Cameroon | Displacement Report, Far North Region
Round 11 | 2– 13 October 2017

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[1] 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,
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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 in transit. This information is shared with relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian and government actors, to enhance understanding of movements of population and 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 2 – 13 October 2017.

The displaced population is estimated at 335,016 individuals: 241,987 Internally Displaced People (IDPs), 29,337 out of camp refugees, and 63,692 returnees.

743 villages were assessed, including 14 new villages. 60 of the evaluated villages were uninhabited.[2]

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 comprised of women and girls.

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

3% of the target population is aged 60 years or older.

47% of displaced households live with host families, 23% live in spontaneous sites, 16% live in rented houses, 14% returned to their original dwelling, and less than one per cent live in the open air without shelter.

[22] Because 06 of the villages were uninhabited, the number of villages hosting members of at least of one of the target populations (IDPs, out of camp refugees, returnees) is estimated at 683.

METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

DTM data collection was carried out by 100 enumerators who were deployed in 6 departments of the Far North Region: Diamaré, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. To facilitate coordination and data collection, 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, 743 sites[3] were evaluated, with the objective of gathering up-to-date data on displacement in the region. In addition, 4,018 households were surveyed, including 1,919 IDP households, 620 out of camp refugee households (living in host communities as opposed to refugee camps) and 1,479 returnee households. 141 spontaneous sites were included in the data collection[4].

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

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 were formatted to ensure coherent and complete information, thus minimizing human error.

Four levels of questioning were conducted as follows :

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

The village evaluation was 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 was 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 were involved in every step and all information was validated by the Regional Governor prior to publication.

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[3] Including 60 sites which turned out to be uninhabited, and which were therefore not included in the analytical section of the report.

[4] 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 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 profiles and movements of internally displaced people (IDPs), out of camp refugees and returnees, as well as their needs and vulnerabilities. The information collected is intended to provide both the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community with a better understanding of population movement and displacement 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 external circumstances including natural disasters and conflict.
- An out of camp refugee is a person who is a national of a country other than the one he/she is currently in and who fled his/her country of origin, but is not living in an official refugee camp.
- A returnee is a person who had been living in an area other than his/her area of origin (within the same country or abroad) and has returned to his/her area of origin. A distinction is therefore made between former IDPs and returnees from abroad.

This report contains information collected between 2–13 October 2017 relating to the following questions regarding the displacement: number of displaced individuals by type of displacement, demographic information, comparative evolution of trends since the last report, distribution of displacement in terms of areas of origin and destination, reasons for displacements, types of shelter that displaced populations occupy, livelihoods that displaced populations engage in, return intentions amongst IDPs and unregistered refugees and length/frequency of displacement.

The data was collected in 6 departments, 37 districts, and 743 villages.[5] Of the 60 uninhabited villages, 44 are located in the Logone-Et-Chari department.

CHALLENGES

The volatile security situation, characterized by frequent suicide attacks, poses the primary challenge in terms of access in the region. As the Round 11 data collection was about to be launched, some of the villages in which surveys had been planned witnessed raids and suicide attacks. Enumerators were nonetheless able to collect the data. 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

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[5] Including 60 uninhabited villages which are not included in the ensuing analysis' tally.

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.

DISPLACED POPULATION
KEY INFORMATION

DTM Round 11 identified a total displaced population of 335,016 individuals, including 241,987 IDPs (40,852 households), 29,337 out of camp refugees (4,690 households) and 63,692 returnees (10,193 households).

Displaced Population by Target Population

- Population déplacée interne
- Réfugiés hors camp
- Retournés
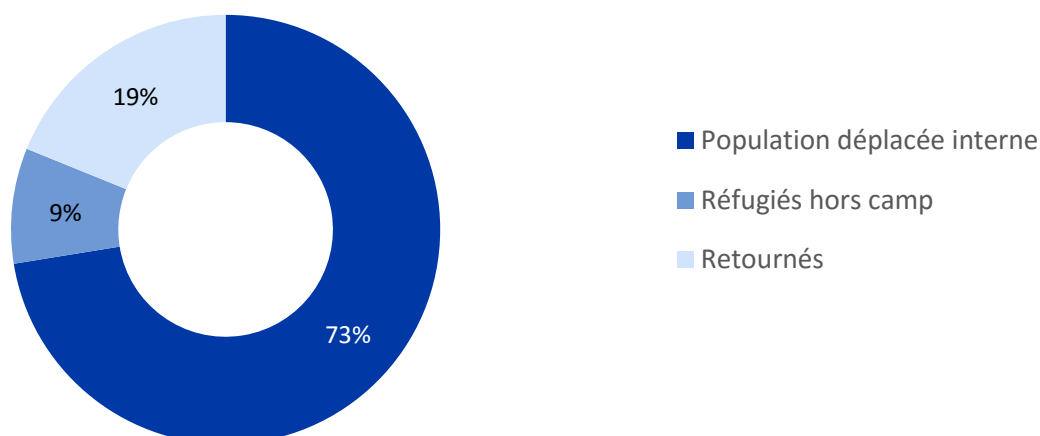
Distribution of displacement by department

Department	# Evaluated Villages	Total Population[6]	Displaced Population	% Displaced Population
Diamaré	46	642,227	6,081	1%
Logone-et-Chari	454	486,997	179,214	37%
Mayo-Danay	37	529,061	17,323	3%
Mayo-Kani	22	404,646	820	0%
Mayo-Sava	60	348,890	73,434	21%
Mayo-Tsanaga	124	699,971	58,144	8%

Demographic Profile

Among the population identified, 25% of households were led by women. The average age of a female household head was 40 years old. The average age among the remaining 75% male household heads was 43 years old. The majority of the population was under 18 years old (67%).

According to the household survey, which covered 4,018 households in the region, the distribution of female headed households (FHH) is as follows :

Department	FHH IDP	FHH Refugee	FHH Returnee	FHH Total
Diamaré	73		4	77
Logone-Et-Chari	139	90	88	317
Mayo-Danay	41	2	45	88
Mayo-Kani	9	1	27	37
Mayo-Sava	138		86	224
Mayo-Tsanaga	100	45	107	252
Total	**500**	**138**	**357**	**995**

The average household size was 7.6 people. 97% of households included children, whose average age was 5.2 years old.

Displaced Population by Age Distribution
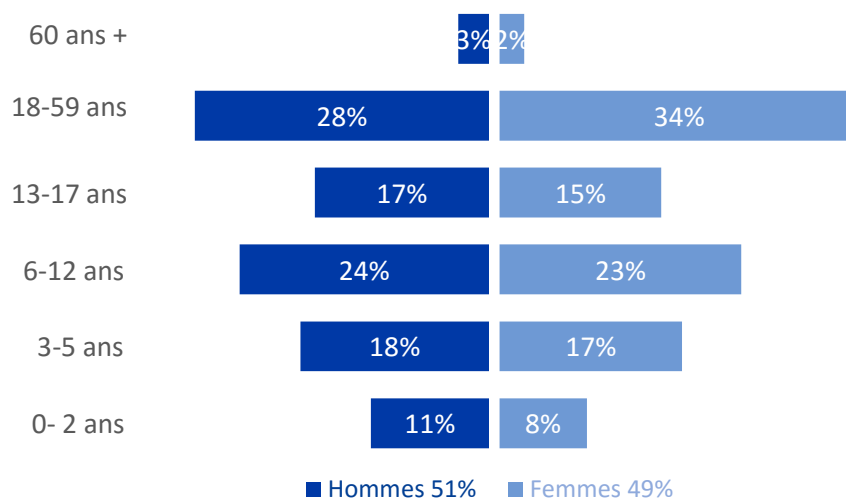
Age	Hommes	Femmes
60 ans +	3%	2%
18-59 ans	28%	34%
13-17 ans	17%	15%
6-12 ans	24%	23%
3-5 ans	18%	17%
0- 2 ans	11%	8%

■ Hommes 51%   ■ Femmes 49%
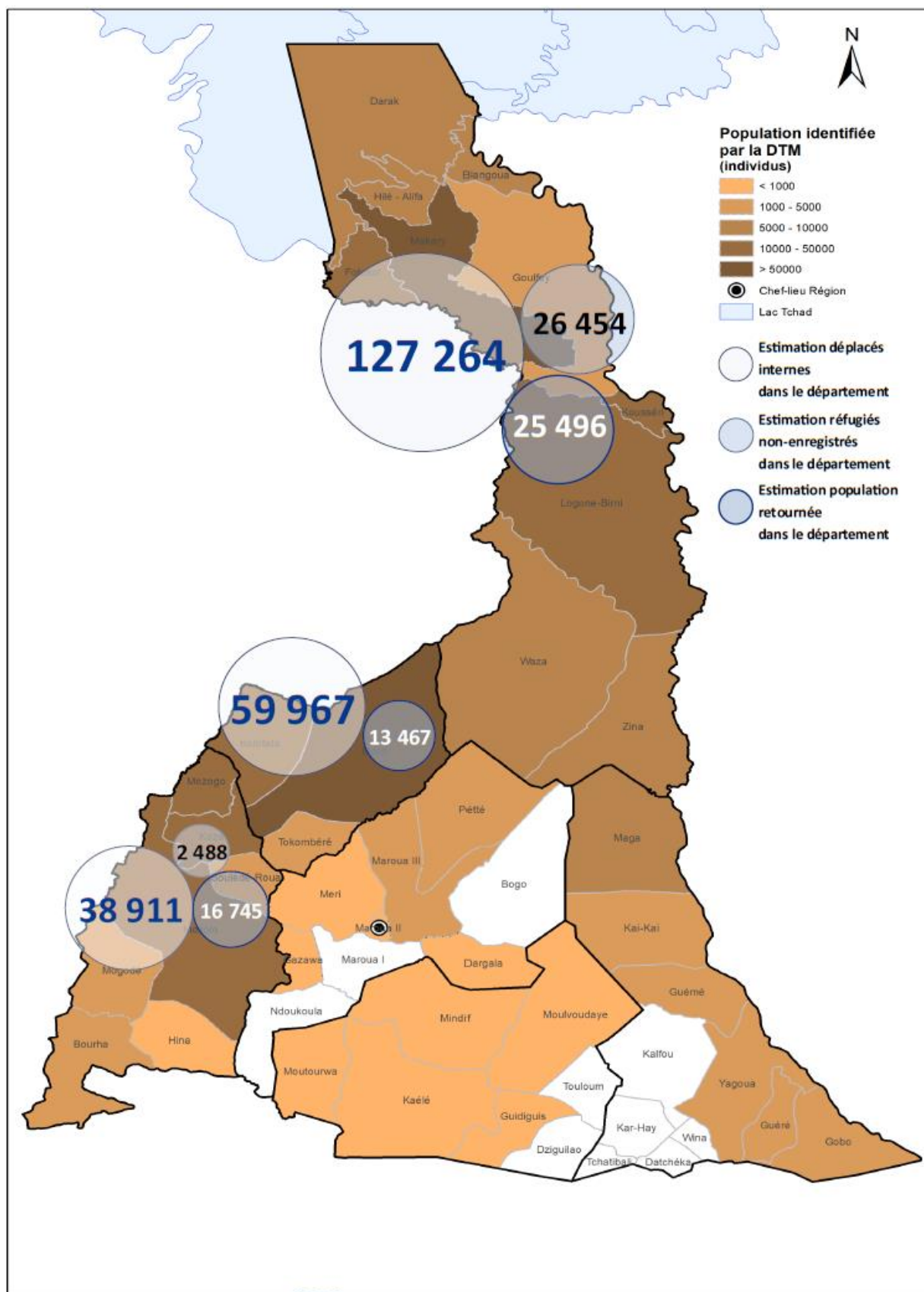
Figure 1: Distribution of target populations in the Far North Region of Cameroon

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. 109 people were displaced due to inter-communal tensions, which represents less than 1% of the target population. These figures do not indicate any significant changes when compared with data collected from round 10.

