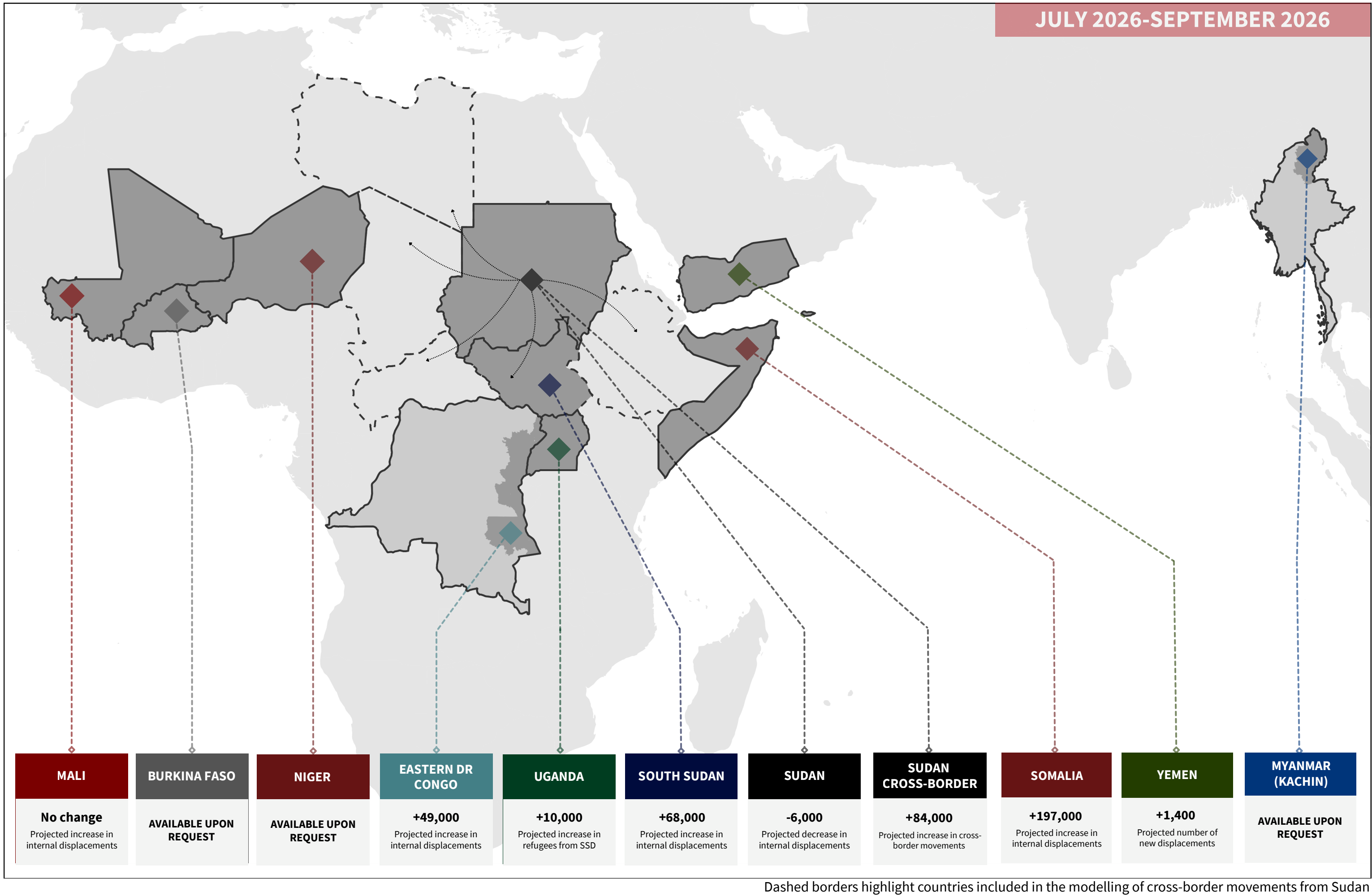


OVERVIEW

AHEAD’s global snapshot #15 presents displacement forecasts for the period *July to September 2026*, providing early warnings on where displacement figures may rise or fall. This edition covers ten countries: **Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Yemen, as well as Myanmar (Kachin state), Niger and Burkina Faso (all three available upon request).** In addition, the snapshot includes a dedicated analysis of cross-border displacement movements from Sudan into neighbouring countries. Forecasts draw on recent displacement trends, conflict dynamics, food insecurity and seasonal factors. As displacement data can be highly uncertain or missing, the AHEAD model attempts to impute missing values and estimate current displacement levels before projecting three months ahead.



GLOBAL OUTLOOK

In Somalia, displacement is anticipated to climb by over 190,000, and particularly large increases are expected in terms of the total number of flood-induced IDPs.

In Sudan, the total number of IDPs is expected to decrease by roughly 6,000, but relatively large rises are anticipated in Blue Nile and Khartoum. Meanwhile, **cross-border flows from Sudan, particularly into the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Chad, are projected to rise by almost 85,000.**

Internal displacement is anticipated to climb by roughly 68,000 in South Sudan. In Uganda, the AHEAD model projects an increase of more than 10,000 refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan across nine settlements, including large rises in Imvepi and Rhino.

Forecasts for eastern DR Congo indicate that the number of IDPs will increase by roughly 49,000 by September 2026. In Mali it is anticipated that the number of IDPs across the country will remain broadly stable.

In Yemen, the number of new displacements in the coming quarter is expected to be around 1,400, with moderate increases anticipated in Hays and the Ma’rib governorate.

For more information about AHEAD, please visit: <https://drc.ngo/what-we-do/innovation/anticipatory-action/ahead/>

Disclaimer: the maps shown here are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by DRC. The forecasts presented in this snapshot are based on available data from relevant sources at the time of analysis. Work on the forecasting model is ongoing, and updates are made regularly as new information becomes available.

EASTERN DR CONGO

Since January 2025, renewed M23 offensives in eastern DR Congo have driven new displacements. Between 4th of January and 19th of March 2025, M23 fighters entered into Masisi, Sake, Goma, Bukavu and Walikale. These advances have led to hundreds of thousands of new displacements, while millions have also been forced back toward their places of origin. In eastern DR Congo, AHEAD’s displacement forecasts cover 28 territories across North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika provinces.

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

Displacement is expected to rise across several territories in South Kivu province. **Fizi is projected to record the largest increase, with around 13,000 additional IDPs by September 2026**, while Kalehe is projected to increase by more than 10,000. These trends are consistent with recent DTM rounds, which recorded large increases in both territories.

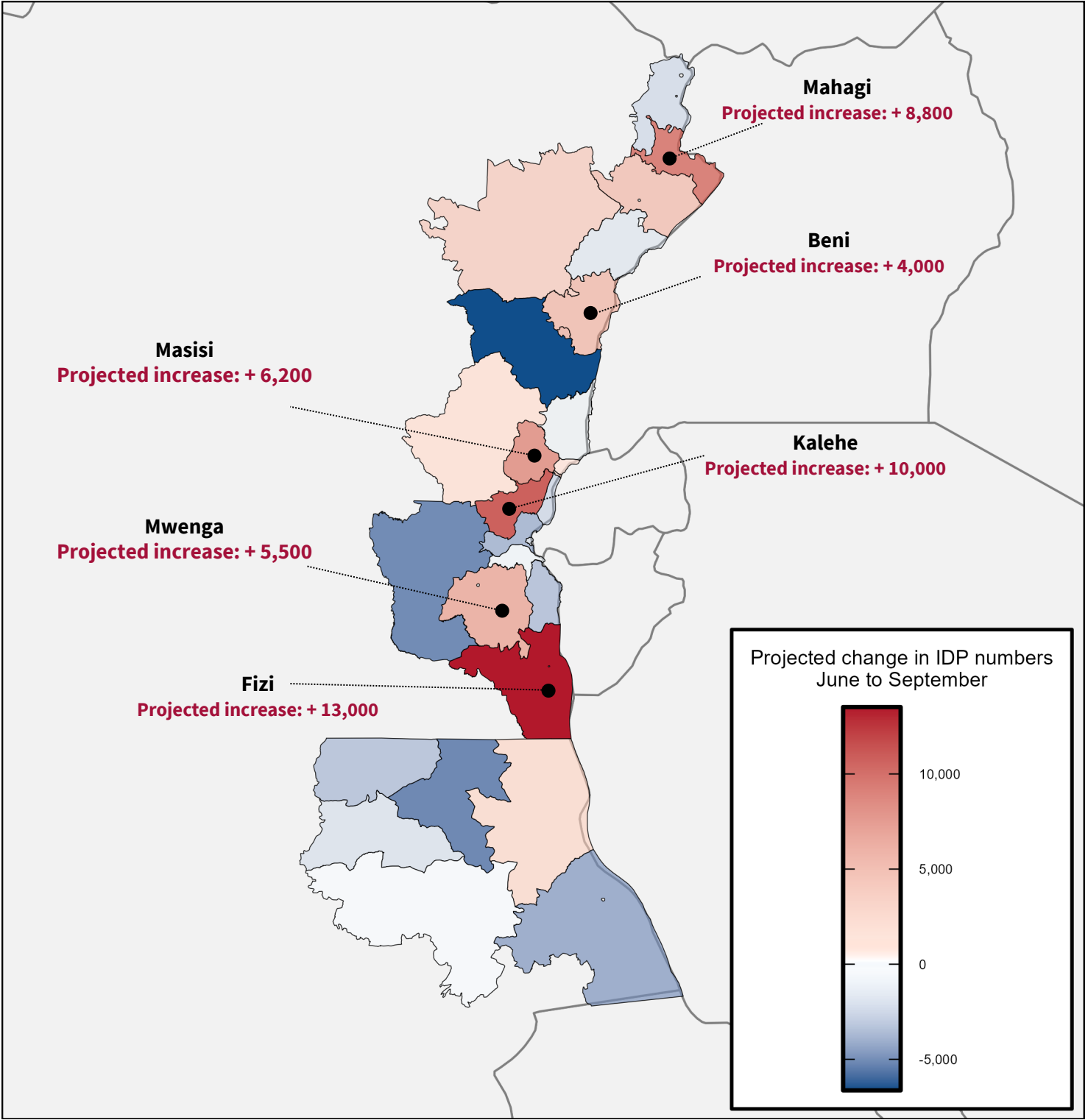
Projected rises in South Kivu are also expected to affect displacement dynamics in Tanganyika. Kalemie, which has continued to receive arrivals from Fizi and Uvira, is projected to increase by around 1,000 IDPs over the next three months. Smaller increases are projected in Manono.

In North Kivu, the number of IDPs in Masisi is projected to record the largest increase, rising by more than 6,000 by September 2026. IDP numbers are also projected to increase by over 4,500 in Butembo, 4,100 in Beni and 2,000 in Goma.

In Ituri, the number of IDPs in Mahagi is projected to increase by more than 8,800 between end-June and end-September. IDP numbers are also expected to rise in Mambasa, following the deterioration in security in the NiaNia and Lolwa health zones in March.

