

Cameroon | Displacement Report, Far North Region Round 12 | 27 November – 08 December 2017



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Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
L'organisme des Nations Unies chargé des migrations

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Direction générale
pour la coopération civile
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Table of Contents

<i>METHODOLOGY</i>	5
<i>CONTEXT</i>	6
<i>CHALLENGES</i>	7
KEY INFORMATION	8
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)	17
<i>Displacement of IDPs within and between departments</i>	19
<i>DIAMARÉ</i>	20
<i>LOGONE-ET-CHARI</i>	20
<i>MAYO-DANAY</i>	20
<i>MAYO-KANI</i>	20
<i>MAYO-SAVA</i>	21
<i>MAYO-TSANAGA</i>	21
OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES	22
<i>DIAMARÉ</i>	24
<i>LOGONE-ET-CHARI</i>	25
<i>MAYO-DANAY</i>	25
<i>MAYO-KANI</i>	25
<i>MAYO-SAVA</i>	25
<i>MAYO-TSANAGA</i>	26
RETURNEES	27
<i>DIAMARÉ</i>	30
<i>LOGONE-ET-CHARI</i>	30
<i>MAYO-DANAY</i>	31
<i>MAYO-KANI</i>	31
<i>MAYO-SAVA</i>	31
<i>MAYO-TSANAGA</i>	31
APPENDIX I	36
<i>DISPLACED POPULATIONS</i>	36
APPENDIX II	38
<i>REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT</i>	38
APPENDIX III	40
<i>NEWLY EVALUATED VILLAGES</i>	40
APPENDIX IV	41
<i>VARIATION SINCE ROUND 11</i>	41



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SUMMARY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed a displacement tracking system, the *Displacement Tracking Matrix* (DTM) to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. DTM's tools gather information on various levels and of various kinds, including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, the length of displacement, and the conditions of migrants and internally displaced individuals both on site and in transit. This information is shared with relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian and government actors, to enhance understanding of movements of population and 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 between 27 November and 8 December 2017.



The displaced population is estimated at 342,416 individuals: 241,030 internally displaced people (IDPs), 31,656 out of camp refugees, and 69,730 returnees.



747 villages were assessed, including four new villages. 69 of the villages were uninhabited.¹



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



9% of the target population is displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors.



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



49% of the displaced population is comprised of women and girls.



65% of the target population is aged 0-18 years old.



3% of the target population is aged 60 years or older.



45% of displaced households live with host families, 22% live in spontaneous sites, 15% live in rented homes, 14% returned to their original dwelling, 2% live in collective centers and 1% in the open air without shelter.

¹ The number of villages hosting members of at least one of the target populations (IDPs, out of camp refugees, returnees) is estimated at 683.

METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

DTM data collection was carried out by 100 enumerators who were deployed in 6 departments of the Far North Region: Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Danay, Diamaré, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga, and Mayo-Sava. To facilitate coordination and data collection, the enumerators were separated into three categories: focal points, team leaders and enumerators.

During this round of data collection, 747 sites² were evaluated, with the objective of gathering up-to-date data on displacement in the region. In addition, 4,339 households were surveyed, including 1,967 IDP households, 705 out of camp refugee households (living in host communities as opposed to refugee camps) and 1,667 returnee households. 140 spontaneous sites were included in the data collection.³

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

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

Four levels of questioning were conducted as follows:

1. The departmental evaluation was 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.
2. The district evaluation was carried out by the team leaders in coordination with the sub prefects. At this stage, the village lists are updated.
3. The village evaluation was carried out by the basic enumerators in coordination with the village chiefs and representatives of the displaced community.
4. The fourth and final layer of data collection is the household survey, which is based on the household sample defined in the departmental evaluation and the list of villages established in the district evaluation in coordination with the village chief.

² Including 69 sites which turned out to be uninhabited or destroyed, and which were therefore not included in the analytical section of the report. It should also be noted that enumerator teams did not survey every village, but selected a representative sample where they carried out their data collection. The other villages were evaluated on the basis of interviews with key informants at the level of the *arrondissement*. The DTM teams are therefore able to cover 100% of the villages listed in this report.

³ These sites were found in five of the region's six departments (there are 4 spontaneous sites in Diamaré, 92 in Logone-Et-Chari, 22 in Mayo Danay, 10 in Mayo Sava and 13 in Mayo Tsanaga). Recent displacements have not had any significant impact on the number of spontaneous sites in the region.

Traditional and religious authorities were involved in every step and all information was 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 Far North region in November 2015 to gain insight into the profiles and movements of internally displaced people (IDPs), out of camp refugees and returnees, as well as their needs and vulnerabilities. The information collected is intended to provide both the Government of Cameroon and the humanitarian community with a better understanding of population movement and displacement in the Far North Region.

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 or her place of origin and move to another location within the same country. These movements are generally caused by external circumstances, including natural disasters and conflict.
- An out of camp refugee is a person who is a national of a country other than the one he or she is currently in and who fled his or her country of origin, but is not living in an official refugee camp.
- A returnee is a person who had been living in an area other than his or her area of origin (within the same country or abroad) and has returned to his/her area of origin. A distinction is therefore made between former IDPs and returnees from abroad.

This report contains information collected between **27 November and 8 December 2017** and presents data on the following questions: demographic information, comparative evolution of trends since the last report, geographical distribution of displacement, places of origin and destination, reasons for displacements, length/frequency of displacement, types of shelter that displaced populations occupy, livelihoods that displaced populations engage in, and intentions (including return intentions).

The data was collected in six departments, 37 districts, and 747 villages. Of the 69 uninhabited villages, 53 are located in the Logone-et-Chari department.

CHALLENGES

The volatile security situation in the region and several related incidents pose the primary challenge in terms of access in the area. In fact, DTM coordinators decided to temporarily halt operations in the field three days before the planned ending of the data collection exercise, following abduction threats against humanitarian workers in the areas covered by the survey. After re-evaluating the situation two days later, the implementation of the survey was able to continue.

In addition, at the planned starting date for data collection, several armed group incursions and suicide attacks were reported in some of the departments and localities in which investigations were planned. Keeping safety as a top priority, enumerators were able to complete data collection remotely for those risk areas.

A second difficulty arises with the rainy season, as floods restrict the access by land to the different localities. To cope with this limitation, the teams set up a system of communication with key informants in so-called "at risk" areas in order to obtain information through means, such as by phone.



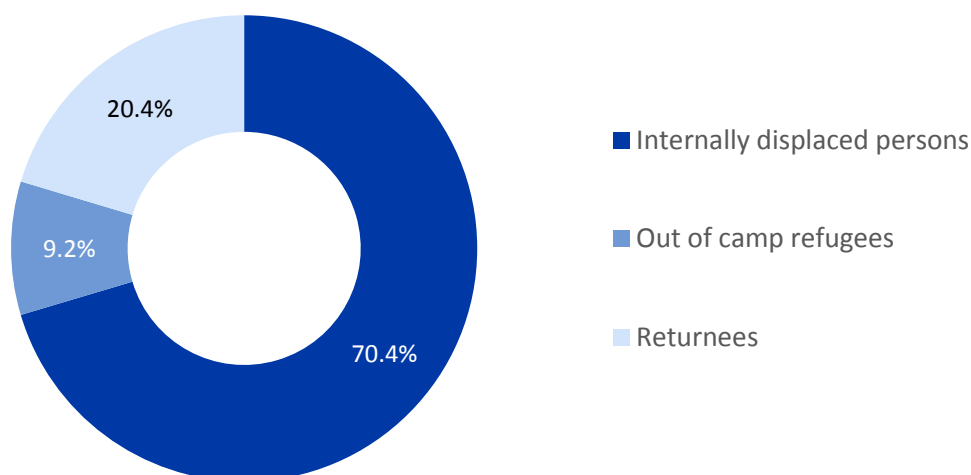
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DISPLACED POPULATION KEY INFORMATION

A total of 342,416 individuals, including 241,030 IDPs (40,507 displaced households), 31,656 out of camp refugees (5,126 households) and 69,730 returnees (10,915 households) were identified during round 12.

Displaced population by Target Population



Displacement by Department

Department	Evaluated Villages	Total Population ⁴	Displaced Population	% Displaced Population
Diamaré	46	642 227	5 912	1%
Logone-et-Chari	457	486 997	179 758	37%
Mayo-Danay	37	529 061	16 862	3%
Mayo-Kani	22	404 646	816	0%
Mayo-Sava	60	348 890	76 634	22%
Mayo-Tsanaga	125	699 971	62 434	9%

Demographic Profile

⁴ The numbers for 'total population' come from a census published by the National Institute of statistics (INS) in 2015 that reference the departmental populations of 2005 and that estimates the cumulative population of the Far North Region at 3 897 577 in with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. As stated in the document, this document does not take the dynamic created by migratory flows into account.

Among the identified population, 33% of head of households were women with an average age of 40 years old. The average age of the 67% male head of households was 43 years old. The majority of the population is younger than 18 years old (64%).

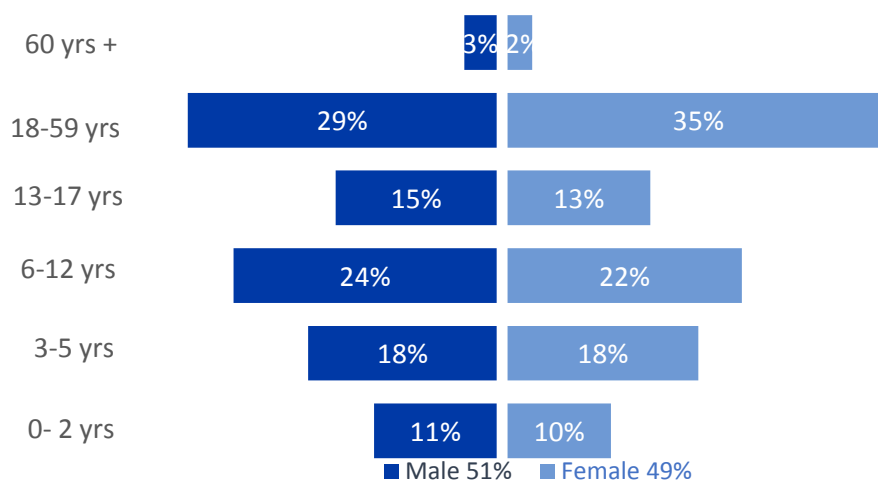
According to the household survey, which covered 4,339 households in the region, the distribution of female headed households (FHH) by department is as follows:

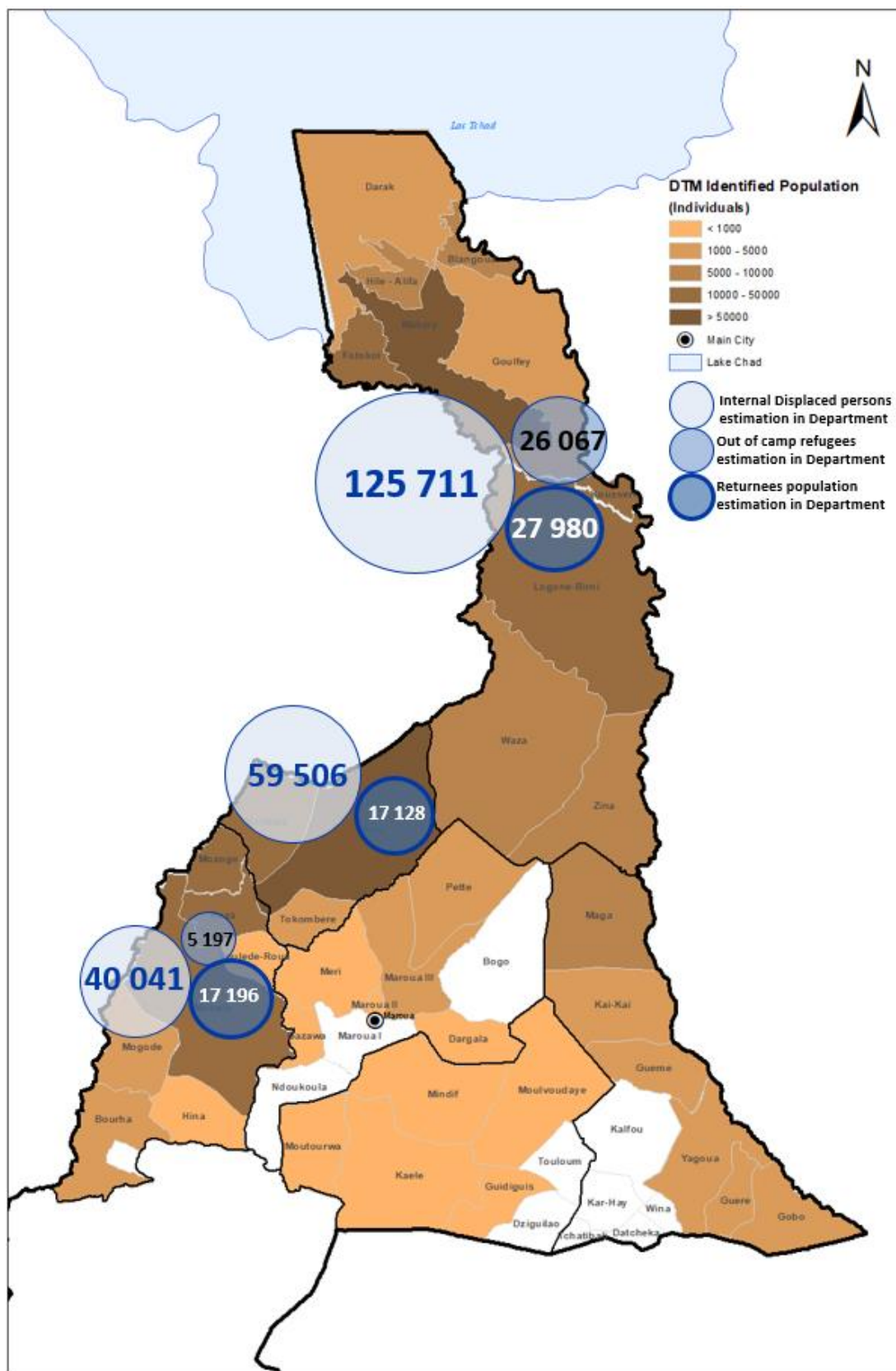
Department	IDP FHH	Refugee FHH	Returnee FHH	Total FHH
Diamaré	128		4	132
Logone-Et-Chari	147	122	124	393
Mayo-Danay	86	5	93	184
Mayo-Kani	6	1	32	39
Mayo-Sava	180		109	289
Mayo-Tsanaga	137	79	178	394
Total	684	207	540	1431

Table 1- Proportion of female headed households by department and target population.

The average household size was 7 persons with 95% of households including children. The average age of the children was 5 years old.

Displaced population, by Sex and Age





Map 1: Distribution of the three target populations in the Top3 Department of the region.



Reasons for Displacement

91% of the target population was displaced due to the Boko Haram conflict, whereas 9% were displaced due to flooding and other climatic factors. 555 people were displaced due to inter-communal tensions, which represents less than 1% of the total target population. These figures do not indicate any significant changes when compared with data collected from round 11.

The table below illustrates the primary displacement reasons for the surveyed sample of the IDP households and out of camp refugees, explaining the multiple successive displacements.

Reason for Displacement Among IDPs and Refugees	Climatic event	Conflict	Total
Primary displacement	10%	57%	67%
Secondary displacement	4%	20%	24%
Tertiary displacement	3%	4%	7%
More than three displacements	1%	1%	2%
Total	17%	83%	100%

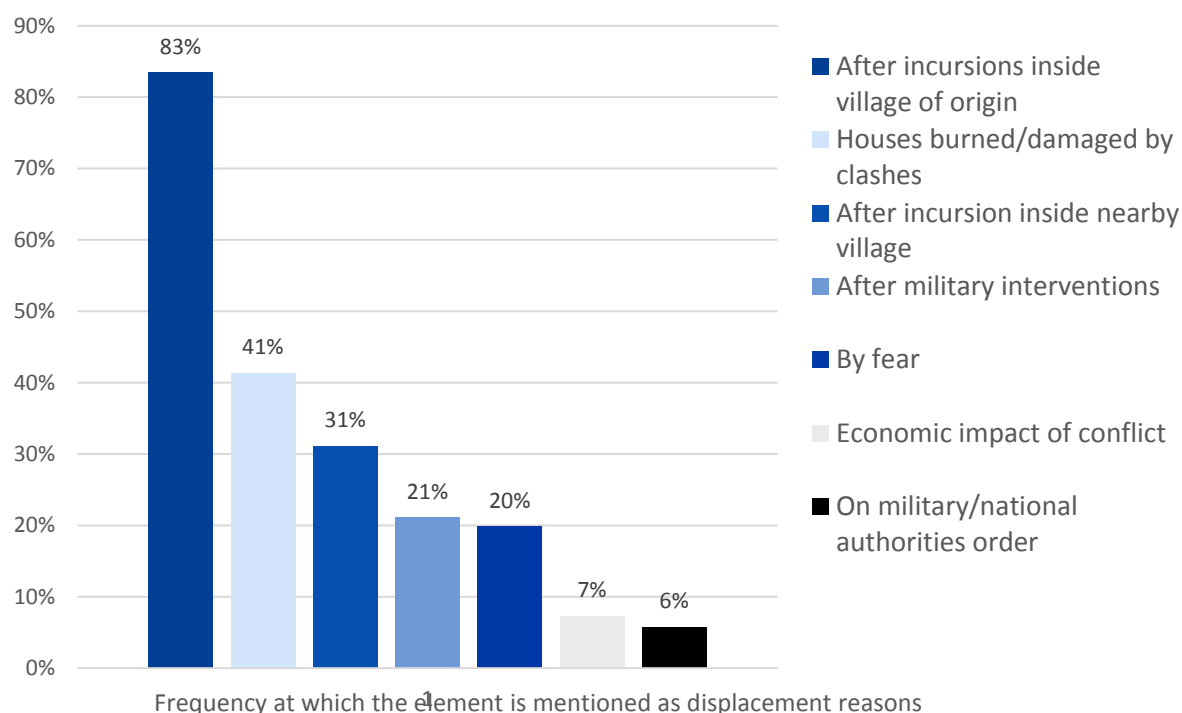
Distinguishing between secondary or tertiary displacement caused by climatic factors and which follow a primary displacement caused by conflict, and secondary or tertiary displacement caused by conflict and which follow a primary displacement caused by climatic factors, is a difficult exercise.

On the whole, among surveyed IDPs and out of camp refugees, primary displacements⁵ caused by conflict were far more prevalent than primary displacements caused by climatic factors.

Although the majority of the target population was displaced due to security related issues, the level and nature of the impact on individuals and households varied. The results of household surveys showed that in most cases, people left their areas of origin after their area of origin (83%) or nearby villages (31%) were attacked. Please note that multiple responses were possible and the results are not exclusive.

⁵ This refers to IDPs and out of camp refugees that have been displaced once or twice, respectively.

Reasons for displacement (For Conflicts-Affected Households)



6

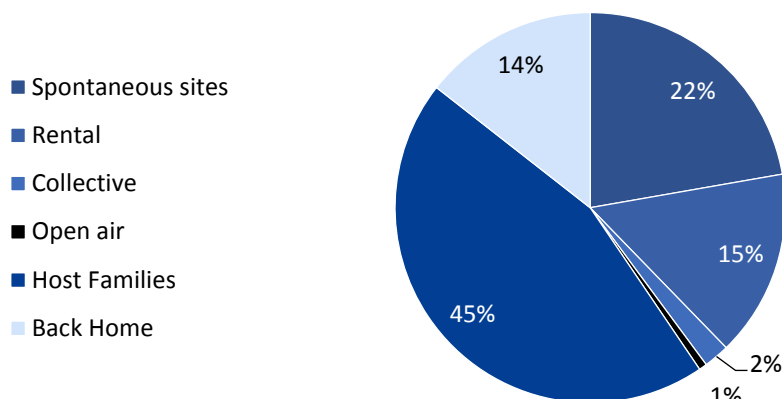
Distribution of Shelter Types

In terms of shelter types, no significant variations were observed between rounds 10 and 11. 45% of displaced households lived with host families, 22% lived in spontaneous sites, 15% lived in rented homes, 14% were able to return to their original dwellings, 2% lived in collective centres and less than one per cent lived in the open air without shelter.⁷

⁶ Please note that these reasons are not exclusive.

⁷ Please note that these figures refer to the entire target population. The nuances by type of population are presented in later sections. The only population group concerned by the return to place of origin are returnees.

Shelter types



Livelihoods

The most common livelihood activities amongst the target population was agriculture: 54% of the displaced population lived off subsistence farming, while 21% were herders. Casual work (31%) and agricultural employment (21%) also constituted important livelihood activities.

Comparison of round 11 and round 12 data shows an increase in the livelihood activities for which no initial capital is required (casual work, agricultural employment, wood gathering) and a decrease of livelihood activities necessitating tools, equipment or capital input (agriculture, fishing, herding).

