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Cameroon | Displacement Report
Far North Region
Round 14 | 13 – 26 June 2018



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

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 between 13 June and 26 June 2018 (with 15 June being a public holiday, as it was the end of Ramadan),



The displaced population is estimated at 359 222 individuals: 227 581 internally displaced people (IDPs), 39 403 out of camp refugees and 92 238 returnees.



786 villages were assessed, including 27 new villages. 68 of the villages assessed are no longer hosting persons of concern.²



93% of the target population is displaced due to the armed conflict in the region. 6,6% of the target population is displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors. Less than 1% of the displacements are due to other non-specified reasons.



50% of the displaced population is comprised of men and boys.



50% of the displaced population is comprised of women and girls.



65% of the target population is aged 0-18 years old.



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



46% of displaced households live with host families, 22% live in spontaneous sites, 18% returned to their original dwelling, 13% live in rented homes, 1% live in collective shelters.



The number of returnees has increased with 11% to 92 238 individuals. The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) has decreased with 4% to 227 581 individuals. The number of out of camp refugees has increased with 24% to 39 403 individuals.

² Consequently, the number of villages hosting at least one of the DTM target populations in the region is estimated at 718.

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METHODOLOGY & CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

The DTM data collection for this fourteenth round was carried out by 107 enumerators who were deployed in the 6 departments of the Far North Region: Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Danay, Diamaré, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga, and Mayo-Sava. Under the direct responsibility of the DTM team, the enumerators were separated into three categories: focal points, team leaders and enumerators. This facilitated the coordination while the information was gathered.

During this round of data collection, 786 sites³ were evaluated, with the objective of gathering up-to-date data on displacement in the region. In addition, 4 164 households were surveyed, including 1 924 IDP households, 649 out of camp refugee households (living in host communities as opposed to refugee camps) and 1 591 returnee households. During this round, 143 spontaneous sites were included in the data collection, counting 12 652 temporary settlements with 93 089 internally displaced persons, 20 486 refugees and 10 978 returnees. Among these spontaneous settlement sites, there is one new one in the department of Mayo Sava⁴.

The enumerators involved in the implementation of this tool are regularly trained on DTM methodology in Maroua and Kousseri. 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:

1. 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.
2. The district evaluation was carried out by the team leaders in coordination with the sub prefects. At this stage, the village lists are updated.
3. The village evaluation was carried out by the basic enumerators in coordination with the village chiefs and representatives of the displaced community.
4. The fourth and final layer of data collection is the household survey, which is based on the household sample defined in the departmental evaluation and the list of villages established in the district evaluation in coordination with the village chief.

³ Including 69 sites which turned out to be uninhabited or destroyed, and which were therefore not included in the analytical section of the report. It should also be noted that enumerator teams did not survey every village, but selected a representative sample where they carried out their data collection. The other villages were evaluated on the basis of interviews with key informants at the level of the *arrondissement*. The DTM teams are therefore able to cover 100% of the villages listed in this report.

⁴ These sites were found in five of the region's six departments (there are 4 spontaneous sites in Diamaré, 94 in Logone-Et-Chari, 22 in Mayo Danay, 10 in Mayo Sava and 12 in Mayo Tsanaga). Recent displacements have not had any significant impact on the number of spontaneous sites in the region.

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

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 or 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 conflict⁵.
- An out of camp refugee is a person who is a national of a country other than the one he or she is currently in and who fled his or 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 or 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 13 and 23 June 2018 and presents data on the following questions: demographic information, comparative evolution of trends since the last report, geographical distribution of displacement, places of origin and destination, reasons for displacements, length/frequency of displacement, types of shelter that displaced populations occupy, livelihoods that displaced populations engage in, and intentions (including return intentions).

The data was collected in six departments, 37 districts, and 786 villages⁶. Of the 68 uninhabited villages, 52 are located in the Logone-et-Chari department, 3 in Diamaré, 10 in Mayo-Sava and 3 in Mayo-Tsanaga.

⁵ <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

⁶ Including 68 sites which turned out to be uninhabited or destroyed, and which were therefore not included in the analytical section of the report.

CHALLENGES

During round 14 of the data collections, some challenges and difficulties were identified.

- The limited access to certain villages because of isolation and heavy rains.
- In Mayo Danay, three government indicated return sites were abandoned: the Dana site in the Yagoua district and the Pousse and Tékélé sites in the Maga district.

Main reasons for the abandonment of these sites are:

- The lack of water.
- The lack of a medical centre.
- The lack of schools.
- The lack of proper shelter.

The abandonment of these sites has complicated the data collection because the refugees were to be located with host families.

- In Logone-Et-Chari, the main challenge was the restricted access to certain villages because of security reasons. (Sigal Tacha and Sadigo in the Makary district, Goretalgoutoun, Bargaram and Djibouniba in the Hilé-Alifa district and Sagme and Soueram in the Fotokol district)

DISPLACED POPULATION

KEY INFORMATION

A total of 359 222 individuals, including 227 581 IDPs (38 357 displaced households), 39,403 out of camp refugees (6 430 households) and 92,238 returnees (13,839 households) were identified during round 14.

Figure 1: Displaced population by Target Population

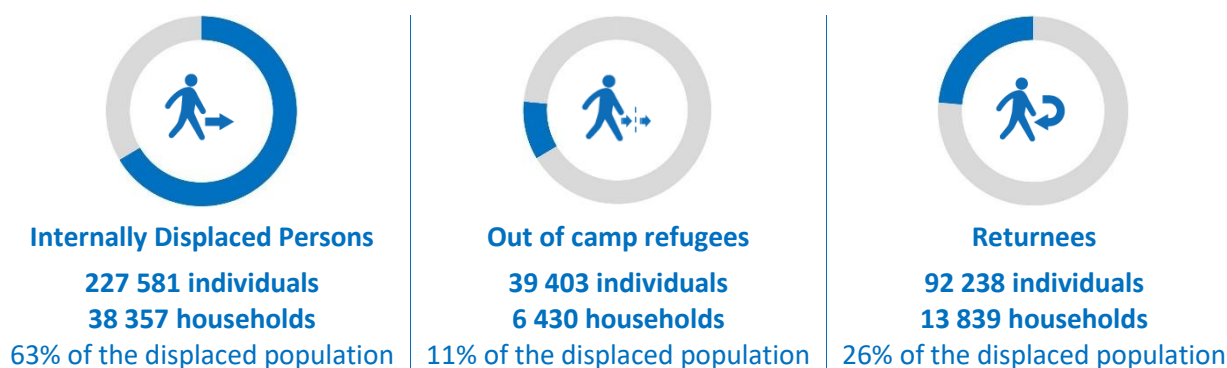


Table 1: Evaluated villages and displacement by department.

Department	Evaluated villages	Total Population ⁷	Displaced population	% Displaced Population
Diamaré	47	642 227	5 910	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	466	486 997	176 976	36%
Mayo-Danay	37	529 061	16 907	3%
Mayo-Kani	21	404 646	1 057	0%
Mayo-Sava	72	348 890	78 781	23%
Mayo-Tsanaga	143	699 971	79 591	11%
Total Far-North Region	786	3 111 792	359 222	12%

Demographic Profile

Among the identified population, 31% of head of households were women with an average age of 40 years old. The average age of the 69% male head of households was 44 years old. The majority of the population is younger than 18 years old (65%) and only 3% of the displaced population is 60 years or older.

According to the household survey, which covered 4 164 households in the region, the proportion of heads of household by sex and target population per department is as following:

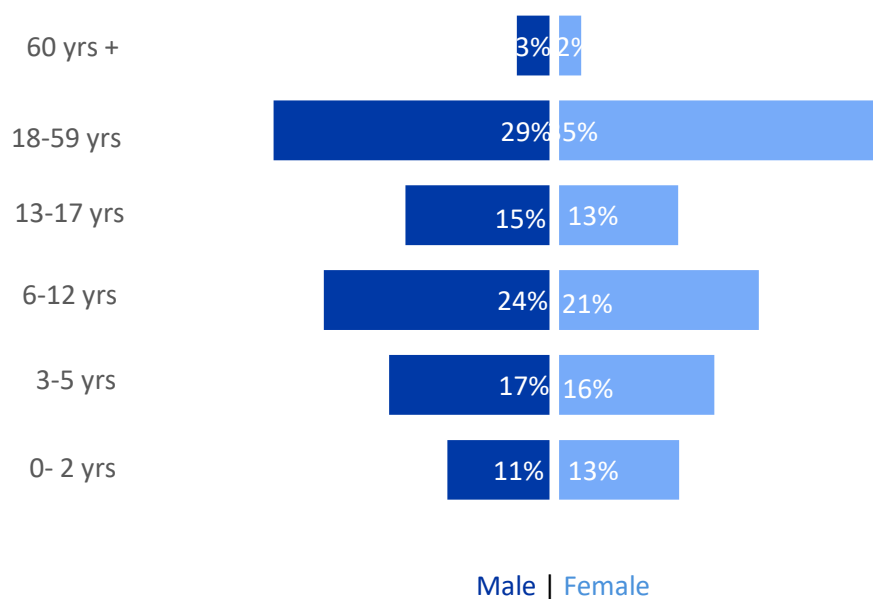
⁷ The numbers for 'total population' come from a census published by the National Institute of statistics (INS) in 2015 that reference the departmental populations of 2005 and that estimates the cumulative population of the Far North Region at 3 897 577 in with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. As stated in the document, this document does not take the dynamic created by migratory flows into account.

Table 2 : Heads of household interviewed per department, target population and sex.

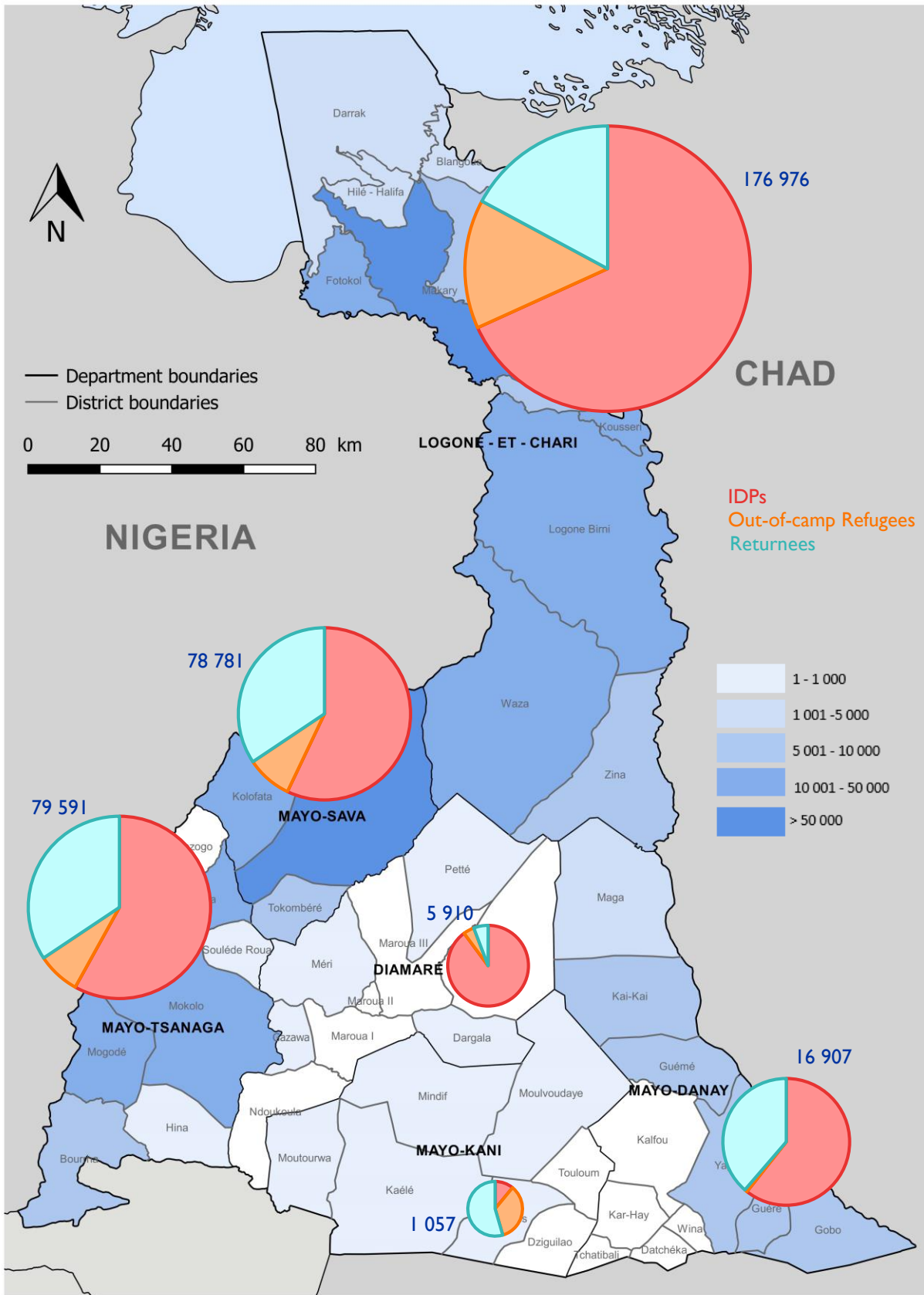
Départements	Heads of Household Internally displaced Persons			Heads of Household Out of Camp Refugees			Heads of Household Returnees		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Diamaré	122	186	308	0	30	30	5	25	30
Logone-Et-Chari	120	296	416	116	282	398	129	261	390
Mayo-Danay	83	249	332	5	23	28	69	246	315
Mayo-Kani	3	16	19	1	2	3	31	54	85
Mayo-Sava	183	252	435	5	15	20	95	285	380
Mayo-Tsanaga	141	273	414	57	113	170	114	277	391
Total	652	1 272	1 924	184	465	649	443	1 148	1 591

The average household size was 7,7 persons with 95% of households including children. The average number of children per household was 5.

