

JUL 2019



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Regional Mobility Tracking

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
July 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	2	FMPs

migration.iom.int

34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In Chad, the Kalait FMP (Chad) was closed in June 2019, and the Zouarke FMP was reopened.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In July 2019, an average of 2,047 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a decrease of 4 per cent from the June figures (2,163). Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (84%), followed by Niger (6%) and Togo (5%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (43%), Niger (30%) and Burkina Faso (16%). Seasonal migration (38%, a 3% decrease since June), short-term local movements (32%, a 2% decrease) and long-term economic migration (29%) were the main reasons of travel. The share of Burkinabè migrants continued to increase, reaching 60 per cent of travellers (a 4% increase from

June figures), while the share of Nigerien nationals dropped sharply (from 35% to 28%). Seven per cent of individuals were children under five, 7 per cent were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, data is collected at the Zouarke, Faya (in northern Chad), Rig-Rig (located close to the Niger border) and Sarh (situated in southern Chad) FMPs. The Kalait FMP has been definitively closed.

Over the reporting period, an average of 620 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, an increase of 28 per cent when compared to June 2019 (620). This rise in the number of travellers may be explained by the movement of seasonal workers to work on farms during the rainy season as well as the intensification of trade and travel flows ahead of Aid al-Adha. The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 47 % of flows, a 2% decrease from June) and long-term economic migration (32%). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers remained steady at 16 per cent, reflecting the movements of seasonal workers during harvesting season.

The majority of travellers (57%, 9% less than in June) were adult men, while the share of women was 23 per cent (2% more). Children represented 20 per cent of travellers observed, a 7 per cent increase when compared to the previous reporting period. Nine per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 6 per cent were pregnant women and 4 per cent were elderly. The vast majority of identified individuals (96%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (2%) or Niger (1%) 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 July 2019, a daily average of 1,529 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 41 per cent increase when compared to June 2019 (1,084). This increase is a result of border crossing points being inaccessible because of flooded roads after heavy rainfall, causing travellers to use alternate routes, including those through Kouremalé, Boundoufourdou and Nafadji. The increase may also be explained by the intensification of trade and travel in the weeks leading to Aid al-Adha.

The largest share of migrants observed (71%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 6% from Mali, 4% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (33%) and children (23%), including 6 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (44%) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (42%) and seasonal migration (8%). The majority of individuals observed (54%) 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 Mali (27%), while Senegal was the second-most indicated destination (23%), 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, Sevare, Here-makono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in July 2019 witnessed a significant increase, rising by 44 per cent when compared to June (232 to 325 individuals observed on average

each day). Eighty-two per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 13 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Malian nationals (43%) made up the main nationality group observed at FMPs in Mali, followed by Guinean (16%) and Ivorian (8%) migrants.

In contrast to what had been observed since March 2019, Algeria was the third-most important destination, accounting for 10 per cent of flows, with the vast majority of travellers intending to head to Mali (60% of travellers) and Mauritania (15%). The share of travellers who travelled from Mauritania grew by 3 per cent (from 8% to 11%), making it the second-most important country of provenance of observed travellers after Mali (64%), ahead of Algeria (9%, a 3% decrease from the previous month) and Burkina Faso (9%). The share of travellers who had travelled from Niger remained stable at 5 per cent.

A large majority of migrants (96%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants was 4 per cent.

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 (1,533) witnessed an 8 per cent increase in comparison to June 2019 (1,419). The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children, including 5 per cent under five. Notably, 12 per

cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (45%), long-term economic migration (37%) or seasonal migration (14%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (38%) and Chadian (3%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (60%), while 38 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad. Similarly, the majority of travellers (63%) were coming from Nigeria, while 37 per cent were travelling from Niger.

In **Niger**, the Arlit and Séguédine FMPs primarily observe movements to and from Algeria and Libya, respectively. Three of the FMPs (Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria) are located along the border between the Niger and Nigeria. The FMP at Tahoua, situated in central Niger, between the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north, were established to help understand internal movement flows. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyan border, was set up to capture flows that were not caught by the Seguedine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,871 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in July 2019, representing an 8 per cent increase as compared to June 2019 (1,740). The majority (72%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children (including 4% under five years old). Three per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (38%), followed by evenly split incoming and outgoing flows (30% and 32% of flows, respectively). The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (36%), short-term local movements (35%) and seasonal migration (26%).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (76% and 20%, respectively) and intended destination (78% and 13%, respectively) of travellers. Notably, 9 per cent of flows were headed towards Libya- this represents a two-fold increase in the past six months. In line with results found since early 2018, no traveller reported having travelled from Algeria to Niger.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (82), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (8).

