



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period  
March 2020

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 cross-boundary 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

Reporting Period  
February 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Cameroon	1	FMP
Chad	2	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	2	FMPs

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

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.

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 starting on 18 March 2020. This decrease is however mitigated by the fact that large numbers of Burkinabè migrants returned from neighbouring countries and third-country nationals, notably Nigeriens, 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, Cameroon remained the main destination of flows crossing Kousseri, 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 (89%, 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 Zouarké, 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 when

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), Kouremalé 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 Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (27%), while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination of outgoing flows (mainly by travellers in Boundoufoudou) accounted for 22 per cent of total flows.

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 capture travellers heading towards Algeria or travelling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Here-makono, 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 overlaps with restrictions in mobility imposed by Malian authorities to fight the spread of the 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, Burkinabè 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 Burkinabè migrants (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 was 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 Katsina 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 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, was set up to capture flows that were not caught by the Séguédine 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 travellers 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 (61%) 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.

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## Internal Forced Displacement

### Burkina Faso

Current Implementation Round  
Round 2 (TBD)

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

**10,293** Internally Displaced

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

**838,548** Internally Displaced [OCHA]

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](https://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.

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### Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 21 (April 2020)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 20 – November 2019

**297,380** Internally Displaced

**106,131** Returnees (former IDPs)

**10,848** Returnees (from abroad)

**47,305** Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage  
931 locations in Far North Region

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

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

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 20 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities between 25 November and 6 December 2019, identifying 297,380 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 116,979 Returnees (106,131 former IDPs and 10,848 Returnees from abroad) and 47,305 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon will begin data collection for Round 21 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in April 2020, and results are expected to be published in May 2020.

DTM Cameroon also collects data on sudden and large movements of population in the Far North through implementation of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT). In March 2020, it identified ten events (including nine repeated attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and one preventive movement following rumours of armed attacks), which led to the displacement of an estimated 9,030 individuals (1,465 households).

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### 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](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.

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.

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## 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 January 2020

**681,708** Internally Displaced [CMP]

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

1,580 locations in 10 préfectures (Bamingui-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 May 2020, with results published in June 2020.

In March 2020, DTM CAR initiated its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT). Through its ETT activities, DTM identified close to 12,600 individuals displaced by communal tensions and fighting between Non-State Armed Groups in the Bamingui-Bangoran *préfecture*.

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 11 (March 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 10 – February 2020

**260,913** Internally Displaced  
**25,130** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**33,602** Returnees (from abroad)  
**5,864** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
204 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

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

Between January and February 2020, DTM Chad conducted Round 10 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 184 locations of Chad's Lac region, identifying a total of 325,509 displaced individuals (68,345 households), including 260,913 IDPs, 25,130 Returnees (former IDPs), 33,602 Returnees (from abroad) and 5,864 Third-Country Nationals.

DTM Chad will roll out of Round 11 of DTM Baseline Assessments in April 2020.

Results are expected to be published in May 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 March 2020 (two preventive movements because of growing insecurity in the region and five attacks by Non-State Armed Groups) with 6,353 individuals (1,367 households) displaced.

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

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 (TBD)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 2 – October 2019

**77,650** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

88 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

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

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.

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## Mali

Latest count of displaced populations  
As of 31 March 2020

**239,484** Internally Displaced  
**561,606** Returnees (former IDPs)



**82,507** Repatriated  
**138,537** Refugees [UNHCR]

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 31 March 2020, 239,484 IDPs, 561,606 former IDP Returnees and 76,636 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 10 per cent since January 2020 (up from 218,536). This sudden jump is a result of growing insecurity and multiplying attacks in the Mopti and Timbuktu regions of central Mali. The number of former IDP Returnees was stable, while the number of repatriated individuals grew by 8 per cent.

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), Aurvey

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).

Discussions are underway to conduct Round 2 of DTM assessments.

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## Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 32 (April 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 31 – February 2020

**2,046,604** Internally Displaced  
**1,538,861** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**135,001** Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
790 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

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

In the Round 31 data collection exercise, conducted between 15 January and 15 February 2020, DTM Nigeria identified 2,046,604 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and 1,673,862 Returnees (including 1,538,861 Returnees (former IDPs) and 135,001 Returnees (from abroad).

