



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
June 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	5	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 mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries. In May 2019, one additional FMP was installed in Sarh, in southern Chad, where enumerators monitor the flows of travellers between Chad and the Central African Republic and Nigeria. The Zouarke FMP in northern Chad remains closed because of insecurity and lack of access in the region.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In June 2019, an average of 2,163 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily - an increase of 3 per cent from the May figures (2,090). Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (85%), followed by the Niger (6%) and Togo (4%). Renewing with previous trends, the three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (40%), the Niger (35%) and Burkina Faso (15%). Flows observed in June 2019 were equally split between

seasonal migration (35%), short-term local movements (34%) and long-term economic migration (30%). After dropping significantly in May (decreasing by 15% from April figures), the share of Burkinabè migrants increased sharply in June, reaching 56 per cent of travellers. The share of Nigerien travellers, for its part, witnessed a drop of 8 per cent (from 43% to 35%), following the 16 per cent increase observed in May. Six per cent of individuals were children under five, 5 per cent were pregnant women and 1 per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, no data was collected at the Zouarke FMP, which remains shut because of insecurity. Data was collected at the Faya, Kalait, Rig-Rig (located close to the Niger border) and Sarh (situated in southern Chad) FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 518 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, an increase of 43 per cent when compared to May 2019 (375). This substantial rise in the number of travellers may be explained by the resumption of regular travel following the month of Ramadan, during which period individuals tend to avoid travelling.

The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 49% of flows, a 3% decrease from May) and long-term economic migration (32%, an 8% decrease from the previous month). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers grew from 1 per cent to 15 per cent of flows, a reflection of the start of the rainy season during which time crops are harvested, attracting seasonal workers to the south of the country. Conflict-induced factors continued to decline as a motive for travel, with only very few travellers (1%) stating they were displaced by conflict.

The majority of travellers (66%, 3% less than in May) were adult men, while the share of women was 21 per cent (1% more). Children represented 13 per cent of travellers observed, this was 2 per cent more than during the previous reporting period. Six per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 4 per cent were pregnant women and 3 per cent were elderly.

The vast majority of identified individuals (96%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (2%) or Niger (1%) nationals.

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 June 2019, a daily average of 1,084 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents an increase when compared to May 2019 (877). The largest share of migrants observed (73%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 6% from Mali, 4% 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 (24%, a 1% increase since May), including 8 per cent of children under five years of. In contrast, a much smaller number (45%) of travellers identified in Guinea than in other countries were adult men. Four per cent of travellers were pregnant women, and 2 per cent were elderly.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%, 1% less than in May), short-term movements (42%) and seasonal migration (8%). The majority of individuals observed (54%, a 1% decrease since the previous month) were leaving 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 Mali (29%, a 2% decrease from the previous month), while Senegal was the second-most indicated destination (21%, a 2% increase), 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 Wabaria (in the city

of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Menaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Severe, Here-makono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in June 2019 witnessed a slight decrease of 3 per cent since May 2019, going from 238 to 232 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-four per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 12 per cent were women and 4 per cent were children.

While the travelers' primary countries of origin were similar to the previous month, the proportion of Malian travellers has been dropping for the past four months and decreased by another 4 per cent between May (41%) and June (36%). In contrast, the share of Guinean nationals increased by 5 per cent, from 17 per cent to 22 per cent of travellers. Similarly, in contrast to what had been observed since March 2019, Algeria was only the third-most important destination, with the vast majority of travellers intending to head to Mali (65% of travellers, or 5% more than in the previous month) and Mauritania (13% of travellers, a 3% decrease). Only 10 per cent of travellers were going to Algeria, representing a 16 per cent drop from the previous month.

A large majority of migrants (93%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. The share of seasonal migrants was 6 per cent, and the number of individuals performing short-term movements remained stable (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 the Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for the Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from the Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and the Niger, Chad, and in smaller

numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to the Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs (1,419) witnessed a decrease of 3 per cent in comparison to April 2019 (1,466). 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 under five. Notably, 12 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out either short-term movements (46%), long-term economic migration (36%) or seasonal migration (12%). These figures are all similar to those observed in May 2019.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (50%), Nigerien (39%) and Chadian (3%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (62%), while 36 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad. Similarly, the vast majority of travellers (64%) were coming from Nigeria, while 36 per cent were travelling from Niger.

