DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period
September 2020

In September 2020, significant mobility trends and events were observed in the West and Central Africa region, including:

- The reopening of air borders and resumption of air travel in every country of the region barring Cabo Verde, Cameroon and The Gambia.

- The continued closure of land and sea borders, with only the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea Bissau to have completely reopened their borders.

- The progressive easing of restrictions implemented in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

- Sustained movements across borders observed in Guinea, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo, despite borders being closed amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Close to 2,000 migrants reported stranded throughout the region, including 1,100 migrants waiting at IOM Transit Centers.

- The return of over 25,000 IDPs to North West and South West Region of Cameroon, linked to the COVID-19 crisis.

- The deportation of 129 individuals from Libya to Chad.

- An increase in migratory movements to North Africa and Europe following the end of the rainy season and the start of the dry (cold) season.

- An increase in the number of migrant arrivals to the Canary Islands (Spain) by boat from 975 in January-September 2019 to 6,081 in January-September 2020.

- Continued violence in North Central and North West zones of Nigeria, leading to the displacement of over 20,000 individuals.

- Large-scale displacements of over 1,000 individuals in the Lake Chad Basin as a result of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and growing insecurity.

• •

COVID-19 - Point of Entry Assessment

Reporting Period
September 2020

Assessed Points of Entry in West and Central Africa				
	Total	Open Part.	Part. Open	Closed
Burkina Faso	11	0	11	0
Cameroon	65	3	29	33
Chad	30	18	5	4
Côte d'Ivoire	12	0	0	12
Guinée	23	7	5	11
Ghana	48	0	48	0
Mali	37	0	48	0
Mauritania	28	1	8	19
Niger	36	0	2	34
Nigeria	48			
Togo	32	2	30	0

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, DTM implemented Mobility Restrictrion Mapping (MRM) activities at Points of Entry (PoEs) throughout the West and Central Africa region, to assess the operational status of PoEs and identify measures in place to prevent the spread. In September 2020, assessments were

carried out at 76 PoEs in **Mauritania** and **Nigeria** as well as 1 FMP in **Cameroon**.

In **Mauritania**, 28 PoEs were assessed, including 25 land and blue border points, 1 Internal Transit Points (ITPs) and 2 airports. The majority of PoEs and ITPs (19 of 28, or 64%) were closed, while 8 PoEs were partially open, open only to goods and services. Meanwhile, the Nouakchott airport was reopened.

Health workers were present at all 28 PoEs assessed. However, they were only present at 40 per cent of secondary PoEs (7 out of 17 secondary PoEs). Information regarding COVID-19 was provided to travellers at nine out of the eleven primary PoEs assessed, and at 71 per cent of secondary PoEs assessed. In addition, at 11 PoEs (39%), travellers were informed on measures to take and whom to notify in case of symptoms.

Notably, health screening of travellers was in place at all 11 primary PoEs but at only 24 per cent of secondary PoEs (4 out of 17). Health checks primarily involved temperature screening with non contact thermometers and self declaration forms. Isolation spaces were available at 91 per cent of primary PoEs (10 of 11) and 12 per cent of secondary PoEs (2 out of 17).

Moreover, 46 per cent of PoEs had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place for flow management, health screening procedures and the detection, isolation and referral of suspected cases, although this was mainly true at primary PoEs (82%) rather than secondary PoEs (24%). At 92 per cent of PoEs where SOPs were introduced, staff had been trained on the implementation of the PoEs.

Finally, hand washing stations were available at 39 per cent of PoEs (11 out of 28), although water and soap was available at only 82 per cent of PoEs with hand washing stations. In addition, while water stations were available at 91 per cent of primary PoEs, this was only the case for 29 per cent of secondary PoEs.

DTM Mauritania also conducted surveys with 1,581 **transhumant herders** at 22 PoE locations along the Senegal and Mali borders to assess herder awareness and understanding of COVID-19. The surveys indicated that 98 per cent of interviewed herders received information on measures to take to protect themselves against COVID-19. The main sources of information were friends and family (78%), national authorities (63%) and

health workers (55%). When asked about protective measures, herders mentioned regular hand washing (96%), physical distancing (83%) and cougin/sneezing in one's elbow (70%) first and foremost.

