# DTM

## Cameroon | Far North Region | Displacement Report
## Round 17 | 1 – 13 February 2019

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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[1] The maps included in this report are illustrative. The representations and the use or borders and geographic names may include errors and do not imply judgment on legal status of territories nor acknowledgement of borders by the IOM

# Cameroon | Displacement Report

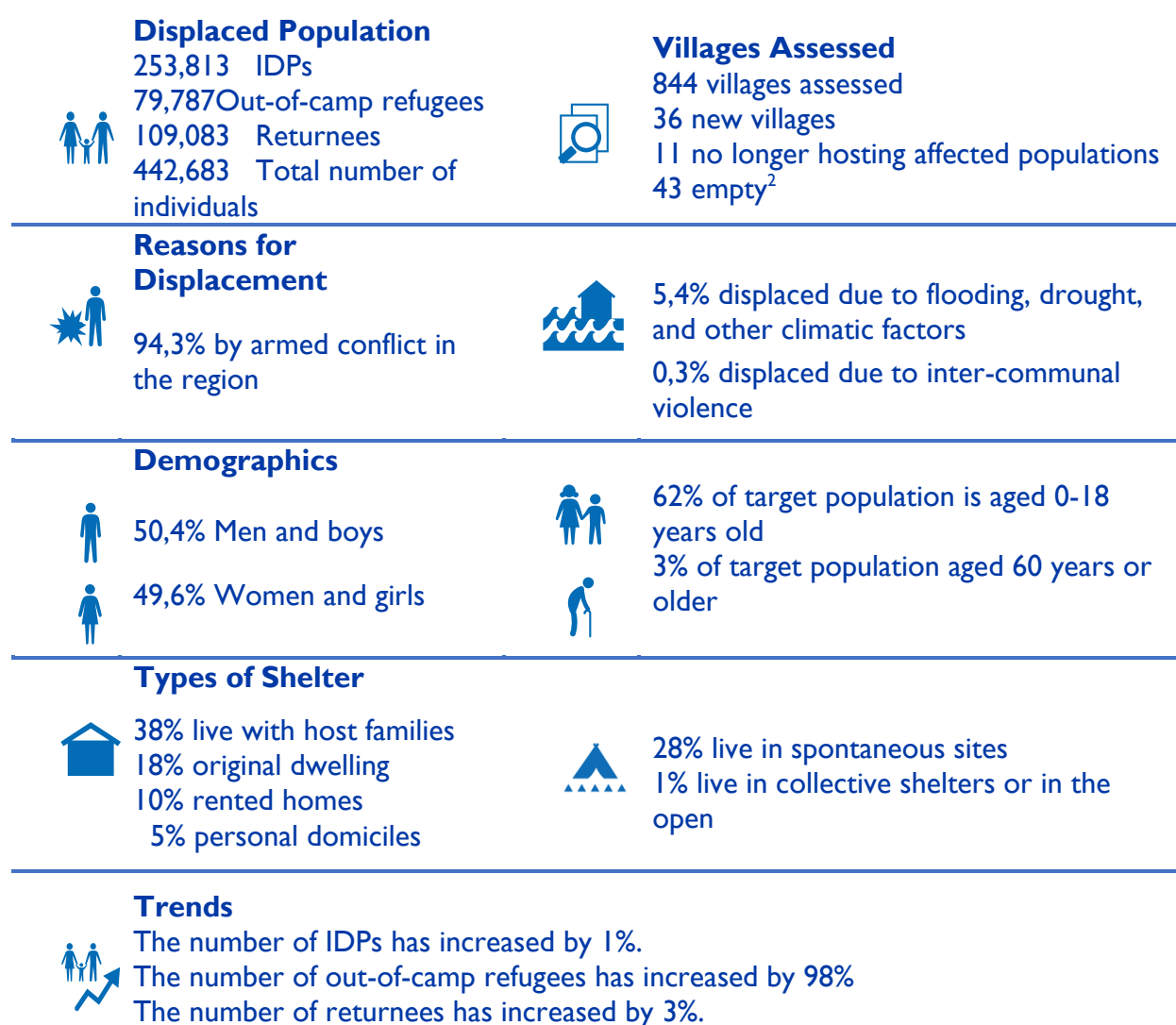# Far North Region

# Round 17 | 1 – 13 February 2019

**International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

**The UN Migration Agency**

# 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 sit 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 1 and 13 February 2019.

**Displaced Population**
253,813 IDPs
79,787 Out-of-camp refugees
109,083 Returnees
442,683 Total number of individuals

**Villages Assessed**
844 villages assessed
36 new villages
11 no longer hosting affected populations
43 empty[2]

**Reasons for Displacement**

94,3% by armed conflict in the region

5,4% displaced due to flooding, drought, and other climatic factors

0,3% displaced due to inter-communal violence

**Demographics**

50,4% Men and boys

49,6% Women and girls

62% of target population is aged 0-18 years old
3% of target population aged 60 years or older

**Types of Shelter**

38% live with host families
18% original dwelling
10% rented homes
5% personal domiciles

28% live in spontaneous sites
1% live in collective shelters or in the open

**Trends**
The number of IDPs has increased by 1%.
The number of out-of-camp refugees has increased by 98%
The number of returnees has increased by 3%.

[2] Consequently, the number of villages hosting at least of the DTM target population in the region is estimated at 790.

# Contents

# METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT
## METHODOLOGY

The DTM data collection for this seventeenth round was carried out by 124 enumerators who were deployed in the 6 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 this round of data collection, 844 sites[3] 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 43 inhabited villages, 34 are found in Logone-Et-Chari, eight in Mayo-Sava, and one in Mayo-Tsanaga. In addition, 4,688 households were surveyed, including 1,896 IDP households, 1,144 out-of-camp refugee households (living in host communities as opposed to refugee camps) and 1,648 returnee households. During this round, 157 spontaneous sites were included in the data collection, counting 18,246 temporary settlements with 107,968 internally displaced persons, 56,222 out-of-camp refugees and 37,720 returnees. Among these spontaneous settlement sites, there are nine new ones, seven in Logone-Et-Chari and two in the department of Mayo-Sava[4].

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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[3] Of these 844 locations, 43 were found destroyed or uninhabited and 11 no longer hosted displaced populations, explaining the figure of 790 locations cited in the analytical sections of this 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.

[4] These sites were found in five of the region's six departments (there are four spontaneous sites in Diamaré, 94 in Logone-Et-Charie, 14 in Mayo-Danay, 27 in Mayo-Sava, and 18 in May-Tsanaga)

# CONTEXT

Since 2014, Cameroon has been affected by attacks perpetrated by the 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[5].
- 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 1 and 13 February 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).

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

# CHALLENGES

During round 17 of the data collections, data collection was affected by various challenges. These challenges disrupted the planning of data collection and impeded access to certain locations during this round. Access to several locations is still forbidden by administrative and military authorities. As a result, data collection was carried out in 70 per cent of the villages identified. Furthermore, some key informants were unavailable due to it being harvest season.

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

- Data collection by telephone for inaccessible villages.

- 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 work in the field was done.

# DISPLACED POPULATIONS
## KEY INFORMATION

During the DTM Round 17, a total of 442,683 individuals have been identified, including 253,813 IDPs (41,698 displaced households), 79,787 out-of-camp refugees (13,220 households) and 109,083 returnees (16,345 households).
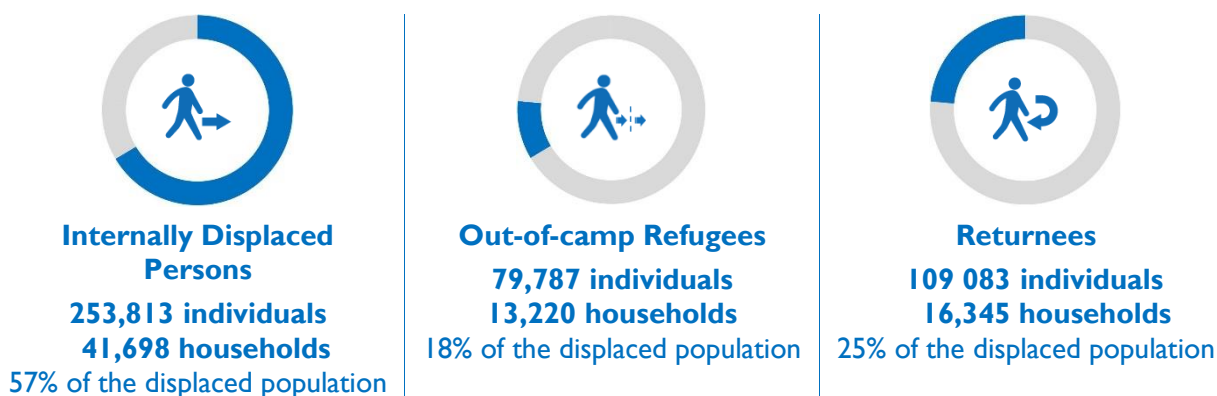
### Graphic 1: Subdivision of displaced population

**Internally Displaced Persons**

**253,813 individuals**
**41,698 households**
57% of the displaced population

**Out-of-camp Refugees**

**79,787 individuals**
**13,220 households**
18% of the displaced population

**Returnees**

**109 083 individuals**
**16,345 households**
25% of the displaced population

### Table 1: Evaluated villages and displacement by department

| Departments | Evaluated Villages | Total Population[6] | Displaced Population | % Displaced Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 61 | 667,227 | 7,329 | 1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 472 | 486,997 | 218,752 | 45% |
| Mayo-Danay | 38 | 529,061 | 17,365 | 3% |
| Mayo-Kani | 21 | 404,646 | 784 | <1% |
| Mayo-Sava | 94 | 348,890 | 114,389 | 33% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 158 | 699,971 | 84,064 | 12% |
| **Total Far-North Region** | **844** | **3,136,792** | **442,683** | **14%** |

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Among the identified population, 33 percent of the heads of household ere women, with an average age of 39 years old. The average age of the 67 percent of male heads of household was 43 years of. The majority of the population is younger than 18 years old (62%) and only three percent of the displaced population is aged 60 years or older.

According to the household survey, which covered 4,688 households in the region, the proportion of heads of household by sex and target population per department is as follows:

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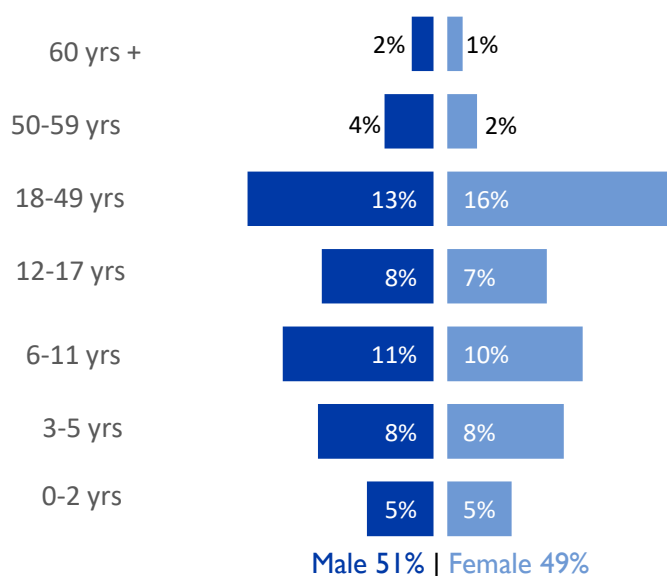[6] The numbers for 'total population' come from a census published by the National Institute of statistics (INS) in 2015 that reference the departmental populations of 2005 and that estimates the cumulative population of the Far North Region at 3,897,577 in with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. As stated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

Table 2: Heads of household interviewed per department, target population, and sex
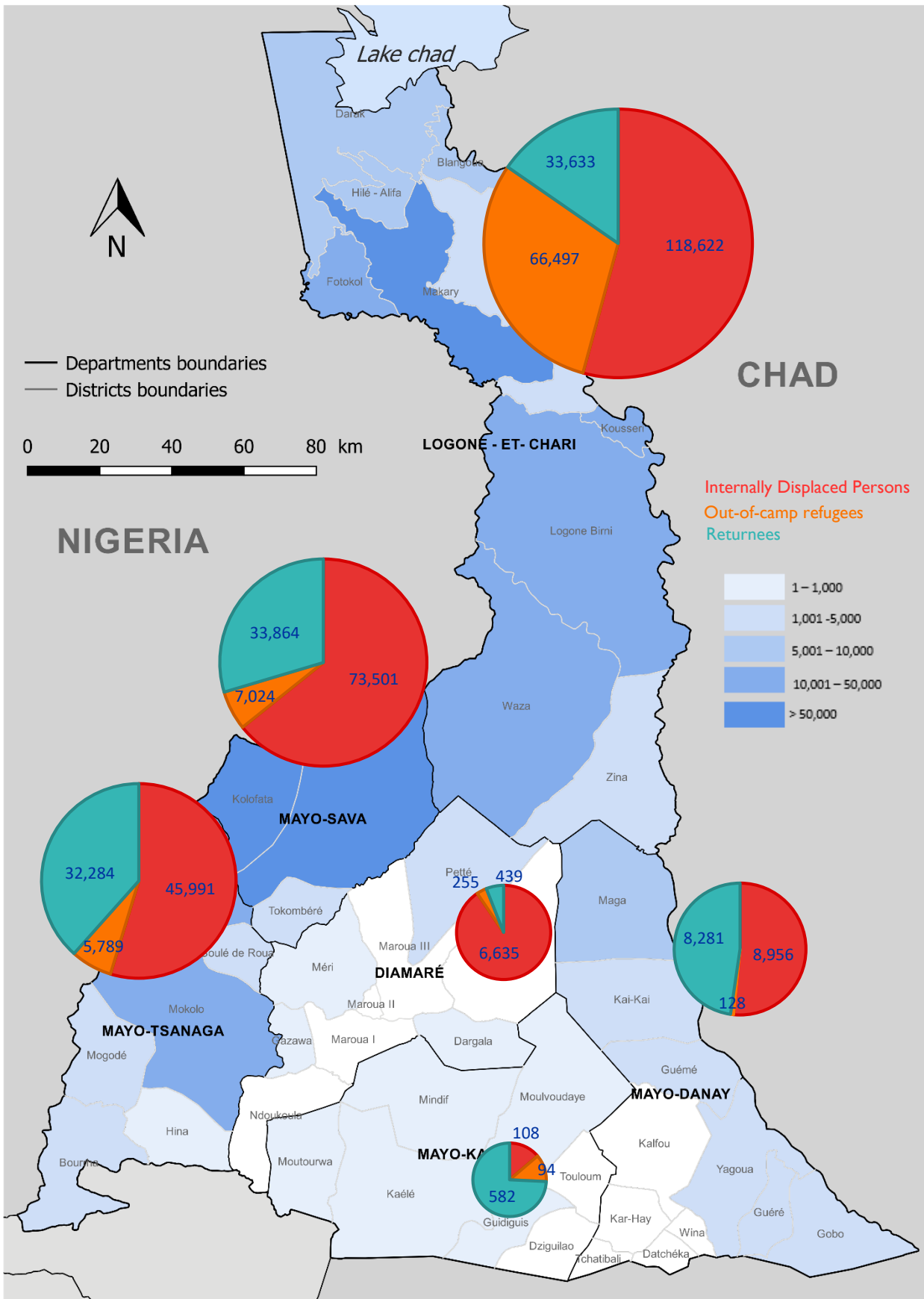
| Departments | Heads of Displaced Households | | | Heads of Household Out-of-Camp Refugees | | | Heads of household Returnees | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F | M | Total | F | M | Total | F | M | Total |
| Diamaré | 143 | 148 | 291 | 00 | 16 | 16 | 01 | 18 | 19 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 128 | 190 | 318 | 204 | 246 | 450 | 137 | 220 | 357 |
| Mayo-Danay | 101 | 221 | 322 | 01 | 27 | 28 | 77 | 257 | 334 |
| Mayo-Kani | 04 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 24 | 60 | 84 |
| Mayo-Sava | 128 | 390 | 518 | 46 | 274 | 320 | 95 | 352 | 447 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 171 | 257 | 428 | 88 | 215 | 303 | 173 | 234 | 407 |
| **Grand Total** | **675** | **1,221** | **1,896** | **352** | **792** | **1,144** | **507** | **1,141** | **1,648** |

The average household size was seven persons, with 91 percent of households having children. The average number of children per household was five.

Graph 2: Displaced population, by sex and age



| Age | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| 60 yrs + | 2% | 1% |
| 50-59 yrs | 4% | 2% |
| 18-49 yrs | 13% | 16% |
| 12-17 yrs | 8% | 7% |
| 6-11 yrs | 11% | 10% |
| 3-5 yrs | 8% | 8% |
| 0-2 yrs | 5% | 5% |

Male 51% | Female 49%

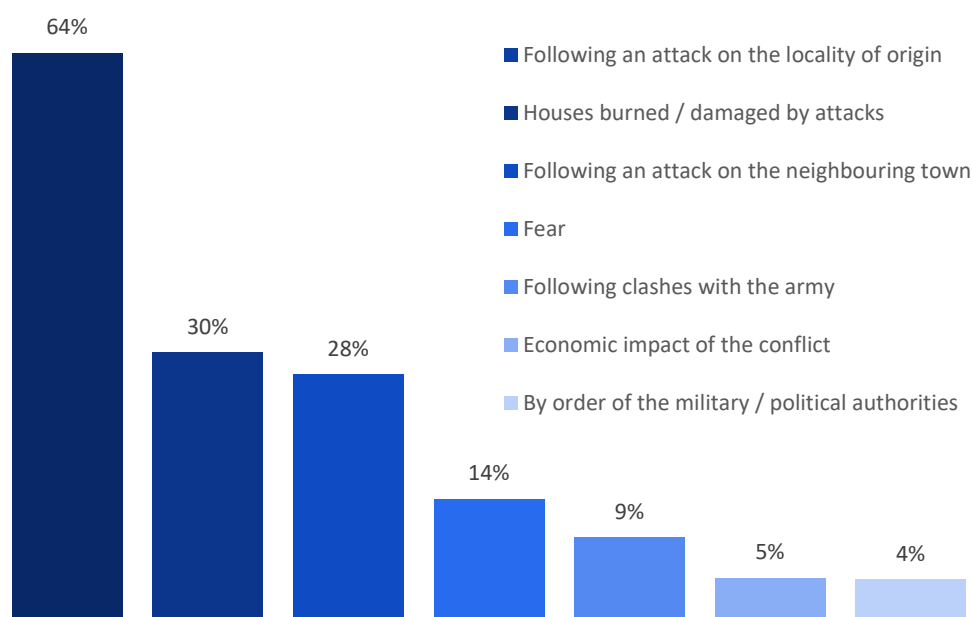## Map 1: Displaced population distribution in the region

## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

94 percent of the target population (IDPs, out-of-camp refugees, and returnees) was displaced due the conflict with Boko Haram, whereas five percent of those displaced was forced away due to flooding, drought, and other climatic factors. Finally, one percent of the displaced population were fleeing intercommunal violence.

