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Cameroon | Displacement Report

Far North Region

Round 15 | 03 – 15 September 2018



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

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 3 and 15 September 2018.



The displaced population is estimated at 387,035 individuals: 244,347 internally displaced people (IDPs), 41,763 out of camp refugees and 100,925 returnees.



806 villages were assessed, including 4 new villages. 66 of the villages assessed are no longer hosting persons of concern.²



94.4% of the target population is displaced due to the armed conflict in the region. 5.3% 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.



43% of displaced households live with host families, 23% live in spontaneous sites, 18% returned to their original dwelling, 12% live in rented homes, 4% live in privately owned homes, 1% live in collective shelters.



The number of returnees has increased by 9% to 100,925 individuals. The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) has decreased by 7% to 244,347 individuals. The number of out of camp refugees has increased by 6% to 41,763 individuals.

² Consequently, the number of villages hosting at least one of the DTM target populations in the region is estimated at 740.

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METHODOLOGY & CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

The DTM data collection for this fifteenth round was carried out by 124 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, 806 sites³ were evaluated, with the objective of gathering up-to-date data on displacement in the region. In addition, 4,319 households were surveyed, including 1,909 IDP households, 796 out of camp refugee households (living in host communities as opposed to refugee camps) and 1,614 returnee households. During this round, 144 spontaneous sites were included in the data collection, counting 12,667 temporary settlements with 93,379 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-Danay⁴.

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.

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

³ Including 66 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, 100 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.

CONTEXT

Since 2014, Cameroon has been affected by attacks perpetrated by the violent armed groups. 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 66 uninhabited villages, 53 are located in the Logone-et-Chari department, 3 in Diamaré, 6 in Mayo-Sava and 4 in Mayo-Tsanaga.

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

⁶ Including 66 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 15 of the data collections, various challenges and difficulties were identified. These challenges disrupted the planification of data collection and impeded access to certain locations during this round.

- The data collection was initially planned for 12 days but due to heavy rains and the difficult access to certain locations (flooded roads), the data was collected over the course of 22 days.
- Following reports of kidnappings and the presence of mines in the areas of Talla-Katchi, Assighassia, Zéméné and Cherif Moussari in Mayo-Tsanaga, administrative and military authorities prohibited access to these areas. Data on these locations were collected by telephone and household surveys were conducted in other localities of the same department.
- The unavailability of various key informants was challenging for enumerators. Because of the rainy season, some of them were engaged in agricultural activities.

In order to deal with these challenges, the following strategies were adopted:

- Data collection per telephone.
- The extension of the collection period with a couple of days in the hope that the issues would be resolved, and certain localities would be accessible.
- We asked the enumerators to visit the households as early as reasonable in the morning to conduct the interviews before they would leave to their fields.

DISPLACED POPULATION

KEY INFORMATION

A total of 387,035 individuals, including 244,347 IDPs (40,213 displaced households), 41,763 out of camp refugees (6,970 households) and 100,925 returnees (15,074 households) were identified during round 15.

Figure 1: Displaced population by Target Population

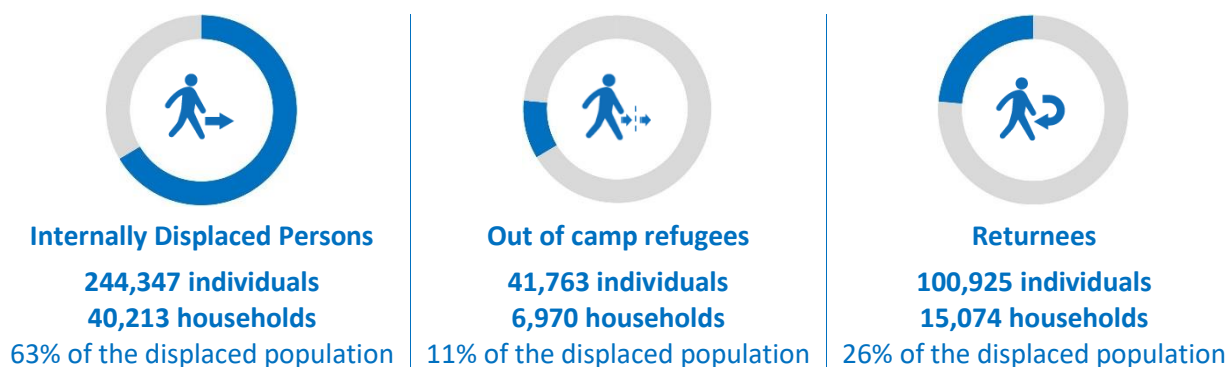


Table 1 : Evaluated villages and displacement by department.

Department	Evaluated villages	Total Population ⁷	Displaced population	% Displaced Population
Diamaré	47	642,227	5,979	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	465	486,997	178,949	37%
Mayo-Danay	38	529,061	17,072	3%
Mayo-Kani	21	404,646	972	0%
Mayo-Sava	83	348,890	102,202	29%
Mayo-Tsanaga	152	699,971	81,861	12%
Total Far-North Region	806	3,111,792	359,035	12%

Demographic Profile

Among the identified population, 31% of head of households were women with an average age of 39 years old. The average age of the 69% male head of households was 43 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 4 319 households in the region, the proportion of heads of household by sex and target population per department is as following:

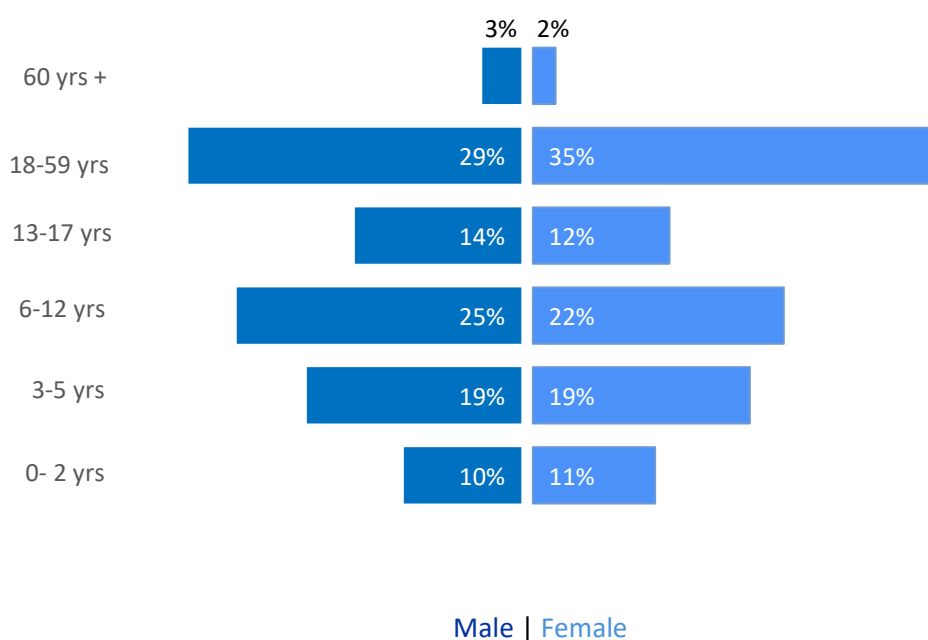
⁷ The numbers for 'total population' come from a census published by the National Institute of statistics (INS) in 2015 that reference the departmental populations of 2005 and that estimates the cumulative population of the Far North Region at 3 897 577 in with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. As stated 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.

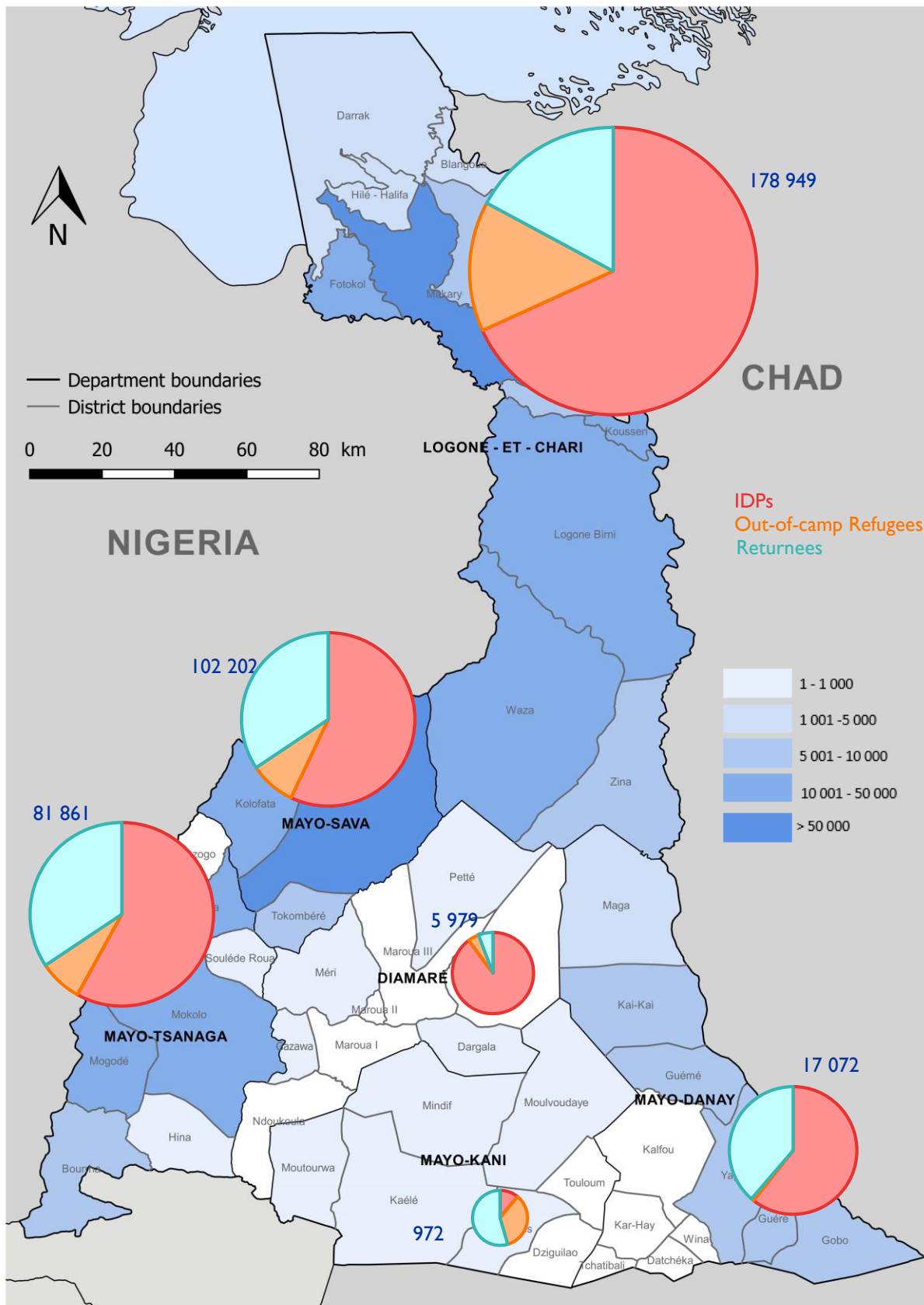
Départements	Heads of Household Internally displaced Persons			Heads of Household Out of Camp Refugees			Heads of Household Returnees		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Diamaré	85	141	226	0	16	16	0	17	17
Logone-Et-Chari	239	451	690	117	237	354	144	234	378
Mayo-Danay	61	149	210	3	4	7	56	247	303
Mayo-Kani	3	16	19	11	12	23	21	34	55
Mayo-Sava	108	223	331	20	129	149	76	337	413
Mayo-Tsanaga	148	285	433	94	153	247	114	314	448
Total	644	1,265	1,909	245	551	796	431	1,183	1 614

The average household size was 7.4 persons with 97% 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

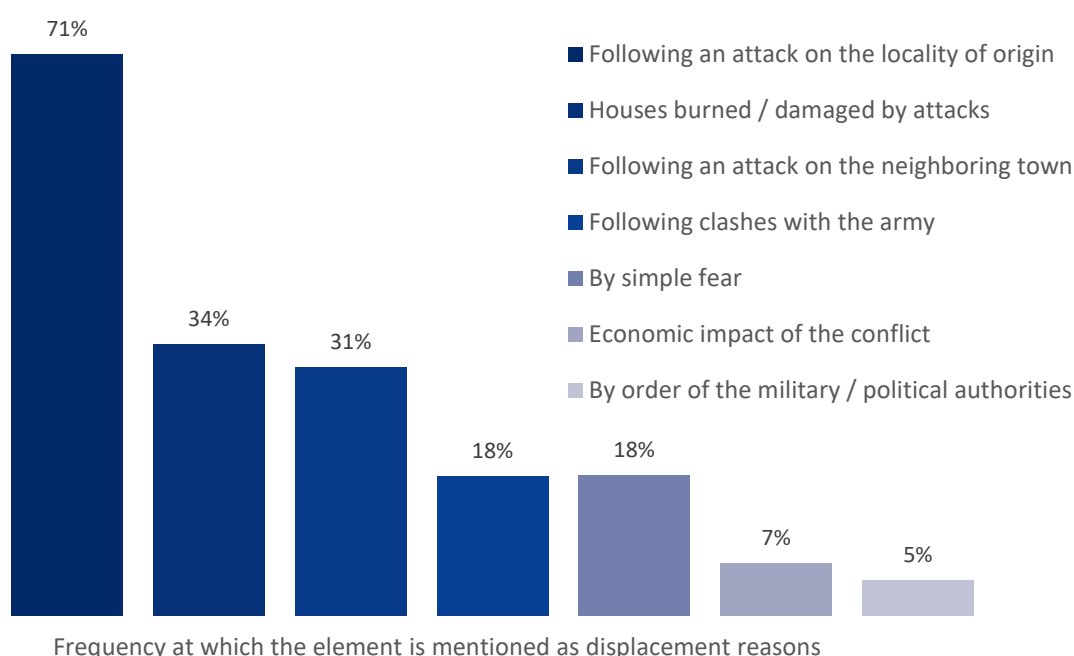


Reasons for Displacement

94.4% of the target population was displaced due to the Boko Haram conflict, whereas 5.3% were displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors. 0.3% of the target population is displaced due to unspecified reasons. The number of persons displaced because of natural hazards has decreased with 1.3% 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 (71%), houses damaged or burnt because of attacks (34%), nearby villages were attacked (31%) or preventive displacement (18%). Please note that multiple responses were possible, and the results are not exclusive.

Figure 3 : Reasons for displacements (For conflicts-Affected Households)



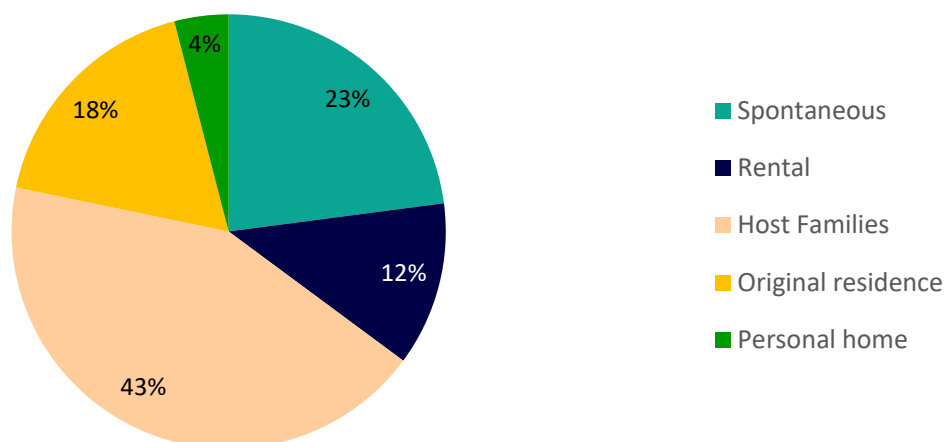
Distribution of Shelter Types

In terms of shelter, we counted a total of 62 257 shelters in the region.

In round 15, 18% of the target population consists of returned households who returned to their place of habitual residence. 4% of IDPs and returnees who lived with host families or in rented homes in the previous round, have managed to find a place of residence. 43% of displaced households lived with host families, 23% lived in spontaneous sites, 12% live in rented homes, 1% lived in collective centres or 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.

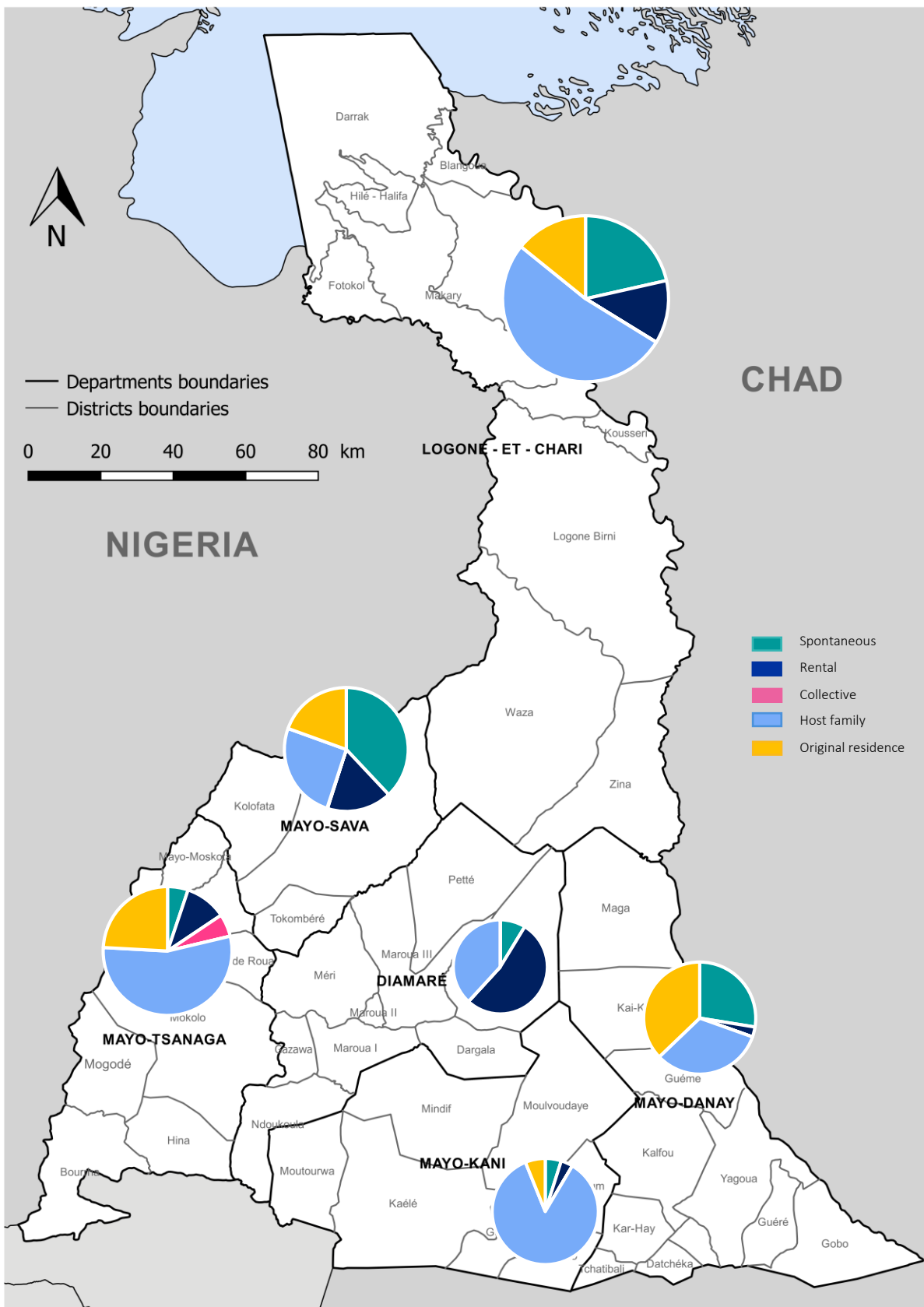
⁸ Please note that these figures refer to the entire target population. The nuances by type of population are presented in later sections. The only population group concerned by the return to place of origin are returnees.