In **Senegal**, data is collected at Flow Monitoring Points in Kidira (situated on along the border with Mali) and Moussala (located close to the Guinea border). On average, 317 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in July 2019. This represents a 6 per cent decrease from the previous month. Of these, 45 per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, almost half (45%) were adult women. Ten per cent were children, including 3 per cent who were under five years old.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (50%), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (30%).

The vast majority of observed travellers (89%) had travelled from Mali, while a meagre 10 per cent started their travel in Senegal. As could be deduced, the vast majority of migrants (86%) were headed to Senegal, while 9 per cent were travelling to Mali and 5 per cent to The Gambia. This vast disparity could be attributed to the few outgoing flows captured at FMPs. In fact, travellers were almost all entering Senegal, with a very small number leaving the country.

Contrary to what had been observed ever since Flow Monitoring activities started in Senegal, the majority of observed individuals (47%) were Malian nationals, with Senegalese only being the second-largest nationality group (41%). The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso.

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 July 2019

219,756 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 (August 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 began data collection for Round 19 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in August 2019, and results are expected to be published in September 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).

Discussions are underway to conduct further assessments.

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 May 2019
613,206 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.

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

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Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (August 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). The entire target population was displaced because of the conflict linked to armed groups.

Most IDPs (56%) were female, while 44 per cent were male. Over two-thirds of IDPs (67%) were children, and the average IDP household size was seven.

In contrast to other countries in the Lake Chad Basin, the majority of displaced populations in Chad (74%) reside in displacement sites, and the remaining 26 per cent in host communities.

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

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Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (September 2019)

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

69,343 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

93 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

displacement.iom.int/chad

To gain a better understanding of the numbers and needs of Chadian nationals fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and returning to Chad's southern region, baseline assessments were conducted in 70 locations of Logone-Oriental and 23 locations of Moyen-Chari, identifying 69,343 Chadian returnees from CAR (31,994 in Logone-Oriental and 37,349 in Moyen-Chari).

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

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Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 July 2019

168,515 Internally Displaced

555,976 Returnees (former IDPs)
74,087 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 July 2019, 168,515 IDPs, 555,976 former IDP Returnees and 74,087 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Confirming a trend first witnessed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 14 per cent since June 2019 (up from 147,861). This reflects the continuing escalation of the crisis affecting the central region of the country (Mopti, Sikasso and Ségou). The number of returnees and repatriated both grew slightly by less than 1 per cent (up from 552,511 and 73,989, respectively).

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 (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round XXVIII (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 27 – June 2019

1,980,036 Internally Displaced
1,497,409 Returnees (former IDPs)
125,499 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

795 Wards in 6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe) of North East Geopolitical Zone

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

In the Round XXVII data collection exercise, conducted between 25 March and 29 May 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,980,036 IDPs, 1,497,409 Returnees (former IDPs) and 125,499 Returnees from abroad.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 10,127 movements, including 7,600 arrivals and 2,527 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 1-28 July 2019. This represents a slight decrease in the number of movements observed in June 2019 (12,5583).

The number of movements was stable throughout the month, the exception being the third week of the month, during which the number of movements dropped significantly. As was observed in the previous month, and reflecting a relative diminution of violence throughout the Northeast, the main triggers of movements were not conflict-driven, but poor living conditions (40%), voluntary relocation (26%) and improved security (12%).

This relative lull in violence is also reflected in the reasons which triggered the movements observed. While ongoing conflict (from 16% to 3%), fear of attacks (from 14% to 10%) all diminished in importance, improved security (25%), poor living conditions (31%) and voluntary relocation (25%) were the primary motives for the movements seen throughout the region.

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Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (September 2019)

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

309,755 Internally Displaced

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

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

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard,

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the first round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, DTM identified 309,755 IDPs (54,939 households). The States hosting the largest numbers of IDPs were Benue (81,132), Zamfara (72,161) and Katsina (59,621).

Almost half of IDPs (49%) live in displacement camps, while 51 per cent live in host communities.

The vast majority of IDPs (95%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, although it should be noted that this category encompasses a variety of reasons, including attacks by herders, banditry, criminal acts and ethnic, language-based and religious conflicts.

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. Three-quarters of IDPs (75%) were women and children, including close to a quarter (22%) of children under five years old.

IDPs' most urgent needs of IDPs were food (61% of sites), shelter (7%) and medical services (5%).

