

OCT 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
October 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 Information Points (IPs) are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In October 2019, an average of 1,734 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a slight increase of 1 per cent from the September figures (1,709). This represents the first increase in numbers observed since April 2019. The majority of travellers (60%) were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children. Seven per cent of individuals were children under five and 6 per cent were pregnant women.

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 destinations of flows were Côte d'Ivoire (47%, a 7 p.p. increase from September), Niger (27%) and Burkina Faso (17%). In

numbers similar to that of previous months, seasonal migration (35%), short-term local movements (31%) and long-term economic migration (31%) were the main reasons for travel. The share of Burkinabè migrants remained stable at 62 per cent of travellers, as did the share of Nigerien nationals (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 was definitively closed in June 2019.

Over the reporting period, an average of 707 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, a 5 per cent decrease when compared to September 2019 (745). This represents the first decrease in the numbers observed since May 2019, which may be explained by growing instability in the Miski region and the state of emergency imposed in the Tibesti region discouraging travel in northern Chad.

The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 46% of flows) and long-term economic migration (33%). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers was 11 per cent.

The majority of travellers (68%) were adult men, while the share of women was 22 per cent (a 3 p.p. increase from September). Children represented 10 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 4 per cent were pregnant women, 5 per cent were elderly and 6 per cent were living with a mental or physical handicap. The vast majority of identified individuals (97%) were Chadian nationals,

with their share increasing by 2 per cent from the previous reporting period, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR nationals (2%).

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 October 2019, a daily average of 1,416 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 7 per cent decrease when compared to September 2019 (1,516). This reduction in flows may be explained by socio-economic unrest observed during the reporting period, which may have discouraged travel to Guinea from neighbouring countries. It may also be linked to the asphaltting of a new road linking Bamako to Djoulafoundou and bypassing the Nafadji FMP.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (25%, a 3 p.p. increase from September), including 7 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller number (44%) of travellers identified in Guinea compared to other countries were adult men. The largest share of migrants observed (69%, a 3 p.p. increase when compared to the previous reporting period) 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 and 3% from Senegal).

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (47%), short-term movements (40%) and seasonal migration (8%). The majority of individuals observed (55%) were leaving the country; most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (26%), while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou) accounted for 24 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 October 2019 decreased by 9 per cent when compared to September (307 to 280 individuals observed on average each day). A large majority of observed individuals (83%) were adult men (a 5 p.p. increase from the previous month), while 14 per cent were adult women (a 5 p.p. decrease) and 3 per cent were children. Malian nationals were the most prevalent nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 39% of travellers). Guinean (16%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups.

In terms of destination of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling within Mali (52%). Algeria, the foremost destination until March 2019, in October 2019 ranked fourth, accounting for 8 per cent of flows. Other significant destinations of flows were Burkina Faso (18%) and Mauritania (16%).

A large majority of migrants (89%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Six per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants, while 5 per cent were conducting short-term movements.

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 Guinean (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 in October 2019 (1,192) was exactly the same as the number observed the previous month. 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 of children under five. Notably, 13 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). 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 (33%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (63%), while 35 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad and Cameroon, respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (65%) were coming from Nigeria, while 34 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 1,657 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in October 2019, representing an 11 per cent decrease as compared to September 2019 (1,836). The majority (68%) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 12 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 5 per cent. 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 (53%). This represents a slight decrease (of 2 p.p.) from the previous month (down from 55%). Meanwhile, outgoing flows represented 25 per cent of all flows, a 3 per cent decrease from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 22 per cent of flows, a 4 per cent increase. The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (39%), seasonal migration (35%, a 2% increase from the previous month) and short-term movements (26%, 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 dropped by 10 percentage points (from 89% to 79% of flows), while the number of migrants travelling from Nigeria grew by 9 per cent (from 1% to 10% of flows). Similarly, Niger as a destination dwindled to 76 per cent of flows (a 4 p.p. decrease), while 9 per cent of travellers were headed for Nigeria. In addition, 4 per cent of flows were headed towards Libya, a 4 per cent decrease since September 2019.

