DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
April 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	4	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	3	FMPs

🌍 migration.iom.int

34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In April 2019, three additional FMPs were installed: in Rig-Rig, in western Chad, where enumerators will monitor the flows of travellers between Chad and Niger; Kidira (Tambacounda region),in eastern Senegal, to monitor flows to and from Mali; and Moussala (Kedougou region) in southern Senegal, to monitor flows to and from Guinea. Meanwhile, the FMP in Tambacounda (Senegal) was deactived in mid-April 2019.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In April 2019, an average of 1,608 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of nine per cent from the March figures (1,471). This brings back numbers on the upward trend observed since August 2018, after the significant drop in numbers observed in March 2019. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (86%), followed by Niger (5%) and Togo (5%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (43%, 15% less than in March), Niger (33%, 10% more) and Burkina Faso (14%). For the fourth month in a row, seasonal migration was the main reason for the movement of travellers (representing 34% of flows), followed by short-term economic migration (32%) and long-term economic migration (31%). This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November 2018, is due to the fact that the period of seasonal migration begins after the rainy season, which last year ended in late October. Travellers primarily hailed from Burkina Faso (63%, 4% less than in February), Niger (27%, 2% more) and Mali (5%). Six per cent of individuals were children under five, six per cent were pregnant women, two per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, no data was collected at the Zouarke FMP, which remains shut because of insecurity. Data was collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs as well as the newly-installed Rig-Rig FMP, located close to the Niger border.

Over the reporting period, an average of 559 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, an increase of 43 per cent when compared to March 2019 (390). This large increase in the number of travellers may be explained, on the one hand, of intensifying trade-related and family-related movements ahead of Ramadan, and to the start of Flow Monitoring activities in Rig-Rig, on the other. This may also explain why the share of short-term economic movements grew this month to reach 53 per cent of flows (7% more than in March 2019).

The share of individuals travelling for conflict-related reasons, in contrast, halved in April 2019 (from 20% to 9%).

While a majority of travellers (65%) were adult men, that proportion was 10 per cent smaller than what had been observed in previous months. The share of both women (18%, up from 13%) and children (17%, up from 10%) grew between March and April 2019. The vast majority of identified individuals (98%) were Chadian nationals although, as a result of the activation of the Rig-Rig FMP, a growing share of travellers (2%) were Nigerien nationals. Similarly, while all flows observed in the past had been internal, 6 per cent of flows observed in April 2019 linked Chad and Niger.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal.

In April 2019, a daily average of 979 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a slight decrease of 3 per cent when compared to March 2019 (1,014). The largest share of migrants observed (74%, or 4% more than in March) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 7% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 2% from Côte d'Ivoire). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (25%, a 4% increase since March), including 7 per cent of children under five years of age (an increase of 2% since March). In contrast, a much smaller number (44%, 4% fewer than in March) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and three per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (43%, a 3% increase from February) and seasonal migration (6%, a 3% decrease). In contrast to previous observed trends, the majority of individuals observed (58%, an 5% increase since the previous month and a 13% increase since this trend was first observed in February 2019) were leaving the country. In line with what was observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Senegal

(36%, a 5% decrease since March), while Mali was the second-most indicated destination (15%, mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Wabaria (in the city of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Menaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sevare, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in April 2019 witnessed a slight decrease of one per cent since March 2019, going from 236 to 233 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-one per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while fourteen per cent were women and five per cent were children.

The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 44 per cent, followed by Guinean (17%, 3% more than in March) and Ivorian (8%, 1% more) nationals. In line with a trend first observed in March 2019, while Mali (40%) remained the first country of intended destination, Algeria (26%, an increase of 2% since the previous month) overtook Mauritania (18%) as the second-largest destination of migrants. This shift, also observed in Niger and Chad, may indicate a renewed interest in travel to Algeria (as both destination and transit country) after severe restrictions of movements and crackdown on irregular migration along the Algerian border. The situation will be monitored in coming months to determine whether this represents a long-term trend.

A large majority of migrants (91%, 2% less than in March) were undertaking economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants grew from 6 per cent to 8 per cent in April 2019. The number of individuals performing short-term movements, for its part, remained stable (1%).

