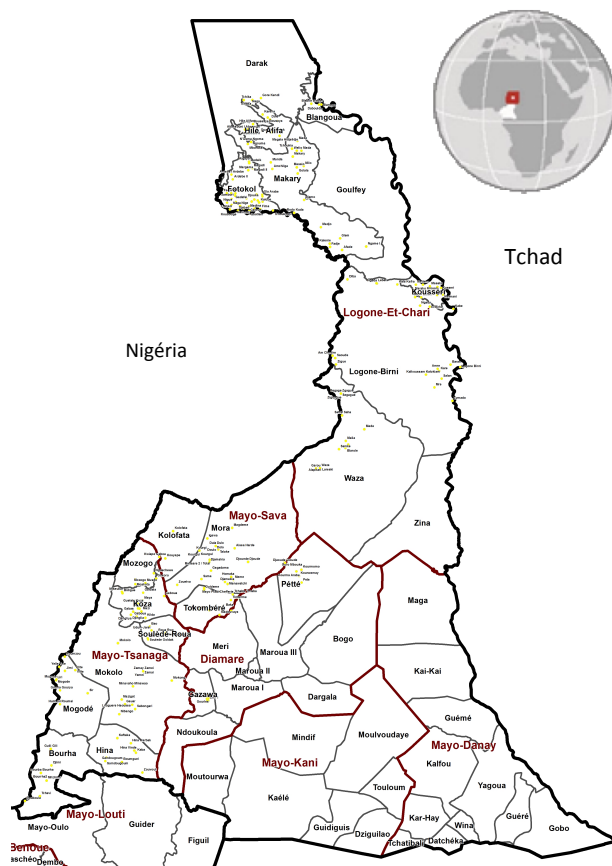


Since 2014, Cameroon has felt the effects of the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA, formerly Boko Haram). The increase in violent attacks in Nigeria, Cameroon and neighbouring countries has led to the displacement of populations away from areas of conflict and violence.

The International Organisation for Migration set up and initiated the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in November 2015 with the objective of providing regular, accurate and up to date information on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon to better inform the response of the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community.

The Cameroon DTM can be compared with the Nigeria DTM for an understanding of displacement within the regional context.

The data gathered between the 10th and 19th of November includes information on number of displaced persons, period of displacement, reason for displacement, type of accommodation and demographic data on displaced populations. This report includes data collected through evaluations conducted in six (06) departments of the Far North region and in 38 arrondissement.



HIGHLIGHTS

Population identified by the DTM in November 2015 in the Far North region of Cameroon:

- 158,316 internally displaced persons (27,919 households)
- 11,482 out of camp refugees/third country nationals (2,362 households)
- 30,585 returnees (6,068 households)



87% of the displaced population was displaced by the insurgency and 13% by flooding and other natural disasters



49% of the current displaced population was displaced in 2015, 36% in 2014 and 15% before 2014



An estimated 84% of the displaced population live in host communities while 16% live in spontaneous settlements

1. DISPLACEMENT DATA

Breakdown of the displaced population by department, identified in November 2015

Department ¹	N° of IDP		N° of Out of Camp Refugees		N° of Returnees	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
Diamaré	3,602	2%	54	0%	189	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	91,930	58%	8,380	73%	18,411	60%
Mayo-Danay	26,670	17%	2,384	21%	9,072	30%
Mayo-Kani	-	0%	29	0%	79	0%
Mayo-Sava	18,094	11%	110	1%	-	0%
Mayo-Tsanaga	18,020	11%	525	5%	2,834	9%
Total	158,316	-	11,482	-	30,585	.

IDPs, out of camp refugees and returnees were identified by key informants in 354 locations². An estimated 92% of those locations are host communities while the rest are spontaneous settlements.

Reports are received of villages emptying at nightfall to spend the night in the wilderness surrounding their homes in an attempt to escape potential ISWA attacks. These nightly displaced are not counted in our reports of displaced populations however it is necessary to highlight their presence.

Notes: 1) A detailed breakdown of the population by arrondissement is available in Annex 1.

