

APR 2018



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West and Central Africa

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Nigeria

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
April 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	2	FMPs
	10	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

26 FMPs are currently operational in 7 countries. Two (2) new FMPs were set up during this reporting period in Burkina Faso (Yendere) and (Faramana). Two (2) FMPs in Guinea (Balandougoubx and Niataninax) were closed during the reporting period, due to a low volume of travellers identified during that time.

In Niger, an increase of 20% in the number of migrants at two FMPs was observed during the reporting period, mainly due to a spike in the number of people observed at Séguédine FMP heading towards Libya. The main observed nationalities of the travellers were Nigeriens (86%), Nigeriens and Malians.

In Senegal, the daily average of individuals observed in February decreased by 6% in comparison to the daily average recorded in January.

In Mali, the daily average of individual travellers observed at FMPs during this period increased by 8% from the previous month. The total number of individuals observed at all ten Flow Monitoring

points was 7,374 individuals (3,605 incoming and 3,769 outgoing migrants).

In Guinea, migrants were observed at three FMPs: Kouremalé, Boundoufourdou and Nafadji. The average number of individuals observed in Kouremalé decreased by 2% in comparison to the previous month. In Boundoufourdou, the average number of observed individuals increased by 13% from the previous month. In Nafadji, the number of observed individuals increased by 6% in comparison to February.

flow.iom.int

Cameroon

Current Implementation Round
Round 14 (May - June)

Latest population count tracked and monitored
As of Round 12 – December 2017

241,030 Internally Displaced
58,960 Returnees (former IDPs)
10,770 Returnees (from abroad)
31,656 Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
747 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Return Intention Survey, Maps

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon is currently rolling out Round 14 data collection of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment. The data collection phase of Round 13 has been

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Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

completed. The data is currently in the analysis phase, and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

The previous round of assessments (Round 12) was concluded on 8 December 2017 and identified 342,416 individuals (241,030 IDPs, 31,656 out of camp refugees and 69,730 returnees) individuals residing in 747 displacement sites in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

These figures represented an increase, as compared to Round 11 (October 2018), of 22% of all three displaced populations (up from 335,016), including an increase in the number of out of camp refugees (up by 7%, from 29,337) and of returnees (by 9%, up from 63,692), although a decrease in the number of IDPs (of 0.3%, down from 241,987) was witnessed.

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May – June 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – April 2018

303,389 Internally Displaced
117,229 Returnees (former IDPs)
56,594 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
Six préfectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bamoran, Mbomou, Ouaka, and Bangui)

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard; Displacement Report; Maps; Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profiles

displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic

DTM CAR is currently rolling out Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment. Round 3 data collection took place between 24 March and 6 April 2018. DTM conducted assessments in 367 villages and 28 sites in six prefectures (Ouham-Pende, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Mbomou, Ouaka). A total of 303,389 IDPs, 117,229 returnees (former IDPs) and 56,594 returnees from abroad were identified during this round.

The Préfecture with the largest population of IDPs and returnees is Bangui, with 103,785 IDPs, 50,910 returnees (former IDPs) and 41,150 returnees from abroad. The majority reside in the 3rd arrondissement. 52% of the identified IDP population in the 3rd arrondissement come from the Prefecture of Ombella Mpoko, and 36% from Bangui.

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Chad

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – April 2018

144,166 Internally Displaced
37,901 Returnees (from abroad)
2,716 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Household Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
201 sites in Lac Region

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

As part of Round 3, site assessments were conducted in February and March 2018 in 201 sites located in the Lac Region, precisely in the Departments of Foulï, Kaya and Mamdi. Locations assessed included 133 camps or camp-like settings and 68 host communities. No mobile population was identified in the fourth Department of the region, namely Wayi.

An increase in all three population groups was observed between Rounds 2 and 3 (the number of IDPs rose by 16%, up from 144,166, while the number of returnees increased by 60%, from 15,131, and that of TCNs by 75%, up from 680), partially explained by the expansion of DTM coverage from 142 to 201 displacement sites.

The largest number of IDPs resided in Foulï (72,662 individuals, or 50%), while the largest number of returnees was in Mamdi (21,242 individuals, or 56%), and the largest number of TCNs was also in Mamdi (1,478 individuals, or 54%).

In terms of housing, most displaced households identified resided in makeshift shelters made out of straw or metal

sheets (89%), dwellings built with solid walls (7%), tarpaulin (3%), and no shelter (1%).