In **the 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 the 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, were established to help understand internal movement flows. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyna border, was set up to capture flows that were not caught by the Seguedine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,740 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in June 2019, representing a decrease of 21 per cent as compared to May 2019 (2,209). The majority (73%) were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 9 per cent were children (including 3% under five years old).

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (40%, an increase of 4% since May), followed by evenly split incoming and outgoing flows (both 30% of flows). The primary reasons for migration were equally shared between long-term economic migration (36%), short-

term local movements (34%) and seasonal migration (28%).

The Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of both provenance (77% and 19%, respectively) and intended destination (80% and 14%, respectively) of travellers. In line with results found since early 2018, no traveller reported having travelled from Algeria to Niger.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Nigerien nationals (85%, a 5% increase from the May figures), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerians (8%, a 5% decrease).

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

On average, 246 individuals were observed each day at the three FMPs in April 2019. Of this, 58 per cent of travellers were adult men. Comparatively to other countries in the region, a large share (37%) were adult women. Five per cent were children. Eight per cent of individuals observed were elderly.

The largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting short-term local migration (49%, a 2% decrease since February 2019), while the next largest group reported performing economic migration (29%, 3% less than in the previous month).

The majority of observed travellers (56%) had left Mali, while 43 per cent started their travel in Senegal. Likewise, while the vast majority of migrants (85%) were headed to Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, a growing share indicated travelling to Mali (11%) and Gambia (4%). Most of the observed individuals (53%, 23% less than in March) were Senegalese nationals, while 34 per cent (18% more) were from Mali and the rest from a variety of West African countries, including Côte d'Ivoire (3%), Gambia (2%) and Guinea (2%).

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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 10 July 2019

219,756 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

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.

Round 1 of Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso is expected to be conducted in July 2019, providing a complete picture of displacement across the targeted regions.

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Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 19 (June 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 18 – April 2019

262,831 Internally Displaced
99,973 Returnees (former IDPs)
10,050 Returnees (from abroad)
50,981 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 18 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment

activities in April 2019, identifying 262,831 IDPs, 110,023 Returnees (99,973 former IDPs and 10,050 Returnees from abroad) and 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon began data collection for Round 19 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in June 2019, and results are expected to be published in July 2019.

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Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

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

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

444,637 Internally Displaced [OCHA]

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 and shared with the humanitarian community, but have not yet been published. The figures presented above were published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Discussions are underway to conduct further assessments.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 8 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 7 – April 2019

463,699 Internally Displaced
454,378 Returnees (former IDPs)
130,259 Returnees (from abroad)

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

613,206 Internally Displaced [CMP]

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

9 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbo-mou, 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 20 March and 31 April 2019, DTM carried out Round 7 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,048,336 displaced people, including 463,699 IDPs, 454,378 returnees (former IDPs) and 130,259 Returnees from abroad.

In July 2019, DTM in CAR published results of assessments it conducted in 33 sites spread across five préfectures between March and April 2019 to measure protection risks in displacement sites. The main security risks reported by key informants related to physical safety and security, and included the fear of an attack by armed groups, kidnapping and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). These risks are especially prevalent during farming or harvesting hours and next to latrines and water sources.

Seven protection indicators (little or no safety of women and children, report of security incidents, lack of safety around latrines, lack of safety around farmland, lack of child- or women-friendly spaces, school and water sources over 30 minutes away) were examined in each of the sites evaluated. In all the eight assessed sous-préfectures, sites presented at least four of the seven issues, and sites in five of the eight sous-préfectures were vulnerable to six or more of the risks. Data collection for the Return Intention Surveys was completed in April 2019. However, due to sampling issues, additional surveys will be conducted in August 2019. Consequently, findings from the RIS are expected to be published in September 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 (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (August 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 8 – April 2019

133,338 Internally Displaced
9,730 Returnees (former IDPs)
33,058 Returnees (from abroad)
2,802 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage
189 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

Between March and April 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 8 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 189 locations of Chad's Lac, identifying 133,338 IDPs, 9,730 Returnees (former IDPs), 33,058 Returnees (from abroad) and 2,802 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 9 of DTM Baseline Assessments in August 2019. Results are expected to be published in September 2019.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified nine events in June 2019, (including five attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, primarily on the islands of Lake Chad, one incident of interception of migrants by authorities, one instance of violagers seeking livelihood opportunities after the government restricted access to fishing zones and two return movements following improvement of security) which induced the displacement or return of 9,307 individuals (1,880 households).

