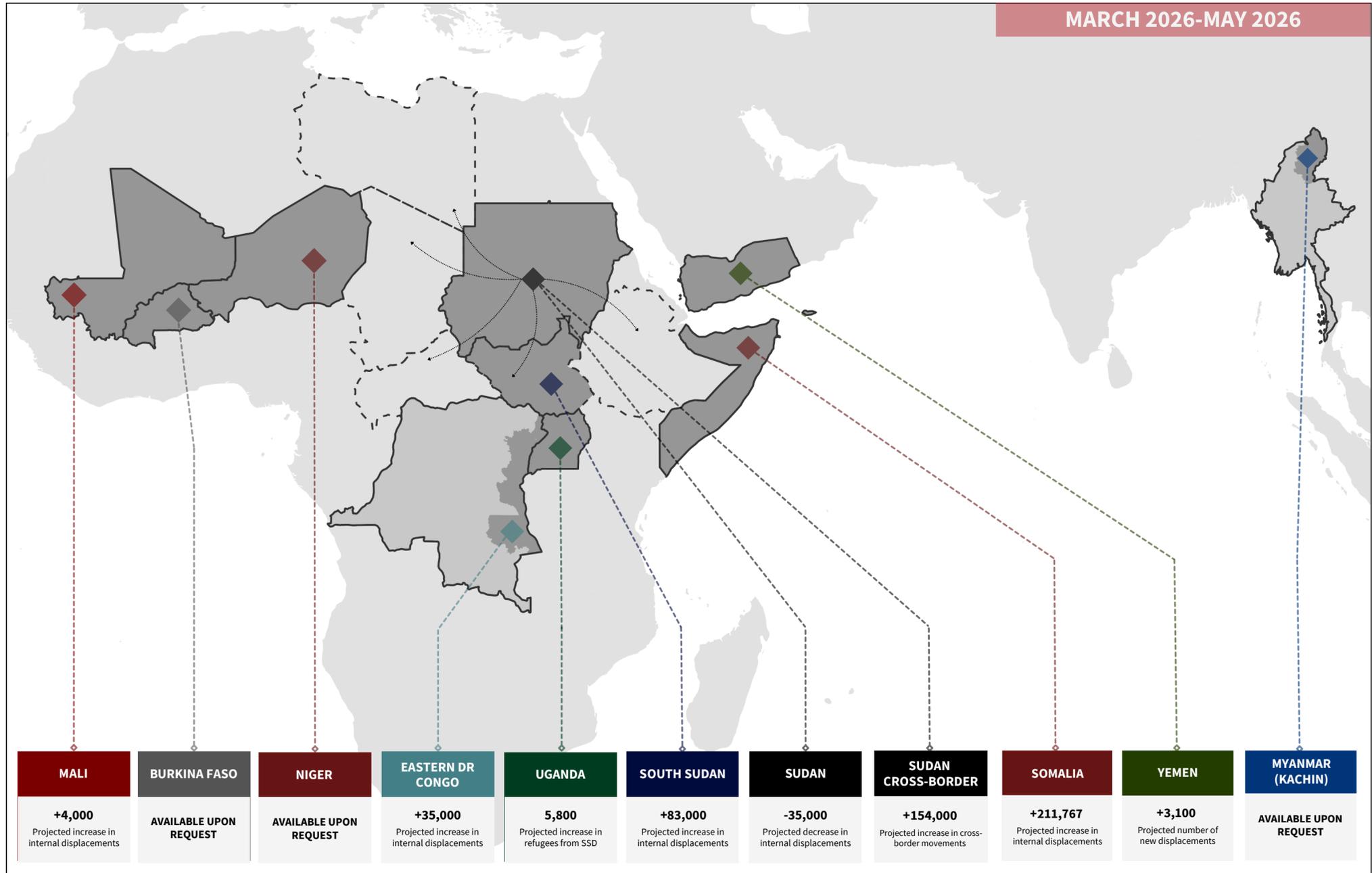


OVERVIEW

AHEAD’s global snapshot #11 presents displacement forecasts for the period **March to May 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 200,000, and particularly large increases in the coming months are expected in terms of the total number of drought-induced IDPs.

In Sudan, the total number of IDPs is expected to decrease by over 35,000, 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 over 150,000.

Internal displacement is anticipated to climb by roughly 83,000 in South Sudan, prompted by the escalation of violence in Jonglei. **In Uganda, the AHEAD model projects an increase of more than 5,000 refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan across nine settlements.**

Forecasts for eastern DR Congo indicate that the number of IDPs will increase by roughly 35,000 by May 2026. In Mali it is anticipated that the number of IDPs across the country will increase by 4,000 by the end of May.

In Yemen, the number of new displacements in the coming quarter is expected to be above 3,000, with moderate increases anticipated in both Ma’rib City and Al Khukhah.

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.

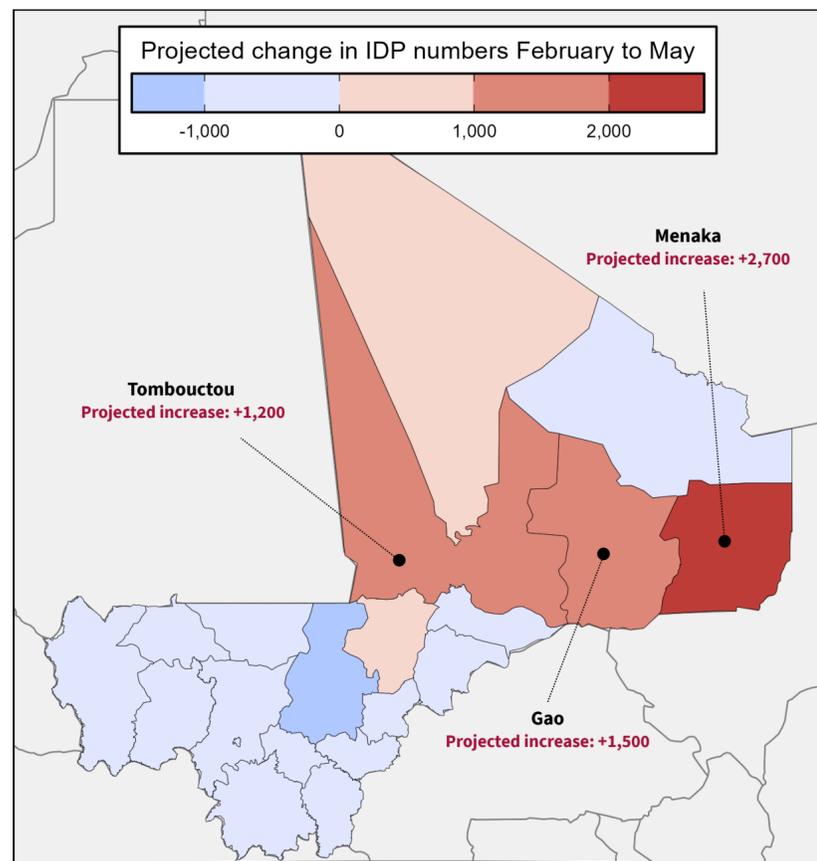
Internal displacement in Mali is almost entirely conflict-related. Displacement in Mali is driven by a protracted and complex conflict involving state forces, allied paramilitaries, and a patchwork of non-state armed groups, further exacerbated by intercommunal violence. The displacement is primarily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

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

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

Projections for March, April and May 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 approximately 2,700 by May, compared to estimates from February.**

In Gao, displacement is projected to increase by approximately 1,500 individuals. Smaller increases are anticipated in Mopti and Taoudenni. November 2025 was the deadliest month in the **Tombouctou region** in the past two years. The AHEAD model projects that displacement there will rise by around 1,200 people over the coming months.