3.88 MILLION
Projected total IDP numbers by
September 2026

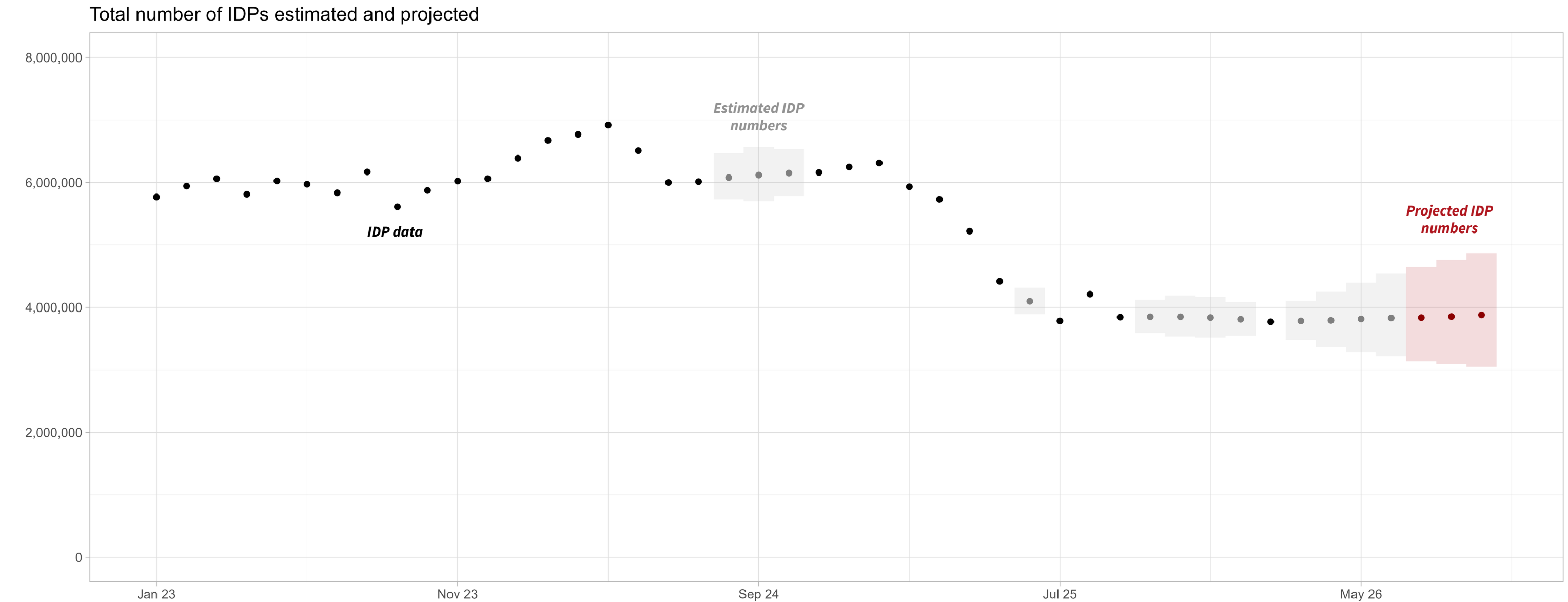
+49,000
Projected IDP increase between
June and September



PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

In eastern DR Congo, the number of IDPs is projected to increase by around 50,000 over the next three months, reaching approximately 3.88 million across the four eastern provinces by September 2026. DTM data shows that IDP figures increased across all four provinces between the last two data collection cycles. In South Kivu, the total number of IDPs was estimated at 1,232,251, up 2.5% from 1,201,673 during the previous round. The largest increases were recorded in Kalehe, Fizi, Walungu and Shabunda. Increases were also observed in North Kivu, particularly in Goma and Nyiragongo, and in Tanganyika, especially in Kalemie. At the same time, IDP return movements increased in all provinces except Tanganyika.

The projected increases should be read against renewed conflict activity documented since the previous update. In North Kivu, reporting as of 10 July noted M23 reinforcements in southern Lubero and eastern Walikale, clashes along the RP1030 near the Masisi–Walikale border and reported drone activity in Walikale. In South Kivu, fighting intensified in the highlands: M23-aligned Twirwaneho reportedly captured Point Zéro, Mulima and Kipupu in early July, while clashes and drone strikes were reported around Minembwe, Mikenge, Rugezi and Wihene. OCHA had already reported that nearly 20,000 people fled their homes in South Kivu on 15 June, with further displacement linked to fighting in Fizi and Mwenga later that month. In Ituri, more than 45,000 people remained displaced around Biakato and over 17,000 had recently been displaced in Mahagi by mid-June. ACLED also recorded May as the ADF’s deadliest campaign against civilians in Ituri since May 2022, alongside incidents that disrupted Ebola response activities. Overall, these dynamics are likely to sustain new and secondary displacement, while returns and short-distance movements may partly offset inflows, producing moderate net growth in overall IDP numbers despite high underlying movement.



Note: Eastern DR Congo’s displacement data are sourced from OCHA.

Internal displacement in Mali is almost entirely conflict-related. Displacement in Mali is driven by a protracted and complex conflict involving state forces, allied paramilitaries, and a patchwork of non-state armed groups, further exacerbated by intercommunal violence. The displacement is primarily concentrated in the central regions of Bandiagara, Mopti and Ségou, and the northern regions of Gao, Menaka and Tombouctou.

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

By September 2026, AHEAD projects the largest displaced population in Mali to be in **Bandiagara, Gao, Menaka and Mopti**.

Projections for July, August and September indicate the highest risk of large scale displacement in the eastern part of the country. **In Menaka, the number of IDPs is expected to increase by over 3,500 by September, compared to estimates from June.**

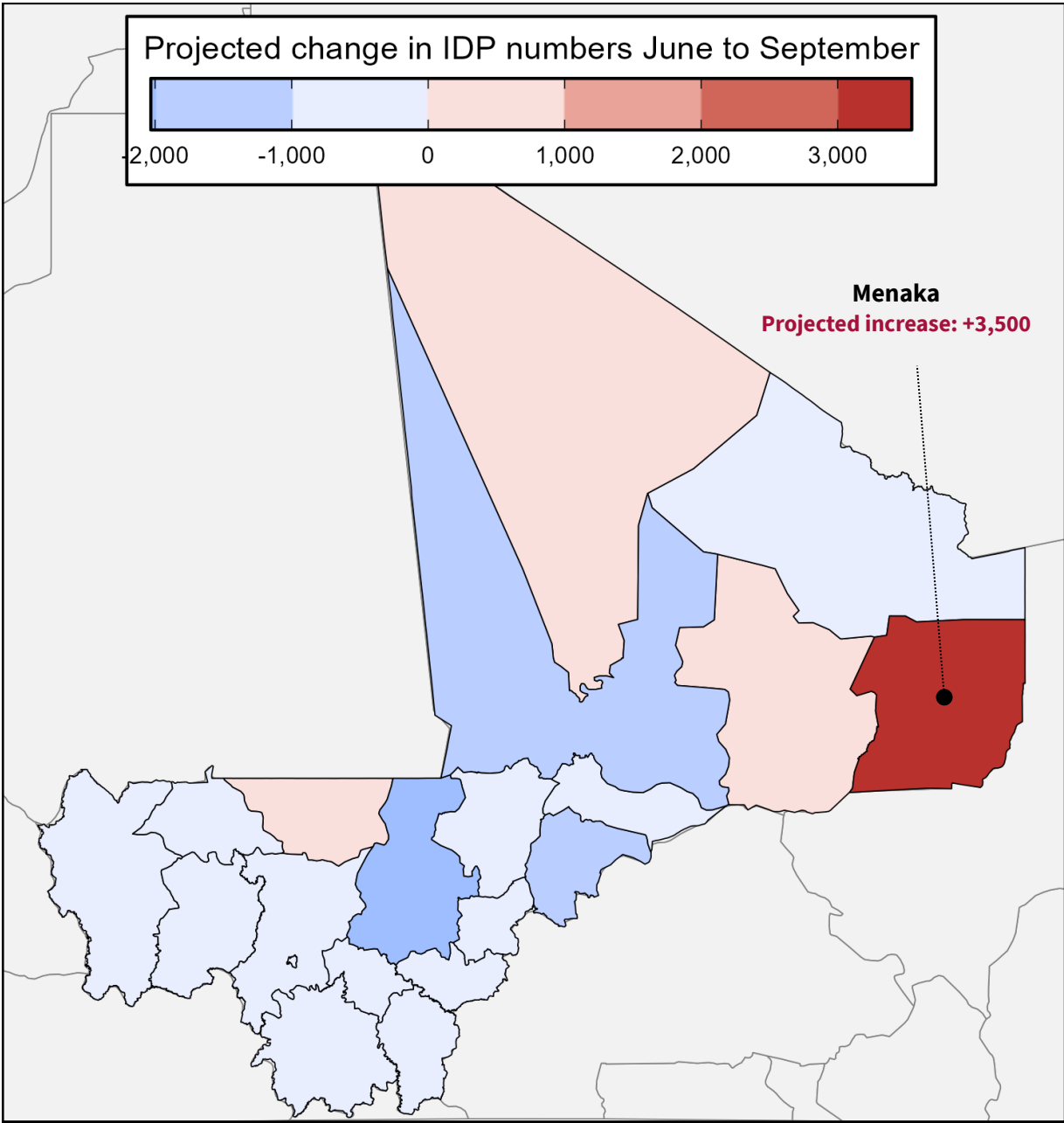
Smaller increases are anticipated in Gao, Taoudenni and Nara. In most other areas, no significant changes are projected. Almost 50 conflict incidents were recorded in the **Tombouctou region** in the past two months. If violence persists and escalates, this could push projections toward the upper end of the forecast range.

434,000

Projected total IDP numbers by September 2026

No increase

Projected change in IDP numbers between June and September



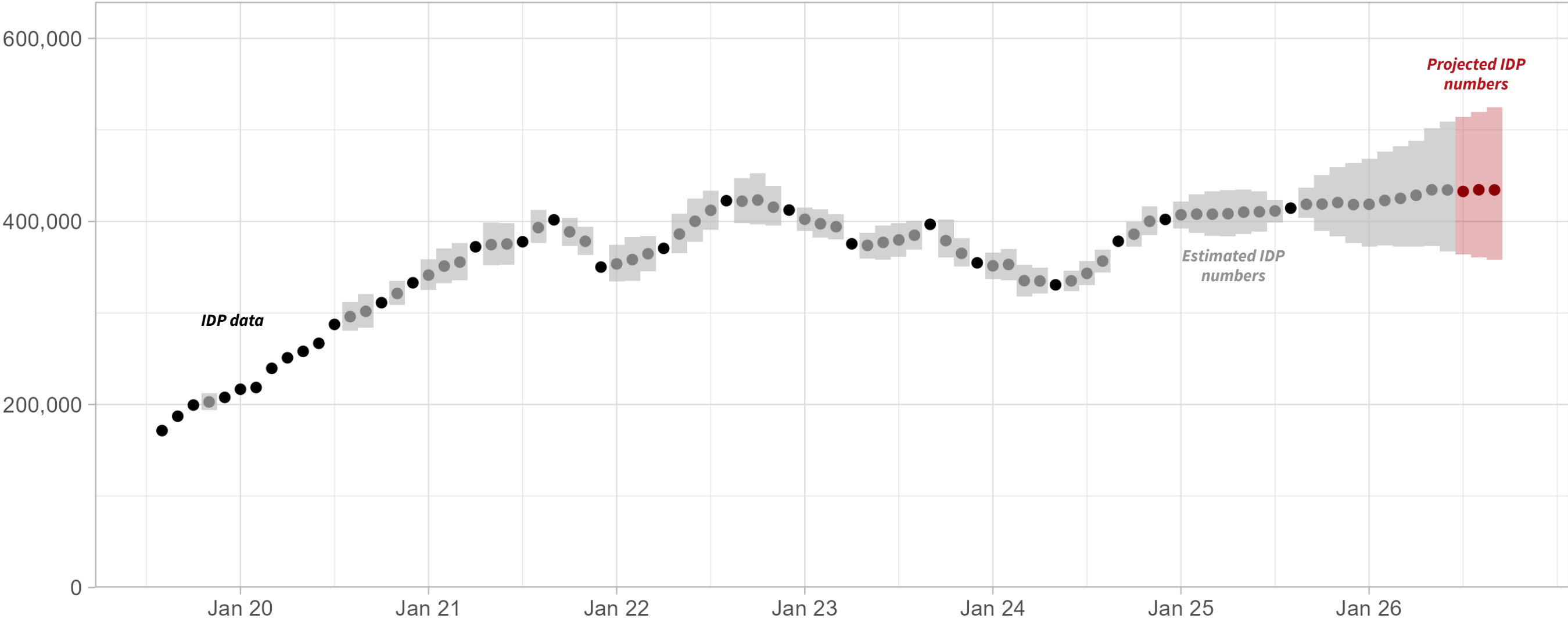
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Following a brief lull in late 2024, the first half of 2025 witnessed a resurgence in violence, particularly following the consolidation of state control over Kidal. Military operations in the Menaka and Gao regions, in particular, have triggered population movements in the first and second quarters of 2025. In early 2026, most violent events were recorded in Ségou and Mopti. This intensification of conflict directly fuels new and secondary displacements. ACLED reporting also points to a deterioration in May. After its late-April offensive and announced blockade of Bamako, JNIM activity appeared to shift partly back toward central Mali, including attacks against Dozo militia groups in Mopti.

