

AUG 2018



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WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
July 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	2	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	2	FMPs
	9	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

25 FMPs and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. One mobile FMP in Niger was shut down during the reporting period; this follows the drastic reduction in the number of migrants observed at that FMP following restrictive policies adopted by the Niger government. In Chad, data collection at the Zouarke FMP was designed to take place over the course of two months until the end of August; data was therefore not available for that FMP.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during the month of July 2018. An average of 1,166 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points daily - a decrease of 20 per cent from the June figures, which itself follows a decrease of 21 per cent from May. This decline is explained by the sharp decrease (42%) of travellers observed at the Yendéré FMP. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%). The proportion of travellers going towards Côte d'Ivoire fell by 18 per cent from the previous month to 49 per cent of all flows observed. On

the other hand, there was an increase of six per cent in travellers going to Niger (22%) and 15 per cent of observed individuals were travelling to Mali, a stark contrast with June, during which none of the individuals were traveling to Mali. Fourteen per cent of individuals observed were traveling within Burkina Faso. The two primary reasons reported for the movements observed were seasonal migration and long-term economic migration, which each represented 34 per cent of flows observed. Travellers were mainly Burkinabe (66%, down by 6% from the previous month), Nigerien (23%), and Malian (6%) nationals.

In **Chad**, data is gathered from the Faya and Kalait Flow Monitoring Points. Over the reporting period, an average of 243 individuals per day was observed, including 67 per cent adult men, 21 per cent adult women and 12 per cent children. Almost all individuals identified (98%) were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad, specifically between Abeche, Kalait and Faya (movements between these three locations amounted to 75% of all flows observed), due to the close commercial and trade ties between the cities. This also explains why the primary drivers of migration were economic migration (long-term and short-term economic migration represented 59% of flows) and seasonal migration (21%).

In **Guinea**, data is collected at an FMP located in Nafadji, which observes flows to and from Mali. In June-July 2018, a daily average of 19 individuals was witnessed in Nafadji, representing a decrease of 35 per cent when compared to the numbers observed in May. A relatively equal number of migrants were headed towards Mali (51%) and coming to Guinea (49%). The majority of migrants (52%) reported

conducting long-term economic migration. The majority of migrants (62%) were adult men, while a not insignificant share (9%) were children.

In **Mali**, average daily flows observed in July 2018 increased by eight per cent in comparison to the previous month, reaching 260 individuals observed per day on average across the ten FMPs. There were no significant changes in the countries of departure and destination of travellers this month. The main countries of departure were Mali (54%), Guinea-Conakry (14%) and Côte d'Ivoire (7%); and the main countries of destination were Mali (52%), Mauritania (17%) and Algeria (16%). Those observed had mainly departed from locations within Mali (54%) and Guinea-Conakry (14%). Travellers were generally travelling to destinations within Mali (45%, down by 7% from the previous month), followed by Mauritania (20%, up by 3% from the previous month) and Algeria (18%, up by 2% from the previous month). Travel to Mauritania was mainly observed at the Gogui FMP, located at the border between the two countries, while the Se-vare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly captured travellers headed towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, flows observed in July 2018 remained relatively unchanged from the previous month. An average of 1,328 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, an increase of ten per cent when compared to the previous month. The majority of observed individuals (68%) were adult males, while a significant share (16%) were children. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (39% of flows), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (17%).

The Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split evenly between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. In July 2018, the number of observed travellers at the Sokoto FMP (going in both directions) increased by 48 per cent from the previous month. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano increased slightly by two per cent from the previous month. Observed flows were mainly composed of outflows

from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In **Niger**, 6,632 outgoing migrants, 4,848 incoming migrants and 844 domestic travellers (for a daily average of 398 individuals) were observed at the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in July 2018 – an increase of 161 per cent compared to the number observed in June. This increase was observed for both incoming migrants (whose numbers grew by 217% since the previous month) and outgoing individuals (increase of 118%). The uncharacteristically low numbers of migrants in June 2018 coincided with the month of Ramadan as well as the temporary halt in repatriation of migrants from Algeria, which explains the stark increase seen in July 2018. Indeed, the number of migrants observed in July are actually consistent with the continuous growth in migratory flows observed at FMPs since September 2017.

