JUNE 2018

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West and Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
June 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	2	FMPs
	10	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

26 FMPs and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. No FMPS were activated or de-activated during this period.

Flow Monitoring data gathered from the FMP in **Senegal** (located in Tambacounda) in June 2018 shows an increase of 19% in observed flows from the previous month, particularly reflecting an increase of 6% in travellers arriving from Mali and an increase of 2% in travellers going to the Gambia. The occurrence of Eid ul Fitr marking the end of Ramadan in mid-June can help explain the increase in observed travel during that month, as people travel back home to spend the holiday with their family. Flows observed at this point were mainly seasonal or short-term local movements (each of these two flows making up approximately 36% of total flows observed).

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during May 2018. An average of 1,873 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points on a daily basis. Flows were principally observed at the

Yendéré FMP, activated in in late April 2018, where 1,166 average daily travellers were observed. Travellers observed had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%), and their destinations were either Côte d'Ivoire (47%), Niger (21%) or Mali (15%), and flows were mainly either seasonal (37%) or short-term local movements (33%).

In **Mali**, average daily flows observed in May 2018 increased by 12% in comparison to the previous month, reaching 286 individuals observed per day on average across 10 FMPs. The total number of individuals observed at all ten Flow Monitoring points was 8,862 individuals (4,697 incoming and 4,165 outgoing migrants). Travellers observed had mainly departed from locations within Mali (55%) and Guinea-Conakry (15%). Travelers were generally travelling to destinations within Mali (53%). A notable share were also headed towards Mauritania (18%, or 1,595 individuals), although this trend experienced a 2% decrease from the previous month, Algeria (14% or 1,240 individuals, up 2% from the previous month and Niger (6%). Travel to Mauritania was mainly observed at Gogui FMP, located at the border between the two countries, while Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) on the other hand mainly captured travellers headed towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split nearly evenly between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. In May 2018, the number of observed travellers at Sokoto FMP decreased to 167 average travellers per day, a decrease of 5% from the previous month.

Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano remained at 1,037 travelers per day, with no change noted from the previous month. Observed flows were mainly composed of outflrows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In **Niger**, a daily average of 576 individuals was observed across the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in May 2018 - an increase of 40% since the number observed in April. This was mainly due to a large increase of travellers observed in Arlit (Nigeriens and third country nationals) who had arrived in Niger after having been repatriated from Algeria on May 2, 6, 10 and 12. As a result, there were more inflows into Niger observed during this month than outflows.

The main locations of departure for all travellers during the month were located within Niger (74%), Libya (19%) and Algeria (7%), and were mainly travelling towards locations within Niger (77%).

While Libya remains the main country of intended destination for cross-border travellers in Niger, this proportion is on the decline from previous months (13% of all flows were travelling towards Libya in May, a decrease of 5% from April). Further, there were no observed flows travelling in the direction of Algeria during this month, whereas 5% of observed flows were travelling in this direction in April. Data on outflows to Algeria will be monitored in June to determine whether this reduction was a temporary change or a longer-term trend.

318 individuals per day on average were observed crossing Kalait and Faya Flow Monitoring Points in **Chad** during May 2018. During that month, no data was available from Zouarké FMP due to poor internet connectivity.Travellers observed were mainly travelling within the country between Abeche, Faya and Kalait; 53% of observed flows were short-term local movements and 32% were long-term economic travels.

🌐 flow.iom.int

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Cameroon

Current Implementation Round

Round 14 (August 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 13 –April 2018

238,099 Internally Displaced
74,717 Returnees (former IDPs)
8,424 Returnees (from abroad)
31,681 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey; household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage
759 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Return Intention Survey, Maps

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 14 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment.

The previous round of data collection was concluded on 24 April 2018 and identified 352,921 individuals (238,099 IDPs, 31,681 out of camp refugees and 83,141 returnees) residing in 759 displacement locations in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (June – July 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 4 – June 2018

557,723 Internally Displaced
301,603 Returnees (former IDPs)
86,838 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Eight préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard; Displacement Report; Maps; Return Intention Survey Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood

Profiles; Rapid Assessment; Flash Updates

🌐 displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

Between 28 May and 17 June 2018, DTM carried out Round 4 of data collection, increasing its geographical coverage from six to eight prefectures (out of 17) in the country. The resulting increase in the number of target populations identified was partly a result of this expansion in coverage. The number of IDPs identified increased from 303,389 identified in Round 3 to 557,723 in Round 4. The number of returnees increased from 117,229 former IDP returnees to 301,603, and the number of returnees from abroad identified increased from 56,594 to 86,838 individuals.