Updated DTM IDP estimates for Mali (September 2025) indicate that, across the last two reporting periods (December 2024 to September 2025), the national IDP caseload rose by around 12,000 people. The largest increase was in Tombouctou, from 24,867 IDPs in December 2024 to 42,521 in September 2025. **Over the next three months, the number of IDPs in Mali is projected to remain broadly stable.** However, conditions in some regions could lead to sharper increases. In Ségou, where over 70 conflict incidents were recorded in May and June, displacement may accelerate further.

Mali is also a host country, with recent influxes of over 23,000 refugees from Burkina Faso into the Bandiagara region, straining already limited local resources and making the Danish Refugee Council declare a small emergency there. Mali is further hosting more than 165,000 Burkinabe and Nigeriens refugees.

Total number of IDPs estimated and projected



Note: Mali's displacement data are sourced from IOM.

SUDAN

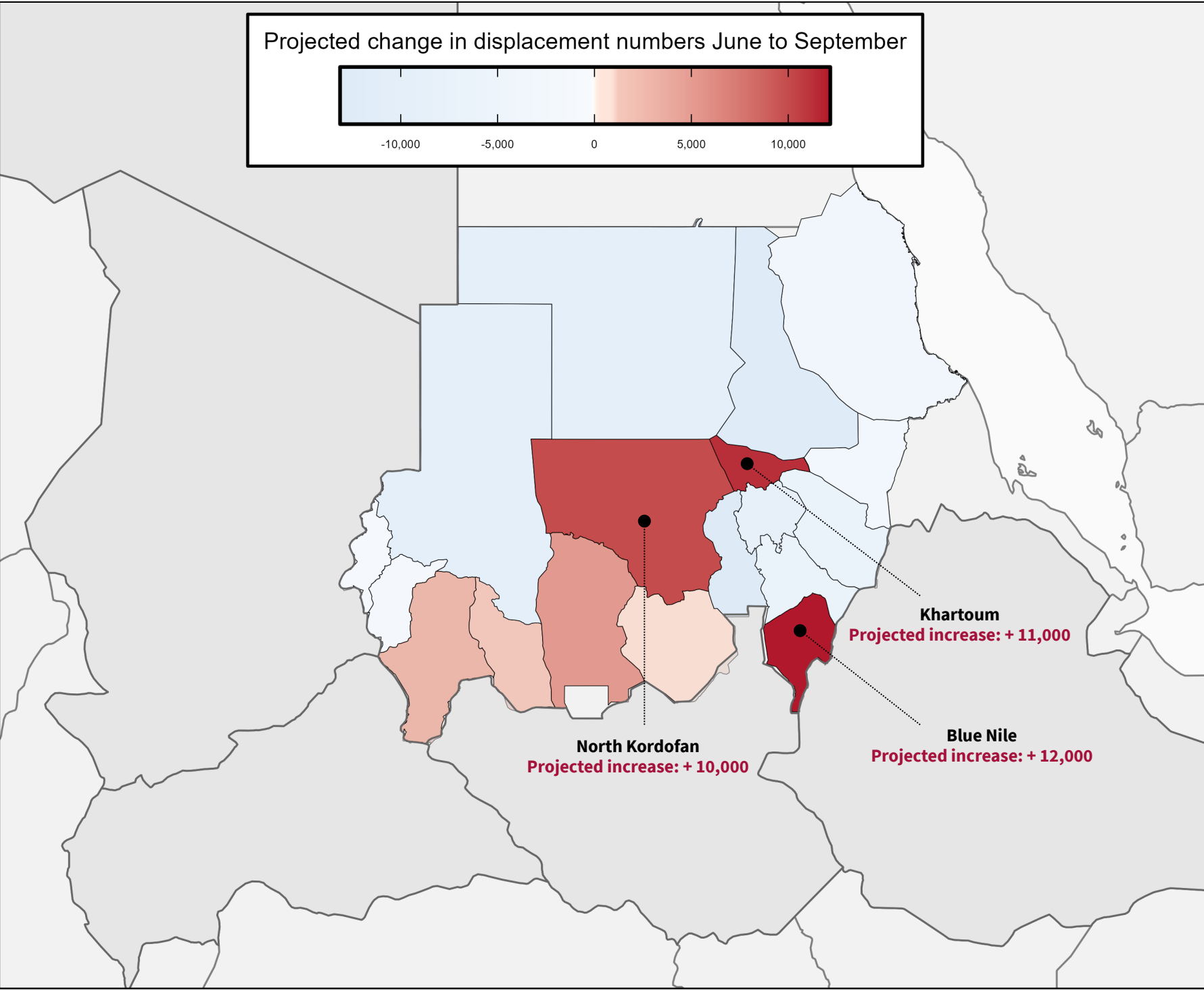
Since the conflict between SAF and RSF began, Sudan has seen a sharp rise in displacement, reaching nearly 11.6 million IDPs by January 2025. In recent months, figures have declined, partly due to increasing returns. The AHEAD model covers 18 states and includes cross-border flows into Ethiopia, South Sudan, Chad, the Central African Republic and Libya.

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

Over the coming three months, displacement in **Blue Nile** is projected to increase by around 12,000 people, largely reflecting recent conflict dynamics. In **Khartoum**, the number of IDPs is projected to rise by about 11,000, linked to both within-state movements and arrivals from the Kordofan region.

The IDP caseload in **North Kordofan** is expected to increase by roughly 10,000 individuals by September. In North Darfur, the model projects a significant decrease of almost 10,000 IDPs, as continued onward movement to other states is being recorded.

By contrast, return movements are expected to remain a key driver of declining IDP numbers in several other states. The largest reductions are projected in White Nile and River Nile, with more than 12,000 fewer IDPs in each state by September compared with June.

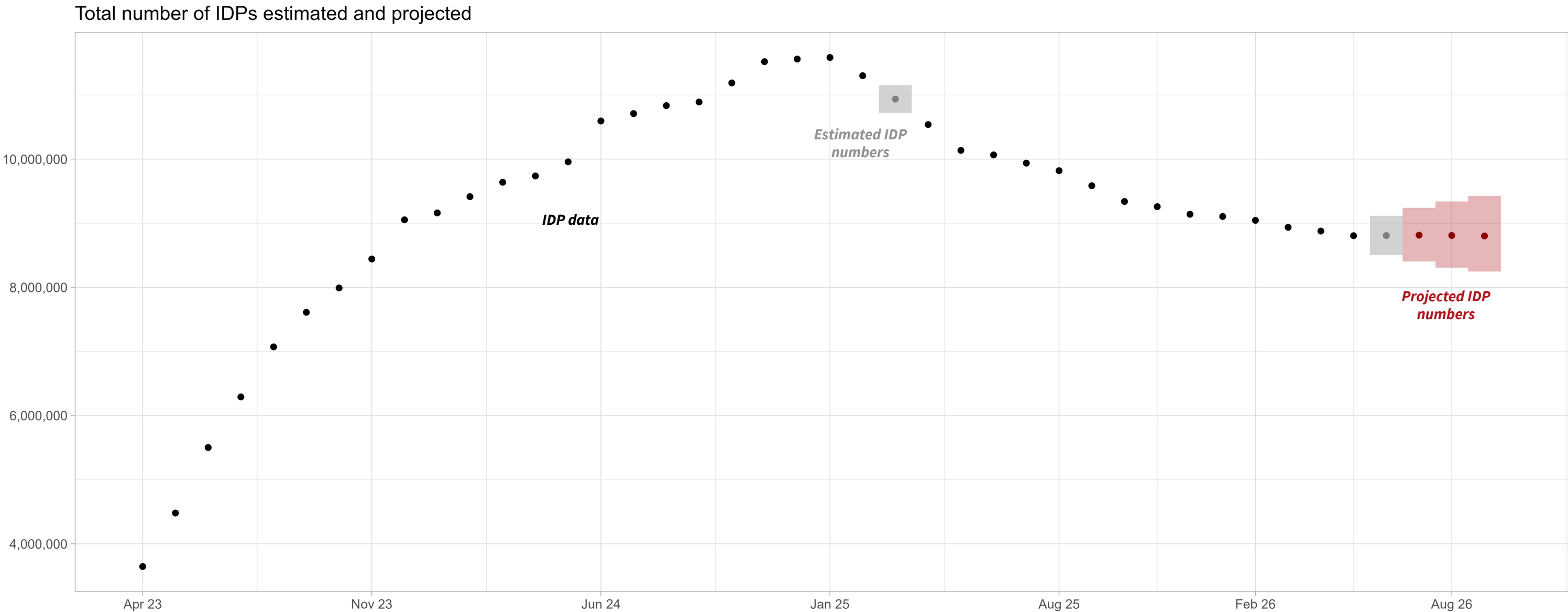


8.80 MILLION	-6,000
Projected total IDPs numbers by September 2026	Projected IDP decrease between June and September

PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model anticipates a slight decline in the number of IDPs in Sudan. By September 2026, the total is projected at around 8.8 million, about 6,000 fewer than in June. This decline is consistent with recent DTM Sudan reporting. Mobility Update 22 (September 2025) estimated about 9.58 million IDPs nationwide, more than 2.0 million below the peak earlier in the year. Subsequent updates continued this downward trend, with the Displacement and Return Overview showing a continued decline in 2026, from around 9.1 million IDPs in January to 8.8 million in May. Reductions are partly driven by returns, with more than 3.6 million individuals estimated to have returned from internal displacement by May 2026. However, returns do not necessarily indicate reduced needs, as many households are returning to damaged homes, limited basic services and areas affected by unexploded ordnance, including in Khartoum. Moreover, the projected declines are much smaller than in previous updates, partly due to the large recent increases recorded in Blue Nile and Khartoum.

