

JUL 2020



## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Regional Mobility Tracking

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period  
July 2020

In July 2020, significant mobility trends and events were observed in the West and Central Africa region, including:

- The reopening of air borders and the resumption of air travel in every country of the region barring Congo, Nigeria, Ghana, Mali and Mauritania.
- The continued closure of land and sea borders; only Mauritania, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon and the Central African Republic have reopened their borders.
- Sustained movements across borders observed in Guinea, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria, despite borders being closed amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The progressive easing of restrictions implemented in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, including an end to restrictions on mobility within countries (inter-regional), the partial resumption of school classes and religious services and the reopening of restaurants, bars and other public spaces.
- The implementation of stricter measures in some countries, such as Liberia, Guinea and Togo, including the banning of humanitarian flights, strengthened curfews and reinforced sanitary measures such as enhanced medical screening, mandatory masks and obligatory self-isolation of contact cases.

- An increase of 27 per cent in flows between June and July 2020, reflecting the progressive resumption of cross-border mobility in the region.

- Over 11,000 migrants reported stranded throughout the region, including close to 1,300 migrants waiting at IOM Transit Centers.

- Over 7,000 transhumant herders reported stranded, preventing them from carrying out seasonal mobility vital to their livelihoods and way of life.

- The return of over 25,000 IDPs to North West and South West Region of Cameroon, linked to the COVID-19 crisis.

- The deportation of 212 individuals from Libya to Chad.

- An increase in the number of migrant arrivals to the Canary Islands (Spain) by boat from 243 in January-July 2019 to 3,136 in January-July 2020.

- A significant increase in violence in North Central and North West zones in Nigeria, leading to the displacement of close to 13,000 individuals.

- The displacement of over 13,000 individuals in the Lake Chad Basin as a result of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and growing insecurity.

### COVID-19 - Points of Entry Assessment

Reporting Period  
July 2020

Assessed Points of Entry in West and Central Africa  
Total Open Part. Open Closed

Burkina Faso	11	0	11	0
Cameroon	65	3	29	33
Chad	19	6	10	3
Côte d'Ivoire	12	0	0	12
Guinea	23	7	5	11
Ghana	48	0	48	0
Mali	37	0	38	0
Mauritania	27	0	8	19
Niger	36	0	2	34
Nigeria	45			

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, DTM implemented a Mobility Restriction Mapping (MRM) activity at Points of Entry (PoEs) throughout the West and Central Africa region, to assess the operational status of PoEs and identify measures in place to prevent the spread. In July 2020, assessments were carried out at 85 PoEs in Niger and Nigeria.

In Niger, 40 PoEs were assessed (33 land border points and 7 airports), of which 31 were closed and two were partially open (to allow the transport of goods from Benin and Burkina Faso). In July 2020, all seven airports reopened.

Health workers were present at 18 PoEs, or 50 per cent of PoEs. However, the presence of health workers was more limited in the regions of Diffa, Maradi and Tahoua, all of which are currently experiencing significant issues of insecurity. Information about COVID-19 was provided to travellers at 22 PoEs (61% of PoE). Posters, flyers and vocal announcements notified travellers on symptoms associated with COVID-19 and measures to adopt in case symptoms appear.

A referral system was in place at every assessed PoEs, although it was non functional in two of the PoEs. Disease surveillance and monitoring existed in 31 per cent of PoEs (11 PoEs); this included systematic temperature checks and testing of suspect cases. In addition, border crossing agents wore PPE at 22 PoEs (61%). However, none of the PoEs had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on flow management, health screening procedures, and the detection, isolation and referral of suspected cases, in place. Finally, hand washing stations with soap and water were available at 61 per cent of PoEs (22).

Forty-eight PoEs were assessed in Nigeria's North East Zone, at which 277 movements (up from 192 the previous month) were observed on average every week. Travellers were heading to or coming from Cameroon's Far North region or Chad. The majority of travellers (92%)

were Nigerian nationals, and most (59%) were male. Most individuals observed crossing the PoEs (39%) were conducting seasonal migration, with the next most-common reason for travel being local movements (31%).

