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## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
February 2019

#### Active Flow Monitoring Network

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

[migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)

31 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 10 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. An additional FMP was installed in Madama in Niger, to track the flows of migrants who, in response to increasing controls along the main thoroughfares, have been taking alternative routes to and from Libya.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. An average of 2,185 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of twelve per cent from the January figures (1,949). The average daily number of individuals crossing FMPs has continuously grown since August 2018, almost doubling (increase of 98%) since that date. Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (84%), followed by Niger (5%) and Togo (4%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (52%, 5% more than in January), Niger (24%) and Burkina Faso (15%, 3%

less than in January). For the third month in a row, seasonal migration was the main reason for the movement of travellers (representing 35% of flows), followed by short-term economic migration (31%) and long-term economic migration (31%). This growing proportion of seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November 2018, is due to the fact that the period of seasonal migration begins after the rainy season, which this year ended in late October. Travellers primarily hailed from Burkina Faso (67%), Niger (25%) and Mali (4%). Six per cent of individuals were children under five, six per cent were pregnant women, two per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, because of continued unrest around Zouarke, data was only collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 247 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, a decrease of 48 per cent when compared to January 2019 (478). This sharp decline in the number of travellers is the result of the reduction in travel through Faya because of armed robberies in the Faya region. This decrease masks the growing trend of movements of workers at gold panning sites and local communities fleeing the conflict taking place in the North.

The conflict, which continues to significantly affect Northern Chad, explains why the share of travellers who indicated conflict as the reason for travel remains high (at 20%). The primary reasons for travel were short-term movements (50%) and economic migration (24%).

The majority of travellers observed at FMPs (70%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were women and 11 per cent were children (including 3% of infants).

The share of long-term economic migrants (37%) also grew (by 14%). In contrast, the percentage of short-term economic travellers decreased by 14 per cent (from 53% in December 2018 to 39% in January 2019). All individuals identified were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal. In February 2019, a daily average of 986 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents an increase of 21 per cent when compared to January 2019 (818). The largest share of migrants observed (76%, or 3% less than in January) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 6% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Senegal). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (31%) and children (23%), including eight per cent of children under five years of age. In contrast, a much smaller number (44%) were adult men. Five per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and three per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term movements (40%) and seasonal migration (9%, 4% more than in January). The highest share of individuals observed (45%), a 5% increase since the previous month) were entering the country. In line with what was observed since the start of the year, most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Senegal (31%, a 6% decrease since January), while Mali was the second-most indicated destination (15%, mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

Average daily flows observed in February 2019 witnessed an increase of 13 per cent since January 2019, going from 216 to 245 individuals observed on average

each day. Eighty-two per cent of observed individuals were adult men (3% less than in January), while 13 per cent were women (2% more than in January) and five per cent were children (1% more). The primary countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month: the proportion of Malian travellers was 46 per cent, followed by Guinean (14%) and Ivorian (7%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, namely Mali (39%), Mauritania (22%, a 2% increase) and Algeria (22%, a 1% increase), also did not change. A large majority of migrants (90%, 2% less than in January) were undertaking economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants continued to grow: it has increased by seven per cent since November 2018 to reach nine per cent. The number of individuals performing short-term movements, for its part, decreased by five per cent (from 6% to 1%).

In **Mauritania**, a Migrants Presence exercise conducted in November 2018 in Nouadhibou to assess the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city found that 32,384 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa lived in Nouadhibou. Fifty-five percent were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women 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.

In contrast to previous months, during which the number of individuals crossing FMPs had been stable, the number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,385) witnessed a 14 per cent drop when compared to January 2019. This is a result of the decrease in travel throughout the country around the time of the presidential elections, which took place on 25 February.

The majority of observed individuals (67%) were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult women and 15 per cent were children, including five per cent under five. Notably, 12 per cent of travellers

were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (34%) or seasonal migration (16%). These figures are all similar to those observed in January 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (49%, 7% less than the previous month), Nigerien (36%, 2% more) and Chadian (5%) nationals. Almost all individuals observed were travelling either from Nigeria (64%) or Niger (35%), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (62%) or Nigeria (36%).

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, while 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 set up to help understand internal movement flows.

A total of 40,195 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in February 2019, or an average of 1,436 individuals per day, representing a decrease of 32 per cent as compared to January 2019. This decrease is explained by the substantial drop in the number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP (decrease of 80%), which itself followed an eight-fold increase the month prior. This sharp decline may be explained by the Presidential elections being held in Nigeria on 25 February, around which time travellers restricted their movements to and from Nigeria.

For the first time since Flow Monitoring activities started tracking internal travel in 2018, the largest share of flows were internal (41%). Another 34 per cent of flows were outgoing, while incoming flows represented 25 per cent of flows.

The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between seasonal migration, short-term movements and long-term economic migration (33% each). One per cent of travellers indicated having fled ongoing conflict.

The share of travellers coming from Nigeria (81%) and headed to Niger (79%) grew by 15 per cent and five per cent, respectively. In line with a trend observed over the past year, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (78%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (11%).

