



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
November 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Cameroon	1	FMP
Chad	4	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	2	FMPs

migration.iom.int

34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) are currently operational in eight countries. In November 2019, an FMP was opened in Kousseri in Cameroon.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. In November 2019, an average of 1,894 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a 9 per cent increase from the October figures (1,734). The majority of travellers (64%) were adult men, while 23 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children. Six per cent of individuals were children under five and 6 per cent were pregnant women.

Across all FMPs in the country, a large majority of travellers had departed from Burkina Faso (81%) followed by Niger (6%) and Togo (6%). The three primary destinations of flows were Côte d'Ivoire (42%, a 5 p.p. decrease from October),

Niger (22%) and Burkina Faso (19%). In numbers similar to that of previous months, seasonal migration (37%), short-term local movements (32%) and long-term economic migration (27%) were the main reasons for travel. When compared to the previous reporting period, the share of Burkinabè migrants dropped significantly, dropping to 45 per cent of travellers (or a 20 p.p. decrease, as did the share of Nigerien nationals (18%, representing a decrease of 8 p.p.). The share of Nigerian (6%) and Malian (14%) travellers, in contrast, grew by 6 p.p. and 8 p.p., respectively.

The Kousseri FMP, in the Far North region of **Cameroon**, which was activated in November 2019, 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 November 2019, an average of 805 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. Most (83%) individuals observed were male, while 17 per cent were female. Thirteen per cent were children, including 2 per cent of children under five years of age.

The majority of travellers (62%) were travelling to Cameroon, while 25 per cent were headed to Chad and 11 per cent were going to Nigeria. In terms of provenance, most individuals had travelled from Cameroon (70%), with 27 per cent and 2 per cent having come from Chad and Nigeria, respectively.

Travellers crossing the Kousseri FMP were primarily performing long-term economic migration (44%), short-term local movements (24%) and seasonal migration (21%). Notably, 3 per cent of travellers were forcibly displaced, namely by torrential rains and floods which affected

the Far North in October and November 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 (48% of travellers) or Chad (38%). Further, because Kousseri is located relatively close to the border with Nigeria, a significant proportion of individuals (11%) 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). The Kalait FMP was definitively closed in June 2019.

Over the reporting period, an average of 648 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, an 8 per cent decrease when compared to October 2019 (707).

The primary reasons for travel were short-term economic movements (representing 45% of flows) and long-term economic migration (36%). The share of seasonal migrants observed amongst travellers was 10 per cent.

The majority of travellers (74%, an increase of 6 p.p. from the previous reporting period) were adult men, while the share of women was 17 per cent (a 5 p.p. decrease from October). Children represented 9 per cent of travellers observed. Four per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 6 per cent were pregnant women, 2 per cent were elderly and 3 per cent were living with a mental or physical handicap. The vast majority of identified individuals (97%) were Chadian nationals, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (2%) or Nigerien (1%) nationals.

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 November 2019, a daily average of 1,356 individuals was observed at the FMPs. This represents a 4 per cent decrease when compared to October 2019 (1,416) which follows a 7 per cent decrease between September and October. This reduction in flows may be linked to the asphaltting of a new road linking Bamako to Djoulafoundou and bypassing the Nafadji FMP. It may also be explained by

the fact that the end of the rainy season makes a more direct route linking Senegal to Guinea and bypassing the Boundoufourdou FMP more easily accessible.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (34%, 4 p.p. more than in October) and children (22%, a 3 p.p. decrease), including 6 per cent of children under five years old. In contrast, a much smaller proportion of travellers (44%) identified in Guinea compared to other countries were adult men. The largest share of migrants observed (66%, a 3 p.p. decrease when compared to the previous reporting period) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 8% from Mali, 4% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Côte d'Ivoire).

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (48%), short-term movements (39%) and seasonal migration (9%).

The majority of individuals observed (56%) were leaving the country: most outgoing travellers (primarily observed in Kouremalé and Nafadji) were headed to Mali (28%), while Senegal, the second-most mentioned destination (mainly by travellers in Boundoufourdou) accounted for 23 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, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in November 2019 decreased by 5 per cent (from 280 to 267 observed on average each day). This follows a 9 per cent drop between September and October. A large majority of observed individuals (82%) were adult men, while 14 per cent were adult women and 4 per cent were children. Malian nationals were the most prevalent nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali (representing 37% of travellers). Guinean (15%), Ivorian (8%), Burkinabè (7%) and Gambian (6%) 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 (55%). Algeria, the foremost destination until March 2019, in November 2019 ranked fourth, accounting for 9 per cent of flows. Other significant destinations of flows were Burkina Faso (16%) and Mauritania (14%).

A large majority of migrants (93%, a 4 p.p. increase when compared to October) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Five per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants, while only 1 per cent were conducting short-term movements (a stark decrease of 5 p.p. from the previous month).

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 November 2019 (1,163) witnessed a slight 2 per cent decrease from the previous month (1,192). The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 5 per cent of children under five. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (43%), long-term economic migration (37%) or seasonal migration (12%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (33%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of observed individuals were travelling to Niger (62%), while 36 per cent were travelling to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad and Cameroon respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (64%) were coming from Nigeria, while 36 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 1,707 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in October 2019, representing a 3 per cent increase as compared to October 2019 (1,657). The majority (70%) were adult men, while 19 per cent were adult women and 11 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 5 per cent. Four per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women, 2 per cent were elderly and 1 per cent were living with a physical or mental disability.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (50%). This represents a slight decrease (of 3 p.p.) from the previous month. Meanwhile, outgoing flows represented 31 per cent of all flows, a 6 p.p. increase from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 19 per cent of flows, a 3 p.p. decrease. The primary reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (38%), seasonal migration (37%) and short-term movements (25%).