Interviews were conducted with a sample of travellers to collect COVID-19 related information. Of the 1,107 travellers interviewed, 1,090 had had symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the past 14 days while 20 had experienced symptoms. Fourteen travellers had sought medical attention in the two weeks prior, and 15 took paracetamol.

## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
July 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Chad	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, **Flow Monitoring activities** were only **operational in four countries** (Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria); 22 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) were open in July 2020. In June, an FMP was activated in Ounianga Kebir (Chad) to monitor movements to and from Libya (in particular deportation movements from Libya).

In Chad, data is collected at FMPs in Zouarké, Faya and Ounianga Kebir (in northern Chad).

Over the reporting period, an average of 655 individuals per day were recorded at the three FMPs, a 94 per cent increase when compared to May (337). This significant increase is a result of eased mobility restrictions, which had previously been enacted by the Chadian authorities to prevent and limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus, leading to increased internal travel within Chad.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (representing

50% of flows) and short-term economic movements (representing 47% of flows). The share of seasonal migrants observed, meanwhile, represented 2 per cent of travellers.

The share of adult men represented 88 per cent of observed travellers, adult women represented only 1 per cent of travellers, a number significantly smaller than in other countries. The share of children was 11 per cent of observed travellers. Six per cent of travellers were unaccompanied children, while 1 per cent of individuals were children under five years old, 1 per cent were pregnant women and 6 per cent were individuals living with a mental or physical disability. Every traveller observed (100%) was a Chadian national.

The main destinations and locations of provenance of travellers were in Chad, reflecting the fact that borders remained closed amidst the COVID-19 crisis: Faya, Abéché and Zouarke were both the main cities of destination and provenance of travellers. Nevertheless, 13 per cent of travellers intended to travel to Libya, notably Kouri and Sebha, while 5 per cent had travelled from cities in Libya.

In Mali, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Wabaria (in the city of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Ménaka FMPs mainly captures flows of travellers heading towards Algeria or travelling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispersed through the country.

Average daily flows observed in July 2020, grew by 5 per cent since the previous reporting period (from 414 to 437 observed on average each day). This seems to indicate that migratory flows are stabilizing as mobility returns to pre-COVID-19 numbers.

A large majority of observed individuals (90%) were adult men, while 6 per cent were adult women and 4 per cent were children (all boys; no girls were observed).

Following a trend first observed in April 2020, and for the first time since Flow Monitoring started in Mali, Burkinabè nationals, representing 61 per cent of travellers observed (albeit 9 p.p. less than in the previous month), overtook Malian nationals (18% of individuals, or 9 p.p.

more than the previous month) as the primary nationality group, reflecting the movement of Burkinabè nationals for seasonal migration, driven by economic hardship induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Guinean (7%), Senegalese (2%) and Ivorian (2%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups.

In terms of intended destinations of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling to a destination in Mali (65%), which contrasts to previous months, when the main destination of travellers was reported as Burkina Faso. This reflects the primarily internal nature of travel, as international borders continue to be closed. Additionally, 30 per cent of travellers (7 p.p. more than in June) were reportedly travelling to Burkina Faso. The share of travellers going to Algeria, meanwhile, was 3 per cent.

The vast majority of migrants (67%) were undertaking long-term economic migration, while 31 per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria, Niger, Chad and, in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The average daily number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs in July 2020 (1,154), saw a 33 per cent increase from the previous month (869). This reflects the progressive easing of restrictions in mobility formerly imposed by authorities to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resumption of economic activity and travel post-lockdown.

The majority of observed individuals (67%) were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children, including 5 per cent of children under five years old. An additional 13 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 years old or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term local movements (42%), long-term economic migration (38%), seasonal migration (17%) or tourism (3%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (33%) and

Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of travellers were reportedly travelling to Niger (67%, a 2 p.p. increase from June 2020), while 31 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 2 per cent to Chad and Cameroon, respectively. The majority of travellers (70%, 2 p.p. more) were coming from a location within Nigeria, while 29 per cent were travelling from Niger and less than 1 per cent from Chad and Cameroon, respectively. The fact that such a large share of travellers were going or coming from abroad seem to indicate that cross-border movements continue despite the closure of borders, suggesting that enforcement of mobility restrictions at the border may be limited.

