

JAN 2018



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Nigeria

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
January 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	1 FMP
Chad	1 FMP
Guinea	5 FMPs
Mali	10 FMPs
Niger	2 FMPs
	10 FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2 FMPs
Senegal	1 FMP

21 FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries, as well as 10 mobile Focal Points in Niger. No new FMP was set up during this reporting period.

During this reporting period, a decrease of 5% of migrants identified was observed in Mali overall, although there was an 8% decrease of migrants observed at the Gogui FMP and the average daily number of migrants passing through the Menaka FMP remained the same. In Niger, a 29% decrease in the number of migrants was observed. Continuing the trend since September 2017, the number of outgoing migrants (6,821) exceeded the number of incoming migrants (4,600). This continued trend follows the institution of more punitive laws, the situation of migrants in Libya, and the repatriation of migrants from Algeria. An

increase of 5% in the migration flow was observed at the Senegal and Guinea FMP, while a significant decrease (21%) was observed in Ouagadougou. In Nigeria, there was an increase of 1% of migrants observed at the FMP in Sokoto and an increase of 8% at the FMP in Kano as compared to the previous month.

Monthly dashboards are produced by each of the 7 countries to illustrate migration movements by type of movements, average number of individuals by day, gender and age distributions, nationalities, origins and destinations.

flow.iom.int

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 13 (Feb – Apr 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 12 – December 2017

241,030	Internally Displaced
58,960	Returnees (former IDPs)
10,770	Returnees (from abroad)
31,656	Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
747 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Return Intention Survey, Maps

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon will begin a new round of assessments in February 2018 and the results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

The previous round of assessments was concluded on 8 December 2017 and identified 342,416 individuals (241,030 IDPs, 31,656 out of camp refugees and 69,730 returnees) individuals residing in 747 displacement sites in the Far North Region of Cameroon. 91% of the target population is displaced due to armed conflict in the Region and 9% is displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors.

In Round 12, DTM also conducted a Return Intention Survey. 2,672 households were interviewed (19,948 individuals) in 514 locations, 20% of which indicated their intention to go back to their area of origin and 6% their intention to leave for another location.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (Dec 2017 – Jan 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 2 – January 2018

61,050 Internally Displaced
32,466 Returnees (former IDPs)
11,678 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

Four préfectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bamoran, Mbomou)

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profiles, Flash Reports, Maps

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

Between 23 Dec 2017 and 15 Jan 2018, DTM conducted assessments in 195 villages and 5 sites in four préfectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bamoran, Mbomou). A total of 61,050 IDPs, 32,466 returnees (former IDPs) and 11,678 returnees from abroad were identified during this round. This figure does not represent the totality of displacement in the Central African Republic, and the estimates from the Commission Mouvement de Populations place the number closer to 680,000. The sous-préfectures with the highest numbers of IDPs are Kaga-Bandoro (18,906), Bangassou (15,822) and Paoua (12,483). 41% of the identified population originally comes from Ouham Pende (24,894), 31% from Nana-Gribizi (18,799), 24% from Mbomou (14,822), 2% from Basse-Kotto (1,000), and 1% from Bangui (382).

Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 1 (Nov 2017 – Jan 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – January 2018

121,325 Internally Displaced
15,131 Returnees (from abroad)
680 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

142 sites in Lake Region

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

Between 15 Nov 2017 and 16 Jan 2018, DTM carried out the first round of DTM Mobility Tracking (Baseline) in 142 displacement sites of the Lake Region, including 109 camps and 33 host communities, identifying 137,136 individuals, including 121,325 IDPs (88% of target population), 15,131 returnees (11%) and 680 third country nationals (<1%). 97% of households had children. 100% of displaced households were displaced by the armed conflict affecting the region. 75% of all target populations lived in camps, while 25% lived in host communities.

Mali

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (Oct 2017 – Jan 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 18 – October 2017

40,743 Internally Displaced
577,438 Returnees (former IDPs)
61,504 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Return Intention Survey

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

Currently, round 19 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) is being implemented. The assessment is expected to be completed in January 2018 and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

The last round took place between September and October 2017 and identified 40,743 IDPs (8,025 households) and 577,438 returnees of which most (515,934) were former IDPs.

