DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
November 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	6	FMPs
	10	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

🌐 migration.iom.int

30 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In **Niger**, in addition to the three FMPs (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) activated in August 2018, a new FMP was set up in September 2018 (Dan Issa) to better understand migration routes running along the southern part of Niger.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs. An average of 1,620 individuals were observed crossing FMPs daily - an increase of 45 per cent from the October figures. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (81%), Niger (8%) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (43%), Niger (26%) and Burkina Faso (18%). Reasons for migration were evenly split between individuals who reported conducting short-term economic migration (35%), individuals who indicated carrying out long-term economic migration (31%) and those who mentioned performing seasonal migration (30%). Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (57%), Niger (28%) and Mali (4%).

In **Chad**, because DTM enumerators had to be evacuated from Zouarke due to insecurity in the surrounding area, data was only collected at the Faya and Kalait Flow Monitoring Points.

Over the reporting period, an average of 571 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, a five per cent increase since October 2018. This follows three months during which the numbers observed had been declining and is a result of an increase in the number of individuals conducting short-term movements. Indeed, 42 per cent of travellers reported conducting short-term migration, up from 31 per cent in October 2018 and overtaking long-term economic migration (which stood at 21%, down from 38% the previous month) as the most prevalent reason for migration among travellers crossing the FMPs. An increasing number of people were also fleeing the conflict between government forces and rebel groups in the north of the country, explaining why the share of individuals who reported having been displaced by conflict doubled in November 2018, reaching twenty per cent (up from 9%).

Sixty-four per cent of observed travellers were adult men (a 6% decrease from the previous month), twenty-two per cent were adult women (an 8% increase) and 14 per cent were children. Almost all individuals identified (96.5%) were from Chad, although three per cent of travellers were Sudanese. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and

Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal. In November 2018, a total of 20,912 individuals, representing a daily average of 697 individuals, was witnessed at the FMPs. This represents a decrease of two per cent when compared to October 2018. The largest share of migrants observed (77%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 5% from Mali, 3% from Senegal, 2% from Sierra Leone and 1.5% from Ghana). A significant share of the observed migrants were children (21%, a 2% decrease from October).

The highest share of individuals observed (44%) were entering the country. Similarly to the previous month, 35 per cent of observed flows were headed for Senegal (3% more than the previous month), while 13 per cent were travelling to Mali. This novel trend was first observed in October 2018 and reflects a region-wide shift of migration flows from the Central Mediterranean Route (which crosses Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and either Libya or Algeria) to the West African Coastal Route, which runs along the coasts of Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco. The main reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (45% of flows), short-term local movements (42%) and seasonal migration (6%). These figures are similar to those observed in October.

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. Average daily flows observed in November 2018 observed an eleven per cent decrease, going from 244 to 217 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-five per cent of observed individuals were adult men (a 5% increase since October 2018), while eleven per cent were women and 3 per cent were children (in October, children made up six per cent of the population). The countries of origin likewise saw changes since the previous month. The proportion of Malian travellers fell by six per cent to reach 48 per cent, while the shares of Guinean (15%), Ivorian (7%), Senegalese (6%) and Gambian (4%) travellers all grew by two per cent respectively. The main countries of destination of travellers were Mali (40%), Mauritania (21%, a 6% drop since October 2018) and

Algeria (20%, a 2% increase). A large majority of migrants (91%) were performing economic migration, although their proportion fell by six per cent. Another six per cent were performing short-term movements and three per cent were conducting seasonal migration

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In November 2018, an average of 1,599 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, a five per cent increase compared to the figure observed in October 2018. The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children. Notably, twelve per cent of travellers were elderly, while five per cent were children under five years old. Travellers were carrying out either short-term movements (41% of flows, a 2% increase since the previous month), long-term economic migration (33%, a figure equal to October 2018) or seasonal migration (16%, down by 2%). Ten per cent of travellers were tourists.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (33%), Chadian (5%), Malian (3%) and Cameroonian (2%) nationalities. The majority of individuals (65%) were travelling from Nigeria, followed by Niger (34%), while most were headed for Niger (63%) or Nigeria (35%).

In **Niger**, the Arlit and Séguédine FMPs primarily observe movements to and from Algeria and Libya, respectively. Three of the FMPs (Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria) are located along the border between Niger and Nigeria, while the FMP at Tahoua, situated in central Niger, between the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north, was set up to help understand internal movement flows.

