

AUG 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
August 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	4	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	2	FMPs

migration.iom.int

33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In Chad, the Rig-Rig FMP was temporarily closed because of administrative issues.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In August 2019, an average of 1,840 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a decrease of 10 per cent from the July figures (2,047). The majority of travellers (61%) were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children. Seven per cent of individuals were children under five, 6 per cent were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (83%), followed by Niger (6%) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (45%), Niger (27%) and Burkina Faso (17%). Seasonal migration

(35%, a 3% decrease since July), short-term local movements (31%, a 1% decrease) and long-term economic migration (31%, a 2% increase) were the main reasons of travel of migrants. The share of Burkinabè migrants continued to increase, reaching 63 per cent of travellers (a 3% increase from July figures), while the share of Nigerien nationals witnessed a drop (from 28% to 24%).

In **Chad**, data is collected at FMPs in Zouarké, Faya (in northern Chad), Rig-Rig (located close to the Niger border) and Sarh (situated in southern Chad). The Kalait FMP has been definitively closed. In August 2019, no data was collected at Rig-Rig because of administrative issues which prevented data collection activities from taking place.

Over the reporting period, an average of 674 individuals per day were recorded at three FMPs, an increase of 9 per cent when compared to July 2019 (620). This rise in the number of travellers may be linked to the movement of workers leaving gold mines in northern Chad after they were shut down by authorities and the surrounding areas were ordered evacuated by the authorities, as well as by the movement of seasonal workers to work on farms during the rainy season. The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 45% of flows, a 2% decrease from July) and long-term economic migration (30%, a 2% decrease). 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 (68%) were adult men, with their share increasing by 11 per cent from the previous reporting period, while the share of women was 23

per cent (2% more). Children represented 14 per cent of travellers observed, a 6 per cent decrease when compared to the previous reporting period. Five per cent of travellers were children under five years old (4 percent less than in July), while 5 per cent were pregnant women, 3 per cent were elderly and 6 per cent were living with a mental or physical handicap (a 5% increase from July). The vast majority of identified individuals (98%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (1%) or Sudan (1%) nationals.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremalé and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal.

In August 2019, a daily average of 1,204 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 21 per cent decrease when compared to July 2019 (1,529). This decrease is a result of the resumption of normal travel across border crossing points whose access had been barred by flooding for most of the previous month. The drop in the number of travellers may also be linked to the slowdown in mining activities in Eastern Guinea following heavy rainfall, as well as a return to regular trade and mobility flows after the intensification of flows in the period around Aid al-Adha.

The largest share of migrants observed (70%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 7% from Mali, 4% from Sierra Leone, 4% from Senegal and 3% from Côte d'Ivoire). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (32%) and children (20%), including 5 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (48%) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Three per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (43%), short-term movements (43%) and seasonal migration (10%). The majority of individuals observed (52%) were leaving the country. In line with what has been observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (28%),

while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou) accounted for 20 per cent of total flows.

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 Ménaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Here-makono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in August 2019 witnessed a significant decrease, dropping by 28 per cent when compared to July (325 to 233 individuals observed on average each day). This decrease is explained by the anomalous increase which had been observed the previous month, with the daily average returning to what is usually observed. Eighty-three per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 14 per cent were adult women and 3 per cent were children. While Malian nationals were the most represented nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 37% of travellers), their share dropped by 6 per cent from the previous month (down from 43%). Guinean (17%) and Ivorian (9%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups.

Algeria continued to lose in importance as a destination of travel: in August, it was the fourth-most important destination, accounting for only 9 per cent of flows (a sharp decrease when compared to trends observed since March), while the share of travellers heading to Burkina Faso and Mauritania grew by 4 per cent (to reach 13%) and 3 per cent (to reach 12%), respectively. The majority of individuals were travelling within Mali (60%).

A large majority of migrants (92%, a 4% decrease from July) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Six per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants.

