Since 2014, Cameroon has felt the effects of the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA, formerly known as Boko Haram). The increase of violent attacks in Nigeria, Cameroon and neighbouring countries has led to the displacement of populations away from areas of conflict and violence.

The International Organization for Migration set up and rolled out the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in November 2015 with the objective of providing regular, accurate and updated information on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon to better support the response of the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community. The Cameroon DTM can be compared with the Nigeria DTM for an understanding of displacement within the regional context.

The data collected between September 19th and October 10th 2016, and presented in this fifth report, includes information on number of displaced persons, period of displacement, reason for displacement, type of accommodation and household information, and demographic data on displaced populations. This report includes data collected through evaluations conducted in 06 departments, 37 arrondissements and 543 villages of the Far North region.

All analytical results and figures contained in this report have been rounded. Unrounded figures are available in the Raw Data Annex. This round of the DTM was conducted at a lower geographical level to provide more accurate information on the displaced population.

HIGHLIGHTS

Population identified by the DTM in October 2016 in the Far North region of Cameroon:

- 198,889 Internally Displaced Persons (35,630 households)
- 26,743 Unregistered Refugees (5,070 households)
- 36,068 Returnees (6,946 households)

92% of the displaced population was displaced by the insurgency and 8% by flooding and other natural disasters.

An estimated 45% of the current population was displaced in 2016 (January to October 2016). The remaining percentage is broken down as followed: 28% in 2015, 22% in 2014 and 5% before 2014.

An estimated 72% of the displaced household population lives in host communities while 15% live in rented housing, 9% in spontaneous settlements, 2% in collective centers, and 2% in open-air spaces.

1. DISPLACEMENT DATA

Breakdown of the displaced population by department as identified in October 2016

Department[1]	N° of IDP		N° of Unregistered Refugees		N° of Returnees	
Diamaré	4,963	2%	128	0%	386	0%
Logone-Et-Chari	95,911	37%	12,770	5%	16,604	6%
Mayo-Danay	13,791	5%	156	0%	5,145	2%
Mayo-Kani	247	0%	3	0%	657	0%
Mayo-Sava	55,336	21%	700	0%	38	0%
Mayo-Tsanaga	28,641	11%	12,986	5%	13,238	5%
Total	**198,889**	**76%**	**26,743**	**10%**	**36,068**	**14%**

IDPs, unregistered refugees and returnees were identified by key informants in 541 villages[2]. An estimated 72% of the displaced households reside in host communities while the remaining reside in rented housing (15%), spontaneous settlements (9%), collective centres (2%) and open-air spaces (2%).

The departments of Logone-Et-Chari and Mayo-Sava continue to house the highest number of displaced population with the first hosting 48% of the displaced (37% IDPs, 5% unregistered refugees and 6% returnees) and the latter hosting 21% (mostly IDPs and few unregistered refugees and returnees).

It is also reported that displacement have been taking place outside of the Far North region. North and Adamaoua regions seems to host IDPs who have left due to the current conflict. Humanitarian community is currently assessing and monitoring the situation. Therefore DTM will remain focused on the Far North region.

Notes: 1) A detailed breakdown of the population by arrondissement is available in Annex 1.
Notes: 2) A list of these locations is available in the raw data. A map of displaced individuals' locations is available in Annex 2.

Evolution by Category of Displacement

The displaced population breakdown is almost even among the displaced population with female accounting for 50.7% of the population and male accounting for 49.3%.
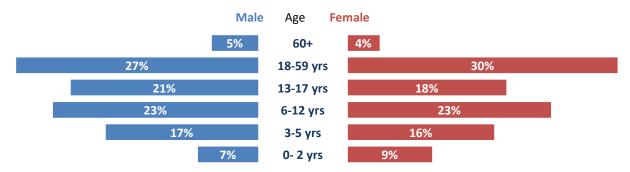
67% of the displaced population is below 18 years old. Of those, 37% are under 5.

Persons above 60 years of age make up 4% of the population.

The average displaced household size is 8.5.

98% of displaced households have children. Of those households with children, the average number of children per household is 5.8.

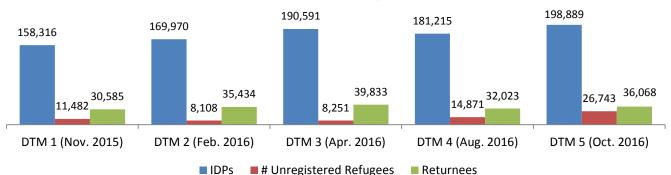### Demographic breakdown of the displaced population by sex and age

Male	Age	Female
5%	60+	4%
27%	18-59 yrs	30%
21%	13-17 yrs	18%
23%	6-12 yrs	23%
17%	3-5 yrs	16%
7%	0- 2 yrs	9%

An estimated 261,700 displaced and returned individuals currently resides in 541 villages in the Far North region of Cameroon. The population tracked is composed of three categories of movements: internally displaced persons, unregistered refugees and returnees.

