# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

**Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**

West & Central Africa

## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
March 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

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|---|---|---|
| Burkina Faso | 5 | FMPs |
| Chad | 3 | FMPs |
| Guinea | 3 | FMPs |
| Mali | 10 | FMPs |
| Niger | 7 | FMPs |
| | 11 | IPs (mobile) |
| Nigeria | 2 | FMPs |
| Senegal | 1 | FMP |

🌐 migration.iom.int

31 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. An additional FMP was installed in Madama in Niger, to track the flows of migrants who, in response to increasing controls along the main thoroughfares, have been taking alternative routes to and from Libya .

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In March 2019, an average of 1,471 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily -  an important decrease of 33 per cent from the January figures (2,145). This is the first diminution in numbers observed since August 2018. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (85%), followed by Niger (5%) and Togo (5%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (58%, 4% less than in February), Niger (23%, 1% less) and Burkina Faso (15%). For the fourth month in a row, seasonal migration was the main reason for the movement of travellers (representing 34% of flows), followed by short-term economic migration (32%) and long-term economic migration (31%). This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November 2018, is due to the fact that the period of seasonal migration begins after the rainy season, which last year ended in late October. Travellers primarily hailed from Burkina Faso (63%, 4% less than in February), Niger (27%, 2% more) and Mali (5%). Six per cent of individuals were children under five, six per cent were pregnant women, 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 390 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, an increase of 58 per cent when compared to February 2019 (247). This large increase in the number of travellers is the result of, on the one hand, migrants leaving gold mines in the North of the country following military operations and armed clashes in the region; and on the other hand, the intensification of trade and commerce ahead of Ramadan. This may also explain why the share of short-term economic travellers grew this month to reach 45 per cent.

There has also been a growing trend of movements of workers at gold panning sites and local communities fleeing conflict in the North. The conflict, which continues to significantly affect Northern Chad, is accompanied by a high number of travellers who indicated conflict as the reason for travel (20%).

Over three quarters of travellers observed at FMPs (77%) were adult men, while 13 per cent were women and ten

per cent were children. All but a few individuals identified were Chadian nationals. 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 March 2019, a daily average of 1,014 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a slight increase of three per cent when compared to February 2019 (986). The largest share of migrants observed (71%, or 5% less than in February) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 7% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Côte d'Ivoire). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (21%), including five per cent of children under five years of age (a decrease of 3% since February). In contrast, a much smaller number (48%, a 4% increase) of travellers identified in Chad than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and two per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (43%, a 3% increase from February) and seasonal migration (6%, a 3% decrease). In contrast to previous observed trends, the majority of individuals observed (53%, an 8% increase since the previous month) were leaving the country. In line with what was observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Senegal (31%, a 6% decrease since January), while Mali was the second-most indicated destination (15%, mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou).

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 March 2019 witnessed a slight decrease of four per cent since February 2019, going from

245 to 236 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while fifteen per cent were women and five per cent were children.

The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 43 per cent, followed by Guinean (14%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, for their part, witnessed an important change: while Mali (40%) remained the first country of intended destination, Algeria (24%) for the first time since January 2018 overtook Mauritania (19%) as the second-largest destination of migrants. This shift, also observed in Niger and Chad, may indicate a renewed interest in travel to Algeria (as both destination and transit country) after severe restrictions of movements and crackdown on irregular migration along the Algerian border. The situation will be monitored in coming months to determine whether this represents a long-term trend.

A large majority of migrants (93%) were undertaking economic migration. Following the end of the harvesting season, the share of seasonal migrants diminished, dropping by three per cent from the previous month to reach six per cent of travellers. The number of individuals performing short-term movements, for its part, remained stable (1%).

In **Mauritania,** a Migrants Presence exercise conducted in November 2018 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-five 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.

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.

Pursuing a trend started the month prior, the number of individuals observed at

the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,145) continued to decline, witnessing a 17 per cent drop when compared to February 2019 (1,385). As for the previous month, this is a result of the decrease in travel throughout the country around the time of the national and gubernatorial elections.

The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult females and 16 per cent were children, including six per cent under five. Notably, 12 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older) Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (35%) or seasonal migration (16%). These figures are all similar to those observed in January 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (55%, 6% more than the previous month), Nigerien (34%, 2% less) and Chadian (4%, 1% less) nationals. Almost all individuals observed were travelling either from Nigeria (64%) or Niger (35%), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (62%) or Nigeria (36%).