In addition, DTM conducted a return intention survey in December 2017, during which 10% of the displaced population was surveyed and which found that 77% of respondents expressed the wish to return home, a stark increase from the 43% found in May 2017 explained by improved security conditions in Gao and Timbuktu.

While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 – transferring the data collection process and analysis to the National Directorate for Social Development (Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS).

Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 21 (Jan – Feb 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 20 – December 2017

1,702,680 Internally Displaced
1,329,428 Returnees (former IDPs)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products

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

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

Currently, round 21 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) is being implemented. The assessment is expected to be completed in February 2018 and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

The last round of DTM assessment took place between November and December 2017. DTM Round 20 identified 1,702,680 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a marginal decrease of 11,091 (less than 1%) compared to the population of 1,713,771 that was identified in Round 19 (October 2017). This is in line with the trend that has been observed over the last few months, mainly because of increase in return movement. The assessment included interviews with 82,274 displaced persons, representing five per cent of the identified IDP population, and assessment of 2,192 sites (251 camps and camp-like sites and 1,932 locations in host communities.

DTM Emergency Tracking activities recorded, between 3 and 29 January 2018, 23,205 arrivals, 4,299 departures and 225 transits in 33 Local Governorate Authorities (LGAs) in the states of Borno and Adamawa. Majority of arrivals came from Niger (3,242), Cameroon (2,221) and Chad (56). On average, the main triggers of displacement were voluntary relocation (32%), improved security (21%), poor living conditions (17%), and ongoing conflict (16%).

DTM Biometric Registration activities continued with the last exercise was carried out on 13 January 2018 in Custom House Camp in Borno State. 9,235 individuals were registered (2,142 households), including 87% of women and children and 11% of individuals with vulnerabilities.

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MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Yemen

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
January 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	134 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

In December 2017, through its mobility tracking component in Libya, DTM identified 621,706 migrants stemming from 40 different countries, 63% of which were from Sub-Saharan Africa (30% from North Africa). The majority of migrants were Egyptian (18%), Nigerien (18%) and from Chad (14%). 9% of the migrants were minors, and 89% were male. The migrants were mainly identified in Tripoli (22%), Almageb (14%) and Misrata (12%). 71% of migrants lived in self-paid rented accommodation, while 10% were paid by an employer. Also, 6% lived in public buildings.

For the first time, DTM also performed an in-depth analysis of the profile of migrants. It interviewed 16,021 migrants at 138 FMPs in 20 Mantikas and found 61% were between 20 and 29 years old, 55% had intended to come to Libya, and that 56% had migrated for economic reasons. 62% of migrants had been in Libya for more than six months, and 85% had entered Libya irregularly.

Currently, there are 140 active FMPs in 2 countries in the region. DTM Libya carried out Flow Monitoring activities through its 134 FMPs, located in 20 Mantikas and 42 Baladiyas, and recorded 9,897 arrivals and 10,861 departures throughout December 2017.

In addition, through Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM Libya identified 2,046 migrants who were rescued or intercepted in January 2018, a four-fold increase as compared to January 2017. 215 deaths and 3 bodies retrieved were also recorded that month along the Central Mediterranean route.

In Yemen, during the reporting period, 5,599 migrants were recorded at 6 FMPs in four governorates through Flow Monitoring activities. This represents a decrease of 23% as compared to December 2017, when 7,255 migrants were recorded. In addition, 4,646 returnees were

recorded at 1 FMP, a decrease of 39% as compared to December 2017, when 7,667 returnees were recorded.

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 88 (January 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 88 – January 2018

2,470,974 Internally Displaced
3,346,704 Returnees

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

97 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, West Anbar Crisis Displacement Overview Dashboard, Disputed Areas Crisis Return Movements Overview Dashboards

displacement.iom.int/iraq

As of 31 January 2018, the DTM has identified 2,470,974 internally displaced persons (411,829 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 97 districts and 3,702 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 3,346,704 returnees (557,784 families).

The total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 6% (145,014 individuals). Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates.

The returnee population increased by 4% (126,342 individuals) during the month of January, reflecting a continuous trend of increasing return movements in Iraq.