At the same time, Ouaka was inaccessible due to a volatile security situation that started in early May; therefore, data from Ouaka was not updated during this round. Ongoing insecurity continues making certain areas inaccessible.

The primary displacement driver was identified as armed attacks on localities of origin (58%), followed by intercommunitarian conflict (36%). Relatedly, the primary driver of return was the improved security situation (40%).

IDPs identified mainly resided in the prefectures of Nana-Gribizi (127,920 individuals), Mbomou (125,113 individuals) and Bangui (103,785 individuals). Former IDPs on the other hand had mainly returned to Ouham Pendé (86,025 individuals), Nana-Gribizi (81,423 individuals) and Bangui (50,910 individuals). Returnees from abroad primarily returned to Bangui (41,150 individuals).

The average household size of identified populations was 8 individuals, with minors accounting for a large part of the target population (minors made up 67% of all those identified, with young children under the age of 5 making up 49% of the total population identified). 66% of households were living with host families, 25% were residing in rented accommodation, 8% in sites and 1% were living in collective shelter settings.

Returnees from abroad mainly came back from Chad (32%), the Democratic

Republic of Congo (32%) and Cameroon (31%).

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May – June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – April 2018
- **144,166** Internally Displaced
- **21,890** Returnees (former IDPs)
- **16,011** Returnees (from abroad)
- **2,716** Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
201 sites in Lac Region

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

displacement.iom.int/chad

DTM Chad is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region, precisely in the Departments of Fouli, Kaya and Mamdi. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities. No mobile population was identified in the fourth Department of the region, namely Wayi.

This round was accompanied by an increase in DTM's geographical coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites, resulting in an increase in all three population groups (the number of IDPs rose by 16%, while the number of returnees increased by 60%, and that of TCNs by 75%, up from 680).

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Mali

Latest count of populations (As of 30 June 2018)
- **62,627** Internally Displaced
- **526,505** Returnees (former IDPs)
- **67,268** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of June 30, the number of returnees from abroad increased by 521 persons (<1%) from May, while the number of IDPs increased by 1,223 individuals (2%) from the previous month.

The regions hosting the largest number of IDPs are Timbuktu (19,529 individuals, Ménaka (11,763 individuals) and Mopti (11,388 individuals. During the reporting period, sporadic inter-communitarian violence in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu and Ménaka led to some short-term displacements. This is in line with an increase in the number of IDPs identified over the last few months, from 50,311 IDPs identified in March 2018 to 62,627 identified in March due to the degradation of the security situation in the regions of Mopti and Ménaka.

The CMP reports are produced by Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and analysis to the National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social*, DNDS).

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 24 (July – August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 23 – June 2018
- **1,918,508** Internally Displaced
- **1,424,570** Returnees (former IDPs)
- **125,060** Returnees from abroad

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

Current Geographical Coverage
6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

DTM Nigeria is expected to roll out Round 24 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments by August 2018, following the completion of assessments in July 2018.