Livelihoods of households before and after displacement

Livelihoods	Rd 12	Rd 11	Evolution
Agriculture for personal Capacity	43%	54%	-11%
Daily worker	31%	26%	5%
Agricultural Employee	21%	21%	0%
Breeding	13%	21%	-8%
Independent trade	15%	16%	-1%
collecting wood	13%	12%	1%
Fishing	10%	12%	-2%
Nothing	9%	7%	2%
Sale of Family property	4%	4%	0%
craft	3%	4%	-1%
Private employee	2%	4%	-2%
Resale of agricultural goods	5%	4%	1%
Services offering	3%	3%	0%
Begging	3%	3%	0%
Other	3%	0%	3%
Public administration employee	0%	0%	0%



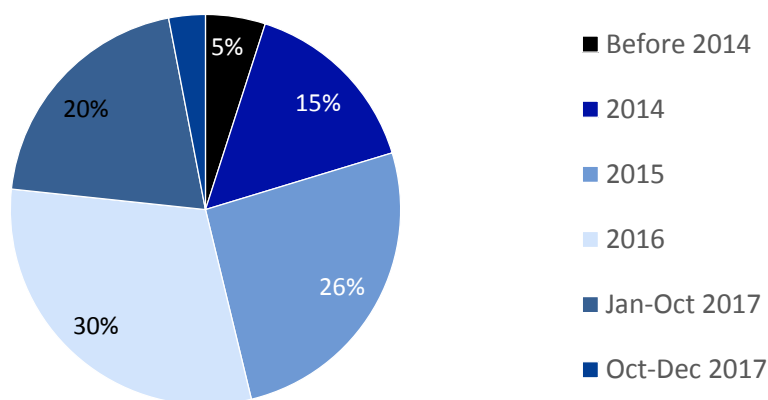
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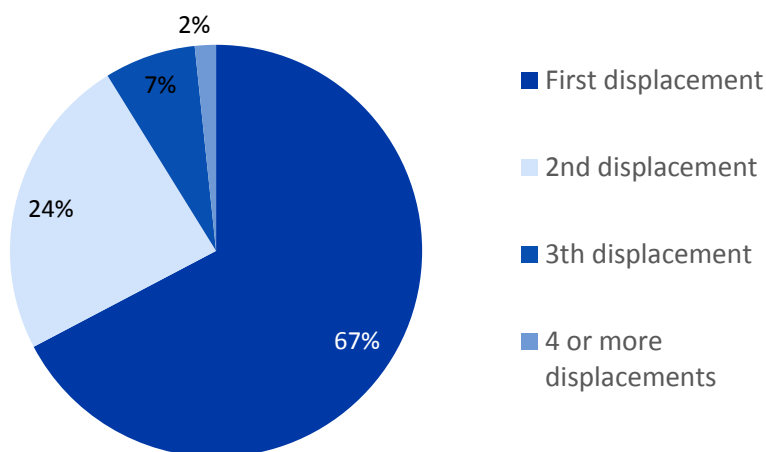
Displacement Periods

The graphs below illustrate the displacement period as well as the frequency of displacement. 30% of the target population were displaced in 2016, while 24% were displaced in 2017, including 20% between January and October 2017 and 4% between October and December. The decline in the number of attacks by armed groups and the weakening of militant groups in the region more generally provides an explanation for the decrease in the number of IDPs observed in 2017. 24% of the displaced population has been displaced more than once. For example, individuals may have been initially displaced by conflict and then displaced again due to flooding of their displacement site or shelter, or their chosen area of destination may be attacked, provoking further displacement.

Displaced population by displacement Period

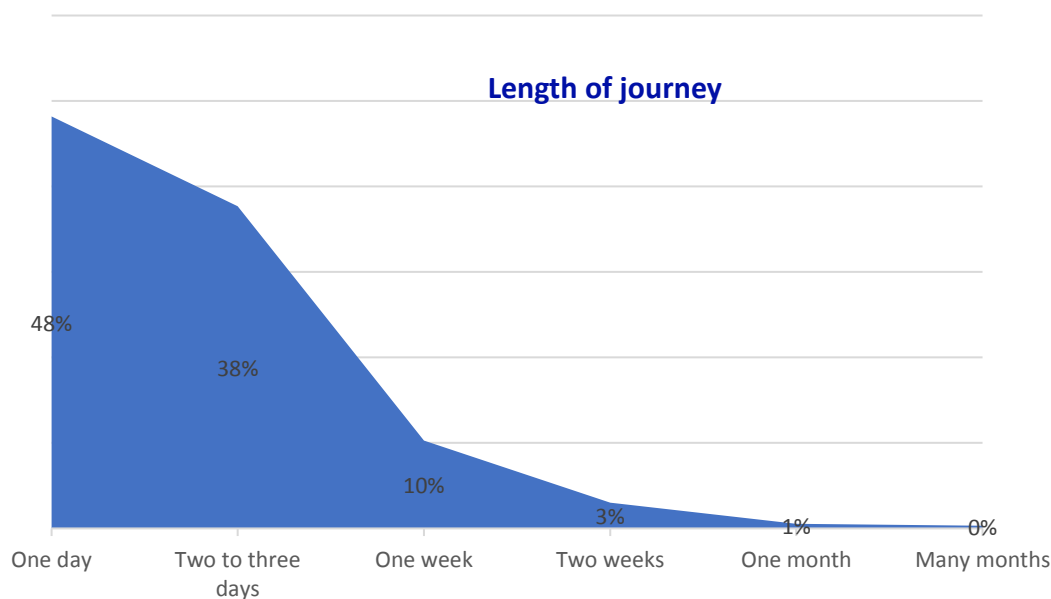


Frequency Displacement

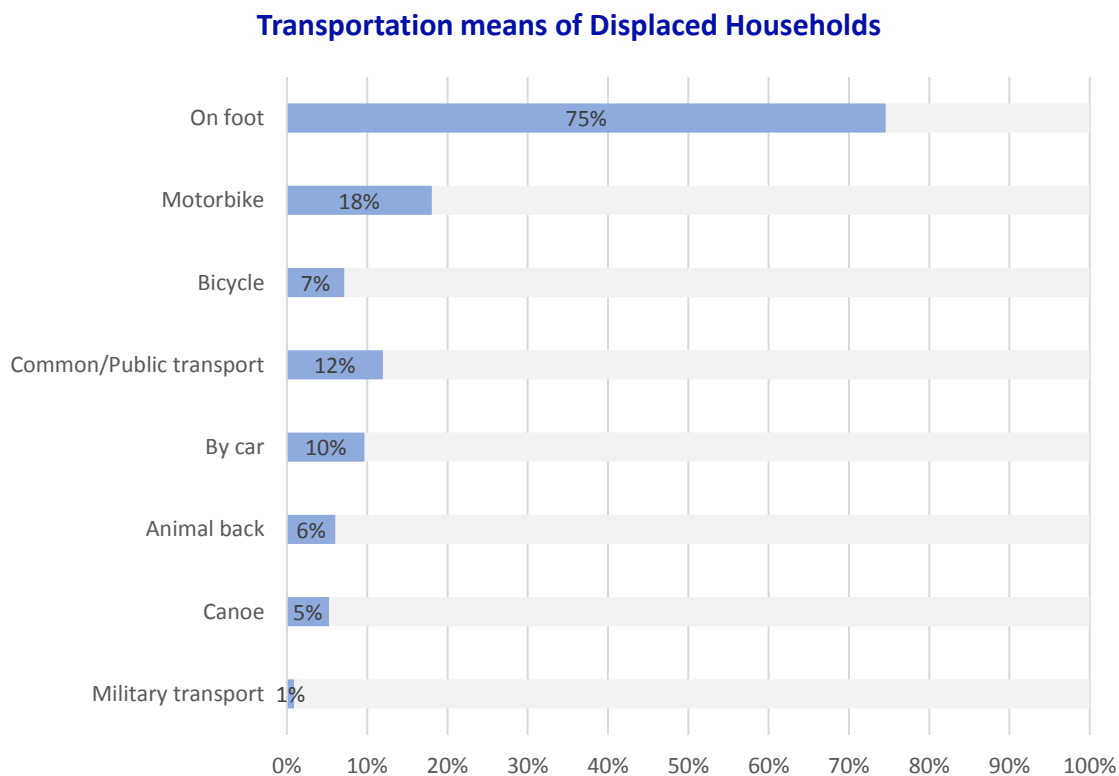


Travel Duration and Means of Transportation

Most of the target population (48%) indicated having had to travel less than a day from their area of origin to their area of destination, while 38% travelled between one and three days, and 10% travelled between three and seven days. Less than two per cent of the target population have had to travel more than a week to reach their area of destination.



It was also found that most displaced people (75%) travelled by foot. This can be explained by the fact that many displaced persons tend to stay in areas that are relatively close to their place of origin and which can be reached by foot. Economic constraints and little availability of alternative means of transportation also play a role.

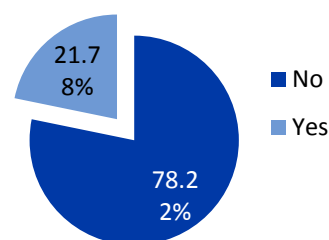


Items Transported:

The results of the household surveys showed that the primary items brought along during displacement are consistent with information collected during previous data collections: personal objects (66%), clothes (64%) and cooking utensils (29%). In addition, 25% of surveyed households also brought sleeping materials and 18% brought food.

Visits to Area of Origin

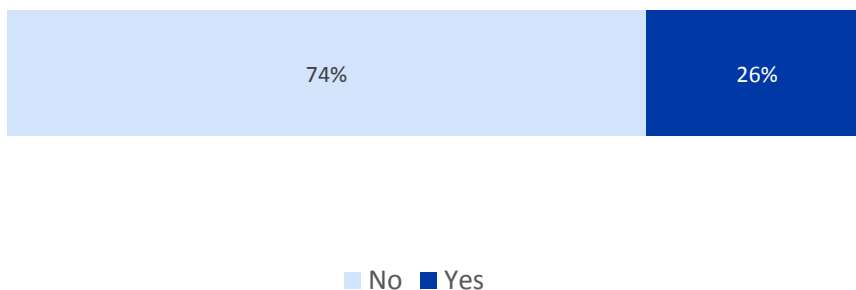
Among the IDP and unregistered refugee populations, 21% indicated having returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement⁸. These visits had various purposes: to evaluate a possible return (27%), check on the condition of homes left behind (26%), visit family (18%) and to cultivate crops (17%). Conversely, 78% of those questioned have not returned to their areas of origin since their initial displacement, which can largely be explained by the continued insecurity in their areas of origin and restricted access to these areas.



Return Intentions⁹

Among the IDP and out of camp refugee populations, 26% indicated a desire to displace again, including 31% who expressed the wish to return to their areas of origin. Those planning on displacing again, be it a return or a second displacement, cited livelihood opportunities as their primary motive (60%).

Return Intentions



⁸ Returnees are not included in these figures.

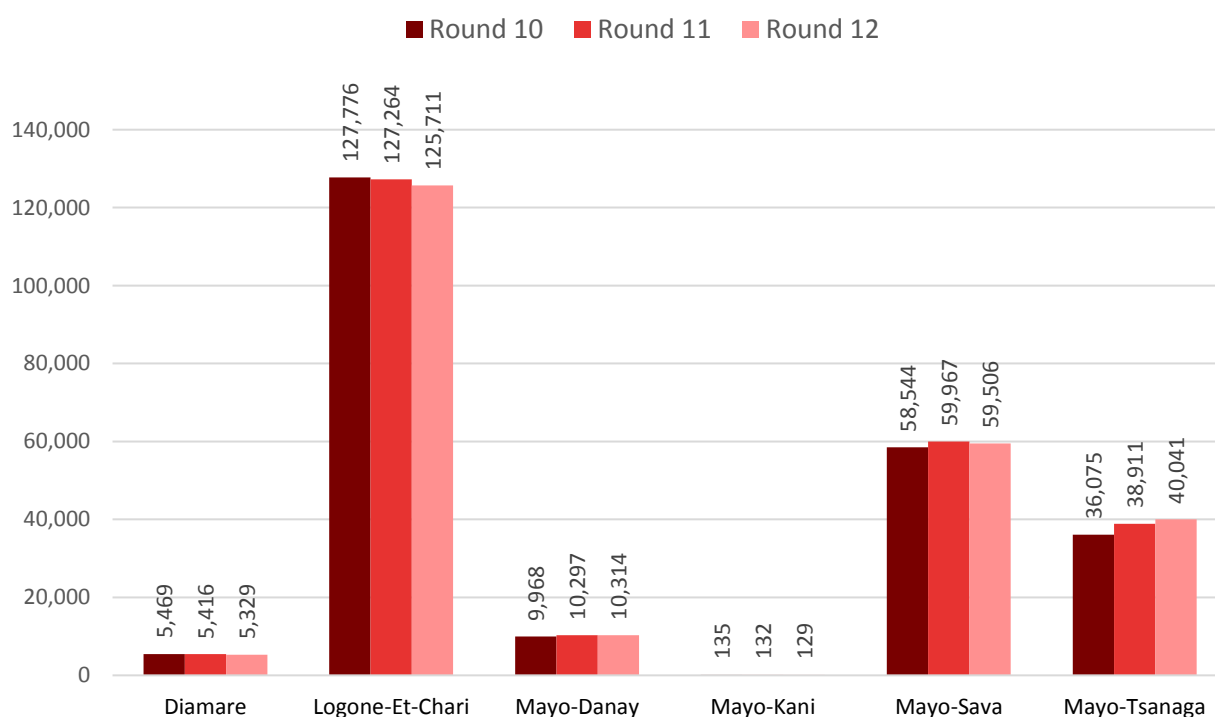
⁹ Returnees are not included in the numbers of this section.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

According to the data collected in December 2017 there were 241,030 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon. This represented a very slight decrease of about 957 persons or 0.4% compared to data collected in October. This decrease in number is largely caused by a decrease of displacement in the Diamare, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Kani and Mayo-Sava departments.

