spurred by some events/incidents, and usually (but not always) limited to two countries.



countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The majority of migrants were adult males (42%), and 29 per cent were children. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 81% of migrants), followed by tourism (13%) and seasonal migration (3%), while two per cent were migrating for Economic reasons. Most migrants travelled on boats (50%) or by foot (39%), with the remaining 11 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (8%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **13,594** migrants were observed at seven FMPs, which represents a 34 per cent decrease from the 20,545 individuals identified at the same points in the previous month (22,048 in all points). A big portion of this decrease can be explained by the decrease in the number of FMPs and consolidating data to give a more accurate representation of actual movement trends in the country.

The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (99%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Most migrants (83%) reported intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is comparable to the 82 per cent that reported this in December. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (57.2%), and 18.5 per cent were children, which is almost the same as the 19 per cent reported in December. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 90% of migrants), followed by conflict driven migration (6%) and short-term local movement (3%); the latter two making up a higher proportion than the three per cent and less than one per cent respectively reported in the previous month. Most migrants moved on foot (68%), by taxi/car (26%) or by bus (6%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **11,171** migrants were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 14 per cent decrease from the 13,047 migrants observed in December 2018.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (80%), and nine per cent were Eritrean nationals, which is unusual, and an increase from what has been observed in previous months. Five per cent of movements consisted of Somali nationals, and other nationalities

made up the remaining seven per cent. Most migrants were outgoing, travelling out of Ethiopia (67%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (33%). Most of the incoming migrants were travelling from Sudan (49%), which is a decrease from the 69 per cent reported in December 2018, while 23 per cent were from Eritrea, which is unusual because previous months had hardly any migrants travelling from Eritrea, 19 per cent from Djibouti, 4 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 5 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (45%), Djibouti (19%), Eritrea (9%), Yemen (7%) and Sudan (6%), with the remaining 14 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult males (87%) while 13 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of 5 and six per cent were unaccompanied children (643 children); two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (68%), followed by short term local movement (15%) and tourism (11%). Most migrants were travelling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (90%), while five per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **23,396** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease (10%) in comparison with December when 25,884 movements were observed. Specifically, five FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq Harirad and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Dollow and Dhobley) saw an increase in movements

The majority of flows identified (56%) were incoming in comparison to outgoing (44%), which is similar to what was observed in December 2018.

Like with previous months, Harirad FMP (Awdal region, along the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest level of incoming flows for January, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (60%), Ethiopian (38%), and Djiboutian (2%) nationals.

Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (56%), which is similar to the previous month, while 21 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (an increase from the 18% reported in December 2018). Slightly lower proportions intended to travel to Ethiopia (12%) or Kenya (6%), and three per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 31 per cent children (9% under 5 years of age and 6% unaccompanied children) and 69 per cent adults (39% males and 30% females). The largest shares of observed flows were forced movements due to conflict (34%), or those undertaking seasonal migration (24%), while 12 per cent were carrying out economic migration.

**South Sudan** continues to measure mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. Additional FMPs along the border with DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of January 2019, **5,213** migrants were observed in total at the six transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is a decrease of 27 per cent when compared to what was observed in December; 794 migrants were observed in Abyei, 1,489 in Malakal, 1,346 in Wau and 1,584 at the new FMP in Paloich.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (94%), while the remaining were travelling from Sudan (6%) and less than one per cent from Uganda and Kenya. The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (85%) or towards Sudan (14%), with around one per cent travelling to Uganda, Kenya and Egypt. Over three quarters of all travellers moved within South Sudan without crossing borders (79%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (72%), while those observed at the Paloich, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely internal migrants.

A large majority of migrants (95%) identified were South Sudanese nationals, while five per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining less than 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily return to places of habitual residence (33%) or to seek better

health care facilities (33%), while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (31%) or for economic reasons (29%). Most movement in Malakal were family visits (46%) or return to places of habitual residence (24%), and 11 per cent were displaced by conflict, while most of the movements in Paloich were family visits (61%).

