DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

IOM • OIM

Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period
December 2019

In December 2019, several significant mobility trends and events were observed in the West and Central Africa region, including:

- The interception of several boats carrying a total of 400 migrants along the West Africa coastline, notably off the Senegalese and Mauritanian shores.

- The shipwreck of a boat carrying 150 migrants off the Mauritanian coastline, killing 62 individuals.

- Increased flows from Algeria and Libya to Niger observed during Flow Monitoring activities.

- An increase in the share of Nigerien nationals headed for Algeria and Libya; conversely, smaller numbers of non-Nigerien nationals bound for Algeria and Libya observed.

- Multiple attacks by Non-State Armed Groups in the Lake Chad Basin in late December, leading to the displacement of close to 3,000 individuals in Cameroon and Chad.

- The arrival of over 8,000 (and counting) Sudanese nationals in Chad's Ouaddai province following communal clashes in Sudan's Darfur region.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
December 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Cameroon	1	FMP
Chad	4	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	2	FMPs

 migration.iom.int

34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) are currently operational in eight countries. In November 2019, an FMP was opened in Kousseri in Cameroon.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In December 2019, an average of 1,921 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a slight 1 per cent increase from the November figures (1,894). The majority of travellers (61%, a 3p.p. decrease from the previous month) were adult men, while 25 per cent were adult women (a 2 p.p. increase) and 14 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 (75%, a notable 6 p.p. decrease when compared to November,

pointing to a decrease in outgoing flows in December) followed by Niger (9%, a 3 p.p. increase). Côte d'Ivoire (7%, a 2 p.p. increase) and Togo (6%). The three primary destinations of flows changed significantly in December 2019, with the share of travellers headed for Burkina Faso growing by 6 p.p.. This indicates that the number of incoming travellers grew substantially when compared to November 2019. Côte d'Ivoire (42%) however remained the primary destination of flows. In numbers similar to that of previous months, seasonal migration (36%), short-term local movements (32%) and long-term economic migration (30%) were the main reasons for travel.

After dropping significantly in November, the share of Burkinabè migrants returned to figures previously observed at the Burkina Faso FMPs - representing 64 per cent of travellers. Likewise, the proportion of Nigerien migrants equally witnessed a large increase in December after seeing a major drop in November, reaching 26 per cent of travellers. The share of Malian (5%) travellers, in contrast, decreased by 9 p.p., while no Nigerian traveller was observed this month, a decrease of 6 p.p. when compared to November 2019.

The Kousseri FMP, in the Far North region of **Cameroon**, which was activated in November 2019, primarily records flows to and from Chad. Kousseri borders Chad (the neighbouring city on the Chadian side of the border is N'Djamena, Chad's capital).

In December 2019, an average of 464 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. This represents a large decrease (of 42%) when compared to the previous month (805). Notably, the majority (56%) of travellers were female, while 44 per cent were male. This is the first time since Flow Monitoring activities began in West and Central Africa that more female travellers than male travellers were observed. Sixteen per cent of travellers were children.

Large numbers of vulnerable individuals were observed in December 2019, including 9 per cent of children under 5 years old (a 7 p.p. increase from November), 7 per cent of pregnant women (a 6 p.p. increase) and 5 per cent of elderly (a 4 p.p. increase).

The main destinations of travellers evolved drastically between November

and December 2019. Cameroon remained the main destination of flows crossing Kousseri, with 81 per cent of travellers headed to Cameroon. This reflects a 19 p.p. increase in the share of incoming travellers. Meanwhile, the share of travellers going to Chad (13%) and Nigeria (4%) dropped significantly, by 12 p.p. and 7 p.p. respectively. The provenance of travellers, however, was similar to that observed the previous month, with most observed individuals travelling from Cameroon (70%) followed by Chad (28%) and Nigeria (2%).

Reasons for travel experienced large changes: long-term economic migration, previously the primary reason for travel of observed individuals, witnessed a 17 p.p. drop, becoming only the third motive of travel. The primary reasons for travel were short-term local movements (31%, representing a 7 p.p. increase) and seasonal migration (30%, a 9 p.p. growth). Notably, the share of tourists and forcibly displaced individuals jumped, tripling (from 2% to 7% of travellers) and doubling (from 3% to 6%), respectively.

