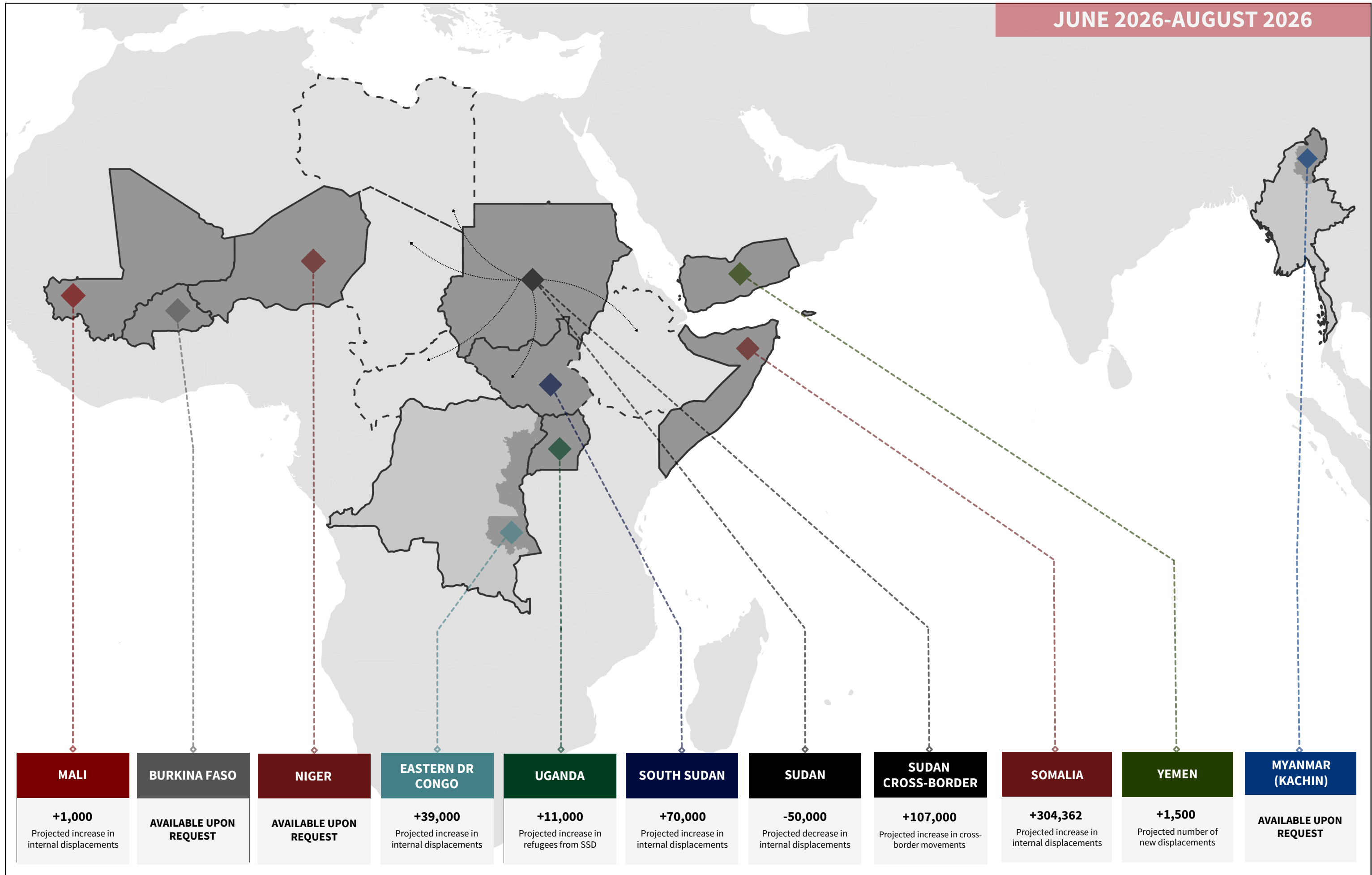


OVERVIEW

AHEAD's global snapshot #14 presents displacement forecasts for the period **June to August 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 300,000, and particularly large increases are expected in terms of the total number of drought- and flood-induced IDPs.

In Sudan, the total number of IDPs is expected to decrease by roughly 50,000, following earlier declines driven by increased return movements. **Meanwhile, cross-border flows from Sudan, particularly into the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan and Chad, are projected to rise by almost 107,000.**

Internal displacement is anticipated to climb by roughly 70,000 in South Sudan. In Uganda, the AHEAD model projects an increase of more than 11,000 refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan across nine settlements, including large rises in Imvepi and Palabek.

Forecasts for eastern DR Congo indicate that the number of IDPs will increase by roughly 39,000 by August 2026. In Mali it is anticipated that the number of IDPs across the country will increase by 1,000 by the end of August.

In Yemen, the number of new displacements in the coming quarter is expected to be around 1,500, with moderate increases anticipated in Hays and Ma'rib.

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.

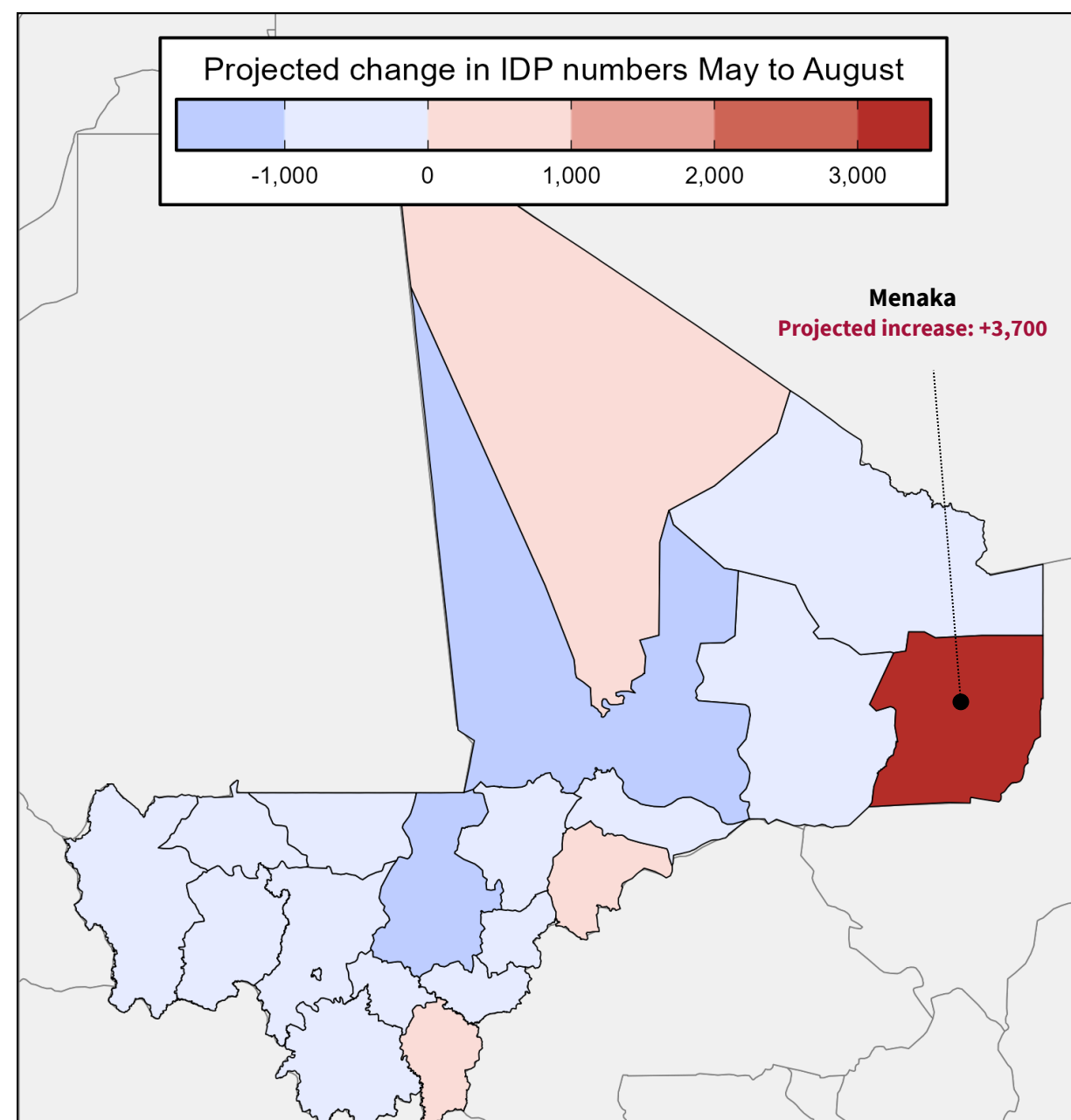
Internal displacement in Mali is almost entirely conflict-related. Displacement in Mali is driven by a protracted and complex conflict involving state forces, allied paramilitaries, and a patchwork of non-state armed groups, further exacerbated by intercommunal violence. The displacement is primarily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

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

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

Projections for June, July and August 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 August, compared to estimates from May.**

Smaller increases are anticipated in Taoudenni and Nara. In most other areas, no significant changes are projected. November 2025 was the deadliest month in the **Tombouctou region** in the past two years. If violence escalates in the region, the AHEAD model projects that displacement could **rise by over 3,000 people over the coming months.**