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 (64%),
- houses damaged or burned due to attacks (30%),
- nearby villages were attacked (28%),
- 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



- Following an attack on the locality of origin
- Houses burned / damaged by attacks
- Following an attack on the neighbouring town
- Fear
- Following clashes with the army
- Economic impact of the conflict
- By order of the military / political authorities

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

# DISTIBUTION OF SHELTER TYPES

A total of 71,263 shelters were recorded in the region.

Thirty-five new localities have been surveyed. Seventy-eight percent of the displaced population living in the localities reside in spontaneous shelters. This explains the increase of the number of IDPs living in spontaneous shelters compared with the previous round (an increase of 5%). Certain households (376) who previously lived with host families have moved into personal homes. Nevertheless, 38 percent of displaced households live with host families.

Otherwise, 18 percent of households are in their initial residences, 28 percent live in spontaneous accommodation, 12 percent rent, one percent is collective shelters and outside or without shelter[7]. The types of shelter by category of displacement and by department are presented in detail in the sections covered each type of displacement.

## Graph 4: Shelter types
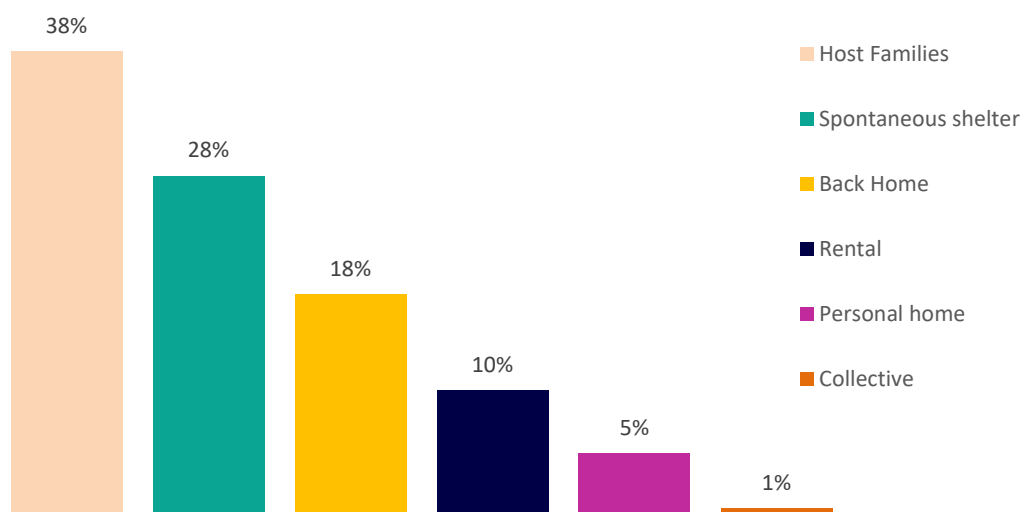


The households identified in the course of this round live in several different types of housing: 70 percent live in mudbrick or clay houses, 18 percent in straw huts, 12 percent in self-built homes, and les that once percent are without shelter. Certain accommodations are rented by the displacement who pay between 2,500 and 10,000 FRS CFA (this covers 75% of the rental options). Only 18 percent pay a sum equal to or lower that 2,500 FRS CFA.

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[7] 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

## Map 2: Types of shelter by department
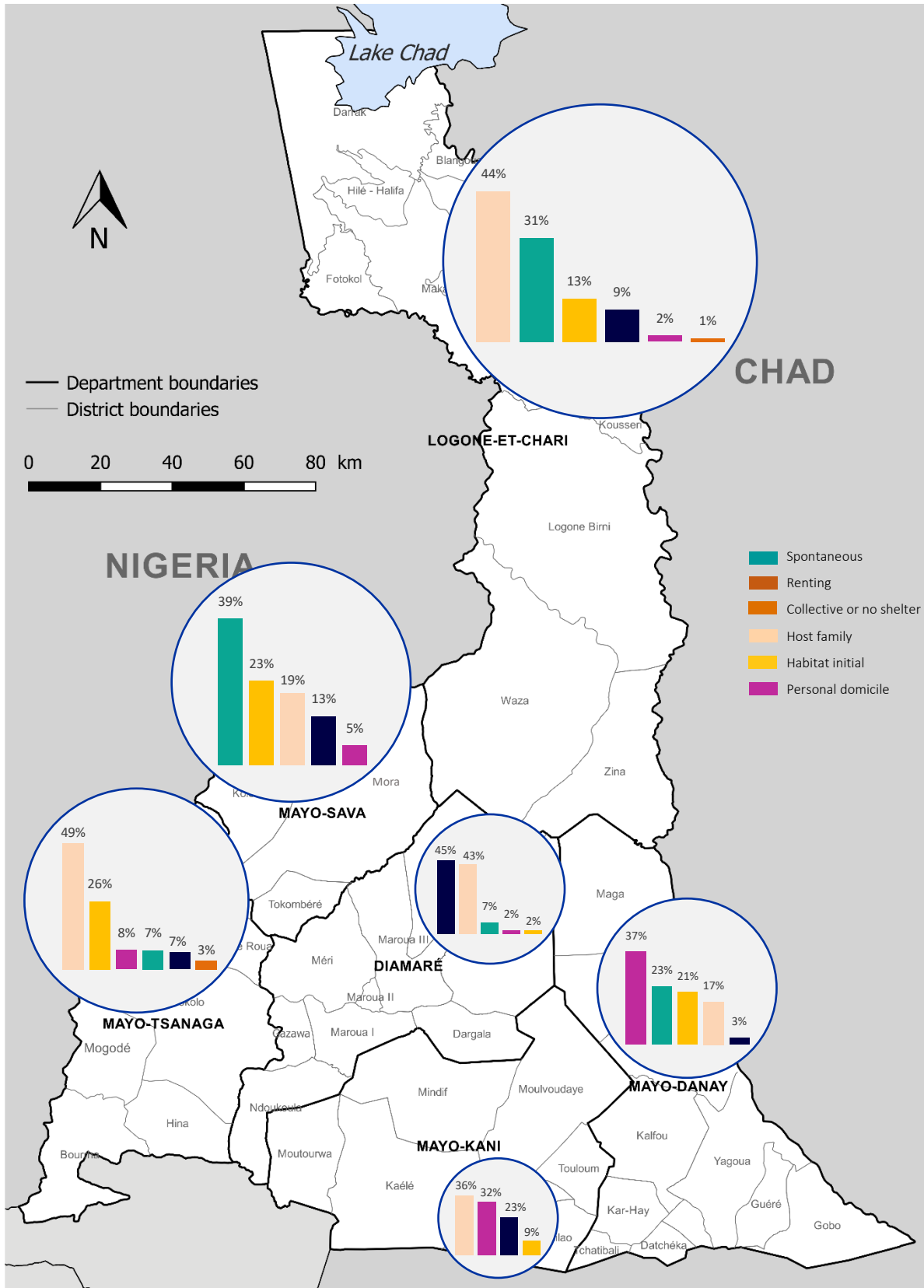
# LIVELIHOODS

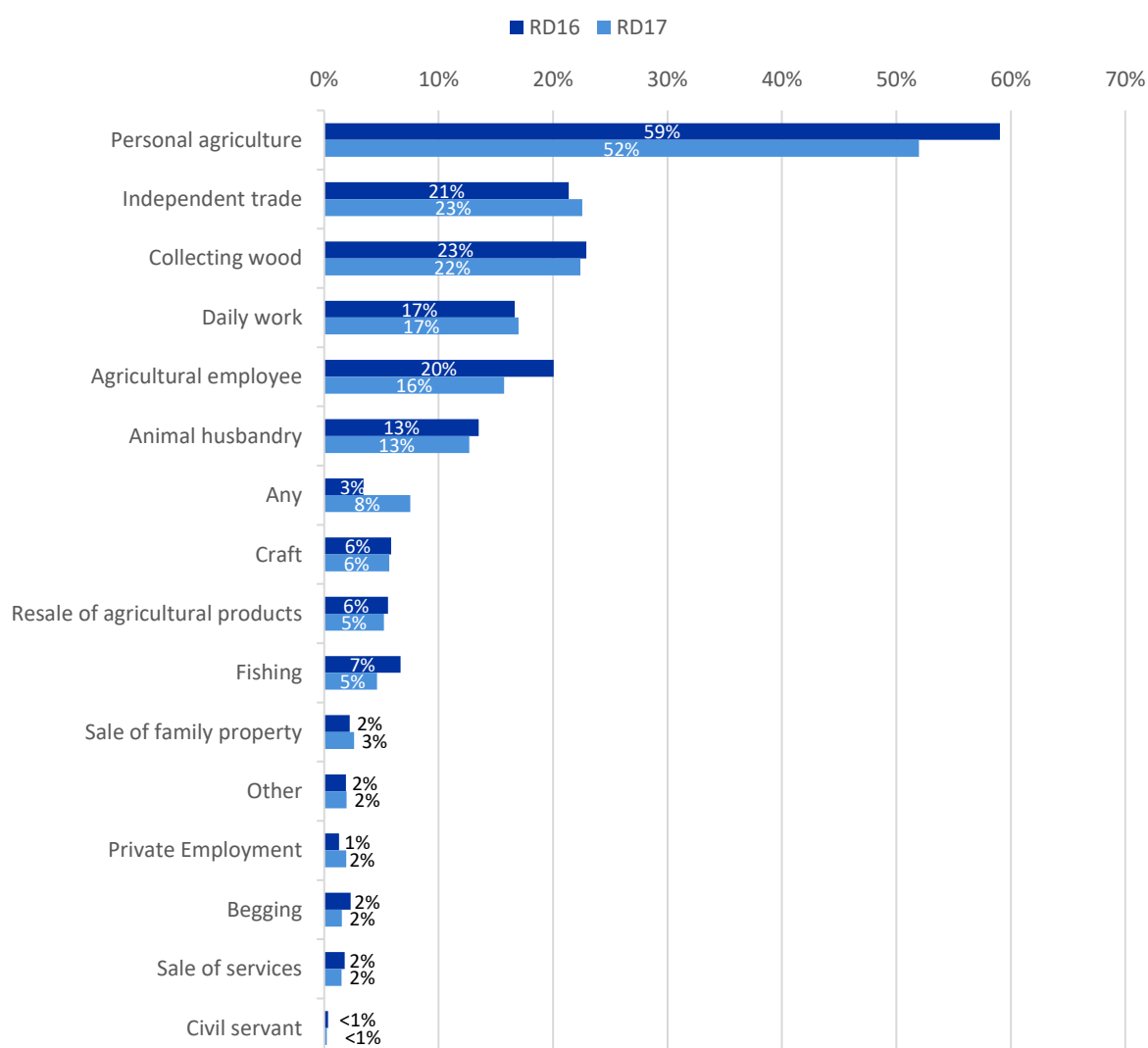The most common livelihood activities amongst the target population are agriculture in a personal capacity, daily work, and paid agricultural work. 52 per cent of the surveyed target population live out of their own agricultural production. This number has decreased by seven per cent since the last round, which has mainly been due to the end of the harvest period. Small self-sustaining commerce (which has increased by two percent since the last survey round, now reaching 23%), daily work (17% of households), and agricultural work (16%) are other important sources of revenue for the displaced populations. Certain individuals participate in the informal economy, and others do not undertake any activity. It should be noted that a non-negligible number of IDPs (8%) do not undertake any economic activity.

## Graph 5: Household livelihoods (multiple answers possible)

RD16 RD17

| Category | RD16 | RD17 |
|---|---|---|
| Personal agriculture | 59% | 52% |
| Independent trade | 21% | 23% |
| Collecting wood | 23% | 22% |
| Daily work | 17% | 17% |
| Agricultural employee | 20% | 16% |
| Animal husbandry | 13% | 13% |
| Any | 3% | 8% |
| Craft | 6% | 6% |
| Resale of agricultural products | 6% | 5% |
| Fishing | 7% | 5% |
| Sale of family property | 2% | 3% |
| Other | 2% | 2% |
| Private Employment | 1% | 2% |
| Begging | 2% | 2% |
| Sale of services | 2% | 2% |
| Civil servant | <1% | <1% |

# DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENTS

During DTM Round 17, amongst the identified target population, twenty-eight percent have been displaced between January 2018 and January 2019. Others have been displaced before 2014 (4%), in 2014 (17%), in 2015 (21%), in 2016 (20%), and in 2018 (15%).

With regards to the frequency of displacement, 58% of the households monitored between January 2018 and January 2018 were displaced for the first time, while 34% were on their second displacement, 7 percent on their third, and one percent having been displaced three time of more. Similarly, the majority (63%) of households displaced between 2014 and 2017 experienced this for the first time, 29 percent of the second time, 7 percent for the third, and only one percent had already been displaced three times or more.

Graph 6: Duration of displacement for each IDP category
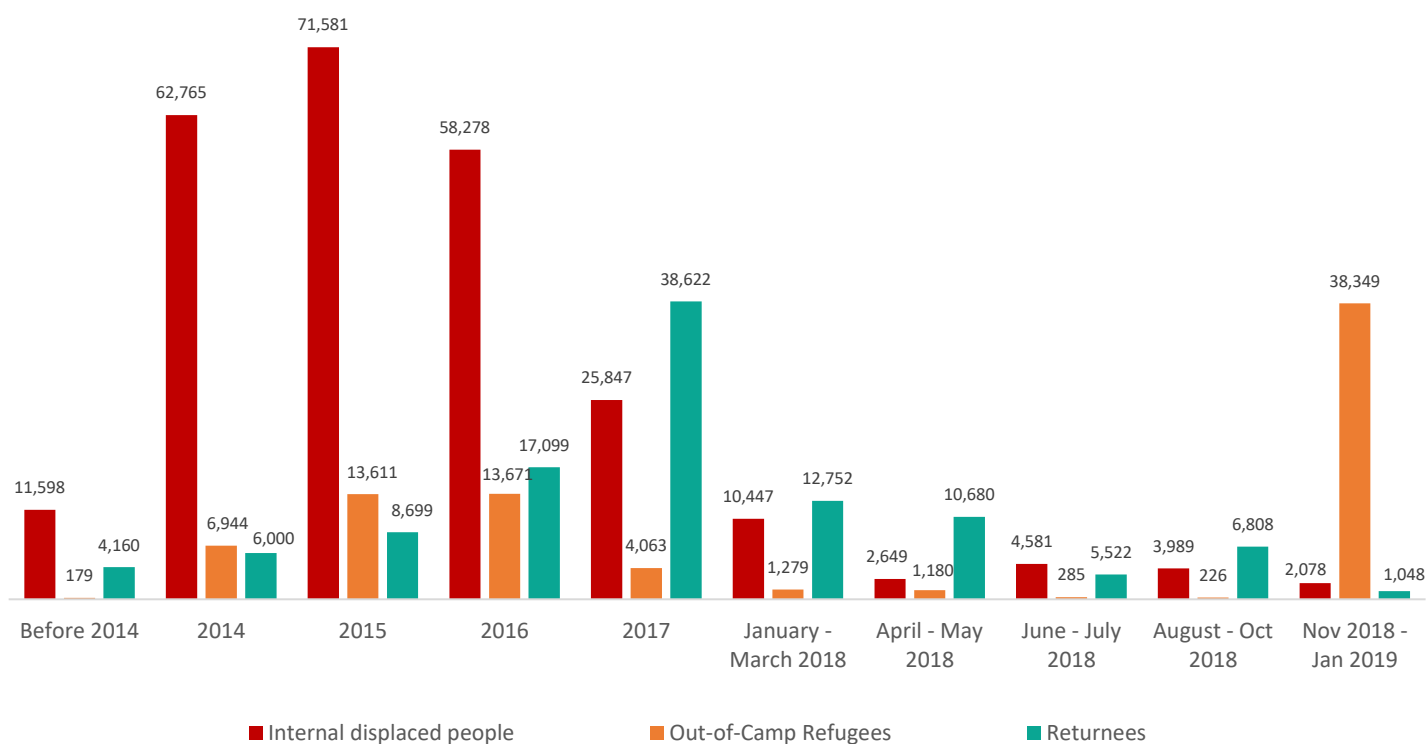
## Graph 7: Displacement Frequency

1%
7%
33%
60%

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- More than three
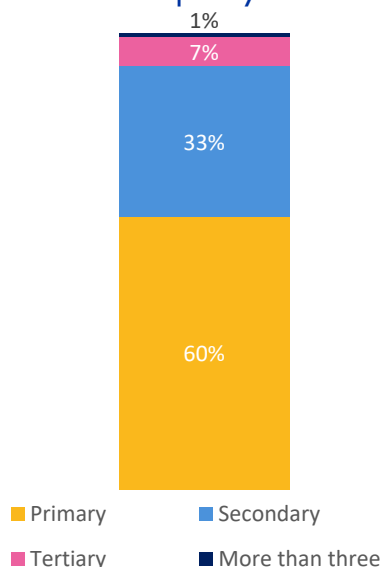
## COORDINATION EFFORT

Each round of DTM data collection is an opportunity for IOM to focus on the communication with key partners in the field, specifically 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 coherency 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 to have updated numbers on the target population.

