

Cameroon | Displacement Report, Far North Region  
Round 10 | 7–18 August 2017



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



United Nations  
**CERF**

Central  
Emergency  
Response  
Fund



Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)  
L'organisme des Nations Unies chargé des migrations

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

International Organization for Migration

UN House Comice

Maroua

Far North Region

Cameroon

**Cecilia Mann**

Tel.: +237 694 495 023

E-mail: [cmann@iom.int](mailto:cmann@iom.int)

Website: [www.globaldtm.info/cameroon/](http://www.globaldtm.info/cameroon/)

© IOM 2017

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



---

<sup>1</sup> The maps included in this report are illustrative. The representations and the use of borders and geographic names may include errors and do not imply judgment on legal status of territories nor acknowledgement of borders by the Organization.

# DTM

## Cameroon | Displacement Report, Far North Region, Round 10 | 7–18 August 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  

---

The UN Migration Agency



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	4
Methodology and Context .....	5
Challenges .....	7
Displaced Populations .....	8
Internally Displaced People .....	17
Unregistered Refugees .....	22
Returnees .....	26
Trends .....	31
Appendices .....	32



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



## SUMMARY

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

This report aims to provide an overview of the situation in Cameroon's Far North region, where displacements are primarily caused by insecurity (largely due to acts of violent extremist groups) and, to a lesser extent, climatic phenomena. The information presented in this report was collected directly from displaced populations in the region in close collaboration with local and national authorities during the period from 7–18 August 2017.



The displaced population is estimated at 328,785 individuals (237,967 IDPs, 29,728 unregistered refugees and 61,090 returnees).



726 villages were evaluated including 3 new villages. 56 of these villages were uninhabited.<sup>2</sup>



92% of the target population is displaced due to the armed conflict in the Region.



8% of the target population is displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors.



51% of the displaced population is comprised of men and boys.



49% of the displaced population is made up of women and girls.



66% of the target population is between 0-18 years old.



3% of the target population consists of individuals over 60 years old.



46% of those displaced live with host families, 24% live in spontaneous sites, 16% rent houses, 14% returned to their original dwellings, 1% live in collective centers and less than 1% live in the open air without shelter.

<sup>2</sup> Though this round of data collections counts 3 new villages, enumerators stopped going to 3 other villages as they do not host displaced populations (Woromari in the Logone-Et-Chari, Fadge-Fota in the Mayo-Tsanaga and Aldje in the Mayo Sava). This explains why the number of households evaluated has not changed since round 9.

# METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

## METHODOLOGY

DTM data collection was carried out by 100 enumerators that were deployed in 6 departments of the Far North Region: Diamaré, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. The enumerators were separated into three categories: focal points, team leaders and basic enumerators. All of the enumerators then reported to IOM's DTM team based in Maroua.

During this round of data collection, 3 761 households were surveyed across 496 villages (including 141 spontaneous sites)<sup>3</sup> and this was used as the representative sample accounting for three types of displaced populations: internally displaced people (IPDs), unregistered refugees and returnees. Of these 3 761 households, 1 748 IDP households, 587 unregistered refugee households and 1 426 returnee households were surveyed. 141 spontaneous sites were included in this data collection<sup>4</sup>

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

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

The four levels of questioning conducted for each DTM round are as follows:

The departmental evaluation is carried out by focal points who work in close coordination with the prefects of their respective districts. At this level, the sample size for the ensuing household survey is established.

The district evaluation is carried out by the team leaders in coordination with the sous-prefects. At this stage, the village lists are updated.

The village evaluation is carried out by the basic enumerators in coordination with the village chiefs and representatives of the displaced community.

The fourth and final layer of data collection is the household survey, which is also carried out by the basic enumerators. It is based on the sample defined in the departmental evaluation and the list of villages established in the district evaluation in coordination with the village chief.

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

---

<sup>3</sup> This represents 11 fewer spontaneous sites than round 9, explained both by returns to Nigeria and the increased choice to live with host families given the inability of spontaneous shelters to resist the rains.

<sup>4</sup> These sites were found in five of the Region's six departments (4 in Diamaré, 89 in Logone-et-Chari, 23 in Mayo-Danay, 12 in Mayo-Sava and 13 in Mayo-Tsanaga). This represents a decrease of 9 sites compared to the previous data collection in July 2017 which is explained in part by returns to Nigeria as well as by the choice to move into host families whose shelters are more resistant to the weather.

## CONTEXT

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

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the Far North Region in November 2015 to gain insight into the movements of internally displaced people (IDPs), unregistered refugees and returnees. DTM's tools provide valuable information on the needs and vulnerabilities of these population groups. The information collected is intended to inform both the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community in the Far North Region.

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

- An internally displaced person (IDP) is a person who is forced to leave his/her place of origin and move to another location within the same country. These movements are generally caused by extenuating circumstances including natural disasters and conflict.
- An unregistered refugee is a person, originally from a different country from the one he/she finds him/herself in, who fled his/her place of origin yet who does not live in an official camp and has not been registered as a refugee in accordance with international norms and regulations.<sup>5</sup>
- A returnee is a person who was living in an area other than his/her area of origin (within the same country or abroad) who has returned to his/her area of origin.

This report contains information collected between 7–18 August 2017 relating to the following questions regarding the displacement: numbers of displaced individuals by type of displacement, demographic information, comparative evolution of trends since the last report, the distribution of displacement in terms of areas of origin and destination, the reasons for displacements, the types of shelter that displaced populations occupy, the livelihoods that displaced populations engage in, return intentions amongst IDPs and unregistered refugees and the length/frequency of displacement.

This data was collected in 6 departments, 37 districts and 726 villages.<sup>6</sup> Of the 56 uninhabited villages, 41 were in the Logon et Chari department.



<sup>5</sup> Please note that in future reports, this category will be entitled “out of camp refugees” and will include though distinguish between those registered and not.

<sup>6</sup> The 56 uninhabited villages are not taken into account in the ensuing analysis.



## CHALLENGES

The volatile security situation, characterized by frequent kamikaze attacks, poses the primary challenge in terms of access in the region. During round 10 data collection, the Mozogo district in Mayo Tsanaga witnessed several attacks in the villages of Vouzi, Madakar and Zelevet. In order to mitigate the security constraints, enumerators and key informants gathered data via telephone to cover inaccessible locations.

A second difficulty that was encountered during this round of data collection was linked to the rainy season which made access difficult due to flooded roads. Since this is a foreseeable difficulty which arises every year, teams have established communication systems with key informants in locations often susceptible to flooding, thus enabling data collection from a distance, including via telephone.



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



United Nations | Centre  
International  
pour l'étude  
des réfugiés  
CERF

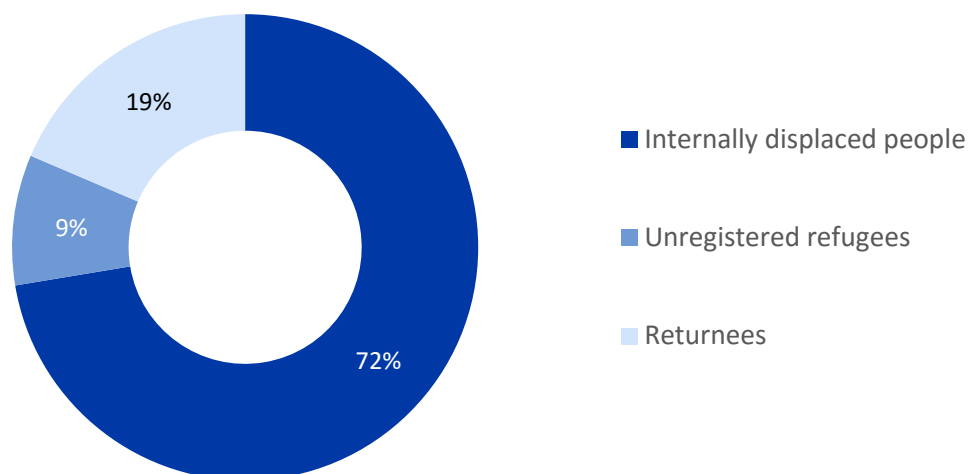


# DISPLACED POPULATION

## KEY INFORMATION

DTM round 10 identified a total displaced population of 328,785 individuals (54,418 households) composed of 237,967 IDPs, (40,051 households), 29,728 unregistered refugees (4,711 households) and 61,090 returnees (9,736 households).

### Displaced Population By Population Category



### Distribution of displacement by department<sup>7</sup>

Department	# of Villages Evaluated	Total Population	Displaced Population	%
Diamaré	46	76,257	6,053	8%
Logone et Chari	450	755,714	179,912	24%
Mayo Danay	35	165,740	15,397	9%
Mayo Kani	22	62,367	881	1%
Mayo Sava	59	317,652	71,981	23%
Mayo Tsanaga	114	484,435	54,561	11%

### Demographic Profile

Among the population identified, 26% of households were led by women. The average age of a female household head was 38 years old. The average age among the remaining 74% of households headed by males was 43 years old. The majority of the population was under 18 years of age (67%).

<sup>7</sup> Please note that the numbers under 'total population' do not come from IOM. They are given by the authorities that enumerators exchange with and as such have not been verified by IOM. They are only cited here as a baseline to track the evolution of displacement percentages.

