

Cameroon | Far North Region | Displacement Report
Round 16 | 12– 23 November 2018



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SUMMARY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed a displacement tracking system, the *Displacement Tracking Matrix* (DTM) to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. DTM's tools gather information on various levels and of various kinds, including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, the length of displacement, and the conditions of migrants and internally displaced individuals both on site and in transit. This information is shared with relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian and government actors, to enhance understanding of movements of population and of affected peoples' needs.

This report aims to provide an overview of the situation in Cameroon's Far North region, where displacements are primarily caused by insecurity (largely due to acts of violent extremist groups) and, to a lesser extent, climatic phenomena. The information presented in this report was collected directly from displaced populations in the region in close collaboration with local and national authorities between 12 and 23 November 2018.



The displaced population is estimated at 392,027 individuals: 245,725 internally displaced people (IDPs), 40,396 out-of-camp refugees and 105,906 returnees.



808 villages were assessed, including 9 new villages. 16 of the villages assessed are no longer hosting affected populations, and 42 are empty with no observed returns.²



94% of the target population is displaced due to the armed conflict in the region. 6% of the target population is displaced due to flooding, drought and other climatic factors.



50% of the displaced population is comprised of men and boys.



50% of the displaced population is comprised of women and girls.



64% of the target population is aged 0-18 years old.



3% of the target population is aged 60 years or older.



40% of displaced households live with host families, 23% live in spontaneous sites, 19% returned to their original dwelling, 12% live in rented homes, 5% live in their personal domiciles, and 1% live in collective shelters or in the open.



The number of IDPs has increased by 1%.
The number of out-of-camp refugees has decreased by 3%.
The number of returnees has increased by 5%

² Consequently, the number of villages hosting at least one of the DTM target populations in the region is estimated at 750.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Summary | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Methodology and Context..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Challenges..... | 8 |
| Displaced populations..... | 9 |
| Internally Displaced persons (IDP) | 20 |
| Out-of-Camp Refugees..... | 31 |
| Returnees..... | 40 |
| Trends | 51 |
| Appendices..... | 53 |

METHODOLOGY & CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

The DTM data collection for this sixteenth round was carried out by 124 enumerators who were deployed in the 6 departments of the Far North Region: Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Danay, Diamaré, Logone-Et-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga, and Mayo-Sava. Under the direct responsibility of the DTM team, the enumerators were separated into three categories: focal points, team leaders and enumerators. This facilitated the coordination while the information was gathered.

During this round of data collection, 808 sites³ were evaluated, with the objective of gathering up-to-date data on displacement in the region. In addition, 4,660 households were surveyed, including 1,907 IDP households, 1,131 out-of-camp refugee households (living in host communities as opposed to refugee camps) and 1,622 returnee households. During this round, 142 spontaneous sites were included in the data collection, counting 14,670 temporary settlements with 98,600 internally displaced persons, 25,780 out-of-camp refugees and 37,720 returnees. Among these spontaneous settlement sites, there are two new ones in the department of Mayo-Sava⁴.

The enumerators involved in the implementation of this tool are regularly trained on DTM methodology in Maroua and Kousseri. This capacity building exercise, conducted several times a year, is intended to strengthen local data collection and analysis capacity.

Electronic tablets were used during data collection to facilitate analysis and to improve data accuracy and validity. Four different forms were saved on the tablets, enabling a tailored line of questioning for each level of the exercise. These levels included the departmental level, the district level, the village level and the household level. The tablets were formatted to ensure coherent and complete information, thus minimizing human error.

Four levels of questioning were conducted as follows:

1. The **departmental** evaluation was carried out by focal points who work in close coordination with the prefects of their respective districts. At this level, the sample size for the ensuing household survey is established.
2. The **district** evaluation was carried out by the team leaders in coordination with the sub prefects. At this stage, the village lists are updated.
3. The **village** evaluation was carried out by the basic enumerators in coordination with the village chiefs and representatives of the displaced community.
4. The fourth and final layer of data collection is the **household** survey, which is based on the household sample defined in the departmental evaluation and the list of villages established in the district evaluation in coordination with the village chief.

Traditional and religious authorities were involved in every step and all information was validated by the Regional Governor prior to publication.

³ Of these 808 locations, 42 were found destroyed or uninhabited and 16 no longer hosted displaced populations, explaining the figure of 750 locations cited in the analytical sections of this report. It should also be noted that enumerator teams did not survey every village, but selected a representative sample where they carried out their data collection. The other villages were evaluated on the basis of interviews with key informants at the level of the *arrondissement*. The DTM teams are therefore able to cover 100% of the villages listed in this report.

⁴ These sites were found in five of the region's six departments (there are three spontaneous sites in Diamaré, 81 in Logone-Et-Chari, 14 in Mayo Danay, 27 in Mayo Sava and 17 in Mayo Tsanaga).

CONTEXT

Since 2014, Cameroon has been affected by attacks perpetrated by the violent armed groups. The frequent threats and attacks on towns and populations continue to provoke significant displacement throughout the Far North Region. Due to its geographic position and cultural links (including proximity to Chad and Nigeria), the region has experienced significant material and human loss.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the Far North region in November 2015 to gain insight into the profiles and movements of internally displaced people (IDPs), out-of-camp refugees and returnees, as well as their needs and vulnerabilities. The information collected is intended to provide both the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community with a better understanding of population movement and displacement in the Far North Region.

In order to ensure a common understanding of the populations targeted in this report, the following definitions are used:

- An internally displaced person (IDP) is a person who is forced to leave his or her place of origin and move to another location within the same country. These movements are generally caused by external circumstances, including natural disasters and conflict⁵.
- An out-of-camp refugee is a person who is a national of a country other than the one he or she is currently in and who fled his or her country of origin, but is not living in an official refugee camp.
- A returnee is a person who had been living in an area other than his or her area of origin (within the same country or abroad) and has returned to his/her area of origin. A distinction is therefore made between former IDPs and returnees from abroad.

This report contains information collected between 12 and 23 November 2018 and presents data on the following questions: demographic information, comparative evolution of trends since the last report, geographical distribution of displacement, places of origin and destination, reasons for displacements, length/frequency of displacement, types of shelter that displaced populations occupy, livelihoods that displaced populations engage in, and intentions (including return intentions).

The data was collected in six departments, 37 districts, and 808 villages⁶. Of the 42 uninhabited villages, 34 are located in the Logone-et-Chari department, 6 in Mayo-Sava and 2 in Mayo-Tsanaga.

⁵ <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

⁶ Including 66 sites which turned out to be uninhabited or destroyed, and which were therefore not included in the analytical section of the report.

CHALLENGES

During round 16 of the data collections, data collection was affected by various challenges. These challenges disrupted the planning of data collection and impeded access to certain locations during this round. Access to several locations is still forbidden by administrative and military authorities. As a result, data collection was carried out in 75 per cent of the villages identified. Furthermore, some key informants were unavailable due to it being harvest season.

In order to deal with these challenges, the following strategies were adopted:

- Data collection by telephone for inaccessible villages.
- We asked the enumerators to visit the households as early as reasonable in the morning to conduct the interviews before people would leave for their fields.
- Enumerators tried to visit key informants in their fields or to return to their homes after work in the field was done.

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

KEY INFORMATION

A total of 392,027 individuals, including 245,725 IDPs (40,484 displaced households), 40,396 out-of-camp refugees (6,703 households) and 105,906 returnees (15,763 households) were identified during round 16.

Figure 1: Displaced population by Target Population

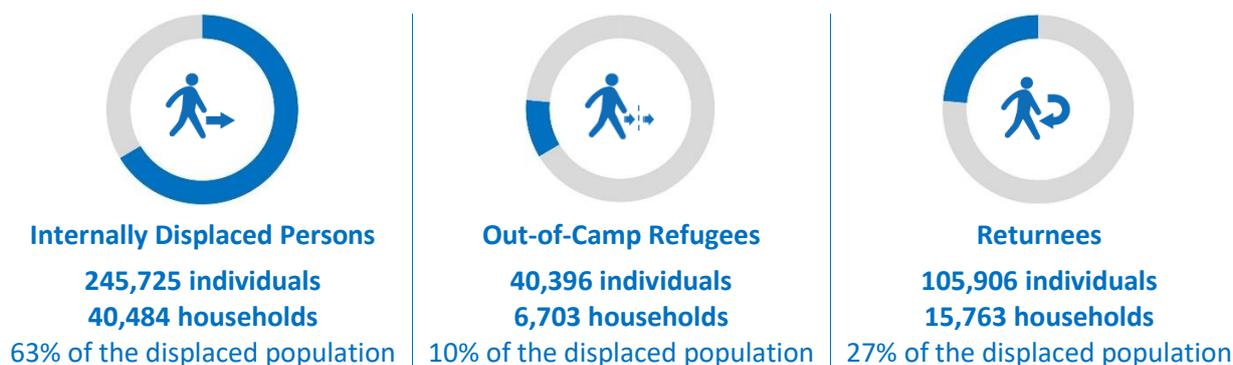


Table I : Evaluated villages and displacement by department.

| Departments | Evaluated villages | Total Population ⁷ | Displaced population | % Displaced Population |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Diamaré | 47 | 642,227 | 6,015 | 1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 459 | 486,997 | 179,715 | 37% |
| Mayo-Danay | 38 | 529,061 | 17,093 | 3% |
| Mayo-Kani | 21 | 404,646 | 796 | <1% |
| Mayo-Sava | 85 | 348,890 | 104,352 | 30% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 158 | 699,971 | 84,056 | 12% |
| Total Far-North Region | 808 | 3,111,792 | 392,027 | 13% |

Demographic Profile

Among the identified population, 32 per cent of heads of household were women with an average age of 39 years old. The average age of the 68 per cent of male head of household was 44 years old. The majority of the population is younger than 18 years old (64%) and only 3 per cent of the displaced population is 60 years or older.

According to the household survey, which covered 4,660 households in the region, the proportion of heads of household by sex and target population per department is as following:

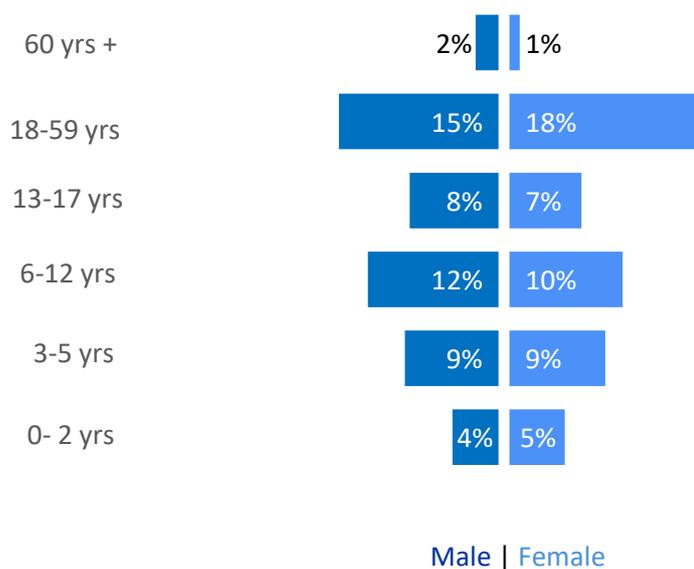
⁷ The numbers for 'total population' come from a census published by the National Institute of statistics (INS) in 2015 that reference the departmental populations of 2005 and that estimates the cumulative population of the Far North Region at 3 897 577 in with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. As stated in the document, this document does not take the dynamic created by migratory flows into account.

Table 2 : Heads of household interviewed per department, target population and sex.

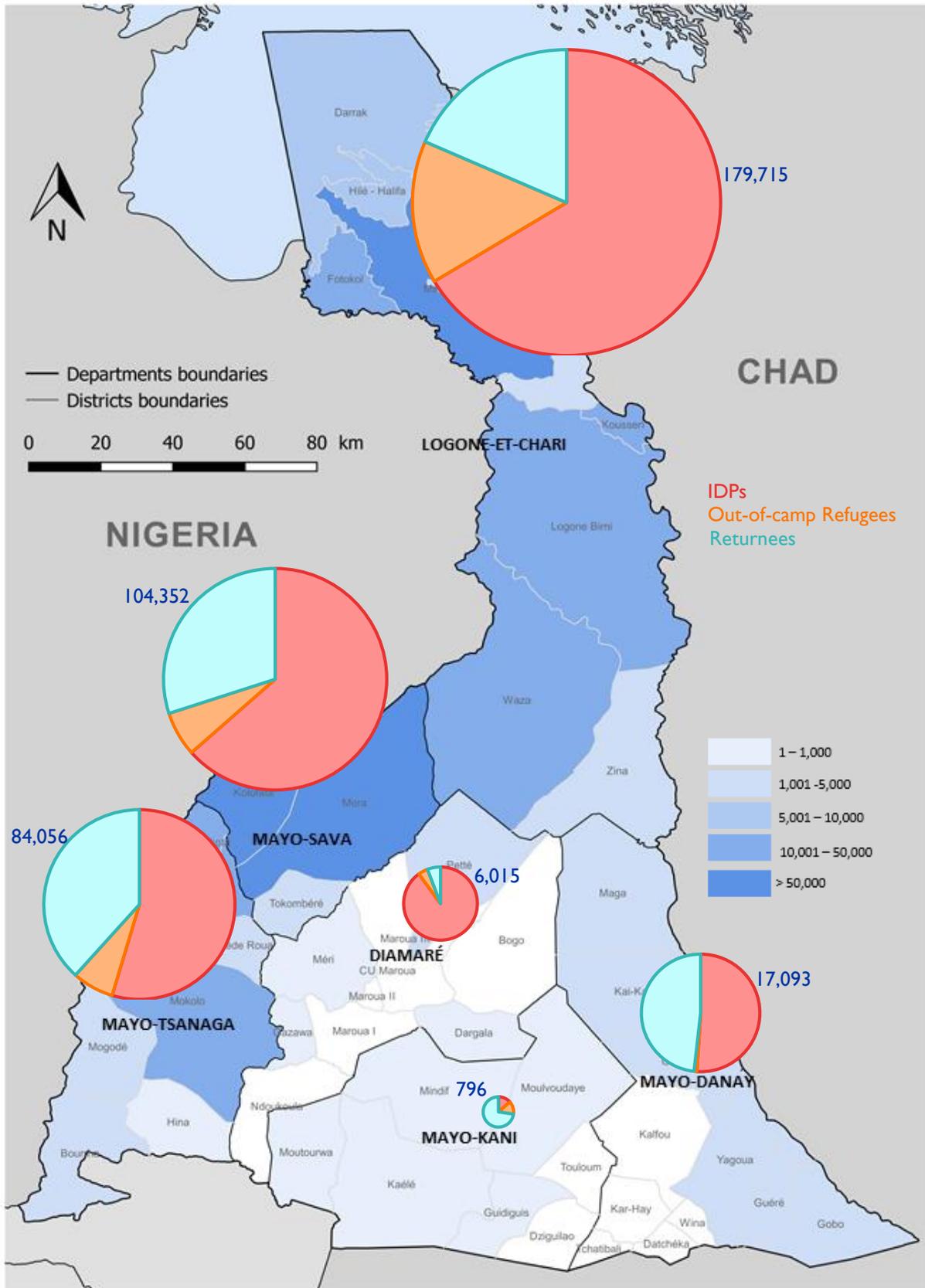
| Departments | Heads of Household Internally displaced Persons | | | Heads of Household Out-of-Camp Refugees | | | Heads of Household Returnees | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | F | M | Total | F | M | Total | F | M | Total |
| Diamaré | 163 | 131 | 294 | 01 | 28 | 29 | 03 | 27 | 30 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 196 | 231 | 427 | 160 | 268 | 428 | 167 | 225 | 392 |
| Mayo-Danay | 83 | 227 | 310 | 6 | 21 | 27 | 59 | 274 | 333 |
| Mayo-Kani | 03 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 22 | 59 | 81 |
| Mayo-Sava | 128 | 319 | 447 | 34 | 278 | 312 | 65 | 336 | 401 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 140 | 270 | 410 | 98 | 207 | 305 | 155 | 230 | 385 |
| Total | 713 | 1,194 | 1,907 | 314 | 817 | 1,131 | 471 | 1,151 | 1,622 |

The average household size was seven persons with 95 per cent of households including children. The average number of children per household was five.

Figure 2: Displaced population, by Sex and Age



Map I: Distribution of the target populations in the region

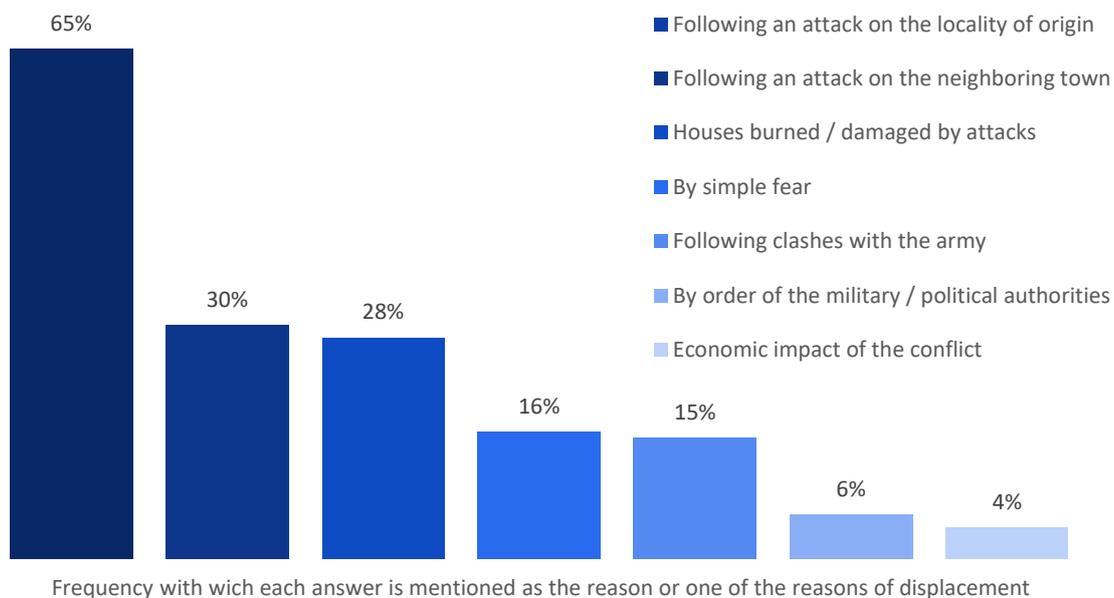


Reasons for Displacement

94 per cent of the target population (IDPs, out-of-camp refugees and returnees) was displaced due to the Boko Haram conflict, whereas 6 per cent were displaced due to flooding, drought and other climatic factors.

Although the majority of the target population was displaced due to security issues related to the conflict, the level and nature of the impact on households vary. The results of displaced people direct interviews carried out during household surveys showed that in most cases people left their areas of origin after their area of origin was attacked (65%), nearby villages were attacked (30%), houses damaged or burnt because of attacks (28%), fear or preventive displacement (16%). Please note that multiple responses were possible and the results are not exclusive.