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (Jan – Feb 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – December 2017

180,937 Internally Displaced
334,662 Returnees

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), FM 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

Currently, round 17 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) is being implemented. The assessment is expected to be completed in February 2018 and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

In November and December 2017 DTM Libya interviewed 1,426 key informants across 100 Baladiyas and 657 Muhallas. A total of 180,937 IDPs were identified. The threat of violence from conflict and the presence of armed groups was the main driver of displacement for 85% of the displaced population. 90% of IDPs live in self-paid rental homes. In addition, a total of 334,662 returnees were identified. The shelter for 93% of returnees was their previous home.

Sudan

Reporting Period
January 2018

Number of individuals registered in December 2017

27,570 Internally Displaced
1,481 Returnees

Implementation Component

Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage

5 States

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Fact-sheet, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

displacement.iom.int/sudan

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities of four population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, returning refugees, returning migrants, and refugees.

The last registration exercise was carried out in December 2017, during which DTM Sudan registered 27,570 IDPs (constituting 3,960 households), 49.5% of which were male, and 50.5% female. In the

same month, 1,481 returnees were also registered.

Between June 2010 and December 2017, DTM registration activities have identified 2,084,911 individuals in Sudan. 43.5% of the registered population were male, while 56.5% were female.

Yemen

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (On hold)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – September 2017

2,014,026 Internally Displaced
956,076 Returnees

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage

21 governorates

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Governorate Profile

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM Yemen is currently undergoing processes to expand and gain access to the target coverage areas. This has been the issue to solve since the conclusion of round 16. Further rounds of assessment will be planned and rolled out accordingly following this process.

The last round of assessments, DTM Round 16, were concluded on 1 September 2017 and identified 2,014,026 IDPs (335,671 households) across 21 governorates. There has been an overall increase in conflict-related displacement of close to 2%. In addition, 956,076 conflict-related returnees (159,346 households) were identified. This represents a 1% increase from the previous round. Of the total returnee population, an estimated 81% (or 830,617 individuals) have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin.

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
January 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti 14 FMPs
Somalia 11 FMPs
South Sudan 17 FMPs

42 FMPs are currently operational in three countries.

3 FMPs in Puntland (Somalia) were established at the end of 2017, though regular flow monitoring is currently only carried out in 2 of them. IOM DTM teams are regularly carrying out assessment of high mobility locations to determine where flow monitoring points (FMPs) need to be established. Djibouti halted flow monitoring in 2 FMPs after December 2017 and carried out assessments that resulted in 10 more FMPs being established. Somalia has 12 official FMPs, and flows are expected to be captured through all points from March onwards. Although 17 FMPs have been active in South Sudan, assessments are ongoing in the country, and the global Flow Monitoring methodology is yet to be adopted.

During the reporting period, 7,151 individuals were identified in Djibouti, 98% of which were of Ethiopian nationality. Almost 84% of migrants stated their intention to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with 3.4% intending on going to Yemen, and 11% had intended on staying in Djibouti.

However, because the Global Methodology was being adopted in January in Djibouti, it should be noted that the figures presented do not fully reflect actual flows of individuals passing by the FMPs.

In January 2018, 10,660 migrants were tracked through the 11 official FMPs in Somalia, while a further 1,743 were tracked through the unofficial points at the Ethiopia (1%) and Djibouti border (99%) – most of these were Ethiopian nationals, with a high number of Somalis tracked as well. Most (56%) intend to stay in Somalia, while a large minority (28%) wanted to travel to Kenya.

In South Sudan, 31,914 migrants were tracked through 17 FMPs in January, with almost no change in overall flows as compared to December 2017. Most of

the migrants originated from South Sudan (51%) followed closely by Uganda (36%), and similarly, most were intending to stay in South Sudan (60%) or head to Uganda (28%). South Sudan is currently in the process of adopting the global FM methodology.

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (January 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 14 – January 2018

175,936 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Event Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Event Tracking Update

displacement.iom.int/burundi

In January 2018, DTM conducted assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 175,936 internally displaced persons (IDPs). 70% of IDPs (122,144) were displaced because of natural disasters and 30% of IDPs (52,980) were displaced because of socio-political issues. 55% of IDPs were women and youth under 18 years old, and 31% of IDPs were children under 5 years old.