Fourty-eight PoEs were assessed in **Nigeria**'s North East Zone, at which 576 movements (up from 563 the previous month) were observed on average every week. Travellers were heading to or coming from Cameroon's Far North region or Chad. The majority of travellers (90%) were Nigerian nationals, and most (81%) were male. The largest share of individuals observed crossing the PoEs (64%, up from 42% the previous month) were conducting seasonal migration, with the next most-common reason for travel being visit to family members (15%) and long-term economic migration (11%).

Interviews were conducted with a sample of travellers to collect COVID-19-related information. Of the 576 travellers interviewed, 560 had not had any symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the past 14 days while 16 had experienced symptoms. Thirteen travellers had sought medical attention in the two weeks prior, and 19 had taken paracetamol, flu medicine or antibiotics.

In the course of Flow Monitoring activities in **Cameroon**, travellers were asked a series of questions regarding their awaranss of and measures to fight COVID-19. Results from these surveys showed that almost every interviewed traveller (96%) knew of COVID-19. The primary sources from which travellers received information regarding the virus were the media (62%), local authorities (13%) and medical personnel (10%).

In terms of protective measures, 97% of travellers indicated that measures had been taken in the vehicle in which they were travelling, chief among them mandatory masks (36%), mandatory hand washing prior to boarding (30%) and provision of information about COVID-19 before departing (17%).

Travellers also reported facing challenges as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, primarily challenges finding or keeping a job (23%), little access to Personal Protective Equipment (21%) and restricted access to basic services (10%). Sixteen per cent, on the other hand, reported facing no challenges because of the crisis.

• •

Regional Mixed Migration Trends

Reporting Period
September 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Cameroon   1   FMP
Chad   3   FMPs
Mali   7   FMPs
Niger   7   FMPs
              11   IPs (mobile)
Nigeria   2   FMPs
Senegal   16   IPs

🌐 migration.iom.int

In September 2020, **Flow Monitoring activities** were **operational in five countries** (Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria); 20 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) were open in September 2020. In addition, **Senegal** in September 2020 began monitoring events relating to irregular migration to the Spanish Canary Islands at 16 Information Points located along the Senegalese coastline.

The Kousseri FMP, in the Far North region of **Cameroon** primarily records flows to and from Chad. Kousseri borders Chad (the neighbouring city on the Chadian side of the border is N'Djamena, Chad's capital).

Between July and September 2020, an average of 463 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. This represents a 4 per cent decrease when compared to the previous quarter – April-June 2020 – during which 481 individuals were identified. This reduction in flows may be explained by the poor state of roads which were heavily damaged by torrential rains, and which led to reduced travels. In some cases, roads were flooded, forcing travellers to cross by boat to continue their journey.

The majority of travellers (59%) were male, while 41 per cent were female. Fourteen per cent of travellers were children.

A certain number of vulnerable individuals were observed, including 1 per cent of children under five years old, 4 per cent of pregnant women and 5 per cent of elderly travellers.

Most of the recorded movements (73%) were internal, while 15 per cent of flows were outgoing (leaving Cameroon) and 8 per cent were incoming (entering Cameroon). These proprtions reflect the continued closure of borders amidst the COVID-19 crisis. Over the course of the quarter, Cameroon remained the main destination of flows crossing Kousseri, with 82 per cent of travellers headed to Cameroon. Meanwhile, 16 per cent, 1 per cent and 1 per cent of travellers were going to Chad, Niger and Nigeria, respectively. The countries of provenance of travellers were similar to the previous reporting period, with the greatest share of observed individuals (88%) travelling from Cameroon, followed by Chad (9%) and Nigeria (3%).

Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted at the Kousseri FMP gathered detailed information on the profiles, experiences and intentions of travellers.

The primary reasons of travel of surveyed individuals were economic (55%), studies (36%, explained by the movement of large numbers in August of Cameroonian students to Chad to sit the *baccalauréat* end of school examination) and access to services (5%). Notably, 1 per cent of travellers were forcibly displaced, possibly from floods, heavy rains and Non-State Armed Group activities witnessed throughout the reporting period.