DTM in **Mauritania** carried out a Migrants Presence assessment in Nouakchott in May and June 2019 to evaluate the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city. The exercise found that approximately 84,000 migrants were residing in the city. Most migrants (69%) were male, while 31 per cent were female. While most sub-saharan migrants were Senegalese (34%), their share was much

smaller than that of Senegalese migrants in Nouadhibou. Other major nationalities present in Nouakchott were Guinean (28%), Malian (22%) and Ivorian (4%) nationals.

Additionally, Round 2 of the Migrants Presence exercise was conducted in Nouadhibou in April 2019, identifying around 32,000 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa living in Nouadhibou. Sixty-eight percent of migrants were adult men (a 13% increase from Round 1 findings), while 32 per cent were adult women (a 10% increase) and 23 per cent were children. The majority of migrants identified (61%) were Senegalese nationals, followed by Malian (14%) and Guinean (13%) nationals.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and, in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,334) witnessed a 13 per cent decrease in comparison to July 2019 (1,533), potentially due to restrictive measures taken by authorities to limit border crossings between Niger and Nigeria. The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 5 per cent under five. Notably, 13 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older), and 3 per cent were pregnant women. Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (15%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (54%), Nigerien (37%) and Chadian (4%) 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. Similarly, the majority of travellers (62%) 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 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, was 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 Séguédine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,566 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in August 2019, representing a 16 per cent decrease as compared to July 2019 (1,871). The majority (72%) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 8 per cent were children (including 3% under five years old). Two 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%). Notably, outgoing flows increased significantly in August (from 30% to 36%), while the number of travellers entering the country witnessed a considerable decline (from 32% to 26%). The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (36%), short-term local movements (31%, a 4% decrease from the previous month) and seasonal migration (30%, a 4% increase).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (79% and 16%, respectively) and intended destination (73% and 21%, respectively) of travellers. Six per cent of flows were headed towards Libya. In line with results found since early 2018, no traveller reported having travelled between Algeria and Niger.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (83%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (5%).

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, 257 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in August 2019. This represents a 19 per cent decrease from the previous month (317). Of these, 53 per cent of travellers were adult men (an 8% increase compared to July), while 35 per cent were adult women. Twelve per cent were children,

including 4 per cent who were under five years old. Additionally, 3 per cent of travellers were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (49%), while the next largest groups reported performing economic migration (33%) and tourism (12%).

The majority of observed travellers (69%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 20 per cent drop from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers had arrived from Senegal and The Gambia grew by 12 per cent (reaching 22%) and 5 per cent (reaching 6%), respectively. Similarly, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed a sharp drop of 16 per cent between July and August (from 86% to 70%), while a much larger share of travellers were headed to Mali (26%, a 17% increase compared to the previous month).

Contrary to what had been observed ever since Flow Monitoring activities started in Senegal, the majority of observed individuals (45%) were Malian nationals, with Senegalese only being the second-largest nationality group (42%). The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso

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

10,293 Internally Displaced

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 22 August 2019

270,776 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components
Household Survey, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
34 locations in Est Region

Published Information Products
Household Profile, Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso

DTM Burkina Faso conducted Round 1 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 34 locations of Burkina Faso's Est Region, identifying 10,293 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Most IDPs resided in Gourma (4,649) and Komondjari

(3,894) Provinces. Almost all IDP households (98%) lived with host communities. All but 520 IDPs were displaced in 2019, reflecting the recent escalation in hostilities and deterioration of the crisis.

The displaced population was made up of a majority (57%) of men and boys. Close to two-thirds of IDPs (64%) were children and the average IDP household had 6.7 members. Three-quarters of IDP households (76%) lived in shelters made out of *banco*, with 12 per cent living in tarp shelters and 9 per cent in solid-wall shelters. A further 3 per cent did not have any shelter.

DTM Burkina Faso will begin Round 2 of assessments in October 2019. DTM assessments are expected to expand to other regions of the country affected by the crisis, including Boucle de Mouhoun, Nord and Centra-Nord regions.

DTM assessments in Burkina Faso cover one region (Est Region), and numbers provided only reflect the displacement situation in that region and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provides estimates of the total number of displaced in the country.