Total displaced population in terms of individuals per category from November 2015 to October 2016
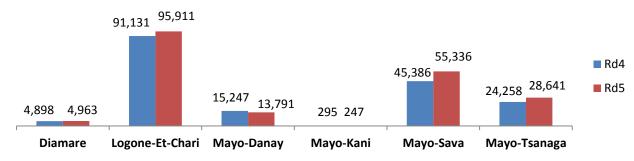

- Almost one year after the first round of DTM in Cameroon (Round 1 – Nov.2015), an estimated 261,700 individuals, accounting for 47,646 households, is reported displaced or returned in the Far North region. This represents an increase of approximately 30% of the initial individual caseload.

- Compared to the previous DTM round (August 2016), an overall increase has been noticed among the population tracked: 10% for IDPs, 80% for unregistered refugees and 13% for returnees.

- Although movements have kept increasing, trends show that individuals tend to move once and to remain close to their place of origin. Overall, movements occurred within departmental boundaries, as follows: 87% in Logone et Chari, 97% in Mayo-Danay, 98% in Mayo-Sava and 60% in Mayo-Tsanaga. Out of the 6 departments, only the Diamaré and Mayo-Kani show a different pattern with respectively 98% and 92% of the movements coming from other departments.

Population Demographics

The following section analyses the evolution between August 2016 (Round 4) and October 2016 (Round 5), and aims to give a snapshot of the changes that occurred between the two rounds for each category tracked by the DTM. This section intends to provide information aimed at better understanding displacement and human mobility in the changing context of the Far North Region.

IDP: Movement trends from August 2016 (Round 4) to October 2016 (Round 5)

- Since August 2016, internal displacement continued to increase, with the highest IDP concentrations remaining in the Logone-et-Chari department, quickly followed by the Mayo-Sava department.
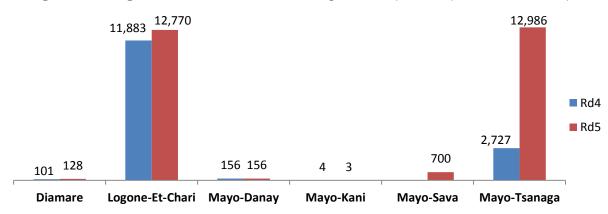
- Departments hosting populations displaced by natural disasters (Mayo-Danay and Mayo-Kani) have seen a decrease in displacement, while Departments hosting populations displaced by the conflict continue to witness an increase in the number of IDPs.

- The arrondissements of Makary, Kousséri, Fotokol and Zina (Logone-et-Chari Department) continue to host the highest concentration of IDPs although respectively showing an increase of 20%, a decrease of 6%, an increase of 36% and a decrease of 39% in their population. The arrondissement of Fotokol shows the highest increase of IDPs with an additional 4,113 individuals. Several attacks against villages located in borderlands in the arrondissement explain this increased displacement.
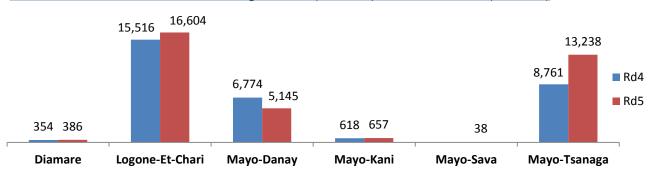
- Since August 2016, the Mayo-Sava Department saw an increase in the IDP population for each of its three arrondissements. The IDP caseload in the arrondissements of Kolofata, Mora and Tokombéré respectively increased by 9%, 34% and 21%. The increase of IDPs in Meme is partly due to a significant arrival of IDPs in the days following the fourth DTM's data collection period. In addition, the military presence in Kolofata seems to have induced movements towards the city.

- The Mayo-Kani and Mayo-Danay departments witnessed a slight decrease among IDPs. The IDP population in the arrondissement of Yagoua, mostly hosted in settlements and camp-like settlements, remains unchanged. Displacement observed in this arrondissement is likely to remain constant as the displaced population established these settlements and camp-like settlements since before 2014 and expressed limited intentions to return home due to the continued risks of floods.

Unregistered refugees: Movement trends from August 2016 (Round 4) to October 2016 (Round 5)

- Unregistered refugee movements are the highest in the Mayo-Tsanaga and Logone-et-Chari departments. As per the previous round, the arrondissements of Koza, Mokolo, Goulfey, Hile-Alifa, Logone-Birni and Zina host no unregistered refugees.

- The arrondissement of Mogode hosts 12,298 unregistered refugees, which accounts for 95% of the caseload of the Mayo-Tsanaga department. Unregistered refugees residing in the arrondissement of Mogode arrived in different waves since 2014 but had not been identified in previous DTM rounds, and assessments conducted at the village level allowed for the identification of increased displaced individuals. The presence of unregistered refugees in the arrondissement of Mogode can be explained by its proximity to the conflict-affected Adamawa state in Nigeria as well as the significant security measures put in place by the Cameroon military, making this arrondissement one of the safest in the Mayo-Tsanaga Department.

Returnees: Movement trends from August 2016 (Round 4) to October 2016 (Round 5)

- Returns increased in the Logone-et-Chari (by 7%) and Mayo-Tsanaga Departments (by 51%). The returnee population of the Diamaré, Mayo-Kani and Mayo-Sava Departments also slightly increased but represent far less individuals.