Figure 2: Displaced population, by Sex and Age



Map I: Distribution of the target populations in the region

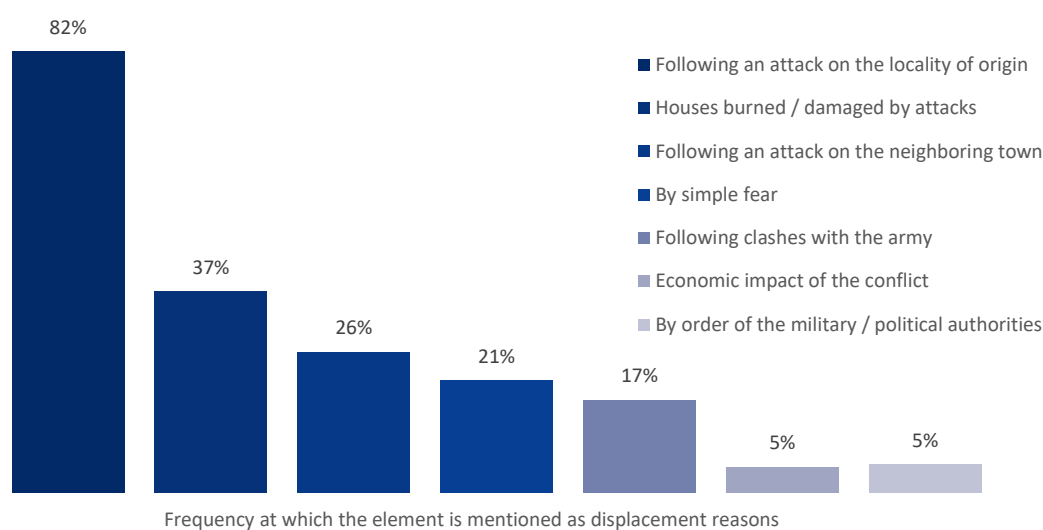


Reasons for Displacement

93% of the target population was displaced due to the Boko Haram conflict, whereas 6,6% were displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors. 0,4% of the target population is displaced due to unspecified reasons. The number of persons displaced because of natural hazards has decreased with 4% compared to the previous round of data collection.

Although the majority of the target population was displaced due to security issues related to the conflict, the level and nature of the impact on individuals and households varies. The results of household surveys showed that in most cases, people left their areas of origin after their area of origin was attacked (83%), houses damaged or burnt because of attacks (37%) or nearby villages were attacked (26%). Please note that multiple responses were possible and the results are not exclusive.

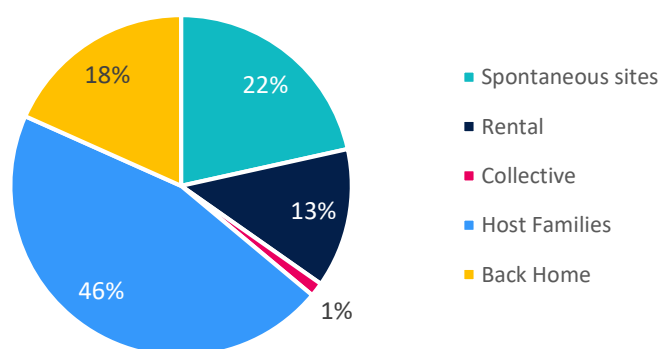
Figure 3 : Reasons for displacement (For Conflicts-Affected Households)



Distribution of Shelter Types

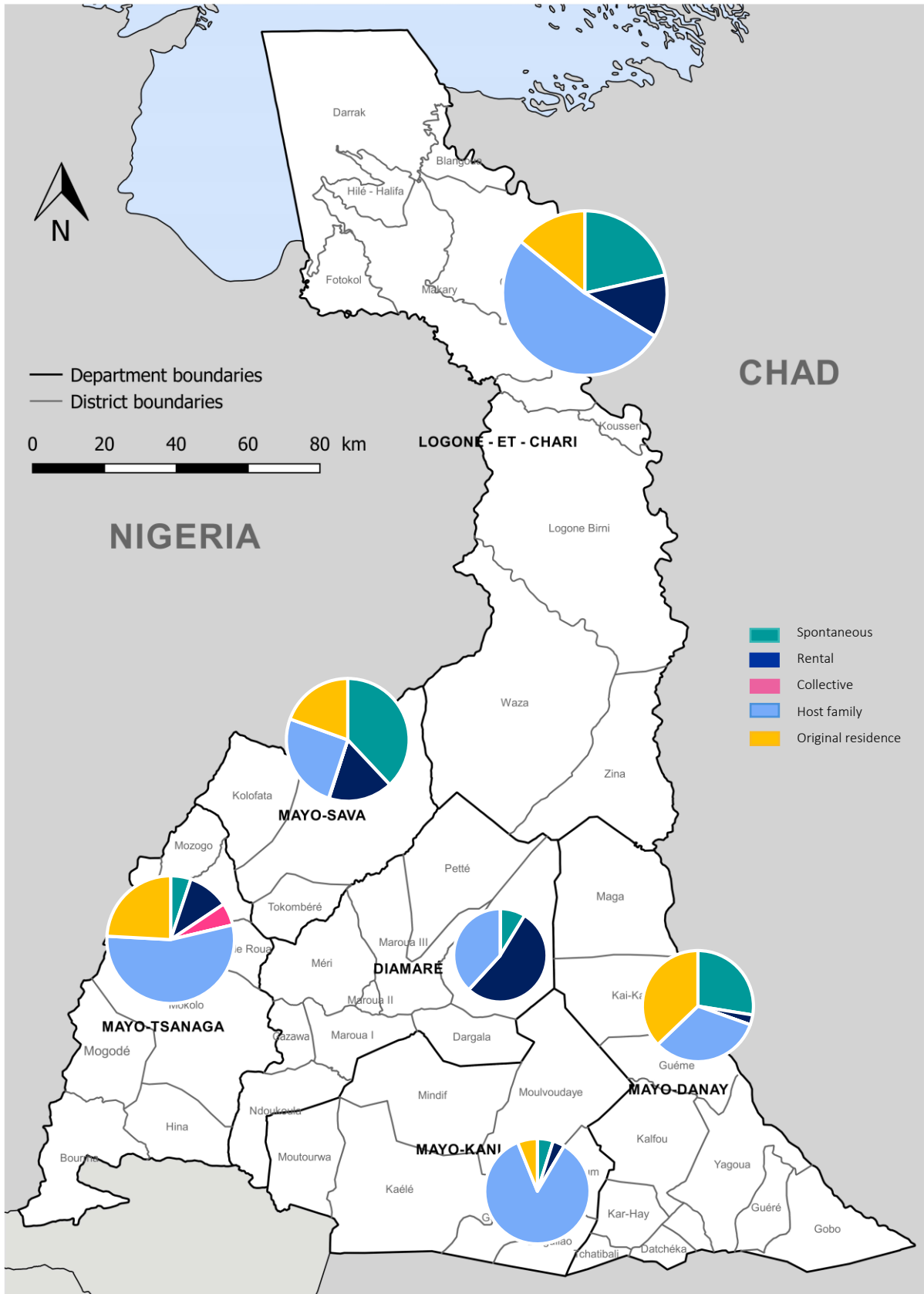
In terms of shelter, a 1% increase was observed in displaced households who have returned to their original dwellings. In round 14, 18% of the target population consists of returned households. 46% of displaced households lived with host families, 22% lived in spontaneous sites, 13% live in rented homes, 1% lived in collective centres and nobody lives in the open air without shelter.⁸ The shelter types per displacement category and per department are elaborated on in detail in the sections on each category of displacement

Figure 4: Shelter types



⁸ Please note that these figures refer to the entire target population. The nuances by type of population are presented in later sections. The only population group concerned by the return to place of origin are returnees.

Map 2: Proportion of shelter type per department

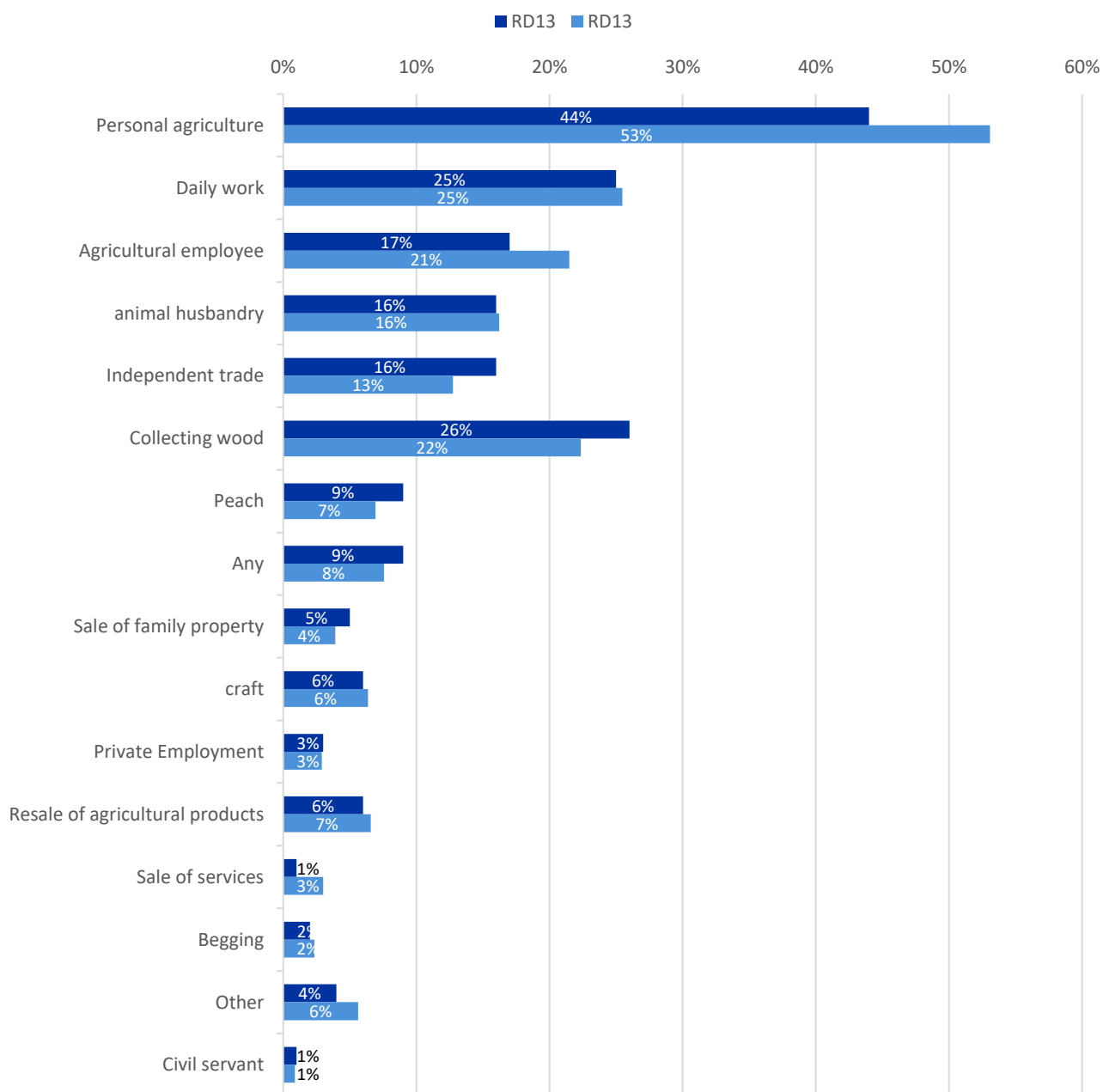


Livelihoods

The most common livelihood activities amongst the target population are agriculture, casual work, pastoralism and the collection of wood. 53% of the surveyed target population lives off subsistence farming. Casual work (25%) and agricultural employment (21%) also constitute important livelihood activities.

The percentage of the target population living off subsistence farming and persons employed in agriculture has increased because of the rainy season (respectively from 44% to 53%, and from 17% to 21%).

Figure 5: Household livelihoods (non-exclusive)



Displacement Periods

The graphs below illustrate the displacement period as well as the frequency of displacement. 11% of the target population were displaced between January and May 2018. Other individuals were displaced before 2014 (5%), in 2014 (14%), in 2015 (23%), in 2016 (28%), and in 2017 (18%).

