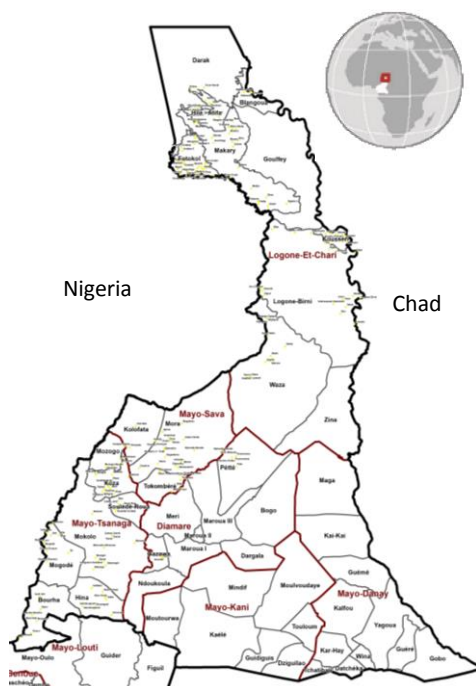


Since 2014, Cameroon has felt the effects of the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA, formerly Boko Haram). The increase in violent attacks in Nigeria, Cameroon and neighbouring countries has led to the displacement of populations away from areas of conflict and violence.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) set up and initiated the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in November 2015 with the objective of providing regular, accurate and updated information on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon to better inform the response of the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community. The Cameroon DTM can be compared with the Nigeria DTM for an understanding of displacement within the regional context.

The data gathered between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of April includes information on number of displaced persons, period of displacement, reason for displacement, type of accommodation and demographic data on displaced populations. This report includes data collected through evaluations conducted in six (06) departments of the Far North region and in 38 arrondissement.



*All analytical results and figures contained in this report have been rounded. Unrounded figures are available in the Raw Data Annex.*

### HIGHLIGHTS

Population identified by the DTM in April 2016 in the Far North region of Cameroon:

- 190,591 Internally Displaced Persons (34,221 households)
- 8,251 Unregistered Refugees (1,650 households)
- 39,833 Returnees (7,828 households)



83% of the displaced population was displaced by the insurgency and 17% by flooding and other natural disasters.



12% of the current IDP and unregistered refugee population was displaced in 2016 (January to April 2016), 45% in 2015, 33% in 2014 and 10% before 2014.



An estimated 70% of the displaced household population lives in host communities while 16% live in spontaneous settlements, 10% in rented housing, 3% in collective centers, and 2% in open-air spaces.

Since the second DTM round (February 2016), the IDP population increased by 12% (20,621 individuals), the unregistered refugee population by 2% (143 individuals) and the returnee population by 12% (4,399 individuals).

# 1. DISPLACEMENT DATA

Breakdown of the displaced population by department, identified in April 2016

Department <sup>1</sup>	N° of IDP		N° of Unregistered Refugees		N° of Returnees	
Diamaré	3,610	2%	-	0%	168	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	110,265	46%	6,880	3%	25,986	11%
Mayo-Danay	19,434	8%	844	0%	8,947	4%
Mayo-Kani	258	0%	12	0%	192	0%
Mayo-Sava	33,813	14%	515	0%	586	0%
Mayo-Tsanaga	23,211	10%	-	0%	3,954	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,591</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>8,251</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>39,833</b>	<b>17%</b>

IDPs, unregistered refugees and returnees were identified by key informants in 474 locations<sup>2</sup>. An estimated 70% of the displaced population reside in host communities while the remaining live 30% reside in spontaneous settlements (16%), rented housing (10%), collective centres (3%) and open-air spaces (2%).

The department of Logone-Et-Chari and Mayo-Sava continue to house the highest displaced population with the former housing 60% of displaced individuals (46% IDPs, 3% unregistered refugees and 11% returnees) and the latter housing 15% of the displaced population (14% IDPs, 0.2% unregistered refugees and 0.2% of returnees).

Reports of villages emptying at nightfall and their occupants spending the night in the wilderness surrounding their homes in an attempt to escape potential ISWA attacks continue. These nightly displaced are not counted in this report of displaced populations however it is necessary to highlight their presence.

Notes: 1) A detailed breakdown of the population by arrondissement is available in Annex 1.

Notes: 2) A list of these locations is available in the raw data. A map of displaced individuals' locations is available in Annex 2.

## Population Demographics



51% of the displaced population is female and 49% of the displaced population is male.



61% of the displaced population is below 18 years old. Of those 32% are aged 0 to 6 years old.



Persons above 60 years of age make up 6% of the population.