Notes: 2) A list of these locations is available in the raw data. A map of spontaneous settlement and host community locations is available in Annex 2

Population Demographics



51% of the displaced population is female, 49% of the displaced population is male



60% of the displaced population is below 18 years old. Of those 30% are below 5 years of age



Persons above 60 years of age make up 13% of the population

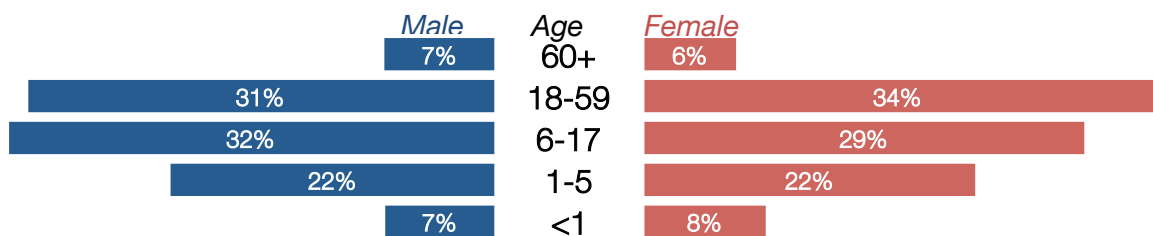


The average displaced household size is 8.23



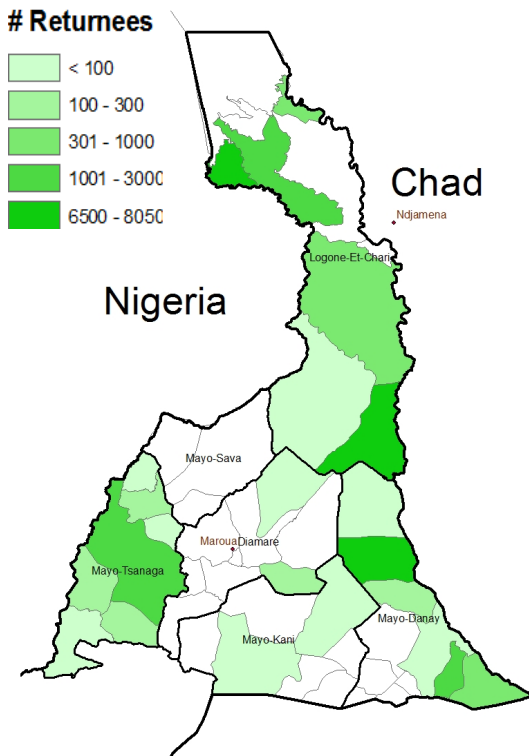
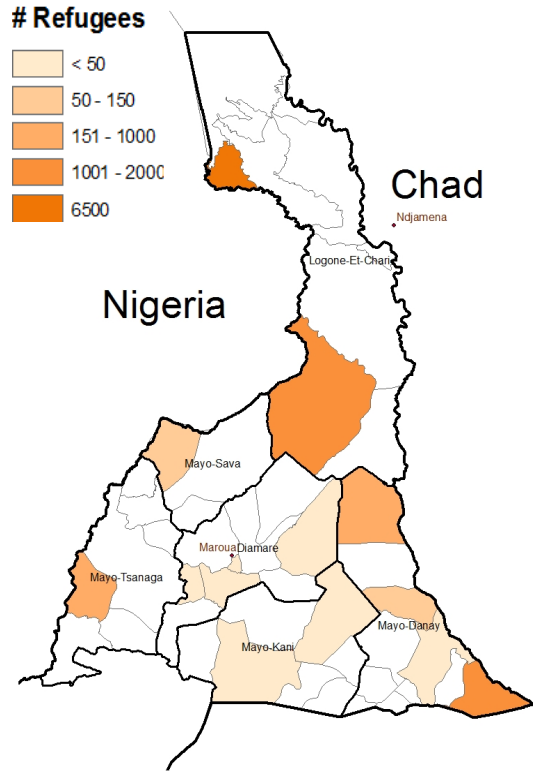
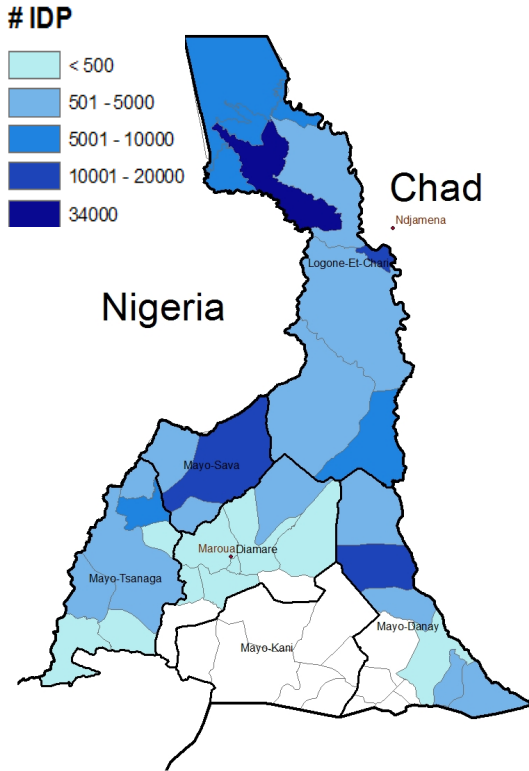
96% of displaced households have children. Of those households with children, the average number of children per household is 5.45