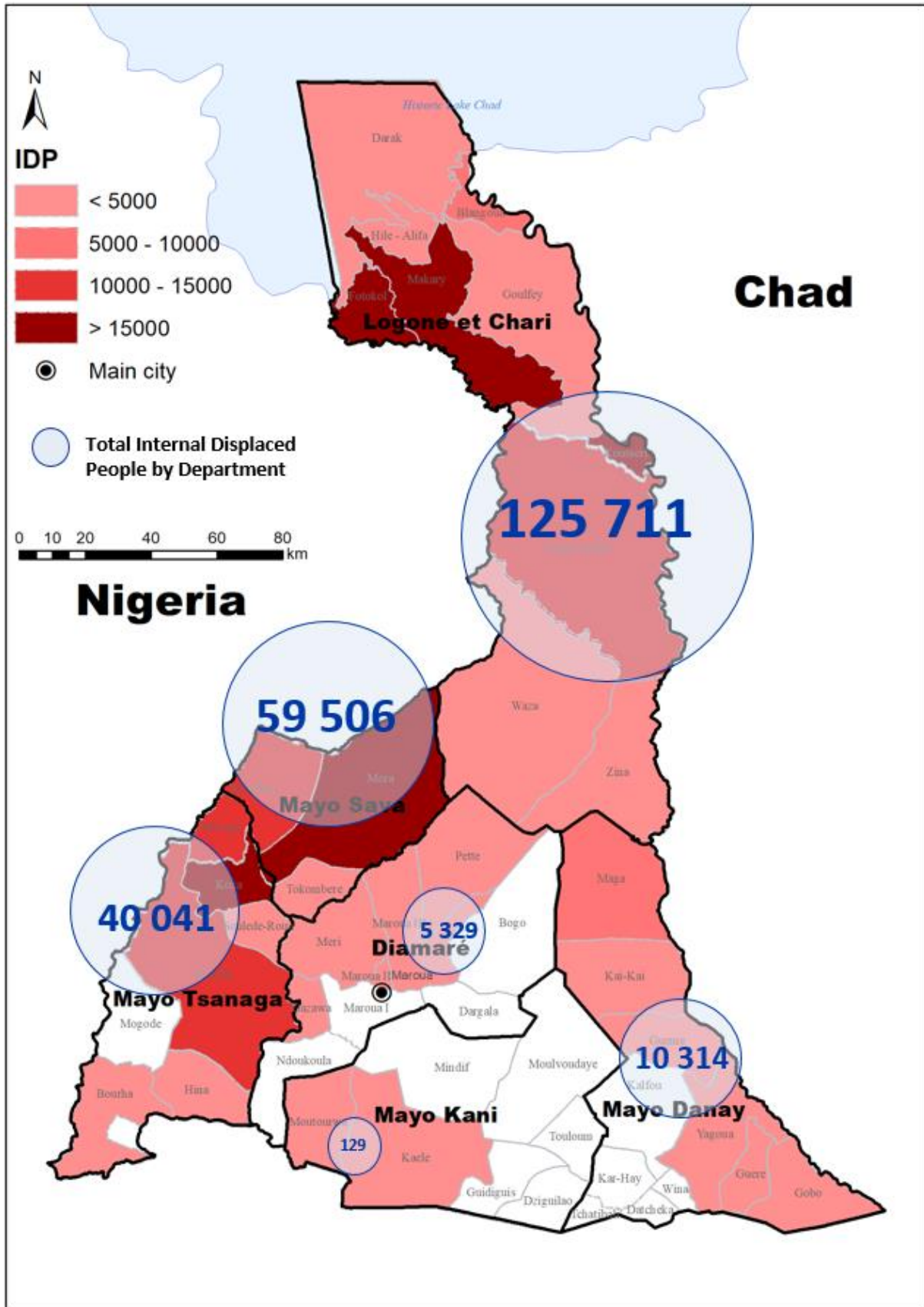
Department	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Round 12	Variation 12 - 11
Diamare	5 596	5 440	5 469	5 416	5 329	-2%
Logone-Et-Chari	118 336	125 745	127 776	127 264	125 711	-1%
Mayo-Danay	10 073	9 968	9 968	10 297	10 314	0%
Mayo-Kani	246	137	135	132	129	-2%
Mayo-Sava	56 865	58 653	58 544	59 967	59 506	-1%
Mayo-Tsanaga	37 327	35 970	36 075	38 911	40 041	3%
Total	228 443	235 913	237 967	241 987	241 030	

Evolution of Internally Displaced Persons Over the Last Three Rounds, by Department



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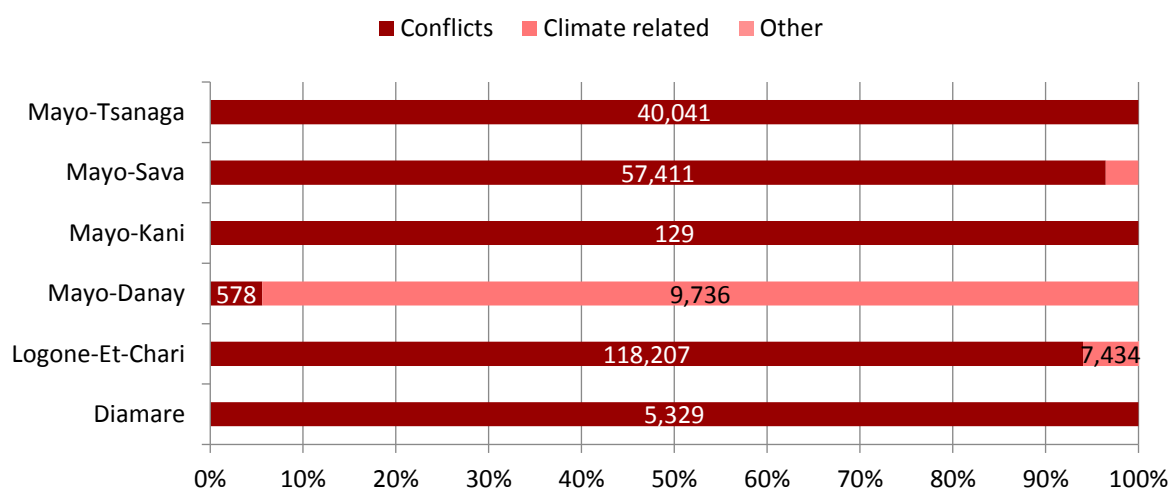
Map 2: Distribution of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

Displacement of IDPs within and between departments

Department	Diamare	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Total
Diamare	2 222				2 834	273	5 329
Logone-Et-Chari		124 733			978		125 711
Mayo-Danay			9 736		578		10 314
Mayo-Kani		36		77	16		129
Mayo-Sava		512			58 994		59 506
Mayo-Tsanaga					9 335	30 706	40 041
Total	2 222	125 281	9 736	77	72 735	30 979	241 030

In Logone-Et-Chari, which holds 52% of all IDPs in the Far North Region, almost all displacement is internal. Similarly, 81% of IDPs from Mayo-Tsanaga were displaced in that department with only 19% of them being displaced in other departments of the region, mainly in Mayo-Tsanga (13%) and Diamaré (4%). 1% of the displaced persons from Mayo-Tsanaga are in Diamaré, while the remaining 99% are displaced within the department. The current trend of IDPs is their internal movement within each department, with the exception of Mayo-Sava which has very diverse movements.

Reasons for displacement of Internally Displaced Persons



An overwhelming majority of IDPs displaced in the Far North Region of Cameroon (92%) were displaced by armed conflict. Climatic events led to the displacement of 8% of IDPs. Only 70 people were displaced for another reason, namely the search for humanitarian assistance.

All of the IDPs displaced in the Diamare, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga departments were displaced by conflict. In Logone-et-Chari, 94% of IDPs were displaced as a result of conflict, and 6% were displaced because of climatic events. Mayo-Danay is the only department of the Far North Region where climatic factors accounted for the majority of displacement (94% of IDPs).



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DIAMARÉ

There were 5,329 IDPs in Diamaré, representing 2% of the region's total IDP population and a 1% decrease in the number of IDPs displaced in the department round 11. The greatest concentration of IDPs in the department were in the districts of Maroua III (2,239 people) and Pette (2,040 people). 56% of them were displaced from Mayo-Sava.

The decrease is due to the returns of 42 IDPs from Maroua III to Limani in Mayo-Sava, their place of origin, where the security situation had improved. In addition, 46 other IDPs went from Meri to other localities in hopes to find an activity for their survival and occupation.



In Diamaré, the vast majority of households (566) live in rented homes, 309 live with host families, and 60 live in spontaneous shelters. No significant variation between rounds 11 and 12 were noted in terms of shelter types.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

There were 125,711 IDPs in Logone-Et-Chari, representing 52% of the Region's total and a decrease of 1% since round 11. The majority of this population was in the districts of Makary (50,477 people), Kousseri (19,975 people), Fotokol (16,857 people), Logone-Birni (12,345 people) and Blangoua (7,153 people). Overall, this decrease in numbers can be explained by the high number of returns of IDPs to their original villages which have improved in terms of security situation. This has for instance been the case for the returns to Sagme, thanks to the strengthening of security and the return of the army to this location.

747 new IDPs were noted in the Waza district. These new arrivals were displaced by attacks by armed groups in their areas of origin or out of fear of retaliation.



In Logone-Et-Chari, 13,027 households live with host families, 3,397 live in rental homes, 4,378 live in spontaneous sites, and 107 live in the open air. This represented an increase in IDP households living in spontaneous sites and under the open air and a decrease of households that live with host families and in rented houses.

MAYO-DANAY

10 314 PDI live in this department, representing 4% of the region's total IDP population. No significant changes were noted since the last round of data collection in October 2017. The districts that hosted the majority of the displaced population were Maga (5,256 people), Gueme (1,618 people), Gobo (1,523 people) and Yagoua (1,310 people).



In Mayo-Danay, 754 households live in spontaneous sites, 87 live in rental homes, 184 live in collective centers, 2 live in the open air and 460 live with host families. This represented an increase in IDP households living in host families and collective centers and a decrease in IDPs living in spontaneous sites and in houses.

MAYO-KANI

Mayo-Kani is the department that hosted the fewest IDPs, with 129 people (3 people fewer than in round 11). Its geographical distance from insecure areas largely explains this fact. The majority of the variation observed in terms of IDPs in this department is seasonal, especially since the department has a significant amount of arable lands.