- The Mayo-Danay is the only Department where the returnee population decreased since August 2016. As for round 4 of the DTM, the arrondissements of Maga and Yagoua do not host returnees. Significant returns is still reported in Kai-Kai although there has been a 26% decrease in between rounds.

- The Mayo Sava department holds the lowest number of returnees (38), located in the arrondissement of Kolofata.
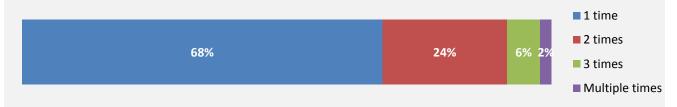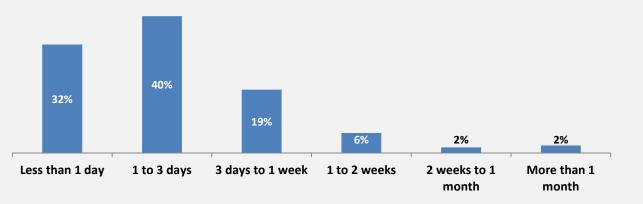
- The data presented under this section was collected through interviews conducted with 1,049 displaced households residing in the 6 departments of the Far North region. It includes information on the displacement process, visits to the area of origin, relations with host communities as well as socioeconomic aspects.

- The aim of this displacement profile is to better understand the displacement and the current situation of displaced households in order to provide a comprehensive assistance that responds best to their needs.

Displacement Process

- The majority of displaced households stated that there were displaced one time (68%), while the remainder was displaced two times (24%), three times (6%), or more (2%).

68%	24%	6%	2%

Legend: ■ 1 time ■ 2 times ■ 3 times ■ Multiple times

- Half of the displaced households undertook a journey that lasted 1 to 3 days (40%). The others travelled for less than 1 day (32%), a week (19%), 2 weeks (6%), or more than 1 month (2%).

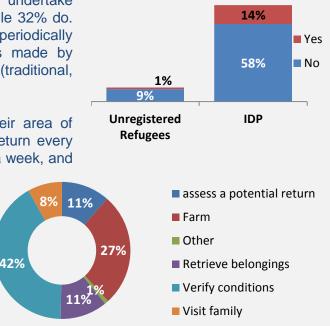| Less than 1 day	1 to 3 days	3 days to 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 weeks to 1 month	More than 1 month
32%	40%	19%	6%	2%	2%

- 59% of the households interviewed travelled by foot, 5% riding on the back of an animal, 9% by car, 13% by public transportation, 5% by bicycle, 3% by pirogue and 7% by motorbike. Families travelled either alone (41%) or along with other families (59%).

- 63% of the households had planned their departure knowing their final destination meanwhile 37% did not have a set destination. Those who knew their destination joined family (58%) or friends (14%), travelled towards the closest town considered safe (17%), to a former area of residence (4%), to an area populated by their ethnic group (2%), and to the closest military camp (1%).

- The households interviewed stated that they left their area of origin with the following items:

Clothing: 28%	Identity documents: 27%	Kitchen items: 13%
Food: 10%	Hygiene items: 6%	Livestock: 6%
Mosquito nets: 4%	Solar lamps: 2%	Agricultural items: 1%

Visits to the Area of Origin

- Most of the displaced households do not undertake periodic visit to their area of origin (68%) while 32% do. For 80% of the households, the decision to periodically return is made by each family, while it is made by displaced representatives for 9%, authorities (traditional, civilian or military) for 8%, and others for 2%.

- 48% of those who return periodically to their area of origin do so at irregular periods, while 9% return every week, 12% every month, 25% several times a week, and 7% several times a month.

- Households visit their area of origin to verify the village/house conditions (42%), retrieve belongings (11%), farm (27%), assess a potential return (11%), and visit family (8%).

Unregistered Refugees — 1% / 9%
IDP — 14% / 58%

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No

Pie chart: 11%, 27%, 1%, 11%, 42%, 8%

Legend:
- ■ assess a potential return
- ■ Farm
- ■ Other
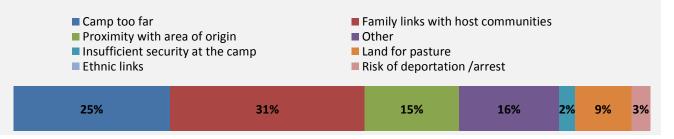- ■ Retrieve belongings
- ■ Verify conditions
- ■ Visit family

Relations with Host Communities

- 37% of households interviewed stated that host communities are willing to assist the displaced but lack the means to do so, are willing to assist for how long as necessary (54%), are willing to assist for a limited time (8%), and that tensions exist with host communities (1%).

- 67% of the households interviewed reported residing with host communities due to strong ethnic links. The remainder settled in their current location as it was the closest safe location (23%), because the location was identified by national authorities (5%), for economic reasons (3%) or due to the presence of land for pasture (grazing land) (2%).

