DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
December 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 ten mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. An average of 1,808 individuals were observed crossing FMPs daily - an increase of 12 per cent from the November figures (1,620). Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (80%), Niger (9%) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (47%, a 4% increase since the previous month), Niger (24%, a 2% decrease) and Burkina Faso (20%, a 2% increase). In December 2018, seasonal migration (36% of flows observed) overtook short-term economic migration (32%) as the primary motive for travel. This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November (increase of 2% when compared to October) is due to the fact that the seasonal migration season begins after the rainy season, which this year ended in late October. Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (64%, a 7% increase since November), Niger (27%) and Mali (5%, a 1% increase). A number of vulnerable people were identified: six per cent of individuals observed were children under five, five per cent were pregnant women and two per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, because of continued unrest around Zouarke, data was only collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 446 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, a slight decrease of one per cent when compared to November 2018 (450). The percentage of short-term economic travellers (53%, an 11% increase since November and a 22% increase since October) continues to grow, while the percentage of economic migrants (23%) remained relatively stable. Despite ongoing fighting between government forces and rebel groups in the north of the country, the number of people who reported having been displaced by conflict fell from 15 per cent to ten per cent. This is due to the fact that no conflict-induced movement was observed in Faya, a result of the decision by local authorities in the north of the country to ban all southern-bound travel for security reasons.

Fifty-eight per cent of observed travellers were adult men (a 6% decrease from the previous month), 25 per cent were adult women (a 3% increase) and 17 per cent were children (a 5% increase). All individuals identified, excluding a small number of American and Spanish tourists, were from Chad. 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 December 2018, a daily average of 725 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs. This represents an increase of four per cent when compared to November 2018 (697). The largest share of migrants observed (79%) 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 Sierra Leone and 2% from Nigeria). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (32%) and children (24%, a 3% increase from November 2018), including eight per cent of children under five years old. Five per cent of travellers were pregnant women and three per cent were elderly.

The highest share of individuals observed (42%) were entering the country. Thirty per cent of travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Mali, while 22 per cent (mainly observed in Boundoufourdou) were travelling to Senegal. The main reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (45% of flows), short-term local movements (44%) and seasonal migration (5%). These figures are similar to those observed in November 2018.

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 December 2018 witnessed a slight decrease of two per cent from November, going from 217 to 212 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-three per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while thirteen per cent were women and four per cent were children. The countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month. The proportion of Malian travellers was 47 per cent, followed by Guinean (15%) and Ivorian (8%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, namely Mali (41%), Mauritania (21%) and Algeria (20%), also did not change. A large majority of migrants (91%) were undertaking economic migration. Another five per

cent were performing short-term movements and four per cent were conducting seasonal migration

In **Mauritania,** a Migrants Presence exercise conducted in Nouadhibou to assess the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city found that 32,384 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa lived in Nouadhibou. Fifty-six percent were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women and 23 per cent were children. The majority of migrants identified (61%) were Senegalese nationals, followed by Malian (14%) and Guinean (13%) nationals.

Results from surveys conducted with 544 migrants show that the majority of respondents had migrated because of the lack of economic opportunities in their home country (44%) or because they were promised employment (40%). Sixty-nine per cent of respondents had intended to travel to Nouadhibou, while a smaller share (31%) intended to ultimately travel on to other countries, including Morocco, other countries in West Africa and Europe. The nationalities most represented among interviewed respondents were Senegal (52%) and Mali (30%).

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) 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 December 2018, an average of 1,601 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, the same average number of people observed in November 2018. The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children. Travellers were carrying out either short-term movements (41%), long-term economic migration (33%) or seasonal migration (16%). These figures are similar to those observed in November 2018.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (49% 2% less than the previous month), Nigerien (33%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%, 1% more) and Cameroonian (2%) nationalities. Almost all individuals

observed were travelling either from Nigeria (67%, a 2% increase from November) or Niger (31%, a 3% decrease), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (65%, a 2% increase) or Nigeria (33%, a 2% decrease).

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 47,569 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in December 2018, or an average of 1,534 individuals per day, representing a decrease of 13 per cent since November 2018. This decrease is explained by the substantial drop in the number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP (decrease of 71%). This drop is due to an increase in armed robberies carried out against travellers as well as stricter controls at official border posts along the Niger-Nigeria border, which have led migrants to travel along routes circumventing Dan Issa.

Of the observed flows, 34 per cent were outflows (a 3% increase since November 2018), while incoming flows represented 24 per cent (an 8% decrease). In addition, 42 per cent of travellers (a 5% increase) were observed moving internally.