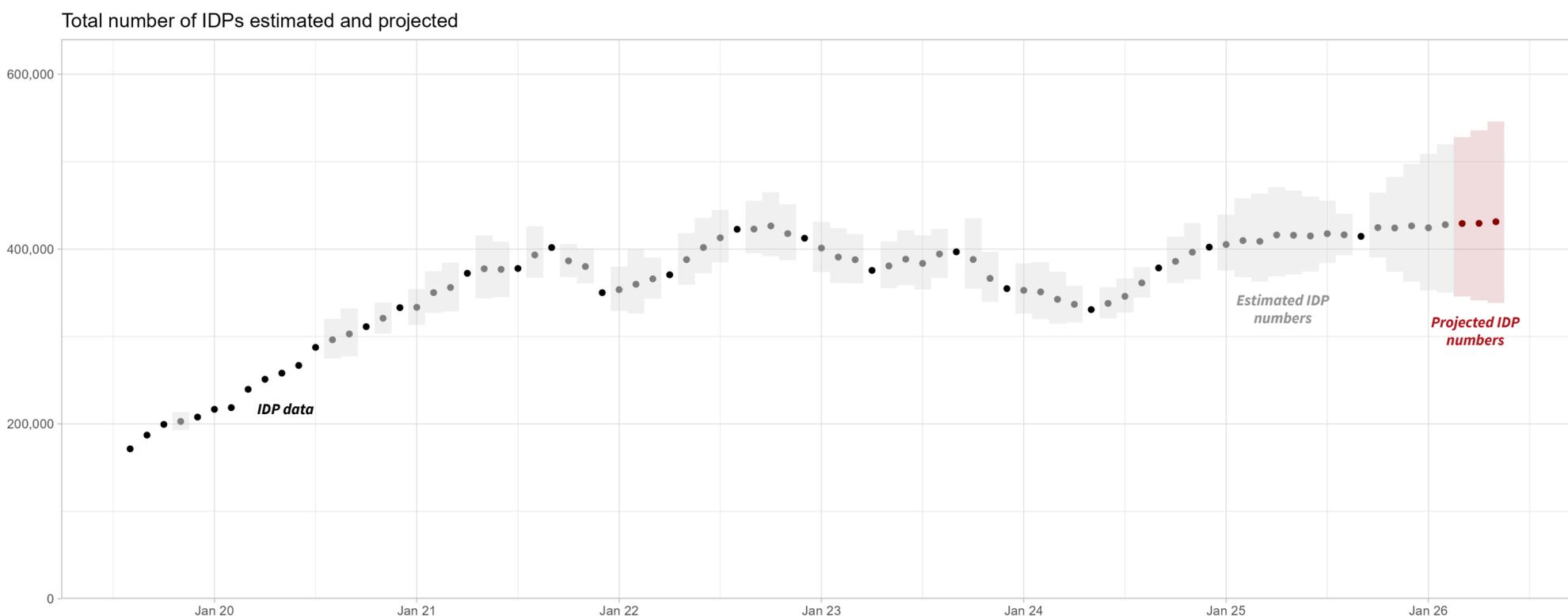


PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

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.

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 4,000 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 more than 60 conflict incidents were recorded across January and February, displacement may accelerate further. A renewed rise in fatalities in Tombouctou, similar to levels seen in November, could also push displacement higher.

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.



EASTERN DR CONGO

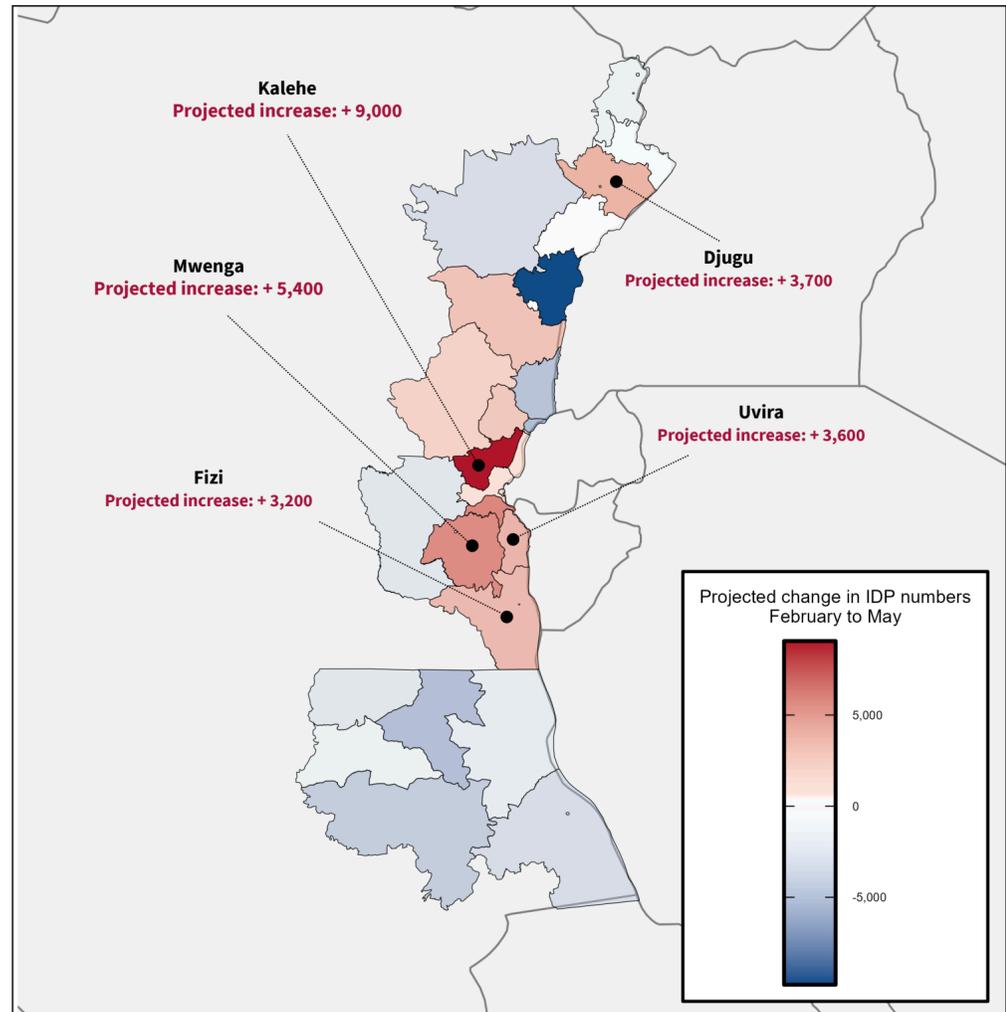
Since January 2025, renewed M23 offensives in eastern DR Congo have driven new displacements. Between 4th of January and 19th of March 2025, M23 fighters entered into Masisi, Sake, Goma, Bukavu and Walikale. These advances have led to hundreds of thousands of new displacements, while millions have also 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

By May 2026, AHEAD forecasts suggest that several territories across Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu will continue to host very large displaced populations, with Djugu, Kalehe and Masisi among those with the highest totals.

Displacement is expected to increase across several territories in South Kivu province. **In Kalehe, the number of IDPs is projected to rise by more than 9,000 by May 2026; in Mwenga, by roughly 5,400; and in Uvira and Fizi, by over 3,000.** Given the recent surge in violence in South Kivu, displacement across the region could exceed current projections and approach the upper bounds of these estimates.

Djugu territory is projected to record an increase of over 3,700 IDPs by May 2026. In December, more than 25 conflict incidents were reported. Clashes in early December displaced nearly 45,000 people across the health zones of Damas, Fataki, Mangala and Bambu.



4.03 MILLION
Projected total IDP numbers by
May 2026

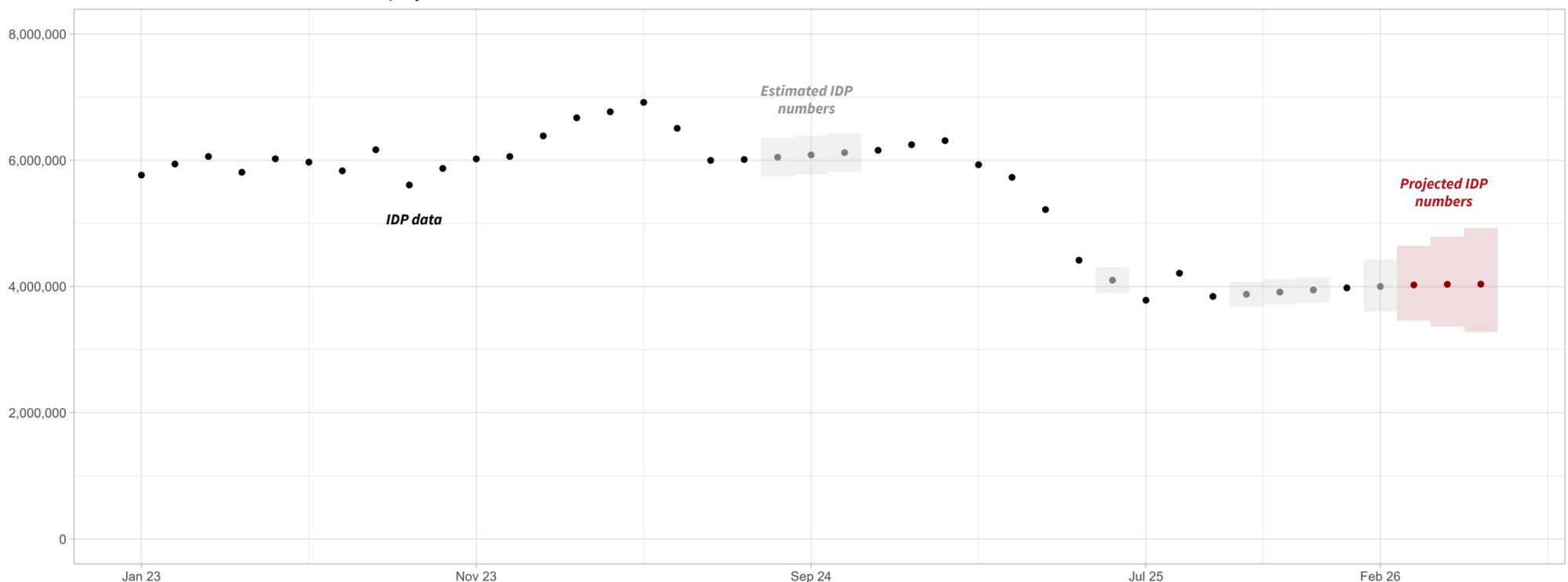
+35,000
Projected IDP increase
between February and May

PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

In eastern DR Congo, displacement figures are projected to increase by roughly 35,000 over the next three months, bringing the total to around 4.03 million IDPs across the four provinces by May 2026. Data from August 2025 showed a sharp increase compared to July, with IDP numbers exceeding 4.2 million. However, September figures reflected a significant decline, with approximately 3.84 million IDPs reported across the four provinces. The recent escalation of violence drove an increase in displacement, with OCHA-published figures indicating a sharp rise in overall IDP numbers in January 2026.

