

MAR 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
March 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	3 FMP
Chad	3 FMP
Guinea	5 FMPs
Mali	10 FMPs
Niger	2 FMPs
	10 FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2 FMPs
Senegal	1 FMP

25 FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. Four (4) new FMP were set up during this reporting period: 2 in Burkina Faso (Dori and Kantchari) and 2 in Chad (Faya and Zouarke).

During this reporting period, a decrease of 16% of migrants was observed in Mali overall, although there was a 1% increase in the average observed number of individuals per day at Gogui FMP and a 9% increase in the average number of migrants at Benena FMP. In Niger, a 19.3% decrease in the number of migrants at two FMPs was observed, and in contrast to previous months, the number of outgoing migrants (3,901) exceeded the number of incoming migrants (3,464). The percentage of outgoing migrants who reported Libya as their intended final destination decreased significantly

from 12% in September and October 2017 to 3% in February 2018. In Nigeria, a 13% increase in observed migrants was recorded overall, although the number of migrants increased by 22% at the Kano FMP but decreased by 11% at the Sokoto FMP.

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Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 13 (Feb – Apr 2018)

Latest population count 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

Round 13 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment are still ongoing. The assessment is expected to

be completed in April 2018 and results will be published accordingly.

The previous round was concluded on 8 December 2017 and identified 342,416 individuals (241,030 IDPs, 31,656 out of camp refugees and 69,730 returnees) residing in 747 displacement sites in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 (Feb – Apr 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; Maps; Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profiles

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

Round 3 of DTM Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment is still ongoing. Results will be published in April 2018.

Round 2 assessments were concluded in January 2018. DTM conducted assessments in 195 villages and 5 sites in four prefectures. A total of 61,050 IDPs, 32,466 returnees (former IDPs) and 11,678 returnees from abroad were identified during this round. 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).

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (Feb – Mar 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

Round 3 site assessments have been conducted in February and March 2018 in Fouli, Kaya and Mamdi, and results will be published subsequently in April 2018.

In the previous round, DTM conducted baseline assessments in 142 displacement sites of the Lake Region, including 109 camps and 33 host communities, identifying 137,136 displaced people, including 121,325 IDPs (88% of target population), 15,131 returnees (11%) and 680 third country nationals (<1%).

In March 2018, the DTM in Chad published a report on the profile of displaced populations in the Lake Chad region of Chad. As of 29 January 2018, 9,901 household have been registered by IOM in the region. Out of the 9,901 surveyed households, more than 90% are internally displaced persons while 9% are returnees and 1% are third-country nationals. Insecurity was the reason of displacement was for the quasi-totality (99%) of displaced populations.

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Mali

Current Implementation Round
Round 20 (Feb – May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 19 – January 2017

47,706 Internally Displaced
589,612 Returnees (former IDPs)
63,107 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

Between October 2017 and January 2018, 47,706 IDPs (including 17,698 new IDPs in the Ménaka, Gao and Timbuktu regions following renewed violence), as well as 589,612 returnees, including 10,571 former IDPs who returned to their area of origin, were identified. The following regions host the highest numbers of IDPs: Timbuktu (19,529 IDPs), Gao (7,978), Menaka (7,291) and Segou (6,723).

Previous results from round 18 (October 2017) identified 40,743 IDPs (8,025 households) and 577,438 returnees, of which most (515,934) were former IDPs.

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).

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 22 (March 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 21 – February 2017

1,782,490 Internally Displaced
1,386,229 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

DTM Nigeria is currently rolling out Round 22 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments. The assessments are expected to be completed in March 2018 and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

Between 28 February and 19 March, a total of 18,171 arrivals, 3,718 departures and 87 transit movements were recorded at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States. The main triggers of movements were poor living conditions, voluntary relocation, improved security, and ongoing conflict, among others.

Biometric Registration of over 5,000 new arrivals in Pulka between 16 January and 22 February 2018, has brought the total number of displaced persons identified in Pulka to 40,878 individuals (9,438 households). 13 per cent of the registered population experience at least one of the vulnerability. The vast majority - 93 per cent of the IDPs in Pulka - were displaced from Pulka (61%) and other surrounding wards (32%) in Gwoza Local Government Area (LGA); 3 per cent are originally from Bama LGA; 1 per cent are from Jere LGA; 1 per cent are from Maiduguri LGA; and 2 per cent have been displaced from other locations.