## TRAVEL DURACTION AND MEANS OF TRANSPORATION

Most of the target population (44%) indicted having had to travel between one and three days form the area of origin to their area of destination, while 37 percent travelled one day, and 17 percent travelled between three and seven days, 2 percent travelled for two weeks, 1 percent for a month, and less than one percent travelled for several months to reach their destination area.

## Graph 8: Travel time

| 36% | 44% | 17% | 2% | 1% |

- One day
- One to three days
- One week
- Two weeks
- One month
- Several months

Taking in account that certain people use multiple modes of transport, 83 percent of displaced households have made their journey on foot, which corresponds to a decrease of one percent compared with the reporting in the previous round. This can be explained by the registered returns (2,776) in the whole region, moving more and more by car.

During their displacements, 60 percent of households said they have no encountered any difficulties, while 12 percent have indicated being subject to abuse by security forces, and 7 percent have been refused asylum in certain locations.

## Graph 9: Means of transport

| On foot | 83% |
| Motorbike | 22% |
| Bicycle | 8% |
| By car | 8% |
| Canoe | 7% |
| Common/Public… | 5% |
| Animal back | 3% |
| Military transport | <1% |
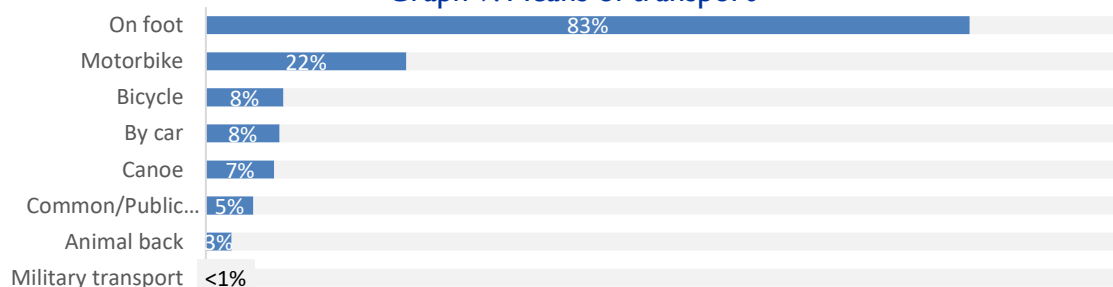
The table below shows the reasons for multiple displacements given by the surveyed IDP households and out-of-camp refugees.

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

| Reasons for displacement for IDPs and refugees | Climate hazards | Conflict | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary displacement | 9% | 59% | 68% |
| Secondary displacement | 2% | 24% | 26% |
| Tertiary displacement | 1% | 5% | 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 have decreased, while secondary displacements have increased by two percent. 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 of their routes, points of departure, and final destinations.

53% percent of IDPs and of refugees declared having a family at the point of departure, with 20 percent returning to their old place of residence, 11 percent went 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 proportions have remained the same since the last DTM round. IDPS tend to bring their personal effects (61%), clothing (62%), food (29%), cooking utensils (31%), and hygiene products (20%)[8]. For the most part these are cases of preventative displacement.

## VISITS TO AREA OF ORIGIN

The number of internally displace persons and out-of-camp refugees who have indicated that they have visited their point of origin since there initial displacement[9] is twenty percent. This number has remained constant for the last two rounds. Among these individuals, 39 percent made these visits regularly, for field work (31%), to check on the condition of their homes (21%), to visit their relatives (20%). Seventeen percent (and increase of 3%) checked their homes to assess the potential to return, indicating a potential increase in the number of returnees in the future.

The majority, 80 percent, have not visited their place of origin for diverse reasons. 50 percent face security problems, 32 percent do not want to return, seventeen percent fear losing their possessions, and one percent has different reasons.

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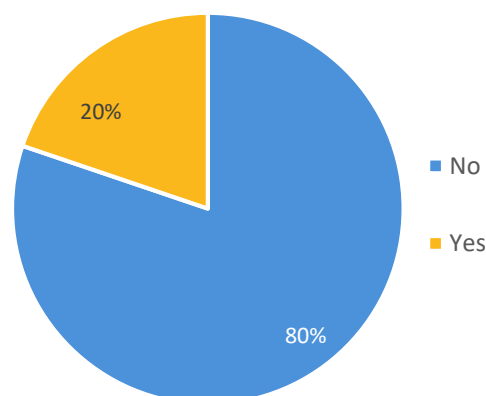


[8] The percentages have fluctuated by one or two percent per report compared to the previous rounds: personal effects less than 2%), clothes (less than 1%), cooking utensils (less than 1%), foodstuffs (less than 2%)

[9] Returnees are not of interest for this statistic

# RETURN INTENTIONS

The return intentions of the displace population (excluding returnees) have evolved since the previous round, noting a decrease of IDP households who wish to return to their place of origin (19%). On the other hand, the IDPs and refugees are expressing and increased desire to move to other places (5%). However, there is a difference between the population categories: 29 percent of IDPs have indicated a desire to move in the future (26% envisage turning to their place of origin and 3% to another location). Regarding the out-of-camp refugees, fourteen percent have indicated a desire to move in the future (8% to their place of origin and 6% elsewhere).

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



- No intention to return
- Intention to leave for another location
- Intention to move back to the area of origin
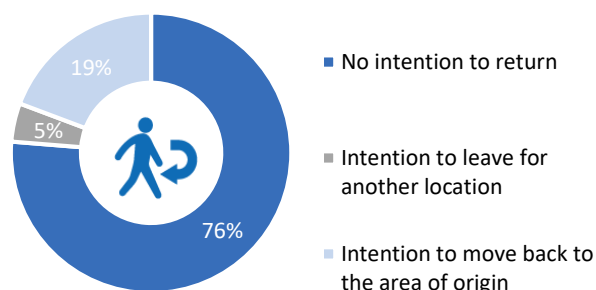
There are several motivations for leaving the displacement sites, such as looking for the means to sustain their livelihoods (43%), lack of basic services within displacement sites (42%), the presence of a family network in other areas (27%), and to find other members of their families (12%).

The presence of security forces in the points of origin of IDPs (71%) remains a major factor which encourages the return of households who were otherwise unwilling to do so. Others wish to increase their access to basic services (29%), to benefit from international aid in their villages (28%), and to repair their homes (24%).

# INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

After the data collection period for the month of February 2019, the Far North region counts 253,813 internally displaced persons within 41,698 households, within 675 villages (this is 18 more villages than the previous round). IDPs represented 57 percent of all displaced individuals in the region. The number of IDPs has increased three percent, by 8,088 persons, since the last round.

A significant increase in the number of IDPs (11% or 7,255 individuals) observed in the department of Mayo-Sava, is explained in part by the evaluation of eight new sites where 6,337 new internally displaced persons were identified. Within the Diamaré department 1,225 IDPs arrived in the district Maroua 1, where four new sites have been evaluated. A further eight new sites have been evaluation in the other districts where 845 IDPs have been identified. However, a decrease in the number of IDPs in the department of Logone-Et-Chari has also been observed (704 fewer IDPs).

Internally displaced persons are distributed between the departments as follows: 46 percent in Logone-Et-Chari, 31 percent in Mayo-Sava, 18 percent in Mayo-Tsanaga, 3% in Mayo-Danay, one percent in Diamaré, and less than one percent in Mayo-Kani.

The IDPs present in the region have for the most part been displaced between 2014 and 2017 (91%), and since January 2018, 23,744 IDPs have been counted. During the last reporting period (November 2018 – January 2019), 2,078 new IDPs have been registers with 428 births.

## Table 4: Number of IDPs per department for the last five rounds of DTM

| Departments | Round 13 (04.2018) | Round 14 (06.2018) | Round 15 (09.2018) | Round 16 (11.2018) | Round 17 (02.2019) | Variation R17 / R16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 5,311 | 5,311 | 5,384 | 5,415 | 6,635 | 23% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 122,101 | 120,732 | 120,063 | 119,326 | 118,622 | -1% |
| Mayo-Danay | 10,113 | 10,253 | 8,724 | 8,724 | 8,956 | 3% |
| Mayo-Kani | 134 | 116 | 110 | 109 | 108 | -1% |
| Mayo-Sava | 49,892 | 44,964 | 63,846 | 66,246 | 73,501 | 11% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 50,548 | 46,205 | 46,220 | 45,905 | 45,991 | <1% |
| Total | 238,099 | 227,581 | 244,347 | 245,725 | 253,813 | 3% |

## Graph 12: Number of internally displaced persons over the last three DTM rounds, for each department
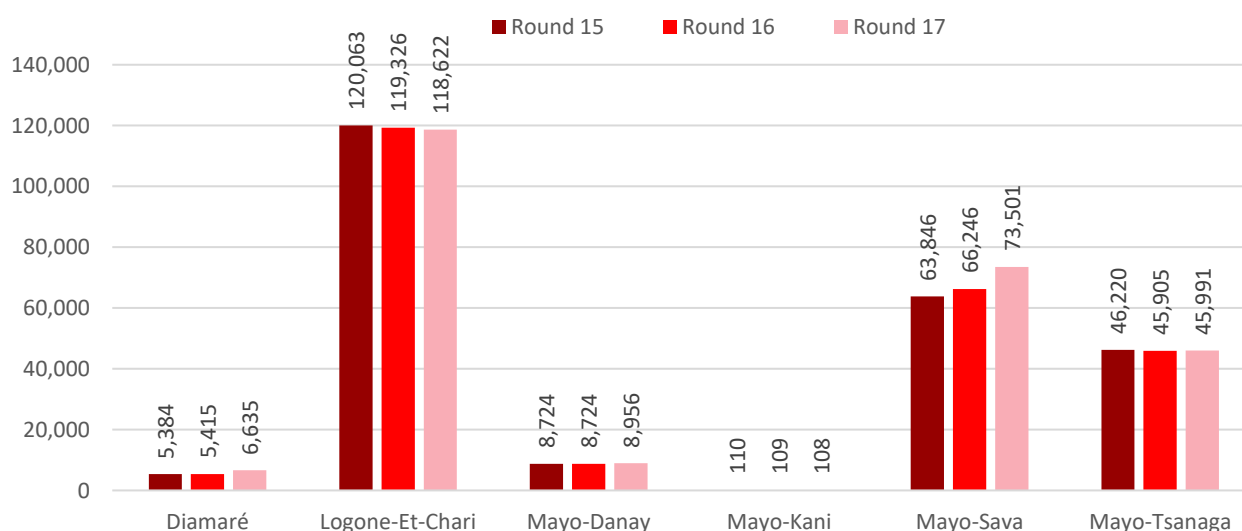
## Map 3: Distribution of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within departments



Lake chad

CHAD

Department boundaries
District boundaries

0    20    40    60    80 km

NIGERIA

LOGONE-ET-CHARI

118.622

73,501

MAYO-SAVA

45,991

MAYO-TSANAGA

6,635

DIAMARÉ

MAYO-KANI
108

MAYO-DANAY
8,956

| | 1 − 1,000 |
| | 1,001 − 5,000 |
| | 5,001 − 10,000 |
| | 10,001 − 50,000 |
| | > 50,000 |
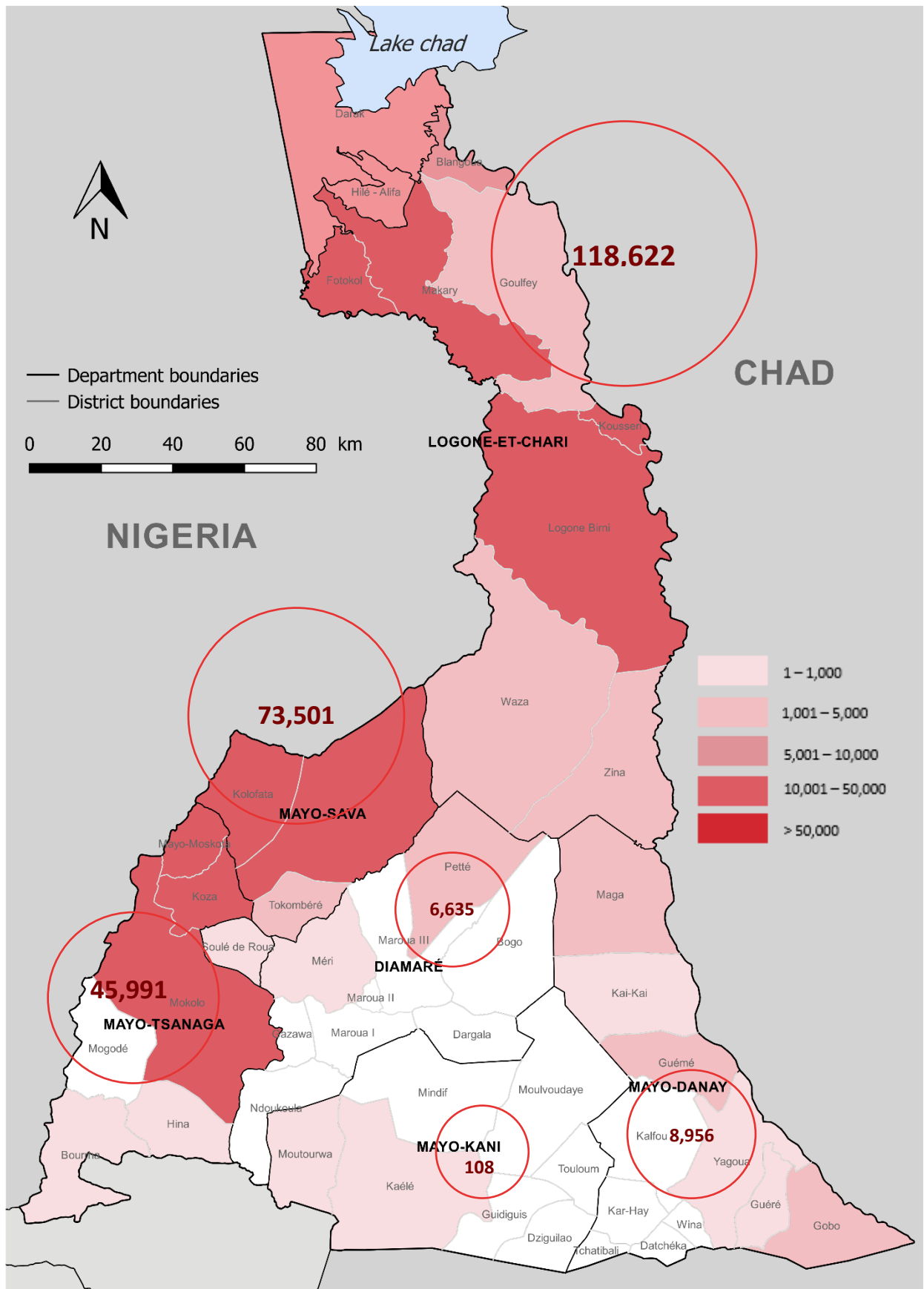
## INTER- AND INTRA-DEPARMENTAL MOVEMENTS OF IDPs

The large majority of displacements and movements undertaken in the Far North region of Cameroon, have been made within the departments. In fact, 96 percent of these movements have taken place with departmental borders, whereas only 4 percent of regional displacements have crossed administrative boundaries.