Since the previous round, the number of IDPs remained relatively stable, witnessing an increase of less than 1 per cent (up from 2,039,092). The number of IDPs has steadily increased since the onset of an escalation in violence in October 2018, and has now overcome the number of IDPs identified during Round 25 (October 2018). However, because access has been restricted in many regions of the North East, and coverage of DTM assessments limited, and given current levels of violence, it may be assumed that levels of displacement are higher than estimated.

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.

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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). 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).

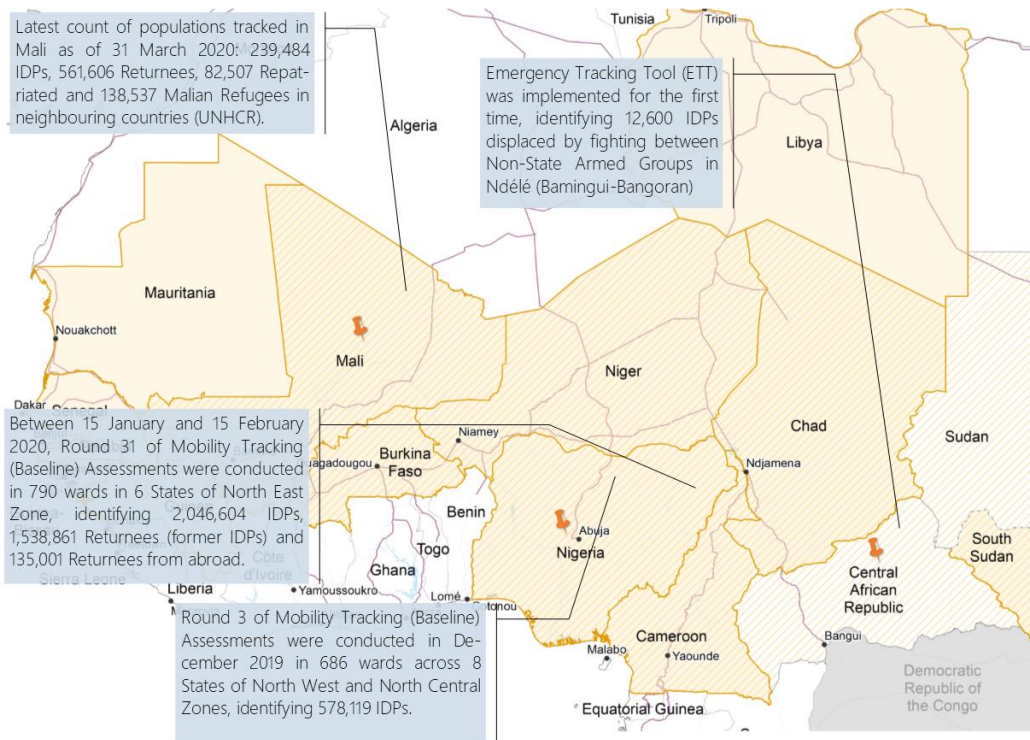
The majority of IDPs (58%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (28%). Most displacements (65%) occurred in 2018 and 2019, with the largest groups of IDPs (40%) being displaced in 2019.

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.

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Mar 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> Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</p> <p> 32+ Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p><b>Cameroon (Far North)</b> as of Round 20 – November 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 297,380 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 106,131 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 47,305 Out of Camp Refugees</li> </ul> <p><b>Burkina Faso</b> as of Round 1 – August 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 10,293 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Central African Republic</b> as of Round 9 – January 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 528,140 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 672,778 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 283,183 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chad (Lac)</b> as of Round 10 – February 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 260,913 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 25,130 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 33,602 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul> <p><b>Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)</b> as of Round 2 – October 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 77,650 Returnees (from abroad)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mali</b> as of 31 March 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 239,484 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 561,606 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 82,507 Repatriated</li> </ul> <p><b>Niger (Tahoua+Tillabéri)</b> as of Round 1 – December 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 104,565 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nigeria (North East)</b> as of Round 31 – February 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 2,046,604 Internally Displaced</li> <li> 1,538,861 Returnees (IDPs)</li> <li> 135,001 Returnees (From abroad)</li> </ul> <p><b>Nigeria (North West + North Central)</b> as of Round 3 – December 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 578,119 Internally Displaced</li> </ul>
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