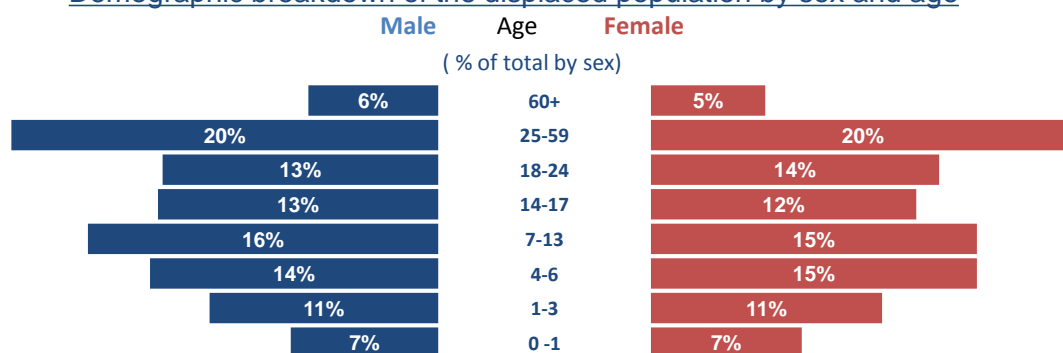


The average displaced household size is 8.05



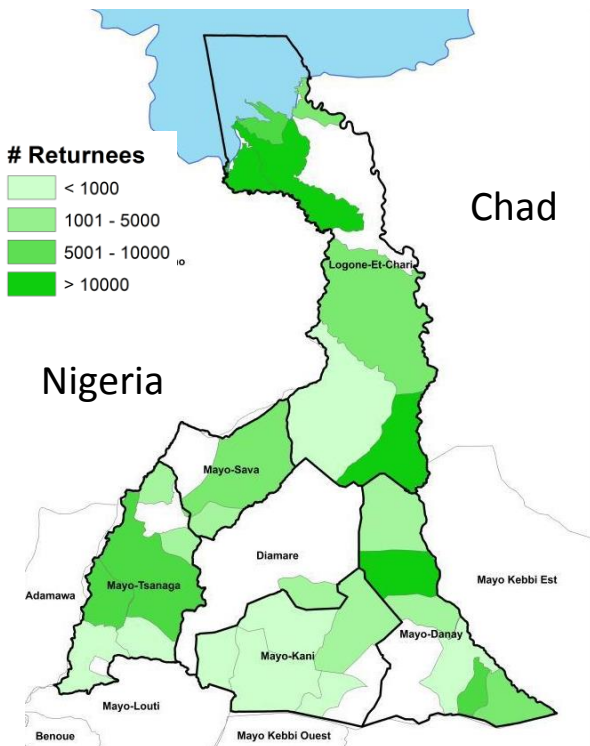
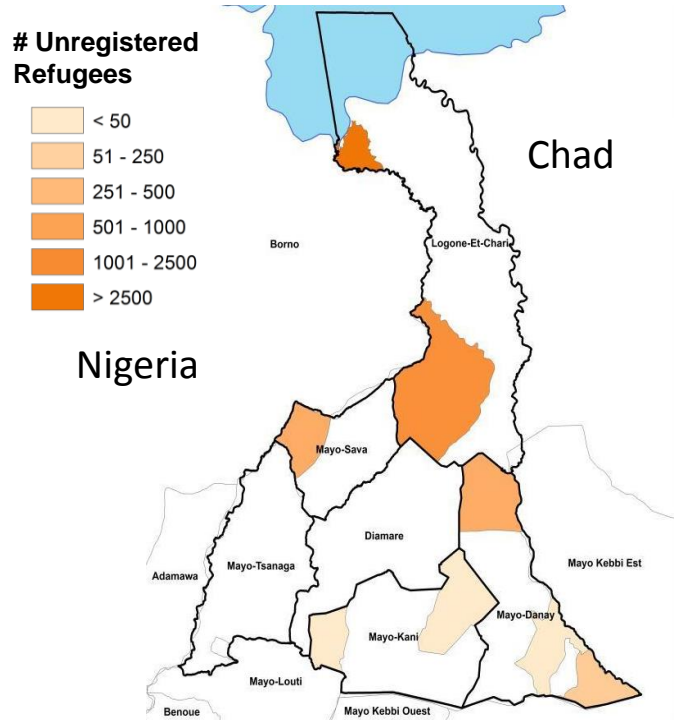
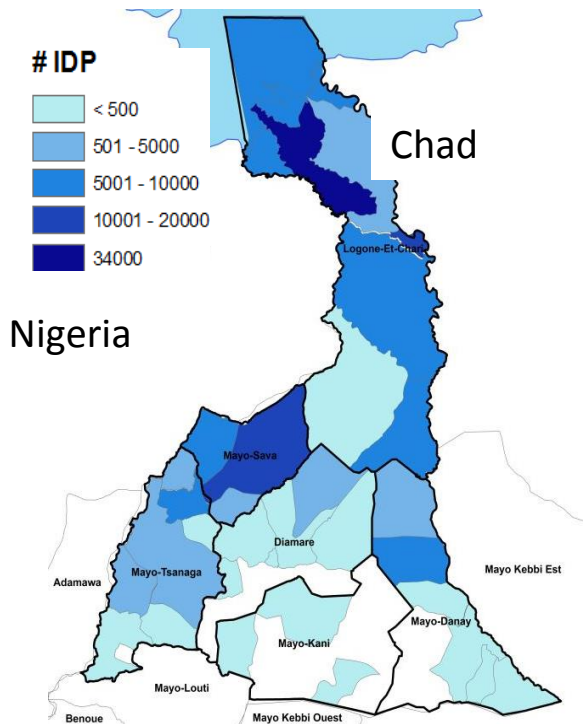
96% of displaced households have children. Of those households with children, the average number of children per household is 5.11

### Demographic breakdown of the displaced population by sex and age



## 2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ARRONDISSEMENT

Distribution of IDPs (blue), unregistered refugees (orange) and returnees (green) by arrondissement