In **Niger**, the Arlit and Séguédine FMPs primarily observe movements to and from Algeria and Libya, respectively. Three of the FMPs (Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria) are located along the border between Niger and Nigeria. The FMP at Tahoua, situated in central Niger, between the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north, was established to help understand internal movement flows. Finally, the Madama FMP, located on the Libyan border, captures flows that are not caught by Séguédine FMP due to the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,713 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in July 2020, representing an 11 per cent increase as compared to June (1,506). This increase, observed amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, may be explained, on the one hand by increases in internal mobility following the easing of restrictions in internal travel; and on the other hand by large increases observed at Arlit, Seguedine and Dan Issa FMPs, suggesting that movements to and from Algeria and Libya increased during the month, probably in relation to the return of Nigerien nationals seasonal work. The majority of travellers (68%) were adult men, while 21 per cent were adult women and 11 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 4 per cent. Five per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were elderly. Notably, no pregnant woman was observed this month, in stark contrast to observations made in the previous months.

Most flows observed were internal movements (58%). The share of internal movements decreased drastically from 92 per cent in June, suggesting that international travel is resuming, despite continued closure of borders. In contrast to

what had been previously observed, the primary reasons for migration reported were seasonal migration (38%) and short-term movements (33%), while long-term economic migration represented 28 per cent of flows.

While Niger was the main country of destination and provenance of travellers (87%), a notable share of travellers were going to Algeria (10%) and Libya (3%), possibly heading to North Africa to carry out seasonal labour, while 5 per cent and 4 per cent of travellers had travelled from Libya and Algeria, respectively, reflecting the prevalence of return movements of Nigerien and third-country nationals to Niger amidst the COVID-19 crisis. Notably, for the first time since Flow Monitoring started in Niger, no traveller was observed travelling to Nigeria, possibly indicating the strict enforcement of border closures along the Niger-Nigeria border.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Niger nationals (83%), with the next most-represented nationality being Nigerians (12%).

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## Internal Forced Displacement

### COVID-19 – Assessments in Displacement Sites

Amidst the COVID-19 crisis and in light of the heightened risks and vulnerabilities faced by displaced populations as a result of the crisis, DTM adapted its Mobility Tracking methodologies to capture key data on COVID-19 in displacement sites, including prevalence of the epidemic amongst displaced populations, knowledge by displaced populations about the epidemic and preventive measures and sanitary actions taken to limit the spread of the virus in displacement sites.

In **Chad**, results from DTM assessments conducted alongside Round 12 of Mobility Tracking in **Lac Province** show that in 93 per cent of displacement sites, the majority of IDPs had some awareness of the COVID-19 pandemic; this represents

a 25 p.p. increase from the previous round (68%). In every IDP site, at some IDPs knew about the pandemic, a significant difference when compared to the previous round, when little or no IDPs knew about the pandemic in 14 per cent of sites. Most IDPs learned about COVID-19 through awareness raising campaigns by humanitarian organizations (72%) or the authorities (61%), from relatives or members of the community (63%), or from the radio, television and newspapers (29%).

In stark contrast to the previous round, in only a small number of sites did IDPs not know about individual measures to protect themselves from COVID-19 (9%, compared to 36% in the last round). The main preventive measures IDPs were aware about frequent hand washing (in 91% of sites), physical distancing (91%) and avoiding touching one's face (12%).

The majority of IDPs (47%, down from 55% in Round 11) indicated being very concerned about the pandemic, while 47 per cent (up from 31%) were somewhat concerned and 6 per cent (down from 14%) did not feel any concern.

