

Cameroon | Displacement Report, Far North Region
Round 9 | 26 June – 7 July 2017



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Introduction

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed a displacement tracking system, the *Displacement Tracking Matrix* (DTM). The DTM's tools gather information on population displacements and mobility on various levels and of various kinds including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, their length, and the conditions of migrants and internally displaced individuals both on site and en route etc. This information is shared with relevant stakeholders including humanitarian and government actors to enhance understanding of movements and to inform stakeholders of affected peoples' needs.

This report aims to provide an overview of the situation in Cameroon's Far North region, where displacements are primarily caused by insecurity (largely due to acts of violent extremist groups) and, to a lesser extent, climatic phenomena. The information presented in this report was collected directly from displaced populations in the Region in close collaboration with local and national authorities during the period from 8–19 May 2017.



The displaced population is estimated at 325,589 individuals (235,913 IDPs, 30,278 unregistered refugees and 59,398 returnees).



678 villages were evaluated including 14 new villages. Additionally, 48 uninhabited villages were identified.



91% of the target population is displaced due to armed conflict in the Region.



8% of the target population is displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors.²



51% of the displaced population is comprised of men and boys.



49% of the displaced population is made up of women and girls.



67% of the target population consists of children 0–18 years old.



3% of the target population consists of individuals over 60 years old.



48% of the displaced households live with host families, 16% rent houses, 21% live in spontaneous sites, 13% returned to their original dwellings, 1% live in collective centers and 1% live in the open air without shelter.

² Please note that the remaining 1% are displaced due to inter-ethnic and communal tensions

MÉTHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

MÉTHODOLOGY

DTM data collection is carried out by 122 enumerators that are deployed in the 6 departments of the Far North Region: Diamaré, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. The enumerators are separated into focal points, team-leaders and basic enumerators, all of whom report to IOM's DTM team based in Maroua.

During this round of data collection, 3,589 households were surveyed across 497 villages (including 151 spontaneous sites) were targeted in a representative sample that accounted for three types of displaced populations: internally displaced people (IPDs), unregistered refugees and returnees.

The enumerators involved in the implementation of this tool are regularly trained on DTM methodology in Maroua and in Kousséri. This capacity building exercise is intended to strengthen local data collection and analysis capacity and is conducted three times per year.

Electronic tablets were used during data collection to facilitate analysis and to improve data accuracy and validity. Four different forms are saved on the tablets enabling a tailored line of questioning for each level of the exercise. There is a questionnaire for the departmental level, one for the district level, one for the village level and one for households. The tablets are formatted to ensure coherent and complete information, thus minimizing human error.

The four levels of questioning conducted for each DTM round are as follows:

The departmental evaluation is carried out by focal points who work in close coordination with the prefects of their respective districts. At this level, the sample size for the ensuing household survey is established.

The district evaluation is carried out by the team leaders in coordination with the sous-prefects. At this stage, the village lists are updated.

The village evaluation is carried out by the basic enumerators in coordination with the village chiefs and representatives of the displaced community.

The fourth and final layer of data collection is the household survey, which is also carried out by the basic enumerators. It is based on the sample defined in the departmental evaluation and the list of villages established in the district evaluation in coordination with the village chief.

Traditional and religious authorities are involved in every step and all information is validated by the Regional Governor prior to publication.

CONTEXT

Since 2014, Cameroon has been affected by attacks perpetrated by the violent insurgent group Boko Haram. The frequent threats and attacks on towns and populations continue to provoke significant displacement throughout the Far North Region. Due to its geographic position and cultural links (including proximity to Chad and Nigeria), the Region has experienced significant material and human loss.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the Region in November 2015 to gain insight into the movements of internally displaced people (IDPs), unregistered refugees and returnees. The DTM's tools provide valuable information



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on the needs and vulnerabilities of these populations. The information collected is intended to inform both the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community in the Far North.

In order to ensure a common understanding of the populations targeted in this report, the following definitions are used:

An internally displaced person (IDP) is a person who is forced to leave his/her place of origin and move to another location within the same country. These movements are generally caused by extenuating circumstances including natural disasters and conflict.

An unregistered refugee is a person, originally from a different country from the one he/she finds him/herself in, who fled his/her place of origin yet who does not live in an official camp and has not been registered as a refugee in accordance with international norms and regulations.

A returnee is a person who was living in an area other than his/her area of origin (within the same country or abroad) who has returned to his/her area of origin.

This report contains information collected between 26 June and 7 July 2017 relating to the following questions regarding the displacement: numbers of displaced individuals by type of displacement, demographic information, comparative evolution of trends since the last report, the distribution of displacement in terms of areas of origin and destination, the reasons for displacements, the types of shelter that displaced populations occupy, the livelihoods that displaced populations engage in, return intentions amongst IDPs and unregistered refugees and the length/frequency of displacement.

This data was collected in 6 departments, including 37 districts and 678 villages, which represents an increase of 4 villages since the previous collection in May 2017³. This increase is explained by movement towards new villages as well by an increased access allowed by the military, especially in Mayo-Sava where access was previously restricted. It should be noted that an additional 48 villages⁴ were identified that were either destroyed or uninhabited.

CONSTRAINTS

The volatile security situation, characterized by frequent kamikaze attacks, poses the primary challenge in terms of access in the Region. During round 9 data collection, three such attacks, perpetrated by Boko Haram, took place in the districts of Pete and Mora on June 27, 29 and 30. Due to this insecurity, the village of Alagarno for instance remains off-limits as per military instruction. In order to mitigate this constraint, enumerators and key informants were able to communicate via telephone to cover inaccessible locations.

Flooding posed an additional challenge during this data collection as it rendered road access difficult and even impossible in certain areas. This is a predictable difficulty that arises each year during this period, and therefore the teams have an established communication system with key informants in the problematic locations enabling data collection from a distance, including via telephone.

³ Please keep in mind that 726 villages were evaluated but only 678 were inhabited which is why this number is reflected.

⁴ Please note that when populations change villages, while their geographic position changes, they often times keep the same village name. This was accounted for in the present report and geographical location was given precedence over village name.



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DISPLACED POPULATION

KEY INFORMATION

DTM round 9 identified a total displaced population of 325,589 individuals (54,418 households) composed of 235,913 IDPs (40,114 households), 30,278 unregistered refugees (4,795 households) and 59,398 returnees (9,509 households).

Displaced population by population category

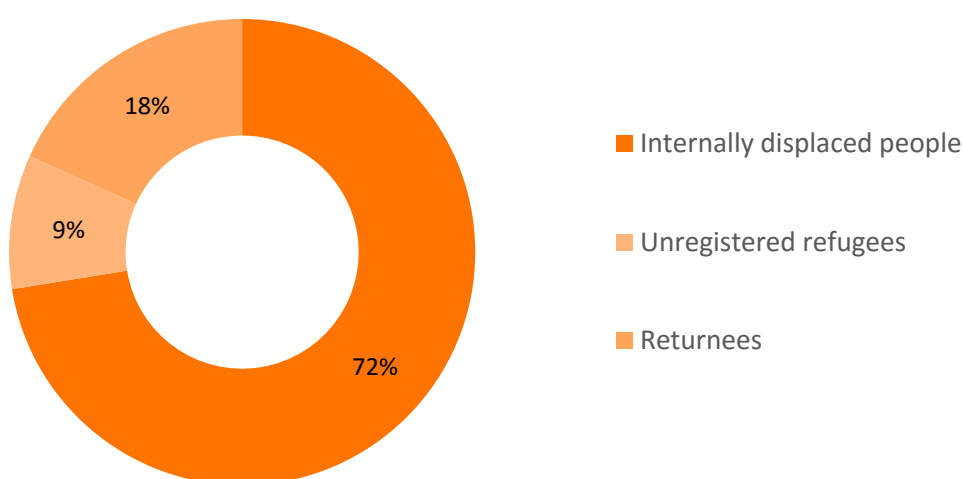


Figure 2 : Displaced population and villages evaluated by department⁵

Department	# of villages evaluated	Total population	Displaced population	%
Diamaré	46	111 480	6 027	5%
Logone et Chari	450	750 774	177 577	24%
Mayo Danay	35	175 280	15 390	9%
Mayo Kani	22	61 179	912	1%
Mayo Sava	60	289 364	71 718	25%
Mayo Tsanaga	113	487 876	53 965	11%

Demographic profile

Among the population identified, 27% of households are led by women. The average age of a female head of household is 38 years. The average age among the remaining 73% of male headed

⁵ Please note that the 'total population' figure comes from the local authorities and was not obtained by IOM directly. As such, this figure may not be entirely accurate. However, this will remain the consistent baseline for future reports upon which to evaluate fluctuations per department.

households is 44 years. This represents a 2% decrease of female headed households (FHH) since the last data collection in May 2017.⁶ 67% of the population is under 18 years of age, of which 44% is under 5 years old.

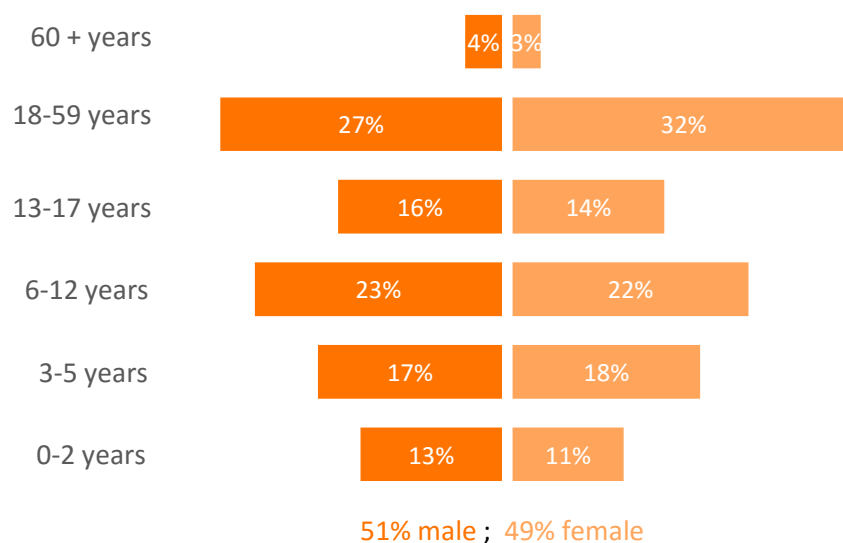
According to the household survey that covered 3,589 households throughout the Region, the distribution of female headed households is as follows:

Figure 3: Female headed households (FHH) by population category and department.