Figure 6: Scale of displacement of target populations over time

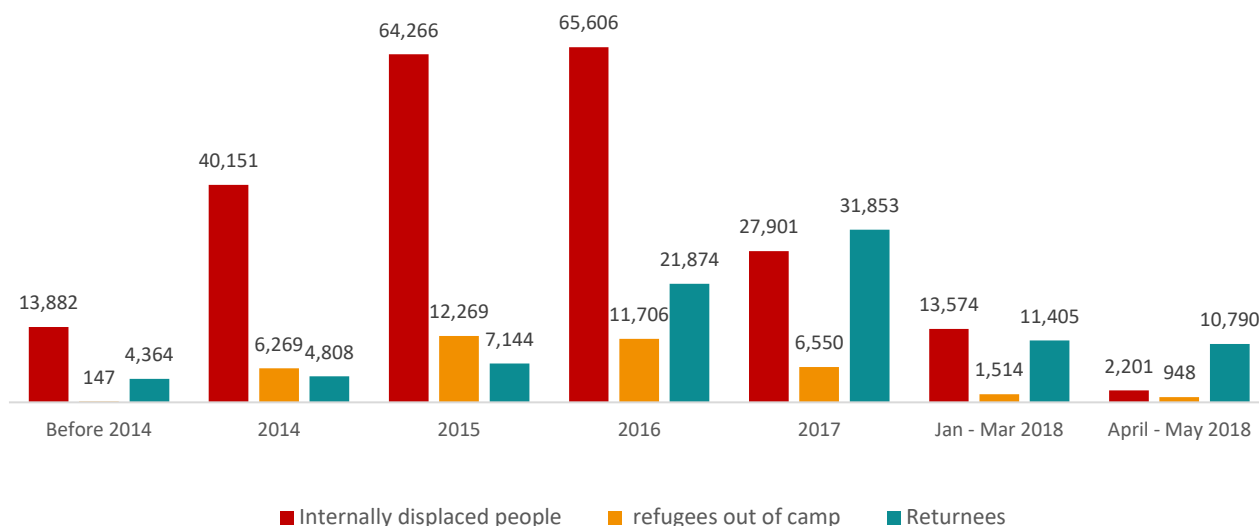
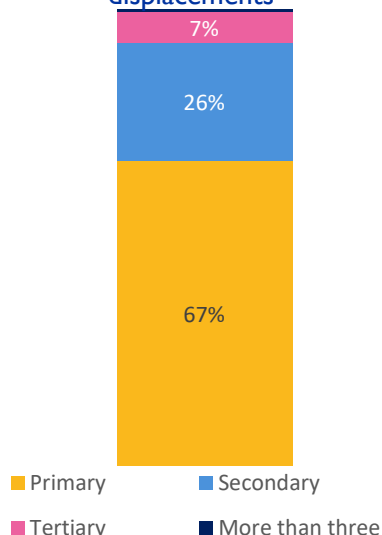


Figure 7: Frequency of displacements



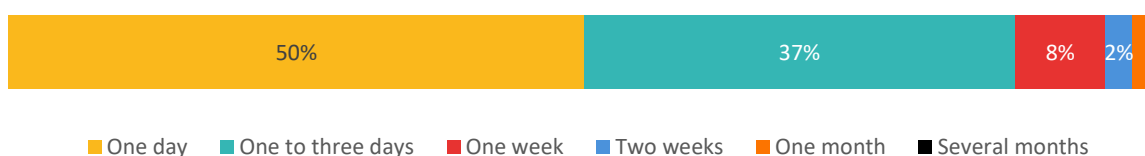
COORDINATION EFFORT

Each round of DTM data collection is an opportunity for IOM to focus on the communication with key partners in the field, specifically the time when the consistency of estimations is verified before publication. The reason why the publication of this round was delayed compared to previous rounds was because of the intensified communication with the RRM (Rapid Response Mechanism) in Cameroon’s Far North Region and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) in order to verify the coherency of the data in our possession. When necessary, this coordination allows the triangulation of the data and investigations of the discrepancies in information outcomes gathered by different actors in the Region.

Travel Duration and Means of Transportation

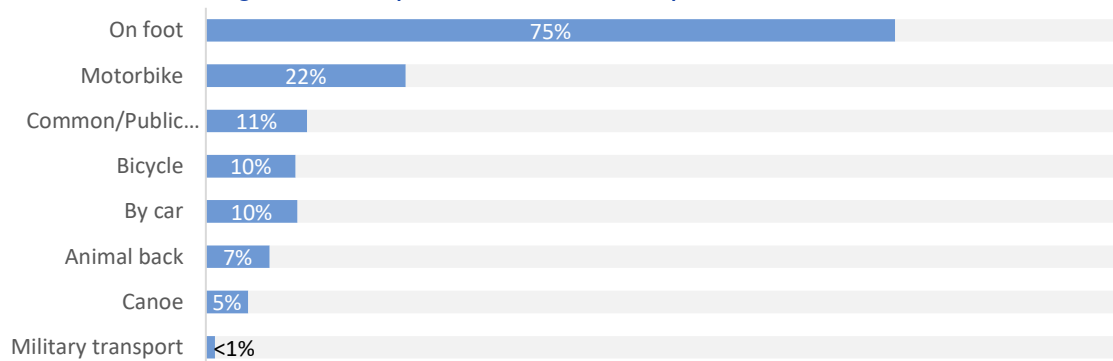
Most of the target population (50%) indicated having had to travel less than a day from their area of origin to their area of destination, while 38% travelled between one and three days, and 8% travelled between three and seven days. 2% travelled for two weeks, 1% for a month and 1% travelled for several months to reach their area of destination.

Figure 8: Length of journey



Compared to the previous round, an increase of 2% of displacements by motorbike was noticed. This is explained by the return movements that were observed in the Departments of Logone et Chari and Mayo Tsanaga.

Figure 9: Transportation means of Displaced Households



The table below shows the reasons for secondary and multiple displacements given by the surveyed IDP households and out of camp refugees.

Table 3: Frequency and reason for displacement (returnees excluded)

Reasons for displacement of IDPs and Refugees	Natural disasters	Conflict	Total
Primary Displacement	9%	63%	72%
Secondary Displacement	4%	18%	23%
Tertiary Displacement	<1%	4%	4%
More than three displacements	<1%	1%	1%
Total	14%	86%	100%

An increase in primary displacements⁹ was noticed among the surveyed households compared to the previous round. This can be explained by conflict situation that have generated 6 733 new refugees. They were counted in Kossa in the Mora district.

⁹ Out of Camp refugees and IDPs who are experiencing their primary or secondary displacement.

Items Transported

No real changes were observed during compared to the previous round. Preventive displacements are most common and during this period, the majority moves in order to work on the fields. They bring along their personal objects (71%), clothing (64%), food (22%), cooking utensils (29%) and hygiene products (32%)

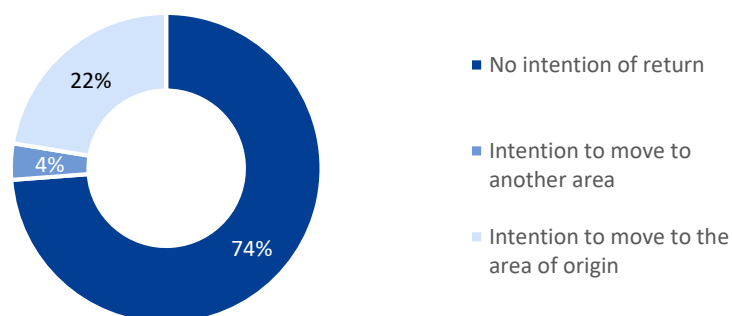
Visits to Area of Origin

Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 23% indicated having returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement¹. This number has not changed since the previous round. These visits had various purposes: to evaluate a possible return (23%), check on the condition of homes left behind (22%), and to cultivate crops (24%). Conversely, 77% of those questioned have not returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement, which can largely be explained by the continued insecurity in their areas of origin.

Return Intentions

Return intentions of the target population remain the same compared to the previous rounds of data collection. Similar to the two previous rounds, 22% of the internally displaced persons indicated a desire to displace again, 19% who expressed the wish to return to their areas of origin and 3% wishes to return to a different area. 4% of the out of camp refugees indicated a desire to displace again, 3% to the areas of origin and 1% to somewhere else.

Figure 11: Return Intentions of IDPs and Out of Camp Refugees



The wish to leave the areas of displacement and relocate once more is motivated by the lack of basic services in areas of displacement (49%), the search for livelihood opportunities (51%), and the presence of family members in a different area (24%).

Key factors to facilitate returns of displaced households who do not have the intention to leave are: the presence of armed forces in areas of origin (69%), the repair of housing (34%), and better access to basic services (38%).

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP)

According to the data collected in June 2018 there were 227 581 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon, divided over 38 357 households. An important decrease of 4%, or 10 518 individuals, was noticed compared to the previous round of data collection. This decrease in number is mainly observed in the departments of Mayo-Sava (4 928 individuals), Mayo Tsanaga (4 343 individuals) and Logone-et-Chari (1 369 individuals).

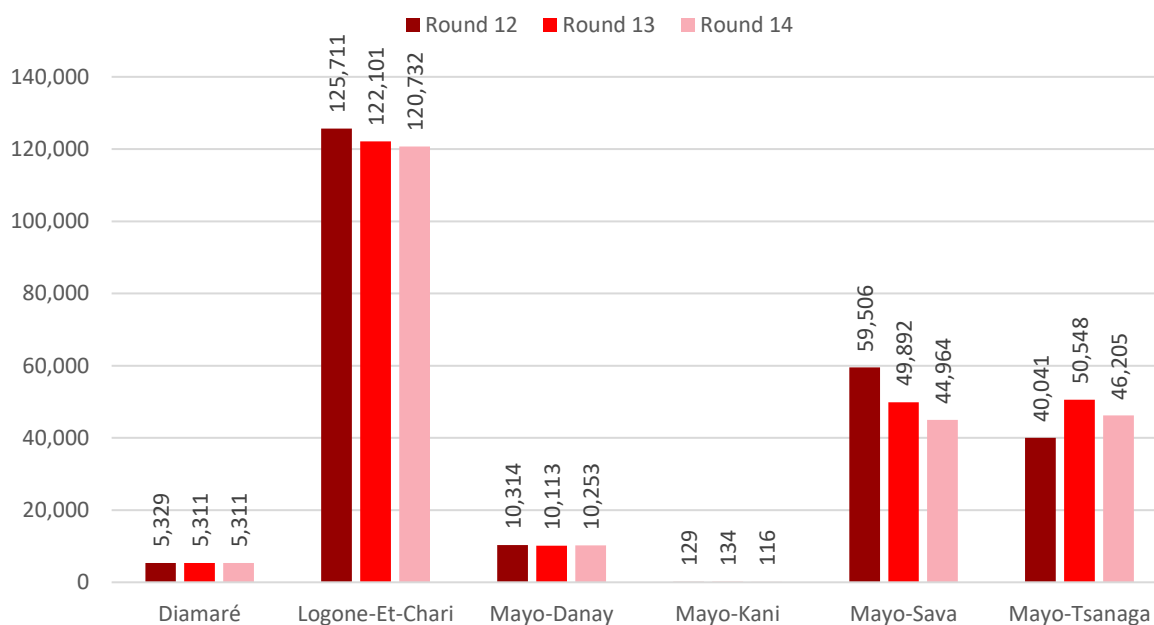
The majority of the internally displaced persons in the regions were displaced between 2014 and 2017, and a large number between January and March 2018 (13 574 individuals). Additionally, between April and May 2018, another 2 201 IDPs were registered.

Furthermore, during round 14, 21 new villages hosting IDPs in the departments Logone-et-Chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga were surveyed where 3 265 individuals in 517 households were registered.

Table 4 : Evolution of Internally Displaced Persons over the last 5 rounds, per department

Departments	Round 10 (10.2017)	Round 11 (11.2017)	Round 12 (12.2017)	Round 13 (04.2018)	Round 14 (06.2018)	Variation R14 / R13
Diamaré	5 469	5 416	5 329	5 311	5 311	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	127 776	127 264	125 711	122 101	120 732	-1%
Mayo-Danay	9 968	10 297	10 314	10 113	10 253	1%
Mayo-Kani	135	132	129	134	116	-13%
Mayo-Sava	58 544	59 967	59 506	49 892	44 964	-10%
Mayo-Tsanaga	36 075	38 911	40 041	50 548	46 205	-9%
Total	237 967	241 987	241 030	238 099	227 581	-4%

Figure 12: Evolution of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) over the last three rounds, by department



Map 3: Distribution of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon

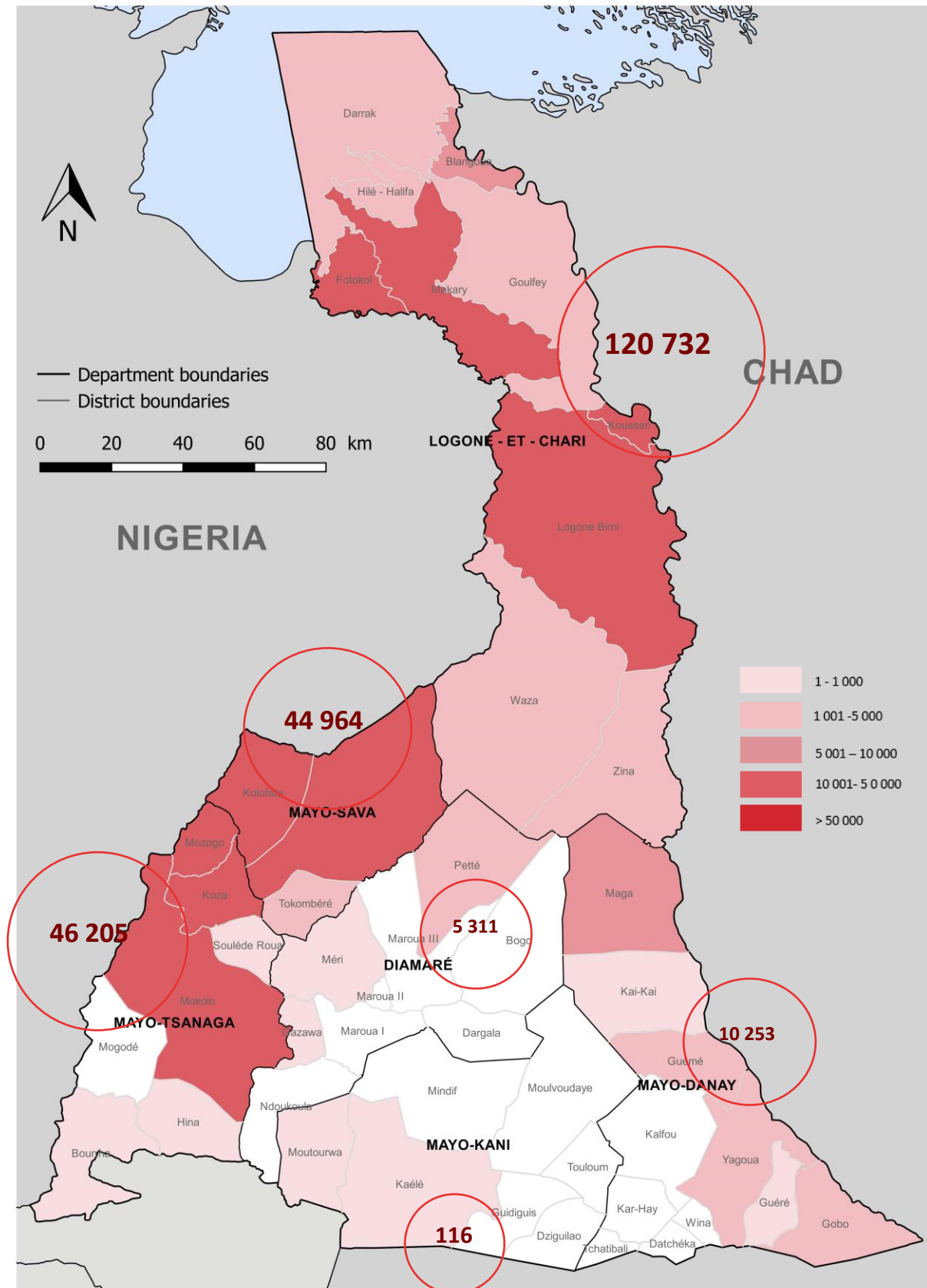


Table 5: Displacement of IDPs within and between departments

Displacements within the departments			
Department		Individuals displaced (#)	Individuals displaced (%)
Diamaré		1 189	1%
Logone-Et-Chari		119 777	53%
Mayo-Danay		9 675	4%
Mayo-Kani		62	<1%
Mayo-Sava		44 675	20%
Mayo-Tsanaga		43 510	19%
Total IDPs in the Far North Region		218 888	96%

Displacements between the departments			
Departments of origin	Departments de residence	Individuals displaced (#)	Individus displaced (%)
Mayo-Sava	Diamaré	3 872	2%
	Logone-Et-Chari	955	<1%
	Mayo-Danay	578	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	42	<1%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	2 695	1%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Mayo-Sava	277	<1%
	Diamaré	250	<1%
Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Kani	12	<1%
	Mayo-Sava	12	<1%
Total IDPs in the Far North Region		8 693	4%

Total		227 581	100%
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The majority (96%) of internal displacements in the Far North Region occurred within the departments. Only 4% of the internal displacements occurred between two departments.