The number of migrants conducting short-term economic migration grew substantially in December 2018, increasing from 29 per cent of flows in November to 45 per cent in December. Concomitantly, the share of self-reported long-term economic migrants (35%) and seasonal migrants decreased (by 4% and 14% respectively). The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (79%, an 8% increase from November 2018), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerian (11%, down by 7%), Chadian (3%) and Sudanese (2%) nationals.

Most travellers (83%, a 9% increase from November 2018) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (15%, a 6% decrease) and Libya (1%, a 4% decrease). The reason for the substantial decrease of flows coming from Libya (whose numbers dropped by 8% in the past two months) is not yet known, and

missions will be undertaken in the coming weeks to better understand this trend. The three aforementioned countries were also the primary intended destination countries: 77 per cent of observed travellers were coming to Niger, while 15 per cent were headed for Libya (a 6% increase) and 8 per cent were going to Nigeria (a 7% decrease). In line with a trend observed over the past seven 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, 717 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a 52 per cent increase from the previous month. Fifty-six per cent of travellers were adult men (2% less than in November 2018), a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other countries in the region, while a comparatively large share (40%, or 3% more than the previous month) were adult women and four per cent were children (1% less).

The largest proportion of travellers (48%) indicated conducting short-term local migration, while the next largest group (35%) reported performing economic migration. A large share of travellers (69%) were coming from Senegal, while 30 per cent were travelling from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (96%, 3% more than in November 2018) were travelling towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, while the rest were heading towards The Gambia (2%) Mali (1%) or Guinea Bissau (1%). Most of the observed individuals (76%, an 11% increase from November 2018) were Senegalese nationals, while 14 per cent (representing a 10% decrease since November 2018) were from Mali.

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Burkina Faso

Latest count of displaced populations as of 31 Dec 18
47,000 [OCHA]

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.

A proposal has been submitted 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 and identifying 245,725 IDPs, 105,906 Returnees (including 96,075 former IDPs and 9,831 Returnees from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees.

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 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6 – December 2018
580,692 Internally Displaced
375,684 Returnees (former IDPs)
118,607 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 10 October and 5 December 2018, DTM carried out Round 6 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs) and 118,607 returnees from abroad, in 1,255 locations, including 39 displacement sites and 1,216 host communities. During Round 6, security conditions prevented access to two prefectures (Bamingui-Bangoran and Basse-Kotto). As a result, displacement figures do not wholly reflect the current displacement situation in the country.

All population categories witnessed an increase in numbers, partially explained by the increase in coverage in some prefectures thanks to improved security conditions.

The number of former IDP returnees grew by 21 per cent (65,858 individuals) since the previous round, while the number of returnees from abroad grew by ten per cent (10,883 individuals). These numbers reflect the increasingly significant trend of returns observed as the Eastern part of the country grows steadily more stable as well as growing instability in the region of neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo hosting refugees from CAR.

The number of IDPs grew by six per cent, a result of increased fighting between armed groups and attacks on civilian populations in some prefectures, most notably Haute-Kotto (increase of 19%), Mbomou (increase of 8%) and Bangui (increase of 5%). This increase reflects the fact that while some parts of the country are becoming increasingly stable, other regions are witnessing an increase in violence due to rival armed groups vying for control.

The majority of displaced individuals (65%) were children (aged eighteen or younger). The overwhelming majority of households (97%) had children, with an average of five children per household.

The majority of displaced populations were displaced by armed conflict (67%), followed by intercommunal clashes (27%). Six per cent of total displacements were preventive displacements.

DTM CAR will start to roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in January 2019, with results expected to be published in March 2019.

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 6 – December 2018

126,313 Internally Displaced
13,771 Returnees (former IDPs)
25,541 Returnees (from abroad)
1,621 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
176 sites in Lac Province

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

🌐 displacement.iom.int/chad

Between November and December 2018, DTM Chad conducted Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 176 locations in the Lac Province (4 fewer locations than in the previous round), identifying 126,313 IDPs, 13,771 Returnees (former IDPs), 25,541 Returnees from abroad and 1,621 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

While the number of IDPs grew by three per cent (up from 122,312 IDPs identified in the previous round of data collection), the number of former IDP returnees, returnees from abroad and TCNs all fell (by 8%, 3% and 6%, respectively).

Notably, every identified household (100%) had children (up from 94% of households the previous round), with an average of two children per household. The majority of displaced individuals (67%) were children. The vast majority of the displaced lived in shelters made from straw or metal sheets.