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In Mayo Kani, 5 households live in rental homes and 14 live with host families. No major changes were noted since round 9.

MAYO-SAVA

With 59,506 IDPs (25% of the regional total), this department hosted the second largest proportion of IDPs. The districts of Kolofata (14,521 IDPs) and Mora (43,257 IDPs) are regularly affected by security incidents, explaining the intensity of IDP movements.

A decrease of 440 IDPs was noted in the Mora District, as individuals chose to return to their places of origin, namely the village of Doulo, located in the same district and the village of Amchidé in the Kolofata district.



5,244 households in Mayo-Sava live in spontaneous sites. 3,168 in rented homes and 2,085 in host families.

MAYO-TSANAGA

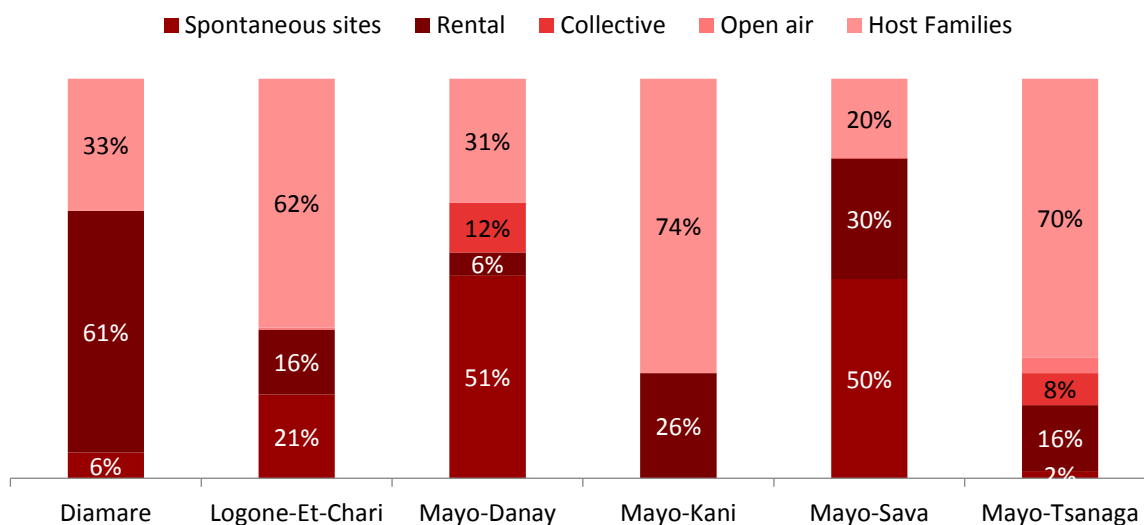
Mayo Tsanaga hosted 40,041 IDPs, representing 16% of the regional total. These people are mainly concentrated in the districts of Koza (16,314 people), Mokolo (10,638 people) and Mozogo (11,736 people).

The number of IDPs has increased by 3% since round 11. This increase is mainly a result of the DTM accessing for the first time the Assighasia village in Mozogo district where 1,957 IDPs were registered. In addition, during this round of data collection, 285 individuals arrived in the village of Zamai Venus in Mozogo. The majority of these households are ex-hottages of Boko Haram.



In Mayo Tsanaga, 121 households live in spontaneous sites, 1,094 live in rental homes, 533 live in collective centers, and 4,641 live with host families. Compared to round 11, this represents an increase of IDP households living in collective centers, and a decrease in the number of IDP households living in host families, spontaneous sites and rented houses.

Shelter types of Internally Displaced Persons



OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES ¹⁰

According to the information collected in December 2017, the Far North Region of Cameroon counted 31,656 out of camp refugees. This represents an increase of 8% since the last data collection in October 2017 (2,319 more people). This increase is mainly a result of the DTM accessing for the first time the Assighasia village where 2,748 refugees were registered. In spite of this, the continued return of out of camp refugees to Nigeria, which began in August 2017, is ongoing.

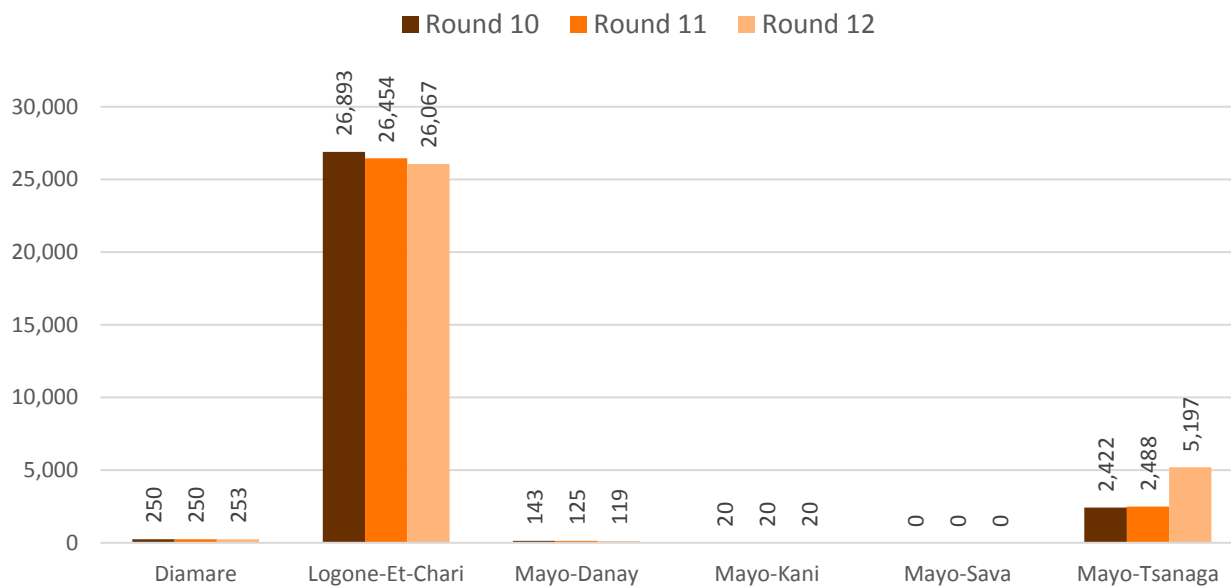
This increase in the number of out of camp refugees between DTM rounds 11 and 12 does therefore not automatically mean an increase in out of camp refugees but rather of the geographical coverage of the exercise (see chart below). All unregistered refugees came from Nigeria, with the exception of 31 refugees in the Mayo Danay and 11 in the Pette departments, who came from Chad. All of these people came to Cameroon in search of a more stable environment.

The distribution of out of camp refugees since DTM round 8 is as follows:

Departments	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Round 12	Change 12 - 11
Diamare	166	271	250	250	253	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	28 773	27 655	26 893	26 454	26 067	-1%
Mayo-Danay	143	140	143	125	119	-5%
Mayo-Kani	11	20	20	20	20	0%
Mayo-Sava	204	0	0	0	0	NA
Mayo-Tsanaga	3 162	2 192	2 422	2 488	5 197	109%
Total	32 459	30 278	29 728	29 337	31 656	

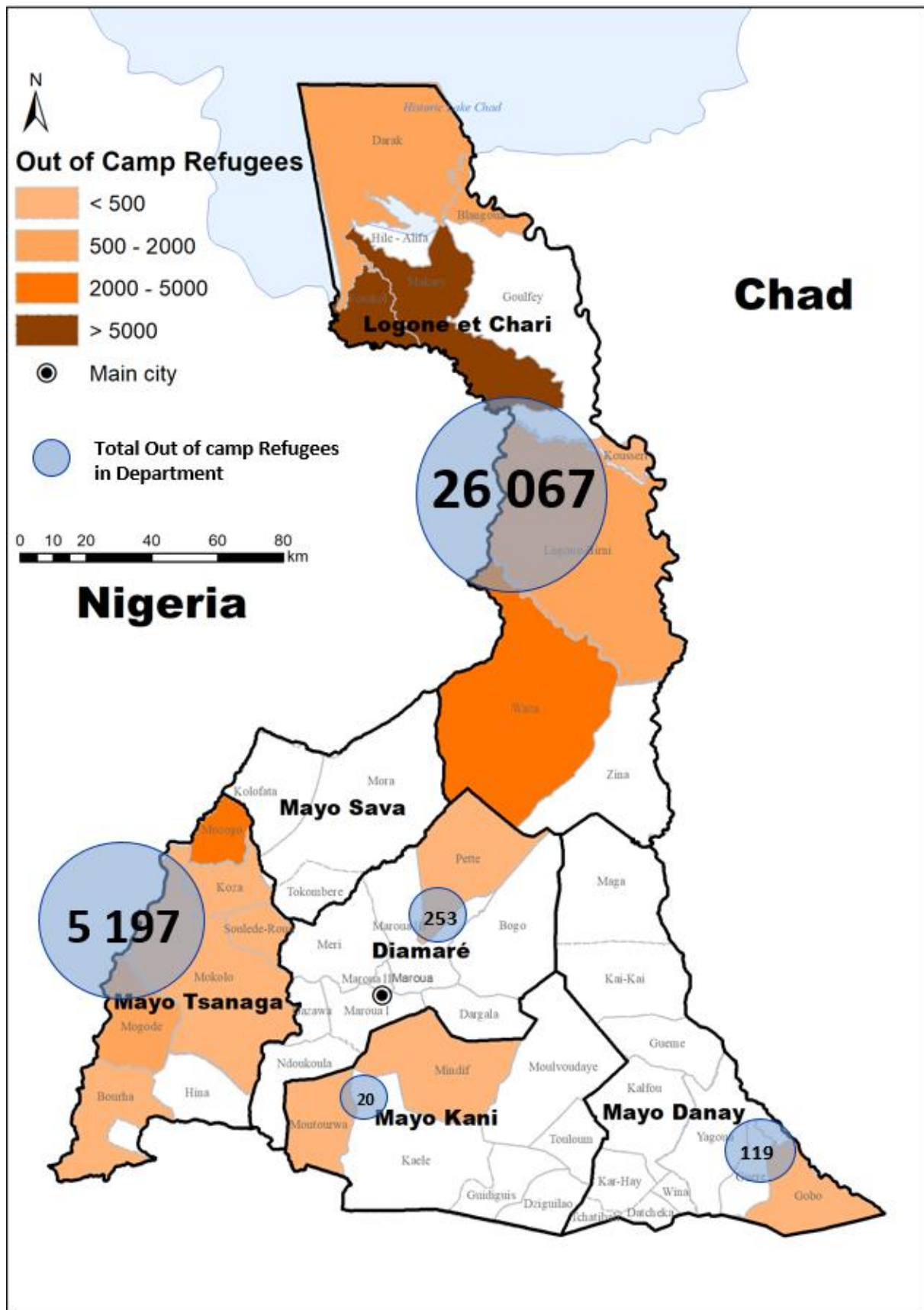
¹⁰ UNHCR is conducting registration for this population in the region. At the time of publication of this report, 21,189 out of camp refugees have been registered in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Tsanaga departments. This exercise is expected to take place in the weeks to come in the Mayo-Sava.

Number of Out of Camp Refugees Over the Past Three Rounds, by Department



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Map 3: Distribution of Out of Camp Refugees in the Far North Region of Cameroon



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DIAMARÉ

Diamare hosts 253 out of camp refugees, which represents 1% of the regional total. No change in the number of refugees was noted since round 11, apart from the arrival of 3 non-accompanied minors coming from Banki (Nigeria) to Haoussare in the Pette district.