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Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 20 (November 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 19 – August 2019

270,870 Internally Displaced

100,287 Returnees (former IDPs)

10,287 Returnees (from abroad)

46,845 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 19 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities between 12-25 August 2019, identifying 270,870 IDPs, 110,574 Return-

ees (100,287 former IDPs and 10,287 Returnees from abroad) and 46,845 Out of Camp Refugees.

When compared to previous months, the number of both IDPs and Returnees grew, by 3 per cent (up from 262,831) and less than 1 per cent (up from 110,023), respectively, while the number of Out of Camp Refugees decreased (by 8%, down from 50,981).

The displaced population was equally split between men and boys (50.2%) and women and girls (49.8%). Close to two-thirds of the displaced (62%) were children, including 41 per cent who were under five years of age.

The vast majority of the displaced (94%) were displaced by the conflict affecting the region. An additional 6 per cent fled following natural disasters.

The most common accommodation types of displaced households were host communities (41%), spontaneous sites (22%) and original dwellings (17%).

Displaced individuals indicated that access to potable water (47%), food (18%) and health services (9%) were their most urgent needs.

DTM Cameroon will begin data collection for Round 20 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in November 2019, and results are expected to be published in December 2019.

Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,163 locations in North-West and South-West, Littoral and West Regions

Total number of displaced individuals identified, as of August 2019

465,909 Internally Displaced [OCHA]
196,258 Returnees [OCHA]

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 2 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Multi-Sectoral assessments, in collaboration with the Organisation for the United Na-

tions Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in August 2019 to evaluate the evolution in numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 1,163 sites in the North-West, South-West, Littoral and West Regions. Findings have been cleaned, analyzed and shared with the humanitarian community, and a comprehensive report is currently being drafted. The figures presented above were exploited by OCHA to feed into the Humanitarian Needs Overview for Cameroon for 2020.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 8 – July 2019

537,285 Internally Displaced
600,479 Returnees (former IDPs)
263,497 Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of July 2019

581,362 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,426 location in 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 5 May and 10 July 2019, DTM carried out Round 8 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,401,261 displaced people, including 537,285 IDPs, 600,479 returnees (former IDPs) and 263,497 Returnees from abroad.

During Round 8, the number of areas accessible to humanitarian actors in the

country greatly increased, with DTM enumerators reaching and assessing 136 new locations. This may partially explain the significant increases in displacement numbers observed this round: when compared to Round 7, the number of IDPs grew by 16 per cent (up from 463,699), the number of former IDP Returnees increased by 32 per cent (up from 454,378) and the number of Returnees from abroad witnessed a 102 per cent spurt (up from 130,259).

The particularly large increase in the number of returnees observed this round may also be a result of the relative improvement of the security situation that followed the signing of the Khartoum Peace Accords between the government and 14 rebel groups, and which led to a substantial decrease in hostilities and military operations, inspiring displaced households to return home.

The majority of displaced individuals (53%) were female while 47 per cent were male, and two-thirds (65%) were children, including close to half (48%) who were under five years old.

Over half of IDPs (53%) were displaced following an attack on their location of origin or a neighbouring village, while 44 per cent fled because of intercommunal conflicts.

Most IDP households (66%) lived in host communities, while 30 per cent resided in officially recognized sites and 4 per cent were staying in unofficial sites. The vast majority of Returnees lived in either their original dwelling (52%) or with host families (39%).

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, 9,730 Returnees (former IDPs), 33,058 Returnees (from abroad) and 2,802 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

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

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified eight events in August 2019 (including two suicide attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, two instances of authorities shutting down gold mines, two conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, one communal conflict and one case of extreme flooding) which induced the displacement or return of 12,543 individuals (1,792 households).

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.

Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 August 2019

171,437 Internally Displaced
555,976 Returnees (former IDPs)
74,143 Repatriated
138,300 Refugees [UNHCR]

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 August 2019, 171,437 IDPs, 555,976 former IDP Returnees and 74,143 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

The number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 2 per cent since July 2019 (up from 168,515), a much slower rate of growth than observed in the previous five months. This relative decrease in growth in IDP numbers results from new violence and subsequent displacement only being observed in the Mopti region. The number of returnees and repatriated remained stable in August 2019.

