DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | DTM
## ROUND 4 – AUGUST 2016 - CAMEROON

Since 2014, Cameroon has felt the effects of the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA, formerly known as Boko Haram). The increase of 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 set up and rolled out 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 support 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 collected between July 20th and August 1st, and presented in this fourth report, includes information on number of displaced persons, period of displacement, reason for displacement, type of accommodation and household information, and demographic data on displaced populations. This report includes data collected through evaluations conducted in 06 departments, 38 arrondissements and 514 villages of the Far North region
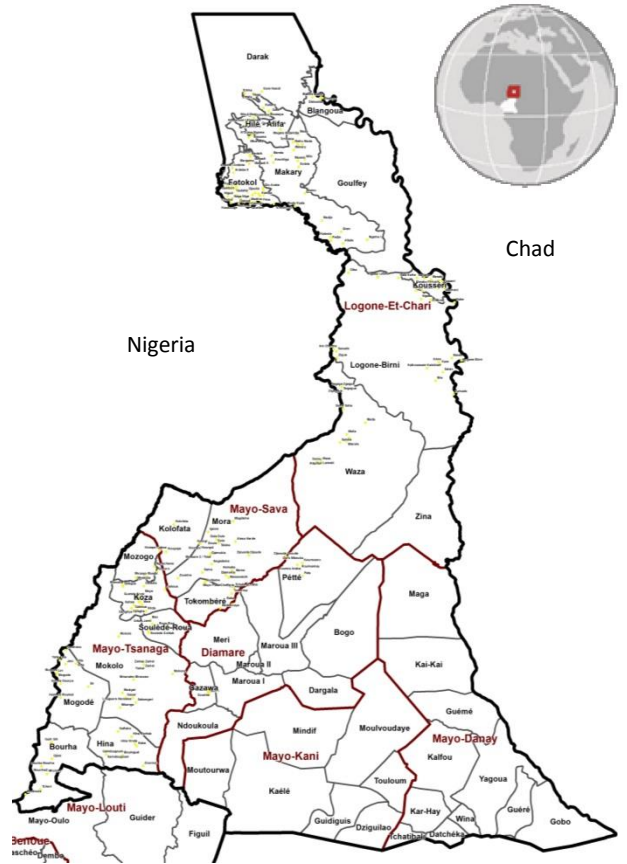
All analytical results and figures contained in this report have been rounded. Unrounded figures are available in the Raw Data Annex.
This round of the DTM was conducted at a lower geographical level to provide more accurate information on the displaced population.

HIGHLIGHTS

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

- 181,215 Internally Displaced Persons (33,621 households)
- 14,871 Unregistered Refugees (2,617 households)
- 32,023 Returnees (6,188 households)

87% of the displaced population was displaced by the insurgency and 13% by flooding and other natural disasters.

An estimated 33% of the current population was displaced in 2016 (January to July 2016). The remaining percentage is broken down as follows: 38% in 2015, 21% in 2014 and 8% before 2014.

An estimated 59% of the displaced household population lives in host communities while 20% lives in rented housing, 12% in spontaneous settlements, 9% in collective centers, and 1% in open-air spaces.

1. DISPLACEMENT DATA

Breakdown of the displaced population by department as identified in July 2016

Department[1]	N° of IDP		N° of Unregistered Refugees		N° of Returnees	
Diamaré	4,898	2%	101	0%	354	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	91,131	40%	11,883	5%	15,516	7%
Mayo-Danay	15,247	7%	156	0%	6,774	3%
Mayo-Kani	295	0%	4	0%	618	0%
Mayo-Sava	45,386	20%	-	0%	-	0%
Mayo-Tsanaga	24,258	11%	2,727	1%	8,761	4%
Total	**181,215**	**79%**	**14,871**	**7%**	**32,023**	**14%**

IDPs, unregistered refugees and returnees were identified by key informants in 514 villages[2]. An estimated 59% of the displaced population in terms of households reside in host communities while the remaining reside in spontaneous settlements (12%), rented housing (20%), collective centres (9%) and open-air spaces (1%).

The departments of Logone-Et-Chari and Mayo-Sava continue to house the highest number of displaced population with the first hosting 52% of the displaced (40% IDPs, 5% unregistered refugees and 7% returnees) and the latter hosting 20% (solely IDPs, no unregistered refugees or 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

The displaced population breakdown is even with both female and male accounting for 50%.

69% of the displaced population is below 18 years old. Of those, 40% are age 0-5.

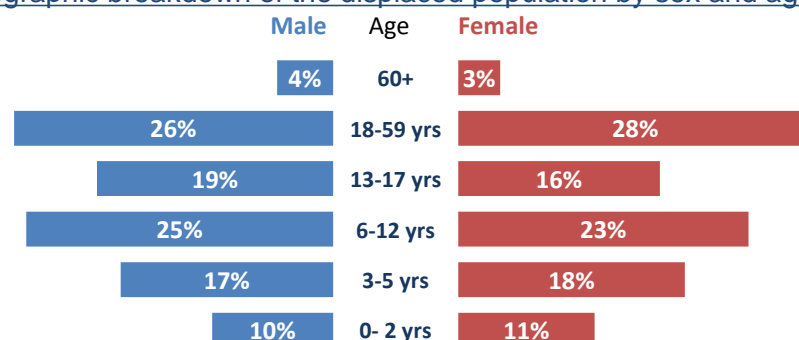Persons above 60 years of age make up 4% of the population.

The average displaced household size is 9.11

98% of displaced households have children. Of those households with children, the average number of children per household is 6.42

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

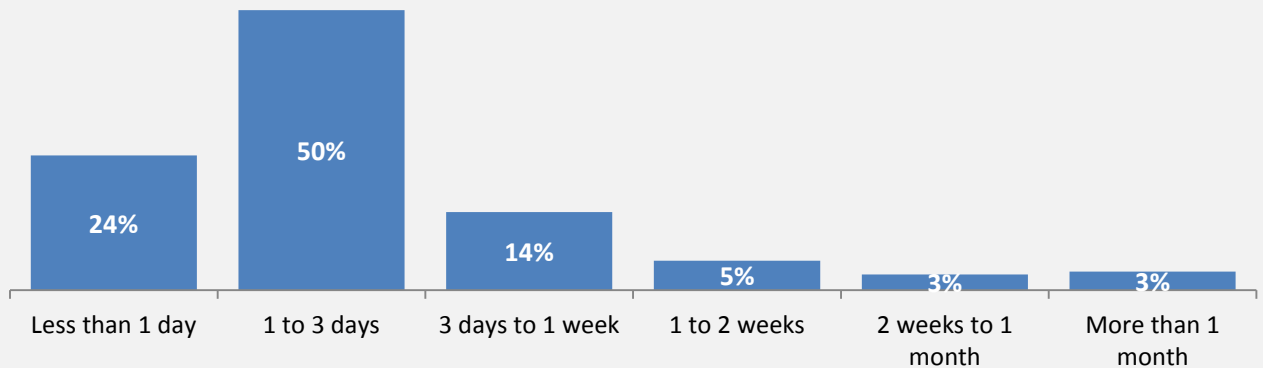| Male	Age	Female
4%	60+	3%
26%	18-59 yrs	28%
19%	13-17 yrs	16%
25%	6-12 yrs	23%
17%	3-5 yrs	18%
10%	0- 2 yrs	11%