All of the migrants were either headed to or coming back from Libya. Indeed, in line with a trend observed over the past three months, no travel from Niger to Algeria was observed. The majority of individuals observed (76%) were Nigerien nationals, and the vast majority (90%) were adult men. Reasons for migration were evenly distributed between long-term economic migration (37%), seasonal migration (36%) and short-term movements (26%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that on average, 487 individuals crossed the FMP daily, a six per cent increase from the previous reporting period. A vast proportion of observed individuals (90%) were headed for locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries such as Mali, Mauritania Guinea or the Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (56%) were Senegalese, but there were also a number of individuals from Mali (21%) and Guinea (16%).

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Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (August 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 13 – April 2018

238,099 Internally Displaced
74,717 Returnees (former IDPs)
8,424 Returnees (from abroad)
31,681 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey;
household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage
759 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement
Dashboard, Return Intention Survey,
Maps

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 14 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments. Data collections and analysis have been completed, and results will be published in September 2018.

The previous round of data collection was concluded on 24 April 2018 and identified 352,921 individuals (238,099 IDPs, 83,141 returnees and 31,681 out of camp refugees) residing in 759 displacement locations in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (July - August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 4 – June 2018

557,723 Internally Displaced
301,603 Returnees (former IDPs)
86,838 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility
Tracking (Site), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
Eight prefectures (Bamingui-Bamoran,
Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou,
Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard; Displacement
Report; Maps; Return Intention Survey
Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood
Profiles; Rapid Assessment; Flash Up-
dates

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

Between 28 May and 17 June 2018, DTM carried out Round 4 of data collection, identifying 557,723 IDPs, 301,603 former IDP returnees (former IDPs) and 86,838 returnees from abroad.

Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May – June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – April 2018

144,166 Internally Displaced
21,890 Returnees (former IDPs)
16,011 Returnees (from abroad)
2,716 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Household Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
201 sites in Lac Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

DTM Chad completed Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in June 2018 and results will be published in September 2018. Round 5 was initiated and will cover the entire Lake Chad region, providing a comprehensive picture of displacement in the Lake Chad region. This is a significant improvement from previous rounds, during which a large number of locations were not assessed.

Round 3 identified 144,166 IDPs, 21,890 Returnees (former IDPs), 16,011 Returnees from abroad and 2,716 Third-Country Nationals. This round was accompanied by an increase in DTM's geographical coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites, which explains the increase in all three population groups (the number of IDPs rose by 16%, while the number of returnees increased by 60%, and that of third country nationals by 75%).

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in

201 sites located in the Lac Region. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities.

Mali

Latest count of populations (As of 31 August 2018)

69,993 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
68,880 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 August 2018, 69,993 IDPs were identified, representing a decrease of seven per cent from the number of IDPs identified in July 2018. This is the first time the number of IDPs witnessed a decline since October 2017. At the same time, the number of returnees from abroad continues to increase, with an increase this month of 1,460 individuals or 2.2 per cent.

The regions hosting the largest number of IDPs were Timbuktu (19,969 individuals, a decrease of 36% since July 2018), Mopti (15,773 individuals, an increase of 30%) and Menaka (12,543 IDPs, an increase of 6%). In all three population categories, the majority of individuals were children; 53 per cent of IDPs, Returnees (former IDPs) and returnees from abroad were children, respectively; and across all three groups, 3 per cent of individuals were elderly.

The CMP reports are produced by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and analysis to the National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*).

Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 25 (September 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 24 – August 2018

1,926,748 Internally Displaced
1,461,472 Returnees (former IDPs)
118,621 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Emergency Tracking, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Biometric Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

Between 23 July and 6 August 2018, DTM Nigeria conducted Round 24 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments, identifying 1,926,748 internally displaced individuals (an increase of 8,240 individuals, or 0.4%, from the previous round), 1,461,472 Returnees (former IDPs) and 118,621 Returnees (from abroad) (representing an increase of 8% of both returnee categories when compared to the previous round). Notably, 56 per cent of IDPs were under 18 years old, and women and children made up 80 per cent of IDPs. In terms of reasons for displacement, the conflict with non-State armed actors continues to be the dominant factor of displacement, indicated by 94 per cent of IDPs. Borno continues to be the state hosting the largest number of IDPs, with 1,441,635 IDPs present, followed by Adamawa (183,570 IDPs).

Seven additional wards were assessed this round, increasing the number of wards assessed to 804.