The main nationalities of travellers were Cameroonian (56%), Chadian (29%) and Nigerian (13%). The largest number of travellers (26%) had complataed higher secondary school, while 16 per cent had followed religious education. Interestingly, 5 per cent of travellers did not have any education level, while 10 per cent held a Bachelor's degree and 2 per cent held a Master's degree.

In terms of employment status, while the majority of respondents were either independent workers (48%) or salaried work (32%) prior to travel, most travellers (30%) were currently unemployed and looking for a job, while only 14 per cent were employed. This result may be a reflection of the impact of the COVID-19 on economic activity and employment. In addition, 21 per cent of respondents were students, possibly Cameroonian students who travelled to Chad to sit the *baccalauréat* end of school exam.

Notably, the main sector of activity was logistics/transport (36%) and trade (30%), pointing to the fact that the only vehicles

allowed to cross the border at Kousseri were those transporting goods in and out of Cameroon.

In **Chad**, data is collected at FMPs in Zouarké, Faya and Ounianga Kebir (in northern Chad).

Over the reporting period, an average of 518 individuals per day were recorded at the three FMPs, a 33 per cent decrease when compared to July (655). This significant drop is a result of the poor state of roads following torrential rains in Northern Chad, which has limited mobility, as well as reduced deportations from Libya.

The share of adult men represented 83 per cent of observed travellers, adult women represented 8 per cent of travellers, a number significantly smaller than in other countries. The share of children was 9 per cent of observed travellers.

The vast majority of flows (85%) were internal, reflecting the close mobility network present in Northern Chad as well as continued border closures.Indeed, the main destinations and locations of provenance of travellers were in Chad, reflecting the fact that borders remained closed amidst the COVID-19 crisis: Faya, Abéché and Zouarke were both the main cities of destination and provenance of travellers. Nevertheless, 6 per cent of travellers intended to travel to Libya, notably Kouri and Sebha, while 6 per cent had travelled from cities in Libya.

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 Ménaka FMPs mainly captures flows of travellers heading towards Algeria or travelling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispersed through the country.

Average daily flows observed in September 2020 grew by 28 per cent since the previous reporting period (from 414 to 491 observed on average each day). A large majority of observed individuals (87%, 5 p.p. less than in the previous month) were adult men, while 8 per cent (a 4 p.p. increase) were adult women and 4 per cent were children.

Following a trend first observed in April 2020, and for the first time since Flow Monitoring started in Mali, Burkinabè na-

tionals, representing 65 per cent of travellers observed (a 5 p.p. decrease from the previous month), overtook Malian nationals (19% of individuals) as the primary nationality group, reflecting the movement of Burkinabè nationals for seasonal migration, driven by economic hardship induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Guinean (4%), Nigerian (2%), and Ivorian (2%) nationals were other relatively well-represented nationality groups.

In terms of intended destinations of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling to a destination in Mali (63%), which contrasts to previous months, when the main destination of travellers was reported as Burkina Faso. This reflects the primarily internal nature of travel, as international borders continue to be closed. Additionally, 21 per cent of travellers were reportedly travelling to Burkina Faso. The share of travellers going to to Algeria and Mauritania, meanwhile, were 8 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively; these numbers rose significantly over the past months, suggesting that a growing number of migrants are attempting to travel to North Africa and Europe with the advent of the dry (cold) season.

It is interesting to note that due to the closure of borders due to the COVID-19 crisis and ECOWAS sanctions following a *coup* during which the government was overthrown, a significant proportion of travellers observed at Mali's FMP travelled on tricycles (38%) and motorcycles (32%). Before these two events, the bus was the preferred means of transport for the majority of travellers.

In **Mauritania**, DTM conducted a Migrant Presence exercise in Nouadhibou in October 2019, identifying approximately 32,000 migrants in the city (among which 29,000 Sub-Saharan migrants and 3,000 North African migrants), representing over a quarter of the city's population. The main reported nationalities of migrants were Senegalese (45%), Malian (20%) and Guinean (7%).

According to estimates, 70 per cent of migrants in Nouadhibou were male, while 30 per cent were female. Nine per cent of migrants were children.

Three-quarters of migrants (75%) had intended to come to Nouadhibou, primarily because of economic opportunities (65%), presence of family members and friends (10%), and living conditions (9%).