Figure 4: Shelter types



The households identified in this round live in different types of shelter: 69% live in houses made of mud or clay, 18% live in hut made from straw and 13% live in permanent houses. Some of these houses are rented by the displaced populations who pay between 2 500 and 10 000 CFA, depending on the location.

Map 2: Proportion of shelter type per department

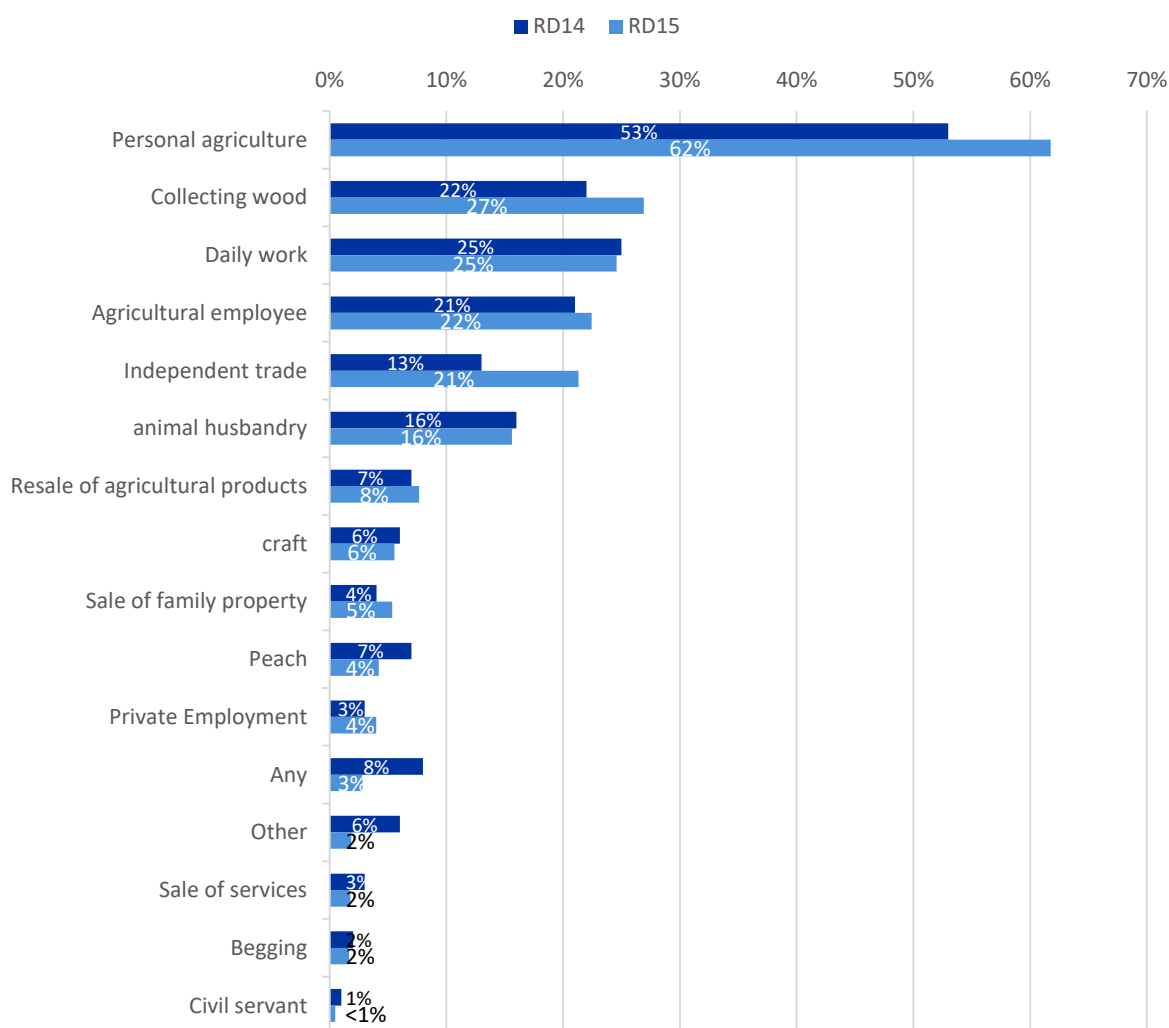


Livelihoods

The most common livelihood activities amongst the target population are agriculture, casual work, pastoralism and the collection of wood. 62% of the surveyed target population lives off subsistence farming and this number continues to increase (from 53% in the last round to 62% in this round). The increase of people living of subsistence farming is due to the growing season. Wood collection (27%), casual work (25%) and agricultural employment (21%) also constitute important livelihood activities.

Furthermore, there is a considerable number of people within the target population opening little autonomous shops. This was the case for 21% of the households covered in this round and increase of 8% compared to round 14.

Figure 5: Household livelihoods (non-exclusive)



Displacement Periods

The graphs below illustrate the displacement period as well as the frequency of displacement. 13% of the target population were displaced between January and July 2018. Other individuals were displaced before 2014 (4%), in 2014 (19%), in 2015 (24%), in 2016 (24%), and in 2017 (16%).

Figure 6: Scale of displacement of target populations over time

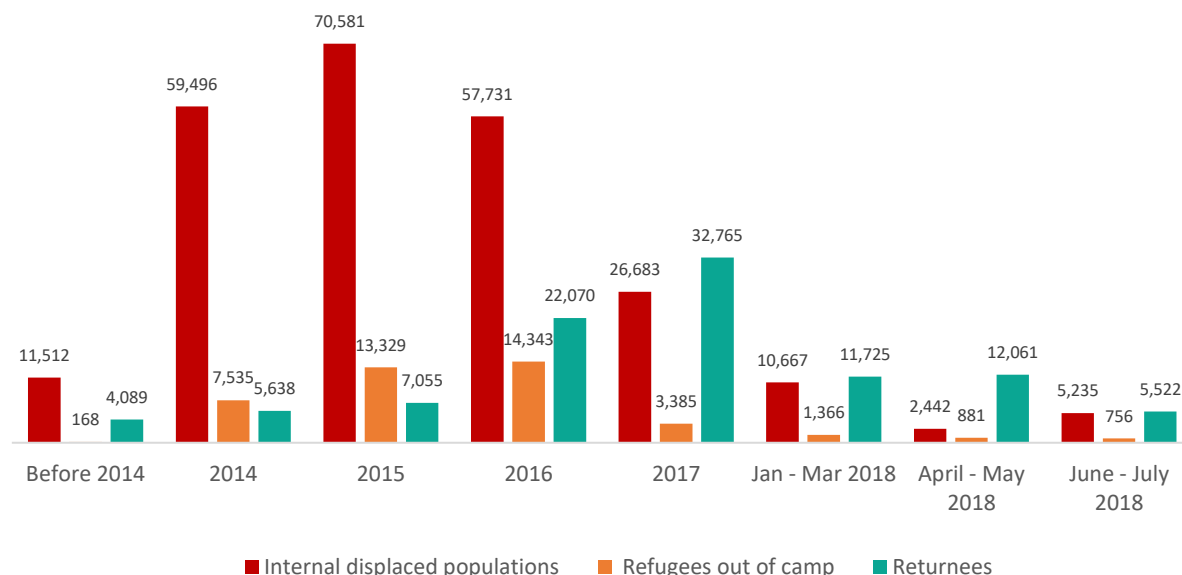
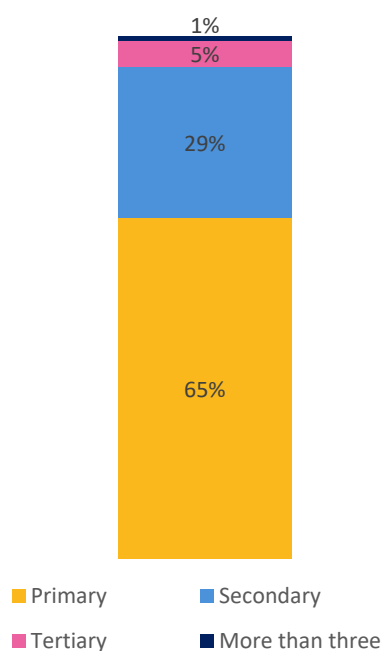


Figure 7: Frequency of displacements



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

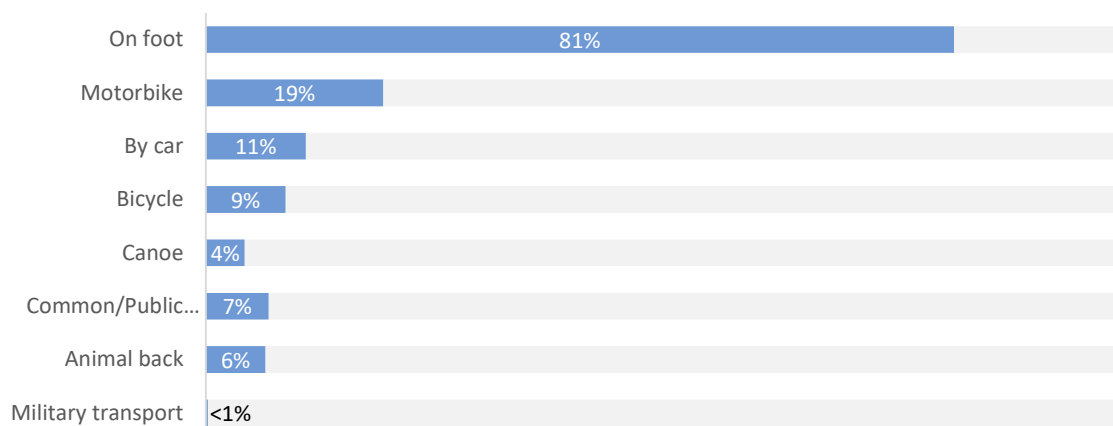
Most of the target population (39%) indicated having had to travel less than a day from their area of origin to their area of destination, while 38% travelled between one and three days, and 11% travelled between three and seven days. 3% travelled for two weeks, 1% for a month and 1% travelled for several months to reach their area of destination.

Figure 8: Length of journey



81% of the displaced households made the displacement by walking. This is a 6% increase compared to the previous round. The increase is explained by the considerable number of newly displaced IDPs and returnees in the region who mainly traveled by walking.

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	7%	67%	74%
Secondary Displacement	2%	21%	23%
Tertiary Displacement	<1%	3%	3%
More than three displacements	<1%	<1%	1%
Total	9%	91%	100%

An increase in primary and secondary displacements⁹ was noticed among the surveyed households compared to the previous round. This is linked to the conflict situation that has generated new IDPs and refugees in Kolofata in Mayo Save.

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

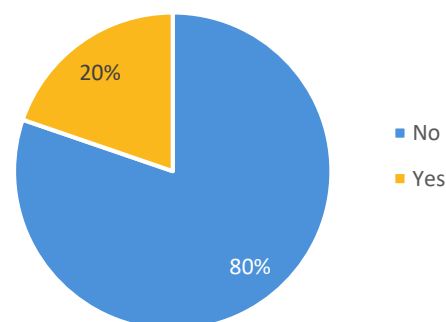
Items Transported

No real changes were observed during compared to the previous round. Preventive displacements are most common (63%) and during this period, the majority moves in order to work on the fields (64%). They bring along their personal objects (64%), clothing (63%), food (20%), cooking utensils (31%) and hygiene products (23%)

Visits to Area of Origin

Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 20% indicated having returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement¹⁰, a 3% decrease compared to the previous round. These visits had various purposes: to evaluate a possible return (16%), check on the condition of homes left behind (32%), and to cultivate crops (24%). Conversely, 80% of those questioned have not returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement, which can largely be explained by the continued insecurity (56%) in their areas of origin. 29% of the displaced do not have the intention do return 14% say that they have lost all their good.

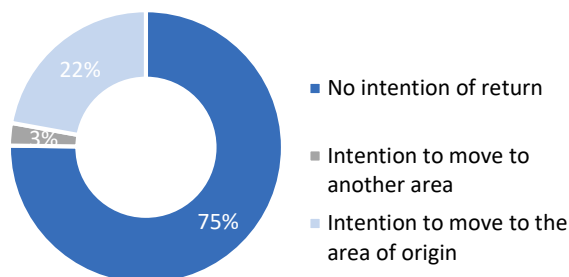
Figure 10: Displaced (except returned) who visited their home area



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, 29% of the internally displaced persons indicated a desire to displace again, 26% who expressed the wish to return to their areas of origin and 3% wishes to return to a different area. 16% of the out of camp refugees indicated a desire to displace again, 13% to the areas of origin and 3% 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 (47%), the search for livelihood opportunities (52%), and the presence of family members in a different area (26%).

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 (68%), the repair of housing (36%), and better access to basic services (37%) and the presence of international actors in locations of origin (32%).

¹⁰ Returnees are not included in the numbers of this section.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDP)

According to the data collected in September 2018 there were 244,347 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon, divided over 40,231 households. This number represents 63% of the total displaced population in the Region and an increase of 7%, or 16,766 individuals, compared to the previous round of data collection. This increase in number is mainly observed in the departments of Mayo-Sava (18,882 individuals), while in Mayo-Danay (1,529 individuals) and Mayo and Logone-et-Chari (669 individuals) a decrease in IDPs was noticed.

49% of the internally displaced persons are originally from Logone-Et-Chari, 29% from Mayo-Sava, 18% from Mayo-Tsanaga, 3% from Mayo-Danay, and less than 1% from Diamaré and Mayo-Kani.

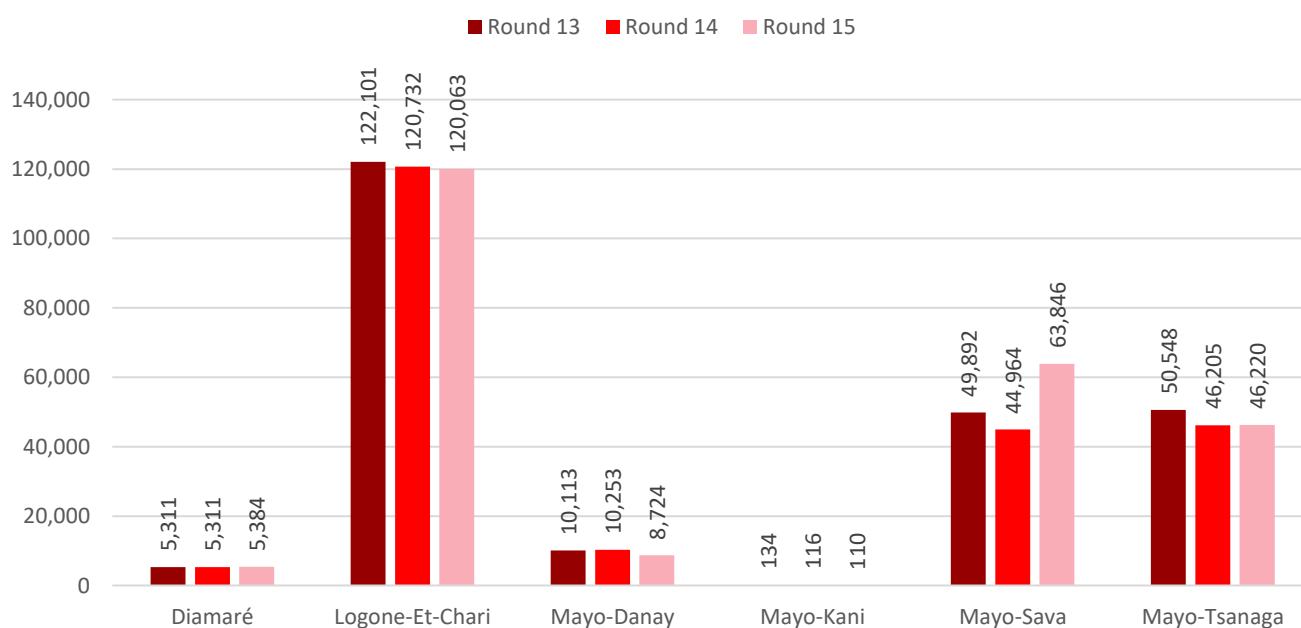
The majority of the internally displaced persons in the regions were displaced between 2014 and 2017 and between January and May 2018 (13,109 individuals). Between the months June and July 2018, another 5,235 IDPs were registered.

Furthermore, during round 15, 2 new villages hosting IDPs were assessed where 426 persons in 64 households were registered. These villages are located in the departments Mayo-Danay (Site Gaya 2 in the district of Maga) and in the department of Mayo-Sava (Tchakramari in the district of Mora).