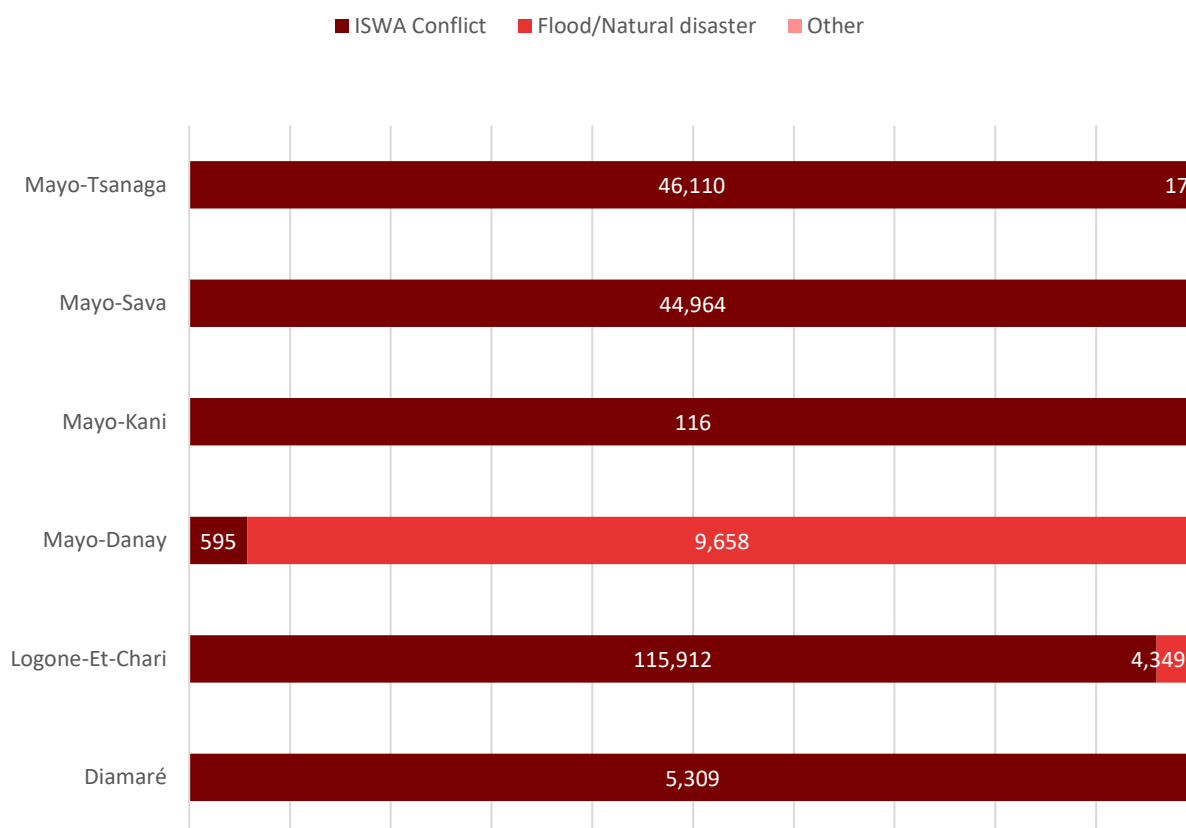
When looking at the various departments, the same trend was observed with slight variations,

- The great majority of displaced persons residing in Logone-Et-Chari is originally from the same department (99,21%). Other displaced persons (0,79%) are originally from Mayo-Sava.
- The great majority of displaced persons residing in Mayo-Sava is originally from the same department (99,36%). Other displaced persons are originally from Mayo-Tsanaga (0,62%) and from Logone-Et-Chari (0,03%).
- 94% of displaced persons residing in Mayo-Danay is originally from the same department. Other displaced persons (6%) are originally from Mayo-Sava.
- 94% of displaced persons residing in Mayo-Tsanaga is originally from the same department. Other displaced persons (6%) are originally from Mayo-Sava.
- The majority of displaced persons residing in Mayo-Kani is originally from the same department (54%). Other displaced persons are originally from Mayo-Sava (36%) and Logone-Et-Chari (10%).
- Contrary to other departments, Diamaré is hosting an IDP population mainly from other departments in the region. 73% of the displaced persons residing in Diamaré are originally from Mayo-Sava, whereas only 22% of the displaced persons is from Diamaré, et 5% from Mayo-Tsanaga.

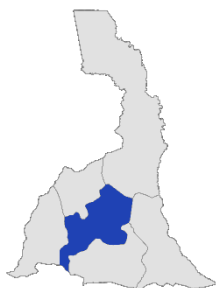
An overwhelming majority of IDPs displaced in the Far North Region of Cameroon (94%) were displaced by armed conflict. Climatic events led to the displacement of 6% of IDPs.

All of the IDPs displaced in the Diamare, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga departments were displaced by conflict. In Logone-et-Chari, 96% of IDPs were displaced as a result of conflict, and 6% 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).

Figure 13: Reasons for displacement of IDPs



DIAMARÉ



Diamaré hosts 5,311 IDPs (2% of the region's total IDP population), of which the majority came in 2014 (77%). The greatest concentration of IDPs in the department were in the districts of Maroua III (2,129 people) and Pette (2,082 people). 73% of them were displaced from Mayo-Sava and 5% from Mayo-Tsanaga. 22% of the IDP population was displaced within the department. In addition, a household of four individuals returned in Assighassia due to the lack of available farmland in Gazawa, and two newborns were registered among the families displaced in Katoual.

In Diamaré, the majority of households (534 or 57%) live in rented homes, 341 (37%) live with host families, and 62 (7%) live in spontaneous shelters. Some households that used to live with host families or in spontaneous shelters are now living in rented accommodation.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

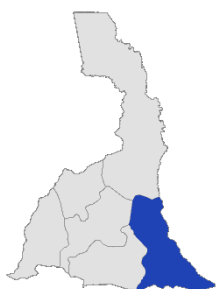


Logone-et-Chari hosts a total of 120,732 IDPs, representing the highest proportion of IDPs (53%) in the region. Overall, the number of IDPs living in this department decreased by 1,369 individuals since April 2018, which corresponds to a 1% decrease. However, 1,023 new IDPs arrived in the department since April 2018. The majority of IDPs is located in the districts of Makary (49,341 people), Kousseri (20,009), Fotokol (15,837), Logone-Birni (12,398) and Blangoua (7,467).

The decreases since the previous round are due to the lower numbers of IDPs in Makary (less than 1,250), Hile-Alifa (less than 819), and Zina (less than 434), which are the most important changes. Some IDPs returned to their original villages following an improvement in the security situation, while others left the department since April 2018 in order to fish in Lagdo. During round 14, 45 births were recorded in the IDP households in the Makary district.

In Logone-and-Chari, 12,331 households live with host families, 4,410 live in spontaneous sites, 3,392 live in rented homes, and 10 live in collective sites. During this period, no households living in the open air were recorded. This is due to the fact that some of them started living with host families, while others live in rented accommodation, particularly since the rainy season started.

MAYO-DANAY



10,253 IDPs live in this department, representing 4.5% of the region's total IDP population and an overall increase of 140 people (1%) since the previous round. This can be partly explained by new births. The majority of IDPs in this department came before 2014 (8,831 people) or in 2014 (1,107 people). Since April, 94 people coming from Mayo Sava were registered.

The districts that host the largest number of IDPs in the Mayo-Danay department are Maga (5,298 individuals), Gueme (1,648), Gobo (1,537), and Yagoua (1,100).

653 households live with host families, while 600 live in spontaneous sites and 70 in rented homes. The changes observed since the previous round can be explained by the

fact that certain households who used to live with host families, and all those that lived in collective sites, are now living in spontaneous sites.

MAYO-KANI

Mayo-Kani is the department hosting the least IDPs (116 people, i.e. 18 people less than in round 13). Given its geographical distance from the zones of insecurity, this department hosts little of the population escaping the conflict, notably in the districts of Kaélé (62) and Moutourwa (54).

Through agriculture, IDPs try to form groups of shared interest. However, they do not have access to drinkable water or quality healthcare.

In Mayo-Kani, five displaced households live in rented homes and 14 with host families. Two households (18 people) returned to Mayo-Sava to dedicate themselves to rural activities.

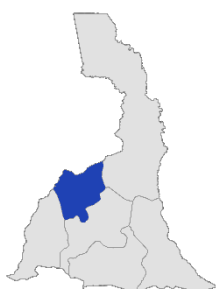


MAYO-SAVA

With 44,964 IDPs (20% of the regional total), and despite an important decrease, Mayo-Sava hosts the third largest proportion of IDPs. 99% of IDPs in this department originate within the department itself. They are distributed as follows: 12,008 people in Kolofata, 31,310 people in Mora, and 1,646 people in Tokombéré.

A total decrease of 4,928 individuals was recorded, of which 4,022 from the Mora district. These 4,022 individuals are refugees that were previously considered as IDPs. During round 14, a joint field mission with partner organisations allowed to confirm that these people, identified during previous rounds and classified as IDPs, are in fact refugees.

In Mayo-Sava, 3,917 households live in spontaneous sites, 2,249 in rented homes, and 2,138 with host families.



MAYO-TSANAGA

Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 46,205 IDPs, which represents 20% of the regional total. These people are located primarily in the Koza (18,131 people), Mozogo (11,088), and Mokolo (15,541) districts.

An important reduction in the number of IDPs living in Mayo-Tsanaga (4,343 less people) was observed relative to the previous round. This decrease is equally visible in the Mozogo district (5,613 less), where IDPs returned to their places of habitual residence for agricultural work.

94% of IDPs living in Mayo-Tsanaga (43,510 people) originate from the department itself. The remaining 2,695 people were displaced from the department of Mayo-Sava.

In Mayo-Tsanaga 5,403 households were counted living with host families, 543 in spontaneous sites, 1,081 in rented homes, and 614 in collective sites.

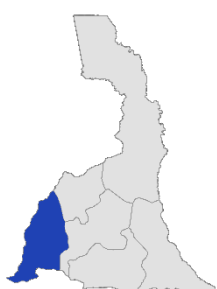
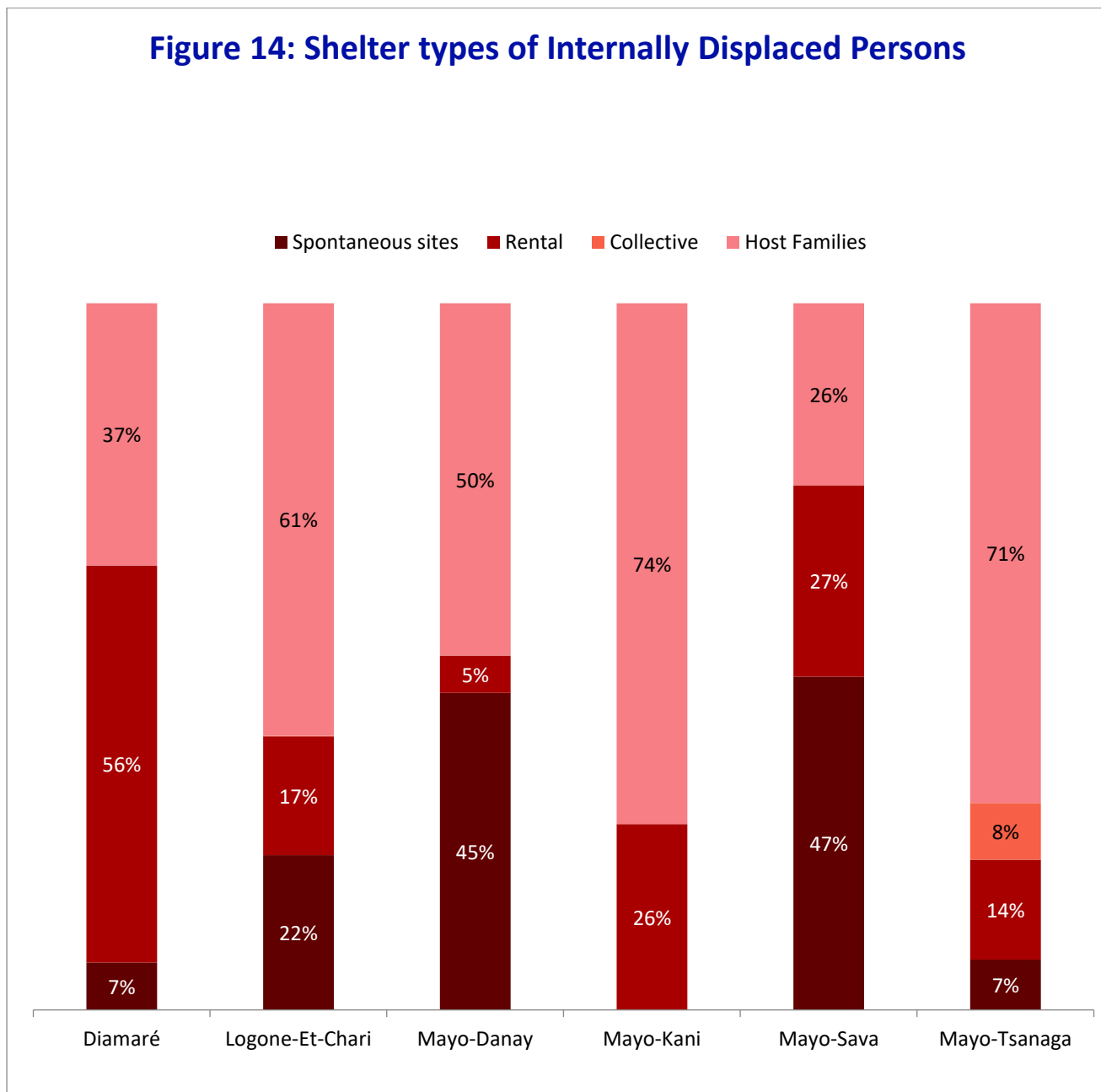


Figure 14: Shelter types of Internally Displaced Persons



OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES

According to the information collected in round 14, the Far North Region hosts 39,403 refugees (6,439 households) living outside of the Minawao camp. This represents a 24% increase relative to the information collected in April 2018 (7,722 more out of camp refugees).