Chad (Logone-Oriental)

Current Implementation Round
Round 2 (July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 1 – April 2019

31,994 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

70 sites in Logone-Oriental Province

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 70 locations of the Logone-Oriental Province, identifying 31,994 Chadian returnees from CAR.

DTM Chad also conducted assessments in Moyen-Chari Province, with results expected to be published in July 2019.

Mali

Latest count of populations
As of 30 June 2019

147,861 Internally Displaced
552,511 Returnees (former IDPs)
73,989 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

As of 30 June 2019, 147,861 IDPs, 552,511 former IDP Returnees and 73,989 Repatriated have been identified.

Confirming a trend first witnessed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 23 per cent

since May 2019. This reflects a deterioration of security conditions in the central region of the country (Mopti, Sikasso and Ségou). The number of returnees and repatriated both grew slightly by less than 1 per cent.

The majority of IDPs (52%) are female. More than half of IDPs (52%) are children, although their share is smaller when compared to other displacement situations such as the Lake Chad Basin crisis or the CAR crisis. In contrast, a higher share (5%) of IDPs in Mali than in other conflict situations are elderly.

Almost all IDP households (98%) were displaced by insecurity and violence linked to the conflict which has been affecting the country, and in particular fled following an attack on the location of origin (76%) or on a neighbouring village (22%). Reflecting the worsening security in much of the country, half (49%) of IDPs were displaced in 2019.

In sharp contrast to the previous round of assessments in February 2019, the majority of IDPs were found to live in spontaneous sites (61%, up from 17%), while 39 per cent (an 8% reduction from the previous round) live with host families. No IDPs were identified as living in collective centers or in rented homes, contrary to results from the previous round. All IDPs who had been living in rental homes moved to spontaneous sites, spurred by efforts by the government and humanitarian actors to improve the living conditions in the sites, increase the frequency in food distribution provide basic services free of charge. In terms of livelihood, it should be noted that the majority of IDPs rely on outside assistance, whether humanitarian aid (47%, 13% more than in the previous assessment), donations from family members (3%) or community assistance (31%, 20% more than in the last assessment).

In terms of return intentions, a significant share of IDP households indicated wanting to leave, with over two thirds (67%, or 14% more than in the last round) declaring the wish to leave their place of displacement. For 98 per cent of IDPs (up from 91%), the primary factor which would enable their return is an improvement in security conditions in the place of origin.

The CMP reports are produced by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and

analysis to the *Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*.

Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round XXVIII (June 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 27 – May 2019

1,980,036 Internally Displaced

1,622,908 Returnees (former IDPs)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

795 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 XXVII data collection exercise, conducted between 25 March and 29 May 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 1,980,036 IDPs, and 1,622,908 Returnees (72% from within the State, 20% for other States and 8% fled to neighbouring countries before return).

Since the previous round, the number of IDPs increased by 2 per cent (31,687 more individuals more), and by 4 per cent for Internal Returnees (up from 1,558,058). The increase in the number of affected populations identified is a consequence of both better access to affected areas and an escalation in hostilities. Nevertheless, the numbers are lower than those recorded in Round 25 (October 2018) which was carried out before the onset of the current escalation of violence. This may be explained by the more restricted access by humanitarian actors in the Northeast region.

Most displaced individuals (54%) were female (46% were male). In addition, the majority of displaced persons (56%) were children, while 7 per cent were 60 years old or older. The State of Borno continues to host the largest share of IDPs (1,467,908 IDPs, or 74% of IDPs).

The vast majority of the displaced population (93%), were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria, while 7 per cent fled intercommunal clashes. Most displaced households (59%) lived in host communities, while 41 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

The most urgent needs of IDPs were food (for 73% of IDPs), NFI (13%) and shelter (5%).

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 12,524 movements, including 8,939 arrivals and 3,585 departures, at locations in Borno and Adamawa States between 3-30 June 2019.