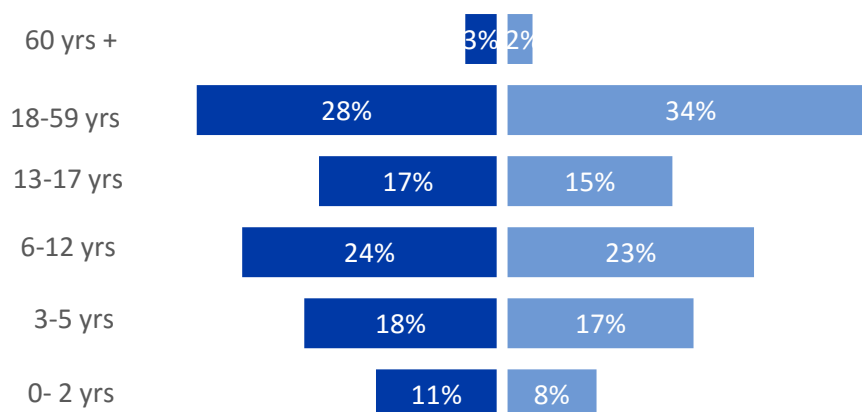


According to the household survey that covered 3,761 households in the region, the distribution of female headed households is as follows:

Department	FHH IDP	FHH Refugee	FHH Returnee	FHH Total
Diamaré	97	0	5	102
Logone et Chari	122	62	85	269
Mayo Danay	38	1	35	74
Mayo Kani	7	1	33	41
Mayo Sava	156	0	69	225
Mayo Tsanaga	111	48	107	266
	531	112	334	977

The average household size was 7.8 people. 97% of households included children whose average age is 5 years old

### Displaced Population By Age Distribution



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



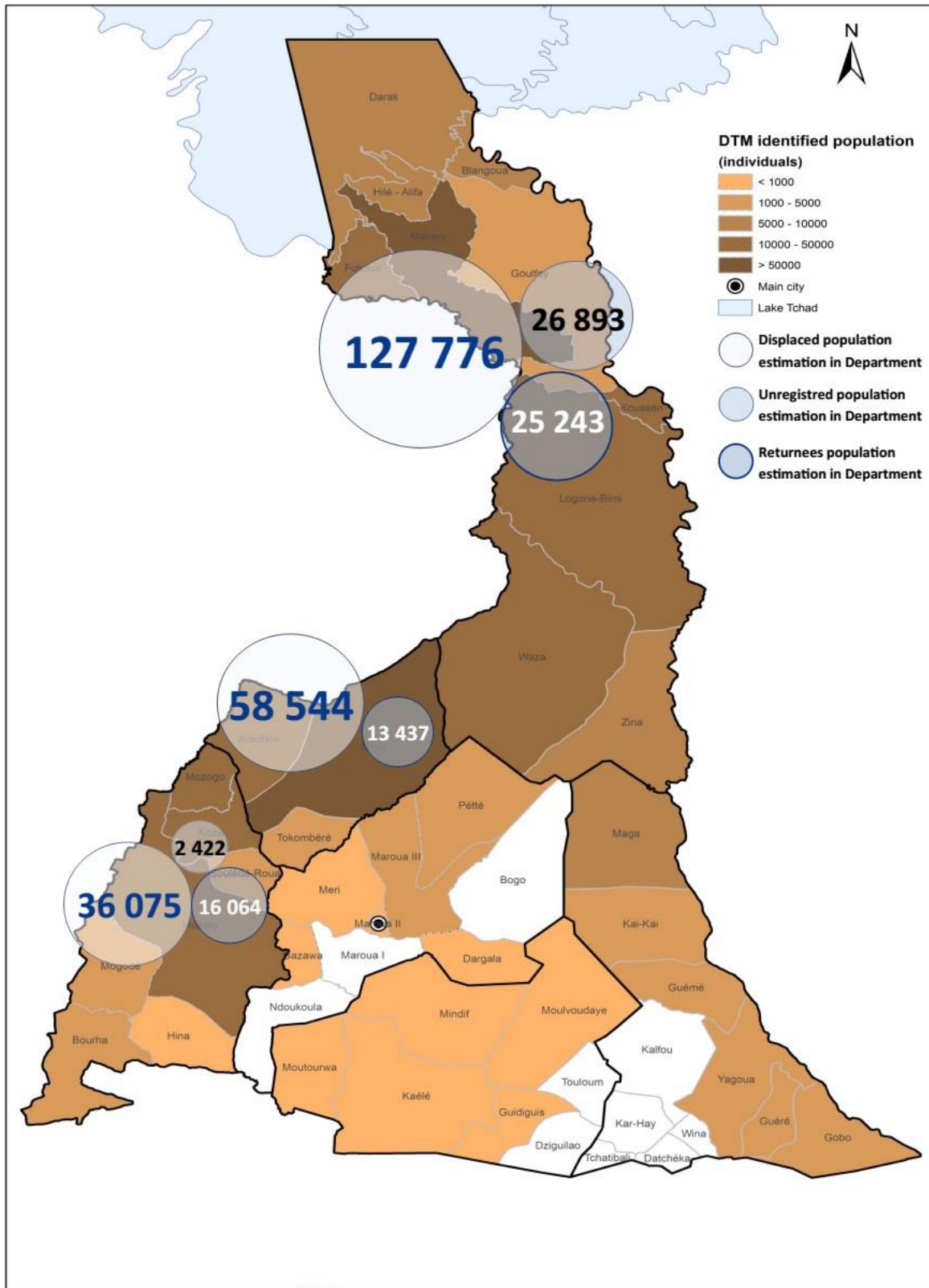


Figure 1: Distribution of the 3 Target Populations



Financé par la protection civile et l'aide humanitaire de l'Union européenne

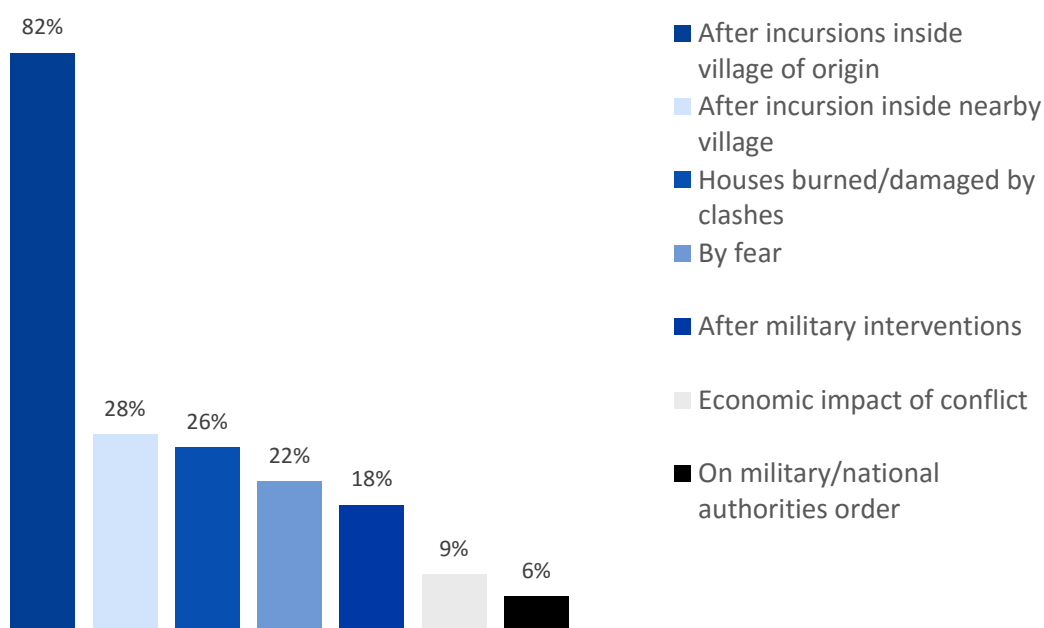


## Reasons for Displacement

92% of the target population was displaced due to the Boko Haram conflict, whereas 8% were displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors. Although 1,304 people were displaced due to inter-communal tensions, this represented less than 1% of the target population. These figures do not indicate any significant changes when compared with data collected from round 9.

Although the majority of the target population was displaced due to security related issues, the level and nature of the impact on individuals and households varied. The results of household surveys showed that in most cases, people leave their areas of origin after attacks occur. Please note that multiple responses were possible and the results are not exclusive.

### Reasons for Displacement (For Conflict Affected Households)



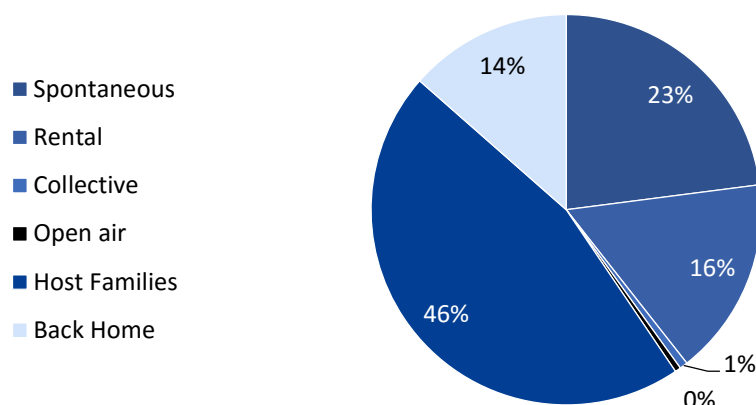
### Distribution of Shelter Types

In terms of shelter types, no significant variations were observed between round 9 and round 10. 46% of displaced households lived with host families, 23% lived in spontaneous sites, 16% lived in rental homes, 14% were able to return to their original dwellings and 1% lived in the open air.<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup> Please note that these figures refer to the entire target population. The nuances by type of population are presented below. For instance, IDPs and out of camp refugees are not concerned by the category “back home.”

### Shelter Types



### Livelihoods

The most common livelihood activity amongst the target population was agriculture, accounting for 46% of the population. However, there was a decrease in agricultural activity following the displacement due to a loss of property including land and/or livestock.

Livelihood	Currently	Prior to Displacement	Trend
Subsistence farming	46%	74%	-
Casual work	28%	13%	+
Herding	15%	38%	-
Agricultural employee	27%	9%	+
Gathering wood	12%	0%	+
Individual business	14%	41%	-
None	6%	1%	+
Fishing	11%	14%	-
Artisanal occupations	5%	5%	N/A
Sale of agricultural products	3%	10%	-
Sale of services	3%	2%	+
Private employment	4%	2%	+
Small family business	5%	5%	N/A
Begging	2%	0%	+
Other	1%	0%	N/A
Civil Servant	0%	1%	-



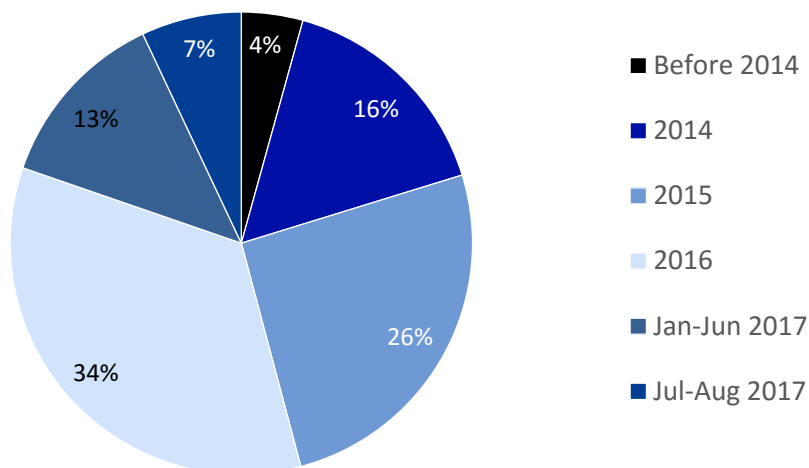
Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



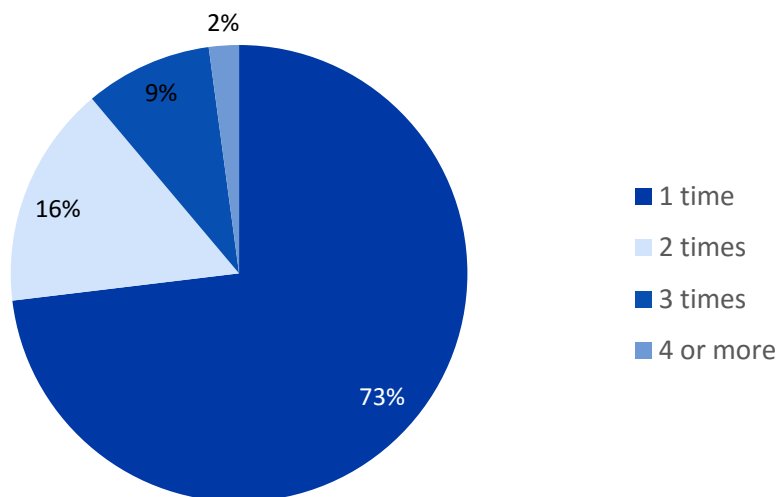
### Displacement Period

The graphs below illustrate the displacement period as well as the frequency of displacement. 27% of the displaced population has been displaced more than once. For example, individuals may have been initially displaced by conflict and then displaced again due to flooding of their displacement site or shelter, or their chosen area of destination may be attacked, provoking further displacement.