Figure 3 : Reasons for displacements (For conflicts-Affected Households)

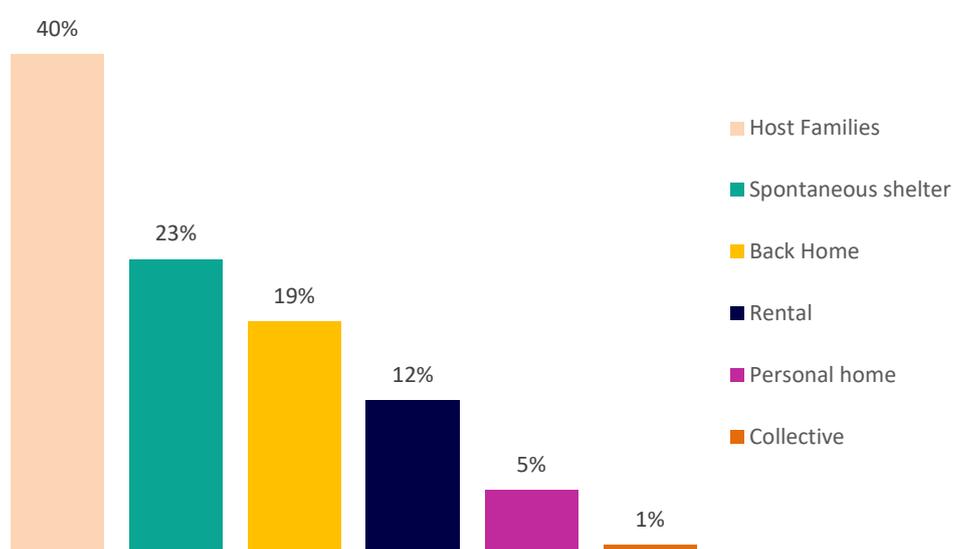


Distribution of Shelter Types

In terms of shelter, a total of 62,950 shelters were recorded in the region.

Compared to the previous round, some households who were living in host families went back to their original place of residence or found new private accommodation. During this round, 19 per cent of households returned to their place of habitual residence. Five per cent of IDPs and returnees live in new private houses, which is one percent more since the last round. However, 40 per cent of the displaced households still live in host families, 23 per cent live in spontaneous sites, 12 per cent live in rented homes, 1 per cent lived in collective centers or in the open air without shelter.⁸ The shelter types per displacement category and per department are elaborated on in detail in the sections on each category of displacement.

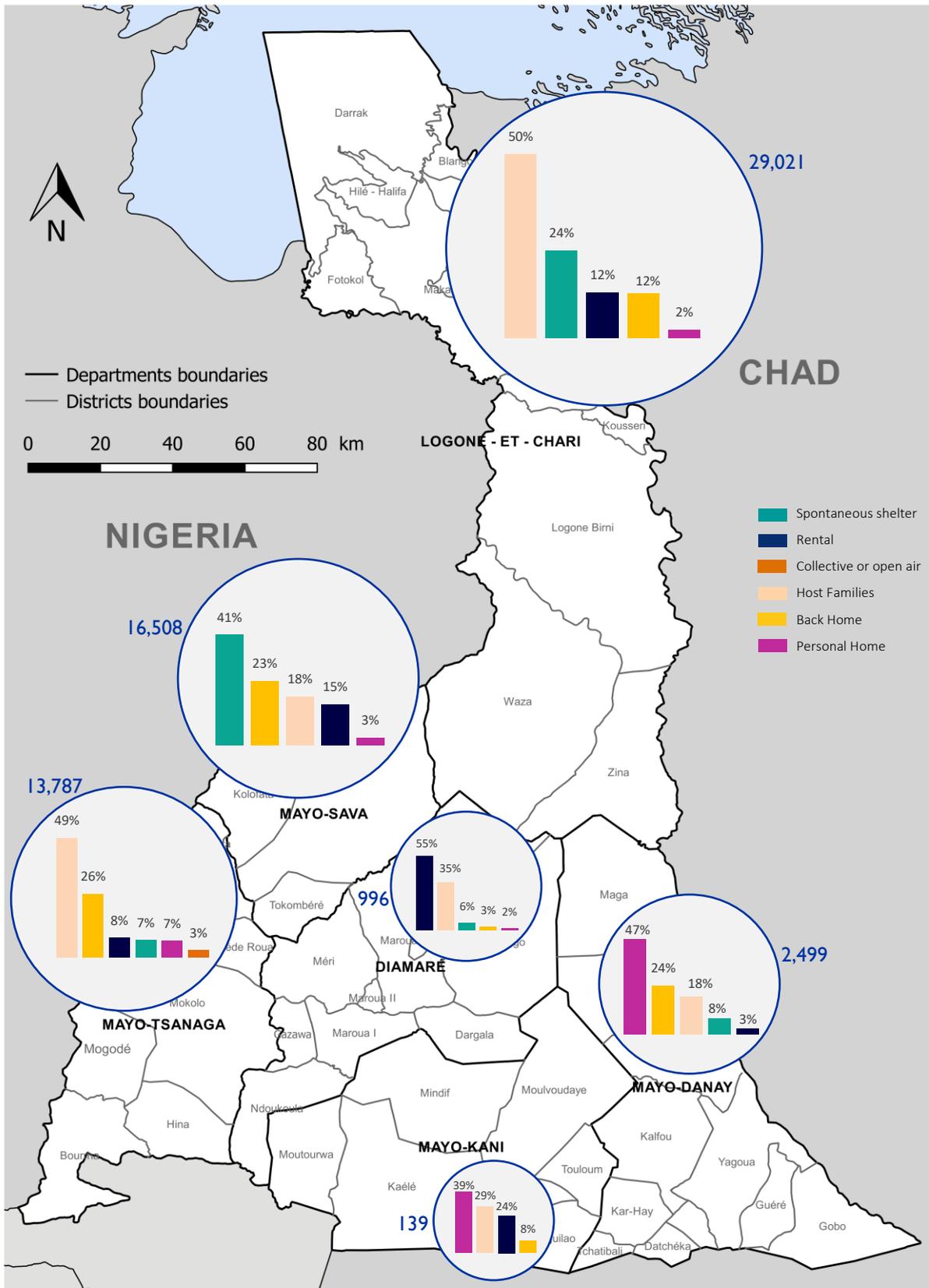
Figure 4: Shelter types



The households identified in this round live in different types of shelter: 68 per cent live in houses made of mud or clay, 19 per cent live in hut made from straw and 12 per cent live in houses with permanent structures. Some of these houses are rented by the displaced populations, the majority of whom (69%) usually pay between 2 500 and 10 000 CFA, depending on the location.

⁸ Please note that these figures refer to the entire target population. The differences by type of population are presented in later sections.

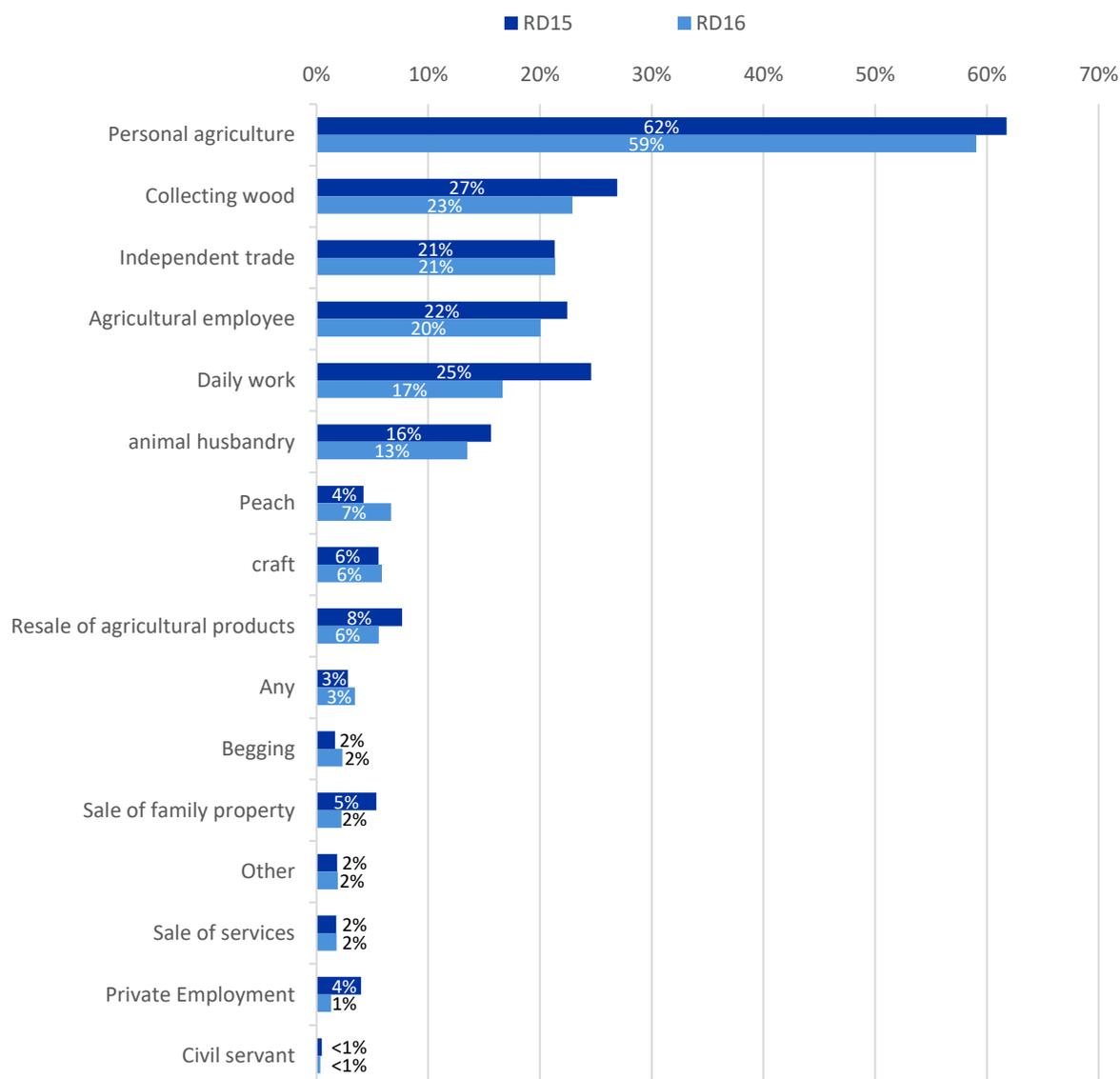
Map 2: Proportion of shelter type per department



Livelihoods

The most common livelihood activities amongst the target population are agriculture in a personal capacity, daily work, and paid agricultural work. 59 per cent of the surveyed target population live out of their own agricultural production. This number has decreased by 3 per cent since the last round, which has mainly been due to the end of the harvest period. The daily work (17%) and the agricultural employment (20%) have also decreased by 8 per cent and 2 per cent respectively due to the aforementioned reason. Wood collection (23%), autonomous market (21%) and farming (17%) constitute household alternative sources of revenue.

Figure 5: Household livelihoods (non-exclusive)



Displacement Periods

The graph below illustrates the displacement periods and their frequency out of the total number of identified IDPs. Fifteen per cent of the target population were displaced in 2018. Other individuals were displaced before 2014 (4%), in 2014 (18%), in 2015 (24%), in 2015 (23%), in 2016 (24%), and in 2017 (16%).

With regards to the frequency of displacement, in 2018 (from January to October 2018), 57 per cent of IDPs experienced displacement one time, 39 per cent experienced it twice, 3 per cent three times, and less than 1 per cent more than 3 times. Between 2014 to 2017, 63 per cent of IDPs experienced displacement one time, 30 per cent were displaced twice, 6 per cent 3 times, and 1 per cent more than 3 times.

Figure 6: Scale of displacement of target populations over time

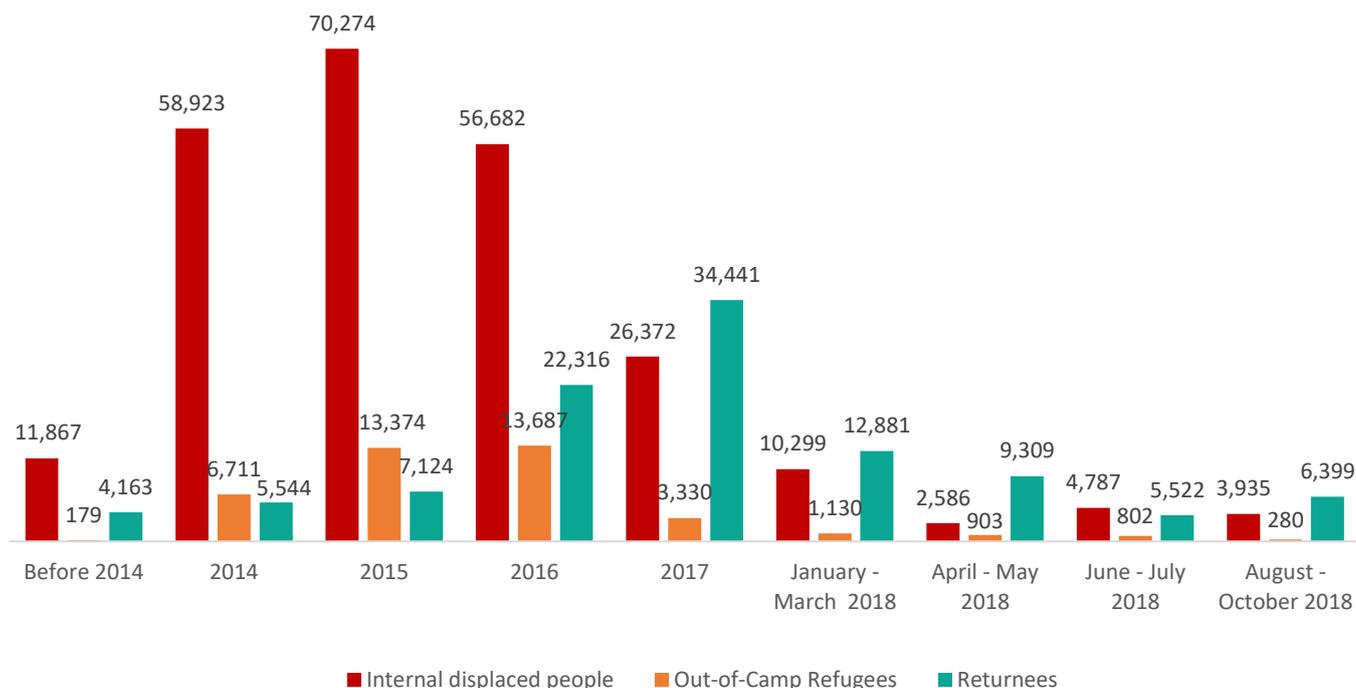
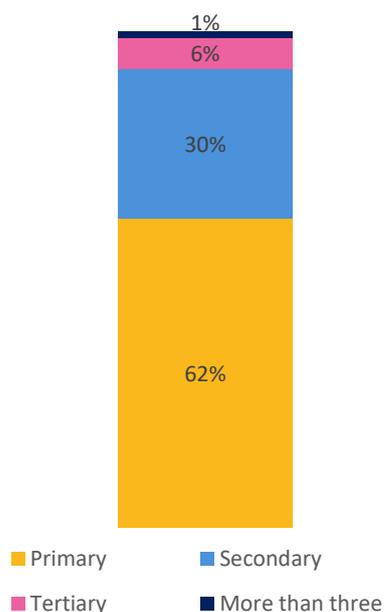


Figure 7: Frequency of displacements



COORDINATION EFFORT

Each round of DTM data collection is an opportunity for IOM to focus on the communication with key partners in the field, specifically the time when the consistency of estimations is verified before publication. At each round, IOM works closely with the RRM (Rapid Response Mechanism) in Cameroon’s Far North Region and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) in order to ensure the coherency of the data in our possession. Moreover, since the last round UNHCR has started the registration of out-of-camp refugees in the department of Logone-Et-Chari. This operation will soon be implemented in the other departments of the Far North Region. This operation will allow to have updated numbers on the target population.

Travel Duration and Means of Transportation

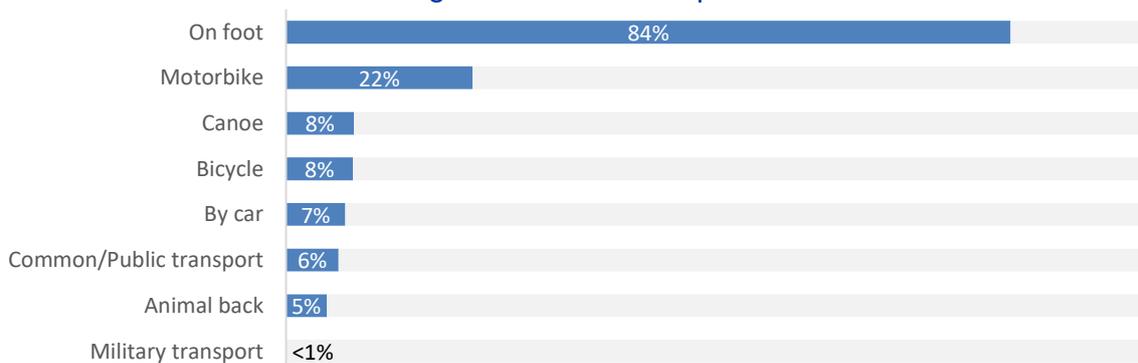
Most of the target population (43%) indicated having had to travel between one and three days from their area of origin to their area of destination, while 37 per cent travelled one day, and 17 per cent travelled between three and seven days. 2 per cent travelled for two weeks, 1 per cent for a month and less than 1 per cent travelled for several months to reach their area of destination.

Figure 8: Length of journey



Eighty-four per cent of the displaced households made the displacement by walking. This corresponds to 3 per cent increase compared to the previous round. The increase is explained by the considerable number of newly displaced IDPs (3,235) and returnees (6,282) in the region who mainly traveled by walking.

Figure 9: Means of transport



The table below shows the reasons for multiple displacements given by the surveyed IDP households and out-of-camp refugees.

Table 3: Frequency and reason for displacement (returnees excluded)

| Reasons for displacement of IDPs and Out-of-Camp Refugees | Natural disasters | Conflict | Total |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| Primary Displacement | 8% | 60% | 68% |
| Secondary Displacement | 3% | 22% | 25% |
| Tertiary Displacement | 1% | 5% | 6% |
| More than three displacements | <1% | 1% | 1% |
| Total | 12% | 88% | 100% |

The number of households who have been displaced for the first time has decreased, while the proportions of households experiencing a second or a third displacement due to conflicts have increased (1% and 2% respectively). These increases are linked to the fact that the majority of the population has moved to find new types of livelihoods.

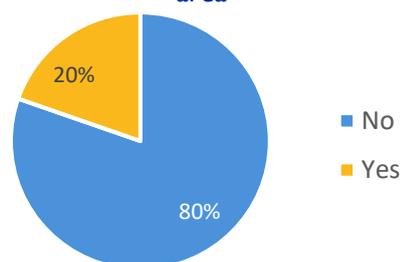
Items Transported

No real changes were observed during compared to the previous round. IDPs tend to bring along their personal objects (61%), clothing (62%), food (20%), cooking utensils (31%) and hygiene products (20%).