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*.

Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round XXIX (September 2019)Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round XXVIII – July 2019

2,018,513 Internally Displaced
1,509,582 Returnees (former IDPs)
132,957 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

1,089 Wards in 6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the Round XXVIII data collection exercise, conducted between 1-16 July 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 2,018,513 IDPs, and 1,642,539 Returnees (including 1,509,582 Returnees (former IDPs) and 132,957 Returnees (from abroad)).

Since the previous round, the number of identified individuals for all three population categories increased by 2 per cent for IDPs (up from 1,980,036), by 5 per cent for Internal Returnees (up from 1,435,916), while the number of Returnees from abroad grew by 9 per cent (up from 122,142). The increase in the number of affected populations identified is a consequence of both better access to affected areas and an escalation in hostilities. Nevertheless, the numbers are lower than those recorded in Round 25 (October 2018) which was carried out before the onset of the current escalation of violence. This may be explained by the more restricted access by humanitarian actors in the Northeast region.

Most displaced individuals (54%) were female (46% were male). In addition, the majority of displaced persons (55%) were children, while 6 per cent were 60 years old or older. The State of Borno continues to host the largest share of IDPs (1,490,163 IDPs, or 74% of IDPs).

The vast majority of the displaced population (92%) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria, while 8 per cent fled intercommunal clashes. Most displaced households (59%) lived in host communities, while 41 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

The most urgent needs of IDPs were food (for 73% of IDPs), NFI (13%) and shelter (6%).

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 19,600 movements, including 4,619 arrivals and 14,981 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 29 July – 1 September 2019. The number of movements witnessed at checkpoints doubled since July 2019 (10,127).

The substantial increase in movements observed was largely due to an increase in departures during the third and fourth weeks of the month: the number of departures jumped from 397 on week two to 6,577 and 5,609 during weeks three and four. These departures were triggered by heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding which affected the North East in August, as well as a spate of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups in multiple locations.

As was observed in the previous months, and reflecting a relative diminution of violence throughout the North East, the main triggers of movements were not conflict-driven, but linked to poor living conditions (22%), voluntary relocation (21%) and improved security (21%).

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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 assessments 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%) lived in displacement camps, while 51 per cent lived 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 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 programmes:

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 LCB (**Cameroon, Chad, 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.

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 August 2019: 171,437 IDPs, 555,976 Returnees, 74,143 Repatriated and 138,300 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 1 of Mobility Tracking Assessments, conducted in August 2019 in 34 locations of Est. Region, identified 10,293 IDPs.

Round 19 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in August 2019 in 853 sites of the Far North Region, identifying 270,870 IDPs, 100,287 Returnees (former IDPs), 10,287 Returnees (from abroad) and 46,845 Out of Camp Refugees.

Emergency Tracking Tool activities recorded 8 events, which led to the displacement of 12,543 individuals.

Round XXVIII of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, conducted in July 2019 across 1,089 Wards in 6 States identified 2,018,513 IDPs, 1,509,582 Returnees (former IDPs) and 132,957 Returnees from abroad.





Migrants Presence Assessments conducted in Nouakchott identified 83,930 Sub-Saharan migrants residing in the city. Round 2 of Migrants Presence in Nouadhibou identified around 32,000 Sub-Saharan migrants in the city.

Round 8 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment was conducted in July 2019 in 1,426 locations across 9 Préfectures, identifying 537,285 IDPs, 60,479 Returnees (former IDPs) and 263,497 Returnees (from abroad).

Aug 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

Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

34+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)

as of Round 19 – August 2019

262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (IDPs)
50,981 Out of Camp Refugees

Burkina Faso

as of Round 1 – August 2019

10,293 Internally Displaced

Central African Republic

as of Round 8 – July 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 31 August 2019

171,437 Internally Displaced
555,976 Returnees (IDPs)
74,143 Repatriated

Nigeria (North East)

as of Round XXVIII – July 2019

2,018,513 Internally Displaced
1,509,582 Returnees (IDPs)
132,957 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central)

as of Round 1 – June 2019

309,755 Internally Displaced