#### Displaced population by duration of displacement



#### Displacement Frequency

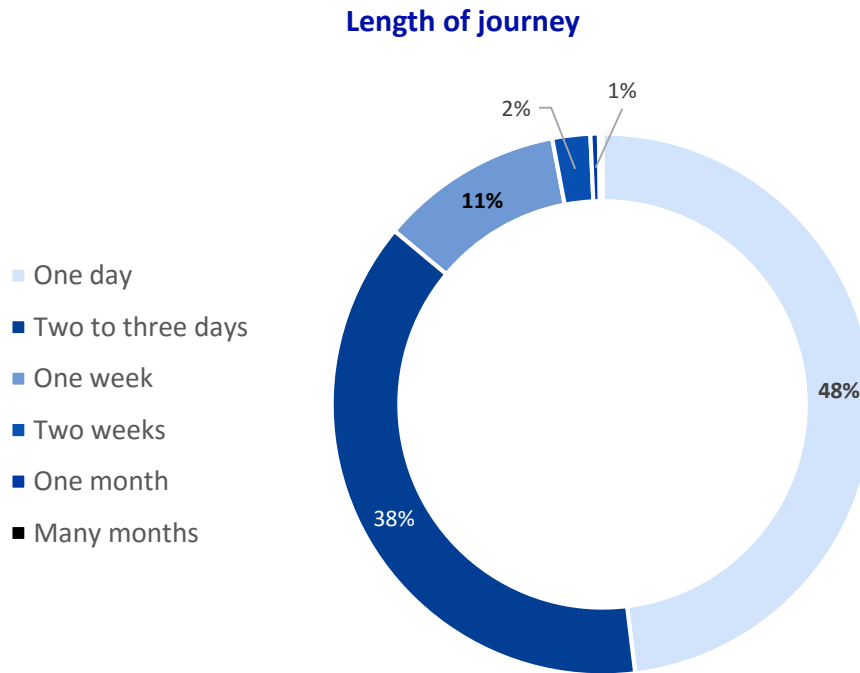


Financé par la protection civile et l'aide humanitaire de l'Union européenne

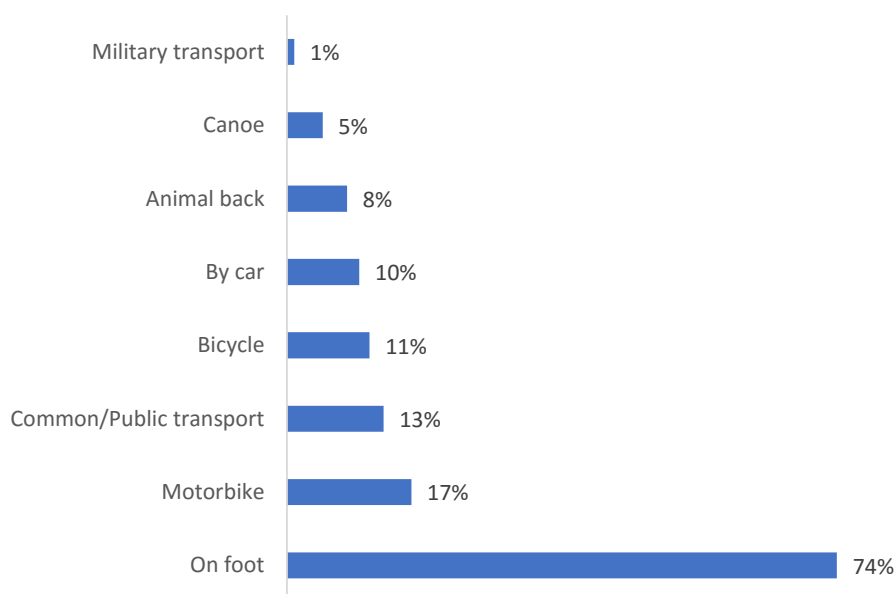


### Travel Duration and Means of Transportation

Most of the target population travelled between one and three days from their area of origin to their area of destination. It was also found that most travelled by foot, due to both accessibility of the destination by foot and economic constraints.



### Transportation means for interviewed households



Financé par la protection civile et l'aide humanitaire de l'Union européenne



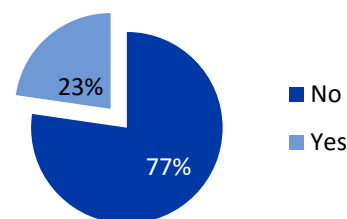


### Items Transported:

The results of the household surveys showed that the primary items brought along during displacement are clothes, identity documents, mosquito nets and cooking utensils. This is consistent with information collected during previous rounds.

### Visits to Areas of Origin

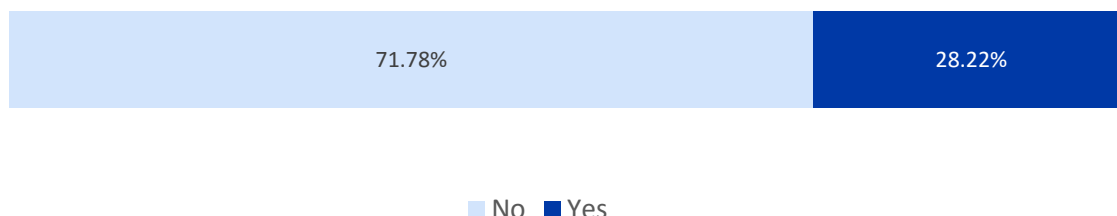
Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 23% indicated having returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement. The primary purposes of these visits were to check on the condition of homes/properties left behind and to visit family. Conversely, 77% of those questioned have not returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement, which can largely be explained by the continued insecurity in their areas of origin.<sup>9</sup>



### Intentions to Return

Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 28% indicated a desire to return to their areas of origin. Those interested in returning cited family reunification as their primary motive. The remaining 72% that did not indicate a desire to return highlighted a lack of finances, destruction of property and continued security concerns as their reasons.<sup>10</sup>

### Intentions to Return



<sup>9</sup> Returnees are not included in this statistic.

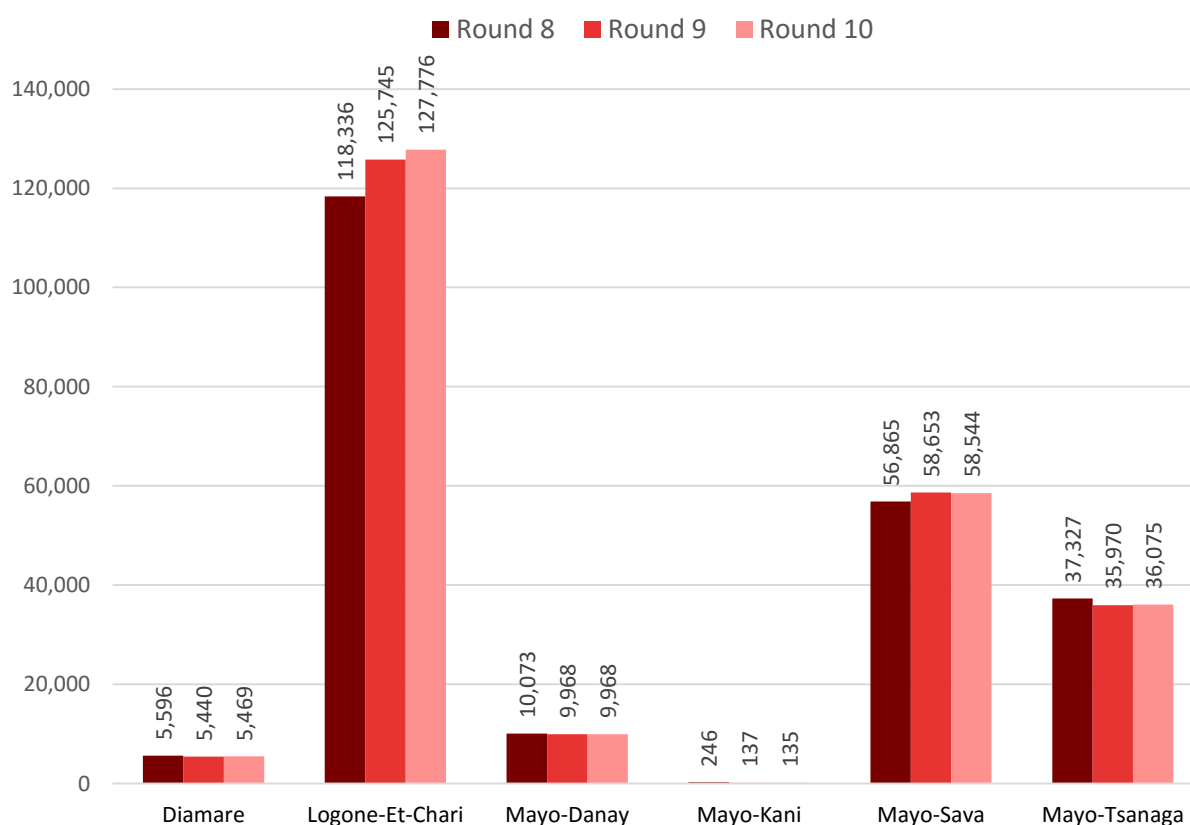
<sup>10</sup> Returnees are not included in this statistic.

## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

According to the data collected in August 2017 there were 237,967 internally displaced people in the Far North Region of Cameroon. This represented a slight increase of about 1% compared to data collected in round 9 (2,054 more people). This increase in number is largely caused by displacement in the Logone et Chari and Mayo Tsanaga departments following attacks during the month of data collection.

Departments	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Variation 9 - 10
Diamare	4,999	5,490	5,596	5,440	5,469	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	106,718	113,511	118,336	125,745	127,776	1%
Mayo-Danay	12,991	12,240	10,073	9,968	9,968	2%
Mayo-Kani	303	284	246	137	135	0%
Mayo-Sava	38,511	56,935	56,865	58,653	58,544	-1%
Mayo-Tsanaga	28,386	35,182	37,327	35,970	36,075	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,908</b>	<b>223,642</b>	<b>228,443</b>	<b>235,913</b>	<b>237,967</b>	

### Evolution of Internally Displaced People By Department



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



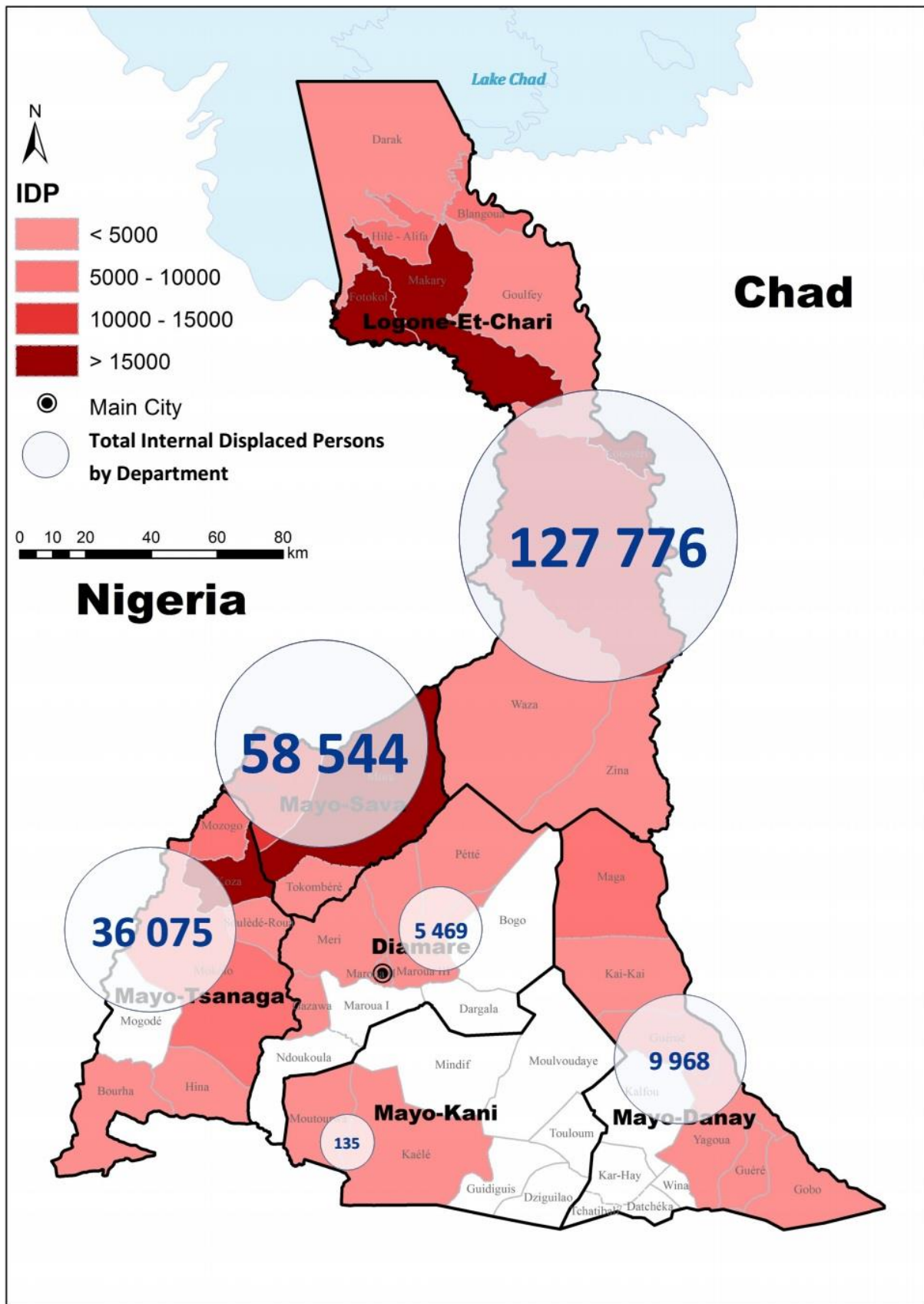


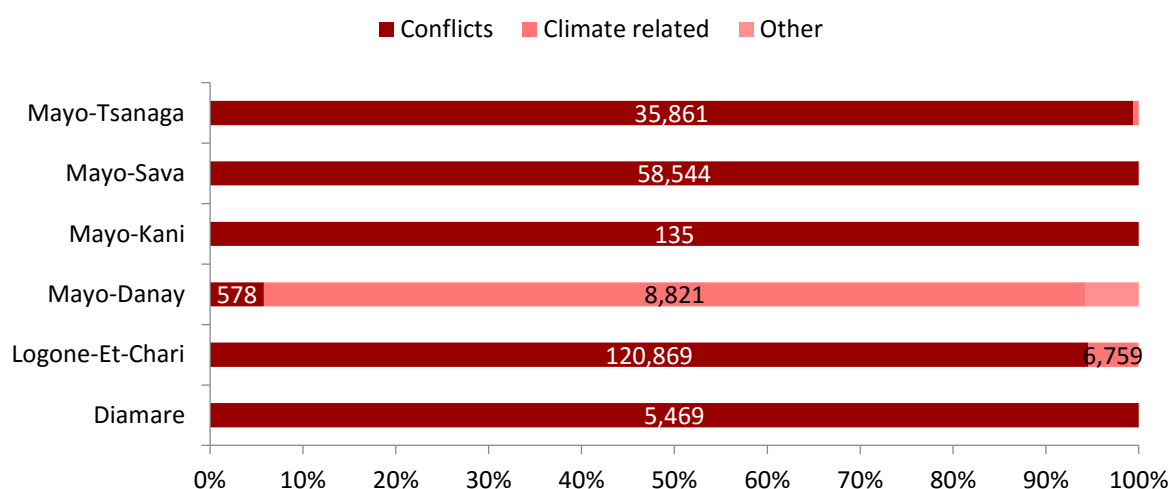
Figure 2 Distribution of Internally Displaced People (IDPs)



Financé par la protection civile et l'aide humanitaire de l'Union européenne



### IDP Reasons of displacement



### DIAMARÉ

There were 5,469 IDPs in Diamaré representing 2% of the Region's total IDP population, thus signifying no significant changes in the department since the last round of data collection in this department. Notably, the greatest concentration of IDPs in the department were in the districts of Maroua III (2,289 people) and Pette (2,021 people). These people were largely displaced from Mayo Sava.

Since the last data collection in July 2017, there were no significant changes in terms of IDP movements in the department. The slight variation in figures were due to births registered in the area (4 newborns in Dougoi and 10 in Doursoungo, both in the Maroua II district).

Thus far, the rainy season has not had a significant impact on IDP movements in the department. The beginning of the school year in September will surely cause new movement among IDPs seeking to pursue their education in neighboring areas.<sup>11</sup>



In Diamaré, 592 households live in rental homes, 313 live with host families and 60 live in spontaneous shelters. No significant variation between rounds 9 and 10 was noted here.

### LOGONE-ET-CHARI

There were 127,776 IDPs in Logone et Chari, representing 54% of the Region's total. The majority of this population was in the Makary district (51 098 people), the Kousseri district (20 090 people), the Fotokol district (17 631 people), the Logone Birni district (12 295 people) and the Blangoua district (7 585 people).

A significant number IDP arrivals were noted in the villages of Ngournou (255 additional people), Meleki (224 additional people) and Massio (210 additional people). The IDPs came from neighboring villages and were displaced due to security issues. However, there was a decrease of IDPs (930 fewer people) in the Fotokol district as they decided to relocate to the Ngala camp in Nigeria out of fear of Boko Haram retaliation following a series of arrests in Fotokol.

<sup>11</sup> These individuals are not considered as IDPs or included in the statistics thereof. They are included in this report solely because the information may be useful for partners active in the education sector.



In Logone et Chari, 12,712 households live with host families, 3,578 live in rental homes, 4,796 live in spontaneous sites and 50 live in the open air. This represented a decrease in those living with host families and in the open air as well as an increase of those living in rental homes and spontaneous sites.

## MAYO DANAY

9,968 IDPs live in this department, representing 4% of the Region's total IDP population. No changes were noted since the last round of data collection in July 2017. The districts that hosted the majority of the displaced population were Maga (5,247 people), Gueme (1,618 people), Gobo (1,301 people) and Yagoua (1,128 people).



In Mayo Danay, 706 households live in spontaneous sites, 87 live in rental homes, 190 live in collective centers, 26 live in the open air and 436 live with host families. This represented an increase of those living with host families and a decrease in all other types of housing since round 9.

## MAYO KANI

Mayo Kani is the department that hosted the fewest IDPs with 135 people (2 people fewer than in round 9). Its geographical proximity with insecure areas largely explains this fact. The majority of the variation observed in terms of IDPs in this department is linked to climatic issues, especially since the department has a significant amount of arable lands.



In Mayo Kani, 2 households live in rental homes and 18 live with host families. No changes were noted here compared to round 9.

## MAYO SAVA

With 58,544 IDPs (25% of the Regional total), this department hosted the second largest proportion of IDPs. The districts of Kolofata (12,436 IDPs) and Mora (44,288 IDPs) are regularly affected by security incidents, explaining the intensity of IDP movements.

No significant changes were noted here compared to round 9. However, Amchidé continues to see arrivals of IDPs displaced for a second time. These people are arriving after having been first displaced to Diamaré in order to be closer to their areas of origin in Mayo Tsanaga.

The village of Massare II (in the Mora district) noted a decrease of 122 IDPs that chose to return to their area of origin in Doulo (in the same district).



In Mayo Sava, 4,887 households live in spontaneous sites, 3 187 live in rental homes, 117 live in the open air and 2,160 live with host families.

## MAYO TSANAGA

Mayo Tsanaga hosts 36,075 IDPS, which represents 15% of the regional total. These people are mainly concentrated in the districts of Koza (15,923 people), Mozogo (9,170 people) and Mokolo (8,459 people).