Despite the overall decline in IDP numbers recorded in recent months, new and secondary displacement is still expected in several areas. Recent conflict reporting points to continued displacement pressure in several areas, even as the national IDP caseload has trended downward. In June, North Kordofan remained a key area of contestation between the RSF and SAF. While ground fighting reportedly subsided, drone activity intensified, with ACLED recording more than 50 strikes and over 110 reported fatalities. Most incidents were concentrated in Sheikan locality and appeared linked to the wider struggle for control of El Obeid. By 23 June, IOM DTM ALSO estimated that around 219,000 people had been displaced from the Kordofan region since the escalation of conflict in late October 2025. Displaced people were recorded in more than 1,000 locations across 14 states, with the largest numbers in Khartoum, White Nile and North Kordofan.



Note: Sudan’s displacement data are sourced from IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix. Cross-border movements data are sourced from IOM and UNHCR Operational Data Portal.

SUDAN CROSS-BORDER

Since the start of the conflict between the SAF and the RSF in April 2023, Sudan has experienced large-scale cross-border displacement. IOM DTM estimates indicate that more than 4.4 million people had crossed borders as of the latest reporting period. Approximately 69% of those displaced were Sudanese nationals, while 31% were non-Sudanese nationals. DTM tracks cumulative cross-border movements from Sudan since 15 April 2023, and the AHEAD model builds on this data to project future movements into Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic and Libya.

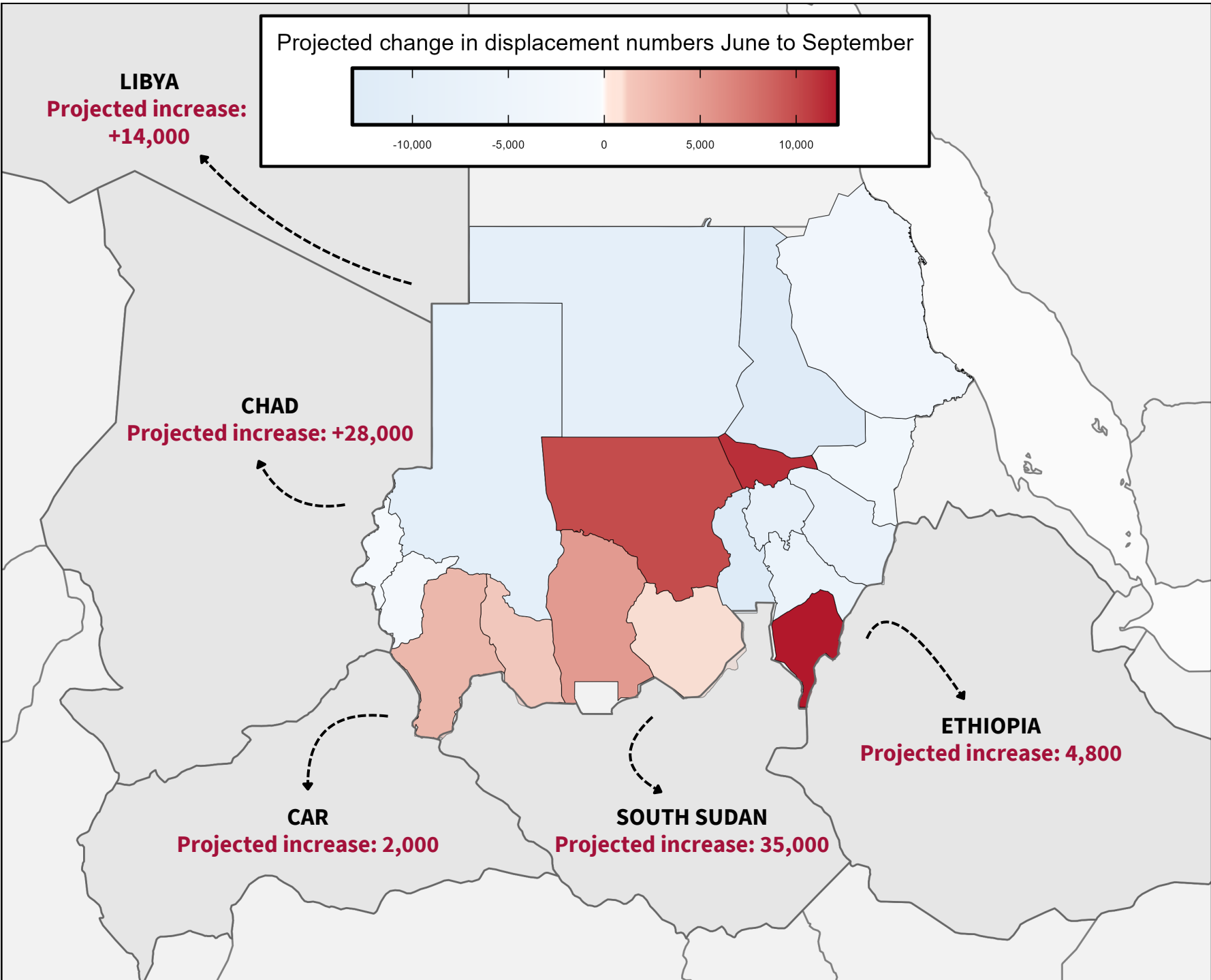
HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

The largest projected increases in cross-border movements are expected towards South Sudan. Over the next three months, the **AHEAD model estimates an additional 35,000 movements into South Sudan. Movements into Chad are also projected to increase by approximately 28,000 over the same period.** More than 70,000 movements were already registered towards both countries since February 2026.

Cross-border movements into Ethiopia are expected to continue increasing, with an estimated rise of 4,800 by September compared to June estimates.

Movements into Libya are projected to rise by approximately 14,000. Smaller increases are projected for the Central African Republic. Cross-border movements into CAR are expected to increase by around 2,000.

+84,000
Projected increase in cross-border movements between June and September



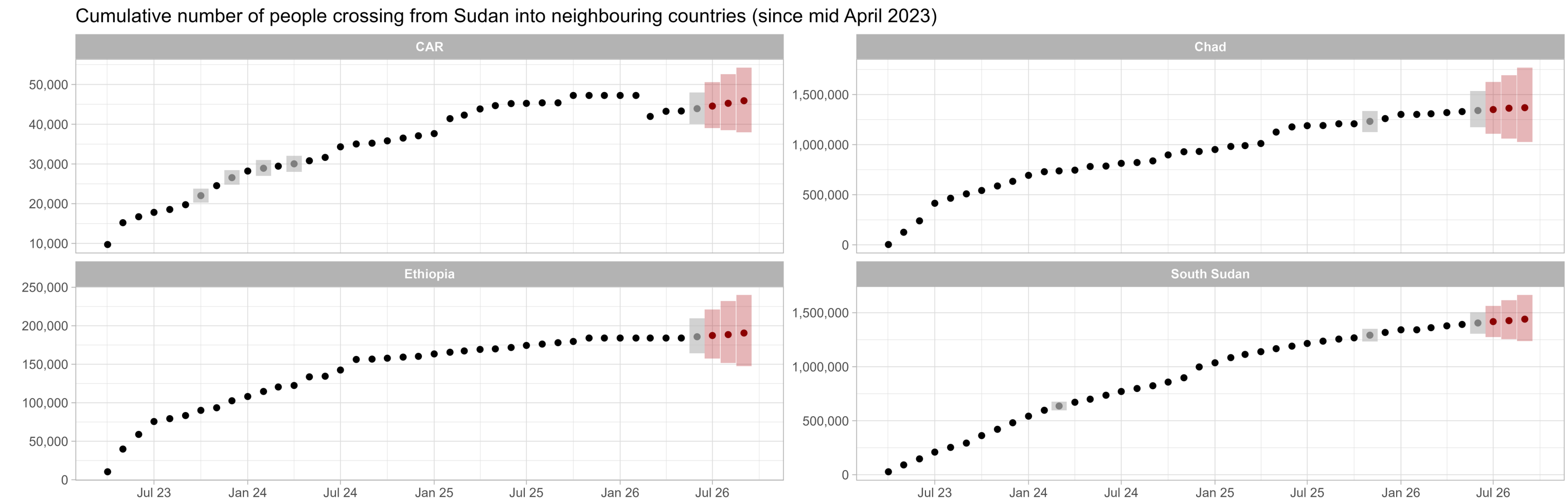
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects a continued increase in cross-border displacement from Sudan into neighbouring countries. **By September 2026, total cross-border movements into Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic and Libya are expected to increase by almost 85,000 compared to June estimates.** In South Sudan, DTM reported that approximately 1.39 million people had crossed from Sudan since April 2023 as of mid June 2026. Based on current projections, additional movements over the next three months are expected to increase the cumulative total to over 1.44 million by September 2026.

Movements from Sudan into Chad, Libya, and Egypt have continued since the start of the conflict. UNHCR reporting indicates that more than 560,000 Sudanese refugees have arrived in Libya since April 2023. For Egypt, which is not currently covered by the AHEAD model, available estimates published by DTM suggest that approximately 1,514,827 individuals crossed from Sudan into Egypt between April 2023 and October 2025, while an estimated 629,716 individuals were reported to have returned from Egypt to Sudan between January 2024 and April 2026.

Figures indicate that approximately 1.33 million individuals, primarily Sudanese nationals, crossed from Sudan into Chad between April 2023 and early June 2026. During the period from August 2025 to April 2026, an estimated 135,179 individuals were reported to have moved from Chad back into Sudan. AHEAD projections suggest that cross-border movements into Chad may continue to increase through September 2026. At the same time, the number of people entering Sudan from neighbouring countries has reportedly increased since January 2026. IOM DTM recorded more than 220,000 arrivals during the first four months of the year, including over 80,000 in April alone.

Projected increases into Ethiopia are more moderate, but insecurity in Blue Nile may sustain cross-border pressure. In early February, around 3,250 people were reportedly displaced from Al Kurmuk locality, with most moving toward Doul in Ethiopia.



Note: Sudan’s displacement data are sourced from IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix. Cross-border movements data are sourced from IOM and UNHCR Operational Data Portal.

SOUTH SUDAN

Internal displacements in South Sudan is caused by a wide range of factors, including armed conflict, communal clashes, land disputes, violence, natural disasters and cross-border movements. In the past few months conflict has escalated at a more broader level with especially high intensity in Upper Nile, Jonglei and parts of Unity state. This comes on top of major displacement caused by flooding in 2025 and a high number of returnees of South Sudanese fleeing the conflict in Sudan.