Reasons for unregistered refugees to reside outside of Minawao camp

- Unregistered refugees interviewed stated that they decided not to join Minawao camp for the following reasons: they have family links with the host community (31%), the camp is too far (25%), the area of displacement is close to the area of origin (15%), the presence of land for pasture in the area of displacement (9%), the camp does not provide for enough security (2%), the risk of deportation / arrest (3%) and other (16%).

Legend:
- ■ Camp too far
- ■ Family links with host communities
- ■ Proximity with area of origin
- ■ Other
- ■ Insufficient security at the camp
- ■ Land for pasture
- ■ Ethnic links
- ■ Risk of deportation /arrest

Camp too far	Family links with host communities	Proximity with area of origin	Other	Insufficient security	Land for pasture	Risk of deportation
25%	31%	15%	16%	2%	9%	3%

Socioeconomic Aspects

Survival techniques adopted:

- Displacement usually affects livelihoods as well as community structures, which include social safety nets and established subsistence mechanisms. As such, displaced households develop new survival techniques aimed at ensuring that their most basic needs are met, at least partially.

- The table below lists the survival techniques interviewed households have confirmed to have been used by displaced persons/households in their site or village of displacement within the two weeks preceding data collection for this reporting round:

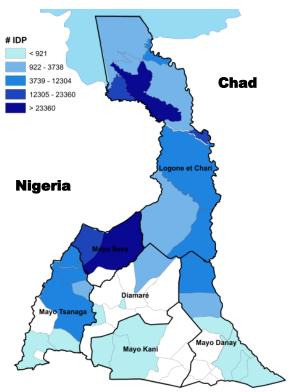| Type of survival techniques	Unknown	No	Yes	Total
Money loan	17%	35%	48%	100%
Purchase of meals on credit	18%	49%	34%	100%
Send family members to other locations	22%	50%	28%	100%
Reduction of the number of daily meals	16%	24%	61%	100%
Entire days without food	17%	36%	47%	100%
Surviving on food donations	18%	45%	37%	100%
Sale of family belongings	17%	35%	48%	100%
Use (sale or consumption) of work resources (tools, stocks, seeds)	23%	40%	37%	100%

Livelihood before the displacement and in the area of displacement:

- The three main livelihood sectors of interviewed households are:
  - Agriculture: 31% prior the displacement and 33% in the area of displacement.
  - Daily work: 8% prior the displacement and 17% in the area of displacement.
  - Small-scale trade: 19% before and 8% in the area of displacement.

- This evolution highlights the probable loss of productive means by part of the displaced households, which would further explain the increase of livelihoods requiring no or minimal production tools (daily work, wood collection, handicraft, sales service, begging) and the decrease of livelihoods requiring basic equipment and inputs (agriculture and small-scale trade).

- In addition, ongoing increase of certain livelihoods (resale of family belongings, begging and unemployment), highlights the increased economic vulnerability and potential inability of households to meet their needs.

- Wood collection remains a concern that can lead to harmful environmental consequences in areas already affected by desertification.
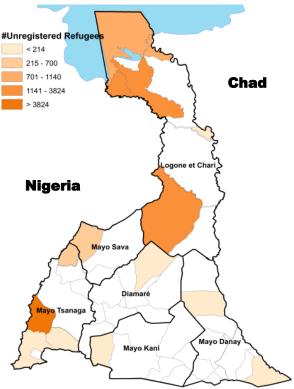
Livelihood	Prior displacement	During displcement
Agriculture	31.42%	33.12%
Daily work	8.45%	17.17%
Small-scale worker	18.51%	8.47%
Animal Husbandry	20.01%	14.54%
Fishing	7.56%	6.93%
Wood collection	3.95%	7.79%
Agriculture resales	4.09%	2.27%
None	0.85%	1.04%
Handcraft	0.94%	2.54%
Sales service	0.52%	2.67%
Begging	0.19%	0.82%
Resale of family belongings	1.17%	1.27%
Other	0.85%	1.27%
Private employment	0.66%	0.05%
Civil servant	0.85%	0.05%

Distribution of IDPs (blue), unregistered refugees (orange) and returnees (green) by arrondissement
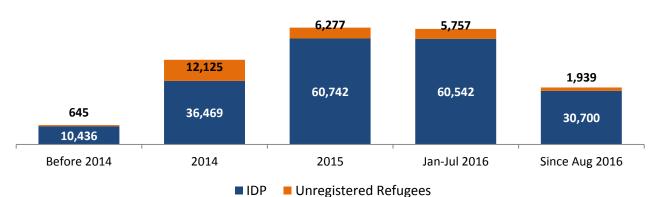

- IDPs were identified in 32 arrondissements of the Far North region. The highest number of IDPs can be found in Makary (34,533), Kousséri (18,078) and Fotokol (15,306) in the Logone-et-Chari department; in Mora (30,188) and Kolofata (23,360) in the Mayo-Sava department; and in Koza (12,305) in the Mayo-Tsanaga department.