No significant changes were noted since round 9. However, the attacks on the villages of Vouzi, Madakar and Zelevet in August 2017 caused displacement to neighboring villages. However, the



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne

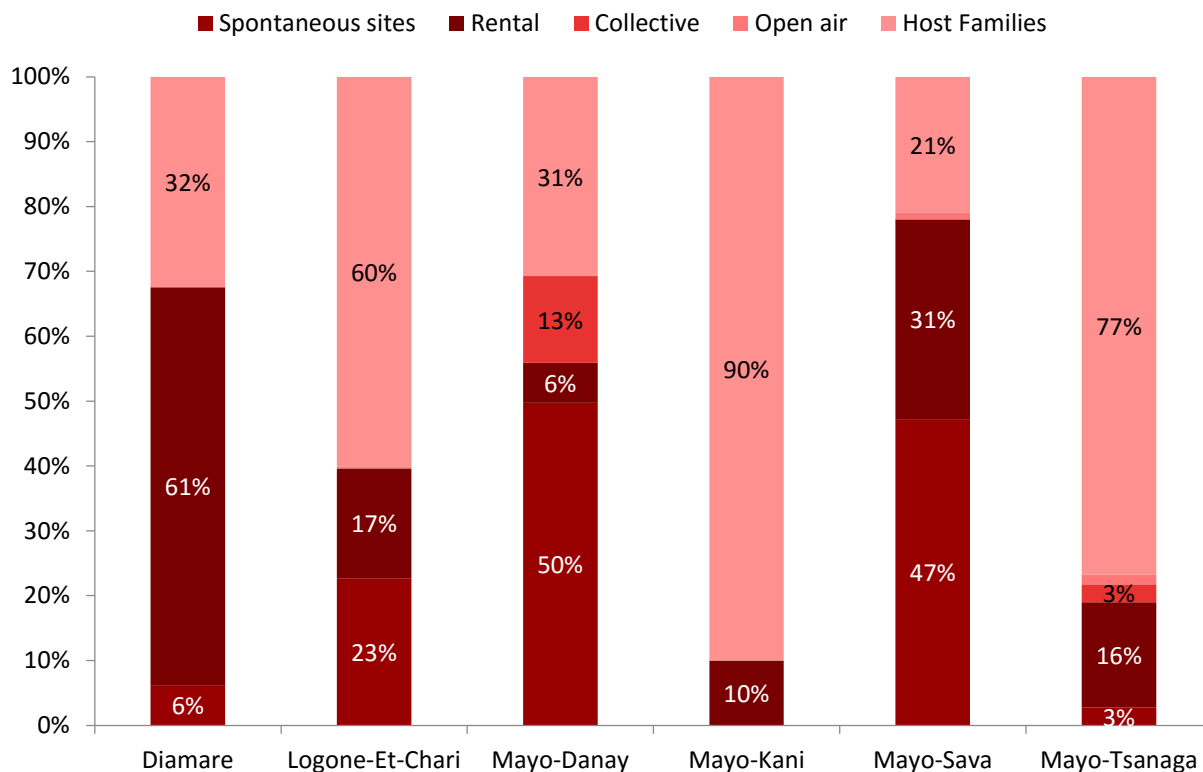


majority of those displaced sleep in Koza but return to their areas of origin during the day to work. Some have asked for escorts to ensure their security while they tend to their farms.



In Mayo Tsanaga, 176 households live in spontaneous sites, 1,000 live in rental homes, 171 live in collective centers, 95 live in the open air and 4,722 live with host families. This represents an increase amongst those living in spontaneous sites, in rental homes and in collective centers as well as a decrease in those living in host families and in the open air.

### Shelter types for IDP



Financé par la protection civile et l'aide humanitaire de l'Union européenne



## UNREGISTERED REFUGEES<sup>12</sup>

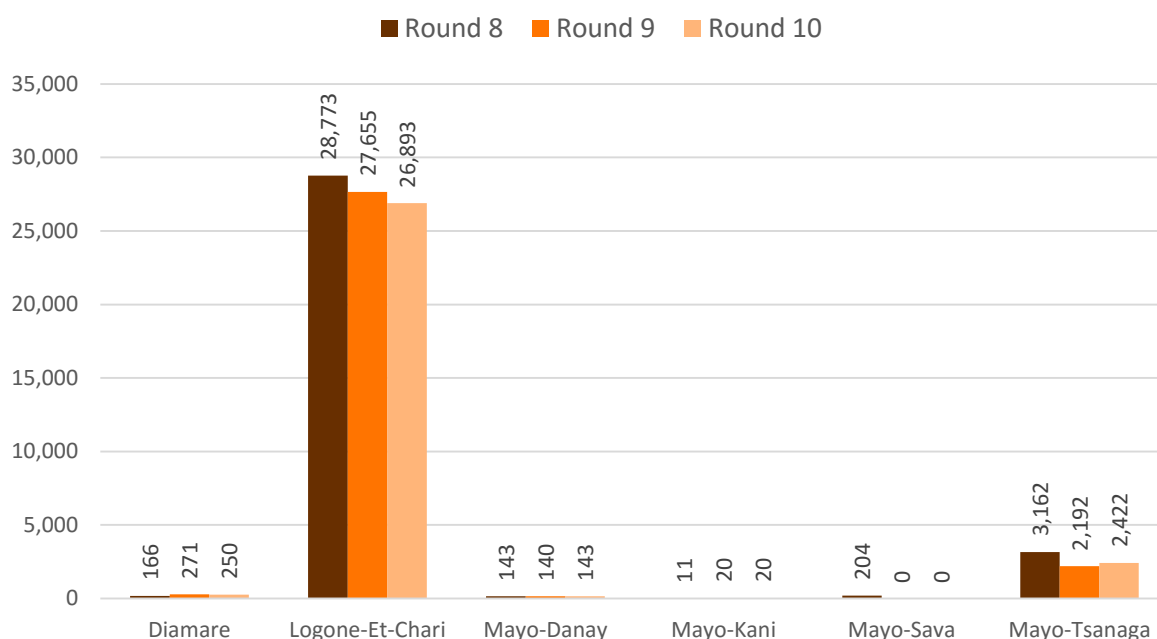
According to the information collected in August 2017, the Far North Region of Cameroon counted 29,728 unregistered refugees. This represents a decrease of 2% since the last data collection in July 2017 (550 fewer people). This decrease is explained in part by the return of individuals to Nigeria.

Nearly across the board, unregistered refugees came from Nigeria, with the exception of the Mayo Danay department where 39 came from Chad. All of these people came to Cameroon in search of a more stable environment.

The distribution of unregistered refugees since DTM round 6 is as follows:

Departments	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Variation Round 9 - 10
Diamaré	170	268	166	271	250	-8%
Logone-Et-Chari	19,569	26,731	28,773	27,655	26,893	-3%
Mayo-Danay	141	206	143	140	143	2%
Mayo-Kani	2	2	11	20	20	0%
Mayo-Sava	0	0	204	0	0	
Mayo-Tsanaga	3,548	3,386	3,162	2,192	2,422	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>30,593</b>	<b>32,459</b>	<b>30,278</b>	<b>29,728</b>	

### Evolution of Unregistered Refugees By Department



<sup>12</sup> Please note that this section refers to out of camp refugees including those registered by UNHCR. Once the ongoing registration exercise is completed, the title of this section will change to include and reflect the distribution of both registered and unregistered refugees living outside of established camps.



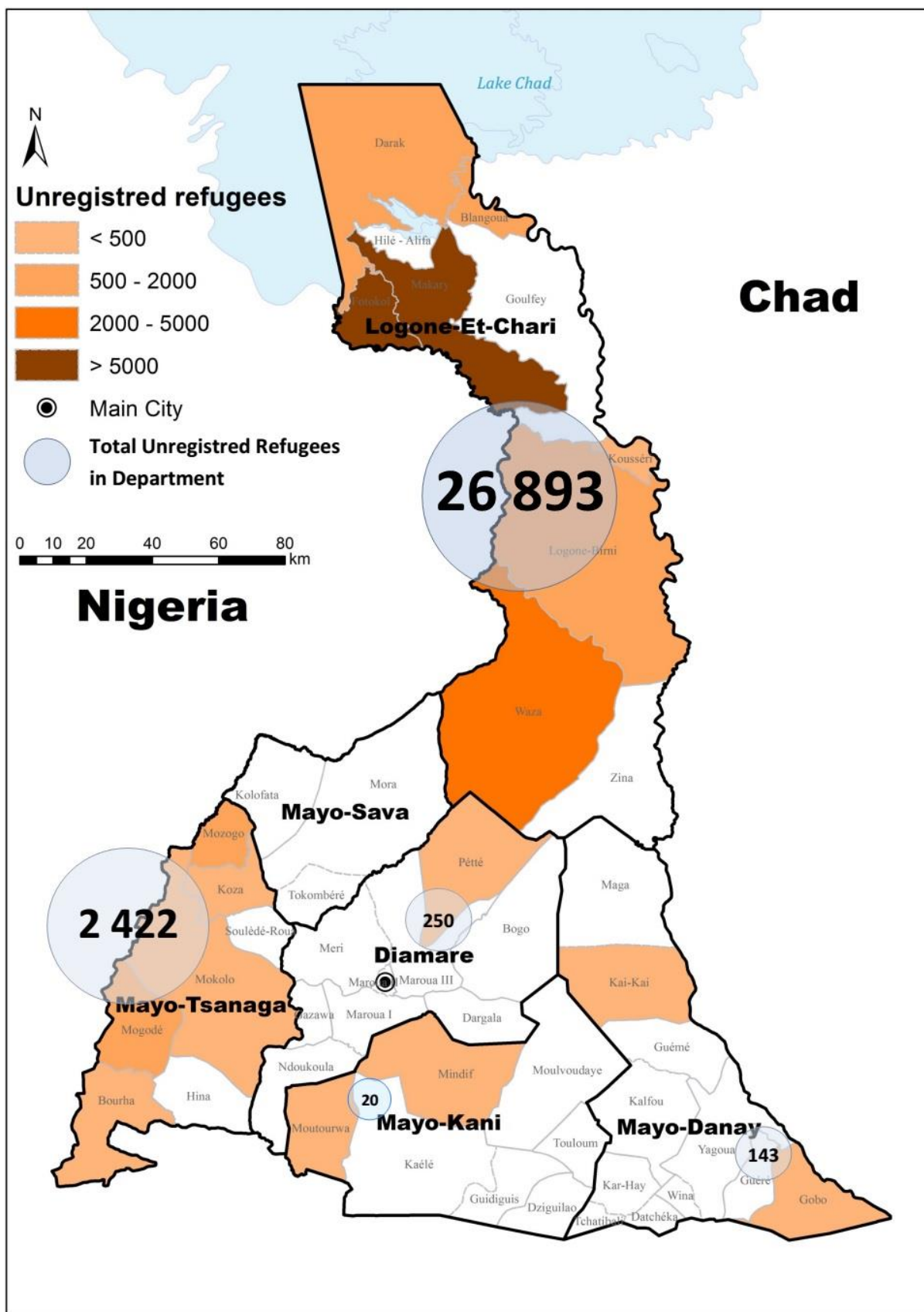


Figure 3: Distribution of Unregistered Refugees



## DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosts 250 unregistered refugees which represents approximately 1% of the regional total. This indicates a decrease of 8% compared to the last data collection. This decrease can be explained by the departure of several families from Klissawa (in the Pette district) in favor of the Minawao camp, where they hoped to benefit from humanitarian assistance.