432,000

Projected total IDP numbers by August 2026

+ 1,000

Projected IDP increase between May and August

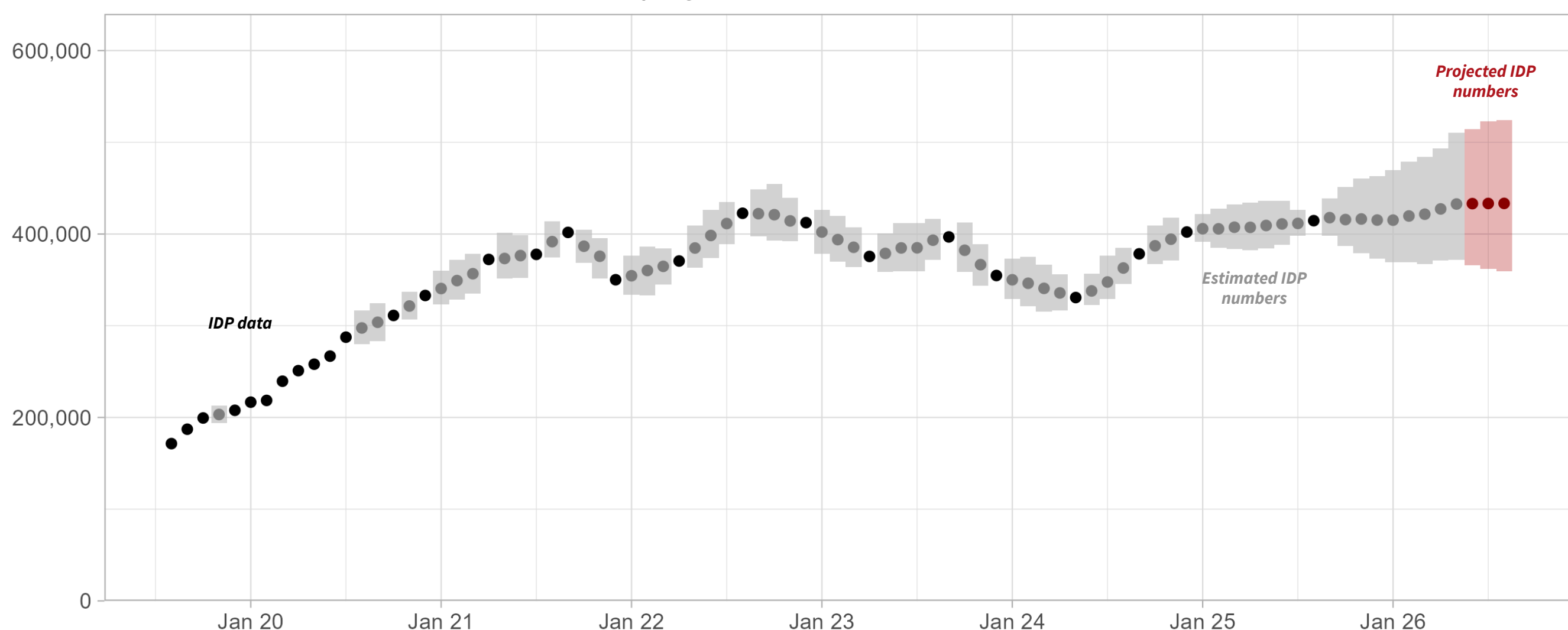
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

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 rise by around 1,000 people. While the national trend is estimated to have remained broadly stable since September 2025, the last period for which IDP figures are available, conditions in some regions could lead to sharper increases. In Ségou, where over 50 conflict incidents were recorded in March and April, 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



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 12,000 additional IDPs by August 2026**, while Kalehe is projected to increase by more than 2,500. These trends are consistent with recent DTM rounds, which recorded large increases in both territories.

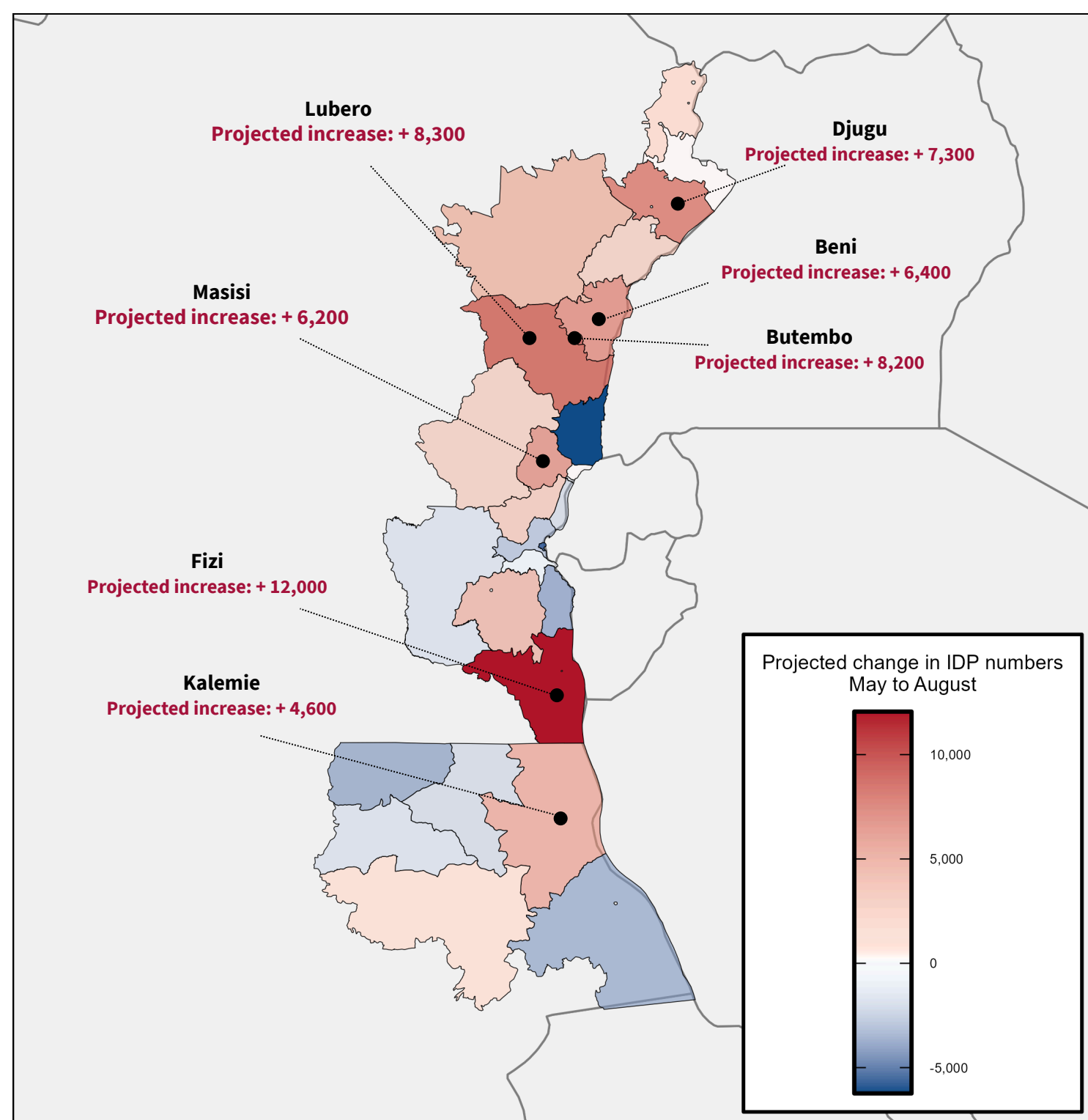
Projected rises in South Kivu are also expected to affect displacement dynamics in Tanganyika. Kalemie, which has continued to receive arrivals from Fizi and Uvira, is projected to increase by around 4,600 IDPs over the next three months. Smaller increases are projected in Manono.

In North Kivu, the largest projected increases are concentrated in the Grand Nord. Butembo and Lubero are each projected to record increases of more than 8,000 IDPs by August 2026.

In Ituri, displacement is projected to continue increasing in Djugu, Mambasa and Irumu. In Mambasa, this follows a worsening security situation in the NiaNia and Lolwa health zones in March, which reportedly displaced more than 60,000 people. Smaller increases are projected in Aru and Mahagi.

3.83 MILLION
Projected total IDP numbers by August 2026

+39,000
Projected IDP increase between May and August

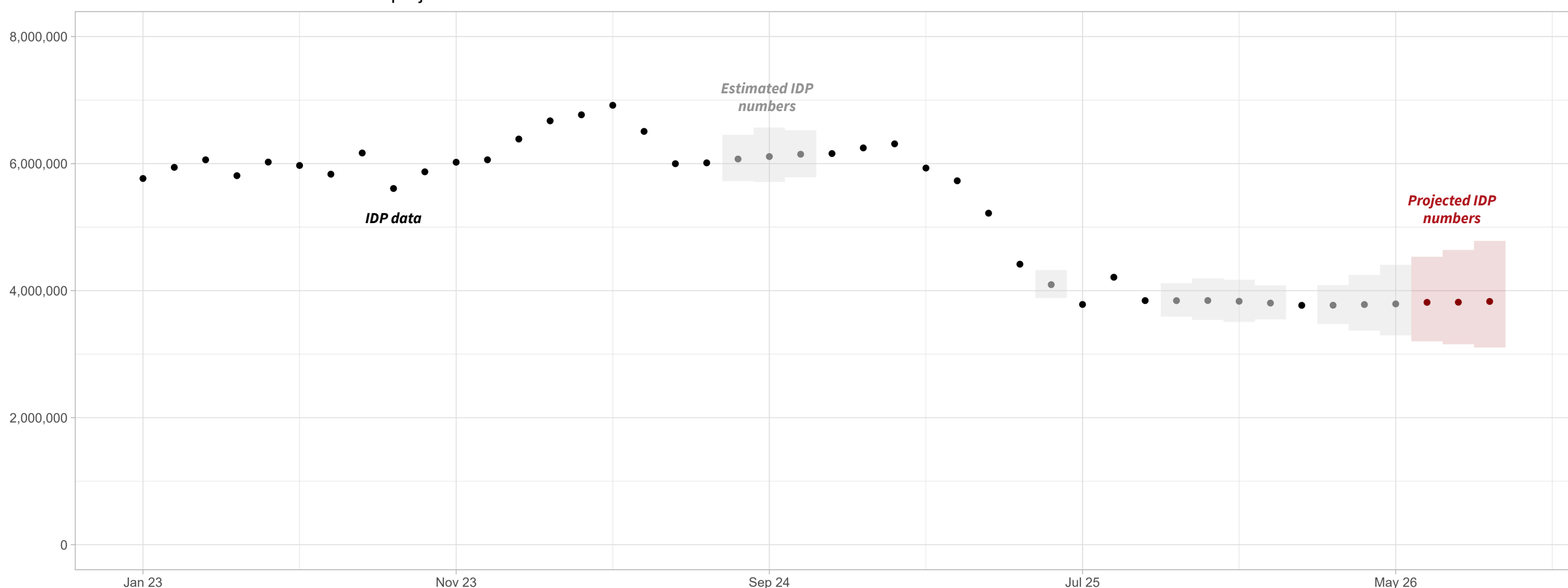


PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

In eastern DR Congo, the number of IDPs is projected to increase by around 40,000 over the next three months, reaching approximately 3.83 million across the four eastern provinces by August 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 continued population movements across several connected areas. Mercy Corps' April displacement report notes that, in North Kivu, clashes persisted despite relative front-line stability around Masisi, Rutshuru and Walikale, triggering movements toward areas such as Masisi, Kayna, Alimbongo, Kibirizi, Pinga and Itebero. In South Kivu, direct fighting and drone strikes continued to affect Uvira, Fizi and the Kalehe Highlands. In Ituri, displacement was linked to military operations in Djugu and ADF attacks in Irumu. Ebola-related risks add further complexity. In Ituri, the outbreak is unfolding alongside a sharp deterioration in civilian security. ACLED reports that since the outbreak was confirmed on 15 May, several incidents have directly disrupted response efforts in Irumu and Djugu, including attacks on health facilities and response vehicles, while ADF violence against civilians in Ituri reached its highest monthly level since May 2022. 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.