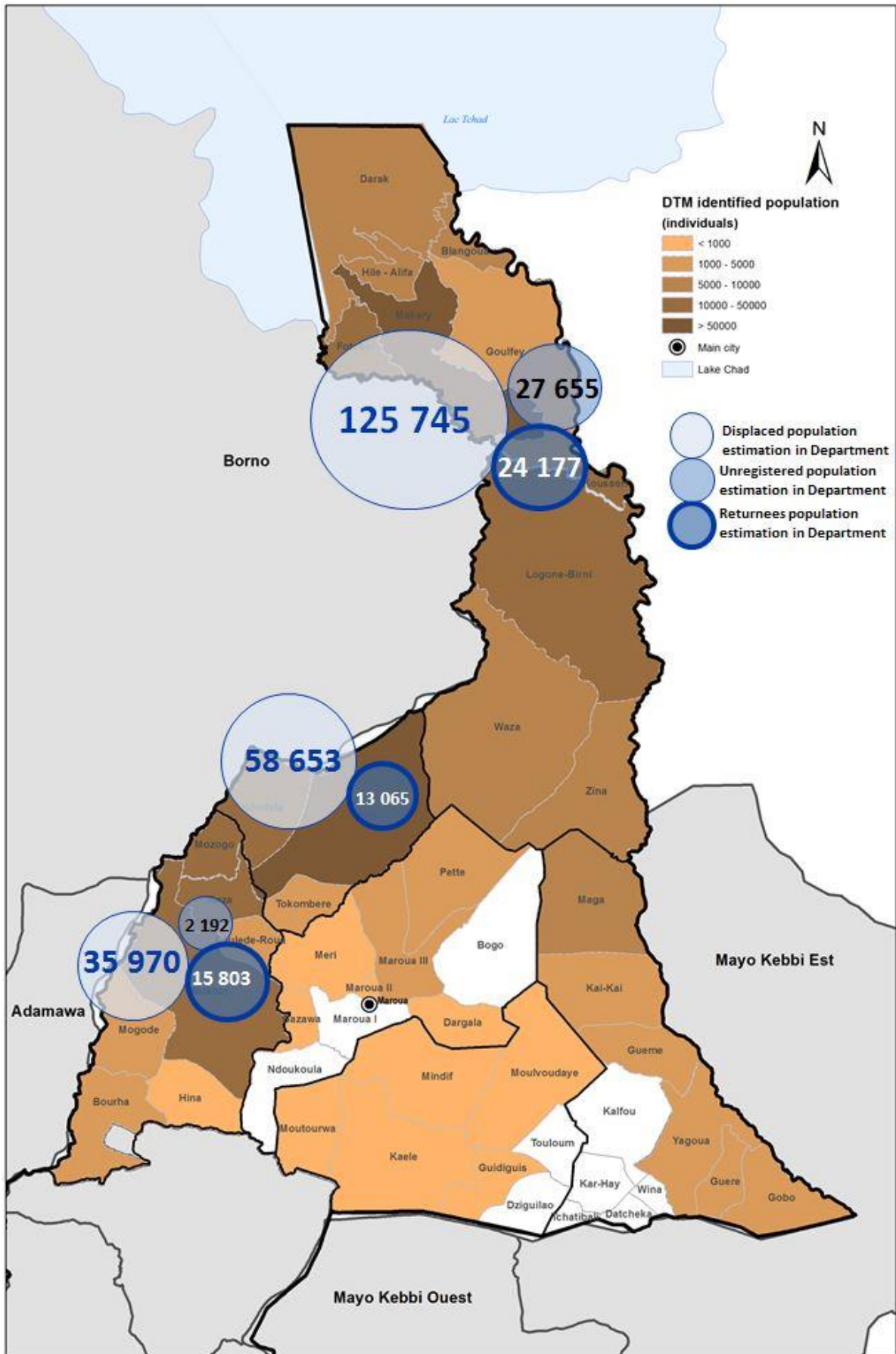
Department	FHH IDP	FHH Refugee	FHH Returnee	FHH Total
Diamaré	102	1	5	108
Logone et Chari	141	90	76	307
Mayo Danay	76	8	52	136
Mayo Kani	6	1	34	41
Mayo Sava	5	0	77	82
Mayo Tsanaga	131	56	107	294
	461	156	351	968

The average household size is 7.5 people. 97% of households include children, with an average of six children per household. In this regard, there is no change noted since the previous data collection.

Figure 4: Total displaced population by age and gender



⁶ This slight decrease may be attributed to sampling differences between rounds.



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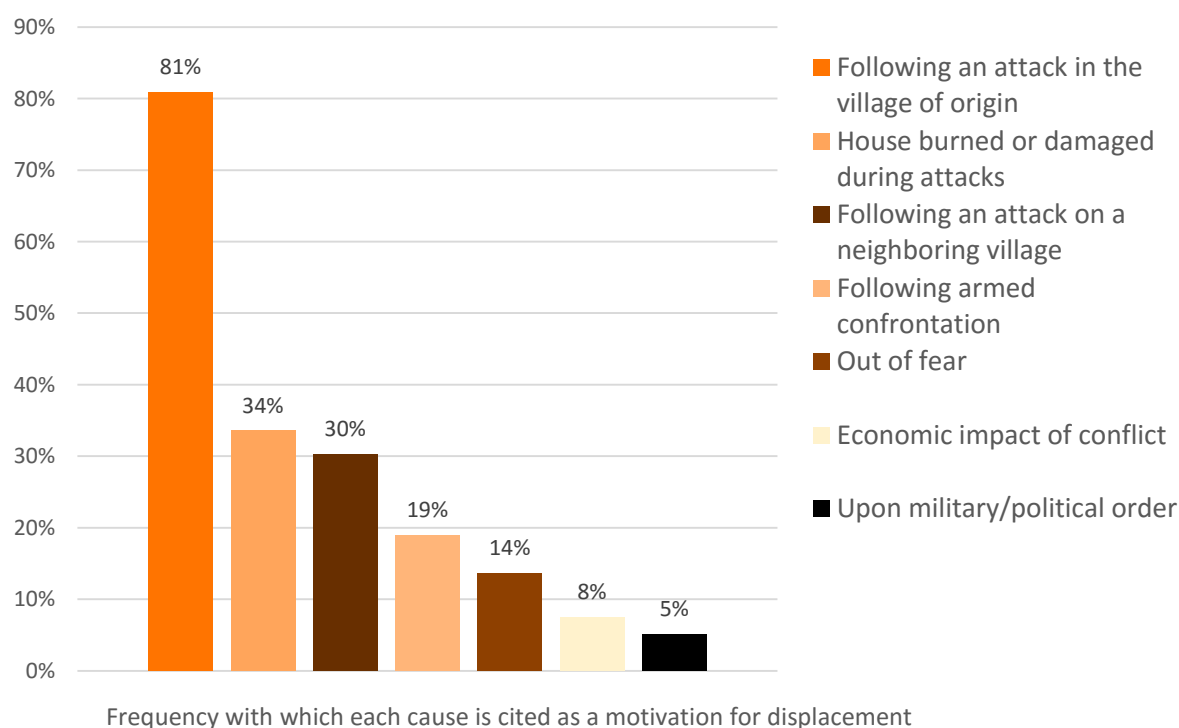


Displacement reasons⁷

91% of the target population is displaced due to the conflict associated with Boko Haram. Most are displaced in Logone-Et-Chari, which also hosts the majority of unregistered refugees from Nigeria.⁸ This percentage represents a decrease of 5% since round 8, accompanied by an increase of 5% in those displaced due to climatic events including flooding. The increase in climate related displacements is explained by the arrival of the rainy season and the intense flooding associated with this period. As such, a clear decline in conflict related displacement cannot be noted⁹ as the areas most affected by flooding are generally not the theater of violence perpetrated by Boko Haram, largely due to difficulties of accessibility.

Though the majority of displacements are linked to conflict, the level and nature of impact of the conflict and insecurity on the individual and household varies. The results of our individual surveys show that in most cases, people fled their areas of origin after attacks occurred. Please note that multiple responses were possible and the results are not exclusive.

Figure 5: Motivation for displacement (for conflict affected populations)



⁷ The distribution of areas of origin and of destination will be addressed in the sections of this report dedicated to each of the three target populations.

⁸ All unregistered refugees included in this report come from Nigeria with the exception of 34 from Chad, all of whom are all in the Mayo Danay department.

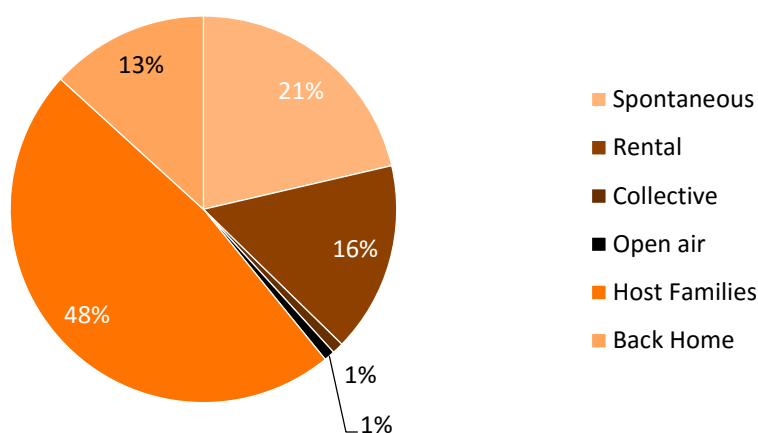
⁹ On the contrary, some areas have seen an increase in attacks. This will be explained in the departmental analysis to follow.



Distribution of shelter types

In terms of shelter type, no significant variations were observed between round 8 and round 9. Minor differences noted were in line with trends including people leaving rental homes due to high costs and the establishment of spontaneous sites following sporadic and unplanned movements fleeing from flooding.

Figure 6: Shelter types



Livelihoods

The most common livelihood activity amongst the target populations is agriculture, accounting for 41% of the population. This reflects a decrease in agricultural activity following displacement, which is largely explained by the loss of property including lands and livestock during or as a result of displacement.