A notable shift also took place in terms of the progress made to implement preventive measures in displacement sites. While only 25 per cent of sites had measures in place to limit the spread of COVID-19 in IDP sites in Round 11, 61 per cent of sites had measures in place in Round 12. In those sites where measures were taken, the main actions implemented were awareness raising campaigns (96%, compared to 58% the last round), the installation of hand washing stations with soap and water (20%, up from 9%) and distribution of soap (8%).

DTM **Nigeria** conducted COVID-19 Situational Analysis Assessments (SAA) in **North West and North Central Zones** between 27 July and 8 August 2020, the purpose of which was to assess the knowledge of, impact on, and practices of IDPs with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic. The SAA found that 99 per cent of IDPs knew about the COVID-19 pandemic. However less than half (47%) of respondents believed that the wider communities were aware of the virus. Three-quarters of IDPs (71%), all living in host communities, were not taking any precautionary measures, and a vast majority of respondents (88%) believed that health centres were not prepared to face the threat of the COVID-19.

In terms of access to services, 73 per cent of IDPs indicated that the COVID-19 crisis had impacted their access to basic services. Meanwhile, 6 per cent of respondents said there had been threats of eviction made against IDPs amid the pandemic.

A major phenomenon in 2020 in the **North West and South West regions of Cameroon**, first observed in March 2020, continued through the month of July: through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, IOM Cameroon recorded the return of 354 IDPs (59 households) to their location of origin, from displacement locations in the West, Littoral and Centre regions of Cameroon, as well as Cross River State in Nigeria. These returns were prompted by the fear of contracting the COVID-19 virus, many cases of which were confirmed in the regions hosting IDPs; many IDP households also left after schools in host locations were closed as part of preventive measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In total, over 25,000 IDPs have returned home.

In parallel to these movements, 200 displaced individuals (33 households) who had returned to their location of origin went back to their former displacement location after national authorities announced that school would reopen on 1 June 2020 for students sitting end-of-year examinations.

## Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 22 (July 2020)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 21 – June 2020

**321,886** Internally Displaced  
**112,555** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**10,934** Returnees (from abroad)  
**48,769** Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage  
964 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Return Intention Survey, Emergency Tracking

[displacement.iom.int/cameroon](https://displacement.iom.int/cameroon)

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 20 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities between 25 May and 10 June 2020, identifying 321,886 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 123,489 Returnees (112,555 former IDPs and 10,934 Returnees from abroad) and 48,769 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon will begin data collection for Round 22 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in August 2020, and results are expected to be published in September 2020.

Through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), DTM Cameroon also observed 2,916 individuals who were displaced following multiple armed attacks by NSAGs.

## Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,163 locations in North-West and South-West, Littoral and West Regions

Total number of displaced individuals identified, as of 30 April 2020  
**~679,000** Internally Displaced [OCHA]  
**~204,000** Returnees [OCHA]

[displacement.iom.int/cameroon](https://displacement.iom.int/cameroon)

IOM Cameroon conducted Round 2 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Multi-Sectoral assessments in August 2019 to evaluate the evolution in numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. These assessments were carried out in collaboration with the Organisation for the United Nations Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

DTM assessments were suspended as a result of growing insecurity. No date has been set for the resumption of activities.

## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 10 (May 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures  
As of Round 9 – January 2020

**528,140** Internally Displaced  
**672,778** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**283,183** Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 31 May 2020

**684,004** Internally Displaced [CMP]

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

1,580 location in 10 préfectures (Bamin-gui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report, Maps, Return Intention Survey, Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profile, Rapid Assessment, Flash Updates

[displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic](https://displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic)

Between 26 December 2019 and 31 January 2020, DTM carried out Round 9 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments in 1,580 locations in 10 *préfectures* of the Central African Republic, identifying a total of 1,484,101 displaced people, including 528,140 IDPs, 672,778 returnees (former IDPs) and 283,183 Returnees from abroad.

Round 10 of DTM assessment is expected to be conducted in August 2020, with results published in September 2020.