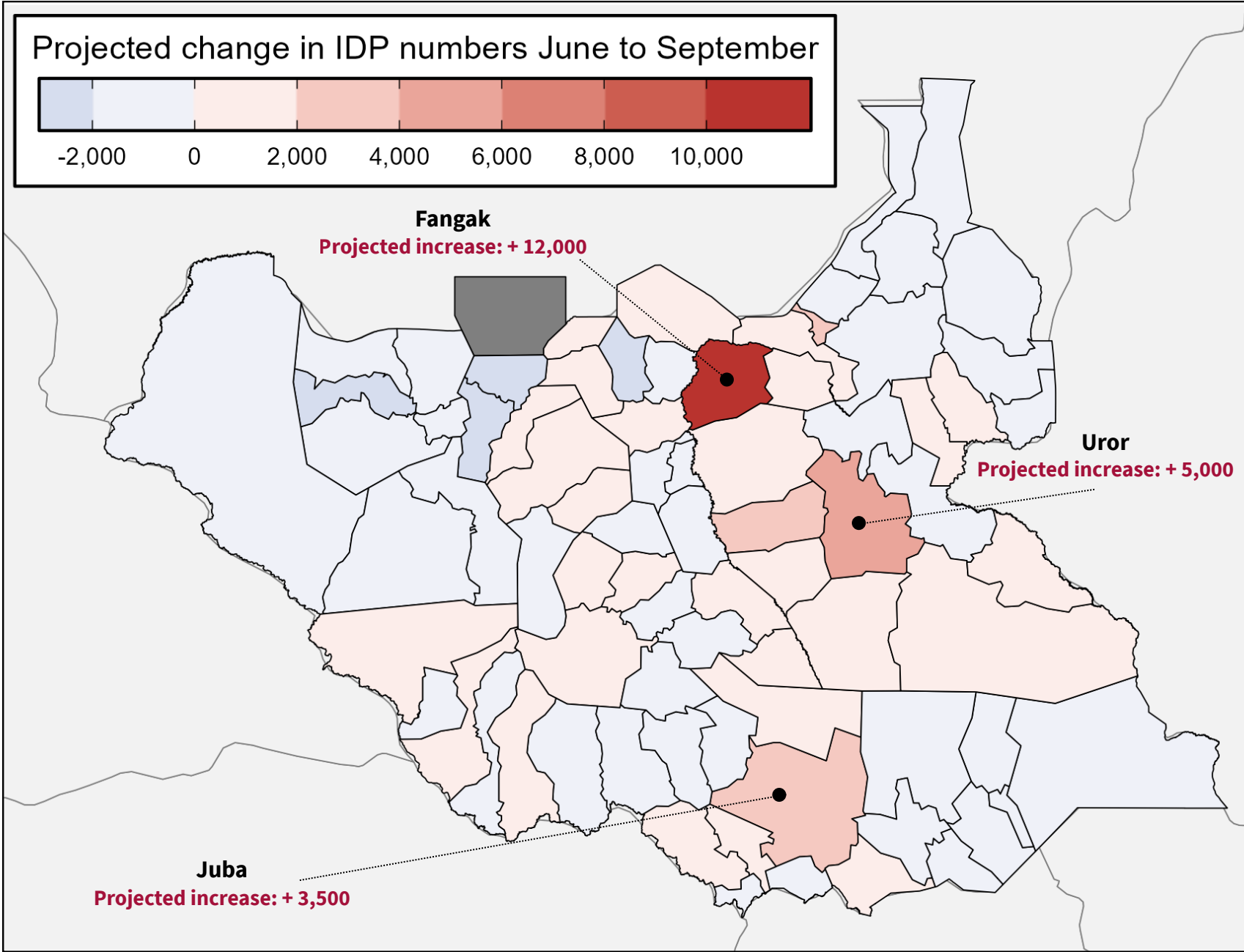
HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

Over the coming three months, the AHEAD model projects further increases in IDP numbers across several counties in South Sudan. **The largest rises are anticipated in Fangak (+12,000), Uror (+5,000) and Juba (+3,500)** by September compared with June levels.

In Jonglei, these projections follow substantial displacement earlier in the year. As of mid-June, IOM DTM estimated that around 323,500 people had been displaced by the crisis since January, with the largest concentrations recorded in Uror, Nyirol and Akobo. Most movements were reportedly reactive and linked to broader conflict dynamics.

The AHEAD model anticipates continued displacement pressure in parts of Jonglei and neighbouring areas. Beyond Fangak and Uror, further increases in hosted IDP numbers are projected in Canal/Pigi, Duk and Malakal, with smaller rises anticipated in Pibor and Ayod.

+ 68,000
Projected IDP increase between June and September



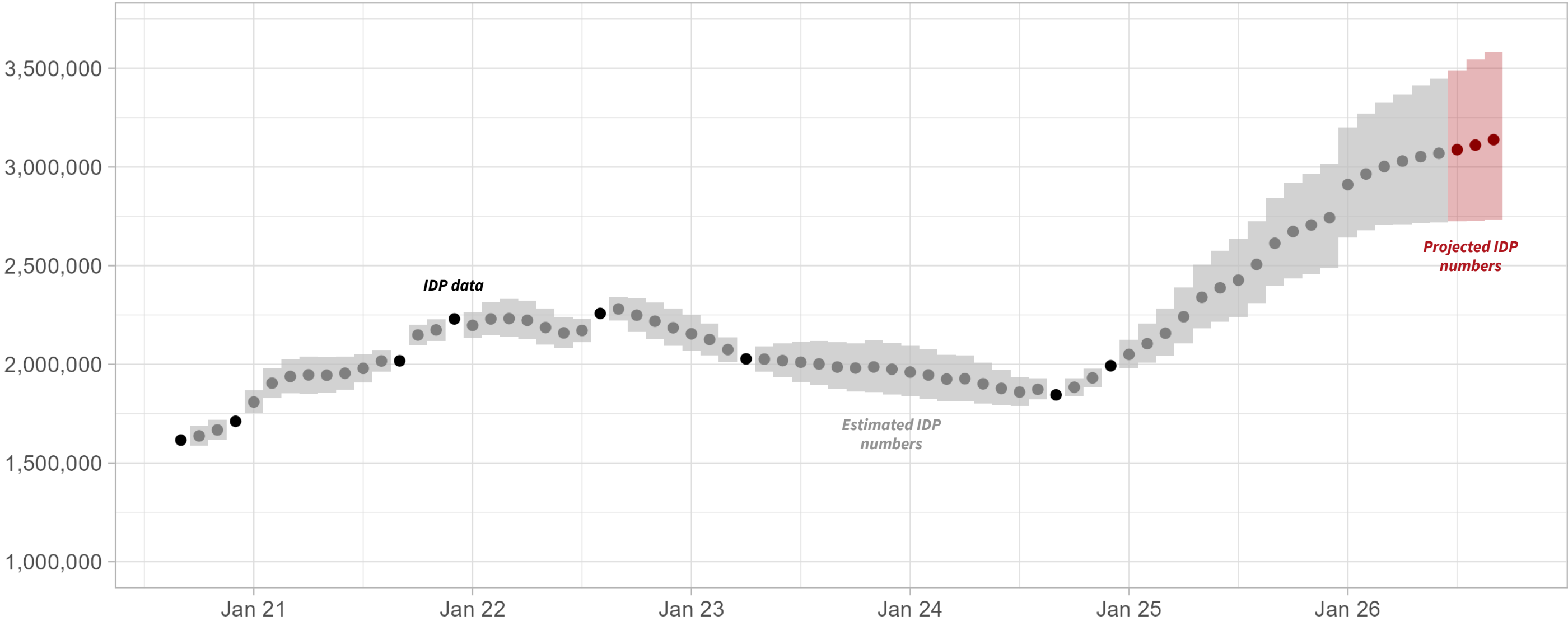
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects a rise in displacement in South Sudan, with 68,000 additional displacements forecast by September 2026 compared with June. The largest projected increases remain concentrated in Jonglei and neighbouring areas. However, recent reporting suggests that the pattern and pace of population movements have shifted since the acute displacement surge recorded earlier in the year. By late March, large-scale military operations in Jonglei had reportedly declined, following sustained offensives throughout February. While direct clashes became less frequent in Canal/Pigi, Nyirol and Panyikang, localized insecurity persisted through May and early June, and as of 19 June, IOM DTM estimated that over 320,000 people had been displaced by the crisis since January. DTM also recorded nearly 27,000 new displacements in Akobo and Longochuk during May, where affected households reportedly faced critical food, shelter and healthcare needs.

At the same time, some movements have partially reversed. By mid-June, DTM had recorded more than 106,000 returnees across Jonglei and Upper Nile, including around 65,000 people returning from Ethiopia. Most returns were to Jonglei, particularly Akobo and Uror. However, these movements may not represent stable or permanent returns. Continued daily movements between Akobo and Tiegol in Ethiopia further highlight the fluidity of these population movements

Projected displacement figures across South Sudan reflect a highly dynamic situation amid fluctuating conflict conditions, while the onset of the rainy season will restrict movement. Both conflict and displacement are impacted by the movement restrictions imposed by the rainy season. Importantly, a large share of the projected increases may involve re-displacement of populations already displaced multiple times since the escalation of conflict in Jonglei and earlier crises.

Total number of IDPs estimated and projected



Note: South Sudan's displacement data are sourced from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix. Additionally their Displacement Event dataset is used to estimate changes from month to month.

SOMALIA

Conflict and climate-related hazards continue to drive widespread internal displacement in Somalia. Drought, floods and insecurity have left millions displaced, with over 3.4 million people recorded by September 2025. IOM and DRC developed a multi-hazard model to produce quarterly forecasts estimating the number of people displaced by conflict, drought and floods. Figures for the third quarter of 2026 are also available here: [Somalia Movement Projections Dashboard](#).

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

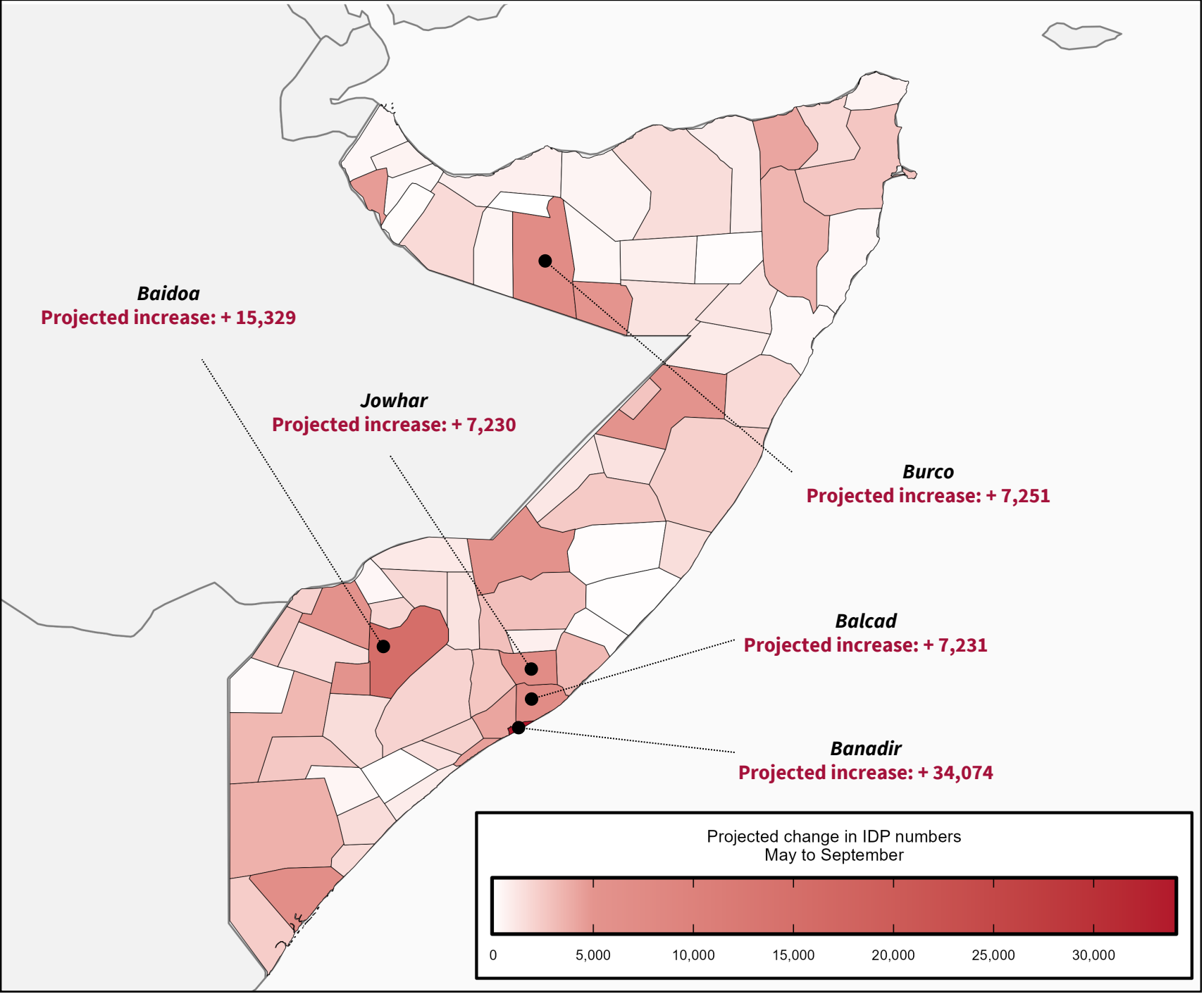
Banadir is expected to see the highest increase in displacement in the coming months, with an additional 34,074 people anticipated to be displaced, pushing the total to over 1.19 million by September 2026. 16% of those displaced are projected to move within Banadir and 84% arriving from other districts.