Reason for Displacement Among IDPs and Refugees	Climatic event	Conflict	Total
Primary displacement	7,5%	73,7%	81,2%
Secondary displacement	4,8%	10,4%	15,2%
Tertiary displacement	0,5%	2,7%	3,2%
More than three displacements	0,0%	0,4%	0,4%
Total	**13%**	**87%**	**100%**

Distinguishing between secondary or tertiary displacement caused by climatic factors and which follow a primary displacement caused by conflict, and secondary or tertiary displacement caused by conflict and which follow a primary displacement caused by climatic factors, is a difficult exercise. On the whole, among surveyed IDPs and out of camp refugees, primary and secondary displacements caused by conflict were far more prevalent than primary or secondary displacements caused by climatic factors.

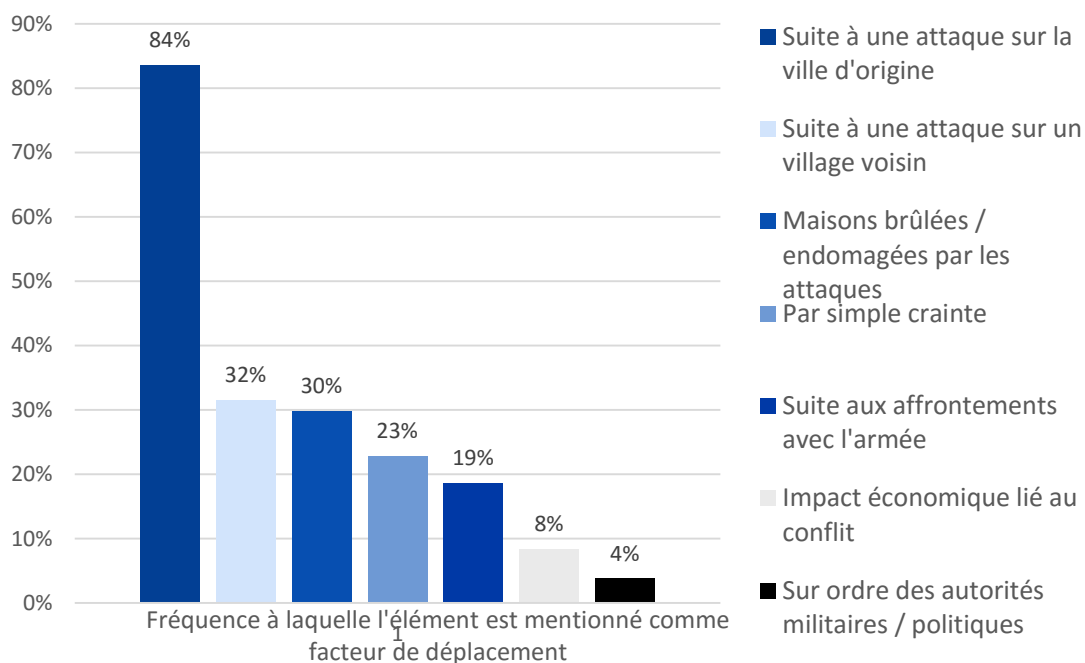Although the majority of the target population was displaced due to security related issues, the level and nature of the impact on individuals and households varied. The results of household surveys showed that in most cases, people left their areas of origin after their area of origin (84%) or in nearby villages (32%) were attacked. Please note that multiple responses were possible and the results are not exclusive.

Reasons for Displacement (For Conflict-Affected Households)

Legend:
- Suite à une attaque sur la ville d'origine
- Suite à une attaque sur un village voisin
- Maisons brûlées / endomagées par les attaques
- Par simple crainte
- Suite aux affrontements avec l'armée
- Impact économique lié au conflit
- Sur ordre des autorités militaires / politiques

Bar values: 84%, 32%, 30%, 23%, 19%, 8%, 4%

X-axis: Fréquence à laquelle l'élément est mentionné comme facteur de déplacement

[7]

Distribution of Shelter Types

In terms of shelter types, no significant variations were observed between Rounds 10 and 11. 47% 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 less than one per cent lived in the open air without shelter.[8]

Shelter Types

Pie values: 23%, 16%, 0%, 0%, 47%, 14%

Legend:
- Site spontané
- Location
- Collectif
- Plein-air
- Famille d'accueil
- Domicile Personnel
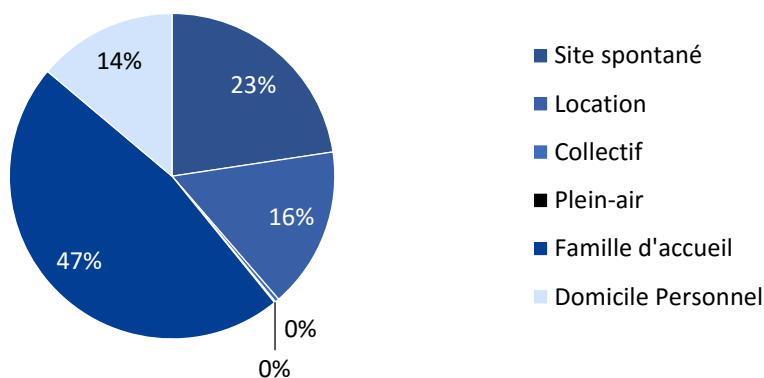
Livelihoods

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[7] Please note these reasons are not exclusive.

[8] 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."

The most common livelihood activities amongst the target population was agriculture: 54% of the displaced population lived off subsistence farming, while 21% were herders. Casual work (26% of target population) and agricultural employment (21%) also constituted important livelihood activities.

Comparison of Round 10 and Round 11 data shows an increase in the livelihood activities for which no initial capital is required (casual work, agricultural employment, wood gathering) and a decrease of livelihood activities necessitating tools, equipment or capital input (agriculture, fishing, herding).

Livelihood	Currently	Prior to Displacement	Trend
Subsistence Farming	54%	78%	-
Casual Work	26%	11%	+
Agricultural Employee	21%	6%	+
Herding	21%	40%	-
Individual Business	16%	44%	-
Gathering wood	12%	0%	+
Fishing	12%	16%	-
None	7%	2%	+
Small family business	4%	4%	=
Artisanal occupations	4%	5%	-
Private employment	4%	2%	+
Sale of agricultural products	4%	10%	-
Sale of services	3%	3%	=
Begging	3%	0%	+
Other	0%	1%	-
Civil servant	0%	1%	-

Displacement Period

The graphs below illustrate the displacement period as well as the frequency of displacement. 32% of the target population were displaced in 2016, while 21% were displaced in 2017, including 18% between January and August 2017 and 3% between September and October. The decline in the number of attacks by armed groups and the weakening of militant groups in the region more generally provides an explanation for the decrease in the number of IDPs observed in 2017. 28% 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.

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Displaced Population by Displacement Period

- Avant 2014
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- Janv-Août 2017
- Sept-Oct 2017

3% — 5% — 16% — 26% — 32% — 18%
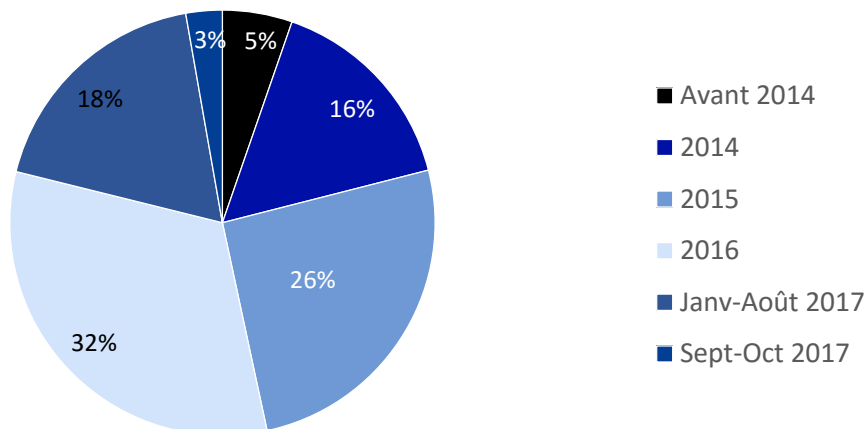
Displacement Frequency
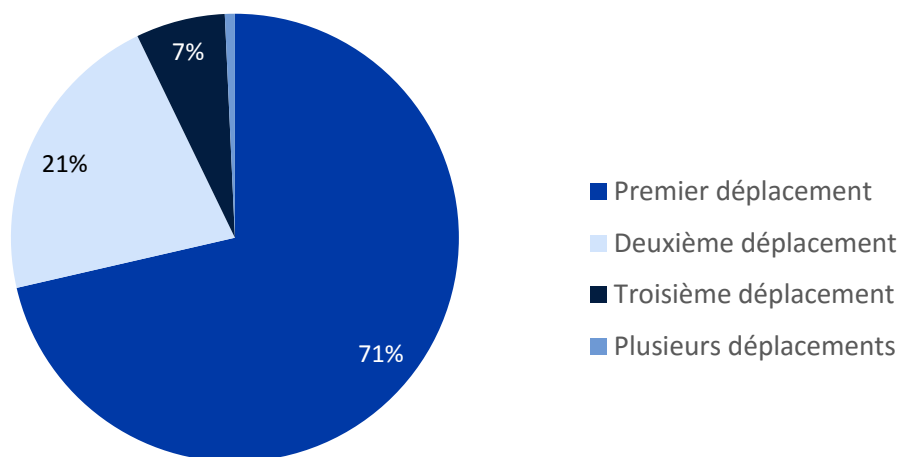
- Premier déplacement
- Deuxième déplacement
- Troisième déplacement
- Plusieurs déplacements

71% — 21% — 7%

Travel Duration and Means of Transportation

Most of the target population (53%) indicated having had to travel less than a day from their area of origin to their area of destination, while 35% travelled between one and three days, and 9% travelled between three days and a week. Less than three per cent of the target population have had to travel more than a week to reach their area of destination.

Length of journey

Un jour	Un à trois Jours	Une semaine	Deux semaines	Un mois	Plusieurs mois
53.16%	34.72%	9.41%	2.09%	0.50%	0.12%
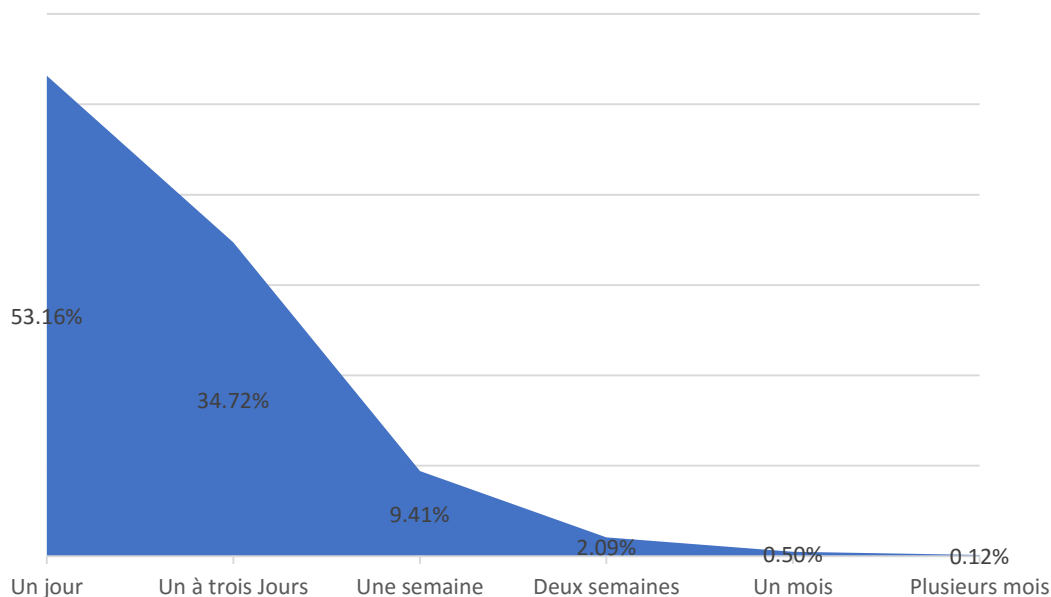
It was also found that most displaced people (78%) travelled by foot, due to the accessibility of the destination by foot, economic constraints, and little availability of alternative means of transportation.

