DTM

Cameroon |Far North Region |Displacement Report
Round 18 | 28 March – 08 April 2019

Funded by
European Union
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International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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International Organization for Migration
Cameroon Mission
Maroua Sub-Office
UN House Comice
Maroua
Far North Region
Cameroon
Tel.: +237 222 20 32 78
E-mail: DTMCameroon@iom.int
Websites: https://ww.iom.int/fr/countries/cameroon, https://displacement.iom.int/cameroon, www.GlobalDTM.info/cameroon

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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 population movements 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 28 March and 08 April 2019.

Displaced Population

262,831 IDPs
50,981 Out-of-camp refugees
110,023 Returnees
423,835 Total number of individuals

Villages Assessed

853 villages assessed
07 new villages
15 no longer hosting affected populations
49 empty[1]

Reasons for Displacement

94% by armed conflict in the region
5,9% displaced due to flooding, drought and other climatic factors
0,1% displaced due to inter-communal violence

Demographics

50,2% Men and boys
49,8% Women and girls
08 individuals per household
62% of target population is 0-18 years old
41% of target population is 0-5 years old
3% of target population is 60 years or older

Types of Shelter

39% live with host families
24% spontaneous sites
19% original dwelling
10% rented homes
7% personal domiciles
1% live in collective shelters

Trends

The number of IDPs has increased by 4%
The number of out-of-camp refugees has decreased by 36%
The number of returnees has increased by 1%

[1] Consequently, the number of villages hosting at least one of the DTM target population in the region is estimated at 789.

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METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

The DTM data collection for this eighteenth round was carried out by 124 enumerators who were trained, equipped and deployed in the six departments of the Far North region: Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Danay, Diamaré, Logone-Et-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga, and Mayo-Sava. Under the direct responsibility of the DTM team, the enumerators were separated into three categories: focal points, team leaders and enumerators. This facilitated the coordination while the information was gathered.

During the DTM Round 18, a total of 853 sites were evaluated, with the objective of gathering up-to-date data on displacement in the region. These villages are distributed in 38 districts within the six regional departments. Of the 49 inhabited villages, 38 are found in Logone-Et-Chari, 9 in Mayo-Sava, and 2 in Mayo-Tsanaga. In addition, 4,676 households were surveyed, including 1,939 IDP households, 994 out-of-camp refugee households (living in host communities as opposed to refugee camps) and 1,743 returnee households. In addition, 33 per cent of the heads of household were women, with an average age of 39 years old. The average age of the 67 per cent of male heads of household was 44 years old. During this round, 146 spontaneous sites were included in the data collection, counting 15,240 temporary settlements with 106,764 internally displaced persons and 26,891 out-of-camp refugees. Among these spontaneous settlement sites, there are three new ones: one in Logone-Et-Chari, one in Mayo-Sava and one in the department of Mayo-Danay.

The enumerators involved in the implementation of this tool are regularly trained on DTM methodology in Maroua and Kousséri. 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.

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

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CONTEXT

Since 2014, Cameroon has been affected by attacks perpetrated by violent armed groups. 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[2].
- 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 28 March and 08 April 2019 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).

[2] https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms

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CHALLENGES

During round 18, data collection was conducted in collaboration with the Far North region's administrative authorities. As required by the new methodology, this survey round was supervised by our enumerators in collaboration with focal points appointed by the administrative authorities in the districts.

This operation was affected by various challenges:

- Access to five locations hosting our target population was forbidden by military authorities and security conditions in eight other localities were unstable. As a result, the enumerators' visits to these locations were limited and data collection was carried out in 75 per cent of the villages identified.
- Some key informants were unavailable due to it being harvest season.

In order to deal with these challenges, the following strategies were adopted:

- For inaccessible villages, data collection was carried out by telephone and household surveys were conducted in other locations within the same department in order to keep the same level of representativeness of the target.
- In villages where security was precarious, collaboration with local guides and village heads allowed enumerators to continue the evaluation. In addition, security instructions were given by the police at every checkpoint.
- We asked the enumerators to visit the households as early as reasonable in the morning to conduct the interviews before people would leave for their fields.
- Enumerators tried to visit key informants in their fields or to return to their homes after the field work was done.

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DISPLACED POPULATIONS

KEY INFORMATION

During the DTM Round 18, a total of 423,835 individuals have been identified, including 262,831 IDPs (42,755 displaced households), 50,981 out-of-camp refugees (8,565 households) and 110,023 returnees (16,478 households).

Graph 1: Subdivision of displaced population

Internally Displaced Persons

262,831 individuals
42,755 households
62% of the displaced population

Out-of-camp Refugees

50,981 individuals
8,565 households
12% of the displaced population

Returnees

110,023 individuals
16,478 households
26% of the displaced population

Table I: Evaluated villages and displacement by department

Departments	Evaluated Villages	Total Population[3]	Displaced Population	% Displaced Population
Diamaré	62	667,227	7,284	1%
Logone-Et-Chari	476	486,997	193,322	40%
Mayo-Danay	40	529,061	19,836	4%
Mayo-Kani	21	404,646	773	<1%
Mayo-Sava	95	348,890	117,501	34%
Mayo-Tsanaga	159	699,971	85,119	12%
Total Far-North region	**853**	**3,136,792**	**423,835**	**14%**

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Among the identified population, 50.2% were male and 49.8% were female. The average size of the displaced households was eight individuals. The majority of the displaced households (97%) have children and the average number of children per household is five. The majority of the population is younger than 18 years old (62%) while only 3 per cent of the displaced population is aged 60 years or older.

[3] The numbers for 'total population' come from a census published by the National Institute of statistics (INS) in 2015 that references 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.

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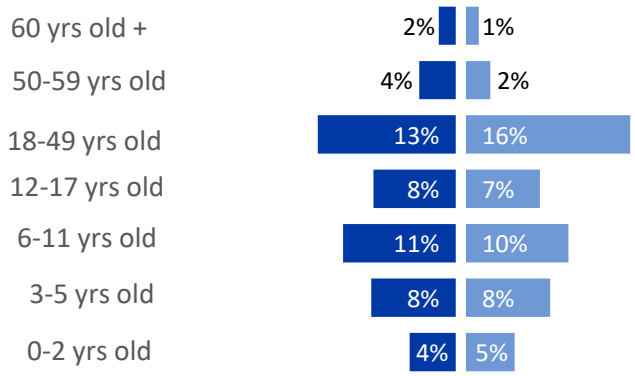
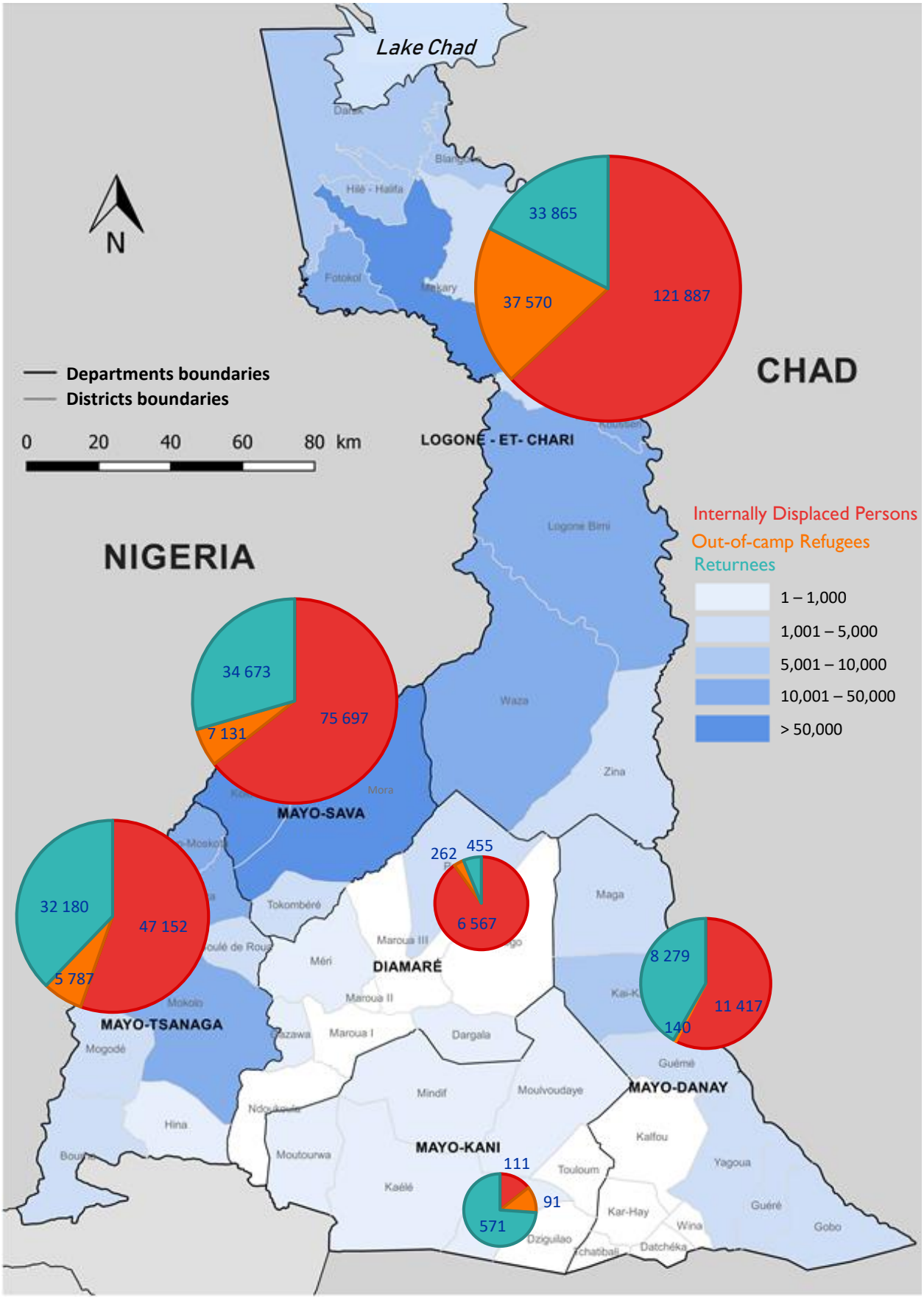
Graph 2: Displaced population, by sex and age



Male 50,2% | Female 49,8%

Map 1: Displaced population distribution in the region



REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

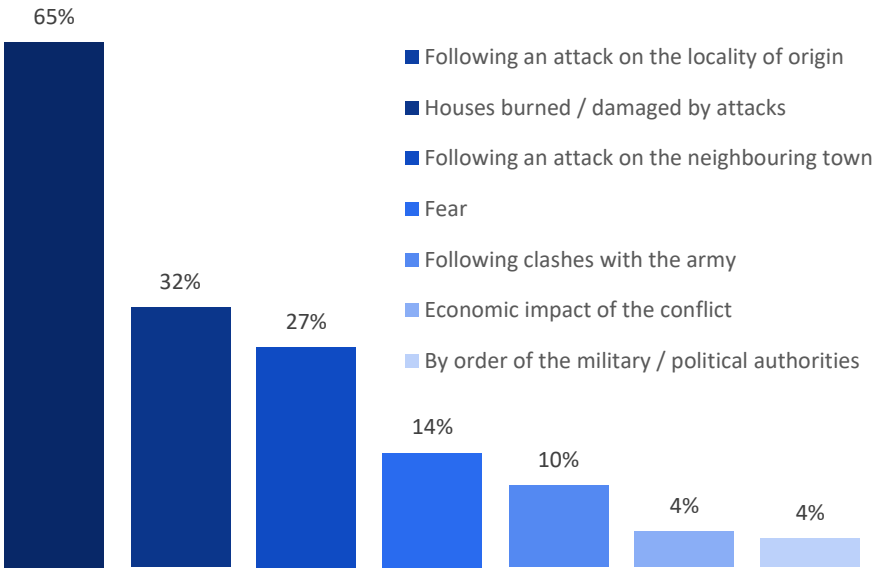
For this round, 94 per cent of the target population (IDPs, out-of-camp refugees, and returnees) was displaced due to the conflict with Boko Haram, whereas 5.9 per cent of those displaced were forced away due to flooding, drought, and other climatic factors. Finally, 0.1 per cent of the displaced population were fleeing intercommunal violence and others were originally displaced for trade and fishing activities.

Although the majority of the target population was displaced due to security issues, the level and nature of the impact on each household varies. The results of direct interviews with displaced individuals during household surveys showed that in most cases people left their areas of origin for the following reasons:

- their area of origin was attacked (65%),
- houses damaged or burned due to attacks (32%),
- nearby villages were attacked (27%),
- fear or preventative displacement (14%).

It should be noted that multiple responses were possible, and the results are not exclusive.

Graph 3 : Reasons for displacement of the population affected by the conflict



Frequency at which each answer is mentioned as the sole or one of the reasons for displacement

DISTRIBUTION OF SHELTER TYPES

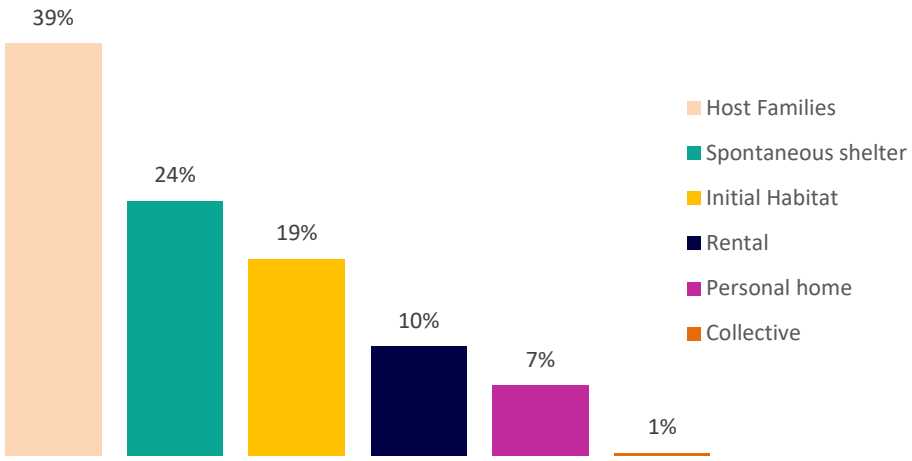
A total of 67,798 shelters were recorded in the region, 3,465 fewer than during the previous round of data collection. This is mainly explained by the large numbers of Nigerian refugees who came from Rhann in January 2019, and who returned in their area of origin.

Since the last round of data collection in February 2019, 1,344 IDP and returnee households were able to move into their new personal homes. Certain households (525) lived in spontaneous shelters, and others lived with host families (352) and rented homes (126).

During this eighteenth round, 7 per cent of IDP and returnee households live in a new personal home. However, 39 per cent of displaced households still live with host families.

Otherwise, 24 per cent of displaced households live in spontaneous accommodation, 19 per cent are in their initial residences, 10 per cent rent, less than 1 per cent live in collective shelters and no household lives outside or without shelter[4]. The types of shelter by category of displacement and by department are presented in detail in the sections covering each type of displacement.

Graph 4: Shelter types



The households identified in the course of this round live in several different types of housing: 70 per cent live in mudbrick or clay houses, 17 per cent in straw huts, 12 per cent in self-built homes, and less than 1 per cent are without shelter. Certain accommodations are rented by the displaced persons who pay between 2,500 and 10,000 FRS CFA (this covers 76% of the rental options). Only 12 per cent pay a sum equal to or lower than 2,500 FRS CFA.