This represents a three-fold drop in the number of movements observed from May 2019 (35,263), primarily driven by the significant decrease in the number of arrivals observed, which were divided by three between May and June. This sharp reduction is a reflection of a relative stabilisation of the situation following increase in hostilities and military operations observed in May.

This relative lull in violence is also reflected in the reasons which triggered the movements observed. While ongoing conflict (from 16% to 3%), fear of attacks (from 14% to 10%) all diminished in importance, improved security (25%), poor living conditions (31%) and voluntary relocation (25%) were the primary motives for the movements seen throughout the region.

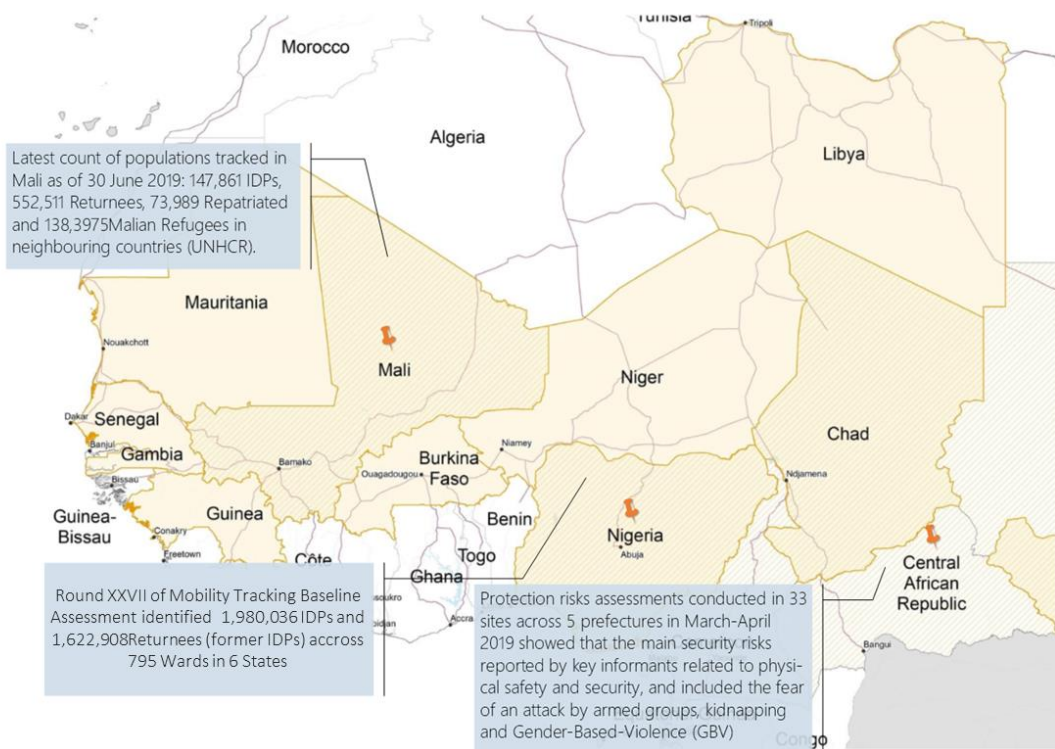
Regional

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

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity which will be implemented in **Burkina Faso, Chad, the Central African Republic and Mauritania**, with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the setup of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate

conflicts arising from transhumant movements.

2. The **Stability Index** will be implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LBC (**Camer-
roon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria**) to assess the stability of return locations in regions affected by the LCB crisis and evaluate the needs of returnee populations.



Jun 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	Cameroon (Far North) As of Round 18 – April 2019	Central African Repub As of Round 7 – April 2019	Chad (Lac) As of Round 8 – April 2019	Mali As of 30 June 2019	Nigeria As of Round XXVII – May 2019
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	<p> 262,831 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 99,973 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 50,981 Out of Camp Refugees</p>	<p> 463,699 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 454,378 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 130,259 Returnees (From abroad)</p>	<p> 133,338 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 9,730 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 33,058 Returnees (From abroad)</p>	<p> 147,861 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 552,511 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 73,989 Repatriated</p>	<p> 1,980,036 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 1,622,908 Returnees (IDPs)</p>
34+ Flow Monitoring Points					