



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
May 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

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

26 FMPs and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. No FMPs were activated or de-activated during this period.

In **Mali**, flows observed in May 2018 increased by 12% in comparison to the previous month, reaching 286 individuals observed per day on average across 10 FMPs. The total number of individuals observed at all ten Flow Monitoring points was 8,862 individuals (4,697 incoming and 4,165 outgoing migrants). Travellers observed mainly departed locations within Mali (55%) and Guinea-Conakry (15%). Travelers were mainly travelling to destinations within Mali (53%), although a notable share were also headed towards Mauritania (18% or 1,595 individuals) – a 2% decrease from the previous month, Algeria (14% or 1,240 individuals) – a 2% increase from the previous month – and Niger (6%). Travel to Mauritania was mainly observed at Gogui FMP, located at the border between the two countries, while Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) on the other hand were

mainly capturing information on flows towards Algeria or within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, Sokoto FMP captures flows going between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split nearly evenly between those departing Nigeria and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. In May 2018, the number of observed travellers decreased by 5% from the previous month. Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers Cameroon. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano remained at 1,037 travelers per day, with no change noted from the previous month. Observed flows were mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

Flows observed in **Senegal** (at Tambacounda) during May 2018 decreased only slightly from the previous month; 390 travelers per day were observed on average over the course of the month, a decrease of 1% from the average number observed in April. The majority of travellers (88%) had departed from Senegal; nearly half of all travellers were traveling towards Mali (49%) while another 49% were travelling internally within Senegal. The remaining 2% of travellers were traveling towards the Gambia.

In **Niger**, a daily average of 576 individuals was observed across the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in May 2018 - an increase of 40% since the number observed in April. This was mainly due to a large increase of travellers observed in Arlit (Nigeriens and third country nationals) who had arrived in Niger after having been repatriated from Algeria on May 2, 6, 10 and 12. As a result, there were more inflows into Niger observed during this month than outflows.

The main locations of departure for all travellers during the month were locations within Niger (74%), Libya (19%) and Algeria (7%), and were mainly travelling towards locations within Niger (77%).

While Libya remains the main country of intended destination for cross-border travellers in Niger, this proportion is on the decline from previous months (13% of all flows were travelling towards Libya in May, a decrease of 5% from April). Further, there were no observed flows travelling in the direction of Algeria during this month, a decrease from April when 5% of observed flows were travelling in this direction. Data on outflows to Algeria will be monitored in June to determine whether this reduction was a temporary change or a longer-term trend.

During the reporting period, IOM Niger also published a Migrant Profile report, analysing the results of interviews conducted with 9,099 migrants interviewed in Agadez, Arlit, Dirkou and Niamey transit centres. More than half of assisted migrants were nationals of Guinea (17%), Senegal (17%), Nigeria (13%) and Mali (8%). The majority of female migrants interviewed were nationals of Nigeria (47%) or Niger (30%). 70% of respondents had resided in Algeria, Libya or Niger between 6 months and one year prior to arriving to the transit centres.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during May 2018. An average of 1,873 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points on a daily basis. This was mainly attributed to Yendéré FMP, activated in in late April 2018, where 1,166 average daily travellers were observed. Travellers observed had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%), and their destinations were either Côte d'Ivoire (47%), Niger (21%) or Mali (15%), and flows were mainly either seasonal (37%) or short-term local movements (33%).

318 individuals per day on average were observed crossing Kalait and Faya Flow Monitoring Points in **Chad** during May 2018. During this month, no data was available from Zouarké FMP due to poor internet connectivity. Travellers observed were mainly travelling within the country between Abeche, Faya and Kalait; 53% of observed flows were short-term local movements and 32% were long-term economic travels.

flow.iom.int

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (May - June)

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

238,099 Internally Displaced
83,141 Returnees
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 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment.

