



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
September 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](https://migration.iom.int)

33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In September 2019, an average of 1,709 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a decrease of 7 per cent from the July figures (1,840). In fact, the number of individuals observed at FMPs has been steadily decreasing since April 2019, going from 2,193 in April to 1,709 in September (a 22 per cent decrease over the course of these 6 months). The majority of travellers (62%) were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 14 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 (81%, a 2% decrease from

August), followed by Niger (8%, a 2% increase) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (40%, 5% less than in August), Niger (27%) and Burkina Faso (19%, a 2% increase). Seasonal migration (35%), short-term local movements (32%) and long-term economic migration (30%) were the main reasons for travel. The share of Burkinabè migrants remained stable at 63 per cent of travellers, while the share of Nigerien nationals increased slightly (from 24% to 26%).

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 June 2019.

Over the reporting period, an average of 745 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, an increase of 10 per cent when compared to August 2019 (674). Indeed, the number of travellers identified has been increasing since May 2019, more than doubling from 363 to 745 individuals recorded daily. This significant rise in the number of travellers may be linked to the movement of workers leaving northern Chad after local populations were ordered to evacuate the areas surrounding gold mines by the authorities, as well as to the harvesting season, during which seasonal workers travel to work on farms and traders travel across the country to buy and sell harvested goods.

These movements may explain why the primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 46% of flows, a 1p.p. increase from August) and long-term economic migration (34%, a 4p.p. increase). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers reduced significantly, from 16

per cent to 9 per cent, reflecting the end of the harvesting season.

The majority of travellers (70%) were adult men, with their share increasing by 2 per cent from the previous reporting period, while the share of women was 19 per cent (4% less than in August). Children represented 12 per cent of travellers observed, a 2 per cent decrease when compared to the previous reporting period. Five per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 5 per cent were pregnant women, 3 per cent were elderly and 5 per cent were living with a mental or physical handicap. The vast majority of identified individuals (95%) were Chadian nationals, although their share diminished by 3 per cent from the previous reporting period, while an incidental share of travellers were Niger (2%), 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 September 2019, a daily average of 1,516 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 26 per cent increase when compared to August 2019 (1,204). This increase may be a result of the resumption of school and university courses, which generates significant movements of students returning to school. The increase in the number of travellers may also be explained by the resumption of gold mining activities in the country's gold mines which generally follows the end of the harvesting season.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (32%) and children (22%), including 6 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (46%) of travellers identified in Guinea compared to other countries were adult men. The largest share of migrants observed (66%, a 4% decrease when compared to August) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 8% from Mali, 5% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). Three per cent of travellers were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (47%, a 4% in-

crease from the previous reporting period), short-term movements (40%, a 3% decrease) and seasonal migration (9%). The majority of individuals observed (54%) were leaving the country; most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (29%), 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 travelling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in September 2019 witnessed a large increase from the previous month, rising by 32 per cent when compared to August (233 to 307 individuals observed on average each day). This increase follows a steep decrease in numbers between July and August, and is explained by the return of seasonal migrants from harvest. Seventy-eight per cent of observed individuals were adult men (a 5% decrease from the previous month), while 19 per cent were adult women (a 5% increase) and 3 per cent were children. Malian nationals were the most prevalent nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 40% of travellers, a 3% increase from August). Guinean (17%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups.

Algeria continued to decrease in importance as a destination of travel: in September, as a destination country, it ranked fourth, accounting for 8 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 8 per cent (totalling 21%, up from 13%) and 3 per cent (totalling 15%, up from 12%), respectively. The majority of individuals were travelling within Mali (51%), although it is to be highlighted that the share of travellers moving internally dropped by 9 per cent since August.

A large majority of migrants (90%) 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 from May to 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 Guinea (28%), Mali (22%) and Côte d'Ivoire (4%).