- **Within the Diamaré department**, 23 percent of individuals originate from this department. The remainder come from Mayo-Sava (73%) and from Mayo-Tsanaga (4%).
- **Within the Logone-Et-Chari department**, 99 percent of IDPs originate from there. The remaining 1 percent are from Mayo-Sava.
- **Within the Mayo-Danay department**, 92 percent of the IDPs are from the same department. The remainder come from Mayo-Sava (6%) and from Logone-Et-Chari (2%).
- **With the Mayo-Kani department**, more than half of the IDPs are from the same department (57%). The remaining individuals are from Mayo-Sava (32%) and from Logone-Et-Chari (11%).
- **Within the Mayo-Sava department**, 98 percent of the IDPs are from this department. The remainder are from Mato-Tsanaga (2%).
- **Within the Mayo-Tsanaga** department, 97% percent of IDP are originally from the same department. The remaining individuals come from Mayo-Sava (3%)

### Table 5: Intra- and inter-departmental movements of internally displaced persons

| Intra-departmental displacements | | |
|---|---|---|
| Departments | Displaced individuals (#) | Displaced individuals (#) |
| Diamaré | 1,502 | <1% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 117,372 | 46% |
| Mayo-Danay | 8,197 | 3% |
| Mayo-Kani | 61 | <1% |
| Mayo-Sava | 71,986 | 28% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 44,739 | 18% |
| Total pour les PDI à l'Extrême-Nord | 243,857 | 96% |

| Inter-departmental displacements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Departments of origin | Departments of residence | Displaced individuals (#) | Displaced individuals (#) |
| Mayo-Sava | Diamaré | 4,849 | 2% |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | 1,250 | 0.5% |
| | Mayo-Danay | 578 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 35 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 1,252 | 0.5% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | Diamaré | 284 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Sava | 1,515 | 0.6% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | 181 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 12 | <1% |
| Total IDPs for the Far North region | | 9,956 | 4% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Total | | 253,813 | 100% |

## Map 4: Intra- and inter-departmental movements of IDPs
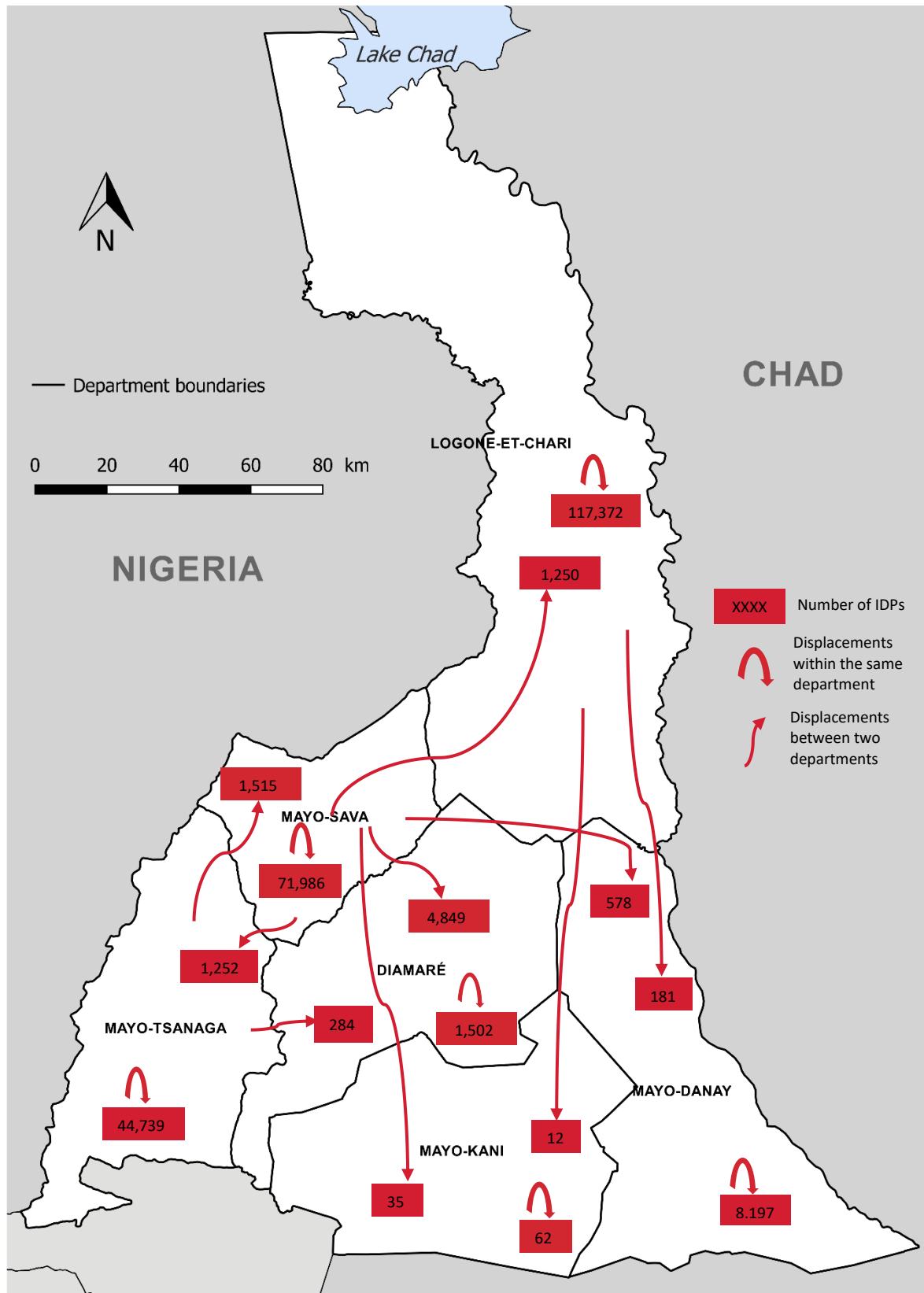
## IDP MOVEMENTS BETWEEN DISTRICTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS

During the data collection period, 33% of IDPs (83,464 individuals), are originally from a different district to the one they were currently residing. In Logone-Et-Chari, 39,380 IDPs came from a different district, while in Mayo-Sava 19,554 IDPs have been displaced form a different district. It is the same case for 24,509 IDPs living in Mayo-Tsanaga. The most significant movements, between two districts in the same departments, have been caused by conflicts and climate hazards.

### Table 6: Inter-district movements made by internally displaced individuals

| Movements between districts within the same departments | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Department | Districts of origin | Districts of redisdence | Displaced individuals (#) | Displaced Individuals(%) |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Fotokol | Blangoua | 2,567 | 3% |
| | | Goulfey | 2,046 | 3% |
| | | Kousséri | 5,962 | 8% |
| | | Makary | 12,710 | 16% |
| | Hilé-Alifa | Darak | 1,873 | 2% |
| | | Makary | 1,789 | 2% |
| | Makary | Kousséri | 6,206 | 8% |
| | Darak | Blangoua | 2,024 | 3% |
| Total for the department | | | 35,177 | 45% |
| Mayo-Sava | Kolofata | Mora | 18,179 | 23% |
| | | Tokombéré | 1,350 | 2% |
| Total for the department | | | 19,529 | 25% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | Mayo-Moskota | Koza | 14,584 | 19% |
| | | Mokolo | 8,566 | 11% |
| Total for the department | | | 23,150 | 30% |
| Grand total | | | 77,856 | 100% |

## Map 5: IDP movements between districts in the same department
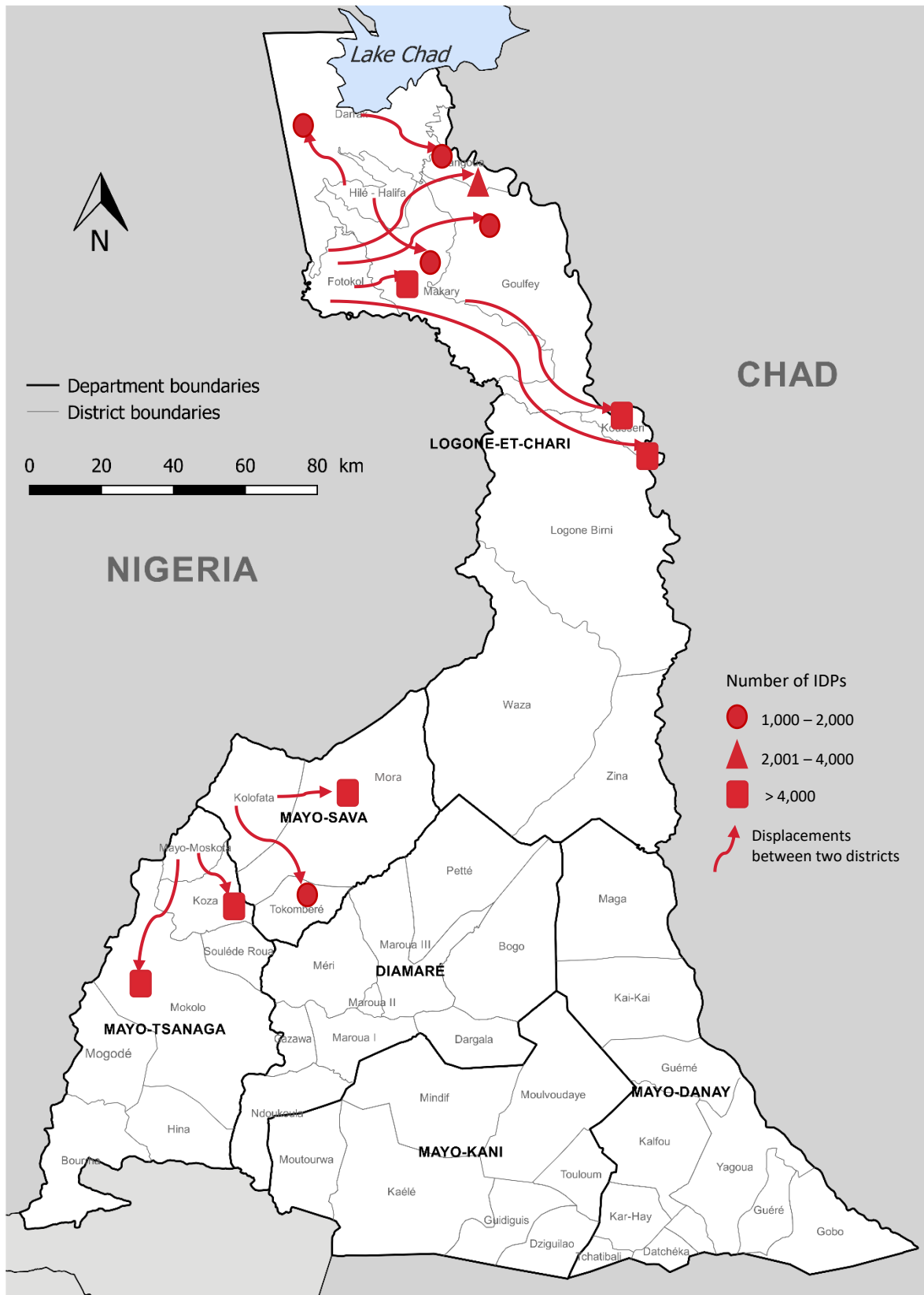
## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENTS OF IDPS

Armed conflict is the primary reasons for the displacement of IDPs in the Far North region of Cameroon (95% of those surveyed). Climate hazards have caused the displacement of five percent of internally displacement persons.

- **In the departments of Diamaré, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga**, all the IDPs have been displaced by conflict

- **In the departments of Logone-Et-Chari**, 97 percent have been displaced by conflict while only 3% have been displaced by climate hazards

- **In the department of Mayo-Danay**, the majority of the IDPs surveyed (92%) have been displaced by climate hazards, while 8 percent have been displaced by conflict.

### Graph 13: Reaons for displacments of IDPs

■ Conflicts   ■ Climate related

| Department | Conflicts | Climate related |
|---|---|---|
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 100% | |
| Mayo-Sava | 100% | |
| Mayo-Kani | 100% | |
| Mayo-Danay | 8% | 92% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 97% | 3% |
| Diamaré | 100% | |

## DIAMARÉ

Diamaré counted 6,635 IDPS, about 2.6 percent of the regional total and an increase of 1,220 IDPs. The newly identified individuals are found in the districts of Gazawa, Maroua I, Maroua II, Maroua III, and Petté. The majority of IDPs present in this department arrived in 2014 (75%). The largest concentrations of IDPs are found in Maroua III district (2,224 individuals), Petté (2,209 individuals), and Maroua II (1,430 individuals).

In addition, 23 new-borns were recorded in the is departments and 15 individuals returned to Assighasia.

This department included 535 internally displaced households living in rented homes. There are 499 households living with host families (45%), 62 households living in spontaneous shelters (6%), and 15 living in their personal homes (1%).

## LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-Et-Chari has a total of 118,622 IDPs, reflected an overall decrease of 704. This department continues to host the largest proportion of the total number of internally displaced persons in the region (47%). Near all the IDPs have been displaced between 2014 and 2017 (97%). Since January 2018 there have been 4,124 individuals identified.

The most significant decreases have been observed in Logone-Birni district, where 963 of the individuals identified are Nigerian refugees fearing repression. In Zina district, individuals have moved from Lom Pangar (221) and from Lac de Maga (258) to search for fishing ground. In addition, a new location inviting IDPs has been evaluation called Goumri (it is in Goulfey district, with 116 IPS in 19 households).

Movement back to villages of origins also took place during this data collection exercise, notably in the directions of Fotokol (13), Bouaram (112), Afade (110), and Mblamé (33).

Furthermore, 171 births have been registered in this department during the last data collection period.

The majority of IDPs are found in the following districts: Makary (48,705), Kousséri (19,753), Fotokol (16,208), Logone-Birni (11,473), Blangoua (7,137), Waza (4,512), and finally Hile-Alifa (4,105).

There are in total 19,691 households in Logone-Et-Chari, with 11,743 households living with host families (60%), 4,096 in spontaneous accommodation (21%), 3,247 in rented accommodation (16%), 598 in personal homes (3%), and 7 in communal spaces (1%).
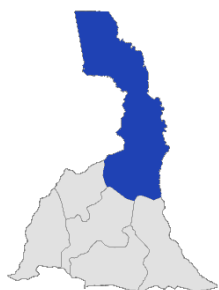
## MAYO-DANAY

This department contains 8,956 IDPs (3.5% of the regional total), with an overall increase of 232 IDPs. This increase is visible in the districts of Maga, with the arrival of 258 individuals searching for fishing grounds in the localities of Gagrai (130), Mahaourou (77), and Tekele (51). They all originate from Zina district in Logone-Et-Chari.

The majority of IDPs in this department arrived in 2014 (94%). Since November 2018, seven new-borns have been registered.

The districts which have the largest numbers of IDPs in Mayo-Danay are the following: Maga (4,857), Guémé (1,675), Gobo (1,511), Kai-Kai (640) and Yagoua (236).

This department contains 1,197 households. Of these, 236 live in their personal homes (20%), 383 households live with host families (32%), 508 in spontaneous accommodations (42%), and 70 households live in rented houses (6%).
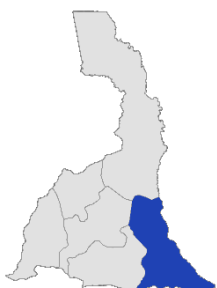
## MAYO-KANI

Le Mayo-Kani is the department with the least IDPs, with 108 individuals making it less than one percent of the regional total, and it has not changed from the previous round. No IDP arrivals have been observed since April 2018, but there was one departure of an individuals from Kaélé to Maroua. In Mayo-Kani, the IDPs reside in the districts of Kaélé (61) and Moutourwa (47).

In Mayo-Kani, a total of 19 households are present, the same number as the previous round. Five households live in rented accommodation, 12 with host families and 2 households in personal houses.
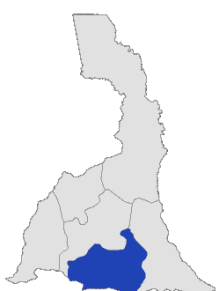
## MAYO-SAVA

Following this data collection round, Mayo-Sava has 73,501 IDPs, or 29 percent of the regional total. This represents a notable increase of 7,255 IDPs. The increases were registered while surveying Kolofata district with 5,441 newly identified IDPs in four locations (Bia, Guedairou, Kordo, and Sandawadjiri). In Mora district, a further 896 IDPs were identified in four different locations (Igaoua Doulo, Mafgaré, Mangave Goegoe, and Yala Yalta).

The majority of IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2019 (92%), in the following districts: Kolofata (39,044 individuals), Mora (33,102 individuals), and Tokombéré (1,355 individuals). Since November 2018, 210 births have been recorded in this department.

Out of a total of 11,950 households, 5,996 households live in spontaneous accommodations (50%), 2,314 in rented houses (19%), 3,199 with host families (27%), 400 in their personal homes (4%) and a single household has been living without shelter in Tchakarmari in Mora district.
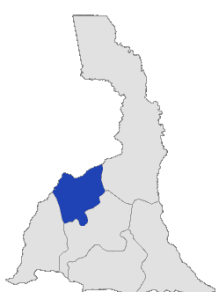
## MAYO-TSANAGA

In Mayo-Tsanaga there are 45,991 IDPs, which represent eighteen percent of the regional total, and a small increase of 86 individuals. The largest concentrations of IDPs are in the districts of Koza (17,644 individuals), Mokolo (15,687 individuals), and Mayo-Moskota (11,267 individuals). Of the IDPs present, 71 percent arrived between 2014 and 2017, while since January 2018, 13,463 IDPs have been registered.

Some movements have been observed within the department, including new arrivals to the districts of Koza (49), Hina (27), Mokolo (19), and Mayo-Moskota (12). Furthermore, 17 births have been registered, and 36 people have returned to their place of origin (all returning to Talla Kachi is Mayo-Moskota district).

