

MAY 2019



## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Regional Mobility Tracking

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
May 2019

#### Active Flow Monitoring Network

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

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

35 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In May 2019, one additional FMP was installed in Sarh, in southern Chad, where enumerators monitor the flows of travellers between Chad and the Central African Republic and Nigeria. The Zouarke FMP in northern Chad remains closed because of insecurity and lack of access in the region.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In May 2019, an average of 1,551 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of nine per cent from the March figures (1,608). This represents a decrease of 4%, linked to restrictions of movements generally observed during the month of Ramadan. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (87%), followed by the Niger (4%) and Togo (4%). For the first time since May 2018,

the Niger was the primary intended destination country of travellers (representing 44% of flows, 11% more than in April, while Côte d'Ivoire lost a spot to become the second-most important destination country of travellers (representing 33% of flows, 10% less than in April). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (43%, 15% less than in March), the Niger (33%, 10% more) and Burkina Faso (14%). 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), the 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**, no data was collected at the Zouarke FMP, which remains shut because of insecurity. Data was collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs as well as the newly-installed Rig-Rig FMP, located close to the Niger border and Sarh FMP, situated in southern Chad.

Over the reporting period, an average of 375 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, a decrease of 33 per cent when compared to April 2019 (559). This large decrease in the number of travellers may be explained by the fact that people tend to travel less during the month of Ramadan.

The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 52% of flows) and long-term economic migration (40%). Conflict-induced factors, while they were the main reason for travel observed in Kalait, represented only 3 per cent of flows, a steep decline when compared to previous months (20% in March 2019, 9% in April). A majority of travellers (69%) were adult men, while the share of women was 20 per cent. Children represented 11 per cent of travellers observed. Four per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 3 per cent of pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

The vast majority of identified individuals (98%) were Chadian nationals although, as a result of the activation of the Rig-Rig and Sarh FMPs, that share dropped significantly, and a growing share of travellers were CAR (6%) or Niger (4%) nationals.

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 April 2019, a daily average of 979 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a slight decrease of 3 per cent when compared to March 2019 (1,014). The largest share of migrants observed (74%, or 4% more than in March) 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 2% from Côte d'Ivoire). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (25%, a 4% increase since March), including 7 per cent of children under five years of age (an increase of 2% since March). In contrast, a much smaller number (44%, 4% fewer than in March) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and three 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 (58%, an 5% increase since the previous month and a 13% increase since this trend was first observed in February 2019) 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 (36%, a 5% decrease since March), 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 Wabaria (in the city of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Menaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sevare, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in May 2019 witnessed a slight increase of 2 per cent since April 2019, going from 233 to 238 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-three per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 13 per cent were women and 4 per cent were children.

The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 41 per cent (3% less than in April), followed by Guinean (17%) and Ivorian (7%, 1% less) nationals. In contrast to what had been observed since March 2019, Algeria was not the second-most important destination, with the vast majority of travellers intending to head to Mali (60% of travellers, or 20% more than in the previous month) and Mauritania (16% of travellers). Only 10 per cent of travellers were going to Algeria, a 16 per cent drop from the previous month.

A large majority of migrants (92%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants was 7 per cent, and the number of individuals performing short-term movements 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 the Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for the Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from the Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and the Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to the Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,466) witnessed a decrease of 6 per cent when compared to April 2019 (1,560).

The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult females and 17 per cent were children, including 5 per cent under five. Notably, 11 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (45%), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (13%). These figures are all similar to those observed in April 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (40%) and Chadian (4%) nationals. Confirming a trend first observed in April 2019, the majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (61%), while 37 per cent were travelling to Nigeria. The opposite had been true in previous reporting periods. Likewise, the vast majority of travellers (63%) were coming from Niger, while 36 per cent were travelling from Nigeria.

In **the 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 the 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. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyna border, was set up to capture flows not caught by the Seguedine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 2,209 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in May 2019, representing an increase of 5 per cent as compared to April 2019 (2,105). The majority (72%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 9 per

cent were children (including 3% under five years old).

Flows observed were evenly split between internal movements (34%, a decrease of 3% since April), incoming flows (33%, a 2% increase) and outgoing flows (33%, a 1% increase). The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between long-term economic migration (35%), short-term local movements (31%) and seasonal migration (29%).

The Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (73% and 22%, respectively) and intended destination (76% and 15%, respectively) of travellers. In a significant new trend from what had been observed since early 2018 (during which time no travel between the Niger and Algeria was observed), 1 per cent of travellers reported having come from Algeria.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (80%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (13%).

In Senegal, data was collected at three Flow Monitoring Points, each over a different time period: data was collected in Tambacounda on 1-15 April, in Kidira on 12-30 April, and in Moussala on 13-30 April.

On average, 563 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in April 2019. 58 per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (37%) were adult women. Five 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). As a result of the setup of new FMPs, the profile of countries of provenance and destination evolved during this reporting period: the majority of observed travellers (56%) had left Mali, while 43 per cent started their travel in Senegal. Likewise, while the vast majority of migrants (85%) were headed to location within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, a growing share indicated travelling to Mali (11%) and Gambia (4%). Most of the observed individuals (53%, 23% less than in March) were Senegalese nationals, while 34 per cent (18% more) were

from Mali and the rest from a variety of West African countries, including Côte d'Ivoire (3%), Gambia (2%), Guinea (2%).