The AHEAD model projects further displacement increases across North and South Kivu, reflecting both recent conflict escalation and existing displacement dynamics. Given the fluidity of the situation, displacement could rise further through a combination of new and secondary displacement. In the past month, ACLED recorded the highest monthly number of air and drone strikes ever documented in DR Congo, amid reported aerial operations and clashes involving FARDC, allied Wazalendo militias and M23 positions in Mwenga, Masisi and Fizi; at the same time, more than 130 conflict events were recorded in both North and South Kivu. Recent DTM data also showed rising IDP numbers in North Kivu, particularly in Goma and Nyiragongo, while in Ituri, clashes in Djugu in early December triggered new displacement and prompted the Danish Refugee Council to declare a small emergency. In South Kivu, escalating violence in early December reportedly displaced over 500,000 people in just over a week.

Total number of IDPs estimated and projected



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

SUDAN

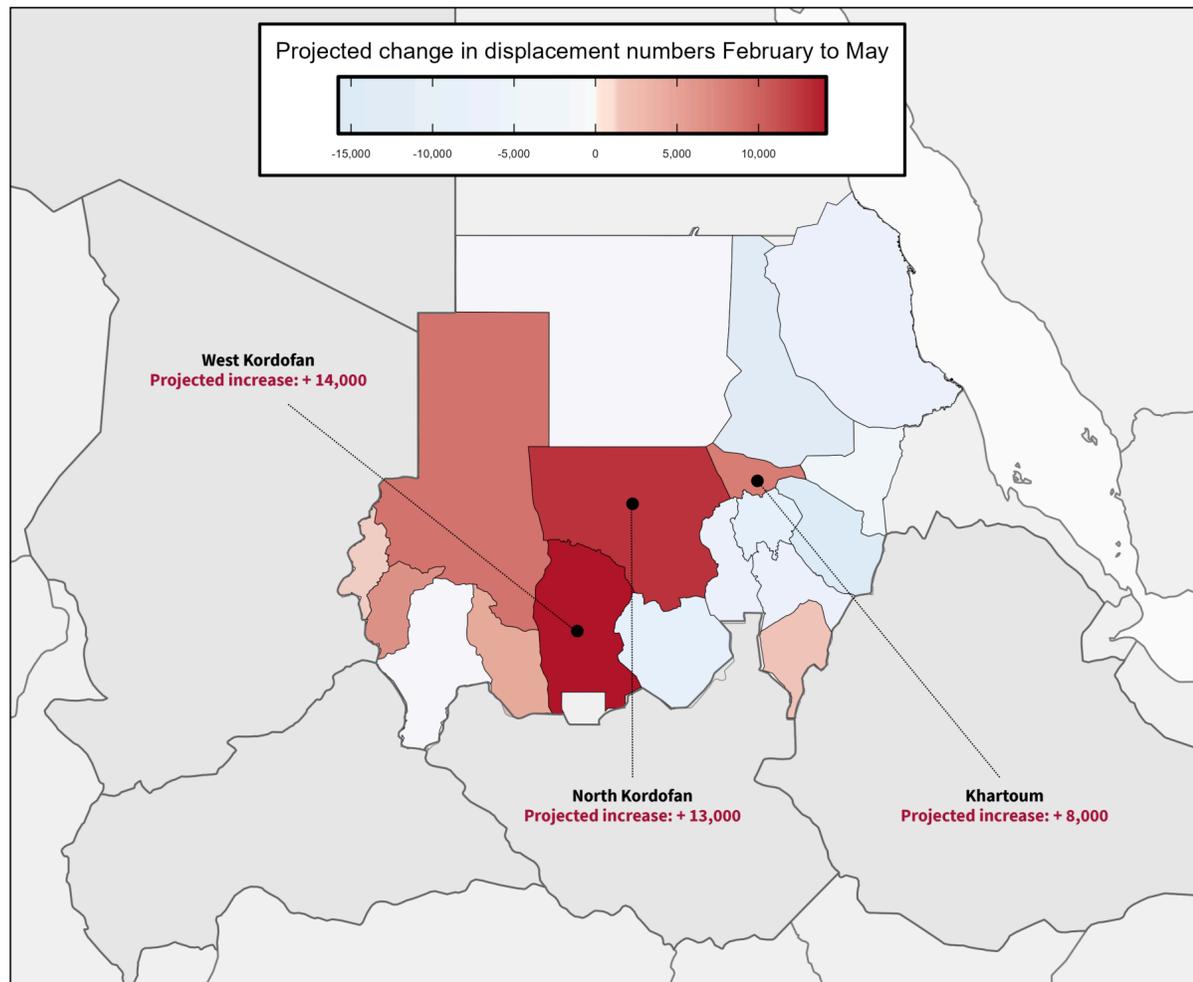
Since the conflict between SAF and RSF began, Sudan has seen a sharp rise in displacement, reaching nearly 11.6 million IDPs by January 2025. In recent months, figures have declined, largely due to increasing returns. The AHEAD model covers 18 states and includes cross-border flows into Ethiopia, South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

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

Over the coming three months, displacement in Khartoum is projected to increase by around 8,000 people, largely driven by new arrivals from the Kordofan region and North Darfur. This aligns with DTM's January estimates, which already showed an increase of more than 8,000 IDPs in Khartoum compared with December.

Given the ongoing insecurity, the IDP caseload in South Kordofan is expected to decline as people move onward to other states, particularly other Kordofan states and Khartoum. Violence in the region and displacement out of South Kordofan also lead to projected increases in **West Kordofan (+14,000)** and **North Kordofan (+13,000)**.

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 Gedaref (around 16,000 fewer IDPs by May compared with February), followed by River Nile (around -14,000).



9.05 MILLION
Projected total IDPs numbers by
May 2026

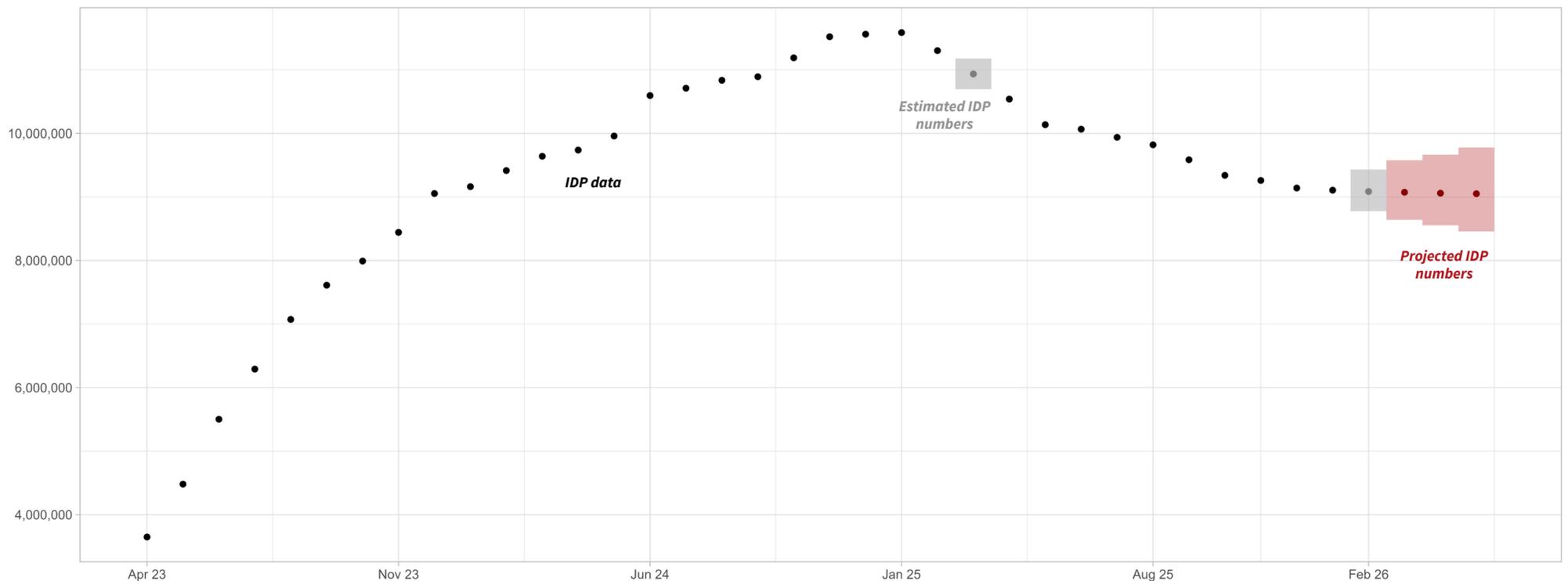
-35,000
Projected IDP decrease between
February and May

PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model anticipates an overall decline in the number of IDPs in Sudan. By May 2026, the total is projected at around 9.05 million, about 35,000 fewer than in February. This decline is consistent with recent DTM Sudan reporting. Mobility Update 22 (September 2025) estimated about 9.58 million IDPs nationwide, down by over 480,000 since late June and more than 2.0 million below the peak earlier in the year. Subsequent updates continued this downward trend, with the Displacement and Return Overview for October 2025 reporting around 9.34 million IDPs, followed by roughly 9.26 million in November, 9.14 million in December and 9.1 million in January 2026.