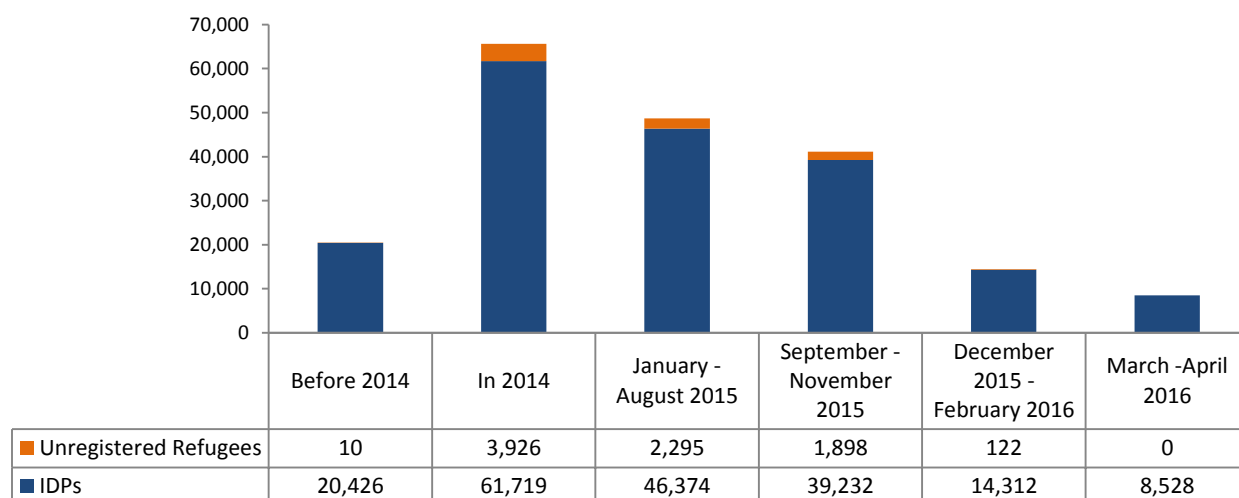
- IDPs were identified in 35 arrondissements in the Far North region. The highest number of IDPs can be found in Makary (36,700), Kousséri (18,885), Fotokol (11,350) and Darak (10,120) in the Logone-et-Chari department, in Kai-Kai (11,613) in the Mayo-Danay department and in Mora (23,556) in the Mayo-Sava department. These 6 arrondissements host 59% of the IDP population. In addition, the Logone-et-Chari department alone hosts 58% of the IDP population.
- Unregistered refugees were identified in 8 arrondissements in the Far North region. Fotokol (5,000) and Waza (1,880) in the Logone-et-Chari department have the highest concentration of unregistered refugees.
- Returnees were identified in 28 arrondissements in the Far North region. The most returnees can be found in Fotokol (10,140), in Zina (8,050) and in Makary (5,300) in the Logone-et-Chari department and in Kai-Kai (6,350) in the Mayo-Danay department.

### 3. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: IDPS AND UNREGISTERED REFUGEES

- 10% of the total displaced population has been displaced since before 2014, 33% has been displaced in 2014, 45% has been displaced in 2015 and 7% has been displaced between December 2015- February 2016 and 4% between March and April 2016.
- Significant movements were observed during 2015, with this period accounting for 45% of all movements registered in the Far North region. Movements registered so far in 2016 have accounted for 14% of displacement observed.

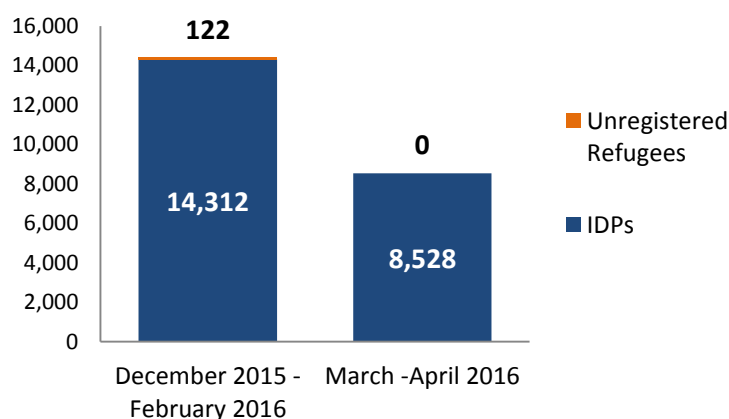
#### Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees

##### Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees by year



- Of the IDPs currently displaced in the Far North region, 12% were displaced as of 2016 (8% between January and February and 4% between March and April 2016), 45% were displaced in 2015, 32% in 2014 and 11% before 2014.
- 2014 and 2015 were marked by a high number of arrival of unregistered refugees in the Far North region with nearly 99% of arrival of unregistered refugees occurring during these years.

##### Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees in 2016



- 4% of IDPs were displaced between March and April 2016. There has been no arrival of unregistered refugees reported for this period.
- All unregistered refugees encountered during 2016 (122) have indicated Nigeria as their country of origin.

	December 2015 – February 2016	March – April 2016	Total
Unregistered Refugees	122	0	122
IDPs	14,312	8,528	22,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,434</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>22,962</b>

## 4. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: RETURNEES<sup>1</sup>

- 86% of the returnees are former IDPs who returned to their place of origin.
- 14% of returnees are Cameroonian Nationals who returned from a foreign country.

### Breakdown of the returnees' provenance by period

Period	Nigeria	Chad	CAR	Cameroon	Total
Before 2014	-	1,545	-	4,550	6,095
In 2014	2,894	219	13	2,061	5,187
Jan. – Aug. 2015	330	50	-	5,360	5,740
Sept. – Nov. 2015	280	-	-	12,056	12,336
Dec. 15 – Feb. 2016	344	-	-	9,133	9,477
March – April 2016	-	-	24	974	998
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34,134</b>	<b>39,833</b>

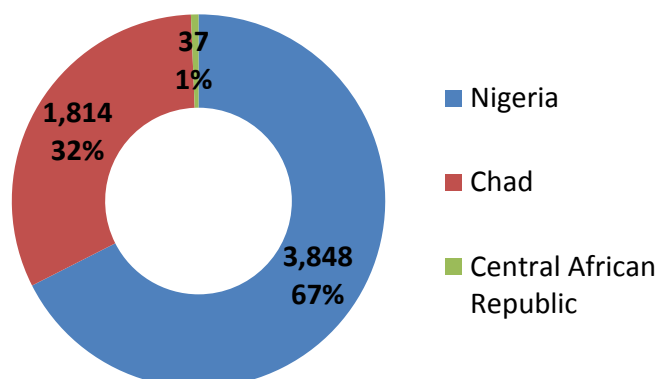
### Returnees: Former IDPs

- Of the 39,833 returnees identified in April 2016, 34,134 (86%) are former IDPs who have returned to their place of origin:

Period/Department	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga
Before 2014	490	4,060	-	-	-
In 2014	-	2,020	23	-	18
Jan. – Aug. 2015	4,325	486	10	-	539
Sept. – Nov. 2015	11,965	65	26	-	-
Dec. 15 – Feb. 2016	8,800	-	20	270	43
March – April 2016	-	157	-	316	501
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,580</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,101</b>

### Returnees: Cameroonian Nationals who returned from a foreign country

- Of the 39,833 returnees identified in April 2016, 5,699 (14%) are Cameroonian nationals who returned from a foreign country.
- Of these 5,699 returnees, 3,848 individuals returned from Nigeria (67%), while 1,814 returned from Chad (32%), and 37 from the Central African Republic (1%).