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

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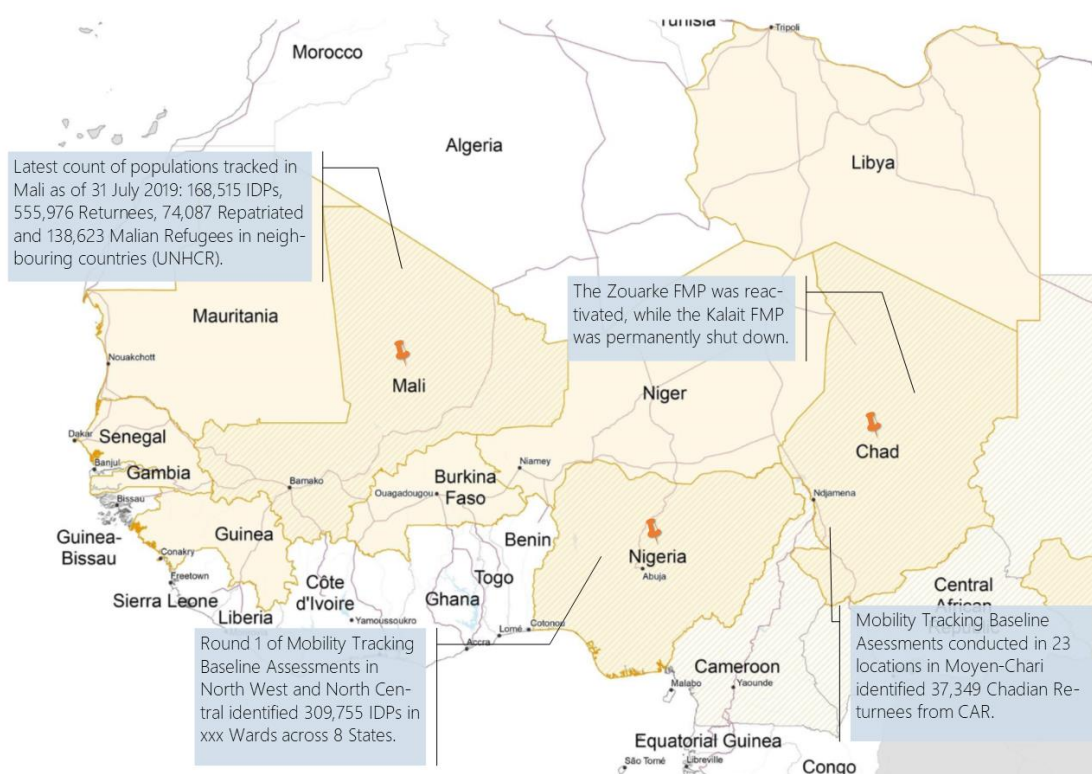
Regional

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

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

2. The **Stability Index** is currently being implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LBC (**Cameroon, Chad, 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. Assessment results are expected to be published in September 2019.



Jul 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

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

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

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

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

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal
34+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North) as of Round 18 – April 2019

262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (IDPs)
50,961 Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Republic as of Round 7 – April 2019

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

Chad (Lac) as of Round 8 – April 2019

133,338 Internally Displaced
9,730 Returnees (IDPs)
33,058 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari) as of Round 1 – April/July 2019

69,343 Returnees (from abroad)

Mali as of 30 June 2019

147,861 Internally Displaced
552,511 Returnees (IDPs)
73,989 Repatriated

Nigeria (North East) as of Round XXVII – June 2019

1,960,036 Internally Displaced
1,497,036 Returnees (IDPs)
125,499 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central) as of Round 1 – June 2019

309,755 Internally Displaced

JULY 2019



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
July 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	44 FMPs
Sudan	3 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

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

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

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

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

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

Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, a significant number of people have been affected by the conflict. The conflict has also affected migrants held in the detention centers, as well as those in urban locations. On 02 July, a set of airstrikes hit Tajoura detention center (DC) where migrants were being held. The airstrike resulted in at least 53 fatalities while another 87 migrants, including children, were injured. As of 26 July, around 2,967 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk. The sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians, including migrants, continues to negatively impact the livelihoods of civilian populations, as the conflict has become protracted.

Through IOM's Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. Between January and July 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 5,450 individuals, representing a steep drop in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (18,808 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 31 July 2019,

576 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year until the 31 July, 4,576 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 181 migrant minors and 302 females that were rescued.

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

From July 2017 to July 2019, 26,985 South Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 10,045 migrants arriving by boat during June 2019. The majority of migrants reported in June were Ethiopian nationals (90% or 9,068 individuals), and 10 per cent were Somali nationals (977 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in June decreased by 45 per cent from the 16,327 individuals recorded in May, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable decrease of 62 per cent from that reported in the previous month (2,577 individuals). This decrease could be due to the high tides in this period and bad weather conditions.