Despite the overall decline in the number of IDPs recorded in recent months, both primary and secondary displacement are still anticipated across several locations. As of late February, DTM field teams estimate that over 132,000 individuals have been displaced from areas across the Kordofan region. At the same time, insecurity remained elevated through February. The RSF reportedly advanced in parts of North Darfur and continued drone strikes targeting army positions in Kordofan and Blue Nile states. During the same period, ACLED reported that RSF forces mobilized around the border towns of Tina and Misteriya. In Tina, clashes between the RSF and the SAF were reported from 21 to 23 February. Given these conditions, displacement pressures may continue across the Kordofan region, North Darfur and into Khartoum, with a heightened likelihood of additional secondary movements. In Blue Nile, conflict activity recorded in February was among the more severe levels seen since the start of the conflict. While the overall IDP caseload in the state had been declining, current projections suggest this trend could reverse in the coming months. Taken together, insecurity across Kordofan, North Darfur and Blue Nile could push outcomes closer to the upper end of the projected displacement range.

Total number of IDPs estimated and projected



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

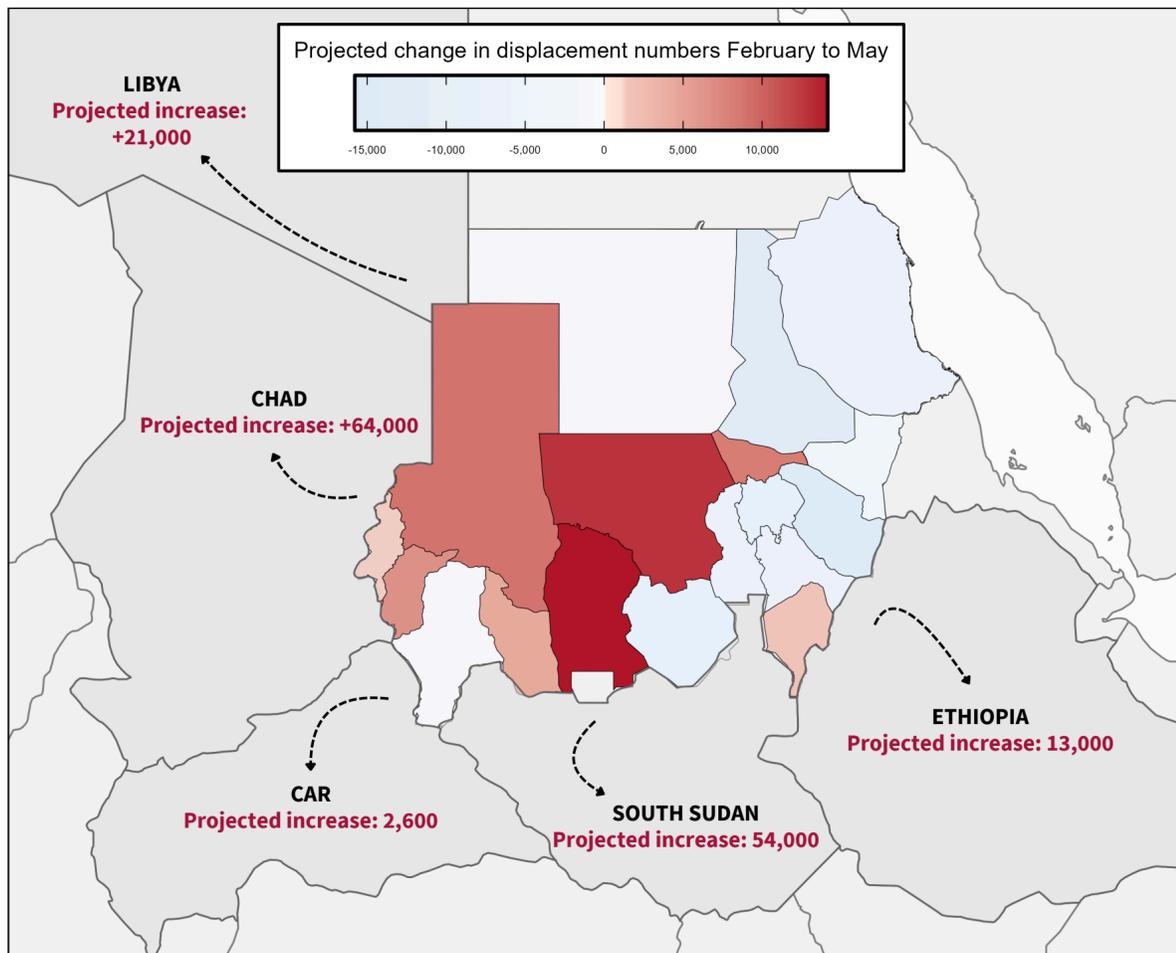
The largest projected increases in cross-border movements are expected into Chad. Over the next three months, the AHEAD model estimates an additional **64,000 cross-border movements into Chad. Movements into South Sudan are also projected to increase by approximately 54,000 over the same period.**

Cross-border movements into Ethiopia are expected to continue increasing, with an estimated rise of 13,000 by May compared to February estimates.

Movements into Libya are projected to rise by approximately 21,000. Smaller increases are projected for the Central African Republic. Cross-border movements into CAR are expected to increase by around 2,600.

+154,000

Projected increase in cross-border movements between February and May



PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

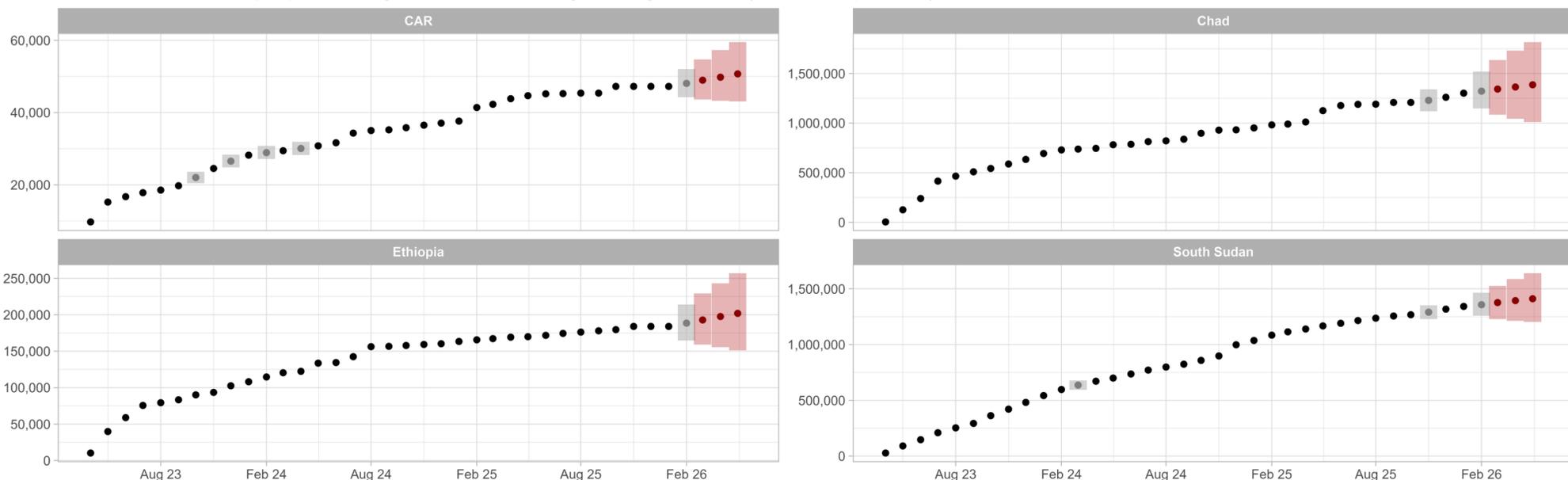
Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects a continued increase in cross-border displacement from Sudan into neighbouring countries. **By May 2026, total cross-border movements into Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic and Libya are expected to increase by more than 150,000 compared to February estimates.** In South Sudan, DTM reported that approximately 1.34 million people had crossed from Sudan since April 2023 as of late February 2026. Based on current projections, additional movements over the next three months are expected to increase the cumulative total to roughly 1.4 million by May 2026.