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MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

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

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
March 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	162 FMPs
Yemen	5 FMPs

167 FMPs are currently active in 2 countries in the region.

In Libya, DTM identified 662,248 migrants stemming from 38 different countries, 65% of which were from Sub-Saharan Africa (28% from North Africa). The most common nationality of migrants was Egyptian (17%), Nigerien (16%) and from Chad (12%). 10% of the migrants were minors, and 91% were male. The migrants were mainly identified in Tripoli (22%), and Misrata (14%) and Al Jabal Al Garbi (10%). 64% of migrants lived in self-paid rented accommodation, while about 15% had their rent paid by an employer

Through its Maritime Incidents tracking activities between 1 and 31 March 2018, DTM identified 1,058 migrants who were returned by the coast guard. 1 body retrieved were also recorded that month along the Central Mediterranean route. In 2018, 359 deaths were recorded along that route.

In Yemen, DTM has completed its Flow Monitoring exercise and is currently analysing the data, which will be disseminated shortly.

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 92 (March 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored

As of Round 92 – March 2018

2,205,252 Internally Displaced

3,635,598 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 March 2018, the DTM has identified 2,205,252 internally displaced persons (367,542 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 97 districts and 3,533 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 3,635,598 returnees (605,933 families).

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 5% (-112,446 individuals). Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates.

The returnee population increased by 4% (123,996 individuals) during the month of March, reflecting a continuous trend of increasing return movements.

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 18 (Feb – Mar 2018)

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

184,612 Internally Displaced
368,583 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

DTM Libya has completed Round 18 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment covering the period of February and March 2018. Identifying 184,612 IDPs and 368,583 returnees (94% of which returned to their previous homes) in 657 out of 667 muhallas and all 100 baladiyas.

DTM also published a Flash Update on 8 March 2018, relating armed clashes in the city of Sebha, which resulted in the displacement of 720 households (approximately 3,600 individuals) and multiple casualties among the civilian population were also reported in the city of Sebha.

Through its event tracking, DTM observed between 28 February and 13 March a large influx of migrants crossing the Algerian border, and on 10 March, 108 migrants were transferred from Alkhamees detention centre to Ain Zara detention centre. Migrants are in poor health conditions and the detention centre needs repairs.

In addition, DTM also tracked the return of Tawergha IDP households, identifying 312 households (1,787 individuals) in the Qararat Al-Katf settlement, living in 230 tents and whose most urgent needs were medicines tents and lights, and 28 households (128 individuals) in the Harawa settlement, and whose most urgent needs were medicine.

DTM teams also carried out an intention survey and interviewed 511 household displaced from Tawergha. 99% of the interviewed families declared their intention to return home, of which 65% of interviewed households intend to return within the coming three months, while 16% within the last six months of 2018 and 19% predicting their return in 2019.

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Sudan

Reporting Period
March 2018

Number of individuals registered in March 2018

754 Internally Displaced
3,082 Returnees

Implementation Component
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage
5 States

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Factsheet, 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.

In March 2018, DTM Sudan registered 754 IDPs in one location (Odash camp in Nyala, South Darfur) and 3,082 returnees.

DTM Sudan is also carrying out a site assessment in 56 villages in Reif Ashargi, South Kordofan, which involves a multi-sectorial questionnaire and is expected to be completed in April, as well as a durable solution study on returnees in North Darfur, Al Fasher.

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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

Process to gain access to the target coverage areas is still ongoing. This has put the Mobility Tracking (Baseline) implementation on hold since the conclusion of round 16. Further rounds of assessment will be planned and rolled out accordingly following this process.

The round 16 assessments were concluded in September 2017 and identified over 2 million conflict-related IDPs and close to 1 million returnees affected by the conflict.

Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period
March 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Djibouti	13 FMPs
Somalia	12 FMPs
South Sudan	14 FMPs
Ethiopia	3 FMPs

41 FMPs are currently operational in the four countries. In Somalia, all 12 FMPs are now operational as flow monitoring was also started at Cabudwaaq (Puntland). In Djibouti, one FMP was shut down during the reporting period. In addition, data from one of the active FMPs was disregarded. Consequently, the figures presented below reflect data collected at 12 FMPs.

In Djibouti, during the reporting period, 27,365 individuals were identified at the 12 FMPs, up from 16,674 in the previous month. 99% of migrants were of Ethiopian nationalities. 98% of them were coming from Ethiopia, and 94% of the total migrants were headed for Saudi Arabia.

In contrast to January and February, during which the Global Methodology was being adopted and refined, the figures presented are an accurate reflection of flows of individuals passing by the FMPs.

In Somalia, 33,525 migrants were tracked through 12 flow monitoring points. Most of the migrants were tracked along the border with Kenya, and to a lesser extent, with Ethiopia. In terms of origin, 42% were originating from Somalia, while 26% were from Kenya, and 23% from Ethiopia. More than half (57.5%) were planning on staying in Somalia, while 24% were headed to Kenya, and 12.5% to Ethiopia.