Of the 25 per cent who had intended to reach another destination, most were travelling to Morocco (10%), Spain (7%) or another European country (3%). Most interviewed migrants (44%) intended to stay in Nouadhibou, while 21 per cent wished wiashed to leave (principally to Spain, 7%, Morocco, 3%, and Italy. 2%)

The primary needs reported by migrants were employment/job opportunities, health care and shelter.

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, Niger, Chad and, in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The average daily number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs in September 2020 (1,351), saw an 11 per cent increase from the previous month (1,154). This reflects the progressive easing of restrictions in mobility formerly imposed by authorities to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the resumption of economic activity and travel post-lockdown. This rise may also be explained by the end of the rainy season, during which heavy rainfalls, flooding and damage to roads made it more difficult to travel, and the transition to the harmattan season, leading to increased travel.

The majority of observed individuals (63%, a 4 p.p. decrease from the previous month) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 18 per cent were children (5 p.p. more than in August).

The majority of travellers were reportedly travelling to Niger (68%) while 29 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 2 per cent to Chad and Cameroon, respectively. The majority of travellers (71%) were coming from a location within Nigeria, while 89 per cent were travelling from Niger and less than 1 per cent from Chad and Cameroon, respectively.

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. 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 established to help understand internal movement flows. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyan border, captures flows that are not caught by Séguédine FMP due to the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,492 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in September 2020, representing a 12 per cent decrease as compared to August (1,703).

The majority of travellers (67%) were adult men, while 23 per cent were adult women and 10 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 5 per cent. Ône per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were elderly, and 3 per cent were pregnant women.

Most flows observed were internal movements (50%). The share of internal movements continued to decrease from previous months, suggesting that international travel is resuming, despite continued closure of borders. Meanwhile, 24 per cent of traveller were entering Niger and 26 per cent were leaving the country.

While Niger was the main country of destination and provenance of travellers (78% and 74%, respectively), a notable share of travellers were going to Nigeria (12%), Algeria (9%) and Libya (3%), while 12 per cent, 9 per cent and 5 per cent of travellers had travelled from Nigeria, Libya and Algeria, respectively. It is worth noting that the share of travellers observed at the Arlit FMP witnessed an increase, highlighting the increase of migratory movements to North Africa and Europe.

In **Senegal**, event tracking activities at 16 Information Points (IPs) led to the reporting of 61 events relating to irregular migration to the Spanish Canary Islands, including 16 cases of mitgrant recruitment, 14 instances of boats leaving Senegal, and 6 shipwrecks or incidents. 663 migrants were present on the boats which left for the Canary Islands, including 92 per cent of adult men, 2 per cent of adult women and 6 per cent of children. They primarily hailed from Senegal, The Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria.

• •

Internal Forced Displacement

Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 22 (February 2021)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 21 – June 2020
321,886 Internally Displaced
112,555 Returnees (former IDPs)
10,934 Returnees (from abroad)
48,769 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
964 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Return Intention Survey, Emergency Tracking

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 21 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities between 25 May and 10 June 2020, identifying 321,886 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 123,489 Returnees (112,555 former IDPs and 10,934 Returnees from abroad) and 48,769 Out of Camp Refugees.

Round 22 of Baseline Assessments, initially planned for September 2020, had to be postponed because of fudnding issues, and will be implemented in February 2021.

Through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), DTM Cameroon also observed 267 individuals displaced following armed attacks by NSAGs.

• •

Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage
1,163 locations in North-West and South-West, Littoral and West Regions

Total number of displaced individuals identified, as of 31 August 2020
~680,000 Internally Displaced [OCHA]
~237,000 Returnees [OCHA]

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM assessments are suspended as a result of growing insecurity. No date has been set for the resumption of activities.

• •

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 11 (December 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 10 – September 2020

420,645 Internally Displaced
798,604 Returnees (former IDPs)
315,662 Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 30 September 2020
640,715 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,676 locations in 11 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ombella Mpoko, 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 1 August and 30 September 2020, DTM carried out Round 10 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments in 1,676 locations in 11 *préfectures* of the Central African Republic, identifying a total of 1,534,911 displaced persons (a 3% increase from the 1,484,100 identified in ound 9), including 420,645 IDPs (a 20% decrease from the 528,140 IDPs identified in the previous round, 798,604 returnees (former IDPs) (up from 672,778) and 315,662 Returnees from abroad (up from 283,183). These results indicate that displacements have waned between January and September 2020, while a growing number of displaced individuals are returning to their home town.