Ninety per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (9,114 individuals), and 10 per cent (931 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The June 2019 figures show a decrease of 982 individuals from May 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 June 2019, 4,624 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in June were, Al Hudaydah (557), Ibb (457), and Hajjah (426).

migration.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 110 (May - June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2019

1,607,148 Internally Displaced
4,305,138 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 110 took place during May and June 2019. As of 30 June 2019, DTM identified 1,607,148 IDPs (267,858 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,116 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,305,138 returnees (717,523 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,662 locations.

An additional 38,256 returnees were recorded during Round 110, which is slightly lower than the increase in the previous round (54,900 returnees in round 109). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (17,502 individuals), Salah al-Din (14,778) and Anbar (2,136). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During May and June 2019, DTM recorded a decrease of 57,960 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-22,674, -5%), Salah al-Din (-11,856, -10%) and Sulaymaniyah (-7,104, -5%).

As Round 110 marks the sixth month of 2019, the current report presents changes recorded in IDP and returnee figures at the mid-year point. During the

last six months, DTM recorded a decrease of 195,684 IDPs, i.e. 11 per cent of the total IDP caseload, with the largest decreases being in Ninewa (-97,392, -17%), Salah al-Din (-32,262, -23%) and Anbar (-11,598, -19%). In Round 110, DTM added a new shelter category for IDPs: own property. This shelter type is part of the private settings category, together with rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 26 (June - July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of July 2019

301,407 Internally Displaced
447,025 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/libya

The onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, led to the displacement of over 128,150 IDPs who were forced to leave their homes during the reporting period. Throughout the reporting period, this upsurge in armed conflict included heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to further displacement of civilians due to the volatile security situation.

DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the Round 26 published 21 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment, available [here](http://www.glob-aldtm.info/libya).

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 26 data collection; please refer to www.glob-aldtm.info/libya for the latest updates.

DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

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

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

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

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

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

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Sudan

Current Implementation Round
July 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of June 2019

2,084,447 Internally Displaced
542,708 Returnees

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

10,203 Internally Displaced
70,516 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

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Yemen

Current Implementation Round
April 2019

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

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

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)

Current Geographical Coverage
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Rapid Displacement Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/yemen

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

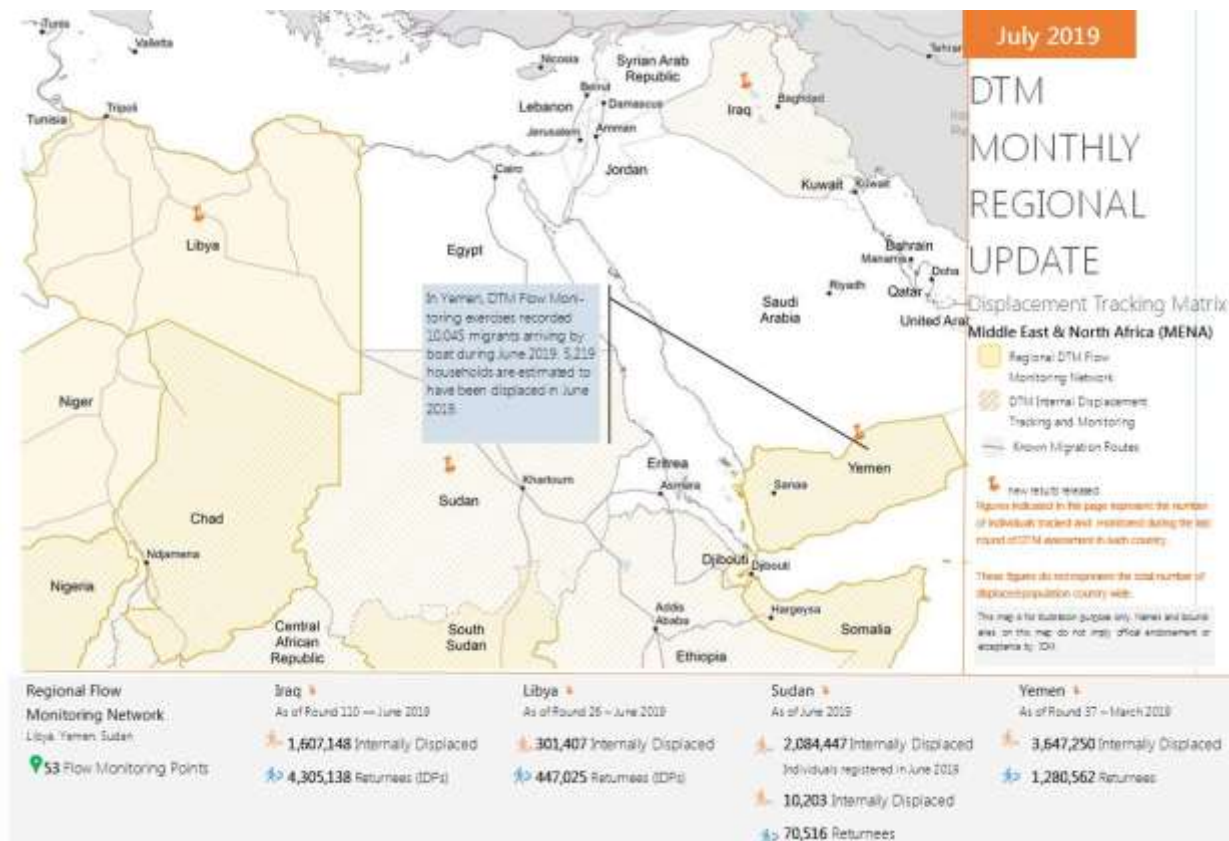
As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million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