A total of 52,653 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in November 2018, or an average of 1,755 individuals per day, representing an increase of 52 per cent since October 2018. This is the highest number of observed individuals rec-

orded during the year 2018. Outflows observed (16,412 individuals) represented 31 per cent of all flows, while incoming flows (16,661 persons) represented 32 per cent. In addition, 19,580 individuals (or 37% of flows) were observed moving internally.

Similar numbers of self-reported long-term economic migrants (35%), seasonal migrants (34%) and short-term migrants (29%) were observed. The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (71%, an 8% decrease from October 2018), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerian (18%, up by 6%), Chadian (3%, down by 1%) and Sudanese (2%) nationals. The largest share of the observed population (76%) were adult men, and their share increased by seven per cent since October 2018. In addition, 10 per cent of observed individuals were children, three per cent less than the previous month.

The number of vulnerable people identified increased substantially this month when compared to the previous month, with the number of children under five years old going from 988 to 1,657, individuals over sixty years old from 407 to 1,361, persons with physical disabilities from 49 to 200 and pregnant women from 473 to 982. DTM Niger adopted a new methodology this month, which allowed for the more precise identification of vulnerable individuals, which may have contributed to the increase in the number of vulnerable people identified.

Most travellers (74%, a 3% decrease from October 2018) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (21%, a 7% increase) and Libya (5%, a 3% decrease). These three countries were also the primary intended destination countries: 78 per cent of observed travellers were coming to Niger (a 7% increase), while 13 per cent were going to Nigeria (a 2% decrease) and 8.5 per cent to Libya (a 4.5% decrease). In line with a trend observed over the past six months, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 471 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a decrease of five per cent from the previous month. Fifty-eight per cent of travellers were adult men, a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other countries in the region (despite an 8% increase compared to October 2018), while

a comparatively large share (37%, although 5% less than October 2018) were adult women and five per cent were children (3% less than the previous month).

The largest proportion of travellers (48%) indicated conducting short-term local migration, while the next largest group (35%) stated performing economic migration. A large share of observed individuals (93%) were headed towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, while the rest were headed towards Mali (3%), The Gambia (3%) or Côte d'Ivoire (1%). Most of the observed individuals (65%) were Senegalese nationals, but there were also a significant number of individuals from Mali (24%, representing 13% increase since October 2018).

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Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled and registered
As of October 2018
1,600 Internally Displaced

Implementation Components
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile

🌐 displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

Discussions are underway to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso.

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Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 17 (February 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 16 – November 2018
245,725 Internally Displaced
96,075 Returnees (former IDPs)
9,831 Returnees (from abroad)

40,396 Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
806 locations in Far North Region

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 16 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in November 2018, covering 808 sites in the Far North Region including 9 additional villages.

Round 16 identified 245,725 IDPs, 105,906 Returnees (including 96,075 former IDPs and 9,831 Returnees from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees. The number of identified IDPs increased by 0.6 per cent, possibly explained by the increase in coverage, while the number of former IDP Returnees increased by five per cent (the number of Returnees from abroad remained stable) and the number of Out of Camp Refugees fell by three per cent since the previous round.

The displaced population was equally split between men (50%) and women (50%). Close to two-thirds of displaced individuals (64%) were children (aged seventeen and below), while three per cent of displaced people were 60 years old or older. The largest share of displaced households (representing 40% of households) live in host communities, while the second-most common accommodation types are spontaneous sites (23%), followed by original dwellings (19%). The vast majority of the displaced populations (94%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors, a figure equal to that of the previous round, while six per cent were displaced by climatic factors (such as flooding or drought).

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-January 2019, and results are expected to be published in February 2019.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 6 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 5 – October 2018
547,814 Internally Displaced
309,826 Returnees (former IDPs)
107,724 Returnees (from abroad)

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

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

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report, Maps, Return Intention Survey, Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profile, Rapid Assessment, Flash Updates

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

Between 20 September and 10 October 2018, DTM carried out Round 5 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying 547,814 IDPs, 309,826 returnees (former IDPs) and 107,724 returnees from abroad.