2. DISPLACEMENT PROFILE

- The data presented under this section was collected through interviews conducted with 2,749 displaced households residing in the 6 departments of the Far North region. It includes information on the displacement process, visits to the area of origin, relations with host communities as well as socioeconomic aspects.

- The aim of this displacement profile is to better understand the displacement and the current situation of displaced households in order to provide a comprehensive assistance that responds best to their needs.

Displacement Process

- The majority of displaced households stated that there were displaced one time (78%), while the remainder was displaced two times (15%), three times (3%), or more (4%).

78%	15%	3%	4%

Legend: ■ 1 time ■ 2 times ■ 3 times ■ Multiple times
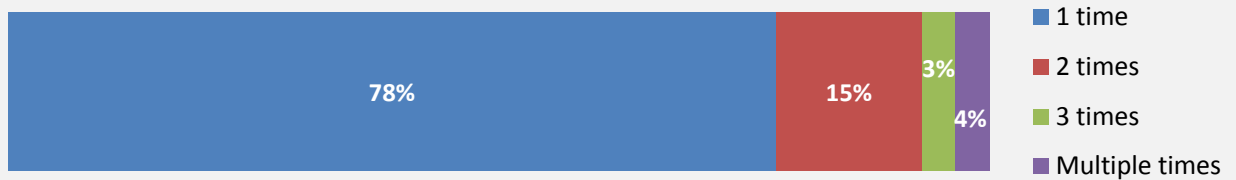
- Half of the displaced households undertook a journey that lasted 1 to 3 days (50%). The others travelled for less than 1 day (24%), a week (14%), 2 weeks (5%), or more than 1 month (6%).

Less than 1 day	1 to 3 days	3 days to 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 weeks to 1 month	More than 1 month
24%	50%	14%	5%	3%	3%

- 62% of the households interviewed travelled by foot, 9% riding on the back of an animal, 7% by car, 7% by public transportation, 5% by bicycle, 5% by pirogue and 5% by motorbike. Families travelled almost equally alone (44%) and with other families (56%).

- 62% of the households had set a destination upon departure while 38% did not have a destination. Those who knew their destination joined family (71%) or friends (9%), travelled towards the closest town considered safe (9%), to a former area of residence (4%), to an area populated by their ethnic group (2%), and to the closest military camp (1%).

- The households interviewed stated that they left their area of origin with the following items:

Identity documents: 36%	Clothing: 25%	Mosquito nets: 8%
Food: 8%	Hygiene items: 8%	Kitchen items: 7%
Livestock: 5%	Agricultural items: 1%	Solar lamps: 1%

Visits to the Area of Origin

- Most of the displaced households do not undertake periodic visit to their area of origin (79%) while 21% do. For 71% of the households, the decision to periodically return is made by each family, while it is made by displaced representatives for 16%, authorities (traditional, civilian or military) for 5%, and others for 8%.

- 50% of those who return periodically to their area of origin do so at irregular periods, while 18% return every week, 15% every month, 15% several times a week, and 3% several times a month.

- Households visit their area of origin to verify the village/house conditions (62%), retrieve belongings (12%), farm (11%), assess a potential return (8%), and visit family (6%).
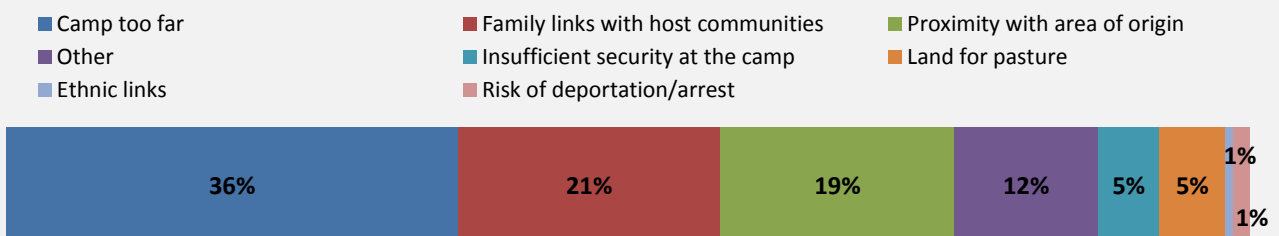
1%

17.10%

1.37%

11.34%

70.18%

■ Yes
■ No

Unregistered Refugees   **IDP**

- ■ Verify the village/house conditions
- ■ Retrieve belongings
- ■ Farm
- ■ Assess a potential return
- ■ Visit family

6%
8%
11%
12%
62%
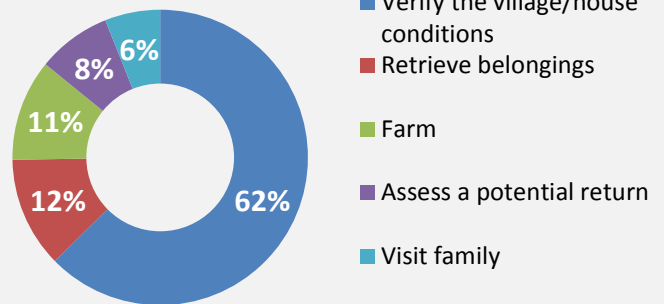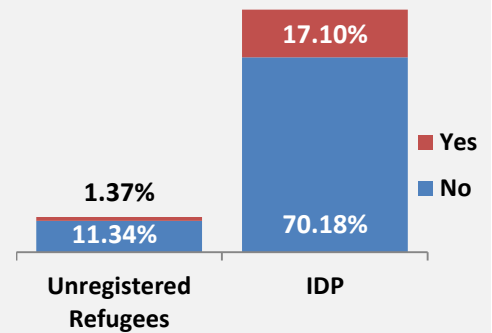
Relations with Host Communities

- 51% of households interviewed stated that host communities are willing to assist the displaced but lack the means to do so, are willing to assist for how long as necessary (42%), are willing to assist for a limited time (7%), and that tensions exist with host communities (1%).