Demographic breakdown of the displaced population by sex and age



2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ARRONDISSEMENT

Distribution of IDPs (blue), out of camp refugees (orange) and returnees (green) by arrondissement



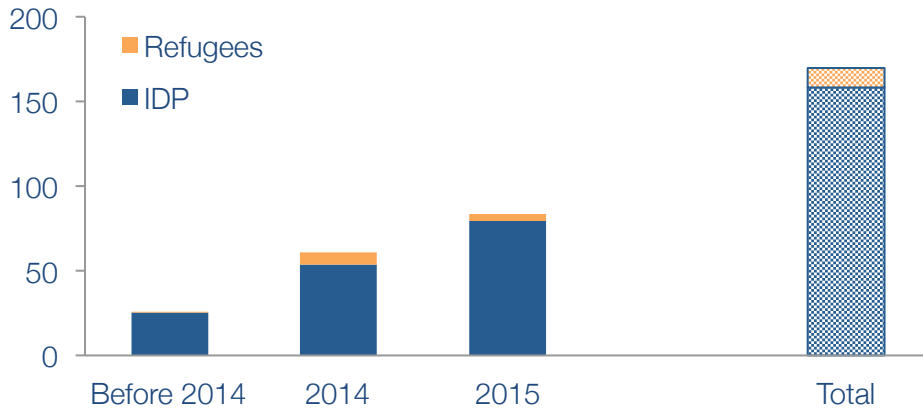
- IDPs were identified in 33 arrondissements in the Far North region. The highest number of IDPs can be found in Makary (34,000) and Kousseri (17,650) in the Logone-et-Chari department, in Kai-Kai (17,492) in the Mayo-Danay department and in Mora (12,228) in the Mayo-Sava department
- Refugees were identified in 14 arrondissements in the Far North region. Fotokol (6,500) and Waza (1,880) in the Logone-et-Chari departments have the highest concentration of refugees
- Returnees were identified in 23 arrondissements in the Far North region. The most returnees can be found in Zina (8,050) and in Fotokol (6,640) in the Logone-et-Chari department and in Kai-Kai (7,017) in the Mayo-Danay department

3. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: IDPS AND REFUGEES

- 15% of the total displaced population has been displaced since before 2014, 36% has been displaced in 2014 and 49% has been displaced in 2015
- The most significant displacement periods for 2015 were January to April and September to November

Arrival of IDPs and refugees

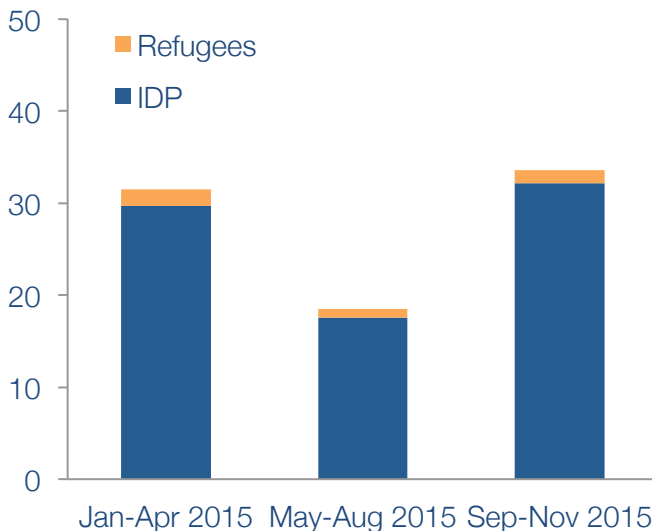
Arrival of IDPs and refugees by year (thousands)



Refugees	90	7,235	4,157	11,482
IDP	25,495	53,457	79,364	158,316

- Of the IDPs currently displaced in the Far North region, 50% were displaced in 2015, 34% in 2014 and 16% before 2014
- 2014 was the main period of arrival for refugees in the Far North region. 63% of the out of camp refugee population arrived during that year

Arrival of IDPs and refugees in 2015 (thousands)



- 37% of IDPs and 43% of refugees were displaced between January and April 2015
- 41% of IDPs and 34% of refugees were displaced between September and November 2015