Figure 7: Livelihoods among displaced population by livelihood category, before and after displacement

Livelihood	Currently	Prior to displacement	Comment
Subsistence Farming	41%	73%	-
Casual work	33%	12%	+
Herding	17%	39%	-
Agricultural employee	21%	9%	+
Gathering wood	12%	6%	+
Individual Business	10%	35%	-
None	10%	2%	+
Fishing	11%	16%	-
Artisanal occupations	7%	5%	+
Sale of agricultural products	5%	11%	-
Sale of services	4%	2%	+
Private employment	2%	1%	+
Small family business	5%	5%	N/A
Begging	2%	0%	+



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Other	0%	0%	N/A
Employee of the state	0%	1%	-

Displacement Period ¹⁰

The graphs below illustrate the displacement period as well as the frequency of displacement. In nearly one third of cases, the displaced population has been displaced more than once. For example, individuals may be initially displaced by conflict and then be displaced again due to flooding of their displacement site or shelter.

Figure 8: Displaced population by time period when displacement began

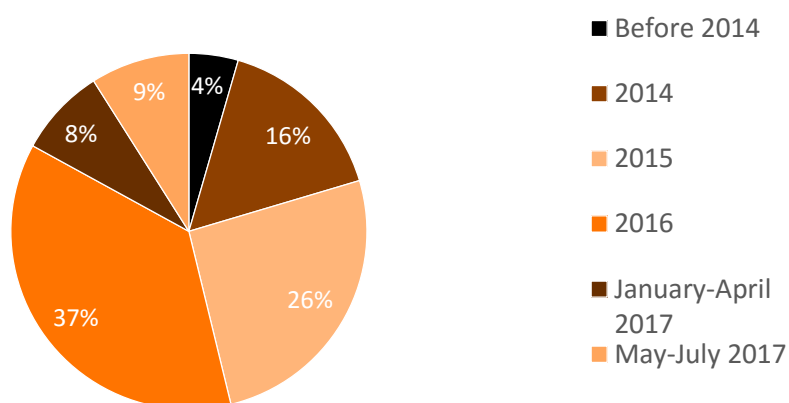
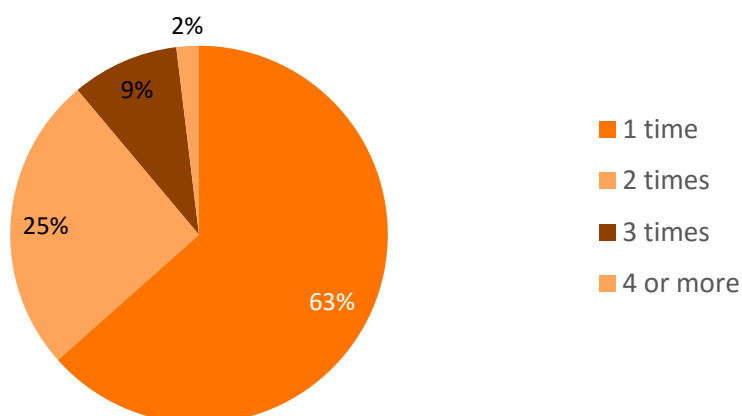


Figure 9: Displacement frequency



¹⁰ The question of return intentions will be addressed in the sections on IDPs and unregistered refugees. As this question does not apply to returnees it is not included in this general overview of the three target populations.



Length of travel and means of transportation

Most of the target population travelled between one and three days from their area of origin to their area of destination. Most travel occurred by foot, due to both accessibility of the destination on foot and economic constraints.

Figure 10: Length of journey

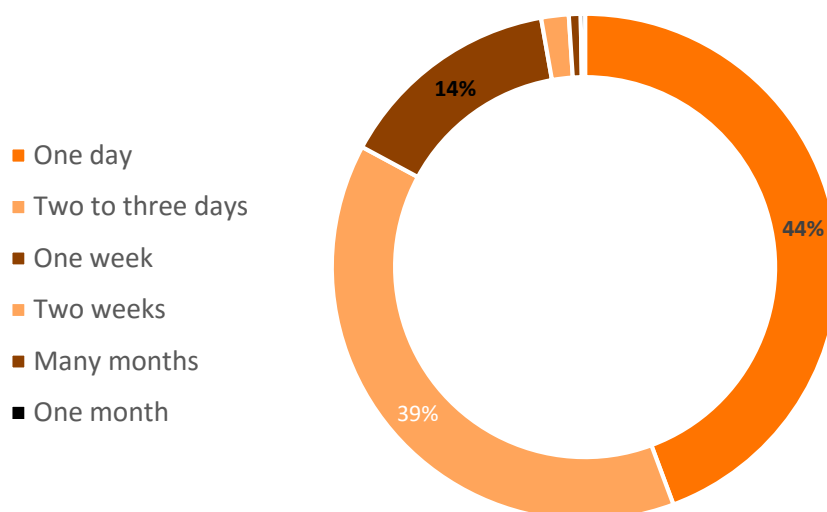
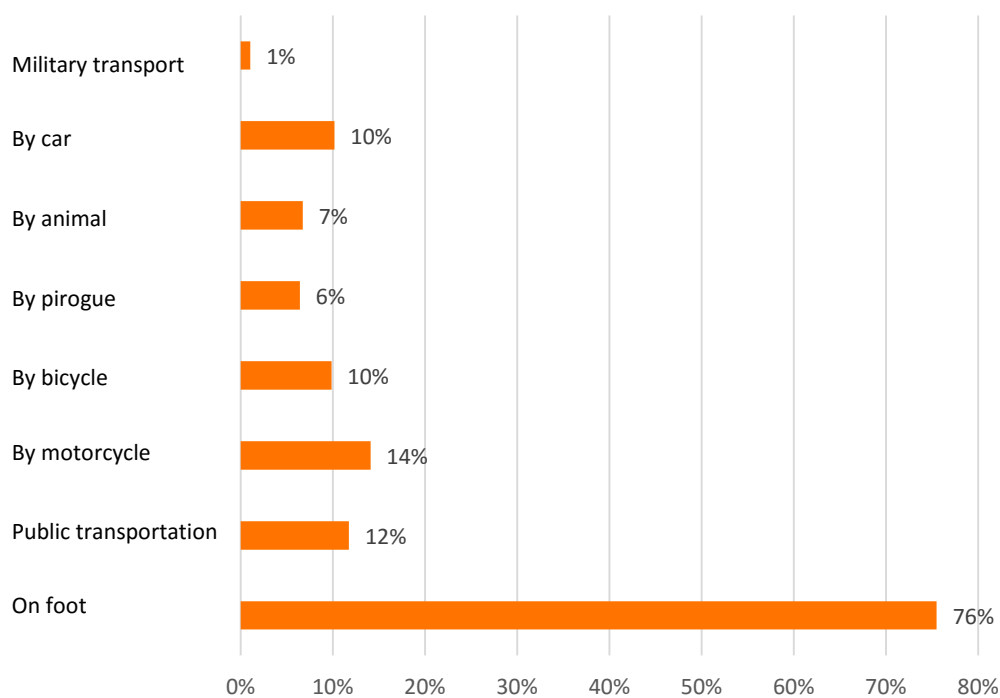


Figure 11: Means of Transportation



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Items Transported

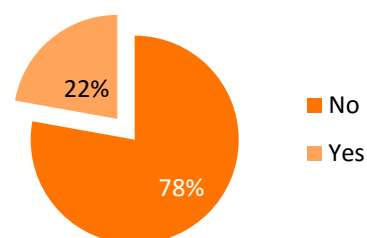
The results of the household surveys show that the primary personal effects brought along during displacement are clothes, identity documents, mosquito nets and cooking utensils. This is in line with information collected during previous rounds.

Figure 12: Frequency of personal effects transported by populations during displacement

Items transported	Proportion
Personal identification documents	66%
Clothing	69%
Cooking utensils	25%
Mosquito nets	22%
Sleeping material	18%
Food	19%
Livestock	9%
Solar lamp	8%
Agricultural material	5%
Medicine	4%
Hygienic material	3%
Other	3%

Visits to Areas of Origin

Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 22% indicated having returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement. The primary purposes of these visits are to check on the condition of the homes/properties left behind and to visit family. Conversely, 78% of those questioned have not returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement, which is largely explained by the continued insecurity in their areas of origin.¹¹



Return Intention¹²

Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 24% indicate a desire to return to their areas of origin. Those interested in returning cite family reunification as their prime motivation. The 76% that do not indicate a desire to return highlight lack of financial means, destruction of property and continued security concerns.

¹¹ These restrictions are in part due to the state of roads during the rainy season as well as State imposed security restrictions in certain areas.

¹² Returnees are not included in this data.

Figure 14: Return Intentions (IDP and Refugees)



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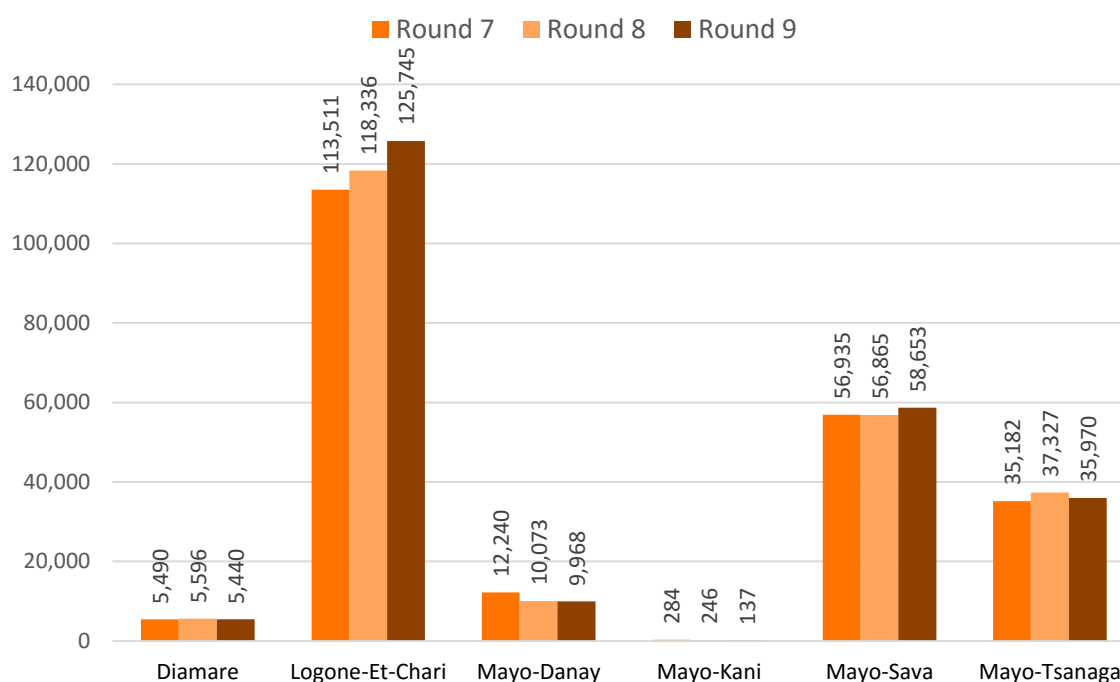
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

According to the results of the July 2017 data collection, there are 235,913 internally displaced people in the Far North, indicating an increase of 3% compared with the June 2017 data collection (7,370 additional people) and an increase of 5% compared with February 2017 data collection (12,271 additional people). This increase is largely concentrated in the Logone-et-Chari department and explained by continued armed attacks, particularly the attack in Bargaram in the Hile-Alifa district perpetrated on 22 June 2017.