Visits to Area of Origin

Similar to the previous round, 20 per cent of IDPs and out-of-camp refugees indicated having returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement⁹. These visits had various purposes: to evaluate a possible return (17%), check on the condition of homes left behind (30%), and to cultivate crops (33%). Conversely, 80% of those questioned have not returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement, which can largely be explained by the continued insecurity (48%) in their areas of origin. 36% of the displaced do not have the intention to return, 14 per cent reported to have lost all their good, and less than 1 per cent for other reasons.

Figure 10: Displaced (except returned) who visited their home area

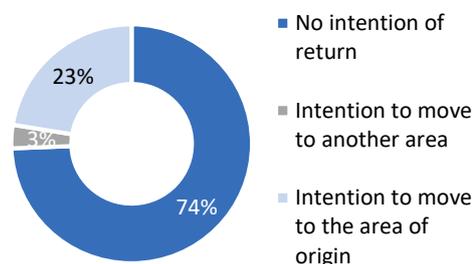


⁹ Returnees are not included in the numbers of this section.

Return Intentions

Return intentions of the target population have changed compared to the previous rounds of data collection, with an increase of 1 per cent of the displaced households and refugees wanting to return to their original place of residence (23%). However, there is a difference between population categories: 32 per cent of IDPs indicated a desire to displace again, 29 per cent to their original place of residence and 3 per cent to another place. With regards to out-of-camp refugees, 15 per cent expressed the wish to return to their areas of origin, 12% to the areas of origin and 3% to somewhere else.

Figure 11: IDPs and out-of-camp refugees intentions to return



The wish to leave the areas of displacement and relocate once more is motivated by the lack of basic services in areas of displacement (48%), the lack of basic services in the current place of residence (42%), and the presence of family members in a different area (29%).

Key factors to facilitate returns of displaced households who do not have the intention to leave are: the presence of armed forces in areas of origin (71%), better access to basic services (31%), the access to international aid in locations of origin (30%), and the repair of housing (27%).

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDP)

According to the data collected in November 2018 there were 245,725 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon, divided over 40,484 households and distributed in 656 villages. This number represents 63 per cent of the total displaced population in the Region and an increase of 1 per cent, or 1,378 individuals, compared to the previous round of data collection.

This increase in number is mainly observed in the departments of Mayo-Sava, which is mainly linked to the evaluation of two new locations (Kouyapé and Tolkomari in the district of Kolofota) that host together 2,920 people. On the other hand, a decrease of IDPs has been observed in the departments of Logone-et-Chari (737 individuals less) and Mayo-Tsanaga (315 IDPs less).

Forty-eight per cent of IDPs are originally from Logone-Et-Chari, 30 per cent from Mayo-Sava, 18 per cent from Mayo-Tsanaga, 3 per cent from Mayo-Danay, and less than 1 per cent from Diamaré and Mayo-Kani.

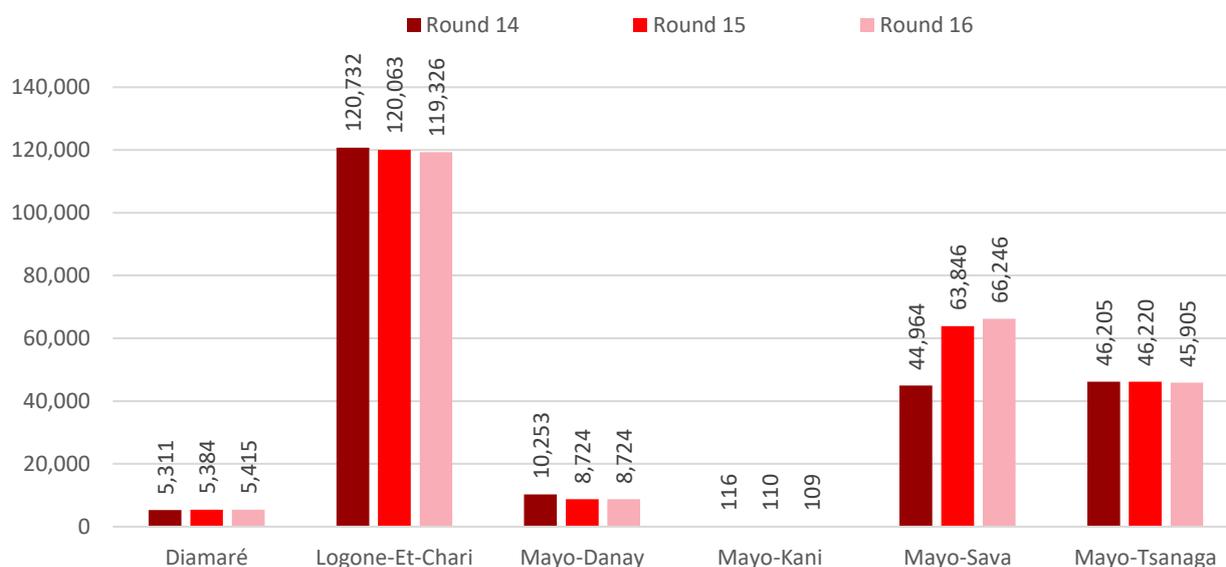
The majority of IDPs in the regions were displaced between 2014 and 2017, while 17,672 individuals were displaced between January and July 2018. Between August and October 2018, 3,935 new IDPs were recorded (of whom 143 new born).

Furthermore, five new villages hosting IDPs have been evaluated during the last data collection, where 3,235 people distributed among 539 households have been recorded.

Table 4 : Evolution of Internally Displaced Persons over the last 5 rounds, per department

| Departments | Round 12 (12.2017) | Round 13 (04.2018) | Round 14 (06.2018) | Round 15 (09.2018) | Round 16 (11.2018) | Variation R16 / R15 |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Diamaré | 5,329 | 5,311 | 5,311 | 5,384 | 5,415 | 1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 125,711 | 122,101 | 120,732 | 120,063 | 119,326 | -1% |
| Mayo-Danay | 10,314 | 10,113 | 10,253 | 8,724 | 8,724 | 0% |
| Mayo-Kani | 129 | 134 | 116 | 110 | 109 | -1% |
| Mayo-Sava | 59,506 | 49,892 | 44,964 | 63,846 | 66,246 | 4% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 40,041 | 50,548 | 46,205 | 46,220 | 45,905 | -1% |
| Total | 241,030 | 238,099 | 227,581 | 244,347 | 245,725 | 1% |

Figure 12: Evolution of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) over the last three rounds, by department



Map 3: Distribution of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon

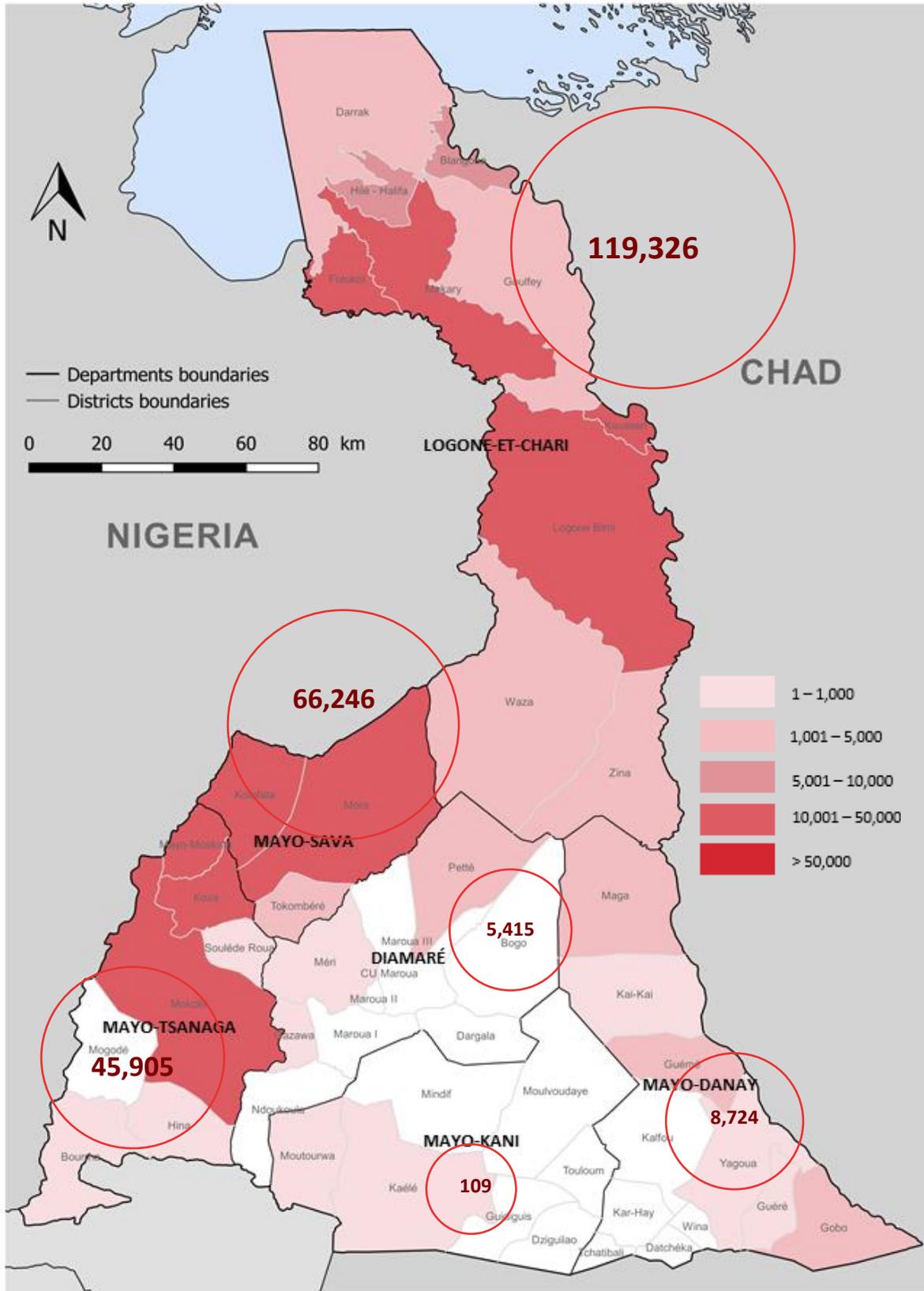


Table 5: Displacement of IDPs within and between departments

| Displacement within departments | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Departments | Displaced individuals (#) | Displaced individuals (%) | |
| Diamaré | 1,137 | <1% | |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 118,076 | 48% | |
| Mayo-Danay | 8,146 | 3% | |
| Mayo-Kani | 62 | <1% | |
| Mayo-Sava | 66,246 | 27% | |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 44,533 | 18% | |
| Total of IDPs in the Far North Region | 238,200 | 97% | |

| Displacement between departments | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Departments of origin | Departments of residence | Displaced individuals (#) | Displaced individuals (%) |
| Mayo-Sava | Diamaré | 3,972 | 1.6% |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | 1,250 | 0.5% |
| | Mayo-Danay | 578 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 35 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 1,372 | 0.5% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | Diamaré | 265 | <1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Diamaré | 38 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 12 | <1% |
| Total of IDPs in the Far North Region | | 7,522 | 3% |

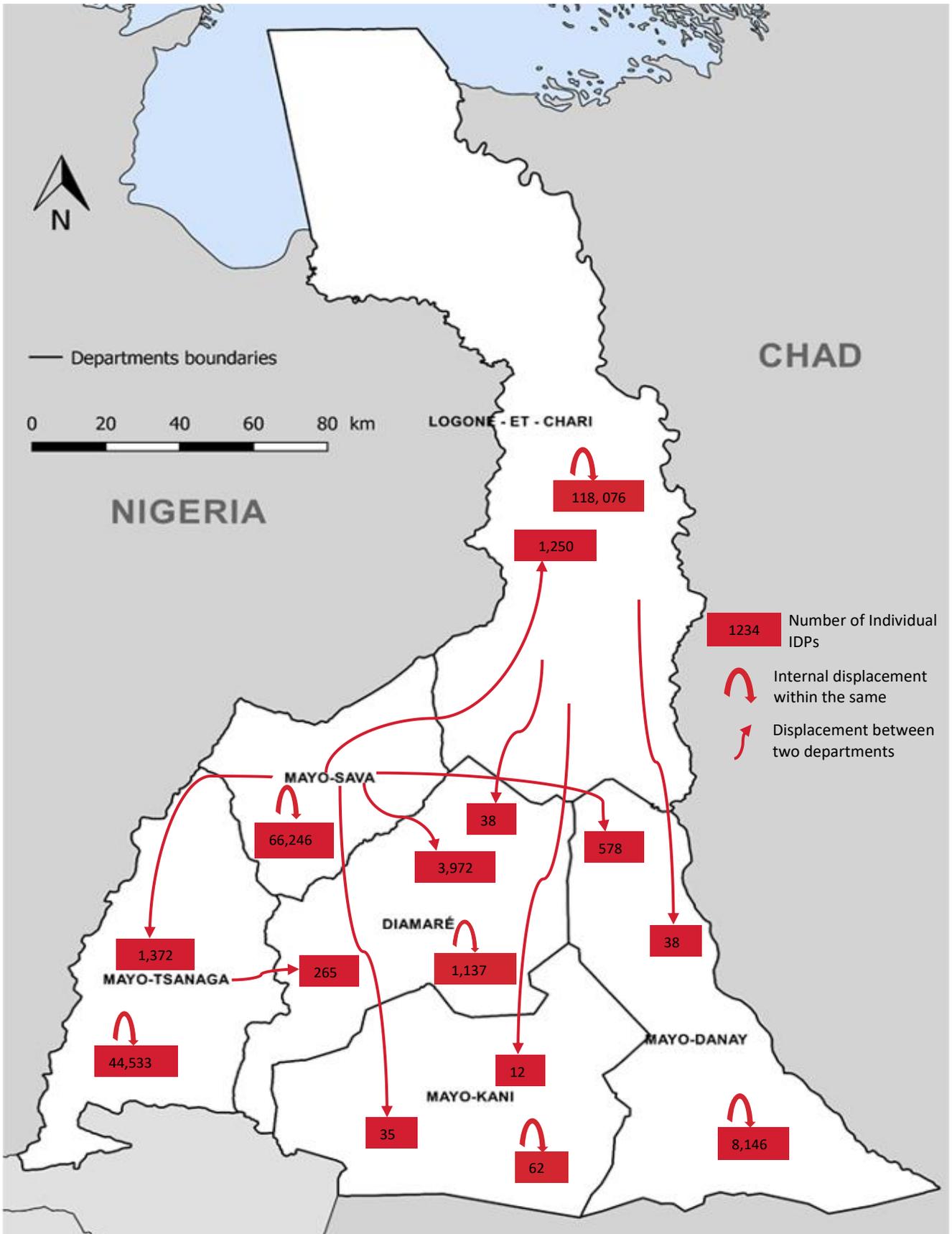
| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| Total | 245,725 | 100% | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|

The majority of internal displacements in the Far North Region occurred within the departments. In fact, 97 per cent of these movements took place within departmental boundaries, whereas only 3 per cent of them occurred between two departments.

Movements between departments

- **In the department of Diamaré**, 21 per cent of individuals come from the same department. The rest come from Mayo-Sava (73%), Mayo Tsanaga (5%), and Logone-Et-Chari (1%).
- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari**, 99 per cent of IDPs are from the same department. The rest are from Mayo-Sava (1%).
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay**, 93 per cent of IDPs are from the same department. The rest are from Mayo-Sava (7%).
- **In the department of Mayo-Kani**, slightly more than half of the IDPs is originally from the same department (57%). The rest are from Mayo-Sava (32%) and Logone-Et-Chari (11%).
- **In the department of Mayo-Sava**, all the IDPs recorded during this period are from the same department.
- **In the department of Mayo-Tsanaga**, 97 per cent of IDPs are originally from the same department. The rest are from Mayo-Sava (3%).

Map 4: Movement of IDPs between departments



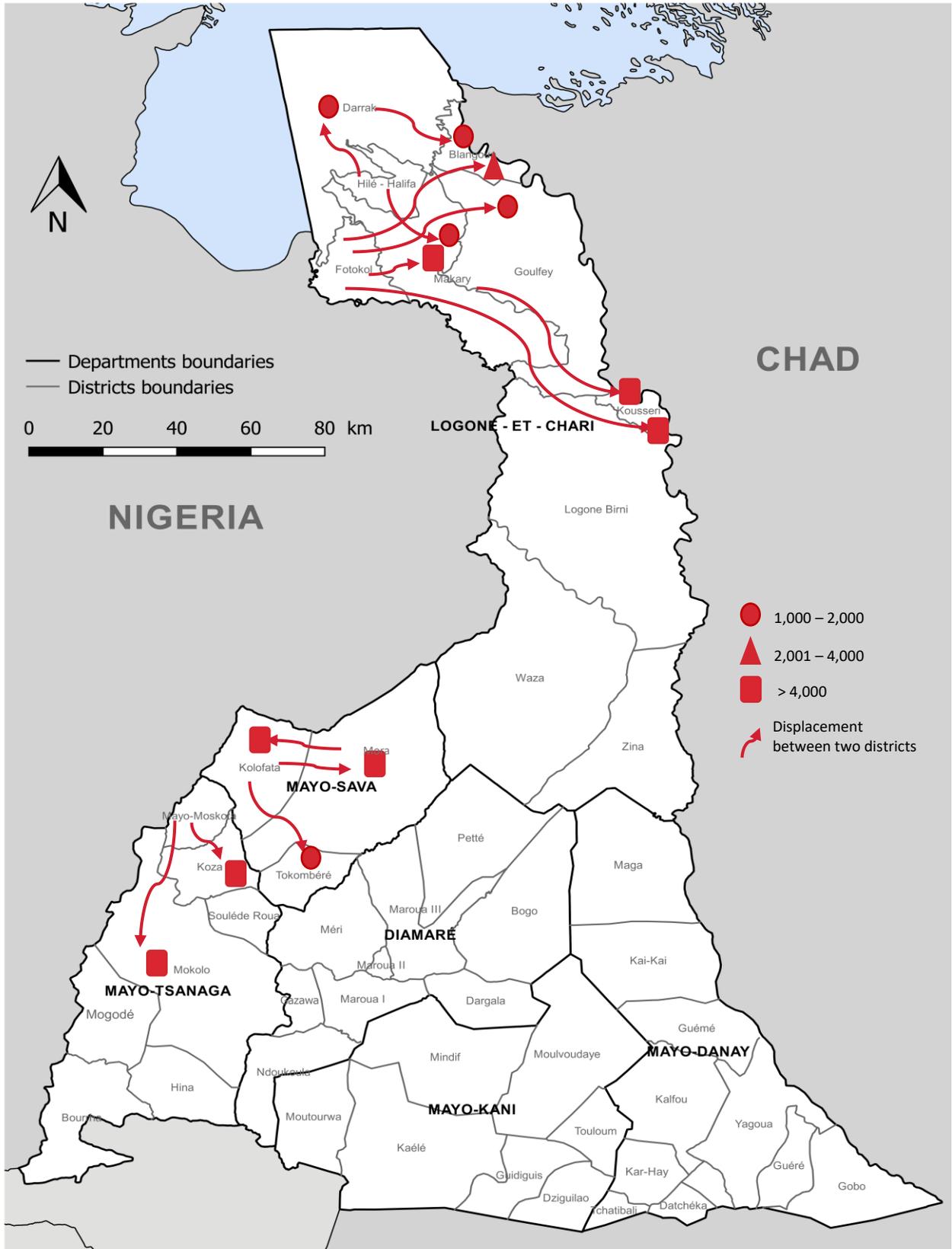
Movements between districts within the same department

According to this data collection, 42 per cent of IDPs (or 103,692) come from a different district than their current place of residence. The district of Logone-Et-Chari hosts 43,378 IDPs. 32,999 IDPs live in Mayo-Sava and 27,303 live in Mayo-Tsanaga. The table below shows the most important movements between two districts within the same department.