- 70% of the households interviewed reported residing with host communities due to strong ethnic links. The remainder settled in their current location as it was the closest safe location (23%), because the location was identified by national authorities (4%), for economic reasons (2%) or due to the presence of land for pasture (grazing land) (1%).

Reasons for unregistered refugees to reside outside of Minawao camp

- Unregistered refugees interviewed stated that they decided not to join Minawao camp for the following reasons: the camp is too far (36%), they have family links with the host community (21%), the area of displacement is close to the area of origin (19%), the presence of land for pasture in the area of displacement (5%), the camp does not provide for enough security (5%), the risk of deportation / arrest (1%), ethnic links with host communities (1%), and other (12%).

- ■ Camp too far
- ■ Other
- ■ Ethnic links
- ■ Family links with host communities
- ■ Insufficient security at the camp
- ■ Risk of deportation/arrest
- ■ Proximity with area of origin
- ■ Land for pasture

36%	21%	19%	12%	5%	5%	1%

1%

Socioeconomic Aspects

Survival techniques adopted:

- Displacement usually affects livelihoods as well as community structures, which include social safety nets and established subsistence mechanisms. As such, displaced households develop new survival techniques aimed at ensuring that their most basic needs are met, at least partially.

- The table below lists the survival techniques interviewed households confirmed were used by displaced persons/households in their site or village of displacement within the two weeks preceding data collection:

Type of survival techniques	Unknown	No	Yes	Total
Money loan	11%	30%	60%	100%
Purchase of meals on credit	15%	41%	44%	100%
Send family members to other locations	19%	53%	27%	100%
Reduction of the number of daily meals	10%	19%	72%	100%
Entire days without food	12%	30%	58%	100%
Surviving on food donations	13%	48%	39%	100%
Sale of family belongings	16%	41%	42%	100%
Use (sale or consumption) of work resources (tools, stocks, seeds)	21%	45%	34%	100%

Livelihood before the displacement and in the area of displacement:

- The three main livelihood sectors of interviewed households are:
  - Agriculture: 61% prior the displacement and 53% in the area of displacement.
  - Daily work: 11% prior the displacement and 16% in the area of displacement.
  - Small-scale trade: 16% before and 12% in the area of displacement.

- This evolution highlights the probable loss of productive means by part of the displaced households, which would further explain the increase of livelihoods requiring no or minimal production tools (daily work, wood collection, handicraft, sales service, begging) and the decrease of livelihoods requiring basic equipment and inputs (agriculture and small-scale trade).

- In addition, the increase of certain livelihoods (resale of family belongings, begging and unemployment), highlights the increased economic vulnerability and potential inability of households to meet their needs.

- Finally, the increase of wood collection could result in harmful consequences for the environment in an area already affected by desertification.

Livelihood	In the area of displacement	Before the Displacement
Agriculture	52.77%	61.21%
Daily Worker	15.95%	10.89%
Small-scale trade	12.02%	15.64%
Wood Collection	6.17%	3.88%
None	3.65%	1.22%
Handicraft	2.35%	1.53%
Sales Service	2.09%	1.34%
Begging	1.86%	1.15%
Resale Family Belongings	1.48%	0.96%
Other	0.78%	1.28%
Private Employment	0.76%	0.68%
Civil Servant	0.11%	0.23%

Distribution of IDPs (blue), unregistered refugees (orange) and returnees (green) by arrondissement
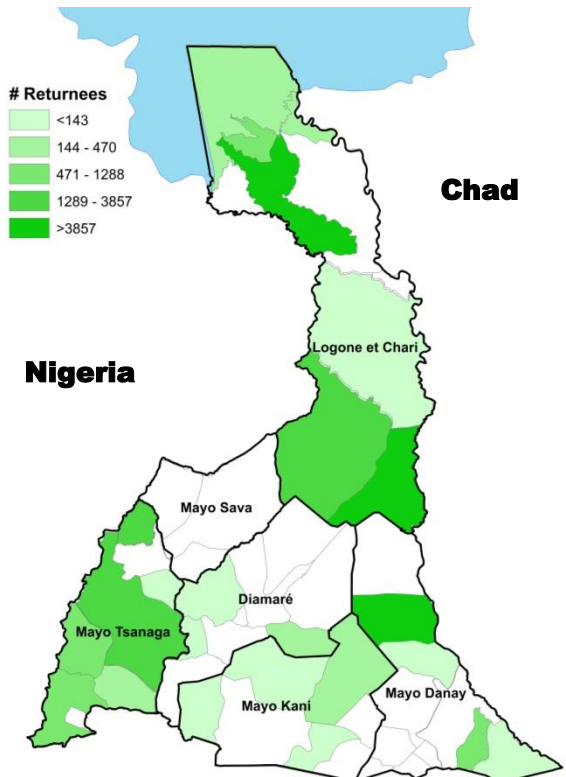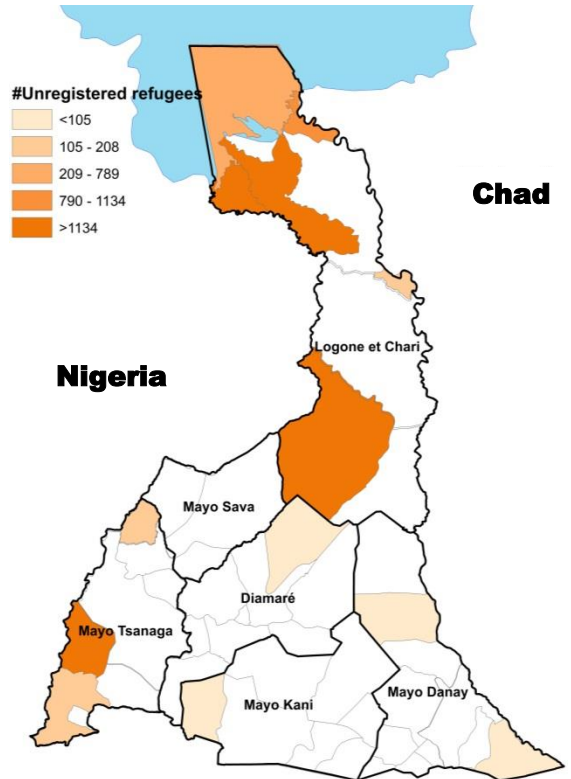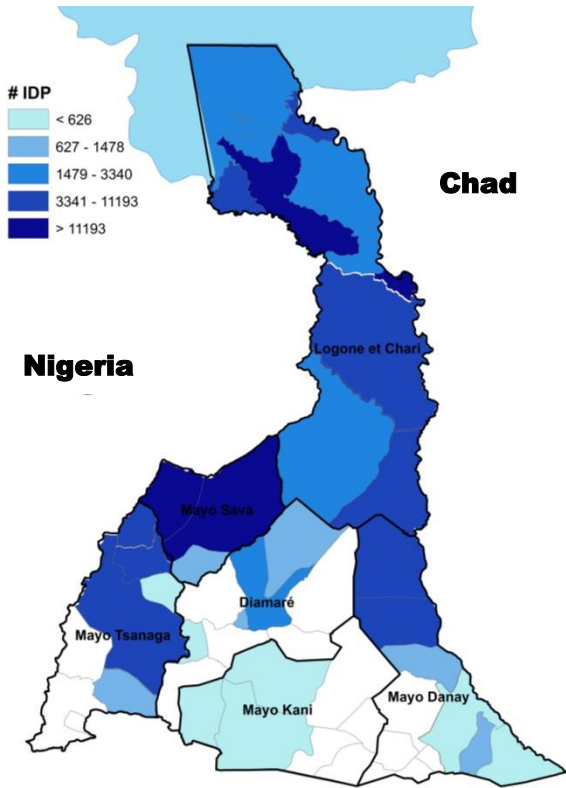
- IDPs were identified in 31 arrondissements of the Far North region. The highest number of IDPs can be found in Makary (28,890), Kousséri (19,274) and Fotokol (11,193) in the Logone-et-Chari department; in Mora (22,558) and Kolofata (21,350) in the Mayo-Sava department; and in Koza (10,923) in the Mayo-Tsanaga department.