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 616 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a four per cent decrease from the previous month (645). Sixty per cent of travellers were adult men, while, comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (38%) were adult women and two per cent were children. In addition, eight per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (51%, a 10% increase since January 2019), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (32%, 4% more than in the previous month). The majority of travellers (69%) were travelling out of Senegal, while 30 per cent were coming from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (97%) were travelling towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia. Most of the observed individuals (79%) were Senegalese nationals, while 13 per cent were from Mali.

## Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled in the village of Déou  
As of October 2018

**1,600** Internally Displaced

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

**115,310** Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components  
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage  
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products  
Household Profile

[displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso](https://displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso)

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

A proposal has been submitted to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso, with the objective of providing a complete picture of displacement in the country.

## Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 18 (April 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 17 – February 2019

**253,813** Internally Displaced  
**99,090** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**9,993** Returnees (from abroad)  
**79,787** Out of Camp Refugees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
844 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 17 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in February 2019, covering 844 sites in the Far North Region, including 35 additional villages, and identifying 253,813 IDPs, 109,083 Returnees (99,090 former IDPs and 9,993 Returnees from abroad) and 79,787 Out of Camp Refugees. While the number of IDPs and Returnees both increased by three per cent since the previous round, the number of refugees witnessed an increase of 98 per cent. This significant surge in refugees in the Far North follows a large-scale attack by Non-State Armed Groups on the city of Rhann in Nigeria, which caused dozens of thousands of persons to flee across the border into Cameroon

The vast majority of the displaced populations (94%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors, while five per cent were displaced by climatic factors (such as flooding or drought) and one per cent fled intercommunal conflicts. These figures remain unchanged from the previous round.

As in previous rounds of assessments, displaced populations were almost equally split between men and boys (50.4%) and women and girls (49.6%). The majority of the displaced (62%) were children, while 3 per cent were elderly (aged 60 or older).

The most common shelter types amongst displaced households were living with host families (38%), original dwelling (18%) and rented homes (10%). Notably, the share of households living in new homes grew by three per cent (from 2% to 5%), as displaced families leave the houses of host families to settle in private property.

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-March 2019, and results are expected to be published in April 2019.

## Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage  
956 locations in North-West and South-West Regions

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

In response to the crisis currently affecting the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon (known as the Anglophone Crisis), DTM Cameroon conducted assessments in December 2018 to evaluate the numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. The assessments covered 956 sites in the North-West and South-West Regions. Findings have been compiled, but have not yet been published.

Discussions are underway to implement further assessments.

## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures  
As of Round 6 – December 2018

**580,692** Internally Displaced  
**375,684** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**118,607** Returnees (from abroad)

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

**640,969** Internally Displaced [CMP]

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

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 10 October and 5 December 2018, DTM carried out Round 6 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,074,983 displaced people, including 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs) and 118,607 returnees from abroad, in 1,255 locations, including 39 displacement sites and 1,216 host communities. During Round 6, security conditions prevented access to two préfectures (Bamingui-Bangoran and Basse-Kotto). As a result, displacement figures do not wholly reflect the current displacement situation in the zones covered by DTM. DTM CAR has begun roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in January 2019, with results expected to be published in March 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.

## Chad

Current Implementation Round  
Round 8 (April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 7 – December 2018

**130,472** Internally Displaced

**14,017** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**27,182** Returnees (from abroad)  
**2.669** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

176 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

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

Between January and February 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 185 locations in the Lac Province (9 additional locations from the previous round), identifying 130,472 IDPs, 14,017 Returnees (former IDPs), 27,182 (Returnees from abroad) and 2.669 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

While the number of returnees (both former IDPs and refugee) increased by 5 per cent (1,887 individuals) and the number of IDPs grew by three per cent (4,159 individuals), the number of TCNs grew by 65 per cent during this round (1,048 individuals).

A large proportion (67%) of displaced individuals are children, while two per cent were 60 years old or older, a decrease of two per cent since the previous assessment. Almost all displaced households (98%) have children, with the average household size being seven members per household.

Notably, half of IDPs (50%) resided in the Foulï département of the Lac Region, while the largest shares of Returnees and TCNs (43% and 81% respectively) resided in the Mamdi département.

An overwhelming majority of displaced households (95%) lived in shelter made out of straw or metal sheets.

DTM Chad will begin roll out of Round 8 of DTM Baseline Assessments in March 2019. Results are expected to be published in April 2019.

## Mali

Latest count of populations  
As of 31 January 2019

**123,574** Internally Displaced  
**526,505** Returnees (former IDPs)

**71,156** Repatriated

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 31 January 2019, 123,574 IDPs, 526,505 former IDP Returnees and 71,156 Repatriated have been identified.

The number of IDPs increased by 3,276 individuals (a 3% increase) and the number of Repatriated individuals by 1,678 individuals (a 2% increase) since December 2018. The number of returnees 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.