Table 6 : Movements of IDPs between districts within the same department

| Movements of IDPs between districts within the same department | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Department | Districts of origin | Districts of residence | Displaced individuals (#) | Displaced individuals (%) |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Fotokol | Blangoua | 2,553 | 3% |
| | | Goulfey | 1,980 | 2% |
| | | Kousséri | 7,640 | 8% |
| | | Makary | 13,817 | 14% |
| | Hilé-Alifa | Darak | 1,854 | 2% |
| | | Makary | 1,153 | 1% |
| | Makary | Kousséri | 8,052 | 8% |
| | Darak | Blangoua | 1,990 | 2% |
| Total for the department | | | 39,039 | 40% |
| Mayo-Sava | Kolofata | Mora | 26,784 | 28% |
| | | Tokombéré | 1,332 | 1% |
| | Mora | Kolofata | 4,841 | 5% |
| Total for the department | | | 32,957 | 34% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | Mayo-Moskota | Koza | 13,999 | 14% |
| | | Mokolo | 11,521 | 12% |
| | Total for the department | | | 25,520 |
| Grand total | | | 97,516 | 100% |

Map 5: Movements of IDPs between districts within the same department

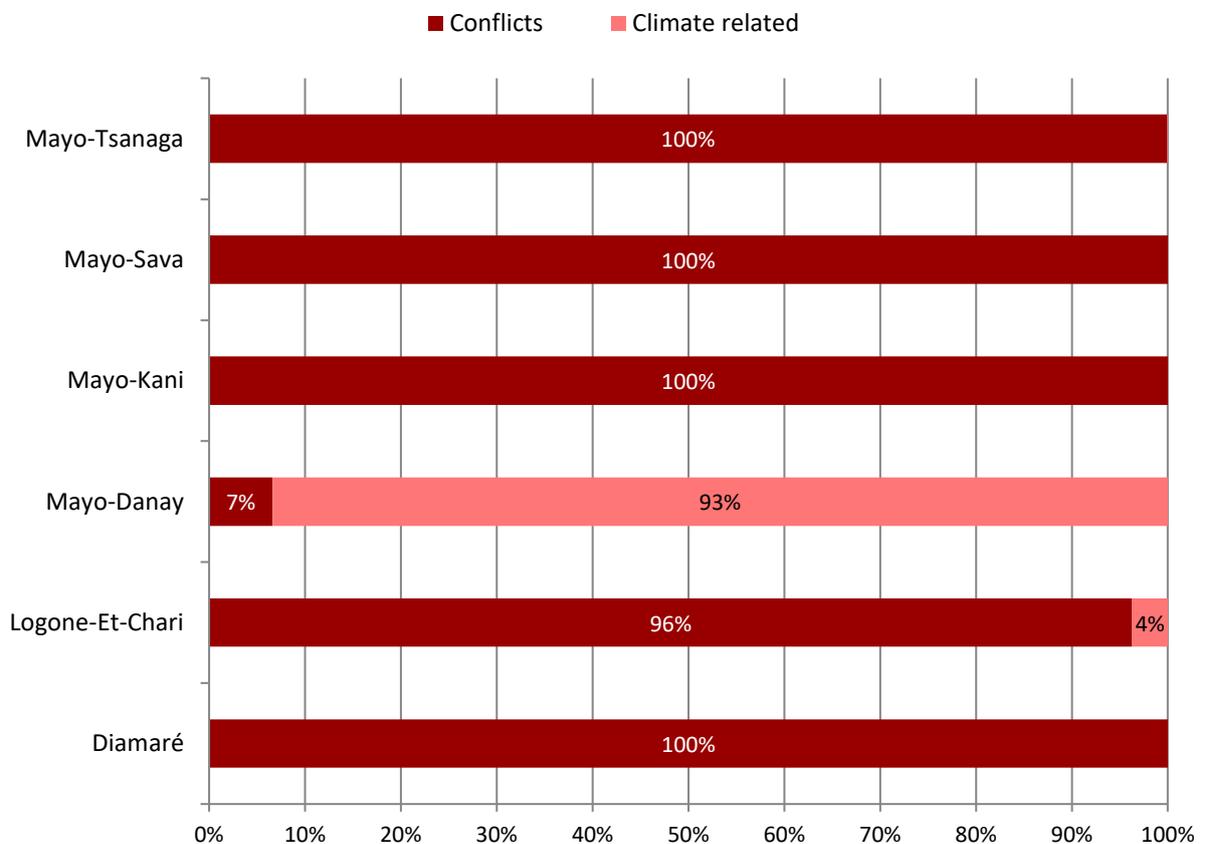


Reasons for displacement of IDPs

The main reasons of displacement of IDPs in the Far North region of Cameroon include armed conflicts (95%), and climate hazards (5%).

- In the departments of **Diamaré, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga** all the IDPs have been displaced due to conflicts.
- In the department of **Logone-Et-Chari**, 96% have been displaced because of conflicts, whereas 4% due to climate hazards.
- In the department of **Mayo-Danay**, most IDPs (93%) have been displaced because of climate hazards, while 9 per cent due to conflicts.

Figure 13: Reasons for IDPs displacement



DIAMARÉ



The number of IDPs living in Diamaré has slightly increase compared to the previous round. It now hosts 5,415 IDPs (or 2% of the region's total IDP population), the majority of whom arrived in 2014 (81%).

Most IDPs live in the districts of Maroua III (2,163 people) and Petté (2,113 people). Thirteen new born have been recorded in this district.

In Diamaré, 548 displaced households (58%) live in rented homes, 345 households live in host family (37%), 33 in spontaneous shelters (4%), and 11 in their private homes (1%).

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-Et-Chari hosts 119,326 IDPs distributed across 19,951 households. This department continues to host the greatest proportion of IDPs (49%) in the region. The majority of them were displaced between 2014 and 2017 (97%), while 3,305 IDPs (3%) were displaced between January and October 2018.

However, the number of IDPs living in this department has decreased by 737 IDPs since the last data collection. The most significant decreases have been observed in the districts of Makary (637) and Kousséri (128).

During this data collection, some return movements have been observed, especially towards the villages of Chahak (350), Boungour 1 (352), Helisna (212), Bargaram (105), Afade (89), MBlamé (72), and Fotokol (67).

In addition, 156 new births were recorded in the same department between August and October 2018.

The majority of IDPs live in the districts of Makary (48,642 individuals), Kousséri (19,756), Fotokol (15,708), Logone-Birni (12,436), Blangoua (7,089) and Waza (4,512).

In Logone-Et-Chari, 11,911 households live with host families (55%), 5,057 live in spontaneous sites (25%), 3,435 in rented houses (17%), 453 in their private homes (2%), and 95 in collective sites (<1%). Those households who were living in the open air during the last data collection are now living in a collective centre.



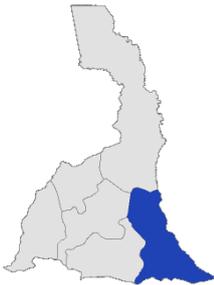
MAYO-DANAY

Mayo-Danay hosts 8,724 IDPs (3.6% of the regional total). This number has not changed since the last data collection.

Most IDPs living in this department arrived between 2014 and 2015 (96%). Since August, 12 births have been recorded.

The districts that host the largest number of IDPs are Maga (4,601), Guémé (1,675), Gobo (1,537), Kai-Kai (638), and Yagoua (236).

Out of a total of 1,152 households, 559 live in their own house (48%), 406 live in host families (35%), 124 in spontaneous shelters (11%) and 70 in rented houses (6%).



MAYO-KANI

Mayo-Kani is the department hosting the least amount of IDPs (109 people, or 1% of the regional total). This number has not changed since the last data collection. Most IDPs live in the districts of Kaélé (62) et Moutourwa (47).

Similar to the previous round, five displaced households live in rented houses, 12 live in host family, and two households, who used to live in host family, have been able to buy a private house.

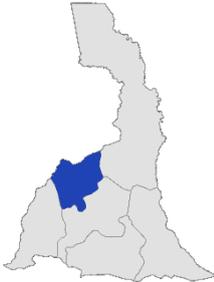


MAYO-SAVA

Mayo-Sava hosts 66,246 IDPs (27% of the regional total). Most of them arrived between 2014 and 2017 (93%) and now live in the districts of Kolofata (33,206 individuals), Mora (31,666), and of Tokombéré (1,478 personnes).

Contrary to the other departments, an increase of 3,021 IDPs has been recorded in Mayo-Sava. An overall increase of 2,400 more individuals is observed, including 2,920 more IDPs in the district of Kolofata (where two new villages were identified during this data collection: Kouyapé and Tokomari) and decreases in Mora (481) and Tokombéré (104).

Out of a total of 10,276 households living in Mayo-Sava, 5,444 households live in spontaneous sites (51%), 2,725 in rented houses (25%), 2,442 in host families (23%), and 86 in their own house (1%). Those households (33) who used to live in the open air in July 2018 are now living in spontaneous sites that they have built.



MAYO-TSANAGA

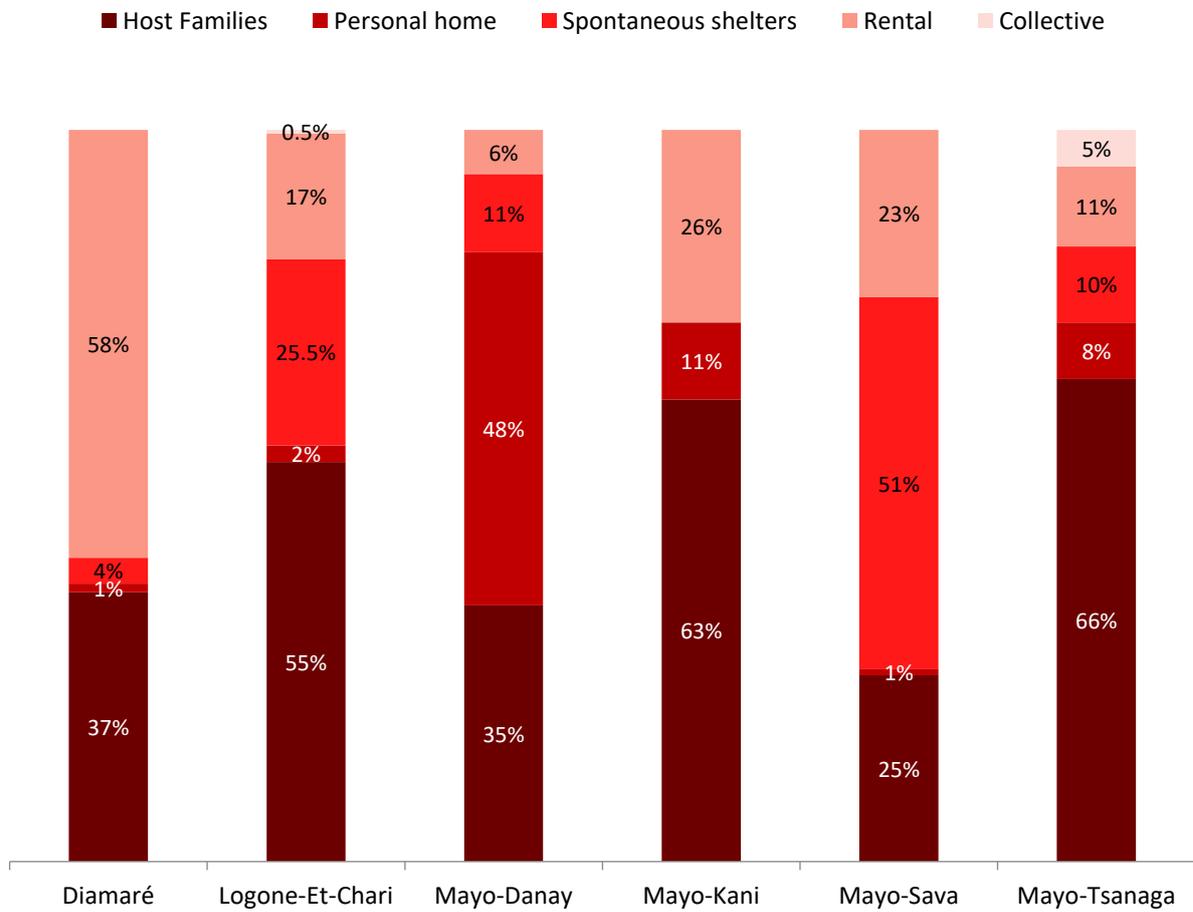
Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 45,905 IDPs, which represents 19 per cent of the regional total. Compared to the previous round, this department has recorded a slight decrease of 315 IDPs, who have returned to their village of origin. IDPs are located primarily in the districts of Koza (17,603), Mokolo (15,668), and Mayo-Moskota (11,630). Most of them (70%) arrived between 2014 and 2017, 29 per cent arrived between January and July and 1 percent in the last period.

The number of IDPs has slightly decreased in a number of districts: in Koza 408 individuals left to go to Assighassia and in Mokolo 207 went to Ouro Tada. On the contrary, a small increase of 278 people has been observed in the district of Mayo-Moskota.

Out of a total of 7,721 households living in Mayo-Tsanaga, 5,120 households live in host family (66.3%), 852 in rented houses (11%), 806 in spontaneous shelters (10.3%), 597 in private houses (8%), and 346 in collective centres (4.4%). Some of those households who used to live in host family (209) and in rented houses (79) have gone back to their own houses.



Figure 14: Shelters types for IDPs



OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

According to the information collected in round 16, the Far North Region hosts 40,396 refugees, distributed across 6,703 households, who live out of Minawao camp. Most of them arrived in Cameroon between 2014 and 2017 and they have been displaced mainly due to conflict. Only 119 refugees in Mayo-Danay have been displaced because of floods. Out-of-camp refugees represent 10 per cent of the displaced people in the region. This number has decreased by 3 per cent compared to the previous data collection (corresponding to 2,360 fewer people).

These decreases have been observed in the department of Mayo-Sava (1,051 fewer refugees), in Logone-Et-Chari (179 fewer refugees), and in the department of Mayo-Kani (175 fewer refugees). Moreover, 280 new refugees coming from Nigeria were identified between August and October 2018.

Refugees currently living in the Far North Region come either from Nigeria (40,182 or 99,5%) or from Chad (214 or less than 1%).

Registration of out-of-camp refugees

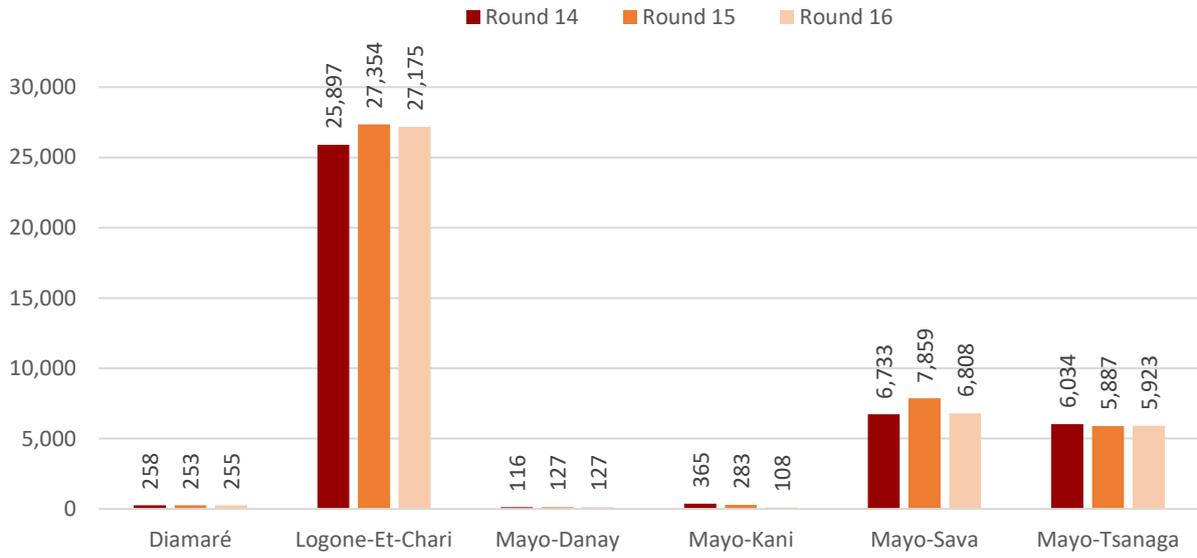
Following the last data collection, UNHCR has implemented a new operation to register out-of-camp refugees in the department of Logone-Et-Chari and it aims to expand it to the whole region. This operation explains the decrease of 15 per cent of no-registered out-of-camp refugees.

Not officially registered out-of-camp refugees represent 100 per cent of out-of-camp refugees (255) in Diamaré, 72 per cent in Logone-Et-Chari (19,538), 98 per cent in le Mayo-Danay (124), 14 per cent in Mayo-Kani (15), 100 per cent in Mayo-Sava (6,808), and 99 per cent in Mayo-Tsanaga (5,855).