With the Kousseri FMP located along to the Chadian border, the vast majority of travellers transiting through the FMP were either nationals of Cameroon (62% of travellers, although their share grew significantly, by 14 p.p.) or Chad (28%, a large 10 p.p. drop). Further, because Kousseri is located relatively close to the border with Nigeria, a significant proportion of individuals (8%, a 3 p.p. decrease) were from Nigeria.

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 685 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, a 6 per cent increase when compared to November 2019 (648).

The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 46% of flows) and long-term economic migration (45%). The proportion of long-term economic migrants grew by 9 p.p. from the previous month. The share of seasonal migrants observed in December, meanwhile, represented only a quarter of the share observed in

November (drop from 8% to 2% of travellers) and was overtaken by tourism as the third-most reason for travel.

The majority of travellers (67%, a notable 7 p.p. decrease from the previous reporting period) were adult men, while the share of women was 21 per cent (a 4 p.p. increase from November). The share of children, which represented 12 per cent of travellers observed, grew by 3 p.p. from the previous reporting period. Five per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 6 per cent were pregnant women, 2 per cent were elderly and 5 per cent were living with a mental or physical disability.

The vast majority of identified individuals (98%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (1%) or Nigerien (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 December 2019, a daily average of 1,485 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 10 per cent increase when compared to November 2019 (1,356). This is the first increase in the number of individuals observed at Guine FMPs since August 2019, and may be a result of increased travel around the end-of-year holiday season.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (34%) and children (24%, a 2 p.p. increase from November), including 8 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller proportion of travellers (42%, a 2 p.p. decrease) identified in Guinea compared to other countries were adult men. The largest share of migrants observed (67%) 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 Côte d'Ivoire).

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (47%), short-term movements (40%) and seasonal migration (10%).

The majority of individuals observed (52%, a 4 p.p. drop from the previous month) were leaving the country: most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in

Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (27%), while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou) accounted for 21 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 December 2019 grew by 6 per cent (from 267 to 283 observed on average each day). This follows a 5 per cent drop between October and November. A large majority of observed individuals (80%) were adult men, while 16 per cent were adult women and 4 per cent were children. Malian nationals were the most prevalent nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 35% of travellers). Guinean (15%), Ivorian (7%), Burkinabè (7%) and Nigerian (6%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups, reflecting the breadth and diversity of individuals transiting through Mali during their migration journey.

In terms of destination of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling to a destination in Mali (53%). Algeria, the foremost destination until March 2019, in November 2019 ranked fourth, accounting for 6 per cent of flows (a 3 p.p. decline when compared to the previous reporting period). Other significant destinations of flows included Burkina Faso (20%, or a 4 p.p. increase compared to November 2019) and Mauritania (14%).

A large majority of migrants (94%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Six per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants. Moreover, for the first time since Flow Monitoring activities, no migrants conducting short-term movements was reported at Mali FMPs.

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 December 2019 (1,269) witnessed a 9 per cent increase from the previous month (1,163). This growth is linked to increased travel observed during the end-of-year holiday season.

The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 6 per cent of children under five. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term local movements (43%), long-term economic migration (38%) or seasonal migration (11%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%, which corresponds to a 2 p.p. decrease from the previous month), Nigerien (35%, a 2 p.p. increase) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (64%), while 34 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad and Cameroon respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (66%) 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 1,680 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in October 2019, representing a slught 2 per cent decrease as compared to November 2019 (1,707). The majority (70%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 11 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 6 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 (54%). This represents a 4 p.p. increase from the previous month. Meanwhile, outgoing flows represented 28 per cent of all flows, a 3 p.p. decrease from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 18 per cent of flows, a 1 p.p. decrease. The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (40%), seasonal migration (34%) and short-term movements (25%).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of provenance, although important evolutions were observed in December 2019: 72 per cent of travellers were going to Niger, corresponding to a 10 p.p. decrease when compared to November, and 9 per cent of travellers were headed for Nigeria. In addition, 9 per cent of migrants were travelling to Libya, an increase of 4 p.p. from the previous reporting period. Similarly, Niger was the main country of destination of travellers (72%). Meanwhile, 9 per cent of travellers intended to go to Nigeria and Libya. Importantly, for the first time since March 2019, travellers were going to Algeria: this was the case for 9 per cent of individuals bserved at the Niger FMPs.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Niger nationals (78%, 7 p.p. less than the previous month), with the next most-represented nationality being Nigerians (14%, a 4 p.p. increase).