Finally, the majority of IDPs have been displaced since before 2016: 77% of the entire IDP population was displaced in 2014 (20%) and 2015 (57%). The remaining persons were displaced in 2016 (14%) and 2017 (9%).

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Mali

Current Implementation Round
Round 20 (Feb – May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of update to Round 19 – April 2018

51,795 Internally Displaced
589,612 Returnees (former IDPs)
63,107 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Return Intention Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

As reported in a Situation Report published in April 2018, following the deterioration of the security situation in Mopti in March, an assessment identified 1,484 newly displaced individuals (274 households) in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, and Koulikoro. They had been displaced between 1 April and 6 May, according to the latest situation report. As a result of this, the number of IDPs identified in the country increased from 47,706 to 51,795 individuals.

Between October 2017 and January 2018, DTM rolled out Round 18 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments, identifying 47,706 IDPs (including 17,698 new IDPs in the Ménaka, Gao and Timbuktu regions following renewed violence), as well as 589,612 returnees, including 10,571 former IDPs who returned to their area of origin. The following regions hosted the highest numbers of IDPs as of January 2018: Timbuktu (19,529 IDPs), Gao (7,978), Ménaka (7,291) and Ségou (6,723).

Between Rounds 18 (October 2017) and 19 (January 2018), an increase of 14% in the number of IDPs (up from 40,743) and an increase of 2% in the number of returnees (up from 577,438) was observed.

While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and analysis to the National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*).

Nigeria

Current Implementation Round
Round 23 (April - May 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 22 – April 2018

1,881,198 Internally Displaced
1,441,099 Returnees (former IDPs)

Implementation Component

Emergency Tracking, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Biometric Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

DTM Nigeria is currently rolling out Round 23 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Site Assessments. The assessments are expected to be completed in May 2018 and results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

Data collection for Round 22 took place from 18 March to 18 April in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the six states most affected by displacement: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round 22 identified 1,881,198 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a six per cent increase (or 98,708 people) in comparison to 1,782,490 individuals identified in Round 21 (published in February 2018). Insurgency continues to be the main reason for displacement (94%), followed by community clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of IDPs.

In addition, the number of returnees continued to increase during the DTM Round 22 assessment: a total of 1,441,099 returnees were recorded, an increase of four per cent (54,870 persons) in comparison with the number recorded in the Round 21 (February 2018) DTM assessment.

The overwhelming majority of returns occurred within the Nigerian territory (1,326,502 former IDPs or 92% of all returns). Remaining 8% returned from Niger (4%), Cameroon (3%), and Chad (1%).

In the course of its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded, between 27 March and 2 May, a total of 25,355 arrivals, 3,291 departures and 125 transit movements at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States. The main triggers of movements were poor living conditions, voluntary relocation, improved security, and ongoing conflict.