Transportation Means of Displaced Households

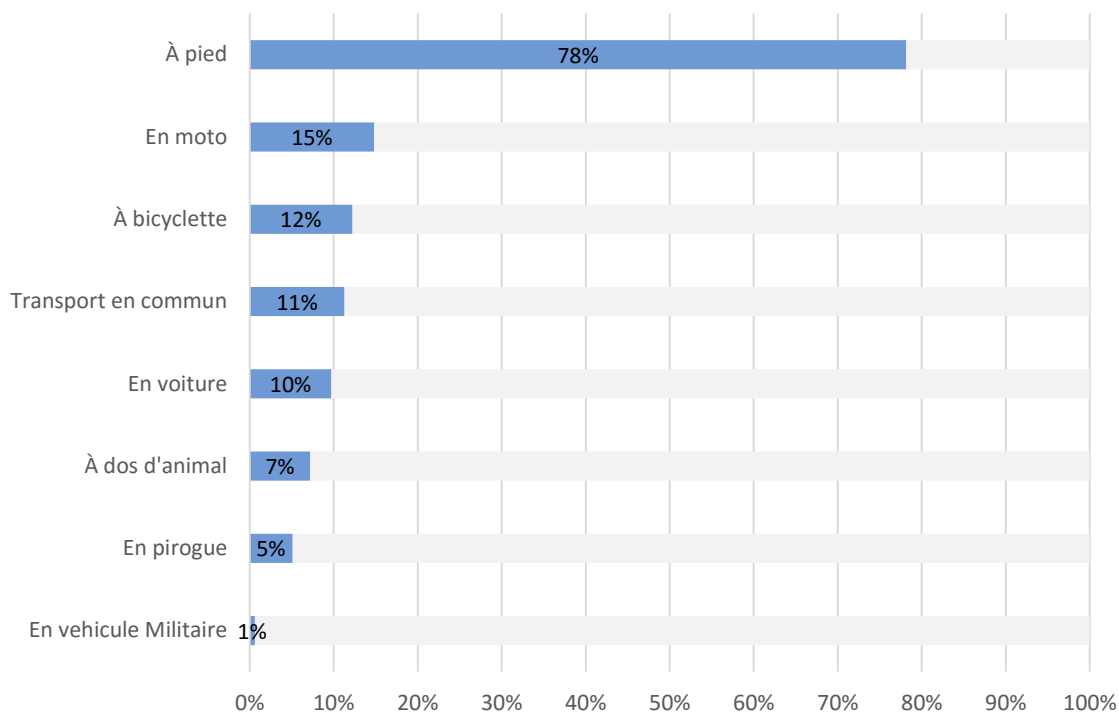| Means	Percentage
À pied	78%
En moto	15%
À bicyclette	12%
Transport en commun	11%
En voiture	10%
À dos d'animal	7%
En pirogue	5%
En vehicule Militaire	1%

Items Transported:

The results of the household surveys showed that the primary items brought along during displacement are clothes (71%), personal effects including identity documents (70%) and cooking utensils (26%). This is consistent with information collected during previous rounds. 22% of surveyed households also brought food.

Visits to Area of Origin

Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 21% indicated having returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement[9]. The primary purposes of these visits were to cultivate crops (31%), survey the area in preparation of a potential return (22%), check on the condition of homes/properties left behind (20%) and to visit family (17%). Conversely, 79% 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 and restricted access to these areas.

- Non 79%
- Oui 21%
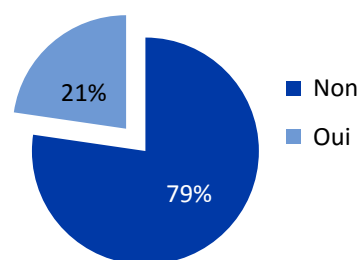
[9] Returnees are not included in this statistic.

Intentions to Return[10]

Among the IDP and out of camp refugee populations, 27% indicated a desire to displace again, including 23% who expressed the wish to return to their areas of origin. Those interested in returning cited livelihood opportunities as their primary motive (62%).

27% des personnes déplacées internes et des réfugiés hors camp ont indiqué une volonté de retour, dont 23% vers leur localité d'origine. Parmi les personnes envisageant un futur déplacement, que ce soit un retour ou un déplacement secondaire, la recherche des moyens de subsistances (62%) est considérée comme principale motivation de mobilité.

Return Intentions of Displaced Populations

73%	27%

■ Non ■ Oui

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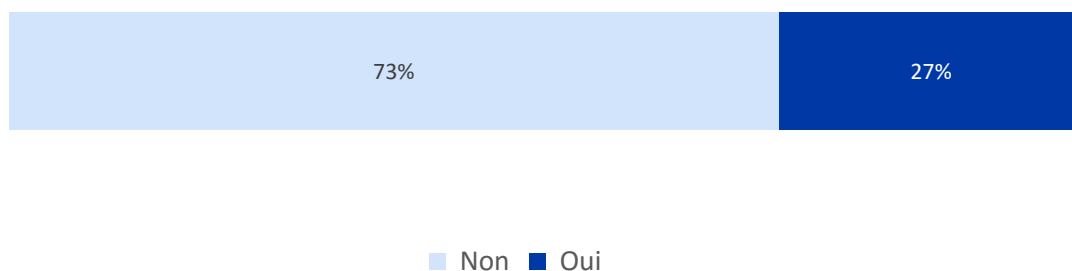
[10] Returnees are not included in this statistic..

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

According to the data collected in October 2017 there were 241,987 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon. This represented a slight increase of about 2% compared to data collected in round 10 (4,020 more people). This increase in number is largely caused by displacement in the Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo-Danay, and Mayo-Sava.

Department	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Variation 11 - 10
Diamare	5 490	5 596	5 440	5 469	5 416	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	113 511	118 336	125 745	127 776	127 264	1%
Mayo-Danay	12 240	10 073	9 968	9 968	10 297	3%
Mayo-Kani	284	246	137	135	132	-4%
Mayo-Sava	56 935	56 865	58 653	58 544	59 967	2%
Mayo-Tsanaga	35 182	37 327	35 970	36 075	38 911	8%
Total	**223 642**	**228 443**	**235 913**	**237 967**	**241 987**	

Evolution of Internally Displaced People Over the Last Three Rounds, By Department
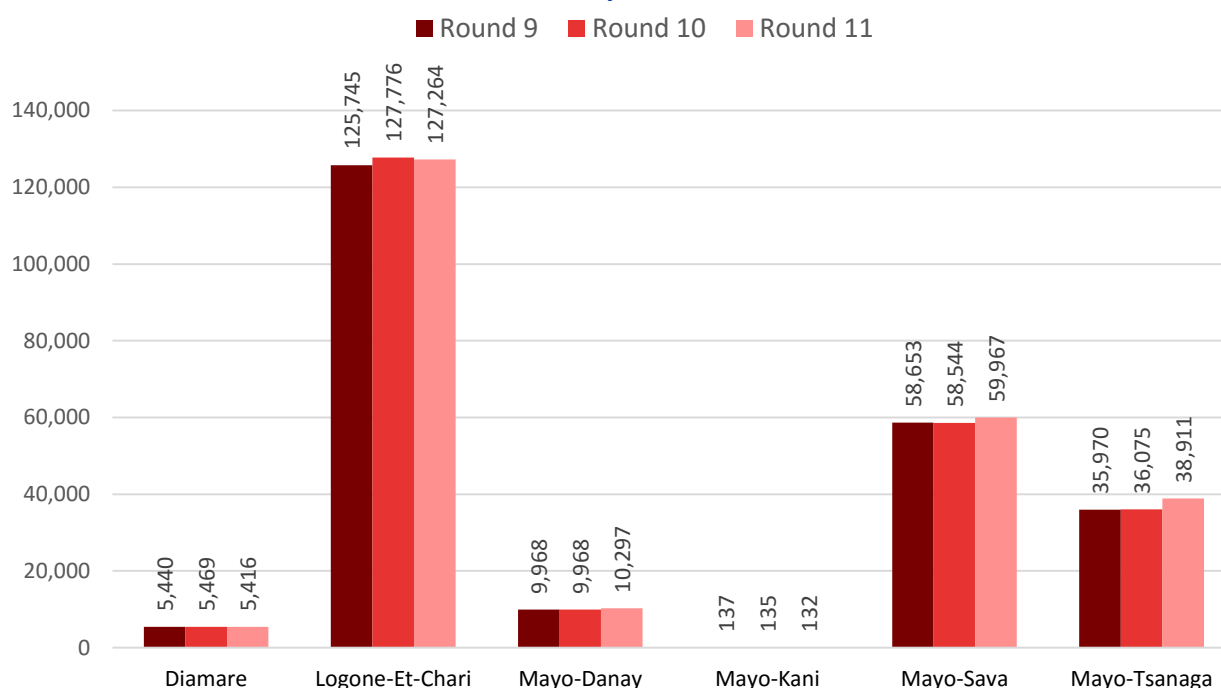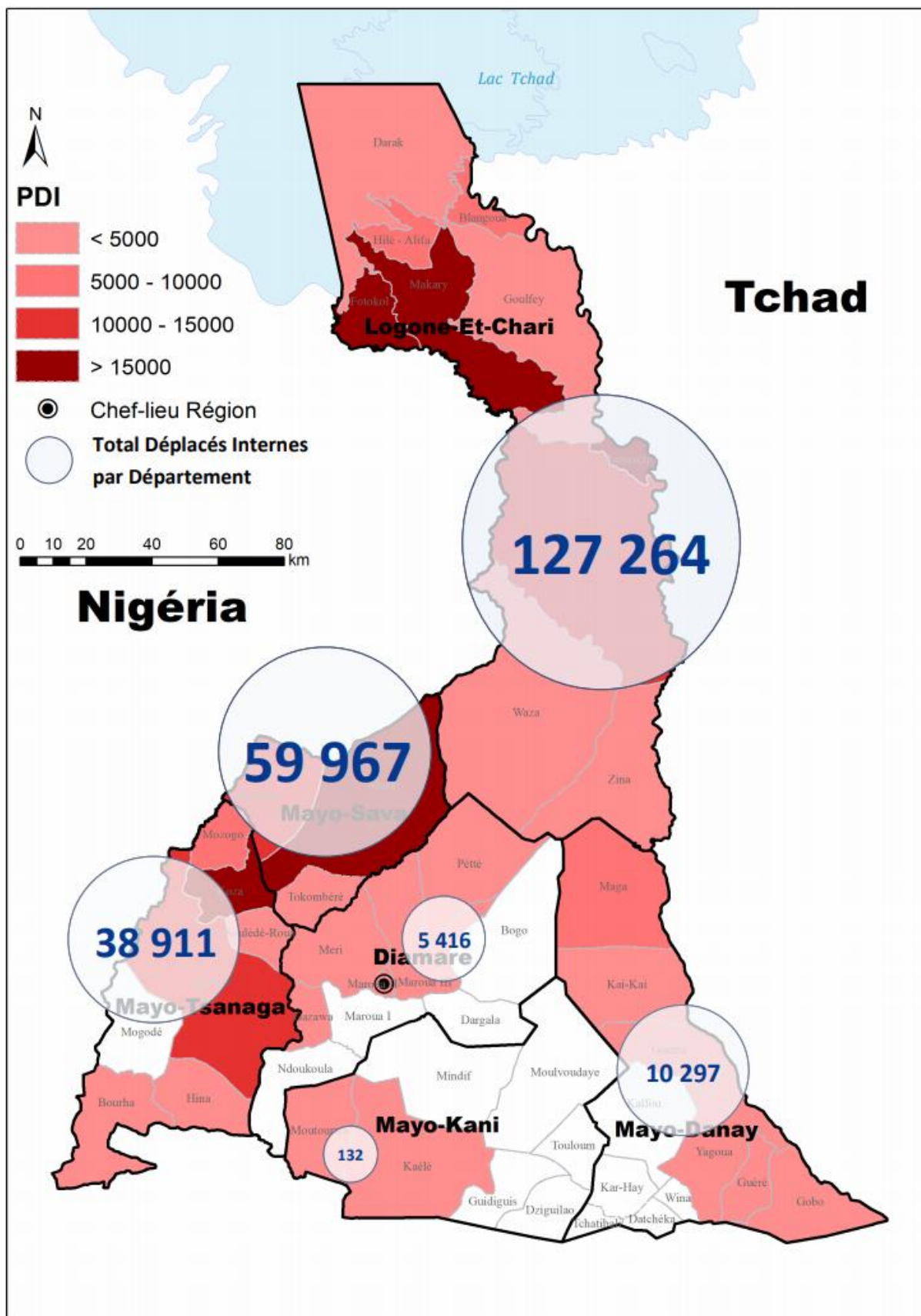
Figure 2 : Distribution of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon

Displacement of IDPs within and between departments

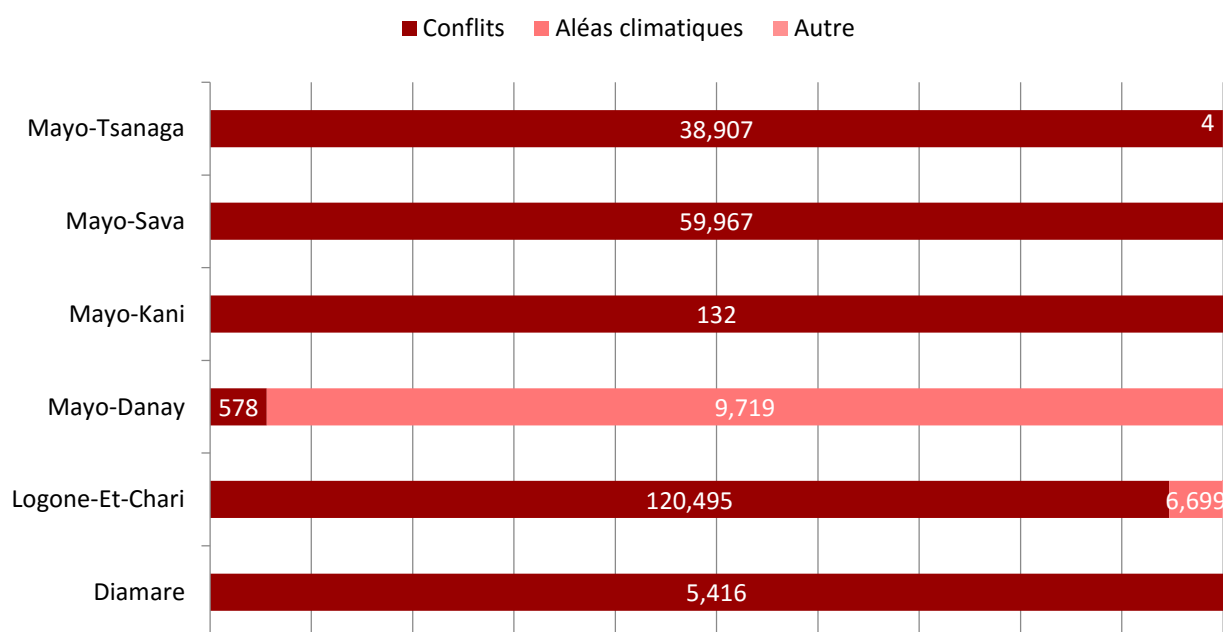| Department	Diamare	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Total
Diamare	2 096				3 051	269	5 416
Logone-Et-Chari		126 211			1 053		127 264
Mayo-Danay			9 719		578		10 297
Mayo-Kani		22		80	30		132
Mayo-Sava	24				59 943		59 967
Mayo-Tsanaga					3 356	35 555	38 911
Total	2 120	126 233	9 719	80	68 011	35 824	241 987

Most IDPs (96%) were displaced within their department. In Logone-Et-Chari, which holds 53% of all IDPs in the Far North Region, almost all displacement is internal. Similarly, 99% of IDPs from Mayo-Tsanaga were displaced in that department, while 1% went to Diamare. The only exception is Mayo-Sava: 88% of IDPs from that department were displaced internally, with the remaining 12% displaced in all other departments of the region, in particular Mayo-Tsanaga (5%) and Diamare (4%).

Reasons of Displacement of IDPs

■ Conflits   ■ Aléas climatiques   ■ Autre

Mayo-Tsanaga	38,907 / 4
Mayo-Sava	59,967
Mayo-Kani	132
Mayo-Danay	578 / 9,719
Logone-Et-Chari	120,495 / 6,699
Diamare	5,416

An overwhelming majority of IDPs displaced in the Far North Region of Cameroon (93%) were displaced by armed conflict. Climatic events led to the displacement of 7% of IDPs. All of 70 people were displaced for another reason, namely the search for humanitarian assistance.

All of the IDPs displaced in the Diamare, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga departments were displaced by conflict. In Logone-et-Chari, 95% of IDPs were displaced as a result of conflict, and 5% were displaced because of climatic events. Mayo-Danay is the only department of the Far North Region where climatic factors accounted for the majority of displacement (94% of IDPs).

DIAMARÉ

There were 5,416 IDPs in Diamaré, representing 2% of the region's total IDP population. No significant changes in the number of IDPs displaced in the department were observed since the last round of data collection. The greatest concentration of IDPs in the department were in the districts of Maroua III (2,289 people) and Pette (2,021 people). 56% of them were displaced from Mayo Sava.

Since the last data collection in August 2017, there were no significant changes in terms of IDP movements in the department, other than a few births registered in the Pette district.

In Diamaré, the vast majority of households (571) live in rental homes, 316 live with host families, and 62 live in spontaneous shelters. No significant variation between Rounds 10 and 11 were noted in terms of shelter types.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

There were 127,264 IDPs in Logone-Et-Chari, representing 53% of the Region's total. The majority of this population was in the districts of Makary (51,233 people), Kousseri (20,129 people), Fotokol (18,347 people), Logone-Birni (12,275 people) and Blangoua (7,005 people).

570 new IDPs were noted in the Fotokol district and 513 in the Darak district. These new arrivals were displaced by attacks by armed groups on their areas of origin or out of fear of retaliation. For instance, 486 IDPs traveled from the Blangoua district to Fotokol and Darak following the strengthening of security in the latter two districts. Flooding in the village of Madagascar also led to the displacement of 108 IDPs for the Blangoua Bache camp in the Blangoua district, as well as the village of Bol located in Chad. A stark decrease was observed in the number of new arrivals in the Makary district, which witnessed the arrival of 2,761 IDPs between Rounds 9 and 10[11] but only 135 IDPs during this data collection round.

In Logone-Et-Chari, 13,444 households live with host families, 3,486 live in rental homes, 4,200 live in spontaneous sites, and 50 live in the open air. This represented an increase in IDP households living with host families and a decrease of IDP households living in spontaneous sites and rental homes.

MAYO DANAY

10,297 IDPs live in this department, representing 4% of the Region's total IDP population. No significant changes were noted since the last round of data collection in August 2017. However, 30 households living in villages along the banks of the Logone river were notably displaced as a result of flooding caused by the overflow of the river. The districts that hosted the majority of the displaced population were Maga (5,239 people), Gueme (1,618 people), Gobo (1,523 people) and Yagoua (1,310 people).

In Mayo Danay, 933 households live in spontaneous sites, 132 live in rental homes, 18 live in collective centers, 2 live in the open air and 402 live with host families. This represented an increase in IDP households living in spontaneous sites and rental homes and a decrease in households living in all other types of housing.

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[11] 48,337 IDPs were staying in the Makary district in Round 9, 51,098 in Round 10.

MAYO KANI

Mayo Kani is the department that hosted the fewest IDPs, with 132 people (3 people fewer than in Round 10). Its geographical distance from insecure areas largely explains this fact. The majority of the variation observed in terms of IDPs in this department is seasonal, especially since the department has a significant amount of arable lands.

In Mayo Kani, 2 households live in rental home and 18 live with host families. No changes were noted compared to Round 10.

MAYO SAVA

With 59 967 IDPs (25% of the regional total), this department hosted the second largest proportion of IDPs. The districts of Kolofata (14,448 IDPs) and Mora (43,697 IDPs) are regularly affected by security incidents, explaining the intensity of IDP movements.

No significant changes were noted here compared to Round 10. However, Mayo Sava continues to see arrivals of IDPs displaced for a second time, the majority of which were previously displaced in Diamaré but are travelling to Amchidé in Mayo-Sava in in order to be closer to their areas of origin in Mayo Tsanaga.

In Mayo Sava, 51232 households live in spontaneous sites, 3,190 in rental homes, and 2,141 lived with host families.

MAYO TSANAGA

Mayo Tsanaga hosted 36,075 IDPS, representing 16% of the regional total. These people are mainly concentrated in the districts of Koza (16,244 people), Mokolo (10,297 people) and Mozogo (9,776 people).

No significant changes were noted since Round 10. However, attacks on the villages Vouzi, Madakar and Zelevet (all in the Mozogo district) in August 2017 caused displacement to neighboring villages. While the 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, 129 households live in spontaneous sites, 1,126 live in rental homes, 189 live in collective centers, and 5,188 live with host families. This represents an increase of IDP households living in spontaneous sites, rental homes and collective centers, and a decrease in the number of IDP households living in host families and in the open air.