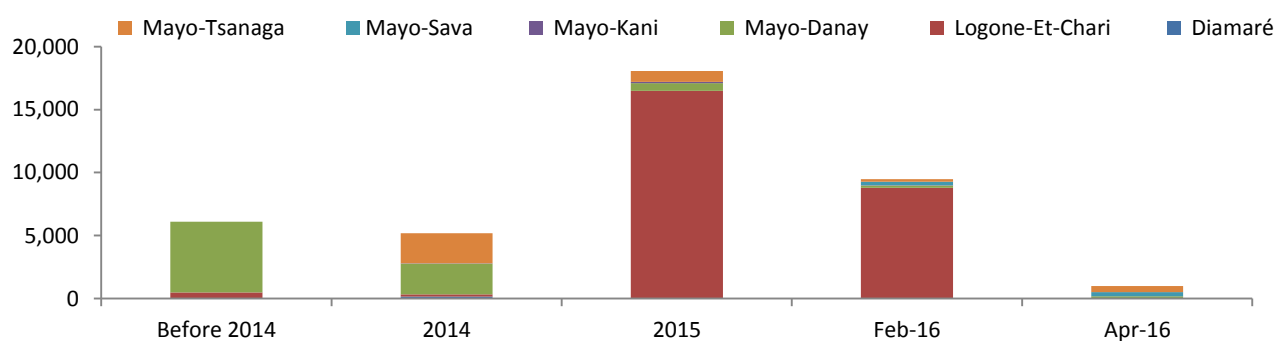
Provenance	Ind.	%
Nigeria	3,848	67%
Chad	1,814	32%
Central African Republic	37	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 4. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: RETURNEES<sup>1</sup>

- 26% of returns in the Far North region occurred in 2016, 45% in 2015, 13% in 2014, and 15% before 2014.
- A reported 86% of returnees were former IDPs from Cameroon, while 10% returned from Nigeria, and 5% from Chad.

### Return Trends By Department And Time Period

Return periods (as reported by returnees) for each department of the Far North region



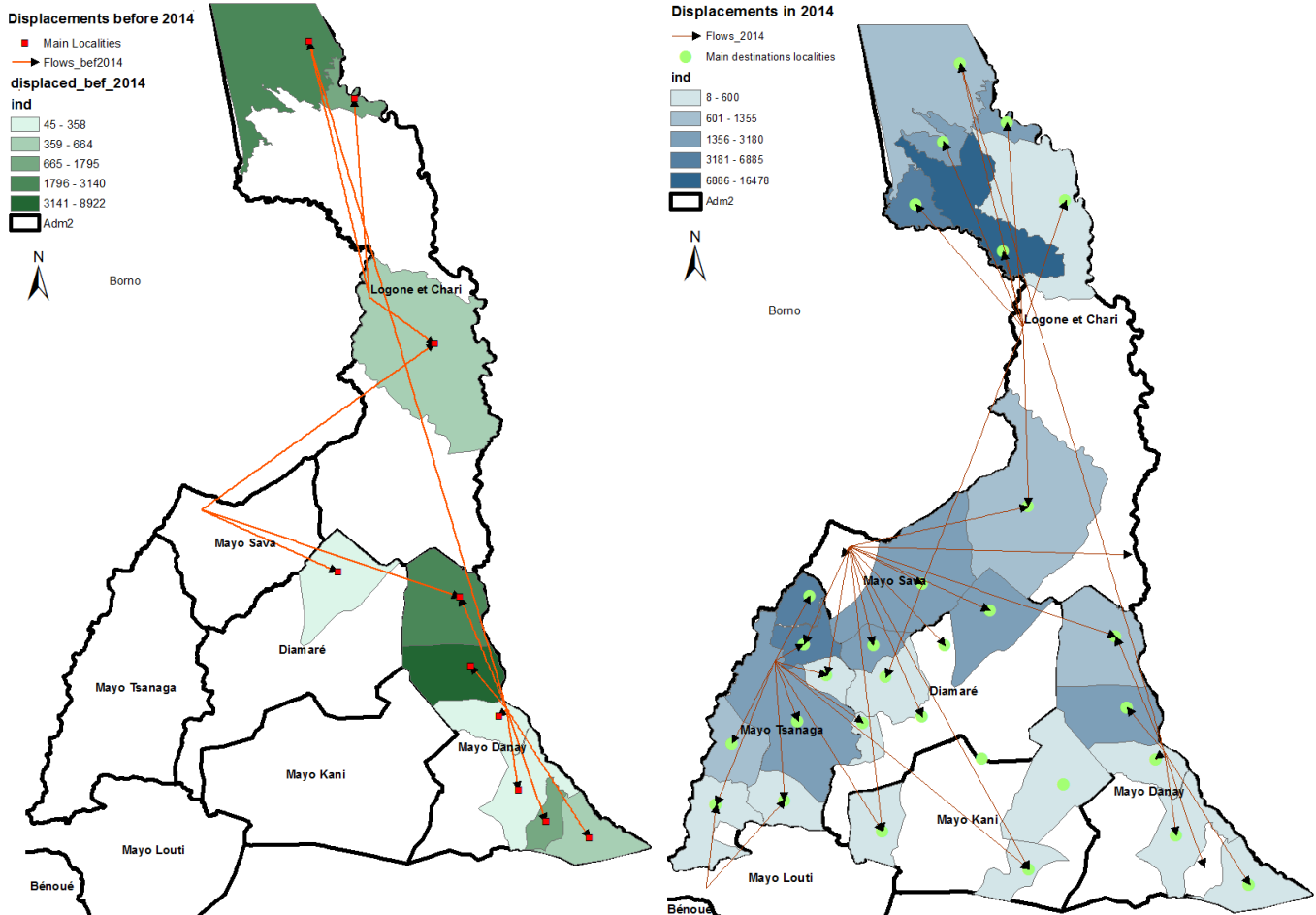
	Before 2014	2014	2015	Feb-16	Apr-16	Total
Diamaré	0	144	0	0	24	168
Logone-Et-Chari	490	196	16,500	8,800	0	25,986
Mayo-Danay	5,605	2,420	601	164	157	8,947
Mayo-Kani	0	46	111	35	0	192
Mayo-Sava	0	0	0	270	316	586
Mayo-Tsanaga	0	2,381	864	208	501	3,954
Total	6,095	5,187	18,076	9,477	998	39,833

