More than 391,000 people (91,000 households) were displaced by monsoon rains between 11 and 20 August in 28 of Nepal’s 75 districts, concentrated in the eastern, central and western regions. The overall rain reached its heaviest in 15 years, triggering large-scale flooding and landslides. It damaged crops and created shortages in safe drinking water, affecting over 6 million people in total (Aljazeera, 14 August 2017; NRCS, 17 August 2017; UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Nepal, 20 August 2017). Earlier floods and landslides displaced about 190 people across 41 districts between 8 and 28 July 2017 (OCHA, 28 July 2017).
Cambodia

**Affected Areas**
Kratie, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Tbong Khmum provinces

**Cause of Displacement**
Disaster

**Figures**
As many as 4,150 new disaster displacements between 26 July and 1 August

**Context**
About 1,900 people (410 households) were evacuated in Preah Vihear between 26 and 31 July following days of severe weather which led to flooding. As many as 1,600 people had returned home by 1 August after water levels rapidly receded (Cambodia Daily, 1 August 2017). More than 870 people were evacuated from Trapaing Prasat district in Oddar Meanchey province between 27 and 28 July due to severe flooding (Khmer Times, 28 July 2017). About 1,380 people in the Tbong Khmum province were evacuated to elevated areas between 31 July and 1 August as the Mekong river spilled over, flooding homes (Cambodia Daily, 1 August 2017). An unknown number of people were displaced due to similar spillovers in Prek Prasap district, Kratie province (The Phnom Penh Post, 31 July 2017).

China

**Affected Areas**
Country-wide

**Cause of Displacement**
Disaster

**Figures**
More than 654,000 new disaster displacements between 24 July and 23 August

**Context**
In East China, more than 207,000 people were evacuated between 31 July and 21 August because of flooding and heavy rainfall in the provinces of Fujian, Jiangxi and Shandong. As many as 196,000 of these displacements were due to the effects of Typhoon Nesat and Haitang (Ministry of Civil Affairs, 4 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 9 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 15 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 16 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 21 August 2017). In North China, about 8,000 people were evacuated between 24 July and 4 August due to flooding, heavy rain and storms in the provinces of Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Hebei and the municipality of Beijing. About 4,300 of those displaced were evacuated due to the effects of Typhoon Nesat and Haitang that brought on the flooding and heavy rain in Hebei and Inner Mongolia (Ministry of Civil Affairs, 4 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 4 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 8 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 14 August 2017).

Northeast China

In Northeast China, more than 192,000 people were evacuated between 2 and 9 August following heavy rainfall and flooding in the provinces of Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Jilin. This notably included about 188,000 people who were evacuated due to heavy rains and storms in Liaoning province alone (Xinhua, 7 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 8 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 8 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 11 August 2017).

Northwest China

In Northwest China, around 2,300 people were evacuated between 4 and 23 August, mostly due to flooding in Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang provinces. About 430 people were evacuated following a 6.6 magnitude earthquake that destroyed 200 houses in Xinjiang province (Ministry of Civil Affairs, 7 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 9 August 2017; Xinhua, 11 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 14 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 23 August 2017).

South Central

In South Central China, more than 141,000 people were evacuated between 31 July and 23 August from flooding, heavy rainfall and storms in the provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan. About 27,000 of those displaced were evacuated in Guangdong province due to the effects of Typhoon Hato, the 13th typhoon this year. It is the most powerful storm to hit the southern Chinese region around Hong Kong in more than half a century and the strongest since 1968 to hit Macau (Ministry of Civil Affairs, 2 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 4 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 9 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 15 August 2017; Xinhua, 17 August 2017; Xinhua, 18 August 2017; Xinhua, 23 August 2017; Cbc News, 23 August 2017; Reuters, 23 August 2017).