- Unregistered refugees were identified in 15 arrondissements of the Far North region. The Mayo-Tsanaga department hosts the highest concentration of unregistered refugees (48% of the overall identified), with 12,298 of those located in the arrondissement of Mogode. The Logone-et-Chari Department hosts 48% of the remaining unregistered refugees identified, mostly in the arrondissements of Fotokol (3,824), Makary (3,602) and Waza (3,040).

- Returnees were identified in 26 arrondissements of the Far North region. Most of the returnees, an estimated 16,604 individuals, can be found in the Logone-et-Chari Department, precisely in the arrondissements of Makary (7,454), Waza (3,215) and Zina (3,526). The Mayo-Tsanaga department follows with a total of 13,238 returnees.

- **5% of IDPs and unregistered refugees combined displaced population took place before 2014 while 22% took place in 2014, 30% in 2015, and 29% between January and July 2016. The remaining 14% of movements occurred during this period of reporting.**

- **Significant movements took place in 2015, accounting for 30% of the current combined displaced caseload identified in the Far North region. Movements registered so far in 2016 have accounted for 44% of the displacement, which highlights significant continued movements.**

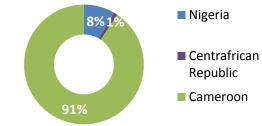## Arrival of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees

Displacement of IDPs and Unregistered Refugees by period

- The DTM is implemented in the Far North region and tracks IDPs, returnees and unregistered refugees. As such, no data concerning IDPs residing in the Adamaoua and the North Regions of Cameroon or registered refugees residing in the camp of Minawao is included.

- Of the IDPs currently displaced in the Far North region, 45% were displaced in 2016 (30% between January and July and 15% from August to October). 31% were displaced in 2015, 18% in 2014 and 5% before 2014. This trend highlights the continued displacement of Cameroonians within their country.

- The great majority of unregistered refugees currently residing in Cameroon, an estimated 98% arrived in or after 2014, which corresponds to the increase of violence in North East Nigeria. The unregistered refugee population who arrived before 2014 merely represents 2%.

- Both internal and cross-border displacement continues to increase. The increased and continued displacement is likely due to continued attacks by Boko Haram, especially in rural areas and borderlands, forcing populations to move inland to seek increased security. In addition, the Nigerian Army advances resulted in significant territory losses for Boko Haram, which forced the insurgency to leave relatively stable positions and to increase "hit-and-run" attacks aimed at resupplying the group, especially in borderlands. As such, despite overall improved security, continued attacks by Boko Haram continue to displace populations.

- Periods of displacement further match the evolution in the violence committed by Boko Haram. The insurgency increasingly targeted Cameroon by the end of 2014, with a clear increase of attacks in 2015. The increased violence against civilians in locations further away from the border with Nigeria as well as the use of indiscriminate tactics such as kamikaze attacks is likely to have triggered an increased displacement in 2015 and 2016.

- **91% of the returnees are former IDPs who returned to their place of origin while 9% of the returnees are Cameroonian Nationals who returned from a foreign country (8% from Nigeria and 1% from CAR).**

Countries of provenance	Total (# individuals)
Nigeria	3,015
Central African Republic	399
Cameroon	32,654
Total	**36,068**

Former IDPs

Of the 36,068 returnees identified as of October 2016, 32,654 (91%) are former IDPs who have returned to their place of origin.

Breakdown of the former IDPs' Department and period of return

Department	Total
Diamare	50
Logone-Et-Chari	16,169
Mayo-Danay	5,088
Mayo-Kani	67
Mayo-Sava	38
Mayo-Tsanaga	11,242
Total	**32,654**

Periods	Total
Before 2014	834
In 2014	8,130
In 2015	5,477
Jan- Jul 2016	13,273
Since Aug 2016	4,940
Total	**32,654**

Reasons of return: 49% of the former IDPs returned to their area of origin because the security was restored. The remainder returned because of the lack of livelihoods during displacement (18%), the lack of assistance during displacement (15%), the lack of security in the area of displacement (8%), following recommendations of military or civilian authorities (6%), tensions with host communities (3%) or the impossibility for host communities to keep on assisting them (2%).

Returnees from a Foreign Country

Of the 36,068 returnees identified as of October 2016, 3,414 (9%) are Cameroonian nationals who have returned from a foreign country, namely from Nigeria (3,015 individuals / 88%) and the Central African Republic (399 individuals / 12%).

Reasons of return: 67% of the returnees from a foreign country have returned because they could get support from their family. The remainder returned because of insecurity in the foreign country (13%), loss of economic means abroad (11%), loss of property abroad (5%), to help their family (3%), discrimination in the foreign country (1). No forced return was mentioned for this data collection period.