- Before 2014, the main return trends were towards the Mayo-Danay department but now have been mostly observed in the Logone-Et-Chari Department. The main reason of displacement in the Mayo-Danay department remains flooding. Before 2014 and the ISWA insurgency, returns to that area were likely a natural conclusion of displacement due to natural disaster.
- Fluctuating insecurity and violent events within the Logone-et-Chari department could be inducing displaced populations to return to their place of origin as either conditions improve in their home area or conditions deteriorate in their host area.
- In terms of years, the most significant period of returns so far is 2015, with a total of 18,076 returns. However, it is worth noting that 9,477 returns occurred between December 2015 and February 2016, for a period of three months. This may suggest that 2016 will see significant returns despite a decrease in returns since the February 2016 DTM (998).
- Although no empirical data could be provided, key informants indicated that some populations who had previously returned to their place of origin were further displaced.
- Furthermore, field visits carried out by IOM in the field has revealed that IDPs in the Mayo-Danay department, particularly in the arrondissement of Yagoua, continue to reside in camps and camp-like settlements. These IDPs have indicated residing in these sites following important floods in their villages in 2012. They further stated that they return to their village of origin to farm but fear to return home due to the upcoming rainy season.

Notes: 1) DEFINITION: For this DTM report, the category "returnees" includes Cameroonians who resided in Nigeria and returned to Cameroon, and former IDPs who returned to their village of origin.

## Movement flows of displaced populations before and during 2014

Combined displacement or return flows of displaced before 2014 (green) and in 2014 (blue)<sup>1</sup>

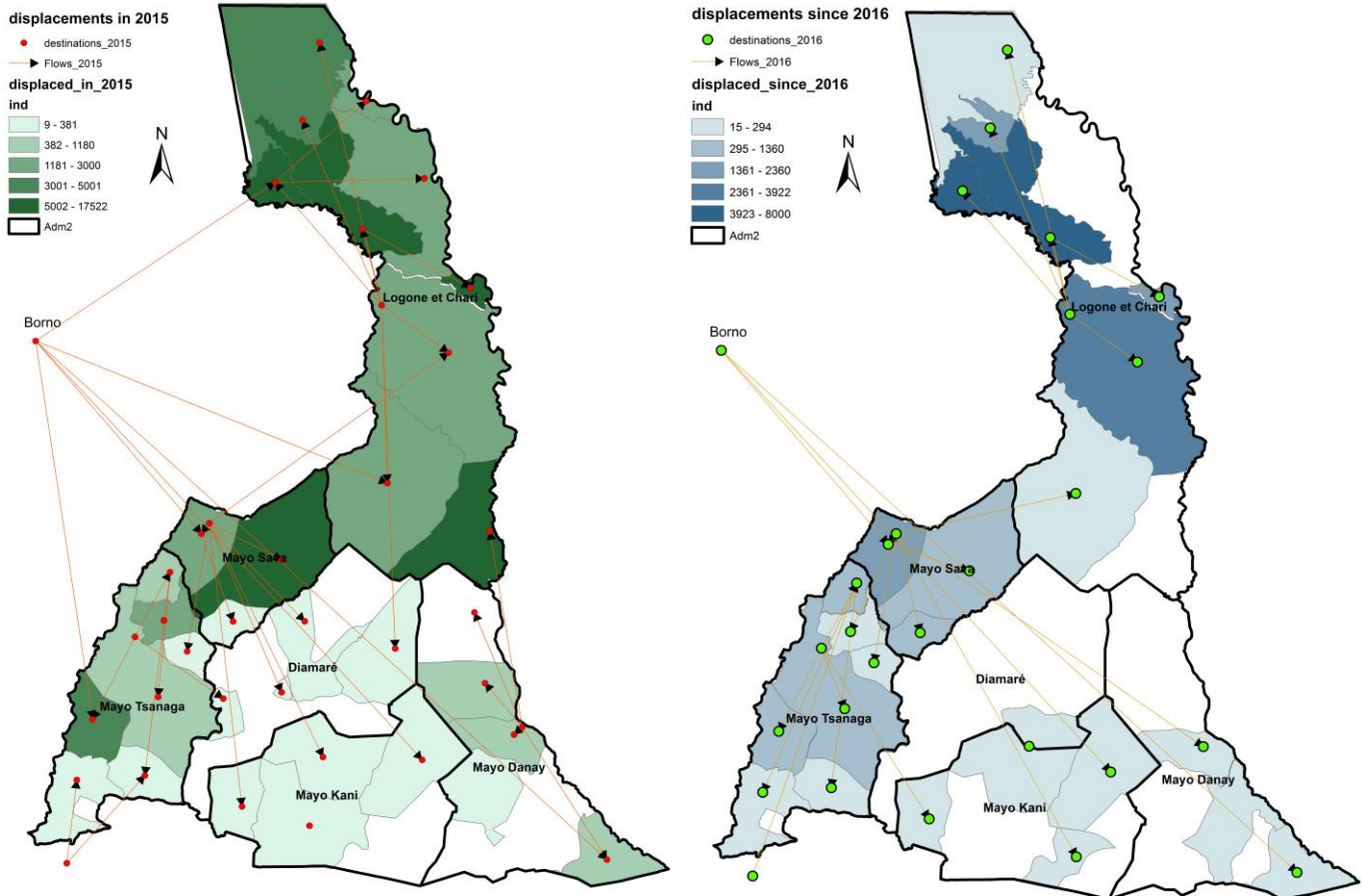


- Before 2014, the main displacement flows were within the Mayo-Danay department and within the Logone-et-Chari department.
- In 2014, populations tended to move within the Far North, with increased movement in Logone-et-Chari department as well as the departments of Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. The displaced population mostly originated from these departments but some displaced individuals also came from Borno and Adamawa (in neighbouring Nigeria)
- The main movement flows within the Far North region were firstly in the northern part of the Logone-et-Chari department, secondly within the Mayo-Tsanaga department and thirdly within and out of the Mayo-Sava department