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

Departements	Round 11 (11.2017)	Round 12 (12.2017)	Round 13 (04.2018)	Round 14 (06.2018)	Round 15 (09.2018)	Variation R15 / R14
Diamaré	5,416	5,329	5,311	5,311	5,384	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	127,264	125,711	122,101	120,732	120,063	-1%
Mayo-Danay	10,297	10,314	10,113	10,253	8,724	-15%
Mayo-Kani	132	129	134	116	110	-5%
Mayo-Sava	59,967	59,506	49,892	44,964	63,846	42%
Mayo-Tsanaga	38,911	40,041	50,548	46,205	46,220	0%
Total	241,987	241,030	238,099	227,581	244,347	7%

Figure 12: Evolution of Internlly 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

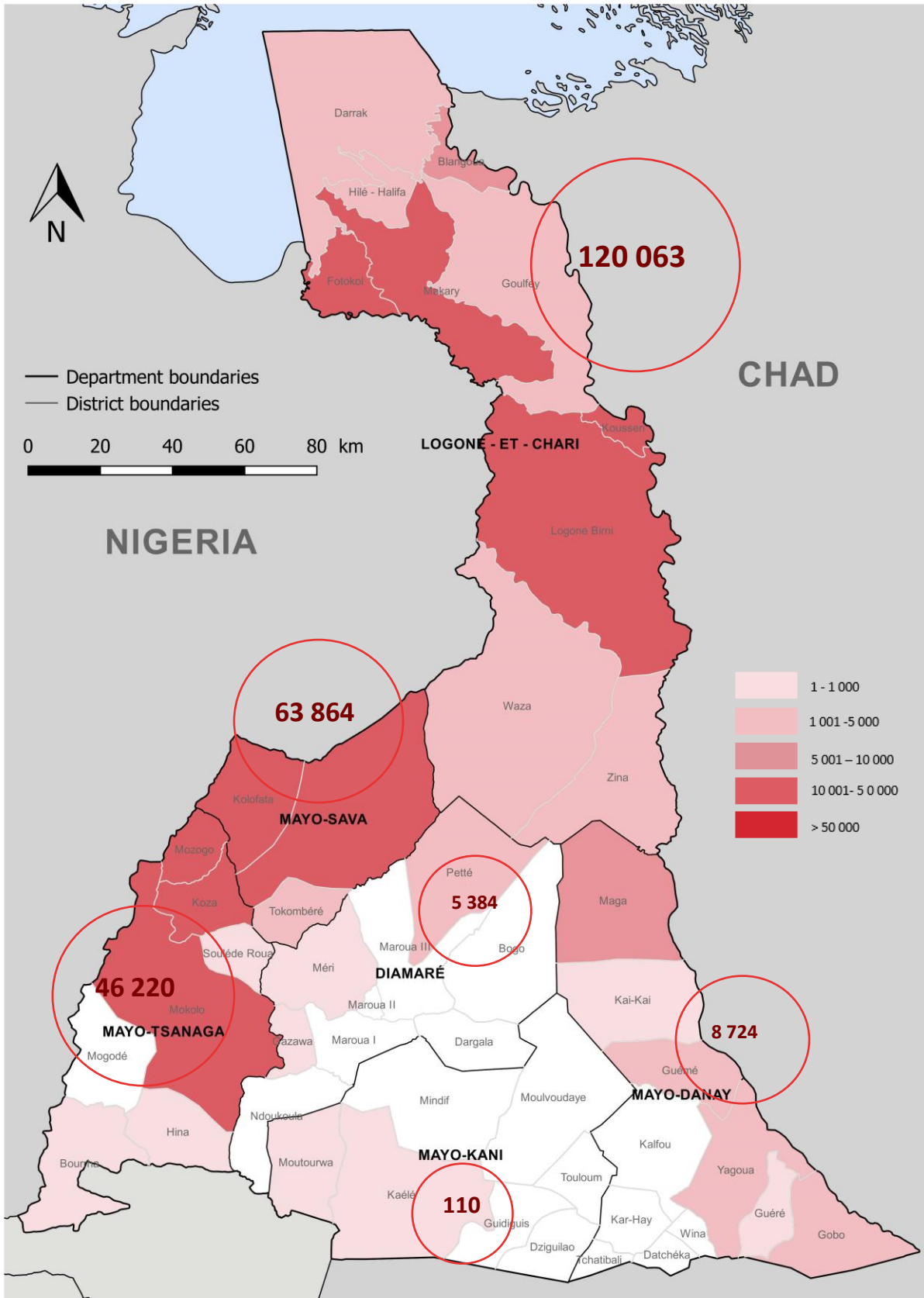


Table 5: Displacement of IDPs within and between departments

Displacement within departments			
Departments		Individuals displaced (#)	Individuals displaced (%)
Diamaré		777	<1%
Logone-Et-Chari		118,666	49%
Mayo-Danay		8,109	3%
Mayo-Kani		63	<1%
Mayo-Sava		63,834	26%
Mayo-Tsanaga		44,685	18%
Total IDPs in the Far North Region		236,134	97%

Displacement between departments			
Departments of origin	Departments of residence	Individuals displaced (#)	Individuals displaced (%)
Mayo-Sava	Diamaré	4,280	2%
	Logone-Et-Chari	1,387	1%
	Mayo-Danay	578	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	35	<1%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	1,535	1%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Diamaré	327	<1%
	Mayo-Danay	37	<1%
Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Kani	12	<1%
	Mayo-Sava	12	<1%
	Mayo-Danay	10	<1%
Total IDPs in the Far North Region		8,213	3%

Grand Total		244,347	100%
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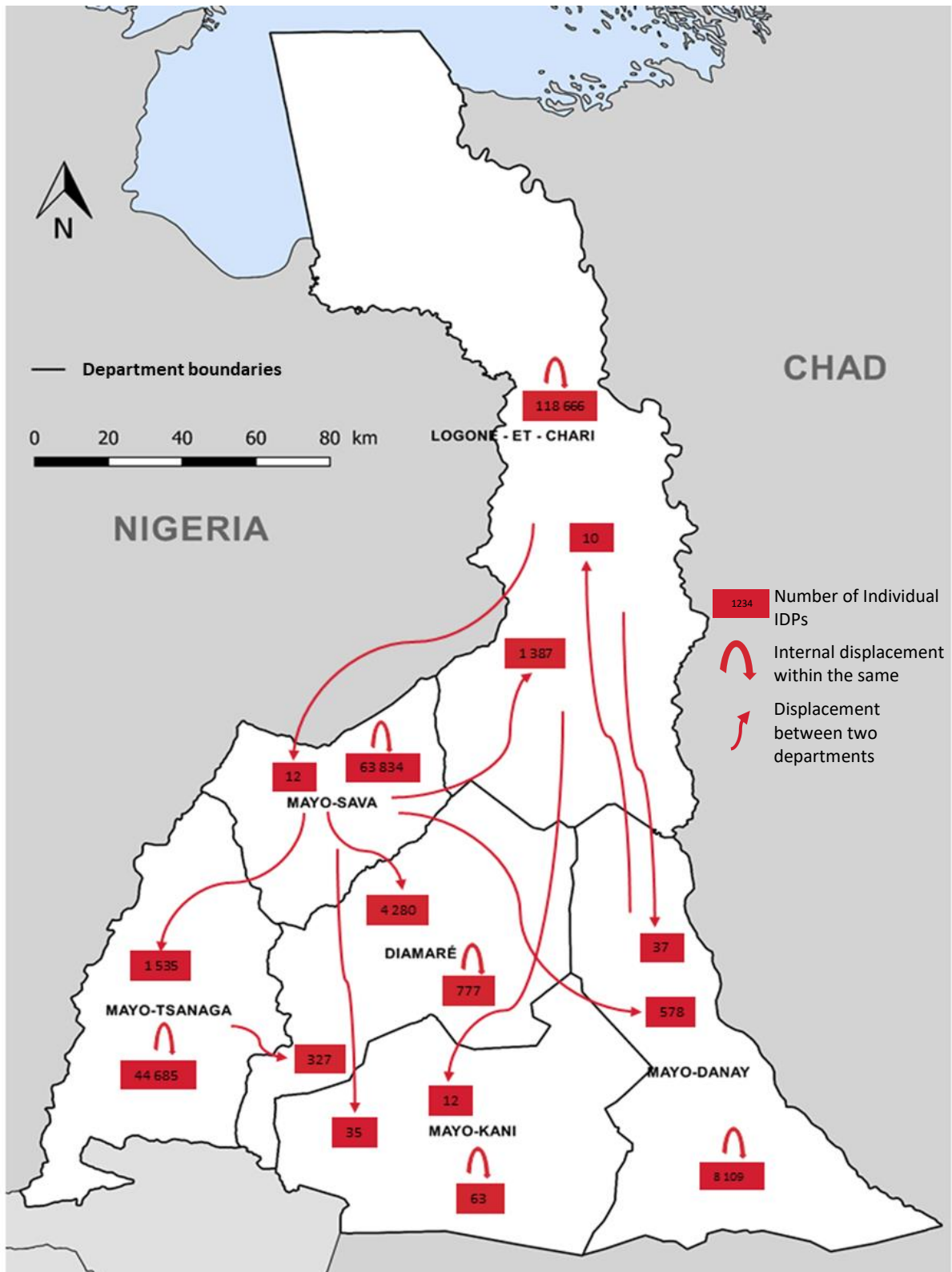
The majority of internal displacements in the Far North Region occurred within the departments. In fact, 97% of these movements took place within departmental boundaries, whereas only 3% of them occurred between two departments.

Movements between departments

- **In the department of Diamaré**, the majority of the population comes from other departments within the region. Only 14% are from Diamaré, whereas 80% of displaced people living in Diamaré come from Mayo-Sava or from Mayo-Tsanaga (6%).
- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari**, 98.83% of IDPs are from the same department. The rest are from Mayo-Sava (1.16%) and Mayo-Danay (0.01%).
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay**, 92.95% of IDPs are from the same department. The rest are from Mayo-Sava (6.63%) and Logone-Et-Chari (0.42%).

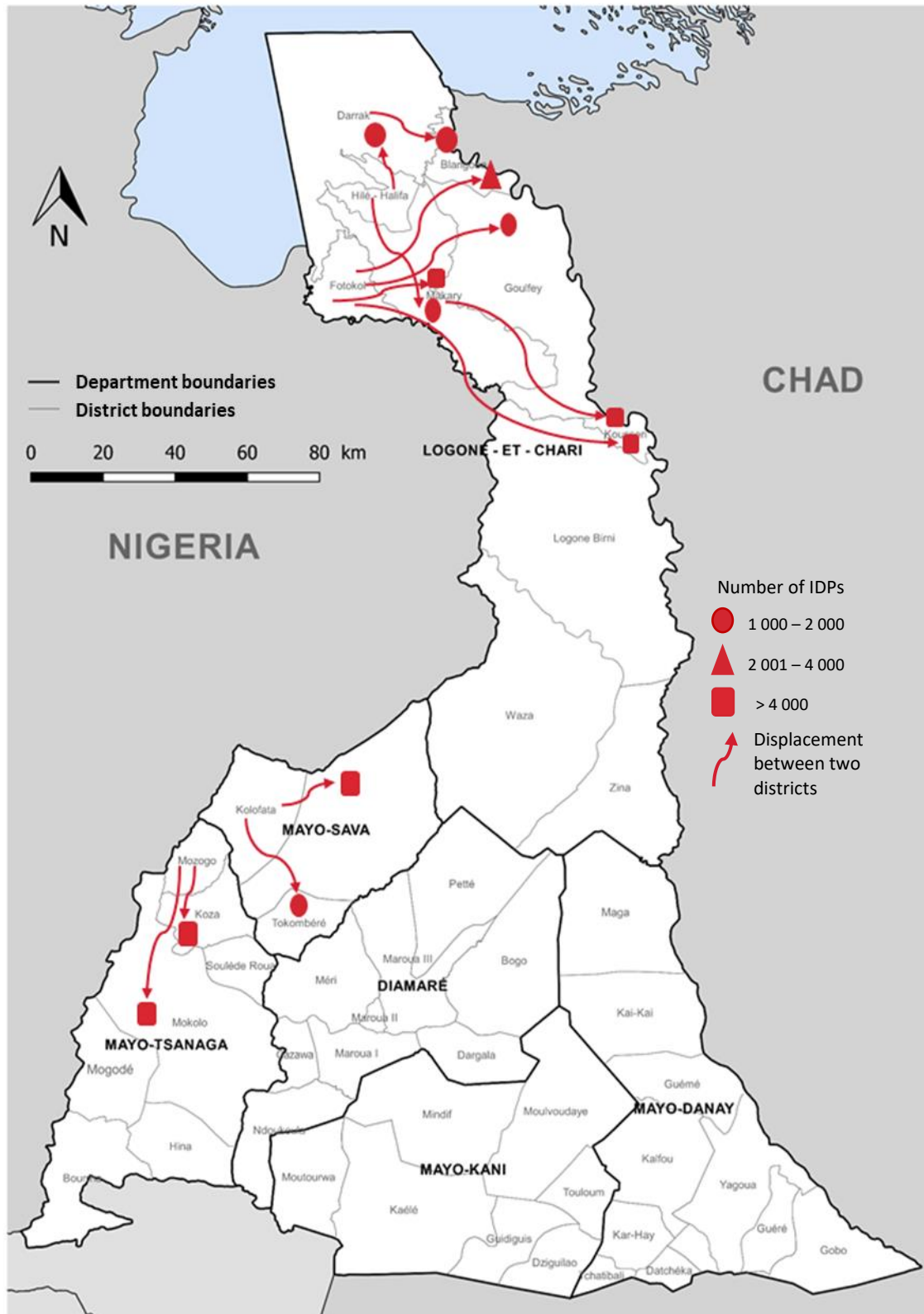
- **In the department of Mayo-Kani**, slightly more than half of the IDPs is originally from the same department (57.27%). The rest are from Mayo-Sava (31.82%) and Logone-Et-Chari (10.91%).
- **In the department of Mayo-Sava**, the great majority of IDPs are from the same department (99.98%). The rest are from Logone-Et-Chari (0.02%) and Mayo-Danay (0.01%).
- **In the department of Mayo-Tsanaga**, 96,68% of the IDPs are originally from the same department. The rest are from Mayo-Sava (3.32%).

Map 4: Movement of IDPs between departments



Movements between districts within the same department

- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari**, out of 118,666 IDPs whose displacement and origin areas are within the same department, 36% come from the district of Fotokol, 33% from Makary, 10% from Logone-Birni, 7% from Hile-Alifa, 4% from Kousseri, 4,6% from Waza, 3% from Darak, 2% from Blangoua, 1% from Zina and less than 1% from Goulfey.
- **In the department of Mayo-Sava**, out of 63,834 IDPs whose displacement and origin areas are within the same department, 85% are from the district of Kolofata and 15% from Mora.
- **In the department of Mayo-Tsanaga**, out of 44,685 IDPs whose displacement and origin areas are within the same department, 87% come from the district of Mayo Moskota, 10% from Mokolo, 1,3% from Koza, 0,5% from Soulede-Roua, 0,4% from Mogode, 0,4% from Hina, and 0,3% from Bourha.

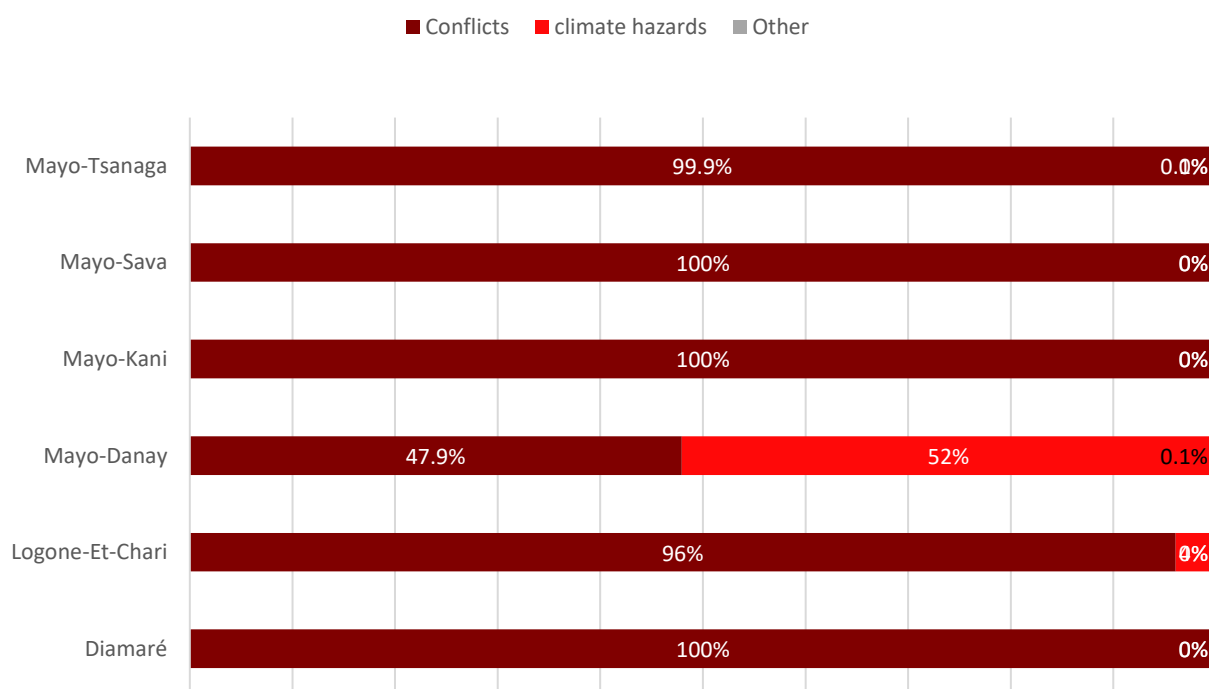


Reasons for displacement of IDPs

The main reasons of displacement of IDPs in the Far North region of Cameroon include armed conflicts (89%), climate hazards and other reasons (11%).

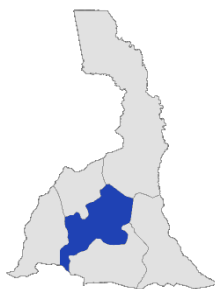
- In the departments of **Diamaré, Mayo-Kani, et Mayo-Sava**, all the IDPs have been displaced due to conflicts.
- In the department of **Logone-Et-Chari**, 96% have been displaced because of conflicts, whereas 4% due to climate hazards.
- In the department of **Mayo-Tsanaga**, 99.9% have been displaced due to conflicts, whereas 0.1% due to climate hazards.
- In the department of **Mayo-Danay**, slightly more than half of the IDPs (52%) have been displaced because of climate hazards, 47.9% due to conflicts, and 0.1% due to marriage-related reasons.

Figure 13: Reasons for displacement of IDPs



DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosts 5,384 IDPs (2% of the region's total IDP population and 90% of the target populations at departmental level), of which the majority came in 2014 (71%). The greatest concentration of IDPs was in the districts of Maroua III (2,137 people) and Pette (2,107 people).



