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

- The closure of borders in 14 countries, in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.
- Severe restrictions in mobility throughout the region in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, including city-wide lockdowns, internal and crossboundary travel bans and quarantine of new arrivals.
- A decrease of 28 per cent in flows observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) between January and March 2020, as a result of mobility restriction measures and decrease travel relating to the COVID-19 crisis.
- The stranding of over 13,000 migrants throughout the region, including more than 2,500 migrants waiting at IOM Transit Centers.
- Over 2,000 individuals quarantined upon arrival in Chad, Burkina Faso and Mauritania, as a preventive measure to detect and limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus.
- The return of over 8,200 IDPs to North West and North South Region of Cameroon, linked to the COVID-19 crisis.
- The increase in the number of migrant arrivals by boat to the Canary Islands (Spain) from 173 in January-March 2019 to 1,477 in January-March 2020.
- Large decreases in the share of female travellers identified at Flow Monitoring Points throughout the region.
- The intensification of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and growing insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin, which led to the displacement of over 15,000 individuals in Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad.
- Growing communal tensions and widespread fighting between Non-State Armed Groups in northeastern Central African Republic, which prompted the displacement of 13,000 individuals.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Active Flow Monitoring Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Active Flow Monitoring Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>5 FMPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>1 FMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>2 FMPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>3 FMPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>10 FMPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>7 FMPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>11 IPs (mobile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>2 FMPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) are currently operational in eight countries. In March 2020, the Sarh and Rig-Rig FMPs, located in Chad, were shut down.

migration.iom.int
In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In March 2020, an average of 1,887 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a 3 per cent decrease from the February figures (1,955). This decrease may be a result of the closure of borders in prevention of the COVID-19 crisis stalling on 18 March 2020. This decrease is however mitigated by the fact that large numbers of Burkinabè migrants returned from neighboring countries and third-country nationals, notably Nigerians, returning to their home countries, ahead of the implementation of the measures. The majority of travellers (64%) were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women and 14 per cent were children. Seven per cent of individuals were children under five, 6 per cent were pregnant women and 2 per cent were elderly.

Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (82%), a 3 p.p. increase when compared to February) followed by Niger (6%), Côte d’Ivoire (5%) and Togo (4%). Bucking a trend observed in December 2019 and January 2020, the share of travellers headed for Burkina Faso returned to shared observed previously, dropping by 2 p.p. to reach 18 per cent of flows; Côte d’Ivoire (40%) remained the primary destination of flows. Reasons for travel were approximately equally shared between seasonal migration (34%), short-term local movements (34%) and long-term economic migration (30%).

The main nationality groups observed at the FMPs were Burkinabè (61%), Nigerien (29%) and Malian (5%) migrants.

The Kousseri FMP, in the Far North region of **Cameroon** primarily records flows to and from Chad. Kousseri borders Chad (the neighbouring city on the Chadian side of the border is N’Djamena, Chad’s capital).

In March 2020, an average of 771 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. This represents a 22 per cent increase since February (634). The number of individuals crossing the Kousseri border linking Chad to Cameroon grew because of large movements of populations ahead of the closure of borders between the two countries and measures to restrict mobility in the context of the coronavirus crisis, which began on 18 March 2020 and were implemented progressively over two weeks. In addition, orders were not systematically followed.

Notably, large numbers of Chadian students studying in Cameroon returned to Chad after Cameroonian schools were closed to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

The majority of travellers (54%) were male, while 46 per cent were female. Sixteen per cent of travellers were children.

Large numbers of vulnerable individuals were observed, including 11 per cent of children under five years old, 7 per cent of pregnant women and 6 per cent of elderly travellers.

In March 2020, Kousseri remained the main destination of flows crossing Koundouri, with 83 per cent of travellers headed to Cameroon, this figure reflected a 3 p.p. increase in the share of incoming travellers. Meanwhile, 14 per cent and 2 per cent of travellers were going to Chad and Nigeria, respectively. The countries of provenance of travellers were similar to the previous reporting period, with the greatest share of observed individuals (69%), a 5 p.p. increase from February) travelling from Cameroon, followed by Chad (10%) and Nigeria (1%).