In Diamaré, 24 households live in spontaneous sites and 5 live with host families. Other than the aforementioned decrease, no significant changes were noted in this department since round 9.

## LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari hosts a total of 26,893 unregistered refugees, representing 90% of the total unregistered refugee population in the region. This again shows a decrease of 3% compared to round 9 (762 fewer people). The majority of this population lives in the districts of Fotokol (5,128 people) and Makary (14,039 people).



In Logone-et-Chari, 2,287 households live with host families, 1,715 live in spontaneous sites and 207 live in rental homes.

## MAYO DANAY

143 unregistered refugees live in this department, representing less than 1% of the regional total. This figure highlights an increase of 2% since the last data collection (3 additional people in Lai-Kai due to new births).



In the Mayo Danay, 20 households live in rental homes and 14 live with host families. No variation was noted when compared with results from round 9.

## MAYO KANI

20 unregistered refugees live in this department. No changes were noted in this department since the DTM round 9 data collection in July 2017.



In Mayo Kani, 2 households live with host families and 1 lives in a rental home.

## MAYO SAVA

In line with the information collected during DTM round 9, no unregistered refugees were noted in Mayo Sava. The absence of this target population in the department is in part explained by the refugee repatriation campaigns that took place in June 2017.



There were no unregistered refugees in Mayo Sava.

## MAYO TSANAGA

This department hosts 2,422 unregistered refugees. This highlights an increase of 10% (230 additional people) compared to the last round of data collection. The target population is primarily located in



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



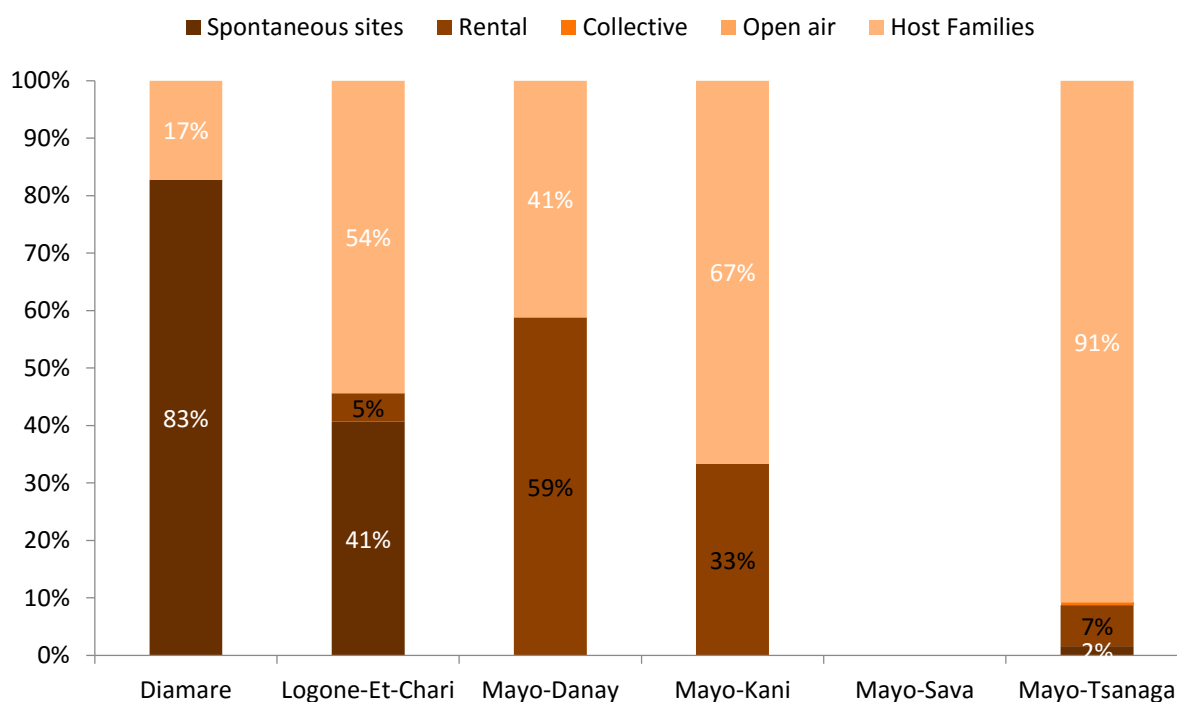
United Nations | Centre  
CERF | Humanitarian  
Appeal

Mogode (1,327 people). The increase noted during this round is largely due to the arrival of 34 households (213 individuals) to the newly evaluated village of Ldamang from Vizik in Nigeria following the attacks in August 2017.



In the Mayo Tsanaga, 396 households live with host families, 31 live in rental homes, 7 live in spontaneous sites and 2 live in collective centers. This represented an increase of those living with host families and in rental homes and a decrease amongst those living in spontaneous sites.

### Shelter type for unregistered refugees



Financé par la protection civile et l'aide humanitaire de l'Union européenne

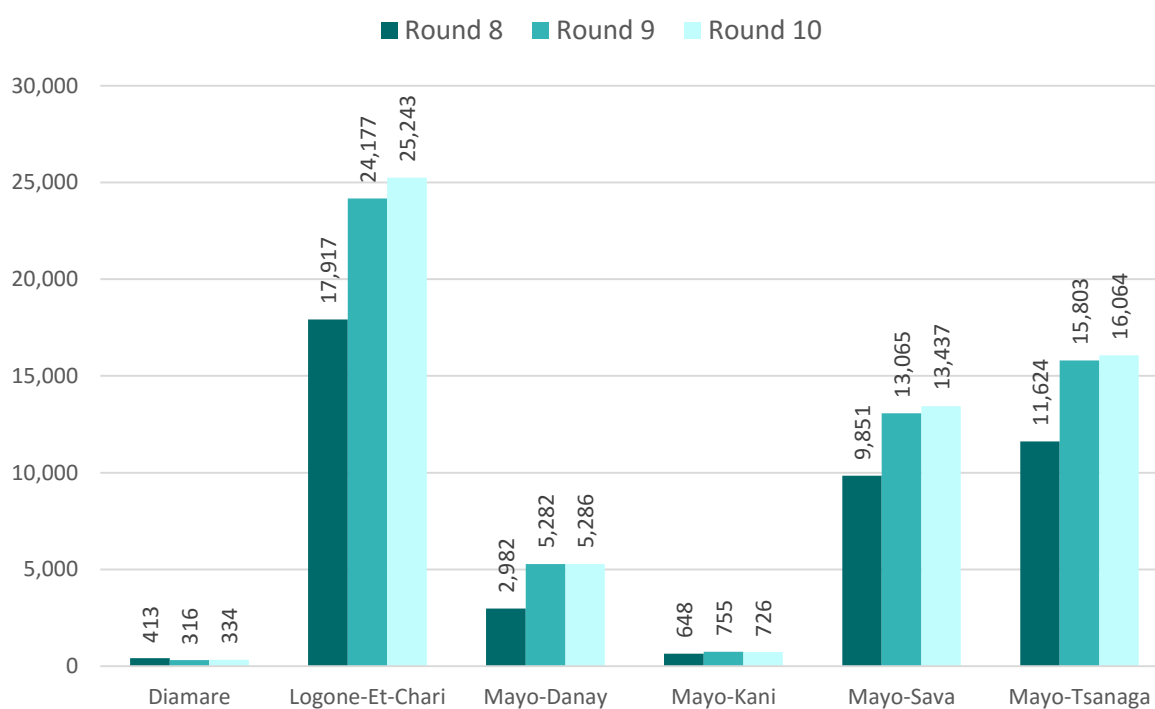


## RETURNEES

According to the data collected in August 2017, the Far North Region hosted 61,090 returnees. This represented an increase of 3% compared to round 9 (1,692 additional people). This increase is primarily noted in the Logone et Chari and Mayo Tsanaga departments.

Departments	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Variation Round 9 - 10
Diamaré	444	413	241	316	334	6%
Logone-Et-Chari	17,218	17,917	25,990	24,177	25,243	4%
Mayo-Danay	5,193	2,982	5,096	5,282	5,286	0%
Mayo-Kani	648	648	633	755	726	-4%
Mayo-Sava	1,602	9,851	12,265	13,065	13,437	3%
Mayo-Tsanaga	10,560	11,624	13,802	15,803	16,064	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,665</b>	<b>43,435</b>	<b>58,027</b>	<b>59,398</b>	<b>61,090</b>	