In Diamaré, the majority of out of camp refugee households (24) live in spontaneous sites and 6 households live with host families. No significant change was noted since round 11.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-Et-Chari hosts a total of 26,067 out of camp refugees, representing 83% of the total out of camp refugee population in the region. This reflects a decrease of 387 people, or 1.5%, compared to October 2017. The majority of this population lives in the districts of Makary (13,645 people) and Fotokol (5,542 people).



In Logone-et-Chari, 2 213 out of camp refugee households live with host families, 1,851 live in spontaneous sites and 110 in rental homes.

MAYO-DANAY

119 out of camp refugees live in Mayo Danay, representing less than one per cent of the regional total. This number reflects a decrease of 6 persons, or 5% since the last data collection in October 2017, due to the voluntary return of refugees and of third country nationals, notably from Chad).



In Mayo-Danay, 15 out of camp refugee households live in rental homes and 10 live with host families. No major variation was noted in type of shelter was noted compared with round 11.

MAYO-KANI

20 out of camp refugees live in this department. The total number of out of camp refugees stayed constant compared to round 11, showing that the displacement of out of camp refugees in other departments did not impact Mayo-Kani.



Two out of camp refugee households live in Mayo-Kani live with host families and one household lives in a rented house.

MAYO-SAVA

In line with the information collected since DTM round 9, no out of camp refugees were noted in Mayo Sava. Aucun réfugié hors camp n'a été signalé dans le Mayo-Sava, constat fait depuis le round 9. The absence of this target population in the department is in part explained by the refugee repatriation campaigns to Banki, Nigeria, that took place in June 2017, and by the voluntary return of refugees to Nigeria.



There were no unregistered refugees in Mayo-Sava.



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MAYO-TSANAGA

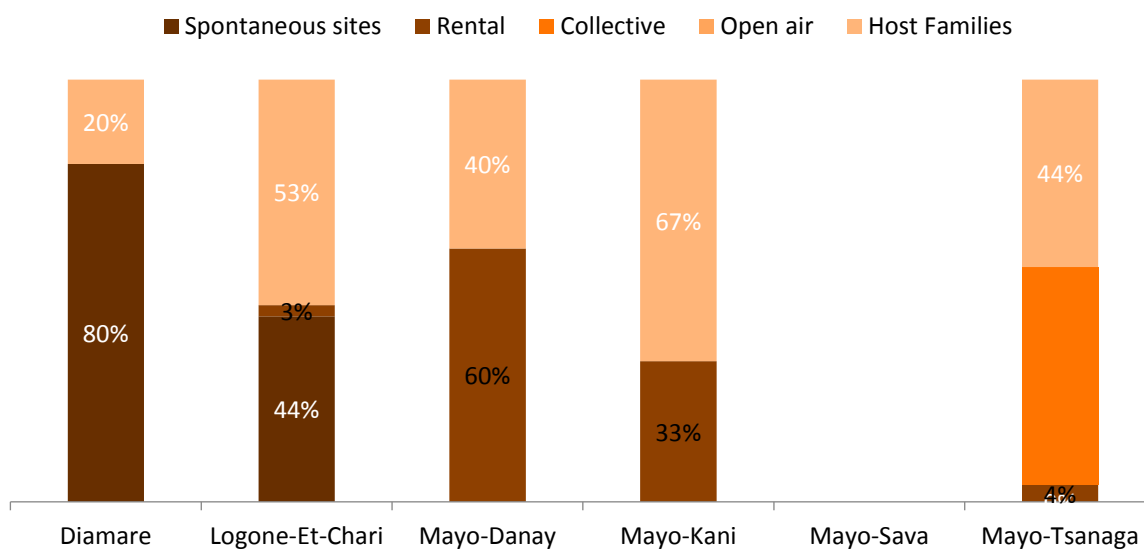
Mayo Tsanaga hosts 5,197 out of camp refugees, the majority of which (1,309) live in the Mogode district. This represents an increase of 109% (2,709 people) since the previous round of data collection. The increase is mainly due to the newly evaluated village of Assighasia in the district of Mozogo which included 2,748 refugees.

32 refugees left Mokolo in Zileng and 26 refugees left Mogodo to return to their villages of origin in Nigeria.



In Mayo-Tsanaga, 476 out of camp refugee households in Assighasia live in collective centers. For the other places in this department, a total of 409 out of camp refugee households live with host families and 37 in rented homes. This represented an increase in the number of households living in collective centers and with host families, and a decrease in the number of persons living in rented homes. No refugee household lives in a spontaneous site.

Out of camp shelter types by Department



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RETURNEES

According to the data collected in December 2017, the Far North Region hosted 69,730 returnees. This represented an increase of 9% compared to round 11 (6,038 additional people). This increase is primarily noted in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava departments.

Department	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Round 12	Change 12 - 11
Diamare	241	316	334	415	330	-20%
Logone-Et-Chari	25 990	24 177	25 243	25 496	27 980	10%
Mayo-Danay	5 096	5 282	5 286	6 901	6 429	-7%
Mayo-Kani	633	755	726	668	667	0%
Mayo-Sava	12 265	13 065	13 437	13 467	17 128	27%
Mayo-Tsanaga	13 802	15 803	16 064	16 745	17 196	3%
Total	58 027	59 398	61 090	63 692	69 730	9%

The majority of returnees (85%) are former IDPs who had been displaced within Cameroon and who returned to their place of origin. Other returnees came from neighboring countries, notably Nigeria (15%), CAR and Chad.

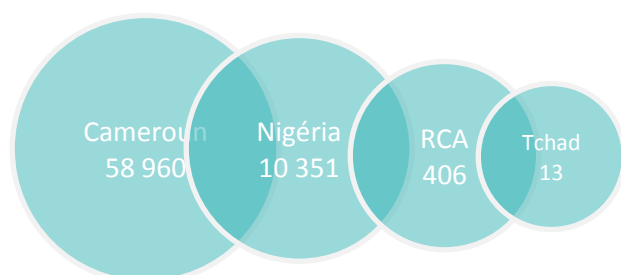


Figure 2 Origin of Returnees

Most former IDPs (48,692 or 83%) were previously displaced within their department of origin. Returns of IDPs displaced in other departments mainly consisted of returns of IDPs from Mayo-Tsanaga to Mayo-Sava as well as from Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga witnessed a few returns from other regions.

Origin of returnees (former IDPs)

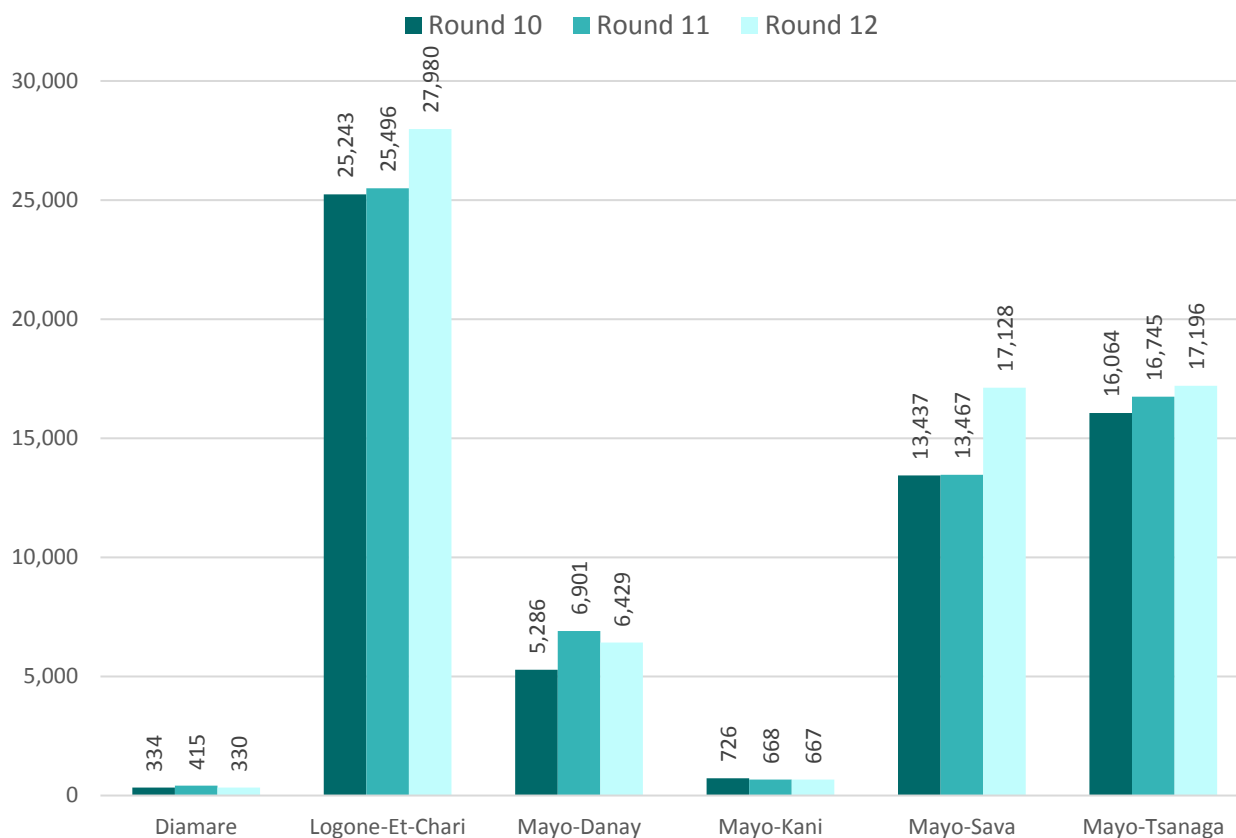
Department	Diamare	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Autre	Total
Diamaré					19			19
Logone-Et-Chari		26 357	498					26 855
Mayo-Danay		352	6 036					6 388
Mayo-Kani					110			110
Mayo-Sava	190				8 644	4 843	76	13 753
Mayo-Tsanaga	10				3 072	7 655	1 098	11 835
	200	26 709	6 534	0	11 845	12 498	1 174	58 960