Reasons for travel changed significantly in March 2020: with 33 per cent of flows, local short-term migration overtook long-term economic migration (31%) as the primary reason for travel, a trend which overlaps with the large-scale return of Chadian students from Cameroon. Notably, the share of travellers who were forcibly displaced (13%), possibly explained by the growth in insecurity and increased frequency of attacks in the Lake Chad Basin since December 2019.

With the Kousseri FMP located along to the Chadian border, the vast majority of travellers transiting through the FMP were either nationals of Cameroon (63% of travellers) or Chad (26%), further, because Kousseri is located relatively close to the border with Nigeria, a significant proportion of individuals (8%) were from Nigeria.

In **Chad**, data is collected at FMPs in Zouarke, Faya (in northern Chad), Rig-Rig (located close to the Niger border) and Sarh (situated in southern Chad). In March 2020, however, no data was collected at the Sarh and Rig-Rig FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 630 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, a 44 per cent drop compared to February (1,127). This significant decrease is a result of the closure of the Sarh and Rig-Rig FMPs, at which no data was collected, and of strict travel restriction measures, and in particular the closure of all land borders, imposed by the Chadian authorities to prevent and limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (representing 50% of flows) and short-term economic movements (representing 46% of flows). The share of seasonal migrants observed, meanwhile, represented 3 per cent of travellers.

The demographic profile of observed migrants shifted radically between February and March 2020. The share of adult men witnessed a 10 p.p. increase (from 76% to 86%), while significantly fewer women were observed at FMPs (going from 13% to a mere 3% of travellers). The share of children, for their part, did not change, representing 11 per cent of observed travellers. Nine per cent of travellers were unaccompanied children, while 1 per cent of travellers were children under five years old, 1 per cent were elderly and 5 per cent were individuals living with a mental or physical disability. Notably, no pregnant women were observed in March, when they represented 3 per cent of individuals identified in February.

Every traveller observed (100%) was a Chadian national.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kourouma and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal.

In March 2020, a daily average of 1,082 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 28 per cent decrease in flows when compared to the previous month. This large decrease may be explained by reduced travel following the closure of all borders by the Guinean authorities decreed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (35%) and children (22%), including 8 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller proportion of travellers (43%) identified in Guinea compared to other countries were adult men.
The largest share of migrants observed (70%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 7% from Mali, 5% from Sierra Leone and 2% from Côte d’Ivoire).

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (45%), short-term local movements (41%) and seasonal migration (12%).

The majority of individuals observed (55%) were leaving the country: most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kourémalé and Nafadjé) were headed to Mali (27%), while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination of outgoing flows (mainly by travellers in Boundoufondou) accounted for 22 per cent of total flows.

In Mali, the Gogoui 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, Intahal (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Menaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or travelling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Herémakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in March 2020 declined by 7 per cent (from 373 to 347 observed on average each day). This decrease overlapped with restrictions in mobility imposed by Malian authorities to fight the spread of COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Nevertheless, this decrease was mitigated by large movements of third-country nationals, mostly seasonal migrants and traders seeking to return to their home countries.

A large majority of observed individuals (85%), 5 p.p. more than the previous month) were adult men, while 11 per cent were adult women (representing a 5 p.p. decrease) and 4 per cent were children (all boys; no girls were observed).

For the first time since Flow Monitoring started in Mali, Burkina Faso nationals, representing 37 per cent of travellers observed (a 12 p.p. increase from the previous month), overtook Malian citizens (27% of individuals, or 6 p.p. less) as the primary nationality group observed at Malian FMPs, reflecting the widespread return of Burkina Faso nationals (the largest migrant community in Mali) to Burkina Faso. Guinean (9%) Ivorian (4%), and Gambian (3%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups, reflecting the breadth and diversity of individuals transiting through Mali during their migration journey.

In terms of destination of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling to a destination in Mali (66%), followed by Burkina Faso (16%) and Mauritania (10%). Algeria, the foremost destination until March 2019, in March 2020 ranked fourth, accounting for 5 per cent of flows.

The vast majority of migrants (88%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Twelve per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants. Moreover, for the third month in a row, no migrants conducting short-term movements were reported at Mali FMPs.

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 and Niger, Chad, and, in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs in March 2020 (1,069) witnessed a 15 per cent decrease from the previous month (1,258). This increase may be attributed to the closure of borders between Niger and Nigeria, government-mandated travel bans and spontaneous reductions in travel following increased in the number of COVID-19 cases identified in Kano and Katsia States.