The largest increase happened in Mayo Sava, in the district of Mora and more precisely in the village of Kossa and its surroundings, where 6,733 refugees were registered in 1,165 households who arrived between December 2017 and May 2018.

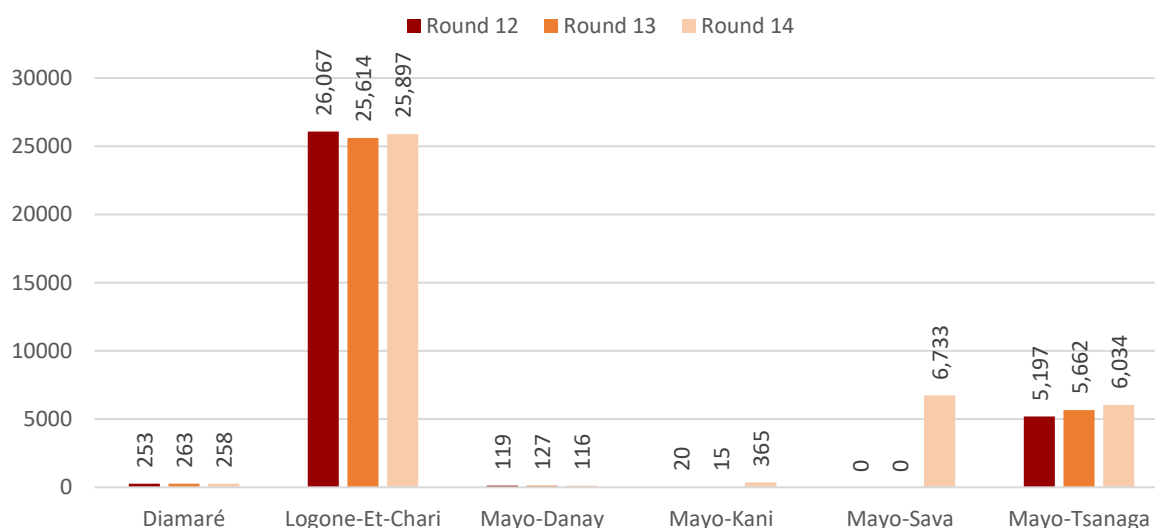
In addition, 20 new villages hosting refugees were surveyed during the 14th round, when 5,348 people were registered in 905 households in the departments of Logone-et-Chari, Mayo Sava, and Mayo Tsanaga.

The distribution of out of camp refugees by department evolved as follows since round 10:

Table 6 : Number of out of camp refugees by department for the past 5 rounds of DTM

Department	Round 10 (10.2017)	Round 11 (11.2017)	Round 12 (12.2017)	Round 13 (04.2018)	Round 14 (06.2018)	Change R14 / R13
Diamaré	250	250	253	263	258	-2%
Logone-Et-Chari	26 893	26 454	26 067	25 614	25 897	1%
Mayo-Danay	143	125	119	127	116	-9%
Mayo-Kani	20	20	20	15	365	2 333%
Mayo-Sava	0	0	0	0	6 733	N/A
Mayo-Tsanaga	2 422	2 488	5 197	5 662	6 034	7%
Total	29 728	29 337	31 656	31 681	39 403	24%

Figure 15: Number of out of camp refugees during the past three rounds, by department



Map 4: Distribution of out of camp refugees in the Far North region of Cameroon

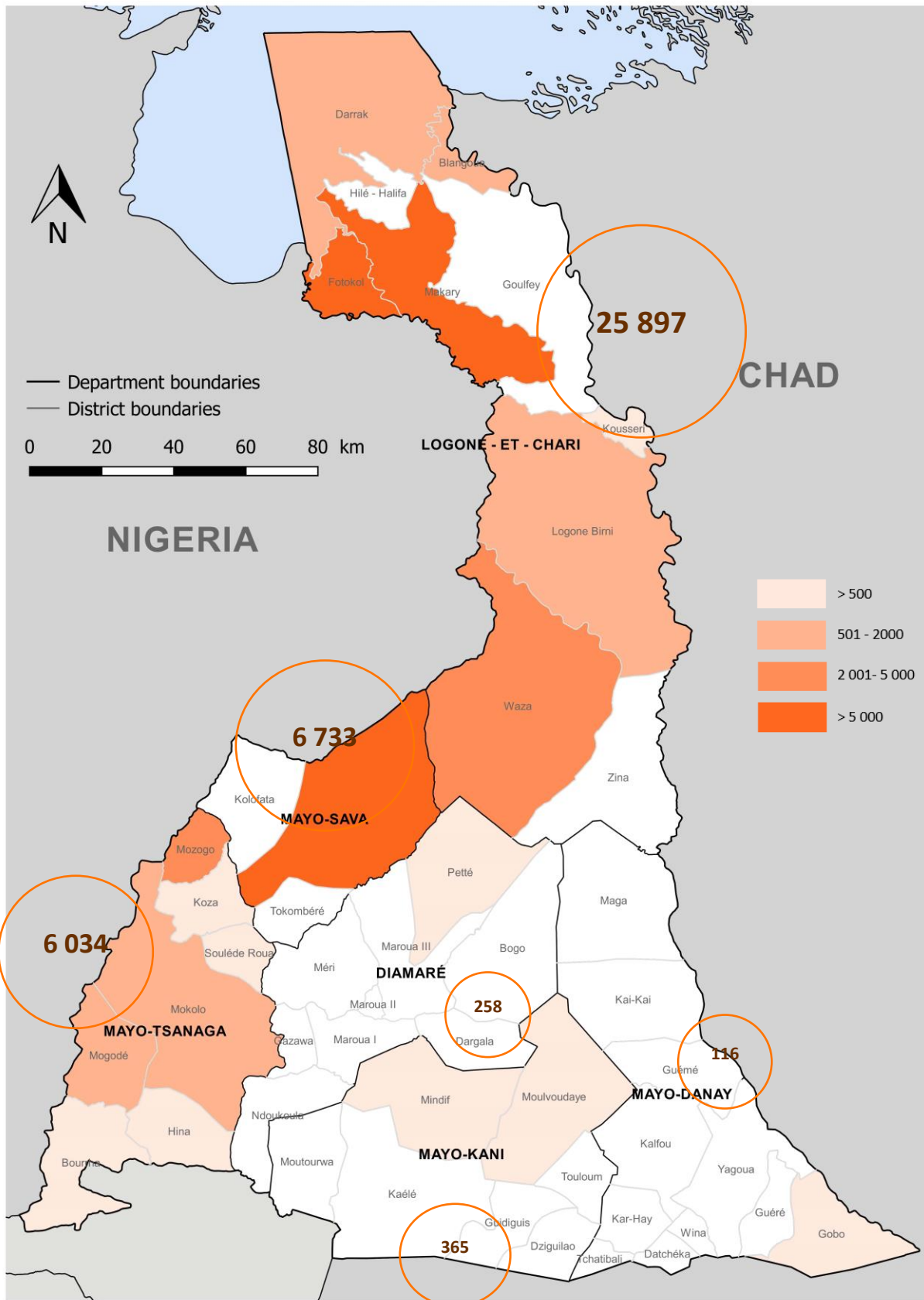
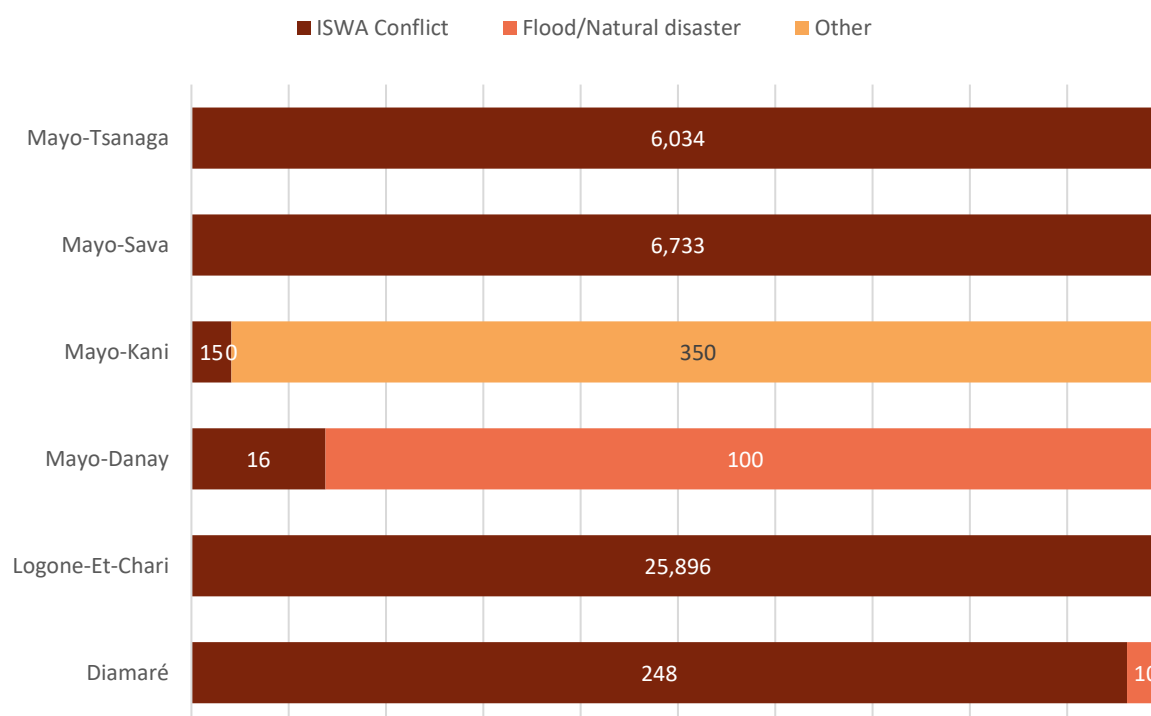


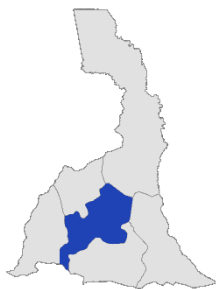
Table 7: Inter- and intra-department movements of out of camp refugees (horizontal axis: department of departure)

Departments	Diamaré	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Autre	Total
Diamaré	0	0	0	0	18	0	240	258
Logone-Et-Chari	0	5 677	0	0	0	0	20 220	25 897
Mayo-Danay	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	116
Mayo-Kani	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	365
Mayo-Sava	0	0	0	0	2 749	0	3 984	6 733
Mayo-Tsanaga	0	0	0	0	0	11	6 023	6 034
Total	0	5 677	0	0	2 767	11	30 948	39 403

For this group of the displaced population present in the Far North Region, the IOM liaises closely with the HCR with the purpose of assuring a consistent information of the actors and parties involved. During our exchanges with the HCR aimed at coordinating the first DTM results, some differences due to different geographic coverage between the HCR and the IOM were identified.

Figure 16: Reasons of displacement of out-of-camp refugees


DIAMARÉ



Diamaré hosts 258 out of camp refugees, which represents 1% of the regional total. This represents a decrease of five individuals in this department who returned to Chad. The majority of out of camp refugees identified in this department lives in the district of Pette (253) and five were identified in Maroua III.

The majority of out of camp refugee households lives in spontaneous sites (24) while the six remaining households live with host families, and one household in a collective site.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

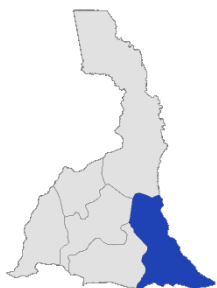


The department of Logone-et-Chari hosts the largest number of out of camp refugees with a total of 25,897 individuals, which represents 66% of out of camp refugees in the region. An increase of 283 people can be seen relative to the previous round. The majority of this population is concentrated in the districts of Makary (13,658 people), Fotokol (5,464), Waza (3,288), and Logone-Birni (1,885).

11 births were recorded in the refugee community since April. In addition, those living in Chou-Salamat and who arrived since 2016 from Balgué in Nigeria need tarpaulins during the rainy season as well as food supplies.

In Logone-et-Chari, 2,281 out of camp refugee households live with host families, 1,725 live in spontaneous sites, and 104 live in rented accommodation.

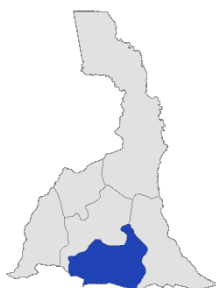
MAYO-DANAY



The department of Mayo-Danay hosts 116 out of camp refugees, which represents less than one percent of the regional total. A decrease of 11 people was noticed since the last round, in the Gobo district where all of these refugees live, notably in Gobogaïoua and Djelme. In the absence of humanitarian aid, some intend to move elsewhere in search of better living conditions.