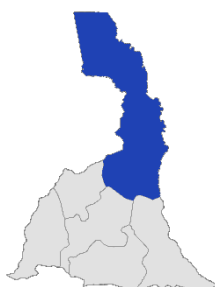
Since the last data collection, a general increase of 73 IDPs has been observed. This augmentation is linked to new births (31) and the arrival of new IDPs coming from Djalingo-Mangavé (in the district of Meri), following the attack of Boko Haram in June 2018 (2 households of 6 people). They have settled in Bandalaré and Petté Centre.

In Diamaré, the majority of households (543 or 58%) live in rented homes, 317 (34%) live with host families, 62 (7%) live in spontaneous shelters, and 10 (1%) live in their personal home, which they have been able to buy.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari hosts 120,063 IDPs distributed across 10,074 households, representing the highest proportion of IDPs (49%) in the region. The majority of them have been displaced between 2014 and 2017 (96%). Recently, 3 189 IDPs (2,6%) have been displaced between January and July 2018.

Overall, the number of IDPs living in this department has decreased by 669 IDPs. 436 IDPs, who were living in Madagascar (district of Blangoua), left due to floods and went to Zina. Moreover, 850 IDPs who had arrived in Makary Centre in 2015, left to go to Mblamé. Their displacement was mainly due to conflicts.



Despite the departures of some IDPs, 408 new IDPs arrived in the department since June 2018. However, some departures from the districts of Makary have been observed: 231 IDPs left five villages (Digam-Afade, Woulki, Ardeb 2, Abousoultan, Amtchiko) and returned either to Chad or Fotokol.

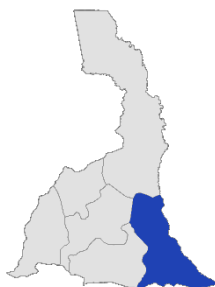
In addition, 88 births and 3 deaths have been recorded in the same department between June and July 2018.

The majority of IDPs live in the districts of Makary (49 279 individuals), Kousséri (19 884 individuals), Fotokol (15 577 individuals), Logone-Birni (12 429 individuals) et Blangoua (7 031 individuals).

In Logone-and-Chari, 11,828 households live with host families, 4,289 live in spontaneous sites, 3,393 live in rented homes, 554 live in their homes, and 14 in collective sites. Unlike the previous round, where no household was living in the open air, in this data collection period, 6 households have been found in this situation. Some households who were living in host families and spontaneous shelters have been able to buy their own houses.

MAYO-DANAY

8, 724 IDPs live in this department, representing 3.6% of the region's total IDP population and an overall decrease of 1,529 people since the previous round. This decrease has been observed in the district of Maga, where 992 IDPs of Pouss village have returned to their origin area, and in the district of Yagoua where 864 IDPs have returned to their origin villages, namely Gueguena, Nalaï et Noulou, mainly for economic reasons. Moreover, a new site of IDPs has been evaluated in Gaya 2 (district of Maga), where 290 people distributed across 42 households have been identified.



Most of the IDPs living in this department arrived between 2014 and 2015 (96%). Since June, 32 births were recorded.

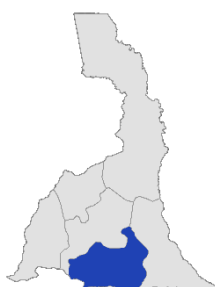
The districts that host the largest number of IDPs in the Mayo-Danay department are Maga (4 601), Guémé (1 673), Gobo (1 537), Kai-Kai (640), and Yagoua (236).

The access to land to cultivate continues to be one of the main needs of the IDPs in the Yagoua department. Only the NGO CODAS CARITAS provides this population with better seeds, despite the existence of limited areas to cultivate.

Out of a total of 1,152 households, 569 live in their own house, 365 live in host families, 151 in spontaneous shelters and 67 in rented houses. The changes observed since the previous round can be explained by the fact that certain households, who used to live in spontaneous shelters and in host families, now live in their own house.

MAYO-KANI

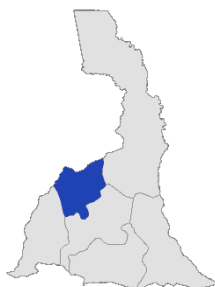
Mayo-Kani is the department hosting the least of IDPs (110 people, i.e. 6 people less than in round 14). This decrease can be explained by the return of 7 IDPs to Amchildé, mainly due to economic reasons. However, one birth has been recorded in this period. In the Mayo-Kani, IDPs are mainly living in the districts of Kaélé (63) and Moutourwa (47), and the majority of them were displaced between 2014 and 2015. Since then, the number has not significantly changed until this round.



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 63,846 IDPs (26% of the regional total), Mayo-Sava hosts 62% of the IDPs. They are distributed as follows: 30,221 people in Kolofata (with four sites: the site of Gouderi, the site of Blakodji, the market site, the forum site), 32 147 people in Mora and 1 478 individuals in Tokombéré. An overall increase of 18,882 people has been recorded. 18,213 additional IDPs live in the district of Kolofata and 837 additional IDPs live in Mora.



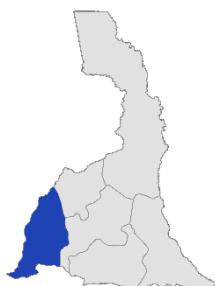
With regards to the increase in Kolofata (17,320), a joint approach with the key informants (administrative authorities, traditional leaders, community leaders) has allowed to update the number of IDPs by separating the total number of IDPs by site. The same operation has been carried out in Mémé (district of Mora), where IDPs have been separated in seven sites: six sites (Aldje 1, Aldje 2, Talla Brahim, Igawa 1, Igawa 2 et Bia), and Mémé Centre, which gathers those who live in the host community. In the district of Tokombéré, 240 IDPs have returned to their origin areas located in the same district.

A new village hosting some IDPs (Tchakramari, where 22 households including 136 individuals have been identified) has been evaluated.

In Mayo-Sava, there is a total of 10,276 households living there. IDPs live in spontaneous sites (5,073), in rented houses (2,298), in host families (2,819), in their own house (53), and in the open air (33).

MAYO-TSANAGA

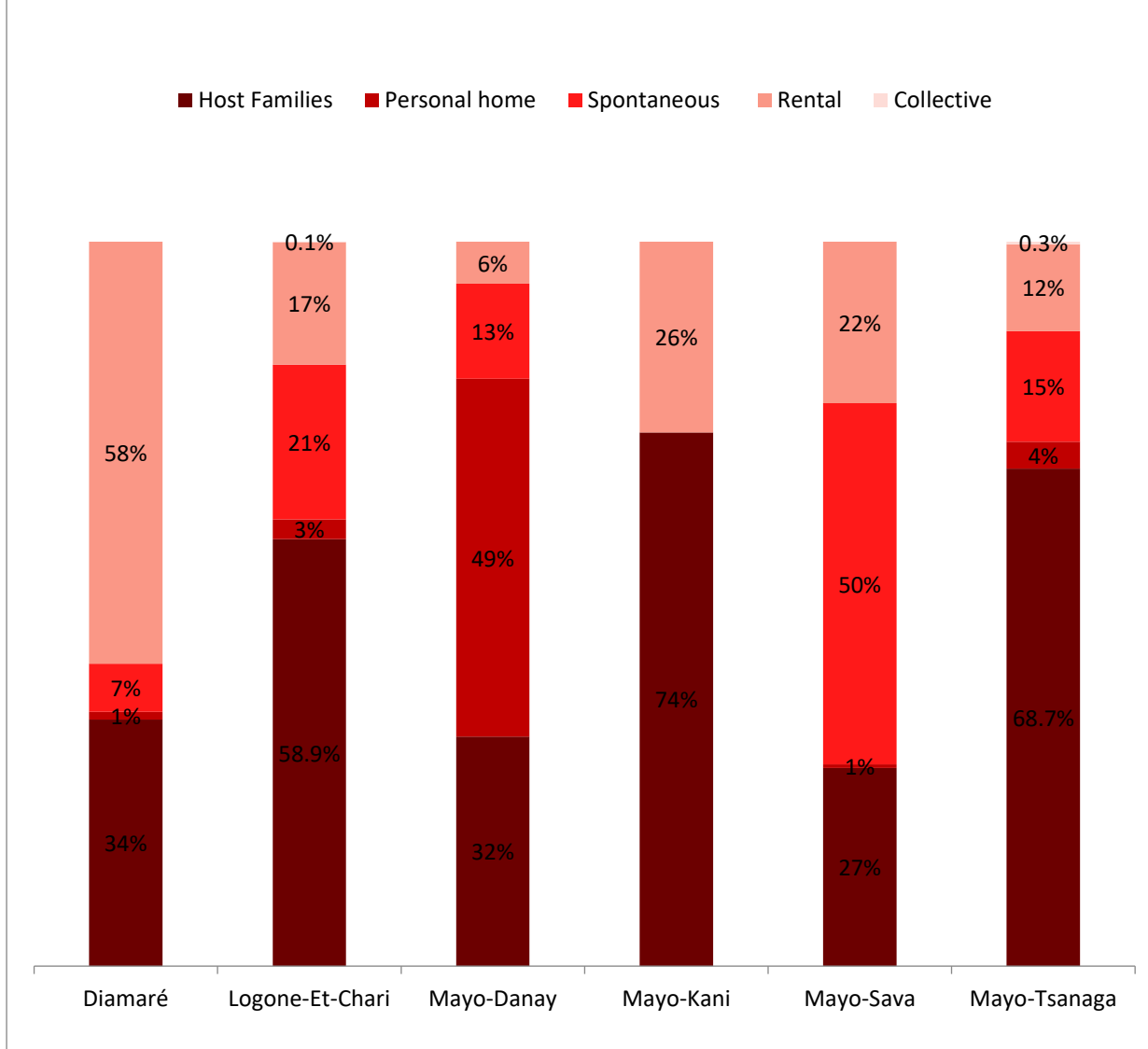
Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 46,220 IDPs, which represents 19% of the regional total. These people are located primarily in the districts of Koza (18,011), Mayo-Moskota (10,980) and Mokolo (15,875). 71% out of the total number of IDPs currently identified were displaced between 2014 and 2017, 19% between January and May 2018, and 10% during the last period. Therefore, 4,547 new IDPs have been recorded.



The total number of IDPs in this department has not significantly changed since the previous round (15 additional IDPs). However, some changes have been observed: the provision of parcels to build shelters in Ouro-Tada by the Lawan (traditional leader) for the IDPs of Mokolo continues, 25 additional households from different neighbourhoods of Mokolo (such as Tongo, Maindeze and Lamorde) have been identified. The departures of IDPs towards their origin place continue to increase. This new trend can be observed in Hidoua, where 875 people have left to reach the villages of Matshitshia, Gossi and Room (villages of return to evaluate in the next round), and in Mazi Mabass, where 316 people have left to go to Itawa.

In Mayo-Tsanaga 5,329 households live with host families, 1,186 in spontaneous sites, 931 in rented houses, 27 in collective centres and 287 in their own houses.

Figure 14: Shelter types for IDPs



OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES

According to the information collected in round 15, the Far North Region hosts 41,763 refugees, who live out of Minawao camp and are distributed across 6,970 households. Nearly all of them have been displaced due to conflicts, whereas only 11% have been displaced because of floods. Refugees represent 11% of the displaced people in the region and they have increased by 6% compared to the data collection of June 2018 (2,360 additional refugees out of camps).

The number of refugees has mainly increased in the departments of Logone-Et-Chari, where 1,457 additional refugees have been identified, and in the Mayo-Sava department, which has recorded 1,126 additional refugees. Furthermore, 147 refugees have left Mayo-Tsanaga department, and 82 refugees have moved from Mao-Kani.

Refugees currently living in the Far North Region come either from Nigeria (41,480 or 99,3%) or from Chad (283 or 1%). Since before 2014, new arrivals have been observed and have continued until July 2018, when 745 new refugees were registered.

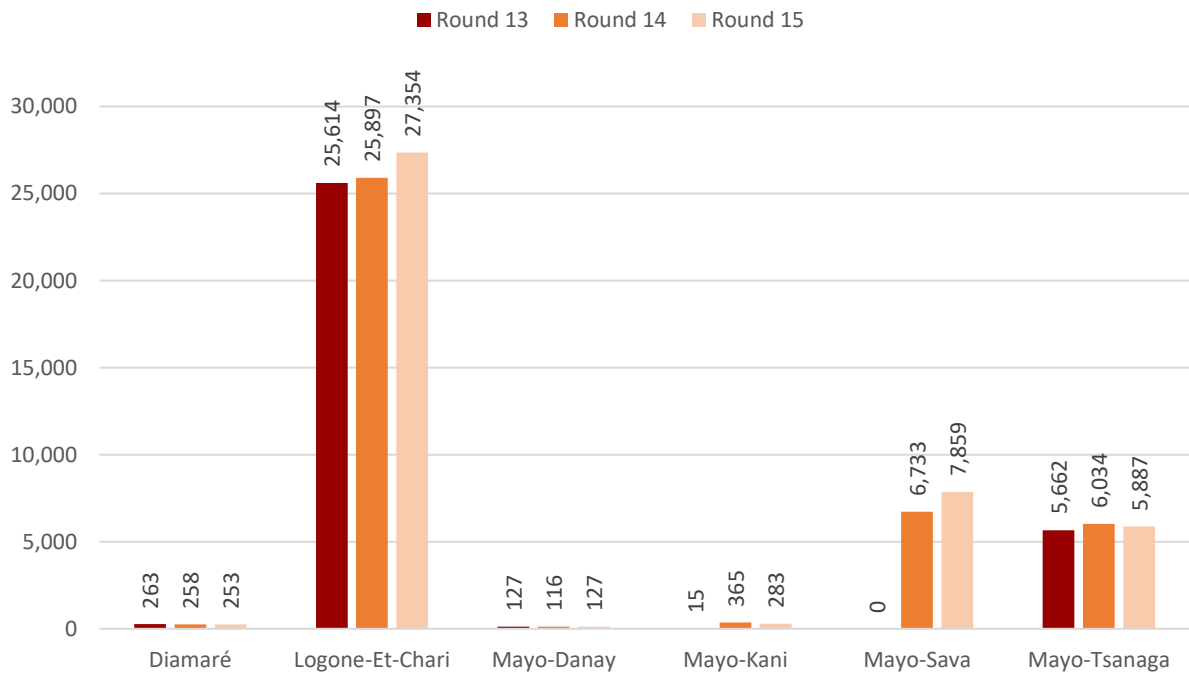
Registration of refugees out of camps

During the data collection of round 15, the enumerators recorded the refugees living out of camps who had not been registered yet. According to this evaluation, 96% were not officially registered. The percentage of not-officially registered refugees vary across departments: 8% in Diamaré (19), 93% in Logone-Et-Chari (25 349), 100% in Mayo-Danay (127), 100% in Mayo-Kani (283), 95% in Mayo-Sava (7 458), 99% in Mayo-Tsanaga (5 856).

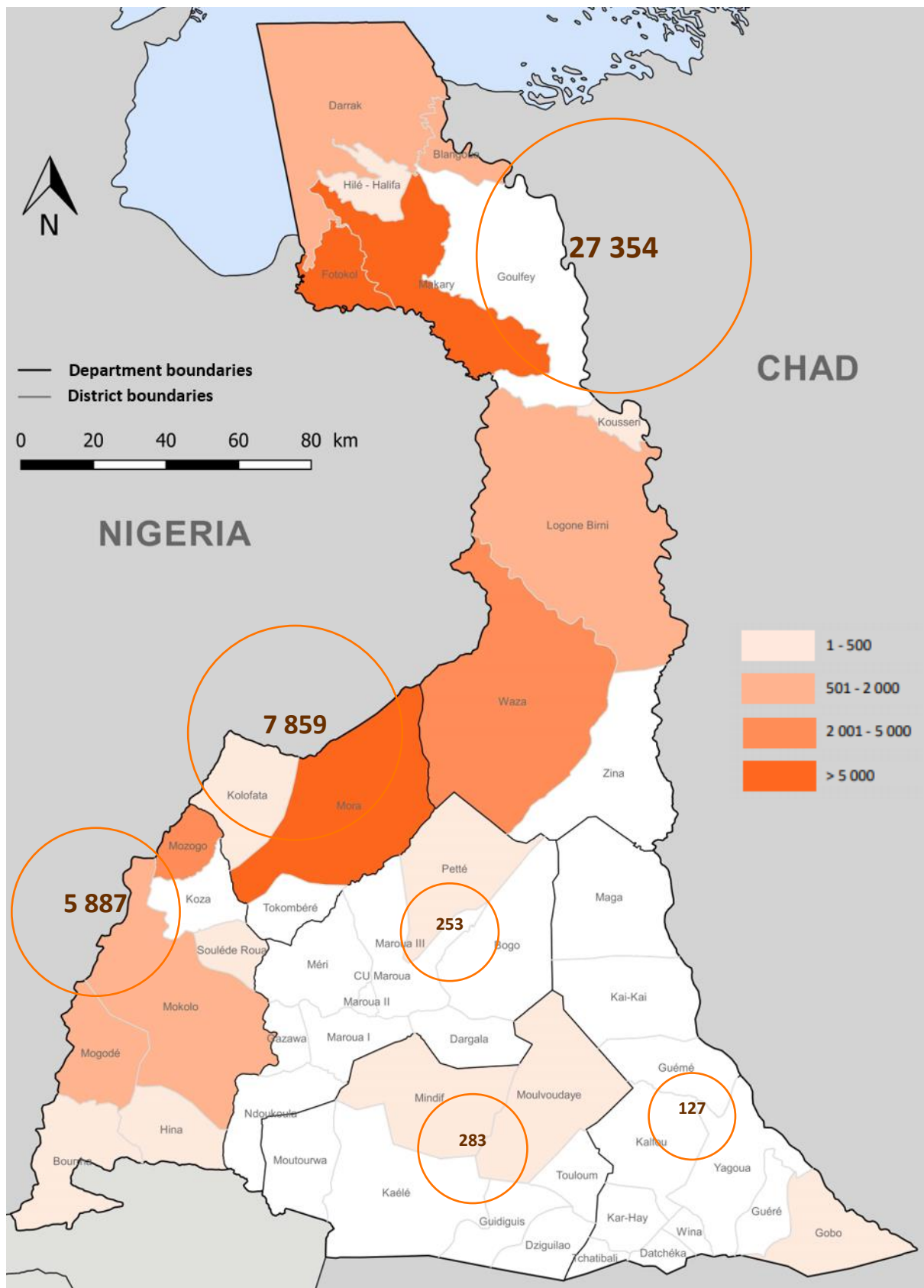
Table 6: Number of out of camp refugees by department for the past 5 rounds of DTM

Départements	Round 11 (11.2017)	Round 12 (12.2017)	Round 13 (04.2018)	Round 14 (06.2018)	Round 15 (09.2018)	Variation R15 / R14
Diamaré	250	253	263	258	253	-2%
Logone-Et-Chari	26 454	26 067	25 614	25 897	27 354	6%
Mayo-Danay	125	119	127	116	127	9%
Mayo-Kani	20	20	15	365	283	-22%
Mayo-Sava	0	0	0	6 733	7 859	17%
Mayo-Tsanaga	2 488	5 197	5 662	6 034	5 887	-2%
Total	29 337	31 656	31 681	39 403	41 763	6%

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



Map 6: Distribution of out-of-camp refugees across the departments



Reasons of displacement of out-of-camp refugees

Conflict represents the main cause of displacement for out-of-camp refugees in the Far North Region of Cameroon (99,97%). Climate hazards have also induced the displacement of 0,03% of refugees.