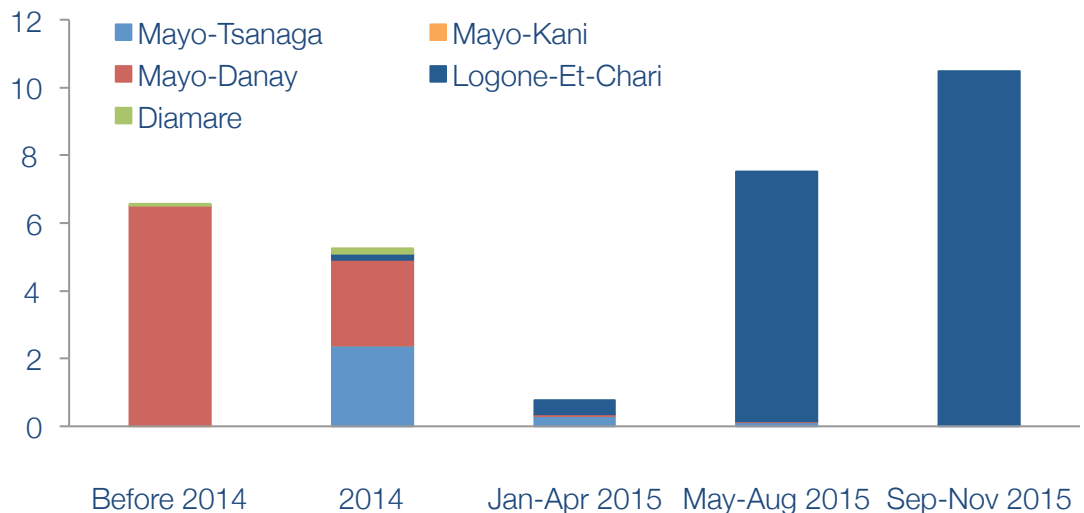
Refugees	1,798	965	1,394
IDP	29,651	17,570	32,143

4. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: RETURNEES¹

- 61% of returns in the Far North region occurred in 2015
- 25% of returnees returned to their place of origin between May and August 2015. 34% returned between September and November 2015

Return Trends By Department And Time Period

Return periods (as reported by returnees) for each department of the Far North region (thousands)



	Before 2014	2014	Jan-Apr 2015	May-Aug 2015	Sep-Nov 2015
Diamare	45	144	0	0	0
Logone-Et-Chari	0	196	397	7,378	10,440
Mayo-Danay	6,480	2,504	53	35	0
Mayo-Kani	35	24	20	0	0
Mayo-Tsanaga	0	2,381	297	115	41

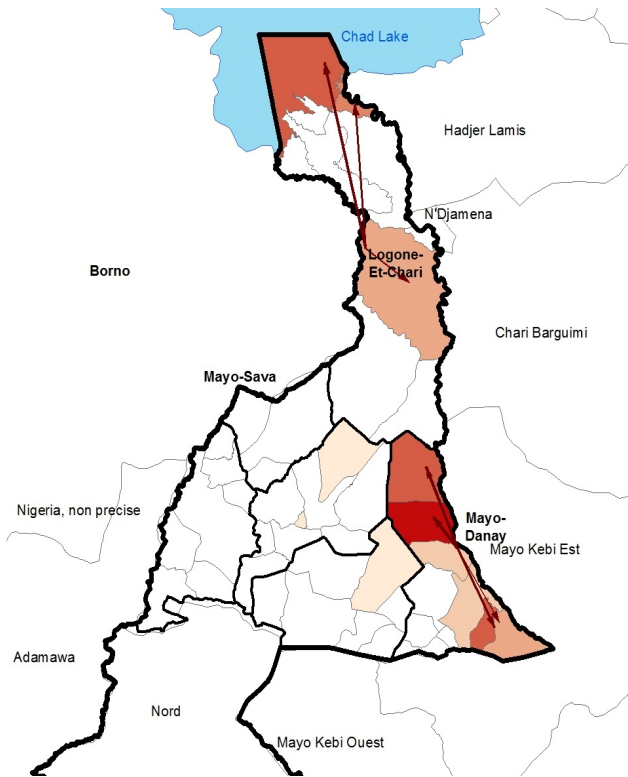
- Before 2014, the main return trends were towards the Mayo-Danay department
- Currently, the main reason of displacement in this department is flooding. Before 2014 and the ISWA insurgency returns to that area were likely a natural conclusion of displacement due to natural disaster
- Fluctuating insecurity and violent events within the Logone-et-Chari department could be inducing displaced populations to return to their place of origin as either conditions improve in their home area or conditions deteriorate in their host area
- There were significant returns to the Logone-et-Chari department between May and November 2015, specifically to the arrondissements of Zina (8,050 individuals), Fotokol (6,640 individuals) and Makary (2,500 individuals)
- Those who returned to Zina were displaced to the Mayo-Danay department. The flooding in Mayo-Danay could have caused them to return to their place of origin
- The returnees to Makary, Fotokol and Logone-Birni (490 individuals) were displaced within the same department (Logone-et-Chari)

Notes: 1) DEFINITION: A returnee for this DTM report is defined as an individual or a group of individuals that were previously internally displaced and have since returned to their place of origin.