In Baidoa, displacement is also projected to rise, with around 15,329 new displacements mainly due to floods and droughts. Of these, 78% are expected to remain within the district, while 22% are anticipated to come from other areas.

In the Gedo region, displacement is forecasted to increase by more than 15,000, with **notable rises in Luuq (+5,617)**. The Lower Juba region is also projected to see a large increase, with the **largest rise in Kismaayo (+6,561) and Afmadow (+3,640)**.

+ 197,560

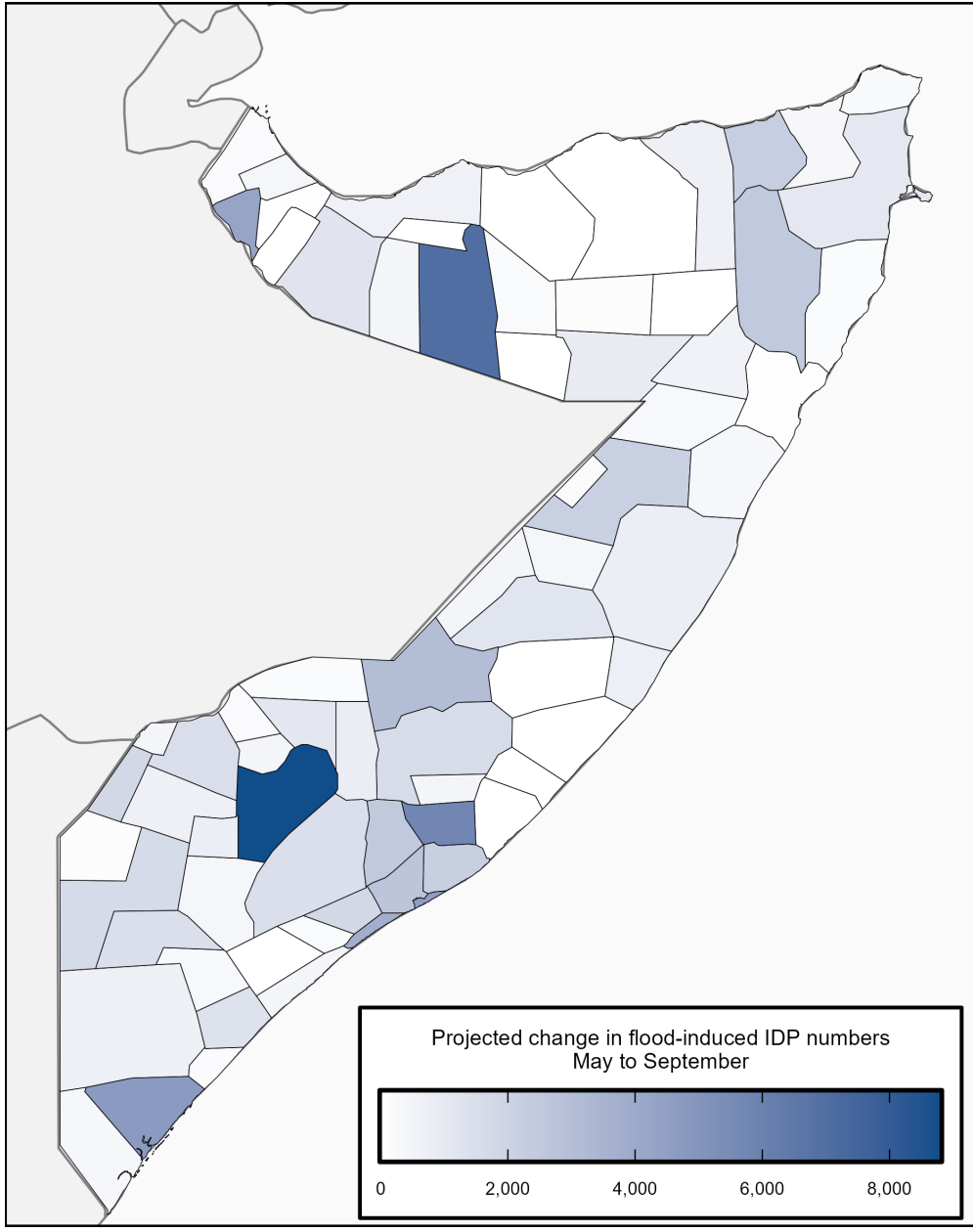
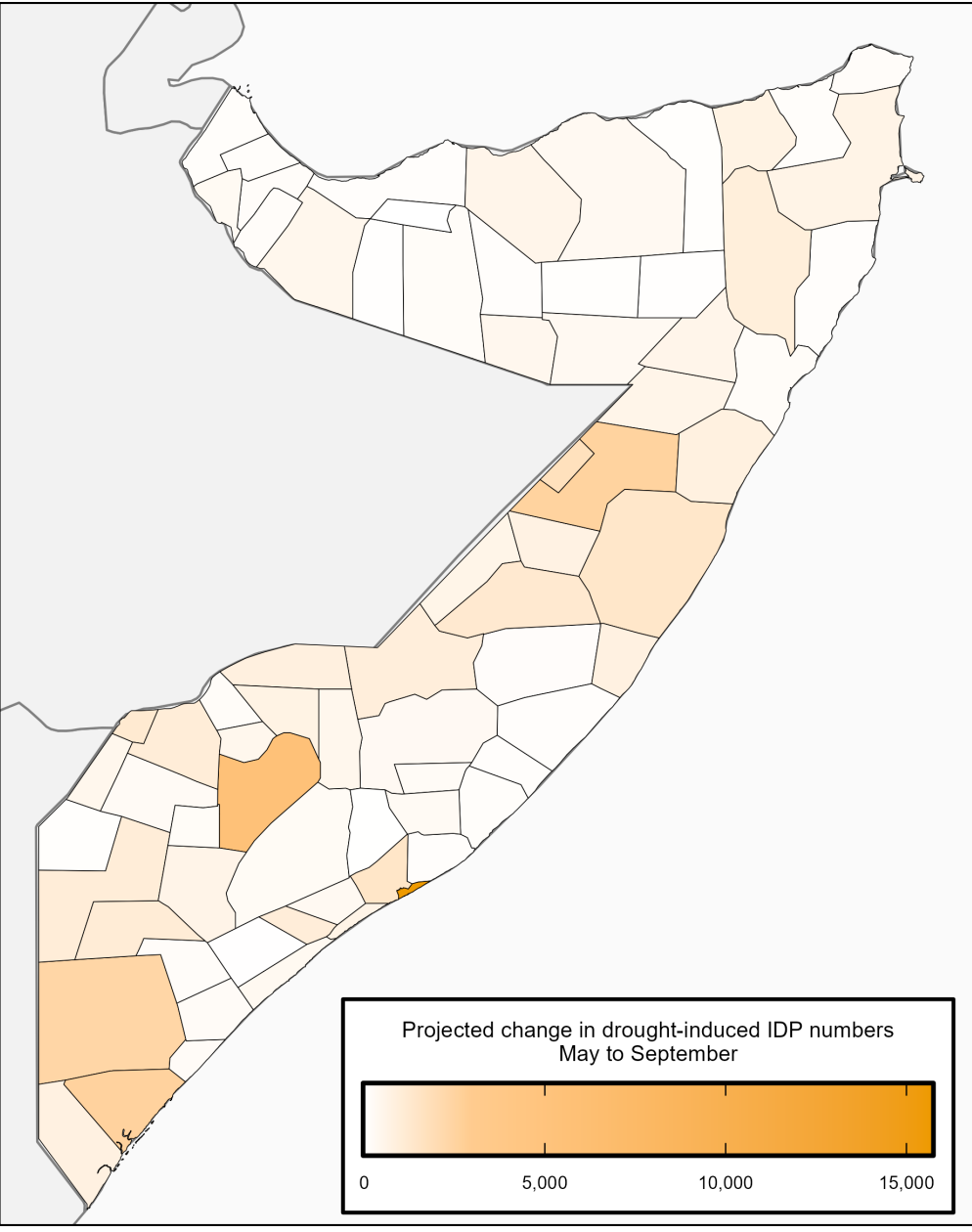
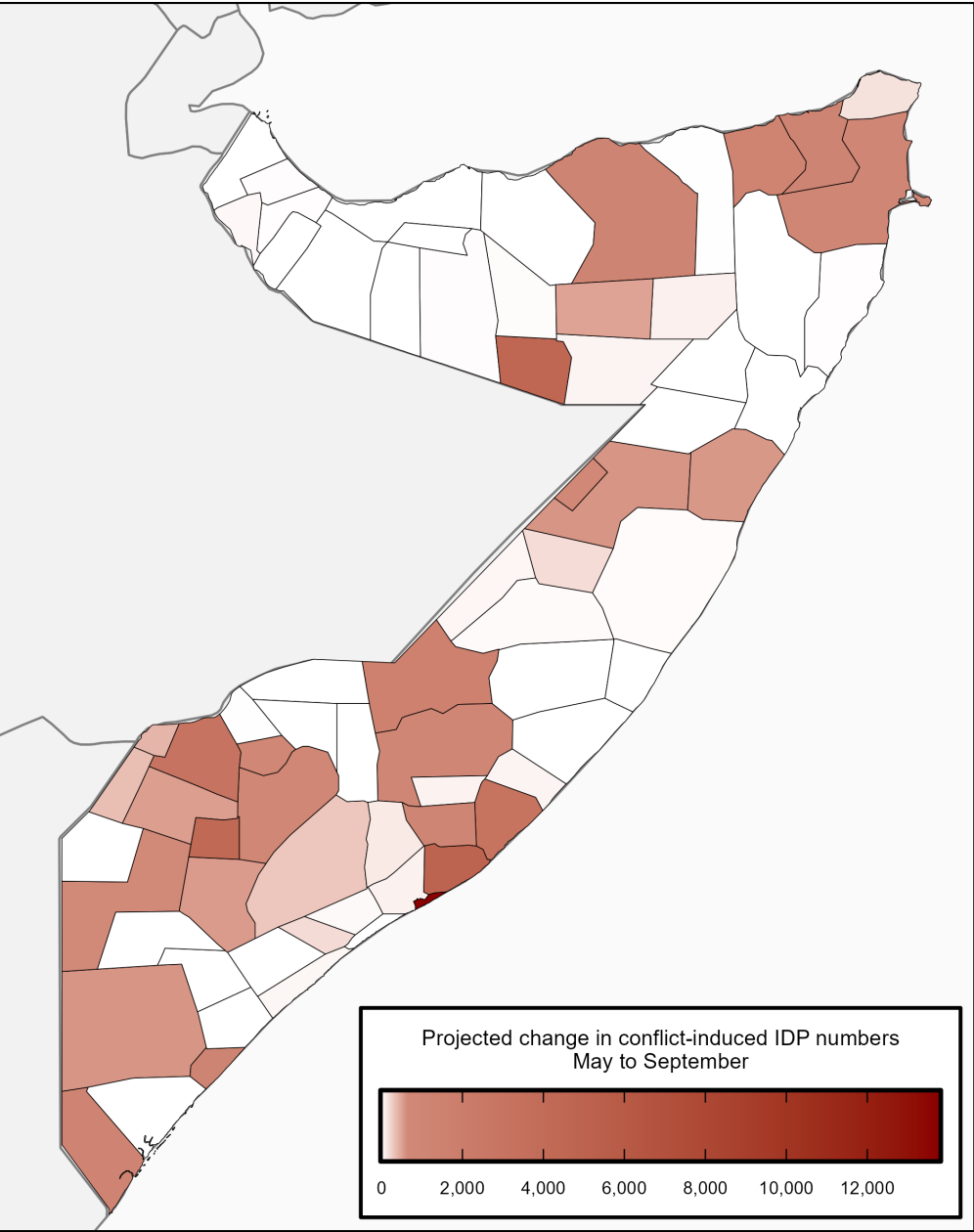
Projected IDP increase between May and September



PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next quarter, Somalia’s displaced population is expected to increase by more than 197,000 people compared to May estimates. Conflict may account for around 27% of this increase. Recent displacement trends and conflict risk analysis point to a continued risk of new conflict-induced displacement during the quarter, mainly anticipated in Galmudug, Lower & Middle Juba, Middle & Lower Shabelle, Bari, Bakool and Sanaag regions. In Banadir and Balcad, the number of hosted conflict-displaced people could increase by almost 20,000 combined. High levels of violence persist, and ACLED reported armed clashes in Mogadishu on 3–4 June between federal security forces and opposition-aligned militias amid heightened political tensions. Should conflict intensify beyond current expectations, conflict-related displacement could rise above projected levels.

The evolving climate conditions for 2026 show strong similarities to the major El Niño years of 1997 and 2023, during which below normal rainfall was observed during the “Hagga” (July–September), indicative of drier than usual conditions across parts of the country, followed by increased rainfall transitioning to the onset of the “Deyr” (October–December) season. This will be further enhanced by anticipated development of El Niño. Under this scenario, the number of people displaced by drought is projected to increase by more than 55,000 overall. Flooding is also expected to be a major driver of displacement over the quarter, with the number of flood-displaced individuals projected to rise by around 89,000, including notable increases in Baidoa and Burco. Beyond the current forecast horizon, flood risks are likely to become more widespread during the October–December Deyr season. Current regional guidance points to wetter-than-normal conditions across equatorial and southern parts of the Greater Horn, with the start of the Deyr season being the main period of potential El Niño-related flood concern in Somalia.



UGANDA

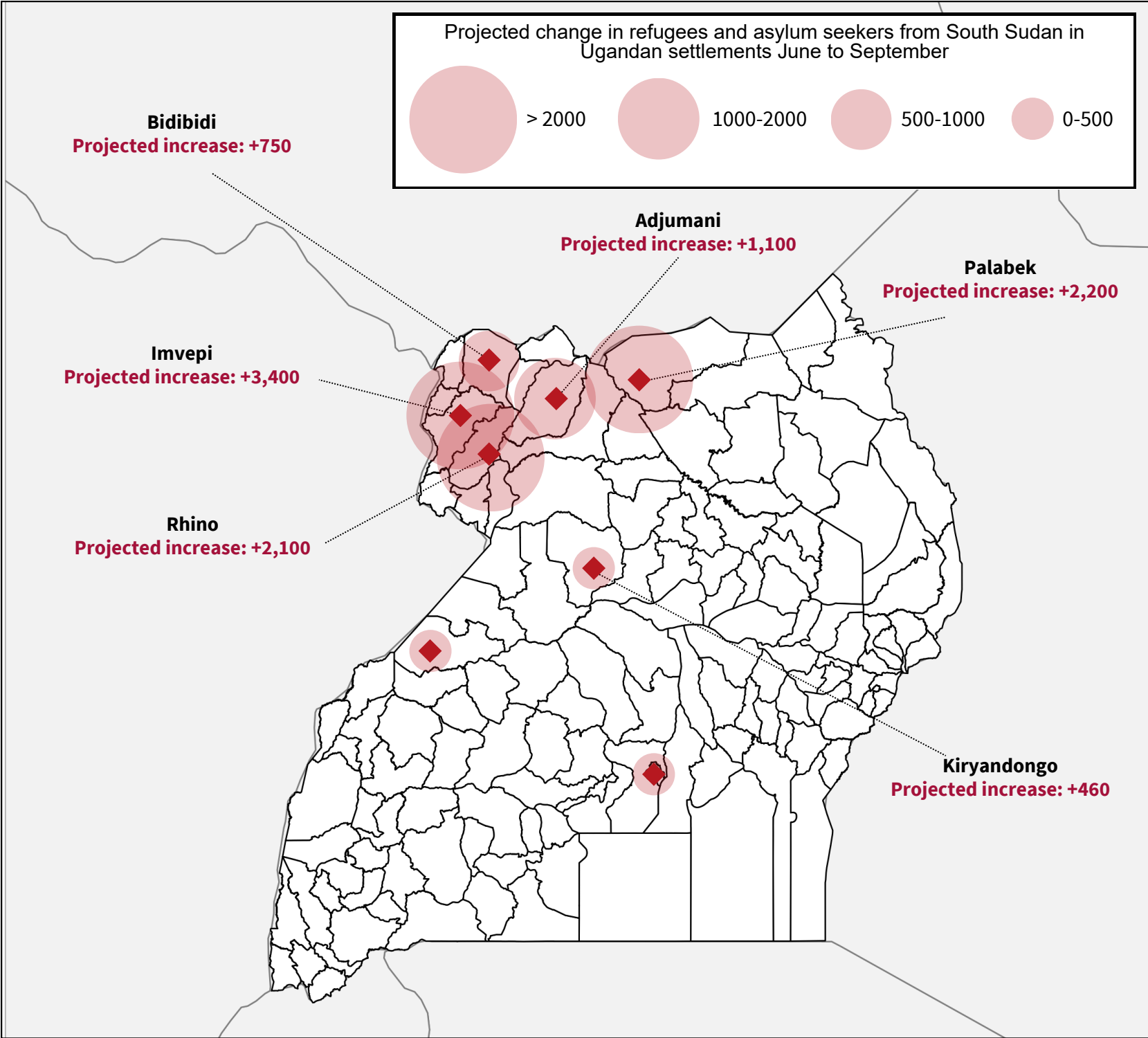
By the end of June 2026, Uganda hosted over two million refugees and asylum seekers across various settlements. Over half originated from South Sudan, while roughly one-third came from DR Congo. Nakivale hosted the largest share, followed by Adjumani, Bidibidi and Rhino. In Uganda, the AHEAD model projects how the population of refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan may evolve across nine settlements.

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

In Imvepi, the active population of refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan is projected to increase by approximately 3,400 over the next three months. Data for June 2026 shows that roughly 1,500 individuals were registered arriving in June, and almost 4,800 arrivals were registered in the April-June period.

Figures in Palabek have risen in recent months, although about 100 new arrivals were registered in June, down from 1,800 in May. The refugee and asylum-seeker population from South Sudan in Palabek is now projected to grow by roughly 2,200 by September 2026.

Relatively large increases are also projected in Rhino settlement, with an expected rise of around 2,100 individuals. Between April and June, there were roughly 2,200 registered arrivals.



1.07 MILLION

Projected South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers by September 2026

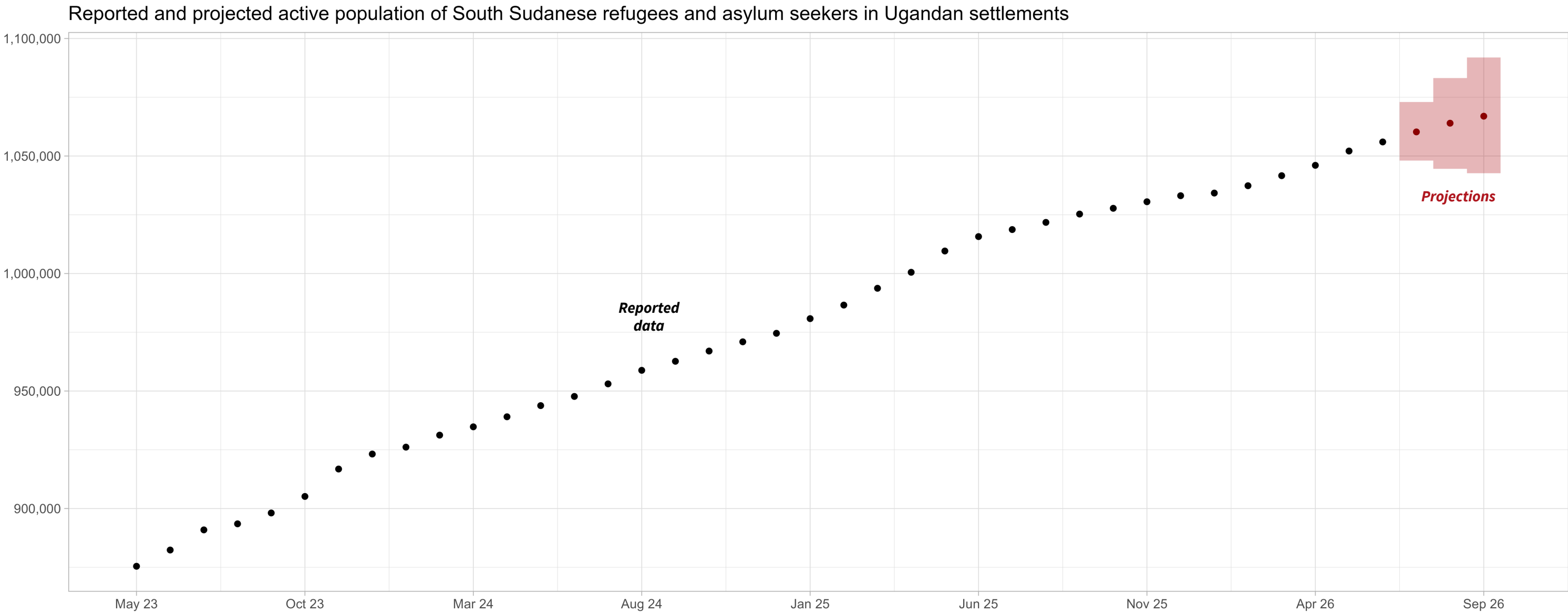
+ 10,000

Projected increase in South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers between June and September

PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects an increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan across nine settlements in Uganda. **By September 2026, the population is expected to rise by more than 10,000, reaching almost 1.07 million.** This projected increase follows a period of renewed upward movement between end-February and end-May, when the South Sudanese refugee and asylum-seeker population across the modelled settlements increased by almost 15,000. Recent registration data point to a marked acceleration in May, with more than 6,500 new arrivals from South Sudan recorded during the month, compared with roughly 3,400 in April and 2,500 in March. Numbers dropped considerably in June nonetheless.