- **In the departments of Diamaré, Logone-Et-Chari, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga**, all the refugees have been displaced due to the conflict from Nigeria.
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay**, 91% have been displaced due to conflicts, whereas 47,9% have been displaced because of floods on the Chad side.

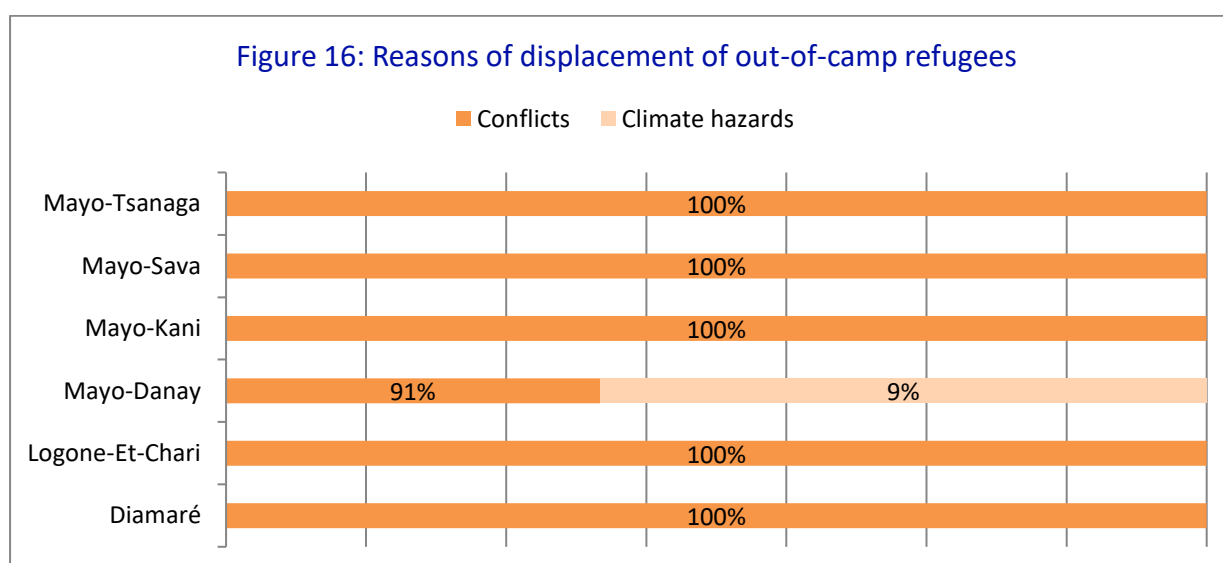
Figure 7: Inter- and intra-department movements of out of camp refugees (horizontal axis: department of origin)

Departments	Diamaré	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Venus direct d'un autre Pays	Total
Diamaré	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	253
Logone-Et-Chari	0	7 303	0	0	73	0	19 978	27354
Mayo-Danay	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	127
Mayo-Kani	0	0	0	0	6	0	277	283
Mayo-Sava	0	0	0	0	6 634	0	1 225	7859
Mayo-Tsanaga	0	99	0	0	0	0	5 788	5887
Total	0	7 402	0	0	6 713	0	27 648	41 763

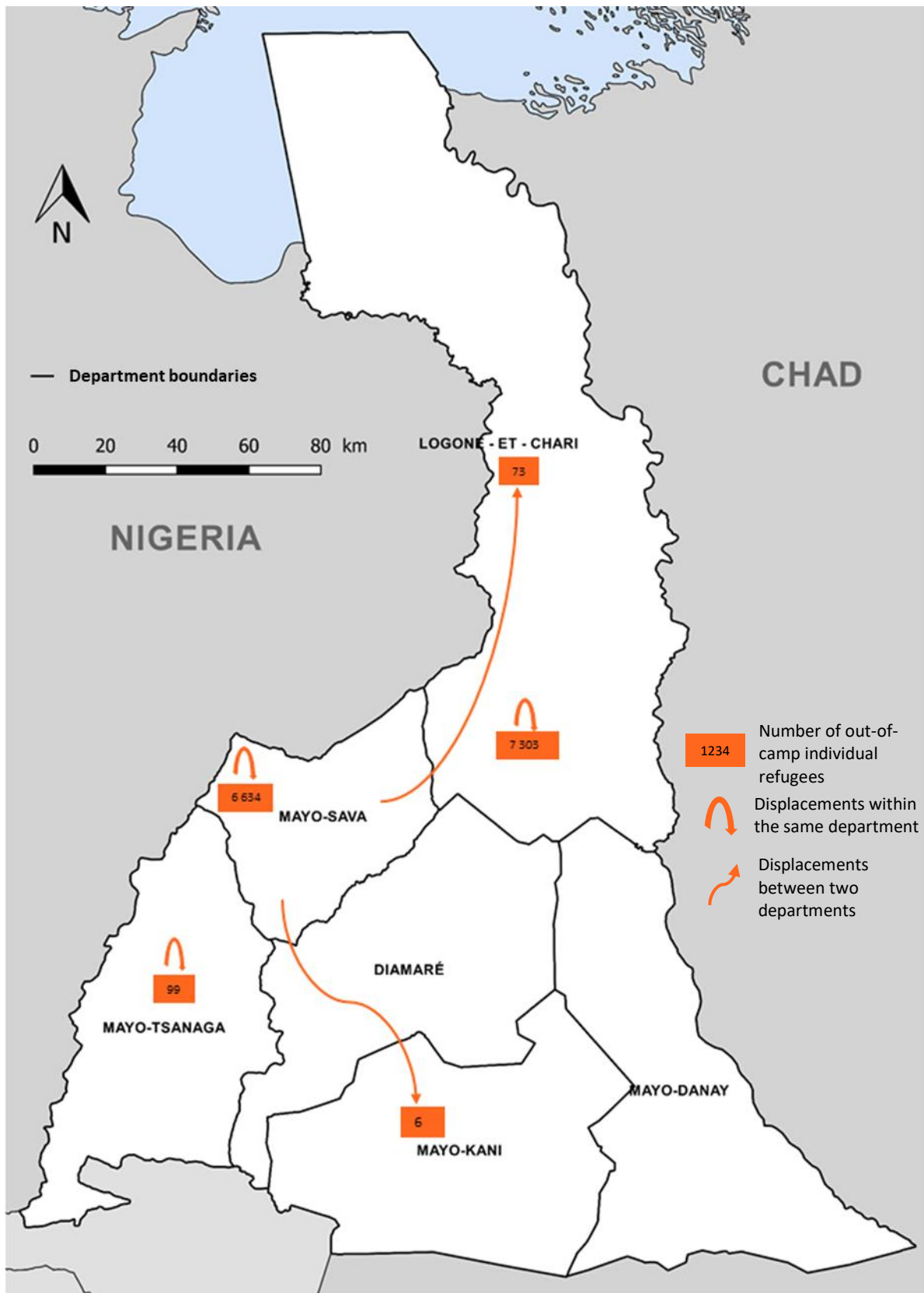
Among the refugees currently living in the region, 14,115 refugees (34%) have already been displaced at least twice, and 98.7% have been displaced within the same department. Less than 1% have been displaced outside the department of residence borders.

With regards to the displacements occurring between the districts of the same department, the most significant one has been the displacement of 6,624 refugees moving from Kolofata towards Mora.

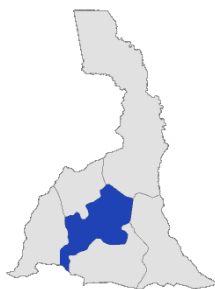
To carry out this operation, IOM continues to closely collaborate with the main regional stakeholders, including UNHCR, in order to cover all the areas that host out-of-camp refugees.



Map 7: Movements of out-of-camp refugees between departments



DIAMARÉ

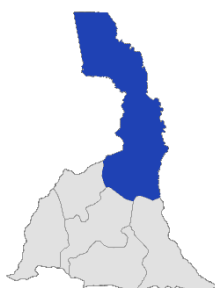


Diamaré hosts 253 out-of-camp refugees (1% of the regional total). The number of hosted refugees has decreased by 5 people, who were living in Doursoungo (Maroua III) and returned to Chad. All the out-of-camp refugees identified in this department live in the district of Petté.

The out-of-camp refugees living in this department arrived between 2014 and 2016, and since then no new arrival has been observed.

The majority of out-of-camp refugee households live in spontaneous shelters (24), whereas the remaining 6 households live in host families. The household that was living in the collective centre was the one that returned to Chad.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

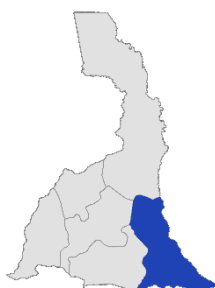


The department of Logone-Et-Chari hosts the largest number of out-of-camp refugees, namely 27,354 people, who represent 65% of the out-of-camp refugees living in the region. Compared to the previous round, an overall increase of 1,457 people has been observed.

While an increase has been recorded in the districts of Fotokol (600 from Gambaru due to insecurity), Makary (504), Darak (145), Hile-Alifa (140) and Waza (67), the departure of 8 households of 47 people (Ardeb 2 in Makary, Karama 1 and Nguewa in Darak) emptied out three villages that used to host some refugees.

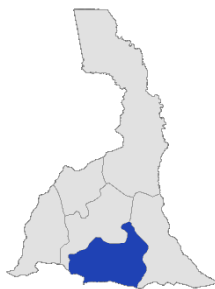
In Logone-Et-Chari, 2,550 out-of-camp households live in host families, 1,692 live in spontaneous shelters, 100 in rented houses and 2 in a collective centre (public building). The newly arrived refugees mainly live in host families, thus increasing the number compared to the previous round.

MAYO-DANAY



The department of Mayo-Danay hosts 127 out-of-camp refugees, representing less than 1% of the regional total. An increase of 11 people in Gobogaioua has been observed since the last round. This displacement has been caused by floods on the sides of Chad and Logone. All the out-of-camp refugees live in the district of Gobo.

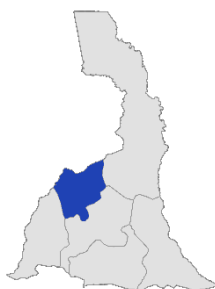
In Mayo-Danay, all the households (27) live in host families.



MAYO-KANI

This department hosts 283 out-of-camp refugees, representing a decrease of 82 people. These people, who had settled in Moulvoudaye Centre between April and Mai 2018 and who came from Chad, have been displaced towards Garoua.

In Mayo-Kani, 46 households of out-of-camp refugees live in rented houses, whereas two households live in host families.

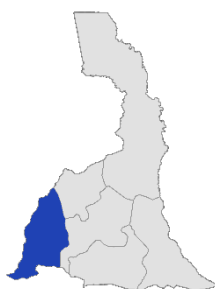


MAYO-SAVA

In this round, the enumerators have identified 7,859 out-of-camp refugees, representing 19% of the refugees present in the region, who arrived between 2014 and 2016. This figure shows that in this period there has been an overall increase of 1,126 people.

These increases are visible in the district of Mora (725), where new people have arrived in Kossa for rural activities, and in the district of Kolofata (401), where refugees and IDPs have intermingled as they used to live in the community before the conflict.

44 households live in host families and 1,463 in spontaneous shelters.



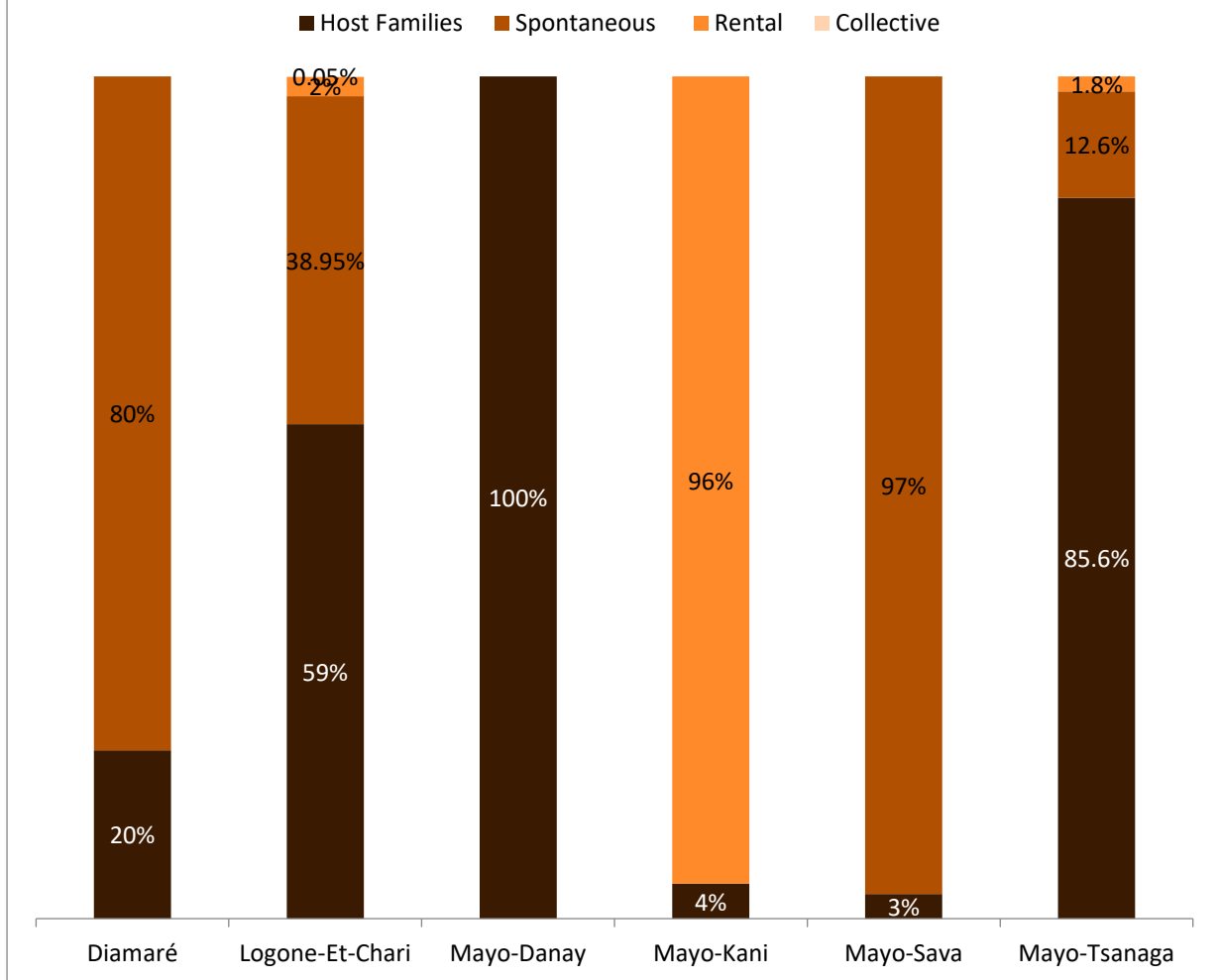
MAYO-TSANAGA

This department hosts 5,887 out-of-camp refugees, which represents 14% of the out-of-camp refugee population in the region. An overall decrease of 147 people has been observed during the last data collection. These people have returned to Nigeria, in Michika, in the region of Adamawa, thanks to a greater stability and a return to commercial activities in that area.

Moreover, 31 households of 195 people coming from Nigeria have settled in Dinguilling (district of Mokolo) following the invasion of BH.

In Mayo-Tsanaga, 868 out of 1,014 households live in host families, 128 live in spontaneous shelters, and 18 in rented houses.

Figure 17: Out of camp Refugees shelter types by department



RETURNEES

According to the data collected during round 15, the Far North region hosts 100,925 returnees distributed across 15,074 households. They include 91,035 people who had been previously displaced, of which 89 406 (88,6%) were displaced due to conflicts. Furthermore, 9,418 returnees from Nigeria have been identified, as well as 426 returnees from Central Africa. All of them have been displaced due to conflicts. With regards to return movements from Chad, 13 were linked to conflicts and 30 to floods.

During round 15, 119 villages, which had witnessed the departure of a part of their population since the start of the crisis, have been evaluated. In 79 of these villages (66%), some return movements have been observed. They have mainly been triggered by greater security in the origin areas and better access to lands to cultivate.

With regards to durable returns, an investigation carried out among returnee households has highlighted that the only valid reason why people would return for a long period is the securing of the areas of return through the creation military bases (37% of returns). The other main reasons include access to lands to cultivate, the lack of livelihoods in the displacement area and the absence of assistance during the displacement period.

An overall increase of 8,687 people (9%) has been observed since the previous round. This change mainly concerns the departments of Mayo-Sava (3,413), Mayo-Tsanaga (2,402), Mayo-Danay (1,683), and Logone-Et-Chari (1,185).

Significant return movements have been observed since 2016. Until 2017, 54,835 returnees (54%) have been recorded, whereas 23,786 (24%) have been identified between January and May 2018. During the last period (June-July 2018), 5,522 new returnees have been recorded. In 2017, the largest numbers of returnees were observed in the following areas: Fotokol Ville (7763), Amchidie (5896), Gakara (2,040), Assighassia (1,467) et Sagme (1,420). In 2018, the areas that have recorded the greatest numbers of returnees include: Assighassia (5,417), Itawa (2,994), Amchidie (2,877), Limani (1,556) et Dana (1,498).