Southwest China

In Southwest China, more than 104,000 people were evacuated between 30 July and 21 August because of flooding, heavy rainfall and an earthquake. Of these, as many as 89,000 were evacuated in Sichuan following the 7.0 magnitude earthquake on 8 August and more than 15,000 people were evacuated because of flooding in Chongqing, Guizhou, Sichuan, Tibet and Yunnan provinces (Ministry of Civil Affairs, 2 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 4 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 7 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 9 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 14 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 16 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 17 August 2017; Ministry of Civil Affairs, 21 August 2017).
Myanmar

- **Affected Areas**: Kachin state
- **Cause of Displacement**: Conflict
- **Figures**: More than 1,000 new conflict displacements between 10 and 15 August

**Context**

More than 1,000 people were displaced between 10 and 15 August by fighting between the military and Kachin Independence Army near Kasung village in Moegaung Township, Kachin State. Those displaced fled towards Namti town where they are staying in two church sites while receiving food, water and relief items (OCHA, 16 August 2017).

Philippines

- **Affected Areas**: Calabarzon, CAR, MIMAROPA, Misamis Oriental, National Capital region, Negros Oriental and regions I and III
- **Cause of Displacement**: Conflict, Disaster
- **Figures**: About 1,900 new disaster displacements between 25 July and 14 August; about 740 new conflict displacements between 21 July and 11 August

**Context**

About 1,900 people were evacuated between 25 July and 14 August because of heavy rainfall from Tropical Storm Nesat that affected six of the Philippines’ seventeen regions (NDRRMC, 3 August 2017; DROMIC, 14 August 2017).

Violence forced about 240 people to flee between 21 and 31 July, as the Philippines National Police clashed with the New People’s Army in Guihulngan City, Negros Oriental (DROMIC, 31 July 2017). An additional 500 people were forced to evacuate in Misamis Oriental between 8 and 11 August because of intimidation and recruitment by the New People’s Army (Philippines Information Agency, 11 August 2017).

Taiwan

- **Affected Areas**: Country-wide
- **Cause of Displacement**: Disaster
- **Figures**: As many as 13,000 new disaster displacements between 28 and 30 July

**Context**

As many as 13,000 people were evacuated across Taiwan between 28 and 30 July after Typhoon Haitang made landfall bringing torrential rains to the south and southeast of the island on 30 July (National Fire Agency, 30 July 2017). Typhoon Haitang was the second of two typhoons to hit the island over the period, making it the first time in 50 years that simultaneous storm alerts were issued (Thomson Reuters Foundation News, 31 July 2017).

Middle East and North Africa

Iraq

- **Affected Areas**: Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al Din governorates
- **Cause of Displacement**: Conflict
- **Figures**: As many as 38,000 new conflict displacements between 26 July and 23 August

**Context**

As many as 38,000 people were displaced to IDP camps around Mosul between 26 July and 23 August arriving from Al Tafar, Mosul, and from the governorates of Kirkuk and Salah al Din (UNHCR Flash Updates between 30 July and 23 August 2017). The newly displaced from Al Tafar, as many as 20,000 people, arrived having fled threats of intensified fighting in the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) stronghold which has been surrounded by Iraqi forces since late June (Reuters, 18 August 2017; UNHCR, 23 August 2017; UNHCR, 23 August 2017). The second group, about 1,500 people, arrived from Kirkuk and Salah al Din governorates having fled fighting between ISIL and the Iraqi army (UNHCR, 30 July 2017; UNHCR, 6 August 2017; UNHCR, 14 August 2017). The third, more than 16,000 people came from return areas in Mosul, their latest displacement brought on by an inability to reintegrate due to financial constraints, destroyed homes, lack of livelihood opportunities, and high prices for rent and basic needs (UNHCR, 17 August 2017; UNHCR, 6 August 2017; UNHCR 30 July 2017).