IDP Shelter Types by Department

■ Sites spontanés ■ Location ■ Collectif ■ Air Libre ■ Familles d accueil

	Diamare	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga
Famille d accueil	33%	63%	27%	90%	20%	78%
Air Libre			1%		0%	3%
Collectif			9%		30%	
Location	60%	16%	63%		49%	17%
Sites spontanés	7%	20%		10%		2%
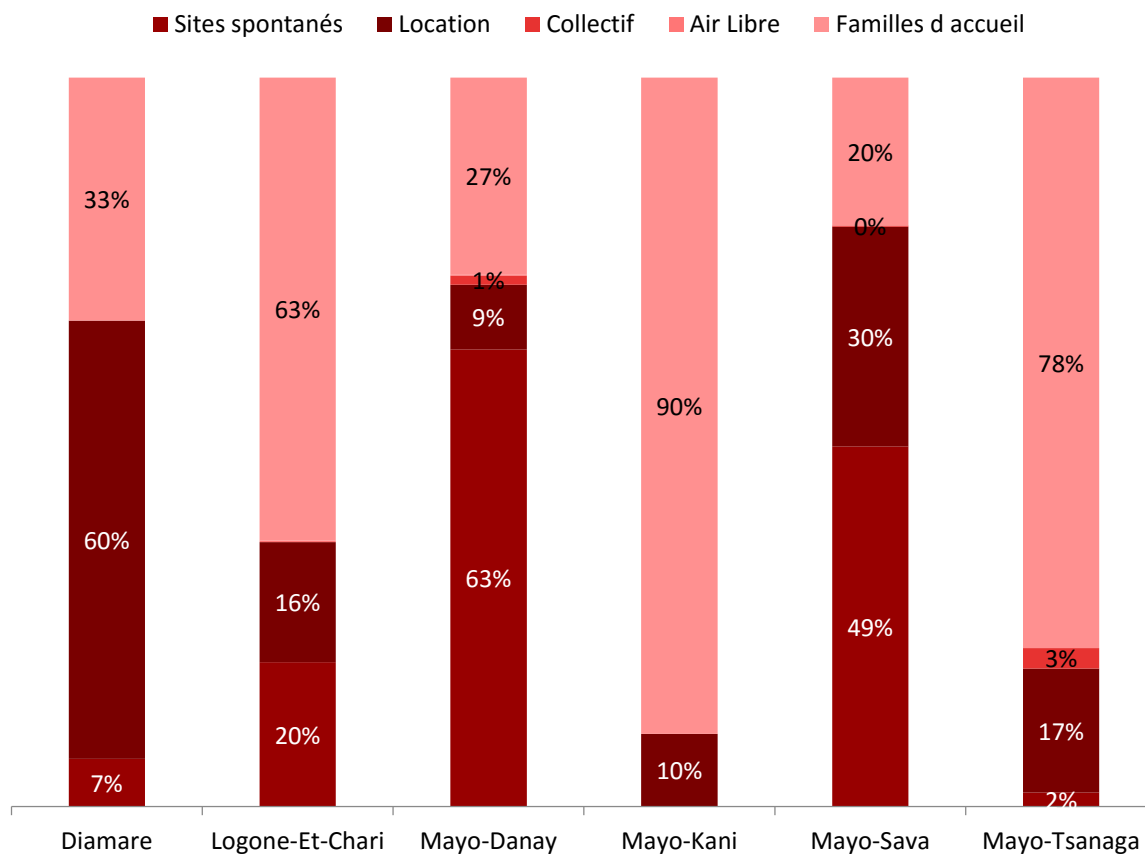
OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES

According to the information collected in October 2017, the Far North Region of Cameroon counted 29,337 unregistered refugees. This represents a decrease of 1% since the last data collection in August 2017 (391 fewer people). This decrease is explained in part by the continued return of individuals to Nigeria, which began in August 2017.

All unregistered refugees came from Nigeria, with the exception of the Mayo Danay department, where 24 came from Chad. All of these people came to Cameroon in search of a more stable environment.

The distribution of out of camp refugees since DTM Round 7 is as follows:

Department	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Variation 11 - 10
Diamare	268	166	271	250	250	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	26 731	28 773	27 655	26 893	26 454	-2%
Mayo-Danay	206	143	140	143	125	-13%
Mayo-Kani	2	11	20	20	20	0%
Mayo-Sava	0	204	0	0	0	0%
Mayo-Tsanaga	3 386	3 162	2 192	2 422	2 488	3%
Total	30 593	32 459	30 278	29 728	29 337	

Number of Out of Camp Refugees Over the Last Three Rounds, by Department
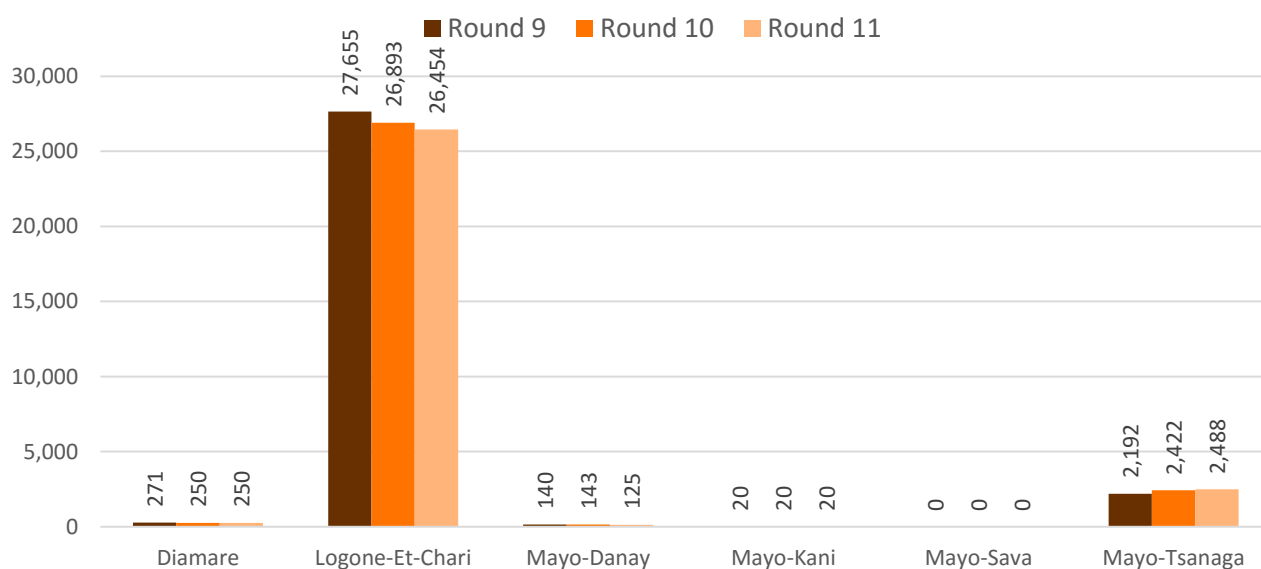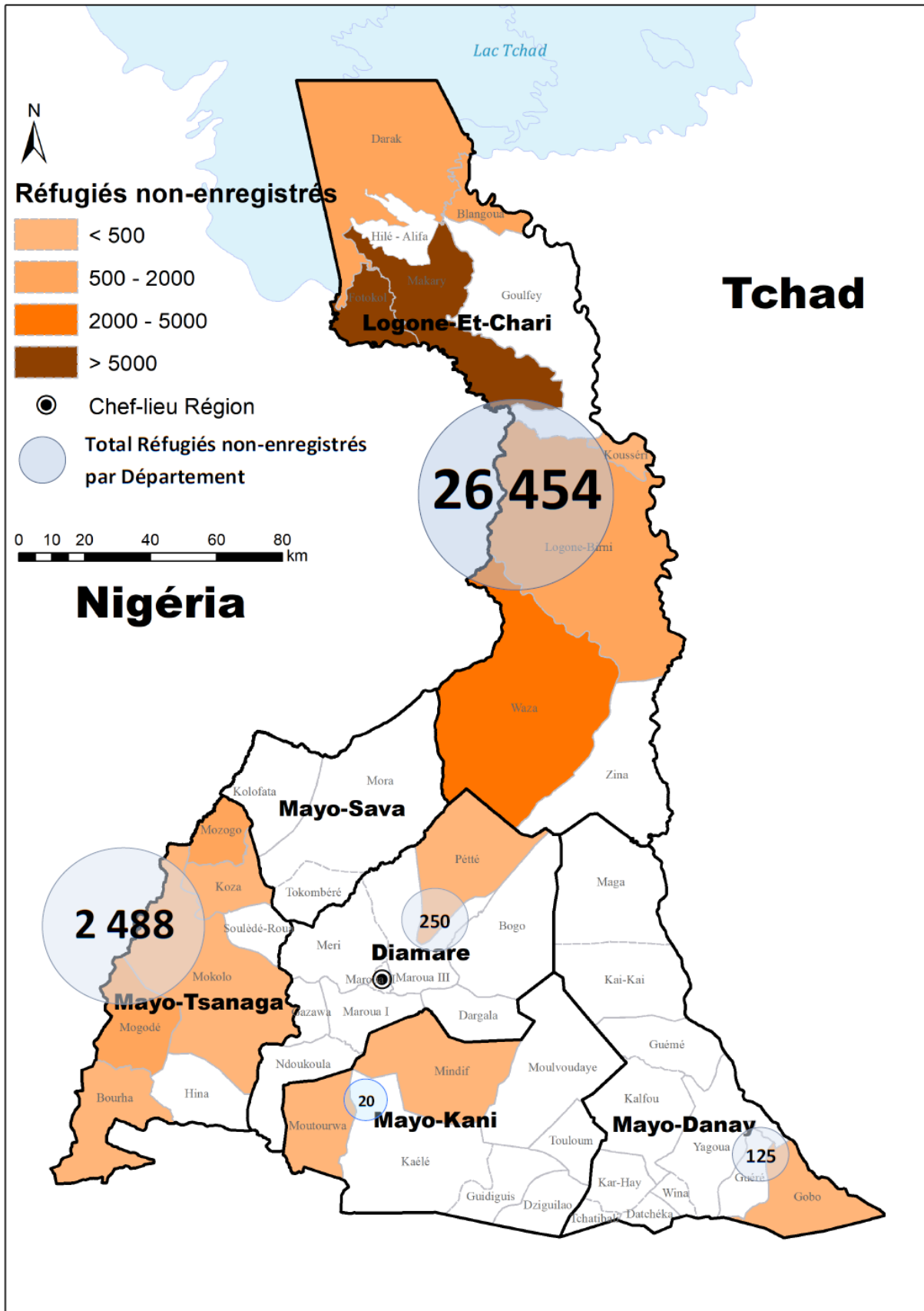
Figure 3: Distribution of Out of Camp Refugees in the Far North Region of Cameroon

DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosts 250 out of camp refugees, which represents 1% of the regional total. No change in the number of refugees was noted since Round 10.

In Diamaré, the majority of out of camp refugee households (24) live in spontaneous sites and 5 households live with host families. No significant change was noted since round 10.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-Et-Chari hosts a total of 26,454 out of camp refugees, representing 90% of the total out of camp refugee population in the region. This reflects a decrease of 2% compared to round 10 (439 fewer people). The majority of this population lives in the districts of Makary (13,770 people) and Fotkol (5,542 people).

In Logone-et-Chari, 2,213 out of camp refugee households live with host families, 1,851 live in spontaneous sites and 120 live in rental homes.

MAYO DANAY

125 out of camp refugees live in Mayo Danay, representing less than one per cent of the regional total. This number reflects a decrease of 13% since the last data collection (highlighting the voluntary return of 18 thid-country nationals, notably from Chad). One refugee household was identified as heading for the capital in search of livelihood opportunities.

In Mayo Danay, 18 out of camp refugee households live in rental homes and 10 live with host families. No major variation was noted when compared with Round 10.

MAYO KANI

20 out of camp refugee live in Mayo Kani. No changes were noted in this department since the DTM round 10 data collection in August 2017, showing that displacement of out of camp refugees in other department did not impact Mayo Kani.

In Mayo Kani, 2 out of camp refugee households live with host families and one household lives in a rental home.