In South Sudan, there was another slight decrease, as 14,262 migrants were tracked through the 14 FMPs. Most migrants were from within the country (49%) or from Uganda (31%) – to better track this caseload, assessments are ongoing to establish 5 FMPs in Uganda along with support from South Sudan. Most migrants prefer to stay in South Sudan (48%), or go to Uganda (24.5%), while 14% wish to travel to Sudan. Between 16 and 22 February 2018, flow monitoring assessments were carried out in Abye, Bentiu, Wau and Malakal; 554

individuals were recorded transiting into and out of South Sudan's Northern border with Sudan. 73 individuals (13%) were recorded crossing the border into South Sudan, while 481 individuals (87%) were crossing the border into Sudan.

In Ethiopia, flow monitoring continued through the 3 points, as plans are underway to operationalize 5 more points (8 active in total, with 2 inactive for a total of 10 points to be eventually operational). 12,710 migrants were tracked, which is almost twice as much as February. Most of the migrant were Ethiopian nationals (85%), though there were also 8% Somalis, and 3% Sudanese, and most were originating from Ethiopia (56%) or Sudan (29%), while remaining were from Somalia (8%) and Djibouti (5%). In terms of intended destinations, majority planned on staying in Ethiopia (43%) or going to Sudan (35%) while some were moving to Somalia (14%) or travel onwards to Djibouti (5%).

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Burundi

Current Implementation Round
Round 16 (April 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 15 – March 2018

174,011 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 March 2018, DTM conducted assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 174,011 internally displaced persons (IDPs) amidst 38,538 households. 71% of IDPs (123,085) were displaced because of natural disasters and 29% of IDPs (50,117) were displaced as a result of socio-political issues. 17% of the households are headed by women and 4% by children. Persons living with disabilities and unaccompanied children represent each 2% of the vulnerable persons.

Through its Event Tracking activities, DTM Burundi also identified 17,343 affected individuals of which 1,172 displaced persons due to torrential rains, strong winds and landslides.

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Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round
Round 10 (Mar – Apr 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 9 – February 2018

1,743,586 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
916 sites in 9 regions

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

displacement.iom.int/ethiopia

DTM Ethiopia is currently implementing round 10 of data collection for Mobility Tracking. Corresponding reports are expected to be published in May 2018.

DTM Ethiopia released the results of round 9 in March 2018 and identified 1,743,586 internally displaced persons in 9 regions.

Through Event Tracking activities, DTM Ethiopia identified 7 displacement events between 5-25 March 2018 in Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray. A total of 283 households were reportedly displaced. 64 households (332 individuals) were displaced by fire, 47 households (135 individuals) by drought and 172 households (652 individuals) by conflict.

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Somalia

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (On hold)

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

1,770,580 Internally Displaced

Implementation Component
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage
Over 3,000 sites in 58 Districts

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

displacement.iom.int/somalia

DTM-Somalia brought together between the 11th and the 17th of March Somali regional authorities from Puntland, and Somaliland to explore how Satellite Imagery and artificial intelligence can be used to detect changes to landscapes because of human migration over time.

DTM Round 6 was implemented between September and November 2017 and corresponding dashboards published consequently. The exercise assessed and verified the presence of 1,770,580 IDPs in the country. Round 7 data collection is planned to be implemented in the next months, and the results will be published accordingly.

According to data from the UNHCR-led Protection & Return Monitoring Network Somalia, total estimated number of IDPs in Somalia is over 2.1 million country-wide.

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South Sudan

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 MT (Mar – Apr 2018)

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

575,340 Internally Displaced

230,972 Returnees (Former IDPs)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
9 States

Published Information Products
Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Mobility Tracking Report and dataset

displacement.iom.int/south-sudan

DTM South Sudan completed round 1 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) covering a total of 93 payams in 23 counties across six states. Findings indicate that return movements are on the rise and that the number of instances of displacement is

decreasing (94% displaced before July 2017). Assessed populations report a lack of security, food, shelter and water. Returnee populations additionally report housing, land and property issues. Partial or severely damaged housing is reported by 71% of the returnees in the areas assessed.

57% of the IDPs in the areas assessed live in displacement sites, but there are entire areas where IDPs are only or primarily staying in host communities. The assessment was conducted in the States of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile State, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr al Ghazal and Lakes.