Total number of IDPs estimated and projected



SUDAN

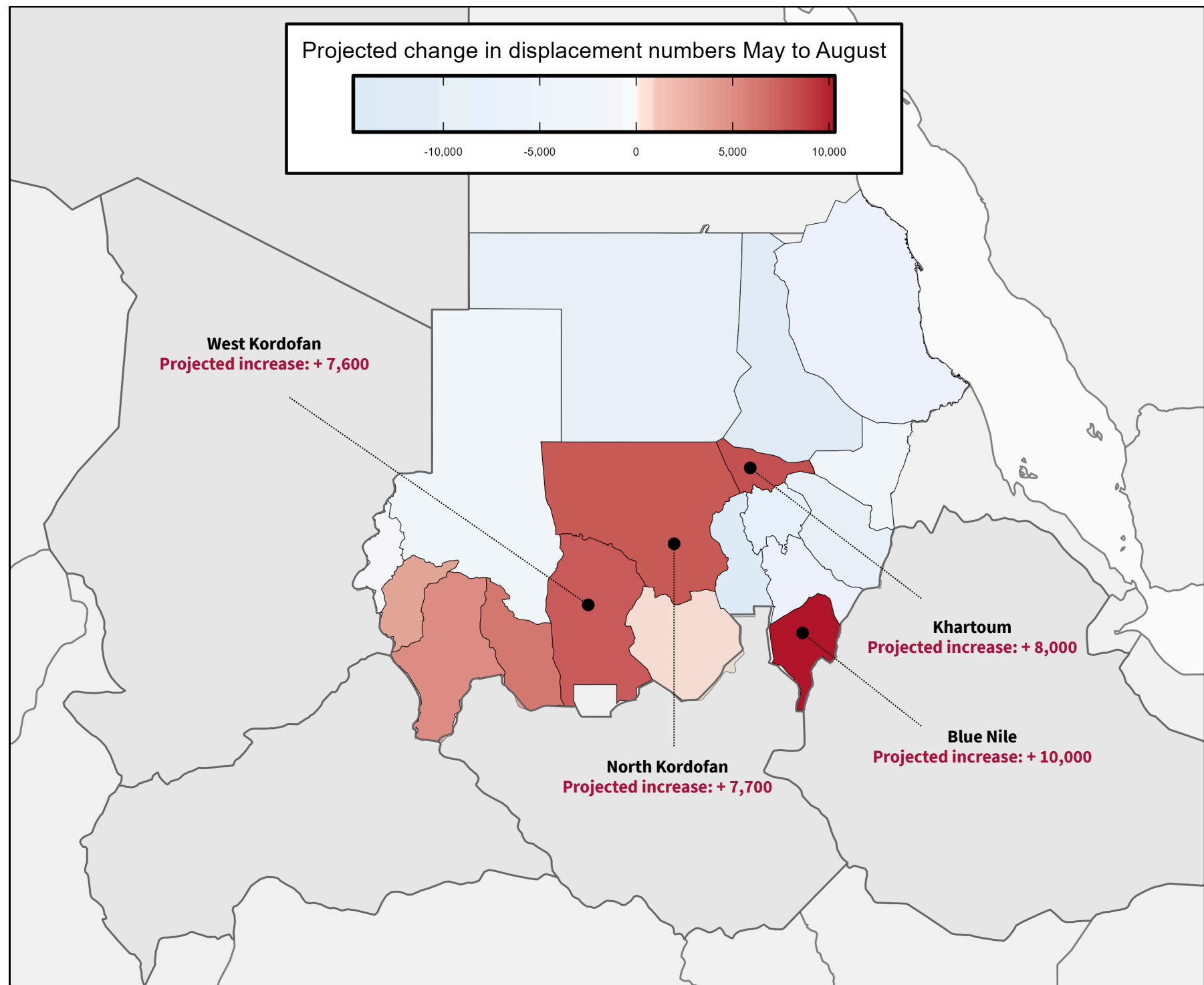
Since the conflict between SAF and RSF began, Sudan has seen a sharp rise in displacement, reaching nearly 11.6 million IDPs by January 2025. In recent months, figures have declined, largely due to increasing returns. The AHEAD model covers 18 states and includes cross-border flows into Ethiopia, South 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 10,000 people**, largely reflecting recent conflict dynamics and continued insecurity in the state.

Given the ongoing situation across the Kordofan region, the IDP caseload is expected to increase by roughly **7,700 individuals in North Kordofan by August, and by almost 7,600 in West Kordofan**. In North Darfur, the model projects a slight decrease as continued movement of IDPs 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 (more than 10,000 fewer IDPs by August compared with May), while significant reductions are also anticipated in Aj Jazirah and Gedaref.



8.81 MILLION

Projected total IDPs numbers by August 2026

-50,000

Projected IDP decrease between May and August

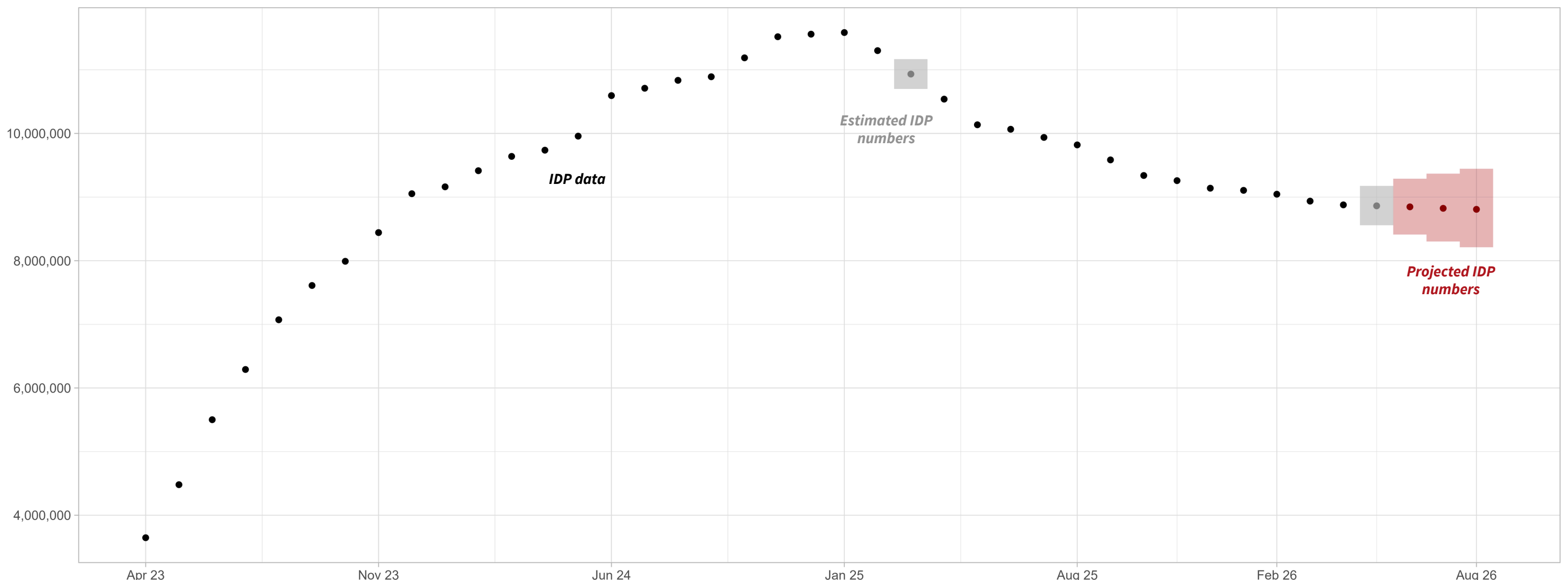
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model anticipates an overall decline in the number of IDPs in Sudan. By August 2026, the total is projected at around 8.81 million, about 50,000 fewer than in May. 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 9.04 million in February, 8.9 million in March and 8.88 million in April. Reductions are partly driven by returns, with more than 3.5 million individuals estimated to have returned from internal displacement by April 2026. However, returns do not necessarily indicate reduced needs, as many households are returning to damaged homes and limited basic services.

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. ACLED describes Kordofan and Blue Nile as two of the main current battlegrounds, with strategic urban centres such as El Obeid, Dilling and Kadugli affected by intensified hostilities, drone warfare and heavy artillery. In Blue Nile, IOM DTM reported that nearly 60,000 people were displaced from locations across the state between 11 January and 21 May 2026, following the escalation of hostilities.

Drone activity has also remained prominent in recent conflict reporting. RSF drone attacks intensified in several strategic locations, including Khartoum State, the Khartoum tri-city area and al-Tina in North Darfur. On 4 May, a drone reportedly struck Abu Alama Military Base in al-Markhiat, Khartoum, killing at least 24 SAF personnel. Continued insecurity in and around Khartoum may contribute to the projected increase in IDP numbers in the state, which had already recorded increases in April partly linked to movements from the Kordofan region.