MAYO SAVA

In line with the information collected during DTM Round 10, no out of camp refugees were noted in Mayo Sava. The absence of this target population in the department is in part explained by the refugee repatriation campaigns to Banki, Nigeria, that took place in June 2017, and by the voluntary return of refugees to Nigeria.

There were no unregistered refugees in Mayo Sava.

MAYO TSANAGA

Mayo Tsanaga hosts 2,488 out of camp refugees, the majority of which (1,335) live in the Mogode district. This represents an increase of 3% (66 people additional people) since the previous round of data collection. The increase noted during this round is largely due to the arrival of 8 households (58

individuals) to the newly evaluated village of Ldamang, located in the district of Mokolo, from Vizik in Nigeria following attacks in August 2017. The new arrivals said they were unable to reach the Minawao refugee camp because of the distance to the camp and of rumors of the organizational concerns.

In Mayo Tsanaga, 404 out of camp refugee households live with host familes and 42 households live in rental homes. This represented an increase in the number of households living with host families and in rental homes. No refugee household lives in a spontaneous site or collective center.

Out of Camp Refugee Shelter Types by Department
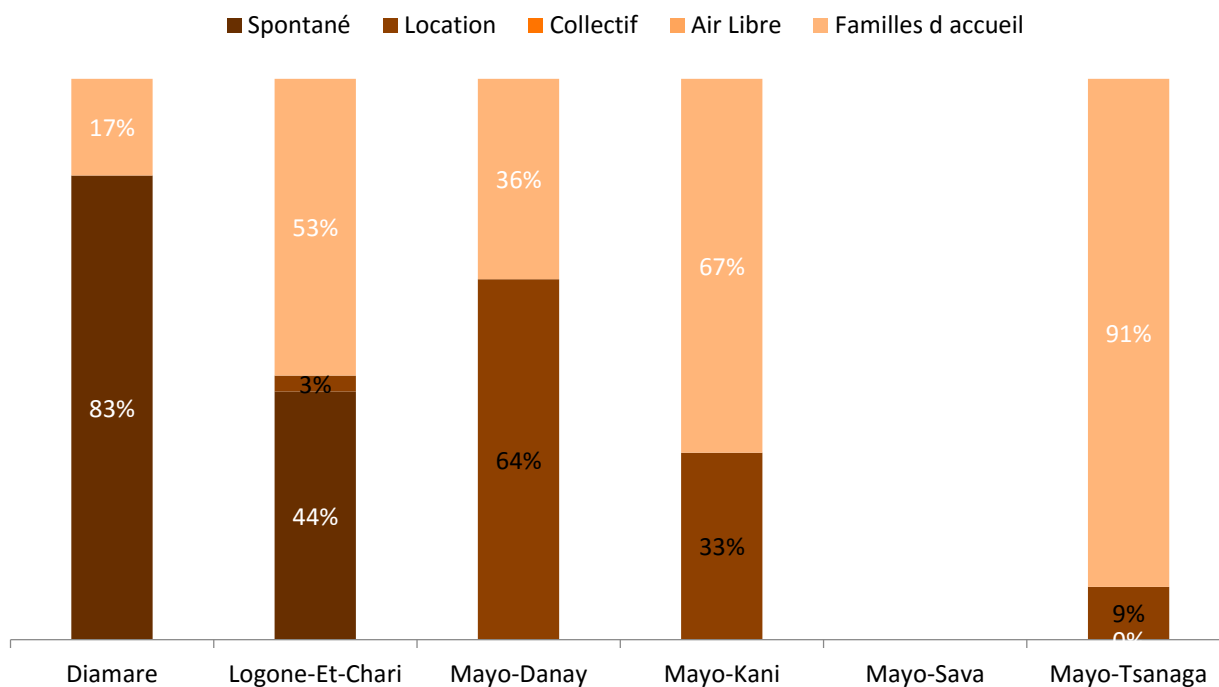
■ Spontané   ■ Location   ■ Collectif   ■ Air Libre   ■ Familles d accueil

RETURNEES

According to the data collected in October 2017, the Far North Region hosted 63,692 returnees. This represented an increase of 4% compared to Round 10 (2,602 additional people). This increase is primarily noted in the Logone et Chari and Mayo Tsanaga departments.

Department	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Variation 11 - 10
Diamare	413	241	316	334	415	24%
Logone-Et-Chari	17 917	25 990	24 177	25 243	26 346	4%
Mayo-Danay	2 982	5 096	5 282	5 286	6 051	14%
Mayo-Kani	648	633	755	726	668	-8%
Mayo-Sava	9 851	12 265	13 065	13 437	13 467	0%
Mayo-Tsanaga	11 624	13 802	15 803	16 064	16 745	4%
Total	43 435	58 027	59 398	61 090	63 692	
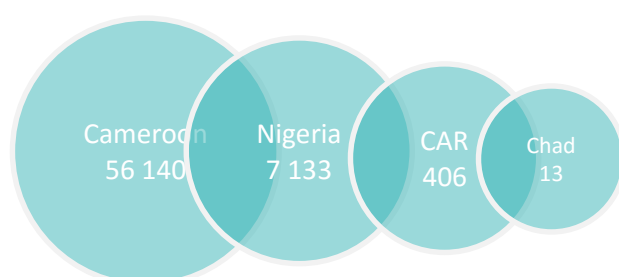
Figure 2 Origin of Returnees

The majority of returnees (88%) former IDPs, who had been displaced within Cameroon and who returned to their area of origin. Other returnees came from neighboring countries, notably Nigeria (11%), CAR and Chad.

Most former IDPs (41,901 people, i.e. 75%) were formerly displaced within their department of origin. Returns of IDPs displaced in other department mainly consisted of returns of IDPs from Logone-Et-Chari to Mayo Danay and from Mayo Danay to Logone-Et-Chari.

Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga witnessed a few returns from other regions.

Origin of returnees (former IDPs)

Department	Diamaré	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Other	Total
Diamaré	11	79	0	0	4	0	0	94
Logone-Et-Chari	0	21 779	2 768	0	0	0	0	24 547
Mayo-Danay	0	850	6 001	0	0	0	0	6 851
Mayo-Kani	0	0	0	43	63	0	0	106
Mayo-Sava	0	0	0	0	7 981	195	5 291	13 467
Mayo-Tsanaga	0	0	0	0	2 597	6 105	2 373	11 075
	11	22 708	8 769	43	10 645	6 300	7 664	56 140

Number of Returnees Over the Last Three Rounds, by Department
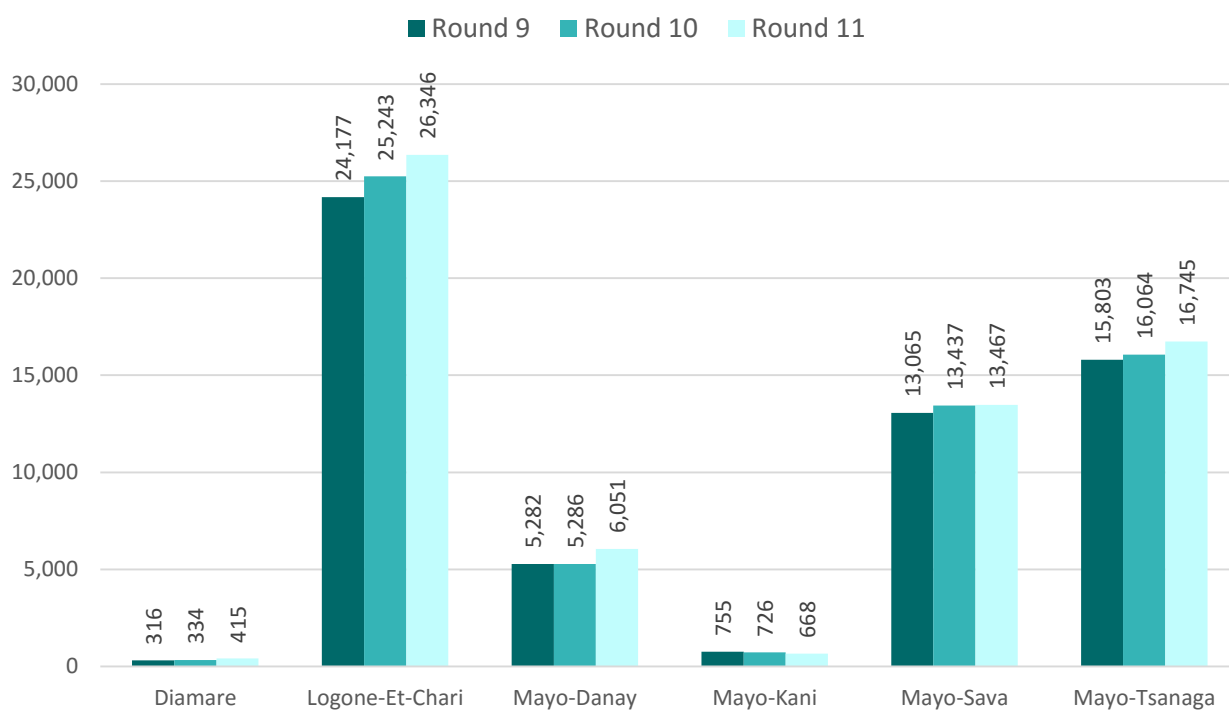
Round 9   Round 10   Round 11
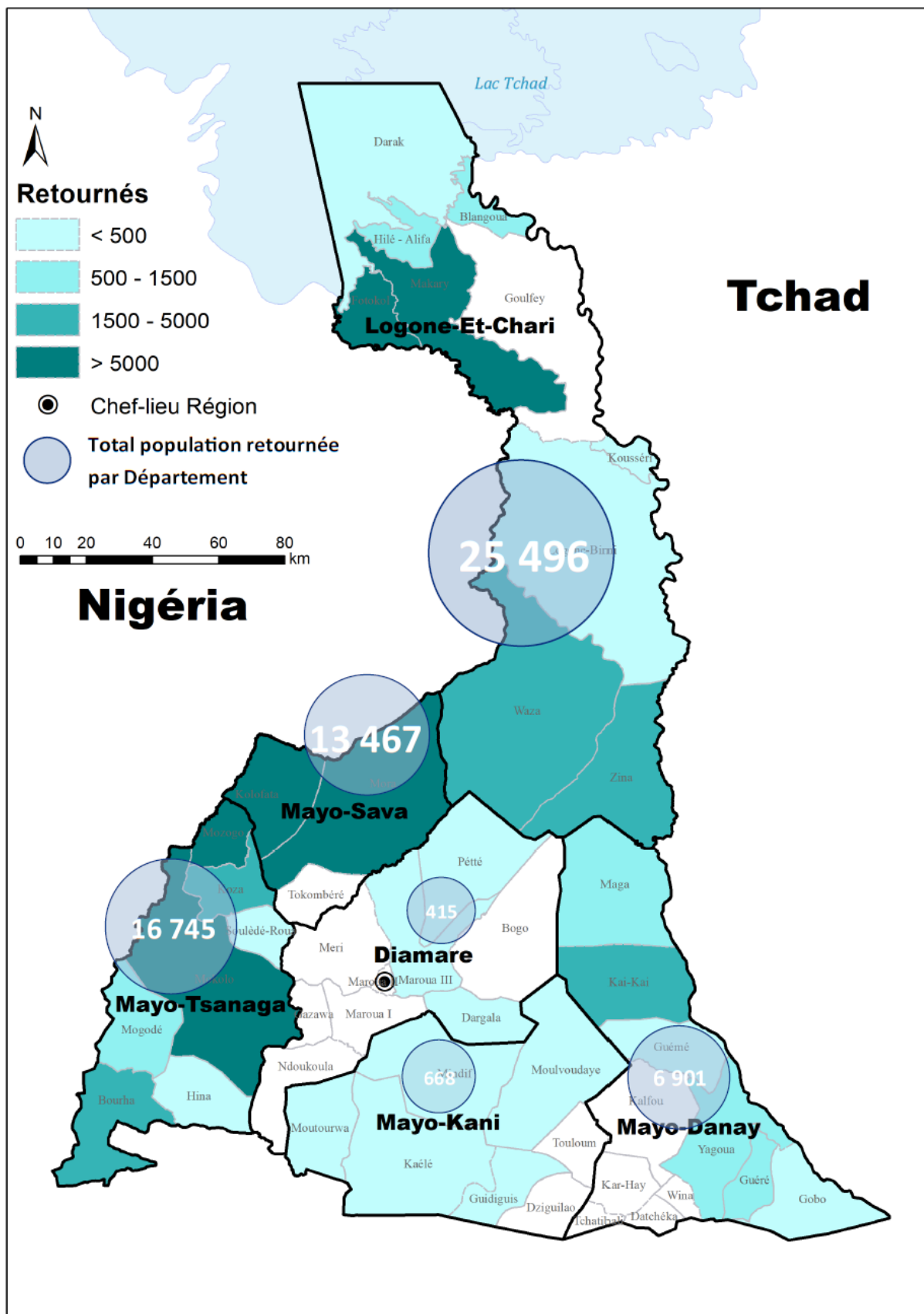
Figure 3: Distribution of Returnees in the Far North Region of Cameroon

