

JULY 2018



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West and Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
June 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	2	FMPs
Nigeria	10	FMPs (mobile)
Senegal	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

26 FMPs and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. No FMPs were activated or de-activated during this period.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during June 2018. An average of 1,470 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points on a daily basis - a decrease of 21 per cent from the previous month. Flows were principally observed at the Yendéré FMP, where 987 average daily travellers were recorded. Across the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (88%). The proportion of travellers going towards Côte d'Ivoire increased by 20 per cent from the previous month, reaching 67 per cent of all flows observed. There was a decrease of 5 per cent in travellers going to Niger (16%), while 10 per cent fewer individuals were travelling to Mali (a decrease from 15% to 5% of all travellers observed). A decrease of 2 per cent in internal travellers moving between different locations within Burkina Faso (12% of all flows) was also witnessed. Seasonal migration flows increased by 2 per cent

from the previous month, reaching 39 per cent of all flows observed. Travellers were mainly Burkinabé (72%), Nigerien (21%), Malian (3%), or Ivorian (2%) nationals.

In **Chad**, data was gathered from the Faya and Kalait Flow Monitoring Points during June, and from Zouarké during May and June. Travellers observed in Zouarké had mainly departed from Zouarké (19%), Sebha (17%) and Zouar (10%), and were headed towards destinations within Chad (Kouri-Bougoudi, Zouarke and Zouar). The majority of observed flows were made up of short-term local movements. In Faya, the daily average number of travellers observed decreased by 31 per cent. Travellers were moving mainly between Faya, Abeche, Zouar and Moussoro, and the majority were travelling for long-term economic reasons (over six months). In Kalait, the daily average number of travellers observed decreased by 26 per cent. Flows were mainly travelling between Kalait, Abeche and Faya within Chad and the majority were short-term local movements.

In **Mali**, average daily flows observed in June 2018 decreased by 16 per cent in comparison to the previous month, reaching 240 individuals observed per day on average across 10 FMPs. There were no significant changes in the countries of departure and destination of travellers this month. The main countries of departure were Mali (54%), Guinea-Conakry (14%), and Côte d'Ivoire (7%), and the main countries of destination were Mali (52%), Mauritania (17%) and Algeria (16%). Those observed had mainly departed from locations within Mali (54%) and Guinea-Conakry (14%). Travellers were generally travelling to destinations within Mali (52%), followed by Mauritania (17% - down by 1% from the previous

month) and Algeria (16% - up by 2% from the previous month). Travel to Mauritania was mainly observed at the Gogui FMP, located at the border between the two countries, while Severe, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) mainly captured travellers headed towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

In **Nigeria**, flows observed in June 2018 remained relatively unchanged from the previous month. An average of 1,206 travellers was observed on a daily basis in Kano and Sokoto FMPs.

Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) with observed travellers split evenly between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. In June 2018, the number of observed travellers at Sokoto FMP (going in both directions) increased by 25 per cent from the previous month. Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. The average daily number of travellers observed in Kano decreased by 4 per cent from the previous month. Observed flows were mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In **Niger**, a daily average of 157 individuals was observed across the two FMPs (Arlit and Séguédine) in June 2018 – a decrease of 73 per cent compared to the number observed in May. This decrease was observed both at Arlit, where the daily average travellers observed decreased by 77 per cent, and Séguédine, where the daily average decreased by 65 per cent. Travel to and from Libya made up a higher proportion of all travel observed (increase of 7% in arrivals from Libya, and increase of 10% in departures towards Libya). By contrast, no travel from Niger to Algeria was observed during this month, in a continued trend from the previous month.

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Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (August 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 13 – April 2018

238,099 Internally Displaced

74,717 Returnees (former IDPs)
8,424 Returnees (from abroad)
31,681 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey;
household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage
759 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 14 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment.

The previous round of data collection was concluded on 24 April 2018 and identified 352,921 individuals (238,099 IDPs, 83,141 returnees and 31,681 out of camp refugees) residing in 759 displacement locations in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 5 (July - August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 4 – June 2018

557,723 Internally Displaced
301,603 Returnees (former IDPs)
86,838 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Eight préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran,
Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou,
Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Ou-
ham-Pendé)

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard; Displacement
Report; Maps; Return Intention Survey
Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood
Profiles; Rapid Assessment; Flash Up-
dates

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 5 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment.

Between 28 May and 17 June 2018, DTM carried out Round 4 of data collection. The number of IDPs identified increased from 303,389 identified in Round 3 to 557,723 in Round 4. The number of returnees increased from 117,229 former IDP returnees to 301,603, and the number of returnees from abroad identified increased from 56,594 to 86,838 individuals.

Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May – June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – April 2018

144,166 Internally Displaced
21,890 Returnees (former IDPs)
16,011 Returnees (from abroad)
2,716 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
201 sites in Lac Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement
Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

DTM Chad is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment. Data collection was completed in June, and the results will be published in August.

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region, specifically in the Departments of Foulï, Kaya and Mamdi. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities. No mobile population was identified in the fourth Department of the region, namely Wayi.

This round was accompanied by an increase in DTM's geographical coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites, resulting in an increase in all three population groups (the number of IDPs rose by

16%, while the number of returnees increased by 60%, and that of third country nationals by 75%, up from 680).

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Mali

Latest count of populations (As of 31 July 2018)

75,351 Internally Displaced
526,505 Returnees (former IDPs)
67,420 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
 Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage
 Country-wide

Published Information Products
 Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

As of 31 July 2018, 75,351 IDPs were identified, representing an increase of 20 per cent from the number of IDPs identified in June, while the number of returnees from abroad increased slightly by 152 individuals, or less than one per cent, between June and July 2018.

The increase in the number of IDPs observed in July 2018 was the result of inter-communal conflicts, insecurity and fighting between armed groups.

The regions hosting the largest number of IDPs were Timbuktu (31,326 individuals, an increase of 60% since June), Mopti (12,128 individuals) and Menaka (11,763 IDPs). In all three population categories, the majority of individuals were children: this was the case for IDPs, 53 per cent of whom were children, while 53 per cent of returnees (former IDPs) and 48 per cent of returnees from abroad were 17 years or younger.

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 National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*).

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Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
 Round 24 (July – August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
 As of Round 23 – June 2018

1,918,508 Internally Displaced
1,424,570 Returnees (former IDPs)
125,060 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage
 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

DTM Nigeria is expected to publish Round 24 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments in August 2018, following the completion of assessments in July 2018.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 24,195 movements, including 20,484 arrivals, and 3,618 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3 and 31 July. The week of 10 – 17 July saw a spike in arrivals, which were mainly recorded in Demsa LGA of Adamawa State. The majority of these movements were due to fear of attacks and ongoing communal clashes involving farmers and nomadic herdsman in the region, which have escalated with the rainy/farming season.

The triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were poor living conditions, voluntary relocations, fear of attacks/communal clashes and ongoing conflict.

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