The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 5 per cent of children under five years old. A significant share of travellers (12%) were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term local movements (44%), long-term economic migration (37%) or seasonal migration (10%). Notably, 9 per cent of individuals were tourists.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (52%), Nigerien (34%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of travellers were travelling to Niger (67%), while 31 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad and Cameroon respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (69%) were coming from Nigeria, while 30 per cent were travelling from Niger.

In Niger, the Arit and Ségoué 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, was set up to capture flows that were not caught by the Ségoué FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 2,284 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in February 2020, representing an 8 per cent increase as compared to January (2,107). The majority (65%, a 7 p.p. decrease when compared to the previous month) were adult men, while 23 per cent, or 4 p.p. more, were adult women and 12 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 4 per cent. Two per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women and 1 per cent were elderly.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (59%). This represents a 5 p.p. increase from the previous month. Meanwhile, outgoing flows represented 22 per cent of all flows, a 6 p.p. decrease from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 19 per cent of flows, a 1 p.p. decrease. In stark contrast to what had been previously observed. The primary reasons for migration were seasonal migration (38%) and short-term movements (38%), while long-term economic migration represented only 23 per cent of flows (down from 40%). Moreover, 1 per cent of travellers were forcibly displaced.

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of destination: 78 per cent of travelling women were going to Niger and 8 per cent of travellers were headed for Nigeria. In addition, 7 per cent of migrants were travelling to Libya and Algeria, respectively. Similarly, Niger was the main country of provenance of travellers (81%). Meanwhile, 12 per cent of travellers came from Nigeria, 4 per cent from Libya and 3 per cent from Algeria.
The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Niger nationals (80%), with the next most-represented nationality being Nigerians (12%).

In Senegal, data is collected at Flow Monitoring Points in Kidira (situated on along the border with Mali) and Moussala (located close to the Malian and Guinean borders).

Between December 2019 and January 2020, the number of individuals observed at the two FMPs grew by 21 per cent, going from 317 to 383. This large increase may be a result of forced displacement from Mali. Most travellers (67%) were adult men, while 31 per cent were adult women (an 8 p.p. decrease from December 2019). Eight per cent were children, including 3 per cent who were under five years old. Additionally, 4 per cent of travellers were elderly and 2 per cent were pregnant women.

The most notable trends observed this month was the increase in travellers who were being forcibly displaced: their share tripled, from 3 per cent to 9 per cent. This increase may be explained by displacements generated by insecurity in neighbouring Mali. In line with what had previously been observed but in a stark reversal from the previous reporting period, primary reasons for travel were equally shared between long-term economic migration (40%) and short-term local movements (34%). A significant share of travellers (14%) were tourists.

The vast majority of observed travellers (87%) had travelled from Mali, followed by Senegal (10%) and The Gambia (2%). Meanwhile, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed an increase of 2 p.p. (to reach 82% of flows), while the share of travellers headed to Mali (13%) and The Gambia (4%) remained stable.

The majority of observed individuals (58%, a 5 p.p. increase from December 2019) were Malian nationals. Meanwhile, Senegalese travellers represented 23 per cent of observed individuals. The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.

Internal Forced Displacement

**Burkina Faso**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Implementation Round</th>
<th>Round 2 (TBD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latest count of populations tracked and monitored As of Round 1 – August 2019</td>
<td><strong>10,293 Internally Displaced</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 31 January 2020</td>
<td><strong>838,548 Internally Displaced [OCHA]</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation Components**

- Household Survey, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration
- Current Geographical Coverage 34 locations in Est Region

**Published Information Products**

- Household Profile, Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report
- [displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso](displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso)

DTM Burkina Faso conducted Round 1 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 34 locations of Burkina Faso’s Est Region, identifying 10,293 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Discussions with the government and humanitarian partners are underway to implement further DTM assessments.

DTM assessments in Burkina Faso cover one region (Est Region), and numbers provided only reflect the displacement situation in that region and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provides estimates of the total number of displaced in the country.

**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 31 January 2020

- **679,000 Internally Displaced** [OCHA]  
- **204,000 Returnees** [OCHA]

- [displacement.iom.int/cameroon](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

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[page 4]
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.

A major phenomenon was witnessed in March 2020 in the North West and South West regions of Cameroon: through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, IOM Cameroon recorded the return of 8,233 IDPs 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, as well as the closure of schools in host locations.