Figure 15: IDP population by department and assessment round

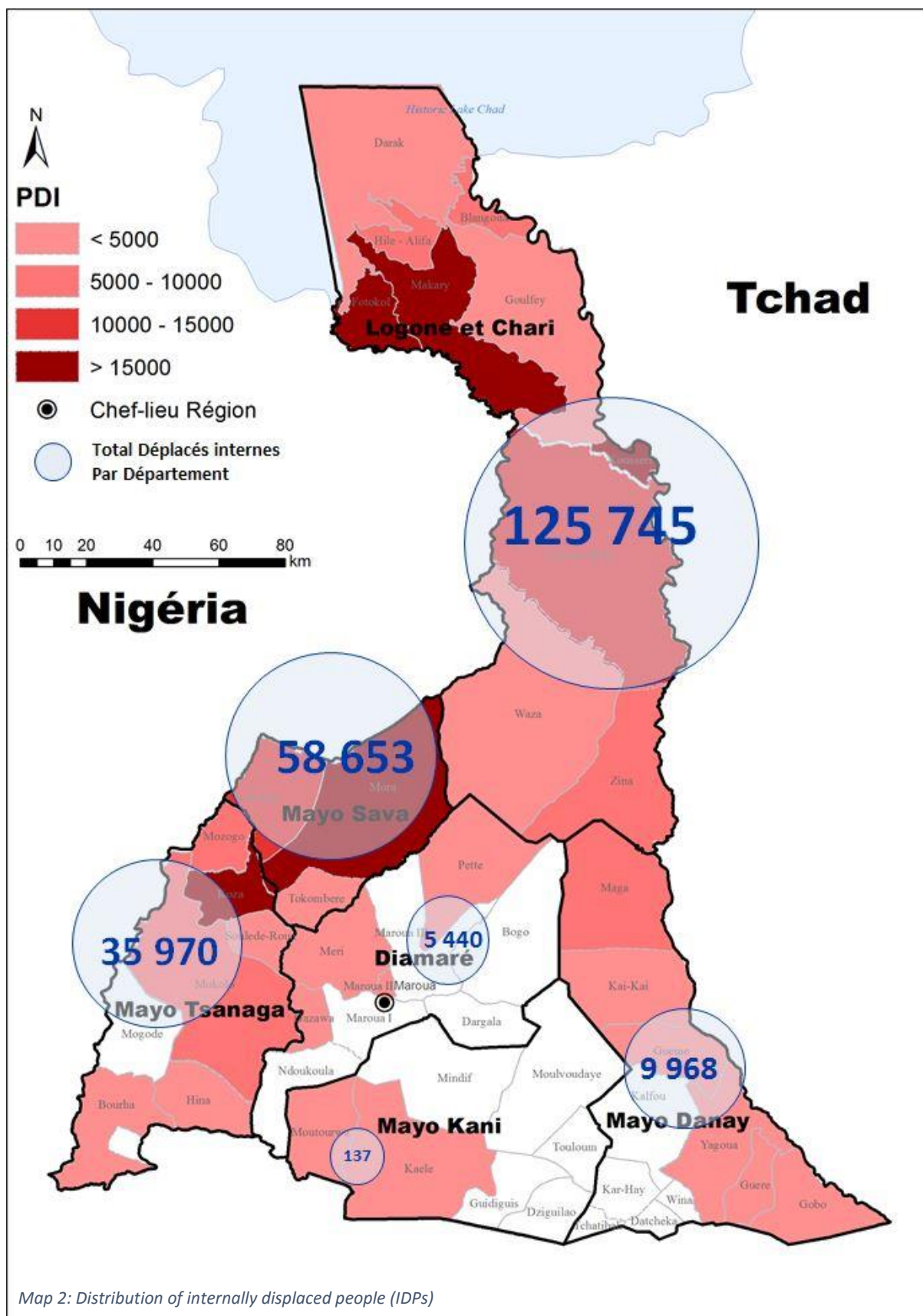
Departments	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Variation 8-9
Diamare	4 999	5 490	5 596	5 440	-3%
Logone-Et-Chari	106 718	113 511	118 336	125 745	6%
Mayo-Danay	12 991	12 240	10 073	9 968	-1%
Mayo-Kani	303	284	246	137	-44%
Mayo-Sava	38 511	56 935	56 865	58 653	3%
Mayo-Tsanaga	28 386	35 182	37 327	35 970	-4%
Total	191 908	223 642	228 443	235 913	

Figure 16: IDP population by department and assessment round



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DIAMARÉ

The Diamaré department hosts 5,440 IDPs, 2% of the total in the Region. The greatest concentration of this population is found in Maroua III (2,259 people), Pette (2,019) and Maroua II (741 people). The majority of IDPs in these districts come from Mayo-Sava or other districts in the Diamaré. Continued insecurity and the ongoing rainy season are the primary factors driving displacement.

The above figure highlights a 3% decrease in the number of IDPs in the department. The most significant decrease is in Gazawa which saw a 30% decrease in IDPs since June 2017. 142 individuals (33 households) left the village of Loumore for the North Region in search of farm land.¹³ Conversely, the district of Pette witnessed an increase in IDPs in the villages of Djaoudé (61 additional people), Klissawa (18 additional people) and Mourgout (16 additional people). These people arrived from Mayo-Sava after explosions in Mora on 30 June.



In the Diamaré department, 59 households live in spontaneous sites, 605 households live in rental houses and 301 live with host families. These figures indicate a decrease in occupants of spontaneous sites and an increase in terms of those renting houses or living in host communities.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Department	% Displaced by conflict ¹⁴	% Displaced by natural disaster	% Displaced for other reasons
Diamaré	100%	0%	0%
Logon et Chari	93%	6%	1%
Mayo Danay	94.5%	4.5%	1%
Mayo Kani	100%	0%	0%
Mayo Sava	100%	0%	0%
Mayo Tsanaga	100%	0%	0%

Figure 17 : Cause of displacement for IDPs, by department

The Logone-et-Chari department hosts 125,745 IDPs, representing 53% of the total in the Region. The majority is concentrated in the districts of Makary (48,337 people), Kousseri (19,792 people), Fotokol (18,581 people), Logone-et-Birni (12,190 people) and Blangoua (7,566 people). These IDPs mostly come from other districts within the same department. Overall, this assessment round identified an increase in IDPs in the department compared to the June 2017 DTM. This increase is mostly noted in Blangoua and Darak where an influx of people occurred following attacks on the village of Bargaram on 22 June. Rumors of attacks and the departure of the military in Fotokol also caused displacement towards to camps in Afade.

Additionally, three of the four new villages evaluated during this data collection are in Logone-et-Chari. This expansion in coverage also contributed towards the increase in numbers of IDPs between this round and the previous round.

¹³ This is a separate region and is not to be confused with the Far North.

¹⁴ Please note that this graph indicated the motivations of the first displacement. In many cases, the displacements recorded are second or third displacements, often linked to climatic and/or economic considerations, for instance the ongoing rainy season.



In the Logone-et-Chari, 13,306 households live with host families, 3,498 live in rental homes, 4,180 live in spontaneous sites, 7 live in collective centers and 213 live in the open air. This represents an increase in terms of those living in host families and in collective centers and a decrease in those living in rental homes, in spontaneous sites and in open air.

MAYO-DANAY

9,968 IDPs live in this department, representing 4% of the Regional total. The majority of this population lives in Maga (5,247 people), Gueme (1,618 people), Gobo (1,296 people) and Yagoua (1,200 people). 94% of the IDPs come from other districts within the Mayo Danay department and 6% come from the Mayo Sava.

The department witnessed a 1% decrease in IDPs since June 2017. In Guere, 194 IDPs that had been living in Mouka since the flooding in 2012 decided to return to their respective areas of origin. Though the general trend is a minor decline, there was an increase of 72 IDPs in Yagoua from Gobo.



In the Mayo Danay department, 735 households live in spontaneous sites, 89 live in rental homes, 211 live in collective center and 384 live in host families. This indicates an increase in spontaneous sites and a decrease in all other types of shelter.

MAYO-KANI

The Mayo Kani department hosts the smallest number of IDPs with 137 individuals (less than 1% of the Regional total). This department is relatively removed from the zones of insecurity and as such only received limited inflows of individuals seeking refuge from conflict. The variations in terms of the presence of IDPs in this department are largely due to climatic changes as the department has fertile soil and pastures. 46% of IDPs are displaced within their department of origin and 54% come from Mayo Sava in search of fertile grounds.

There was an overall decrease of 44% IDPs since the previous data collection round in Mayo-Kani. 14 IDPs left the village of Mouda (in the Moutourwa district) for the North in search of economic opportunities. In the Kaele district, a decrease of 8% was noted in the villages of Bourgari (22 fewer people), Djidoma (29 fewer people), Kaele (8 fewer people), Lara (14 fewer people), and Zadili (16 fewer people), all of whom went to Lagdo (in the Benoué district of the North Department).



In the Mayo Kani department, 2 households live in rental homes and 18 live in host families. This indicated a decrease across the board, which can be attributed to the general decrease in the number of IDPs in the department since June 2017.

MAYO-SAVA

With 58,653 IDPs (25% of the Regional total), this department holds the second highest number of IDPs in the Region. The districts of Kolofata (12 364 IDPs) and Mora (44 459 IDPs) are regularly affected by security incidents which explains the intensity of population movements and displacements in these zones. In Mayo Sava, 98% of IDPs are originally from a different village or district within the same department.

The Mayo-Sava department witnessed a 3% increase in IDPs since June 2017. The villages most affected by this increase include Meme (16,533 people) and Kossa (11,192 people), both in the district of Mora. In the district of Kolofata, the village of Amchide hosts 192 more IDPs in July than in June 2017 (for a total displaced population of which 3,864 are IDPs and 4,544 are returnees). Many of these individuals were initially displaced from the Diamaré and Mayo Tsanaga departments.