Reasons for Return

■ Conflits ■ Climat ■ Autre

Department	Value 1	Value 2
Mayo-Tsanaga	16,699	
Mayo-Sava	13,467	
Mayo-Kani	583	85
Mayo-Danay	0	6,001
Logone-Et-Chari	21,565	4,768
Diamare	83	332
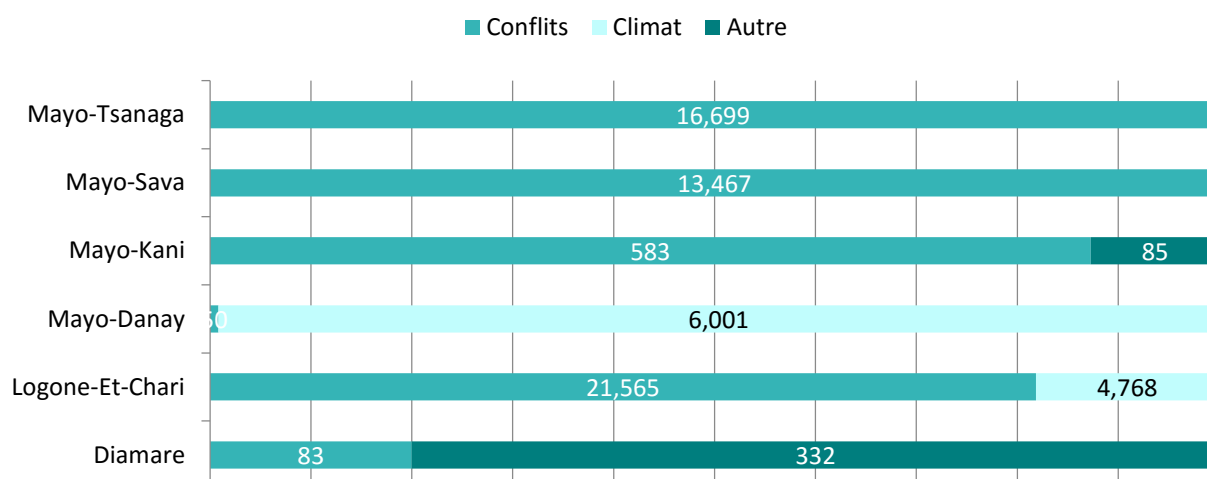
DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosted 415 returnees, representing less than 1% of the regional total. This however represents an increase of 24% since the last round of data collection in August 2017. The majority of returnees in the department live in the village of Dargala, where they have lived since 2014 after returning from CAR for economic reasons.

In Diamaré, the majority of returnee households (29) live with host families and 8 live in the open air. No significant changes were noted when compared to Round 10.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari hosted 26,346 returnees, which represents 41% of returneed in the region. This reflected an increase of 4% since the August round of data collection. The majority of the returnee population in the department lived in Fotokol Ville, located in the district by the same name (7,763 people), and in Afadé Ville, located in the Makary district (6,367 people).

In the Fotokol district, 200 people returned to the village of Sagme following improved security in the village, and 126 people returned to Fotokol Ville as a result of improved security and of economic recovery. In the Waza district, 29 people returned to Goulouzvini from Diam in order to harvest their crops, and 8 households returned to the village of Naga'a from Tchika, located in the Darak district. However, 130 people who had returned from Alvakai were displaced a second time, this time to the Mayo Danay department, after heavy rain destroyed their stocks, shelter and cattle. This displacement provides a partial explanation for the increase in the number of IDPs observed in Mayo Danay.

In Logone-et-Chari, 3,560 households returned to their original dwelling, whereas 166 live with host families, 12 live in rental homes and 8 live in spontaneous sites. The increase in the number of returnees signifies an increase in the number of people able to return to their home as well as an increase in the number of people living with host families.

MAYO DANAY

6,051 returnees live in Mayo Danay, representing 10% of the regional total. 800 people who returned from Pouss, in the Maga district, settled in the villages of Domo and Mouri, which were evaluated for the first time during this round of data collection. These villages sit in flood-prone zones, and the

returnees may be displaced should the villages be flooded or as a result of the risk of flooding, particularly during the rainy season.

In Mayo Danay, 778 households returned to their original dwelling, 179 households live with host families, 168 households live in spontaneous sites, and 4 households live in rental homes. This reflects an increase in the number of returnee households able to return to their home and an increase in households living with host families and in spontaneous sites.

MAYO KANI

668 returnees live in Mayo Kani, representing 1% of the regional total. This represents a decrease of 8% since the August 2017 Round of data collection. This decrease was most notable in the village of Moulvoudaye Centre, where 52 young returnees left either for the North region in search of employment, or for Nigeria, where they had lived prior to their being displaced.

In Mayo Kani, all of the identified households (113 households) live with a host family.

MAYO SAVA

With 13,467 returnees, (21% of the regional total), Mayo Sava hosts the third greatest portion of returnees in the region. No change was noted when compared with the last round of data collection.

In Mayo Sava, 1,609 households returned to their original dwelling, and 563 households live with host families. This reflects an increase in the number of people able to return to their home as well as a decrease in the number of people living with host families.

MAYO TSANAGA

Mayo Tsanaga hosted 16,745 people, representing 26% of the regional total. This indicates an increase of 4% as compared to the last round of data collection (681 additional people). The majority of this population is located in the districts of Mokolo (6,232 people), Mozogo (45,146 people) and Koza (2,182 people). Zileng, in the Mokolo district, hosts the greatest concentration of returnees with 1,448 people. The villages of Zelewet and Woudal, which were evaluated for the first time during this round of data collection, host 276 and 167 people, respectively.

Of the 16,745 returnees, 11,075 are former IDPs and 5,670 are returnees from Nigeria.

In Mayo Tsanaga, 1,782 households returned to their original dwelling, 988 households live with host families, and 226 households live in rental homes. This reflects an increase in the number of people able to return to their home as well as an increase in the number of people living with host families.

Returnee Shelter Types by Department
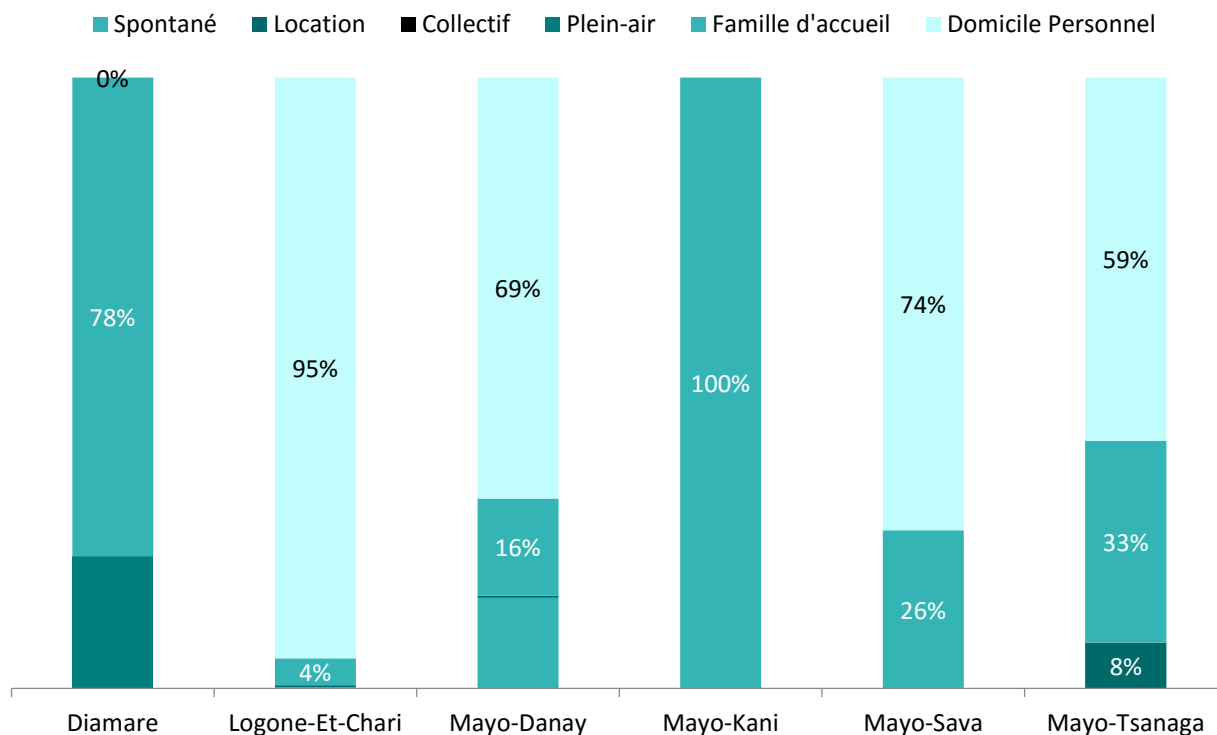
Legend: Spontané | Location | Collectif | Plein-air | Famille d'accueil | Domicile Personnel

Department	Values
Diamare	0%, 78%
Logone-Et-Chari	95%, 4%
Mayo-Danay	69%, 16%
Mayo-Kani	100%
Mayo-Sava	74%, 26%
Mayo-Tsanaga	59%, 33%, 8%

TRENDS

This section is intended to highlight general trends since August 2017 in the administrative areas covered by the DTM using a common baseline from round 10. As such, the 14 new villages covered during round 11 data collection are not included in these statistics.

The most notable event observed during this round of data collection was the Government's decision to open a new IDP camp in Kolofata. This camp is distinguished by a heightened presence of humanitarian actors and enhanced assistance in the food security, protection, and shelter sectors.

From a security perspective, the sustained frequency of security incidents recorded in September and October, and notably suicide attacks and raids by armed groups, echoes the continuous nature of the terrorist threat in the region. Fear of terrorist groups and terrorism-related incidents remain the primary cause of displacement in the region.

The rainy season is reaching its end, and the access restrictions which the rainy season had generated are being lifted, granting displaced populations greater mobility to look for alternative livelihoods. However, the rainy season also resulted in flooding in some villages, causing new displacement.