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

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

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

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JULY 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

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
July 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Networks	
Burundi	11 FMPs
Djibouti	7 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	34 FMPs
Uganda	21 FMPs

A network of 85 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 (FM) operations were expanded in **Burundi**, as three additional FMPs were set up at the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), for a total of 11 points. FM also continued in **Djibouti** through seven FMPs, and 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 15 FMPs in Aweil, Jur River, Malakal, Melut, Panyikang and Raja, with four new points established in Bentiu and Rubkona bringing the total number of FMPs to 19. 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 eight Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective centres in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau.

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

Regionally, **225,160** movements were tracked during July 2019. This represents a 27 per cent decrease compared to the 306,935 movements tracked in June 2019. These movements include migration from the Horn of Africa (HoA) countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia), as well as shorter-term incident-based movements tracked in other East African countries (Burundi, South Sudan, and Uganda). An additional **23,038** movements were also tracked through the EVD points in **South Sudan**, and **13,766** movements were tracked through the FMPs in **Burundi** along the border with DRC. This brings the overall number of movements to **261,964**.

A little over one-fourth of the tracked movements were moving along the various migratory corridors that are important in the **HoA** region (**28%**). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (74%) and the second-largest population group were Somali nationals (20%). This is comparable to what was observed in June 2019 (76% and 20% respectively).

Of the total movements, **72 per cent** of those tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Uganda and the DRC (56%), Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (32%), and between South Sudan and Uganda (1%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Congolese nationals (35%), followed by Burundian nationals (35%) and Ugandan nationals (22%).

In the **HoA region**, 51 per cent of individuals reported their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is higher than the 44 per cent reported in June 2019. Additionally, 20 per cent reported to be travelling to Somalia, which is slightly higher than the 16 per cent reported in June 2019. An estimated 11 per cent of respondents said they were travelling to Ethiopia, a further 9 per cent reported their intention of travelling to Yemen (lower than the 17% observed in June 2019), and another 4 per cent to Djibouti. Most of these individuals are also most likely to try and make their way onwards to KSA – and most, if not all the movement towards KSA, is for economic reasons.

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

During the reporting period, **52,364** movements were observed at the eight FMPs. This represents a 1 per cent increase when compared to the 51,705 movements tracked in June.

The majority of these movements were Burundian nationals (83%) and Tanzanian nationals (16%), and the remaining were from DRC and Congo. The number of incoming movements (51%) was higher than the number of outgoing movements (49%). All the migration observed was between Burundi and its neighbouring countries, mainly with the United Republic of Tanzania.

Most movements were adult males (45%), and 28 per cent were children. An estimated 11 per cent of the tracked individuals were pregnant or lactating women, and 8 per cent of the population were children aged five years or below.

About 57 per cent of individuals observed stated they were migrating for economic reasons, but most were taking part in short-term travel for work. An estimated 51 per cent intended to return within a day, while less than 1 per cent intended to travel for more than six months. About 52 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 65 per cent. In contrast, only 19 per cent of the incoming movements were economic in nature, with the respondents intending to return on the same day, and overall, 49 per cent of the movements were economic. In terms

of overall movements, apart from economic, the remaining movements were reportedly family-related travel (16%) or to buy goods for personal consumption (9%). The rest of the movements were seasonal in nature (7%), followed by return to habitual residence (4%), to seek healthcare (3%) and access to facilities (2%), while the remaining were travelling for various other reasons, including 1 per cent for tourism.

Most individuals had been travelling by boat (56%), or by foot (34%), with the remaining using bicycles (7%) and motor-bikes (3%).