There are 7,730 households in Mayo-Tsanaga, with 5,205 living with host families (67%), 761 in rented accommodation (10%), 947 in spontaneous housing (12%), 415 in personal houses (6%), and 402 on communal centres (5%).
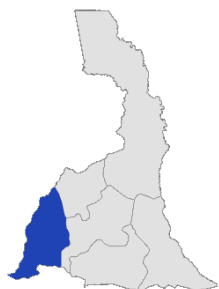
## Graph 14: Types of IDP shelters

**Legend:** ■ Host Families ■ Personal home ■ Spontaneous shelters ■ Rental ■ Collective

| Type | Diamaré | Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | Mayo-Kani | Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Tsanaga |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Host Families | 45% | 60% | 32% | 63% | 27% | 67% |
| Personal home | 1% | 3% | 20% | 11% | 4% | 6% |
| Spontaneous shelters | 6% | 21% | 42% | — | 50% | 12% |
| Rental | 48% | 16% | 6% | 26% | 19% | 10% |
| Collective | — | — | — | — | — | 5% |
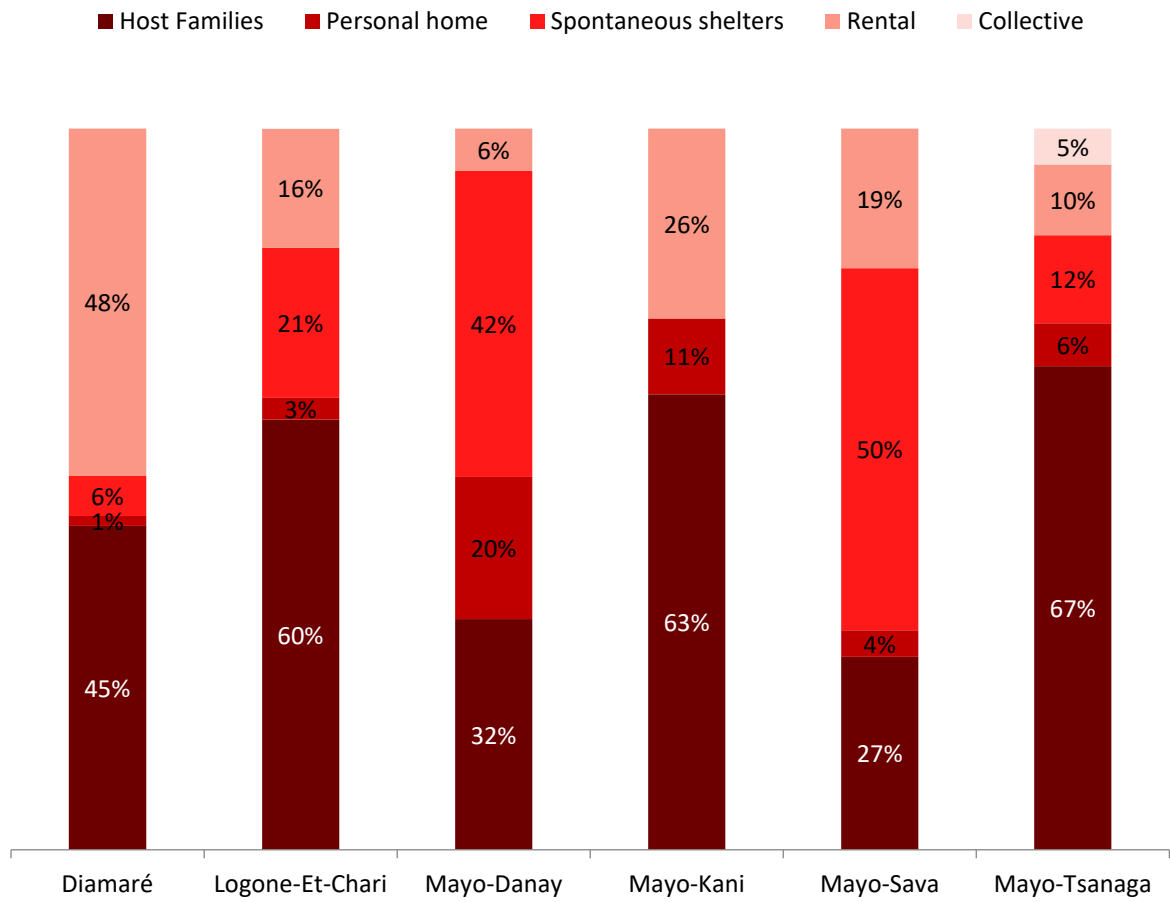
# OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

Following the data collection of DTM Round 17, the Far North region is hosting 79,787 out-of-camp refugees (living outside of the Minawao camp), distributed amongst 13,220 households, living in 253 locations (an increase of 15 from the previous round). The refugee population represents 18 percent of displaced persons in the region. The number of refugees has increased considerably since the last round (an increase of 98%), or 39,391 individuals more. This can be explained by an attack on a locality in Nigeria, called Rhann. DTM has identified 37,617 out-of-camp refugees who have arrived in January 2019. These most recent arrivals have settled in Logone-Et-Chari, with the near majority (97%) in Makary district, where 6 new sites hosting this population have been identified.

The majority (99%) 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 730 (635 of which are in Logone-Et-Chari, in Mandiour II Afti, and the remaining 85 in Mayo-Kani) have crossed the border due to inter-communal violence occurring in Chad since January 2019.

In addition, refugee returns to Nigeria have been observed in the departments of Mayo-Kani (14 refugees per months) and in Mayo-Tsanaga (134 refugees per month).

The refugees currently present in the Far North region come from Nigeria (78,946 individuals or 99% of the total) and from Chad (841 individuals or 1%).

# RGEISTRATION 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 region. Although this operation should have reduced the proportion of unregistered refugees, an influx of individuals from Rhann has caused an increase in the number of out-of-camp unregistered refugees (from 81% to 86%).

The out-of-camp unregistered refuges account for 98 percent of out-of-camp refugees in Diamaré (251 individuals), 84% in Logone-et-Chari (55,631), 95 percent in Mayo-Danay (122), 100 percent in Mayo-Kani (94), 99 percent in Mayo-Sava (6,987), and 89 percent in Mayo-Tsanaga (5,180).

Table 7: Number of out-of-camp refugees for each department during the last five DTM rounds

| Departments | Round 13 (04.2018) | Round 14 (06.2018) | Round 15 (09.2018) | Round 16 (11.2018) | Round 17 (02.2019) | Variation R17 / R16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 263 | 258 | 253 | 255 | 255 | 0% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 25,614 | 25,897 | 27,354 | 27,175 | 66,497 | 145% |
| Mayo-Danay | 127 | 116 | 127 | 127 | 128 | 1% |
| Mayo-Kani | 15 | 365 | 283 | 108 | 94 | -13% |
| Mayo-Sava | 0 | 6,733 | 7,859 | 6,808 | 7,024 | 3% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 5,662 | 6,034 | 5,887 | 5,923 | 5,789 | -2% |
| Total | 31,681 | 39,403 | 41,763 | 40,396 | 79,787 | 98% |

## Graph 15: Number of out-of-camp refugees in each department for the last three DTM rounds
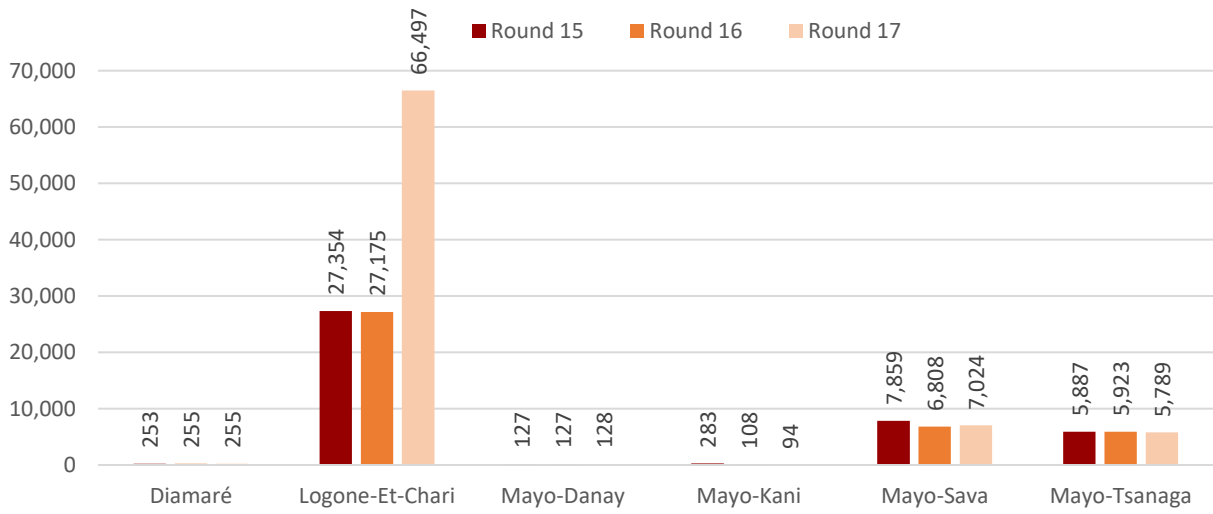
## Map 6: Distribution of out-of-camp refugees in each department



Lake chad

Darhak

Blangola

Hilé - Halifa

Fotokol

Makary

Goulfey

**66,497**

**CHAD**

Kousseri

**LOGONE-ET-CHARI**

Logone Birni

**NIGERIA**

— Department boundaries
— District boundaries

0    20    40    60    80 km

**7,024**

Kolofata

**MAYO-SAVA**

Waza

Mayo-Moskota

Koza

Tokombéré

Zina

Petté

Maga

Soulé de Roua

Maroua III

Bogo

**255**

**5,789**

Mokolo

**DIAMARÉ**

Méri

**MAYO-TSANAGA**

Maroua II

Mogodé

Gazawa

Maroua I

Dargala

Kai-Kai

Guémé

Hina

Ndoukoula

Mindif

Moulvoudaye

**MAYO-DANAY**

Bourha

Moutourwa

**94**

Kalfou

**128**

**MAYO-KANI**

Toulo

Yagoua

Kaélé

Kar-Hay

Guéré

Guidiguis

Wina

Gobo

Dziguilao

Tchatibali

Datchéka

> 500

501 – 2,000

2,001 - 5,000

> 5,000

# INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL MOVEMENTS OF OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES

Amongst the refugees surveyed during round 17 in the Far North Region, 12,353 of them (or 15%) have already experiences at least two displacements, all within their own departments and searching for improved living conditions.

Amongst these movements, the most significant has been the displacement of 3,623 refugees coming from Kolofata to Pora since 2014.

To carry out this evaluation, the IOM continues to collaborate closely with all humanitarian actors present in the region. This results in better coverage of localities and the triangulation of information on the zones hosting out-of-camp refugees.

### Table 8: Inter-departmental movements of out-of-camp refugees

| Departments | Diamaré | Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | Mayo-Kani | Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Tsanaga | Arrivals from abroad | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 | 255 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 0 | 5,755 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 60,669 | 66,497 |
| Mayo-Danay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 128 |
| Mayo-Kani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 94 |
| Mayo-Sava | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,422 | 0 | 602 | 7,024 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 5,686 | 5,789 |
| Total | 0 | 5,755 | 0 | 0 | 6,495 | 103 | 67,434 | 79,787 |

## Map 7: Inter-departmental movements of out-of-camp refugees

## REASONS FOR DISPLACMENT FOR OUT-OF-CAMP REFUGEES
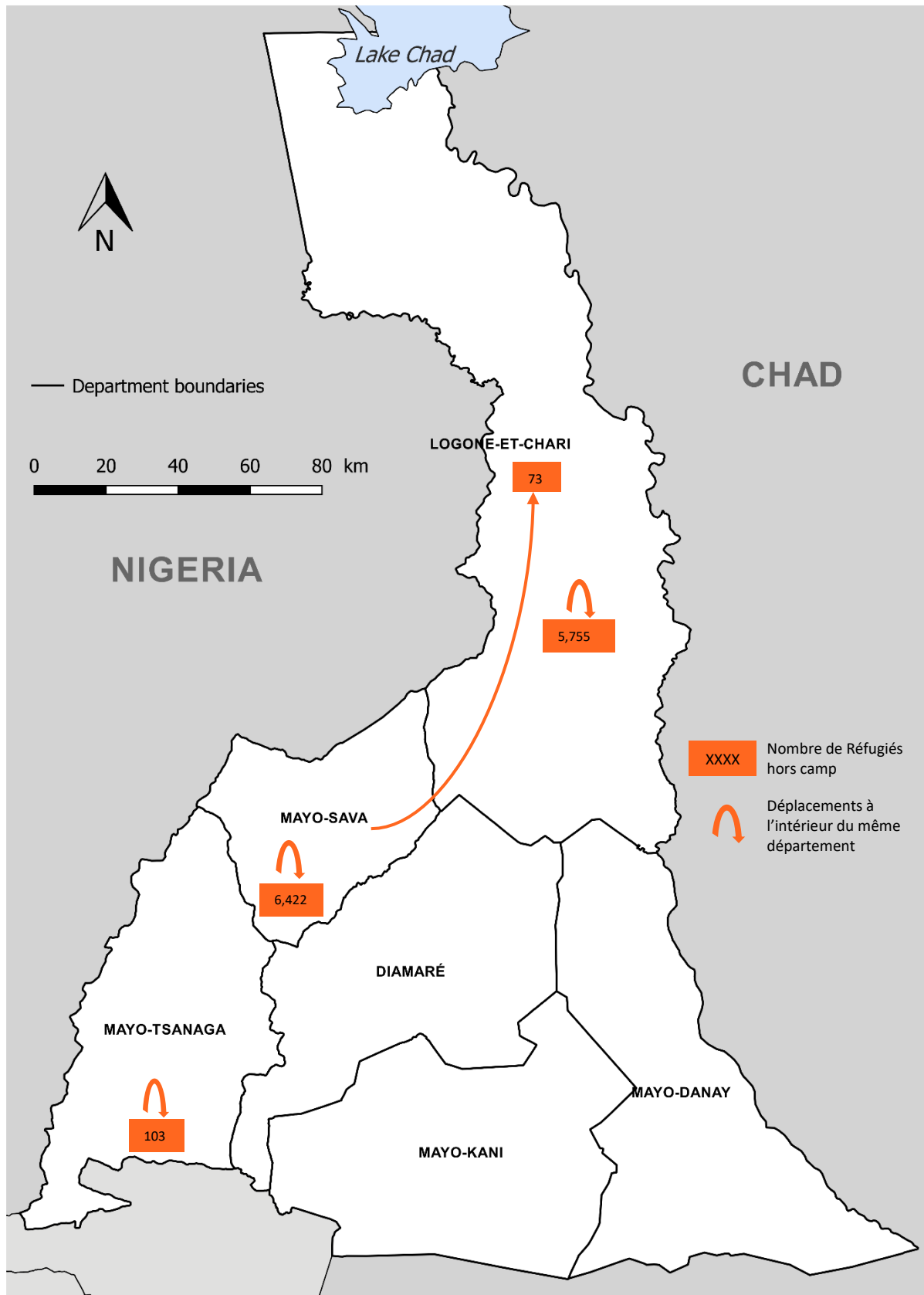
Armed conflict continues to be the primary cause of displacement for out-of-camp refugees in the Far North region of Cameroon (99% of individuals). Climate hazards have caused the displacement of 0.1 percent of this category of refugees, and inter-communal violence has caused the remaining 0.9% of displacements.

- **In the departments Diamaré, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga**, all the refugees have been displaced as a result of the armed conflict in Nigeria.

- **In the department Logone-Et-Chari**, 99 percent of individuals have been displaced due to armed conflict, with the remaining one percent due to intercommunal violence

- **In the department Mayo-Danay**, thirteen percent have been displaced due to armed conflict in Nigeria, while 87 percent have been displaced due to floods in Chad (this is the only department affected by a natural disaster).

- **In the department Mayo-Kani**, ten percent have been displaced by armed conflict from Nigeria, while 90 percent have been displaced by intercommunal violence in Chad.

### Graph 16: Reasons of displacment for out-of-camp refugees



36

## DIAMARÉ

Diamaré is hosting 255 out-of-camp refugees, and this number hasn't changed from the previous round. This number represents less than one percent of the regional total. All the out-of-camp refugees in this departments reside in Petté district.

The out-of-camp refugees in this department arrived between 2014 and 2016. Twelve new refugees were identified in October 2018.

The majority of out-of-camp refugee households live unspontaneous shelters (23), while four live with host families, two of whom were living with host families but have settled down on location.

## LOGONE-ET-CHARI
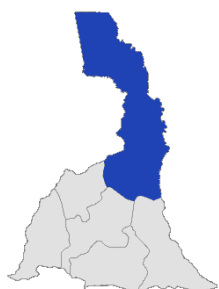
The Logone-Et-Chari department hosts the largest number of out-of-camp refugees, with a total of 66,497 individuals, representing 83 percent of the total number of out-of-camp refugees in the region. A significant increase of 39,322 persons has been observed since the previous round. This is due to an influx of people from Rhann following attacks that occurred there in January 2019.

This increase is particularly visible in the Makary district (36,582 more individuals). There has also been a population increase in the Fotokol district (675 more), and in Logone-Birni with 1,148 individuals (of which 963 are registered as IDP fearing eventual oppression). In addition, eight births have been registered in this department.

In Logone-Et-Chari, the refugees are concentrated in the following districts: Makary (50,111 individuals), Fotokol (6,645 individuals), Waza (3,588 individuals), and Logone-Birni (2,984 individuals).

This department now contains 10,865 households, of which 6,712 live in spontaneous shelters, 3,656 live with host families, 96 live in rented accommodation, 19 in communal building (public houses), and 382 newly arrived households in Makary who have no form of shelter.

## MAYO-DANAY
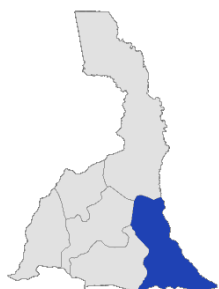
The department Mayo-Danay hosts 128 out-of-camp refugees, which represents less than one percent of the regional total. One birth has been registered in a single family, and no other changes have been observed since the last data collection period. These refugees arrived between 2014 and 2015. All the out-of-camp refugees live in Gobo district.

In Mayo-Danay, all the households (27) live with host families.

## MAYO-KANI

This department has 94 out-of-camp refugees, which represents a decrease of two households (a total of 14 individuals, 6 from the Mindif district and 8 from the Moulvoudaye district). This is the smallest proportion of out-of-camp refugees in the region, and they can be found in Mindif district (with 9 arrivals in 2014) and in Moulvoudaye (85 arrivals between January and July 2018).

In Mayo-Kani, 25 out-of-camp refugee households live in rented accommodation, while 2 households live with host families. The two households who have decided to return, lived in rented accommodation.

## MAYO-SAVA
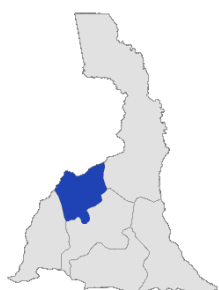
This department has the second largest group of out-of-camp refugees in the region, with 7,024 surveyed during the last collection period. This number presents nine percent of the total out-of-camp refugees in the region. Most arrived between 2014 and 2017 (99%) and the remaining one percent between November 2018 and January 2019. The out-of-camp refugees live in the districts: Mora (6,927) and Kolofata (97).

And overall increase of 216 refugees, and an additional five births, have been counted in the most recent data gathering exercise, which can be mostly explained by an increased coverage of new locations. Within these locations 199 individuals have been identified (Guedairou in Kolofata district, et Igaoua Doulo, Mafgaré, and Mangave Goegoe in Mora district).