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).

Between September and October 2019, the number of individuals observed at the two FMPs almost doubled, going from 193 to 374. This astounding increase is due to the occurrence of the religious of Magal, one of the largest religious pilgrimages in the West African region. Most travellers (58%) were adult men (a 2 p.p. increase compared to September), while 31 per cent were adult women. Ten per cent were children, representing a 3 p.p. decrease since the previous reporting period, including 4 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 (77%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 8 percentage point drop from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers who arrived from Senegal and The Gambia increased by 7 percentage points (up to 18% of flows) and 1 percentage point (up to 5%), respectively. Meanwhile, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed an decrease of 4 per cent (to reach 73%), while a larger share of travellers was headed to Mali (21%, an 5 p.p. increase compared to the previous month). In addition, 5 per cent of travellers were going to The Gambia.

While the majority of observed individuals (45%, a 5 p.p. decrease since September) were Malian nationals, the share of Senegalese travellers grew significantly in October (42%, a 7 p.p. increase from the previous reporting period). The increase in identified Senegalese nationals may be linked to the Magal pilgrimage, during which Senegalese nationals travel from throughout the West Africa region to the city of Touba in Senegal. The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso.

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

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).

Discussions with the government and humanitarian partners are underway 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.

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 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) was also conducted in October 2019 with 2,968 IDP and Refugee households. Thirty per cent of surveyed households intended to return home, a 9 p.p. increase from the previous survey (up from 21%). The main conditions under which displaced households indicated they would consider returning home were an increased presence of security forces (78%), repairs to their homes (46%) and the provision of humanitarian assistance (41%).

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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

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 (December 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.

Due to logistical issues, Round 9 of DTM assessments, initially planned for November 2019, will be conducted in December 2019, with results expected to be published in February 2020.

Between March and April 2019, DTM CAR conducted a Return Intention Survey (RIS). Results from the survey show that only a small percentage of IDPs (44 per cent of IDPs living on sites and 26 per cent of IDPs living in host communities) expressed to wish to return home. IDPs indicated that the main conditions necessary to allow their return were improvements in security conditions, access to employment opportunities and shelter.

DTM CAR also carried out a rapid assessment exercise after severe flooding struck the country, severely affecting the capital Bangui. The assessments, which took place between 4 and 10 November 2019 in 80 *quartiers* (3 *arrondissements*) of Bangui, identified 20,481 IDPs (4,282 households) living amongst host communities (assessments were not conducted in displacement sites). Fifty-one

per cent of IDPs were male, while 49 per cent were female; two-thirds (65%) were children, and 7 per cent were elderly. The majority (71%) of IDPs were located in the 6th *arrondissement* of Bangui.

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

Between August and September 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 9 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 184 locations 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).

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 10 of DTM Baseline Assessments in November 2019. Results are expected to be published in December 2019.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) was also conducted between 23 October and 4 November 2019 with 1,527 IDP households living in 75 displacement sites. The vast majority of surveyed IDPs (90%) indicated the wish to stay in their current location. The primary reasons for which IDPs did not wish to return home were fear or trauma (62%), security conditions in their current location (60%) and their

successful integration in the host community (40%).

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified one event in October 2019 (the interception of migrants by authorities following the collapse of a gold mine), during which 74 individuals were repatriated from Kouri to Faya.

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Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 (December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 2 – October 2019

77,650 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

88 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 88 locations of Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari, identifying 77,650 Chadian returnees from CAR (31,994 in Logone-Oriental and 37,349 in Moyen-Chari). The number of returnees witnessed a 12 per cent increase from Round 1 (69,343 IDPs). The *départements* hosting the largest numbers of returnees were Grande Sidho (Moyen-Chari), which hosted 34,654 returnees and La nya Pendé (Logone-Oriental), which held 21,702 returnees.

The majority of displaced individuals (64%) were children, and 5 per cent were elderly (aged 60 years old or more). The vast majority of returnees (88%) were displaced in 2014, which corresponds to the height of the crisis in CAR.