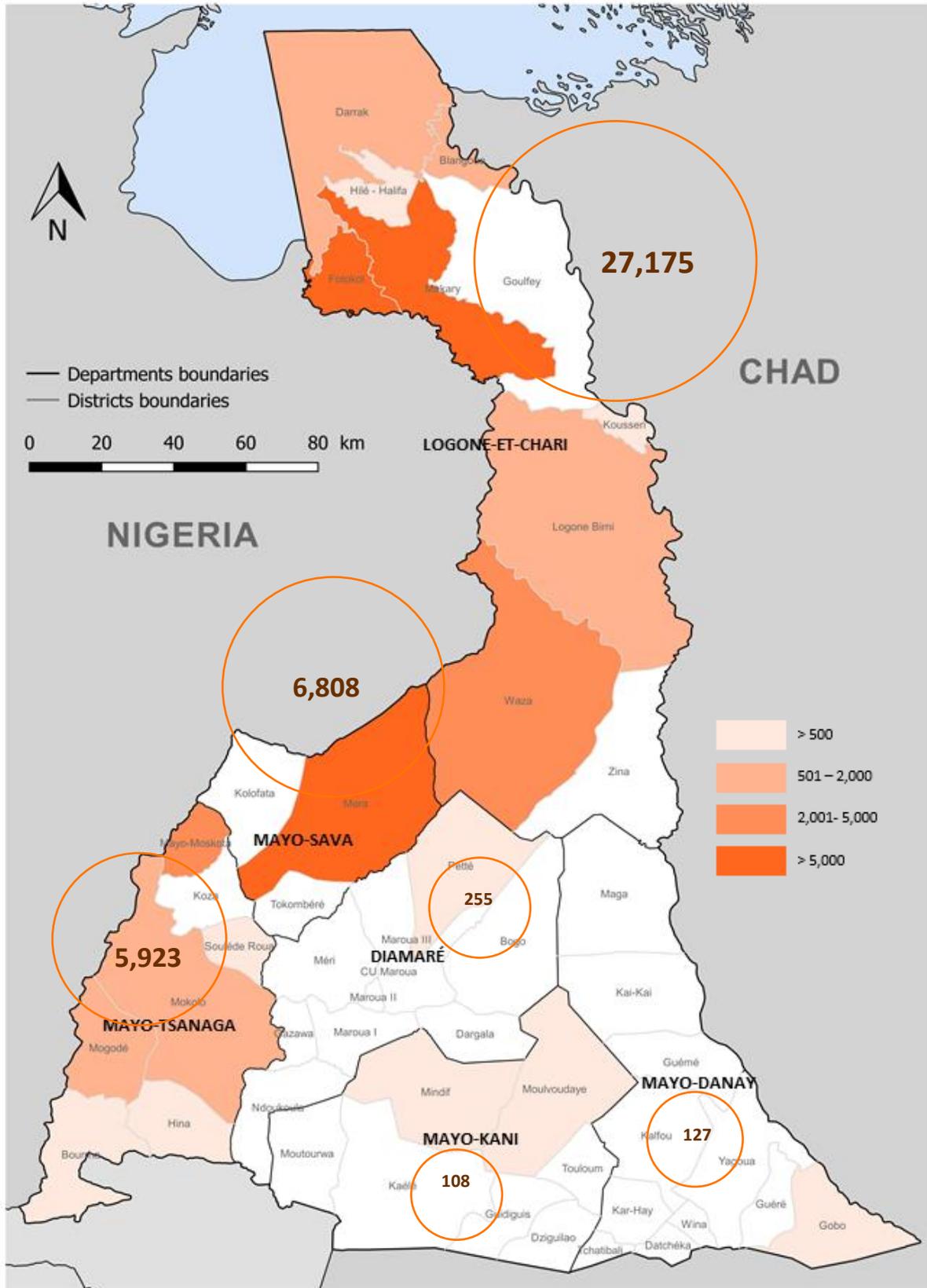
Table 6: Number of out-of-camp refugees by department for the past 5 rounds of DTM

| Departments | Round 12 (12.2017) | Round 13 (04.2018) | Round 14 (06.2018) | Round 15 (09.2018) | Round 16 (11.2018) | Variation R16 / R15 |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Diamaré | 253 | 263 | 258 | 253 | 255 | 1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 26,067 | 25,614 | 25,897 | 27,354 | 27,175 | -1% |
| Mayo-Danay | 119 | 127 | 116 | 127 | 127 | 0% |
| Mayo-Kani | 20 | 15 | 365 | 283 | 108 | -62% |
| Mayo-Sava | 0 | 0 | 6,733 | 7,859 | 6,808 | -13% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 5,197 | 5,662 | 6,034 | 5,887 | 5,923 | 1% |
| Total | 31,656 | 31,681 | 39,403 | 41,763 | 40,396 | -3% |

Figure 15: : Number of out-of-camp refugees during the last three rounds by department



Map 6: Distribution of out-of-camp refugees across the departments



Reasons of displacement of out-of-camp refugees

Conflicts represent the main cause of displacement for out-of-camp refugees in the Far North Region of Cameroon (99,7%). Climate hazards have also induced the displacement of 0,3 per cent of refugees.

- **In the departments of Diamaré, Logone-Et-Chari, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga**, all the refugees have been displaced due to conflicts from Nigeria.
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay**, 6 per cent have been displaced due to conflicts in Nigeria, whereas 94 per cent have been displaced because of floods in Chad.

Figure 7: Inter- and intra-department movements of out-of-camp refugees (horizontal axis: department of origin)

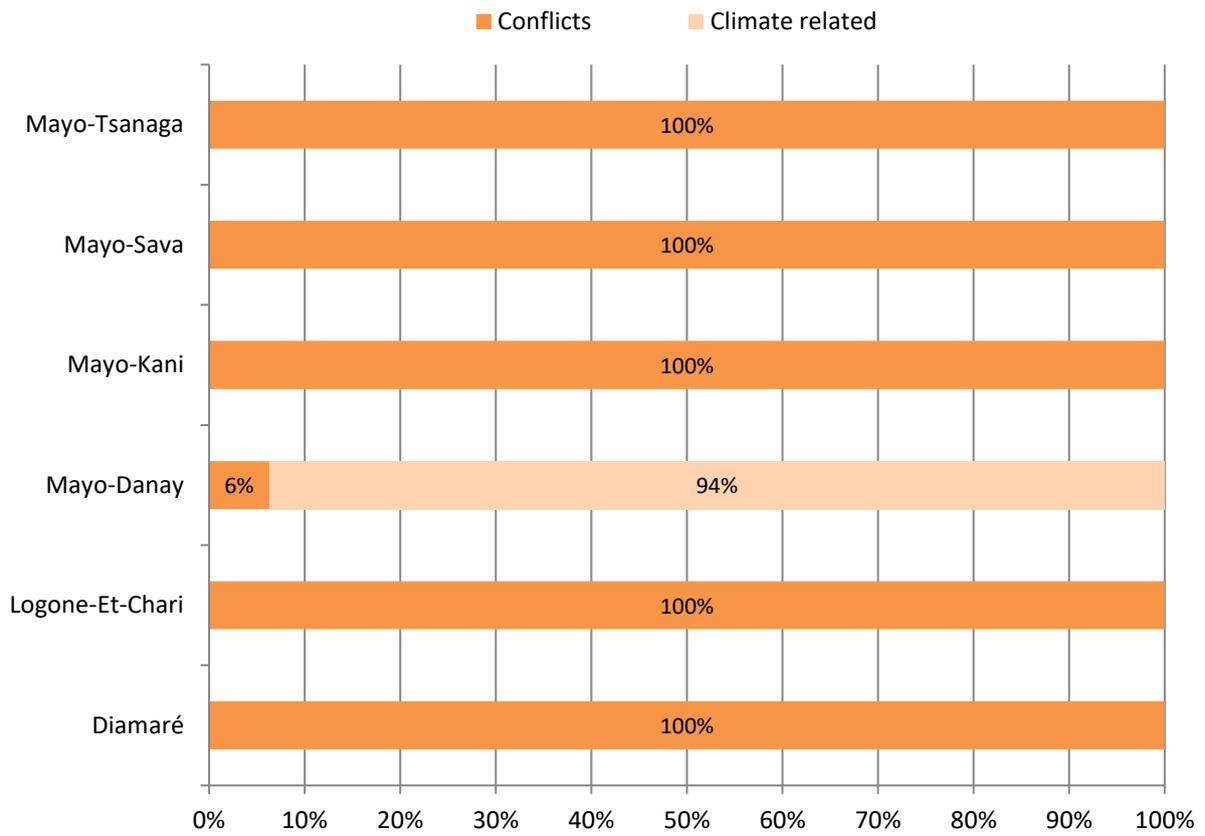
| Departments | Diamaré | Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | Mayo-Kani | Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Tsanaga | Came directly from another country | Total |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Diamaré | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 | 255 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 0 | 5,908 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,267 | 27,175 |
| Mayo-Danay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 127 |
| Mayo-Kani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 108 |
| Mayo-Sava | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,279 | 0 | 529 | 6,808 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 465 | 5,458 | 5,923 |
| Total | 0 | 5,908 | 0 | 0 | 6,279 | 465 | 27,744 | 40,396 |

Among the refugees currently living in the region, 12,652 refugees (31%) have already been displaced at least two times within the same department.

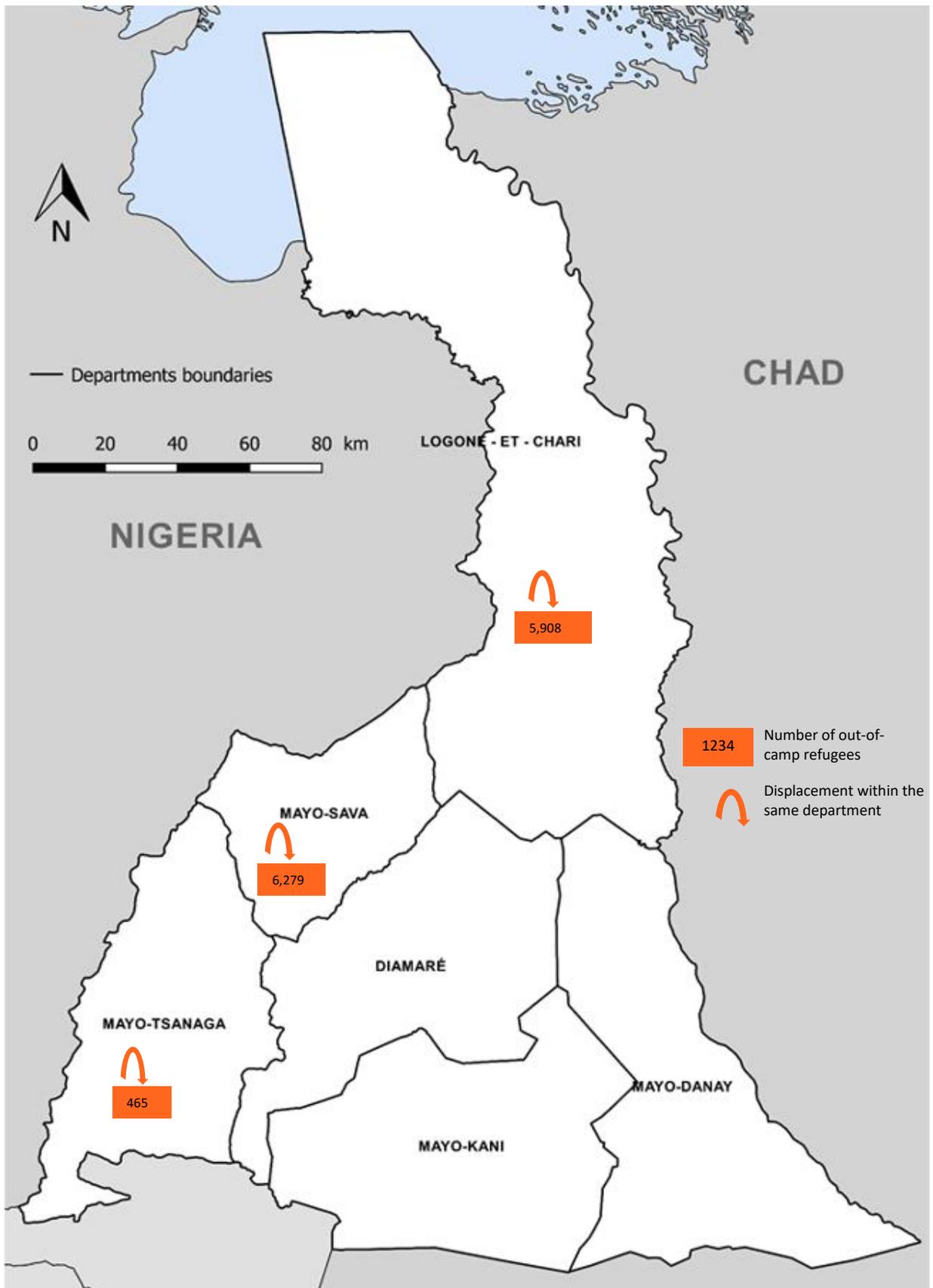
With regards to the displacements occurring between the districts of the same department, the most significant one has been the displacement of 5,867 refugees moving from Kolofata towards Mora.

In order to carry out this operation, IOM continues to closely collaborate with the main regional stakeholders, including UNHCR, in order to cover all the areas that host out-of-camp refugees.

Figure 16: Reasons of displacement of out-of-camp refugees



Map 7: Movements of out-of-camp refugees between departments



DIAMARÉ



Diamaré hosts 255 out-of-camp refugees (less than 1% of the regional total). All the out-of-camp refugees identified in this department live in the district of Petté.

The out-of-camp refugees living in this department arrived between 2014 and 2016, and since then 12 new arrivals have been observed.

The majority of out-of-camp refugee households live in spontaneous shelters (23), whereas the remaining 6 households live in host families.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI



The department of Logone-Et-Chari hosts the largest number of out-of-camp refugees, namely 27,175 people, who represent 67 per cent of the out-of-camp refugees living in the region. Compared to the previous round, an overall decrease of 179 people has been observed.

A decrease has been recorded in the districts of Fotokol (94), Makary (233), and Logone-Birni (50). Seven people have left from Ndjargoudja in Blangoua.

The majority of the population that arrived between 2014 and 2017 (91%) is concentrated in the districts of Makary (13,929 people), Fotokol (5,970 people), Waza (3,461 people) and of Logone-Birni (1,836 people).

Moreover, the cholera epidemic caused the death of 11 people in Choloba and of 2 people in Roundé, in the district of Fotokol.

4,353 households live in Logone-Et-Chari, of which 2,443 live in host families, 1,779 live in spontaneous shelters, 125 in rented houses and 6 in the open air without a shelter.

MAYO-DANAY



The department of Mayo-Danay hosts 127 out-of-camp refugees, representing less than 1 per cent of the regional total. No change has been observed since the last data collection. The refugees living in this department arrived between 2014 and 2015. All the out-of-camp refugees live in the district of Gobo.

In Mayo-Danay, all the households (27) live in host families.



MAYO-KANI

This department hosts 108 out-of-camp refugees, representing a decrease of 175 people. They live in the districts of Mindif (15) and Moulvoudaye (93) and have arrived between 2014 and 2015.

In Mayo-Kani, 28 households of out-of-camp refugees live in rented houses, whereas two households live in host families.



MAYO-SAVA

In this round, the enumerators have identified 6,808 out-of-camp refugees, representing 17 per cent of the refugees present in the region, who arrived between 2014 and 2016. All the out-of-camp refugees live in the district of Mora.

With an overall decrease of 1,051 refugees, new departures have been observed in the districts of Mora (650) and Kolofota, where all the refugees have gone back to Nigeria

With a total of 1,244 households, 1,243 households live in spontaneous shelters and only one household in host family.



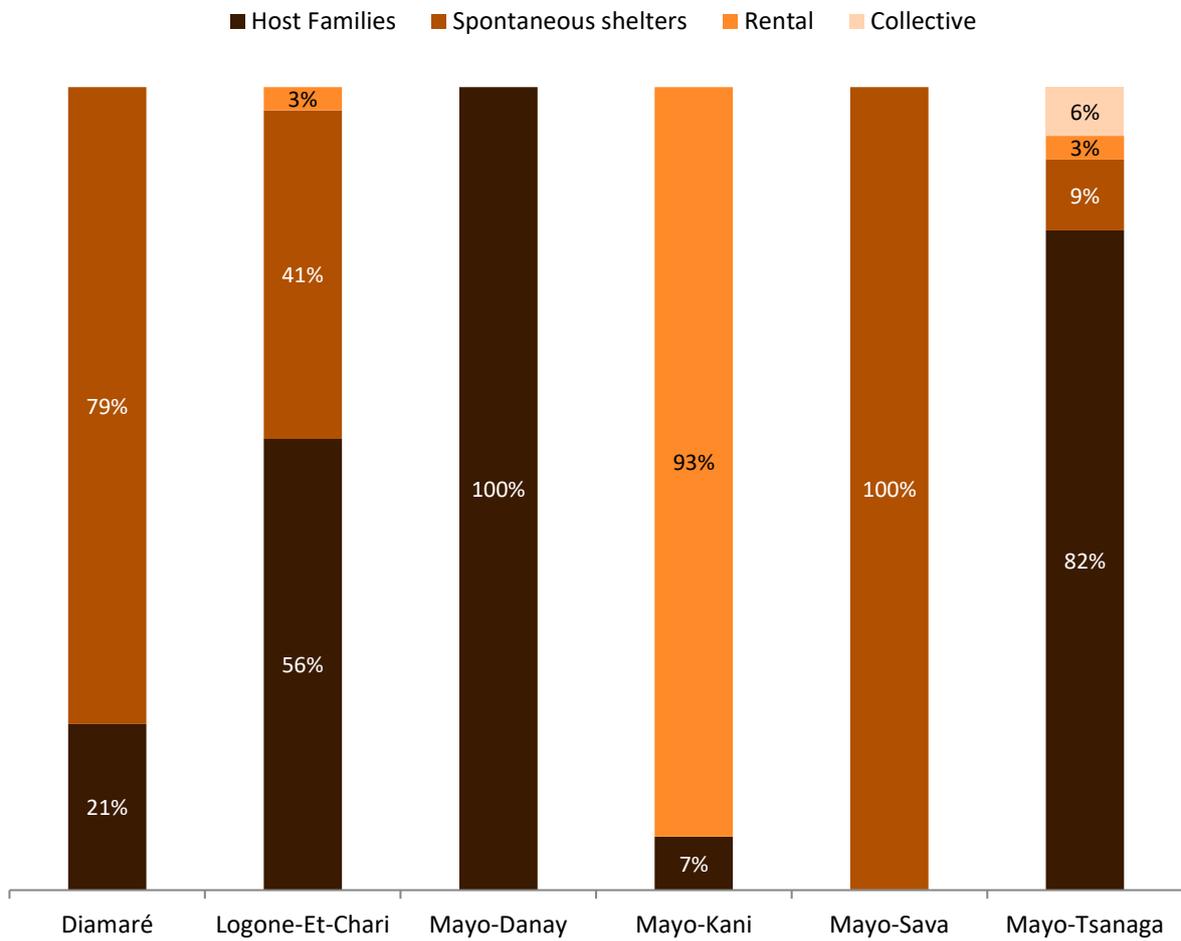
MAYO-TSANAGA

This department hosts 5,923 out-of-camp refugees, which represents 15 per cent of the out-of-camp refugee population in the region. The majority of them has arrived between 2014 and 2017 (91%), and 520 people have been identified since January 2018.

An overall increase of 36 people has been observed since the last round – four households (13 people) from Nigeria have arrived after the invasion of Boko Haram and have settled in Rhum (district of Mokolo). Moreover, two households (23 people) from Madina have arrived for family reunification reasons.

In Mayo-Tsanaga, 838 out of 1,020 households live in host families, 90 live in spontaneous shelters, 62 in collective centres and 30 in rented houses.

Figure 17: Out-of-camp Refugees shelter types by department



RETURNEES

According to the data collected during round 16, the Far North region hosts 105,906 returnees distributed across 15,763 households. They include 96,075 people who had been previously displaced, of which 89,406 (89%) were displaced due to conflicts. Furthermore, 9,338 returnees from Nigeria have been identified, as well as 430 returnees from Central Africa. All of them have been displaced due to conflicts. With regards to return movements from Chad, 63 people have returned to Cameroon, of which 3 had been displaced before due to conflicts and 60 had been displaced due to floods.

Between August and October 2018, 136 villages, which had witnessed the departure of a part of their population since the start of the crisis, have been evaluated. In 78 of these villages, some return movements have been observed. They have mainly been triggered by greater security in the origin areas (35%) and better access to lands to cultivate (32%).

With regards to durable returns, the main reason for returning for a long period remains the securing of return areas through the creation military bases. The other main reasons include access to lands to cultivate, the lack of livelihoods in the displacement area and the lack of assistance during the displacement period.