Out of a total of 1,271 households, 1,214 households live in spontaneous shelters, 51 with host families, one household in rented accommodation, and five households live without shelter in Tagawa.

## MAYO-TSANAGA
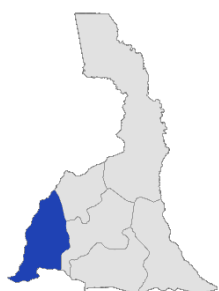
This department hosts 5,789 out-of-camp refugees, which represents seven percent of the total out-of-camp refugee population in the region. The majority arrived between 2014 and 2017 (91%). Since January 2018, there have been 520 new individuals (9%).

There has been an overall decrease of 134 individuals compared with the previous collection round. These reductions have been seen in three districts where the majority of out-of-camp refugees have settled. These are as follows: in Mayo-Moskota (3,095 individuals, or 64 fewer than the previous round), Mokolo (1,269 or 56 fewer), Mogodé (1,278 or 14 fewer). In addition, three births have been recorded.

In Mayo-Tsanaga, there are a total of 1,001 refugee households, with 854 living with host families, 70 living in spontaneous shelter, 62 in communal spaces (public houses), and 15 households live in rented accommodation.

## Graph 17: Types of shelter for out-of-camp refugees



Legend: ■ Host Families ■ Spontaneous shelters ■ Rental ■ Collective ■ Open air

**Diamaré:** Rental 7%, Spontaneous shelters 79%, Host Families 14%

**Logone-Et-Chari:** Collective 3%, Rental 1%, Spontaneous shelters 62%, Host Families 34%

**Mayo-Danay:** Host Families 100%

**Mayo-Kani:** Rental 93%, Host Families 7%

**Mayo-Sava:** Spontaneous shelters 96%, Host Families 4%

**Mayo-Tsanaga:** Collective 6%, Rental 2%, Spontaneous shelters 7%, Host Families 85%

# RETURNEES

Following the last data collection round, DTM Round 17, the Far North region of Cameroon counted 109,083 individual returnees, or 16,345 households. These individuals resided in 296 localities, 9 more localities than were identified in the previous round. Amongst these, 99,090 are formally internally displaced person, with the large majority (97,161 or 98%) having been displaced within the Far North region, and 1,929 (or 2%) in the North and East regions. In addition, 9,463 individuals, who have all been displaced by conflict, have returned to Nigeria. A further 527 have return to the Central Africa Republic, and 3 individuals have returned to Chad.

During the February 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, 43 are still deserted due to insecurity. The main drivers of these returns are: the security situation at the point of origin (49%), which is a driver of long-term returns following the creation of military bases, accessibility to arable land (25%), the lack of economic opportunities or livelihood means in the displacement site (12%), and displacement sites which are not safe (10%) are constraints to returns.

The number of returnees has increased by 3,177 individuals from the previous round, an increase of 3 percent. This increase is due in part to the survey of nine new return villages, where 2,766 returnees have been identified. The changes primarily are seen in the departments of Mayo-Sava (2,566 more returnees) and in Logone-Et-Chari (419 more).

The majority of returnees have undertaken their return journeys between 2014 and 2017 (68%). The localities with the most significant numbers of returnees are: Amchidé (11,008), Fotokol Ville (9,439), Assighassia (8,031), Afade (6,576), Hitawa (2,994), Djakana (2,478), Mblamé (2,291), Doulo (2,128), Gakara (2,080) and Limani (2,076).

Since January 2018, 34,503 returnees have been surveyed. The following localities have the largest numbers of returnees during this period: Assighassia (5,984), Amchidé (2,877), Hitawa (2,994), Dana (1,708), Fotokol Ville (1,676), Tourou centre (1,260), and Mblamé (1,134).

This round has surveyed nine new villages that have hosted returnees, two in Diamaré, on in Logone-Et-Chari, and six in Mayo-Sava.

## Table 9: Number of returnees for each department during the last 5 DTM rounds

| Departments | Round 13 (04.2018) | Round 14 (06.2018) | Round 15 (09.2018) | Round 16 (11.2018) | Round 17 (02.2019) | Variation R17 / R16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 344 | 341 | 342 | 345 | 439 | 27% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 28,945 | 30,347 | 31,532 | 33,214 | 33,633 | 1% |
| Mayo-Danay | 6,560 | 6,538 | 8,221 | 8,242 | 8,281 | <1% |
| Mayo-Kani | 574 | 576 | 579 | 579 | 582 | 1% |
| Mayo-Sava | 26,123 | 27,084 | 30,497 | 31,298 | 33,864 | 8% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 20,595 | 27,352 | 29,754 | 32,228 | 32,284 | <1% |
| Total | 83,141 | 92,238 | 100,925 | 105,906 | 109,083 | 3% |

## Graph 18: Number of returnees for each department during the last 3 DTM rounds

■ Round 15　■ Round 16　■ Round 17



| | Diamaré | Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | Mayo-Kani | Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Tsanaga |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Round 15 | 342 | 31,532 | 8,221 | 579 | 30,497 | 29,754 |
| Round 16 | 345 | 33,214 | 8,242 | 579 | 31,298 | 32,228 |
| Round 17 | 439 | 33,633 | 8,281 | 582 | 33,864 | 32,284 |
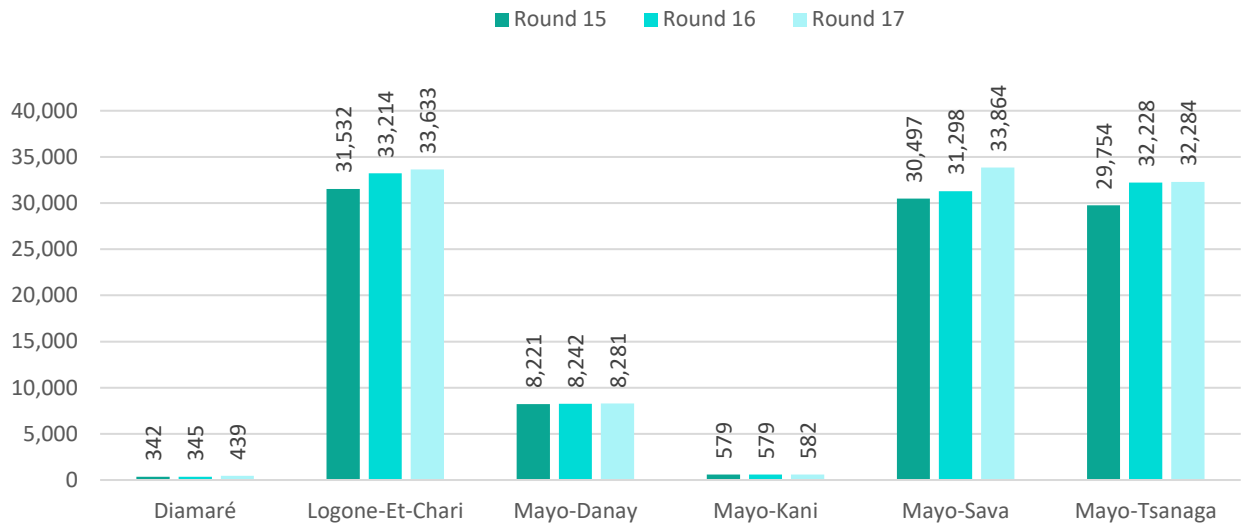
## Map 8: Distribution of returnees in each department
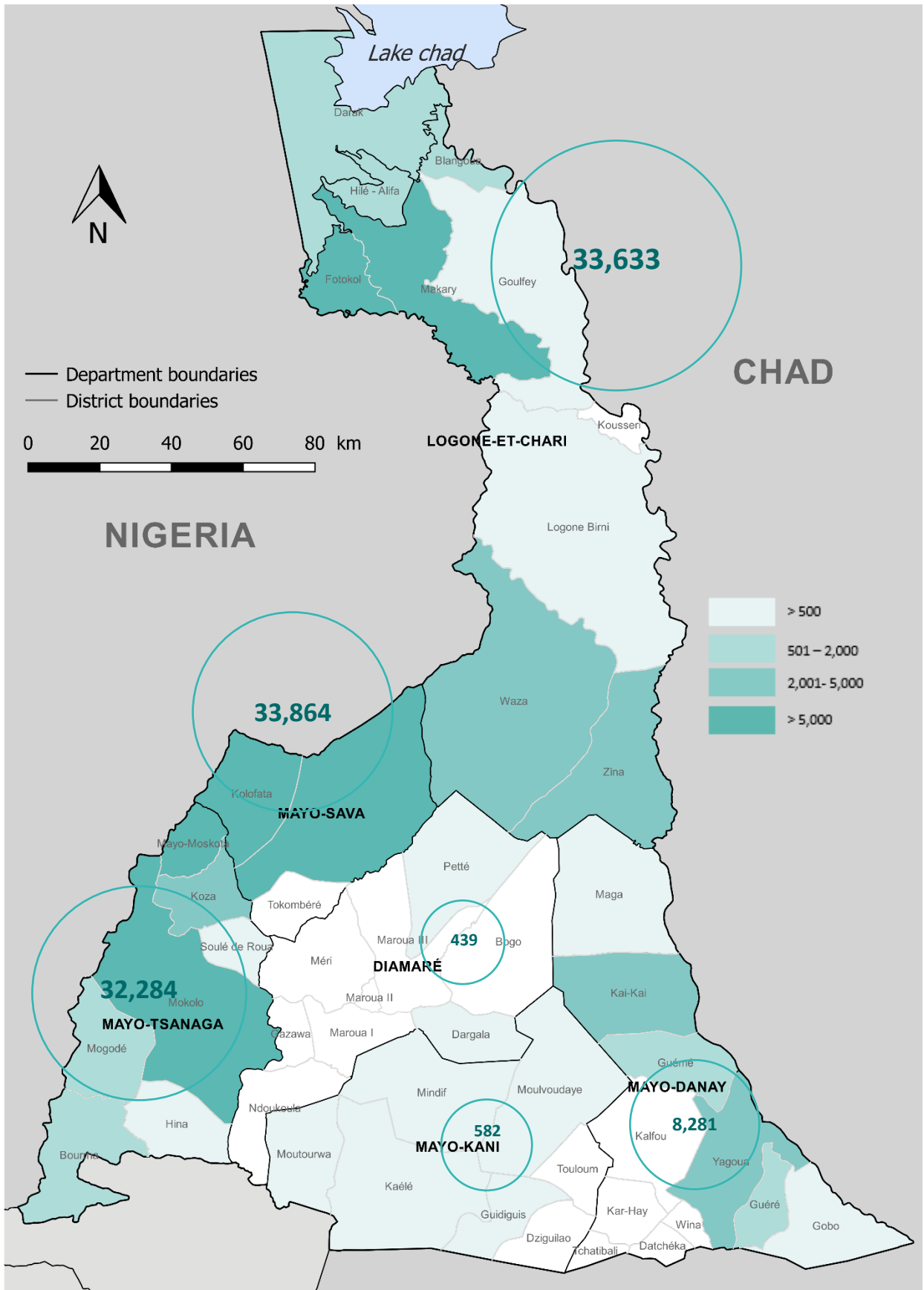
# RETURNEE MOVEMENTS BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS AND COUNTRIES

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

| Place of origin | Department of displacement | Individuals displaced (#) | Individuals displaced (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Returns within the same department | | 89,706 | 82% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Logone-Et-Chari | 30,068 | 28% |
| Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Sava | 32,027 | 29% |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | Mayo-Tsanaga | 19,531 | 18% |
| Mayo-Danay | Mayo-Danay | 8,080 | 7% |
| Returns to different departments | | 7,455 | 7% |
| Diamaré | Mayo-Sava | 1,096 | 1% |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 10 | <1% |
| Mayo-Danay | Logone-Et-Chari | 2,108 | 2% |
| Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | 201 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Sava | 641 | <1% |
| Mayo-Sava | Logone-Et-Chari | 748 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 99 | <1% |
| | Diamaré | 20 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 2,532 | 2% |
| Returns to other regions | | 1,929 | 2% |
| Other regions of Cameroon | Mayo-Tsanaga | 1,829 | 2% |
| | Mayo-Sava | 100 | <1% |
| Returns to other countries | | 9,993 | 9% |
| Nigeria | Mayo-Tsanaga | 8,382 | 8% |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | 706 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 375 | <1% |
| Central African Republic | Diamaré | 419 | <1% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 108 | <1% |
| Chad | Logone-Et-Chari | 3 | <1% |
| Total | | 109,083 | 100% |



Cameroon 99,090 · Nigeria 9,463 · CAR 527 · Chad 3
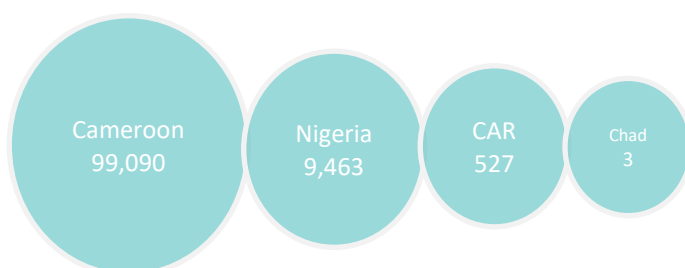
The majority of returnees are former Cameroonian IDPs who have come to their place of habitual residence and where the displacement has been linked with conflict. This category represents 90.8 percent of all the returnees. Other returnees have one abroad (9.2%), particularly Nigeria (8.7%), and the remainder to the CAR and to Chad (0.5%).

Out of 99,090 returnees that have been displaced in Cameroon, 89,706 individuals have been displaced within the same department as their point origin, contrasting with the 7,455 individuals who were displaced to another department, and 1,929 who were displaced to other regions in Cameroon (the North and East).

## Map 9: Returnees movements between departments and countries
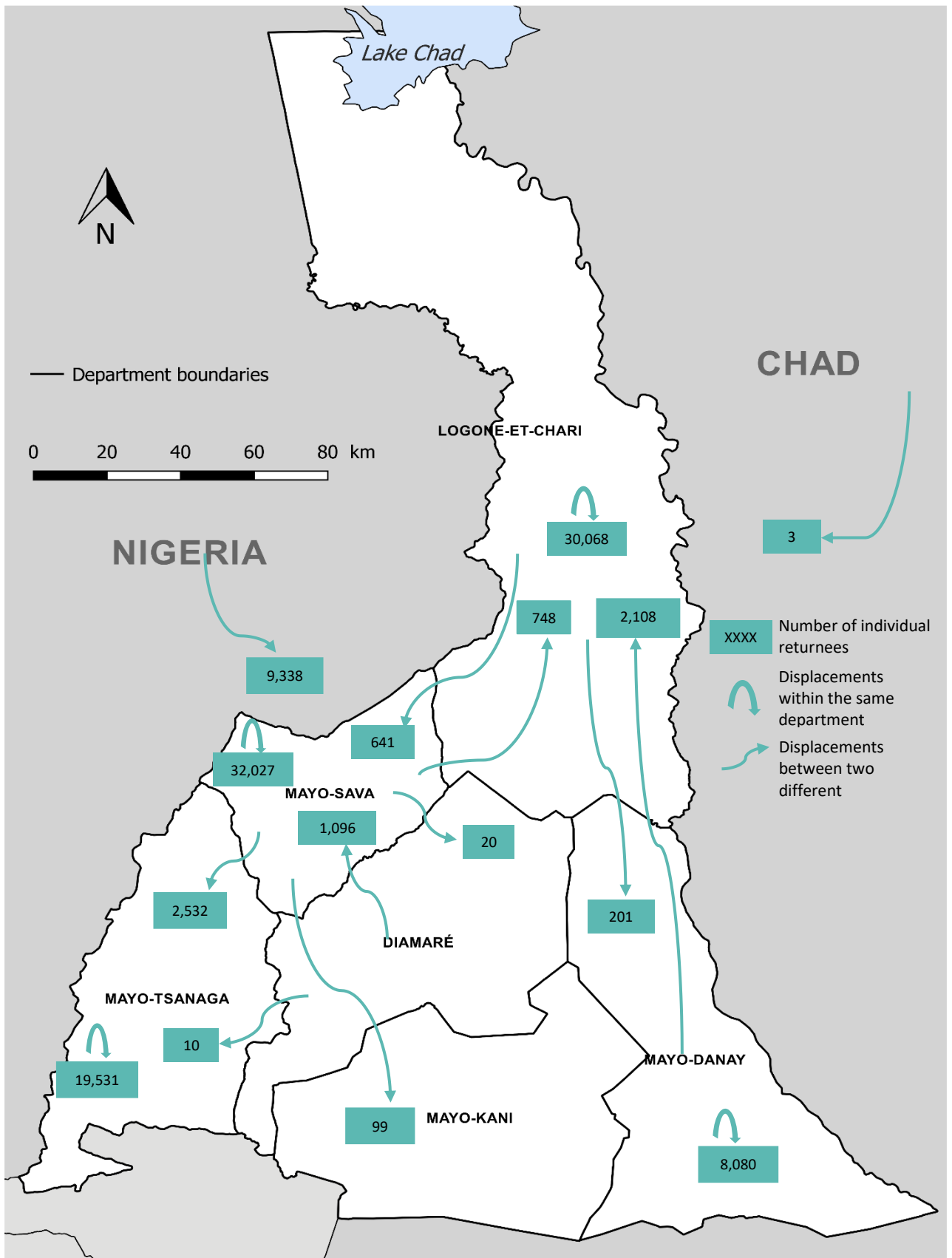
## RETURNEE MOVEMENTS BETWEEN DISTRICTS IN THE SAME DEPARTMENT

Notable movements in the following departments:

- **In Logone-Et-Chari**, where 1,361 returnees have left from Kousséri to Makary
- **In Mayo-Sava**, where 14,611 returnees have left from Mora to Kolofata
- **In Mayo-Tsanaga**, where 2,792 returnees have left Mayo-Moskota for Koza

## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

The reasons that returnees gave for leaving their place of origin in the first place are the following: armed conflict as the primary cause for those displace in the Far North region of Cameroon (88.8%), climate disasters caused the initial displacement of 10.7% of returnees, while 0.5% left for the Central African Republic in the pursuit of economic opportunities.

