

**DTM****DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)**
CENTRAL AFRICAIN REPUBLIC

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Sectarian and inter-communal violence erupted in December 2013 and resulted in internal and cross-border displacement of persons. The Central African Republic continues to experience high level of insecurity and violent conflicts among different armed groups in most parts of the country, which causes new and protracted displacement.

In response to the crisis, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) rolled out its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in December 2013 to collect key information on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, in order to inform humanitarian partners on the living conditions of vulnerable populations affected by the conflict.

IOM data collectors are regularly trained on data collection and the DTM methodology. This capacity building exercise, conducted several times a year, is intended to strengthen local data collection and analysis capacity. Data is collected through interviews with key informants, using forms adapted for each administrative level assessed. The volatile security situation and related incidents remain the main challenge in terms of access and coverage.

This **dashboard** presents information collected from **23rd December 2017 to 15th January 2018** in **four Prefectures**: Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bangoran and Mbomou.

HIGHLIGHTS**Coverage**

195 villages and 5 sites covered in four Prefectures: *Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bangoran* and *Mbomou*.

Displacement

61,050 IDPs



32,466 former IDPs (returnees)



11,678 Returnees from other countries

Demographics

49% Male / 51% Female



65% Minors, of which 48% are under 5



Average household size: **7.7**

Shelter

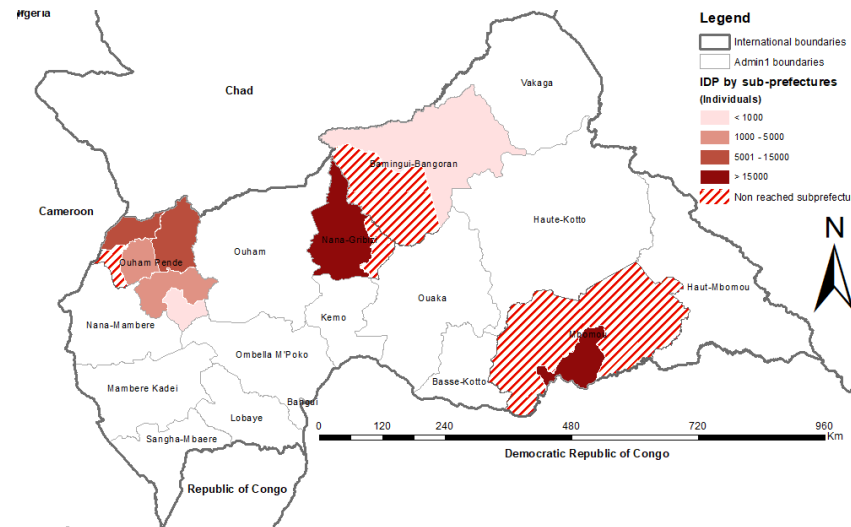
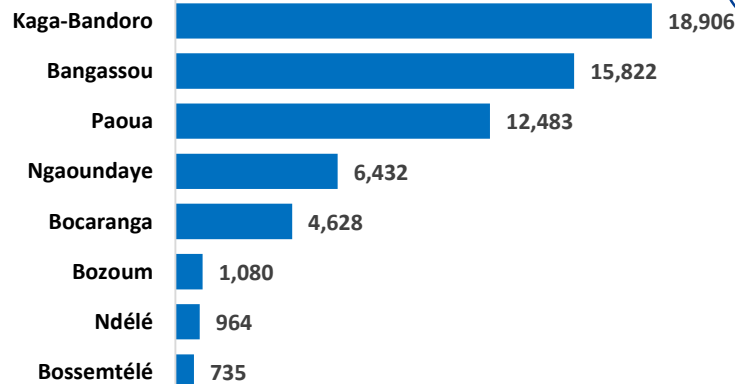
Host community: **71%** of households



Rented shelters: **27%** of households



Collective shelters: **2%** of households

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)**Number of IDPs by Sous-Prefecture (Individuals)**

DTM teams conducted site assessments in five (5) accessible IDP sites in the prefectures of Nana-Gribizi (Lazare and Minusca sites) and Mbomou (Petit Seminaire, Gendarmerie, and Sous-prefecture sites). Bangassou is the only location hosting IDPs in a collective center (Church). Displacement remains fluid as these sites continue to receive newly displaced persons.