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 the city. 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 (1,193) witnessed an 11 per cent decrease in comparison to August 2019 (1,334), potentially due to the closure of several border crossing points between Niger and Nigeria, resulting in the complete standstill of movements through these points. The majority of observed individuals (66%) were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 5 per cent of children under five. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older), and 2 per cent were pregnant women. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (41%), long-term economic migration (39%) or seasonal migration (14%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (54%), Nigerien (35%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to

Niger (63%, a 3% increase from the previous month), while 35 per cent were travelling to Nigeria (a 3% decrease) and 1 per cent to either Chad and Cameroon, respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (65%, a 3% increase) were coming from Nigeria, while 34 per cent (a 3% decrease) 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 1,836 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in September 2019, representing a 17 per cent increase as compared to August 2019 (1,566). The majority (67%, 5% less than in August) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children (representing a 5 per cent increase). The number of children under five, in particular, doubled, going from 3 per cent to 6 per cent of travellers. Four per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women, 2 per cent were elderly and 1 per cent were living with a physical or mental disability.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (55%). This represents a significant increase from the previous month: the share of travellers moving internally grew by 17 per cent (up from 38%). Meanwhile, outgoing flows represented 28 per cent of all flows, an 8 per cent decrease from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 18 per cent of flows, an 8 per cent decrease which follows a 6 per cent decline observed between July and August. The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (36%), seasonal migration (32%, a 2% increase from the previous month) and short-term movements (27%, a 4% decrease from the previous month).

Niger and Nigeria were both the main countries of provenance, although the share of travellers coming from locations in Niger grew by 10 per cent (from 79%

to 89% of flows), while the number of migrants travelling from Nigeria decreased by 9 per cent (from 16% to 7% of flows). Similarly, Niger as a destination increased to 81 per cent of flows (an increase of 8%) while fewer travellers were headed for Nigeria (which represented 10% of flows, a 11% decrease from the previous month). This trend is a result of the closure of multiple border crossings along the Niger-Nigeria border, which severely restricted movements between the two countries. In addition, 9 per cent of flows were headed towards Libya, a 3 per cent increase since August.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (83%), with the next most-represented nationality being Nigerians (10%).

In **Senegal**, data is collected at Flow Monitoring Points in Kidira (situated on along the border with Mali) and Moussala (located close to the Malian and Guinean borders).

On average, 193 individuals were observed each day at the FMPs in September 2019. This represents a 25 per cent decrease from the previous month (257 individuals). This decrease may be explained by the fact that most coaches arriving at FMPs arrive late at night or in the early morning, outside of the times at which data collection activities are conducted. Most travellers (56%) were adult men (a 3% increase compared to August), while 31 per cent were adult women (a 4% decrease). Thirteen per cent were children, including 5 per cent who were under five years old. Additionally, 2 per cent of travellers were elderly and 3 per cent were pregnant women.

In a stark reversal from the previous reporting period, the largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting long-term migration (60%), while the next largest groups reported performing short-term movements (33%) and tourism (4%). This change may be linked to the tightening of controls and stricter migration policies along the Algeria-Mali border, which have driven migrants to take alternative migration routes, including routes crossing Senegal.

The majority of observed travellers (85%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 16 per cent growth from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers who arrived from Senegal and The Gambia decreased by 11 per cent (down to 11% of flows) and 2 per cent

(down to 4%), respectively. Meanwhile, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed an increase of 7 per cent (to reach 77%), while a much smaller share of travellers was headed to Mali (15%, an 11% increase compared to the previous month).

In a trend first observed in August 2019, and in stark opposition to what had been observed ever since Flow Monitoring activities started in Senegal, the majority of observed individuals (50%) were Malian nationals, with Senegalese only being the second-largest nationality group (35%). This shift may be explained by the fact that opportunities for Malian nationals to travel to Algeria have shrunk because of increase in controls along the border between the two countries, forcing migrants to choose different routes. The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso.

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## Burkina Faso

Current Implementation Round  
Round 2 (TBD)

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 8 October 2019

**486,360** 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](https://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).

DTM Burkina Faso is in discussion with the government and humanitarian partners to implement Round 2 of DTM assessments, which are expected to expand to additional 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](https://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 Returnees (100,287 former IDPs and 10,287 Returnees from abroad) and 46,845 Out of Camp Refugees.

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.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) is also expected to be conducted in October 2019, with results to be published in November 2019.

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## 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 September 2019

**536,107** Internally Displaced [OCHA]  
**237,349** Returnees [OCHA]

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

Over the course of Round 8 of assessments, DTM CAR also conducted site assessments in 45 displacement sites. Three-quarters of those sites (73%) were open lots, whereas 27 per cent were collective centres. A third of sites (33%) did not have any camp management system in place. In the majority of sites (60%), there were no actors responsible for security.

A little over half (51%) of IDPs living in the sites were male, while 49 per cent were female. Two-thirds of displaced individuals (67%) were children. Sixty-seven per cent were displaced by the political crisis which affected the country in 2012-2013, while 33 per cent were displaced by communal conflicts.