### Evolution of Returns By Department



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



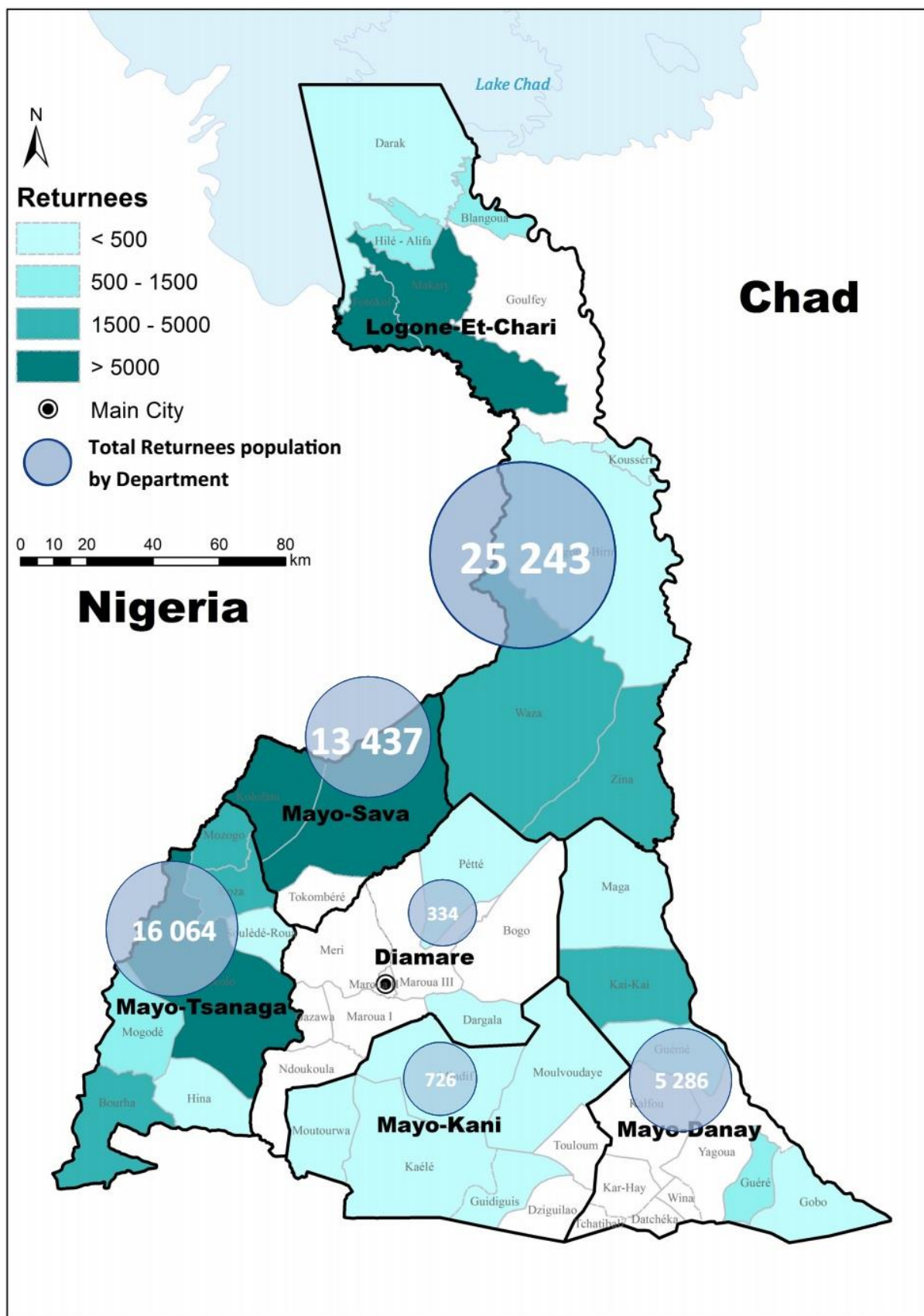
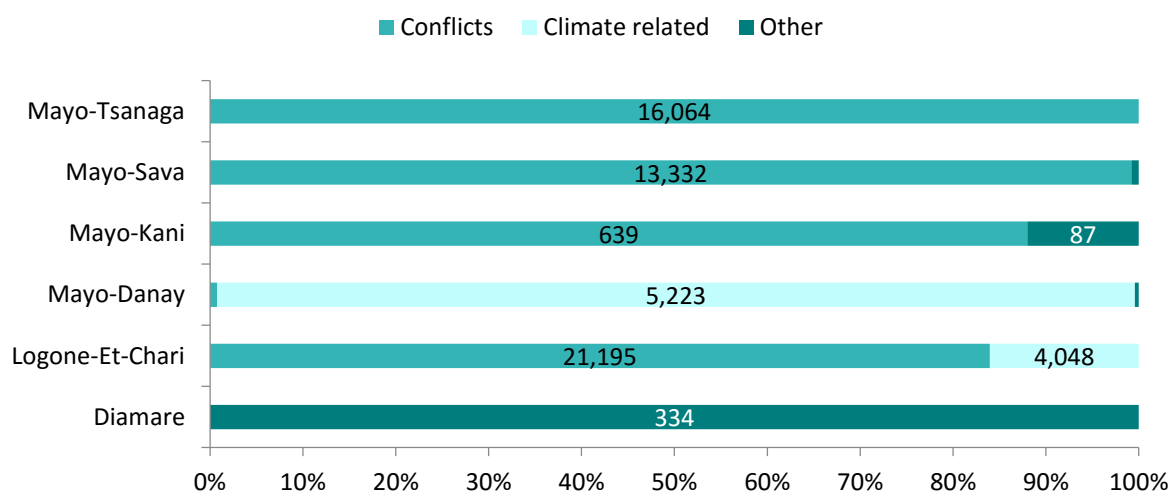


Figure 4 Distribution of Returnees



### Return motivations



### DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosted 334 returnees, representing less than 1% of the regional total. This however represents an increase of 6% since the last round of data collection in July 2017. The majority of returnees in the department live in the village of Dargala. In the district of Pette, 11 people returned from displacement in the village of Kourwamayel (in the Mayo Sava) to join their families.



In Diamaré, 28 households live with host families and 1 was able to move into its original home. No changes were noted here compared to round 9.

### LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari hosted 25,243 returnees, or 41% of the regional total. This showed an increase of 4% since the previous round of data collection in July 2017. The majority of the returnee population in this department lived in Fotokol Ville (5,128 people) in the district by the same name and in Afadé Ville (14,039 people) in the Makary district.

In the Hile Alifa district, 368 individuals returned to the village of Tchika from displacement in Makary and Blangoua to tend to their farms. Although security forces have not returned permanently, daily patrols have encouraged people to return. The villages of Layona and Djingui in the Waza district also witnessed returns since July 2017. However, some of those who had returned to the villages of Kaba and Mada were displaced again to Nigeria in search of additional humanitarian assistance.



In Logone-et-Chari, 3,514 households returned to their original homes, where 167 live with host families and 13 live in rental homes. The increase in the target population in Logone et Chari signifies an increase of people able to return to their original dwelling prior to the displacement.

### MAYO DANAY

5,286 returnees live in this department, representing 9% of the regional total. No significant changes were noted since the July 2017 data collection. 25 people who had returned to Mbouktang were displaced once more to Hamass (both in the Kai-Kai district) after a tornado ruined their houses on 21



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



July 2017. However, 31 people returned to Dahaou from Ardaf (both in the Guere district) after having left their homes following a flood in 2013.



In Mayo Danay, 653 households were able to return to their original homes and 102 live with host families. No changes were noted compared to round 9.

## MAYO KANI

726 returnees live in this department representing 1% of the regional total. This represents a decrease of 4% compared to the July 2017 data collection. This decrease was most notable in the village of Moutourwa Room, where former returnees were displaced again towards Maga in the Mayo Danay in search of better economic conditions. The majority of returnees came from Nigeria (350 people) although 87 returned from the Central African Republic.



In Mayo-Kani, 115 households live with host families. Although there is no significant change compared to round 9, it is noteworthy that the entire population lives with host families now, whereas during round 9, a few households lived in rental homes as well.

## MAYO SAVA

With 13,437 returnees, (22% of the regional total), this department hosts the third greatest portion of returnees in the Region. This figure indicates an increase of 3% since the last data collection which can largely be explained by the strengthened security in the Mora district, particularly in the village of Doulo, where 201 people returned from Meme and Massare II to pursue agricultural activities.



In Mayo Sava, 1,508 households were able to return to their original homes, where 625 live with host families and 18 live in spontaneous shelters. The increase on the target population translated into an increase in people living with host communities or are able to return to their own homes.

## MAYO TSANAGA

This department hosted 16,064 people, or 29% of the regional total. This indicates an increase of 2% as compared to the last round of data collection (261 additional people). The majority of this population is located in the districts of Mokolo (6,151 people), Mozogo (4,651 people) and Koza (2,083 people). Zileng, in the Mokolo department hosts the greatest concentration of returnees with 1,448 people.

Of the 16,064 returnees in this department, 11,529 are formerly displaced people (8,149 of which come from within the same department) and 4,535 are returnees from Nigeria.



In Mayo Tsanaga, 1 691 households live in their original homes, 936 live with host families, 240 live in rental homes and 2 live in spontaneous sites. This represents an increase in people able to return to their original dwellings and a decrease of those living with host families, in rental homes and in spontaneous sites.

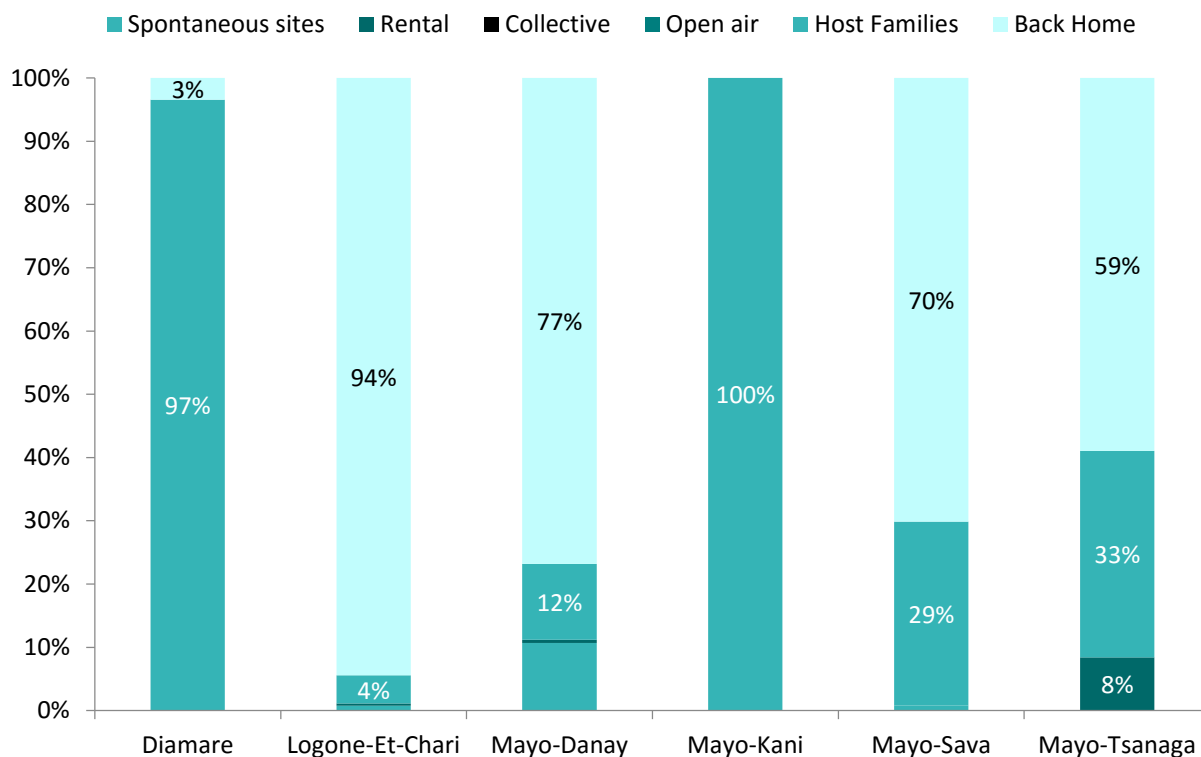


Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne





### Shelter type for returnees



Financé par la protection civile et l'aide humanitaire de l'Union européenne



## TRENDS

This section is intended to highlight general trends since June 2017 in the administrative areas covered by the DTM using a common baseline from round 9 (June 2017). During round 10 data collection, 3 new villages were evaluated which are not considered in this section.