Movements from Sudan into Chad, Libya, and Egypt have continued since the start of the conflict. UNHCR reporting from January 2026 indicates that more than 550,000 Sudanese refugees have arrived in Libya since April 2023, nearly 38,000 more than estimates published in late November 2025; 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 469,057 individuals were reported to have returned from Egypt to Sudan between January 2024 and December 2025.

Figures indicate that approximately 1,301,598 individuals, primarily Sudanese nationals, crossed from Sudan into Chad between April 2023 and late February 2026. During the period from August to December 2025, an estimated 59,387 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 May 2026.

The AHEAD model is being further developed to better reflect cross-border return movements. Projections of cross-border displacement are regularly updated as new data become available.

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



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

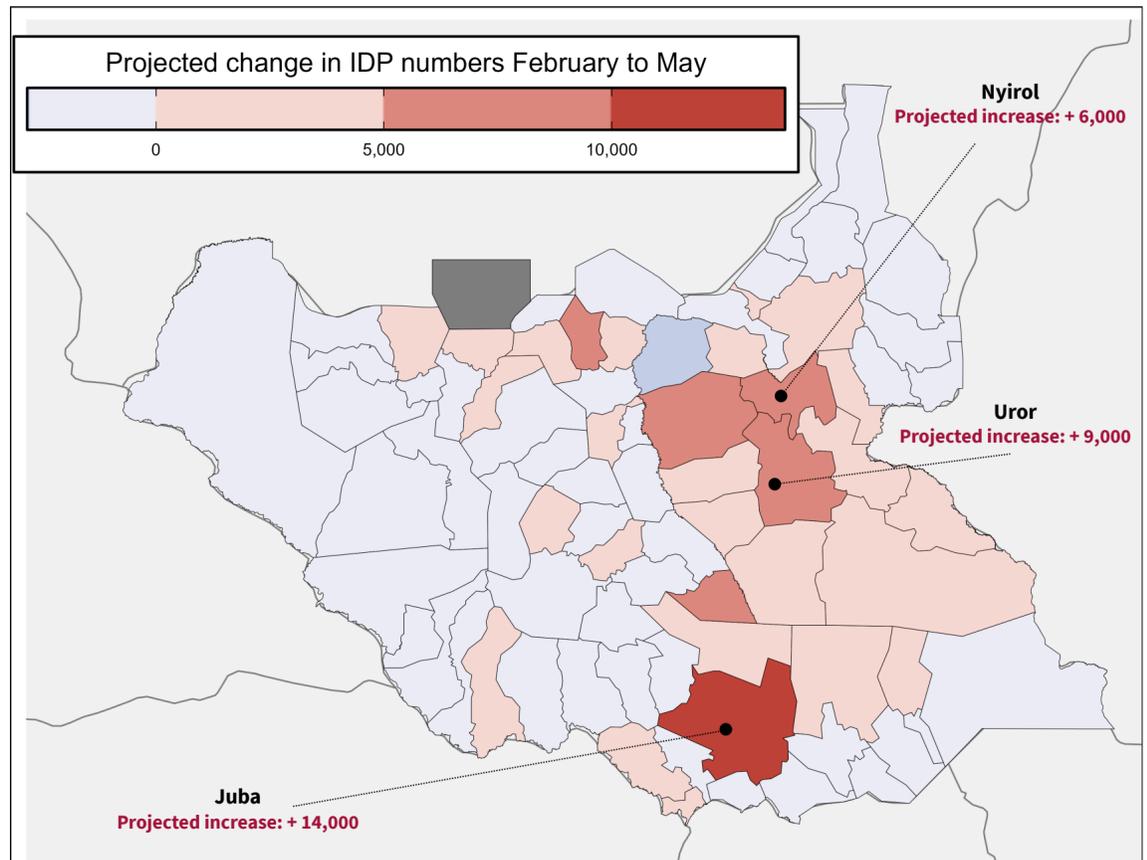
Internal displacements in South Sudan is caused by a wide range of factors, such as communal clashes, land disputes, violence, natural disasters and cross-border movements. In recent months conflict has escalated at a more broader level with especially high intensity in Upper Nile State and Jonglei.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

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

Renewed fighting in Jonglei State has recently triggered new displacement. Over the coming three months, the AHEAD model projects increases in the number of IDPs hosted across several counties in South Sudan. In Jonglei state, the model projects notable increases in hosted IDP numbers in **Uror (+9,000)**, **Nyirol (+6,000)** and **Ayod (+5,100)** by May compared to February levels.

Displacement from Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Uror has followed several key corridors, including toward Canal/Pigi and Twic East in Jonglei, Awerial in Lakes, and Ulang in Upper Nile. The AHEAD model projects increases in hosted IDP numbers in several of these counties over the coming months, including **Awerial (+6,300)**, **Canal/Pigi (+5,000)** and **Ulang (+2,500)**. If movements continue southward along the Nile corridor, **Bor South could host an additional 4,300 IDPs by May**, while **Juba could see an increase of nearly 14,000**.

+ 83,000
Projected IDP increase between February and May



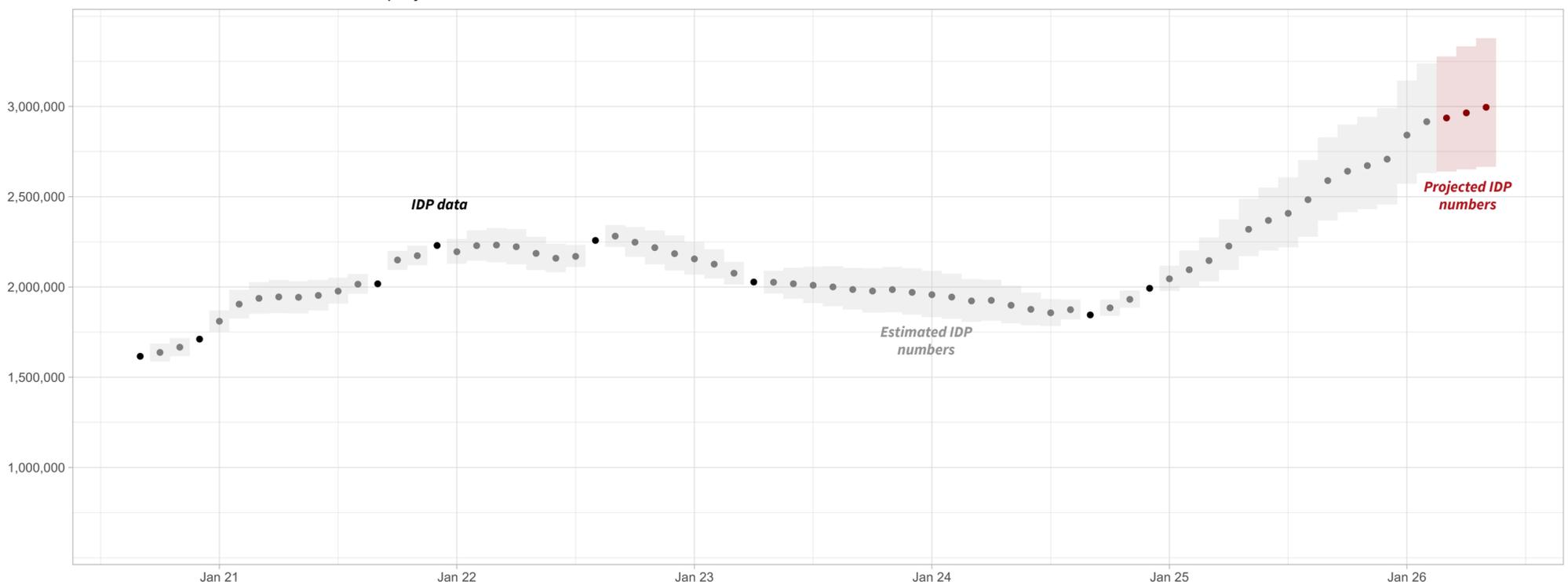
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects a large rise in displacement in South Sudan, with 83,000 additional displacements forecast by May 2026 compared with February. These projected increases are largely driven by the situation in Jonglei, where renewed conflict had already displaced at least 280,000 people as of 13 February 2026. By mid-February, the impact of this displacement was already visible in arrival trends across key counties. Uror had received the highest number of arrivals (88,666), while Awerial recorded continued major inflows (28,148) and arrivals also increased significantly in Duk (18,919). On 27 February, local authorities further reported increased population movements across several counties, including Nyirol, Uror, Akobo, Ayod, Duk, Canal/Pigi, Twic East, Bor South and Awerial. AHEAD forecasts indicate that the number of IDPs originating from and hosted across most counties in Jonglei will increase further in the coming months, with figures also expected to rise in Awerial and, if movements continue southward, Juba.