### Graph 19: Reasons for displacement of returnees

■ Conflicts   ■ Climate related   ■ Other

| Department | Conflicts | Climate related | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 98% | | 2% |
| Mayo-Sava | 100% | | |
| Mayo-Kani | 81% | | 19% |
| Mayo-Danay | | 100% | |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 92% | | 8% |
| Diamaré | 5% | | 95% |
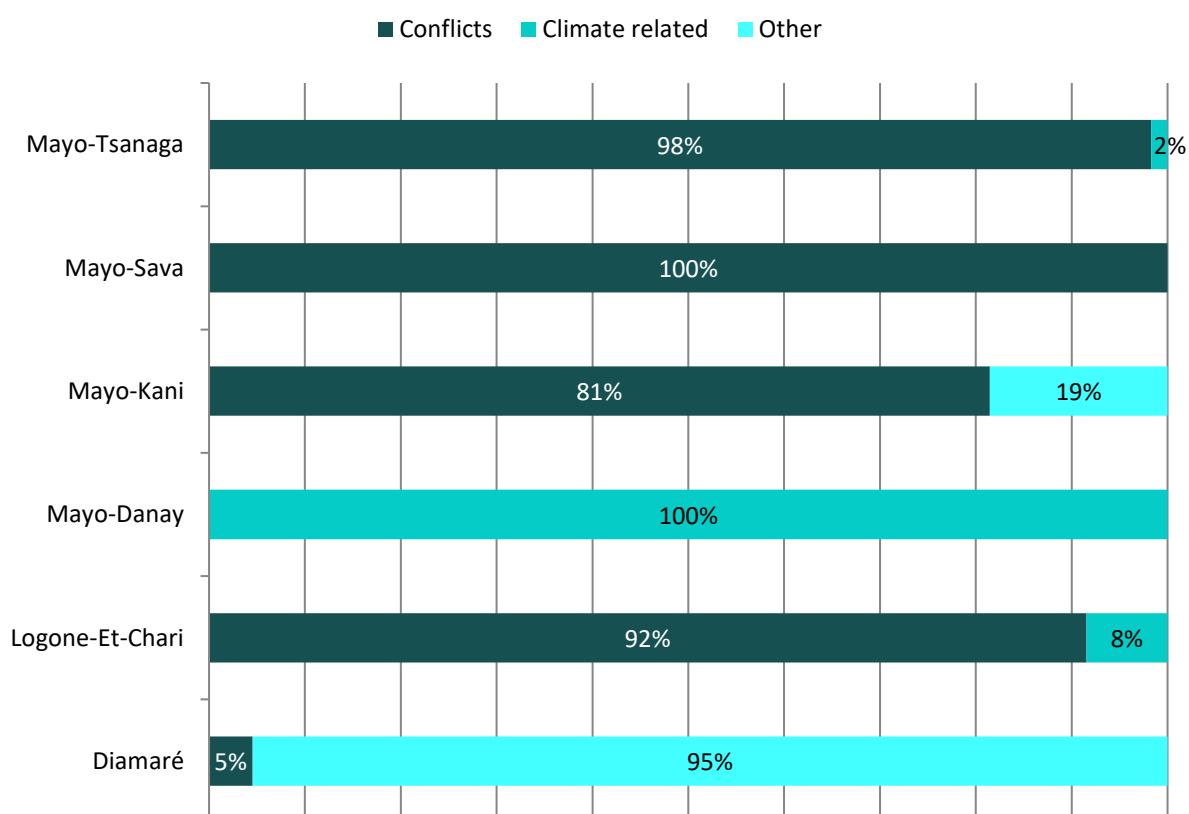
# REASONS FOR RETURN

The reasons for return in the region are numerous are varied. The security situation in the points of origin (49%) as well as access to arable land (25%), are the most commonly cited reasons for return. The lack of economic opportunities or livelihood means in the IDPs currents site (12%), the displacement site not being secure (19%), lack of humanitarian assistance for the displaced (2%), tensions with host communities (1%), host communities not having the capacity to take in individuals/households (1%), and the return of order under civil or military authorities (1%) are the remaining commonly listed reasons for return. The following is a department specific breakdown of return motivations:

- **In Diamaré**, 95 percent of returns are due to tensions with host communities (in the Central Africa Republic), four percent due to developments in the security situation at their points of origin, and one percent due to lack of economic opportunities and means of obtaining a livelihood in their displacement area.

- **In Logone-Et-Chari**, 69 percent of returnees have made their decision due to changes in the security situation at their points of origins, sixteen percent have done so in the pursuit of arable land, six percent due to a lack of economic opportunities in their displacement area, five percent because they did not have access to humanitarian aid in their displacement locations, two percent think that their host area is not secure, one percent because host communities do not have the capacity to help, and one percent for other reasons.

- **In Mayo-Danay**, 59 percent of returnees are seeking access to arable land, 31 percent dislike the lack of livelihood opportunities in their displacement areas, five percent do so because their host communities do not have the capacity to support them, three percent do so because their displacement area is not secure, one percent due to an insufficient security situation at their point of origin, and one percent because they did not have access to humanitarian aid.

- **In Mayo-Kani**, 77 percent of returnees have done so due to the changing security situation in their points of origin, twelve percent because they did not have access to humanitarian aid during their displacement, and eleven percent because the considered the security situation in their points of origin insufficient.

- **In Mayo-Sava**, 62 percent have returned due to the security situation in their points of origin, 33 percent have returned din search of arable land, three percent due to a lack of livelihood opportunities in their displacement zone, one percent because their host communities did not have sufficient resources, and one percent have returned on order of military/civilian authorities.

- **In Mayo-Tsanaga**, 28 percent of returnees have done so because their host area is not longer secure, 28 percent have returned due to changes in the security situation at their points of origin, 24 percent due to lack of economic and livelihood opportunities in the displacement area, nineteen percent in the search of arable land, and one percent of returnees have said that tensions with the host communities (in the Central Africa Republic) has been the main driver of return.

## DIAMARÉ
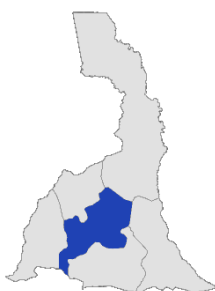
Diamaré has 439 returnees, less than one percent of the regional total. The majority (99%) retuned in 2014. The returnees reside in two districts, Dargala with 419 individuals and Petté with 20 individuals, living essentially from agriculture. An increase of 97 individuals has been observed in the district Dargala, with the evaluation of two new return sites (Wouro Bouba, and Wouro Maoundé). In addition, five individuals have left Dargala to go to Bangui in the CAR.

In Diamaré, there are a total of 42 households, 25 living in their original housing, 13 in personal homes, and four with host families.

## LOGONE-ET-CHARI

Logone-Et-Chari has the largest number of returnees (33,633 individuals), which represents 31 percent of all the returnees in the region. There has been an overall increase of 419 from the previous collection round.

The increase has been observed in the districts of Makary (264) and Darak (112). Furthermore, a new location has been evaluated in Goulfey district (Toe II with 16 surveyed returnees). The returnees have been counted and have come from the following localities: Fotokol (13), Bouaram (112), Afade (110), Mblamé (154), and Goulfey (15).
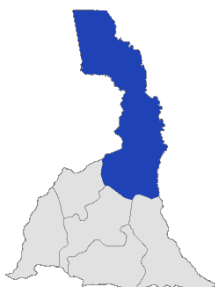
In this department, the returnee population is concentrated in the districts of Fotokol (11,676), Makary (11,733), Waza (3,048), Zina (2,510), Hilé-Alifa (2,353), and Darak (1,558). The majority (77%) returned to their department between 2014 and 17. Since January 2018, a total of 7,514 individuals have returned to their points of origin.

In Logone-Et-Chari, 4,792 returnee households have been counted, or which 4,474 are in their original homes, 259 with host families, 48 in new personal homes, and 11 in rented accommodation. Since the previous round, returns to original homes have been observed. These households were previously with host families and in spontaneous shelters.

## MAYO-DANAY
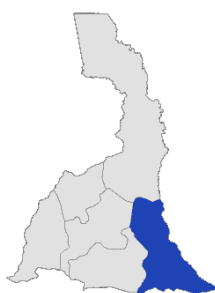
In the department of Mayo-Danay, 8,281 returnees have been surveyed, which represents eight percent of the regional total. An increase of 39 new returnees has been observed, in the following districts: Maga (21), Kai-Kai (12 including 4 births), and Guémé (6).

In Mayo-Danay, returnees have been counted in the following districts: Kai-Kai (3,843), Yagoua (2,508), Guéré (1,110), and Guémé (532) are the most significant.

Out of a total of 1,317 households in Mayo-Danay, 525 households are in their original hoes, 695 households live in new personal homes, 20 live with host families, and 77 families live in spontaneous shelters.

## MAYO-KANI
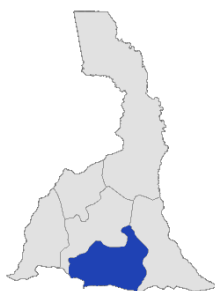
Mayo-Kani has 582 returnees, less than one percent of the regional total. Three births have been registered. No other return movements have been observed in the two previous data collection rounds.

In Mayo-Kani, 35 households live with host families, 42 in new personal homes, while 12 families live in their original homes, and one household is living in rented accommodation.
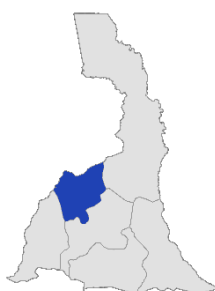
## MAYO-SAVA

Mayo-Sava contains 33,864 returnees (31% of the regional total) distributed in 5,048 households. This represents an overall increase of 2,566 individuals since the previous round. The returnees can all be found in two of the three districts in this department: Kolofata (18,391) and Mora (15,473).

The following are the movements observed in this department. In the district of Kolofata, four new villages with returnees have been evaluated (Bia, Guedairou, Kordo, Sandawadjiri), where 1,519 individuals have been identified. In Mora district, two new returnee villages have been evaluated (Igaoua Doulo, and Mafgaré), where 1,134 individuals have been identified.

In Mayo-Sava, 4,146 households have returned to their original homes, 288 live with host families, 525 in their new personal homes, and 89 in rented accommodation. Those who were in communal centres and spontaneous shelters are not living in rented homes.

48
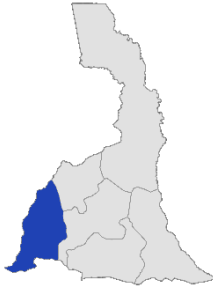
## MAYO-TSANAGA

Mayo-Tsanaga has 32,284 returnees, which is 30 percent of the regional total. This percentage corresponds to an observed slight increase of 56 returnees compared with the previous round. These returnees are in the localities of Assighassia (54), Talla Katchi (18), and Bering (13). Departures have been surveyed in the localities of Mogodé (19), and Ldamang (13).

The most significant concentrations of returnees are in Mayo-Moskota (14,927 individuals), Mokolo (11,609), Koza (2,830) and Bourha (1,640).

In Mayo-Tsanaga there is a total count of 5,056 households of which, 3,638 live in their original homes, 670 with host families, 621 in new personal hoes, and 127 in rented accommodation. A few who were previously living in rented accommodation, with host families, and in spontaneous shelters, were able to gain access to new personal homes.

## Graph 20 : Returnee shelter types

■ Back Home  ■ Host Families  ■ New Personal home  ■ Spontaneous shelters  ■ Rental  ■ Collective



| | Diamaré | Logone-Et-Chari | Mayo-Danay | Mayo-Kani | Mayo-Sava | Mayo-Tsanaga |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Diamaré: 59%, 10%, 31%
Logone-Et-Chari: 93%, 6%, 1%
Mayo-Danay: 40%, 1%, 53%, 6%
Mayo-Kani: 13%, 39%, 47%, 1%
Mayo-Sava: 82%, 6%, 10%, 2%
Mayo-Tsanaga: 72%, 13%, 12%, 3%
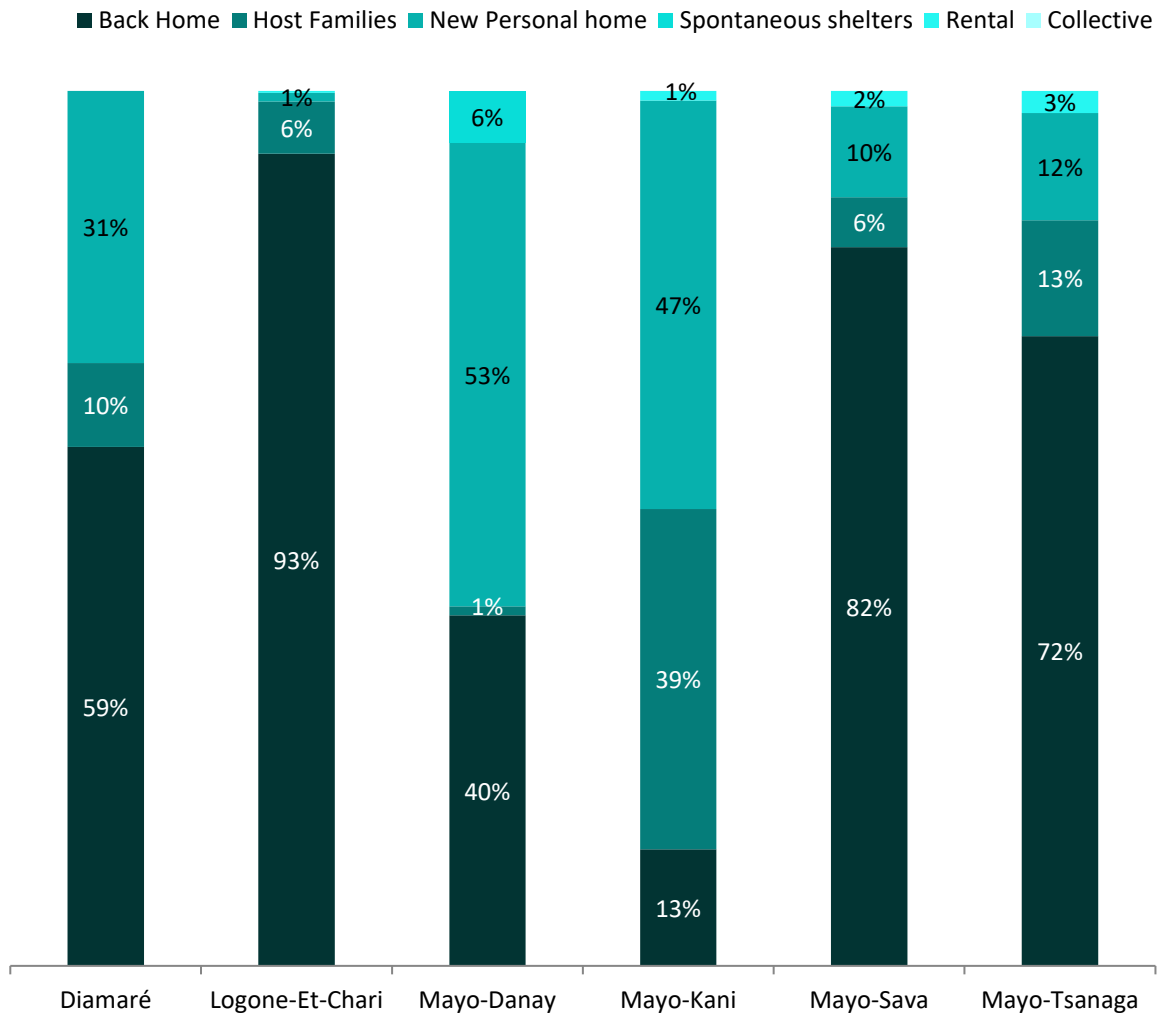
# TRENDS

This section offers an overview of the changes registered from the last collection round in all the areas covered by DTM. During the last collection period, 808 villages have been evaluated, and increases or decreases in the number of IDPs has been found in 260 (32%) of them. The 35 newly identified villages during the collection period are not taken into account during 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 key takeaways from the last data collection exercise are as follows:

- In the locality called Amchidé (in Kolofata district, in the department of Mayo-Sava), 27 households comprising of 318 returnees were displaced from Mémé in Mora district, following in incursion by armed in groups in December 2018

- In Kolofata district within the Mayo-Sava department, the villages of Saré (which has 10 households/31 individuals who are IDPs and 31 households/151 individual returnees) and Garé (which has 27 households/121 individual returnees) where emptied following incursions by armed groups in December 2018.

- Round 17 coincided with a large influx of refugees from Rhann to Goura, in the district Makary, fleeing violence and abuses by armed groups in Nigeria. Apart from a site in Goura, the enumerators were effective in surveying the other localities in this district, where individual refugees living with host families have been identified.

- In Mayo-Tsanaga, repeated displacements were observed between Gossi, Toufou, and Tourou, due to incursions and attacks by armed groups one week before the start of data collection in round 17. The majority of the displaced do field work and go back to their host villages, or the closest secure village.

By analyzing the data gathered in round 17 with an identical baseline from the previous round, the number of IDPs in the Far North region has increased by 314, less than one percent, compared with the previous round. Amongst this group, certain individuals have experiences secondary displacements in the departments of: Diamaré (26 individuals) and Logone-Et-Chari (709) who are looking for arable land, and others returning to their areas of origin (31 in Diamaré and 1,529 in Logone-Et-Chari). In addition, certain decreases observed in Logone-Et-Chari due to initiatives changing the status of some from "refugees" to "IDPs", out of fear of repression. Mayo-Sava has welcomes a large number of IDPs during this period following the incursions by armed groups into Amchidé.

