JUL 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
July 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	2	FMPs

🌐 migration.iom.int

34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In Chad, the Kalait FMP (Chad) was closed in June 2019, and the Zouarke FMP was reopened.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In July 2019, an average of 2,047 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a decrease of 4 per cent from the June figures (2,163). Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (84%), followed by Niger (6%) and Togo (5%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (43%), Niger (30%) and Burkina Faso (16%). Seasonal migration (38%, a 3% decrease since June), short-term local movements (32%, a 2% decrease) and long-term economic migration (29%) were the main reasons of travel. The share of Burkinabè migrants continued to increase, reaching 60 per cent of travellers (a 4% increase from

June figures), while the share of Nigerien nationals dropped sharply (from 35% to 28%). Seven per cent of individuals were children under five, 7 per cent were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, data is collected at the Zouarke, Faya (in northern Chad), Rig-Rig (located close to the Niger border) and Sarh (situated in southern Chad) FMPs. The Kalait FMP has been definitively closed.

Over the reporting period, an average of 620 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, an increase of 28 per cent when compared to June 2019 (620). This rise in the number of travellers may be explained by the movement of seasonal workers to work on farms during the rainy season as well as the intensification of trade and travel flows ahead of Aid al-Adha. The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 47 % of flows, a 2% decrease from June) and long-term economic migration (32%). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers remained steady at 16 per cent, reflecting the movements of seasonal workers during harvesting season.

The majority of travellers (57%, 9% less than in June) were adult men, while the share of women was 23 per cent (2% more). Children represented 20 per cent of travellers observed, a 7 per cent increase when compared to the previous reporting period. Nine per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 6 per cent were pregnant women and 4 per cent were elderly. The vast majority of identified individuals (96%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (2%) or Niger (1%) 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 July 2019, a daily average of 1,529 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 41 per cent increase when compared to June 2019 (1,084). This increase is a result of border crossing points being inaccessible because of flooded roads after heavy rainfall, causing travellers to use alternate routes, including those through Kouremalé, Boundoufourdou and Nafadji. The increase may also be explained by the intensification of trade and travel in the weeks leading to Aid al-Adha.

The largest share of migrants observed (71%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 6% from Mali, 4% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (33%) and children (23%), including 6 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (44%) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (42%) and seasonal migration (8%). The majority of individuals observed (54%) 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 Mali (27%), while Senegal was the second-most indicated destination (23%), 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 July 2019 witnessed a significant increase, rising by 44 per cent when compared to June (232 to 325 individuals observed on average

each day). Eighty-two per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 13 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Malian nationals (43%) made up the main nationality group observed at FMPs in Mali, followed by Guinean (16%) and Ivorian (8%) migrants.

In contrast to what had been observed since March 2019, Algeria was the third-most important destination, accounting for 10 per cent of flows, with the vast majority of travellers intending to head to Mali (60% of travellers) and Mauritania (15%). The share of travellers who travelled from Mauritania grew by 3 per cent (from 8% to 11%), making it the second-most important country of provenance of observed travellers after Mali (64%), ahead of Algeria (9%, a 3% decrease from the previous month) and Burkina Faso (9%). The share of travellers who had travelled from Niger remained stable at 5 per cent.

A large majority of migrants (96%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants was 4 per cent.

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 (1,533) witnessed an 8 per cent increase in comparison to June 2019 (1,419). The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children, including 5 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 (45%), long-term economic migration (37%) or seasonal migration (14%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (38%) and Chadian (3%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (60%), while 38 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad. Simiarly, the majority of travellers (63%) were coming from Nigeria, while 37 per cent were travelling from Niger.

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 the Niger and Nigeria.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, were established to help understand internal movement flows. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyan border, was set up to capture flows that were not caught by the Seguedine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,871 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in July 2019, representing an 8 per cent increase as compared to Junel 2019 (1,740). The majority (72%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children (including 4% under five years old). Three per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (38%), followed by evenly split incoming and outgoing flows (30% and 32% of flows, repectively). The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (36%), short-term local movements (35%) and seasonal migration (26%).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (76% and 20%, respectively) and intended destination (78% and 13%, respectively) of travellers. Notably, 9 per cent of flows were headed towards Libya- this represents a two-fold increase in the past six months. In line with results found since early 2018, no traveller reported having travelled from Algeria to Niger.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (82), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (8).