In **Mauritania,** a Migrants Presence exercise conducted in November 2018 in Nouadhibou to assess the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city found that 32,384 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa lived in Nouadhibou. Fifty-five percent were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women and 23 per cent were children. The majority of

migrants identified (61%) were Senegalese nationals, followed by Malian (14%) and Guinean (13%) nationals.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,560) witnessed a significant jump, increasing by 36 per cent drop when compared to March 2019 (1,145). This is a consequence of the resumption of travel following a lull observed around the time of the national and gubernatorial elections.

The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult females and 16 per cent were children, including 6 per cent under five. Notably, 12 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older) Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (35%) or seasonal migration (16%). These figures are all similar to those observed in March 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%, 4% less than the previous month), Nigerien (37%, 3% more) and Chadian (4%) nationals. In stark opposition to what was observed in previous months, the majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (78%), while 20 per cent were travelling to Nigeria. The opposite had been true in previous reporting periods. Likewise, the vast majority of travellers (85%) were coming from Niger, while 15 per cent were travelling from Nigeria.

In **Niger**, the Arlit and Séguédine FMPs primarily observe movements to and from Algeria and Libya, respectively. Three of the FMPs (Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria) are located along the border between Niger and Nigeria, while the FMP at Tahoua, situated in central Niger, between the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north, was set up to help understand internal movement flows.

An average of 2,105 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in April

2019, or an average of 1,212 individuals per day, representing an increase of 74 per cent as compared to March 2019 (1,212). This significant increase is the result of the fact that data collection in March only took place over three weeks. Large increases observed in Dan Issa (increase of 166%), and Magaria (increase of 56%), which reflect large influx of Nigerian refugees fleeing attacks and violence related to Non-State Armed Groups may also have fuelled this growth.

The largest share of flows were internal (37%). Another 32 per cent of flows were outgoing (1% less than in March 2019), while incoming movements represented 31 per cent of flows (a 4% increase since the previous month).

The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between long-term economic migration (35%), seasonal migration (31%) and short-term movements (30%).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (75% and 22%, respectively) and intended destination (76% and 16%, respectively) of travellers. In line with a trend observed over the past year, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (81%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (12%).

In **Senegal**, data was collected at three Flow Monitoring Points, each over a different time period: data was collected in Tambacounda on 1-15 April, in Kidira on 12-30 April, and in Moussala on 13-30 April.

On average, 563 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in April 2019. 58 per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (37%) were adult women. Five per cent were children. Eight per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (49%, a 2% decrease since February 2019), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (29%, 3% less than in the previous month). As a result of the setup of new FMPs, the profile of countries of provenance and destination evolved during

this reporting period: the majority of observed travellers (56%) had left Mali, while 43 per cent started their travel in Senegal. Likewise, while the vast majority of migrants (85%) were headed to location within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, a growing share indicated travelling to Mali (11%) and Gambia (4%). Most of the observed individuals (53%, 23% less than in March) were Senegalese nationals, while 34 per cent (18% more) were from Mali and the rest from a variety of West African countries, including Côte d'Ivoire (3%), Gambia (2%), Guinea (2%).

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Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled in the village of Déou
As of October 2018
1,600 Internally Displaced

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of February 2019
115,310 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile

🌐 displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

A proposal to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso has been approved, and data collection will begin shortly, with the objective of providing a complete picture of displacement across the targeted regions.

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Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (June 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored

As of Round 18 – April 2019
262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (former IDPs)
10,050 Returnees (from abroad)
50,981 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
853 locations in Far North Region

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in April 2019, covering 853 sites (including 7 additional villages) and identifying 262,831 IDPs, 110,023 Returnees (99,973 former IDPs and 10,050 Returnees from abroad) and 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees. While the number of IDPs grew by 4 per cent and 1 per cent since Round 17, respectively, the number of refugees witnessed a 36 per cent decrease, as refugees who had been displaced by an attack carried out by Non-State Armed Groups in Rhann (Nigeria) in January 2019 started returning home.

Displaced populations were equally split between male (50.2%) and female (49.8%) individuals. The majority of the displaced (62%) were minors, while 3 per cent were elderly.

The vast majority of displaced individuals (94%) were forced to flee because of conflict and violence linked to Non-State Armed Groups. Amongst those displaced by conflict, 65 per cent had fled following an attack, 32 per cent had had their home destroyed during an attack, and 27 per cent left after a neighbouring village was attacked. Another 6 per cent were displaced by climatic factors and a handful were displaced by intercommunal clashes.