Recent developments may further accelerate population movements. An evacuation order issued ahead of a planned military offensive in Akobo has driven thousands of civilians to flee the town and surrounding areas, including to Ethiopia and other parts of Jonglei. Further movements into Ethiopia remain likely, especially from border counties such as Akobo, Ulang and Nasir. Reports already indicate that many civilians have crossed the Akobo and Sobat rivers into Ethiopia following the evacuation order and worsening insecurity.

Projected displacement figures across South Sudan reflect a highly dynamic situation, where the geographic spread of conflict is driving new influxes into some areas while restricting onward movement in others. Given the rapidly changing conditions, these figures should be triangulated with real-time contextual updates. 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. Forecasts for South Sudan will be updated more frequently in the coming weeks as the situation evolves.

Total number of IDPs estimated and projected



SOMALIA

Conflict and climate-related hazards continue to drive widespread internal displacement in Somalia. Drought, floods and insecurity have left millions displaced, with 3.8 million people recorded at the end of 2022. 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 #10. Updated projections for the second quarter of 2026 will be released in April.

HOTSPOTS & KEY FIGURES

Banadir is expected to see the highest increase in displacement in the coming months, with an additional 48,698 people anticipated to be displaced, pushing the total to over 1.17 million by March 2026. 11% of those displaced are projected to move within Banadir and 89% arriving from other districts.

In Luuq, displacement is also projected to rise, with around 15,544 new displacements, mainly due to conflict. Of these, 58% are expected to remain within the district, while 42% are anticipated to come from other areas.

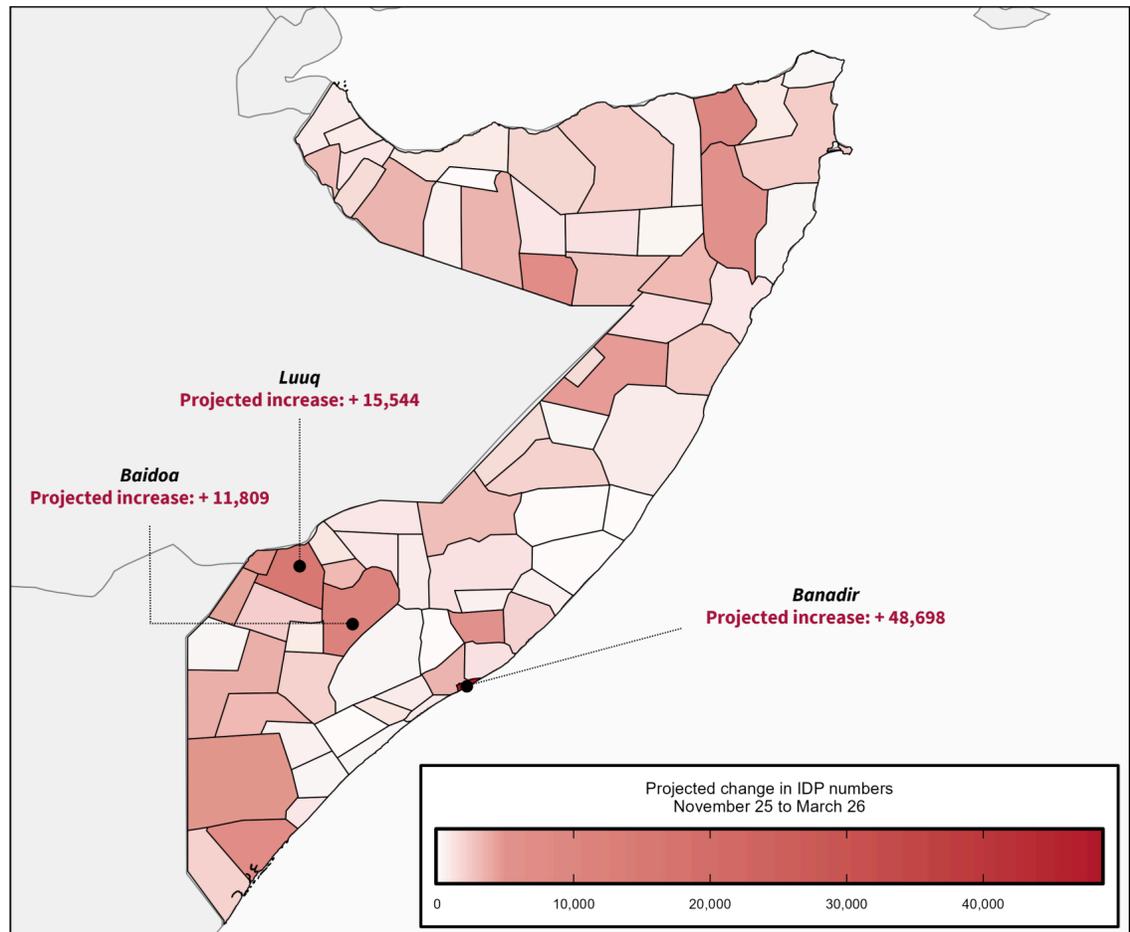
In the Lower Juba region, displacement is forecasted to increase by more than 15,000, with **notable rises in Kismaayo (+7,200)**. The Bay region is also projected to see a significant increase, with the **largest rise in Baidoa (+11,809)**.

3.69 MILLION

Projected total IDPs numbers by March 2026

+ 211,767

Projected IDP increase between November 2025 and March 2026



PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the coming months, Somalia's displaced population is expected to increase by more than 211,000 people compared to November estimates, pushing the total number of people living in displacement to over 3.69 million by March 2026. Conflict remains a key driver of this increase, accounting for roughly 36% of the projected rise. Conflict is mainly anticipated in Middle Shabelle and Hiraa, with most displacements projected to occur to Banadir and Luuq. In Banadir and Luuq alone, the number of conflict-induced IDPs is expected to grow by almost 33,000 combined.

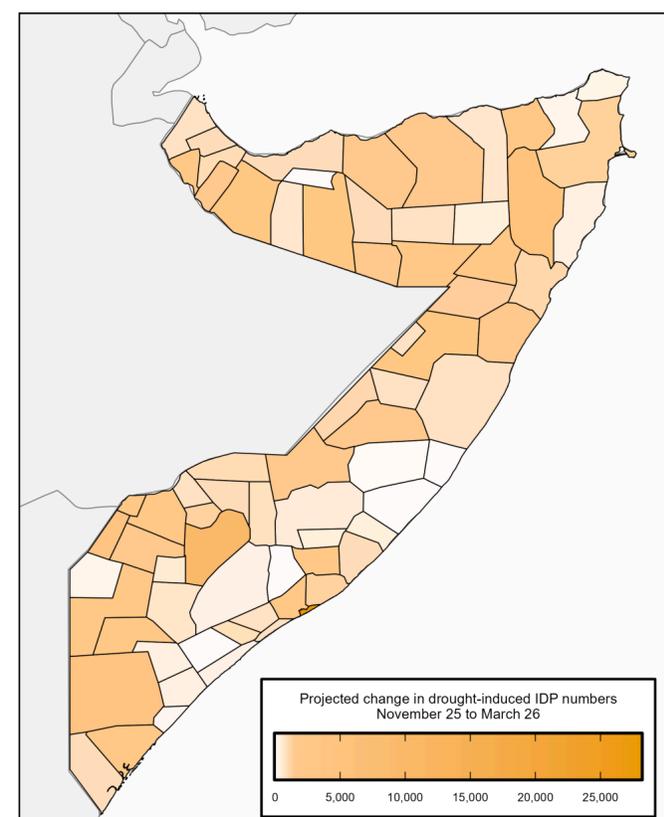
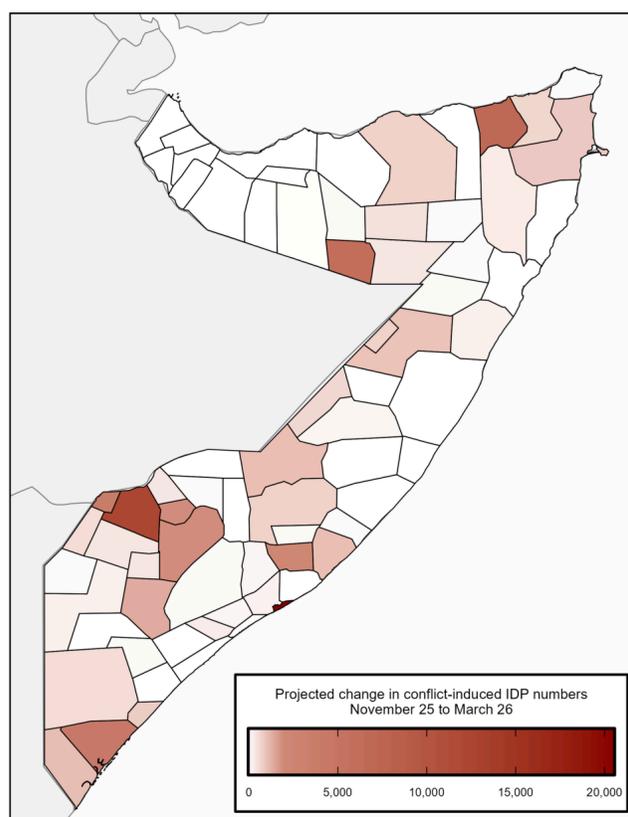
Rainfall during the 2025 Deyr season (October-December) remained below average, following similarly dry conditions during the preceding Hagga season (June-September) and ahead of the forecasted Jilaal dry season (mid-December to mid-March). Consecutive seasons of reduced rainfall have contributed to worsening drought conditions across the country and increasing displacement pressure.