Total number of IDPs estimated and projected



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

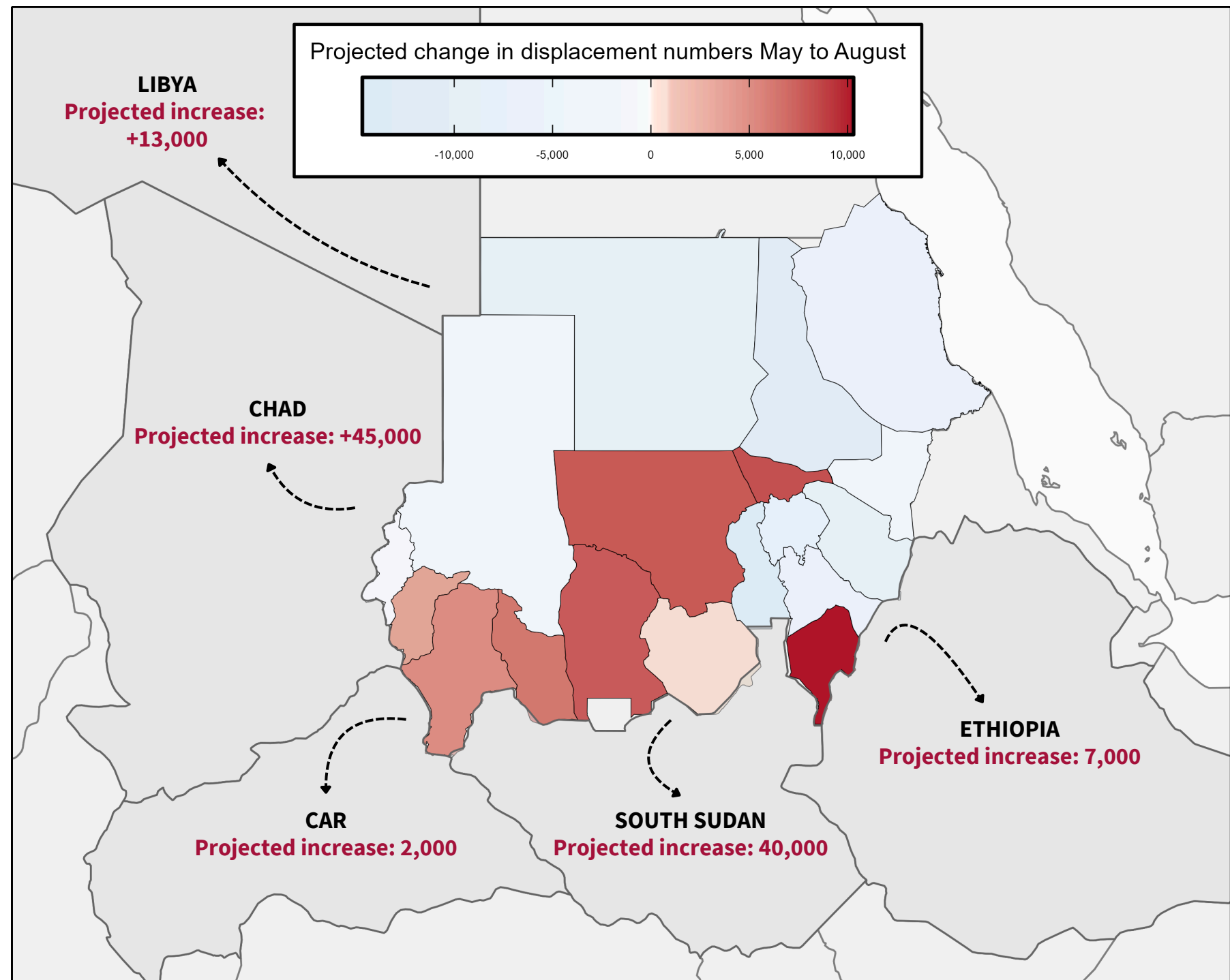
The largest projected increases in cross-border movements are expected towards Chad. Over the next three months, the **AHEAD model estimates an additional 45,000 movements into Chad. Movements into South Sudan are also projected to increase by approximately 40,000 over the same period**, after more than 60,000 movements were already registered since January 2026.

Cross-border movements into Ethiopia are expected to continue increasing, with an estimated rise of 7,000 by August compared to May estimates.

Movements into Libya are projected to rise by approximately 13,000. Smaller increases are projected for the Central African Republic. Cross-border movements into CAR are expected to increase by around 2,000.

+107,000

Projected increase in cross-border movements between May and August



PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

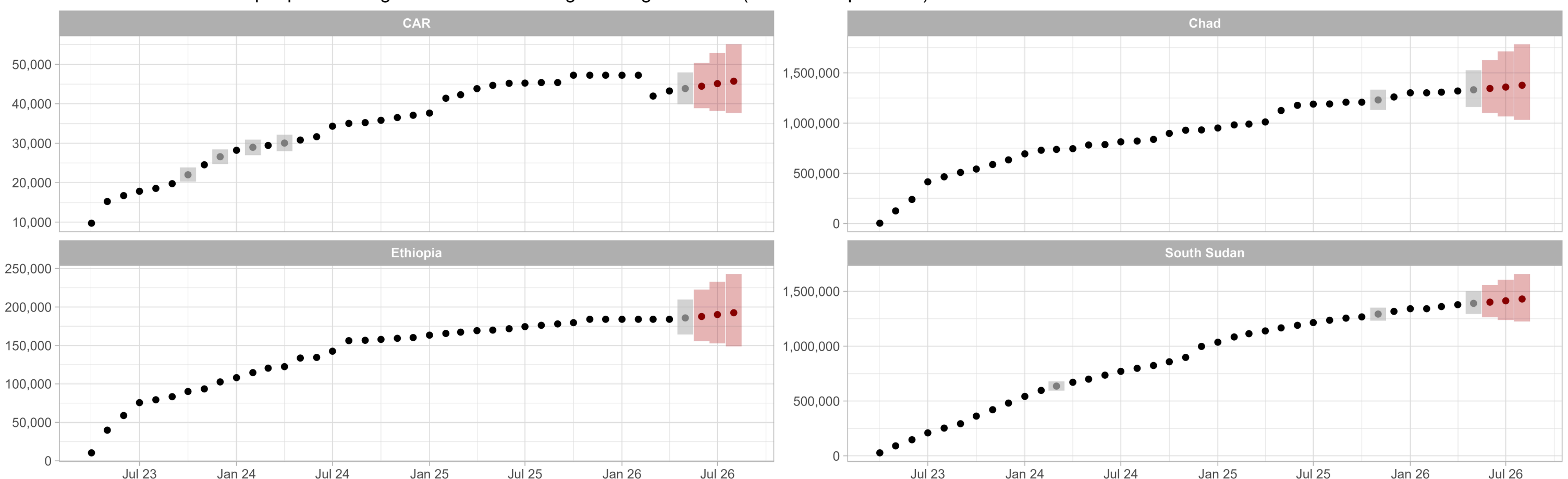
Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects a continued increase in cross-border displacement from Sudan into neighbouring countries. **By August 2026, total cross-border movements into Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic and Libya are expected to increase by almost 107,000 compared to May estimates.** In South Sudan, DTM reported that approximately 1.38 million people had crossed from Sudan since April 2023 as of mid May 2026. Based on current projections, additional movements over the next three months are expected to increase the cumulative total to over 1.42 million by August 2026.

Movements from Sudan into Chad, Libya, and Egypt have continued since the start of the conflict. UNHCR reporting from March 2026 indicates that more than 559,000 Sudanese refugees have arrived in Libya since April 2023, over 7,000 more than January estimates; however, the evolving context and data limitations make it difficult to determine a precise cumulative number of crossings. 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 1,319,758 individuals, primarily Sudanese nationals, crossed from Sudan into Chad between April 2023 and early May 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 August 2026, but the number of individuals crossing into Sudan from neighboring countries has also been on the rise since January 2026.

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.

Cumulative number of people crossing from Sudan into neighbouring countries (since mid April 2023)



SOUTH SUDAN

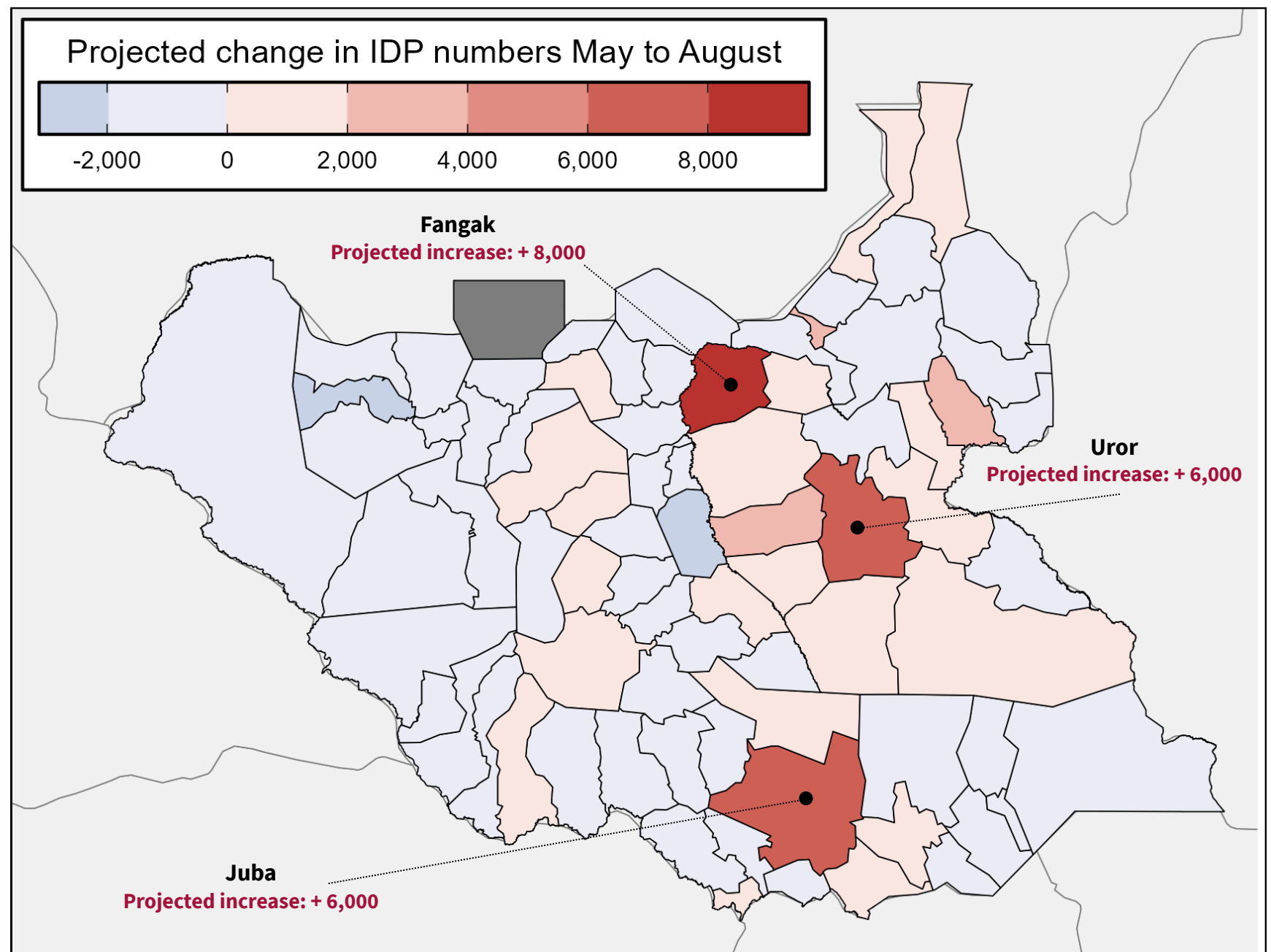
Internal displacements in South Sudan is caused by a wide range of factors, including armed conflict, communal clashes, land disputes, violence, natural disasters and cross-border movements. In the past few months conflict has escalated at a more broader level with especially high intensity in Upper 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