An overall increase of 4,992 people (5%) has been observed since the previous round. This increase is linked to the census of new villages of return, where 3,011 returnees have been observed. These changes mainly concern the departments of Mayo-Sava (2,150 more people), Mayo-Tsanaga (2,195 more people), and Logone-Et-Chari (766 more people).

Significant return movements have been observed since 2016. Until 2017, 54,835 returnees (54%) have been recorded, whereas 23,786 (24%) have been identified between January and May 2018. During the last period (June-July 2018), 5,522 new returnees have been recorded. In 2017, the largest numbers of returnees were observed in the following areas: Fotokol Ville (7,763), Amchidie (5,896), Gakara (2,040), Assighassia (1,467) et Sagme (1,420). In 2018, the areas that have recorded the greatest numbers of returnees include: Assighassia (5,417), Itawa (2,994), Amchidie (2,877), Limani (1,556) et Dana (1,498).

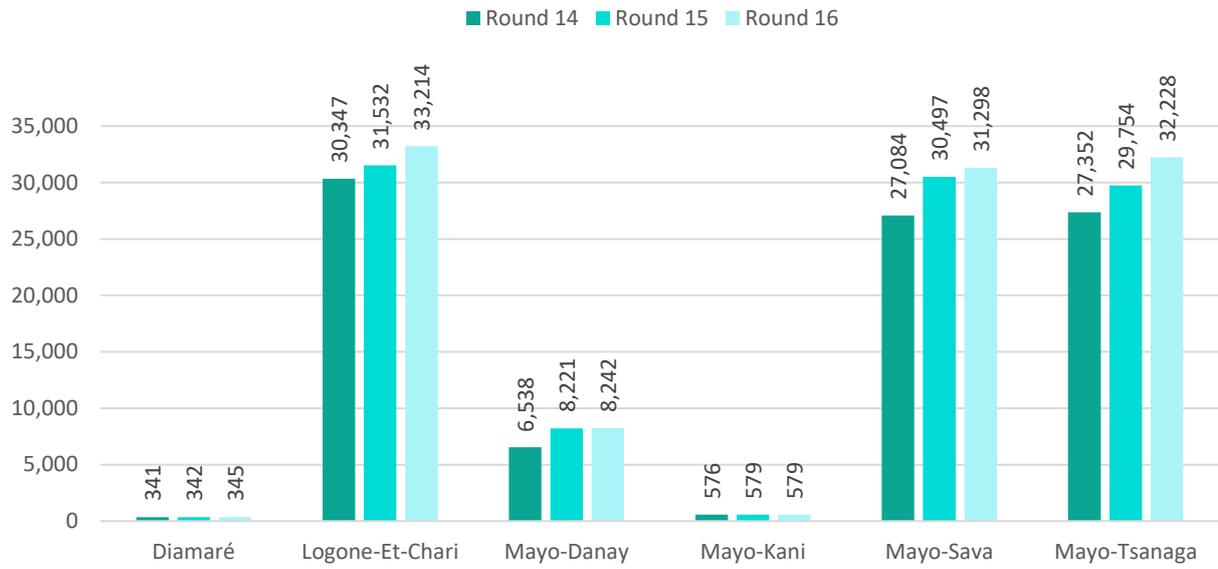
This round has allowed to evaluate two new villages that host some returnees in the district of Mora, in the department of Mayo-Sava, Kangaleri (691) and Tchakramari (539)¹¹. These returnees had been displaced between 2016 and 2017.

Table 8 : Number of returnees by department for the last 5 rounds of DTM

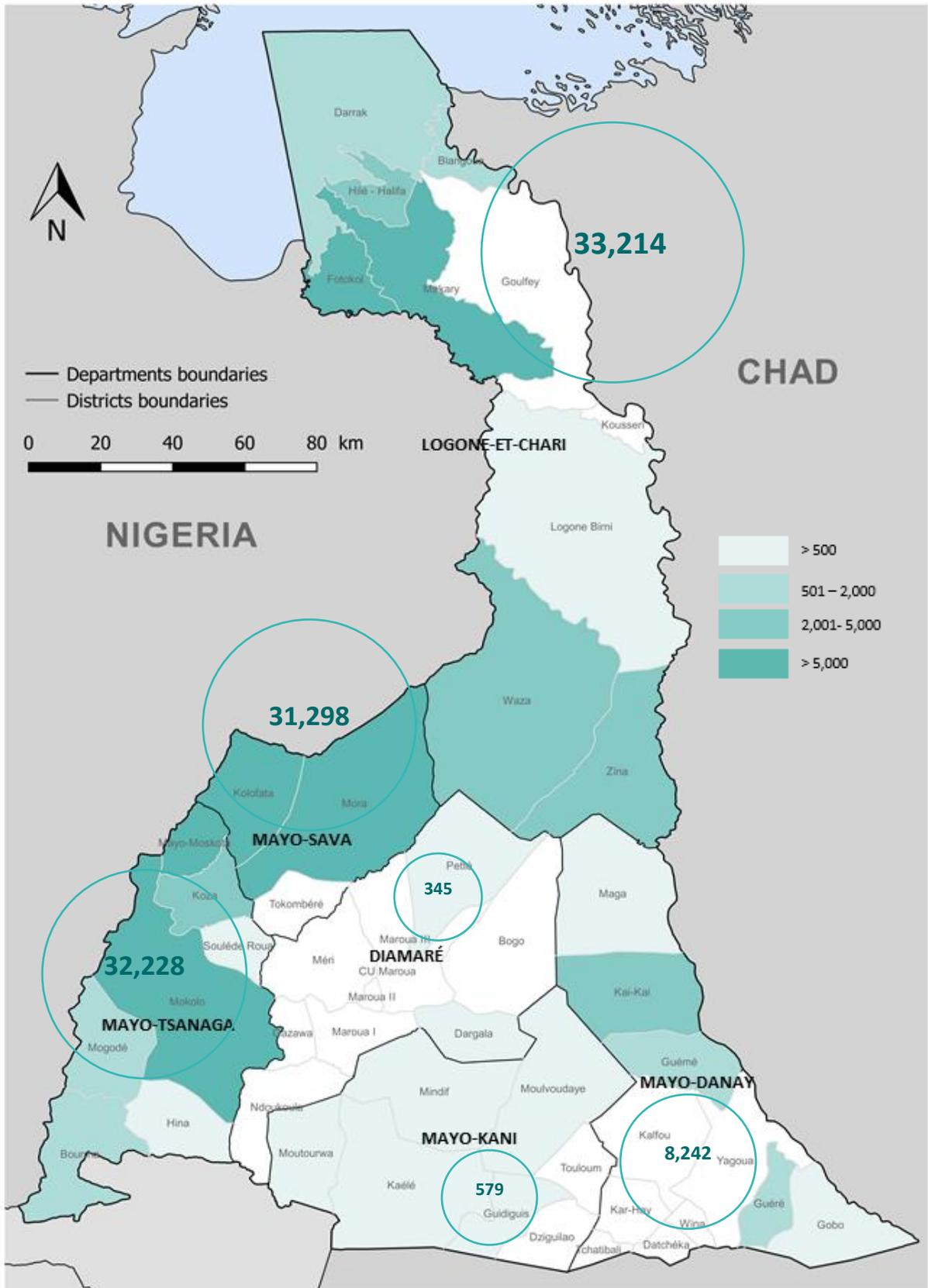
| Departments | Round 12 (12.2017) | Round 13 (04.2018) | Round 14 (06.2018) | Round 15 (09.2018) | Round 16 (11.2018) | Variation R16 / R15 |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Diamaré | 330 | 344 | 341 | 342 | 345 | 1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 27,980 | 28,945 | 30,347 | 31,532 | 33,214 | 5% |
| Mayo-Danay | 6,429 | 6,560 | 6,538 | 8,221 | 8,242 | <1% |
| Mayo-Kani | 667 | 574 | 576 | 579 | 579 | 0% |
| Mayo-Sava | 17,128 | 26,123 | 27,084 | 30,497 | 31,298 | 3% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 17,196 | 20,595 | 27,352 | 29,754 | 32,228 | 8% |
| Total | 69,730 | 83,141 | 92,238 | 100,925 | 105,906 | 5% |

¹¹These villages have been identified by the IOM and the information has been shared by OCHA in September 2018. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)'s multisectorial evaluation is an action suggested by humanitarian actors.

Figure 18: Number of returnees in the last three rounds by department



Map 8: Distribution of returnees among the departments



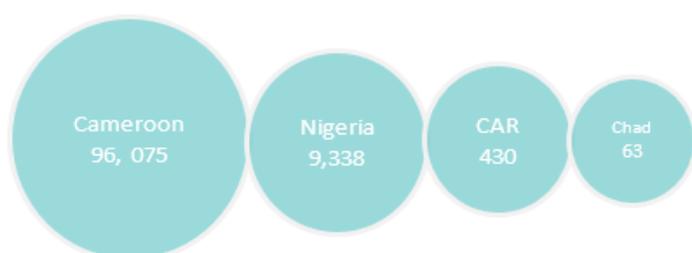
Reasons for return

Since 2014 returns have been recorded in the region for a number of reasons. The main ones are: improved security in the locations of origin (35%), access to farmable land (32%), lack of means to access livelihoods in the host community (17%), returns due to military or civil authorities order, the host communities no longer being safe (5%), lack of assistance during the displacement (1%) and host communities no longer being able to welcome displaced individuals (less than 1%).

- **In the department of Diamaré**, 81 per cent of returns are due to tensions with the host communities (Central African Republic), 13 per cent to host communities no longer being safe, and 6 per cent to improved security in the locations of origin.
- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari**, 59 per cent of the returns are due to improved security in the locations of origin, 22 per to order of military and civil authorities, 10 per cent to access to farmable land, 5 per cent to host communities no longer being safe, 2 per cent lack of access to livelihoods, 1 per cent to lack of assistance during the displacement, and 1 per cent to host communities no longer being able to welcome displaced individuals.
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay**, 50 per cent of returns are due to access to farmable land, 35 per cent to lack of livelihoods access, 4 per cent to improved security in the locations of origin, 4 per cent to lack of assistance during the displacement, 3 per cent host communities no longer being safe, 3 per cent to host communities no longer being able to welcome displaced individuals, and 1 per cent to tensions between host communities.
- **In the department of Mayo-Kani**, 87 per cent of returns are due to host communities no longer being safe, 8 per cent to improved security in the locations of origin, and 5 per cent to the lack of assistance during the displacement.
- **In the department of Mayo-Sava**, 62 per cent of returns are due to access to farmable land, 16 per cent to improved security in the locations of origin, 14 per cent to lack of livelihoods access in the displacement area, 6 per cent to military/civil authority order, 1 per cent to tensions with the host communities, and 1 per cent to host communities no longer being safe and no longer being able to welcome displaced individuals.
- **In the department of Mayo-Tsanaga**, 37 per cent of returns are due to improved security in the locations of origin, 30 per cent to lack of assistance in host communities, 22 per cent to access to farmable land, 7 per cent to host locations no longer being safe, 3 per cent to military/civil authority order, and 1 per cent to lack of assistance during the displacement.

Table 10: Intra- and inter-department movements of returnees

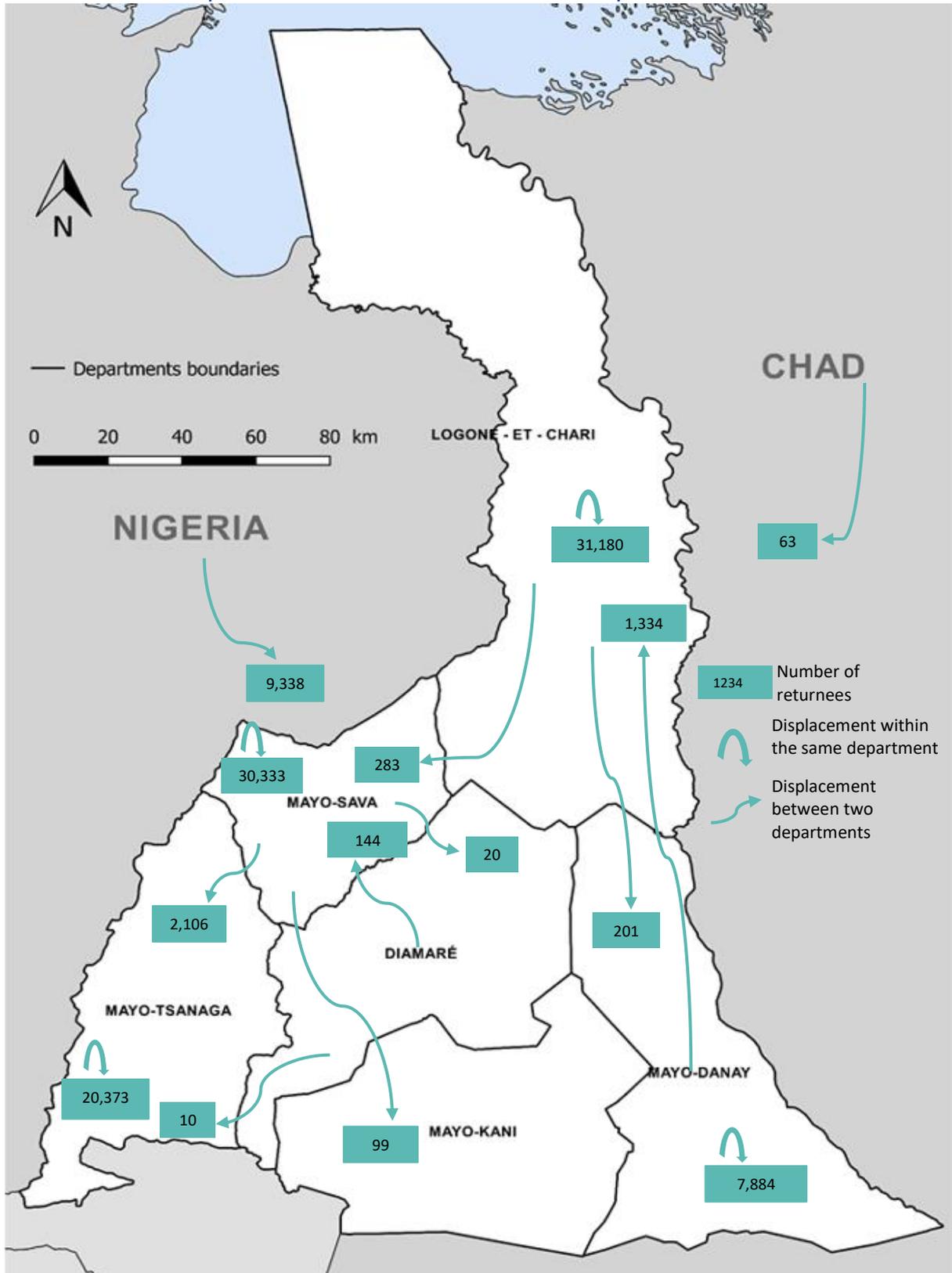
| | Departments of residence | Displaced individuals (#) | Displaced individuals (%) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Returns within the departments | | 89,770 | 85% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Logone-Et-Chari | 31,180 | 29.4% |
| Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Sava | 30,333 | 29% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | Mayo-Tsanaga | 20,373 | 19% |
| Mayo-Danay | Mayo-Danay | 7,884 | 7% |
| Returns from another department | | 4,197 | 4% |
| Diamaré | Mayo-Sava | 144 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 10 | <1% |
| Mayo-Danay | Logone-Et-Chari | 1,334 | 1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | 201 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Sava | 283 | <1% |
| Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Kani | 99 | <1% |
| | Diamaré | 20 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 2,106 | 2% |
| Returns from the regions | | 2,108 | 2% |
| Autres régions du Cameroun | Mayo-Tsanaga | 1,473 | 1% |
| | Mayo-Sava | 538 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Danay | 97 | <1% |
| Returns from third countries | | 9,831 | 9% |
| Nigeria | Mayo-Tsanaga | 8,266 | 8% |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | 697 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 375 | <1% |
| Central Africa Republic | Diamaré | 325 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 105 | <1% |
| Chad | Logone-Et-Chari | 3 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Danay | 60 | <1% |
| Total | | 105,906 | 100% |



The great majority of returnees are old Cameroonian IDPs who have returned to their location of habitual residence and whose displacement was tied to the conflict. In fact, this group represents 90.7 per cent of all returnees. The other returnees come from abroad (9.3%), particularly from Nigeria (8.8%), the Central African Republic and Chad (less than 1%).

Among the 96,075 returnees who were displaced in Cameroon, 89,770 individuals were displaced inside their department of origin, against 4,197 individuals in another department and 2,108 individuals in other regions of Cameroon (North, Adamawa and East).

Map 9 : Returnees movements between departments and countries

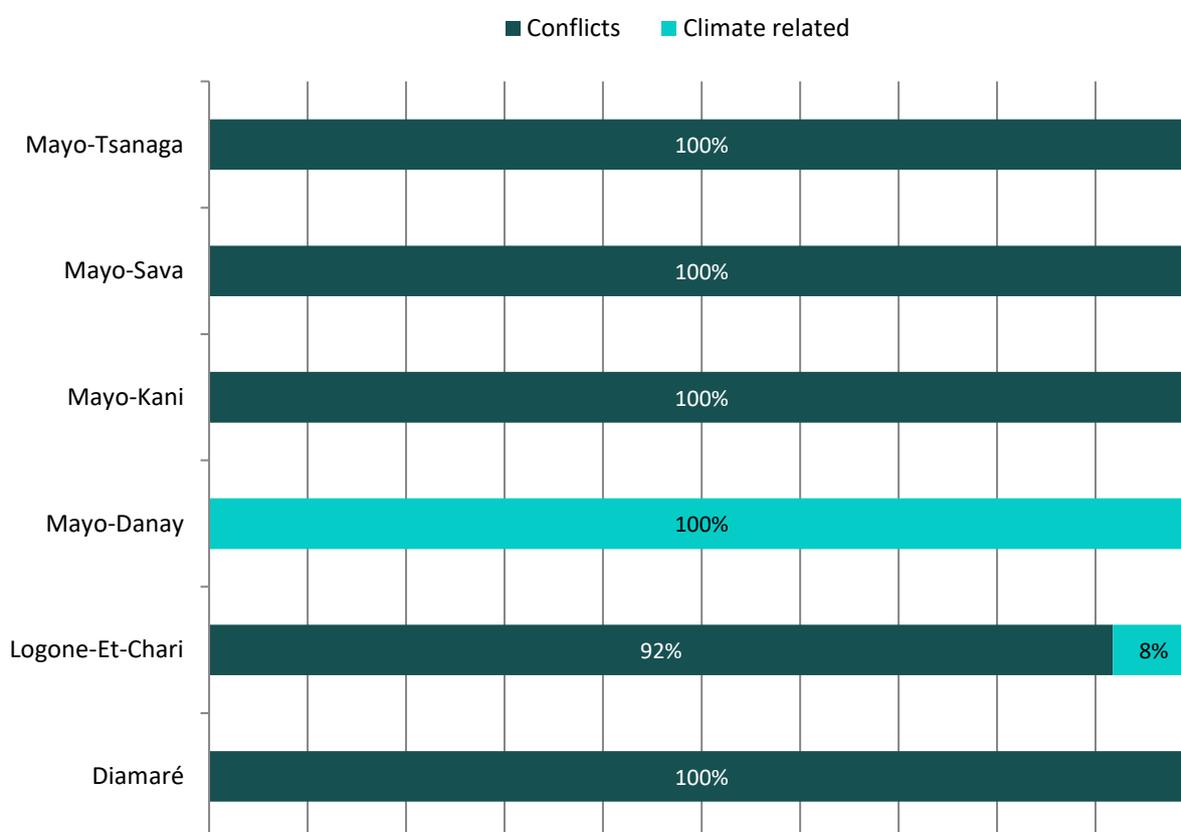


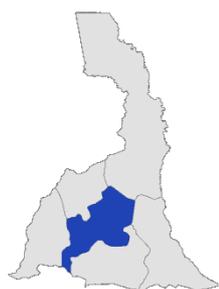
Movements between districts in the same department

Some important movements should be noted, in particular:

- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari** where 7,659 returnees left Kousséri for Makary.
- **In the department of Mayo-Sava** where 7,395 returnees left Mora for Kolofata and 1,980 left Kolofata for Mora.
- **In the department of Mayo-Tsanaga** where 2,737 returnees left Mayo-Moskota for Koza.