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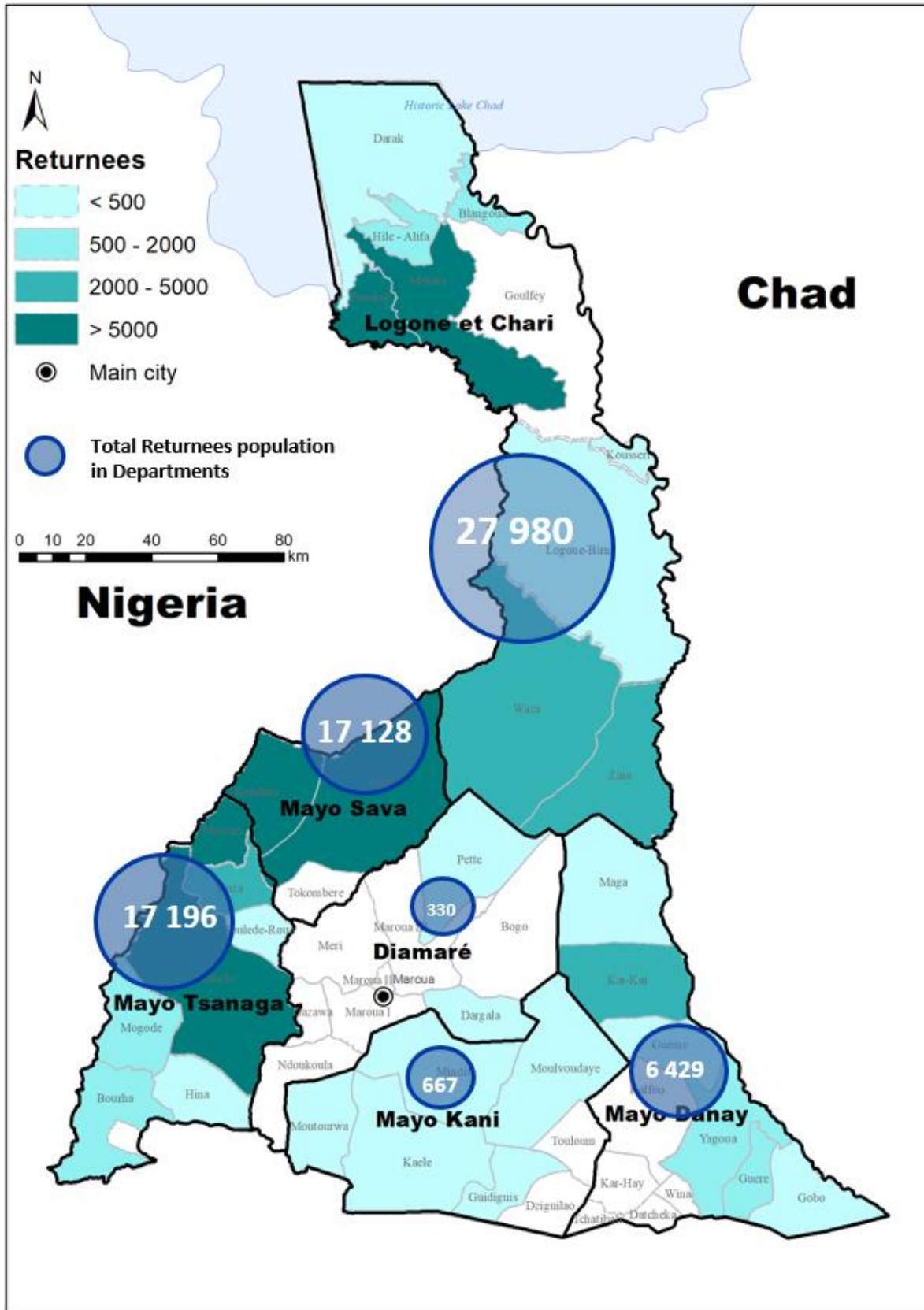


Number of Returnees Over the Last Three Rounds, by Department



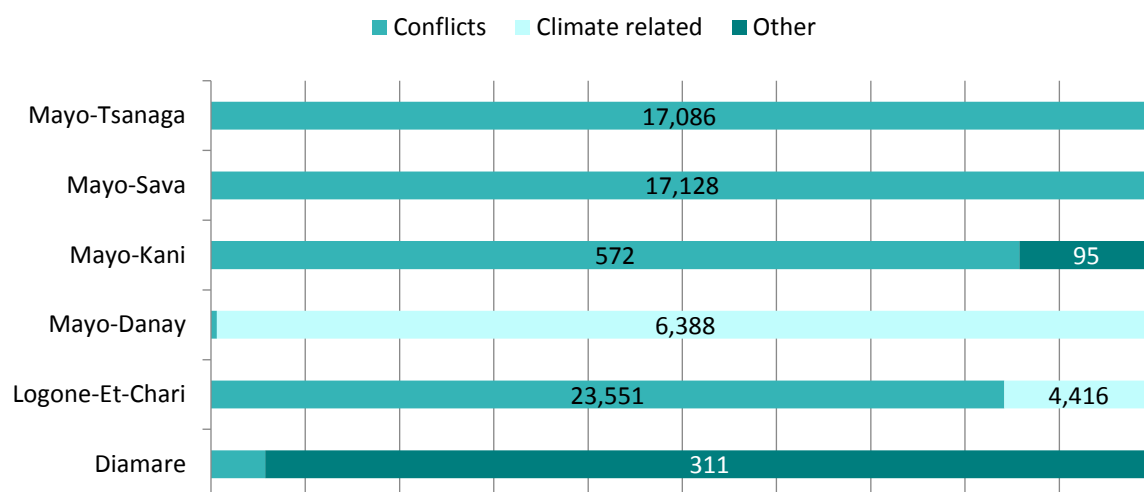
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Map 3: Distribution of returnees in the Far North Region of Cameroon

Reasons for Return



DIAMARÉ

Diamaré hosted 330 returnees, representing less than 1% of the regional total. This however represents a decrease of 20% compared to the data collection of October 2017. The majority of the target population in the department live in the village of Dargala, where they have lived since 2014 after returning from CAR for economic reasons.



In Diamaré, the majority of households (25) live with host families and 5 households live in their own homes. An increase in the number of households that live in their own homes as well as a decrease in the number of households living with host families has been noted, compared to data collected in October 2017.

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-et-Chari hosted 27,980 returnees, which represents 40% of returnees in the region. This reflected an increase of 10% since the October round of data collection. The majority of the returnee population in the department lived in the village of Fotokol, located in the district of the same name (7,763 people), and in the village of Afadé, located in the Makary district (6,367 people).

The increase in returns during this round is related to the increase of returnees in Fotokol (1,325 additional persons), Makary (886 additional persons), Hile-Alifa (587 additional people) and Zina (498 additional people). Overall, this is due to the improved security in the areas of return and economic recovery in the urban centers such as Fotokol ville.



In Logone-et-Chari, 3,814 households returned to their original dwelling, whereas 181 lived with host families, 72 in spontaneous sites, 8 in the open air, and 12 in rented homes. The increase in the number of returnees signifies an increase in the number of people able to return to their home as well as an increase in the number of people living with host families and in spontaneous sites.



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MAYO-DANAY

6 429 returnees live in Mayo-Danay, representing 10% of the regional total and a decrease of 7% compared to Round 11. This decrease is due to the 498 returns from the village of Tekel (in Maga) to Alvakai in Zina (Logone-et-Chari) where they engaged in fishing activities, as they were not able to receive assistance in shelters following their displacement in October 2017 caused by the floods.



In Mayo-Danay, 778 households returned to their original dwelling, 179 live with host families, 2 in rental homes and 105 in spontaneous sites. This reflects a decrease in the number of returnee households in spontaneous sites compared to round 11.

MAYO-KANI

668 returnees live in Mayo-Kani, representing 1% of the regional total and a slight decrease by 15 individuals, compared to data collection in October 2017. This decrease concerns mainly the village of Moulvoudaye Centre from where these returnees left to Garoua in search of employment.



In Mayo-Kani, the vast majority of identified households (102 households) live with a host family. In addition, 5 households live in their original home and two live in a rented house.

MAYO-SAVA

With 17,128 returnees, (25% of the regional total), Mayo-Sava hosts the third greatest portion of returnees in the region and an increase of 27% compared to the last round of data collection. 3,446 additional returnees were registered in Kolofata Centre. The on-going kidnappings and Kamikaze attacks push the populations out of villages such as Gouderi, Kordo, Gakara and towards Kolofata Center. A part of the population still remains in these villages to cultivate the field crops. An increase in returns to Kolofata center can be expected for the next assessment given that it is the most secured/protected city of the district.



1,704 households in Mayo-Sava returned to the original housing and 895 live with host families. A net increase of the number of individuals returning to their original dwelling and living with host families is observed, compared to round 11.

MAYO-TSANAGA

Mayo Tsanaga hosted 17,196 people, representing 26% of the regional total and an increase of 2.6% (or 451 additional people) since the last round of data collection. The majority of this population is located in the districts of Mokolo (6,268 people), Mozogo (5,726 people) and Koza (2,182 people). Zileng, in the Mokolo district, hosts the greatest concentration of returnees with 1,448 people. The village of Assighasia, which was evaluated for the first time during this round of data collection, hosted 580 people.



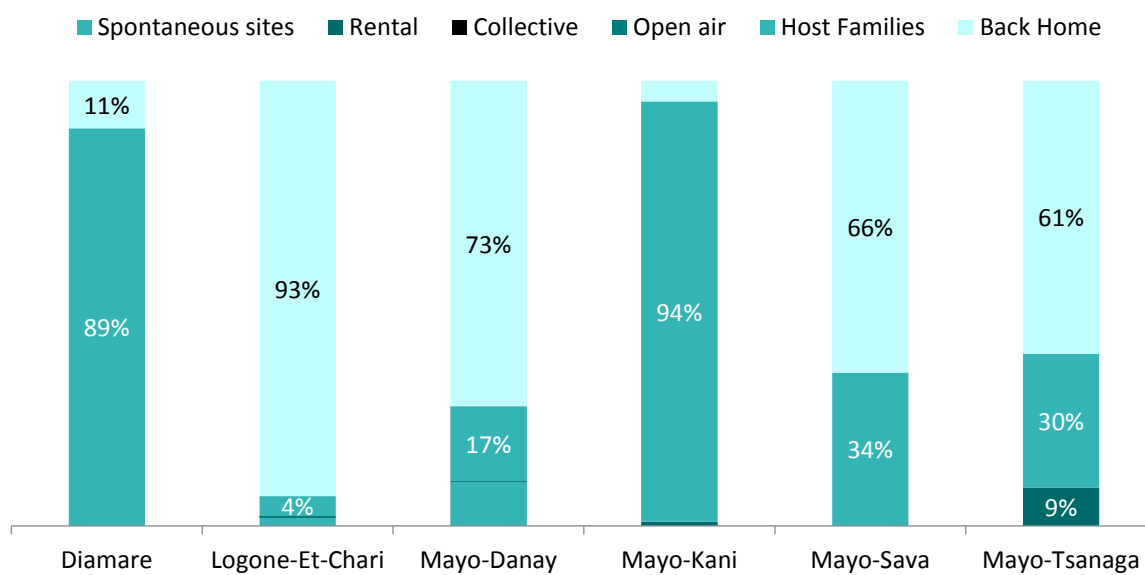
In Mayo-Tsanaga, 1,859 households returned to their original dwelling, 911 lived with host families, and 259 in rented houses. This reflects an increase in the number of people able to return to their home as well as an increase in the number of people living with host families, compared to round 11.



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Shelter type for returnees by Department



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TRENDS

This section is intended to highlight general trends since October 2017 in the administrative areas covered by the DTM. A sample of 747 localities (including uninhabited ones) were included in this assessment. The four newly identified villages have not been taken into consideration in this final section in order to facilitate the comparison and to avoid attributing some trends to a simple increase in the geographic coverage of the DTM.

This 12th round of data collection is marked by the closure of IDP camps in Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava, in addition to the large return movements of these displaced people to the own villages or pre-displacement homes.

- The entire population living at Blamé camp resettled to Blamé village, due to more security that is not provided in the area following the opening of a military camp in the town of Blamé.
- *Doulo* camp is uninhabited. Its population returned to *Amchidé* and the *Masaré de Mora* neighbourhood. Securitized measures have taken place as well as large awareness raising campaign organized by the traditional and administrative authorities in Limani and Kerewa, leading to a mass return movements to those two towns. Some returns of IDPs have been noted in Amticholé as military actors teach at the schools (27 households so far).