[4] These numbers refer to the entire target population; the differences between different types of target population are explained in later sections. Only IDPs and Returnees live in new personals home, and only the returnee population is concerned with living [Back Home]. The out-of-camp refugees do not have the right of a private property

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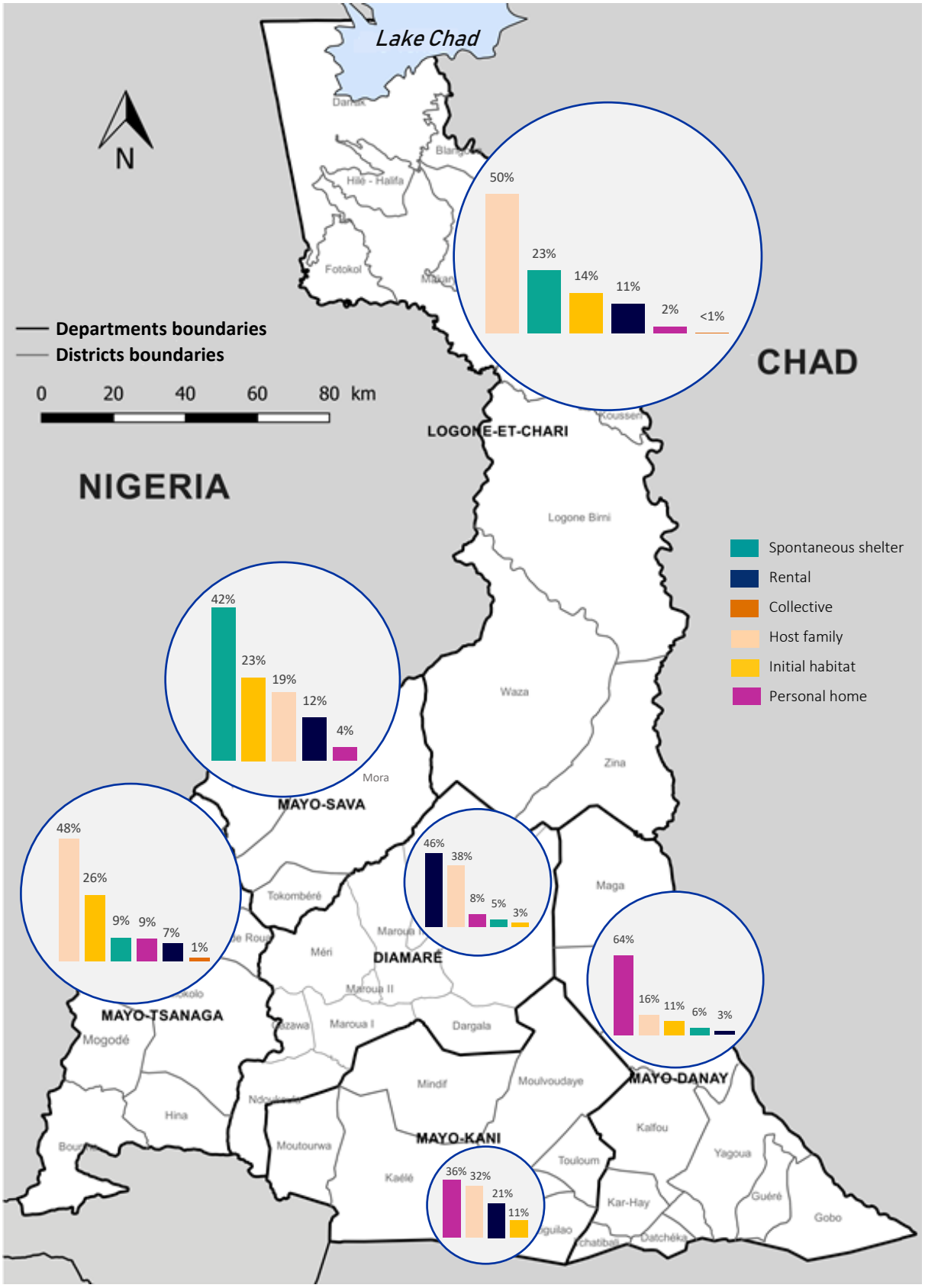
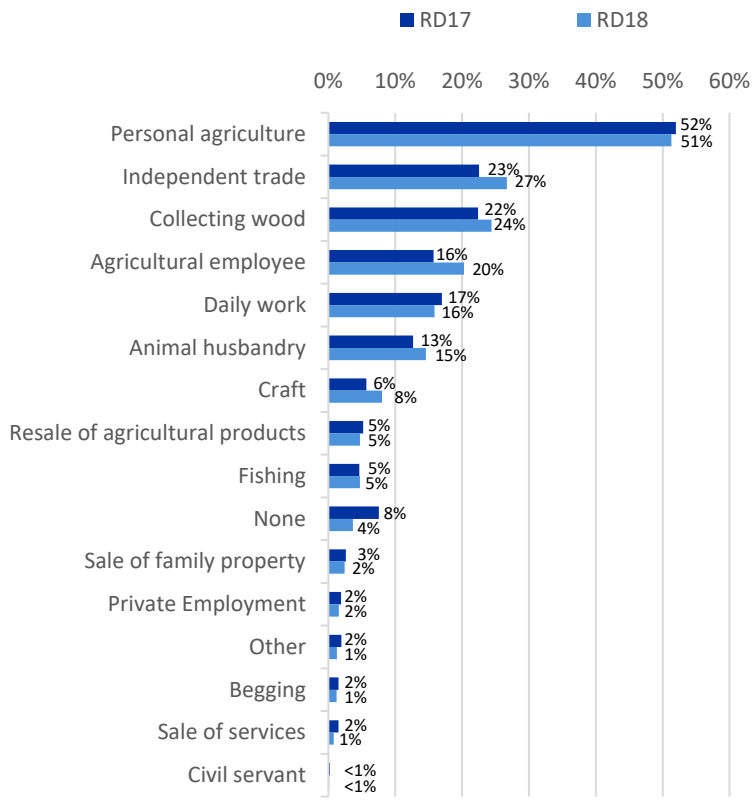
Map 2: Types of shelter by department



LIVELIHOODS

Graph 5: Household livelihoods (multiple answers possible)



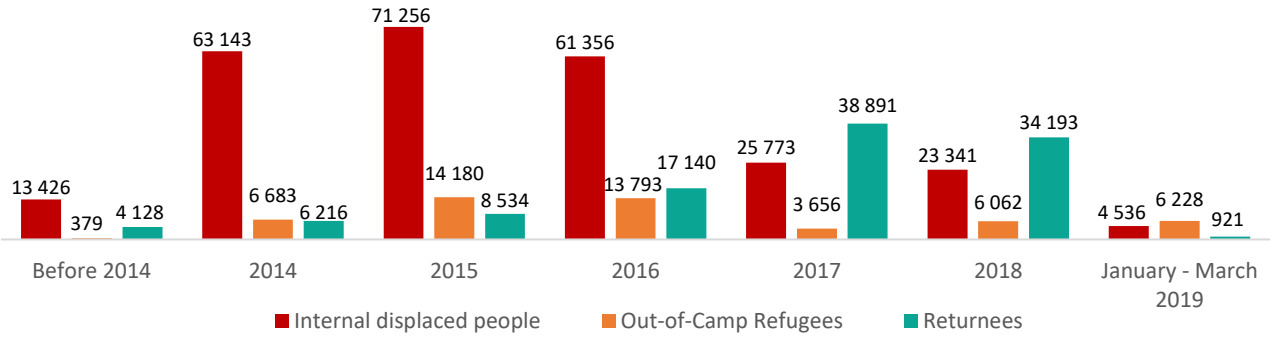
The main livelihood activity amongst the target population is agriculture in a personal capacity. For this round, 51 per cent of the surveyed target population live out of their own agricultural production. However, the displaced populations progressively start income-generating activities. Small self-sustaining commerce has increased by 4 per cent since the last survey round, now reaching 27 per cent, wood collection (24%) has increased by 2 per cent, agricultural work (20%) has increased by 4 per cent, and animal husbandry and craft have both increased by 2 per cent, now reaching 15 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. It should be noted that 4 per cent of IDPs do not undertake any economic activity.

DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

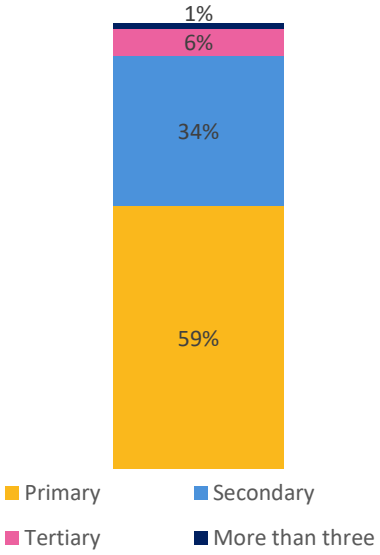
During DTM Round 18, amongst the identified target population, 3 per cent have been displaced between January and March 2019. Others have been displaced before 2014 (4%), in 2014 (18%), in 2015 (22%), in 2016 (22%), in 2017 (16%), and in 2018 (15%).

With regards to the frequency of displacement, 66 per cent of the households monitored between January and March 2019 were displaced for the first time, while 31 per cent were on their second displacement, 2 per cent on their third, and 1 per cent having been displaced three times or more. Similarly, just over half (57%) of households displaced between 2014 and 2018 experienced this for the first time, 35 per cent for the second time, 7 per cent for the third, and only 1 per cent had already been displaced more than three times.

Graph 6 : Magnitude of displacement for each IDP category



Graph 7: Displacement frequency



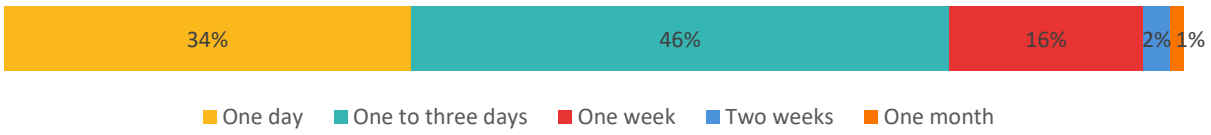
COORDINATION EFFORT

Each round of DTM data collection is an opportunity for IOM to focus on the communication with key partners in the field, specifically at the time when the consistency of estimations is verified before publication. At each round, IOM works closely with the RRM (Rapid Response Mechanism) in Cameroon's Far North region and UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) in order to ensure the consistency of the data in our possession. Moreover, since the last round, UNHCR has started the registration of out-of-camp refugees in the department of Logone-Et-Chari. This operation will soon be implemented in the other departments of the Far North region. This operation will allow us to have updated numbers on the target population.

TRAVEL DURATION AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Most of the target population (46%) indicated having had to travel between one and three days from their area of origin to their area of destination, while 34 per cent travelled one day, and 16 per cent travelled between three and seven days, 2 per cent travelled for two weeks, 1 per cent for a month, and less than 1 per cent travelled for several months to reach their destination area.

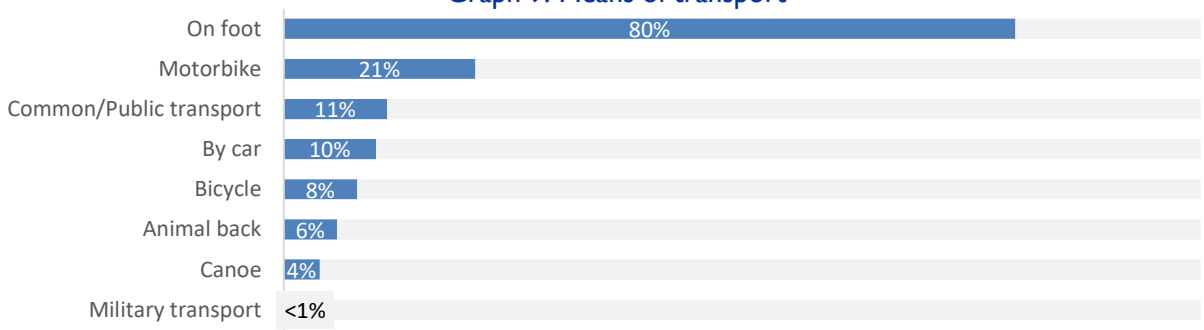
Graph 8: Travel time



Taking into account that certain people use multiple modes of transport, 80 per cent of displaced households have made their journey on foot, which corresponds to a decrease of 3 per cent compared with the reporting in the previous round. This can be explained by the fact that populations travel more and more by public transportation (11%, an increase of 6%), and by car (10%, an increase of 2%).

During their displacements, 57 per cent of households said that they have not encountered any difficulties, while 10 per cent have indicated being subject to abuse by security forces and 7 per cent have been refused asylum in certain locations.

Graph 9: Means of transport



The table below shows the reasons for multiple displacements given by the surveyed IDP households and out-of-camp refugees.

Table 3: Frequency and reasons for displacements (not including returnees)

Reasons for displacement for IDPs and refugees	Climate hazards	Conflict	Total
Primary displacement	7%	57%	64%
Secondary displacement	4%	26%	30%
Tertiary displacement	1%	4%	5%
More than three displacements	<1%	1%	1%
Total	**12%**	**88%**	**100%**

The number of households who have been displaced for the first time due to conflicts has decreased, while secondary displacements have increased by 4 per cent. This phenomenon is explained by the nomadic nature of the populations searching for means to sustain themselves, and for better living conditions. Moreover, households affected by secondary and tertiary displacement have information on their routes, points of departure, and final destinations.

Fifty-seven per cent of IDPs and of refugees declared having a family at the point of departure, with 18 per cent returning to their old place of residence, 9 per cent going to the closest city known to be secure/safe, and 9 per cent have said they have friends at their destination.

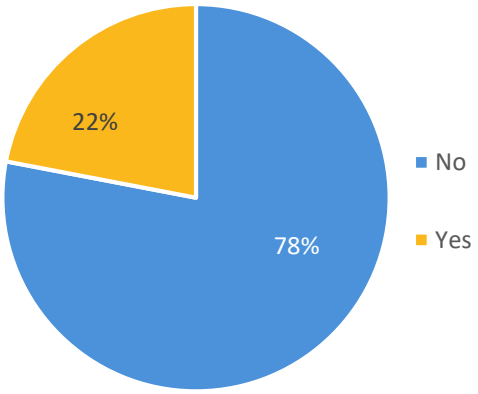
ITEMS TRANSPORTED

Considering the items and property taken during travel, the populations bring more and more clothing (67%) and personal effects (64%). This shows that the populations' displacements are preventative and organized. In addition, some also bring cooking utensils (28%), hygiene products (21%) and food (19%)[5].

VSITS TO AREA OF ORIGIN

The number of internally displaced persons and out-of-camp refugees who have indicated that they have visited their point of origin since there initial displacement is 22 per cent. This number has increased by 2 per cent since the previous round, which shows that these populations tend to visit their area of origin more and more. Among these individuals, 38 per cent made these visits regularly, for field work (31%), to visit their relatives (30%), to check on the condition of their homes (15%). Fifteen per cent checked their homes to assess the potential to return.

Graph 10: Displaced (except returned) who visited their home area



The majority, 78 per cent, have not visited their place of origin for diverse reasons. Forty-seven per cent face security problems, 36 per cent do not want to return, and 17 per cent declared that they have lost all their possessions.

[5] The percentages have fluctuated compared to the previous rounds: personal effects (+5%), clothes (+6%), cooking utensils (-4%), foodstuffs (-3%), and hygiene material (less than 1 or -1%).

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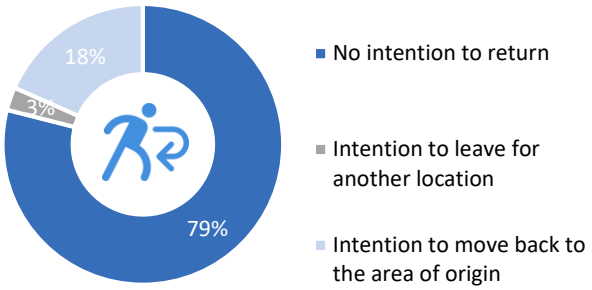
RETURN INTENTIONS

The return intentions of the displaced population (excluding returnees) have evolved since the previous round, noting a 1 per cent decrease of IDP and refugee households who wish to return to their place of origin (18%). On the other hand, an increasing number of IDP and refugee households do not wish to leave their area of displacement (79%, an increase of 3%). However, there is a difference between the population categories: 27 per cent of IDPs have indicated a desire to move in the future (24% envisage returning to their place of origin and 3% to another location). Regarding the out-of-camp refugees, only 9 per cent have indicated a desire to move in the future (6% to their place of origin and 3% elsewhere).

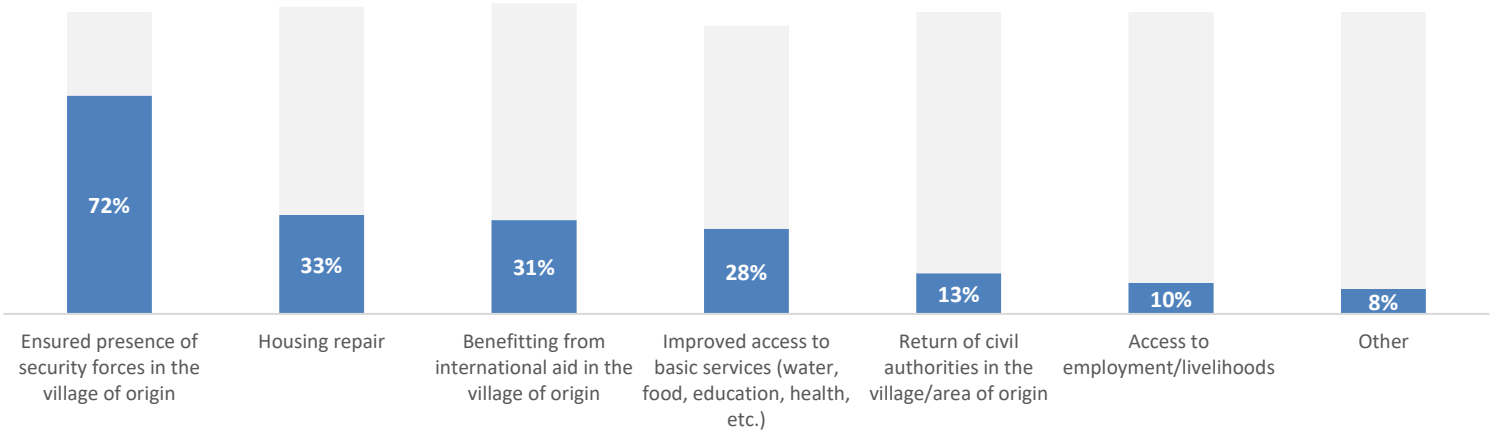
Graph 11: Return intentions of IDPs and out-of-camp refugees



There are several motivations for leaving the displacement sites, such as looking for the means to sustain their livelihoods (46%), lack of basic services within displacement sites (41%), the presence of a family network in other areas (27%), and to find other members of their families (12%).