Notes: 1) Only population flows that contained more than 500 individuals are shown

## Movement flows of displaced populations during 2015 and 2016

Combined displacement and return flows of displaced populations in 2015 (green) and 2016 (blue)



- In 2015, most internal displacement took place within the same department, with the exception of Mayo-Sava, which population moved not only within the department but also to the 5 other departments of the region. The general trend shows that displaced populations moved away from lands bordering Nigeria towards inland areas or arrondissements, considered safer. Furthermore, 2015 was marked by the arrival of populations from the Borno State (Nigeria).
- The movement flows observed during this round of reporting remain consistent with those observed in the beginning of 2016 with high movements observed in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava departments. Populations continue to mostly move between arrondissements while still remaining within department boundaries. High concentrations of populations continue to arrive in the arrondissements of Makary, Kousséri and Fotokol in the Logone-et-Chari department.
- This period, high movement flows have been observed in the department of Mayo-Sava, particularly in the Mora Arrondissement. These movements were caused by the continued attacks carried out by the ISWA at the border and within the department; 55% of conflict-related security incidents recorded since the beginning of 2016 occurred in the Mayo-Sava department.

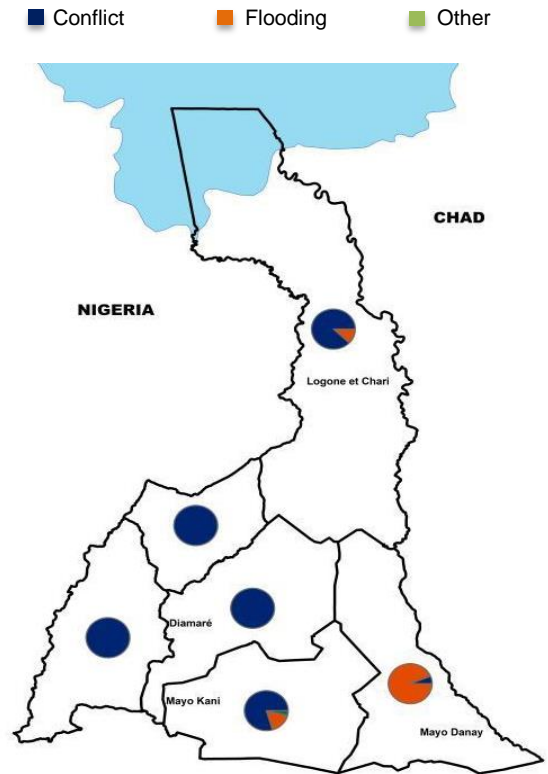
Notes: 1) Only population flows that contained more than 500 individuals are shown



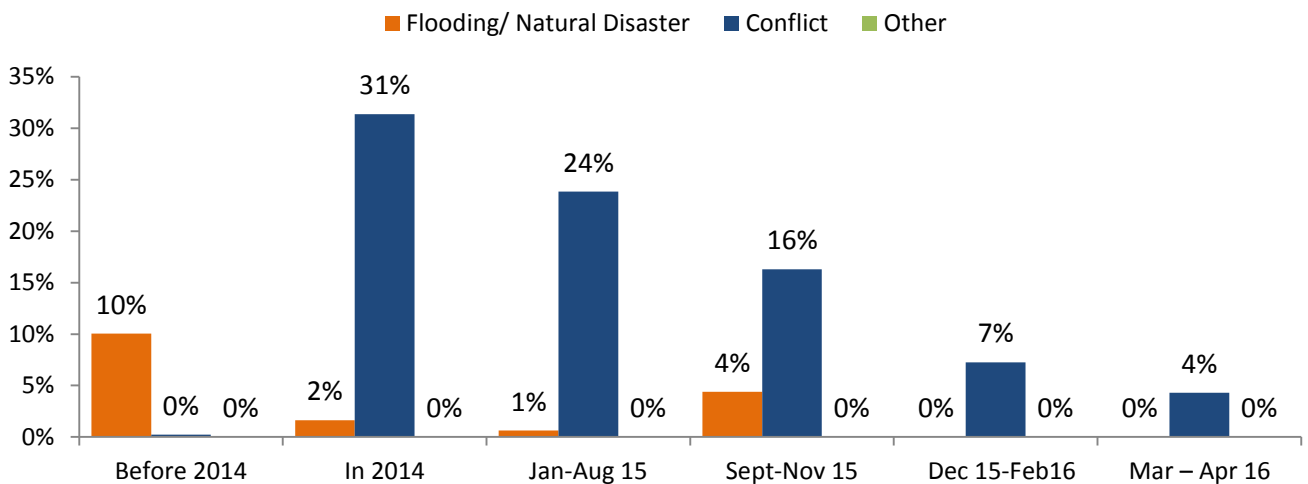
## 6. REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

- The main reason for displacement remains the conflict linked to the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA). 83% of the displaced population in the Far North region has been displaced due to conflict while 17% has been displaced due to flooding and other natural disasters.
- 100% of Nigerian nationals left their country of origin because of violence and conflict.
- The majority of IDPs have been displaced due to conflict in 2014 and 2015 (71%).
- Before the ISWA insurgency, the main cause of internal displacement in the Far North region was the yearly flooding that occurs following the rainy season.
- 100% of the population displaced in 2016 have indicated the armed conflict caused by the ISWA as cause of their displacement. This is explained by the seasonal nature of flooding in the Far North region; it is expected that displacement caused by flooding and natural disasters will occur during the upcoming rainy season.