From a security perspective, there was an increase of attacks and incursions during the month of August, most notably in the district of Mozogo (Mayo Tsanaga). These attacks were largely aimed at livestock theft. There were also several attacks in Logone-Et-Chari during this month. The district of Pette in Diamaré however, saw a decrease in attacks as compared to the last round of data collection.

The rainy season is reaching its end and no significant population movements were noted as a result. However, the low levels of rainfall are likely to cause future displacements during the impending harvest season, particularly amongst populations depending on mil.

The trends observed in this round are as follows:

- There was an increase of about 1% of IDPs compared to round 9 (2 054 additional people). There was no significant change in the Diamaré, Mayo Danay and Mayo Kani departments. However, the Logone et Chari department witnessed an increase of 2,031 people and the Mayo Tsanaga department saw an increase of 105 people.
- There was a decrease of 4% in the number of unregistered refugees in the Region since the last data collection. This decrease is due in part to the ongoing registrations conducted by UNHCR in the Region, as well as to the voluntary return of people to the Ngala camp in Nigeria in hopes of obtaining greater humanitarian assistance. However, there was an increase of 230 unregistered refugees in the Mayo Tsanaga department from Nigeria following the attacks on the village of Vizij in Augsut this year.
- There was a 2% increase of returnees compared to round 9 data collection (1,406 additional people). The majority of these people are in the Logone-Et-Chari department. Some of them returned following the attacks on Tounka (a village on the Nigerian side of the border).



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



## APPENDICES

- Appendix I: Displaced Populations (table)
- Appendix II: Reasons for Displacement (table)
- Appendix III: New Villages in Round 10 (table)
- Appendix IV: Variation Since Round 9 (table)



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



United Nations | Centre  
International  
pour l'étude  
et la réponse  
rapide

## APPENDIX I

## DISPLACED POPULATIONS

	Departments / Districts	IDPs	Unregistered refugees	Returnees	TOTAL
	<b>Diamare</b>	<b>5 469</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>6 053</b>
1	Dargala	0	0	319	319
2	Gazawa	336	0	0	336
3	Maroua II	741	0	0	741
4	Maroua III	2 289	0	0	2 289
5	Meri	82	0	0	82
6	Pette	2 021	250	15	2 286
	<b>Logone-Et-Chari</b>	<b>127 776</b>	<b>26 893</b>	<b>25 243</b>	<b>179 912</b>
7	Blangoua	7 585	1 298	643	9 526
8	Darak	3 494	1 123	429	5 046
9	Fotokol	17 631	5 128	7 637	30 396
10	Goulfey	2 436	0	0	2 436
11	Hile-Alifa	5 332	0	880	6 212
12	Kousseri	20 090	30	6	20 126
13	Logone-Birni	12 295	1 900	70	14 265
14	Makary	51 098	14 039	8 158	73 295
15	Waza	3 445	3 375	3 442	10 262
16	Zina	4 370	0	3 978	8 348
	<b>Mayo-Danay</b>	<b>9 968</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>5 286</b>	<b>15 397</b>
17	Gobo	1 296	133	50	1 479
18	Gueme	1 618	0	420	2 038
19	Guere	33	0	1 100	1 133
20	Kai-Kai	574	10	3 699	4 283
21	Maga	5 247	0	17	5 264
22	Yagoua	1 200	0	0	1 200
	<b>Mayo-Kani</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>881</b>
23	Guidiguis	0	0	79	79
24	Kaele	83	0	109	192
25	Mindif	0	9	37	46
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	497	497
27	Moutourwa	52	11	4	67
	<b>Mayo-Sava</b>	<b>58 544</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13 437</b>	<b>71 981</b>
28	Kolofata	12 436	0	5 730	18 166
29	Mora	44 288	0	7 707	51 995
30	Tokombere	1 820	0	0	1 820
	<b>Mayo-Tsanaga</b>	<b>36 075</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>16 064</b>	<b>54 561</b>



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



31	Bourha	208	90	1 566	1 864
32	Hina	404	0	253	657
33	Koza	15 923	30	2 083	18 036
34	Mogode	0	1 327	980	2 307
35	Mokolo	8 459	405	6 151	15 015
36	Mozogo	9 170	570	4 651	14 391
37	Soulede-Roua	1 911	0	380	2 291
	<b>Total</b>	<b>237 967</b>	<b>29 728</b>	<b>61 090</b>	<b>328 785</b>



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



## APPENDIX II

## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

DEPARTEMENT	CONFLICT		NATURAL DISASTER		OTHER		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diamare	5 719	1.74%	0	0.00%	334	0.10%	6 053	1.84%
1 Dargala	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	319	0.10%	319	0.10%
2 Gazawa	336	0.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	336	0.10%
3 Maroua II	741	0.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	741	0.23%
4 Maroua III	2 289	0.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2 289	0.70%
5 Meri	82	0.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	82	0.02%
6 Pette	2 271	0.69%	0	0.00%	15	0.00%	2 286	0.70%
Logone-Et-Chari	168 957	51%	10 807	3.29%	148	0.05%	179 912	54.72%
7 Blangoua	7 599	2.31%	1 927	0.59%	0	0.00%	9 526	2.90%
8 Darak	5 046	1.53%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5 046	1.53%
9 Fotokol	30 396	9.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	30 396	9.24%
10 Goulfey	2 436	0.74%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2 436	0.74%
11 Hile-Alifa	6 212	1.89%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6 212	1.89%
12 Kousseri	20 012	6.09%	13	0.00%	101	0.03%	20 126	6.12%
13 Logone-Birni	13 746	4.18%	519	0.16%	0	0.00%	14 265	4.34%
14 Makary	73 248	22.28%	0	0.00%	47	0.01%	73 295	22.29%
15 Waza	10 262	3.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10 262	3.12%
16 Zina	0	0.00%	8 348	2.54%	0	0.00%	8 348	2.54%
Mayo-Danay	723	0%	14 044	4.27%	630	0.19%	15 397	4.68%
17 Gobo	145	0.04%	1 296	0.39%	38	0.01%	1 479	0.45%
18 Gueme	0	0.00%	2 038	0.62%	0	0.00%	2 038	0.62%
19 Guere	0	0.00%	1 133	0.34%	0	0.00%	1 133	0.34%
20 Kai-Kai	0	0.00%	4 273	1.30%	10	0.00%	4 283	1.30%
21 Maga	578	0.18%	4 673	1.42%	13	0.00%	5 264	1.60%
22 Yagoua	0	0.00%	631	0.19%	569	0.17%	1 200	0.36%
Mayo-Kani	794	0%	0	0.00%	87	0.03%	881	0.27%
23 Guidiguis	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	79	0.02%	79	0.02%
24 Kaele	192	0.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	192	0.06%
25 Mindif	38	0.01%	0	0.00%	8	0.00%	46	0.01%
26 Moulvoudaye	497	0.15%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	497	0.15%
27 Moutourwa	67	0.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	67	0.02%
Mayo-Sava	71 876	22%	0	0.00%	105	0.03%	71 981	21.89%
28 Kolofata	18 061	5.49%	0	0.00%	105	0.03%	18 166	5.53%
29 Mora	51 995	15.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	51 995	15.81%
30 Tokombere	1 820	0.55%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1 820	0.55%



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



	Mayo-Tsanaga	54 347	17%	214	0.07%	0	0.00%	54 561	16.59%
31	Bourha	1 786	0.54%	78	0.02%	0	0.00%	1 864	0.57%
32	Hina	657	0.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	657	0.20%
33	Koza	17 900	5.44%	136	0.04%	0	0.00%	18 036	5.49%
34	Mogode	2 307	0.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2 307	0.70%
35	Mokolo	15 015	4.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15 015	4.57%
36	Mozogo	14 391	4.38%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	14 391	4.38%
37	Soulede-Roua	2 291	0.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2 291	0.70%



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne





**APPENDIX III****NEW VILLAGES IN ROUND 10**

	District	Village	IDPs	IDP households	Refugees	Refugee households	Returnees	Returnee households
1	Makary	BLEM (CAMP)	0	0	442	52	0	0
2	Waza	GOULOUZIVINI	0	0	25	4	102	20
3	Mokolo	LDAMANG	0	0	213	34	184	36



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



## APENDIX IV

### VARIATION SINCE ROUND 9

	DÉPARTEMENTS	VARIATION PDI's	VARIATION RÉFUGIÉS NON-ENREGISTRÉS	VARIATION RETOURNÉS
	Diamare	29	-21	18
1	Dargala	0	0	7
2	Gazawa	-3	0	0
3	Maroua II	0	0	0
4	Maroua III	30	0	0
5	Meri	0	0	0
6	Pette	2	-21	11
	<b>Logone-Et-Chari</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>-1229</b>	<b>964</b>
7	Blangoua	19	0	0
8	Darak	28	-35	0
9	Fotokol	-950	-412	0
10	Goulfey	114	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	-4	0	368
12	Kousseri	298	-29	0
13	Logone-Birni	105	180	0
14	Makary	2761	-963	509
15	Waza	399	30	6
16	Zina	-739	0	81
	<b>Mayo-Danay</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
17	Gobo	0	3	0
18	Gueme	0	0	0
19	Guere	0	0	31
20	Kai-Kai	0	0	-27
21	Maga	0	0	0
22	Yagoua	0	0	0
	<b>Mayo-Kani</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-29</b>
23	Guidiguis	0	0	1
24	Kaele	0	0	1
25	Mindif	0	0	0
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	-31
27	Moutourwa	-2	0	0
	<b>Mayo-Sava</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>372</b>
28	Kolofata	72	0	137
29	Mora	-171	0	235
30	Tokombere	-10	0	0
	<b>Mayo-Tsanaga</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>77</b>



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne



31	Bourha	0	0	0
32	Hina	0	0	2
33	Koza	33	-5	0
34	Mogode	0	24	1
35	Mokolo	15	-7	54
36	Mozogo	35	5	20
37	Soulede-Roua	22	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2054</b>	<b>-1230</b>	<b>1406</b>



Financé par  
la protection civile  
et l'aide humanitaire  
de l'Union européenne