The majority of displaced individuals (52%) were male, while 48 per cent were female. Close to thirrds of IDPs (63%) were children and 16 per cent were under five years old. The vast majority of IDPs (90%) lived amongst host communities, while 7 per cent lived in official displacement sites and 3 per cent in unofficial or spontaneous sites.

Notably, a large share of IDPs (36%) lived in the open air or in makeshift shelters. Nevertheles, the main type of accommodation of IDPs were host families (41%).

Round 11 of DTM assessment will be undertaken in December 2020, with results published in January 2021.

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.

• •

Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
Round 13 (September 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 12 – July 2020

297,187 Internally Displaced
30,461 Returnees (former IDPs)
26,390 Returnees (from abroad)
9,769 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
221 sites in Lac Province

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/chad

Between 23 June and 21 July 2020, DTM Chad conducted Round 11 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 221 locations of Chad's Lac region, identifying a total of 363,807 displaced individuals (80,769 households), including 297,187 IDPs, 30,461 Returnees (former IDPs), 26,390 Returnees (from abroad) and 9,769 Third-Country Nationals.

DTM Chad will roll out of Round 13 of DTM Baseline Assessments in September 2020. Results are expected to be published in October 2020.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified one event in September 2020 (armed attack by Non-State Armed Groups on islands of Lake Chad) which led to the displacement of 703 individuals (151 households).

• •

Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 August 2020

287,496 Internally Displaced
567,266 Returnees (former IDPs)
84,383 Repatriated

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 August 2020, 250,998 IDPs, 567,266 former IDP Returnees and 84,383 Repatriated individuals have been identified in the country.

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).

• •

Niger (Tahoua + Tillaberi)

Current Implementation Round
Round 1 (December 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – December 2019

104,565 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
49 locations in 2 regions (Tahoua and Tillaberi)

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles

displacement.iom.int/niger

Round 1 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments were conducted between 2 and 28 December 2019 in 49 locations (9 *départements*, 16 communes) of Tahoua and Tillaberi regions, identifying 104,565 IDPs (15,081 households).

In the future, DTM Niger will conduct multisectoral assessments in displacement sites *in lieu* of baseline Mobility Tracking assessments. Discussions are underway to flesh out the details of the methodology, content and timeline of assessments.

..

Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round 34 (October 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 33 – August 2020
2,118,550 Internally Displaced
1,576,316 Returnees (former IDPs)
138,366 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
791 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, Flash Report

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the Round 33 data collection exercise, conducted between 27 July and 15 August 2020, DTM Nigeria identified 2,118,550 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and 1,714,682 Returnees (including 1,576,316 Returnees (former IDPs) and 138,366 Returnees from abroad).

Round 34 of DTM assesments are expected to be rolled out in September 2020, with results published in October.

DTM Nigeria also reported that, following multiple attacks in Jere LGA (Borno State), 2,758 individuals fled their homes to find shelter in Gongulong and Kessa Kura camps. Their primary needs were shelter, NFI and sanitation.

With the rainy season at its peak, DTM Nigeria conducted rapid assessments to explore the damage and impact of heavy rains in the North East. Overall, in September 2020, DTM identified 7 camps affected by high winds and flooding in Gwoza, Monguno, Maiduguri and Konduga LGAs. In total, 3,764 IDPs (691 households) were affected and 1,140 shelters were damaged or destroyed.

..

Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (July 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – December 2019
578,119 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
686 Wards in 8 States (Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto, Zamfara) of North West and North Central Geopolitical Zones

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Flash Report
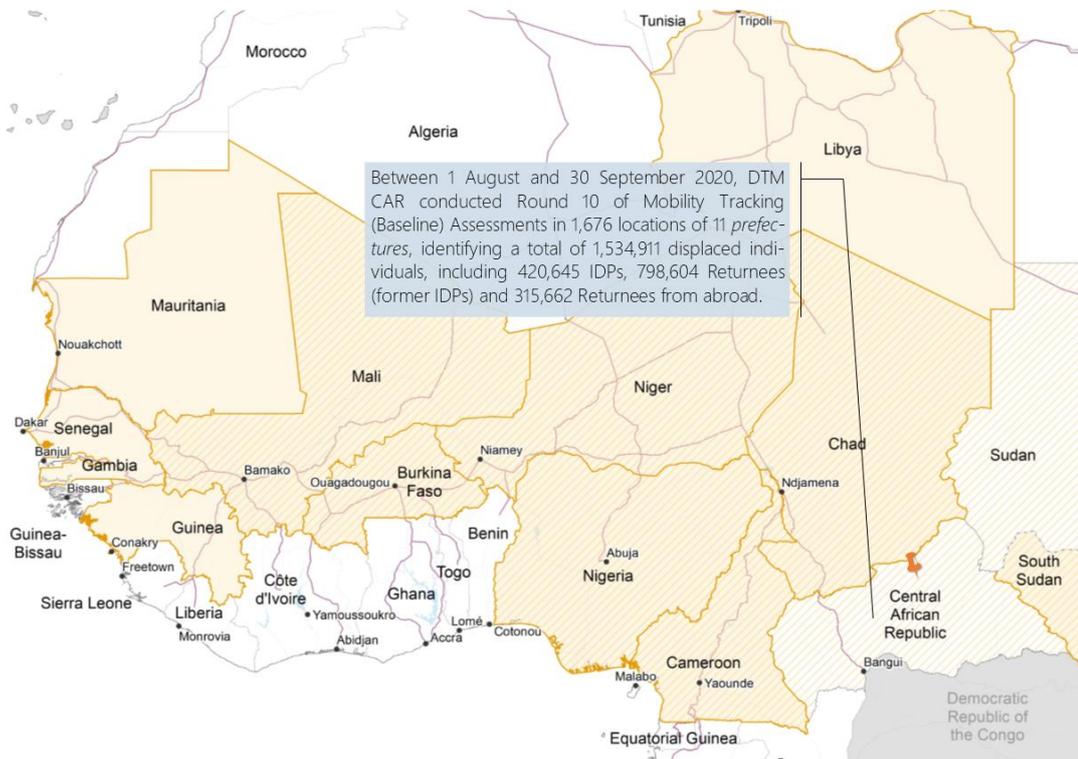
displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the third round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, which took place in December 2019, DTM identified 537,375 IDPs (94,893 households).

Round 4 of DTM assessments were conducted in July 2020, with results expected to be published in November 2020.

As the crisis in the North West and North Central geopolitical zones escalated and

violence intensifies, DTM Nigeria regularly conducts Rapid Assessments to determine the impact of the crisis and needs of displaced populations. In September 2020, assessments carried out by DTM Nigeria identified a series of armed attacks which impacted 20,316 individuals, including 53 casualties. The attacks also damaged numerous buildings and infrastructure. The main reported needs of displaced populations were related to personal security and safety (65%), Shelter (50%) and Non-Food Items (17%).

..

Between 1 August and 30 September 2020, DTM CAR conducted Round 10 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in 1,676 locations of 11 *prefectures*, identifying a total of 1,534,911 displaced individuals, including 420,645 IDPs, 798,604 Returnees (former IDPs) and 315,662 Returnees from abroad.

Sept 2020

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 figures 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, Mali, Niger, Nigeria

📍 23+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)
as of Round 21 – June 2020

321,886 Internally Displaced
112,555 Returnees (IDPs)
48,79 Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Republic 📍
as of Round 10 – September 2020

420,645 Internally Displaced
798,604 Returnees (IDPs)
315,662 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Lac)
as of Round 12 – July 2020

297,187 Internally Displaced
30,461 Returnees (IDPs)
26,390 Returnees (From abroad)

Mali
as of 31 August 2020

287,496 Internally Displaced
567,266 Returnees (IDPs)
84,383 Repatriated

Niger (Tahoua+Tillaberi)
as of Round 1 – December 2019

104,565 Internally Displaced

Nigeria (North East)
as of Round 33 – August 2020

2,118,550 Internally Displaced
1,576,316 Returnees (IDPs)
138,366 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central)
as of Round 3 – December 2019

578,119 Internally Displaced