Continued and sporadic fighting in Jonglei State has recently triggered new and secondary displacement. Over the coming three months, the AHEAD model projects further increases in IDP numbers across several counties in South Sudan, including notable rises in **Fangak (+8,000)**, **Uror (+6,000)** and **Juba (+6,000)** by August compared with May levels.

Recent DTM findings indicate that displacement in Jonglei is mainly concentrated in Uror, Nyirol, Awerial and Ayod. Across most assessed locations, movements were reported as largely reactive, with national-level conflict identified as one of the main drivers. Over the coming months, the AHEAD model projects further increases in hosted IDP numbers in Canal/Pigi and Nyirol. Continued movement southward along the Nile corridor could also bring nearly **6,000 additional arrivals to Juba**, while worsening conditions or limited services in Ulang and Nasir could lead to further displacement towards Malakal.

+ 70,000
Projected IDP increase between May and August



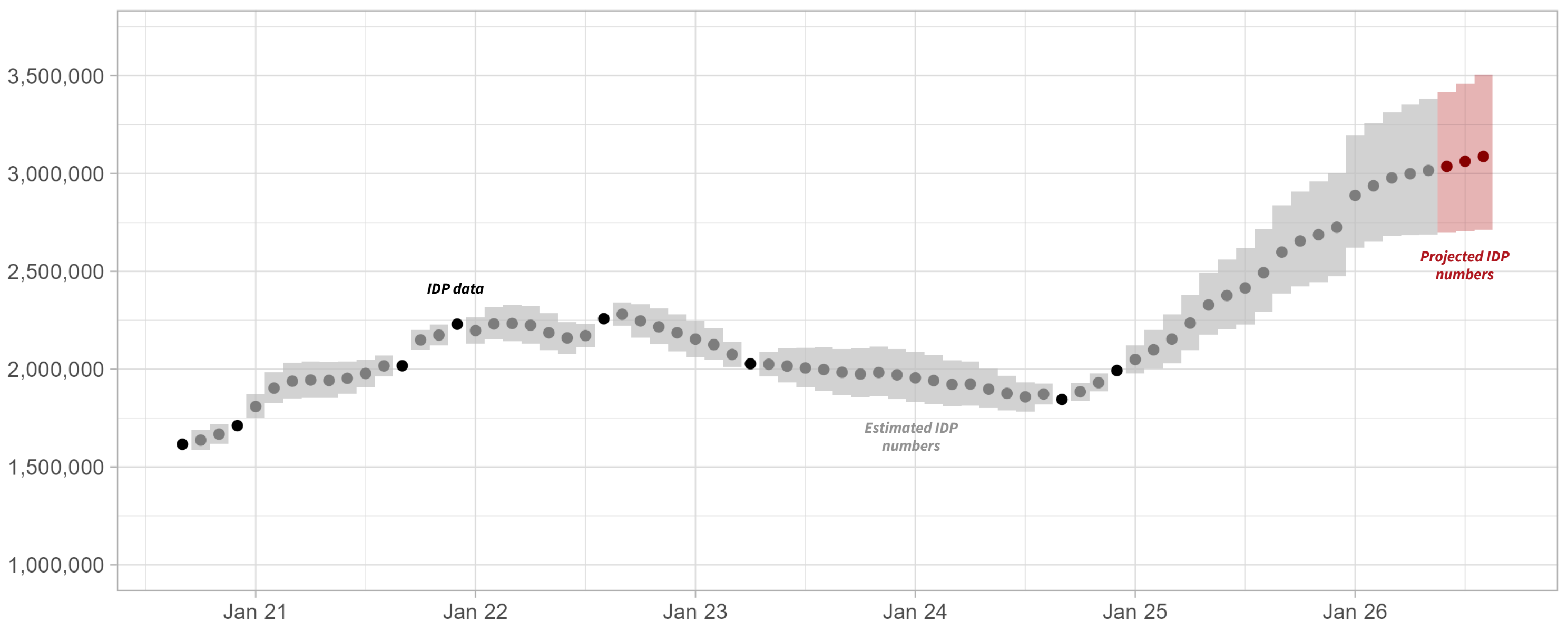
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects a rise in displacement in South Sudan, with **70,000 additional displacements forecast by August 2026 compared with May**. These projected increases are largely driven by the situation in Jonglei. As of late May, DTM identified over 300,000 individuals displaced as a result of the conflict in Jonglei. However, by the end of March 2026, the conflict dynamics in Jonglei had shifted. The large military offensives that shaped much of February appeared to have eased and reports of direct clashes in Canal/Pigi, Nyirol and Panyikang became less frequent. Communities continued nonetheless to face localized violence and movement risks, including cattle raiding, ambushes on key roads and restrictions affecting humanitarian access. The humanitarian situation in central and northern Jonglei State nonetheless remains dire, and AHEAD projections suggest that IDP numbers may continue to rise across several counties in Jonglei in the coming months, as well as in Awerial, Malakal, Luakpiny/Nasir and Juba, though the geographic pattern and pace of new displacement may differ from the acute surge seen earlier in the year.

In late March, reports pointed to large-scale displacement from Akobo, including around 110,000 people who crossed into Tiergol in Ethiopia and an estimated 114,000 others who moved to different locations within Akobo following an evacuation order ahead of a planned military offensive. More recent DTM field assessments indicate that some of these movements have since partially reversed, with more than 100,000 returnees recorded across Jonglei and Upper Nile as of late May. Most returns were reported in Jonglei, including around 48,000 people returning to Akobo. Many of these movements might not reflect stable or permanent returns.

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.

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. As projections are made on a quarterly basis, the forecasts presented here are the same as in Snapshot #13. Figures for the second quarter of 2026 are also available here: [Somalia Movement Projections Dashboard](#). Forecasts for the third quarter of 2026 will be published in June.

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

Banadir is expected to see the highest increase in displacement in the coming months, with an additional 40,886 people anticipated to be displaced, pushing the total to over 1.18 million by June 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 15,475 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.

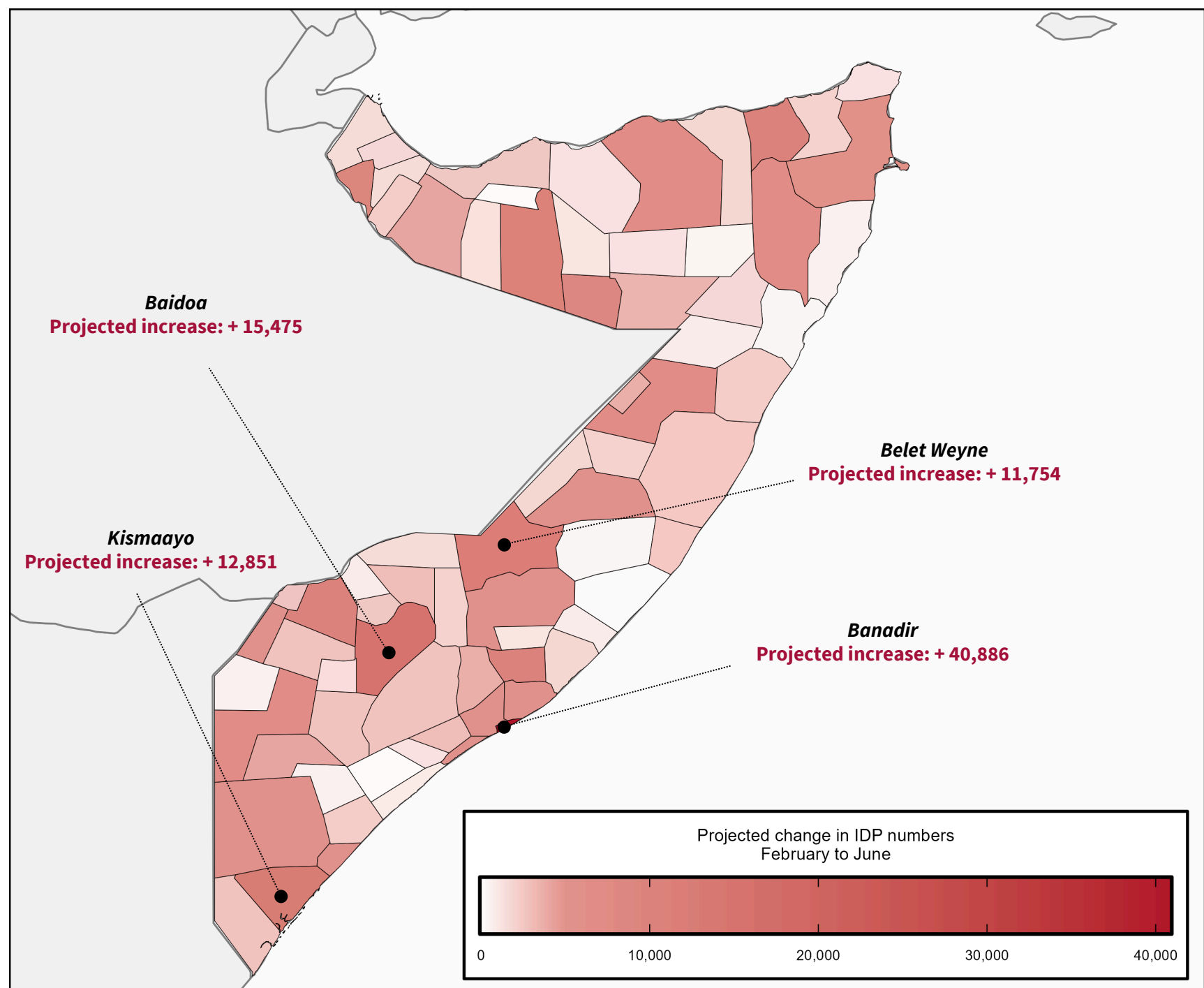
In the Lower Juba region, displacement is forecasted to increase by more than 25,000, with **notable rises in Kismaayo (+12,851)**. The Hiraan region is also projected to see a large increase, with the **largest rise in Belet Weyne (+11,754)**.