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen préfectures of the Central African Republic (CAR). DTM figures consequently refer to the number of displaced individuals in the area covered and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The CAR government's *Commission sur les mouvements de populations* (CMP), with the support of UNHCR, provides estimates of the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country.

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## Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 13 (September 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 12 – July 2020

**297,187** Internally Displaced  
**30,461** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**26,390** Returnees (from abroad)  
**9,769** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
221 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

[displacement.iom.int/chad](https://displacement.iom.int/chad)

Between 23 June and 21 July 2020, DTM Chad conducted Round 11 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 221 locations of Chad's Lac region, identifying a total of 363,807 displaced individuals (80,769 households), including 297,187 IDPs, 30,461 Returnees (former IDPs), 26,390 Returnees (from abroad) and 9,769 Third-Country Nationals.

The number of IDPs grew by 26 per cent (up from 236,426 IDPs identified in Round 11), while the number of TCNS witnessed an 85 per cent increase. The number of returnees, for its part, remained stable.

Three-quarters of IDP households (75%) lived in displacement sites, while 25 per cent lived amongst host communities. The vast majority of households (97%) lived in shelters made of straw or metal sheets.

DTM Chad will roll out of Round 13 of DTM Baseline Assessments in September 2020. Results are expected to be published in August 2020.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified seven events in July 2020 (three attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, two preventive movement induced by the fear of an armed attack and one instance of returns of displaced households to their village of origin as a result of improved security conditions) with 9,592 individuals (2,401 households) displaced.

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## Mali

Latest count of displaced populations  
As of 30 June 2020

**266,831** Internally Displaced  
**566,254** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**84,137** Repatriated

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

[displacement.iom.int/mali](https://displacement.iom.int/mali)

As of 30 June 2020, 250,998 IDPs, 566,254 former IDP Returnees and 84,137 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

The CMP reports are produced by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. 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 *Direction Nationale du Développement Social* (DNDS).

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## Niger (Tahoua + Tillabéri)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 1 (December 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 1 – December 2019

**104,565** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

49 locations in 2 regions (Tahoua and Tillabéri)

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles

[displacement.iom.int/niger](https://displacement.iom.int/niger)

Round 1 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments were conducted between 2 and 28 December 2019 in 49 locations (9 *départements*, 16 *communes*) of Tahoua and Tillabéri regions, identifying 104,565 IDPs (15,081 households).

In the future, DTM Niger will conduct multisectoral assessments in displacement sites *in lieu* of baseline Mobility Tracking assessments. Discussions are underway to flesh out the details of the methodology, content and timeline of assessments.

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## Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 33 (August 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 32 – June 2020

**2,088,124** Internally Displaced  
**1,568,444** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**137,123** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

792 Wards in 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, Flash Report

[displacement.iom.int/nigeria](https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria)

In the Round 32 data collection exercise, conducted between 25 May and 16 June 2020, DTM Nigeria identified 2,088,124 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and 1,705,567 Returnees (including 1,568,444 Returnees (former IDPs) and 137,123 Returnees from abroad).

Round 33 of DTM assessments are expected to be rolled out in August 2020, with results published in September 2020.

With the rainy season at its peak, DTM Nigeria conducted rapid assessments to explore the damage and impact of heavy rains in the North East. Overall, in July 2020, DTM identified 25 camps affected by high winds and flooding in Gwoza, Bama, Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs. In total, 4,190 IDPs (1,110 households) were affected and 827 shelters were damaged or destroyed.

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## Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 4 (March 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 3 – December 2019

**578,119** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

686 Wards in 8 States (Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto, Zamfara) of North West and North Central Geopolitical Zones