Data collection for Round 23 took place from 28 May to 16 June 2018 in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the six states most affected by displacement: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.
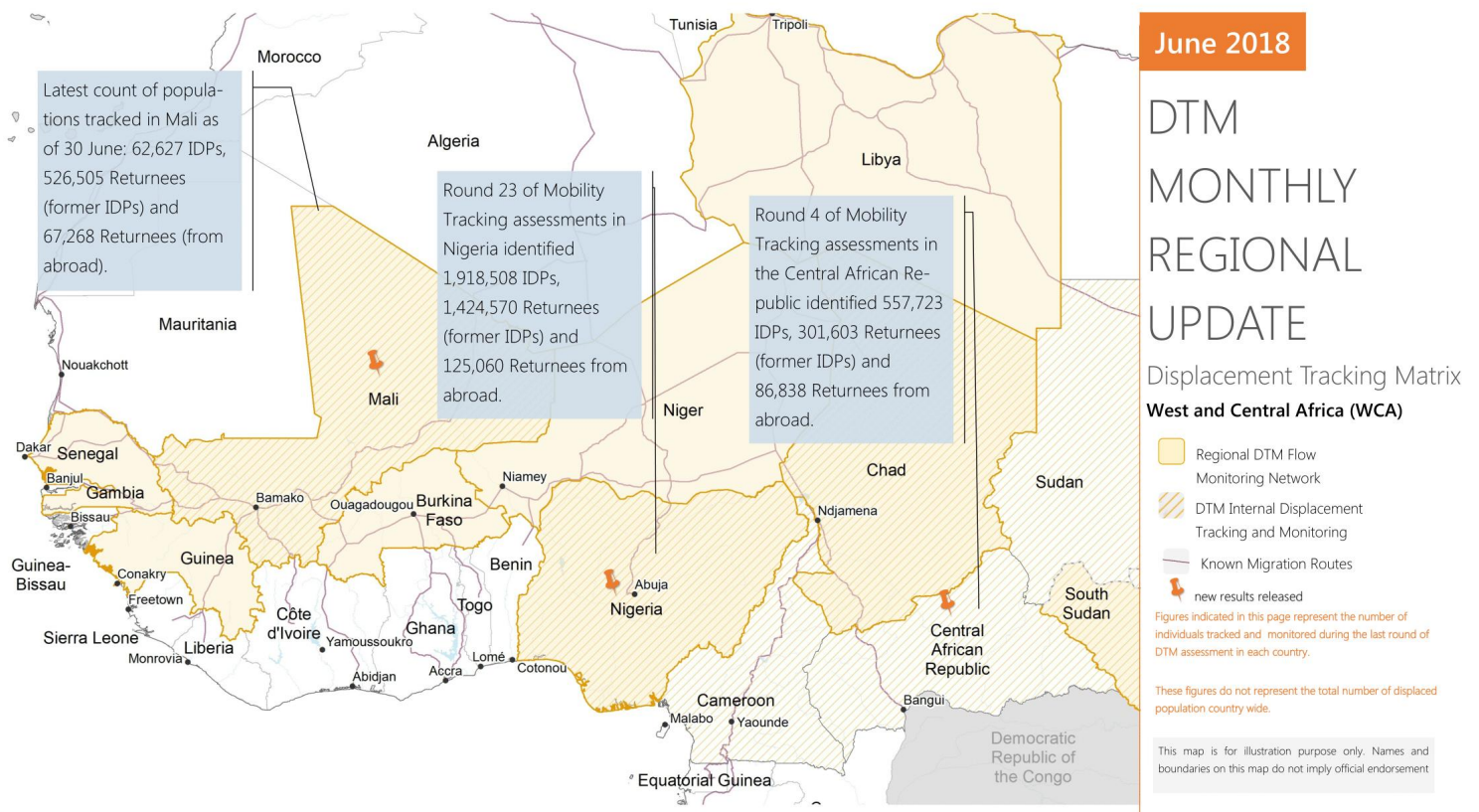
Round 23 identified 1,918,508 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a two per cent increase (or 37,310 people) in comparison to 1,881,198 individuals identified in Round 22 (published in April 2018). Insurgency continues to be the main reason for displacement (94%), followed by community clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of IDPs.

In addition, the number of returnees continued to increase during the DTM Round 23 assessment: a total of 1,549,630 returnees were recorded, an increase of eight per cent (108,531 persons) in comparison with the number recorded in the Round 22 (April 2018) DTM assessment.

The overwhelming majority of returns occurred within the Nigerian territory (1,424,570 former IDPs or 92% of all returns). The remaining 8% returned from Niger (44,936 individuals), Cameroon (50,176 individuals), and Chad (29,948 individuals).

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 21,385 movements, including 17,773 arrivals, and 3,612 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 6 June and 2 July. The main triggers of movements were poor living conditions, military operations and voluntary relocations. An observed increase in the number of departures between 20 and 26 June was mainly due to increased conflict and fear of insecurity in LGAs in Adamawa state (mainly in Demsa and Yola South areas). The increase in arrivals was partly due to this reason, in addition to the fact that some former IDPs who had previously returned to Bama were leaving again due to military operations and poor rehabilitation of the area. This also contributed to an increase in the number of recorded arrivals.

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Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 30 June: 62,627 IDPs, 526,505 Returnees (former IDPs) and 67,268 Returnees (from abroad).

Round 23 of Mobility Tracking assessments in Nigeria identified 1,918,508 IDPs, 1,424,570 Returnees (former IDPs) and 125,060 Returnees from abroad.

Round 4 of Mobility Tracking assessments in the Central African Republic identified 557,723 IDPs, 301,603 Returnees (former IDPs) and 86,838 Returnees from abroad.

June 2018

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country.

These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement

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Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

📍26+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon
As of Round 13 – April 2018

238,099 Internally Displaced

83,141 Returnees

Central African Rep. 🔻
As of Round 4 – June 2018

557,723 Internally Displaced

388,441 Returnees

Chad
As of Round 3 – April 2018

144,166 Internally Displaced

37,901 Returnees

Mali 🔻
As of 31 May 2018

62,627 Internally Displaced

594,073 Returnees

Nigeria 🔻
As of Round 23 – June 2018

1,918,508 Internally Displ.

1,549,830 Returnees