Through its Event Tracking activities, DTM Burundi also identified 12,581 individuals, of which 1,877 are displaced, were affected by torrential rains in the Communes of Musongati, Rugombo, Rutovu, Mugamba, Butezi, Mpynga Kayove, Mutimbuzi and Ntahangwa. In addition, 3,033 persons, of which 66 are displaced, were affected by torrential rains and strong winds in the Communes of Gihanga, Kirundo, and Ndava.

Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (Jan – Feb 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 8 – December 2017

1,696,145 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage

861 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Update

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

Data collection for round 9 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) is ongoing. In January, through the Emergency Tracking, DTM Ethiopia reported 1,853 displaced due to conflict in Addis, Oromia, and Tigray and 375 displaced due to fire in Oromia.

Between November and December 2017, DTM Ethiopia conducted Mobility Tracking assessments (Baseline) in nine regions (Addis Ababa, Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Hareri, Oromia, Somali, Tigray), identifying 1,078,429 internally displaced persons affected by conflict (64% of total IDPs) and 528,658 individuals (31%) displaced by climatic events. 86 per cent of assessed sites lacked a school feeding program, 92 per cent lacked land for cultivation and 74 per cent had no income-generating activity. In addition, 94 per cent of sites did not include gender-segregated latrines and in only 11 per cent of sites, 15 litres of water available per person and day. The report was endorsed by the Government and shared with partners in country and globally.

Somalia

Last Implementation Round
Round 6 (Sep – Nov 2017)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6 – November 2017

1,770,580 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage

Over 1,800 sites in 35 Districts

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Situation Report, Movement Trend Tracking Report (CCCM), Detailed Site Assessment (CCCM)

displacement.iom.int/somalia

DTM Round 6 was implemented between September and November 2017 and corresponding region-al and district dashboards were published consequently. The exercise estimated the presence of 1.7 million IDPs in the country.

Between August and September 2017, DTM Somalia focused on Somaliland, and rolled out the site assessment tool in Hargeysa, Zeylac and Borama districts in May 2017 and scaled up to the rest of Somaliland's 19 districts by October 2017 and estimated over 1 million IDPs (rounded estimate) displaced as a result of conflict, insecurity or drought from all over Somaliland.

According to the monthly report update for the month of January, an estimated 5.4 million people are in need of assistance, 2.1 million are internally displaced and 1.2 million children are projected to be malnourished.

South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 1 MT (Jan – Feb 2018)

Number of individuals registered in January 2018

47,183 Individuals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

9 States

Published Information Products

Village Assessment Survey, Intention and Needs Survey, Flow Monitoring Update, Biometric Registration Update

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

DTM South Sudan is undergoing methodological changes, with the Mobility Tracking (Baseline) component being implemented since the beginning of 2018. The pilot exercise targets counties in six

states to provide more comprehensive tracking and monitoring of IDPs and returnees. The round 1 data collection is currently ongoing.

DTM South Sudan commenced a two-month registration exercise targeting 10 registration centres in the Greater Mayom area of Unity. The exercise started in Mankien, where 47,183 individuals were registered.

DTM has been conducting Flow Monitoring at FMPs in Bentiu PoC, Malakal PoC, and Wau PoC and collective sites. In January 2018, 1,899 exits and 634 entries were recorded at Bentiu PoC Site. Family reunification was the main reason for both entries and exits. In that same period, 948 entries and only 60 exits were recorded at Malakal PoC Site, about half of all individuals entering and exiting the PoC did so to join their families. Finally, a Flow Monitoring exercise in Wau PoC Adjacent Area and 5 collective sites in Wau recorded 1,196 entries and 1,010 exits. The most commonly cited motivation for entering Wau displacement sites was food insecurity (39%). IDPs leaving Wau sites furthermore cited uncomfortable living conditions and food shortages.

In December 2017, DTM conducted an intention Survey and Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment in Wau. Key findings indicate that 66% of the households interviewed intend to stay in their current displacement site where they feel more confident about security. One third of those intending to return mentioned family reunification as their main driver.

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