In **Senegal**, data is collected at Flow Monitoring Points in Kidira (situated on along the border with Mali) and Moussala (located close to the Guinea border).
On average, 317 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in July 2019. This represents a 6 per cent decrease from the previous month. Of these, 45 per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, almost half (45%) were adult women. Ten per cent were children, including 3 per cent who were under five years old.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (50%), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (30%).

The vast majority of observed travellers (89%) had travelled from Mali, while a meagre 10 per cent started their travel in Senegal. As could be deduced, the vast majority of migrants (86%) were headed to Senegal, while 9 per cent were travelling to Mali and 5 per cent to The Gambia. This vast disparity could be attributed to the few outgoing flows captured at FMPs. In fact, travellers were almost all entering Senegal, with a very small number leaving the country.

Contrary to what had been observed ever since Flow Monitoring activities started in Senegal, the majority of observed individuals (47%) were Malian nationals, with Senegalese only being the second-largest nationality group (41%). The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso.

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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 10 July 2019
219,756 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.

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.

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Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (August 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

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 began data collection for Round 19 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in August 2019, and results are expected to be published in September 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

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

🌐 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).

Discussions are underway to conduct further assessments.

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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 May 2019
  613,206 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 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.

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 (August 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

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). The entire target population was displaced because of the conflict linked to armed groups.

Most IDPs (56%) were female, while 44 per cent were male. Over two-thirds of IDPs (67%) were children, and the average IDP household size was seven.

In contrast to other countries in the Lake Chad Basin, the majority of displaced populations in Chad (74%) reside in displacement sites, and the remaining 26 per cent in host communities.

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

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Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – April/July 2019
69,343 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
93 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

🌐 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 Logone-Oriental and 23 locations of Moyen-Chari, identifying 69,343 Chadian returnees from CAR (31,994 in Logone-Oriental and 37,349 in Moyen-Chari).

DTM Chad will conduct additional assessments in September 2019, with results expected to be published in October 2019.

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Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 July 2019
168,515 Internally Displaced

555,976 Returnees (former IDPs)
74,087 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 July 2019, 168,515 IDPs, 555,976 former IDP Returnees and 74,087 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Confirming a trend first witnessed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 14 per cent since June 2019 (up from 147,861). This reflects the continuing escalation of the crisis affecting the central region of the country (Mopti, Sikasso and Ségou). The number of returnees and repatriated both grew slighlty by less than 1 per cent (up from 552,511 and 73,989, respectively).

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 (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round XXVIII (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 27 – June 2019
1,980,036 Internally Displaced
1,497,409 Returnees (former IDPs)
125,499 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
795 Wards in 6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe) of North East Geopolitical Zone

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 XXVII data collection exercise, conducted between 25 March and 29 May 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,980,036 IDPs, 1,497,409 Returnees (former IDPs) and 125,499 Returnees from abroad.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 10,127 movements, including 7,600 arrivals and 2,527 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 1-28 July 2019. This represents a slight decrease in the number of movements observed in June 2019 (12,5583).

The number of movements was stable throughout the month, the exception being the third week of the month, during which the number of movements dropped significantly. As was observed in the previous month, and reflecting a relative diminution of violence throughout the Northeast, the main triggers of movements were not conflict-driven, but poor living conditions (40%), voluntary relocation (26%) and improved security (12%).

This relative lull in violence is also reflected in the reasons which triggered the movements observed. While ongoing conflict (from 16% to 3%), fear of attacks (from 14% to 10%) all diminished in importance, improved security (25%), poor living conditions (31%) and voluntary relocation (25%) were the primary motives for the movements seen throughout the region.

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Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (September 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – June 2019
309,755 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
171 Wards in 8 States (Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto, Zamfara) of North West and North Central Geopolitical Zones

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard,

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the first round of assesments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, DTM identified 309,755 IDPs (54,939 households). The States hosting the largest numbers of IDPs were Benue (81,132), Zamfara (72,161) and Katsina (59,621).

Almost half of IDPs (49%) live in displacement camps, while 51 per cent live in host communities.

The vast majority of IDPs (95%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, although it should be noted that this category encompasses a variety of reasons, including attacks by herders, banditry, criminal acts and ethnic, language-based and religious conflicts.

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. Three-quarters of IDPs (75%) were women and children, including close to a quarter (22%) of children under five years old.

IDPs' most urgent needs of IDPs were food (61% of sites), shelter (7%) and medical services (5%).