In the course of its assessments, DTM enumerators also measured protection risks in displacement sites. The main security risks reported by key informants related to physical safety and security, but differed between men and women: for women, physical assault, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and lack of law enforcement were the most reported risks; for men threats to physical safety and torture were most common.

Seven protection indicators (little or no safety of women and children, report of security incidents, lack of safety around latrines, lack of safety around farmland, lack of child- or women-friendly spaces, school and water sources over 30 minutes away) were examined in each of the sites evaluated. In all the 11 assessed sous-préfectures, sites presented at least three of the seven issues, and sites in three of the eight sous-préfectures were vulnerable to six or more of the risks.

Round 9 of DTM assessments is expected to begin in November 2019 with results to be made public in January 2020.

DTM CAR conducted a Return Intention Survey (RIS), and results are expected to be published in November 2019.

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen préfectures 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 10 (November 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 9 – September 2019

**169,003** Internally Displaced  
**15,053** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**32,311** Returnees (from abroad)  
**5,652** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

184 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

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

Between August and September 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 9 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 184 locations (141 sites and 43 host communities) of Chad's Lac region, identifying 169,003 IDPs, 15,053 Returnees (former IDPs), 32,311 Returnees (from abroad) and 5,652 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

The number of individuals identified increased significantly between Rounds 8 and 9: the number of IDPs grew by 27 per cent (up from 133,338), while the number of Returnees (former IDPs) increased by 55 per cent (up from 9,730) and the number of TCNs doubled (from 2,802). The number of Returnees from abroad, however, witnessed a slight decrease (of 2%, down from 33,058).

Almost all displaced households (99%) had children, with an average household size of eight. Close to two-thirds of displaced persons (64%) were children, while the elderly represented 5 per cent of displaced individuals.

Three-quarters of displaced households (74%) lived in displacement sites, while 26 per cent lived amongst host communities. The vast majority of households

(93%) lived in shelters made out of straw or metal sheeting.

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 four events in September 2019 (including three attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and one case of flooding) which induced the displacement of 1,902 individuals (331 households).

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

To gain a better understanding of the numbers and needs of Chadian nationals fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and returning to Chad's southern region, baseline assessments were conducted in 70 locations of 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 30 September 2019

**187,139** Internally Displaced  
**561,606** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**74,205** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/mali)

As of 30 September 2019, 187,139 IDPs, 561,606 former IDP Returnees and 74,205 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 9 per cent since August 2019 (up from 171,437). The number of former IDP Returnees and Returnees from abroad also witnessed slight increases (of 1%, up from 555,976 and of less than 1%, up from 74,143, respectively).

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. Likewise, more than half of IDPs (53%) were children, although their share is smaller when compared to other displacement situations such as the Lake Chad Basin crisis or the CAR crisis.

Almost all IDP households (97%) were displaced by insecurity and violence linked to the conflict which has been affecting the country, and in particular fled following an attack on the location of origin (75%) or on a neighbouring village (22%).

Most IDPs survive thanks to either humanitarian aid (49%) or help from the local community or friends and family (33%).

In terms of return intentions, a significant share of IDP households indicated wanting to leave, with close to three quarters (73%, up from 67% in the previous round) declaring the wish to leave their place of displacement. For 98 per cent of IDPs, the primary factor which would enable their return is an improvement in security conditions in the place of origin.



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 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](https://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)).

Round XXIX of DTM assessments are expected to commence in September 2019 and results published in November 2019.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 7,878 movements, including 6,458 arrivals and 1,420 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 2-29 September 2019. The number of movements witnessed a significant decrease since August 2019: 2.5 times fewer movements were observed in September than in August (19,600).

The substantial decrease in movements observed was the consequence of a large

drop in departures in September (which decreased from 14,981 in August to 1,420 in September). This follows a major increase which had been witnessed in August, triggered by heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding as well as an increase in the number of attacks by Non-State Armed.

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 voluntary relocation (44%) and poor living conditions (23%). Nevertheless, attacks and conflicts still accounted for 19 per cent of movements.

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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](https://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).