4.3 MILLION

Projected total IDPs numbers by June 2026

+ 304,362

Projected IDP increase between February and June

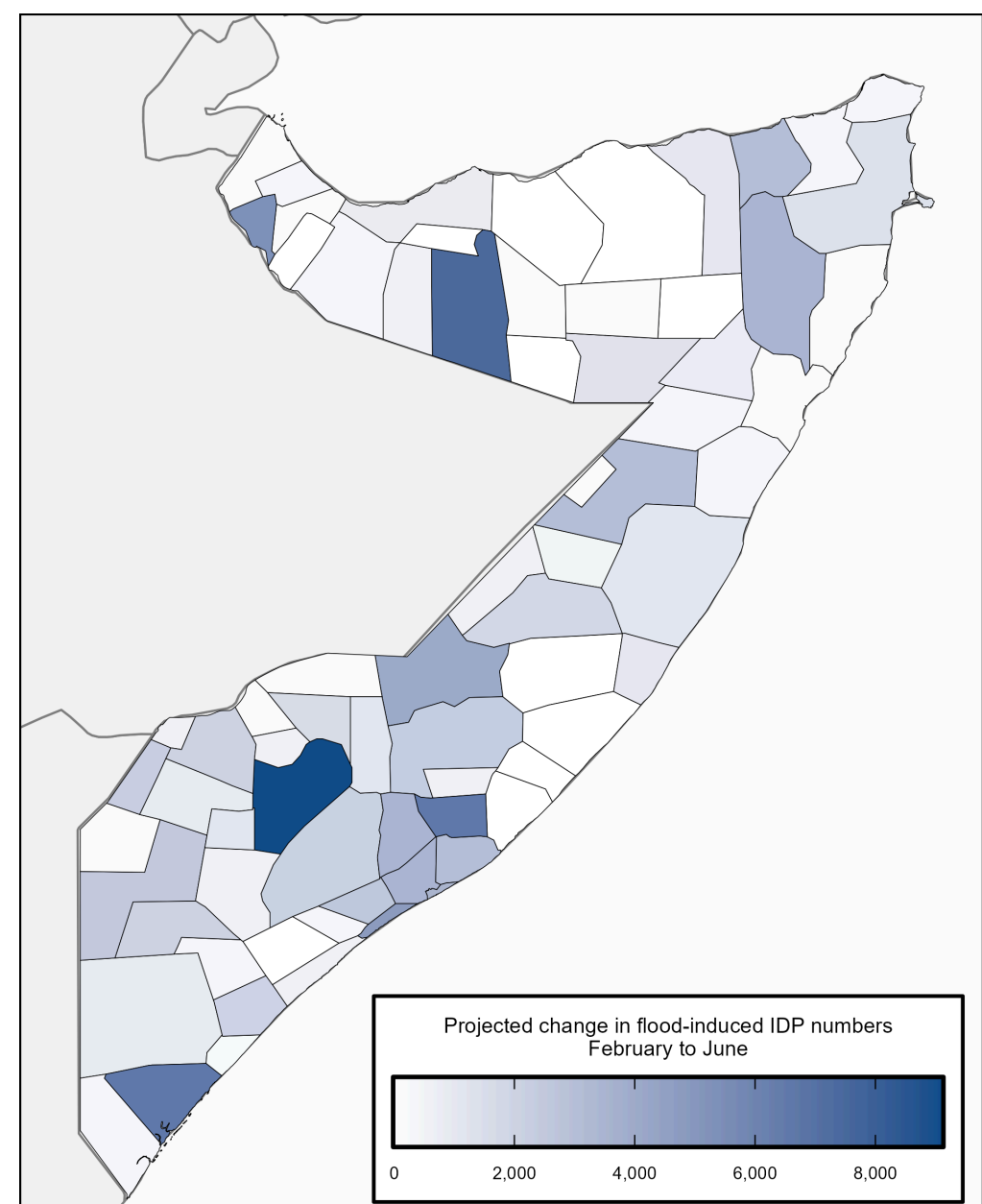
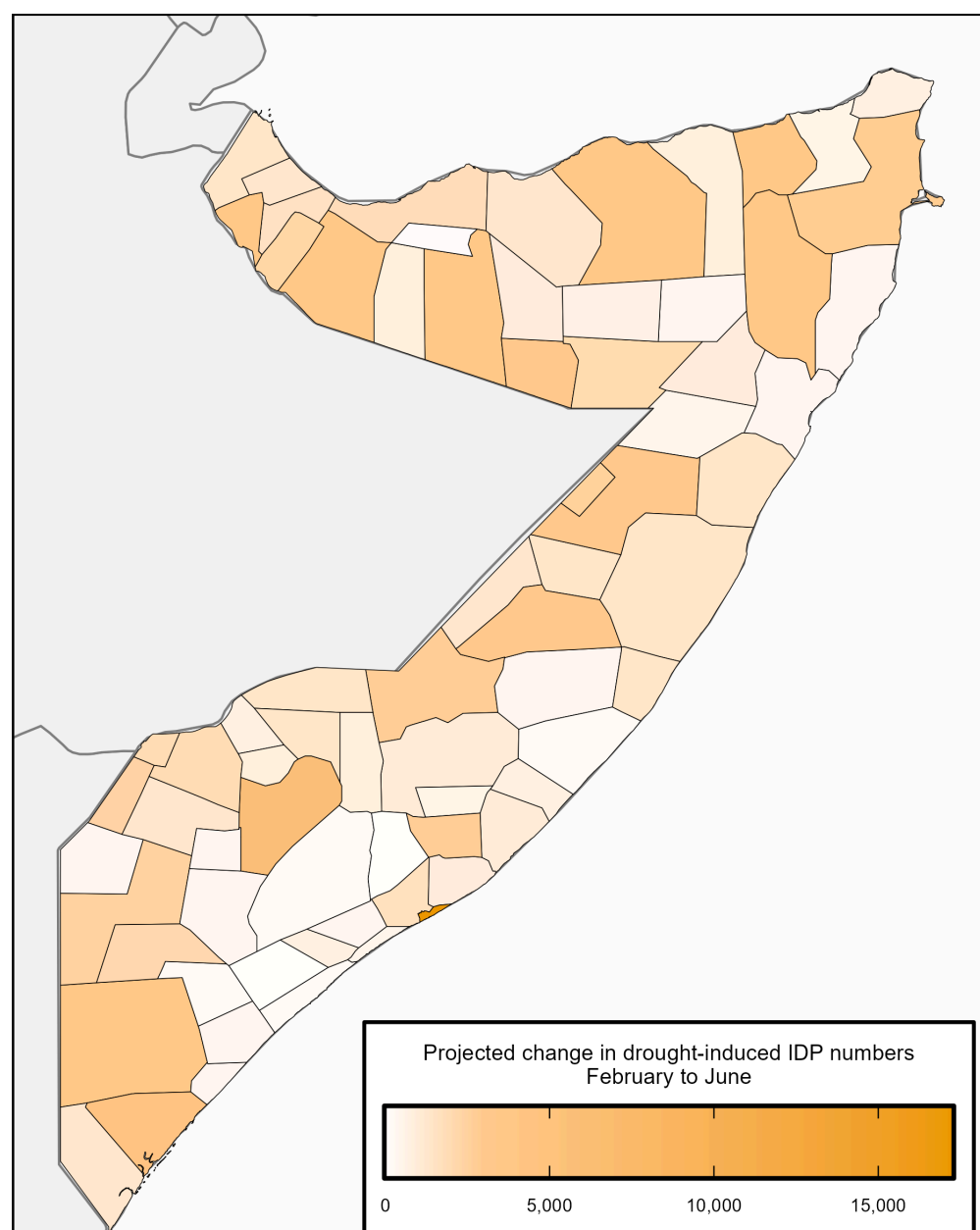
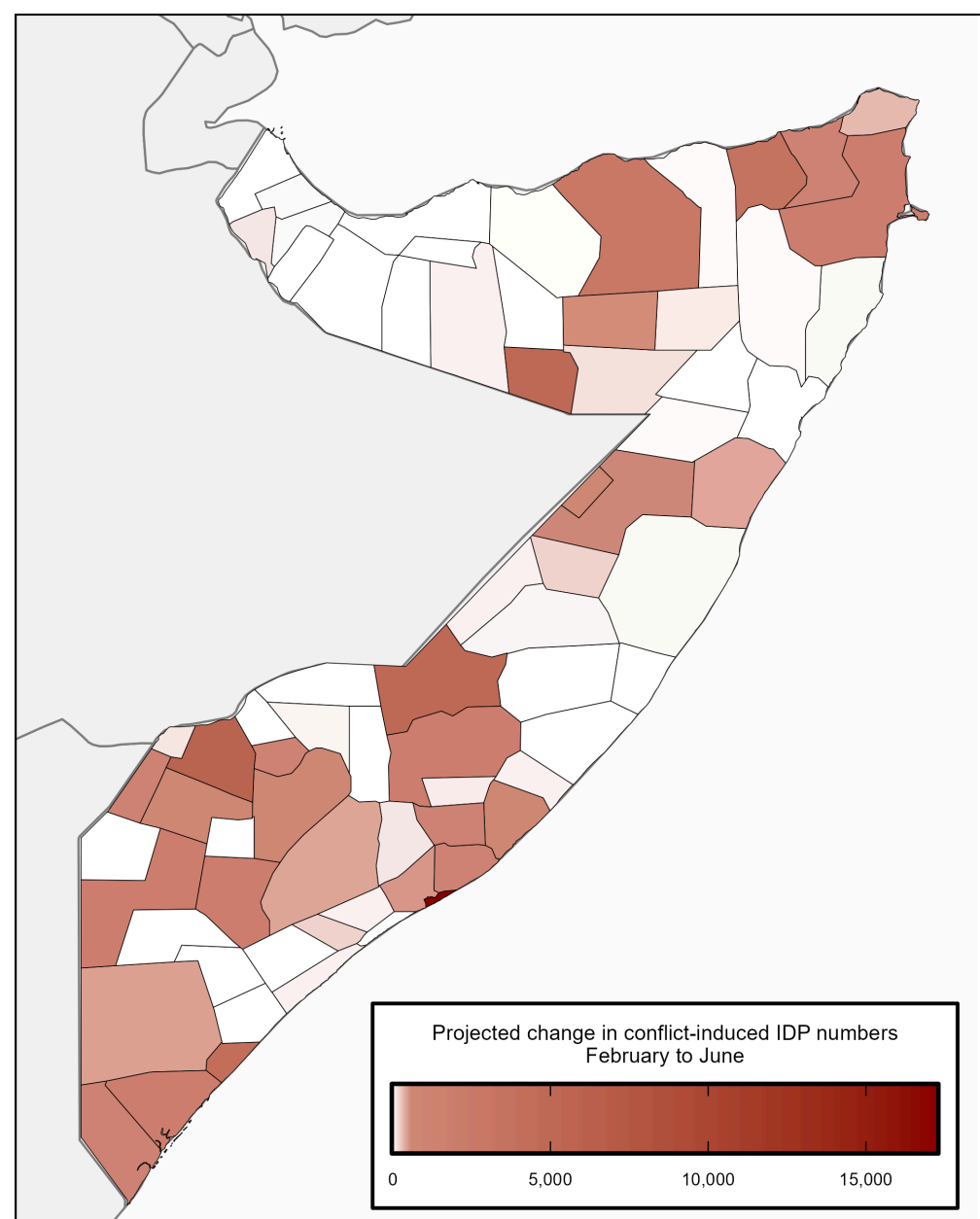


PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next quarter, Somalia's displaced population is expected to increase by more than 300,000 people compared to February estimates. Conflict may account for around 23% of this increase. Recent displacement trends and conflict risk analysis point to a continued risk of new displacement during the quarter, with conflict mainly anticipated in Lower Shabelle, Bari and Lower Juba. In Banadir, Luuq and Belet Weyne, the number of hosted conflict-displaced people could increase by more than 30,000 combined. The situation remains highly dynamic. High levels of violence persist, and [ACLED reported that Al-Shabaab carried out coordinated attacks against civilians across parts of southern and central Somalia in March](#). Should conflict intensify beyond current expectations, conflict-related displacement could rise above projected levels.

Although the Gu 2026 (April to June) seasonal outlook indicates normal to above-normal rainfall, conditions across Somalia are expected to remain highly variable, with an elevated risk of dry spells and uneven rainfall distribution. These conditions are unlikely to offset cumulative drought impacts from previous seasons, prompting increased displacement. As such, the Gu 2026 season should be viewed as a period of stabilization rather than recovery. Under this scenario, the number of people displaced by drought is projected to increase by more than 125,000 overall, with the largest increase likely to have already taken place in March.

Flooding is also expected to be a major driver of displacement over the quarter, accounting for about 36% of the projected increase in the displaced population. The number of flood-displaced individuals is likely to rise by around 108,000, with the largest increases projected in Baidoa and Burco.



UGANDA

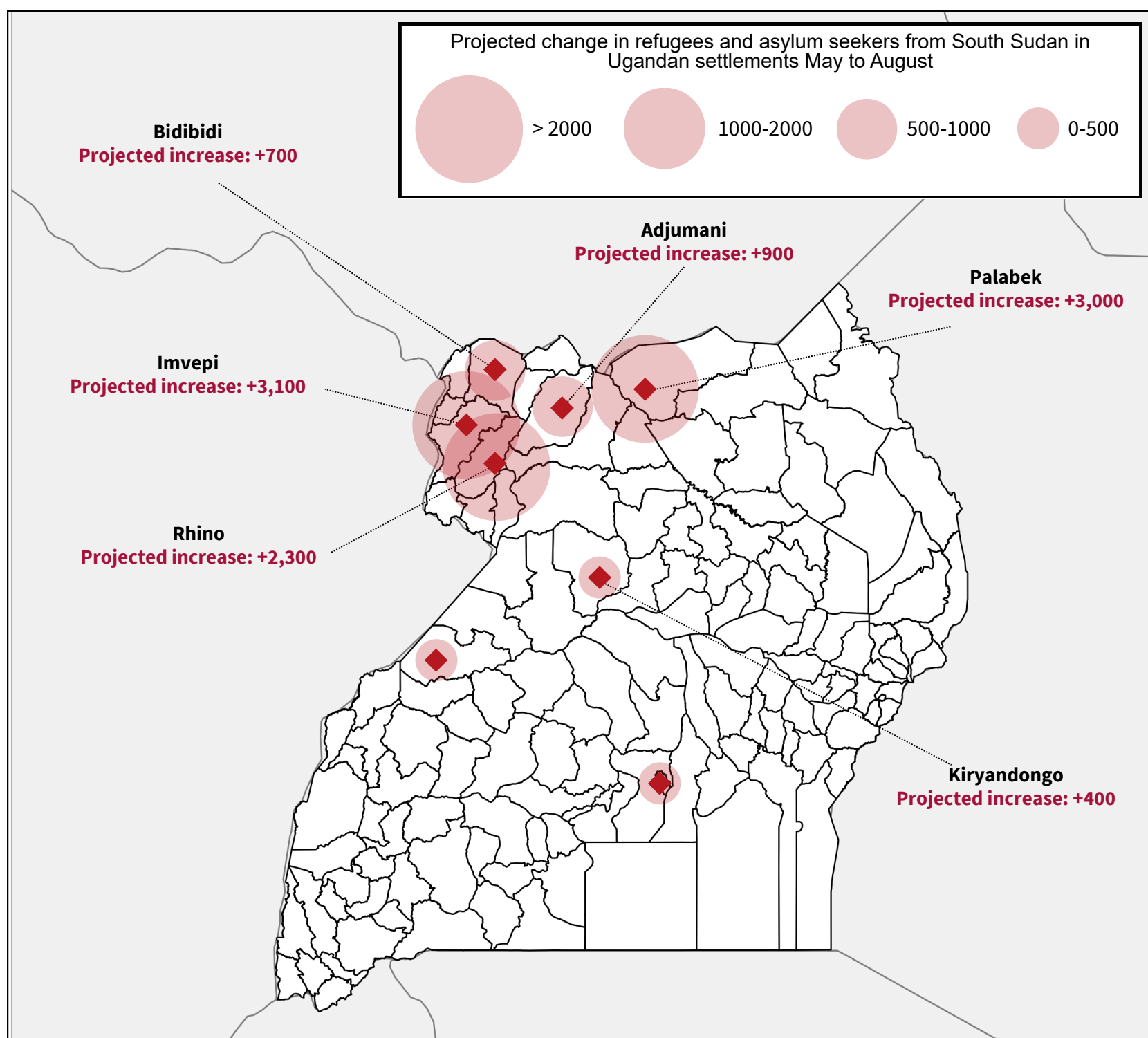
By the end of May 2026, Uganda hosted over two million refugees and asylum seekers across various settlements. Over half originated from South Sudan, while roughly one-third came from DR Congo. Nakivale hosted the largest share, followed by Adjumani, Bidibidi and Rhino. In Uganda, the AHEAD model projects 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 3,100 over the next three months. Data for May 2026 shows that roughly 2,200 individuals were registered arriving in May, and almost 3,900 arrivals were registered in the March-May period.

Figures in Palabek have risen in recent months. Almost 900 new arrivals were registered in April, and about 1,800 in May. The refugee and asylum-seeker population from South Sudan in Palabek is now projected to grow by roughly 3,000 by May 2026.

Relatively large increases are also projected in Rhino settlement, with an expected rise of around 2,300 individuals. Between March and May, there were roughly 2,800 registered arrivals.



1.06 MILLION

Projected South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers by August 2026

+ 11,000

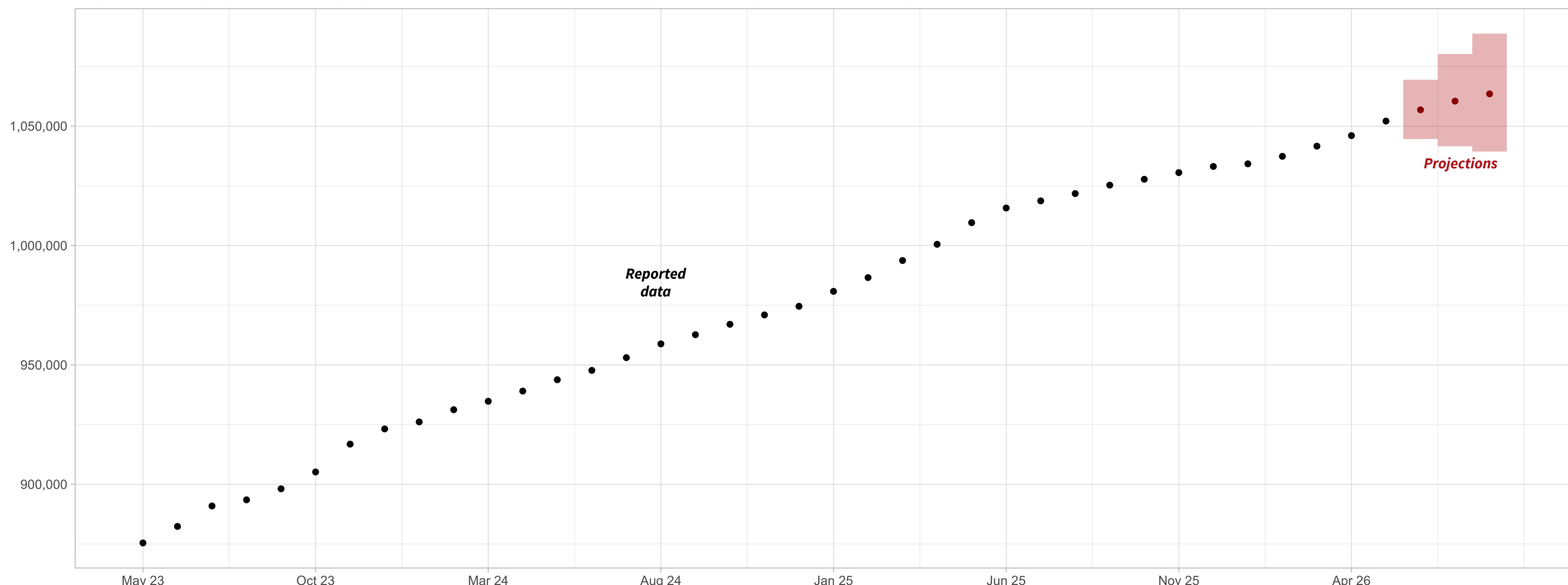
Projected increase in South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers between May and August