The most common accommodation arrangements of displaced populations were being sheltered by host families (39%), residing in their original dwelling (19%) and renting homes (10%).

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 19 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in June 2019, and results are expected to be published in July 2019.

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Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
956 locations in North-West and South-West Regions

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019
444,637 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

In response to the crisis currently affecting the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon (known as the Anglophone Crisis), DTM Cameroon conducted assessments in December 2018 to evaluate the numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 956 sites in the North-West and South-West Regions. Findings have been compiled, but have not yet been published. The figures presented in this report were published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Further assessments will begin May 2019.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 6 – December 2018
  580,692 Internally Displaced
  375,684 Returnees (former IDPs)
  118,607 Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019
  640,969 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

Current Geographical Coverage
9 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report, Maps, Return Intention Survey, Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profile, Rapid Assessment, Flash Updates

 displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

Between 10 October and 5 December 2018, DTM carried out Round 6 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,074,983 displaced people, including 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs).

Because of delays caused by conflicting priorities, CAR began roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in April 2019, with results expected to be published in June 2019.

DTM CAR is currently conducting Return Intention Surveys, and survey findings are expected to be published in May 2019.

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen prefectures of the Central African Republic (CAR). DTM figures consequently refer to the number of displaced individuals in the area covered and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The CAR government's *Commission sur les mouvements de populations* (CMP), with the support of UNHCR, provides estimates of the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country.

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 8 – April 2019
  133,338 Internally Displaced
   9,730 Returnees (former IDPs)
  33,058 Returnees (from abroad)
   2,802 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
189 sites in Lac Province

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

 displacement.iom.int/chad

Between March and April 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 8 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 189 locations (4 more sites than in the previous round), identifying 133,338 IDPs, 14,017 Returnees (former IDPs), 27,182 Returnees (from abroad) and 2,802 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

Between Rounds 7 and 8, the number of IDPs grew by 2 per cent (up from 130,472) and the number of TCNs grew by 5 per cent (up from 2,669). Notably, while the number of former IDP returnees dropped by 31 per cent (down from 14,017), the number of refugee returnees increased by 22 per cent.

All of the displaced populations were displaced because of the conflict currently affecting the Lake Chad Basin region. All but 2 per cent of displaced households had children, with an average household size of seven, and the majority of displaced individuals (67%) were children.

DTM Chad also conducted a Return Intention Survey in March 2019, for which a sample of 3,076 households (1,012 IDP households, 1,034 returnee households and 1,030 households from host communities) were interviewed. Results from the survey show that the overwhelming majority of IDPs (96%) did not intend to leave the current location, with fear being the primary reason for which displaced households wished to stay (indicated by 91% of displaced households).

Most IDP households who intended to stay indicated they would be prepared to leave if security forces were present (42%) or if they received aid (15%) in their location of origin. In similar vein, almost all returnees came back either because of improved security in their location of origin (71%) or because of insecurity in the location of displacement (27%). Eighty-one per cent of returnees believed they would be able to reintegrate their communities of origin.

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 9 of DTM Baseline Assessments in May 2019. Results are expected to be published in June 2019.

Baseline assessments were also conducted in two regions in southern Chad (Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari) to gather information about the numbers and needs of returnees fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic, with results expected to be published in May.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad

identified six events in April 2019, (all attacks by Non-State Armed Groups) which induced the displacement of 3,498 individuals (972 households).

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Mali

Latest count of populations
As of 30 April 2019

106,164 Internally Displaced
548,536 Returnees (former IDPs)
73,806 Repatriated

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 30 April 2019, 106,164 IDPs, 548,536 former IDP Returnees and 73,806 Repatriated have been identified.

After witnessing a significant increase in January 2019 as a result of severe intercommunal clashes and consequently dropping in February 2019 (decrease of 32% from January) as displaced populations returned home, the number of IDPs in Mali grew again in March (increase of 18%), a trend confirmed in April: compared to March 2019, the number of IDPs increased by 7,125 individuals (a 7% increase). This increase reflects episodic violence in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu and Menaka as wel as the areas bordering Burkina Faso.