Round 13 of data collection was concluded on 24 April 2018 and identified 352,921 individuals (238,099 IDPs, 31,681 out of camp refugees and 83,141 returnees) residing in 759 displacement locations in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

These figures represented an increase, from Round 12 of 13% of all three displaced populations (up from 342,416), due to an increase of returnees (by 19%, up from 69,730). A decrease of 1% in the number of IDPs was witnessed, down from 241,030 individuals. The number of out-of-camp refugees observed remained unchanged.

The main driver of displacement for IDPs displaced prior to 2014 was climate change. On the other hand, nearly IDPs displaced between 2014 and March 2018 were displaced due to conflict (this driver accounted for the displacement of between 93% and 99% of IDPs displaced in each year between 2014 and the present).

Most IDPs were living with host families (44%) or in spontaneous sites (23%). 23% were living in private accommodation, either rented accommodation (15%) or their own home (7%). The remaining IDPs

were either living in collective shelters (2%) or outdoors (<1%).

During the reporting period, Logone-et-Chari hosted the largest number of IDPs, returnees and out of camp refugees (176,000 individuals), followed by Mayo-Sava (76,015 individuals) and Mayo-Tsanaga (76,805 individuals).

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May – June 2018)

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

303,389 Internally Displaced
117,229 Returnees (former IDPs)
56,594 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Six préfectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bamoran, Mbomou, Ouaka, and Bangui)

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard; Displacement
Report; Maps; Site Profiles, Neighbourhood
Profiles; Rapid Assessment; Flash
Updates

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

Between 18 April and 2 May, IOM carried out evaluations in Paoua city between Round 3 and Round 4 of data collection to track return movements between Paoua Centre and the locations of return. 63 locations of return were identified. During this evaluation, 21,968 returnees (former IDPs) were identified; 99% of them had returned between mid-April and early May; the remaining 1% had occurred in 2017.

Prior to this, Round 3 data collection took place between 24 March and 6 April 2018. DTM conducted assessments in 367 villages and 28 sites in six prefectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Mbomou, Ouaka). A

total of 303,389 IDPs, 117,229 returnees (former IDPs) and 56,594 returnees from abroad were identified during this round. The Préfecture with the largest population of IDPs and returnees is Bangui, with 103,785 IDPs, 50,910 returnees (former IDPs) and 41,150 returnees from abroad. The majority reside in the 3rd arrondissement. 52% of the identified IDP population in the 3rd arrondissement come from the Prefecture of Ombella Mpoko, and 36% from Bangui.

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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
37,901 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

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region, precisely in the Departments of Foulï, Kaya and Mamdi. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities. No mobile population was identified in the fourth Department of the region, namely Wayi.

An increase in all three population groups was observed between Rounds 2 and 3 (the number of IDPs rose by 16%, up from 144,166, while the number of returnees increased by 60%, from 15,131, and that of TCNs by 75%, up from 680), partially explained by the expansion of DTM coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites.

The largest number of IDPs resided in Foulï (72,662 individuals, or 50%), while the largest number of returnees was in Mamdi (21,242 individuals, or 56%), and the largest number of TCNs was also in Mamdi (1,478 individuals, or 54%).

In terms of housing, most displaced households identified resided in makeshift shelters made out of straw or metal sheets (89%), dwellings built with solid walls (7%), tarpaulin (3%), and no shelter (1%).

Finally, the majority of IDPs have been displaced since before 2016: 77% of the entire IDP population was displaced in 2014 (20%) and 2015 (57%). The remaining persons were displaced in 2016 (14%) and 2017 (9%).

In May 2018, DTM published a comprehensive mapping of mobility patterns in Chad, mapping out the main migration axes to, from and through Chad, outlining migration trends, and examining migration to and from Chad using information and data available from DTM as well as secondary sources. The main locations of origin for Chadian migrants abroad (in Libya, Niger and Europe) are Batha region and Ndjamena city. Mobility within Chad consists of transhumance activity, migration towards mining regions, and internal displacement movements.

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Mali

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
(As of 31 May)

61,404 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
66,747 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Return Intention Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

DTM Mali is currently rolling out Round 21 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assesment.

In Round 20, conducted between April and May 2018, DTM identified 51,404 IDPs, 526,505 returnees who were former IDPs and 66,747 returnees from abroad.