Figure 19: Displacement reasons of returnees





DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosts 345 returnees, or less than one per cent of the regional total, the majority of whom returned in 2014. The returnees reside in the district of Dargala (325 individuals) and of Petté (20 individuals) and live primarily of agriculture.

In Diamaré, out of a total number of 30 households, 25 live in their original homes, 4 in private houses and one in a host family.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

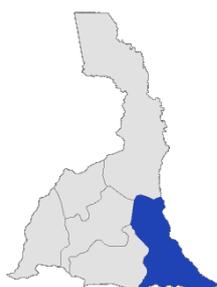
Logone-Et-Chari hosts the highest number of returnees (33,214 individuals), representing 31 per cent of returnees in the region. An increase of 1,682 individuals was observed since the previous round.

Some increases have been observed in Makary (1,310), due to the identification of two new villages of return (Boungour 1 and Chahak), and in the district of Waza (267).

In this department the returnees are concentrated in the districts of Fotokol (11,663), Makary (11,469), Waza (3,048), Zina (2,510), Hilé-Alifa (2,353), et Darak (1,446).

In Logone-Et-Chari, 4,717 households returned to their original homes while 1,016 households live with host families, 205 in new private homes, 12 in rented houses and 8 in spontaneous sites.





MAYO-DANAY

8,242 returnees have been surveyed in the department of Mayo-Danay. This represents 8 per cent of the regional total and an increase of 21 individuals relative to the previous round.

In Mayo-Danay, returnees are living in the districts of Kai-Kai (3,831), of Yagoua (2,508), and Guéré (1,110), which are the most important ones.

Out of the total 1,313 returnee households in Mayo-Danay, 603 have returned to their original home, 613 live in new private homes, 27 live with host families and 70 in spontaneous sites.



MAYO-KANI

Mayo-Kani department hosts 579 returnees, or less than 1 per cent of the regional total, with no change compared to the previous data collection.

In Mayo-Kani, 27 households live with host families, 52 in new private homes and 11 have returned to their initial homes.



MAYO-SAVA

Mayo-Sava hosts 31,298 returnees (30% of the regional total) in 4,567 households. This represents an increase of 801 individuals relative to the last DTM round. The returnees are present in two out of the three districts in this department, Kolofata (17,036) and Mora (14,262).

In this department, an increase of returns has taken place in the district of Kolofata, whereas a decrease of 102 individuals has been observed in the district of Mora. This increase could be motivated by the evaluation of two new villages of return during this data collection, namely Kouyapé and Tolkomari, in the district of Kolofata, where 485 returnees have been recorded.

In Mayo-Sava 3,879 households have returned to their original home, 247 live with host families, 355 live in new private homes, 42 in collective centres, 19 in spontaneous sites and 25 in rented houses.

MAYO-TSANAGA

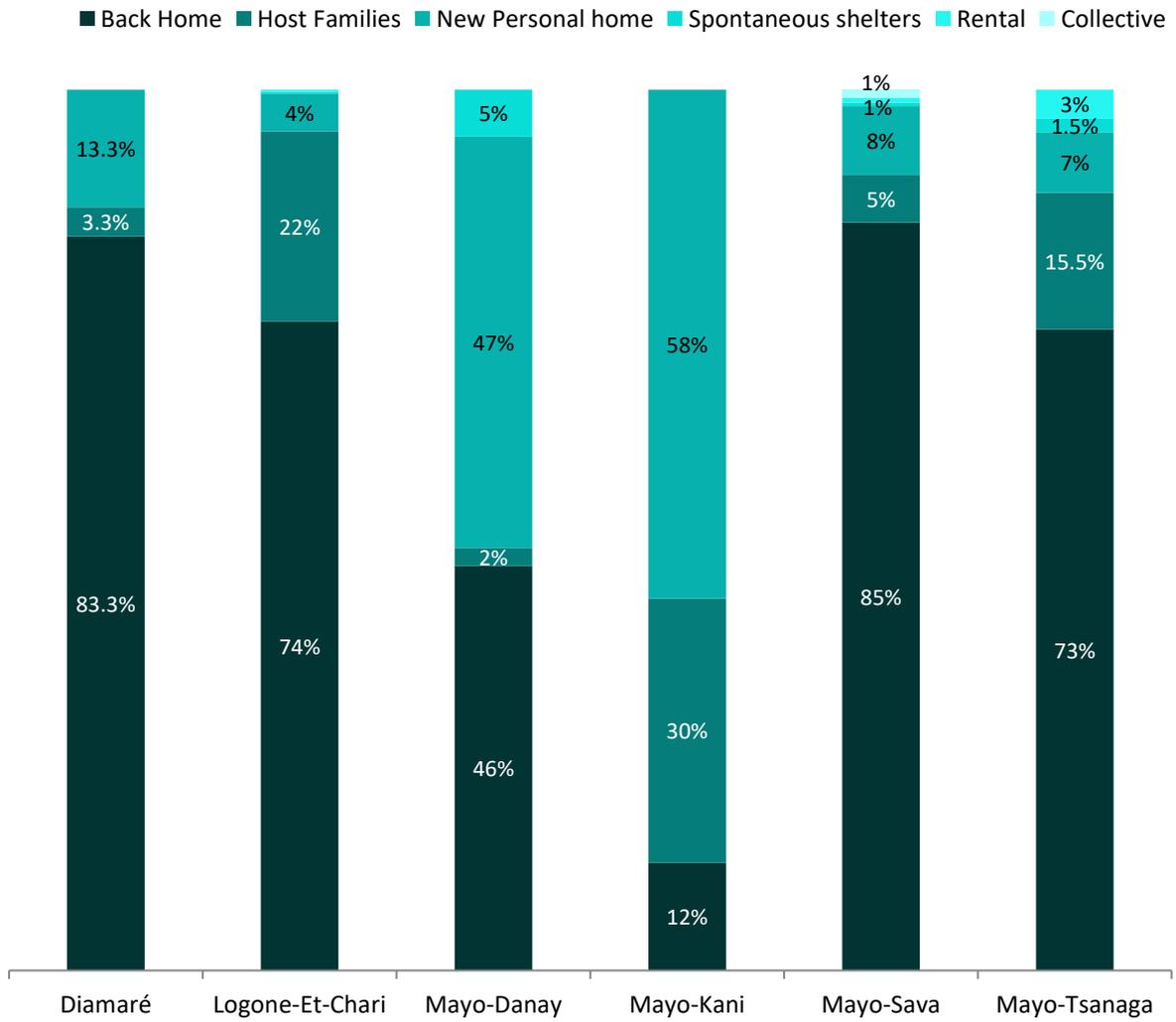


Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 32,228 returnees, or 30 per cent of the regional total. This represents an increase of 2,474 individuals relative to the previous round. These changes have been recorded in the district of Mokolo, where two new villages have been identified (Gossi, Mitchatchia, et Rhum); and in the district of Mayo-Moskota, where two new villages have been evaluated (Godz-Godzon, Houdgoloum).

The majority of returnees are registered in the districts of Mayo-Moskota (14,846 individuals), Mokolo (11,632 individuals), Koza (2,826 people) and Bourha (1,640).

In Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 5,046 households, of which 3,671 live in their original homes, 785 households live with host families, 346 in new personal home, 167 in rented houses and 77 in spontaneous shelters.

Figure 20 : Shelters types for returnees



TRENDS

This section offers an insight into the changes that have taken place since the assessments of September 2018 in the locations covered by DTM. 808 villages (including uninhabited ones) were evaluated. The nine new villages identified during this data collection round have not been taken into account in this section in order to facilitate comparison and avoid attributing certain trends to the simple increase in the geographic coverage of DTM.

The main events since the previous data collection round are the following:

- The village of Mognogo in the district of Makary is emptied out during the day. The population spends the day in the bushes under the trees. They take some precautions to avoid the incursion in the towns.
- The village of Fadjé Halité in the district of Fotokol is emptied out during the night. The population is scared of possible incursions by armed groups and they prefer to spend the night in Sagné and Choloba. They go back to their village during the day for some field work.
- The number of IDPs continues to grow in Ouro Tada, in the district of Mokolo, due to the arrival of 69 people in October 2018. This increase has been linked to the community chiefs' decision to distribute the land among the displaced population to allow them to build their shelter.
- In the zone of Mémé, in the district of Mora, the Lamido (chief of village) has started to give a piece of land to those IDPs who want to settle there permanently.

Analysing the data on the same sample as in the previous round, DTM observes a decrease of 1 per cent in the number of internally displaced persons (equivalent to 1,857 people) in the Far North Region. However, in the other departments the number of internally displaced people has slightly increased in Diamaré (31 IDPs). Finally, no change has been observed in Mayo-Danay.

Table II : Comparative change in IDPs relative to Round 15

| Departments | Round 16 | Round 15 | Change (%) | Change (#) |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Diamaré | 5,415 | 5,384 | 1% | 31 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 119,326 | 120,063 | -1% | -737 |
| Mayo-Danay | 8,724 | 8,724 | 0% | 0 |
| Mayo-Kani | 109 | 110 | -1% | -1 |
| Mayo-Sava | 63,326 | 63,846 | -1% | -520 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 45,590 | 46,220 | -1% | -630 |
| Total | 242,490 | 244,347 | -1% | -1,857 |

The population of out-of-camp refugees decreased by 3 per cent in this round (1,445 individuals). While some decreases were recorded in Logone-Et-Chari (244 individuals less), Mayo-Kani (175 individuals less) and Mayo-Sava (1,051 individuals less), some small increases were observed in Diamaré and Mayo-Tsanaga. No change was recorded in Mayo-Danay.

Table 12 : Comparative change in out-of-camp refugees relative to Round 15

| Departments | Round 16 | Round 15 | Change (%) | Change (#) |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Diamaré | 255 | 253 | 1% | 2 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 27,110 | 27,354 | -1% | -244 |
| Mayo-Danay | 127 | 127 | 0% | 0 |
| Mayo-Kani | 108 | 283 | -62% | -175 |
| Mayo-Sava | 6,808 | 7,859 | -13% | -1,051 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 5,910 | 5,887 | <1% | 23 |
| Total | 40,318 | 41,763 | -3% | -1,445 |

The returnee population in the region has increased by 2 per cent compared to the previous round, or 1,744 people. Contrary to the department of Mayo-Kani, where no change has been recorded, the number of returnees has increased in all the other departments. The most important increases were observed in Logone-Et-Chari (794), Mayo-Tsanaga (610), and Mayo-Sava (316).

Table 13: Comparative change in returnees relative to Round 15

| Departments | Round 16 | Round 15 | Change (%) | Change (#) |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Diamaré | 345 | 342 | 1% | 3 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 32,277 | 31,483 | 3% | 794 |
| Mayo-Danay | 8,242 | 8,221 | <1% | 21 |
| Mayo-Kani | 579 | 579 | 0% | 0 |
| Mayo-Sava | 30,813 | 30,497 | 1% | 316 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 30,364 | 29,754 | 2% | 610 |
| Total | 102,620 | 100,876 | 2% | 1,744 |

APPENDICES

- Appendix I : Displaced populations (table)
- Appendix II : Reasons for displacement (table)
- Appendix III : Newly surveyed villages (table)
- Appendix IV : Change on fixed sample since Round 15 (table)
- Appendix V: Location of spontaneous sites in the departments (maps)

APPENDIX I

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

| | Departments / Districts | IDPs | Out-of-camp refugees | Returnees | Total |
|----|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Diamaré | 5,415 | 255 | 345 | 6,015 |
| 1 | Dargala | 0 | 0 | 325 | 325 |
| 2 | Gazawa | 335 | 0 | 0 | 335 |
| 3 | Maroua II | 766 | 0 | 0 | 766 |
| 4 | Maroua III | 2,163 | 0 | 0 | 2,163 |
| 5 | Méri | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| 6 | Petté | 2,113 | 255 | 20 | 2,388 |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | 119,326 | 27,175 | 33,214 | 179,715 |
| 7 | Blangoua | 7,089 | 945 | 655 | 8,689 |
| 8 | Darak | 3,423 | 863 | 1,446 | 5,732 |
| 9 | Fotokol | 15,708 | 5,970 | 11,663 | 33,341 |
| 10 | Goulfey | 2,116 | 0 | 0 | 2,116 |
| 11 | Hile-Alifa | 4,030 | 140 | 2,353 | 6,523 |
| 12 | Kousséri | 19,756 | 31 | 0 | 19,787 |
| 13 | Logone-Birni | 12,436 | 1,836 | 70 | 14,342 |
| 14 | Makary | 48,642 | 13,929 | 11,469 | 74,040 |
| 15 | Waza | 4,512 | 3,461 | 3,048 | 11,021 |
| 16 | Zina | 1,614 | 0 | 2,510 | 4,124 |
| | Mayo-Danay | 8,724 | 127 | 8,242 | 17,093 |
| 17 | Gobo | 1,537 | 127 | 41 | 1,705 |
| 18 | Guémé | 1,675 | 0 | 526 | 2,201 |
| 19 | Guéré | 37 | 0 | 1,110 | 1,147 |
| 20 | Kai-Kai | 638 | 0 | 3,831 | 4,469 |
| 21 | Maga | 4,601 | 0 | 226 | 4,827 |
| 22 | Yagoua | 236 | 0 | 2,508 | 2,744 |
| | Mayo-Kani | 109 | 108 | 579 | 796 |
| 23 | Guidiguis | 0 | 0 | 80 | 80 |
| 24 | Kaélé | 62 | 0 | 103 | 165 |
| 25 | Mindif | 0 | 15 | 43 | 58 |
| 26 | Moulvoudaye | 0 | 93 | 350 | 443 |
| 27 | Moutourwa | 47 | 0 | 3 | 50 |
| | Mayo-Sava | 66,246 | 6,808 | 31,298 | 104,352 |
| 28 | Kolofata | 33,206 | 0 | 17,036 | 50,242 |
| 29 | Mora | 31,666 | 6,808 | 14,262 | 52,736 |
| 30 | Tokombéré | 1,374 | 0 | 0 | 1,374 |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 45,905 | 5,923 | 32,228 | 84,056 |
| 31 | Bourha | 220 | 97 | 1,640 | 1,957 |
| 32 | Hina | 323 | 31 | 136 | 490 |
| 33 | Koza | 17,603 | 0 | 2,826 | 20,429 |
| 34 | Mogodé | 0 | 1,292 | 998 | 2,290 |
| 35 | Mokolo | 15,668 | 1,325 | 11,632 | 28,625 |
| 36 | Mayo-Moskota | 11,258 | 3,159 | 14,846 | 29,263 |
| 37 | Soulédé-Roua | 833 | 19 | 150 | 1,002 |
| | Total | 245,725 | 40,396 | 105,906 | 392,027 |

APPENDIX II**REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT**

| Departments/Districts | Conflicts | | Natural hazards | | TOTAL | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Diamaré | 6,015 | 1.53% | 0 | 0.00% | 6,015 | 1.53% |
| 1 Dargala | 325 | 0.08% | 0 | 0.00% | 325 | 0.08% |
| 2 Gazawa | 335 | 0.09% | 0 | 0.00% | 335 | 0.09% |
| 3 Maroua II | 766 | 0.20% | 0 | 0.00% | 766 | 0.20% |
| 4 Maroua III | 2,163 | 0.55% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,163 | 0.55% |
| 5 Méri | 38 | 0.01% | 0 | 0.00% | 38 | 0.01% |
| 6 Petté | 2,388 | 0.61% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,388 | 0.61% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 172,571 | 44.02% | 7,144 | 1.82% | 179,715 | 45.84% |
| 7 Blangoua | 6,473 | 1.65% | 2,216 | 0.57% | 8,689 | 2.22% |
| 8 Darak | 5,580 | 1.42% | 152 | 0.04% | 5,732 | 1.46% |
| 9 Fotokol | 33,341 | 8.50% | 0 | 0.00% | 33,341 | 8.50% |
| 10 Goulfey | 2,116 | 0.54% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,116 | 0.54% |
| 11 Hile-Alifa | 6,523 | 1.66% | 0 | 0.00% | 6,523 | 1.66% |
| 12 Kousséri | 19,741 | 5.04% | 46 | 0.01% | 19,787 | 5.05% |
| 13 Logone-Birni | 13,753 | 3.51% | 589 | 0.15% | 14,342 | 3.66% |
| 14 Makary | 74,023 | 18.88% | 17 | 0.00% | 74,040 | 18.89% |
| 15 Waza | 11,021 | 2.81% | 0 | 0.00% | 11,021 | 2.81% |
| 16 Zina | 0 | 0.00% | 4,124 | 1.05% | 4,124 | 1.05% |
| Mayo-Danay | 586 | 0.15% | 16,507 | 4.21% | 17,093 | 4.36% |
| 17 Gobo | 8 | 0.00% | 1,697 | 0.43% | 1,705 | 0.43% |
| 18 Guémé | 0 | 0.00% | 2,201 | 0.56% | 2,201 | 0.56% |
| 19 Guéré | 0 | 0.00% | 1,147 | 0.29% | 1,147 | 0.29% |
| 20 Kai-Kai | 0 | 0.00% | 4,469 | 1.14% | 4,469 | 1.14% |
| 21 Maga | 578 | 0.15% | 4,249 | 1.08% | 4,827 | 1.23% |
| 22 Yagoua | 0 | 0.00% | 2,744 | 0.70% | 2,744 | 0.70% |
| Mayo-Kani | 796 | 0.20% | 0 | 0.00% | 796 | 0.20% |
| 23 Guidiguis | 80 | 0.02% | 0 | 0.00% | 80 | 0.02% |
| 24 Kaélé | 165 | 0.04% | 0 | 0.00% | 165 | 0.04% |
| 25 Mindif | 58 | 0.01% | 0 | 0.00% | 58 | 0.01% |
| 26 Moulvoudaye | 443 | 0.11% | 0 | 0.00% | 443 | 0.11% |
| 27 Moutourwa | 50 | 0.01% | 0 | 0.00% | 50 | 0.01% |
| Mayo-Sava | 104,352 | 26.62% | 0 | 0.00% | 104,352 | 26.62% |
| 28 Kolofata | 50,242 | 12.82% | 0 | 0.00% | 50,242 | 12.82% |
| 29 Mora | 52,736 | 13.45% | 0 | 0.00% | 52,736 | 13.45% |
| 30 Tokombéré | 1,374 | 0.35% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,374 | 0.35% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 84,033 | 21.44% | 23 | 0.01% | 84,056 | 21.44% |
| 31 Bourha | 1,957 | 0.50% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,957 | 0.50% |
| 32 Hina | 490 | 0.12% | 0 | 0.00% | 490 | 0.12% |
| 33 Koza | 20,406 | 5.21% | 23 | 0.01% | 20,429 | 5.21% |
| 34 Mogodé | 2,290 | 0.58% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,290 | 0.58% |
| 35 Mokolo | 28,625 | 7.30% | 0 | 0.00% | 28,625 | 7.30% |
| 36 Mayo-Moskota | 29,263 | 7.46% | 0 | 0.00% | 29,263 | 7.46% |
| 37 Soulédé-Roua | 1,002 | 0.26% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,002 | 0.26% |