Reason of displacement (Department)



Reason of displacement for IDPs by time period<sup>1</sup>



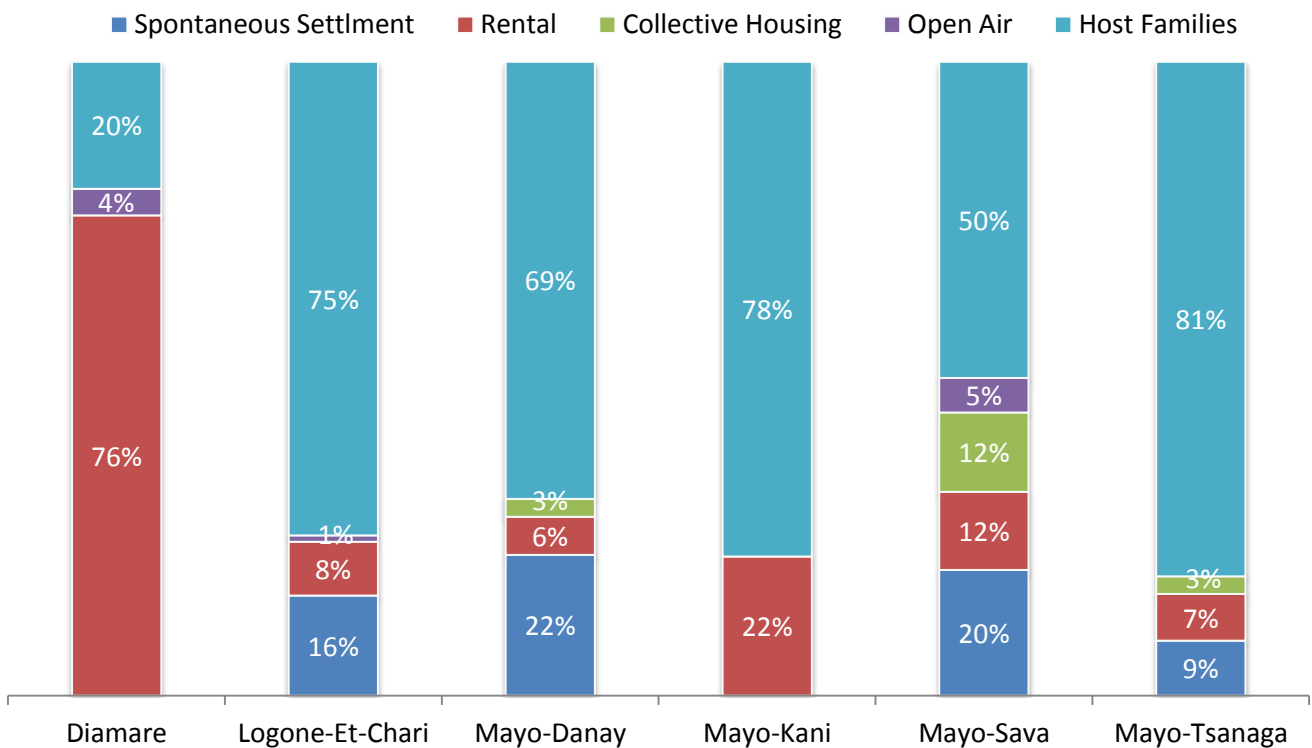
	Before 2014	In 2014	Jan-Aug 15	Sept-Nov '15	Dec 15-Feb15	Mar – Apr 16	Total
<b>Flooding/ Natural Disaster</b>	19,994	3,259	1,270	8,733	0	0	33,256
<b>Conflict</b>	432	62,382	47,399	32,397	14,434	8,528	165,572
<b>Other</b>	10	4	0	0	0	0	14
<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>20,436</b>	<b>65,645</b>	<b>48,669</b>	<b>41,130</b>	<b>14,434</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>198,842</b>

Notes: 1) The reasons of displacement for IDPs by arrondissement and department are available in Annex 3

## 7. SHELTER TYPE

- An estimated 70% of the displaced population resides in host communities, while 16% lives in spontaneous settlements, 10% in rented housing, 3% in collective centres, and 2% in open-air spaces.
- Reports state individuals displaced by conflict reside with host communities due to the strong historical, cultural and ethnic links between populations of the Lake Chad region.
- According to information provided by enumerators, individuals reside in open-air spaces in order to stay close to the agricultural fields. This is to ensure that the safety of their produce (including against theft) and farm the land and harvest.

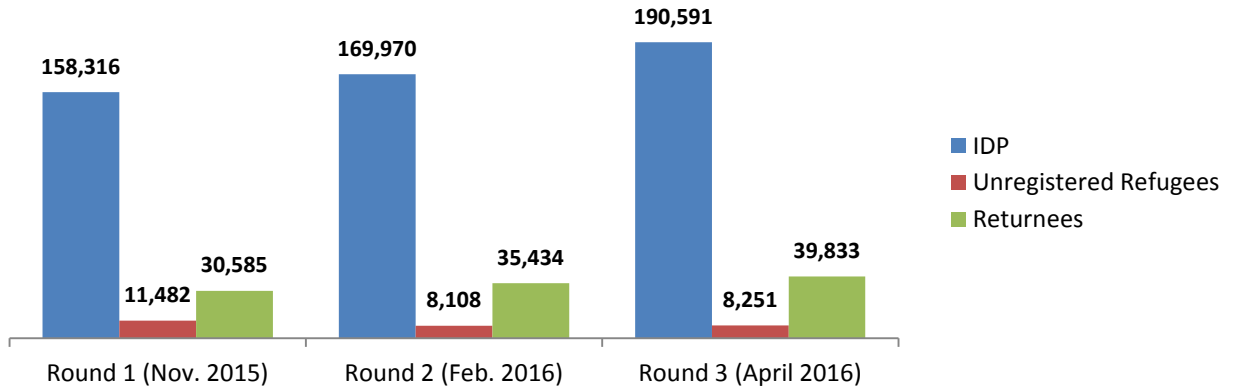
Estimated proportion of displaced persons by shelter type.