## 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](https://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.

Round 1 of Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso is expected to be conducted in July 2019, providing a complete picture of displacement across the targeted regions.

## Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 19 (June 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 18 – April 2019

**262,831** Internally Displaced  
**99,973** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**10,050** Returnees (from abroad)  
**50,981** Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage  
853 locations in Far North Region

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

[displacement.iom.int/cameroon](https://displacement.iom.int/cameroon)

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in April 2019, identifying 262,831 IDPs, 110,023 Returnees (99,973 former IDPs and 10,050 Returnees from abroad) and 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 19 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in June 2019, and results are expected to be published in July 2019.

## Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

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

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of January 2019  
**444,637** Internally Displaced [OCHA]

[displacement.iom.int/cameroon](https://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 and shared with the humanitarian community, but have not yet been published. The figures presented above were published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Further assessments are expected to begin in May 2019.

## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 8 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures

As of Round 7 – April 2019

**463,699** Internally Displaced  
**454,378** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**130,259** 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, Mbo-mou, 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](https://displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic)

Between 20 March and 31 April 2019, DTM carried out Round 7 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,048,336 displaced people, including 463,699 IDPs, 454,378 returnees (former IDPs) and 130,259 Returnees from abroad. While the number of IDPs dropped by 20 per cent (down from 580,692) when compared to the previous round, the number of Returnees (former IDPs) and Returnees from abroad both grew, by 21 per cent (up from 375,684) and 10 per cent (up from 118,607), respectively.

The majority of displaced individuals (59%) were children, including 46 per cent of children under five years old. The displaced populations were fairly evenly split between women (51%) and men (49%).

Three-quarters of IDPs (75%) fled following an attack on their location of origin. Intercommunal clashes were also a significant factor of displacement, affecting 17 per cent of displaced individuals.

Two-thirds of displaced households (66%) lived with host families, while 16 per cent lived in rented homes and 17 per cent lived in displacement sites or camps.

In April 2019, DTM in CAR also published results of assessments it conducted in seven prefectures between October and December 2018 to measure protection risks in displacement sites. Results show that 32 per cent of surveyed sites were

vulnerable to four or more of the risks assessed. The sites presenting the largest number of protection-related risks were all located in the three sous-préfectures of Kaga-Bandoro, Rafai, Obo and Zemio.

The main security risks reported by key informants related to physical safety, including violence, armed robberies and aggressions. Stigmatization, isolation and discrimination were also mentioned as significant protection risks.

DTM CAR finished conducting Return Intention Surveys in April 2019, and findings will be published in June 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 (Lac)

Current Implementation Round  
 Round 9 (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
 As of Round 8 – April 2019

**133,338** Internally Displaced  
**9,730** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**33,058** Returnees (from abroad)  
**2,802** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

189 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

[displacement.iom.int/chad](https://displacement.iom.int/chad)

Between March and April 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 8 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 189 locations of Chad's Lac, identifying 133,338 IDPs, 14,017 Returnees (former IDPs), 27,182 Returnees (from abroad) and 2,802 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 9 of DTM Baseline Assessments in May 2019. Results are expected to be published in June 2019.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified nine events in May 2019, (including six attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, two incidents of interceptions of migrants by authorities and one instance of humanitarian aid being ended) which induced the displacement or return of 27,988 individuals (6,864 households).

## Chad (Logone-Oriental)

Current Implementation Round  
 Round 2 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
 As of Round 1 – April 2019

**31,994** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

70 sites in Logone-Oriental Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

[displacement.iom.int/chad](https://displacement.iom.int/chad)

To gain a better understanding of the numbers and needs of Chadian nationals fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and returning to Chad's southern region, baseline assessments were conducted in 70 locations of the Logone-Oriental Province, identifying 31,994 Chadian returnees from CAR. Three-quarters of returnees (75%) had returned to Chad in 2014, shortly after the crisis in CAR broke out. Another 15 per cent returned in 2017, which witnessed significant spikes in violence.

Almost all returnee households (98%) had children, and 68 per cent of returnees were children. The average households size was seven.

Half (50%) of returnees lived in displacement sites, while the other half lived amongst host communities. The most common shelter type were shelter made out of straw or metal sheets (49%), followed by tarpaulin (28%) and solid walls (23%).

DTM Chad also conducted assessments in Moyen-Chari Province, with results expected to be published in June 2019.

## Mali

Latest count of populations  
As of 31 May 2019

**120,067** Internally Displaced  
**548,536** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**73,880** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/mali)

As of 31 May 2019, 120,067 IDPs, 548,536 former IDP Returnees and 73,880 Repatriated have been identified.

Confirming a trend first witnessed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 13 per cent since April 2019. This reflects a deterioration of security conditions in the central region of the country (Mopti, Sikasso and Ségou). The number of returnees and repatriated remained stable.

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*, DNDSS.

## Nigeria

Current Implementation Round  
Round XXVII (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](https://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 1,558,058 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees (from abroad).