## Nigeria

Current Implementation Round  
Round 27 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 26 – January 2019

**1,948,349** Internally Displaced  
**1,435,916** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**122,142** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

789 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 XXVI data collection exercise, conducted between 20 October 2018 and 20 January 2019, DTM Nigeria

identified 1,948,349 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,435,916 Returnees (former IDPs) and 122,142 Returnees from abroad) in 789 Wards. Fifteen fewer wards were assessed this round as a result of security concerns stemming from intense fighting between Non-State Armed groups and a growing number of random attacks carried out against civilians throughout the reporting period.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 13,003 movements, including 9,517 arrivals and 3,486 departures, at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 4 February and 3 March 2019.

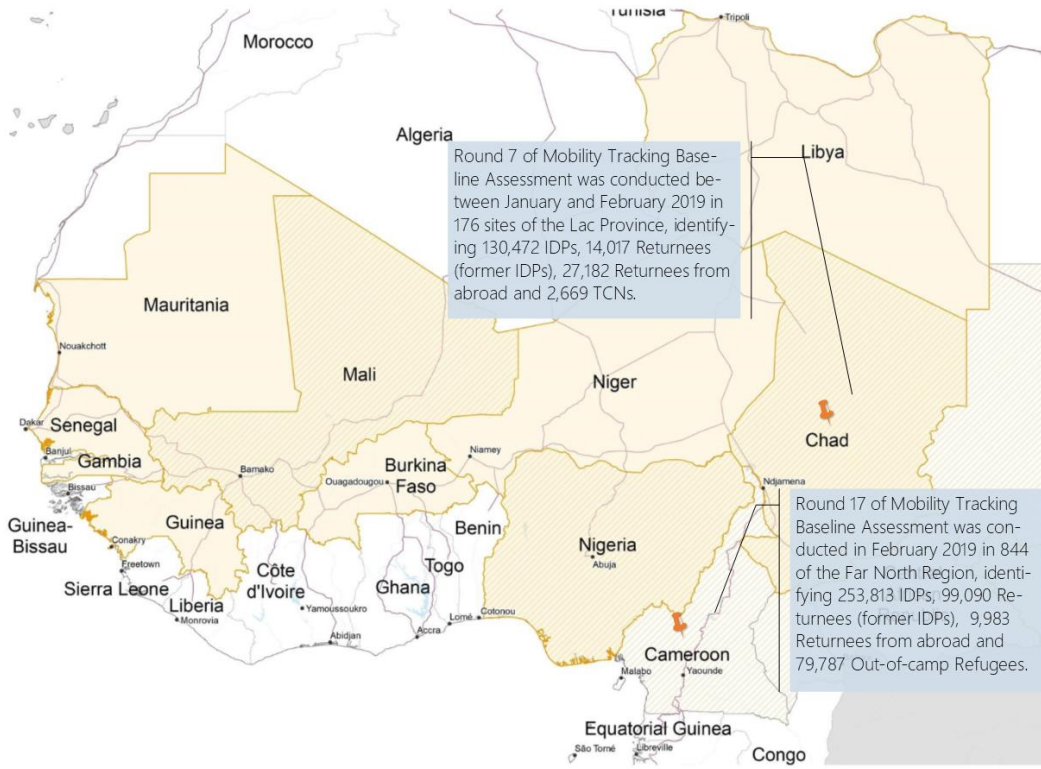
This represents a 74 per cent decrease in total movements observed from January 2019. This significant drop stands in stark contrast to the increase in flows which had previously been observed since November 2018.

The number of departures witnessed a steep decline and almost ground to a halt over the course of the month, going from 2,179 departures observed in the first week of the month to 97 in its final week. While the number of arrivals dropped significantly between the first and second week (from 4,752 to 1,746), it stabilized for the rest of the month. It should be noted that, compared to January 2019, arrivals dropped by 78 per cent.

These large decreases in numbers are a result of the wave of violence which affected Northeast Nigeria in the run-up to the Presidential elections, which took place on 25 February 2018.

The percentage of tracked individuals who indicated ongoing conflict as the trigger for their movement grew by 43 per cent to reach 69 per cent, a reflection of the intensifying clashes and increased number of attacks in January 2019. Other triggers of movements were voluntary relocation (12%), poor living conditions (11%) and fear of attacks (5%).

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Feb 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 results 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

31+ Flow Monitoring Points

### Cameroon

As of Round 17 – February 2019

- 253,813 Internally Displaced
- 99,090 Returnees (IDPs)
- 79,787 Out of Camp Refugees

### Central African Republic

As of Round 6 – December 2018

- 580,692 Internally Displaced
- 375,684 Returnees (IDPs)
- 118,607 Returnees (From abroad)

### Chad

As of Round 7 – February 2019

- 130,472 Internally Displaced
- Mali**  
As of 31 January 2019
- 123,574 Internally Displaced

### Nigeria

As of Round XXVI – January 2019

- 1,948,349 Internally Displaced
- 1,435,916 Returnees (IDPs)
- 122,142 Returnees (From abroad)