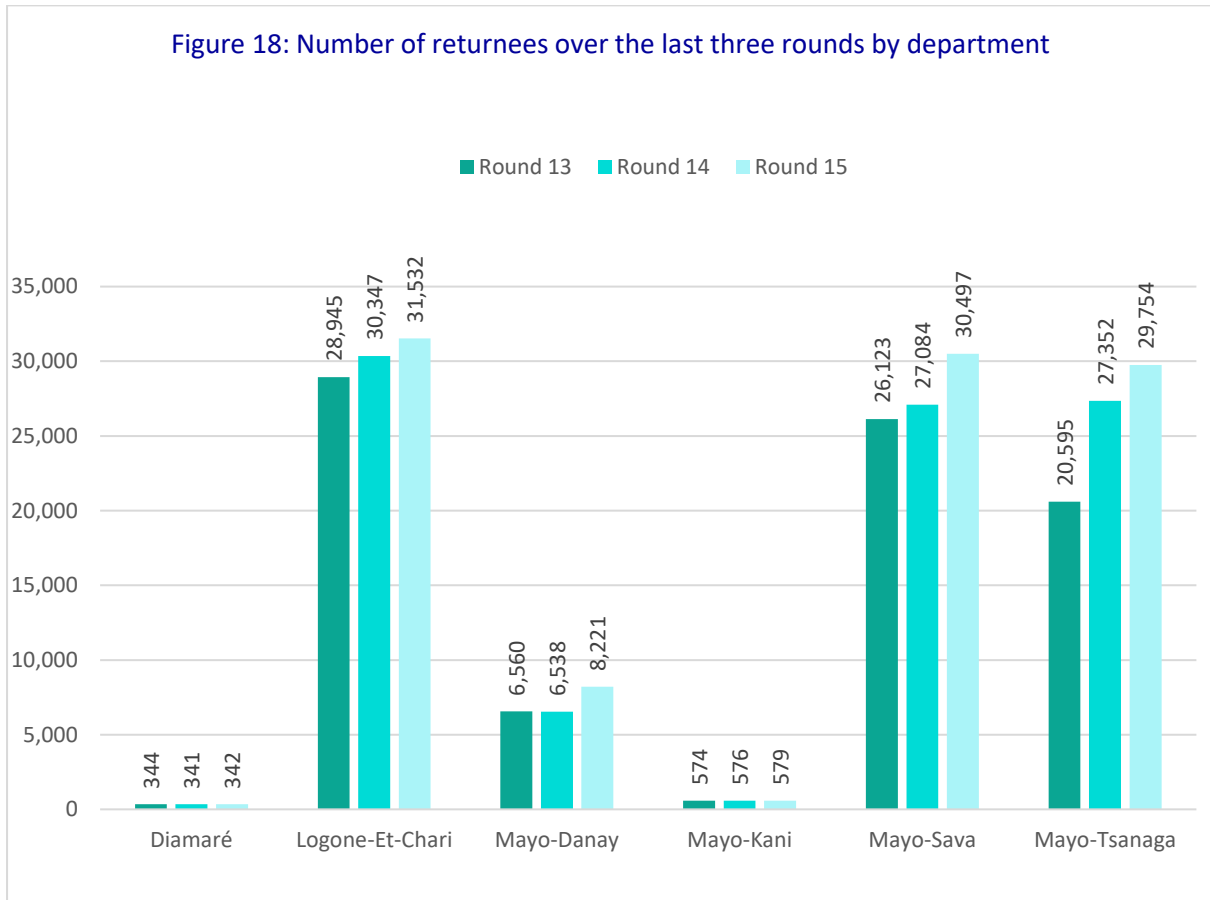
This round has allowed to evaluate two new villages that host some returnees in the district of Mora, in the department of Mayo-Sava, Kangaleri (691) and Tchakramari (539)¹¹. These returnees had been displaced between 2016 and 2017.

Figure 8 : Number of returnees by department for the last 5 rounds of DTM

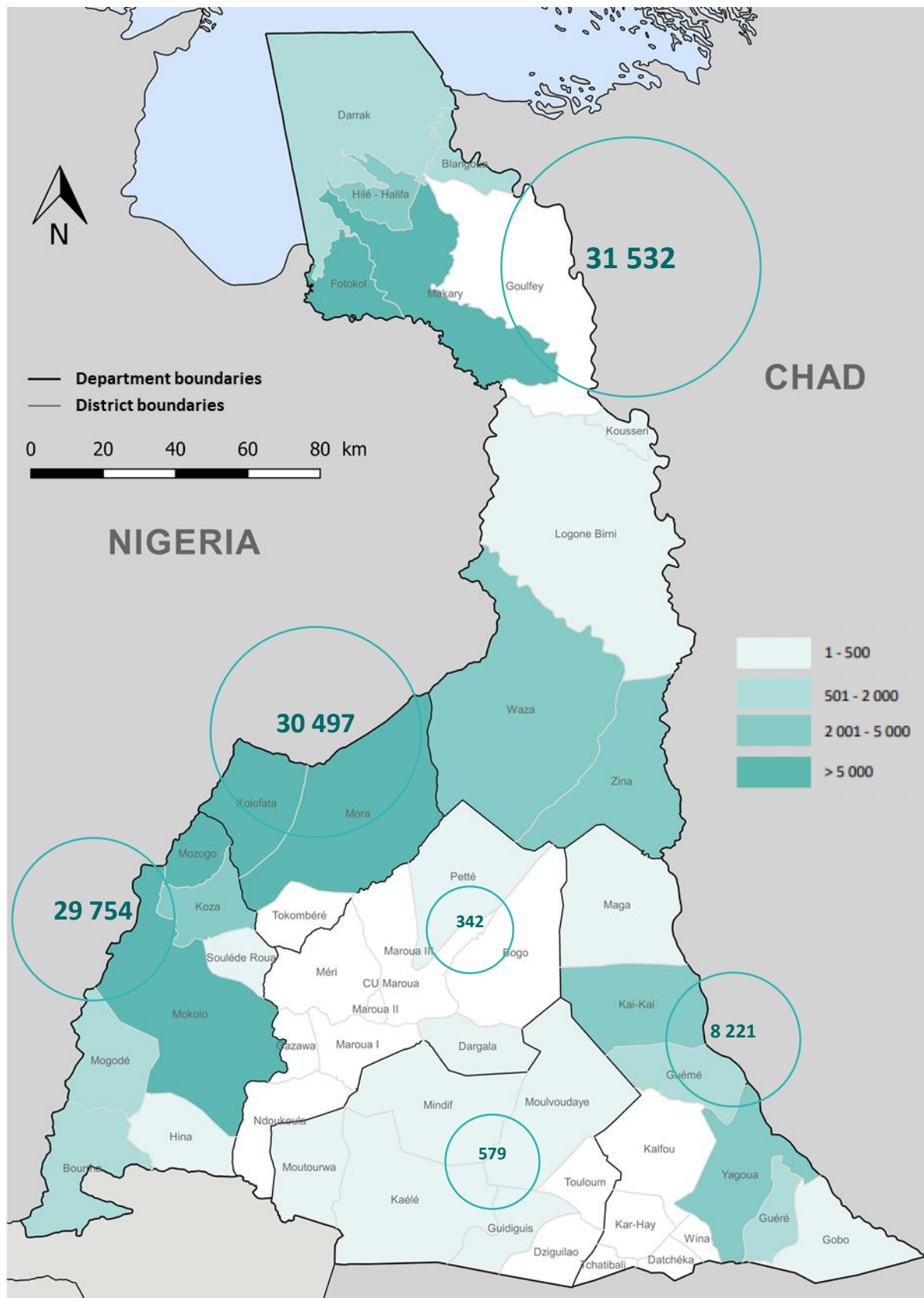
Départements	Round 11 (11.2017)	Round 12 (12.2017)	Round 13 (04.2018)	Round 14 (06.2018)	Round 15 (09.2018)	Variation R15 / R14
Diamaré	415	330	344	341	342	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	25 496	27 980	28 945	30 347	31 532	4%
Mayo-Danay	6 901	6 429	6 560	6 538	8 221	26%
Mayo-Kani	668	667	574	576	579	1%
Mayo-Sava	13 467	17 128	26 123	27 084	30 497	13%
Mayo-Tsanaga	16 745	17 196	20 595	27 352	29 754	9%
Total	63 692	69 730	83 141	92 238	100 925	9%

¹¹These villages have been identified by the IOM and the information has been shared by OCHA in September 2018. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)'s multisectorial evaluation is an action suggested by humanitarian actors.

Figure 18: Number of returnees over the last three rounds by department



Map 8 : Distribution of returnees among the departments



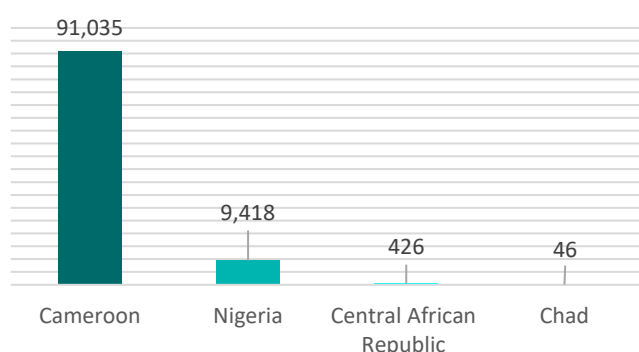
Reasons for return

Since 2014 returns have been recorded in the region for a number of reasons. The main ones are: improved security in the locations of origin (37% of returnees), access to farmable land (31% of returnees), host communities no longer being safe (10% of returnees, of which 63% were returnees from abroad), lack of assistance in host communities (9%) and host communities no longer being able to welcome displaced individuals (6%).

- **In the department of Diamaré**, 45 per cent of returns are due to the lack of assistance in host locations, 43 per cent to tensions with the host communities (Central African Republic) and 11 per cent to improved security in the locations of origin.
- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari**, 54 per cent of the returns are due to improved security in the locations of origin, 22 per cent to access to farmable land and 15 per cent to host communities no longer being able to welcome displaced individuals.
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay**, 45 per cent of returns are due to access to farmable land, 25 per cent to host locations no longer being safe and 20 per cent to host communities no longer being able to welcome displaced individuals.
- **In the department of Mayo-Kani**, 91 per cent of returns are due to lack of assistance in host locations and 8 per cent to improved security in the locations of origin.
- **In the department of Mayo-Sava**, 51 per cent of returns are due to access to farmable land, 33 per cent to improved security in the locations of origin, and 10 per cent to lack of livelihoods in the displacement area.
- **In the department of Mayo-Tsanaga**, 34 per cent of returns are due to improved security in the locations of origin, 23 per cent to lack of assistance in host communities, 23 per cent to host locations no longer being safe and 16 per cent to access to farmable land.

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

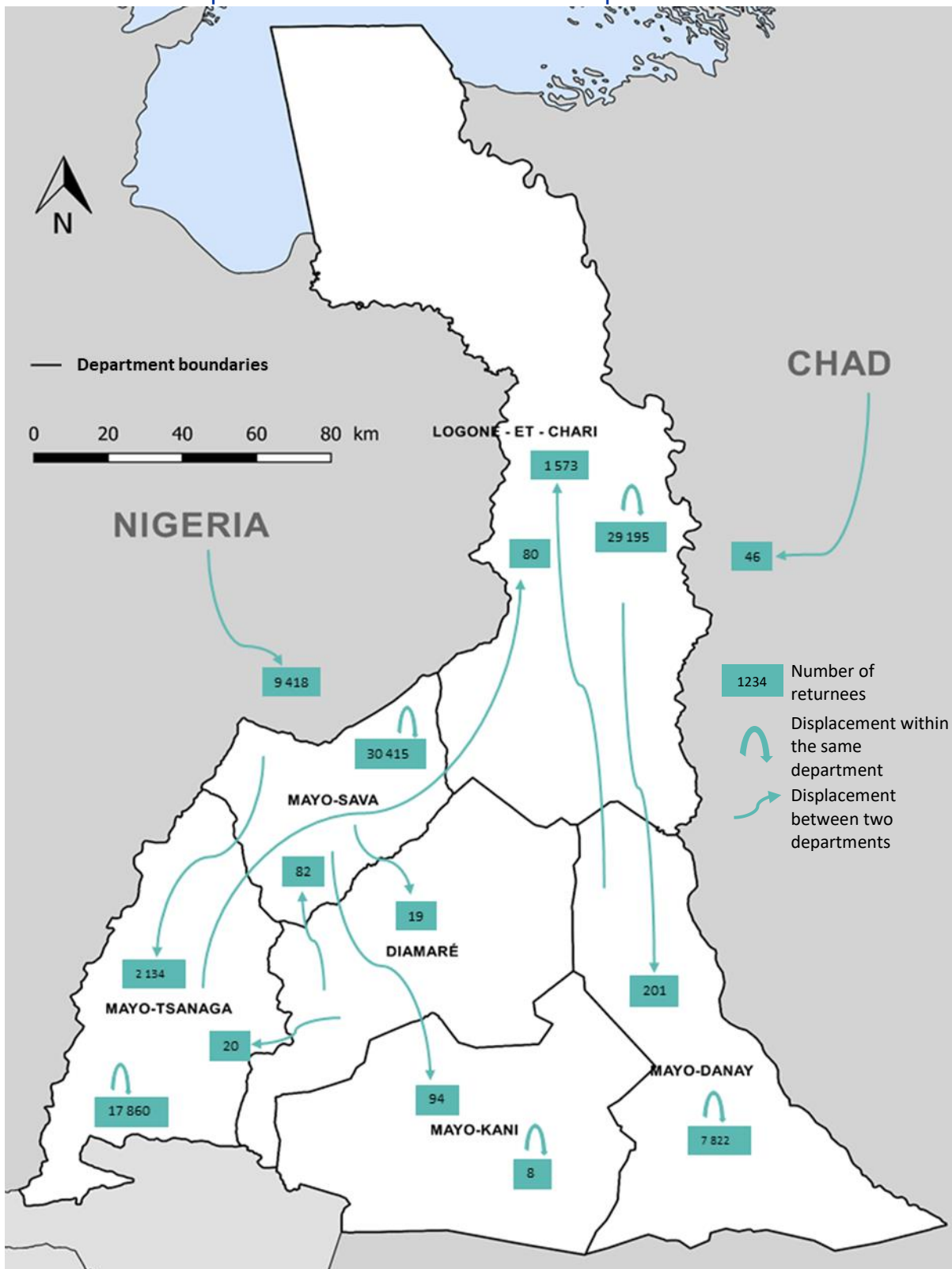
Location of origin	Department of residence	Displaced individuals (#)	Displaced individuals (%)
Returns within the department		85 300	84,5%
Logone-Et-Chari	Logone-Et-Chari	29 195	29%
Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Sava	30 415	30%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Mayo-Tsanaga	17 860	18%
Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Danay	7 822	8%
Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Kani	8	<1%
Returns from another department		4 203	4,2%
Diamaré	Mayo-Sava	82	<1%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	20	<1%
Mayo-Danay	Logone-Et-Chari	1 573	2%
Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	201	<1%
Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Kani	94	<1%
	Diamaré	19	<1%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	2 134	2%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Logone-Et-Chari	80	<1%
Returns from other regions		1 532	1,5%
Other regions of Cameroon	Mayo-Tsanaga	1 375	1%
	Mayo-Danay	157	<1%
Returns from a third country		9 890	9,8%
Nigeria	Mayo-Tsanaga	8 365	8%
	Logone-Et-Chari	668	1%
	Mayo-Kani	374	<1%
	Mayo-Danay	11	<1%
Central African Republic	Diamaré	323	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	103	<1%
Chad	Logone-Et-Chari	16	<1%
	Mayo-Danay	30	<1%
Total		100 925	100%



The great majority of returnees are former Cameroonian IDPs who have returned to their location of habitual residence and whose displacement was tied to the conflict. In fact, this group represents 90.2 per cent of all returnees. The other returnees come from abroad (9.8%), particularly from Nigeria (9.3%), the Central African Republic and Chad (less than 1%).

Among the 91,035 returnees who were displaced in Cameroon, 85,300 individuals were displaced inside their department of origin, against 4,203 individuals in another department and 1,532 individuals in other regions of Cameroon (Nord and Adamaoua).

Map 9: Returnee movements between departments and countries

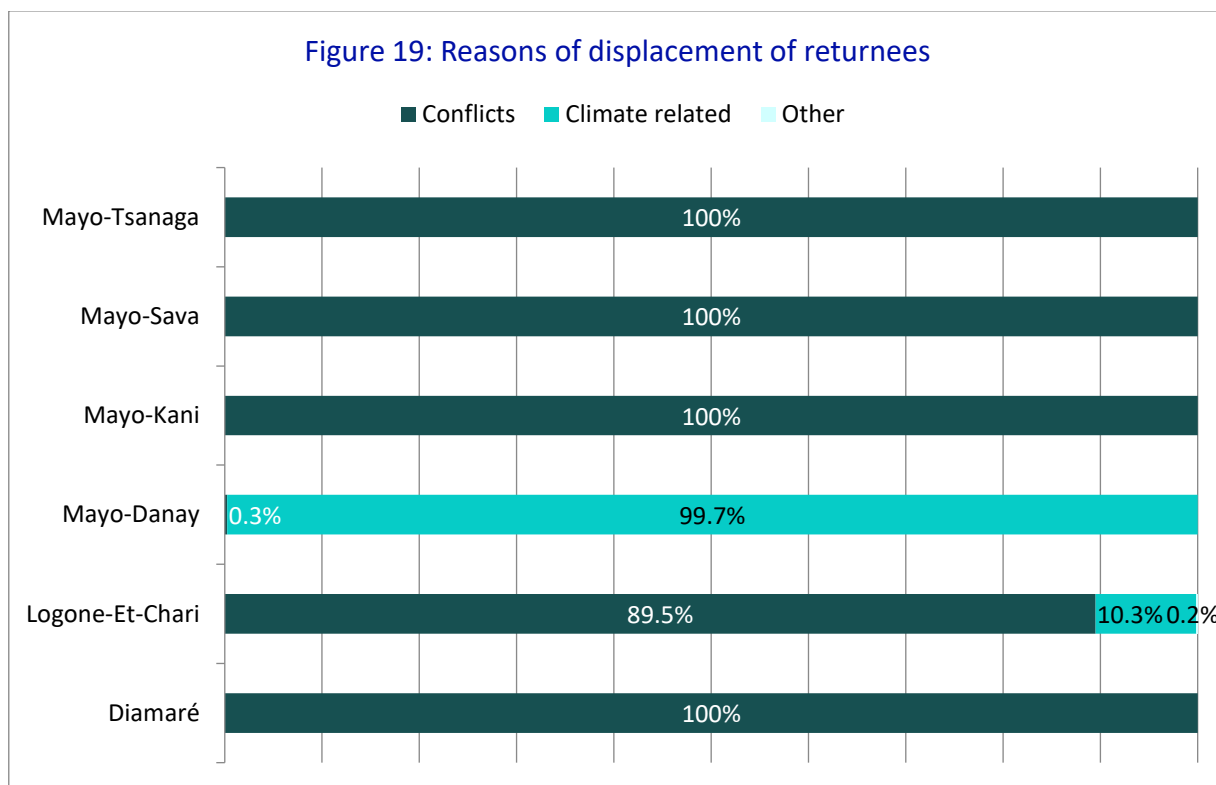


Movements between districts in the same department

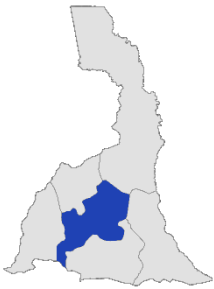
Some important movements should be noted, in particular:

- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari** where 7,659 returnees left Kousséri for Makary.
- **In the department of Mayo-Sava** where 6,269 returnees left Mora for Kolofata and 1,980 left Kolofata for Mora.
- **In the department of Mayo-Tsanaga** where 2,630 returnees left Mayo-Moskota for Koza.