5. AREAS OF ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Movement flows of displaced populations before and during 2014

Combined displacement or return flows of displaced before 2014 (red) and during 2014 (brown)¹



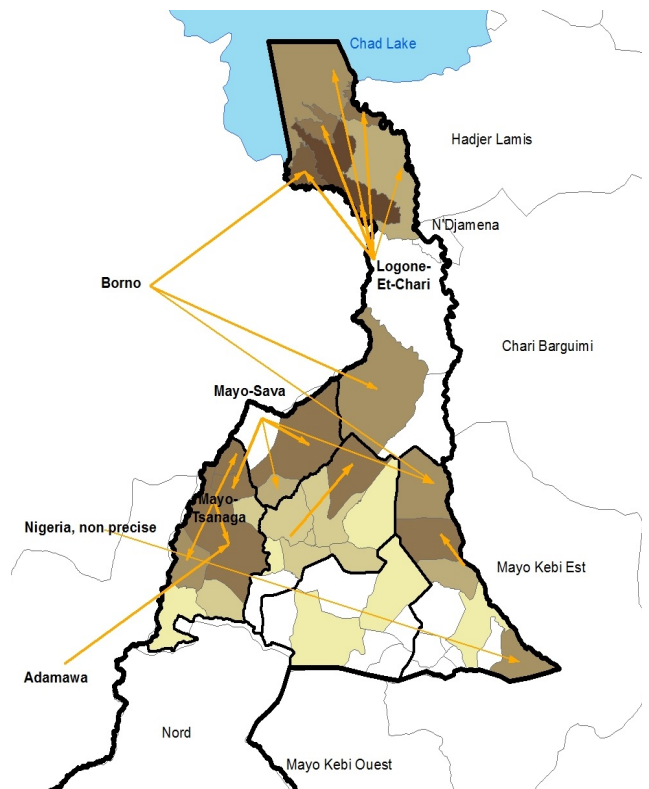
Displacement Flow (> 500)

Before 2014	2014	Jan - Aug 2015	Sep - Nov 2015	
				500 - 1000
				1001 - 2000
				2001 - 6000
				6001 - 10000
				> 10000

Displaced People in Area

Before 2014	2014	Jan - Aug 2015	Sep - Nov 2015	
				< 100
				100 - 500
				501 - 1000
				1001 - 2000
				2001 - 6000
				6001 - 10000
				> 10000

- Before 2014 the main displacement flows were within the Mayo-Danay department and within the Logone-et-Chari department
- In 2014, populations moved within the Far North region but also came from Borno and Adamawa (Nigeria) to Cameroon
- The main movement flows within the Far North region were firstly, in the northern part of the Logone-et-Chari department, secondly within the Mayo-Tsanaga department and thirdly within and out of the Mayo-Sava department