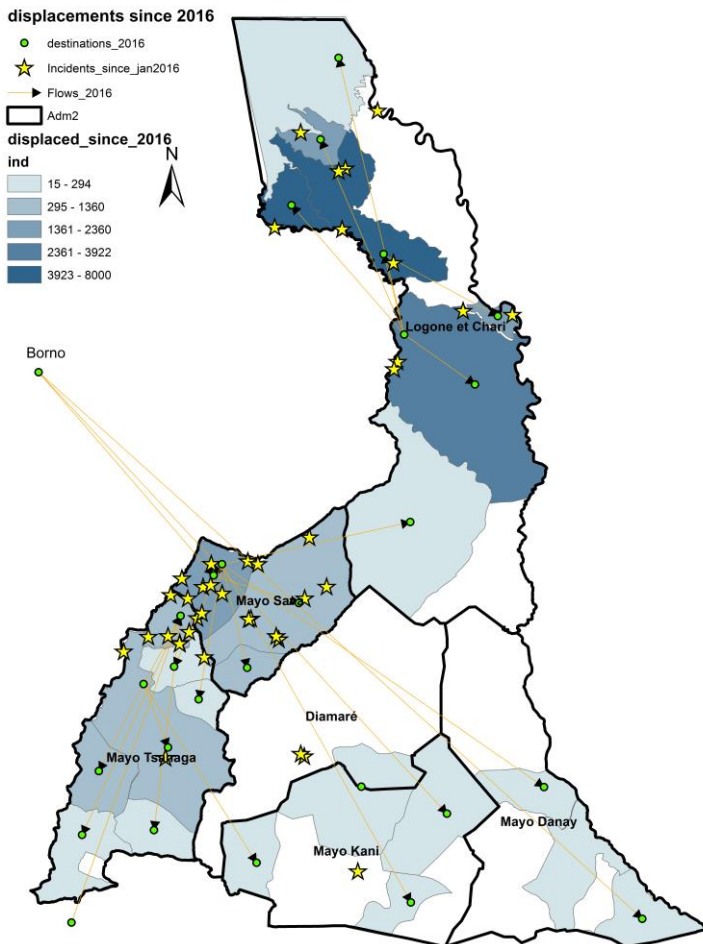
- With the exception of the Diamaré department, where the majority of displaced households reside in rented spaces, and to a certain extent the Mayo-Sava, the great majority of displaced populations reside in host families.
- Displaced population groups in the Mayo-Danay department (neighbouring Chad) have indicated being displaced because of flooding/other natural disaster in that department (corresponding to 98% of displaced groups in this department). While 69% of the displaced reside with host communities, 22% reside in sites and spontaneous settlements. With the upcoming rainy season, the proportion of individuals displaced by floods is expected to increase in the next few months.
- Key informants report that displaced persons in those spontaneous sites are likely to return to their place of origin to rebuild their homes. This displacement due to heavy rains and flooding is reported as a regular event following the rainy season. However, some populations have been displaced by flooding for several years and do not plan to return to their place of origin, which are flood-prone areas and do not provide the necessary conditions for a durable return.

## 9. POPULATION EVOLUTION BETWEEN DTM ROUNDS

- Since the second DTM round (February 2016), the IDP population increased by 12% (20,621 individuals), the unregistered refugee population by 2% (143 individuals) and the returnee population by 12% (4,399 individuals).
- In comparison with the first DTM round (November 2015), the IDP population increased by 20% (32,275 individuals), the returnee population by 30% (9,248 individuals), and the unregistered refugee population decreased by 28% (3,231 individuals).



## 10. DISPLACEMENT & SECURITY INCIDENTS



- A total of 91 conflict-related security incidents were recorded since the beginning of 2016. The highest proportion is recorded in the departments of Mayo Sava (55%), Logone-et-Chari (22%), and Mayo Tsanaga (18%).
- This breakdown of incidents corresponds with the displacement trends previously highlighted, with the departments of Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava hosting the majority of the displaced population.
- The high proportion of incidents in the Mayo Sava department during the period covered further explains the important increase in displaced populations in the Mora arrondissement. Mora is considered safer as it is the department capital of the Mayo Sava and is home to the first sector of the Multinational Joint Task Force.

Source: UNDSS Cameroon, ACLED – 1 January to 20 April 2016

## 11. METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix aims to collect data on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon. Data is collected through key informants directly in the areas hosting displaced persons and is verified with other key source such as local and international NGOs and local authorities.

Data collectors are trained in DTM methodology before being deployed to collect data. Following the end of the data collection, the data is verified with local authorities, regional authorities and other key sources.

A department baseline assessment is carried out in each department of the Far North region. All departments in the region are visited to ensure thorough understanding of the regional context. The assessment is carried out with key informants ranging from local government authorities, traditional leaders and NGO staff. The purpose of the Department level assessment is to define the overall number of displaced persons within the department and to identify which arrondissements are hosting displaced population and therefore require further assessment.

An arrondissement baseline assessment is carried out in each arrondissement identified as hosting displaced populations. This assessment is also completed with key informants and is supported by location visits to verify the location of displaced individuals. In addition, demographic data is gathered directly from sample households to create a demographic profile.

To account for the complexity of the Cameroonian context, the DTM gathers data on 3 types of displaced populations.

- Internally Displaced Persons.
- Unregistered Refugees.
- Returnee Individuals: The Cameroon DTM defines a returnee as a person or group of persons who previously experienced forced displacement but have since returned to their place of origin.

Additional documents (annexes) are available and include: Population Data by Arrondissement, Locations of Displaced Individuals (Map), Reason of Displacement for IDPs, and Department and Arrondissement Assessment Forms.

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The DTM is implemented in partnership with two Cameroonian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Respect Cameroon and Saheli.

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The DTM is funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)



*For more information on the DTM tools and methodology, please contact: [DTMCameroon@iom.int](mailto:DTMCameroon@iom.int)*