In Mayo-Danay, all out of camp refugee households live with host families.

MAYO-KANI



This department hosts 365 out of camp refugees, which represents an increase of 250 individuals coming from Chad who stayed in Moulvoudaye Centre between April and May 2018. These refugees fled the threat of bandits who are regularly causing havoc in the villages of Bongor, Fianga, and Leo.

In Mayo-Kani, 52 households of out of camp refugees live with host families, while a single household lives in rented accommodation.

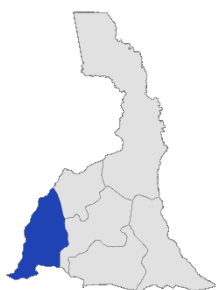
MAYO-SAVA



Unlike in previous rounds when no out of camp refugees were recorded, in this round 6,733 refugees were identified, which represents 17% of the people observed in the region. Among them, 2,749 people arrived three years ago in the village of Kossa in the Mora district. While they were considered internally displaced people during the last round, their identity as refugees was confirmed during round 14. The other 3,984 out of camp refugees arrived directly from Nigeria between December 2017 and May 2018 in the villages of Dannaya (410), Djala (305), Kaldje (196), Kessagana (130), Madjina (107), Tagawa (198), and most importantly Yeme (2,512). All these villages are close to Kossa and were newly surveyed.

44 households live with host families in Kossa and 1,121 households live in spontaneous sites in the other villages mentioned above.

MAYO-TSANAGA

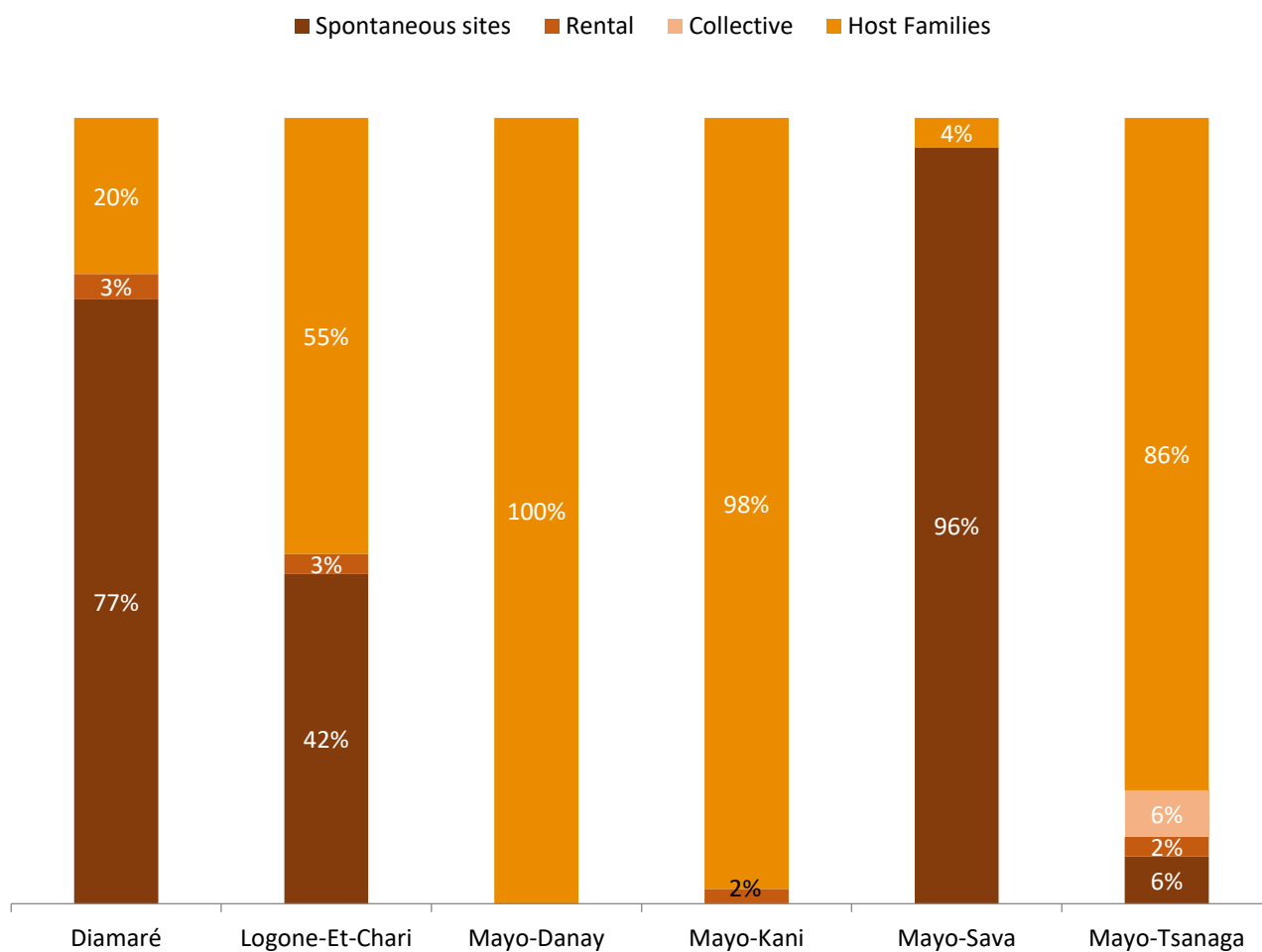


This department hosts 6,034 out of camp refugees, which represents 15% of the out of camp refugee population in the region. An overall increase of 372 people was noticed relative to the last data collection, mainly due to arrivals in the village of Mokolo (521).

The majority of the identified out of camp refugees live in the district of Mozogo (3,199 individuals), Mokolo (1,421 individuals), and Mogode (1,281 individuals). Some go to their area of origin in Nigeria to work in agriculture but come back overnight.

In Mayo-Tsanaga, 895 households live with host families while 62 identified households live in collective sites, 63 in spontaneous sites, and 26 in rented accommodation.

Figure 17: Out of camp shelter types by department



RETURNEES

According to the data collected in June 2018, the Far North region hosted 92,238 returnees divided among 13,839 households. These numbers include 82,749 former internally displaced people of whom 81,987 (or 99%) had been displaced for reasons related to conflict. In addition 9,015 people returned from Nigeria, 428 from CAR, and 46 from Chad.

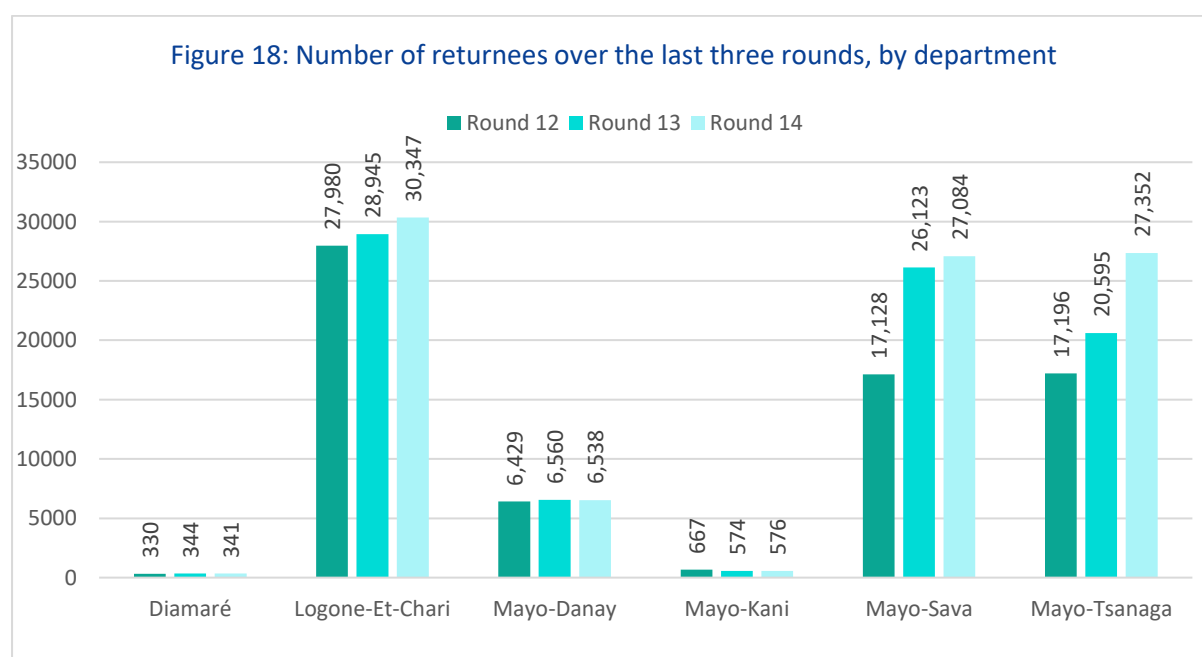
This number represents an overall increase of 9,097 people, or 11%, relative to the previous round. The increase affected primarily the departments of Mayo-Sava, Logone-et-Chari, and Mayo-Tsanaga.

Returnees live in all the Far North region of Cameroon, but the largest numbers were observed in the Logone-et-Chari (30,347 individuals), Mayo-Tsanaga (27,352), Mayo-Sava (27,084) and Mayo-Danay (6,538).

The reported increase is justified by the surveys carried out in 16 new villages where returns were observed. This allowed to register 1,561 people in 233 households in the departments of Logone-et-Chari, Mayo Sava, and Mayo Tsanaga.

Table 8 : Number of returnees by department for the past 5 rounds of DTM

Departments	Round 10 (10.2017)	Round 11 (11.2017)	Round 12 (12.2017)	Round 13 (04.2018)	Round 14 (06.2018)	Change R14 / R13
Diamaré	334	415	330	344	341	-1%
Logone-Et-Chari	25 243	25 496	27 980	28 945	30 347	5%
Mayo-Danay	5 286	6 901	6 429	6 560	6 538	0%
Mayo-Kani	726	668	667	574	576	0%
Mayo-Sava	13 437	13 467	17 128	26 123	27 084	4%
Mayo-Tsanaga	16 064	16 745	17 196	20 595	27 352	33%
Total	61 090	63 692	69 730	83 141	92 238	11%



Map 5: Distribution of returnees in the Far North Region of Cameroon

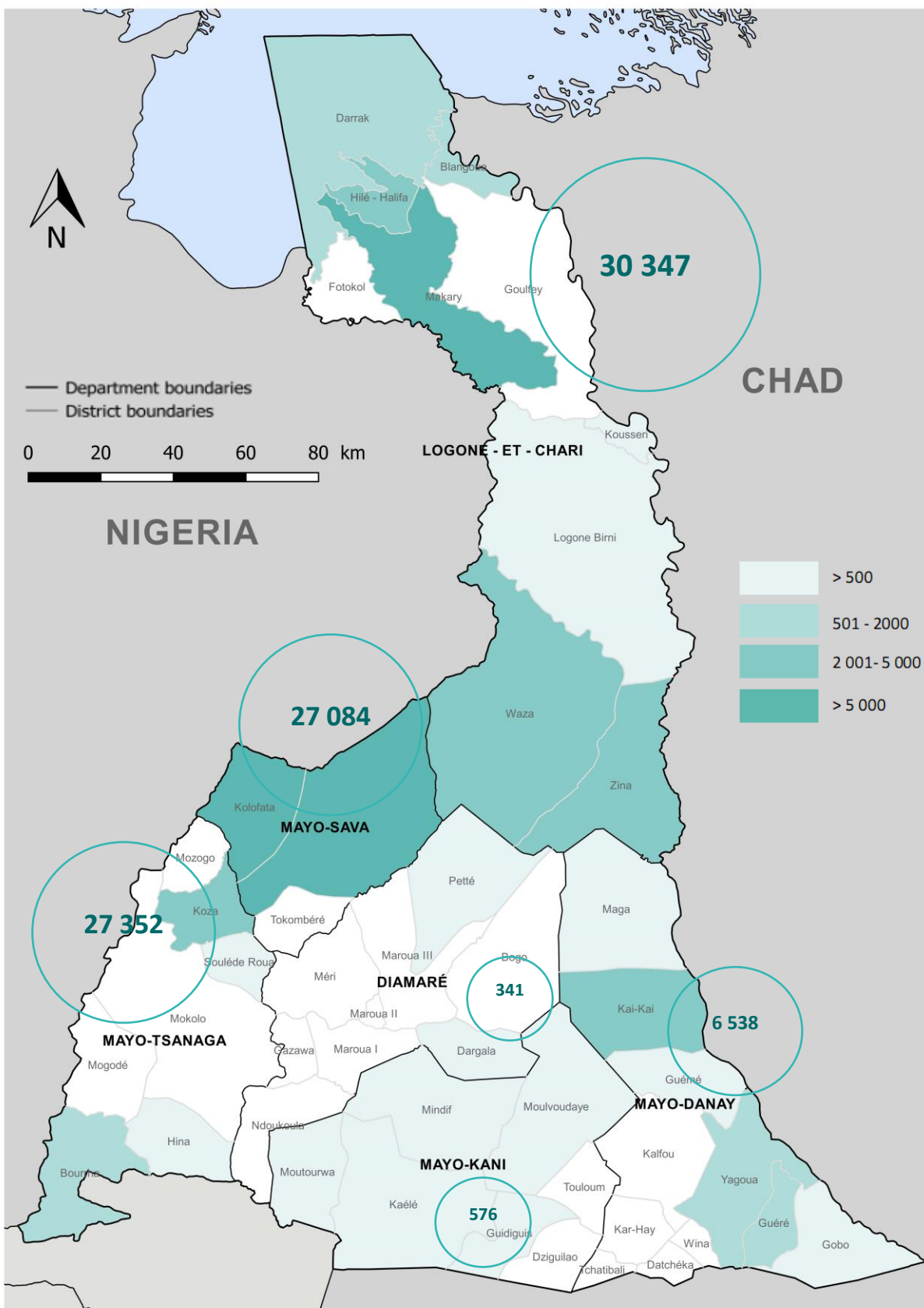
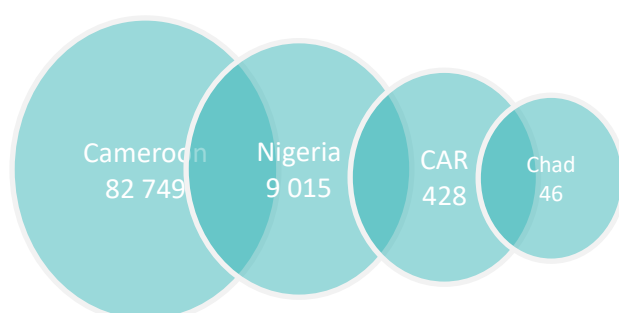