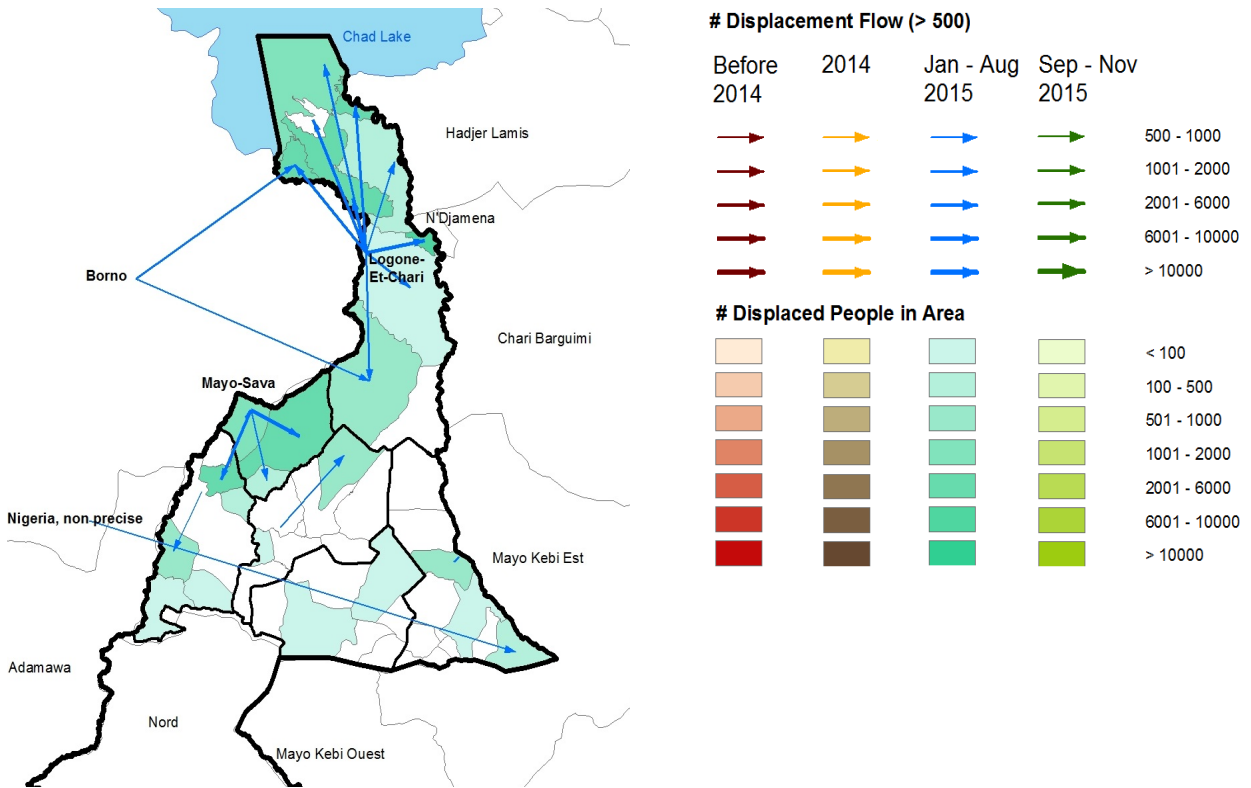


Notes: 1) Only population flows that contained more than 500 individuals are shown

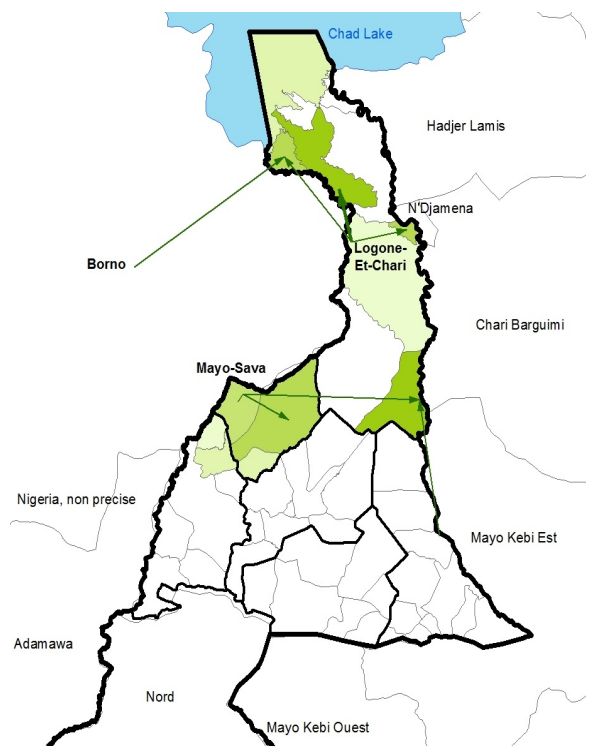
5. AREAS OF ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Movement flows of displaced populations during 2015

Combined displacement and return flows of displaced populations between January-August 2015 (aqua) and September-November 2015 (green)



- The movement flows between January and August 2015 were within the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava departments. Populations moved between arrondissements while remaining within department boundaries
- High concentrations of populations arrived in the arrondissements of Makary, Kousseri and Fotokol (Logone-et-Chari)
- In the Mayo-Sava department the principal flows were towards the arrondissement of Mora
- Between September and November 2015, the main population flows were within the Logone-et-Chari department and within Makary. There were movement flows towards Zina (Logone-et-Chari) department both from Mayo-Sava and Mayo Danay.
- Individuals from Borno (Nigeria) and from the Logone-et-Chari department moved towards Fotokol