Syria

- **Affected Areas**: Raqqa governorate
- **Cause of Displacement**: Conflict
- **Figures**: As many as 28,000 new conflict displacements between 28 July and 17 August

**Context**

As many as 28,000 people were displaced from Raqqa city between 28 July and 17 August due to the ongoing Syrian Democratic Forces’ offensive against ISIL. Eighteen of Raqqa’s twenty-four neighbourhoods are now depopulated and the pre-war population of 220,000 down to 22,000. ISIL continues to control the movement of residents in areas under its control, including through forced relocations. The situation in the city remains dire with severe shortages of food, medicine, and water as well as continuous airstrikes and shelling (REACH, 28 July 2017; REACH, 17 August 2017; UNHCR, 17 August 2017).
**Tunisia**

**Affected Areas**
- Bizerte and Jendouba governorates

**Cause of Displacement**
- Disaster

**Figures**
- More than 1,300 new disaster displacements between 31 July and 4 August

**Context**
More than 1,300 people were newly displaced between 31 July and 4 August due to raging forest fires that affected Jendouba governorate and the towns of Sejnane and Ghezala in the governorate of Bizerte (IFRC, 5 August 2017, on file with IDMC).

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**South Asia**

**Afghanistan**

**Affected Areas**
- Country-wide

**Cause of Displacement**
- Conflict

**Figures**
- As many as 52,000 new conflict displacements between 31 July and 20 August; as many as 29,000 cross border returns from Iran and 4,400 returns from Pakistan between 30 July and 19 August

**Context**
More than 27,000 people were newly displaced by conflict between 31 July and 6 August, most remaining within their provinces of origin. This included about 6,600 people who fled armed clashes in Paktia province; about 8,900 displaced within Baghlan and Faryab provinces; more than 500 who fled insecurity in Laghman; about 7,700 in Zabul and Kandahar provinces; and more than 3,500 displaced within the provinces of Badghis, Farah, Ghor and Hizr (OCHA, 6 August 2017). Similar displacement flows were seen in the period between 7 and 13 August, with as many as 21,000 people displaced by attacks and intimidation by non-state armed groups, mainly concentrated in Afghanistan’s north and north eastern provinces. Most of the newly displaced sought refuge within their provinces of origin, including about 7,300 people within Baghlan, 4,200 people within Jawzjan, 5,000 people within Kunduz city, 3,200 people within Sar-e-Pol, 1,000 people in Kunar, 280 people in Kandahar and finally, 200 people secondarily displaced from Baghlan to Kapisa province (OCHA, 13 August 2017).

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Central African Republic**

**Affected Areas**
- Basse-Kotto, Haut-Kotto, Haut Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham Pende prefectures

**Cause of Displacement**
- Conflict

**Figures**
- More than 88,000 new conflict displacements between 29 June and 21 August; about 6,000 secondary displacements between 19 and 23 August; more than 5,800 returns, including more than 360 cross border returns from Chad and Cameroon between 26 June and 31 July

**Context**
About 10,000 people were displaced in Basse Kotto between 3 and 18 July. This included the entire population of Ngake town, about 5,000 people, who fled into the bush to escape forced recruitment and subsequent violence from non-state armed groups (CMP, 31 July 2017). It also included 2,400 people who moved into an IDP camp between 4 and 7 August, hosted by a Catholic church in Alindao. They had fled violent clashes between armed groups on the periphery as well as central quarters of the city (OCHA, 8 August 2017). The cause of the remaining displacements of about 3,000 people in Alindao is unknown (CMP, 31 July 2017).
**Haut Kotto**

As many as 6,000 people were secondarily displaced by violent clashes between armed groups in Bria between 19 and 23 August. The population sought refuge at the base of the UN mission before returning back to the original IDP site by 23 August (UN Department of Public Information, 23 August 2017).

**Haut Mbomou**

As many as 23,000 people were displaced from Zemio to IDP camps and into the bush between 6 and 31 July because of intercommunal conflict. A further 3,900 people were displaced from Mboki and Zemio to Obo, seeking refuge with host families (CMP, 31 July 2017).

**Mbomou**

As many as 12,000 people fled clashes between armed groups in Bangassou between 21 and 27 July (ECHO, 2 August 2017). Earlier in the month, about 300 people were displaced between 2 and 3 July and moved with host families in Niakari and Bangassou as tensions mounted in the towns of Bakouma and Nzacko (CMP, 31 July 2017).

**Nana Gribizi**

About 5,100 people were displaced in Nana Gribizi between 29 June and 11 July, most to IDP camps in Kaga Bandora, with smaller numbers towards the bush due to violence and fear of reprisals.