DTM South Sudan is currently implementing round 2 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline). The assessments are expected to be completed in April 2018, and the results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

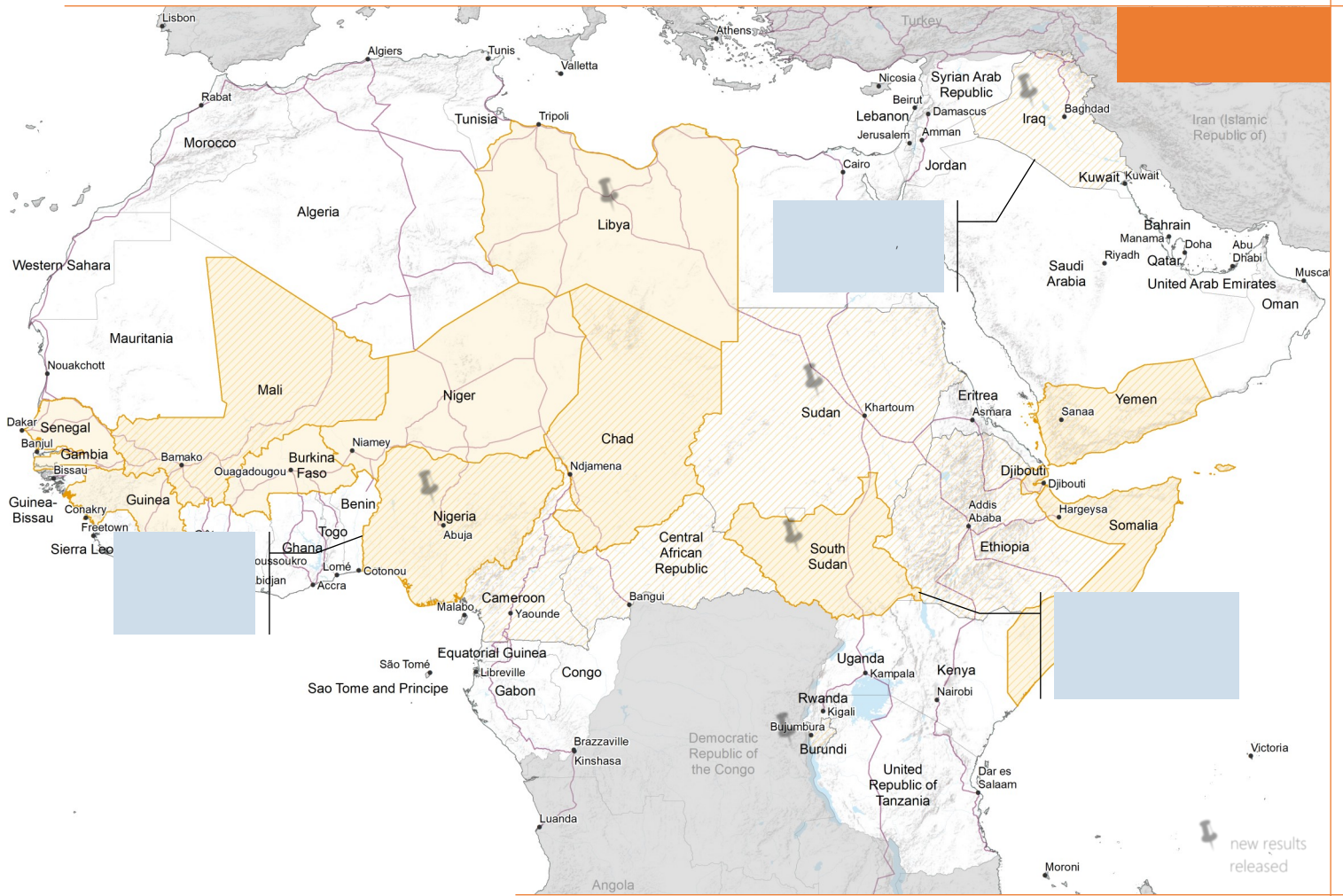
IOM, in partnership with World Food Programme (WFP) and others, conducted a biometric registration (BMR) exercise in Greater Mayom from 21 January to 18 March 2018 in ten different registration centres. The team processed a total of 137,538 individuals or 47,707 households. During the month of March, 40,693 individuals were registered, among them 10% IDPs and 9% returnees.

In further cooperation with WFP, DTM registered a total of 20,891 individuals (59% female) in Bor (Unity State), between 27 February and 14 March.

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DTM Global and Regional Capacities
are supported by:





new results released



Regional Flow Monitoring Network



Cameroon



Central African Republic



Chad



Mali



Nigeria



Regional Flow Monitoring Network



Iraq



Libya



Sudan



Yemen



Regional Flow Monitoring Network



Burundi



Ethiopia



Somalia



South Sudan