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From Koza district IDPs are now moving towards Amchide as they have a perception of increased security there and they are trying to move closer to their areas of origin.



In the Mayo Sava department, 4,727 households live in spontaneous sites, 3,238 live in rental homes, 104 live in collective centers, 179 live in the open air and 2,115 live with host families. This represents an increase of those living in spontaneous sites and those living in host communities and a decrease amongst those living in collective centers, rental homes and in the open air.

MAYO-TSANAGA

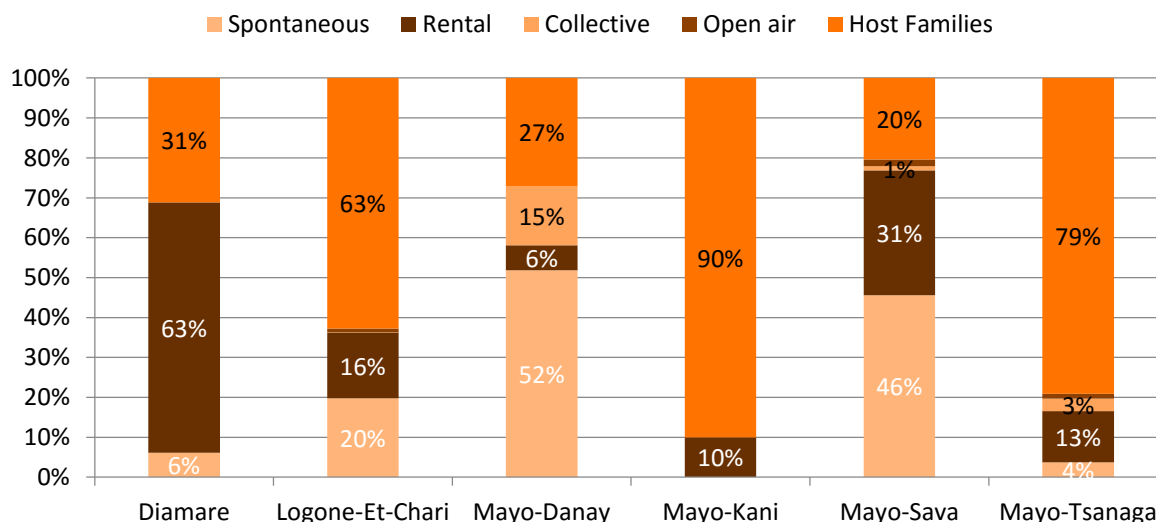
This department hosts 35,970 IDPs, or 15% of the Regional total. IDPs are primarily concentrated in the districts of Koza (15,890 people), Mozogo (9 135 people) and Mokolo (8,444 people). 86% of IDPs are displaced within their department of origin and the 14% remaining are originally from Mayo Sava.

In the Mayo Tsanaga department, a 4% decrease in IDPs was noted in July 2017 as compared to the previous month. This decrease is particularly evident in the districts of Koza and Hina with 1,787 and 207 fewer people respectively. This decrease is largely explained by their departure for the North in search of fertile lands. Despite the general trend of reduction, there were small increases in IDP populations in other districts which are also explained by the quest for fertile soils. The choice of displacement within the department or towards another region is influenced by the financial means and family ties of the individuals in question.



In the Mayo Tsanaga department, 227 households live in spontaneous sites, 789 live in rental homes, 193 live in collective centers, 74 live in the open air and 4,860 live in host families. This represents an increase in terms of those living in spontaneous sites, rental homes and collective centers and a decrease in those living in the open air and in host communities.

Figure 18: IDP shelter types by region



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UNREGISTERED REFUGEES

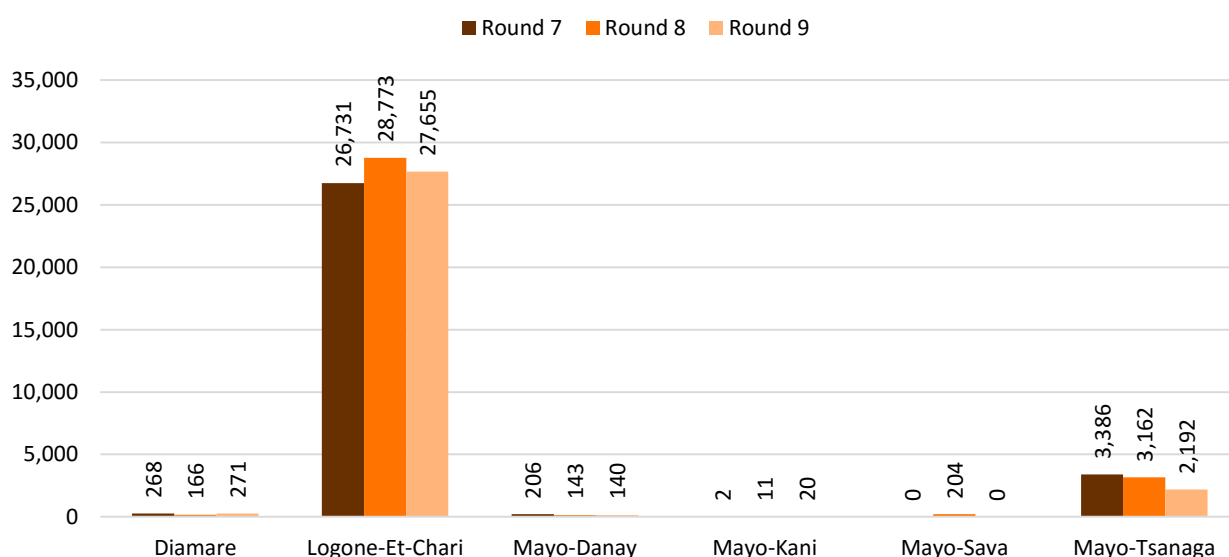
According to July 2017 data, the Far North Region hosts 30,278 unregistered refugees. This represents a decrease of 7% (2,181 fewer people) as compared to data collected in June 2017 and a decrease of 1% (315 fewer people) since February 2017. This decrease is explained by the return of unregistered refugees from Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanaga and Logone-et-Chari to Nigeria. These decisions are due in part to the increase of attacks by Boko Haram in the Region as well as to the search for fertile lands in light of the ongoing rainy season. In Mayo-Tsanaga, registration activities also impacted the presence of unregistered refugees and their willingness to identify themselves as such.

The distribution of unregistered refugees by department has evolved over the past four rounds of DTM data collection as follows:

Figure 19: Unregistered refugees by assessment round and department

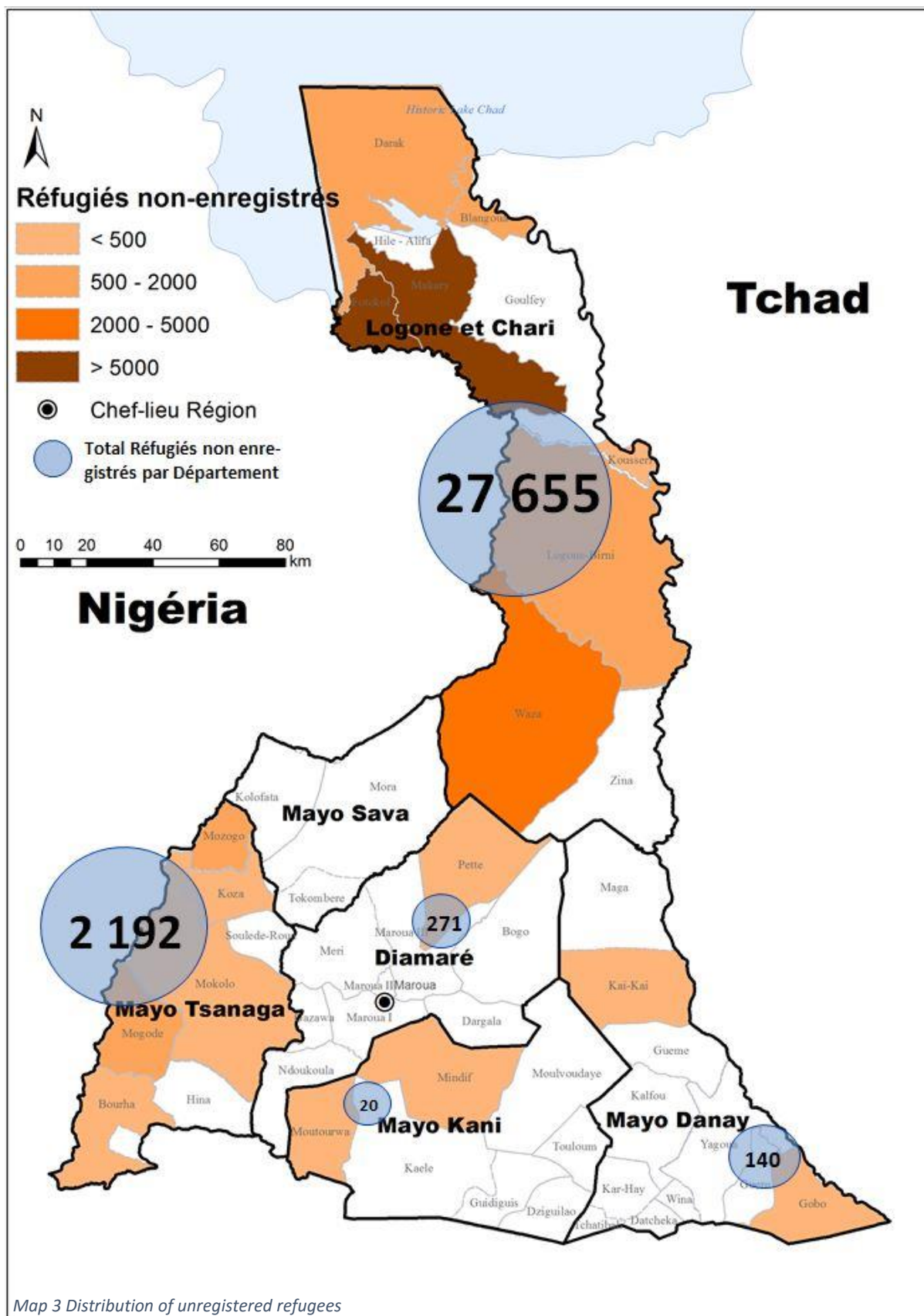
Departement	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Variation 8-9
Diamare	170	268	166	271	63%
Logone-Et-Chari	19 569	26 731	28 773	27 655	-4%
Mayo-Danay	141	206	143	140	-2%
Mayo-Kani	2	2	11	20	82%
Mayo-Sava	0	0	204	0	-100%
Mayo-Tsanaga	3 548	3 386	3 162	2 192	-31%
Total	23 430	30 593	32 459	30 278	7%

Figure 20: Unregistered refugees by departement and assessment round



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Map 3 Distribution of unregistered refugees



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DIAMARÉ

There are 271 unregistered refugees in the Diamaré department, or 1% of the regional total. These results reflect an increase of 63% as compared to June 2017 (105 additional people). Pette district witnessed a significant increase in IDP population with an additional 115 people fleeing instability in the region of Maiduguri and the kamikaze attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram in Mora (Mayo Sava department), seeking to join their families already established in the village of Djabire.