Figure 19: Reasons of displacement of returnees



DIAMARÉ

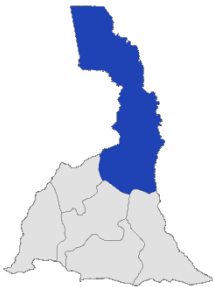


Diamaré hosts 342 returnees, or less than one per cent of the regional total, the majority of whom returned in 2015. The returnees reside in the district of Dargala (323 individuals) and of Petté (19 individuals) and live primarily of agriculture.

In Diamaré, all households who lived in host families have been able to move back, 29 households to their original homes and one to a new private home.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

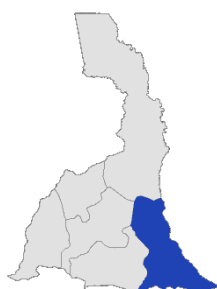
Logone-Et-Chari hosts the highest number of returnees (31,532 individuals), representing 31 per cent of returnees in the region. An increase of 1,185 individuals was observed since the previous round.



Significant returns have been observed in some villages: 875 individuals went from Kousséri and Makary to Mblamé and 102 to Hélistna (district of Makary); 90 individuals went from Fotokol town to Amtchoukouli for agriculture and livestock farming at the beginning of the rainy season; 96 individuals went from the districts of Makary and Goulfey to Fotokol town.

In this department the returnees are concentrated in the districts of Fotokol (11,528), Makary (10,159), Waza (2,781), Zina (2,510), Hilé-Alifa (2,314), and Darak (1,446).

In Logone-Et-Chari, 4,127 households returned to their original homes while 192 households live with host families, 116 in new private homes, 21 in spontaneous sites and 14 in rented accommodation.



MAYO-DANAY

8,221 returnees have been surveyed in the department of Mayo-Danay. This represents 8 per cent of the regional total and an increase of 1,683 individuals relative to the previous round. The most important returns are in the district of Yagoua (1,498 individuals), where displacement had been caused by floods. The re-housing of flood victims along the lake by the Urgent Programme for the Fight Against Floods remain the main reason of return in this area.

Out of the total 1,310 returnee households in Mayo-Danay, 601 have returned to their original home, 490 live in new private homes, 157 live with host families and 62 in spontaneous sites.

MAYO-KANI

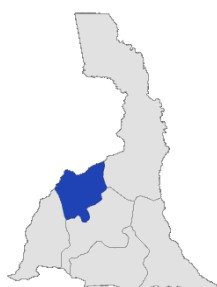


Mayo-Kani department hosts 579 returnees, or less than 1 per cent of the regional total, with a slight increase of 3 returnees in this data collection period.

Eight births, two individuals who left for Amchidé looking for livelihoods and 3 people who left for the region of Nord-Cameroon have been recorded.

In Mayo-Kani, 38 households live with host families, 38 have been able to acquire new private homes and 14 have returned to their initial homes.

MAYO-SAVA



Mayo-Sava hosts 30,497 returnees (30% of the regional total) in 4,436 households. This represents an increase of 3,413 individuals relative to the last DTM round. The returnees are present in two out of the three districts in this department, Kolofata (16,133) and Mora (14,364).

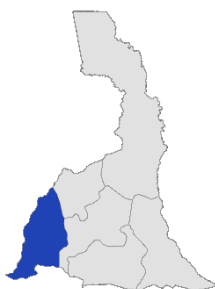
In this department, important returns have taken place in the districts of Mora (1,775) and Kolofata (1,638), the main reason for which is a return to calm in a number of villages. On the other hand, some departures from Amchidé towards Kossa, Djakana, Mémé et Doulo have also been recorded, motivated by access to farmland. In fact, the returnees do not have access to their plots of land in Amchidé because of a trench that was dug by defence forces for security reasons.

Two new villages of return have been included in this round, Kangaleri and Tchakramari, with 1,230 recorded returns.

In Mayo Sava 2,863 households have returned to their original home, 1,283 live with host families, 257 live in new private homes, 10 in collective centres and 23 in spontaneous sites.

MAYO-TSANAGA

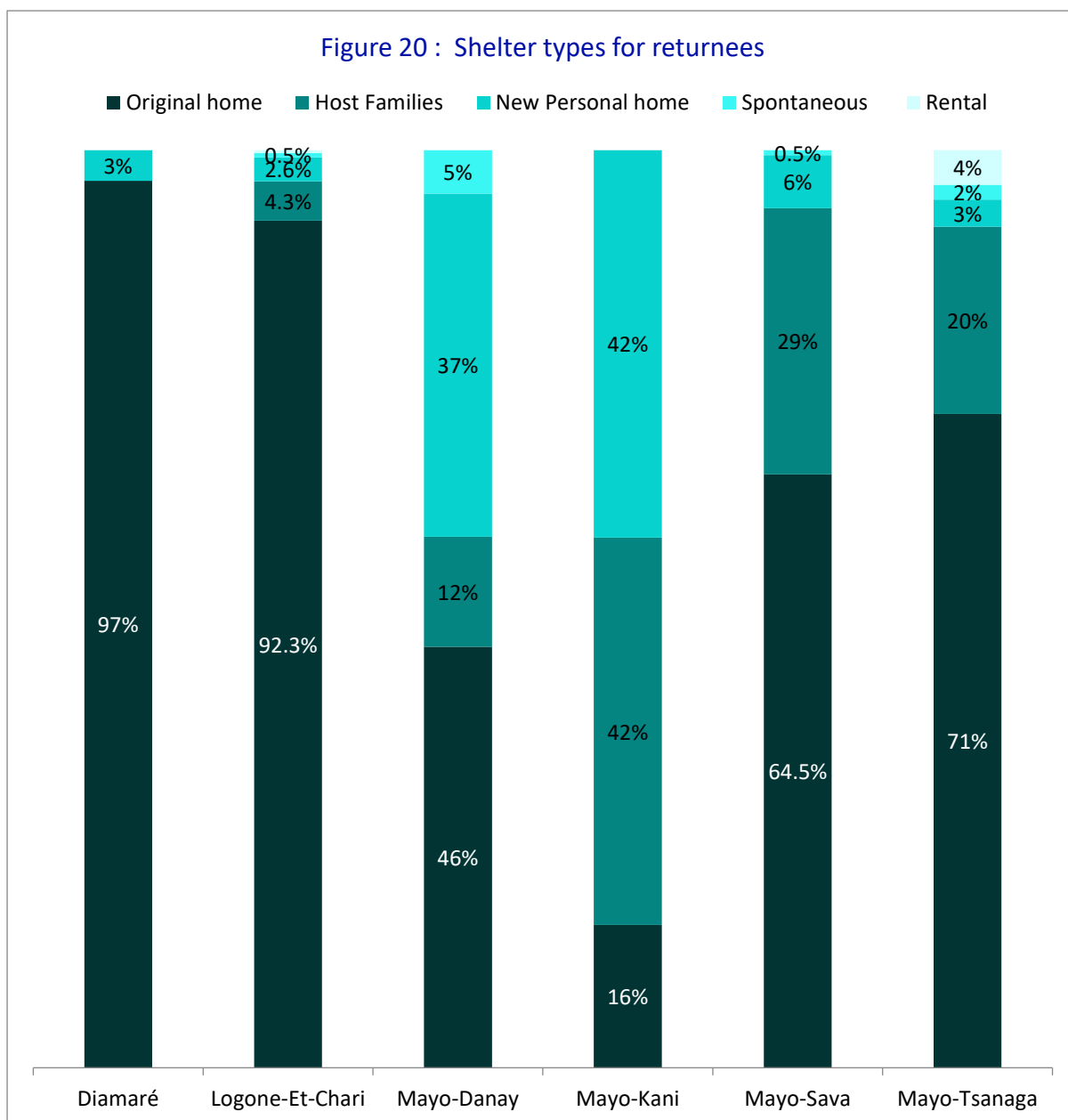
Mayo-Tsanaga hosts 29,754 returnees, or 29 per cent of the regional total. This represents an increase of 2,402 individuals relative to the previous round. The majority of returnees are registered in the districts of Mayo-Moskota (14,034 people), Mokolo (10,004 people), Koza (2,795 people) and Bourha (1,621 people).



The most significant returns are those of 1,891 individuals who were displaced in the city of Mokolo and have returned to their initial homes. In addition, a considerable number of returnees has been observed in new areas of return such as the villages of Gossi, Matshitshia, Roum and Kidji-Matari. The reason for this is not only the creation of advanced posts by the army, but also the lack of shelter and farmland in the locations of displacement.

In Mayo Tsanaga there are 3,377 households living in their original homes, 966 households living with host families, 179 in rented accommodation, 75 in collective sites and 76 in spontaneous sites.

Figure 20 : Shelter types for returnees



TRENDS

This section offers an insight into the changes that have taken place since the assessments of June 2018 in the locations covered by DTM. 806 villages (including uninhabited ones) were evaluated. The three new villages identified during this data collection round have not been taken into account in this section in order to facilitate comparison and avoid attributing certain trends to the simple increase in the geographic coverage of DTM.

The main events since the previous data collection round are the following:

- During this round the sites of Kolofata have been divided into five locations (Kolofata central, Goudéri site, Blakodji site, Market site and Tribune site). This operation, carried out with new key informants (administrative authorities, traditional chiefs, community leaders), allowed to reveal the true number of displaced persons living in Kolofata. This led to the important reported increase of 17,320 additional IDPs.
- The same operation was carried out in Mémé in the district of Mora, leading to 7 separate locations. This revealed an increase in the number of IDPs of 1,445 individuals.
- Holio village in the Makary district of Logone-Et-Chari is still in a no entry zone imposed by the army. Its population remains in the camp of Afadé.

Analysing the data on the same sample as in the previous round, DTM observes an increase of 7 per cent in the number of internally displaced persons in the Extreme North region, or 16,290 internally displaced people in the locations covered. An increase can be noticed in the departments of Mayo-Sava (17,983 individuals), Mayo-Tsanaga (345 individuals) and Diamaré (73 individuals). However, in the other departments the number of internally displaced people decreased: in Mayo-Danay (1,819 individuals), Logone-Et-Chari (186 individuals) and Mayo-Kani (6 individuals).

Table 10 : Comparative change in IDPs relative to Round 14

Department	Round 15	Round 14	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamaré	5,384	5,311	1%	73
Logone-Et-Chari	120,063	120,249	0%	-186
Mayo-Danay	8,434	10,253	-18%	-1 819
Mayo-Kani	110	116	-5%	-6
Mayo-Sava	62,947	44,964	40%	17 983
Mayo-Tsanaga	45,495	45,250	1%	245
Total	242,433	226,143	7%	16 290

The population of out of camp refugees increased by 5 per cent in this round (1,811 individuals). Increases were recorded in Logone-Et-Chari (1,511 individuals), Mayo-Sava (725 individuals) and Mayo-Danay (11 individuals). On the contrary, decreases were observed in Mayo-Tsanaga (349 individuals), Mayo-Kani (82 individuals) and Diamaré (5 individuals).

Table II : Comparative change in out of camp refugees relative to Round 14

Department	Round 15	Round 14	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamaré	253	258	-2%	-5
Logone-Et-Chari	27,354	25,843	6%	1,511
Mayo-Danay	127	116	9%	11
Mayo-Kani	283	365	-22%	-82
Mayo-Sava	7,458	6,733	0	725
Mayo-Tsanaga	5,445	5,794	-6%	-349
Total	40,920	39,109	5%	1 811

The returnee population in the region increased by 7 per cent relative to the previous round, or 6,418 people. The most important increases were observed in Mayo-Tsanaga (2,475), Mayo-Danay (1,683), Logone-Et-Chari (1,185) and Mayo-Sava (1,071).

Table 12 : Comparative change in returnees relative to Round 14

Department	Round 15	Round 14	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamaré	342	341	0%	1
Logone-Et-Chari	31,532	30,347	4%	1,185
Mayo-Danay	8,221	6,538	26%	1,683
Mayo-Kani	579	576	1%	3
Mayo-Sava	28,155	27,084	4%	1,071
Mayo-Tsanaga	29,592	27,117	9%	2,475
Total	98,421	92,003	7%	6,418

APPENDICES

- Appendix I : Displaced populations (table)
- Appendix II : Reasons for displacement (table)
- Appendix III : Newly surveyed villages (table)
- Appendix IV : Change on fixed sample since Round 14 (table)
- Appendix V: Location of spontaneous sites in the departments (maps)

APPENDIX I

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

	Department / District	IDPs	Out of camp Refugees	Returns	Total
	Diamaré	5 384	253	342	5,979
1	Dargala	0	0	323	323
2	Gazawa	327	0	0	327
3	Maroua II	766	0	0	766
4	Maroua III	2,137	0	0	2,137
5	Méri	47	0	0	47
6	Petté	2,107	253	19	2,379
	Logone-Et-Chari	120,063	27,354	31,532	178,949
7	Blangoua	7,031	952	656	8,639
8	Darak	3,326	764	1,446	5,536
9	Fotokol	15,777	6,064	11,528	33,369
10	Goulfey	2,136	0	0	2,136
11	Hile-Alifa	4,078	140	2,314	6,532
12	Kousséri	19,884	31	19	19,934
13	Logone-Birni	12,429	1,886	119	14,434
14	Makary	49,279	14,162	10,159	73,600
15	Waza	4,509	3,355	2,781	10,645
16	Zina	1,614	0	2,510	4,124
	Mayo-Danay	8,724	127	8,221	17,072
17	Gobo	1,537	127	41	1,705
18	Guémé	1,673	0	524	2,197
19	Guéré	37	0	1,110	1,147
20	Kai-Kai	640	0	3,812	4,452
21	Maga	4,601	0	226	4,827
22	Yagoua	236	0	2,508	2,744
	Mayo-Kani	110	283	579	972
23	Guidiguis	0	0	79	79
24	Kaélé	63	0	101	164
25	Mindif	0	15	43	58
26	Moulvoudaye	0	268	353	621
27	Moutourwa	47	0	3	50
	Mayo-Sava	63,846	7,859	30,497	102,202
28	Kolofata	30,221	401	16,133	46,755
29	Mora	32,147	7,458	14,364	53,969
30	Tokombéré	1,478	0	0	1,478
	Mayo-Tsanaga	46,220	5,887	29,754	81,861
31	Bourha	208	97	1,621	1,926
32	Hina	313	8	151	472
33	Koza	18,011	0	2,795	20,806
34	Mogodé	0	1,292	993	2,285
35	Mokolo	15,875	1,312	10,004	27,191
36	Mayo-Moskota	10,980	3,159	14,034	28,173
37	Soulédé-Roua	833	19	156	1,008
	Total	244,347	41,763	100,925	387,035

APPENDIX II

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Department	Conflict		Natural hazards		Other		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diamaré	5,736	1,48%	0	0,00%	243	0,06%	5,979	1,54%
1 Dargala	91	0,02%	0	0,00%	232	0,06%	323	0,08%
2 Gazawa	327	0,08%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	327	0,08%
3 Maroua II	766	0,20%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	766	0,20%
4 Maroua III	2,137	0,55%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2,137	0,55%
5 Méri	47	0,01%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	47	0,01%
6 Petté	2,368	0,61%	0	0,00%	11	0,00%	2,379	0,61%
Logone-Et-Chari	170,707	44,11%	7,967	2,06%	275	0,07%	178,949	46,24%
7 Blangoua	6,448	1,67%	2,191	0,57%	0	0,00%	8,639	2,23%
8 Darak	4,859	1,26%	677	0,17%	0	0,00%	5,536	1,43%
9 Fotokol	33,369	8,62%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	33,369	8,62%
10 Goulfey	2,136	0,55%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2,136	0,55%
11 Hile-Alifa	6,259	1,62%	273	0,07%	0	0,00%	6,532	1,69%
12 Kousséri	19,829	5,12%	0	0,00%	105	0,03%	19,934	5,15%
13 Logone-Birni	13,740	3,55%	589	0,15%	105	0,03%	14,434	3,73%
14 Makary	73,518	19,00%	17	0,00%	65	0,02%	73,600	19,02%
15 Waza	10,549	2,73%	96	0,02%	0	0,00%	10,645	2,75%
16 Zina	0	0,00%	4,124	1,07%	0	0,00%	4,124	1,07%
Mayo-Danay	4,264	1,10%	12,748	3,29%	60	0,02%	17,072	4,41%
17 Gobo	987	0,26%	718	0,19%	0	0,00%	1,705	0,44%
18 Guémé	420	0,11%	1,740	0,45%	37	0,01%	2,197	0,57%
19 Guéré	37	0,01%	1,110	0,29%	0	0,00%	1,147	0,30%
20 Kai-Kai	0	0,00%	4,442	1,15%	10	0,00%	4,452	1,15%
21 Maga	2,760	0,71%	2,054	0,53%	13	0,00%	4,827	1,25%
22 Yagoua	60	0,02%	2,684	0,69%	0	0,00%	2,744	0,71%
Mayo-Kani	592	0,15%	0	0,00%	380	0,10%	972	0,25%
23 Guidiguis	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	79	0,02%	79	0,02%
24 Kaélé	156	0,04%	0	0,00%	8	0,00%	164	0,04%
25 Mindif	40	0,01%	0	0,00%	18	0,00%	58	0,01%
26 Moulvoudaye	346	0,09%	0	0,00%	275	0,07%	621	0,16%
27 Moutourwa	50	0,01%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	50	0,01%
Mayo-Sava	102,202	26,41%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	102,202	26,41%
28 Kolofata	46,755	12,08%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	46,755	12,08%
29 Mora	53,969	13,94%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	53,969	13,94%
30 Tokombéré	1,478	0,38%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1,478	0,38%
Mayo-Tsanaga	81,770	21,13%	35	0,01%	56	0,01%	81,861	21,15%
31 Bourha	1,873	0,48%	0	0,00%	53	0,01%	1,926	0,50%
32 Hina	472	0,12%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	472	0,12%
33 Koza	20,806	5,38%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	20,806	5,38%
34 Mogodé	2,285	0,59%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2,285	0,59%
35 Mokolo	27,156	7,02%	35	0,01%	0	0,00%	27,191	7,03%
36 Mayo-Moskota	28,170	7,28%	0	0,00%	3	0,00%	28,173	7,28%
37 Souledé-Roua	1,008	0,26%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1,008	0,26%