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Flash Report

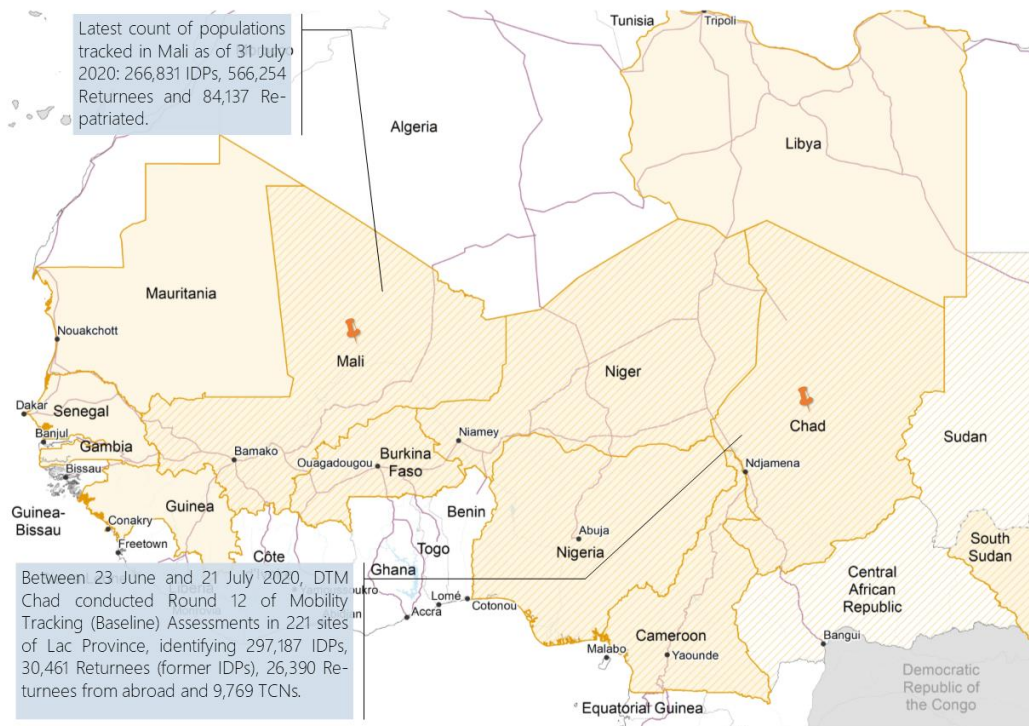
[displacement.iom.int/nigeria](https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria)

In the third round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, which took place in December 2019, DTM identified 537,375 IDPs (94,893 households).

Round 4 of DTM assessments were conducted in July 2020, with results expected to be published in August 2020.

As the crisis in the North West and North Central geopolitical zones escalated and violence intensifies, DTM Nigeria regularly conducts Rapid Assessments to determine the impact of the crisis and needs of displaced populations. In July 2020, assessments carried out by DTM Nigeria identified a series of armed attacks which impacted 12,897 individuals, including 119 casualties. The attacks also damaged numerous buildings and infrastructure. The main reported needs of

displaced populations were related to personal security and safety (60%), Shelter (22%) and Non-Food Items (19%).



July 2020

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

- Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network
- DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring
- Known Migration Routes
- new figures released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country.

These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

<p><b>Regional Flow Monitoring Network</b> Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria</p> <p> 22+ Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p><b>Cameroon (Far North)</b> as of Round 21 – June 2020</p> <p> 321,886 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 112,555 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 48,79 Out of Camp Refugees</p>	<p><b>Central African Republic</b> as of Round 9 – January 2020</p> <p> 528,140 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 672,778 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 283,183 Returnees (From abroad)</p>	<p><b>Chad (Lac)</b> </p> <p>as of Round 12 – July 2020</p> <p> 297,187 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 30,461 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 26,390 Returnees (From abroad)</p>	<p><b>Mali</b> </p> <p>as of 30 June 2020</p> <p> 266,831 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 566,254 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 84,137 Repatriated</p> <p><b>Niger (Tahoua+Tillaberi)</b> as of Round 1 – December 2019</p> <p> 104,565 Internally Displaced</p>	<p><b>Nigeria (North East)</b> as of Round 32 – June 2020</p> <p> 2,088,124 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 1,568,444 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 137,123 Returnees (From abroad)</p> <p><b>Nigeria (North West + North Central)</b> as of Round 3 – December 2019</p> <p> 578,119 Internally Displaced</p>
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