Certain factors would encourage the return of households that did not intend to do so. If the right conditions are met, several households could return to their location of origin, and be reintegrated. The most important factor is the presence of security forces in the areas of return (72%).

Graph 12: Required factors to facilitate the return of households unmotivated to do so



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Population

262,831 individuals
42,755 households

Villages Assessed

687 villages assessed
05 new villages

Reasons for Displacement

95% by armed conflict in the region

5% displaced due to flooding, drought, and other climatic factors

Demographics

51% Men and boys
49% Women and girls

03 individuals per household on average

63% of target population is 0-18 years old

41% of target population is 0-5 years old

3% of target population is 60 years or older

Types of Shelter

49% live with host families
29% live in spontaneous sites
16% live in rented homes

5% live in personal domiciles
1% live in collective shelters

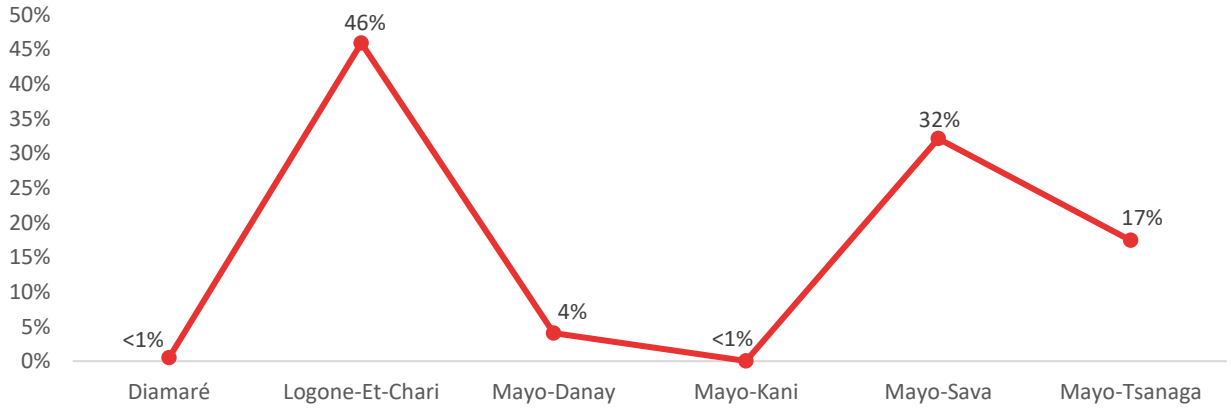
Trends

The number of internally displaced persons has increased by 4%

After the data collection period for the month of April 2019, the Far North region counts 262,831 internally displaced persons within 42,755 households. IDPs represented 62 per cent of all displaced individuals in the region. The number of IDPs has increased by 4 per cent, by 9,018 persons, since the last round.

Internally displaced persons are mainly distributed between three departments: Logone-Et-Chari, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga. Since the beginning of the crisis until April 2019, these departments were affected by the greatest number of attacks by armed groups. Ninety-five per cent of IDPs, 250,835 individuals, are from these three departments. The remaining 5 per cent (11,996 individuals) are from the other departments.

Graph 13: IDP percentage by department of origin



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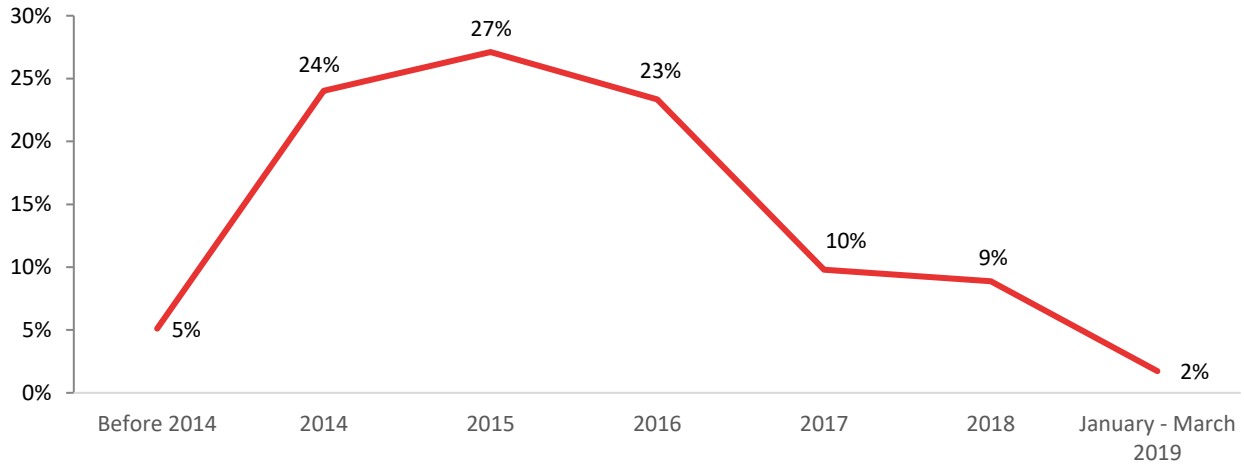
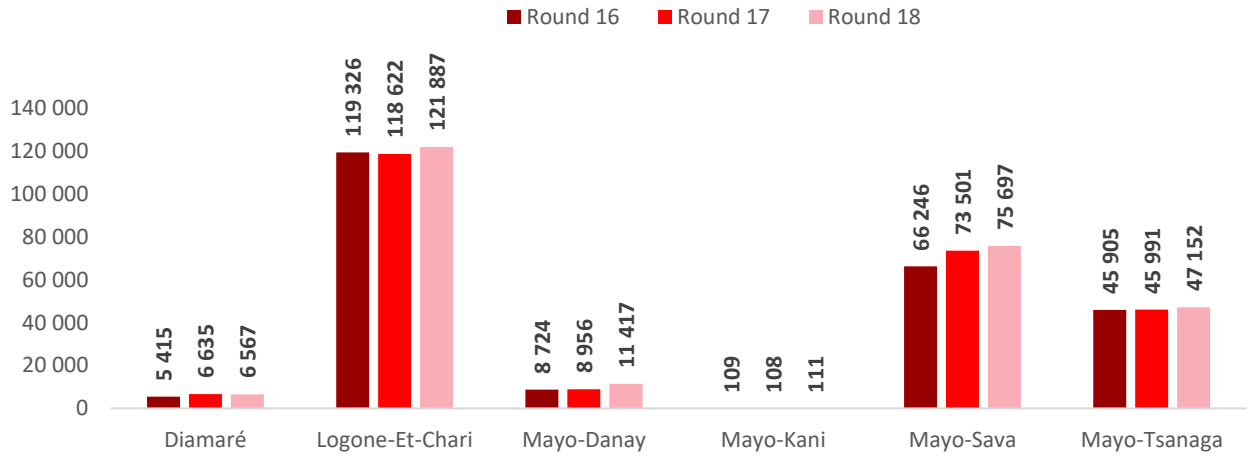
The IDPs present in the region have for the most part been displaced between 2014 and 2017 (89%), a period during which the region was affected by the greatest number of attacks. In 2018, 23,341 IDPs have been counted. During the last reporting period (January – March 2019), 4,536 new IDPs have been registered.

Graph 14: Magnitude of IDP displacements for each period

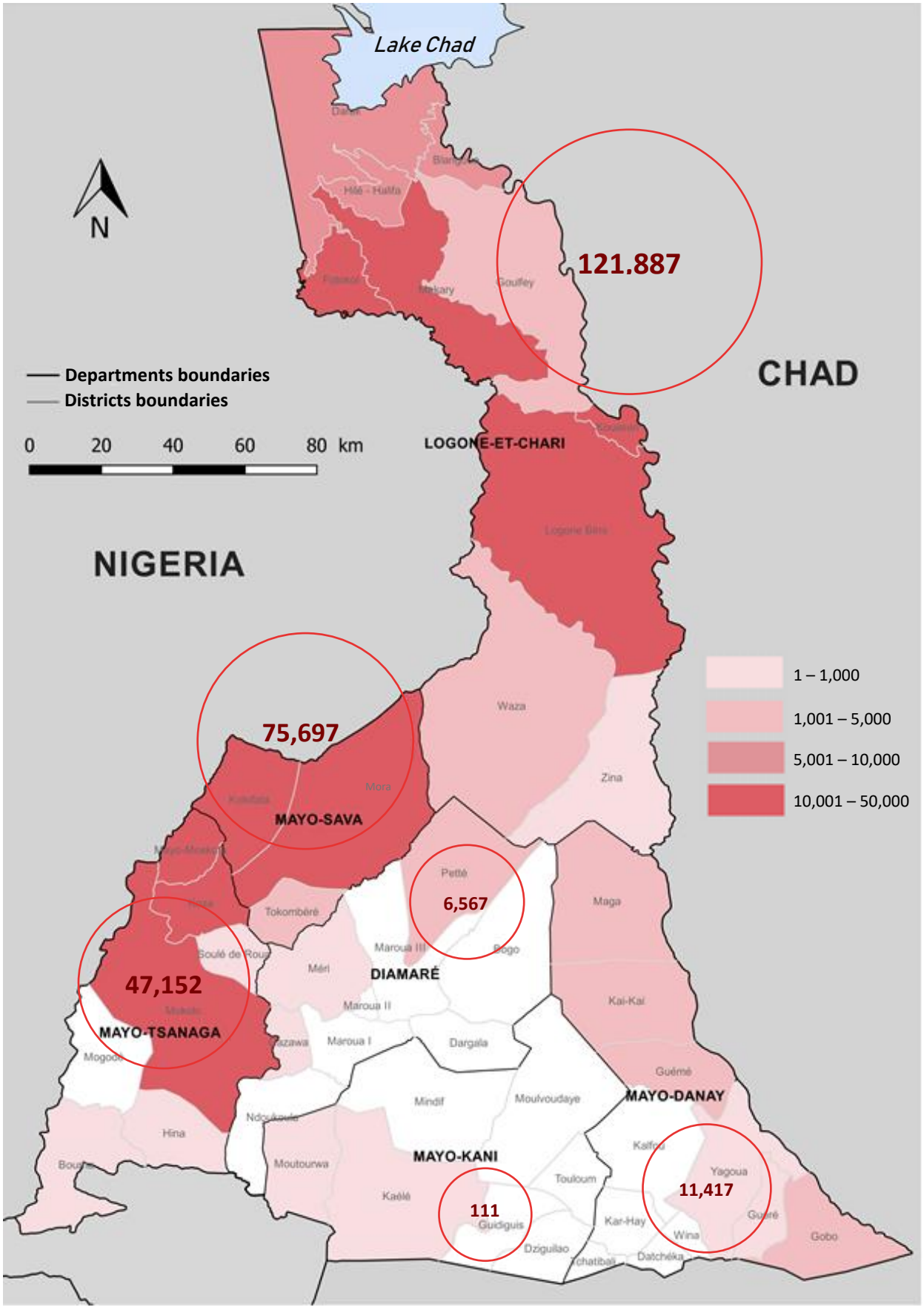


The number of IDPs has increased continuously since the last two rounds. They went from 245,725 in Round 16 to 253,813 in Round 17, and 262,831 in Round 18. Based on these figures, there was a 3 per cent increase in Round 17 and a 4 per cent increase in Round 18. The following graph presents the evolution of the number of IDPs for each department over the last three DTM rounds.

Graph 15: Number of internally displaced persons over the last three DTM rounds, for each department



Map 3: Distribution of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within departments



INTER- AND INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL MOVEMENTS OF IDPS

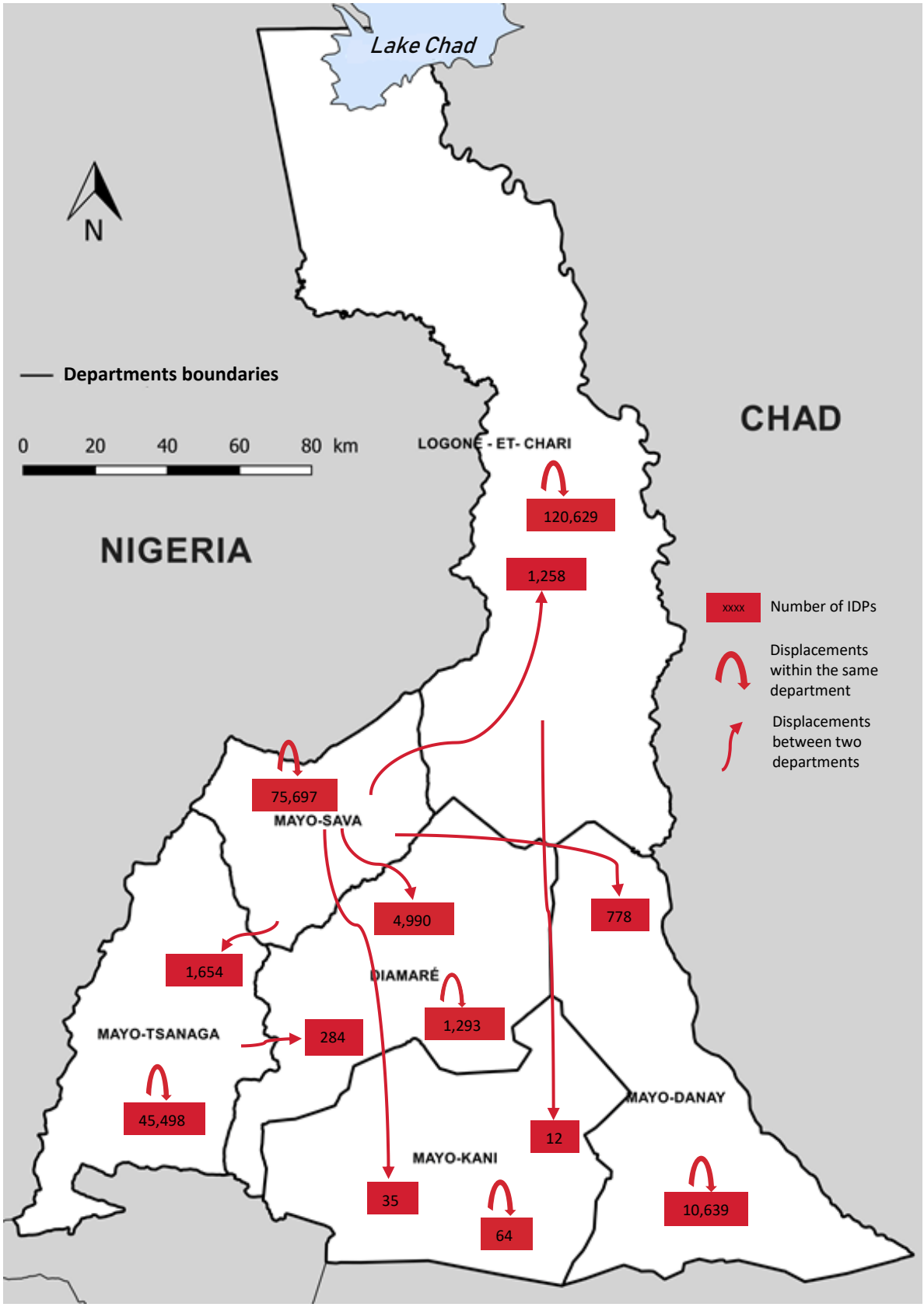
The large majority of internal displacements undertaken in the Far North region of Cameroon have been made within the departments. In fact, 96.5 per cent of these movements have taken place within departmental borders, whereas only 3.5 per cent of displacements have crossed departmental boundaries.