As reported in Situation Report #20, following the deterioration of the security situation in Mopti in March, 11,093 indi-

viduals (1,584 households) were displaced between 1 April and 31 May, to Ségou, Mopti, Koulikoro and Sikasso.

The number of IDPs has increased by 11,093 individuals (22%) since the previous Round conducted in March 2018. The number of returnees has remained the same at 526,505 individuals, and the number of returnees from abroad has increased by 2,403 individuals (4%)

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).

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Niger

Implementation Component

IDP return intention surveys

Current Geographical Coverage
Diffa region

<https://displacement.iom.int/niger>

As part of its emergency response to displaced persons in the region of Diffa, IOM Niger conducted a survey targeting displaced persons (DPs) in the Diffa region. The survey focused on the return intentions of the interviewees, their socioeconomic situation, and their environmental impact. The survey was conducted from 30 November to 7 December 2017 in three Departments out of the six of the Diffa region: Diffa, Mainé-Soroa and N'guimi. A total of 1,784 households were interviewed in 30 locations. The report was published in May 2018. Results indicate that 82% of displaced persons indicated their intention to remain in their current location; of the 18% who wanted to leave their current place of displacement, 92% wanted to return to their place of origin if conditions allow it.

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 23 (May - June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 22 – April 2018

1,881,198 Internally Displaced
1,334,338 Returnees (former IDPs)
106,761 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

DTM Nigeria is currently rolling out Round 23 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments. The assessments are expected to be completed in June 2018 and results will be published and disseminated in early July.

Data collection for Round 22 took place from 18 March to 18 April in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the six states most affected by displacement: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round 22 identified 1,881,198 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a six per cent increase (or 98,708 people) in comparison to 1,782,490 individuals identified in Round 21 (published in February 2018). Insurgency continues to be the main reason for displacement (94%), followed by community clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of IDPs.

In addition, the number of returnees continued to increase during the DTM Round 22 assessment: a total of 1,441,099 returnees were recorded, an increase of four per cent (54,870 persons) in comparison with the number recorded in the Round 21 (February 2018) DTM assessment.