- Unregistered refugees were identified in 13 arrondissements of the Far North region. The Logone-et-Chari department hosts the highest concentration of unregistered refugees (80%) in Fotokol (4,254), Makary (2,932) and Waza (2,566).

- Returnees were identified in 24 arrondissements of the Far North region. Most of the returnees can be found in the arrondissements of Makary (5,545) and Zina (5,028) in the Logone-et-Chari department and in Kai-Kai (5,561) in the Mayo-Danay department.

- **8% of IDPs and unregistered refugees combined displaced population took place before 2014. 21% has been displaced in 2014 and 38% in 2015. 21% has been displaced between January and April 2016 and 11% between May and July 2016.**

- **Significant movements were observed during 2015, accounting for 38% of the current displaced caseload identified in the Far North region. Movements registered so far in 2016 have accounted for 32% of the displacement, which highlights significant continued movements.**

Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees

Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees by period
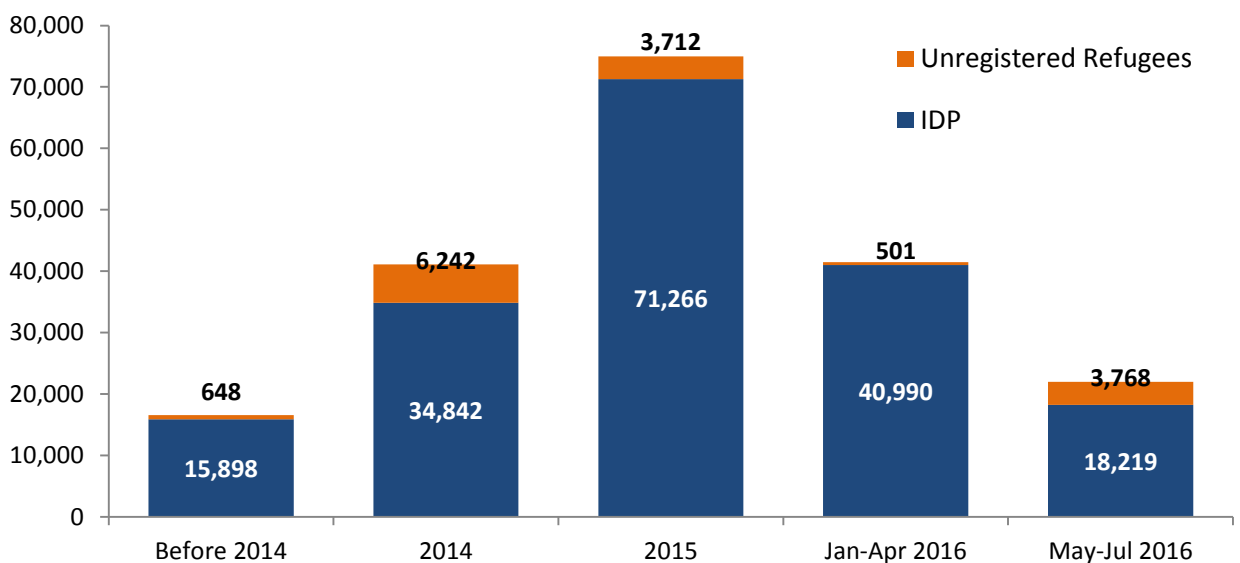
- Of the IDPs currently displaced in the Far North region, 33% were displaced in 2016 (23% between January and April and 10% from May to July), 39% were displaced in 2015, 19% in 2014 and 9% before 2014.

- The great majority of unregistered refugees currently residing in Cameroon, an estimated 96%, arrived in or after 2014, which corresponds to the increase of violence in North East Nigeria. The unregistered refugee population who arrived before 2014 merely represents 4%.

Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees between April (Round 3) and July 2016 (Round 4)

- A total of 18,219 individuals, representing 10% of the total number of IDPs identified in the Far North region of Cameroon, was displaced during this reporting period.

- An estimated 3,768 unregistered refugees, which represents 25% of the current caseload, was identified as being displaced during this reporting period.

- The great majority of unregistered refugees encountered during 2016 (4,269 individuals or 29%) have indicated Nigeria as their country of origin. The same trend is seen for the overall unregistered refugees population (14,871), of which 14,812 or 99.6% indicate originating from Nigeria. The remainder, 59 individuals or 0.4%, indicate Chad as their country of origin.

5. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS: RETURNEES[1]

- **83% of the returnees are former IDPs who returned to their place of origin while 17% of returnees are Cameroonian Nationals who returned from a foreign country (16% from Nigeria and 1% from CAR).**

Countries of provenance	Total (# individuals)
Nigeria	5,140
Central African Republic	326
Cameroon	26,557
Total	**32,023**

16%
1%
83%

■ Nigeria
■ Central African Republic
■ Cameroon
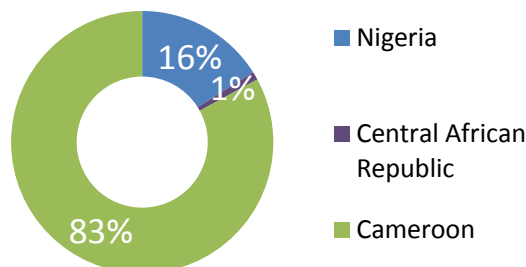
Former IDPs

Of the 32,023 returnees identified as of July 2016, 26,557 (83%) are former IDPs who have returned to their place of origin.

Breakdown of the former IDPs' Department and period of return

Department	Total
Diamaré	19
Logone-Et-Chari	14,920
Mayo-Danay	6,753
Mayo-Kani	138
Mayo-Tsanaga	4,727
Total	**26,557**

Periods	Total
Before 2014	1,915
In 2014	6,199
In 2015	3,152
Jan-Apr 2016	11,140
May-Jul 2016	4,151
Total	**26,557**

Reasons of return: 48% of the former IDPs returned to their area of origin because the security was restored. The remainder returned because of the lack of livelihoods during displacement (19%), the lack of assistance during displacement (14%), following recommendations of military or civilian authorities (6%), the lack of security in the area of displacement (4%), the impossibility for host communities to continue to assist them (4%) or tensions with host communities (2%).

Returnees from a Foreign Country

Of the 32,023 returnees identified, 5,466 (17%) are Cameroonian nationals who have returned from a foreign country: Nigeria: 5,140 individuals (94%) and Central African Republic: 326 (6%).

Reasons of return: 45% of the returnees from a foreign country stated to have returned because they would be able to get support from their family. The remainder returned because of insecurity in the foreign country (19%), loss of economic means abroad (15%), loss of property abroad (11%), forced return (5%), discrimination in the foreign country (3%) or death of the foreign spouse (1%).

Breakdown of returnees by Department of return and country of provenance

Provenance by Department	Nigeria	CAR	Total
Diamaré	37	298	335
Logone-Et-Chari	596	-	596
Mayo-Danay	21	-	21
Mayo-Kani	452	-	452
Mayo-Tsanaga	4,034	28	4062
Mayo Sava	-	-	-
Total	**5,140**	**326**	**5,466**

Notes: 1) DEFINITION: For this DTM report, the category "returnees" includes Cameroonians who resided abroad and returned to Cameroon, and former IDPs who returned to their village of origin.
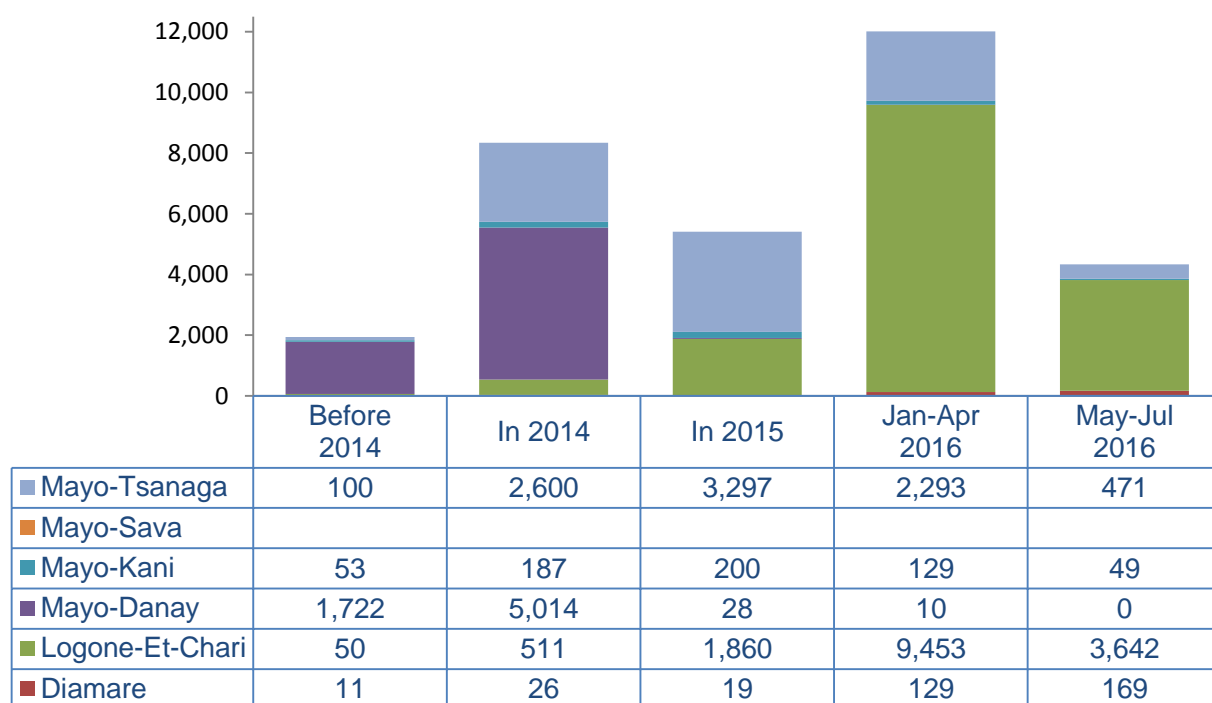
- **17% of returns in the Far North region occurred in 2015 and 51% in 2016.**
- **14% of returnees returned to their place of origin between May and July 2016.**

## Return Trends By Department And Time Period

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

	Before 2014	In 2014	In 2015	Jan-Apr 2016	May-Jul 2016
■ Mayo-Tsanaga	100	2,600	3,297	2,293	471
■ Mayo-Sava					
■ Mayo-Kani	53	187	200	129	49
■ Mayo-Danay	1,722	5,014	28	10	0
■ Logone-Et-Chari	50	511	1,860	9,453	3,642
■ Diamare	11	26	19	129	169

- Until 2014, the main return trends were towards the Mayo-Danay department but since 2016, Logone-Et-Chari department has been showing the highest returnee population.

- 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.

- Consistent with the previous reporting period, significant returns continue to be observed in the Logone-et-Chari department between May and July 2016, specifically within the arrondissements of Makary (hosting 5,545 returnees) and Zina (hosting 5,028 returnees).