Breakdown of returnees by Department of return and country of provenance

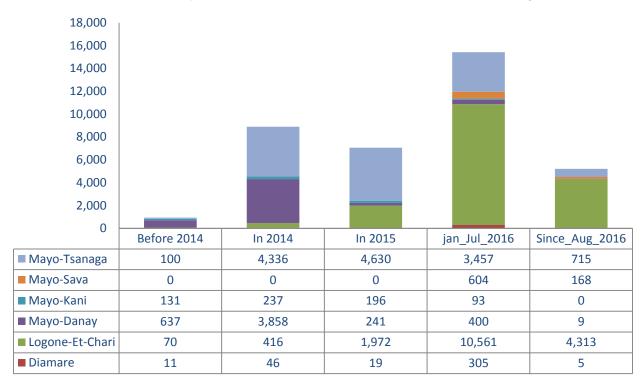| Provenance by Department	Nigeria	CAR	Total
Diamare	31	305	336
Logone-Et-Chari	435	-	435
Mayo-Danay	57	-	57
Mayo-Kani	496	94	590
Mayo-Sava	-	-	-
Mayo-Tsanaga	1,996	-	1,996
Total	**3,015**	**399**	**3,414**

Notes: 1) DEFINITION: For this DTM report, the category "returnees" includes Cameroonians who resided abroad and returned to Cameroon, and former IDPs who returned to their village of origin.

- **20% of returns in the Far North region occurred in 2015 and 53% in 2016.**
- **14% of returnees returned to their place of origin between August and October 2016**

Return Trends By Department And Time Period

Return periods (as reported by returnees) for each department of the Far North region

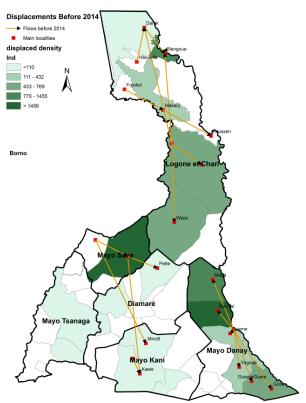|	Before 2014	In 2014	In 2015	jan_Jul_2016	Since_Aug_2016
■ Mayo-Tsanaga	100	4,336	4,630	3,457	715
■ Mayo-Sava	0	0	0	604	168
■ Mayo-Kani	131	237	196	93	0
■ Mayo-Danay	637	3,858	241	400	9
■ Logone-Et-Chari	70	416	1,972	10,561	4,313
■ Diamare	11	46	19	305	5

- Return trends have been slowly shifting towards Logone-Et-Chari department since 2016 by constantly showing the highest returnee population instead of the Mayo-Danay department where significant returns took place until 2014 as well as the Mayo-Tsanaga department which was the main department of return in 2014 and 2015.

- The Mayo-Danay department reflects consistent displacement related to flooding. Before 2014 and the ISWA insurgency, main returns to that area were likely leaning toward a natural conclusion of displacement due to natural disaster.

- Consistent since the beginning of 2016, significant returns continue to be observed in the Logone-et-Chari department, specifically within the arrondissements of Makary (7,454), Waza (3,943) and Zina (3,526). For this reporting period, the arrondissements of Fotokol and Kousséri do not host returnees. The decrease observed in the returnee population in the arrondissement of Zina is likely to be linked with flooding of the area of Yaeres (plains flooded due to the heavy rains of the rainy season).

- The department of Mayo-Danay hosts camp-like settlements, including in the arrondissements of Yagoua and in Pouss. These IDPs have indicated residing in these sites following important floods in their villages in 2012. Their returns are periodical as they return to their village of origin to farm but fear the rainy season and new floods, which prevents them from undertaking a durable return.
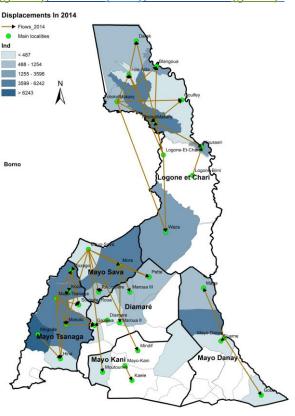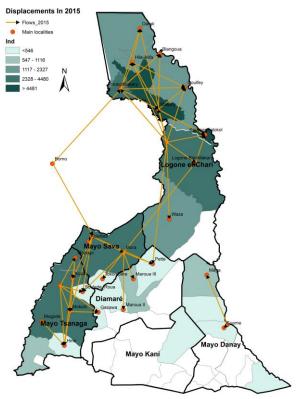
Movement flows of displaced populations before 2014, in 2014 and in 2015

Combined displacement or return flows before 2014 (green), in 2014 (blue), and in 2015 (green)[1]

Displacements Before 2014

Displacements In 2014

Displacements In 2015

- Before 2014, the main displacement flows were within the Mayo-Danay department and within the Logone-et-Chari department. Other flows showed departures from the Mayo-Sava department to the Diamaré and Mayo-Kani departments.

- In 2014, populations used to move within the Far North, with increased movement in Logone-et-Chari department as well as the departments of Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. The displacement mostly originated from the area but some displaced individuals also came from areas such as Borno and Adamawa from the neighbouring country Nigeria.