Table 5: Intra- and inter-departmental movements of Internally Displaced Persons

Intra-departmental displacements			
Departments of residence	Displaced individuals (#)	Proportion in the department of residence	Proportion in the Far North region
Diamaré	1,293	20%	<1%
Logone-Et-Chari	120,629	99%	46%
Mayo-Danay	10,639	93%	4%
Mayo-Kani	64	58%	<1%
Mayo-Sava	75,697	100%	29%
Mayo-Tsanaga	45,498	96%	17%
Total for intra-departmental displacements	253,820	78%	96.5%

Inter-departmental displacements				
Departments of origin	Departments of residence	Number of IDPs	Proportion in the department of residence	Proportion in the Far North region
Mayo-Sava	Diamaré	4,990	76%	2%
	Logone-Et-Chari	1,258	1%	0.5%
	Mayo-Danay	778	7%	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	35	32%	<1%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	1,654	4%	0.6%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Diamaré	284	4%	<1%
Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Kani	12	11%	<1%
Total for inter-departmental displacements		9,011	22%	3.5%
Grand Total		262,831		100%

Map 4: Intra- and inter-departmental movements of IDPs



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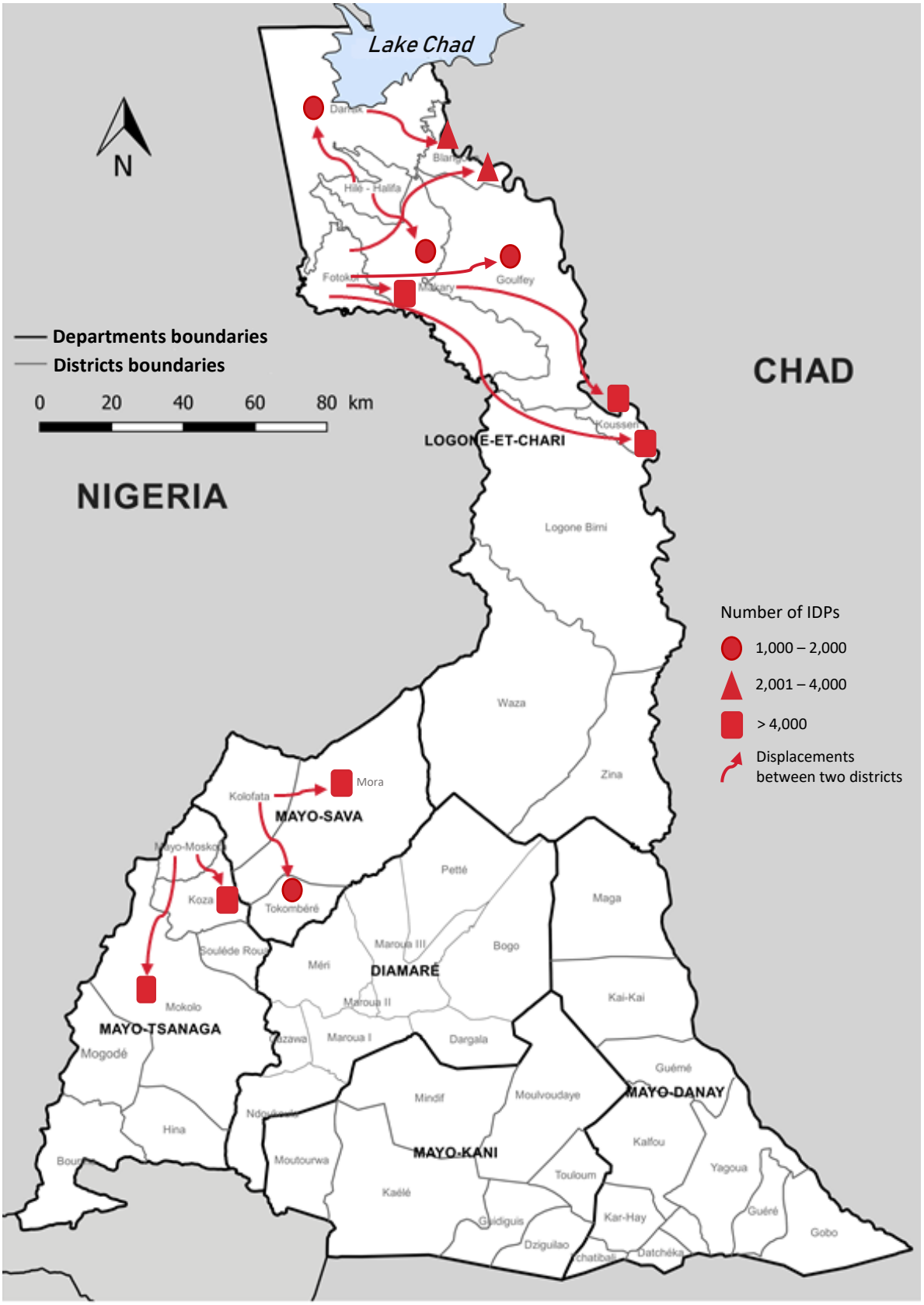
IDP MOVEMENTS BETWEEN DISTRICTS OF THE SAME DEPARTMENT

During the data collection period, 27 per cent of IDPs (71,737) are originally from a different district to the one they are currently residing. In Logone-et-Chari, 32,386 IDPs came from a different district, while in Mayo-Sava, 14,850 IDPs have been displaced from another district, which is similar to the situation of 24,480 IDPs living in Mayo-Tsanaga. The most significant movements, between two districts in the same department, have been observed in Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga.

Table 6: Inter-district movements made by internally displaced persons

Movements between districts within the same department					
Department	Districts of origin	Districts of residence	Number of IDPs	Proportion in the district of residence	Proportion in the Far North region
Logone-Et-Chari	Fotokol	Blangoua	2,593	36%	<1%
		Goulfey	1,981	89%	<1%
		Kousséri	4,255	22%	2%
		Makary	4,550	9%	2%
	Hilé-Alifa	Darak	1,986	59%	<1%
		Makary	1,559	3%	<1%
	Makary	Kousséri	9,129	46%	3%
	Darak	Blangoua	2,029	28%	<1%
Total for the department			28,082		11%
Mayo-Sava	Kolofata	Mora	13,476	38%	5%
		Tokombéré	1,333	99%	<1%
Total for the department			14,809		5%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Mayo-Moskota	Koza	14,334	82%	6%
		Mokolo	8,778	55%	3%
Total for the department			23,112		9%
Total for other movements			196,828		75%
Grand total			262,831		100%

Map 5: IDPs movements between districts within the same department



REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT OF IDPs

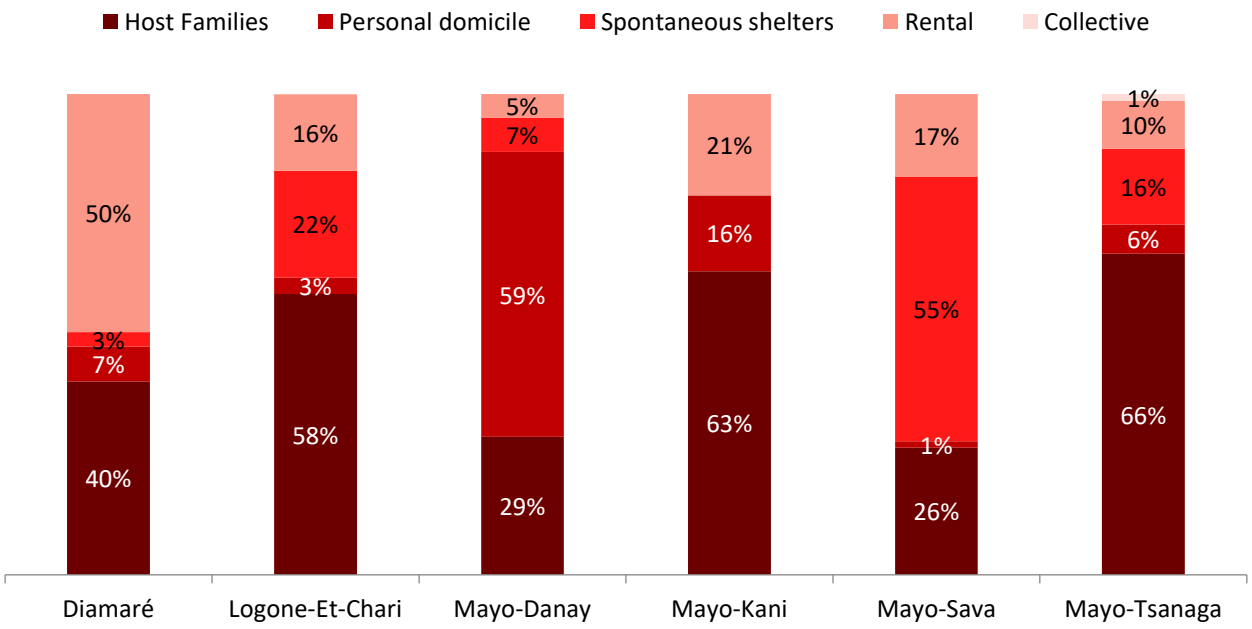
Armed conflict is the primary reason for the displacement of IDPs in the Far North region of Cameroon (95%). Climate hazards have caused the displacement of 5 per cent of internally displaced persons.

- **In the departments of Diamaré, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga,** all IDPs have been displaced by conflict.
- **In the department of Logone-Et-Chari**, 97 per cent of IDPs have been displaced by conflict while 3 per cent have been displaced by climate hazards.
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay,** the majority of the IDPs surveyed (93%) have been displaced by climate hazards, while 7 per cent have been displaced by conflict.

TYPES OF SHELTERS FOR IDPS

IDPs live in 42,755 shelters throughout the region: 21,004 households live in host families, 12,602 live in spontaneous shelters, 6,706 live in rented homes, 2,327 live in new personal domiciles and 116 households live in collective shelters (public buildings, churches, abandoned schools).

Graph 16: Types of IDP shelters



KEY INFORMATION ABOUT IDPs

During this data collection period and since the last round, several movements and facts about IDPs have been observed. The most significative are:

- Five new localities hosting IDPs have been evaluated and 452 households of 3,823 individuals have been identified.
- During this data collection, 444 births have been recorded.
- In Diamaré, one secondary displacement of 19 households of 178 individuals from Maroua to Mora was caused by the lack of livelihoods.
- In Logone-Et-Chari, 110 households of 935 individuals in the site of Labado, 42 households of 412 individuals in the site of Amadabo 2 and 30 households of 83 individuals in the site of Amadabo 1 (District of Makary) have been identified.
- In Mayo-Sava, secondary displacements of IDPs have been observed following armed groups incursions: 42 households of 215 individuals left Aldjé and Ouro Kessoum for Djakana, 60 households of 337 individuals left Goltari for Limani, 28 households of 115 individuals left Bogollom for Tchakarmari, and 60 households of 200 individuals left Amchidé for Mémé.
- In Mayo-Tsanaga, some important movements, caused by the incursion of armed groups, have been observed: the arrival of 92 households of 847 individuals in Tourou Centre from Toufou and Gossi, the arrival of 43 households of 180 individuals in Zamaï from Zénémé, the arrival in Ouro Tada site of 23 households of 146 individuals from Toufou.

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OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

Population

50,981 individuals
8,565 households

Villages hosting out-of-camp refugees

253 villages assessed
05 new villages

Reasons for displacement

99.6% by armed conflict in the region

0.2% displaced due to natural disaster
0.2% displaced due to intercommunal violence

Demographics

49% Men and boys
51% Women and girls

03 individuals per household on average

61% of target population is 0-18 years old

43% of target population is 0-5 years old

2% of target population is 60 years or older

Type of shelter

52% live with host families
45% live in spontaneous sites

2% live in rented homes
1% live in collective shelters

Trends

The number of out-of-camp refugees has decreased by 36%

According to the Round 18 data collection, the Far North region hosts 50,981 out-of-camp refugees (living outside the Minawao camp), divided into 8,565 households in 253 localities, accounting for 12 per cent of displaced persons of the region.

The number of out-of-camp refugees decreased by 36 per cent compared to the previous round, this is 28,806 less people. This can mainly be explained by the massive return of Nigerian refugees who fled Nigeria in January and February 2019 because of an attack in Rhann.

The majority (99.6%) of individuals arrived in Cameroon for reasons associated with armed conflict, while 111 refugees (residing in Mayo-Danay) have been displaced due to floods and 82 (residing in Mayo-Kani) have crossed the border due to inter-communal violence occurring in Chad since January 2019.

Out-of-camp refugees currently living in the Far North region come from Nigeria (50,778 individuals or 99.6%) and Chad (203 individuals or 0.4%).

REGISTRATION OF OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

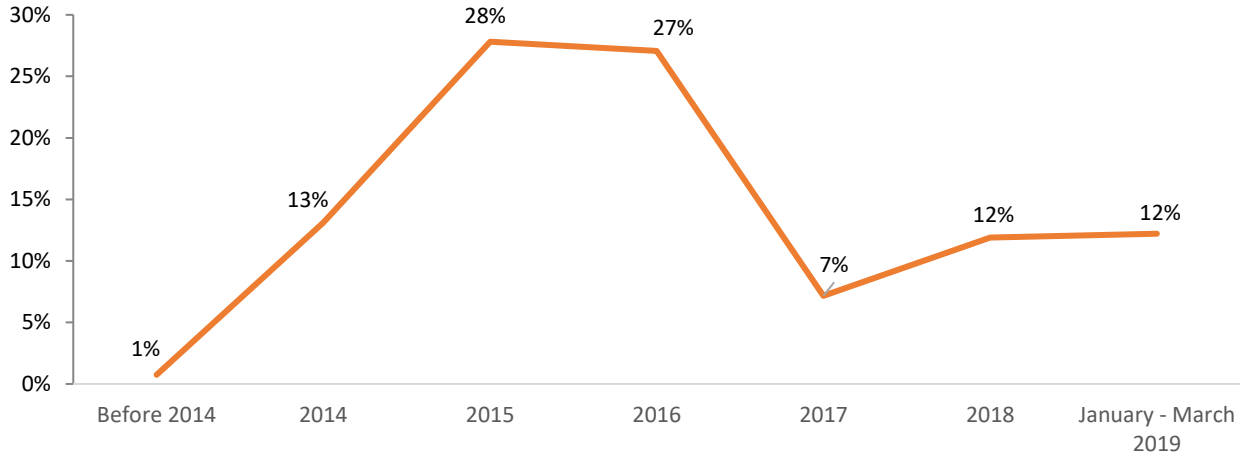
The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) pursues its biometric registration operation of out-of-camp refugees throughout the Far-North region.

This operation reduced the proportion of unregistered refugees. During the evaluation period, the number of out-of-camp unregistered refugees decreased by 11 per cent, from 86 to 75 per cent.

The out-of-camp unregistered refugees account for 12 per cent of out-of-camp refugees in Diamaré (32 individuals), 69 per cent in Logone-Et-Chari (25,736), 9 per cent in Mayo-Danay (12), 100 per cent in Mayo-Kani (91), 100 per cent in Mayo-Sava (7,131) and 94 per cent in Mayo-Tsanaga (5,418).

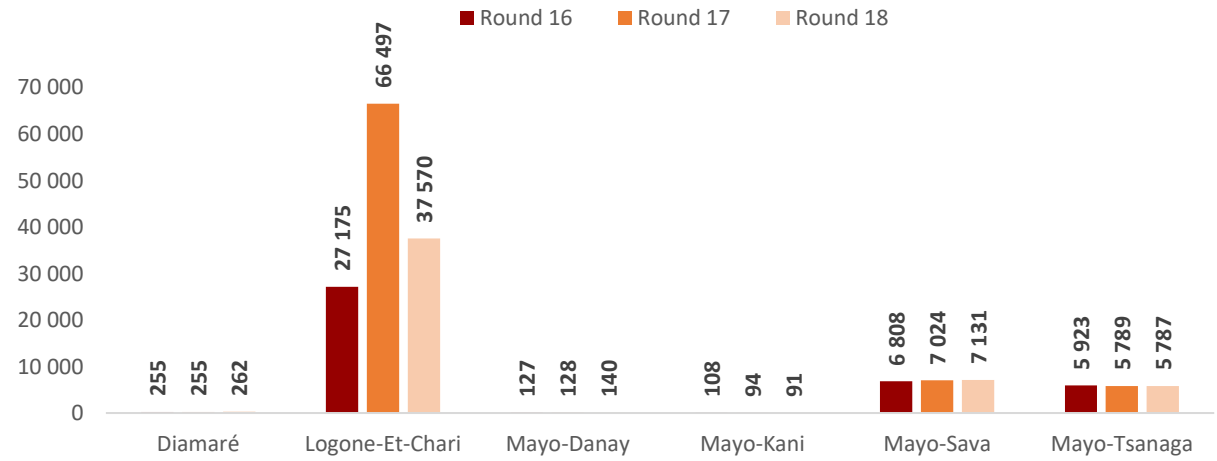
The majority of out-of-camp refugees (76%) currently in the region has been displaced between 2014 and 2017. Those arrived in 2018, and still in Cameroon, account for 12 per cent of this target. During the previous data collection period (between January and March 2019), 6,228 new out-of-camp refugees have been registered.