- Although no quantitative data could be provided, key informants indicated that some populations who had previously returned to their place of origin were further displaced since November 2015. Furthermore, field visit carried out by IOM in the field has revealed that IDPs had been living in the arrondissement of Mayo-Danay, particularly in the city of Yagoua in camps and camp like settlements. These IDPs have indicated residing in these sites following important floods in their villages in 2012. They return to their village to farm but fear the rainy season.

Movement flows of displaced populations before 2014, in 2014 and in 2015

Combined displacement or return flows before 2014 (green), in 2014 (blue), and in 2015 (green)[1]
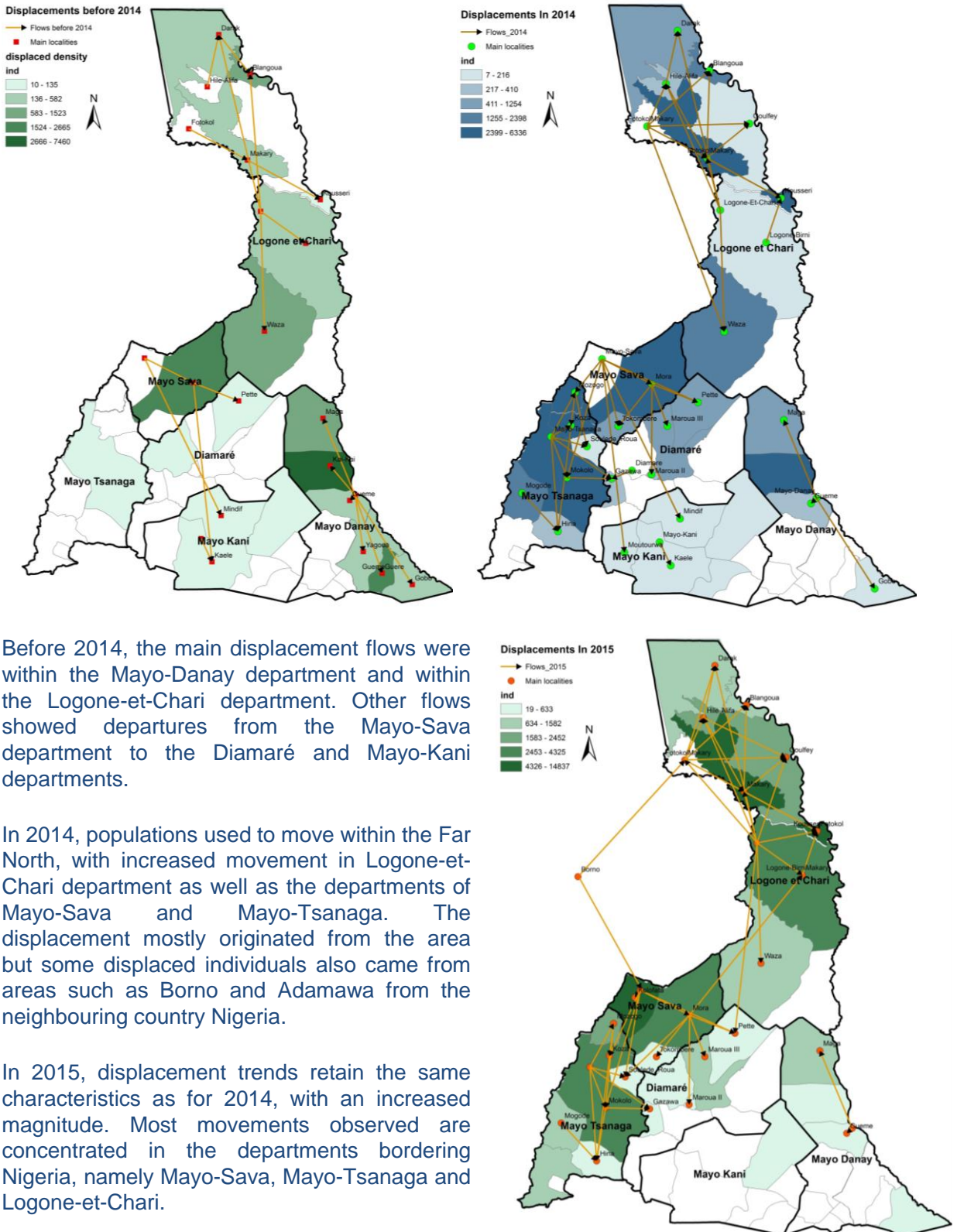

- Before 2014, the main displacement flows were within the Mayo-Danay department and within the Logone-et-Chari department. Other flows showed departures from the Mayo-Sava department to the Diamaré and Mayo-Kani departments.

- In 2014, populations used 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 displacement mostly originated from the area but some displaced individuals also came from areas such as Borno and Adamawa from the neighbouring country Nigeria.

- In 2015, displacement trends retain the same characteristics as for 2014, with an increased magnitude. Most movements observed are concentrated in the departments bordering Nigeria, namely Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanaga and Logone-et-Chari.