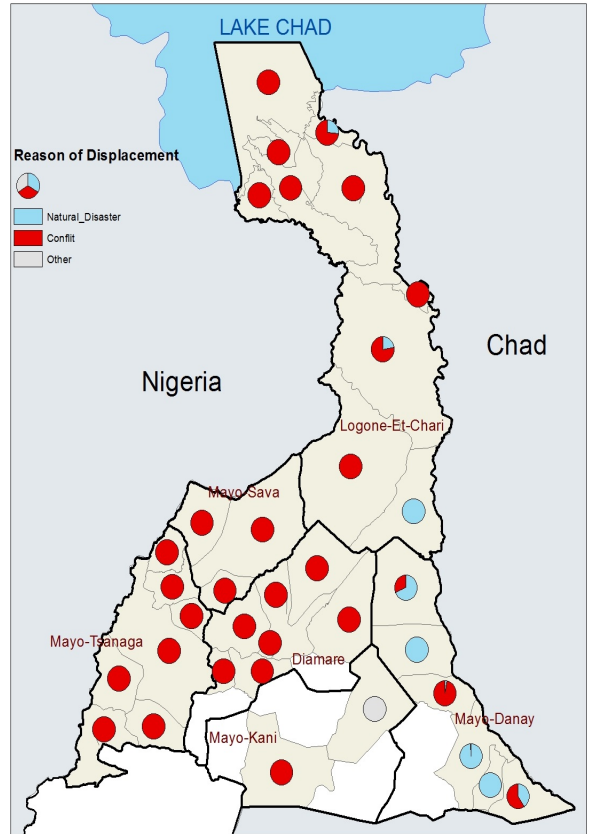


Notes: 1) Only population flows that contained more than 500 individuals are shown

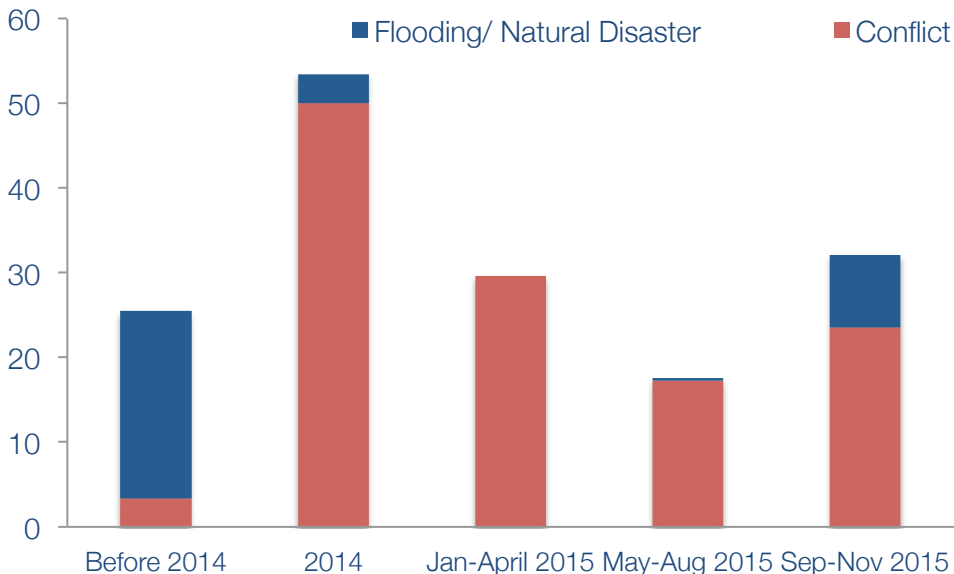
6. REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

- The principal reason for displacement is conflict linked to the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA)
- 78% of the IDP population in the Far North region has been displaced due to conflict. 22% has been displaced due to flooding and other natural disasters
- 100% of the populations from Nigeria left the country because of violence and conflict
- The IDP population has been displaced largely due to conflict in 2014 and 2015
- Before the ISWA insurgency, the main cause of internal displacement in the Far North region was the yearly flooding that occurs following the rainy season
- 87% of the population displaced before 2014 reports being displaced due to flooding/natural disasters
- 27% of the IDP population displaced in September to November 2015 also cites the cause as flooding/natural disaster, which is the period that coincides with the rainy season