DTM CAR started data collection for Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment in November 2018, and results are expected to be published in January 2019.

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 6 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 5 – November 2018
122,312 Internally Displaced
14,942 Returnees (former IDPs)
26,298 Returnees (from abroad)
1,761 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
180 sites in Lac Region

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/chad

Between August and November 2018, DTM Chad conducted Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 180 locations of the Lac Region of Chad, identifying 124,788 IDPs (2% fewer than in the previous round), 14,942 Returnees former IDPs (12% fewer), 26,298 Returnees from abroad (21% more) and 1,761 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

Notably, the majority of IDPs (51%) resided in the Fouli department of the Lac Region, while the largest shares of Returnees and TCNs (45% and 63% respectively) resided in the Mamdi department.

Two-thirds of displaced individuals (66%) were children (aged seventeen and below), while four per cent of displaced people were 60 years old or older. The vast majority of displaced households (94%) had children, with the average household size being four members per household. A large share of displaced people (90%) lived in shelters made of straw or metal sheets.

DTM Chad is currently implementing Round 6 of DTM Baseline Assessments, which covers the entire Lake Chad region, to provide a comprehensive picture of displacement in the Lake Chad region. This is a significant improvement from previous rounds, during which a large number of locations were not assessed. Results are expected to be published in February 2019.

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Mali

Latest count of population (As of 31 October 2018)
80,302 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
69,390 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 October 2018, 80,302 IDPs have been identified, representing an increase

of four per cent from the number of IDPs identified in September 2018. The number of IDPs continues its upward trend, which started in October 2017, despite experiencing a brief decrease in August 2018. Intercommunal violence, which had slightly abated during the rainy season, has led to the flight of populations in the Segou, Mobti, Timbuktu and Menaka regions. The number of returnees from abroad, estimated at 69,390, slightly increased (by 0.6%) between September 2018 and October 2018. The number of former IDP Returnees stands at 526,505.

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

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 26 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 25 – October 2018
2,026,602 Internally Displaced
1,531,793 Returnees (former IDPs)
110,903 Returnees (from abroad)

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

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

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report
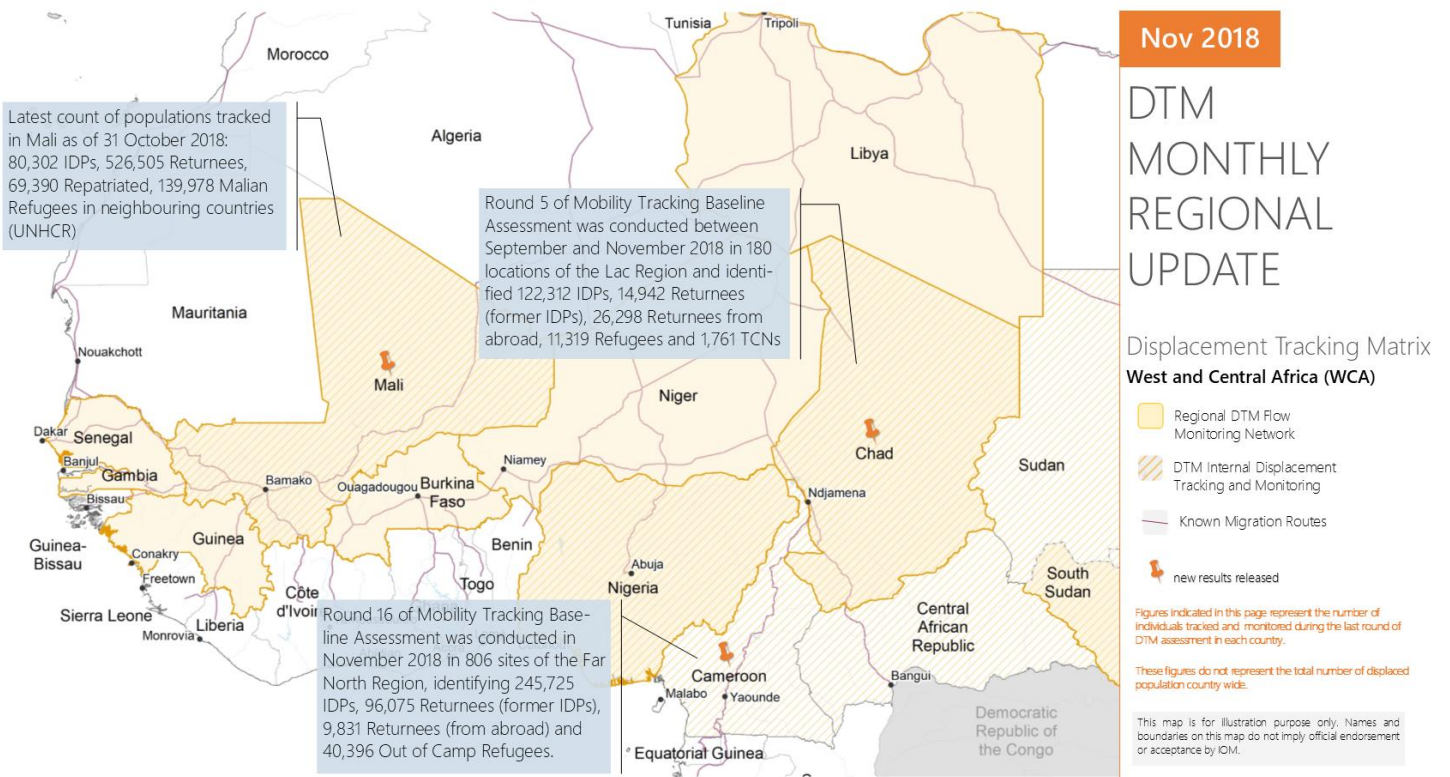
🌐 displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the Round XXV data collection exercise, conducted between 1-20 October 2018, DTM Nigeria identified 2,026,602 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,531,793 Returnees (former IDPs) and 110,903 Returnees (from abroad) in 807 Wards.