During Round 24, DTM Nigeria also carried out site assessments in 2,405 sites (camps and host communities), with the aim of identifying the needs of affected populations. For 71 per cent of affected individuals, tarpaulin was the most-needed shelter material, while 48 per cent indicated the need for blankets as the most-needed NFI. In addition, 70 per cent indicated that malaria was the most urgent health issue they faced, and 21 per cent reported that they did not have access to regular medicine.

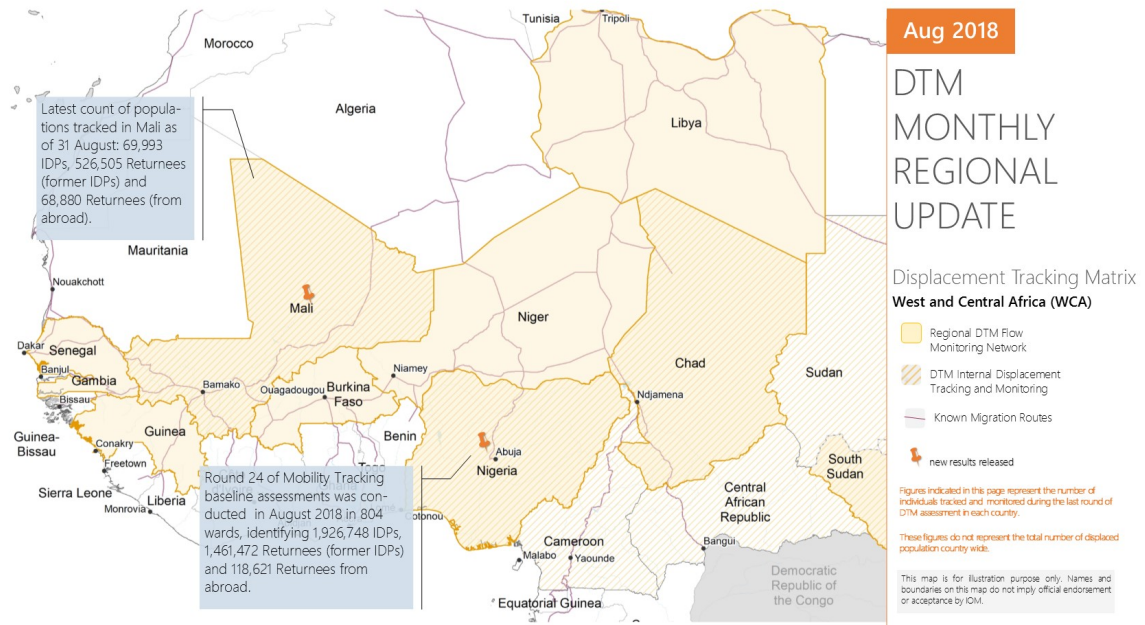
The overwhelming majority of returns occurred within the Nigerian territory

(1,424,570 former IDPs or 93% of all returns). The remaining seven per cent returned from Niger (44,936 individuals), Cameroon (50,176 individuals) and Chad (29,948 individuals).

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 26,011 movements (representing an increase in the number of movements witnessed of 7.5% when compared to the previous month), including 19,352 arrivals and 6,622 departures (the rest being individuals in transit) at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 1 August and 2 September. The number of weekly departures fluctuated significantly over the course of the month: it decreased to 406 departures per week in the second week of the month to reach its lowest number since June 2018, before attaining its highest number since February 2018 in the last week of the month (2,519 departures that week). Arrivals continued their steady decline.

The triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were ongoing conflict (31%), poor living conditions (24.5%), voluntary relocations (12%), improved security (8%), fear of communal clashes (6%) and military operations (4.5%).

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<p>Regional Flow Monitoring Network Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</p> <p>📍 25+ Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p>Cameroon As of Round 13 – April 2018</p> <p>👤 238,099 Internally Displaced</p> <p>👤 83,141 Returnees (IDPs)</p>	<p>Central African Republic As of Round 4 – June 2018</p> <p>👤 557,723 Internally Displaced</p> <p>👤 301,603 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p>👤 86,838 Returnees (From abroad)</p>	<p>Chad As of Round 3 – April 2018</p> <p>👤 144,166 Internally Displaced</p> <p>Mali As of 31 August 2018</p> <p>👤 69,993 Internally Displaced</p>	<p>Nigeria As of Round 24 – August 2018</p> <p>👤 1,926,748 Internally Displaced</p> <p>👤 1,461,472 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p>👤 118,621 Returnees (From abroad)</p>
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