A crucial event during this round was the remote access to information on displaced people in Asshigasia village in Mayo-Tsanaga obtained through telephone interviews with a key informant on site (despite the restricted access to this area). This way, the DTM was able to identify 1,957 IDPs, 2,448 out of camp refugees and 580 returnees.

In terms of the evolution of movements of the internally displaced population, the DTM observes an overall decrease of 1.5% in the number of IDPs in the Far North Region compared to round 11 (3,610 fewer people). The number of IDPs decreased in all departments with the exception of Mayo-Danay where the variation is not significant compared to the previous round. This downward trend in IDP numbers confirms the phenomenon of mass returns of IDPs following the closure of IDP camps observed in the departments of Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava. The districts of Fotokol and Makary in the Mayo-Sava department registered departures of 1,490 and 969 IDPs respectively. In Mayo Sava, the IDP population in the district of Mora in Mayo-Sava decreased by 440 people.

Department	Round 12	Round 11	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamare	5 329	5 416	-2%	-87
Logone-Et-Chari	125 015	127 264	-2%	-2 249
Mayo-Danay	10 314	10 297	0%	17
Mayo-Kani	129	132	-2%	-3
Mayo-Sava	59 506	59 967	-1%	-461
Mayo-Tsanaga	38 084	38 911	-2%	-827
Total	238 377	241 987	-1.5%	-3 610

Table 2 – Comparative change in the number of IDPs, based on the same localities evaluated during round 11.



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Overall, the out of camp refugee population in the region decreased by 2%. The only exception to this is the department of Logone-et-Chari where an overall decrease of 566 individuals (93% of the total decrease of the refugee population) was noted. The refugees left in particular the districts of Makary (-219) and Darak (-201).

Department	Round 12	Round 11	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamare	253	250	1%	3
Logone-Et-Chari	25 888	26 454	-2%	-566
Mayo-Danay	119	125	-5%	-6
Mayo-Kani	20	20	0%	0
Mayo-Sava	0	0		0
Mayo-Tsanaga	2 449	2 488	-2%	-39
Total	28 729	29 337	-2%	-608

Table 3- Comparative change in the number of out of camp refugees, based on the same localities evaluated during round 11.

The population who returned to the region increased by 9% compared to the last data collection, with 5,458 additional people. Mayo-Sava witnessed a particularly high increase with 3,661 additional people, representing an increase of 27% in the number of returnees since round 11. The second most important increase took place in the Logone-Et-Chari department with 2,484 returnees, representing an increase of 10%.

Department	Round 12	Round 11	Change (%)	Change (#)
Diamare	330	415	-20%	-85
Logone-Et-Chari	27 980	25 496	10%	2 484
Mayo-Danay	6 429	6 901	-7%	-472
Mayo-Kani	667	668	0%	-1
Mayo-Sava	17 128	13 467	27%	3 661
Mayo-Tsanaga	16 616	16 745	-1%	-129
Total	69 150	63 692	9%	5 458

Table 4- Comparative change in the number of returnees, based on the same localities evaluated during round 11.



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APPENDICES

- Annexe I: Displaced Populations (table)
- Annexe II: Reasons for Displacement (table)
- Annexe III: New Villages Evaluated in Round 12 (table)
- Annexe IV: Variation since Round 10 (table)

APPENDIX I

DISPLACED POPULATIONS

	DEPARTMENT / DISTRICT	# IDPs	# RETURNEES	# OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES	TOTAL
	Diamare	5 329	330	253	5 912
1	Dargala	0	311	0	311
2	Gazawa	273	0	0	273
3	Maroua II	741	0	0	741
4	Maroua III	2 239	0	0	2 239
5	Meri	36	0	0	36
6	Pette	2 040	19	253	2 312
	Logone-Et-Chari	125 711	27 980	26 067	179 758
7	Blangoua	7 153	643	861	8 657
8	Darak	3 737	429	764	4 930
9	Fotokol	16 857	9 288	5 542	31 687
10	Goulfey	2 381	0	0	2 381
11	Hile-Alifa	4 836	1 467	0	6 303
12	Kousseri	19 975	13	31	20 019
13	Logone-Birni	12 345	70	1 830	14 245
14	Makary	50 477	8 996	13 645	73 118
15	Waza	3 708	2 728	3 394	9 830
16	Zina	4 242	4 346	0	8 588
	Mayo-Danay	10 314	6 429	119	16 862
17	Gobo	1 523	41	119	1 683
18	Gueme	1 618	420	0	2 038
19	Guere	33	1 100	0	1 133
20	Kai-Kai	574	3 699	0	4 273
21	Maga	5 256	369	0	5 625
22	Yagoua	1 310	800	0	2 110
	Mayo-Kani	129	667	20	816
23	Guidiguis	0	82	0	82



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24	Kaele	77	115	0	192
25	Mindif	0	37	9	46
26	Moulvoudaye	0	429	0	429
27	Moutourwa	52	4	11	67
Mayo-Sava		59 506	17 128	0	76 634
28	Kolofata	14 521	9 128	0	23 649
29	Mora	43 257	8 000	0	51 257
30	Tokombere	1 728	0	0	1 728
Mayo-Tsanaga		40 041	17 196	5 197	62 434
31	Bourha	201	1 566	90	1 857
32	Hina	404	253	0	657
33	Koza	16 314	2 182	30	18 526
34	Mogode	0	983	1 309	2 292
35	Mokolo	10 638	6 368	431	17 437
36	Mozogo	11 736	5 726	3 318	20 780
37	Soulede-Roua	748	118	19	885
Total		241 030	69 730	31 656	342 416



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APPENDIX II

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

	DEPARTMENT	CONFLICT		CLIMATIC EVENTS		OTHER		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Diamaré	5 601	1,64%	0	0,00%	311	0,09%	5 912	1,73%
1	Dargala	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	311	0,09%	311	0,09%
2	Gazawa	273	0,08%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	273	0,08%
3	Maroua II	741	0,22%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	741	0,22%
4	Maroua III	2 239	0,65%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2 239	0,65%
5	Meri	36	0,01%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	36	0,01%
6	Pette	2 312	0,68%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2 312	0,68%
	Logone-Et-Chari	167 825	49%	11 850	3,46%	83	0,02%	179 758	52,50%
7	Blangoua	6 531	1,91%	2 126	0,62%	0	0,00%	8 657	2,53%
8	Darak	4 423	1,29%	507	0,15%	0	0,00%	4 930	1,44%
9	Fotokol	31 687	9,25%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	31 687	9,25%
10	Goulfey	2 381	0,70%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2 381	0,70%
11	Hile-Alifa	6 303	1,84%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	6 303	1,84%
12	Kousseri	19 896	5,81%	40	0,01%	83	0,02%	20 019	5,85%
13	Logone-Birni	13 656	3,99%	589	0,17%	0	0,00%	14 245	4,16%
14	Makary	73 118	21,35%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	73 118	21,35%
15	Waza	9 830	2,87%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	9 830	2,87%
16	Zina	0	0,00%	8 588	2,51%	0	0,00%	8 588	2,51%
	Mayo-Danay	707	0%	16 124	4,71%	31	0,01%	16 862	4,92%
17	Gobo	129	0,04%	1 523	0,44%	31	0,01%	1 683	0,49%
18	Gueme	0	0,00%	2 038	0,60%	0	0,00%	2 038	0,60%
19	Guere	0	0,00%	1 133	0,33%	0	0,00%	1 133	0,33%
20	Kai-Kai	0	0,00%	4 273	1,25%	0	0,00%	4 273	1,25%
21	Maga	578	0,17%	5 047	1,47%	0	0,00%	5 625	1,64%
22	Yagoua	0	0,00%	2 110	0,62%	0	0,00%	2 110	0,62%
	Mayo-Kani	721	0%	0	0,00%	95	0,03%	816	0,24%



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23	Guidiguis	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	82	0,02%	82	0,02%
24	Kaele	187	0,05%	0	0,00%	5	0,00%	192	0,06%
25	Mindif	38	0,01%	0	0,00%	8	0,00%	46	0,01%
26	Moulvoudaye	429	0,13%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	429	0,13%
27	Moutourwa	67	0,02%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	67	0,02%
	Mayo-Sava	74 539	22%	2 095	0,61%	0	0,00%	76 634	22,38%
28	Kolofata	21 554	6,29%	2 095	0,61%	0	0,00%	23 649	6,91%
29	Mora	51 257	14,97%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	51 257	14,97%
30	Tokombere	1 728	0,50%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1 728	0,50%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	62 324	18%	75	0,02%	35	0,01%	62 434	18,23%
31	Bourha	1 857	0,54%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1 857	0,54%
32	Hina	657	0,19%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	657	0,19%
33	Koza	18 526	5,41%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	18 526	5,41%
34	Mogode	2 292	0,67%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2 292	0,67%
35	Mokolo	17 437	5,09%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	17 437	5,09%
36	Mozogo	20 670	6,04%	75	0,02%	35	0,01%	20 780	6,07%
37	Soulede-Roua	885	0,26%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	885	0,26%



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la protection civile
et l'assistance humanitaire
de l'Union européenne



APPENDIX III

NEWLY EVALUATED VILLAGES

Arrondissement	Village	# IDPs	# IDP Households	# Refugees	# Refugee Households	# Returnees	# Returnee Households	
1	Makary	HEREDIBE MOUSSA	43	5	94	11	0	0
2	Makary	MOGNOKO	170	20	0	0	0	0
3	Waza	WERA	483	58	85	17	0	0
4	Mozogo	ASSIGHASSIA	1957	287	2748	476	580	90



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la protection civile
et l'assistance
humanitaire
de l'Union européenne



APPENDIX IV

VARIATION SINCE ROUND 11

	DEPARTMENT	CHANGE IDPs (#)	CHANGE OUT OF CAMP REFUGEES	CHANGE RETURNEES
	Diamaré	-87	3	-85
1	Dargala	0	0	-10
2	Gazawa	-6	0	0
3	Maroua II	0	0	0
4	Maroua III	-50	0	-79
5	Meri	-46	0	0
6	Pette	15	3	4
	Logone-Et-Chari	-2 249	-566	2 484
7	Blangoua	148	0	0
8	Darak	163	-201	-64
9	Fotokol	-1 490	0	1 325
10	Goulfey	-4	0	0
11	Hile-Alifa	-277	0	587
12	Kousseri	-154	0	0
13	Logone-Birni	70	-70	0
14	Makary	-969	-219	886
15	Waza	264	-76	-748
16	Zina	0	0	498
	Mayo-Danay	17	-6	-472
17	Gobo	0	-6	-9
18	Gueme	0	0	0
19	Guere	0	0	31
20	Kai-Kai	0	0	0
21	Maga	17	0	-494
22	Yagoua	0	0	0
	Mayo-Kani	-3	0	-1
23	Guidiguis	0	0	5



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la protection civile
et l'aide humanitaire
de l'Union européenne



24	Kaele	-3	0	9
25	Mindif	0	0	0
26	Moulvoudaye	0	0	-15
27	Moutourwa	0	0	0
Mayo-Sava		-461	0	3 661
28	Kolofata	73	0	3 446
29	Mora	-440	0	215
30	Tokombere	-94	0	0
Mayo-Tsanaga		-827	-39	-129
31	Bourha	-7	0	0
32	Hina	0	0	-5
33	Koza	70	0	0
34	Mogode	0	-26	3
35	Mokolo	341	-32	136
36	Mozogo	3	0	0
37	Soulede-Roua	-1 234	19	-263
Total		-3 610	-608	5 458



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