In the Diamaré, the majority (24) of unregistered refugee households live in spontaneous sites and 9 live with host families. No significant variation from the previous data collection was noted in this regard.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari hosts 27,655 unregistered refugees, representing 81% of the unregistered refugees in the region. This figure indicates a decrease of 4% compared to June 2017 (2,623 fewer people). Most are concentrated in the districts of Makary (14,560 people), Fotokol (5,540 people) and Waza (3,320 people). Despite the general downward trend in the Region, there was an increase of unregistered refugees in Blangua and Fotokol with an influx of Nigerians seeking refuge from confrontations between the Nigerian army and Boko Haram.



In Logone-et-Chari, 2,619 households live with host families, 1,531 live in spontaneous sites, 157 live in rental homes and 23 live in the open air. This represents a reduction in terms of those living in spontaneous sites and an increase in all other shelter types.

MAYO-DANAY

140 unregistered refugees live in this department, a reduction of 2% (3 people) since June 2017. The presence of unregistered refugees remains the same in all districts with the exception of Gobo where three people left to go to Moutourwa in Mayo Kani.



In the Mayo Danay, 18 unregistered refugee households live in rental homes and 14 live with host communities. No significant variation was noted compared to the data from the June 2017 DTM.

MAYO-KANI

20 unregistered refugees live in this department. Additional unregistered refugees were identified this round, due to increased trust in the DTM teams resulting in an increased willingness to disclose unregistered refugee status. Absent men pursuing farming activities in other areas had previously instructed their wives not to disclose their status. As such, this figure should not be interpreted as an influx of newly arrived unregistered refugees in the region, but rather a more accurate representation of those present on the ground.



In Mayo-Kani, two unregistered refugee households live with host families and one lives in a rental home.

MAYO-SAVA

During this round of DTM data collection, no unregistered refugees were identified. All 204 individuals identified in round 8 were no longer in the department. The administrative authorities in



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Kolofata asked the village chiefs to survey and declare the refugees they were harboring to the sous-prefects of each respective district. This exercise revealed that certain families had been separated between Banki (in Nigeria) and Kolofata. As such, the Nigerian army conducted an exercise of accompanying unregistered refugees in Cameroon back to Nigeria. Approximately 887 individuals including the 204 refugees previously in Kolofata were returned to Nigeria and dispersed between the Bama, Goza and Banki sites.



All of the unregistered refugee households were returned to Nigeria.

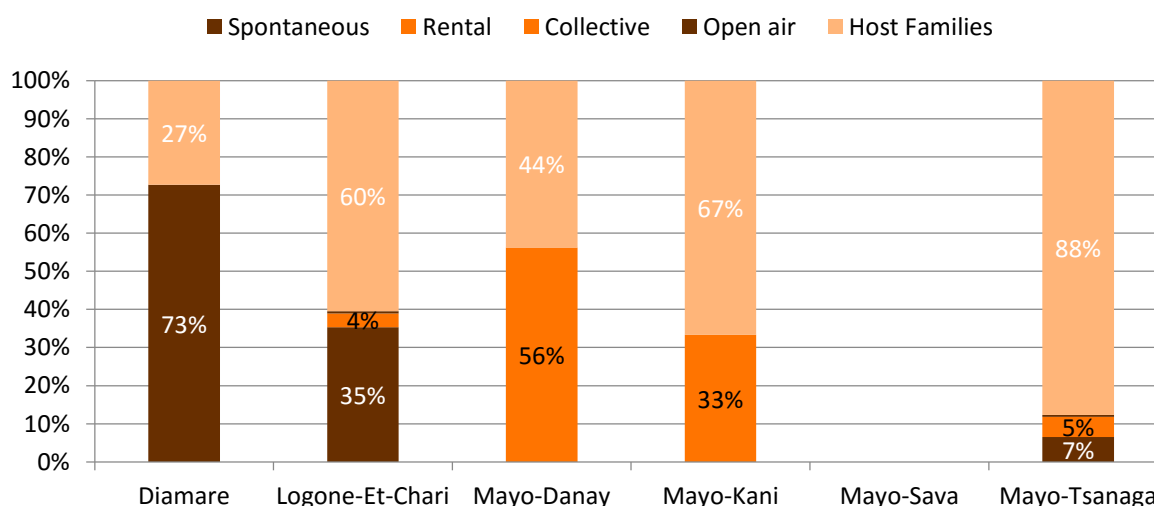
MAYO-TSANAGA

This department hosts 2,192 unregistered refugees, 7% of the Regional total. This represents a decrease of 31% (970 people) compared to June 2017. The village of Mogode (in the district by the same name) witnessed a decrease of 1,016 people. There were also a decrease in the village of Rutte where unregistered refugees chose to return to their areas of origin due to poor relations with their host community. However, this reduction was combined with an increase of the target population in the districts of Koza and Mozogo, mostly constituting the arrival of individuals seeking to join their families already established in these areas.



In the Mayo Tsanaga, 348 unregistered refugee households live with host families, 26 live in spontaneous sites, 21 live in rental homes and 2 live in the open air. This reflects a reduction of the number of households in all shelter types.

Figure 21: Percentage of unregistered refugees by shelter type and departement



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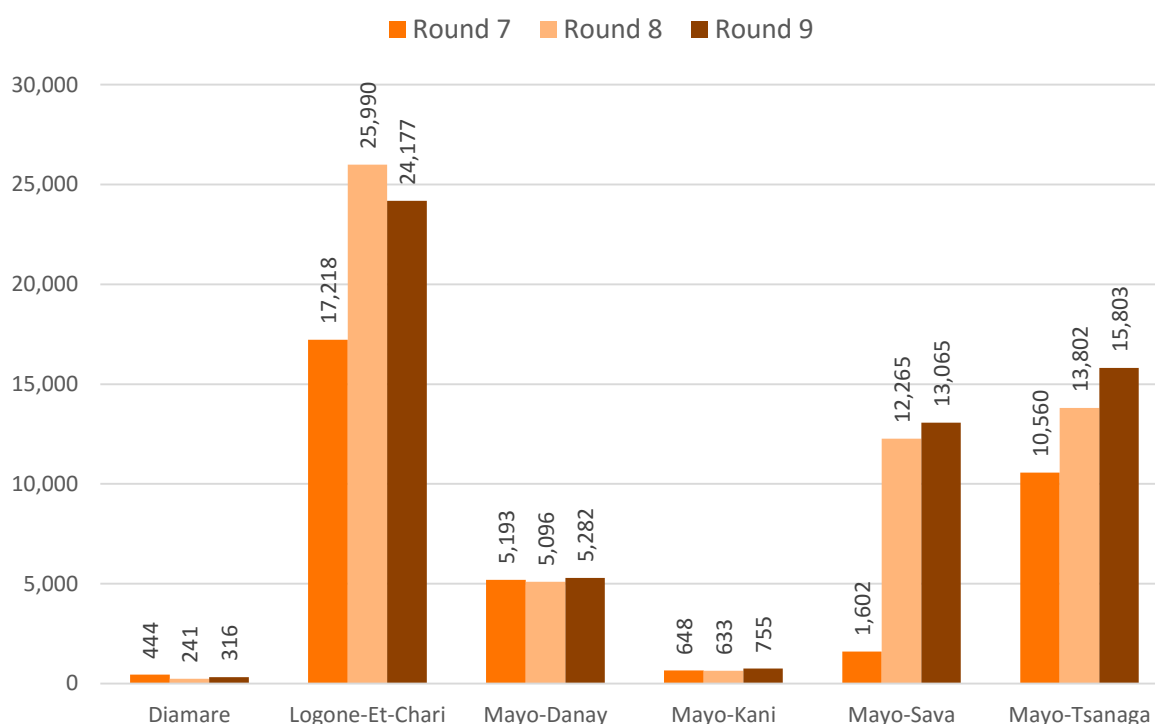
RETURNEES

According to DTM round 9, the Far North Region hosts 59,398 returnees. This represents a 2% increase (1,371 additional people) as compared to round 8 (June 2017) and an increase of 37% (15,963 additional people) compared to February's round 6. This increase is primarily due to an increased perception of stability/security in certain areas such as Kolofata Centre in Mayo Sava as well as to the arrival of the rainy season and the ensuing cyclical mobility linked to agricultural activities.