APPENDIX III

NEWLY SURVEYED VILLAGES

District	Village	IDPs	IDP households	Out of camp refugees	Refugee households	Returnees	Returnee households
Maga	SITE DE GAYA 2	290	42	0	0	0	0
Mora	KANGALERI	0	0	0	0	691	160
Mora	TCHAKRAMARI	136	22	0	0	539	133

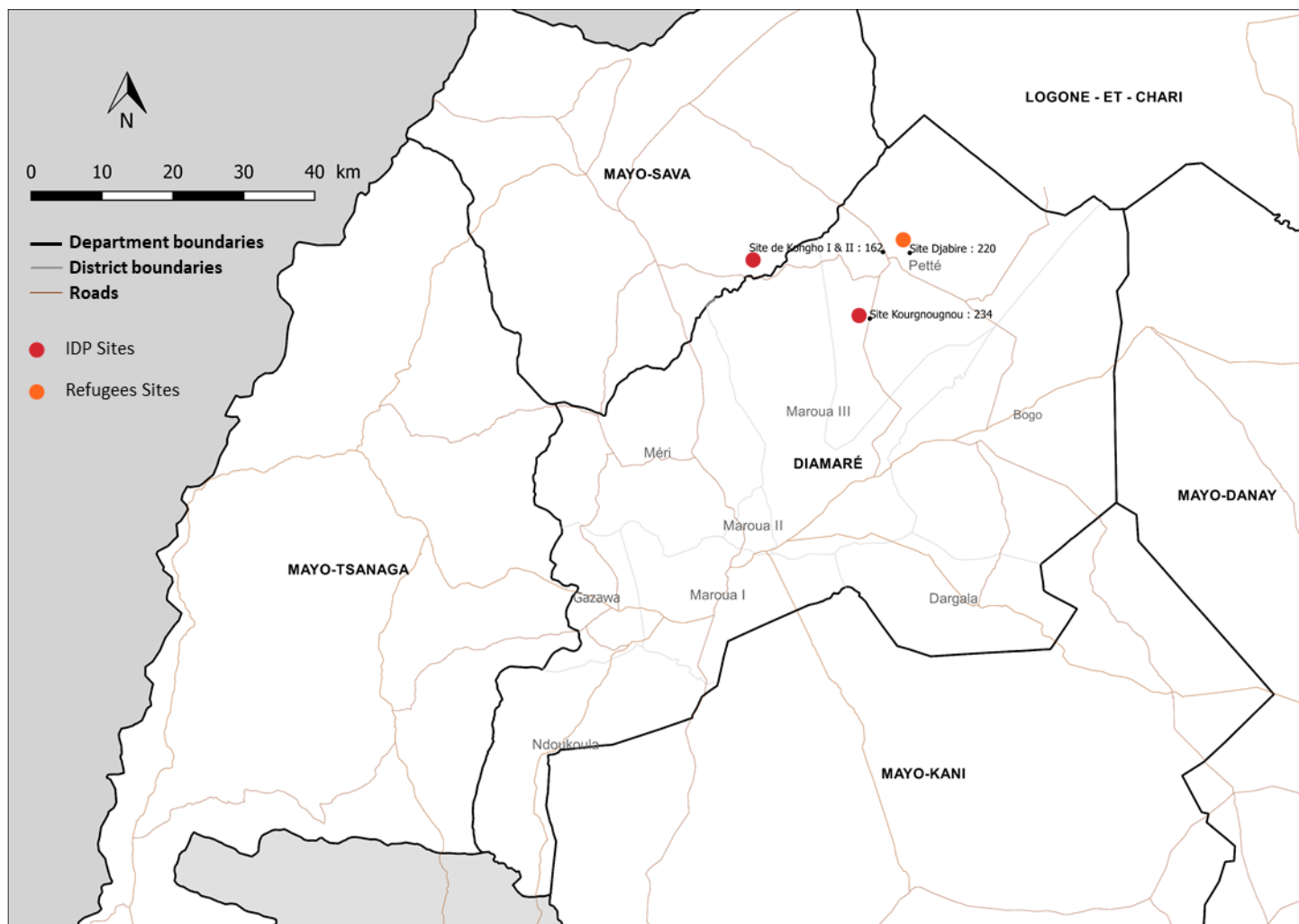
APPENDIX IV**CHANGE ON FIXED SAMPLE SINCE ROUND 14**

	Department	Variation IDPs	Variation out of camp refugees	Variation returnees
	Diamaré	73	-5	1
1	Dargala	0	0	1
2	Gazawa	10	0	0
3	Maroua II	30	0	0
4	Maroua III	8	-5	0
5	Méri	0	0	0
6	Petté	25	0	0
	Logone-Et-Chari	-186	1,511	1,185
7	Blangoua	-436	0	0
8	Darak	42	145	30
9	Fotokol	-60	600	186
10	Goulfey	-40	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	31	140	0
12	Kousséri	-125	0	0
13	Logone-Birni	31	1	49
14	Makary	-62	504	871
15	Waza	433	121	49
16	Zina	0	0	0
	Mayo-Danay	-1 819	11	1 683
17	Gobo	0	11	0
18	Guémé	25	0	157
19	Guéré	0	0	18
20	Kai-Kai	7	0	10
21	Maga	-987	0	0
22	Yagoua	-864	0	1,498
	Mayo-Kani	-6	-82	3
23	Guidiguis	0	0	-2
24	Kaélé	1	0	3
25	Mindif	0	0	0
26	Moulvoudaye	0	-82	2
27	Moutourwa	-7	0	0
	Mayo-Sava	17,983	725	1,071
28	Kolofata	17,450	0	526
29	Mora	701	725	545
30	Tokombéré	-168	0	0
	Mayo-Tsanaga	245	-349	2,475
31	Bourha	0	0	53
32	Hina	-91	6	-207
33	Koza	-120	-15	621
34	Mogodé	0	11	5
35	Mokolo	564	-311	1,914
36	Mayo-Moskota	-108	-40	69
37	Soulédé-Roua	0	0	20
	Total	16,290	1,811	6,418

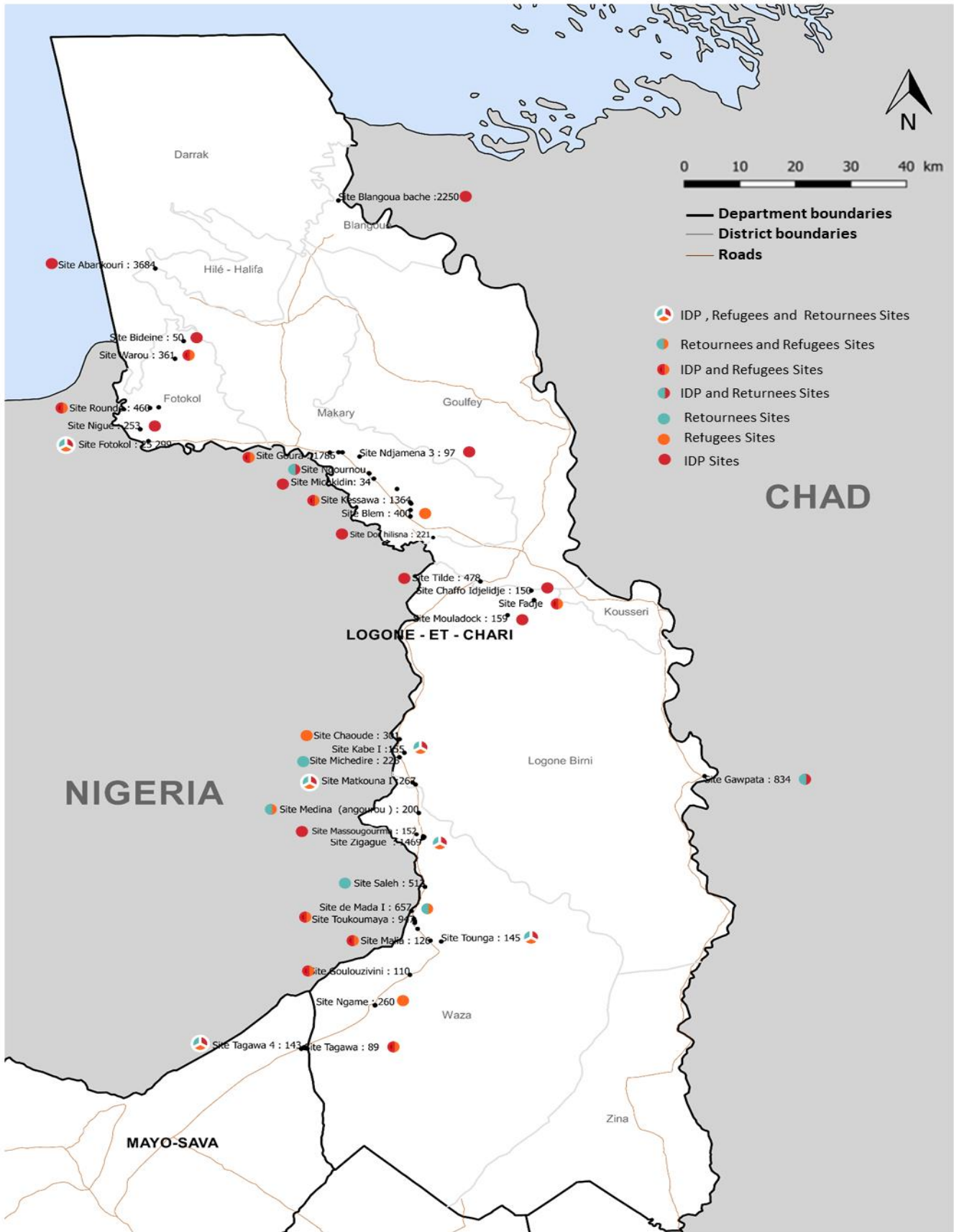
APPENDIX V

LOCATION OF SPONTANEOUS SITES IN THE DEPARTMENTS

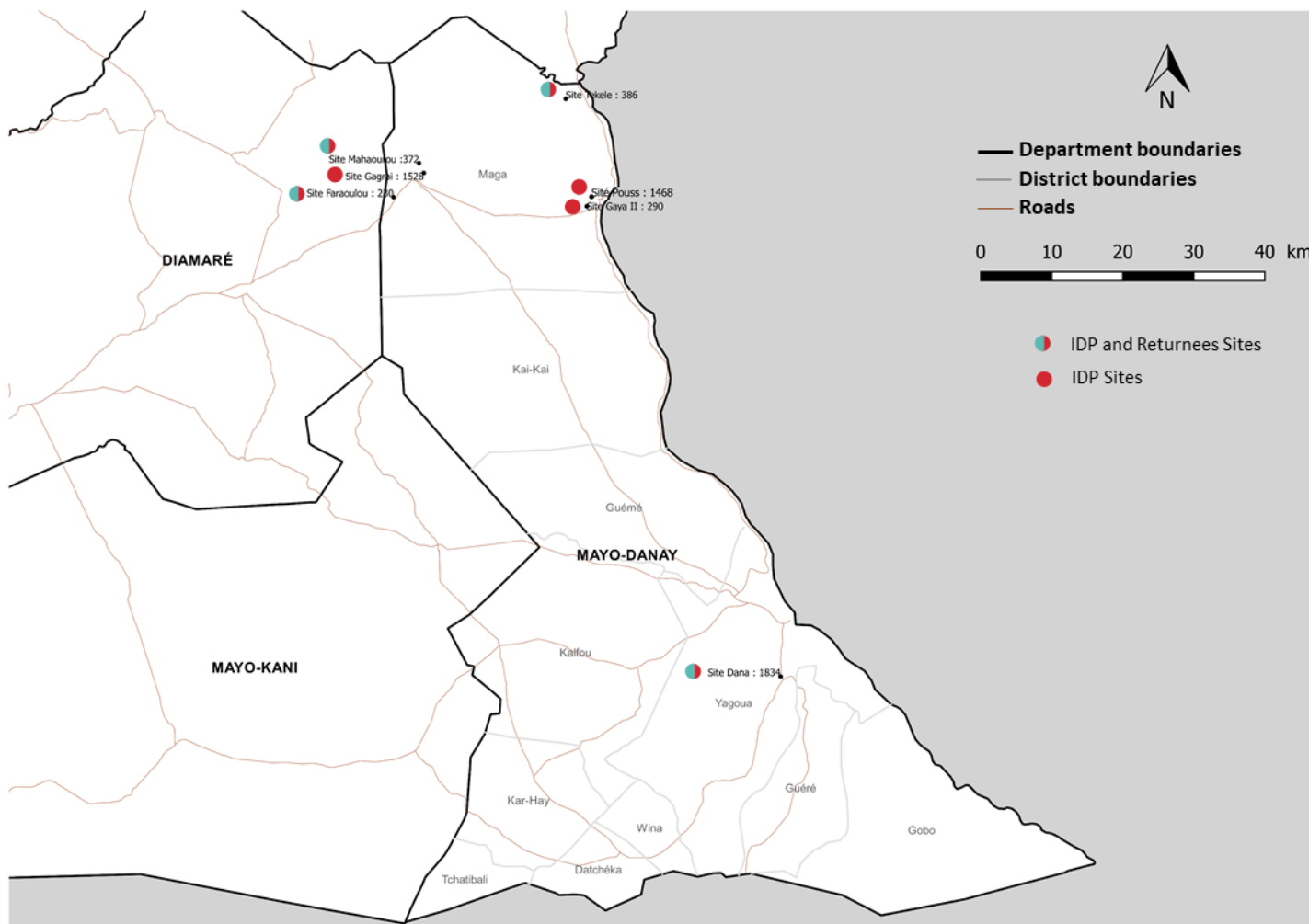
DEPARTMENT OF DIAMARE



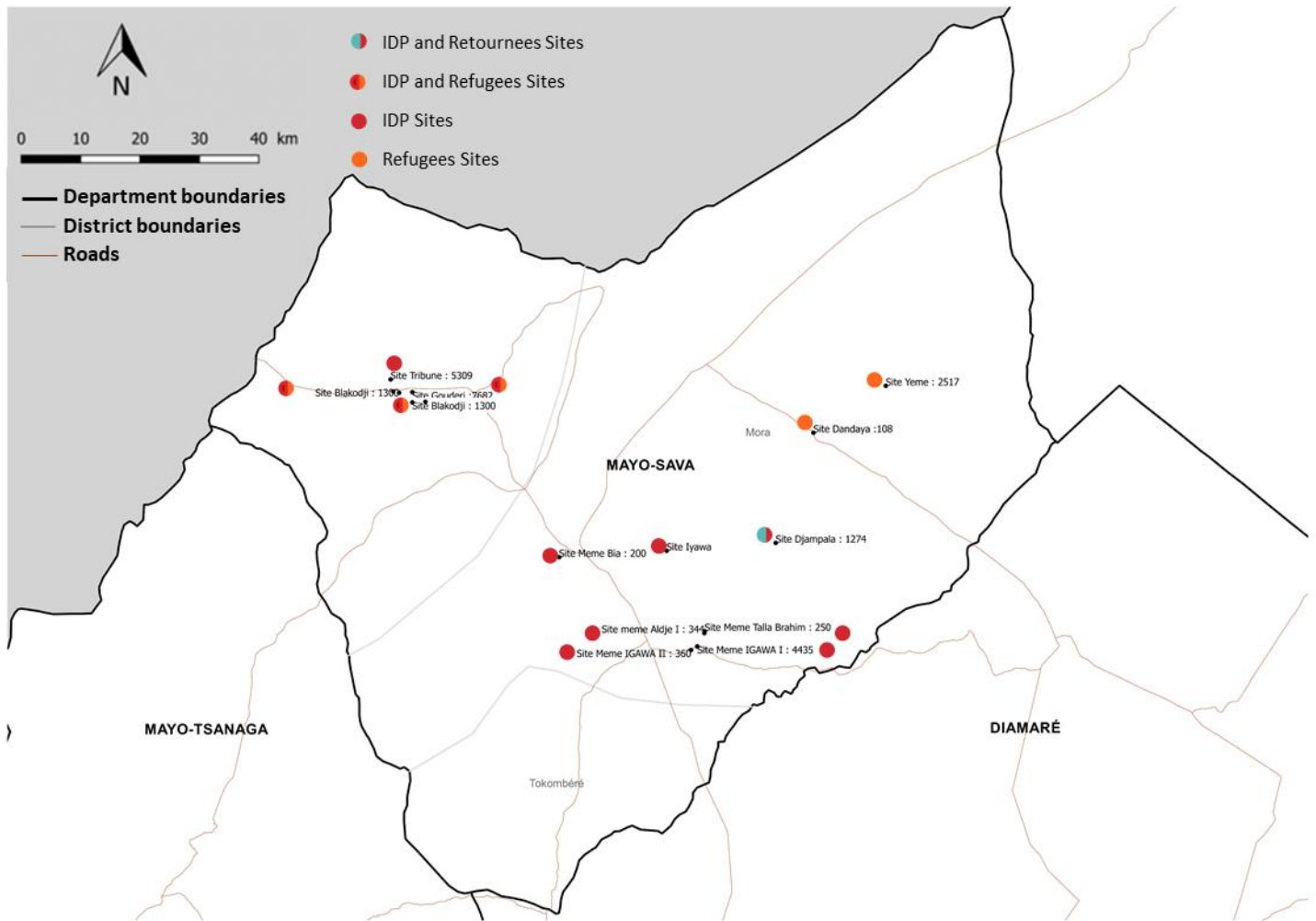
DEPARTMENT OF LOGONE-ET-CHARI



DEPARTMENT OF MAYO-DANAY



DEPARTEMENT OF MAYO-SAVA



DEPARTEMENT OF MAYO-TSANAGA