DTM Nigeria will start data collection for Round XXVI in December 2018 and results are expected to be published in January 2019.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 17,790 movements (representing an increase of 26% from the 14,101 movements observed during the previous month), including 12,841 arrivals and 4,949 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 1 November – 2 December 2018. While the number of arrivals remained fairly constant, the number of departures fell dramatically over the course of the month, with 2,364 departures recorded the first week and 422 departures recorded the last week of the month (a drop of 82%). The number of monthly departures tracked decreased by 25 per cent and was the lowest number of monthly departures ever recorded since ETT activities began two years ago. However, this does not reflect an actual drop in the number of departures but is rather a result of displaced persons departing from areas which have become inaccessible to or are not covered by DTM enumerators. Notably, a significant number of people departed from Baga LGA following attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and clashes between government forces and Non-State Armed Groups, but their departures were not monitored because ETT enumerator teams had to be evacuated from these areas as a result of insecurity. In contra punctum, all areas of arrival of displaced populations form part of the zones covered by DTM's ETT activities, explaining the significant difference observed between the number of arrivals and departures

The main triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were voluntary relocations (26%), ongoing conflict (25%), poor living conditions (19%) and improved security (19%).

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Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 October 2018: 80,302 IDPs, 526,505 Returnees, 69,390 Repatriated, 139,978 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR)

Round 5 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted between September and November 2018 in 180 locations of the Lac Region and identified 122,312 IDPs, 14,942 Returnees (former IDPs), 26,298 Returnees from abroad, 11,319 Refugees and 1,761 TCNs

Round 16 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in November 2018 in 806 sites of the Far North Region, identifying 245,725 IDPs, 96,075 Returnees (former IDPs), 9,831 Returnees (from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees.

Nov 2018

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix
West and Central Africa (WCA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

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

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

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

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

📍 **30+** Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon
As of Round 16 – November 2018

🚶 **245,725** Internally Displaced

🚶 **96,075** Returnees (IDPs)

🚶 **40,396** Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Republic
As of Round 5 – October 2018

🚶 **547,814** Internally Displaced

🚶 **309,826** Returnees (IDPs)

🚶 **107,724** Returnees (From abroad)

Chad
As of Round 5 – November 2018

🚶 **122,312** Internally Displaced

Mali
As of 31 October 2018

🚶 **80,302** Internally Displaced

Nigeria
As of Round 25 – October 2018

🚶 **2,026,602** Internally Displaced

🚶 **1,531,793** Returnees (IDPs)

🚶 **110,903** Returnees (From abroad)