**Ouaka**

About 500 people fled to Bakala between 23 and 31 July because of confrontations between armed groups in the mining town of Assa in Ouaka.

**Ouham Pende**

About 5,800 people were displaced because of violence from non-state armed groups, as well as threats from armed men in Ouham Pende between 2 and 8 July. The majority of these people, about 5,000, fled towards the bush, while others sought refuge with host families (CMP, 31 July 2017). In addition, about 1,000 people, largely women and children, fled threats of violence on 30 July and slept out in the open in nearby fields until returning on 5 August (OCHA, 8 August 2017).

**Ouham**

As many as 26,000 people fled their homes in the city of Batangafo between 29 and 31 July because of confrontations and reprisals between armed groups, dispersing across five IDP camps in the city (OCHA, 21 August 2017). About 600 people, the entire population of Boria village, were also displaced by violence and sought refuge with host families in Bouguila between 28 and 31 July (CMP, 31 July 2017).

About 5,800 people returned to their areas of origin between 26 June and 31 July, including more than 360 cross border returns from Chad and Cameroon. Most returns moved towards the province of Nana Mambere due to improved security in the area, as well as to Bangui, Mambere Kadei, Ouaka, Ombella Mpoko and Kemo (CMP, 31 July 2017).

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**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**FIELDS**

- **AFFFECTED AREAS**: Haut-Katanga province
- **CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT**: Conflict
- **FIGURES**: About 9,800 new conflict displacements between 26 and 28 July

**CONTEXT**

About 9,800 people fled from Mutabi to Pweto Territory in Haut Katanga Province between 26 and 28 July due to renewed intercommunal violence. Two of the three chiefdoms of Pweto Territory are affected by violence. Humanitarian needs are likely to worsen as IDP numbers grow in tandem with the latest violence hampering access to several villages (OCHA, 8 August 2017).

**Kenya**

**FIELDS**

- **AFFECTED AREAS**: Meru county
- **CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT**: Conflict
- **FIGURES**: More than 3,900 new conflict displacements between 1 and 31 July

**CONTEXT**

More than 3,900 people were displaced between 1 and 31 July in Meru due to violence over pastures and water (NDMA, 31 July 2017). This figure, a rare numerical glimpse into a deteriorating situation, reflects an increase in violence between pastoralists and communities due to the effects of drought on dwindling resource allocations. These effects have been heavily felt in the counties of Mandera, Kitui, Isiolo, Baringo, Turkana, Laikipia, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu and Meru, however displacement figures remain difficult to ascertain (NDMA bulletins in IDMC files; The Guardian, 20 June 2017). While humanitarian agencies braced for unrest around recent elections due to unresolved tensions concerning ethnicity, land and grazing disputes, the situation did not deteriorate as feared (NRC, 9 August 2017). The impacts of drought, however, are likely to worsen as the country enters into the lean season (UNICEF, 18 August 2017).
Sierra Leone

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**CONTEXT**

As many as 3,000 people were displaced between 14 and 21 August following the destruction of their homes by a mudslide that hit Regent town in Area Rural District, Western Area, in the early hours of 14 August. The mudslide, only a few kilometres from Freetown, came after three days of heavy rains and severe flooding in low-lying areas of the city. Displaced survivors flocked to the homes of neighbours where most remained as of 21 August. Hundreds lost their lives and a national emergency was declared as officials warned of the risk of further mudslides (Floodlist, 15 August 2017; OCHA, 21 August 2017; OCHA, 15 August 2017; The Guardian, 16 August 2017).

**DISCLAIMER**

The terminology, names and designations used in this update and the material in links do not imply any opinion on the part of IDMC. Displacement figures reported here are indicative only and have been rounded to the nearest 10 (if the total is less than 999), 100 (if the total is less than 10,000) or 1,000 (if the figure is 10,000 or larger).

The IDU gives priority to displacement flows that occurred or were reported in stated period. However, due to reliance on third party sources, certain entries may include information that refers to an earlier reporting period. For IDMC-validated and peer-reviewed figures, read our Global Report on Internal Displacement.