- In 2015, displacement trends retain the same characteristics as for 2014, with an increased magnitude. Most movements observed are concentrated in the departments bordering Nigeria, namely Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanaga and Logone-et-Chari.
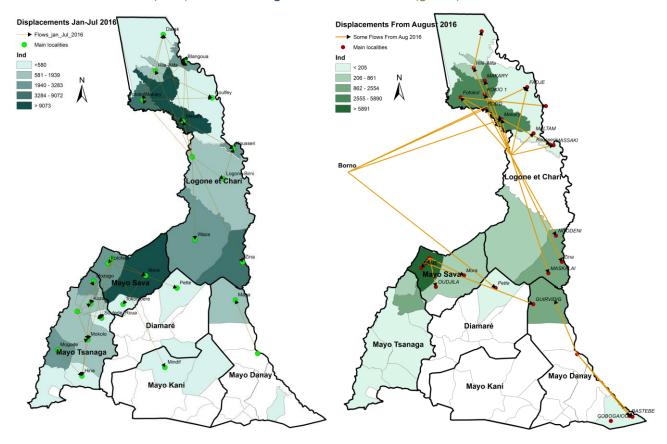
Notes: 1) Only population flows that contained more than 500 individuals are shown

Movement flows of displaced populations in 2016

Combined displacement and return flows of displaced populations from January to July 2016 (blue) and from August to October 2016 (green)
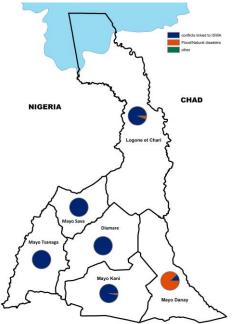

- Movement flow trends remain consistent as populations mostly move between arrondissements within departments. 83% of movements identified took place within department boundaries. High concentrations of populations continue to arrive in the arrondissements of Makary, Kousséri and Fotokol in the Logone-et-Chari department. The open market and stable military presence seems to induce the increase of the displacement towards Makary.

- Movements seem to be increasingly towards locations considered secure due to a military presence and monitored checkpoints. 23% of the households interviewed have stated that they had chosen their area of displacement because it was the closest town considered safe. This is further observed in towns such as Amchide and Kolofata Centre, where increased movements can be attributed to the presence of military forces.

- Pette is the only arrondissement hosting unregistered refugees in the Diamaré Department (128 individuals). Trend shows that the majority of them crossed from Nigeria into Cameroon in the Mayo-Sava department before reaching Pette. As for previous rounds, no displaced population was identified in the arrondissement of Bogo.

- High movement flows have also been observed in the Mayo-Sava department, hosting mostly IDPs. Displacement trends within this department are primarily found towards the arrondissements of Mora and Kolofata. Significant concentrations of IDP populations are observed in the major cities of the department, most likely because of the improved security linked to the presence of military posts. In the Mayo-Tsanaga department, the principal flows were towards the arrondissements of Koza, Mokolo and Mozogo. Increased movements have also been observed in the department of Mayo Danay in the arrondissement of Kai-Kai. Information gathered seems to highlight people coming back as we are approaching the end of the rainy season.

- Grea (Kolofata arrondissement) and Sagme (Fotokol arrondissement) are empty and their populations are displaced in the same department. Military presence seems to have been the main factor behind the choice of their destination. Populations moved from Grea to Kolofata (mainly in the High School) and from Sagme to Warou.
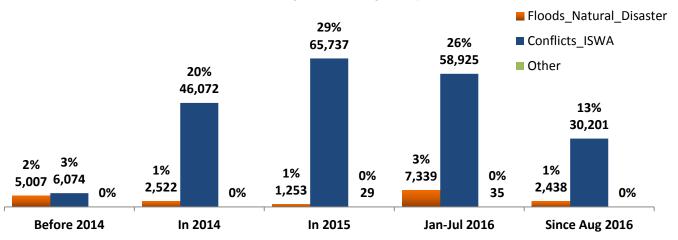
- The main reason for displacement remains the conflict linked to the insurgency of the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA).

- 92% of the IDP population in the Far North region has been displaced due to conflict. 8% has been displaced due to flooding and other natural disasters.

- 100% of Nigerian nationals left their country of origin because of violence and conflict resulting from the insurgency.

- The Mayo Danay is the only department of the region in which the majority of the population was displaced due to flooding and natural disaster (88%) rather than the insurgency (12%).

Reason of displacement (Departments)

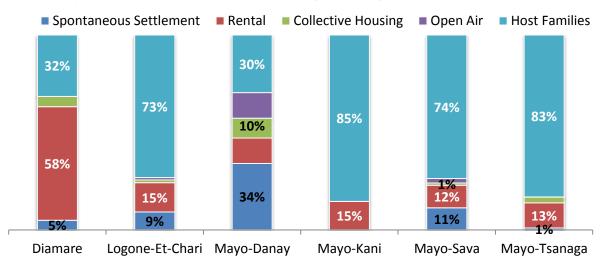Reason of displacement for IDPs and unregistered refugees by time period[1]

- Floods_Natural_Disaster
- Conflicts_ISWA
- Other

Detailed reasons of displacement for IDPs and unregistered refugees

Conflicts / ISWA	%
Attack on the village of origin	36.28%
House burned / damaged by an ISWA attack	20.77%
Attack on a neighboring village (preventive)	12.62%
Fear of an attack on the village (preventive)	10.13%
Fighting between the army and ISWA	9.85%
Negative impact of the conflict on the economy / livelihoods	6.00%
Evacuation under order / advice of the authorities	4.36%
Floods / Natural Disaster	%
Village flooded	98.84%
Village destroyed by bush fires	1.16%
Other	%
Intercommunal conflicts	96.30%
Humanitarian assistance seeking	3.70%