APPENDIX III

NEWLY SURVEYED VILLAGES

| | Districts | Villages | IDPs | IDP households | Out-of-camp refugees | Refugee households | Returnees | Returnee households |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Makary | BOUNGOUR 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 44 |
| 2 | Makary | CHAHAK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 70 |
| 3 | Kolofata | KOUYAPE | 820 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 26 |
| 4 | Kolofata | TOLKOMARI | 2,100 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 50 |
| 5 | Mayo-Moskota | GODZ-GODZON | 196 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 17 |
| 6 | Mayo-Moskota | HOUDGOLOUM | 91 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 18 |
| 7 | Mokolo | GOSSI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 825 | 79 |
| 8 | Mokolo | MITCHATCHIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 719 | 89 |
| 9 | Mokolo | RHUM | 28 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 35 | 14 |
| | | Total | 3,235 | 539 | 13 | 4 | 3,011 | 407 |

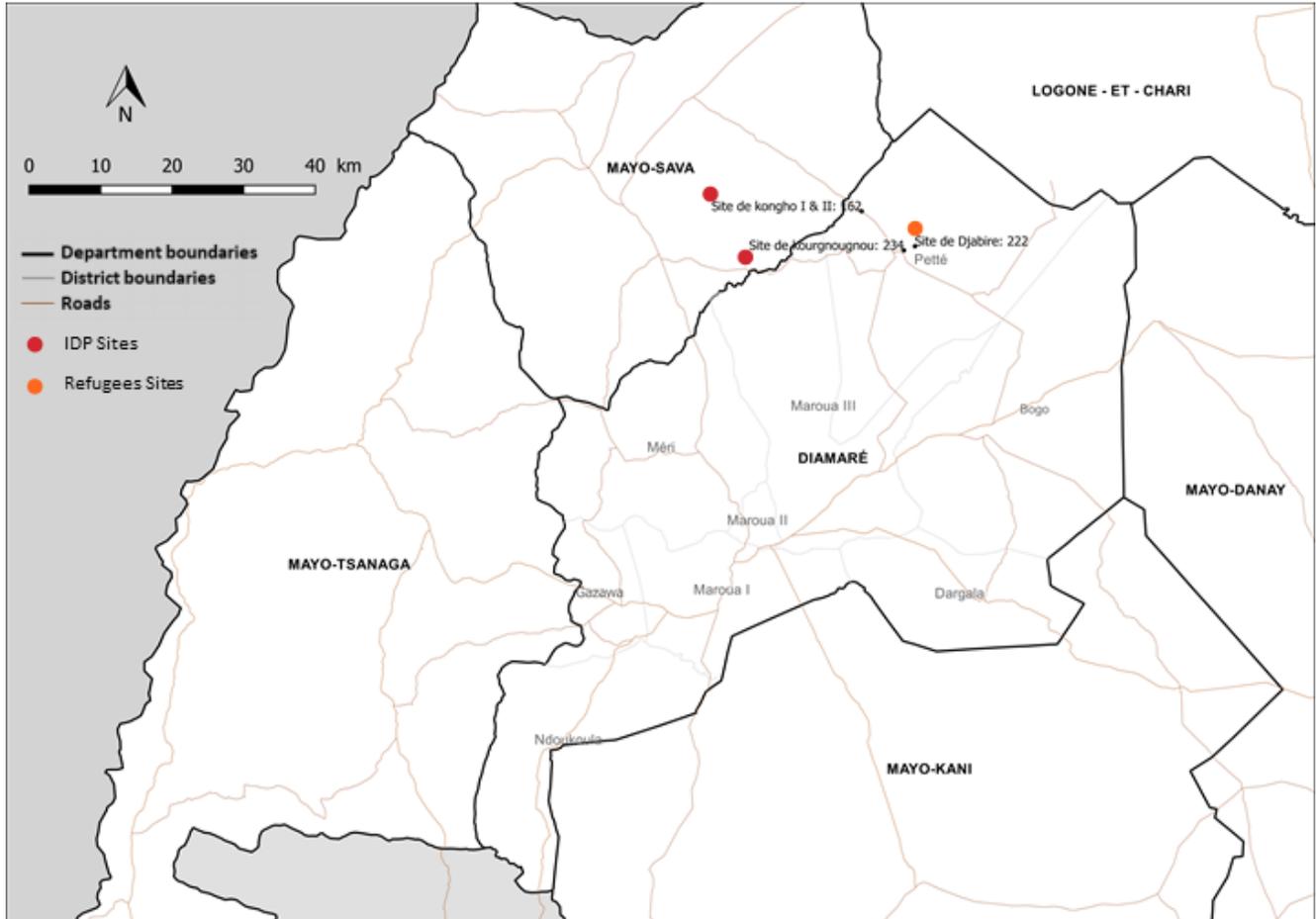
APPENDIX IV**CHANGE ON FIXED SAMPLE SINCE ROUND 15**

| | DEPARTMENTS | VARIATION IDPS | VARIATION OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES | VARIATION RETURNEES |
|----|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Diamaré | 31 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Dargala | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | Gazawa | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Maroua II | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Maroua III | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Méri | -9 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Petté | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | -737 | -244 | 794 |
| 7 | Blangoua | 58 | -7 | -1 |
| 8 | Darak | 97 | 99 | 0 |
| 9 | Fotokol | -69 | -94 | 135 |
| 10 | Goulfey | -20 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Hile-Alifa | -48 | 0 | 39 |
| 12 | Kousséri | -128 | 0 | -19 |
| 13 | Logone-Birni | 7 | -50 | 0 |
| 14 | Makary | -637 | -233 | 608 |
| 15 | Waza | 3 | 41 | 32 |
| 16 | Zina | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mayo-Danay | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| 17 | Gobo | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Guémé | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 19 | Guéré | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Kai-Kai | -2 | 0 | 19 |
| 21 | Maga | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Yagoua | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mayo-Kani | -1 | -175 | 0 |
| 23 | Guidiguis | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 24 | Kaélé | -1 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | Mindif | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Moulvoudaye | 0 | -175 | -3 |
| 27 | Moutourwa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mayo-Sava | -520 | -1,051 | 316 |
| 28 | Kolofata | 65 | -401 | 418 |
| 29 | Mora | -481 | -650 | -102 |
| 30 | Tokombéré | -104 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | -630 | 23 | 610 |
| 31 | Bourha | 12 | 0 | 19 |
| 32 | Hina | 10 | 23 | -15 |
| 33 | Koza | -408 | 0 | 31 |
| 34 | Mogodé | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 35 | Mokolo | -235 | 0 | 9 |
| 36 | Mayo-Moskota | -9 | 0 | 567 |
| 37 | Soulédé-Roua | 0 | 0 | -6 |
| | Total | -1,857 | -1,445 | 1,744 |

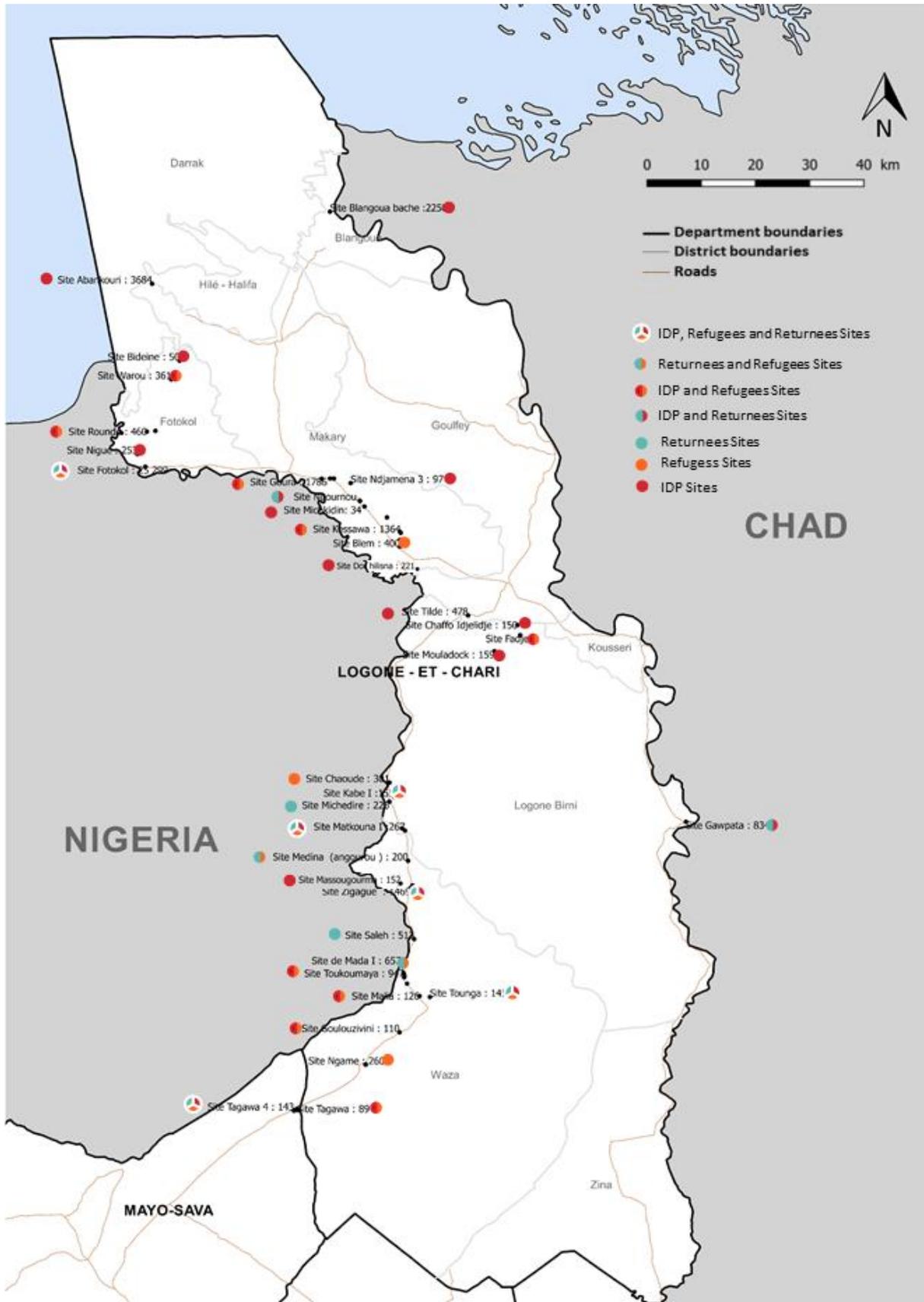
APPENDIX V

LOCATION OF SPONTANEOUS SITES IN THE DEPARTMENTS

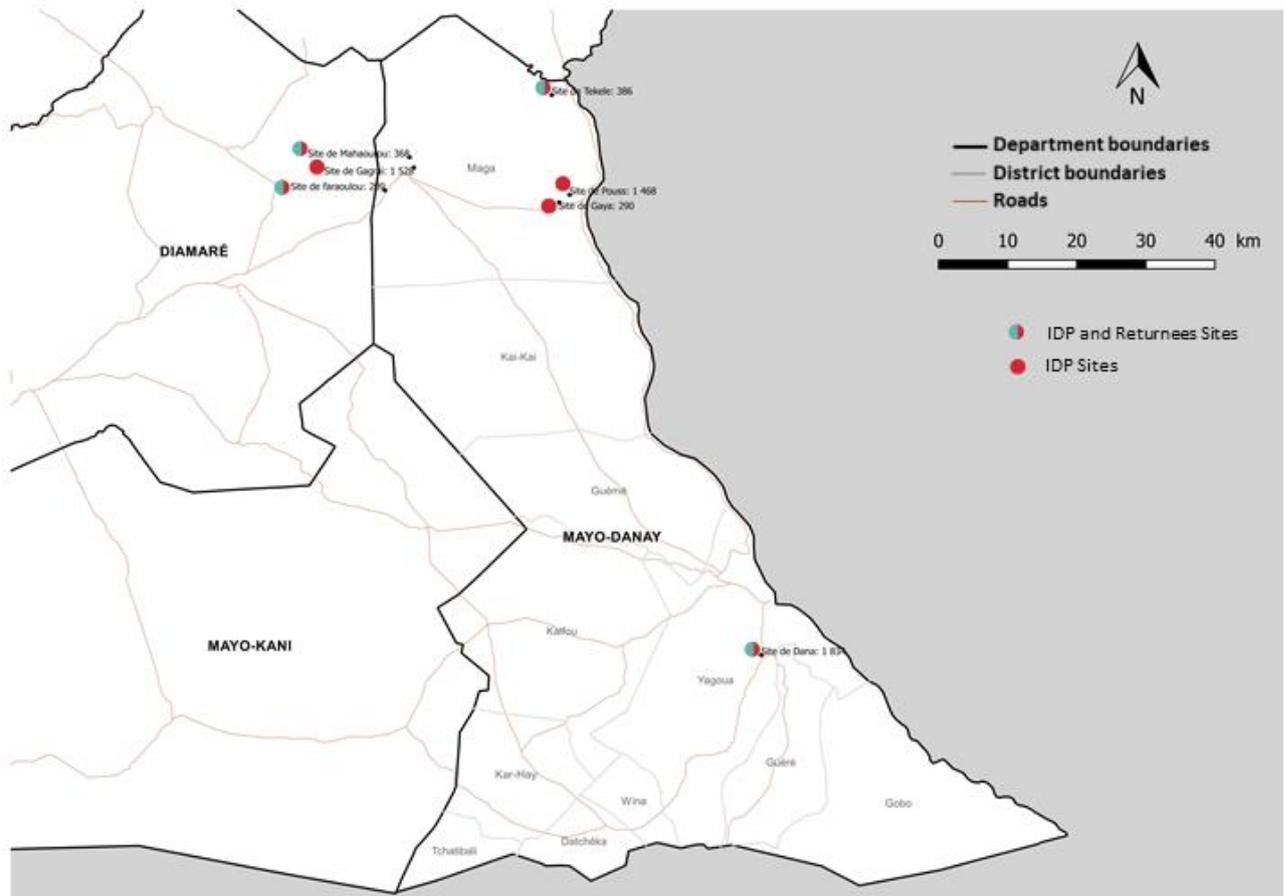
DEPARTMENT OF DIAMARE



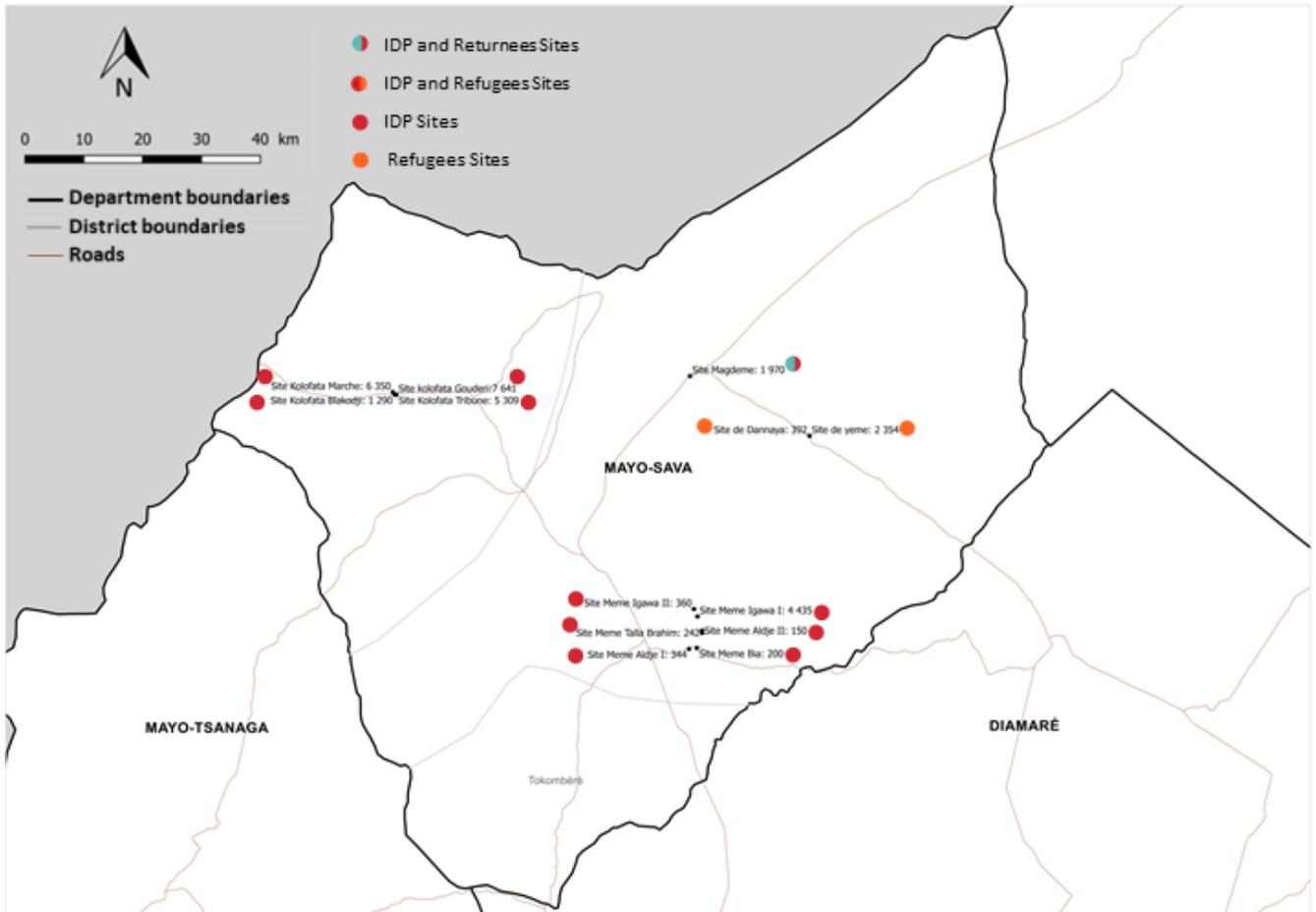
DEPARTMENT OF LOGONE-ET-CHARI



DEPARTMENT OF MAYO-DANAY



DEPARTEMENT OF MAYO-SAVA



DEPARTEMENT OF MAYO-TSANAGA