Table 9 : Intra- and inter-department movements of returnees

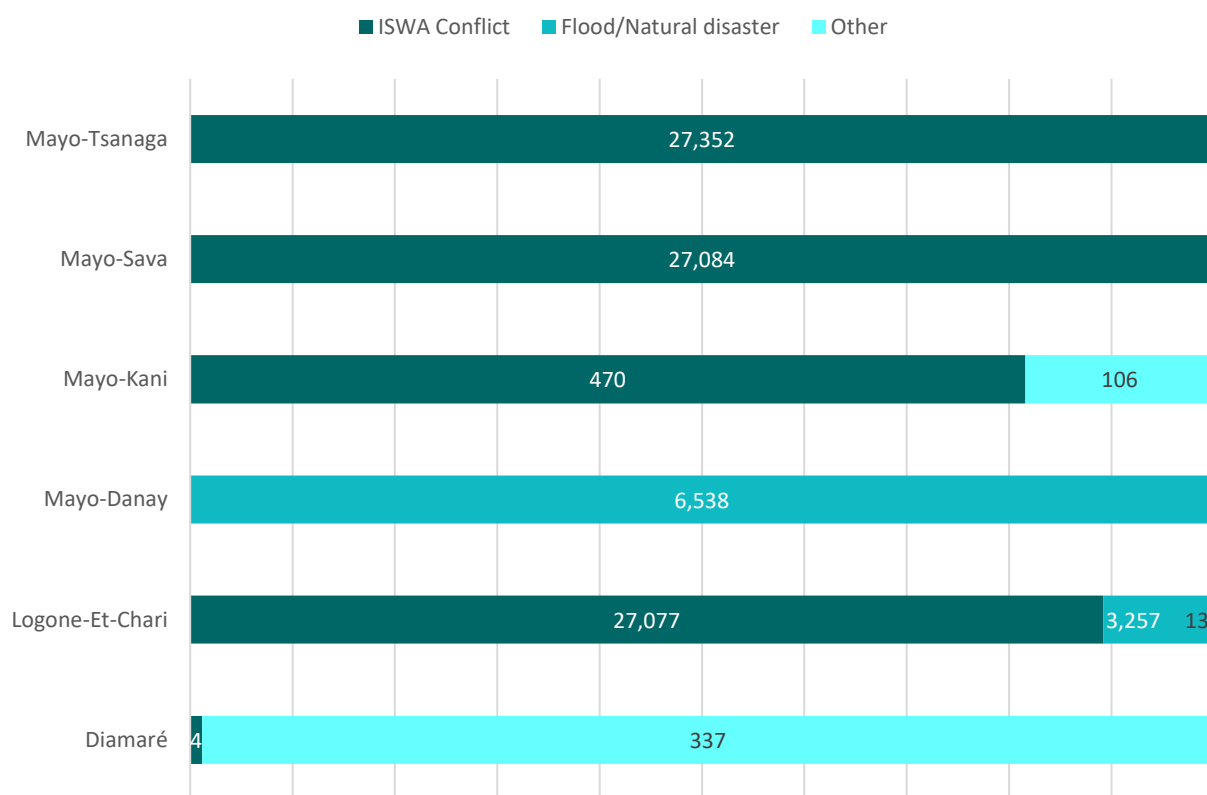
Place of origin	Department of residence	Displaced individuals (#)	Displaced individuals (%)
Returns within a department		74 677	81%
Logone-Et-Chari	Logone-Et-Chari	28 112	30%
Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Sava	25 077	27%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Mayo-Tsanaga	15 139	16%
Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Danay	6 307	7%
Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Kani	42	<1%
Returns from a department		6 491	7%
Diamaré	Mayo-Sava	1 911	2%
Mayo-Danay	Logone-Et-Chari	1 277	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	201	<1%
Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Kani	57	<1%
Mayo-Sava	Diamaré	19	<1%
Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	2 940	3%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Logone-Et-Chari	86	<1%
Returns from other regions		1 581	2%
Other regions of Cameroon	Mayo-Tsanaga	1 485	2%
	Mayo-Sava	96	<1%
Returns from a third country		9 489	10%
Nigeria	Mayo-Tsanaga	7 788	8%
	Logone-Et-Chari	856	1%
	Mayo-Kani	371	<1%
CAR	Diamaré	322	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	106	<1%
Chad	Logone-Et-Chari	16	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	30	<1%
Total		92 238	100%



The large majority of returnees are former Cameroonian IDPs who returned to their place of habitual residence, and whose displacement was tied to the conflict. In fact, this group represents 90% of all returnees. The other returnees come from abroad (10%), in particular from Nigeria (9%), CAR (<1%), and Chad (<1%).

Among the 82,749 returnees who were displaced in Cameroon, 74,677 people were displaced within their department of origin, against 6,491 people in another department and 1,581 people in other regions (Nord and Adamaoua).

Figure 19: Reasons of displacement of returnees



LOGONE-ET-CHARI

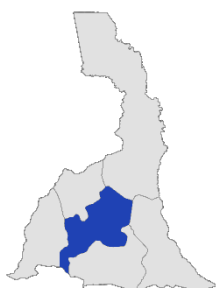


Logone-et-Chari hosts the largest number of returnees (30,347 individuals), who represent 44% of the returnees in the region. An increase of 1,402 individuals was observed in this department during the period of data collection. The majority of these people return for agricultural work and leave from other districts in the same department, such as Hile-Alifa 1, Hile-Alifa 2, and Abassouni. In addition, there were seven births within this period and some movements of a few people who went to Lake Chad for fishing.

In this department the returnees are concentrated in the districts of Fotokol (11,342), Makary (9,288), Waza (2,732), Zina (2,510), and Hile-Alifa (2,314).

In Logone-et-Chari, 4,054 households returned to their homes of origin, while 247 households live with host families, and 13 in rented accommodation. All those who were in the open air were taken in by some families because it is the rainy season.

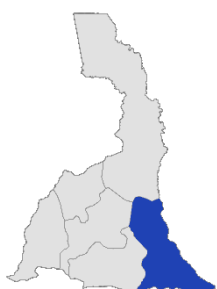
DIAMARÉ



Diamaré hosts 341 returnees, or less of 1% of the regional total. A slight decrease of three people was recorded. Returnees live in the district of Dargala (322 individuals) and Pette (19 individuals) and work primarily in agriculture.

In Diamaré, all the 30 households live with host families and mentioned a peaceful cohabitation with these families.

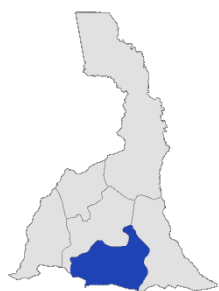
MAYO-DANAY



In the department of Mayo-Danay, where 96% of displacements are due to floods, 6,538 returnees were censused. This represents 7% of the regional total of returnees, and a slight decrease of 22 individuals. This decrease was observed in the districts of Gueme (100 individuals) and Yagoua (67 individuals), where people left towards Garoua to engage in agriculture. In addition, an increase of 100 returnees was noticed in the district of Kai-Kai and 45 in Guere, who returned for agriculture and whose displacement was due to floods.

On the other hand, the villages of Vellé and Vounaloum were assisted by the organisation PULCI as a result of an initiative consisting in the construction of houses for all households situated less than 40 meters from the protection dam and who were affected by the floods. This was one of the reasons driving a substantial return of people in those villages, which for the most part come from Maga (ZIAM). These populations had been displaced within the same department.

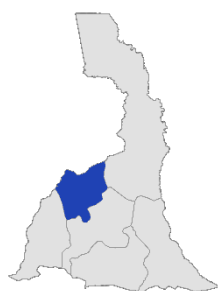
With a total of 1,066 households in Mayo-Danay, 84% (897 households) live in their homes of origin, 104 live with host families, and 65 in spontaneous sites.



MAYO-KANI

The department of Mayo-Kani hosts 576 returnees, or less than 1% of the regional total, with a slight overall increase of 2 returnees. Nevertheless, some left Kaélé since April for marriage and others joined their families in Garoua Boulai.

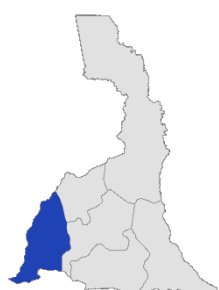
In Mayo-Kani, the majority of returnees (74 households) live with host families, against 10 who went back to their original homes and 8 living in spontaneous sites.



MAYO-SAVA

Mayo-Sava hosts 27,084 returnees (29% of the regional total) in 3,819 households. This represents an increase of 961 individuals relative to the previous data collection. This increase was noticed in the districts of Kolofata and Mora, 80% as a result of the return of security in the villages of origin, 35% because of lack of assistance during displacement, and 26% for agricultural work.

In Mayo-Sava, 2,589 households returned to their original homes, 1,201 live with host families, 18 households live in collective centres, and 11 in spontaneous sites. The increase in the number of households who returned to their original homes relative to the previous round is explained by the return of IDPs to Kolofata and Mora as well as by the assessments carried out in three new villages hosting returnees who came back in May 2018.



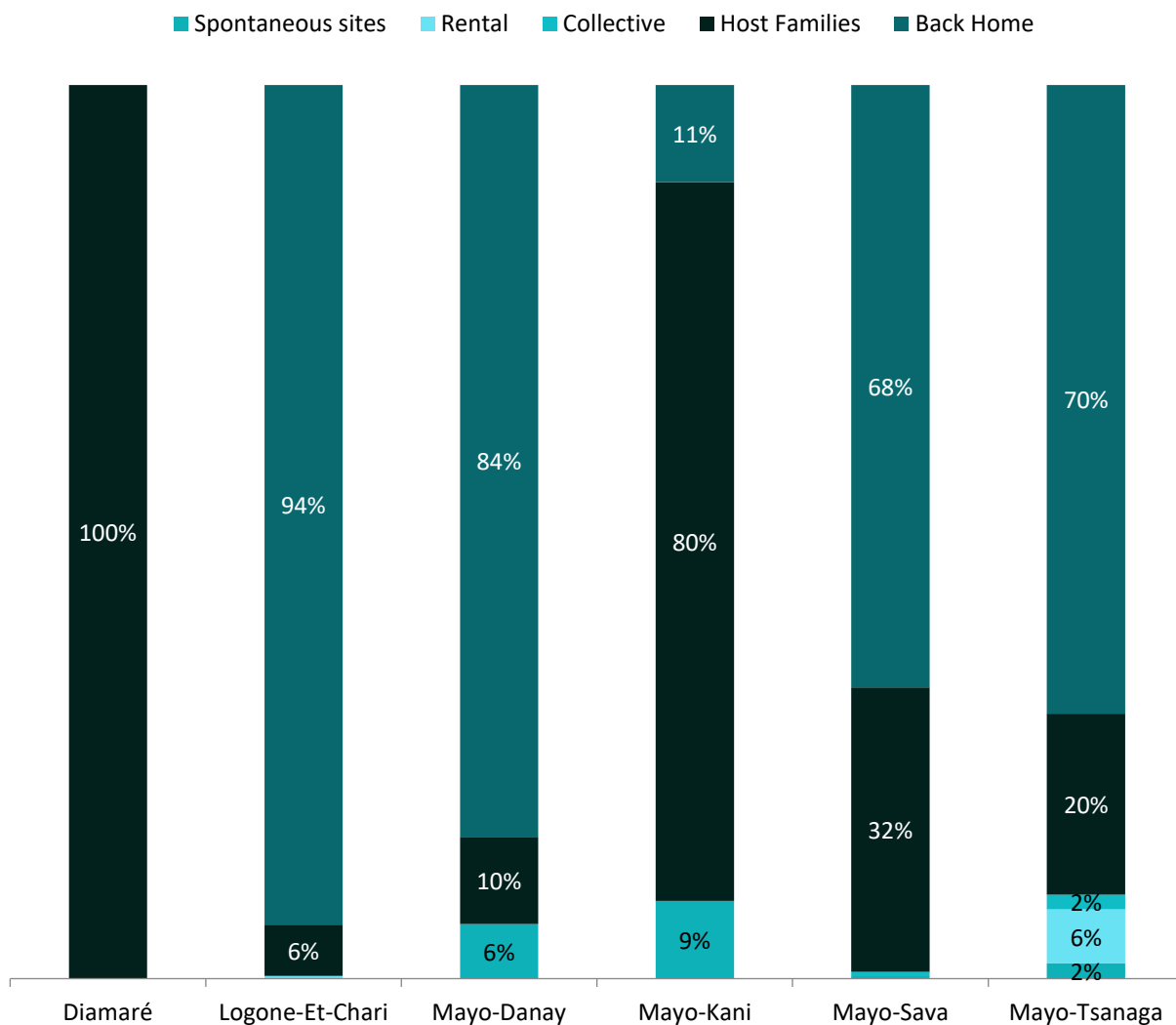
MAYO-TSANAGA

Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 27,352 returnees, or a third of the regional total. This percentage corresponds to an increase of 6,757 people relative to the statistics from April 2018. The majority of these people live in the districts of Mokolo (8,163 people), Koza (2,174 people), and Mozogo (12,965 people) where the return of 7,431 people who came back for agricultural work was recorded.

The increase observed during this survey is justified on the one hand by the survey carried out in 11 new villages in this department where 1,155 individuals were recorded in the districts of Hina, Koza, Mokolo, Mozogo, and Soulede-Roua; and on the other hand by the lasting returns due to a military base installed in Itawa in the district of Mokolo. Despite this military presence the inhabitants prefer not to live in their own houses, but in the mountains.

Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 3,186 households living in their original homes, 909 households living with host families, 272 households in rented homes, 75 households in collective sites, and 76 in spontaneous sites.