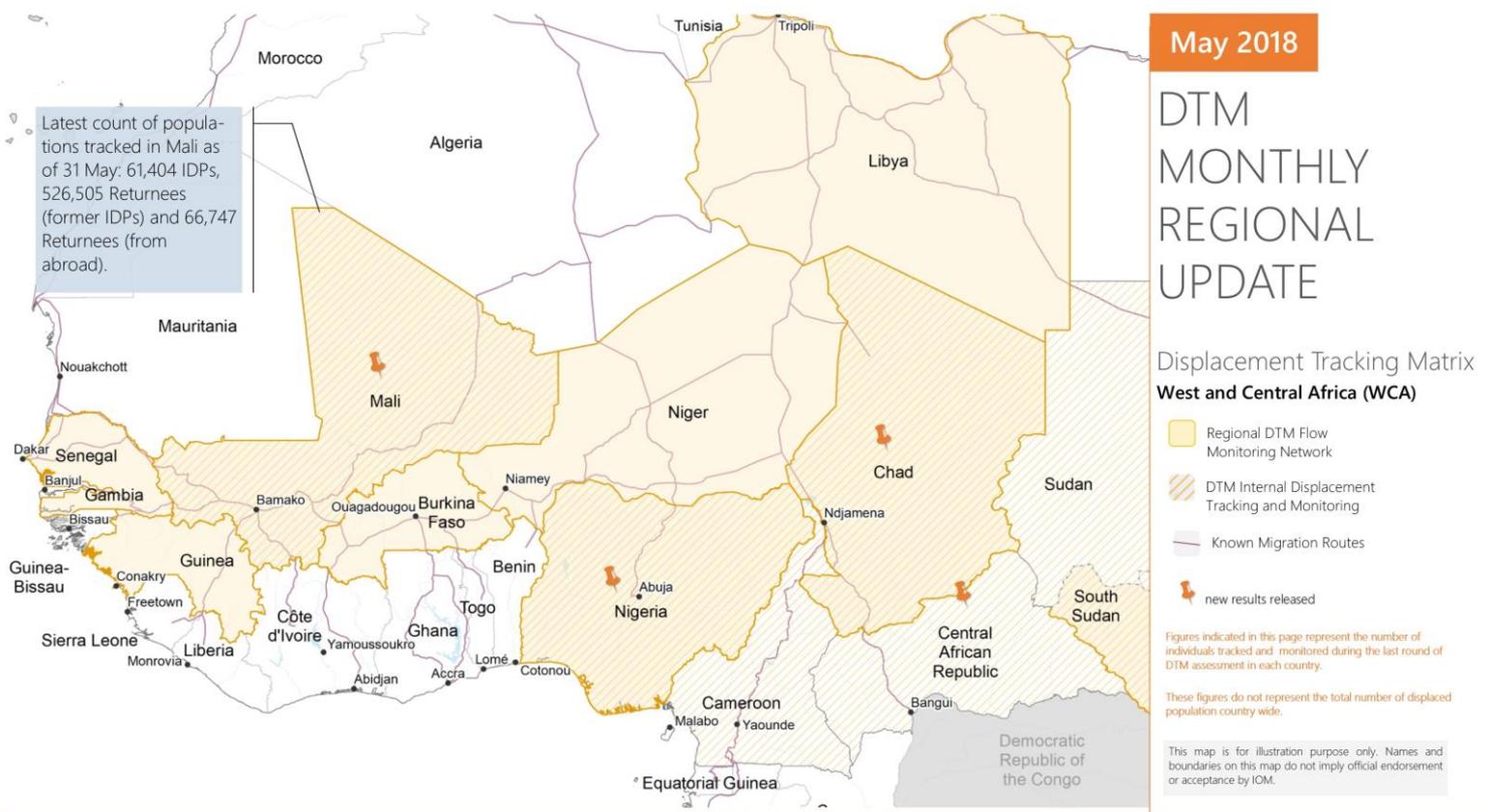
The overwhelming majority of returns occurred within the Nigerian territory (1,326,502 former IDPs or 92% of all returns). The remaining 8% returned from Niger (4%), Cameroon (3%), and Chad (1%).

DTM Nigeria also conducted biometric registration during Round 22. Between 22 February and 22 April, 5,000 new arrivals in Pulka/Bokko ward of Gwoza LGA were registered biometrically, bringing the total number of displaced persons and returnees in Pulka to 45,861 individuals (10,297 households)

In Borno State, following heavy storms that caused some damage to some infrastructure and displacement sites, IOM carried out an assessment to determine the level of damage inflicted at IDP sites in Gwoza, Jere and Konduga LGAs. The assessments showed that out of 44 camps assessed, 11 sites sustained severe damages of varying degrees to emergency shelters, latrines and shower points. Lesser impacts of recent storms were observed at 33 IDP sites.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 25,551 arrivals, and 3,798 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3 May and 5 June. The main triggers of movements were poor living conditions, military operations and voluntary relocations.

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Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 May: 61,404 IDPs, 526,505 Returnees (former IDPs) and 66,747 Returnees (from abroad).

<p>Regional Flow Monitoring Network Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</p> <p>📍 26+ Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p>Cameroon As of Round 13 – April 2018</p> <p>👤 238,009 Internally Displaced</p> <p>👤 83,141 Returnees (IDPs)</p>	<p>Central African Republic 📍 As of Round 3 – April 2018</p> <p>👤 303,389 Internally Displaced</p> <p>👤 117,229 Returnees (IDPs)</p>	<p>Chad 📍 As of Round 3 – April 2018</p> <p>👤 144,166 Internally Displaced</p> <p>Mali 📍 As of 31 May 2018</p> <p>👤 61,404 Internally Displaced</p>	<p>Nigeria 📍 As of Round 22 – April 2018</p> <p>👤 1,881,198 Internally Displaced</p> <p>👤 1,441,099 Returnees (IDPs)</p>
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