As a result, drought is expected to be the primary driver of displacement during the current quarter. **The number of people displaced by drought is projected to increase by more than 135,000, accounting for approximately 64% of the total projected rise in displacement.** Significant increases in drought-related displacement are anticipated in Banadir (+28,163) and Baidoa (+9,919), with additional increases of over 4,000 individuals projected in Qardho and Afmadow.

Current conditions indicate that drought-related displacement may trend toward the higher end of projected ranges. On 10 November, the Federal Government of Somalia declared a national drought emergency.

In Puntland, water sources have become increasingly scarce and vegetation conditions have deteriorated. These developments are occurring in the context of severe humanitarian needs. An estimated 4.4 million people were projected to experience acute food insecurity through December, and approximately 1.85 million children under five are expected to face acute malnutrition through mid-2026.

Flood-induced displacement is not projected to change over the coming months. By March 2026, it is expected that the total number of flood-induced IDPs will remain at roughly 325,000.



UGANDA

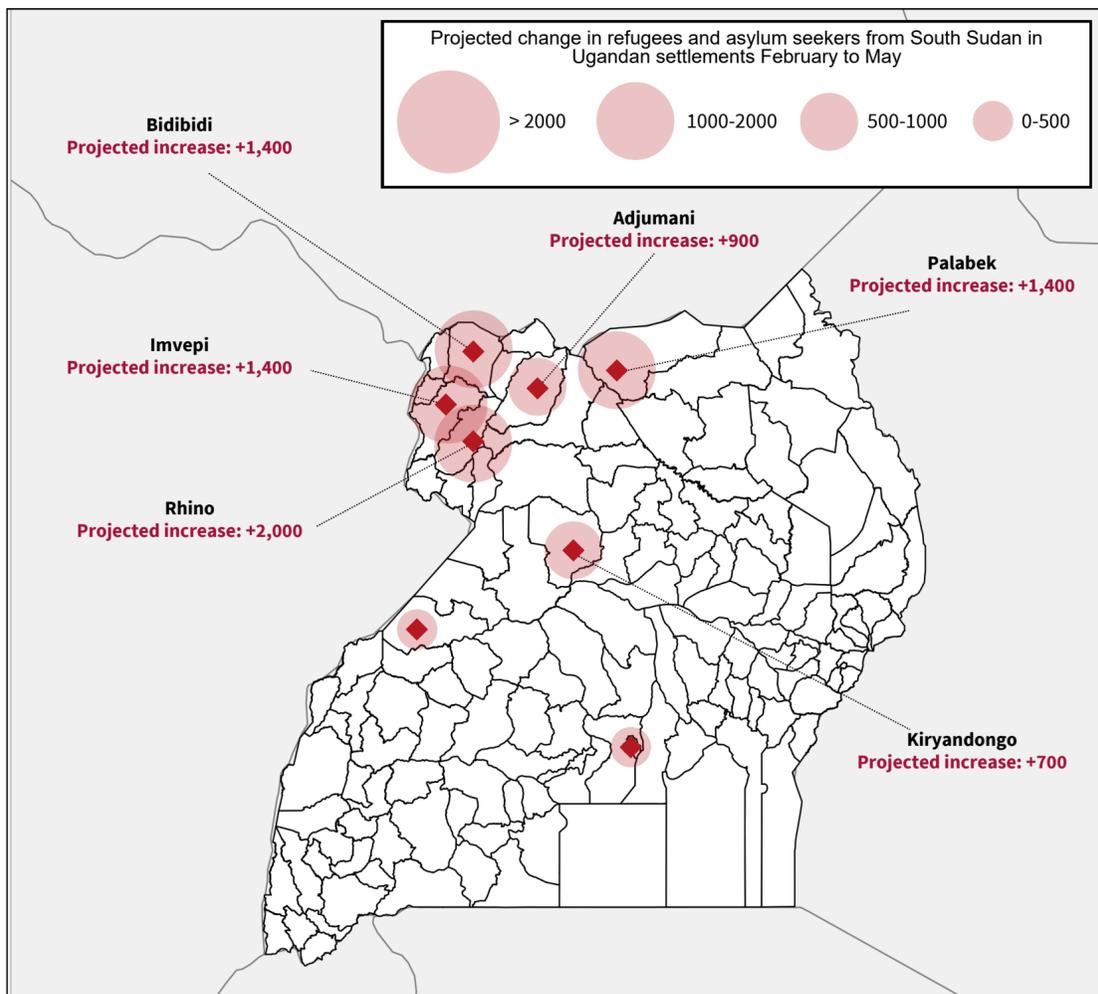
By the end of February 2026, Uganda hosted more than 1.98 million refugees and asylum seekers across various settlements. Over half originated from South Sudan, while roughly one-third came from DR Congo. Nakivale hosted the largest share, followed by Adjumani, Bidibidi and Rhino. In Uganda, the AHEAD 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 1,400 over the next three months. Data for February 2026 shows that roughly 800 individuals were registered arriving in February, and almost 2,000 arrivals were registered in the December-February period.

Figures in Palabek have been rising in recent months. Over 900 new arrivals were registered in February, and the population of refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan is now projected to grow by roughly 1,500 by May 2026.

The largest projected increase is in Rhino settlement, with an expected rise of around 2,000 individuals. Between December 2025 and February 2026, there were roughly 1,600 registered arrivals.



1.04 MILLION

Projected South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers by May 2026

+ 5,800

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

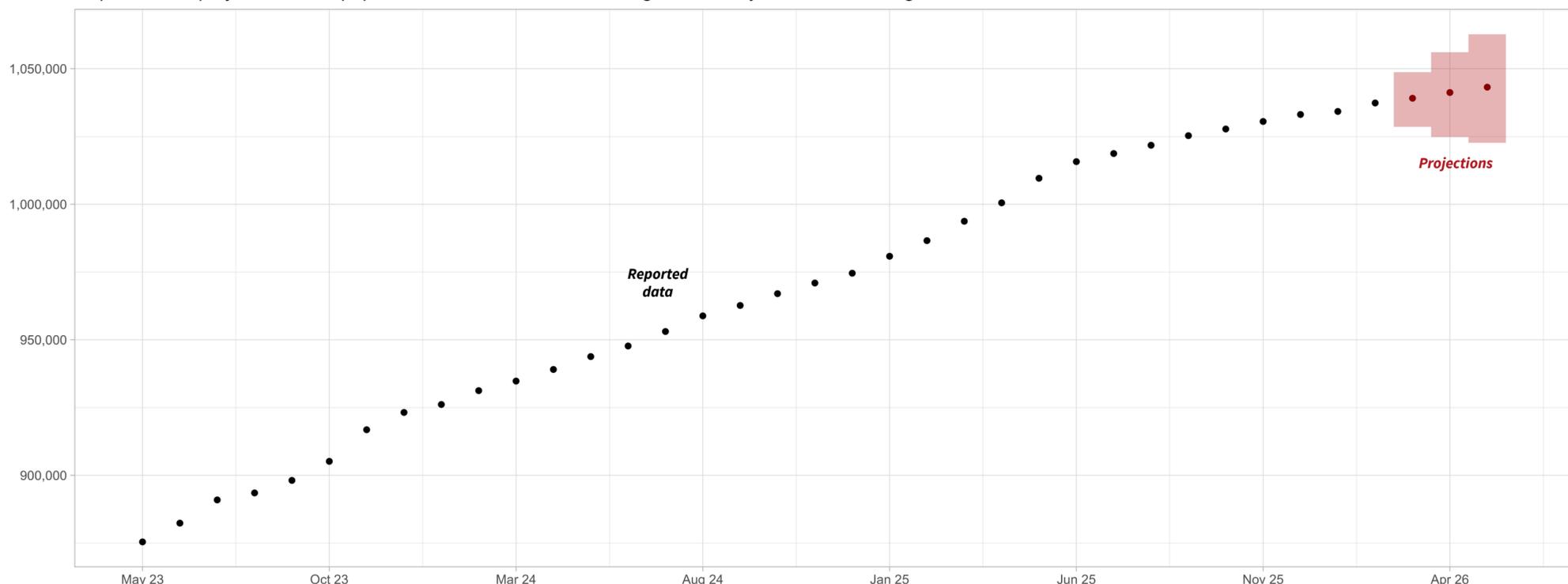
PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

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 May 2026, the population is expected to rise by more than 5,800, reaching more than 1.04 million.**

Between November and February, the number of South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers across the nine settlements covered by the AHEAD model increased by more than 6,800. However, monthly increases in recent months were lower than those recorded earlier in 2025, a pattern that is particularly evident in Rhino. Even so, the escalation of violence in South Sudan could lead to higher arrivals in the coming months.