Graph 17 : Magnitude of out-of-camp refugee displacements for each period



The number of out-of-camp refugees largely decreased since the last round. Whereas in other departments, this population remains stable. Since the last two rounds, important changes can be observed in Logone-Et-Chari. A significant increase (145%) has been observed between Rounds 16 and 17, with the influx of individuals from Rhann. At the end of January 2019, the majority (74%) of these refugees returned, explaining the decrease of 28,927 individuals observed in April 2019 (a decrease by 44% compared to Round 17).

Graph 18: Number of out-of-camp refugees over the last three DTM rounds, for each department



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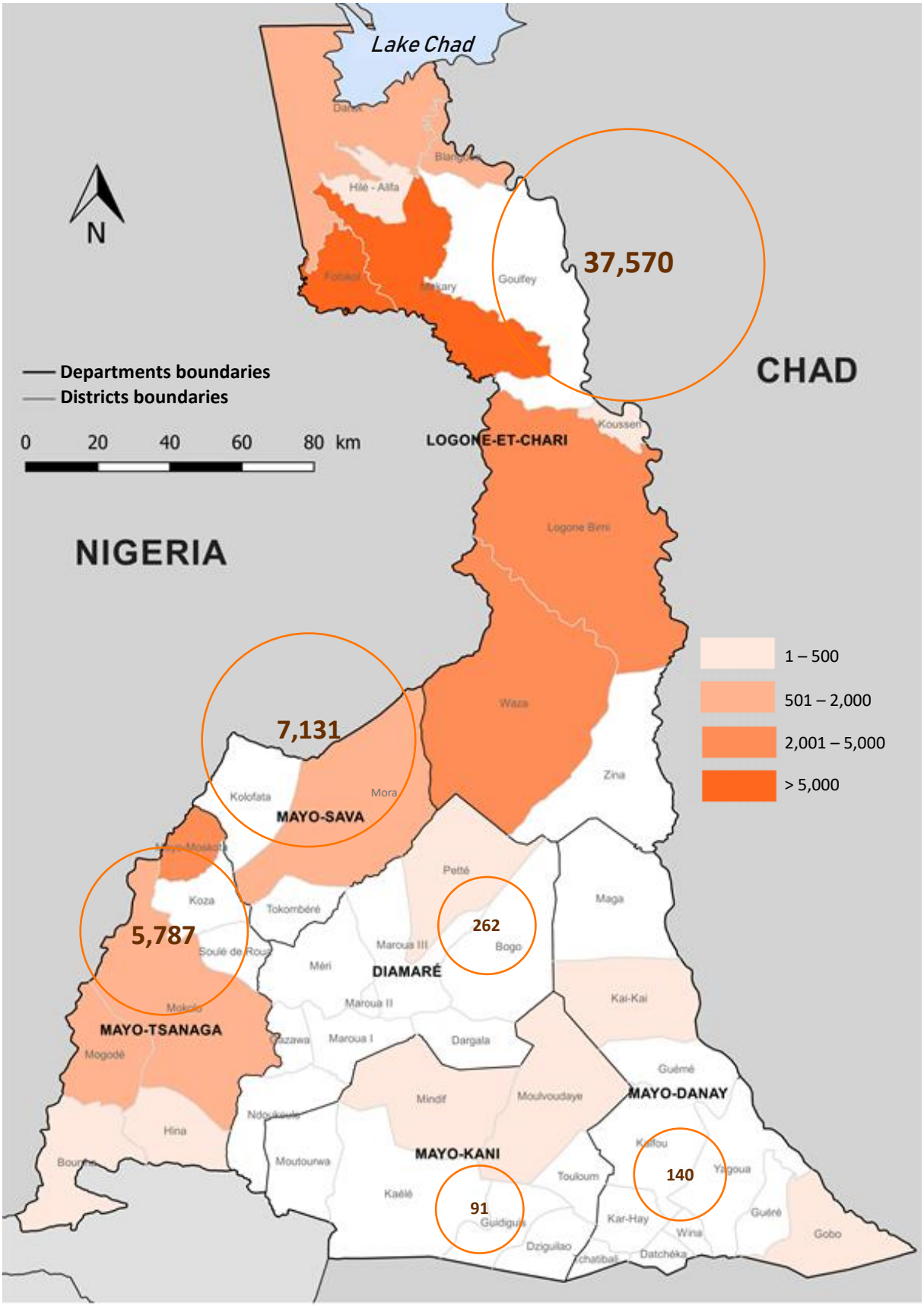
Map 6: Distribution of out-of-camp refugees within departments



INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL MOVEMENTS OF OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

Amongst the out-of-camp refugees registered during Round 18 in the Far North region, 15,105 individuals (or 30%) have already experienced at least two displacements, all within their own departments and searching for improved living conditions. However, one refugee from the Minawao camp settled in Diamaré (Ereo village in the Petté district).

Amongst these movements, the most significant have been the displacement of 5,585 refugees from Kolofata to Mora in Mayo-Sava and the displacement of 1,544 refugees from Fotokol to Makary in Logone-Et-Chari.

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT OF OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

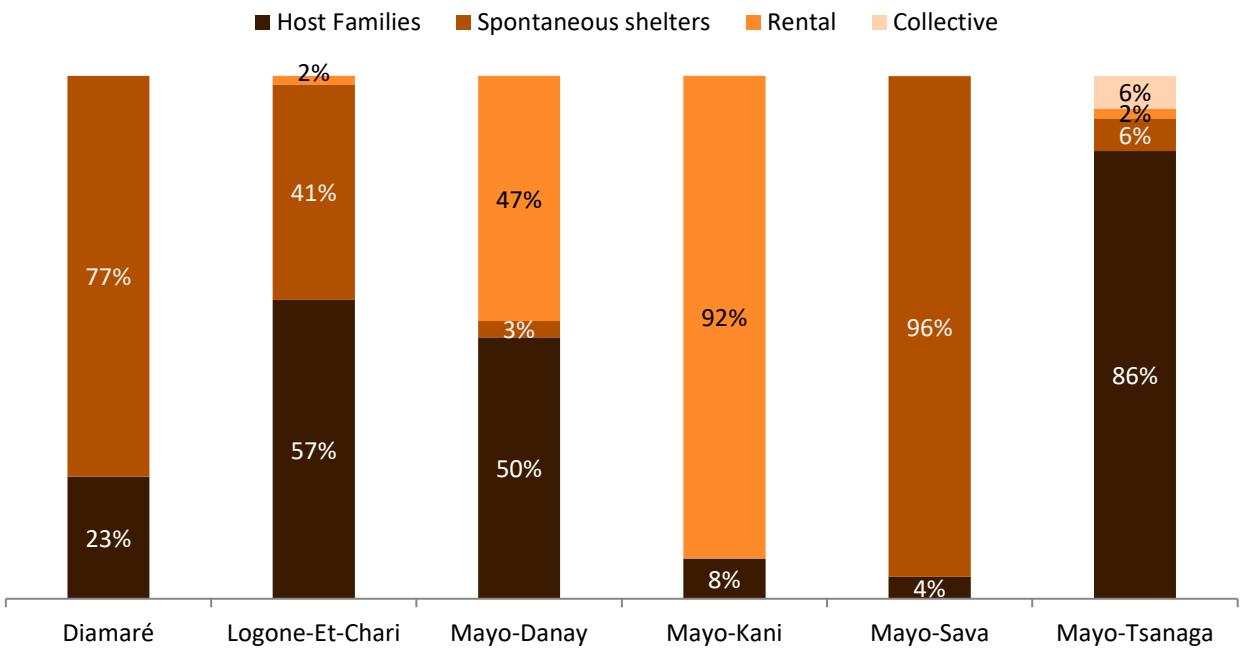
Armed conflict continues to be the primary cause of displacement for out-of-camp refugees from their place of origins to the Far-North region (99.6% of individuals). Climate hazards and intercommunal violence have caused the displacement of 0.4 per cent of these refugees.

- **In the departments of Diamaré, Logone-Et-Chari, Mayo-Sava**, **et Mayo-Tsanaga,** all the refugees have been displaced as a result of the armed conflict in Nigeria (99.9%), and in Chad (0.1%).
- **In the department of Mayo-Danay,** 21 refugees have been displaced due to armed conflict in Nigeria, while 79 per cent have been displaced due to floods in Chad; this is the only department where the refugees affected by a natural disaster are found.
- **In the department of Mayo-Kani,** 10 per cent have been displaced by armed conflict from Nigeria, while 90 per cent have been displaced by intercommunal violence in Chad.

TYPES OF SHELTER FOR OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

The out-of-camp refugees live in 8,565 shelters throughout the region. They live in several types of shelters, 4,481 households live in host families, 3,867 households live in spontaneous shelters, 155 households live in rented homes, and 62 households live in collective shelters (public buildings).

Graph 19: Types of out-of-camp refugee shelters



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KEY INFORMATION ABOUT OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

During this data collection period and since the last round, several movements and facts about out-of-camp refugees have been observed. The most significative are:

- Five new localities hosting out-of-camp refugees have been evaluated and 67 households of 330 individuals have been identified.
- During this data collection, 25 births have been recorded.
- In Logone-Et-Chari, some important movements have been observed: the return to Nigeria of 4,757 households composed of 29,055 individuals who came from Rahnn at the beginning of January 2019 and lived in the Makary district; the return to Chad of 99 households composed of 634 individuals who crossed the border because of intercommunal violence in January 2019 and settled in Mandjour II Afti (district of Zina).
- In Mayo-Sava, two important movements have been observed: the arrival of 27 households of 203 individuals in Ngoumouldi (District of Mora) in March 2019; the departure of 11 households of 97 individuals from Guedairou to Nigeria. Mo out-of-camp refugee settled in this place for the Round 18.
- In Mayo-Tsanaga, the displacement of two households of 13 individuals from Dzamadzaf in Mayo-Moskota to the Minawao camp has been observed.

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RETURNEES

Population

110,023 individuals
16,478 households

Villages hosting Returnees

298 villages assessed
01 new village

Reasons for displacement

89.9% by armed conflict

9.7% displaced due to natural disaster
0.4% displaced due to other reasons

Demographics

50.1% Men and boys
49.9% Women and girls

03 individuals per household on average

61% of target population is 0-18 years old

41% of target population is 0-5 years old

3% of target population is 60 years or older

Types of shelter

77% live in their place of origin
14% live in personal domiciles
7% live with host families

1% live in rented homes
0.3% live in spontaneous sites

Trends

The number of returnees has increased by 1%

Following the last data collection round, DTM Round 18, the Far-North region of Cameroon counted 110,023 individual returnees, or 16,478 households (it increased by 1% compared to the previous round). These individuals reside in 298 localities, one more locality than was identified in the previous round. Amongst these, 99,973 are formerly internally displaced persons, with the large majority (97,980, or 98%) having been displaced within the Far North region and 1 993 (or 2%) within the North region. In addition, 9,518 individuals have returned from Nigeria, 525 from the Central Africa Republic, and 7 from Chad.

During the April 2019 collection period, in 314 villages which have seen the departure of all or of part of their population since the start of the crisis, 44 are still deserted due to insecurity.

The majority of returnees have undertaken their return journeys between 2014 and 2017 (68%). In 2018, 34,193 returnees have been registered whereas between January and March 2019, 921 have been identified.

The following localities have the largest numbers of returnees during this period: Amchidé (11,057 individuals), Fotokol Ville (9,505 individuals), Assighassia (8,031 individuals), Afade (6,576 individuals), Itawa (2,995 individuals), Djakana (2,478 individuals), Mblamé (2,361 individuals), Doulo (2,169 individuals), Gakara (2,080 individuals), and Limani (2,076 individuals).

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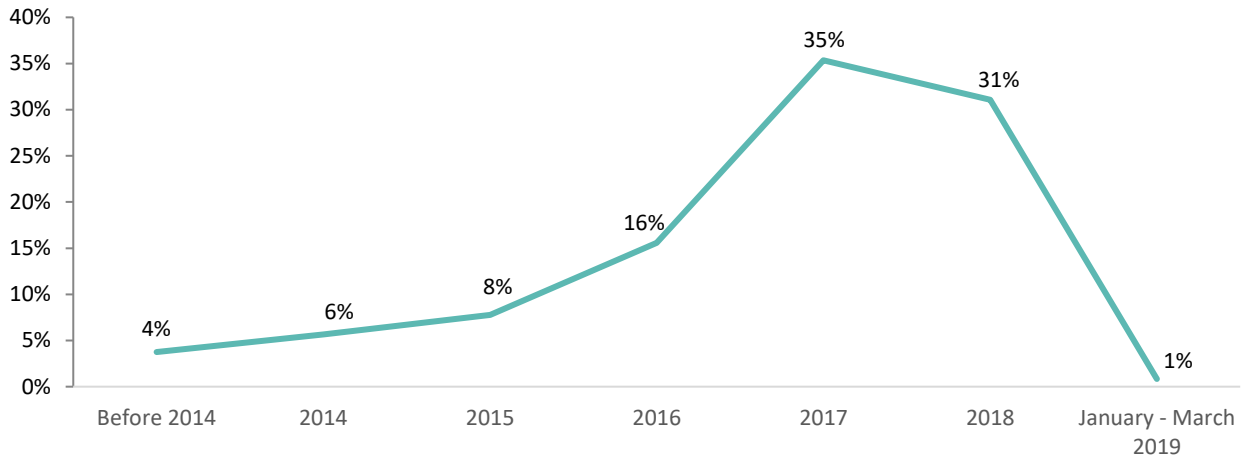
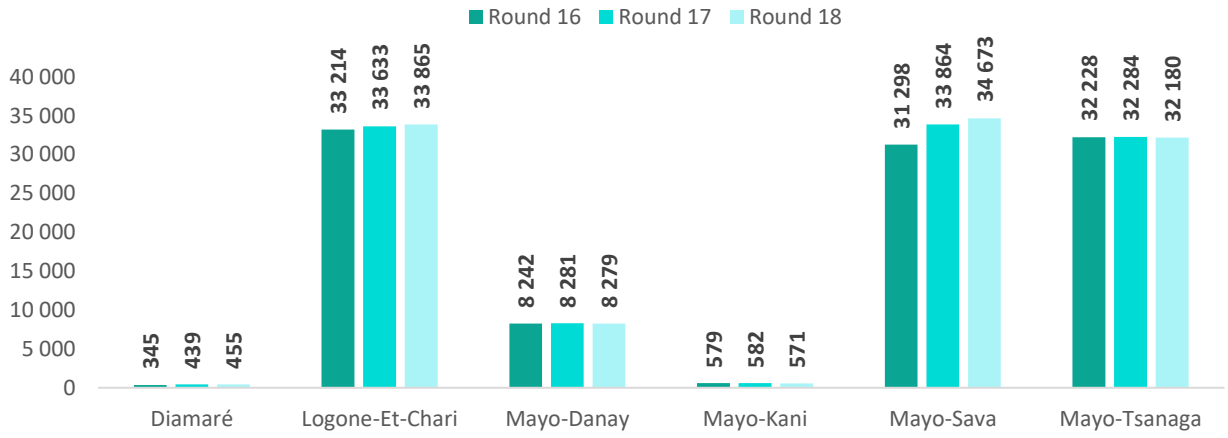
Graph 20: Magnitude of returnees displacements for each period