The population movement tracked along the border with DRC, to inform EVD preparedness, reported **13,766** movements through three FMPs in the provinces of Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural, close to the border with DRC. The movements originated in either DRC (59%), or Burundi (41%), and the majority of outgoing movements were headed towards DRC (98%). About 68 per cent of all migrants were DRC nationals, while only 29 per cent were Burundians.

Most migrants were adult males (51%), while 13 per cent of total migrants were children. Around 4 per cent of movements consisted of pregnant and/or lactating women, and 1.5 per cent were children under the age of 5 years.

The most frequently reported reason for movement was family visits (39%) followed by return to habitual residence (28%) and economic reasons (17%), while most people were traveling for a duration of one day to one week (46%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **28,773** movements were observed at seven FMPs. This represents a 15 per cent increase in comparison to June 2019 when 25,078 movements were observed.

Nearly all migration movements tracked through Djibouti during July 2019 consisted of Ethiopian nationals (99.9%). This is consistent with the percentages reported in the previous months.

All movements had originated from Ethiopia. Most individuals (96%) aimed to travel to KSA, which is slightly more than the 90 per cent reported in June 2019. In a trend that is typical for migration in Djibouti, most migrants tracked were adult males (72%), and just above 10 per cent were children. This is similar to what was reported in June 2019 (71% and 10% respectively). Economic migration was the most commonly cited motivation for migration

(accountable for about 99% of movements tracked). Forced movements, short-term local movements and movement for seasonal reasons accounted for less than 1 per cent. This is different than June 2019 but similar to May 2019, when 99 per cent of movements were also due to economic opportunities. Migration occurred by bus (48%), on foot (40%), by truck (8%) or on trains (4%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **11,897** movements were observed through five FMPs, which represents a 4 per cent decrease from the 12,376 movements observed in June 2019.

Most of the migration observed consisted of Ethiopian nationals (82%), 5 per cent were Somali, another 5 per cent were Sudanese and 4 per cent were Djiboutian. Other nationalities constituted the remaining 4 per cent. Most movements were outgoing from Ethiopia (72%), while the remaining 28 per cent of movements were reportedly incoming. Most of the incoming movements were from Sudan (67%) which is comparable to the 68 per cent observed in June 2019. An estimated 22 per cent were from Djibouti – this is similar to the 21 per cent reported in June 2019. About 6 per cent were from Eritrea, 2 per cent from Yemen and another 2 per cent from KSA. The rest were from other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were headed to the KSA (53%). An estimated 12 per cent were headed towards Sudan, 11 per cent towards Djibouti, 10 per cent towards Yemen and 3 per cent towards Germany, with the remaining 11 per cent heading to various other countries.

Many of the migrants tracked were adult men (61%) and 12 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, 6 per cent were unaccompanied children and 3 per cent were children under the age of five. An estimated 2 per cent of the total migrating population were pregnant or lactating women.

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (79%), followed by short term local movements (10%) and tourism (5%). Most migration was carried out on buses or trucks (75%). About 10 per cent travelled in taxis or cars, 7 per cent travelled on trains, while 6 per cent travelled on foot, with the remaining 2 per cent using various other means of travel.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **22,228** movements were observed across

seven FMPs. This represents a decrease of 13 per cent in comparison with June 2019 when 25,582 movements were observed. Three FMPs (Dhobley, Harirad and Lowyacado) recorded an increase in movements while four FMPs (Bossaso, Buuhoodle Cabudwaaq and Doolow) saw a decrease in movements.

Unlike in June 2019, when flows identified were mainly outgoing, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (56%) against (44%) outgoing flows. Like for previous months, Buuhoodle FMP (Ethiopian border) continued to record the highest levels of incoming flows for July 2019 (25% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso FMP continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (48% of all outgoing flows). The identified migrants were of Somali (54%), Ethiopian (38%), and Djiboutian (8%) origin.

Most migrants intended to travel to Somalia (56%), this is much higher than the 39 per cent reported in the previous month. An estimated 14 per cent of migrants intended to travel to Ethiopia, while 21 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 38% reported in June 2019). About 6 per cent reported the intention to travel to Kenya whilst 3 per cent reported their intentions to travel to Djibouti. Like the trends seen in previous months, there was a marginal majority of adult males observed in July 2019 (43%), whilst 28 per cent were adult females. An estimated 29 per cent of the migrating population were children and 7 per cent were children under five years of age. Unaccompanied children constituted 2 per cent of the total migrating population. Many observed migrants were undertaking seasonal migration (30%) and conflict-driven migration (19%). The rest were taking part in economic migration (16%) and natural disaster-driven migration (13%) and the remaining were travelling for other reasons.

South Sudan measured mixed migration flows at 19 FMPs 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 July 2019, a total of **15,705** movements were observed across FMPs. This is a decrease of 9 per cent as compared to what was observed in June 2019.