Round 2 of DTM assessments will be carried out in September 2019, with results expected to be published in October 2019.
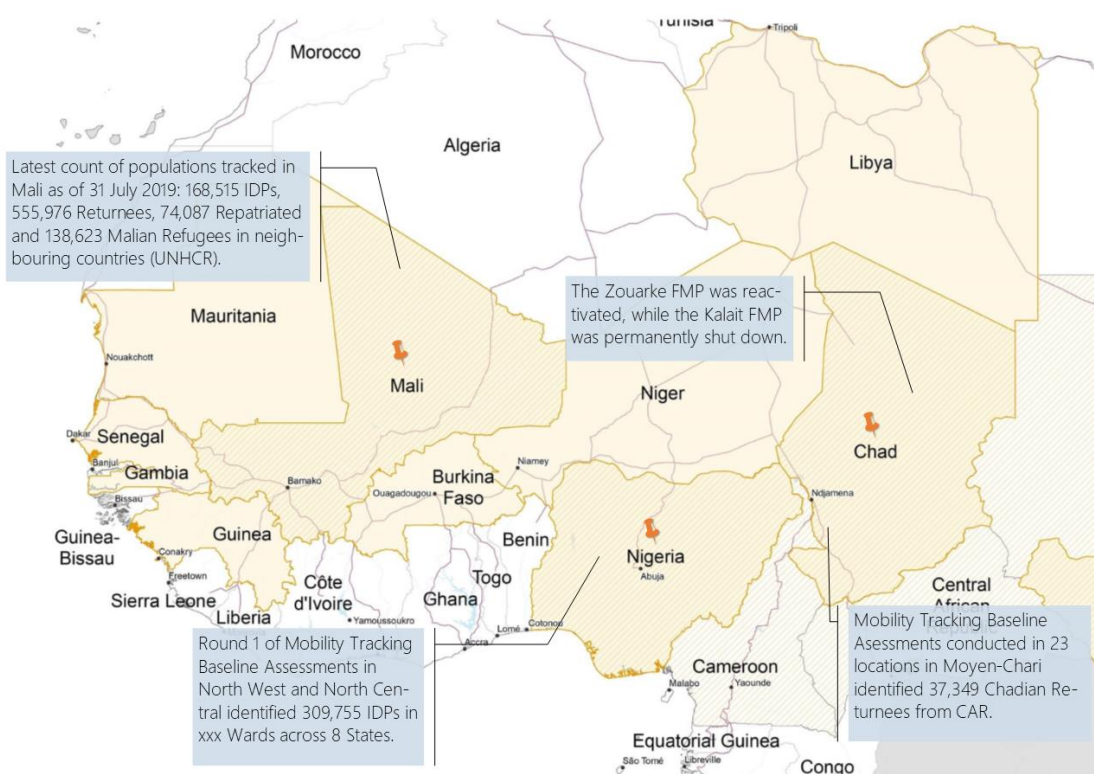
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Regional

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

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity currently implemented in **Mauritania** and expected to be implemented in **Burkina Faso, Chad** and **the Central African Republic,** with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the establishment of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts arising from transhumant movements.

2. The **Stability Index** is currently being implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LBC (**Cameroon, 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. Assessment results are expected to be published in September 2019.

Jul 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.

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 July 2019: 168,515 IDPs, 555,976 Returnees, 74,087 Repatriated and 138,623 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

The Zouarke FMP was reactivated, while the Kalait FMP was permanently shut down.

Round 1 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments in North West and North Central identified 309,755 IDPs in xxx Wards across 8 States.

Mobility Tracking Baseline Asessments conducted in 23 locations in Moyen-Chari identified 37,349 Chadian Returnees from CAR.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal
34+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)
as of Round 18 – April 2019
262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (IDPs)
50,981 Out of Camp Refugees

Central African Republic
as of Round 7 – April 2019
463,699 Internally Displaced
454,378 Returnees (IDPs)
130,259 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Lac)
as of Round 8 – April 2019
133,338 Internally Displaced
9,730 Returnees (IDPs)
33,058 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)
as of Round 1 – April/July 2019
69,343 Returnees (from abroad)

Mali
as of 30 June 2019
147,861 Internally Displaced
552,511 Returnees (IDPs)
73,989 Repatriated

Nigeria (North East)
as of Round XXVII – June 2019
1,980,036 Internally Displaced
1,497,036 Returnees (IDPs)
125,499 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central)
as of Round 1 – June 2019
309,755 Internally Displaced