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

Movement flows of displaced populations in 2016

Combined displacement and return flows of displaced populations from January to April 2016 (green) and from May to July 2016 (blue)
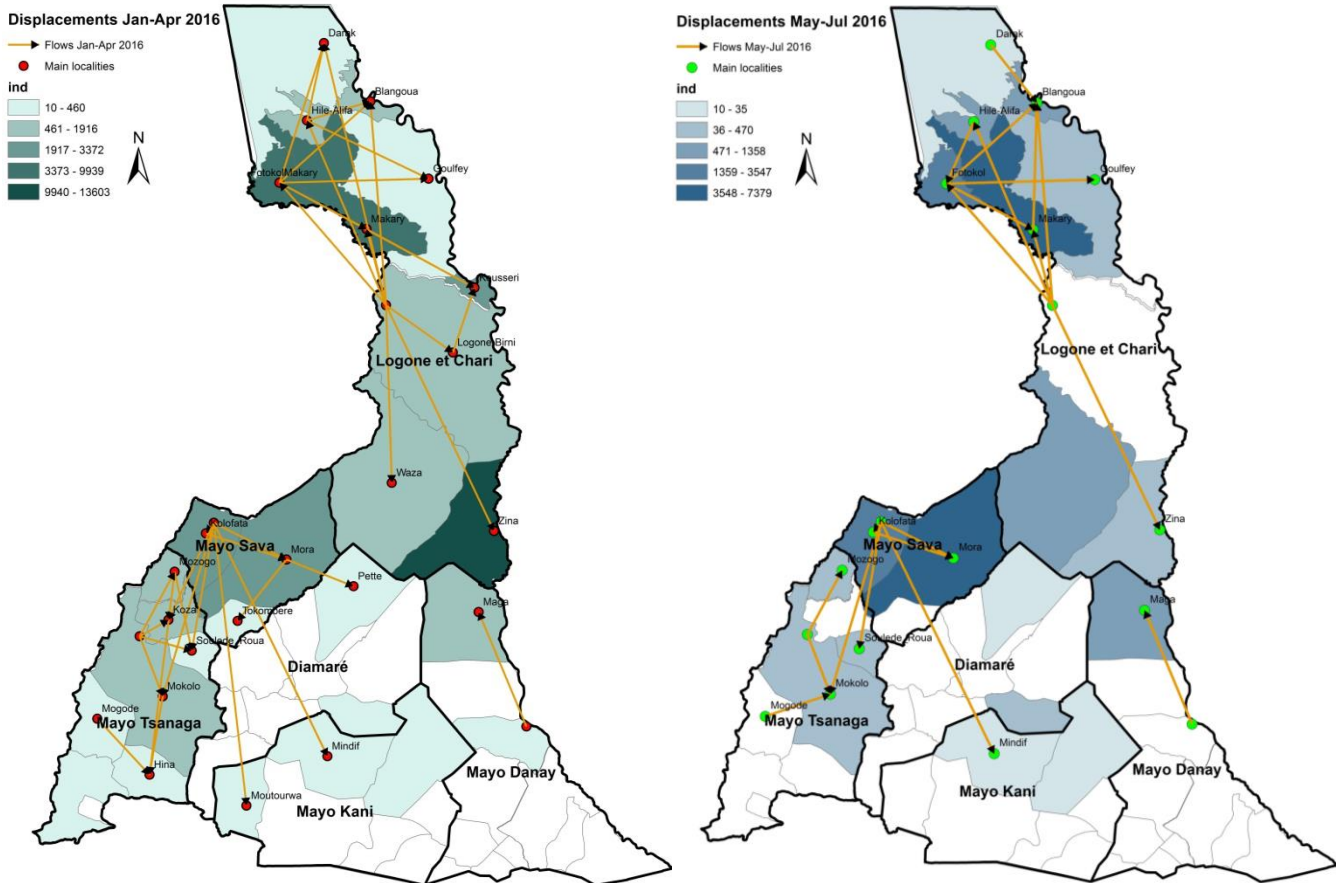

- Movement flows observed during this round of reporting remain consistent with those at the beginning of 2016. High movements are observed in the Logone-et-Chari. and Mayo-Sava departments. Populations mostly move between arrondissements while still remaining within department boundaries.

- High concentrations of populations continue to arrive in the arrondissements of Makary, Kousséri and Fotokol in the Logone-et-Chari department. The proximity to the only market allowed to open and the stable military presence are part of the factors explaining the increased displacement towards Makary.

- Pette is the only arrondissement within the Diamaré department hosting unregistered refugees. The trend shows that the majority of them crossed from Nigeria into Cameroon in the Mayo-Sava department before reaching Pette.

- This period, high movement flows have been observed in the department of Mayo-Sava, which only hosts IDPs. Displacement trends within this department are primarily observed towards the arrondissements of Mora and Kolofata. These movements were caused by attacks carried out by the ISWA in some neighboring areas with the Nigerian border.

- In the Mayo-Tsanaga department, the principal flows were towards the arrondissements of Koza, Mokolo and Mozogo. Increased movements have also been observed in the department of Mayo Danay in the arrondissement of Kai-Kai.

- For this reporting period, DTM assessments have targeted 514 villages that currently host displaced population (IDPs, unregistered refugees, and returnees). The assessments highlighted the constant evolution of the presence of displaced persons. For example, villages such as Medekine and Ouredine that previously hosted displaced population no longer host any.

- The main reason for displacement remains the conflict linked to the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA). 87% of the IDP population in the Far North region has been displaced due to conflict against 13% due to flooding and other natural disasters.

- Since 2014, the population has been displaced largely due to the conflict. Before 2014 and the ISWA insurgency, the main cause of internal displacement in the Far North region was the yearly flooding that occurs during the rainy season.

- The Mayo Danay is the only department of the region in which the majority of the population was displaced due to flooding and natural disaster (99%) rather than the insurgency (1%).

- 100% of Nigerian nationals left their country of origin because of violence and conflict resulting from the insurgency.