IDPs in all the covered area (4 Prefectures):

A total of 61,050 IDPs were identified during this round. 41% of the identified population originally comes from Ouham Pende (**24,894**), 31% from Nana-Gribizi (**18,799**), 24% from Mbomou (**14,822**), 2% from Basse-Kotto (**1,000**), and 1% from Bangui (**382**).

Bamingui-Bangoran:

Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture hosts the lowest number of IDPs for this DTM exercise (**964** individuals). Only 8% of them have moved within the prefecture, while 40% are from Bangui, 17% from Haute-Kotto, 14% from Nana-Gribizi and 9% from Ouaka. The main reason of displacement is clashes.

Mbomou:

Mbomou Prefecture hosts **15,822** IDPs. 94% of movements occurred within the prefecture, while the remaining 6% of IDPs come from Basse-Kotto. This displacement was caused by clashes (88%) and inter-community conflicts (12%).

Nana-Gribizi:

18,906 individuals are internally displaced in Nana-Gribizi. 99% of these displacements occurred within the prefecture, with only 238 individuals displaced from the prefecture of Kemo (in 2016). 94% of displacements are due to inter-community conflicts.

Ouham-Pende:

Ouham-Pende prefecture hosts 25,358 IDPs. Of these, 98% come from the same prefecture (**24,894** individuals). Remaining individuals come from Mambere-Kadei (130), Nana-Mambere (130), Ouham (129) and Sangha-Mbaere (75).

**CHF**

SWEDEN

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Response
Fund



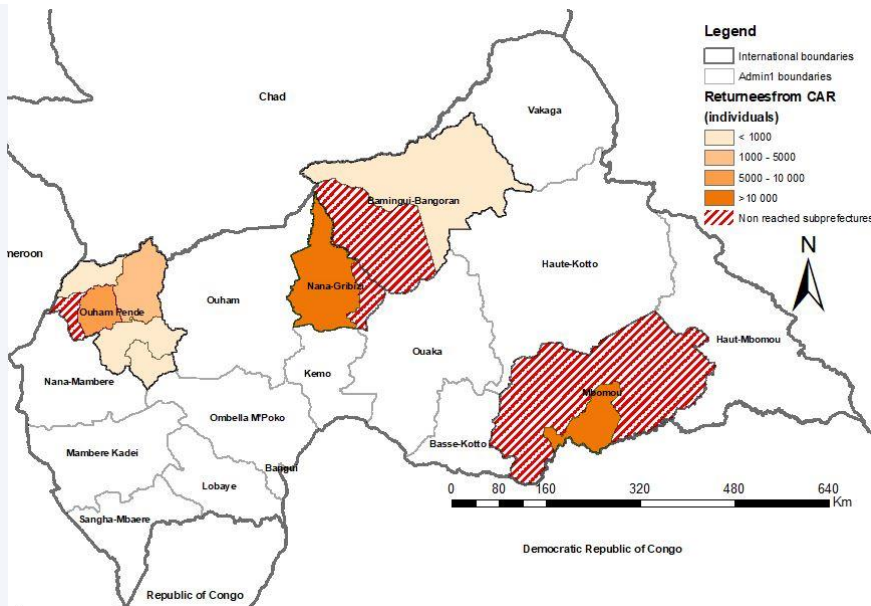
RETURNEES FROM CAR (former IDPs)

32,466 individuals (6,305 households) considered as former IDP have been identified in the four prefectures covered: Nana-Gribizi (**11,157**), Ouham-Pende (**10,669**), Mbomou (**10,489**), and Bamingui-Bangoran (**151**).