Most returnee households (61%) lived in displacement sites, while 39 per cent lived within host communities. The most common shelter types were straw or metal sheeting (37%), solid wall houses (33%) and tarpaulin (30%).

DTM Chad will conduct Round 3 of assessments in December 2019, and results are expected to be published in January 2020.

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Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 October 2019

199,385 Internally Displaced
561,606 Returnees (former IDPs)
74,397 Repatriated
138,954 Refugees [UNHCR]

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 October 2019, 199,385 IDPs, 561,606 former IDP Returnees and 74,397 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 7 per cent since September 2019 (up from 187,139). This sustained growth in displacement is a result of continued violence witnessed in central Mali as well as in the region bordering Burkina Faso to the south. The number of former IDP Returnees and Returnees from abroad remained stable.

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

In the Round XXVIII data collection exercise, conducted between 1 and 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 were commenced in September 2019 and results will be published in December 2019.

In a Flash Report, DTM Nigeria also reported on floods which affected Adamawa State between 26 and 29 November 2019, displacing 12,092 individuals, destroying 381 houses and damaging 493 further homes. The flooding also submerged large farmland areas, leading to heavy losses of farm produce and livestock.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 4,990 movements, including 3,702 arrivals and 1,288 departures, at locations in 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno and Adamawa States between 30 September and 27 October 2019. The number of movements witnessed a significant decrease since September 2019, dropping by 37 per cent (down from 7,878). This follows an even larger decrease witnessed between August and September

(during which the number of movements observed dropped 2.5 fold).

The substantial decrease in movements observed in October was primarily driven by a large drop in arrivals (which decreased from 6,458 in September to 1,288 in October). Meanwhile, the number of departures more than doubled, from 1,420 to 3,702.

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 poor living conditions (37%) and voluntary relocation (35%). Attacks and conflicts still accounted for 8 per cent of movements, while military operations induced 9 per cent of movements.

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Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 (November 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 2 – September 2019

540,049 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
630 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, Flash Report

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

In the second round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, DTM identified 540,049 IDPs (88,631 households), a 74 per cent increase from the previous round (up from 309,755). This increase is partly due to the significant increase in coverage of DTM assessments, which quintupled between Rounds 1 and 2 (from 129 to 630 wards assessed).

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. Strikingly,

over a quarter of displaced individuals (27%) were children under five years old.

The largest number of IDPs (83%) lived in host communities, while 17 per cent lived in camps. The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (42%), NFI (26%) and shelter (19%).

Round 3 of DTM assessments will be carried out in November 2019, with results expected to be published in January 2020.

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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 **Chad**, the **Central African Republic** and **Mauritania** and expected to be implemented in **Burkina Faso** 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. Regional analysis for the first round Stability Index assessments have been completed and results for the LCB are expected to be published in November 2019.

Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 October 2019: 199,385 IDPs, 561,606 Returnees, 74,397 Repatriated and 138,954 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

Round 2 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments, were conducted in September 2019 in 88 sites of Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces, identifying 77,650 Chadian Returnees from the Central African Republic.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) conducted in Lac Province found that 10 per cent of displaced households expressed the wish to return to their location of origin.

Round 2 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments were conducted in 630 Wards in 8 States of North West and North Central zones, identifying 540,049 IDPs.

A Return Intention Survey (RIS) conducted in Far North Region found that 30 per cent of displaced households expressed the wish to return to their location of origin.

Oct 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

33+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)

as of Round 19 – August 2019

-  270,870 Internally Displaced
-  100,287 Returnees (IDPs)
-  46,845 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

-  537,285 Internally Displaced
-  600,479 Returnees (IDPs)
-  263,497 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Lac)

as of Round 9 – September 2019

-  169,003 Internally Displaced
-  15,053 Returnees (IDPs)
-  32,311 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

as of Round 1 – July 2019

-  77,650 Returnees (from abroad)

Mali

as of 31 October 2019

-  199,385 Internally Displaced
-  561,606 Returnees (IDPs)
-  74,397 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 2 – September 2019

-  540,049 Internally Displaced