UNHCR reporting indicates that, following the recent large-scale displacement in Jonglei, movements were observed toward Juba and across the Nimule border into Uganda. These movements are being closely monitored because, if displacement extends further south or onward cross-border movements increase, arrivals into Uganda could move toward the upper end of the AHEAD probabilistic forecast range. **In that scenario, arrivals could increase by up to 6,000 in Rhino and by up to 4,000 in both Imvepi and Palabek.** Forecasts will be updated regularly as additional data on cross-border movements becomes available.

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 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

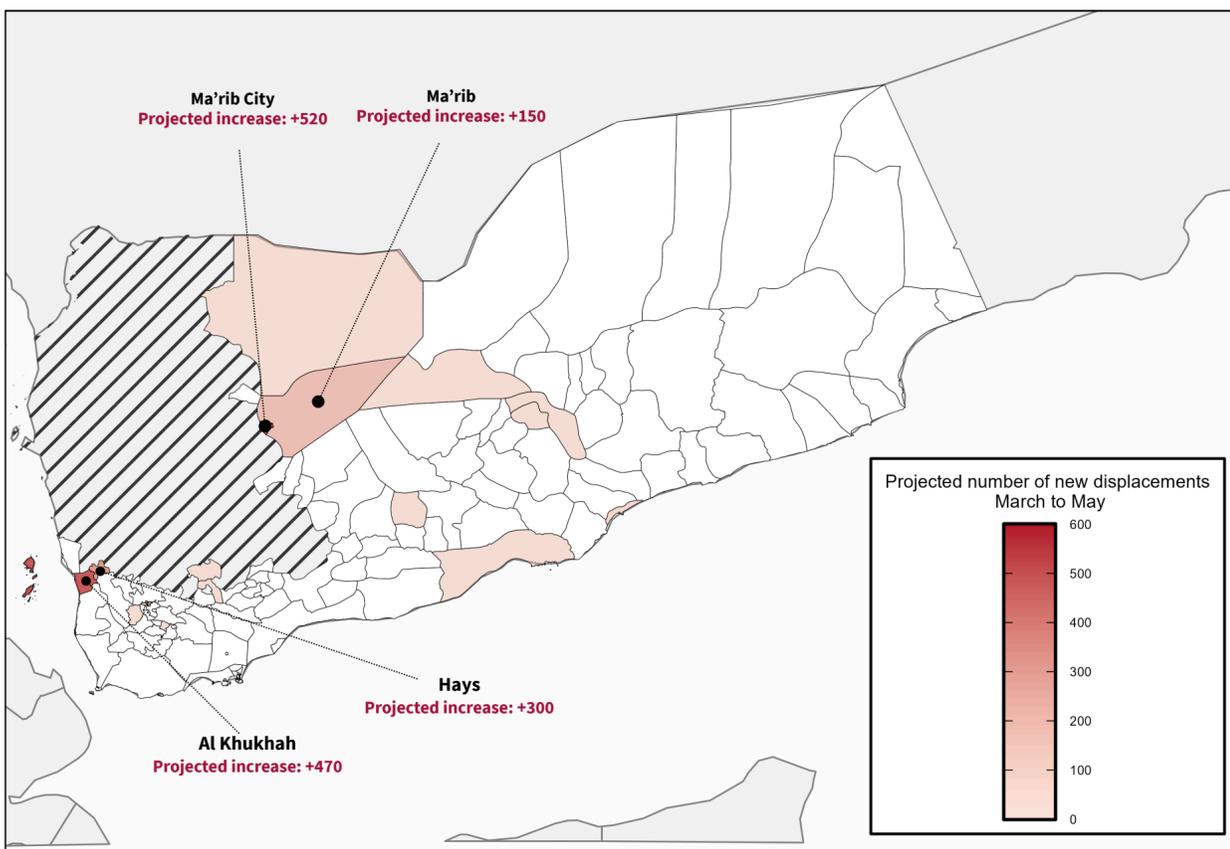
In Al Khukhah, the AHEAD model projects roughly 470 individuals may be displaced into or within the district over the next three months, potentially rising to around 1,000. DTM recorded 34 households (204 individuals) between December and February.

Roughly 520 arrivals are projected in Ma'rib City and around 150 in Ma'rib district. The Ma'rib governorate recorded approximately 26 newly arriving households in February, following higher numbers of arrivals registered in both December 2025 and January 2026.

Around 300 new displacements are anticipated In Hays, while in Mawza no significant changes are being projected for the coming months.

+ 3,100

Projected new displacements between March and May

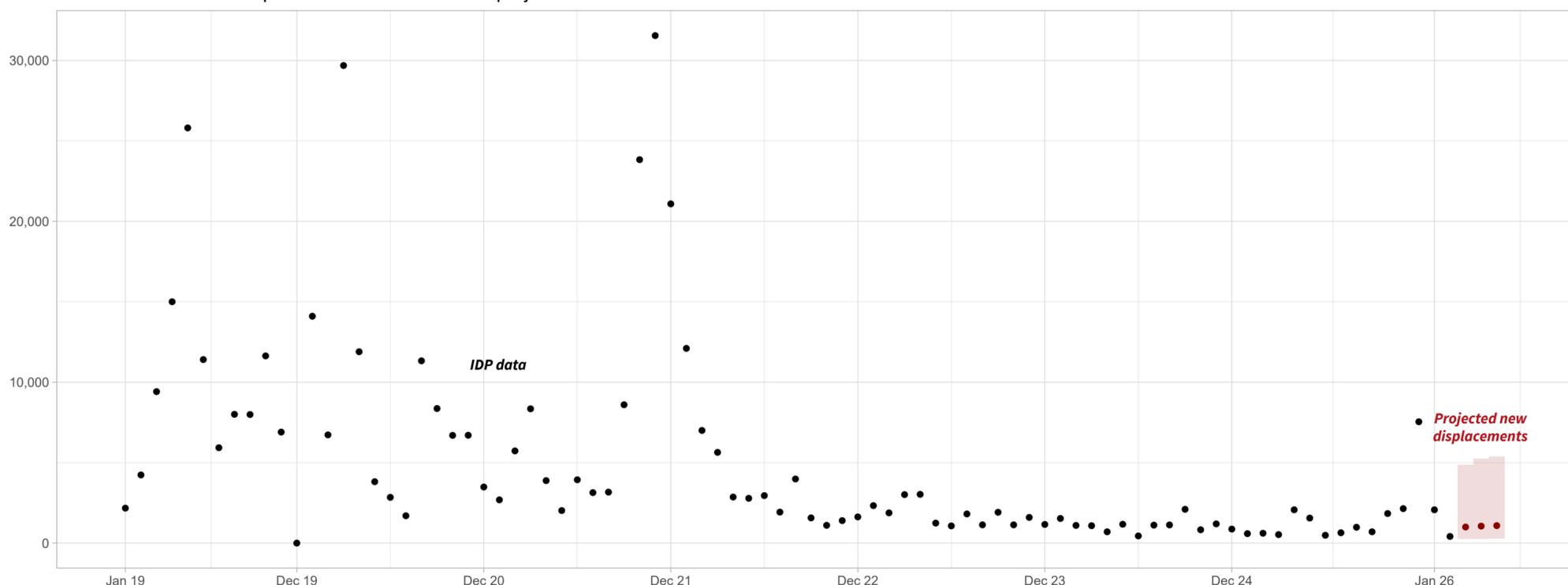


PROJECTED TRENDS & DRIVERS

Over the next three months, the AHEAD model projects more than 3,100 new displacements due to conflict across 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. Even so, conflict-induced new displacements were much lower in January than in December (around 344 households versus roughly 1,250), as the number of conflict events and battles recorded in Hadramawt declined. Numbers declined further in February, with RDT data indicating that around 69 households were newly displaced across the covered governorates during the month.

Projected increases remain closely linked to conflict dynamics. Several conflict incidents were recorded across Yemen in recent months, although patterns varied by governorate. In Ta'iz, around 15 violent incidents were recorded in February, while Ad Dali' recorded roughly 14 incidents, including 12 battles, pointing to continued insecurity in both areas. In Al Hodeidah, incident levels in February rose slightly compared with January. In Hadramawt, by contrast, only three incidents were recorded in February, following a sharper pattern of activity in previous months, with 28 incidents in December and 15 in January. If conflict activity rises above recent levels in the coming months, including in Hadramawt, new displacement could move closer to the upper end of AHEAD projections.

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 2026.

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