Figure 22 : Number of returnees by department and assessment round

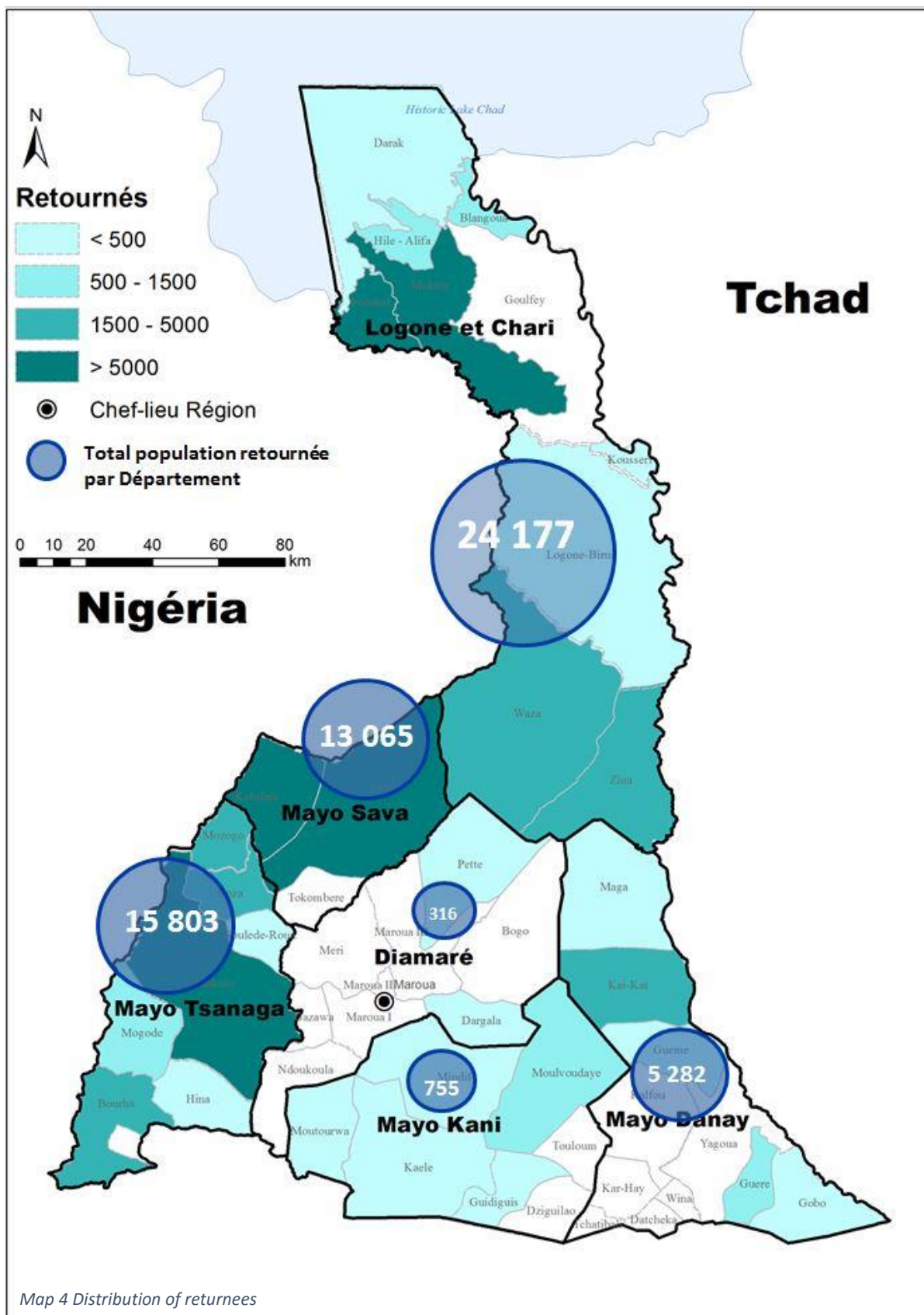
Departements	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Variation 8-9
Diamare	444	413	241	316	31%
Logone-Et-Chari	17,218	17,917	25,990	24,177	-7%
Mayo-Danay	5,193	2,982	5,096	5,282	4%
Mayo-Kani	648	648	633	755	19%
Mayo-Sava	1,602	9,851	12,265	13,065	7%
Mayo-Tsanaga	10,560	11,624	13,802	15,803	14%
Total	35,665	43,435	58,027	59,398	2%

Figure 23: Number of returnees by departement and assessment round



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DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosts 316 returnees or 1% of the Regional total. This result shows an increase of 31% since the last round of DTM in June. The returnee population in Diamaré is primarily concentrated in the district of Dargala (312 people).

The displacement dynamic in this department is cyclical but does have an interesting particularity. The population in question is of Cameroonian nationality but had been living in the Central African Republic (CAR) for some time. The crisis in the CAR led them to return back to Cameroon where they settled in Garoua Boulai (not their zone of origin) from where they are now returning to their areas of origin in Dargala in order to join their families and support their agricultural activities during the rainy season.



In the Diamaré, the majority (27) of returnee households live with host families and 2 were able to return to their original homes.¹⁵

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari department hosts 24,177 returnees which represents 41% of the Regional returnee population. This figure is a reduction of 7% compared to June 2017. This decrease is particularly evident in the villages Goretal Goutoun, Djibouniba and Terbou of the Hile Alifa district with 1,863, 390 and 328 fewer individuals respectively. These people left to return to their areas of origin after the attack on Bargaram on June 22. Despite the general downward departmental trend, there was an increase of returnees the village of Layode in the Waza district. This village was empty in June 2017 but now hosts 310 returnees from Djingui who returned in search of economic opportunities.



In the Logone-et-Chari Department, 3,394 households returned to their original homes, 187 live with host families, 12 rent houses and 8 live in spontaneous sites. This represents a significant decrease in terms of those living in spontaneous sites (515 fewer individuals) and a slight decrease in other types of housing with the exception of those who rent houses where no significant change was noted since June 2017.

MAYO-DANAY

5,282 returnees live in this department, which represents 9% of the Regional total. This is a 4% increase since the June 2017 DTM report. Changes were primarily noted in the Guere district where 15 households (206 individuals) returned to Mouka to farm.



In the Mayo Danay department, 643 households were able to return to their original houses. 120 live with host families, 87 live in spontaneous sites and 4 live in rental homes. With the exception of a decrease of 57 households previously living in spontaneous sites, no significant variations were noted since June 2017.



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MAYO-KANI

755 returnees live in this department. This represents an increase of 19% compared to DTM round 8. In the Kaele district, 108 individuals returned from Borno State in Nigeria due to the increased violence perpetrated by Boko Haram.



In the Mayo Kani department, 1 household returned to its original home, 112 live with host families and 5 live in rental homes. This reflects a reduction in all shelter types with the exception of 27 additional households living with host families.

MAYO-SAVA

With 13,065 returnees (32% of the Regional total), Mayo Sava hosts the third largest returnee population in the Region. This represents an increase of 6.5% since June 2017. This increase is primarily noted in the Kolofata district with 983 additional people. The village of Amchide, in Kolofata is particularly affected by this trend as 81% of the district's returnees, most of whom come from Diamaré and Mayo Tsanaga, have returned to this village. In addition to improved security and access to farmland, these returns are motivated by rental prices, which are more affordable in Mayo Sava than in the areas of previous displacement.



In Mayo Sava, 1,459 households were able to return to their original homes. 610 live with host families and 20 live in spontaneous sites. This represents an increase in all shelter types and particularly in the number of those who were able to return to their original homes (117 more households than in June).

MAYO-TSANAGA

This department hosts 15,803 returnees; 27% of the regional total. This reflects an increase of 14% since June 2017. The district of Koza, which did not see any returns in June, witnessed the return of 2,083 individuals by July. Mogode and Soulede-Roua also noted increased returns. These movements are largely due to an increased perception of security as well as the search for farmland.

Of the 15,803 returnees, 9,842 were former IDPs (6,667 of which were displaced within the Department) and 5,960 are individuals returned from Nigeria.



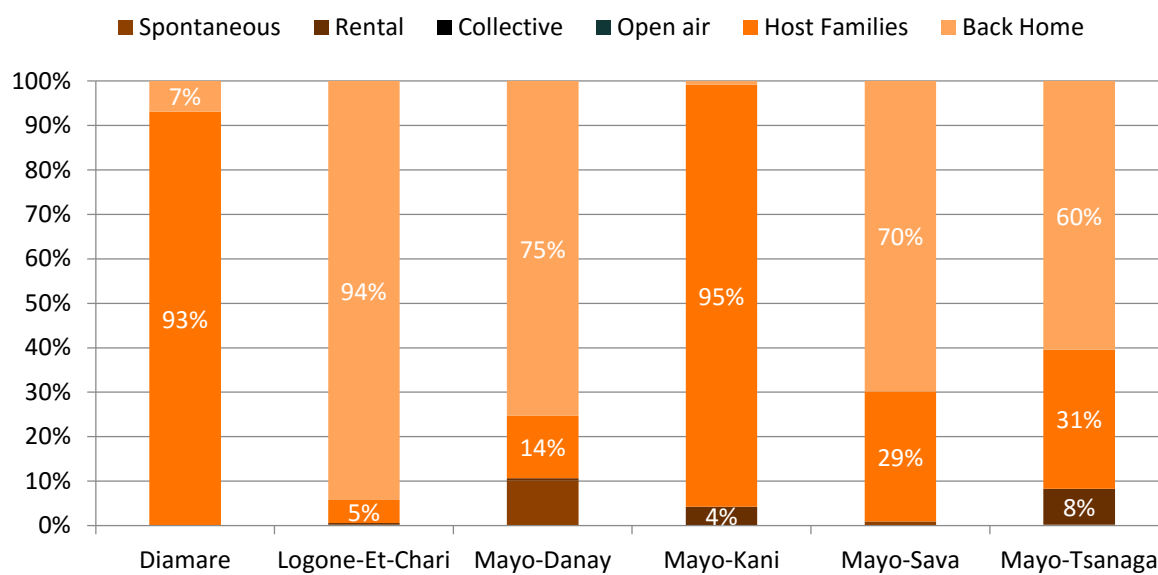
In the Mayo Tsanaga department, 1,704 households live in their original homes, 881 live with host families, 226 live in rental homes and 7 live in spontaneous sites.



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Figure 24: Percentage of returnees by shelter type and departement



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TRENDS

This section is intended to highlight general trends since June 2017 in the administrative areas covered by the DTM using a common baseline from round 7 (May 2017)¹⁶. As such, the 14 new villages evaluated in round 8 and the 4 additional villages in round 9 are not considered.

From a security perspective, a wave of attacks and incursions over the past months have impacted the movements and displacement trends observed in DTM round 9. Additionally, the ongoing rainy season has affected human mobility, explaining the increase of returns as certain households take advantage of this season to renew links to their plantation (sometimes in areas abandoned due to conflict or flooding).

The trends observed in this round are as follows:

- A Regional 2.1% increase in IDPs (4,789 of which are in the Logone-et-Chari and 1,788 in Mayo Sava).¹⁷ The change in the Logone-et-Chari is primarily noted in the villages of Abassouni 1 and Afade Camp, both of which host a significant portion of IDPs that have come from Hile-Alifa in response to the attacks on Bargaram and Maniguedié on June 22 and 28.
- Conversely, other departments including the Mayo Tsanaga have noted a decrease in their IDP populations (1,357 fewer individuals) which is explained by their departure for the North in search of more favorable farming conditions. This same trend is observed in the Diamaré, the Mayo Danay and the Mayo Kani with respective decreases of 156, 105 and 109 people.
- A 2.3% increase in returnees (1,334 additional people).
- A 8.37% decrease in unregistered refugees (2,719 fewer people).

En ce qui concerne les 14 nouveaux villages 2 681 PDI, 538 réfugiés non-enregistrés et 37 retournés ont été observés, influencés par les mêmes incidents de Bargaram et Maniguedié. Ces populations n'ont pas été prises en compte ci-dessus, du fait que ces villages n'étaient pas inscrits au nombre des localités du DTM numéro 8.