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 November and December 2019, the number of individuals observed at the two FMPs dropped by 35 per cent, going from 489 to 317. This large decrease follows a large increase in November linked to the occurrence of the religious of Magal, one of the largest religious pilgrimages in the West African region. Most travellers (61%) were adult men (a 3 p.p. increase compared to November), while 39 per cent were adult women. Six per cent were children, representing a 4 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 line with what had previously been observed but in a stark reversal from the previous reporting period, primary reasons for travel were equally shared between long-term economic migration (45%) and short-term movements (40%). It is worth noting that a significant share of travellers (11%) were tourists.

The vast majority of observed travellers (86%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 28 percentage point increase from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers who arrived from Senegal and The Gambia remained stable (at 10% and 3% respectively). Meanwhile, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed an increase of 7 p.p. (to reach 80%), while a much smaller share of travellers was headed to Mali (13%, a 9 p.p. drop compared to the previous month). In addition, 6 per cent of travellers were going to The Gambia.

The majority of observed individuals (52%, a 7 p.p. increase from November) were Malian nationals. Moreover, the share of Senegalese travellers declined significantly in December (24%, an 18 p.p. increase from the previous reporting period). This stark decrease follows an increase in identified Senegalese nationals 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.

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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 9 December 2019
560,033 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.

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Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 21 (April 2020)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 20 – November 2019
297,380 Internally Displaced
106,131 Returnees (former IDPs)
10,848 Returnees (from abroad)
47,305 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
931 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Return Intention Survey, Maps

⊕ displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 20 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities between 25 November and 6 December 2019, identifying 297,380 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 116,979 Returnees (106,131 former IDPs and 10,848 Returnees from abroad) and 47,305 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon will begin data collection for Round 21 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in April 2020, and results are expected to be published in May 2020.

In December 2019, DTM Cameroon began collecting data on sudden and large movements of population in the Far North through implementation of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT). It identified one event (coordinated attacks by Non-State Armed Groups), which led to the displacement of an estimated 1,120 individuals.

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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 August 2019 to evaluate the evolution in numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. These assessments were carried out in collaboration with the Organisation for the United Nations Coordination of Humanitarian Affaires (OCHA),

DTM assessments were suspended as a result of growing insecurity. No date has yet been set for the resumption of activities.

IOM Cameroon monitors sudden and large population movements in North West and South West through implementation of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT). In December 2019, IOM identified several events, involving military operations, communal clashes and the return of former IDPs and refugees, which generated population displacements in the two regions.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round

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 November 2019
687,191 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.

Round 9 of DTM assessments is underway, with results expected to be published in February 2020.

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)

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 January 2020. Results are expected to be published in February 2020.

Between 23 October and 4 November 2019, DTM Chad carried out a Return Intention Survey (RIS) with displaced, returnee and host community households. Results from the RIS show that only 10 per cent of IDPs intend to leave their place of displacement. The primary reasons for this were fear and trauma (mentioned by 62% of IDPs), the feeling of security in the current location (60%) and the successful integration in the host community (40%). IDPs mentioned the presence of security forces in the location of origin (78%), better access to basic services (25%), access to livelihodd and economic opportunities (25%) and the provision of humanitarian assistance (24%) as the main prerequisites to consider returning home. Meanwhile, the vast majority of returnees (94%) believe they will be able to assimilate into their current location.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified two events in December 2019 (one attack by Non-State Armed Groups and one instance during which security forces left an insecure area) during which approximately 1,700 individuals (273 households) were displaced.

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Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

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 (33,817 in Logone-Oriental and 43,833 in Moyen-Chari).

Assessments in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari are currently suspended for lack of funding.

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Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 30 November 2019
201,429 Internally Displaced
561,606 Returnees (former IDPs)
74,733 Repatriated
138,659 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 30 November 2019, 199,385 IDPs, 561,606 former IDP Returnees and 74,733

Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 1 per cent since October 2019 (up from 199,385) and crossing the 200,000 bar for the first time since April 2014. This sustained growth in displacement is a result of continued violence witnessed in central Mali (notably Gao, Menaka and Mopti) 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 30 (January 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 29 – September 2019
2,035,232 Internally Displaced
1,488,338 Returnees (former IDPs)
130,672 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
794 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 29 data collection exercise, conducted between 8 August and 11 September 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 2,035,232 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and 1,619,010 Returnees (including 1,488,338 Returnees (former IDPs) and 130,672 Returnees (from abroad).