Fifty-eight per cent of observed migrants were adult females (compared to 57% the previous month), and 33 per cent were children (compared to 38% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of January, and in addition to the **20,265** movements observed at the five points along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 84 per cent when compared to the previous month, **34,813** observations were made at the 8 FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is an increase of 67 percent. This brings the total to **55,078** observations – an overall 73 per cent increase as compared to December 2018. The increase in movements tracked is primarily due to improved coverage.

Fifty-one per cent of the migrants (27,879 migrants) were travelling from Uganda, while 35 per cent (19,430 migrations) were travelling from DRC. Most of the migrants were travelling into Uganda (48%, or 26,598 migrants), while 28 per cent were travelling to DRC and 23 per cent to South Sudan.

The majority of the migrants observed were Congolese nationals (42%), while the remaining were South Sudanese (31%) or Ugandan (26%) nationals, with around one per cent belonging to other nationalities. The sex disaggregation was even; 55 per cent of the total migrant population were female and 45 per cent were male. Twenty-four per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 2,972 (5% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age and 1,101 (2%) unaccompanied migrant children.

During the month of January, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (32%), while 36 per cent of movements were short term (including family visits) and 7 per cent were health visits, while 16 per cent were permanent movements.

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

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## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 38 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 37 – January 2018

**134,054** 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 January 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 134,054 IDPs (29,536 households). This represents a 4 per cent decrease when compared to December 2018. 76 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 24 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (52%) lived with host families, 26 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in straw houses, 4 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (39%) or earlier, followed by 2016 (24%), while 15 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 22 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

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## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 15 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 14 – November - December 2018

**2,332,936** 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 Ethiopia implemented Round 14 of Mobility Tracking covering the months of November and December 2018. As of Round 14, there were **2,332,936** people displaced in the country, most in the Somali (49%) and Oromia (43%) regions, with 51 per cent females, and 58 per cent children under the age of 18.

The report for the next round will be published in the following month.

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## Somalia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG

**2.6 million** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component  
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
58 Districts

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

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

DTM in Somalia carried out a round of Mobility Tracking in the Gedo region - data collection was conducted from 9 to 31 December 2018, covering more than 150 locations, and the results are expected to be published shortly. The data collection was carried out through a pilot initiative, using a revised methodology and tools adapted to the complex nature of displacement in Somalia. A country-wide round of data collection is being planned for the coming months.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) 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

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## 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

**866,907** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

6947 counties, 108 States

Published Information Products

Mobility Tracking Focus Reports: Lakes State and Unity State; Wau PoC AA Intentions Survey; Juba PoC BMR re-report; Bentiu – Rubkona Perception Survey; Bentiu PoC Headcount Trends 2018; Wau PoC AA Headcount Trends 2018

[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 South Sudan also continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through eight locations monitoring the volume and demographics of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In January, DTM interviewed 5,604 households representing 9,470 individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu PoC site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and five collective sites in Wau Town during the reporting period.

Wau PoC AA Site stood out as a large percentage of those interviewed (indicative sample) reported intending to leave the site permanently (44% compared to 5% at Bentiu PoC and 1% for Malakal PoC), which reflects the shrinking site population reported in the Wau headcount report. The upcoming report will detail reasons for movement and departure and destination points disaggregated by sex for each type of movement:

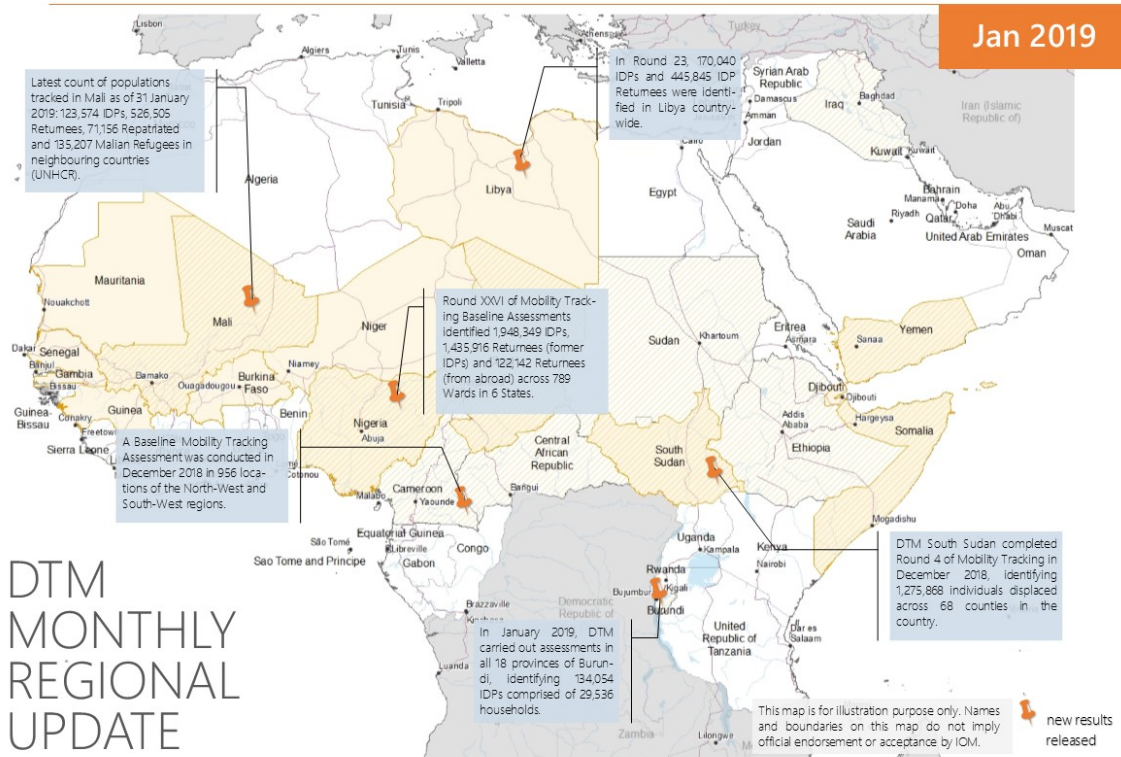
same-day movement, temporary movement and new entries / permanent exits as reported in the December report.

In January, 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. DTM operates seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Yambio, Yei and Morobo counties. Six additional FMPs are operated in cooperation with DTM Uganda just across the border with South Sudan (SSD).

During January, 18,584 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan, of which 36 per cent were adult females, 40 per cent were adult males and 24 per cent were children. Most were travelling on foot (67%) and were South Sudanese nationals (82%), though some were also Ugandan nationals (13%) and Congolese (5%); the remaining were of other nationalities.

Most migration into South Sudan originated in Koboko in Uganda, and the majority were travelling to Morobo in South Sudan. Economic drivers were the most likely reason for migration, followed by Healthcare.

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# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix

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

### West and Central Africa (WCA)

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

📍 30+ Flow Monitoring Points

#### Cameroon

As of Round 16 – November 2018

👤 245,725 Internally Displaced  
👤 96,075 Returnees (IDPs)

#### 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 6 – December 2018

👤 126,313 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

📍 99 Flow Monitoring Points

#### Iraq

As of Round 107 – December 2018

👤 1,802,832 Internally Displaced  
👤 4,165,320 Returnees (IDPs)

#### Libya

As of Round 23 – November - December 2018

👤 170,040 Internally Displaced  
👤 445,845 Returnees (IDPs)

#### Sudan

As of August 2018

👤 48,399 Internally Displaced  
👤 131,497 Returnees

#### Yemen

As of Round 32 - July 2018

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

### East and Horn of Africa (EHA)

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

📍 46 Flow Monitoring Points

#### Burundi

As of Round 37 – January 2019

👤 134,054 Internally Displaced

#### Ethiopia

As of Round 14 – November - December 2018

👤 2,332,936 Internally Displaced

#### Somalia

As of Round 6 – November 2017

👤 1,770,580 Internally Displaced

#### South Sudan

As of Round 4 – December 2018

👤 1,275,868 Internally Displaced  
👤 866,907 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.