UNHCR/OPM data indicates that more than 16,000 asylum seekers from South Sudan had arrived in Uganda since January, with Amuru remaining the main district of entry overall, although Koboko recorded a particularly large share of arrivals in May. The main displacement risk continues to be linked to insecurity and population movements inside South Sudan. Any further arrivals would take place against a backdrop of increasing pressure on Uganda’s refugee response. WFP reported in March that funding shortfalls had reduced food assistance coverage from around 1.6 million refugees in early 2025 to about 663,000, leading to worsening food insecurity and malnutrition. Additional arrivals could therefore place further pressure on reception capacity, food assistance and basic services in northern settlements, even if monthly inflows remain volatile. Climate conditions may compound these pressures, with below-normal rainfall and warmer conditions forecast in northern Uganda during the June–September season, potentially affecting water availability, agriculture and livelihoods in refugee-hosting areas.



Note: Data on refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda are sourced from UNHCR. Settlement positions in the map are indicative and may not reflect precise coordinates.

Internal displacement has been ongoing across Yemen since the outbreak of conflict in 2015. In July 2015, IOM recorded 1.27 million IDPs across multiple districts. The latest IOM figures on the total number of IDPs indicate over 3 million people in accessible areas within 13 assessed governorates. Through its Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool, DTM monitors the estimated number of households forced to flee their locations of origin or displacement on a daily basis. The AHEAD model builds on these data to generate forecasts of new displacement across more than 50 districts in the governorates of Abyan, Ad Dali’, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Hadramawt, Lahj, Ma’rib, Shabwah and Ta’iz, assuming an average household size of six individuals, in line with IOM DTM approach.

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

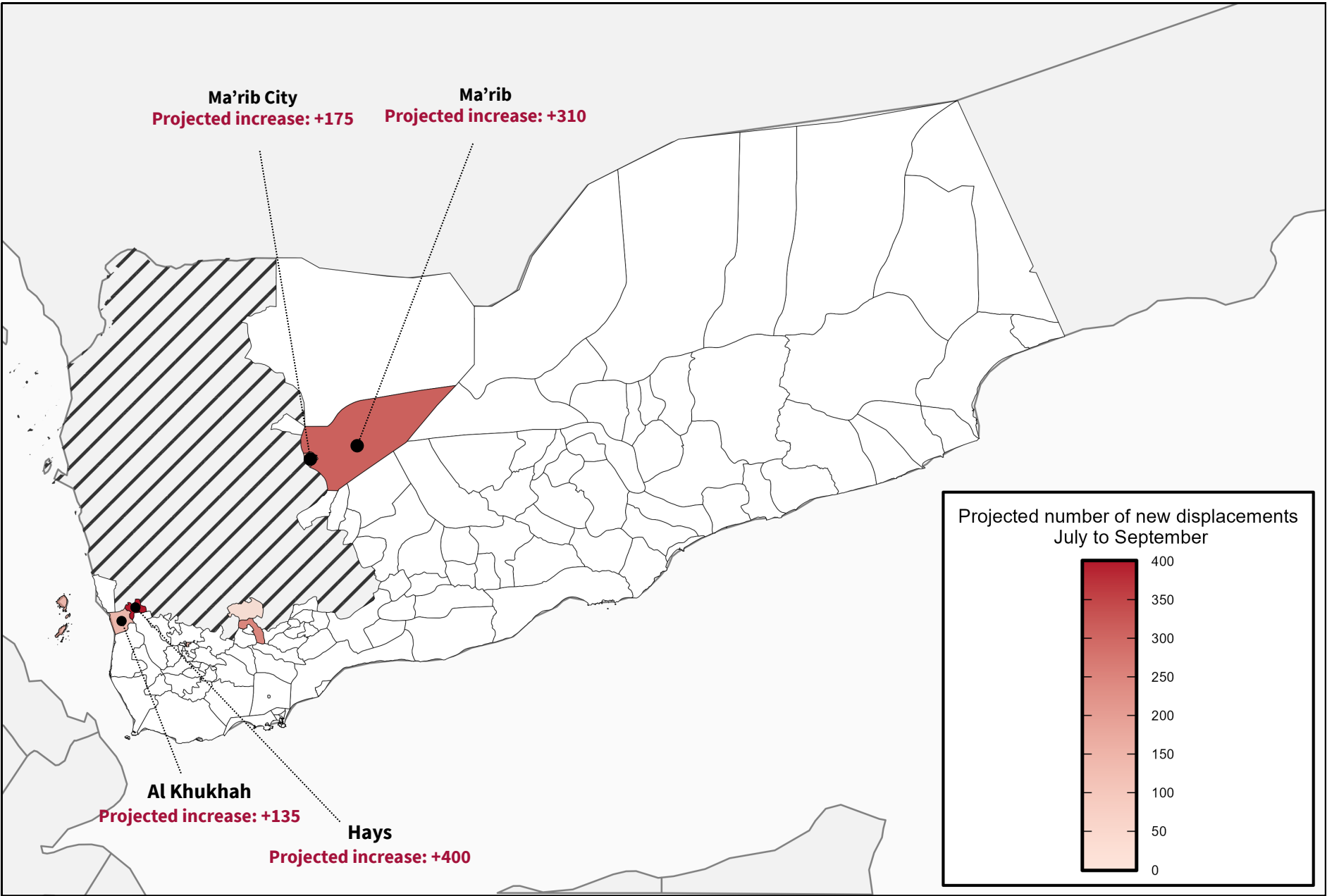
In Al Khukhah, the AHEAD model projects roughly 135 individuals may be displaced into or within the district over the next three months, potentially rising to above 500. DTM recorded only 7 households between April and June.

Roughly 175 arrivals are projected in Ma’rib City and around 310 in Ma’rib district. The Ma’rib governorate recorded over 15 newly arriving household in the last days of June and beginning of July, following higher numbers of arrivals registered in both December 2025 and January 2026.

Around 400 new displacements are anticipated In Hays, and about 110 in Salah, while in most other districts no significant changes are projected.

+ 1,400

Projected new displacements between July and September

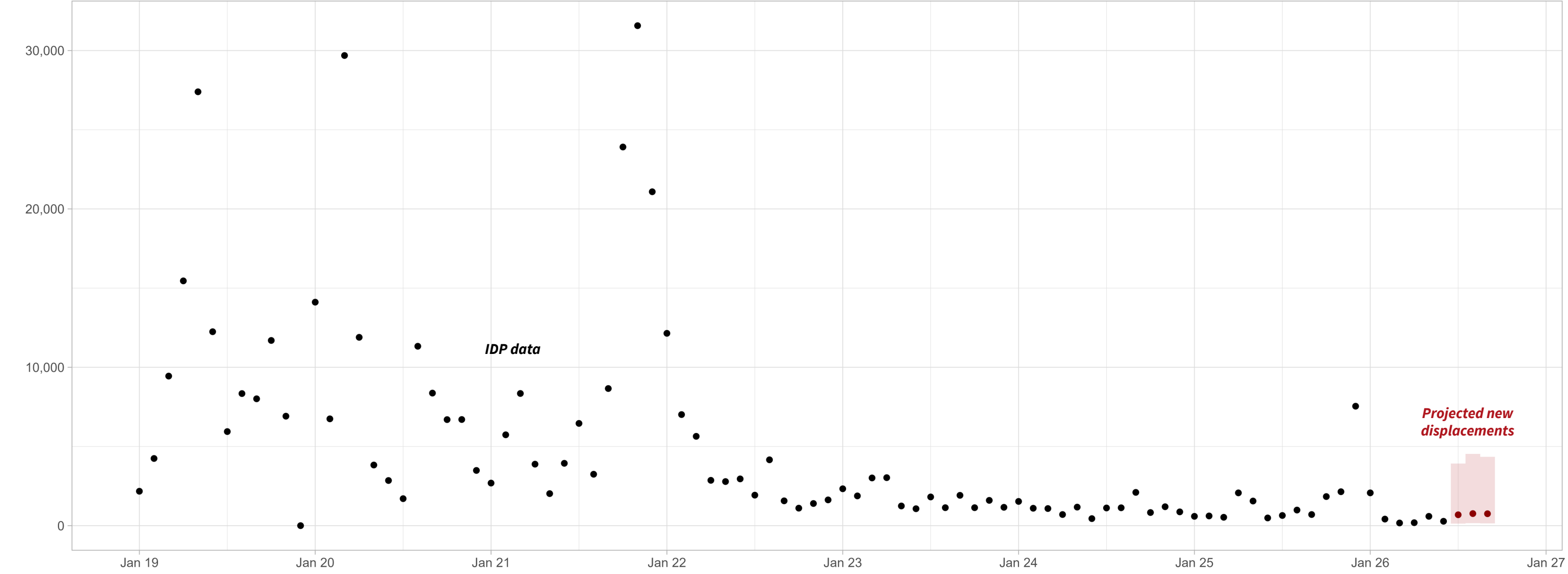


PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects about 1,400 new displacements due to conflict across more than 50 districts. Throughout 2025, most increases in the number of new displacements were relatively moderate. Between 1 January and 6 December 2025, IOM Yemen DTM recorded 3,578 households (21,468 individuals) displaced at least once as a result of conflict, health, economic or natural disaster factors, of which over 50% were conflict-related. The situation changed in December as security tensions escalated in parts of Hadramawt, triggering new displacement from Hadramawt to Ma’rib. In December alone, over 900 households arrived in Ma’rib and Ma’rib City, from Hadramawt. Between 28 December and 3 January, a further 93 newly displaced households were identified in the governorate. Conflict-induced new displacements were much lower in the first quarter of the year. Between January and June, around 620 households newly displaced households due to conflict were registered by DTM, including about 46 in June across the covered governorates.

Projected increases over the coming months remain moderate and are consistent with the small upticks recently observed across monitored districts, noting that IOM DTM figures reflect newly identified movements in areas where displacement tracking is operational. Conflict forecasts through end-September also point to moderate decreases in organized violence in Ad Dali’, Ibb and Taizz relative to the six-month average, while Al Hodeidah is projected to see some limited increases; however, displacement figures there are currently available only for some districts. Should conflict dynamics shift beyond current forecasts, localized displacement could rise above projected levels in some areas. Even where projected displacement increases remain limited, Yemen’s humanitarian conditions continue to worsen. By May, only 12.7% of funding required under the 2026 Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan had been secured, constraining the response. Food insecurity remains the most urgent concern, with an estimated 18.3 million people facing acute food insecurity. Separately, migration movements into Yemen continued in June, with IOM DTM recording around 13,300 arrivals during the month, up from approximately 11,600 in May.

Total number of new displacements estimated and projected





The AHEAD Program: Scaling Conflict-Induced Displacement Anticipation to Diverse Settings

The Anticipatory Humanitarian Action for Displacement (AHEAD) project, supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is dedicated to advancing anticipatory action for conflict-induced displacement. Across Burkina Faso, Niger, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, Yemen, and Myanmar, AHEAD focuses on developing national conflict-relevant anticipatory action frameworks, ensuring they are inclusive and shaped by multiple stakeholders, alongside in-country pilots. A strong monitoring, evaluation and learning approach supports the project by generating evidence from in-country pilots to inform advocacy efforts at the national, regional and global levels.

The project uses a statistical model developed by DRC to predict displacement 3-4 months in advance and helps inform more cost effective and smart humanitarian responses. Ultimately, AHEAD seeks to elevate the role of anticipatory action connected to conflict-induced displacement, positioning it as a key strategy for humanitarian action. Thanks to collaborations with WFP and IOM, the model is also used to forecast displacement in Sudan and Somalia. The AHEAD model is being scaled to 19 countries by the end of 2027.

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