During this round, there was an increase of 1% of IDPs in the Far North Region compared to the previous round of data collection (1,329 additional people). Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Danay and Mayo Kani all saw a 2% increase in the number of IDPs. 809 fewer IDPs were found in Logone-Et-Chari in this round than in the previous round, concentrated in districts of Blangoua and Waza. The district of Kolofata, located in Mayo Sava, witnessed the most drastic change, with an increase of 16% of its population. At the opposite end, the Mora district saw its population fall by 591 people.

Department	Current Round	Previous Round	Variation (%)	Variation (#)
Diamaré	5,416	5,469	-1%	-53
Logone-Et-Chari	126,967	127,776	-1%	-809
Mayo-Danay	10,187	9,968	2%	219
Mayo-Kani	132	135	-2%	-3
Mayo-Sava	59,967	58,544	2%	1,423
Mayo-Tsanaga	36,627	36,075	2%	552
Total	**239,296**	**237,967**	**1%**	**1,329**

There was a decrease of 1% of out of camp refugees in the region since the last round of data collection. The Logone-Et-Chari department alone saw a decrease of 439 out of camp refugees, which represents 85% of the decrease in the number of refugees in the region. The districts which witnessed the largest departure of refugees were the Waza, Blangoua, Darak and Fotokol, as refugees returned to Nigeria following the rehabilitation of the Fotokol axis in the hopes of benefitting from more humanitarian assistance.

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Department	Current Round	Previous Round	Variation (%)	Variation (#)
Diamaré	250	250	0%	0
Logone-Et-Chari	26,454	26,893	-2%	-439
Mayo-Danay	125	143	-13%	-18
Mayo-Kani	20	20	0%	0
Mayo-Sava	0	0		0
Mayo-Tsanaga	2,480	2,422	2%	58
Total	**29,329**	**29,728**	**-1%**	**-399**

There was an increase of 2% of returnees in the region since the last round of data collection, with 1,229 additional people. Mayo Danay witnessed the largest increase in the number of returnees (15% increase), with 815 returning to that department. 253 people returned to Logone-Et-Chari, an 1% increase since the last round, making it the department with the second highest increase in the number of returns.

Department	Current Round	Previous Round	Variation (%)	Variation (#)
Diamaré	415	334	24%	81
Logone-Et-Chari	25 496	25 243	1%	253
Mayo-Danay	6 101	5 286	15%	815
Mayo-Kani	668	726	-8%	-58
Mayo-Sava	13 467	13 437	0%	30
Mayo-Tsanaga	16 172	16 064	1%	108
Total	**62 319**	**61 090**	**2%**	**1 229**

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
DISPLACED POPULATIONS

	DEPARTEMENT / DISTRICT	# IDPs	# OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES	# RETURNEES	TOTAL
	Diamaré	**5 416**	**250**	**415**	**6 081**
1	Dargala	0	0	321	321
2	Gazawa	279	0	0	279
3	Maroua II	741	0	0	741
4	Maroua III	2 289	0	79	2 368
5	Meri	82	0	0	82
6	Pette	2 025	250	15	2 290
	Logone-Et-Chari	**127 264**	**26 454**	**25 496**	**179 214**
7	Blangoua	7 005	861	643	8 509
8	Darak	3 574	965	493	5 032
9	Fotokol	18 347	5 542	7 963	31 852
10	Goulfey	2 385	0	0	2 385
11	Hile-Alifa	5 113	0	880	5 993
12	Kousseri	20 129	31	13	20 173
13	Logone-Birni	12 275	1 900	70	14 245
14	Makary	51 233	13 770	8 110	73 113
15	Waza	2 961	3 385	3 476	9 822
16	Zina	4 242	0	3 848	8 090
	Mayo-Danay	**10 297**	**125**	**6 901**	**17 323**
17	Gobo	1 523	125	50	1 698
18	Gueme	1 618	0	420	2 038
19	Guere	33	0	1 069	1 102
20	Kai-Kai	574	0	3 699	4 273
21	Maga	5 239	0	863	6 102
22	Yagoua	1 310	0	800	2 110

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#					
	Mayo-Kani	**132**	**20**	**668**	**820**
23	Guidiguis	0	0	77	77
24	Kaele	80	0	106	186
25	Mindif	0	9	37	46
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	444	444
27	Moutourwa	52	11	4	67
	Mayo-Sava	**59 967**	**0**	**13 467**	**73 434**
28	Kolofata	14 448	0	5 682	20 130
29	Mora	43 697	0	7 785	51 482
30	Tokombere	1 822	0	0	1 822
	Mayo-Tsanaga	**38 911**	**2 488**	**16 745**	**58 144**
31	Bourha	208	90	1 566	1 864
32	Hina	404	0	258	662
33	Koza	16 244	30	2 182	18 456
34	Mogode	0	1 335	980	2 315
35	Mokolo	10 297	463	6 232	16 992
36	Mozogo	9 776	570	5 146	15 492
37	Soulede-Roua	1 982	0	381	2 363
	Total	**241 987**	**29 337**	**63 692**	**335 016**

APENDIX II
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

	DEPARTMENT	CONFLIT		NATURAL DISASTER		OTHER		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Diamaré	5,749	1,72%	0	0,00%	332	0,10%	6,081	1,82%
1	Dargala	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	321	0,10%	321	0,10%
2	Gazawa	279	0,08%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	279	0,08%
3	Maroua II	741	0,22%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	741	0,22%
4	Maroua III	2,368	0,71%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2,368	0,71%
5	Meri	82	0,02%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	82	0,02%
6	Pette	2,279	0,68%	0	0,00%	11	0,00%	2,290	0,68%
	Logone-Et-Chari	168,514	50,30%	10,617	3,17%	83	0,02%	179,214	53,49%
7	Blangoua	6,546	1,95%	1,963	0,59%	0	0,00%	8,509	2,54%
8	Darak	5,032	1,50%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	5,032	1,50%
9	Fotokol	31,852	9,51%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	31,852	9,51%
10	Goulfey	2,385	0,71%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2,385	0,71%
11	Hile-Alifa	5,993	1,79%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	5,993	1,79%
12	Kousseri	20,045	5,98%	45	0,01%	83	0,02%	20,173	6,02%
13	Logone-Birni	13,726	4,10%	519	0,15%	0	0,00%	14,245	4,25%
14	Makary	73,113	21,82%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	73,113	21,82%
15	Waza	9,822	2,93%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	9,822	2,93%
16	Zina	0	0,00%	8,090	2,41%	0	0,00%	8,090	2,41%
	Mayo Danay	729	0,22%	16,570	4,95%	24	0,01%	17,323	5,17%
17	Gobo	151	0,05%	1,523	0,45%	24	0,01%	1,698	0,51%
18	Gueme	0	0,00%	2,038	0,61%	0	0,00%	2,038	0,61%
19	Guere	0	0,00%	1,102	0,33%	0	0,00%	1,102	0,33%
20	Kai-Kai	0	0,00%	4,273	1,28%	0	0,00%	4,273	1,28%
21	Maga	578	0,17%	5,524	1,65%	0	0,00%	6,102	1,82%

22	Yagoua	0	0,00%	2,110	0,63%	0	0,00%	2,110	0,63%
	Mayo Kani	**735**	**0,22%**	**0**	**0,00%**	**85**	**0,03%**	**820**	**0,24%**
23	Guidiguis	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	77	0,02%	77	0,02%
24	Kaele	186	0,06%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	186	0,06%
25	Mindif	38	0,01%	0	0,00%	8	0,00%	46	0,01%
26	Moulvoudaye	444	0,13%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	444	0,13%
27	Moutourwa	67	0,02%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	67	0,02%
	Mayo Sava	**73,434**	**21,92%**	**0**	**0,00%**	**0**	**0,00%**	**73,434**	**21,92%**
28	Kolofata	20,130	6,01%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	20,130	6,01%
29	Mora	51,482	15,37%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	51,482	15,37%
30	Tokombere	1,822	0,54%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1,822	0,54%
	Mayo Tsanaga	**58,094**	**17,34%**	**50**	**0,01%**	**0**	**0,00%**	**58,144**	**17,36%**
31	Bourha	1,864	0,56%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1,864	0,56%
32	Hina	662	0,20%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	662	0,20%
33	Koza	18,452	5,51%	4	0,00%	0	0,00%	18,456	5,51%
34	Mogode	2,315	0,69%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2,315	0,69%
35	Mokolo	16,992	5,07%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	16,992	5,07%
36	Mozogo	15,492	4,62%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	15,492	4,62%
37	Soulede-Roua	2,317	0,69%	46	0,01%	0	0,00%	2,363	0,71%

APENDIX III
NEW VILLAGES EVALUATED IN ROUND 11

	District	Village	# IDPs	# IDP Households	# Refugees	# Refugee Households	# Returnees	# Returnee Households
1	Fotokol	MADAIK	147	36	0	0	0	0
2	Fotokol	MAKAMBARA	150	18	0	0	0	0
3	Yagoua	DOMO	60	12	0	0	450	90
4	Yagoua	MOURI	50	10	0	0	350	70
5	Koza	HOUVA	0	0	0	0	84	18
6	Koza	KAZIER	82	11	0	0	0	0
7	Koza	MAVOUMAY	55	9	0	0	0	0
8	Koza	YAMEDE	63	12	0	0	11	2
9	Mogode	KORTCHI	0	0	8	2	0	0
10	Mokolo	BOULA	45	9	0	0	4	1
11	Mokolo	ITAWA	1,709	256	0	0	0	0
12	Mozogo	BAVONGOLA	168	32	0	0	31	6
13	Mozogo	WOUDAL	114	21	0	0	276	46
14	Mozogo	ZELEWET	48	9	0	0	167	32

APPENDIX IV

VARIATION SINCE ROUND 10

	DEPARTMENT	CHANGE IN # IDPs	CHANGE IN # OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES	CHANGE IN # RETURNEES
	Diamaré	-53	0	81
1	Dargala	0	0	2
2	Gazawa	-57	0	0
3	Maroua II	0	0	0
4	Maroua III	0	0	79
5	Meri	0	0	0
6	Pette	4	0	0
	Logone-Et-Chari	-809	-439	253
7	Blangoua	-580	-437	0
8	Darak	80	-158	64
9	Fotokol	419	414	326
10	Goulfey	-51	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	-219	0	0
12	Kousseri	39	1	7
13	Logone-Birni	-20	0	0
14	Makary	135	-269	-48
15	Waza	-484	10	34
16	Zina	-128	0	-130
	Mayo-Danay	219	-18	815
17	Gobo	227	-8	0
18	Gueme	0	0	0
19	Guere	0	0	-31
20	Kai-Kai	0	-10	0
21	Maga	-8	0	846
22	Yagoua	0	0	0
	Mayo-Kani	-3	0	-58

#				
23	Guidiguis	0	0	-2
24	Kaele	-3	0	-3
25	Mindif	0	0	0
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	-53
27	Moutourwa	0	0	0
	Mayo-Sava	**1,423**	**0**	**30**
28	Kolofata	2,012	0	-48
29	Mora	-591	0	78
30	Tokombere	2	0	0
	Mayo-Tsanaga	**552**	**58**	**108**
31	Bourha	0	0	0
32	Hina	0	0	5
33	Koza	121	0	4
34	Mogode	0	0	0
35	Mokolo	84	58	77
36	Mozogo	276	0	21
37	Soulede-Roua	71	0	1
	Total	**1,329**	**-399**	**1,229**