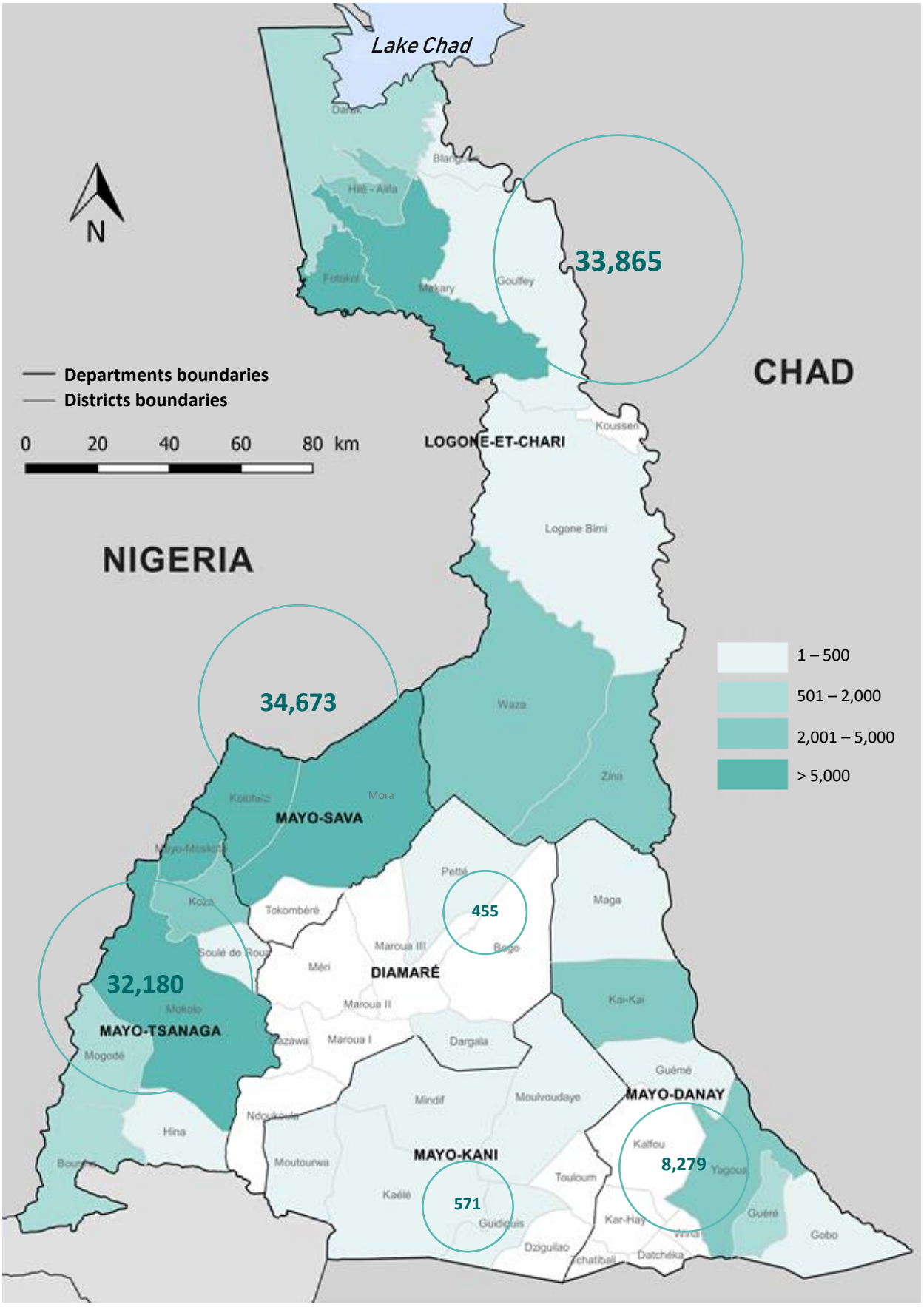


The number of returnees has been increasing for the last three rounds. Between the last two rounds, an increase of 3 per cent has been observed whereas only a 1 per cent increase has been observed since the last round. Despite increases in departments of Diamaré, Logone-Et-Chari, and Mayo-Sava, slight decreases have been observed in other departments of the region.

Graph 21: Number of returnees over the last three DTM rounds, for each department



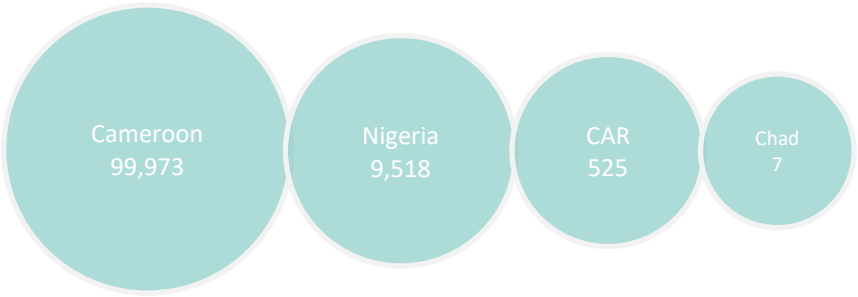
Map 7: Distribution of returnees within departments



MOVEMENTS OF RETURNEES BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS AND COUNTRIES

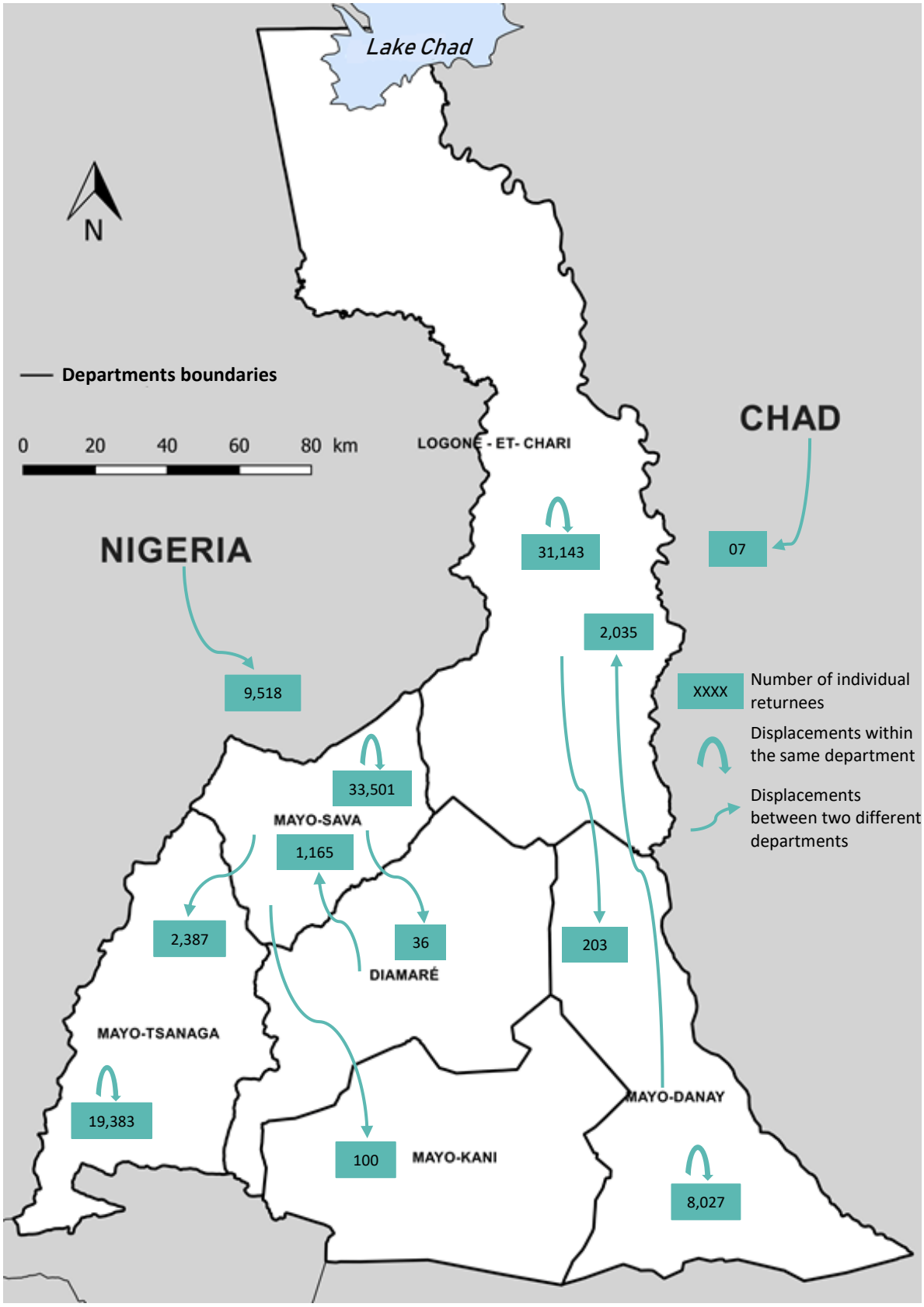
Table 10: Intra- and inter-departmental movements of returnees

Place of origin	Departments of residence	Number of Returnees	Proportion in the department of residence	Proportion in the Far North region
Returns within the departments		92,054		83.6%
Logone-Et-Chari	Logone-Et-Chari	31,143	92%	28%
Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Sava	33,501	97%	30%
Mayo-Tsanaga	Mayo-Tsanaga	19,383	60%	18%
Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Danay	8,027	97%	7%
Returns from another department		5,926		5.4%
Diamaré	Mayo-Sava	1,165	3%	1%
Mayo-Danay	Logone-Et-Chari	2,035	6%	2%
Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	203	2%	<1%
Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Kani	100	18%	<1%
	Diamaré	36	8%	<1%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	2,387	7%	2%
Returns from other regions		1 993		2%
North region	Mayo-Tsanaga	1,948	61%	2%
	Mayo-Danay	45	<1%	<1%
Returns from a third country		10,050		9%
Nigeria	Mayo-Tsanaga	8,462	26%	8%
	Logone-Et-Chari	684	2%	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	365	64%	<1%
	Mayo-Sava	07	<1%	<1%
The Central African Republic	Diamaré	419	92%	<1%
	Mayo-Kani	106	19%	<1%
Chad	Logone-Et-Chari	03	<1%	<1%
	Mayo-Danay	04	<1%	<1%
Total		110,023		100%



The majority of returnees are former Cameroonian IDPs who have come to their place of habitual residence and for whom the displacement has been linked with conflict. This category represents 90.8 per cent of all returnees. Other returnees come from abroad (9.2%), particularly Nigeria (8.7%), and the remainder from the CAR and Chad (0.5%).

Map 8: Returnees movements between departments and countries



RETURNEE MOVEMENTS BETWEEN DISTRICTS IN THE SAME DEPARTMENT

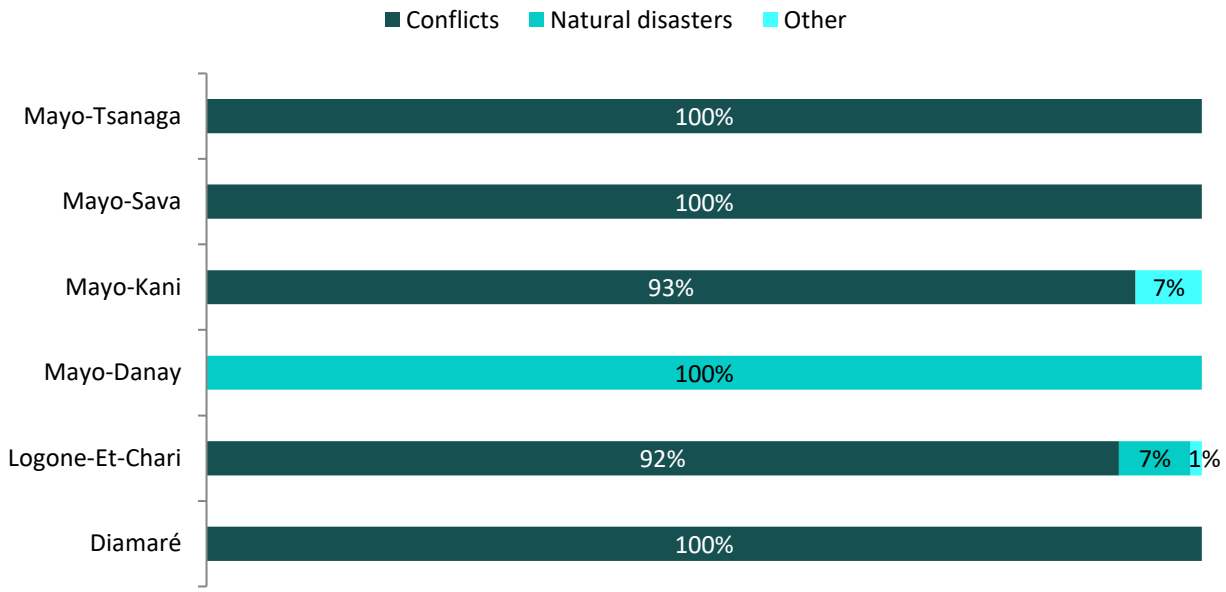
Notable movements in the following departments:

- **In Logone-Et-Chari,** where 2,426 returnees have left from Kousséri to Makary.
- **In Mayo-Sava,** where 12,396 returnees have left from Mora to Kolofata.
- **In Mayo-Tsanaga,** where 2,782 returnees have left from Mayo-Moskota to Koza.

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

The reasons that returnees gave for leaving their places of origin in the first place are the following: armed conflict as the primary cause for those displaced in the Far North region of Cameroon (89.9%), climate disasters caused the initial displacement of 9.7 per cent of returnees, while 0.4 per cent left for Central African Republic and Nigeria in the pursuit of economic opportunities.

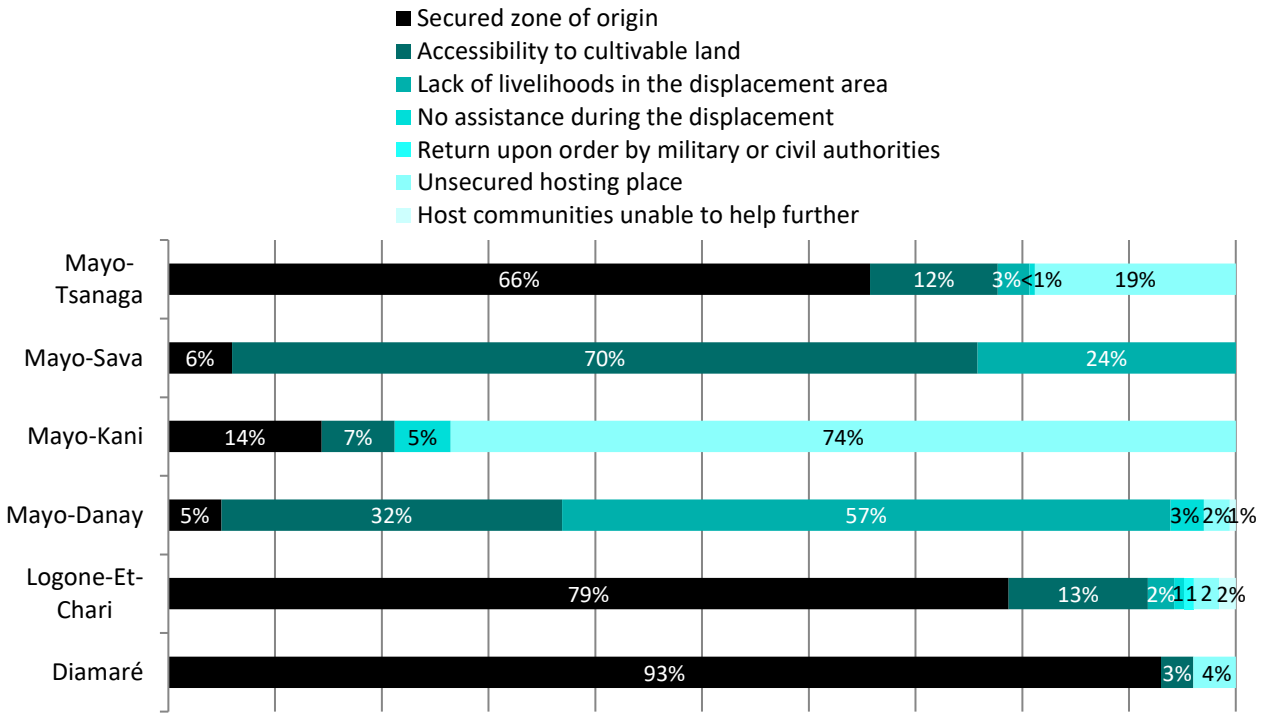
Graph 22: Reasons for displacement of returnees



REASONS FOR RETURN OF RETURNEE POPULATIONS

Since 2014, the reasons for return in the region are numerous and varied. The security situation in the places of origin (46%) as well as access to arable land (32%) are the most commonly cited reasons for return. The lack of livelihoods in the host communities (14%), the displacement site not being secure (7%), the lack of humanitarian assistance during displacements (1%), host communities not having the capacity to take in individuals/households (1%), and the return upon order under civil or military authorities (less than 1 %) are the remaining commonly listed reasons for return.