Most of the movements tracked at the FMPs originated in South Sudan (84%), while the remaining mainly travelled from Sudan (15%). Migrants intended to travel

to South Sudan (90%) or towards Sudan (10%), with less than 1 per cent travelling to other countries. In general, 88 per cent of all travellers had both their origin and destination as South Sudan - this is likely to be internal movement.

Most identified migrants were South Sudanese nationals (97%), almost 3 per cent were Sudanese nationals and the remaining migrants came from various other countries in the region. Motivation for migration was primarily for individuals to return to their habitual residence (27%) either after voluntary travel (23%) or after forced displacement (3%), but also to visit family (26%) or for economic reasons (16%). About 9 per cent of individuals reported migrating because of food insecurity, 5 per cent were forced movements due to conflict, 5 per cent were motivated by access to better healthcare, while another 5 per cent were to re-join family at a location different to their habitual residence. Just over 7 per cent of movements were induced either by conflict or natural disasters.

The distribution of observed movements was almost equal with 47 per cent females and 53 per cent males. This is slightly different than June 2019 (with 51% and 49%, respectively). An estimated 33 per cent were children, which is comparable to the 38 per cent reported in the previous month.

In July, 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. A total of **23,038** people was surveyed through 15 FMPs in Ezo, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Tambura, Yambio and Yei counties. This figure represents an increase of approximately 29 per cent compared to June 2019.

Of those surveyed, 35 per cent were adult females, 35 per cent were adult males, and 31 per cent were children. The majority were South Sudanese nationals (93%). An estimated 60 per cent of migrants had departed from the DRC, 28 per cent from South Sudan, 10 per cent from Uganda and the rest from other countries. Most of the migrants were heading to South Sudan (81%) or the DRC (13%).

About 66 per cent of incoming movements from Uganda reported coming from a refugee camp, 10 per cent of arrivals from DRC reported coming from a refugee camp.

Most individuals arriving in South Sudan from abroad cited healthcare as their reason for entry (35%), followed by economic reasons (19%) to buy goods for personal consumption (12%), to visit family (9%) and to return to their habitual residence (9%) while another 5 per cent were for seasonal migration. The rest reported migrating for various other reasons, including for access to services (4%).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of July 2019 at the six FMPs along the border with South Sudan. **1,139** movements were observed which is much lower than the movements tracked in the previous month (29,118) since most of the points were not operational due to technical reasons. In addition, **93,054** observations were made at 15 FMPs along the border with the DRC, which is a decrease of 36 per cent compared to June 2019, as data collection was carried out only during the latter half of the month due to technical reasons. This brings the total to **94,193** observations which is an overall 46 per cent increase compared to June 2019.

About 56 per cent of the movements were from the DRC, and 43 per cent were from Uganda. Most of the migrants observed were travelling into Uganda (57%) and the DRC (41%), while 1 per cent were travelling to South Sudan and 1 per cent to Rwanda. The predominant nationality of the migrants was Congolese (60%), followed by Ugandans (38%). Less than 2 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. An estimated 32 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 6,379 unaccompanied migrant children (6% of all movements) and 5,322 children aged under five years old (6% of all movements). This is a slight decrease when compared to the previous month.

During July 2019, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were longer term economic movements/business trips (40%). About 25 per cent were permanent movements (to areas of habitual residence) and 11 per cent of movements were family visits. An estimated 9 per cent of movements were to buy goods for personal consumption, 3 per cent were forced movements, 3 per cent were for access to services, 2 per cent were for seasonal movements, and another 2 per cent were for family reunification (to areas different than habitual residence).

Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 45 (Aug 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 44 – July 2019
109,372 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard (July 2019), Internal Displacement Trends (May 2019), Flow Monitoring Dashboard (June 2019)

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In July 2019, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 109,372 IDPs (24,466 households). This represents an approximate 3 per cent decrease when compared to June 2019. An estimated 77 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 23 per cent were displaced because of a variety of reasons. Of those currently displaced, the majority (49%) lived with host families and 27 per cent lived in rented houses. About 18 per cent lived in straw houses, 4 per cent lived in empty houses and 2 per cent lived in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs originated from the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie (23%) and Kirundo (15%).

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 18 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 17 – July 2019
2,235,290 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products
National Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Reports

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Round 17 of Mobility Tracking, which was completed in June 2019, reported that 2,235,290 people (412,159 households) were displaced in the country, most in Somali (47%) and Oromia (39%) regions.

Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (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, Flow Monitoring Dashboard (July 2019)

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 July 2019, a total of 4,470 entries were recorded against 13 exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: shortage of food (63%), insecurity (25%), and seeking better services (6%). Those leaving reported going back because of uncomfortable living conditions (38%), or to join the rest of their family (31%) or to seek better healthcare services (31%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Baidoa (37%), Qansax Dheere (32%), Buur Hakaba (12%) and Diinsoor (12%). Those exiting intended to go to the districts of Xudur (54%) and Baidoa (15%), but also to Kenya (31%).

Dollow: In July 2019, a total of 114 entries were recorded against five exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: the search for livelihood opportunities (41%), uncomfortable living conditions (24%) and shortage of food (21%). The new arrivals mainly came from Ethiopia (45%), Baardheere district (16%) and Luuq district (11%). All those leaving reported going back because of shortage of food and intended to go to Garbahaarey district.

Kismayo: In July 2019, a total of 528 entries were recorded against seven exits. Reasons for displacement of new arrivals included: insecurity (49%), shortage of food (40%), and to seek better services (4%). The new arrivals mainly came from the districts of Jamaame (37%), Badhaadhe (26%), Kismayo (16%) and Jilib (16%). All those leaving reported going back to join the rest of their family and intended to go to the district of Kismayo.

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 6 MT (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 5 March 2019
1,420,189 Internally Displaced
1,183,683 Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
78 counties, 10 states

Published Information Products
Mobility Tracking Report 5; Mobility Tracking Round 5 – Site Assessment Catalogue; Mobility Tracking Round 5 – Village/Neighbourhood Assessment catalogues; EVD Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard (May 2019); EVD Preparedness Flow Monitoring Dashboard (June 2019); Wau PoC and Collective Centres Headcount (June 2019); Wau PoC And Collective Centres Headcount (July 2019); Bentiu PoC Headcount (July 2019); Biometric Registration Update (May 2019); Biometric Registration Update (June 2019); Event Tracking: Rubkona Town (April-June 2019)

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

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

For the month of July, a fixing exercise replaced the headcount at Wau PoC AA, as part of a biometric verification process. A total of 26,646 individuals were identified, 12,959 at Wau PoC AA site and 13,687 at five collective centres - Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna. Overall, the population in the assessed Wau displacement sites decreased by 18

per cent since June, as opposed to the previous months during which increased displacement was spurred by the clashes between pastoralists and farmers near Jur River.

In July 2019, DTM identified a total of 103,424 individuals (18,140 households) at Bentiu PoC site. Between January and March 2019, DTM observed a decrease of over 13,000 individuals, but since then, the population has seen a slight net increase of 3 per cent. Displacement site flow monitoring suggests that this increase could be attributed to new arrivals from Sudan.

DTM South Sudan conducted 6,098 interviews at eight PoC sites and collective centres in Malakal, Bentiu and Wau representing a 19 per cent increase since June 2019. Travelling households included a total of 17,050 individuals of whom some were interviewed more than once during the reporting period.

Same-day movement (not overnight) of residents accounted for 75 per cent of tracked individuals. Short to long-term travel in and out of the sites represented 21 per cent of interviewed individuals.

More new entries were observed than intended permanent exits (3% vs 1% respectively). Most new entries were recorded at the largest site, namely Bentiu PoC of which 83 per cent originated in Sudan.

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Displacement Tracking Matrix East and Horn of Africa (EHOA)

MONTHLY REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

July 2019

Country	Displacement*		
	IDPs	Returnees	Round/Date
Burundi	109,372	N/A	44 (July 2019)
Ethiopia	2,235,290	N/A	17 (June 2019)
Somalia	1,770,580	N/A	6 (Nov 2017)
South Sudan	1,420,189	1,183,683	5 (March 2019)
Total	5,535,431	1,183,683	N/A

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

Country	Flow Monitoring Network-Horn of Africa*	
	FMPs	Movements
Djibouti	7	28,773
Ethiopia	5	11,897
Somalia	7	22,228
Total	19	62,898
		N/A

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

Country	Flow Monitoring Network-Incident Based Movements**	
	FMPs	Movements
Burundi	11	66,130 ¹
South Sudan ²	33	38,743 ³
Uganda	21	94,193
Total	65	199,066
		N/A

**Movements tracked: due to distinct FM networks, including EVD preparedness activities (Burundi, Uganda and South Sudan), return trends (Burundi) and cross-border movements (South Sudan).

¹ Includes 13,766 movements tracked through 3 EVD points along the border with DRC.

² 26,648 movements were also tracked through 8 Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) Points (not mapped). These were movements in and out of PoC sites and collective centers and are not part of total movements tracked.

³ Includes 15 EVD points—33,038 movements.