Notes: 1) The reasons of displacement for IDPs by arrondissement and department are available in Annex 3

- **An estimated 72% of the displaced households resides in host communities, while 15% lives in rented housing, 9% in spontaneous settlements, 2% in collective centres, and 2% in open-air spaces.**

- **67% of the households interviewed reported residing with host communities due to strong ethnic links. The remainder settled in their current location because it was the closest safe location (23%), the location was identified by national authorities (5%), for economic reasons (3%) and due to the presence of land of pasture (grazing land) (2%).**

Estimated proportion of displaced households by shelter type.

■ Spontaneous Settlement ■ Rental ■ Collective Housing ■ Open Air ■ Host Families

	Diamare	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga
Host Families	32%	73%	30%	85%	74%	83%
Open Air						
Collective Housing			10%			
Rental	58%	15%		15%	12% (1%)	13%
Spontaneous Settlement	5%	9%	34%		11%	1%

- According to this reporting period, an estimated 72% of the displaced households still reside in host families. November 2015 remains the period where this percentage was at its highest peak (84%).

- Displaced households in departments neighbouring the Nigerian border and most directly affected by ISWA violence seem to reside mostly in host families (Mayo-Tsanaga with 83%, Mayo-Sava with 74% and Logone-et-Chari with 73%). This trend is also true for the Mayo-Kani department with 85% of displaced households residing in host families, but this percentage merely accounts for 135 households.

- In areas where the displacement is mainly caused by recurrent flooding, i.e. the Mayo-Danay department, most households reside in more precarious and isolated accommodations with 34% residing in sites and spontaneous settlements,10% in collective housing, 13% in rental and 13% in open air.

- For this reporting period, a strong emphasis has been put towards information collected on the shelter section in order to reflect a more detailed picture of the displacement. A clear distinction has been made between displaced population living with host families as part of the household and those paying a certain amount to live in the house. The latter has been added to the rental analysis showing that 42% of the tenants live in host families and 58% are independent tenants.

Rented Shelter: A significant portion of the displaced, an estimated 15% of the displaced households, now reside in rented accommodation.

Moreover, data gathered through the household survey highlights few important points:

- 9% of households pay less than 2,500 XAF per month, 37% between 2,500 and 5,000, 39% between 5,000 and 10,000, 11% between 10,000 and 20,000, and 4% more than 30,000.
- In most cases, the rent is paid by the head of household (83%).
- Most households stated that they had no means to continue paying rent (77%), while 12% can pay for one month, 4% for 3 months, less than 1% for 9 months, 1% for 1 year, and 4% for more than a year.
- Alternatives identified by households once they can no longer pay rent include: return (30%), sale of their belongings (28%), friend and family (21%), other alternatives (11%), open-air shelter (5%), spontaneous settlement or camp (4%).

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix aims to collect data on displaced populations within the Far North region of Cameroon. Data is collected through key informants directly in the areas hosting displaced persons, as well as displaced households, and is verified with other key source such as local and international NGOs and local authorities.

Data collectors are trained in DTM methodology before being deployed to collect data. Following the end of the data collection, the data is verified with local authorities, regional authorities and other key sources.

A department baseline assessment is carried out in each department of the Far North region. All departments in the region are visited to ensure thorough understanding of the regional context. The assessment is carried out with key informants ranging from local government authorities, traditional leaders and NGO staff. The purpose of the Department level assessment is to define the overall number of displaced persons within the department and to identify which arrondissements are hosting displaced population and therefore require further assessment.

An arrondissement baseline assessment is carried out in each arrondissement identified as hosting displaced populations. This assessment is also completed with key informants and is supported by location visits to verify the location of displaced individuals.

A village baseline assessment is carried out in each village identified as hosting displaced population. The objective of this lower level evaluation is to get a precise picture of the movements and the different categories of displaced population.

In addition, *demographic data* is gathered directly from sample households to create a demographic profile through household level assessments.

To capture the complexity of the Cameroonian context, the DTM collects data on 3 types of population.

- Internally Displaced Persons.
- Unregistered Refugees: DTM Cameroon defines an unregistered refugee as a national of a country other than Cameroon (mainly Nigeria) who have found shelter in Cameroon but resides outside of Minawao camp and has not been registered.
- Returnees: DTM Cameroon defines a returnee as a person or group of persons who previously experienced forced displacement but have since returned to their place of origin.

Additional documents (annexes) are available and include: Population Data by Arrondissement, Locations of Displaced Individuals (Map), Reason of Displacement for IDPs, and Department and Arrondissement Assessment Forms.

The DTM is implemented in partnership with two Cameroonian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Respect Cameroon and SAHELI.

The DTM is funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)

Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

For more information on the DTM tools and methodology, please contact: DTMCameroon@iom.int or visit http://www.globaldtm.info/cameroon/