IDPs are equally split between men (50%) and women (50%). More than half of IDPs (54%) are children, although their share is smaller when compared to other displacement situations such as the Lake Chad Basin crisis or the CAR crisis. In contrast, a higher share (5%) of IDPs in Mali are elderly.

Almost all IDP households (98%) were displaced by insecurity and violence linked to the conflict which has been affecting the country, and in particular fled following an attack on the location of origin (75%).

The largest share of IDPs (47%) live with host families, followed by collective centers (25%) and spontaneous sites (17%). In terms of livelihood, it should be noted that the majority of IDPs live off of outside assistance, whether humanitarian aid

(34%), donations from family members (13%) or community assistance (14%).

In terms of return intentions, a significant share of IDP households professed the wish to leave, with over half (53%) declaring the wish to leave their place of displacement. For over 91 per cent of IDPs, the primary factor which would enable their return is an improvement in securitys conditions in the place of origin.

The number of repatriated individuals grew by three per cent (up from 71,858). In line with a trend observed in October 2017 (with the exception of an increase observed in February 2019), the number of returnees (former IDPs) identified remained stable at 548,536.

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 *Direction Nationale du Développement Social*, DNDS).

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round XXVII (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 26 – January 2019

1,948,349 Internally Displaced
1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs)
122,142 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
789 Wards in 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

In the Round XXVI data collection exercise, conducted between 20 October 2018 and 20 January 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,948,349 IDPs, and 1,558,058 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees (from abroad).

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 15,386 movements, including 12,316 arrivals and 3,070 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 1-29 April 2019. The number of movements observed grew by 7 per cent compared to the previous month- still much lower than what had been observed previously.

The number of arrivals and departures were stable over the month, with the exception of the second week, during which both arrivals and departures tripled. This is explained by heightened tensions and a spike in violence. In addition, the number of departures significantly dropped between the third and fourth week of the month, going from 686 to 343. Nevertheless, this represents a very low number compared to the thousands of departures a week which had been witnessed in the past and may be linked to a resurgence in violence currently affecting Northest Nigeria.

In contrast to previous months, conflict was not the primary trigger for movements, with only 12 per cent and 16 per cent of movements being due to conflict and military operations, respectively. This may be explained by the fact that levels of violence have stabilized following spikes in attacks around election time in February and March 2019. In line with what was observed prior to the period of heightened violence, the main triggers of movements were voluntary relocation (27%) and poor living conditions (23%).

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Regional

In addition to activities at country level, DTM in West and Central Africa will begin implementation of a region-wide programme:

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity activity which will be implemented in **Burkina Faso, Chad, the Central African Republic** and **Mauritania,** with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the setup of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts arising from transhumant movements.

Round 8 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in March and April 2019 in 189 locations of the Lac Province and identified 133,338 IDPs, 9,730 Returnees (former IDPs), 33,058 Returnees from abroad and 2,802 TCNs.

A Return Intention Survey was conducted with 3,076 households (1,012 IDP households, 1,034 returnee households and 1,030 households from host communities).

Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities were started to monitor sudden and large displacements.

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 30 April 2019: 106,164 IDPs, 548,536 Returnees, 73,806 Repatriated and 139,975 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 18 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments was conducted in April 2019 in 853 sites of the Far North Region, identifying 262,831 IDPs, 99,973 Returnees (former IDPs), 10,050 Returnees (from abroad) and 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees.

Apr 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country.

These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network	**Cameroon**	**Central African Republic**	**Chad**	**Mali**	**Nigeria**
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	As of Round 18 – April 2019	As of Round 6 – December 2018	As of Round 8 – April 2019	As of 30 April 2019	As of Round XXVI – January 2019
📍 34+ Flow Monitoring Points	262,831 Internally Displaced	580,692 Internally Displaced	133,338 Internally Displaced	106,164 Internally Displaced	1,948,349 Internally Displaced
	99,973 Returnees (IDPs)	375,684 Returnees (IDPs)	9,730 Returnees (IDPs)	548,536 Returnees (IDPs)	1,435,916 Returnees (IDPs)
	1 0,050 Returnees from abroad	118,607 returnees From abroad	33,058 Returnees from abroad	73,806 Repatriated	122,142 Returnees from abroad
	50,981 Out of Camp Refugees		2,802 TCNs		