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 August 2026, the population is expected to rise by more than 11,000, reaching over 1.06 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. The latest reception and transit data also suggest continued short-term pressure, with several reception and collection points in West Nile operating close to capacity and more than 4,000 people still present in transit or reception facilities at the time of reporting.

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. In parallel, recent REACH reporting on Ebola-related mobility risks highlights the complexity of cross-border movements in northern and western Uganda. Following the closure of the DR Congo-Uganda border to civilian traffic, movement may not stop entirely but shift toward informal and less monitored routes. This can be highly relevant in northern Uganda, where some districts are linked both to DR Congo mobility through Ituri and Aru territory and to South Sudan movements along the Nimule-Elegu corridor. As noted by REACH, these routes are shaped by trade, family ties, refugee movements and periodic returns. If transmission were to reach these areas, commercial movements and informal return routes could create a potential pathway for onward transmission into South Sudan.

Reported and projected active population of South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in Ugandan settlements



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

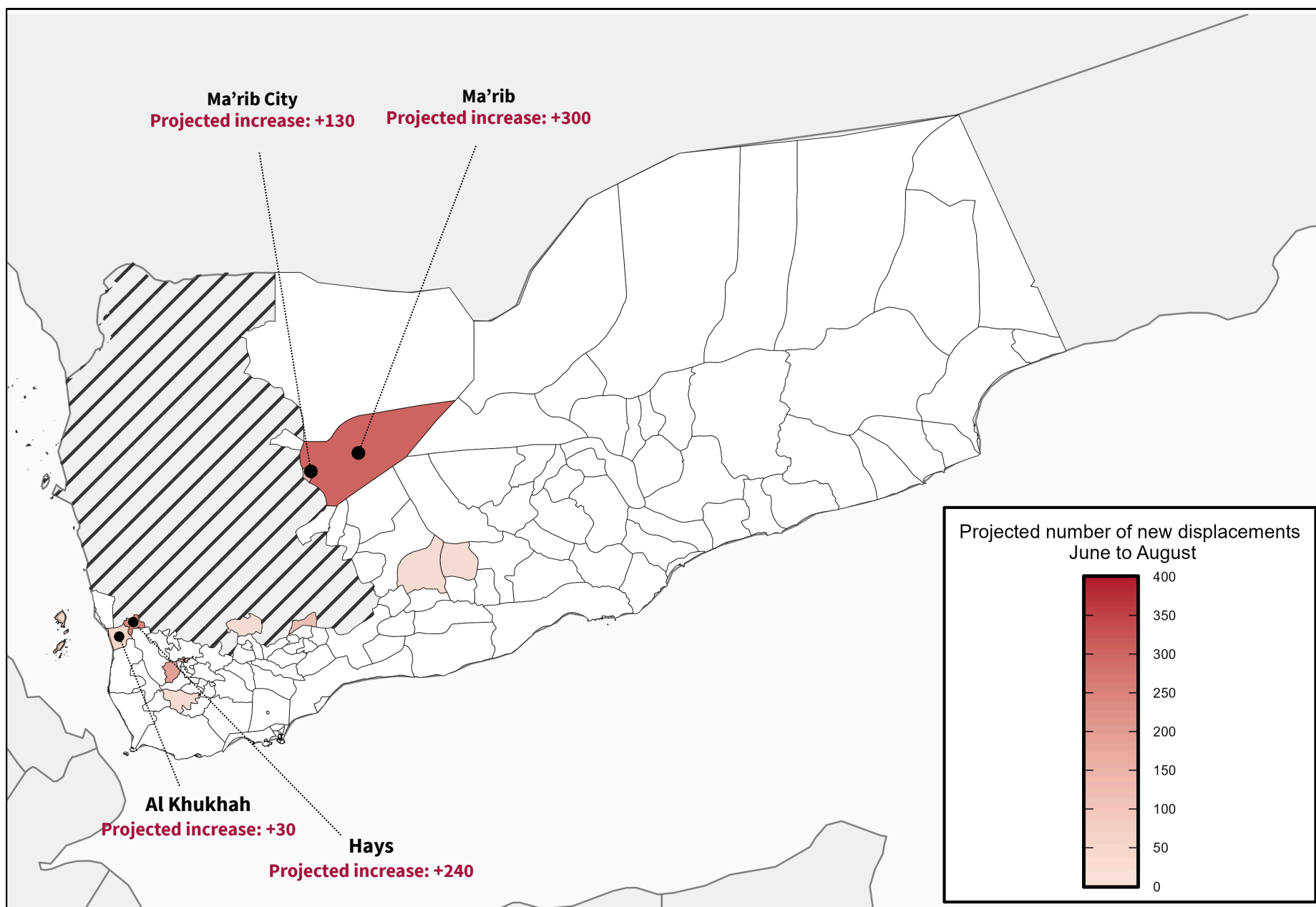
In Al Khukhah, the AHEAD model projects roughly 30 individuals may be displaced into or within the district over the next three months, potentially rising to above 500. DTM recorded only one household between March and May.

Roughly 130 arrivals are projected in Ma'rib City and around 300 in Ma'rib district. The Ma'rib governorate recorded seven newly arriving household in the last week of May, following higher numbers of arrivals registered in both December 2025 and January 2026.

Around 240 new displacements are anticipated in Hays, and about 185 in Jabal Habashi, while in most other district no significant changes are projected.

+ 1,500

Projected new displacements between June and August

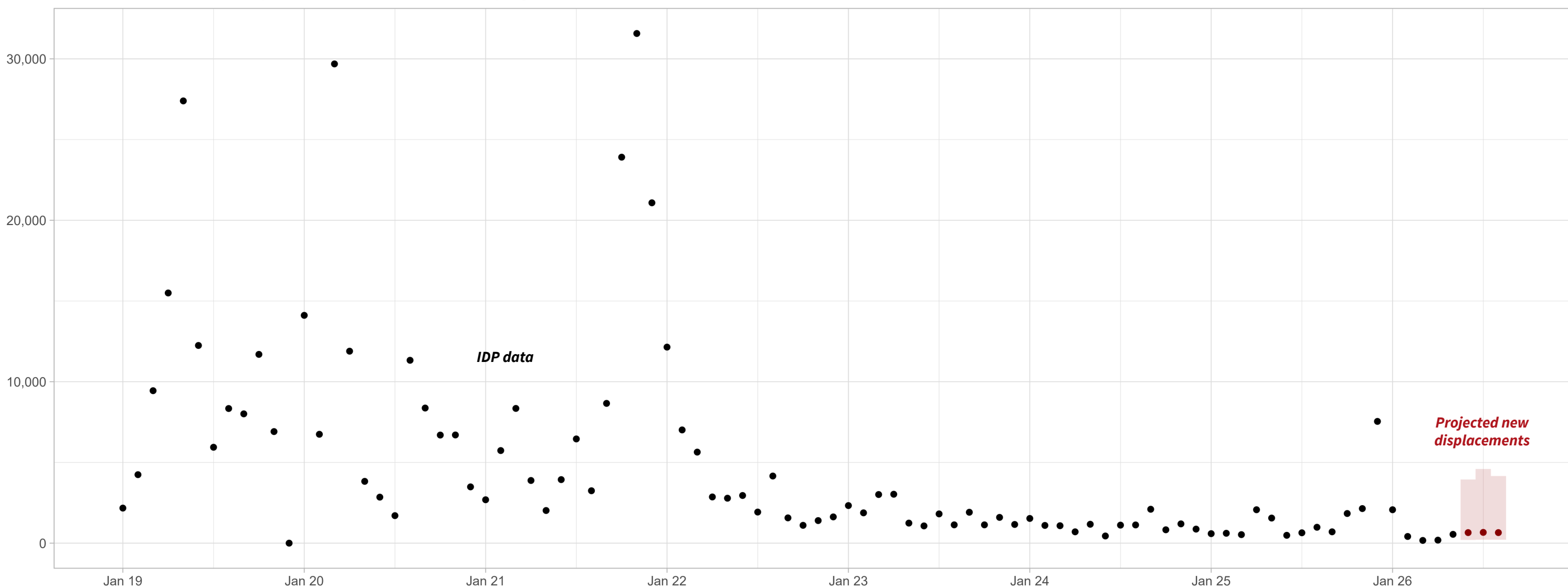


PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects about 1,500 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 May, around 560 households newly displaced households due to conflict were registered by DTM, including about 91 in May 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-August also point to moderate changes in organized violence in Ad Dali', Ibb and Taizz relative to the six-month average, while Al Hodeidah is projected to see some increase; 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. Recent IPC analysis also points to further deterioration, with some districts shifting from Crisis to Emergency levels.

Total number of new displacements estimated and projected



Note: Yemen's displacement data are sourced from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix.



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.

DRC DANISH
REFUGEE
COUNCIL
• We are there