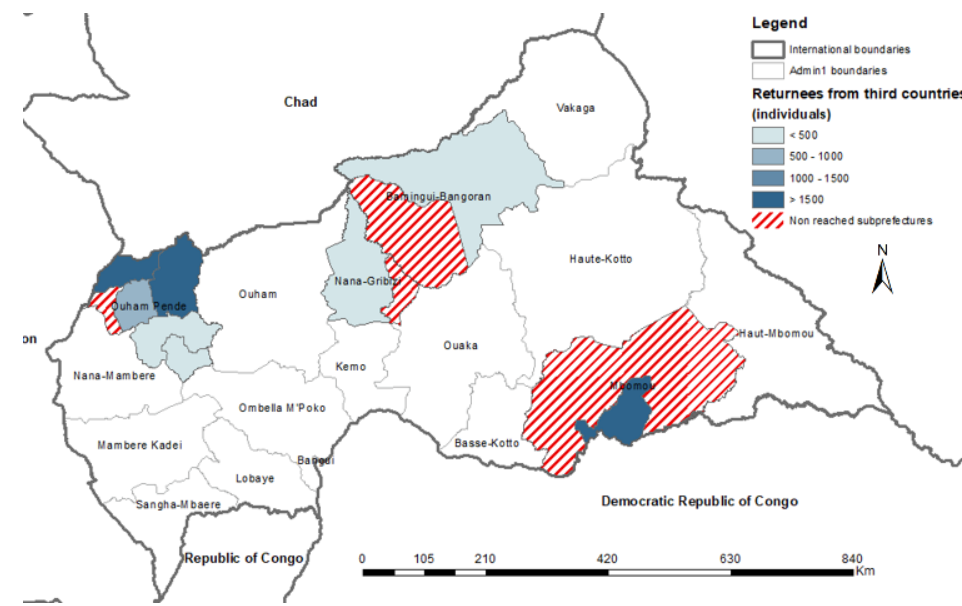
91% of these individuals returned home in **2017**, **8%** in **2016**, and **2%** before 2016.

All returns in Mbomou and Nana-Gribizi occurred within the prefecture boundaries, while this is the case for 84% of returns in Ouham-Pende. In contrast, 95% of returnees in Bamingui-Bangoran came back from other Prefectures.

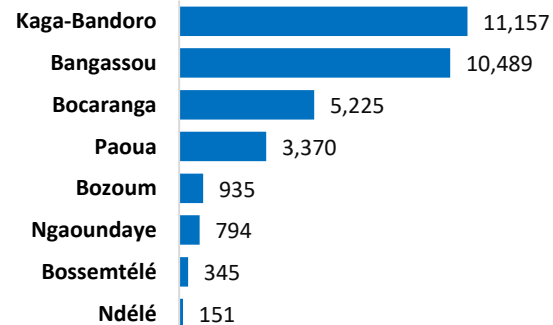
Returns are motivated by improved security in areas of origin (50%), family reasons (34%), economic reasons (12), discrimination during the displacement (2%) and other unspecified reasons (2%).



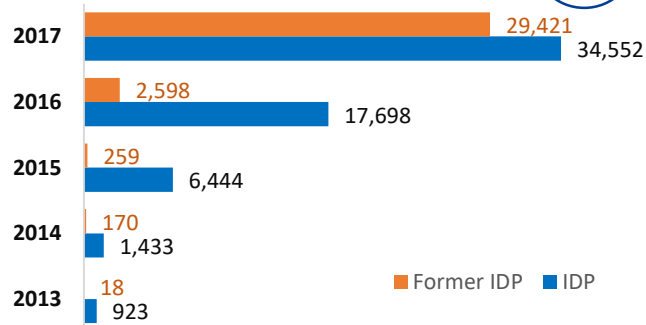
RETURNEES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



Number of returnees by Sous-Prefecture (Ind.)



Evolution of displacement and returns



The returnee population from other countries returned to CAR from three neighboring countries: Chad (48%), DR Congo (40%), and Cameroon.

The overwhelming majority of returnees from other countries (89%) came back to CAR in 2017 (4,599 individuals from Chad, 4,624 from DR Congo, and 1,153 from Cameroon). Remaining returns occurred in 2014 (2%, all coming back from Chad), 2015 (3%, all coming back from Chad), and 2016 (6%, 419 individuals from Chad and 275 from Cameroon).

Returns are motivated by improved security (46%), family reasons (28%), discrimination and persecution (10%), economic reasons (10%), and expulsion (6%).

Countries of provenance of returnees