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 37,574 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in March 2019, or an average of 1,212 individuals per day, representing a decrease of 16 per cent as compared to February 2019 (1,436).

For the first time since Flow Monitoring activities started tracking internal travel in 2018, the largest share of flows were internal (40%). Another 33 per cent of flows were outgoing, while incoming inmovements represented 27 per cent of flows.

The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between long-term economic migration (35%), seasonal migration (32%) and short-term movements (30%).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (78% and 19%, respectively) and intended destination (79% and 12%, respectively) of travellers.

In line with a trend observed over the past year, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (79%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (11%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 616 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a nine per cent increase from the previous month (671). Fifty-eight per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (39%) were adult women. Three per cent were children. Eight per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (49%, a 2% decrease since February 2019), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (29%, 3% less than in the previous month). The majority of travellers (70%) were travelling out of Senegal, while 29 per cent were travelling to Senegal from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (96%) were travelling towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (76%, 3% less than in February) were Senegalese nationals, while 16 per cent (3% more) were from Mali.

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# Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled in the village of Déou
As of October 2018
**1,600** Internally Displaced

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of February 2019
**115,310** Internally Displaced [OCHA]

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, with the objective of providing a complete picture of displacement in the country.

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# Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 18 (May 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 17 – February 2019
**253,813** Internally Displaced
**99,090** Returnees (former IDPs)
**9,993** Returnees (from abroad)
**79,787** Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
844 locations in Far North Region

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

 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in February 2019, identifying 253,813 IDPs, 109,083 Returnees (99,090 former IDPs and 9,993 Returnees from abroad) and 79,787 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon started data collection for Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-March 2019, and results are expected to be published in May 2019.

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# Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
956 locations in North-West and South-West Regions

 displacement.iom.int/cameroon

In response to the crisis currently affecting the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon (known as the Anglophone Crisis), DTM Cameroon conducted assessments in December 2018 to evaluate the numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 956 sites in the North-West and South-West Regions. Findings have been compiled, but have not yet been published.

Further assessments are due to start in April 2019.

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# Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 6 – December 2018
**580,692** Internally Displaced
**375,684** Returnees (former IDPs)
**118,607** Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019
**640,969** Internally Displaced [CMP]

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, 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 a total of 1,074,983 displaced people, including 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs).

Because of delays caused by conflicting priorities, CAR will begin roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in March 2019, with results expected to be published in May 2019.

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen prefectures of the Central African Republic (CAR). DTM figures consequently refer to the number of displaced individuals in the area covered and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The CAR government's *Commission sur les mouvements de populations* (CMP), with the support of UNHCR, provides estimates of the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country.

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# Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 8 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 7 – February 2019
**130,472**  Internally Displaced
**14,017**  Returnees (former IDPs)
**27,182**  Returnees (from abroad)
**2.669**  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 January and February 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments, identifying 130,472 IDPs, 14,017 Returnees (former IDPs), 27,182 (Return-ees from abroad) and 2.669 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad has begun roll out of Round 8 of DTM Baseline Assessments in March 2019. Results are expected to be published in April 2019.

In March 2019, DTM Chad began Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities to monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments. In March, ETT assessments were able to identify four events (two attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, one instance of access to agricultural areas being restricted following military operations and one case of humanitarian assistance being in-

terrupted) which induced the displacement of 2,649 individuals (701 households).

DTM Chad also conducted a Return Intention Survey in March 2019. Survey findings are expected to be published in April 2019.

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# Mali

Latest count of populations
As of 31 March 2019
**99,039**  Internally Displaced
**548,536**  Returnees (former IDPs)
**71,858**  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 March 2019, 123,574 IDPs, 526,505 former IDP Returnees and 71,156 Repatriated have been identified.

Compared to February 2019, the number of IDPs witnessed a significant drop, decreasing by 24,535 individuals (a 20% decrease), while the number of repatriated individuals grew by a slight 1 per cent. For the first time since October 2017, the number of returnees (former IDPs) identified evolved, increasing by 22,031 individuals (a 4% increase).

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 *Direction Nationale du Développement Social*, DNDS).