** Central African Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Implementation Round</th>
<th>Round 10 (May 2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures</td>
<td>As of Round 9 – January 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528,140 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>672,778 Returnees (former IDPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283,183 Returnees (from abroad)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 31 January 2020</td>
<td>681,708 Internally Displaced [CMP]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Geographical Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,580 locations in 10 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** Chad (Lac) **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Implementation Round</th>
<th>Round 11 (March 2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latest count of populations tracked and monitored</td>
<td>As of Round 10 – February 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260,913 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>25,130 Returnees (former IDPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33,602 Returnees (from abroad)</td>
<td>5,864 Third Country Nationals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Emergency Tracking, Household Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Geographical Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204 sites in Lac Province</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari) **

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 2 – October 2019
77,650 Returnees (from abroad)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Geographical Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Published Information Products |
| Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard |

To gain a better understanding of the numbers and needs of Chadian nationals fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and returning to Chad’s southern region, baseline assessments were conducted in 88 locations of Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari, identifying 77,650 Chadian returnees from CAR (33,817 in Logone-Oriental and 43,833 in Moyen-Chari).

Assessments in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari are currently suspended for lack of funding.

** Mali **

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 March 2020
239,484 Internally Displaced
561,606 Returnees (former IDPs)
The number of returnees, for its part, increased by 4 per cent; this is the first time since June 2019 (Round 28) the number of returnees has witnessed an increase. This trend may be a sign of stabilization in the number of returnees, after several waves of violence forced large numbers of returnees to flee.

Most displaced individuals (54%) were female (46% were male). In addition, the majority of displaced persons (56%) were children, including over a quarter (28%) of children under 5 years of age, while 4 per cent were 60 years old or older. The State of Borno continues to host the largest share of IDPs (1,506,537 IDPs, or 74% of IDPs).

The vast majority of the displaced population (91%) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North East Nigeria, while 8 per cent fled intercommunal clashes and 1 per cent by natural disasters. Most displaced households (58%) lived in host communities, while 42 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

The most urgent needs of IDPs were food (for 61% of IDPs, a 12% decrease from the previous round), Non-Food Items (NFI, 21%, an increase of 7%) and shelter (10%, up 4% from the previous round).

Round 32 of DTM assessments are expected to be rolled out in April 2020, with results published in May 2020.

**Nigeria (North West + North Central)**

![Current Implementation Round](Round 4 (March 2020))

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored

As of Round 31 – March 2020

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
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). When compared to the previous round, the number of IDPs identified witnessed a 7 per cent increase (up from 540,049). This growth in IDP numbers may be linked to the expansion of DTM coverage, which grew by 80 wards between the second and third rounds of assessments.

Amongst the eight states affected by the crisis, Benue hosts the largest number of displaced individuals (180,258, or 31% of IDPs), followed by Plateau (103,111 IDPs, or 18% of all IDPs) and Kaduna (71,226 IDPs, or 12% of all IDPs).

The majority of IDPs (58%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (28%). Most displacements (65%) occurred in 2018 and 2019, with the largest groups of IDPs (40%) being displaced in 2019.

A total of 1,278 sites are identified across the eight states covered in DTM assessments (588 or 11% fewer than in Round 2), including 1,222 host communities and 56 camps or camp-like settings. The majority of IDPs (84%) lives amongst host communities, while 16 per cent lived in displacement camps.

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed area food (42% of sites), Non-Food Items (32%) and shelter (17%).

Round 4 of DTM assessments were conducted in March 2020, with results expected to be published in May 2020.
Round 3 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments were conducted in December 2019 in 686 wards across 8 States of North West and North Central Zones, identifying 578,192 IDPs.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

DTM Monthly Regional Update
March 2020

Displacement Tracking Matrix
West and Central Africa (WCA)

Chad (Lac)
as of Round 10 – February 2020
266,919 Internally Displaced
251,030 Returnees (IDPs)
3,182 Returnees (from abroad)

Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)
as of Round 2 – October 2019
77,690 Returnees (from abroad)

Central African Republic
as of Round 3 – January 2020
578,192 Internally Displaced
672,778 Returnees (IDPs)
281,363 Returnees (from abroad)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

New figures released

Figure indicates the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of IDTM assessment in each country.

These figures do not represent the total number of displaced populations within the country.