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

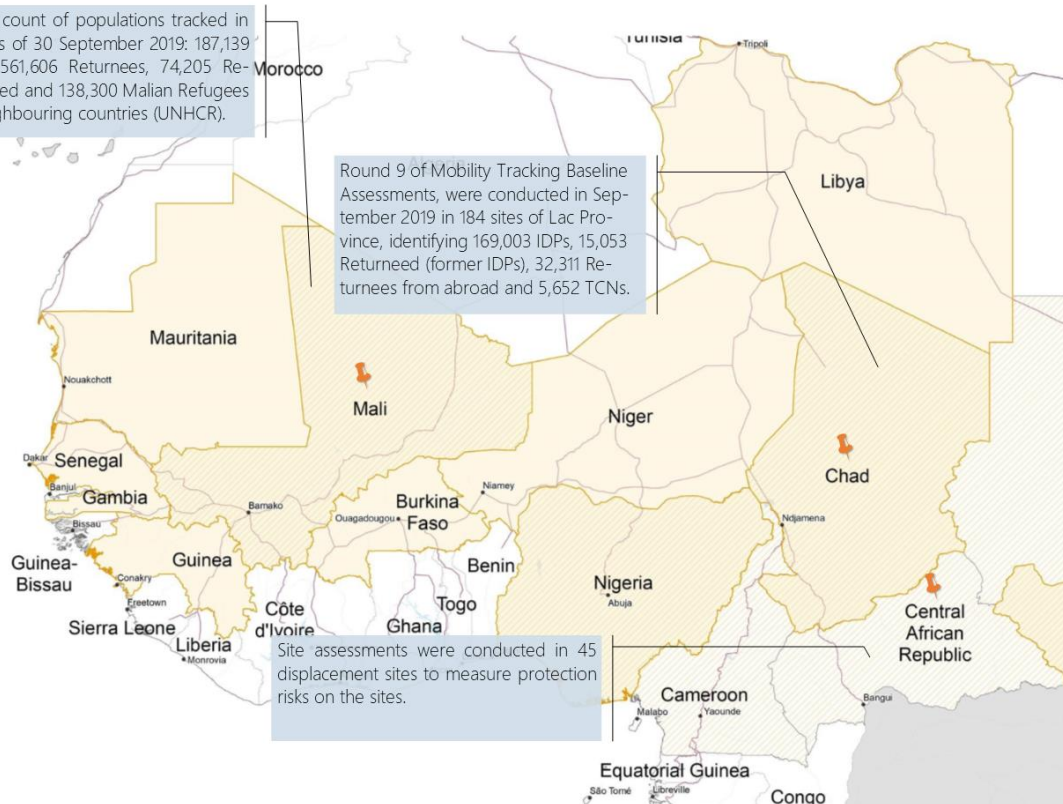
In addition to activities at country level, DTM in West and Central Africa will begin implementation of two region-wide programmes:

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 LBC (**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. Analysis for the first round Stability Index assessments have been completed and results are expected to be published in November 2019.

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 30 September 2019: 187,139 IDPs, 561,606 Returnees, 74,205 Repatriated and 138,300 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 9 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, were conducted in September 2019 in 184 sites of Lac Province, identifying 169,003 IDPs, 15,053 Returnee (former IDPs), 32,311 Returnees from abroad and 5,652 TCNs.

Site assessments were conducted in 45 displacement sites to measure protection risks on the sites.



Sept 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.

<p><b>Regional Flow Monitoring Network</b> Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</p> <p><span style="color: green;">📍</span> 34+ Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p><b>Cameroon (Far North)</b> as of Round 19 – August 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 262,831 Internally Displaced</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 99,973 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees</li> </ul> <p><b>Burkina Faso</b> as of Round 1 – August 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 10,293 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Central African Republic</b> <span style="color: orange;">➡</span> as of Round 8 – July 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 463,699 Internally Displaced</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 454,378 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 130,259 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chad (Lac)</b> <span style="color: orange;">➡</span> as of Round 9 – September 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 169,003 Internally Displaced</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 15,053 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 32,311 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul> <p><b>Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)</b> as of Round 1 – July 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 69,343 Returnees (from abroad)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mali</b> <span style="color: orange;">➡</span> as of 30 September 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 187,139 Internally Displaced</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 561,606 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 74,205 Repatriated</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nigeria (North East)</b> as of Round XXVIII – July 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 2,018,513 Internally Displaced</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 1,509,582 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">➡</span> 132,957 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul> <p><b>Nigeria (North West + North Central)</b> as of Round 1 – June 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">➡</span> 309,755 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>
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