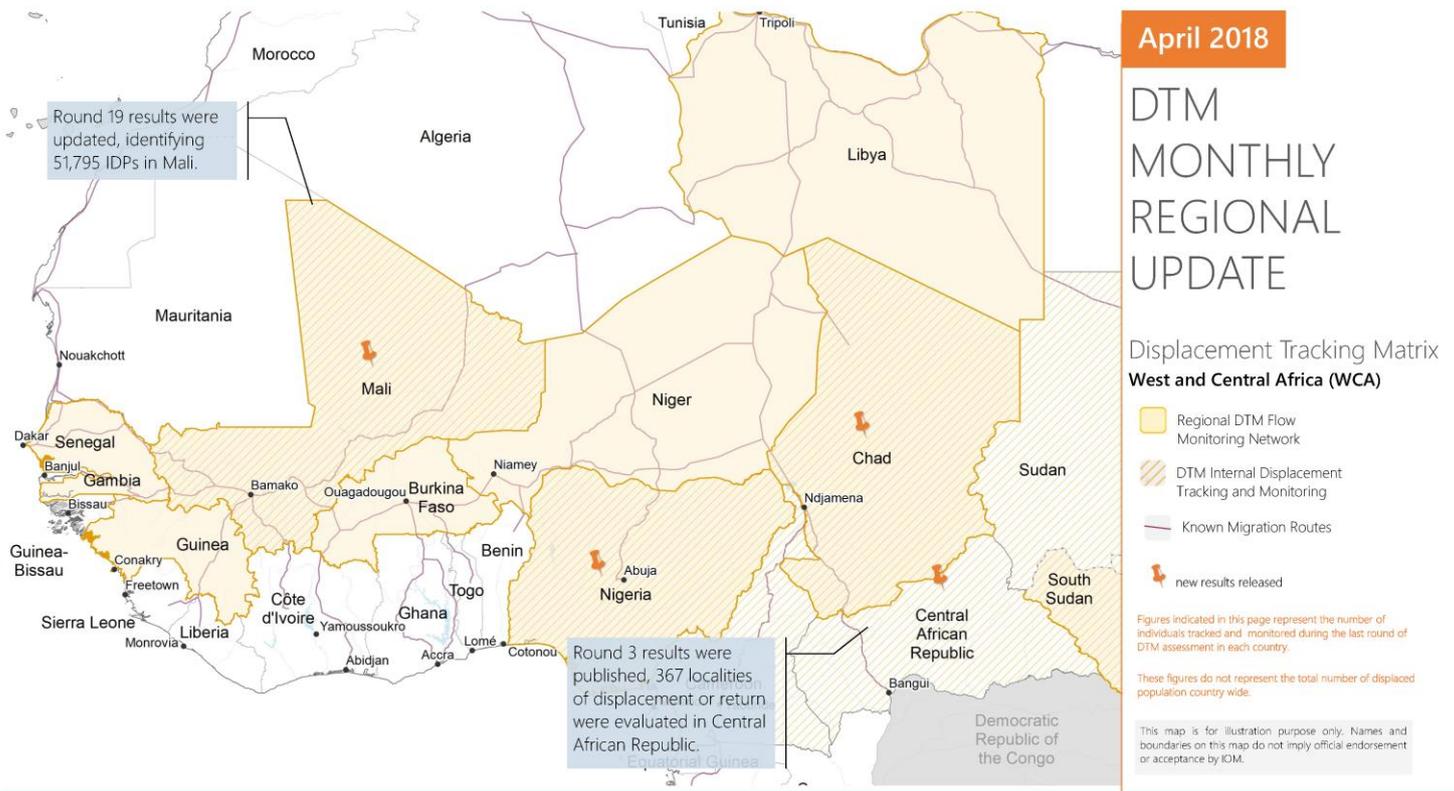
DTM Nigeria also conducted biometric registration in the reporting period. Between 22 February and 22 April, 5,000 new arrivals in Pulka/Bokko ard of Gwoza LGA were registered biometrically, bringing the total number of displaced persons and returnees in Pulka to 45,861 individuals (10,297 households)

Finally, in a Flash Report, DTM reported that about 3,000 IDPs of Bama origin at Dalori I and II Camps in Maiduguri were relocated to Bama Town by the Government of Nigeria on 2 April following the re-opening of the Maiduguri-Bama-Banki road after a four-year closure. A larger number of returns are expected in the coming days/weeks.

Registration maintenance activities were conducted at Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites such as the replacement of lost cards and addressing special needs case. DTM further facilitated decongestion efforts of the Malakal PoC site by identifying 1,762 individuals who were relocated to a temporary transit site.

During the reporting period, DTM South Sudan published biometric registration reports on activities conducted during the previous months. In Bor town, DTM biometrically registered a total of 20,891 individuals (4,490 households) between 27 February and 14 March 2018. Of

these, 58% were females, and 42% were males, while 58% of the registered were children under the age of 18. In the Greater Mayom area, DTM conducted a biometric registration exercise, processing a total of 137,538 individuals corresponding to 47,707 households. Among the registered population, 13,968 were IDPs (10.2%) and 12,088 returnees (8.8%), while the remaining was the host population (111,482 individuals). Nearly two thirds (64%) of the registered population were found to be under 18 years of age. Fifty-eight per cent of registered beneficiaries are female and the most common vulnerabilities recorded included breastfeeding and pregnant women (9,556 and 1,501 cases respectively).



Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

📍 26+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon

As of Round 12 – November 2017

👤 241,030 Internally Displaced

👤 58,960 Returnees (IDPs)

Central African Republic

As of Round 3 – April 2018

👤 303,389 Internally Displaced

👤 117,229 Returnees (IDPs)

Chad

As of Round 3 – April 2018

👤 144,166 Internally Displaced

Mali
As of Round 19 – April 2018
👤 54,795 Internally Displaced

Nigeria

As of Round 22 – April 2018

👤 1,881,198 Internally Displaced

👤 1,441,099 Returnees (IDPs)