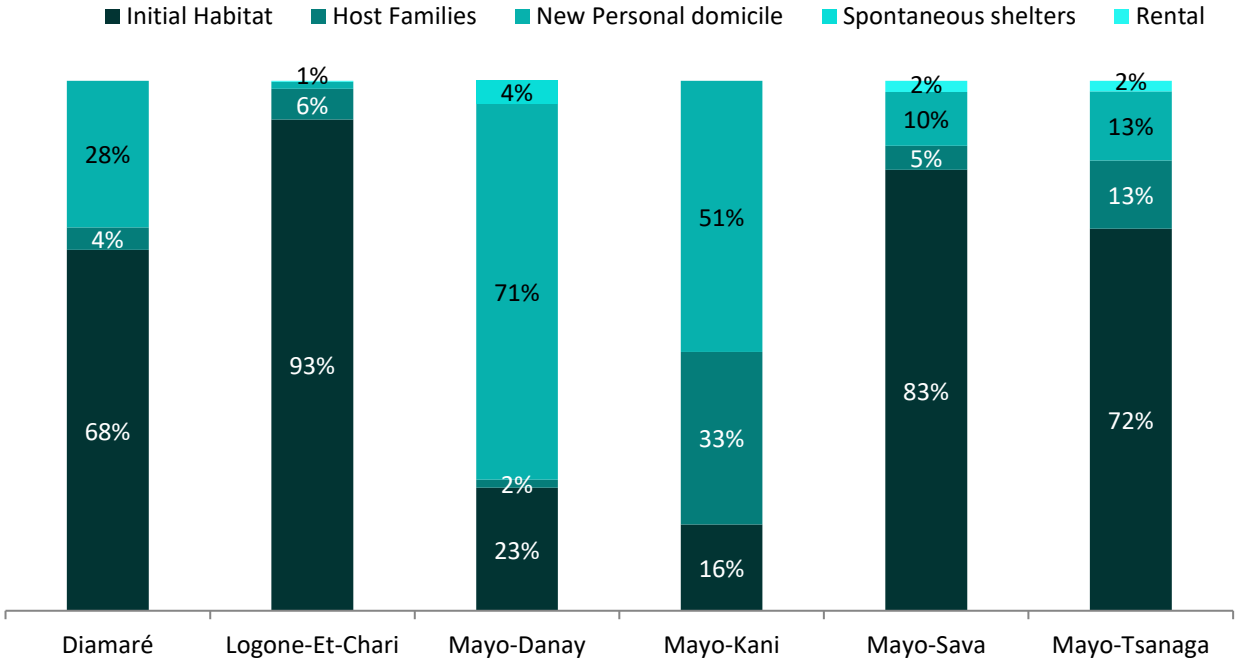
Graph 23: Reasons for return of Returnee populations



RETURNEE SHELTER TYPES

The returnees live in 16,478 shelters throughout the region. They live in several types of shelter. 12,751 households live in their place of origin, 2,236 households live in a new personal domicile, 1,214 households live with host families, 220 households live in rented homes and 57 households live in spontaneous shelters.

Graph 24 : Returnee shelter types



KEY INFORMATION ABOUT RETURNEES

During this data collection period and since the last round, several movements and facts about returnees have been observed. The most significative are:

- During this data collection, 48 births have been recorded.
- In Logone-Et-Chari, movements have been observed: the new displacement of 49 households of 201 individuals (Goulouzivini and Ngodeni) who had already returned to the pursuit of better living conditions; the return of 66 households of 447 individuals in the localities of Fotokol Ville, Bargaram, Mblamé and Boungour 1.
- In Mayo-Sava, some movements have been observed: the return of 46 households of 219 individuals in the localities of Amchidé, Kolofata Centre, Kérawa, Doulo et Magdémé; a new locality hosting returnees has been assessed and 87 households of 581 individuals have been identified (Ngoumouldi in the district of Mora).
- In Mayo-Tsanaga, in the district of Mokolo, the departure of 20 households of 125 individuals from Gossi to Tourou caused by the incursions of armed groups in February 2019.

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TRENDS

This section offers an overview of the changes registered from the last collection round in all the areas covered by DTM. During Round 17, 844 villages had been evaluated and, during this Round 18, increases or decreases in the number of IDPs have been found in 312 villages (37%). The seven newly identified villages during this collection period are not taken into account in this final section, in order to facilitate comparison with previous rounds, and not to mistake specific trends for a simple change in DTM's geographical coverage.

The two key takeaways from the last data collection are as follows:

- After the massive influx of refugees from Rahnn in January 2019, 75 per cent of them returned to Nigeria since February 2019. The remaining refugees settled in some localities of the district of Makary in Logone-Et-Chari.

- In Mayo-Tsanaga, repeated displacements are still observed between Gossi, Toufou and Tourou due to incursions and attacks by armed groups in February 2019. The majority of the displaced do field work and go back to their host villages, or the closest secure village.

By analysing the data gathered in Round 18 with an identical baseline from the previous round, the number of IDPs in the Far North region has increased by 5,195 individuals, or 2 per cent, compared with the previous round. Amongst this group, departures have been observed in the departments of Logone-Et-Chari (877 individuals), Mayo-Sava (297 individuals), Mayo-Danay (256 individuals), Mayo-Tsanaga (253 individuals), and Diamaré (155 individuals), certain individuals have experienced secondary displacements in the pursuit of better living conditions, and other returned in their places of origin. In addition, arrivals have been observed in Logone-Et-Chari (4,114 individuals), Mayo-Sava (844 individuals), and Mayo-Tsanaga (1,414 individuals).

Table 11: IDP population changes compared with Round 17

Departments	Round 18	Round 17	Variation (%)	Variation (#)
Diamaré	6,527	6,635	-2%	- 108
Logone-Et-Chari	121,859	118,622	3%	3,237
Mayo-Danay	8,717	8,956	-3%	- 239
Mayo-Kani	111	108	3%	3
Mayo-Sava	74,642	73,501	2%	1,141
Mayo-Tsanaga	47,152	45,991	3%	1,161
Total	259,008	253,813	2%	5,195

The out-of-camp refugees population has decreased by 37 per cent during this round, or 29,195 individuals less. The district of Makary in the Logone-Et-Chari department which hosted a large number of Nigerian refugees from Rahnn, lost 75 per cent of this population. Their return is due to the improved security in their places of origin.

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Table 12: Out-of-camp refugees population changes compared with Round 17

Departments	Round 18	Round 17	Variation (%)	Variation (#)
Diamaré	262	255	3%	7
Logone-Et-Chari	37,410	66,497	-44%	-29,087
Mayo-Danay	128	128	0%	0
Mayo-Kani	91	94	-3%	- 3
Mayo-Sava	6,928	7,024	-1%	- 96
Mayo-Tsanaga	5,773	5,789	-<1%	- 16
Total	50,592	79,787	-37%	-29,195

With a similar methodology, the number of returnees stayed stable (an increase inferior to 1%). However, some movements of returnees occurred in the region. In Logone-Et-Chari, 447 new returnees have been registered whereas 215 have been displaced one more time following incursions of armed groups. In Mayo-Tsanaga, 34 new returnees have been registered whereas 138 experienced a secondary displacement following the incursions of armed groups.

Table 13: Returnee population changes compared with Round 17

Departments	Round 18	Round 17	Variation (%)	Variation (#)
Diamaré	455	439	4%	16
Logone-Et-Chari	33,865	33,633	1%	232
Mayo-Danay	8,279	8,281	-<1%	- 2
Mayo-Kani	571	582	-2%	- 11
Mayo-Sava	34,092	33,864	1%	228
Mayo-Tsanaga	32,180	32,284	-<1%	- 104
Total	109,442	109,083	<1%	359

ANNEXES

Annex I: Displaced population (table)

Annex II: Reasons for displacement (table)

Annex III: New villages surveyed (table)

Annex IV: Locations of spontaneous sites in each department (maps)

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ANNEX I

DISPLACED POPULATION

	Department / Districts	Internally Displaced Persons	Out-of-Camp Refugees	Returnees	Total
	Diamaré	**6,567**	**262**	**455**	**7,284**
1	Dargala	0	0	419	419
2	Gazawa	354	0	0	354
3	Maroua I	363	0	0	363
4	Maroua II	1,358	0	0	1,358
5	Maroua III	2,225	0	0	2,225
6	Méri	32	0	0	32
7	Petté	2,235	262	36	2,533
	Logone-Et-Chari	**121,887**	**37,570**	**33,865**	**193,322**
8	Blangoua	7,185	945	654	8,784
9	Darak	3,344	1,017	1,558	5,919
10	Fotokol	16,236	6,487	11,742	34,465
11	Goulfey	2,238	0	31	2,269
12	Hile-Alifa	3,892	353	2,563	6,808
13	Kousséri	19,782	124	0	19,906
14	Logone-Birni	11,468	2,984	70	14,522
15	Makary	52,270	21,989	11,904	86,163
16	Waza	4,592	3,671	2,968	11,231
17	Zina	880	0	2,375	3,255
	Mayo-Danay	**11,417**	**140**	**8,279**	**19,836**
18	Gobo	1,511	128	41	1,680
19	Guémé	1,675	0	532	2,207
20	Guéré	37	0	1,110	1,147
21	Kai-Kai	3,150	12	3,864	7,026
22	Maga	4,608	0	224	4,832
23	Yagoua	436	0	2,508	2,944
	Mayo-Kani	**111**	**91**	**571**	**773**
24	Guidiguis	0	0	81	81
25	Kaélé	64	0	104	168
26	Mindif	0	9	43	52
27	Moulvoudaye	0	82	340	422
28	Moutourwa	47	0	3	50
	Mayo-Sava	**75,697**	**7,131**	**34,673**	**117,501**
29	Kolofata	39,166	0	18,536	57,702
30	Mora	35,182	7,131	16,137	58,450
31	Tokombéré	1,349	0	0	1,349
	Mayo-Tsanaga	**47,152**	**5,787**	**32,180**	**85,119**
32	Bourha	212	111	1,645	1,968
33	Hina	350	37	149	536
34	Koza	17,762	0	2,850	20,612
35	Mogodé	0	1,269	982	2,251
36	Mokolo	16,757	1,269	11,489	29,515
37	Mayo-Moskota	11,238	3,082	14,915	29,235
38	Soulédé-Roua	833	19	150	1,002
	Total	**262,831**	**50,981**	**110,023**	**423,835**

ANNEX II

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

	Department / Districts	Conflicts		Natural disasters		Other		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Diamaré	7,284	1.72%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7,284	1.72%
1	Dargala	419	0.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	419	0.10%
2	Gazawa	354	0.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	354	0.08%
3	Maroua I	363	0.09%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	363	0.09%
4	Maroua II	1,358	0.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1,358	0.32%
5	Maroua III	2,225	0.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,225	0.52%
6	Méri	32	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	32	0.01%
7	Petté	2,533	0.60%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,533	0.60%
	Logone-Et-Chari	186,816	44.08%	6,125	1.45%	381	0.09%	193,322	45.61%
8	Blangoua	6,209	1.46%	2,228	0.53%	347	0.08%	8,784	2.07%
9	Darak	5,919	1.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5,919	1.40%
10	Fotokol	34,465	8.13%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	34,465	8.13%
11	Goulfey	2,269	0.54%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,269	0.54%
12	Hile-Alifa	6,808	1.61%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6,808	1.61%
13	Kousséri	19,853	4.68%	53	0.01%	0	0.00%	19,906	4.70%
14	Logone-Birni	13,933	3.29%	589	0.14%	0	0.00%	14,522	3.43%
15	Makary	86,129	20.32%	0	0.00%	34	0.01%	86,163	20.33%
16	Waza	11,231	2.65%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11,231	2.65%
17	Zina	0	0.00%	3,255	0.77%	0	0.00%	3,255	0.77%
	Mayo-Danay	807	0.19%	19,029	4.49%	0	0.00%	19,836	4.68%
18	Gobo	17	0.00%	1,663	0.39%	0	0.00%	1,680	0.40%
19	Guémé	0	0.00%	2,207	0.52%	0	0.00%	2,207	0.52%
20	Guéré	0	0.00%	1,147	0.27%	0	0.00%	1,147	0.27%
21	Kai-Kai	12	0.00%	7,014	1.65%	0	0.00%	7,026	1.66%
22	Maga	578	0.14%	4,254	1.00%	0	0.00%	4,832	1.14%
23	Yagoua	200	0.05%	2,744	0.65%	0	0.00%	2,944	0.69%
	Mayo-Kani	653	0.15%	0	0.00%	120	0.03%	773	0.18%
24	Guidiguis	43	0.01%	0	0.00%	38	0.01%	81	0.02%
25	Kaélé	168	0.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	168	0.04%
26	Mindif	52	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	52	0.01%
27	Moulvoudaye	340	0.08%	0	0.00%	82	0.02%	422	0.10%
28	Moutourwa	50	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	50	0.01%
	Mayo-Sava	117,501	27.72%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	117,501	27.72%
29	Kolofata	57,702	13.61%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	57,702	13.61%
30	Mora	58,450	13.79%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	58,450	13.79%
31	Tokombéré	1,349	0.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1,349	0.32%
	Mayo-Tsanaga	85,103	20.08%	16	0.00%	0	0.00%	85,119	20.08%
32	Bourha	1,968	0.46%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1,968	0.46%
33	Hina	536	0.13%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	536	0.13%
34	Koza	20,612	4.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20,612	4.86%
35	Mogodé	2,251	0.53%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,251	0.53%
36	Mokolo	29,515	6.96%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	29,515	6.96%
37	Mayo-Moskota	29,219	6.89%	16	0.00%	0	0.00%	29,235	6.90%
38	Soulédé-Roua	1,002	0.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1,002	0.24%

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ANNEX III

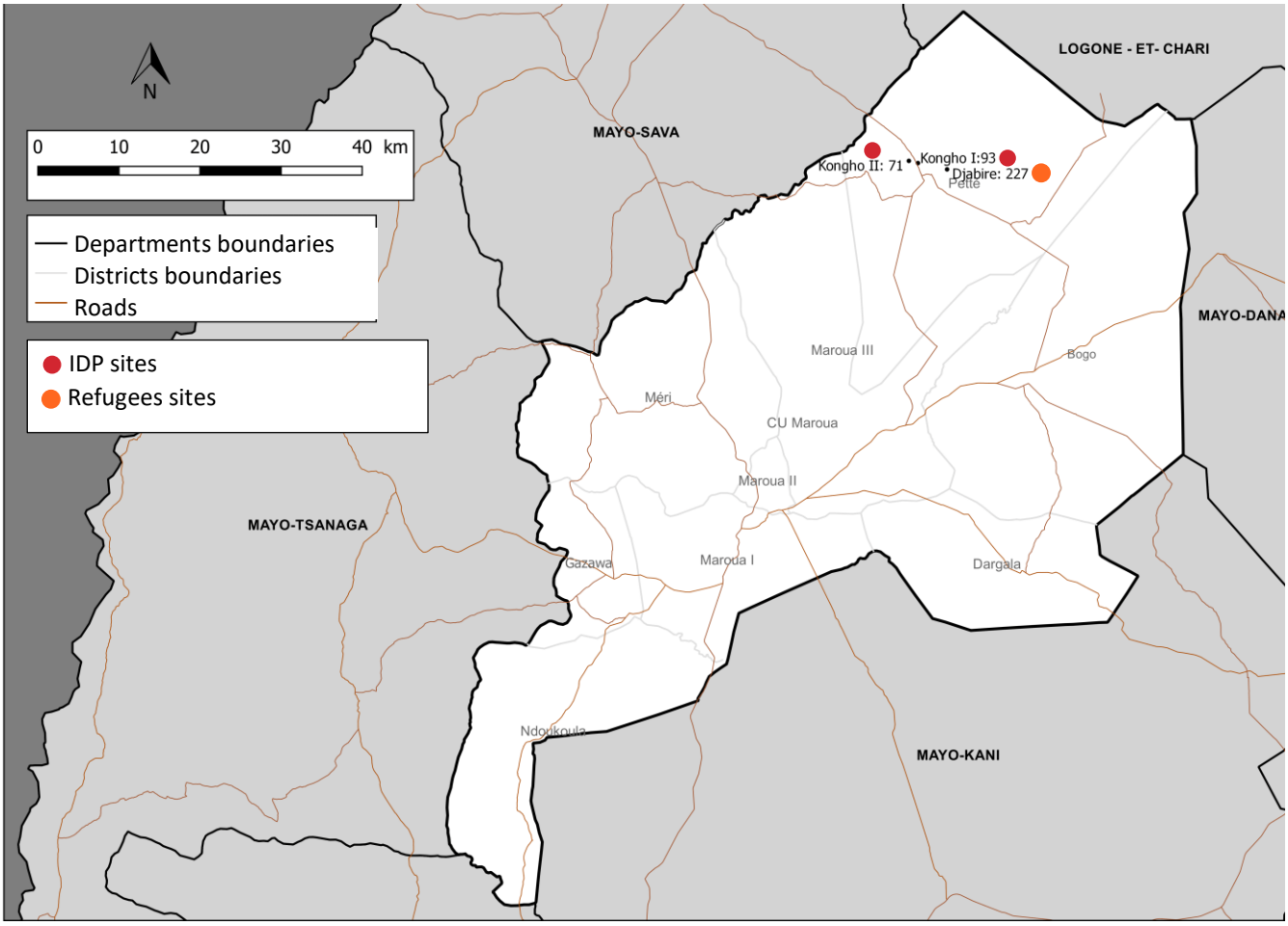
NEW VILLAGES SURVEYED

	Districts	Villages	Internally Displaced Persons	IDP Households	Out-of-camp Refugees	Refugee Households	Returnees	Returnee Households
1	Maroua II	WOURNDE 4	40	14	0	0	0	0
2	Makary	BHARAM	28	6	48	16	0	0
3	Makary	NDJAMENA KADAT	0	0	53	15	0	0
4	Kai-Kai	LOUGOY MASSOUANG	2,500	230	12	5	0	0
5	Yagoua	DANAY 1	200	35	0	0	0	0
6	Mora	NGOUMOULDI	1,055	167	203	27	581	87
7	Bourha	DJIMI	0	0	14	4	0	0
		Total	3,823	452	330	67	581	87