Figure 20: Shelter type for returnees by department



TRENDS

This section provides an insight into the changes occurred since the assessments of April 2018 in the administrative areas covered by DTM. 786 localities (including those that were not inhabited) were included in this assessment. The 27 new villages identified during this data collection are not taken into account in this section in order to facilitate comparisons and to avoid imputing certain trends to the simple increase in the geographical coverage of DTM.

The key events since the last data collection are the following:

- Fadjé-Fota village, in the department of Logone-et-Chari in Makary district, is now part of the no-go zone established by the army and was evacuated in June 2018. 12 households of 112 individuals used to live there and are now in the Afade camp in the same district.
- Holio village has been in the army no-go zone since June 2018. The population of this village was 32 households of 256 individuals, and is now located in the Afade camp.
- In Logone-et-Chari and in the same Makary district, the refugee population of the Koumboula camp (14 households of 112 individuals) was displaced and left for the camp of Beda because of the absence of watering places and the lack of assistance.
- The Vellé and Vounaloum villages in Mayo-Danay were assisted by the organisation PULCI as a result of an initiative consisting in the construction of houses for all households living less than 40 meters away from the protection dam and that were affected by the floods. This was one of the reasons why these villages saw a surge in the population of returnees, the majority of whom come from Maga (ZIAM).

Making an analysis based on the same localities evaluated during the previous round, DTM observes a decrease of 6% in the number of internally displaced people in the Far North Region, or 13,783 internally displaced people in the assessed administrative areas. Only the department of Mayo Danay saw an increase in the number of hosted internally displaced people (140 people). The department of Diamaré remained stable while the others saw a decrease in the number of internally displaced people: Mayo-Sava (5,315 individuals), Logone-et-Chari (2,472 individuals), Mayo Tsanaga (6,118 individuals), and Mayo-Kani (18 individuals). The regional tendency towards a decrease in the number of IDPs confirms the phenomenon of returning internally displaced people.

Table 10 : Comparative change in the number of IDPs, based on the same localities evaluated during round 13

Departments	Round 14	Round 13	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamaré	5 311	5 311	0%	0
Logone-Et-Chari	119 629	122 101	-2%	-2 472
Mayo-Danay	10 253	10 113	1%	140
Mayo-Kani	116	134	-13%	-18
Mayo-Sava	44 577	49 892	-11%	-5 315
Mayo-Tsanaga	44 430	50 548	-12%	-6 118
Total	224 316	238 099	-6%	-13 783

The out of camp refugee population increased by 2,374 individuals (8%), in contrast to the last data collection that had remained stable in the region as a whole. This increase is visible in Mayo Sava with 2,875 more refugees in Kossa, and 350 in Mayo Kani in Moulvoudaye Centre. In contrast, departures were recorded in Logone-et-Chari (684 individuals) and in Mayo-Tsanaga (151 individuals).

Table 11 : Comparative change in the number of out of camp refugees, based on the same localities evaluated during round 13

Departments	Round 14	Round 13	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamaré	258	263	-2%	-5
Logone-Et-Chari	24 930	25 614	-3%	-684
Mayo-Danay	116	127	-9%	-11
Mayo-Kani	365	15	2 333%	350
Mayo-Sava	2 749	0	N/A	2 749
Mayo-Tsanaga	5 511	5 662	-3%	-151
Total	34 055	31 681	7%	2 374

With regards to the returnee population in the region, this number increased considerably by 9%, or 7,536 people, relative to the last data collection. The most important changes in returnees are in Mayo-Tsanaga (5,602 returnees), Logono-et-Chari (1,097 returnees), and Mayo-Sava (860 returnees).

This increase in returnees is justified by the overall decrease in the number of internally displaced people. The most important changes are observed in Logone-et-Chari with a decrease of 2,472 IDPs against an increase of 1,097 returnees, and in Mayo Tsanaga with a decrease of 6,118 IDPs against an increase in 5,602 returnees.

Table 12 : Comparative change in the number of returnees, based on the same localities evaluated during round 13

Departments	Round 14	Round 13	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamaré	341	344	-1%	-3
Logone-Et-Chari	30 042	28 945	4%	1 097
Mayo-Danay	6 538	6 560	0%	-22
Mayo-Kani	576	574	0%	2
Mayo-Sava	26 983	26 123	3%	860
Mayo-Tsanaga	26 197	20 595	27%	5 602
Total	90 677	83 141	9%	7 536

APPENDICES

- Appendix I : Displaced populations (table)
- Appendix II : Reasons for displacement (table)
- Appendix III : Newly surveyed villages (table)
- Appendix IV : Variation since round 13 (table)

APPENDIX I

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

	Department / District	Internally displaced people	Out of camp refugees	Returnses	Total
	Diamaré	5 311	258	341	5 910
1	Dargala	0	0	322	322
2	Gazawa	317	0	0	317
3	Maroua II	736	0	0	736
4	Maroua III	2 129	5	0	2 134
5	Meri	47	0	0	47
6	Pette	2 082	253	19	2 354
	Logone-Et-Chari	120 732	25 897	30 347	176 976
7	Blangoua	7 467	952	656	9 075
8	Darak	3 284	619	1 416	5 319
9	Fotokol	15 837	5 464	11 342	32 643
10	Goulfey	2 176	0	0	2 176
11	Hile-Alifa	4 047	0	2 314	6 361
12	Kousseri	20 009	31	19	20 059
13	Logone-Birni	12 398	1 885	70	14 353
14	Makary	49 341	13 658	9 288	72 287
15	Waza	4 559	3 288	2 732	10 579
16	Zina	1 614	0	2 510	4 124
	Mayo-Danay	10 253	116	6 538	16 907
17	Gobo	1 537	116	41	1 694
18	Gueme	1 648	0	367	2 015
19	Guere	37	0	1 092	1 129
20	Kai-Kai	633	0	3 802	4 435
21	Maga	5 298	0	226	5 524
22	Yagoua	1 100	0	1 010	2 110
	Mayo-Kani	116	365	576	1 057
23	Guidiguis	0	0	81	81
24	Kaele	62	0	98	160
25	Mindif	0	15	43	58
26	Moulvoudaye	0	350	351	701
27	Moutourwa	54	0	3	57
	Mayo-Sava	44 964	6 733	27 084	78 781
28	Kolofata	12 008	0	14 495	26 503
29	Mora	31 310	6 733	12 589	50 632
30	Tokombere	1 646	0	0	1 646
	Mayo-Tsanaga	46 205	6 034	27 352	79 591
31	Bourha	208	97	1 568	1 873
32	Hina	404	2	358	764
33	Koza	18 131	15	2 174	20 320
34	Mogode	0	1 281	988	2 269
35	Mokolo	15 541	1 421	8 163	25 125
36	Mozogo	11 088	3 199	13 965	28 252
37	Soulede-Roua	833	19	136	988
	Total	227 581	39 403	92 238	359 222

APPENDIX II**REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT**

Department	Conflicts		Natural hazards		Other		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diamaré	5 561	1,55%	10	0,00%	339	0,09%	5 910	1,65%
1 Dargala	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	322	0,09%	322	0,09%
2 Gazawa	317	0,09%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	317	0,09%
3 Maroua II	736	0,20%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	736	0,20%
4 Maroua III	2 134	0,59%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2 134	0,59%
5 Meri	47	0,01%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	47	0,01%
6 Pette	2 327	0,65%	10	0,00%	17	0,00%	2 354	0,66%
Logone-Et-Chari	168 885	47,01%	7 606	2,12%	485	0,14%	176 976	49,27%
7 Blangoua	6 391	1,78%	2 216	0,62%	468	0,13%	9 075	2,53%
8 Darak	4 642	1,29%	677	0,19%	0	0,00%	5 319	1,48%
9 Fotokol	32 643	9,09%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	32 643	9,09%
10 Goulfey	2 176	0,61%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2 176	0,61%
11 Hile-Alifa	6 361	1,77%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	6 361	1,77%
12 Kousseri	20 045	5,58%	0	0,00%	14	0,00%	20 059	5,58%
13 Logone-Birni	13 764	3,83%	589	0,16%	0	0,00%	14 353	4,00%
14 Makary	72 284	20,12%	0	0,00%	3	0,00%	72 287	20,12%
15 Waza	10 579	2,94%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	10 579	2,94%
16 Zina	0	0,00%	4 124	1,15%	0	0,00%	4 124	1,15%
Mayo-Danay	611	0,17%	16 296	4,54%	0	0,00%	16 907	4,71%
17 Gobo	33	0,01%	1 661	0,46%	0	0,00%	1 694	0,47%
18 Gueme	0	0,00%	2 015	0,56%	0	0,00%	2 015	0,56%
19 Guere	0	0,00%	1 129	0,31%	0	0,00%	1 129	0,31%
20 Kai-Kai	0	0,00%	4 435	1,23%	0	0,00%	4 435	1,23%
21 Maga	578	0,16%	4 946	1,38%	0	0,00%	5 524	1,54%
22 Yagoua	0	0,00%	2 110	0,59%	0	0,00%	2 110	0,59%
Mayo-Kani	601	0,17%	0	0,00%	456	0,13%	1 057	0,29%
23 Guidiguis	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	81	0,02%	81	0,02%
24 Kaele	153	0,04%	0	0,00%	7	0,00%	160	0,04%
25 Mindif	40	0,01%	0	0,00%	18	0,01%	58	0,02%
26 Moulvoudaye	351	0,10%	0	0,00%	350	0,10%	701	0,20%
27 Moutourwa	57	0,02%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	57	0,02%
Mayo-Sava	78 781	21,93%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	78 781	21,93%
28 Kolofata	26 503	7,38%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	26 503	7,38%
29 Mora	50 632	14,09%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	50 632	14,09%
30 Tokombere	1 646	0,46%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1 646	0,46%
Mayo-Tsanaga	79 496	22,13%	17	0,00%	78	0,02%	79 591	22,16%
31 Bourha	1 795	0,50%	0	0,00%	78	0,02%	1 873	0,52%
32 Hina	764	0,21%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	764	0,21%
33 Koza	20 303	5,65%	17	0,00%	0	0,00%	20 320	5,66%
34 Mogode	2 269	0,63%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2 269	0,63%
35 Mokolo	25 125	6,99%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	25 125	6,99%
36 Mozogo	28 252	7,86%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	28 252	7,86%
37 Soulede-Roua	988	0,28%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	988	0,28%

APPENDIX III

NEWLY SURVEYED VILLAGES

	Districts	Villages	Internally displaced people	IDP households	Out of camp refugees	Refugee households	Returnees	Returnee households
1	Logone-Birni	DOKI	50	8	27	6	0	0
2	Makary	GOURA 3	104	13	88	11	0	0
3	Makary	SOUDRALHEL	255	30	298	35	170	20
4	Waza	BLADOLE	483	58	54	12	0	0
5	Waza	MALIA CAMP	146	30	90	23	0	0
6	Waza	MEDINA	0	0	65	9	135	18
7	Waza	TOUKOUMAYA	65	10	345	69	0	0
8	Mora	DANNAYA	0	0	410	108	0	0
9	Mora	DJALA	73	14	305	100	12	3
10	Mora	KALDJE	56	11	196	28	0	0
11	Mora	KESSAGANA	25	3	130	30	35	5
12	Mora	MADJINA	203	50	107	26	54	8
13	Mora	TAGAWA	30	6	198	40	0	0
14	Mora	YEME	0	0	2 512	322	0	0
15	Hina	GAMDOUGOUM	0	0	2	1	30	6
16	Hina	HINA WIDE	0	0	0	0	27	5
17	Koza	GABOUA MARCHE	200	44	0	0	0	0
18	Koza	LDAGAM	469	67	0	0	0	0
19	Koza	WAGZA	70	13	0	0	35	4
20	Mokolo	DINGLDING	230	30	240	40	150	25
21	Mokolo	DINGUILIND	90	18	45	9	70	14
22	Mokolo	LDUBAM	49	7	180	25	21	4
23	Mokolo	MANDAKA	35	7	14	3	75	15
24	Mokolo	WOUDAHAI	397	66	42	8	114	19
25	Mozogo	TALLA CHERIF	210	28	0	0	345	46
26	Mozogo	VOURKAZA	0	0	0	0	270	36
27	Soulede-Roua	BAO TASAI	25	4	0	0	18	5

APPENDIX IV**VARIATION SINCE ROUND 13**

	DEPARTMENTS	CHANGE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	CHANGE OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES	CHANGE RETURNEES
	Diamaré	0	-5	-3
1	Dargala	0	0	0
2	Gazawa	-4	0	0
3	Maroua II	0	0	0
4	Maroua III	0	5	0
5	Meri	0	0	0
6	Pette	4	-10	-3
	Logone-Et-Chari	-2 472	-684	1 097
7	Blangoua	-171	13	3
8	Darak	75	8	100
9	Fotokol	-240	0	260
10	Goulfey	1	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	-819	0	782
12	Kousseri	34	0	0
13	Logone-Birni	3	28	0
14	Makary	-1 091	-360	135
15	Waza	-1	-373	-131
16	Zina	-263	0	-52
	Mayo-Danay	140	-11	-22
17	Gobo	8	-11	0
18	Gueme	12	0	-100
19	Guere	0	0	45
20	Kai-Kai	59	0	100
21	Maga	0	0	0
22	Yagoua	61	0	-67
	Mayo-Kani	-18	350	2
23	Guidiguis	0	0	7
24	Kaele	-14	0	-15
25	Mindif	0	0	5
26	Moulvoudaye	0	350	5
27	Moutourwa	-4	0	0
	Mayo-Sava	-5 315	2 875	860
28	Kolofata	-917	0	185
29	Mora	-4 502	2 875	675
30	Tokombere	104	0	0
	Mayo-Tsanaga	-6 118	-151	5 602
31	Bourha	7	2	2
32	Hina	0	0	0
33	Koza	104	-9	-113
34	Mogode	0	-25	5
35	Mokolo	-481	0	-1 105
36	Mozogo	-5 823	-119	6 816
37	Soulede-Roua	75	0	-3
	Total	-13 783	2 374	7 536