Reason of displacement (Geographical)
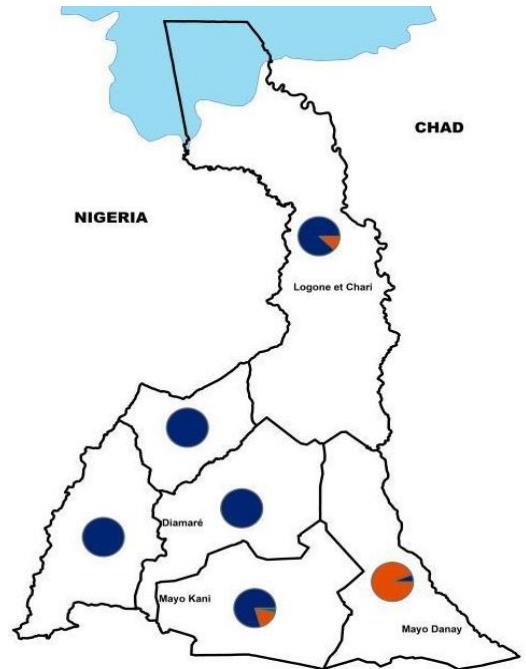
Reason of displacement for IDPs and unregistered refugees by time period[1]
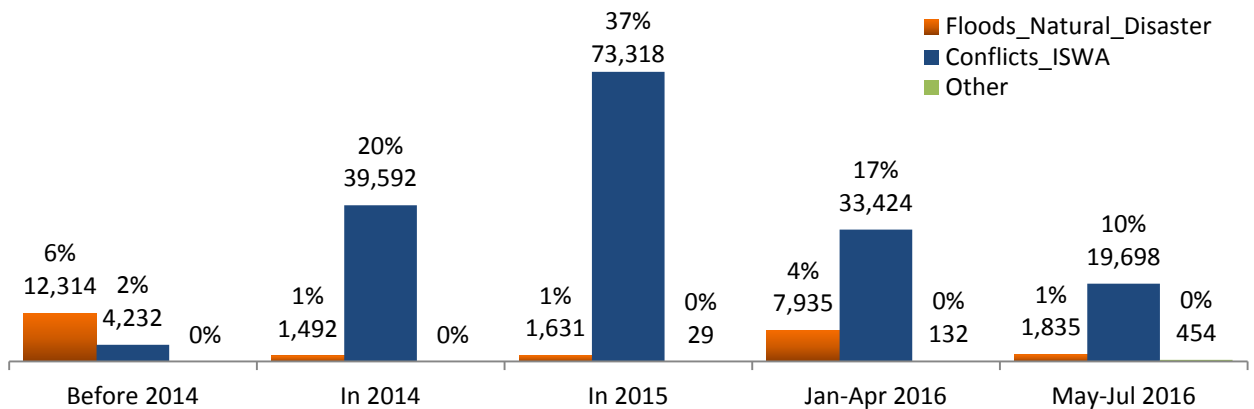
Detailed reasons of displacement for IDPs and unregistered refugees
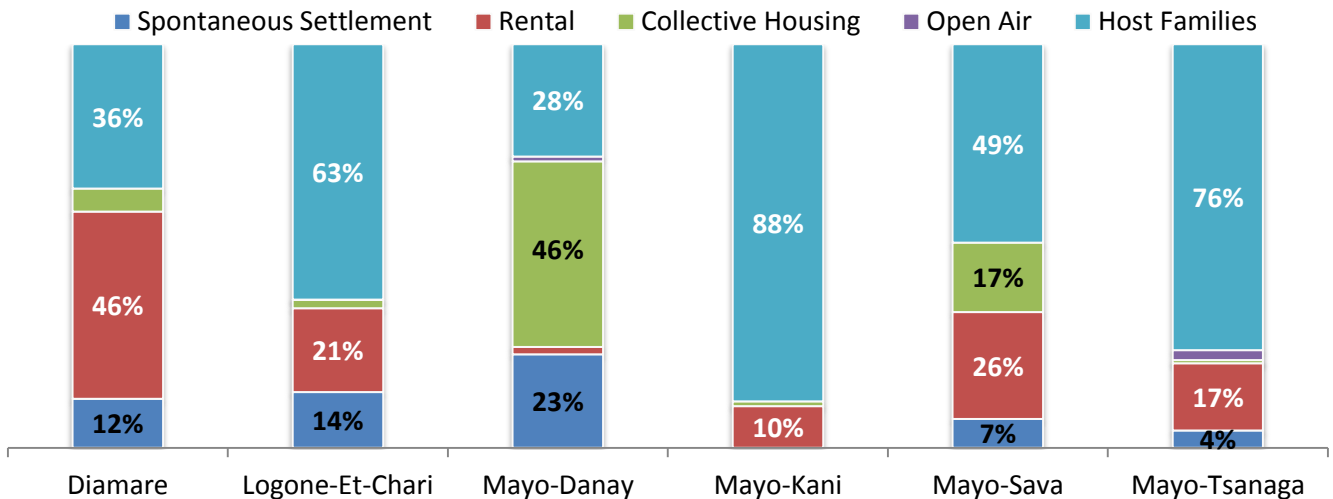
Conflicts / ISWA	%
Attack on the village of origin	37.35%
House burned / damaged by an ISWA attack	16.57%
Attack on a neighboring village (preventive)	16.52%
Fear of an attack on the village (preventive)	10.03%
Fighting between the army and ISWA	9.63%
Negative impact of the conflict on the economy / livelihoods	6.28%
Evacuation under order / advice of the authorities	3.62%
Floods / Natural Disaster	**%**
Village flooded	97.90%
Village destroyed by bush fires	1.68%
Village destroyed by wild animals	0.42%
Other	**%**
Intercommunal conflicts	100.00%

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

- An estimated 59% of the displaced households resides in host communities, while 20% lives in rented housing, 12% in spontaneous settlements, 9% in collective centres, and 1% in open-air spaces.
- 70% of the households interviewed reported residing with host communities due to strong ethnic links. The remainder settled in their current location because it was the closest safe location (23%), the location was identified by national authorities (4%), for economic reasons (2%) and due to the presence of land of pasture (grazing land) (1%).

Estimated proportion of displaced households by shelter type.

Legend: ■ Spontaneous Settlement ■ Rental ■ Collective Housing ■ Open Air ■ Host Families

	Diamare	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga
Host Families	36%	63%	28%	88%	49%	76%
Collective Housing			46%		17%	
Rental	46%	21%		10%	26%	17%
Spontaneous Settlement	12%	14%	23%		7%	4%

- Although 59% of displaced households still reside in host families, this percentage has constantly decreased since November 2015 when 84% of the displaced families resided in host families.

- Displaced households in departments neighbouring the Nigerian border and most directly affected by ISWA violence seem to reside mostly in host families (Mayo-Tsanaga with 76%, Logone-et-Chari with 63% and Mayo-Sava with 49%). This trend is also true for the Mayo-Kani department, with 88% of displaced households residing in host families, but represents only 146 families.

- In areas where the displacement was caused by flooding, i.e. the Mayo-Danay department, most households reside in more precarious and isolated accommodations with 23% residing in sites and spontaneous settlements and 46% residing in collective housing.

- With the ongoing rainy season, the proportion of individuals displaced by floods is expected to increase. However, key informants report that persons displaced by floods and residing in spontaneous sites are likely to return to their place of origin following the rainy season. This displacement is reported as a regular event associated with the rainy season.

Rented Shelter:
- A significant portion of the displaced, an estimated 20% of the displaced households, now reside in rented accommodation.
- 9% of households pay less than 2,500 XAF per month, 37% between 2,500 and 5,000, 39% between 5,000 and 10,000, 11% between 10,000 and 20,000, and 4% more than 30,000.
- In most cases, the rent is paid by the head of household (83%).
- Most households stated that they had no means to continue paying rent (76%), while 11% can pay for one month, 6% for 3 months, 2% for 9 months, 1% for 1 year, and 2% for more than a year.
- Alternatives identified by households once they can no longer pay rent include: friend and family (48%), return (13%), spontaneous settlement or camp (12%), sale of their belongings (11%), open-air shelter (9%), and other alternatives (8%).

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, as well as displaced households, 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.

A village baseline assessment is carried out in each village identified as hosting displaced population. The objective of this lower level evaluation is to get a precise picture of the movements and the different categories of displaced population.

In addition, *demographic data* is gathered directly from sample households to create a demographic profile through household level assessments.

In order to capture the complexity of the Cameroonian context, the DTM gathers data on 3 types of displaced populations.

• Internally Displaced Persons.
• Unregistered Refugees.
• Returnees: 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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