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# Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 27 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 26 – January 2019
**1,948,349**  Internally Displaced
**1,435,916**  Returnees (former IDPs)
**122,142**  Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage
789 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 XXVI data collection exercise, conducted between 20 October 2018 and 20 January 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,948,349 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees from abroad).
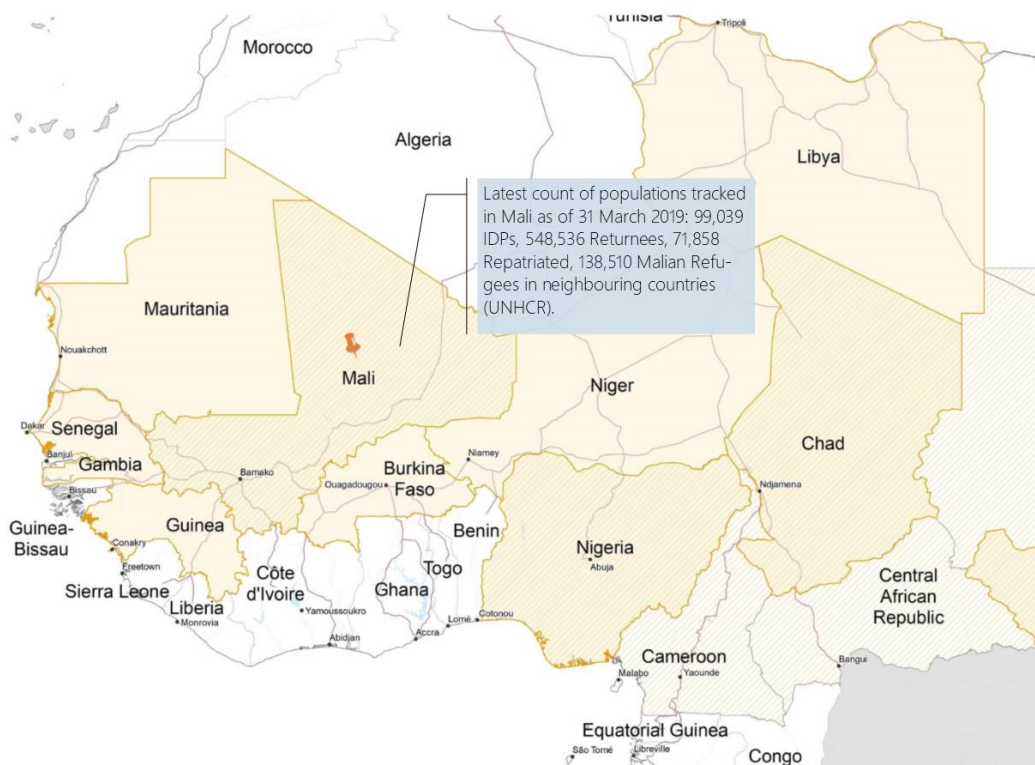
Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 14,373 movements, including 13,050 arrivals and 1,323 departures, at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 4-31 March 2019.

The number of movements observed grew by 11 per cent compared to the previous month, but is still much lower than what had been observed previously.

The number of arrivals increased progessively over the first three weeks of the month (2,400 on average), before jumping to 7,162 in the last week. This follows an armed attack on Askira and conflict in the Chibok and Konduga, which displaced thousands of people.

By contrast, the number of departures remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 300 and 500 a week. This represents a very low number compared to the thousands of departures a week which had been witnessed in the past and may be linked to a resurgence in violence currently affecting Northest Nigeria..

The percentage of tracked individuals who indicated ongoing conflict as the trigger for their movement (52%) continues to be very high),  a reflection of violence affecting the region. Other significant triggers of movements were poor living conditions (24%) and voluntary relocation (19%).

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Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 March 2019: 99,039 IDPs, 548,536 Returnees, 71,858 Repatriated, 138,510 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

**Mar 2019**

# 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.

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

📍 **31+** Flow Monitoring Points

**Cameroon**
As of Round 17 – February 2019

🚶 **253,813** Internally Displaced

🚶 **99,090** Returnees (IDPs)

🚶 **79,787** 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 7 – February 2019

🚶 **130,472** Internally Displaced

**Mali** 📌
As of 31 January 2019

🚶 **99,039** Internally Displaced

**Nigeria**
As of Round XXVI – January 2019

🚶 **1,948,349** Internally Displaced

🚶 **1,435,916** Returnees (IDPs)

🚶 **122,142** Returnees (From abroad)