## Table 11: IDP population changes compared with round 16

| Departments | Round 17 | Round 16 | Variation (%) | Variation (#) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 5,410 | 5,415 | -<1% | - 5 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 118,506 | 119,326 | -1% | - 820 |
| Mayo-Danay | 8,956 | 8,724 | 3% | 232 |
| Mayo-Kani | 108 | 109 | -1% | - 1 |
| Mayo-Sava | 67,068 | 66,246 | 1% | 822 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 45,991 | 45,905 | <1% | 86 |
| Total | 246,039 | 245,725 | <1% | 314 |

The out-of-camp refugee population has increased three percent during this round, an overall increase of 14 578 individuals. The district of Makary (Logone-Et-Chari department) hosts a large number of Nigerian refugees form Rhann. The long-term settlement prospects of these populations (since 2019) can only be confirmed during the next data collection round.

### Table 12: Out-of-camp refugees population changes compared with round 16

| Departments | Round 17 | Round 16 | Variation (%) | Variation (#) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 255 | 255 | 0% | 0 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 41,883 | 27,175 | 54% | 14,708 |
| Mayo-Danay | 128 | 127 | 1% | 1 |
| Mayo-Kani | 94 | 108 | -13% | - 14 |
| Mayo-Sava | 6,825 | 6,808 | <1% | 17 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 5,789 | 5,923 | -2% | - 134 |
| Total | 54,974 | 40,396 | 36% | 14,578 |

During the last two evaluations, returnees have been observed in the district of Makary and Darak in the Logone-Et-Chari department, where the number has increased. On the other hand, there have been reductions in the number of returnees in Mayo-Sava, notably in Kolofata district where the localities of Garé and Saré have been emptied.

### Table 13: Returnee population changes compared with round 16

| Departments | Round 17 | Round 16 | Variation (%) | Variation (#) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamaré | 342 | 345 | -1% | - 3 |
| Logone-Et-Chari | 33,617 | 33,214 | 1% | 403 |
| Mayo-Danay | 8,281 | 8,242 | <1% | 39 |
| Mayo-Kani | 582 | 579 | 1% | 3 |
| Mayo-Sava | 31,211 | 31,298 | -<1% | - 87 |
| Mayo-Tsanaga | 32,284 | 32,228 | <1% | 56 |
| Total | 106,317 | 105,906 | <1% | 411 |

# ANNEXES

Annex I:          Displaced population (table)

Annex II:         Reasons for displacement (table)

Annex III:        New villages surveyed (table)

Annex IV:        Changes from round 16 (table)

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

# ANNEX I
## DISPLACED POPULATION

| | Departments/ Districts | Internally Displaced Persons | Out-of-Camp Refugees | Returnees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diamaré | 6,635 | 255 | 439 | 7,329 |
| 1 | Dargala | 0 | 0 | 419 | 419 |
| 2 | Gazawa | 354 | 0 | 0 | 354 |
| 3 | Maroua I | 380 | 0 | 0 | 380 |
| 4 | Maroua II | 1,430 | 0 | 0 | 1,430 |
| 5 | Maroua III | 2,224 | 0 | 0 | 2,224 |
| 6 | Méri | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| 7 | Petté | 2,209 | 255 | 20 | 2,484 |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | 118,622 | 66,497 | 33,633 | 218,752 |
| 8 | Blangoua | 7,137 | 945 | 654 | 8,736 |
| 9 | Darak | 3,339 | 869 | 1,558 | 5,766 |
| 10 | Fotokol | 16,208 | 6,645 | 11,676 | 34,529 |
| 11 | Goulfey | 2,255 | 0 | 31 | 2,286 |
| 12 | Hile-Alifa | 4,105 | 196 | 2,353 | 6,654 |
| 13 | Kousséri | 19,753 | 124 | 0 | 19,877 |
| 14 | Logone-Birni | 11,473 | 2,984 | 70 | 14,527 |
| 15 | Makary | 48,705 | 50,511 | 11,733 | 110,949 |
| 16 | Waza | 4,512 | 3,588 | 3,048 | 11,148 |
| 17 | Zina | 1,135 | 635 | 2,510 | 4,280 |
| | Mayo-Danay | 8,956 | 128 | 8,281 | 17,365 |
| 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 | 640 | 0 | 3,843 | 4,483 |
| 22 | Maga | 4,857 | 0 | 247 | 5,104 |
| 23 | Yagoua | 236 | 0 | 2,508 | 2,744 |
| | Mayo-Kani | 108 | 94 | 582 | 784 |
| 24 | Guidiguis | 0 | 0 | 82 | 82 |
| 25 | Kaélé | 61 | 0 | 104 | 165 |
| 26 | Mindif | 0 | 9 | 43 | 52 |
| 27 | Moulvoudaye | 0 | 85 | 350 | 435 |
| 28 | Moutourwa | 47 | 0 | 3 | 50 |
| | Mayo-Sava | 73,501 | 7,024 | 33,864 | 114,389 |
| 29 | Kolofata | 39,044 | 97 | 18,391 | 57,532 |
| 30 | Mora | 33,102 | 6,927 | 15,473 | 55,502 |
| 31 | Tokombéré | 1,355 | 0 | 0 | 1,355 |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 45,991 | 5,789 | 32,284 | 84,064 |
| 32 | Bourha | 210 | 97 | 1,640 | 1,947 |
| 33 | Hina | 350 | 31 | 149 | 530 |
| 34 | Koza | 17,644 | 0 | 2,830 | 20,474 |
| 35 | Mogodé | 0 | 1,278 | 979 | 2,257 |
| 36 | Mokolo | 15,687 | 1,269 | 11,609 | 28,565 |
| 37 | Mayo-Moskota | 11,267 | 3,095 | 14,927 | 29,289 |
| 38 | Soulédé-Roua | 833 | 19 | 150 | 1,002 |
| | Total | 253,813 | 79,787 | 109,083 | 442,683 |

# ANNEX II
## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

| Departments/ Districts | | Conflicts | | Natural Disasters | | Other | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| | Diamaré | 6,910 | 1.56% | 0 | 0.00% | 419 | 0.09% | 7,329 | 1.66% |
| 1 | Dargala | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 419 | 0.09% | 419 | 0.09% |
| 2 | Gazawa | 354 | 0.08% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 354 | 0.08% |
| 3 | Maroua I | 380 | 0.09% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 380 | 0.09% |
| 4 | Maroua II | 1,430 | 0.32% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,430 | 0.32% |
| 5 | Maroua III | 2,224 | 0.50% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,224 | 0.50% |
| 6 | Meri | 38 | 0.01% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 38 | 0.01% |
| 7 | Petté | 2,484 | 0.56% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,484 | 0.56% |
| | Logone-Et-Chari | 211,403 | 47.75% | 6,714 | 1.52% | 635 | 0.14% | 218,752 | 49.42% |
| 8 | Blangoua | 6,520 | 1.47% | 2,216 | 0.50% | 0 | 0.00% | 8,736 | 1.97% |
| 9 | Darak | 5,502 | 1.24% | 264 | 0.06% | 0 | 0.00% | 5,766 | 1.30% |
| 10 | Fotokol | 34,529 | 7.80% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 34,529 | 7.80% |
| 11 | Goulfey | 2,286 | 0.52% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,286 | 0.52% |
| 12 | Hile-Alifa | 6,654 | 1.50% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 6,654 | 1.50% |
| 13 | Kousséri | 19,877 | 4.49% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 19,877 | 4.49% |
| 14 | Logone-Birni | 13,938 | 3.15% | 589 | 0.13% | 0 | 0.00% | 14,527 | 3.28% |
| 15 | Makary | 110,949 | 25.06% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 110,949 | 25.06% |
| 16 | Waza | 11,148 | 2.52% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 11,148 | 2.52% |
| 17 | Zina | 0 | 0.00% | 3,645 | 0.82% | 635 | 0.14% | 4,280 | 0.97% |
| | Mayo-Danay | 776 | 0.18% | 16,589 | 3.75% | 0 | 0.00% | 17,365 | 3.92% |
| 18 | Gobo | 17 | 0.00% | 1,663 | 0.38% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,680 | 0.38% |
| 19 | Guémé | 0 | 0.00% | 2,207 | 0.50% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,207 | 0.50% |
| 20 | Guéré | 0 | 0.00% | 1,147 | 0.26% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,147 | 0.26% |
| 21 | Kai-Kai | 0 | 0.00% | 4,483 | 1.01% | 0 | 0.00% | 4,483 | 1.01% |
| 22 | Maga | 759 | 0.17% | 4,345 | 0.98% | 0 | 0.00% | 5,104 | 1.15% |
| 23 | Yagoua | 0 | 0.00% | 2,744 | 0.62% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,744 | 0.62% |
| | Mayo-Kani | 591 | 0.13% | 0 | 0.00% | 193 | 0.04% | 784 | 0.18% |
| 24 | Guidiguis | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 82 | 0.02% | 82 | 0.02% |
| 25 | Kaélé | 157 | 0.04% | 0 | 0.00% | 8 | 0.00% | 165 | 0.04% |
| 26 | Mindif | 34 | 0.01% | 0 | 0.00% | 18 | 0.00% | 52 | 0.01% |
| 27 | Moulvoudaye | 350 | 0.08% | 0 | 0.00% | 85 | 0.02% | 435 | 0.10% |
| 28 | Moutourwa | 50 | 0.01% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 50 | 0.01% |
| | Mayo-Sava | 114,389 | 25.84% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 114,389 | 25.84% |
| 29 | Kolofata | 57,532 | 13.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 57,532 | 13.00% |
| 30 | Mora | 55,502 | 12.54% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 55,502 | 12.54% |
| 31 | Tokombéré | 1,355 | 0.31% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,355 | 0.31% |
| | Mayo-Tsanaga | 83,512 | 18.86% | 552 | 0.12% | 0 | 0.00% | 84,064 | 18.99% |
| 32 | Bourha | 1,947 | 0.44% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,947 | 0.44% |
| 33 | Hina | 530 | 0.12% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 530 | 0.12% |
| 34 | Koza | 20,474 | 4.62% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 20,474 | 4.62% |
| 35 | Mogodé | 2,257 | 0.51% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,257 | 0.51% |
| 36 | Mokolo | 28,013 | 6.33% | 552 | 0.12% | 0 | 0.00% | 28,565 | 6.45% |
| 37 | Mayo-Moskota | 29,289 | 6.62% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 29,289 | 6.62% |
| 38 | Soulédé-Roua | 1,002 | 0.23% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,002 | 0.23% |

# ANNEX III
## NEW VILLAGES SURVEYED

| | Districts | Villages | Internally Displaced Persons | IDP Households | Out-of-camp Refugees | Refugee Households | Returnees | Returnee Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dargala | WOURO BOUBA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 7 |
| 2 | Dargala | WOURO MAOUNDE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 5 |
| 3 | Gazawa | YOLA MALIKI | 50 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Maroua I | DOMAYO HARDÉ WALDÉ | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Maroua I | DOMAYO MBONTA | 80 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Maroua I | DOMAYO PATCHIGUINARI | 175 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Maroua I | ZOURMBAIWO 2 | 95 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Maroua II | CÉKANDÉ | 60 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Maroua II | DIGUIRWO 1 | 229 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Maroua II | GADAMAHOL 4 | 300 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Maroua II | WOURNDÉ 3 | 75 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Maroua III | KONGOLA DJIDDEO (OURO ADOUM) | 46 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Petté | TERRO | 55 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Petté | ZAOUZAOU | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Goulfey | GOUMRI | 116 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Goulfey | TOE 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 3 |
| 17 | Makary | AMADABO 1 SITE | 0 | 0 | 32 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Makary | AMADABO 2 SITE | 0 | 0 | 120 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Makary | GANGARI ALGOS | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Makary | GLAM 1 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Makary | GOURA ABOUNOUMRE | 0 | 0 | 13,500 | 2,250 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Makary | GOURA LEIFA | 0 | 0 | 6,750 | 1,125 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Makary | LABADO SITE | 0 | 0 | 3,375 | 562 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Makary | MAFOUFOU SITE | 0 | 0 | 57 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Makary | MIDJOKHINE | 0 | 0 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Makary | NOIRA | 0 | 0 | 22 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Zina | MANDJOUR II AFTI | 0 | 0 | 635 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Kolofata | BIA | 25 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 60 |
| 29 | Kolofata | GUEDAIROU | 416 | 72 | 97 | 11 | 789 | 149 |
| 30 | Kolofata | KORDO | 2,000 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 50 |
| 31 | Kolofata | SANDAWADJIRI | 3,000 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 30 |
| 32 | Mora | IGAOUA DOULO | 459 | 75 | 59 | 8 | 991 | 138 |
| 33 | Mora | MAFGARÉ | 52 | 10 | 37 | 6 | 143 | 27 |
| 34 | Mora | MANGAVE GOEGOE | 334 | 41 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Mora | YALA YALTA | 51 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Total | 7,678 | 1,446 | 24,813 | 4,155 | 2,766 | 469 |

# ANNEX IV
## CHANGES FROM ROUND 16

|  | Departments | Variation in IDPs | Variation in out-of-camp refugees | Variation in returnees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | **Diamaré** | **- 5** | **0** | **- 3** |
| 1 | Dargala | 0 | 0 | - 3 |
| 2 | Gazawa | - 31 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Maroua I | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Maroua II | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Maroua III | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Méri | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Petté | 11 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Logone-Et-Chari** | **- 820** | **14,708** | **403** |
| 8 | Blangoua | 48 | 0 | - 1 |
| 9 | Darak | - 84 | 6 | 112 |
| 10 | Fotokol | 500 | 675 | 13 |
| 11 | Goulfey | 23 | 0 | 15 |
| 12 | Hile-Alifa | 75 | 56 | 0 |
| 13 | Kousséri | - 3 | 93 | 0 |
| 14 | Logone-Birni | - 963 | 1,148 | 0 |
| 15 | Makary | 63 | 12,603 | 264 |
| 16 | Waza | 0 | 127 | 0 |
| 17 | Zina | - 479 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Mayo-Danay** | **232** | **1** | **39** |
| 18 | Gobo | - 26 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Guémé | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 20 | Guéré | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Kai-Kai | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| 22 | Maga | 256 | 0 | 21 |
| 23 | Yagoua | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Mayo-Kani** | **- 1** | **- 14** | **3** |
| 24 | Guidiguis | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | Kaélé | - 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 26 | Mindif | 0 | - 6 | 0 |
| 27 | Moulvoudaye | 0 | - 8 | 0 |
| 28 | Moutourwa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Mayo-Sava** | **822** | **17** | **- 87** |
| 29 | Kolofata | 397 | 0 | - 164 |
| 30 | Mora | 444 | 17 | 77 |
| 31 | Tokombéré | - 19 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Mayo-Tsanaga** | **86** | **- 134** | **56** |
| 32 | Bourha | - 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Hina | 27 | 0 | 13 |
| 34 | Koza | 41 | 0 | 4 |
| 35 | Mogodé | 0 | - 14 | - 19 |
| 36 | Mokolo | 19 | - 56 | - 23 |
| 37 | Mayo-Moskota | 9 | - 64 | 81 |
| 38 | Soulédé-Roua | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **314** | **14,578** | **411** |

# ANNEX V

## LOCATIONS OF SPONTANEOUS SITES IN EACH DEPARTMENT

### DIAMARÉ DEPARTMENT

## LOGONE-ET-CHARI DEPARTMENT

Lake Chad

Darrak

Kofia : 524
Tchollore : 155

Katikime II : 101
Doro Limane : 322
Hil-Wanzan : 262
Blangoua Bache : 2 308
Naga a : 608
Blangoua
Karena : 384

Abankouri : 3 332

Hilé - Halifa

N

| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 km |

— Department boundaries
— District boundaries
— Roads

● IDP and refugees sites
● Refugees sites
● IDP sites

Bideine : 70
Warou : 280
Gadafai : 270
Rounde : 308  Fotokol
Nigue : 253
Fotokol ville : 16 410
Madina II : 409
Makan
Labado : 3375
Goulfey
Blablin : 5 075  Ndjamena III : 399
Goura Abounoumre : 13 500
Goura VI : 215
madabo : 152
Mafoufou : 57  Kessawa : 1 443
Goura leifa : 6750
Mbee : 220  Beda : 890
Afade (village) : 8 749  Mongnoko : 300
Kremeck : 188
Chou-Salamat : 700
Tilde Site : 632
Chafou Idjelidie : 150
Tilde : 493
Mouladock II : 476  Naom : 236
Taboye : 907  Kousseri
Traya : 156
Melari : 125  Galess : 170
Gourle : 343  Madef : 33
Sklio : 542  Amref : 150
Ngada : 647
Houndouk : 300
Machoka : 45

CHAD

Angoch : 150

Chaoude : 361
Kabe II : 105
kabe I : 20
Matkouna I : 178  Logone Birni
Lana : 65
Zigague : 937  Angourou : 65  Manna : 152
Ardebe : 75  Alzale : 250
Massougourme : 155
Saleh : 150
Mada I : 178
Mada II : 966
Djingui : 531  Tounga : 88
Goulouzivini : 60  Malia : 126
Logone-Birni : 814
Waza : 2 293
Tagawa II : 197  Waza
Tagawa I : 89
Tagawa III : 193

NIGERIA

MAYO-SAVA

Tagawa IV : 130

Zina

Mandjour II Afti : 635

## MAYO-DANAY DEPARTMENT

## MAYO-SAVA DEPARTMENT

## MAYO-TSANAGA DEPARTMENT