Round 30 of DTM assesments will commence in January 2020 and results will be published in February 2020.

DTM Nigeria conducted biometric registration of displaced populations in camps and host communities of Monguno. As of 30 November 2019, a total of 154,462 individuals (44,957 households) had been registered (116,537 individuals in camps and 37,925 in host communities). Over three-quarters of registered individuals (78%) were women and children, including 13 per cent of children under five years old. In addition, 15 per cent were living with a disability and 6 per cent were elderly.

In a Flash Report, DTM Nigeria also reported on fires which affected Borno State on 25 November 2019, affecting 79 individuals and destroying 23 shelters. The affected households were in special need of food, shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI).

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Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 (December 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).

Round 3 of DTM assessments will be carried out in December 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.

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 Stabiliy Index assessments have been completed and results for the LCB are expected to be published in January 2020.
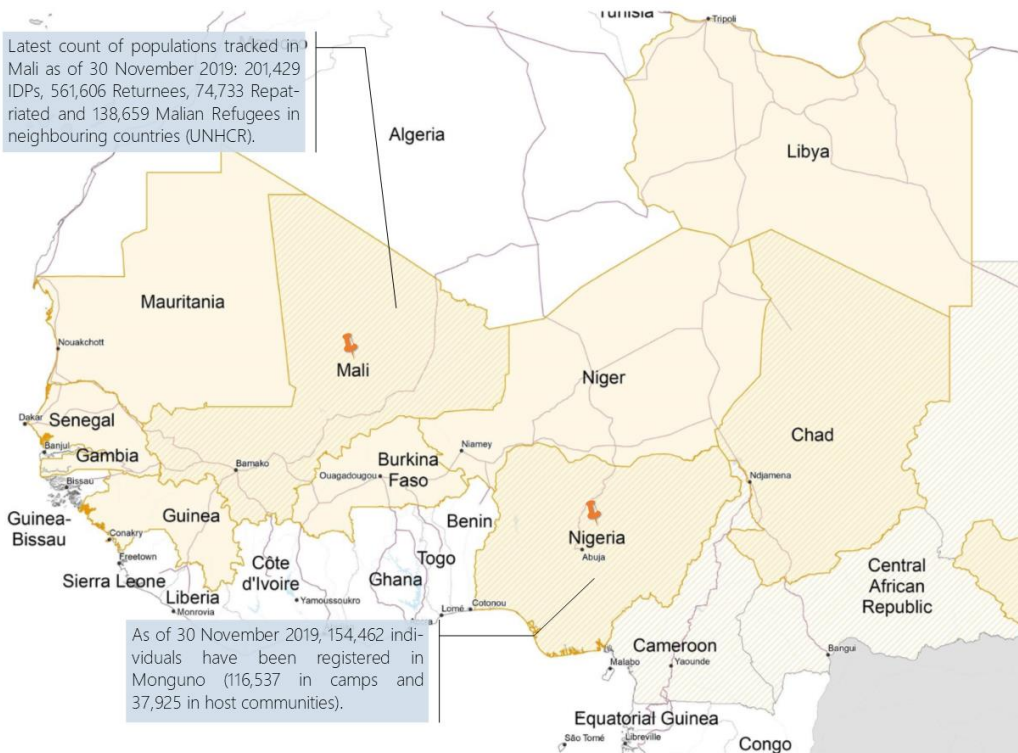
Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 30 November 2019: 201,429 IDPs, 561,606 Returnees, 74,733 Repatriated and 138,659 Malian Refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR).

As of 30 November 2019, 154,462 individuals have been registered in Monguno (116,537 in camps and 37,925 in host communities).

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

34+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)
as of Round 20 – November 2019

297,380 Internally Displaced
106,131 Returnees (IDPs)
47,305 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 2 – October 2019

77,650 Returnees (from abroad)

Mali
as of 30 November 2019

201,429 Internally Displaced
561,606 Returnees (IDPs)
74,733 Repatriated

Nigeria (North East)
as of Round 29 – September 2019

2,035,232 Internally Displaced
1,488,338 Returnees (IDPs)
130,672 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central)
as of Round 2 – September 2019

540,049 Internally Displaced