Reason of displacement by geography



Reason of displacement for IDPs by time period (thousands)¹



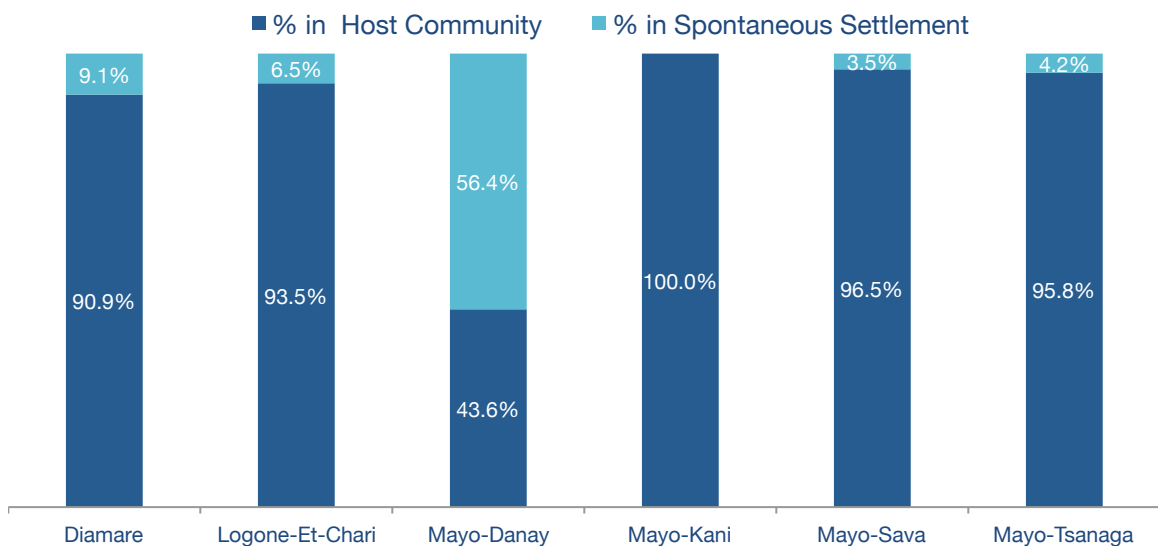
Reason of Displacement	Before 2014	2014	Jan-April 2015	May-Aug 2015	Sep-Nov 2015
Flooding/ Natural Disaster	22,130	3,402	0	260	8,565
Conflict	3,365	50,055	29,651	17,310	23,578

Notes: 1) The reasons of displacement for IDPs by arrondissement and department are available in Annex 3

7. SHELTER TYPE

- An estimated 84% of the displaced population is residing directly in host communities
- An estimated 16% of the displaced population is living in spontaneous settlements and temporary camp-like settings
- Reports state individuals displaced by conflict reside with host communities due to the strong historical, cultural and ethnic links between populations of the Lake Chad region

Estimated proportion of displaced persons by shelter type.



- Key informants report that families are renting rooms from host communities or are living in the same property as host families
- The Cameroonian departments neighbouring the Nigerian border and most directly affected by ISWA violence, namely Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga have the highest proportions of displaced groups residing in host communities
- The high proportion of spontaneous settlements in the Mayo-Danay department is linked to the high proportion of IDPs and refugees (81%) who state being displaced by flooding/other natural disaster in that department. The displaced groups affected by heavy rains and flooding are more likely to be residing in spontaneous settlements.
- Key informants report that displaced persons in those spontaneous sites are likely to return to their place of origin in the coming months to rebuild their homes. This displacement due to heavy rains and flooding is reported as a regular event following the rainy season

8. METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix aims to collect data on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon. Data is collected through key informants directly in the areas hosting displaced persons and is verified with other key source such as local and international NGOs and local authorities.

Data collectors are trained in DTM methodology before being deployed to collect data for a period of nine (09) days. Following the end of the data collection, the data is verified with local authorities, regional authorities and other key sources.

A department baseline assessment¹ is carried out in each department of the Far North region. All departments in the region are visited to ensure thorough understanding of the regional context. The assessment is carried out with key informants ranging from local government authorities, traditional leaders and NGO staff. The purpose of the Department level assessment is to define the overall number of displaced persons within the department and to identify which arrondissements are hosting displaced population and therefore require further assessment.

An arrondissement baseline assessment² is carried out in each arrondissement identified as hosting displaced populations. This assessment is also completed with key informants and is supported by location visits to verify the location of displaced individuals. In addition, demographic data is gathered directly from sample households to create a demographic profile.

Future phases of DTM will include assessments at the village level to better assess displaced and returnee populations.

To account for the complexity of the Cameroonian context, the DTM gathers data on 3 types of displaced populations.

- Internally Displaced Persons.
- Out of Camp Refugees/Third Country Nationals.
- Returnee Individuals: The Cameroon DTM defines a returnee as a person or group of persons who previously experienced forced displacement but have since returned to their place of origin.

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CERF | Central
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Fund