In May 2019, DTM Nigeria published three Biometric Updates, accounting for the biometric registration of 45,557 newly arrived individuals (12,273 households) in four displacement sites in Borno states. The vast majority (78%) had been displaced by hostilities in Kukawa Local Government Area (LGA). Over 80 per cent of the newly registered were women and children, including 13 per cent of children under five, while 12 per cent were identified as living with a disability.

Following rapid assessments conducted by DTM Nigeria, IOM published two Flash Reports to report on the displacement of 66,897 individuals in the States of Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara that followed increases in violent crimes in those States. A further 20,000 individuals are alleged to have fled to neighbouring Niger.

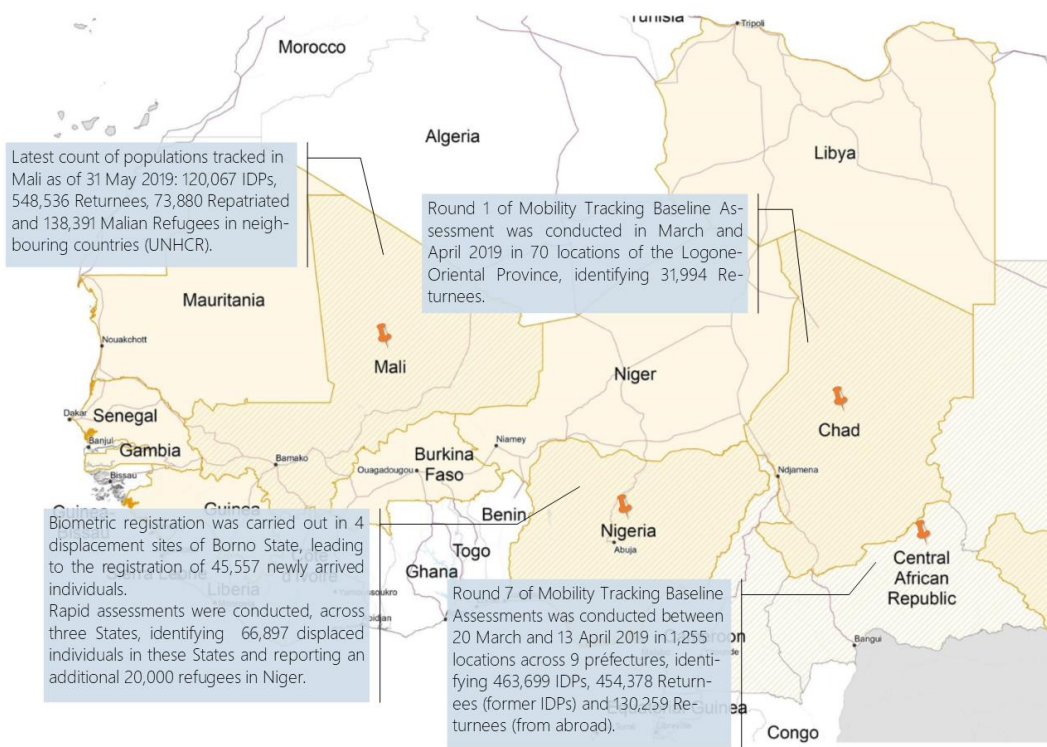
Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 35,263 movements, including 28,379 arrivals and 6,884 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 29 April – 2 June 2019. The number of movements observed doubled compared to the previous month (15,386). This is explained by the substantial increase in both departures and arrivals observed in the third week of the month, reflecting an increase in hostilities and military operations during that period.

These spikes in violence may also explain why military operations (20%), conflict and attacks (16%) and fear of attacks (14%) were amongst the top reasons for the movements observed. Nevertheless, improved security (18%) and poor living conditions (18%) were also important factors, reflecting the fact that, despite sporadic episodes of violence, security has generally improved in Northeast Nigeria.

## Regional

In addition to activities at country level, DTM in West and Central Africa will begin implementation of two region-wide programmes:

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity which will be implemented in **Burkina Faso, Chad, the Central African Republic and Mauritania**, with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the setup of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts arising from transhumant movements.
2. The **Stability Index** will be implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LCB (**Cameroun, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria**) to assess the stability of return locations in regions affected by the LCB crisis and evaluate the needs of returnee populations.



**May 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 products 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	Cameroon (Far North) As of Round 18 – April 2019	Central African Republic As of Round 7 – April 2019	Chad (Lac) As of Round 8 – April 2019	Mali As of 31 May 2019	Nigeria As of Round XXVI – January 2019
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	262,831 Internally Displaced	463,699 Internally Displaced	133,338 Internally Displaced	120,067 Internally Displaced	1,948,349 Internally Displaced
35+ Flow Monitoring Points	99,973 Returnees (IDPs)	454,378 Returnees (IDPs)	9,730 Returnees (IDPs)	548,536 Returnees (IDPs)	1,435,916 Returnees (IDPs)
	50,981 Out of Camp Refugees	130,259 Returnees (From abroad)	33,058 Returnees (From abroad)	73,880 Repatriated	122,142 Returnees (From abroad)