DTM Chad will begin roll out of Round 7 of DTM Baseline Assessments in January 2019. Results are expected to be published in March 2019.

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Mali

Latest count of population (As of 31 December 2018)
120,298 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
69,478 Repatriated

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 December 2018, 120,298 IDPs, 526,505 former IDP Returnees and 69,478 Repatriated have been identified.

The number of IDPs increased by 39,996 individuals (a 49% increase) since November 2018. The magnitude of the increase in IDPs results from intercommunal clashes flaring up in the central strip of the country, as well as attacks by armed groups along the border with Burkina Faso. The number of returnees and repatriated remained stable since the previous reporting period.

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
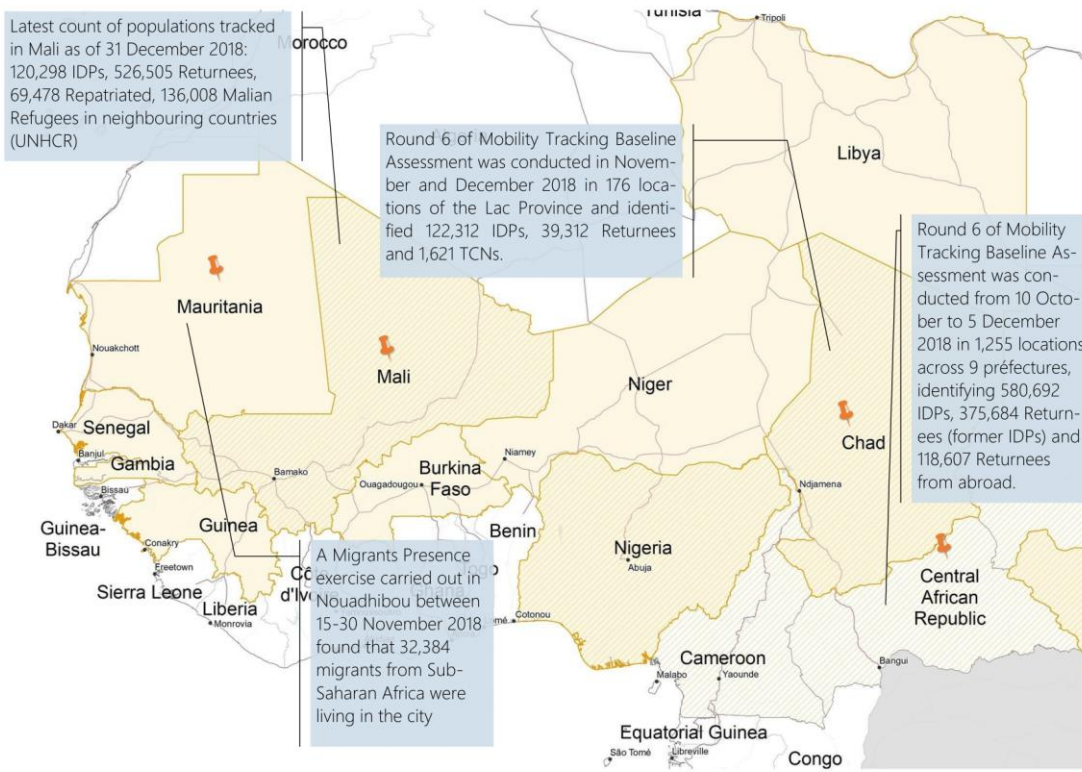
🌐 displacement.iom.int/nigeria

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 contrast to this, 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 numbers 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 December 2018: 120,298 IDPs, 526,505 Returnees, 69,478 Repatriated, 136,008 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR)

Round 6 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in November and December 2018 in 176 locations of the Lac Province and identified 122,312 IDPs, 39,312 Returnees and 1,621 TCNs.

Round 6 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted from 10 October to 5 December 2018 in 1,255 locations across 9 préfectures, identifying 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 Returnees (former IDPs) and 118,607 Returnees from abroad.

A Migrants Presence exercise carried out in Nouadhibou between 15-30 November 2018 found that 32,384 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa were living in the city

Dec 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 6 – December 2018

580,692 Internally Displaced

375,684 Returnees (IDPs)

118,607 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad
As of Round 6 – December 2018

122,312 Internally Displaced

Mali
As of 31 December 2018

120,298 Internally Displaced

Nigeria
As of Round 25 – October 2018

2,026,602 Internally Displaced

1,531,793 Returnees (IDPs)

110,903 Returnees (From abroad)