ANNEX IV

LOCATIONS OF SPONTANEOUS SITES IN EACH DEPARTMENT

DIAMARÉ DEPARTMENT



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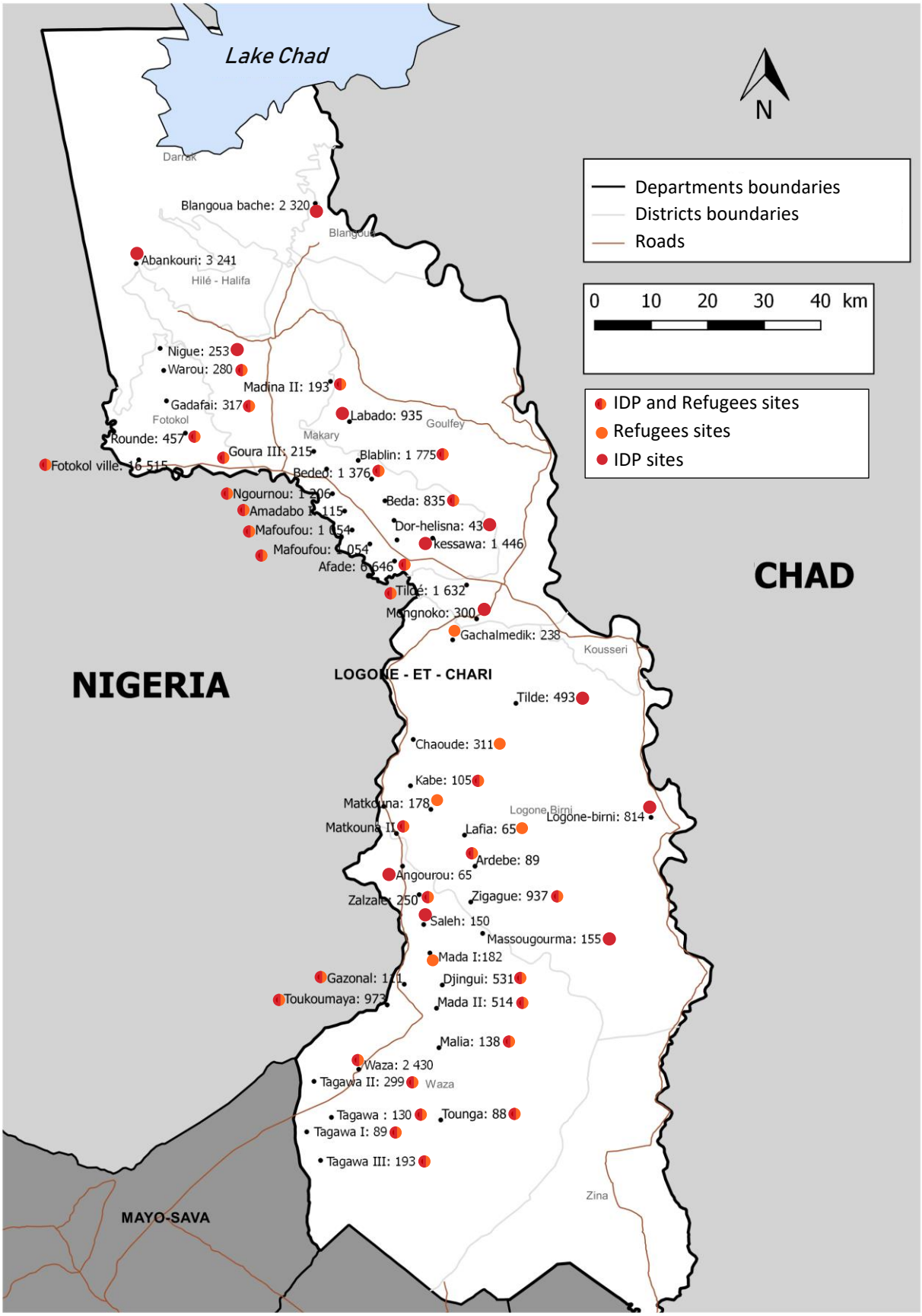
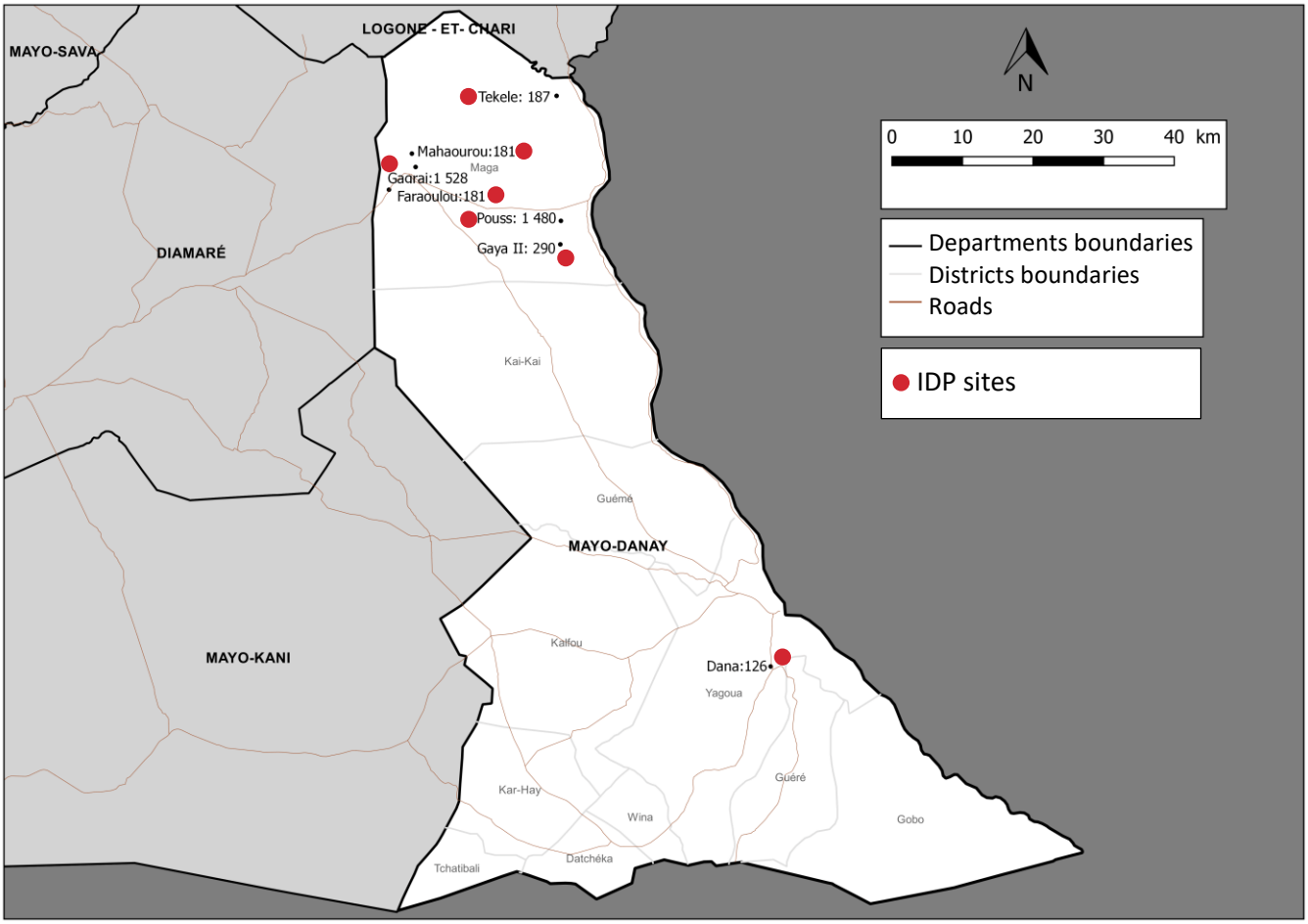
LOGONE-ET-CHARI DEPARTMENT



MAYO-DANAY DEPARTMENT



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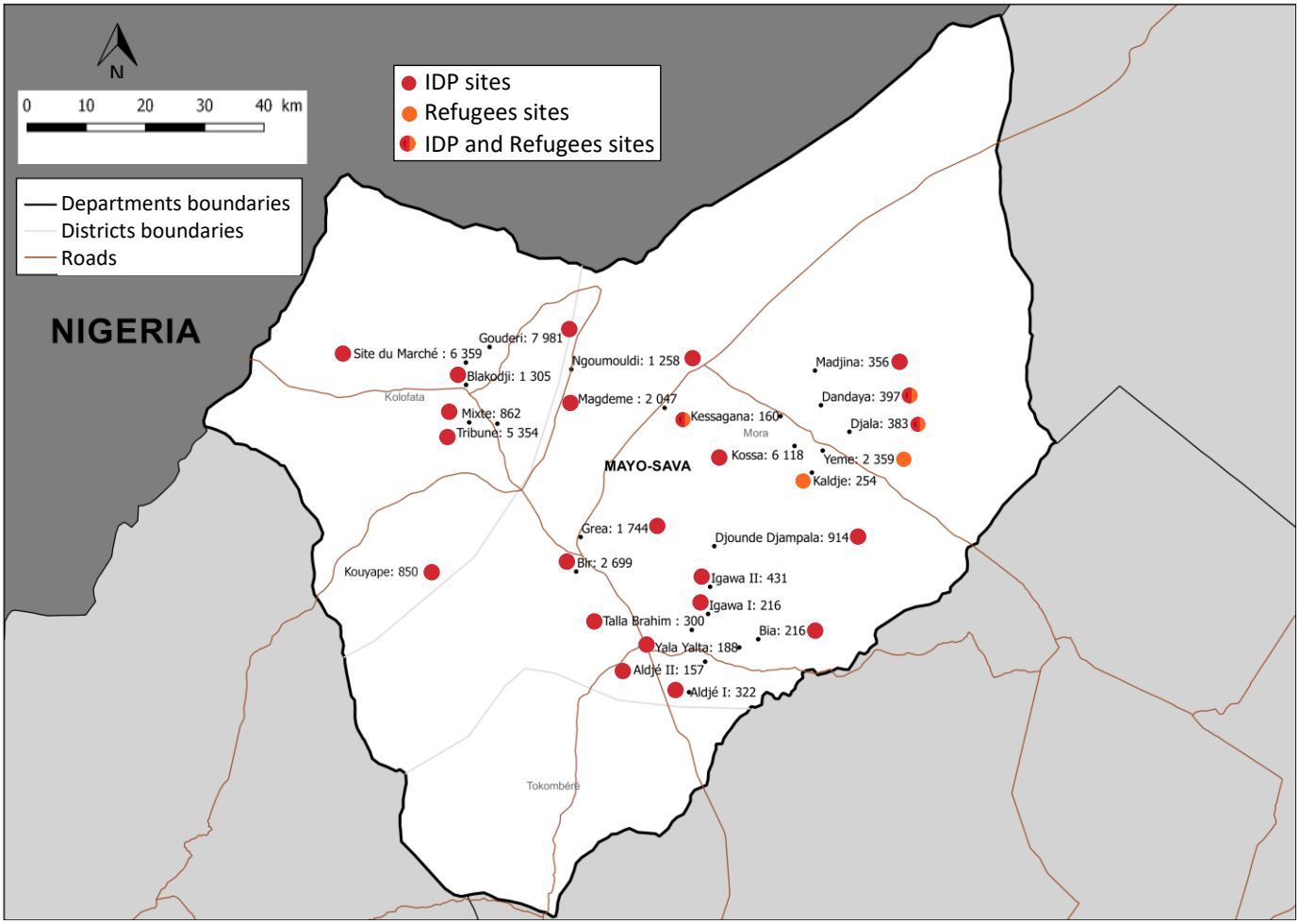
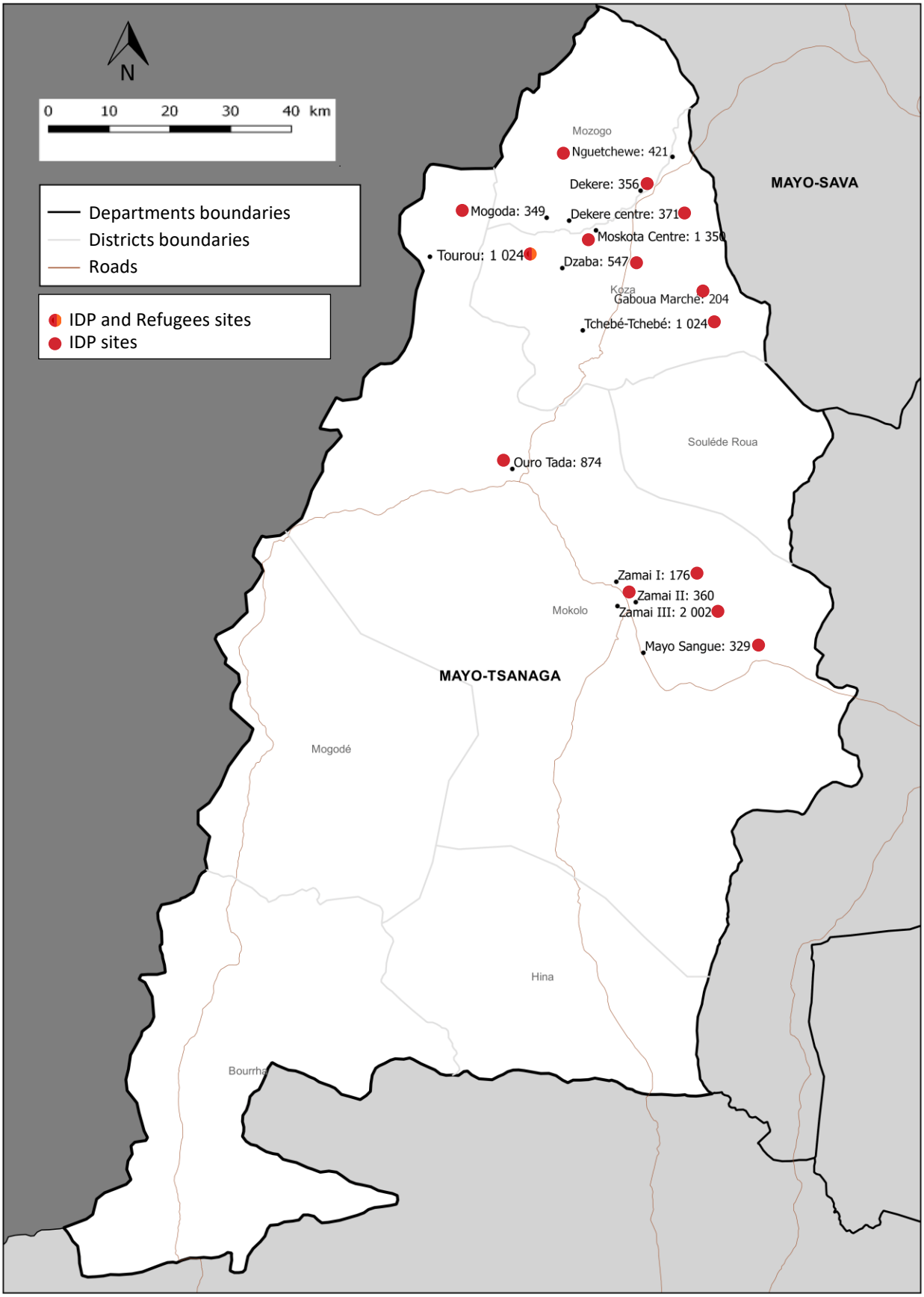
MAYO-SAVA DEPARTMENT



MAYO-TSANAGA DEPARTMENT



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