¹⁶ This refers to the same 712 areas covered by DTM round 8 as mentioned in the seventh paragraph on page 6 of that report.

¹⁷ Though these figures add up to more than 4 798, the decreases cited afterwards make up for the difference.



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TESTIMONIES

This section was created as to complement the quantitative analysis offered by the DTM, in an effort to provide a more qualitative approach to the living conditions of displaced people. The aim of these testimonies is to add a human face to statistical data presented by IOM through its DTM reports. Testimonies collected by IOM staff in contact with displaced populations during the data collection period are gathered and published. The names cited have deliberately been changed to preserve the anonymity of the respondents.

Cameroon | Displacement Report, Far North Region, | Round 9 | 26 June – 7 July 2017



IOM Cameroon PSS team in Kousseri © IOM Cameroon 2017

“We’re from Afade, where insecurity forced us to move to Kousseri where we are safer. I moved along with my children and those of my brothers and sisters.

-Moussa. 70 years old. Tailor.

One day, we were told that we had to return to Afade. All of the adults were put on a truck and returned to our village of origin, but the children remained behind. I returned the same day to Kousseri but many of my brothers weren’t able to do the same.

A significant portion of the IDP population in Kousseri comes from Afade, where insecurity prevails. Based on the information gathered through the DTM, IOM provides psychosocial assistance to vulnerable populations, including to the unaccompanied children of Kousseri.

There are many unaccompanied children in Kousseri. We feed them as best we can, as if they were our own, but food and school materials are in short supply.”



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ANNEXES

- Annexe I: Displaced populations (table)
- Annexe II: Displacement reasons (table)
- Annexe III: New villages (table)
- Annexe IV: Variation based on Round 7 (table)



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ANNEXE I

Displaced Populations

	DEPARTEMENTS / DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES	UNREGISTERED REFUGEES	TOTAL
	Diamare	5,440	316	271	6,027
1	Dargala	0	312	0	312
2	Gazawa	339	0	0	339
3	Maroua II	741	0	0	741
4	Maroua III	2,259	0	0	2,259
5	Meri	82	0	0	82
6	Pette	2,019	4	271	2,294
	Logone-Et-Chari	125,745	24,177	27,655	177,577
7	Blangoua	7,566	643	1,298	9,507
8	Darak	3,466	429	1,158	5,053
9	Fotokol	18,581	7,637	5,540	31,758
10	Goulfey	2,322	0	0	2,322
11	Hile-Alifa	5,336	512	0	5,848
12	Kousseri	19,792	6	59	19,857
13	Logone-Birni	12,190	70	1,720	13,980
14	Makary	48,337	7,649	14,560	70,546
15	Waza	3,046	3,334	3,320	9,700
16	Zina	5,109	3,897	0	9,006
	Mayo-Danay	9,968	5,282	140	15,390
17	Gobo	1,296	50	130	1,476
18	Gueme	1,618	420	0	2,038
19	Guere	33	1,069	0	1,102
20	Kai-Kai	574	3,726	10	4,310
21	Maga	5,247	17	0	5,264
22	Yagoua	1,200	0	0	1,200
	Mayo-Kani	137	755	20	912
23	Guidiguis	0	78	0	78
24	Kaele	83	108	0	191
25	Mindif	0	37	9	46
26	Moulvoudaye	0	528	0	528
27	Moutourwa	54	4	11	69
	Mayo-Sava	58,653	13,065	0	71,718
28	Kolofata	12,364	5,593	0	17,957
29	Mora	44,459	7,472	0	51,931
30	Tokombere	1,830	0	0	1,830
	Mayo-Tsanaga	35,970	15,803	2,192	53,965



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31	Bourha	208	1,566	90	1,864
32	Hina	404	251	0	655
33	Koza	15,890	2,083	35	18,008
34	Mogode	0	979	1,303	2,282
35	Mokolo	8,444	5,913	199	14,556
36	Mozogo	9,135	4,631	565	14,331
37	Soulede-Roua	1,889	380	0	2,269
	TOTAL	235,913	59,398	30,278	325,589



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ANNEXE II

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

	DEPARTEMENT	CONFLICT		NATURAL DISASTER		OTHER		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Diamare	5 715	1.76%	0	0.00%	312	0.10%	6,027	1.85%
1	Dargala	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	312	0.10%	312	0.10%
2	Gazawa	339	0.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	339	0.10%
3	Maroua II	741	0.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	741	0.23%
4	Maroua III	2,259	0.69%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,259	0.69%
5	Meri	82	0.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	82	0.03%
6	Pette	2,294	0.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,294	0.70%
	Logone-Et-Chari	165,725	51%	11,782	3.62%	70	0.02%	177,577	54.54%
7	Blangoua	7,490	2.30%	2,017	0.62%	0	0.00%	9,507	2.92%
8	Darak	5,053	1.55%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5,053	1.55%
9	Fotokol	31,758	9.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	31,758	9.75%
10	Goulfey	2,322	0.71%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,322	0.71%
11	Hile-Alifa	5,848	1.80%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5,848	1.80%
12	Kousseri	19,857	6.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	19,857	6.10%
13	Logone-Birni	13,461	4.13%	449	0.14%	70	0.02%	13,980	4.29%
14	Makary	70,546	21.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	70,546	21.67%
15	Waza	9,390	2.88%	310	0.10%	0	0.00%	9,700	2.98%
16	Zina	0	0.00%	9,006	2.77%	0	0.00%	9,006	2.77%
	Mayo-Danay	725	0%	14,556	4.47%	109	0.03%	15,390	4.73%
17	Gobo	147	0.05%	1,296	0.40%	33	0.01%	1,476	0.45%
18	Gueme	0	0.00%	2,038	0.63%	0	0.00%	2,038	0.63%
19	Guere	0	0.00%	1,102	0.34%	0	0.00%	1,102	0.34%
20	Kai-Kai	0	0.00%	4,300	1.32%	10	0.00%	4,310	1.32%
21	Maga	578	0.18%	4,686	1.44%	0	0.00%	5,264	1.62%
22	Yagoua	0	0.00%	1,134	0.35%	66	0.02%	1,200	0.37%
	Mayo-Kani	834	0%	0	0.00%	78	0.02%	912	0.28%
23	Guidiguis	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	78	0.02%	78	0.02%
24	Kaele	191	0.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	191	0.06%
25	Mindif	46	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	46	0.01%
26	Moulvoudaye	528	0.16%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	528	0.16%
27	Moutourwa	69	0.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	69	0.02%
	Mayo-Sava	70,543	22%	0	0.00%	1 175	0.36%	71,718	22.03%
28	Kolofata	17,957	5.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	17,957	5.52%
29	Mora	50,756	15.59%	0	0.00%	1 175	0.36%	51,931	15.95%
30	Tokombere	1,830	0.56%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1,830	0.56%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	53,501	16%	246	0.08%	218	0.07%	53,965	16.57%



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31	Bourha	1,762	0.54%	0	0.00%	102	0.03%	1,864	0.57%
32	Hina	655	0.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	655	0.20%
33	Koza	17,686	5.43%	246	0.08%	76	0.02%	18,008	5.53%
34	Mogode	2,282	0.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,282	0.70%
35	Mokolo	14,556	4.47%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	14,556	4.47%
36	Mozogo	14,291	4.39%	0	0.00%	40	0.01%	14,331	4.40%
37	Soulede-Roua	2,269	0.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,269	0.70%



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ANNEXE III

NEW VILLAGES

	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	IDPs	IDP HH	REFUGEES ¹⁸	REFUGEE HH	RETURNEES	RETURNEE HH
1	Blangoua	SABOURA	44	10	0	0	37	9
2	Fotokol	GADAFI	200	45	70	24	0	0
3	Fotokol	GUEGUERI	90	12	107	27	0	0
4	Fotokol	NGANAWAI	50	7	106	21	0	0
5	Fotokol	WANGARA	225	49	175	45	0	0
6	Hile-Alifa	DOLE MILIMI	120	15	0	0	0	0
7	Hile-Alifa	DOUGOUMSILIO 1	90	12	0	0	0	0
8	Hile-Alifa	DOUGOUMSILIO 2	104	13	0	0	0	0
9	Hile-Alifa	MAFOULSO 1	240	30	0	0	0	0
10	Hile-Alifa	MAFOULSO 2	96	12	0	0	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	MAFOULSO 3	56	7	0	0	0	0
12	Hile-Alifa	WADAK	96	12	0	0	0	0
13	Makary	ABANKOURI	1200	143	0	0	0	0
14	Makary	GUEILALA	70	8	80	10	0	0

* Il s'agit ici des populations qualifiées de réfugiés non-enregistrés.



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ANNEXE IV

VARIATION SINCE ROUND 7

	DEPARTEMENTS	IDP VARIATION	UNREGISTERED REFUGEE VARIATION	RETURNEE VARIATION
	Diamare	-156	105	75
1	Dargala	0	0	75
2	Gazawa	-152	0	0
3	Maroua II	0	0	0
4	Maroua III	0	0	0
5	Meri	7	0	0
6	Pette	-11	105	0
	Logone-Et-Chari	4,728	-1,656	-1,850
7	Blangoua	213	64	30
8	Darak	998	-16	0
9	Fotokol	-575	0	0
10	Goulfey	-382	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	1,255	0	-2,581
12	Kousseri	182	18	0
13	Logone-Birni	113	-4	30
14	Makary	4,194	-997	253
15	Waza	-621	-721	418
16	Zina	-649	0	0
	Mayo-Danay	-105	-3	186
17	Gobo	-5	-3	-12
18	Gueme	0	0	-5
19	Guere	-194	0	106
20	Kai-Kai	-8	0	80
21	Maga	30	0	17
22	Yagoua	72	0	0
	Mayo-Kani	-109	9	122
23	Guidiguis	0	0	30
24	Kaele	-99	0	108
25	Mindif	0	0	-2
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	-15
27	Moutourwa	-10	9	1
	Mayo-Sava	1,788	-204	800
28	Kolofata	523	-204	983
29	Mora	1,316	0	-183
30	Tokombere	-51	0	0
	Mayo-Tsanaga	-1,357	-970	2,001



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31	Bourha	93	0	0
32	Hina	-241	0	-38
33	Koza	-1,787	35	2,083
34	Mogode	0	-1,016	182
35	Mokolo	138	-2	-142
36	Mozogo	375	13	-113
37	Soulede-Roua	65	0	29
	Total	4,789	-2,719	1,334



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