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of provenance: 81 per cent of travellers were going to Niger and 8 per cent of travellers were headed for Nigeria. In addition, 5 per cent of migrants were travelling to Libya. Similarly, Niger was the main country of destination of travellers, although the share of individuals going to Niger decreased by 6 p.p. (from 76% of flows to 70%). Meanwhile, 9 per cent of travellers intended to go to Nigeria. In addition, 11 per cent of flows were headed towards Libya, a 3 per cent decrease since October 2019.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Niger nationals (85%), with the next most-represented nationality being Nigerians (10%).

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 September and October 2019, the number of individuals observed at the two FMPs almost doubled, going from 193 to 374. This astounding increase is due to the occurrence of the religious of Magal, one of the largest religious pilgrimages in the West African region. Most travellers (58%) were adult men (a 2 p.p. increase compared to September), while 31 per cent were adult women. Ten per cent were children, representing a 3 p.p. decrease since the previous reporting period, including 4 per cent who were under five years old. Additionally, 2 per cent of travellers were elderly and 3 per cent were pregnant women.

In a stark reversal from the previous reporting period, the largest proportion of travellers indicated conducting long-term migration (60%), while the next largest groups reported performing short-term movements (33%) and tourism (4%). This change may be linked to the tightening of controls and stricter migration policies along the Algeria-Mali border, which have driven migrants to take alternative migration routes, including routes crossing Senegal.

The majority of observed travellers (77%) had travelled from Mali. This represents a 8 percentage point drop from the previous month. On the other hand, the share of travellers who arrived from Senegal and The Gambia increased by 7 percentage points (up to 18% of flows) and 1 percentage point (up to 5%), respectively. Meanwhile, the share of migrants travelling to Senegal witnessed an increase of 4 per cent (to reach 73%), while a larger share of travellers was headed to Mali (21%, an 5 p.p. increase compared to the previous month). In addition, 5 per cent of travellers were going to The Gambia.

While the majority of observed individuals (45%, a 5 p.p. decrease since September) were Malian nationals, the share of Senegalese travellers grew significantly in October (42%, a 7 p.p. increase from the previous reporting period). The increase in identified Senegalese nationals may be linked to the Magal pilgrimage, during which Senegalese nationals travel from throughout the West Africa region to the city of Touba in Senegal. The remaining travellers were from a variety of West African countries, including The Gambia, Nigeria, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso.

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 8 October 2019

486,360 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

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 Round 2 of DTM assessments, which are expected to expand to additional regions.

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

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.

The number of displaced saw a stark increase between Rounds 19 and 20. The number of IDPs witnessed a 10 per cent increase (up from 170,870) as a result of severe flooding in October which affected the Far North Region and caused significant displacement. Meanwhile, the number of returnees grew by 6 per cent (up from 110,574) and the number of Out-of-camp Refugees rose by 1 per cent (up from 46,845). These increases may also be linked to the wider coverage of DTM assessments, with 68 additional locations assessed during Round 20.

Most displaced persons (197,184, or 43% of displaced) resided in Logone-et-Chari Division, followed by Mayo-Sava (132,772, or 29%) and Mayo-Tsanaga (89,899, or 19%). Forty-one per cent lived with host families, while 24 per cent lived in spontaneous/makeshift shelter and 16 per cent lived in their original dwelling.

The displaced population was equally shared between men (50%) and women (50%). Close to two-thirds of displaced persons (64%) were children.

The main needs of the displaced population were drinking water (44%), food (27%) and agricultural equipment (7%).

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.

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 September 2019

536,107 Internally Displaced [OCHA]
237,349 Returnees [OCHA]

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM 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 yet been set for the resumption of activities.

Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 9 (December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored by DTM in the covered préfectures
As of Round 8 – July 2019

537,285 Internally Displaced
600,479 Returnees (former IDPs)
263,497 Returnees (from abroad)

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of November 2019

687,191 Internally Displaced [CMP]

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

1,426 location in 9 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

Between 5 May and 10 July 2019, DTM carried out Round 8 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying a total of 1,401,261 displaced people, including 537,285 IDPs, 600,479 returnees (former IDPs) and 263,497 Returnees from abroad.

Due to logistical issues, Round 9 of DTM assessments, initially planned for November 2019, will be conducted in December 2019, with results expected to be published in February 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.

Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
Round 10 (January 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 9 – September 2019

169,003 Internally Displaced
15,053 Returnees (former IDPs)
32,311 Returnees (from abroad)
5,652 Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

184 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

displacement.iom.int/chad

Between August and September 2019, DTM Chad conducted Round 9 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 184 locations of Chad's Lac region, identifying 169,003 IDPs, 15,053 Returnees (former IDPs), 32,311 Returnees (from abroad) and 5,652 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

DTM Chad will begin roll-out of Round 10 of DTM Baseline Assessments in January 2020. Results are expected to be published in February 2020.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor dis-

placements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified four events in November 2019 (one case of repatriation of migrant workers following the closure of gold mines linked to insecurity and three instances of preventive displacement for fear of attacks by extremist armed groups) during which 1,439 individuals (460 households) were displaced.

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Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 (December 2019)

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

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).

DTM Chad will conduct Round 3 of assessments in December 2019, and results are expected to be published in January 2020.

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Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 31 October 2019

199,385 Internally Displaced
561,606 Returnees (former IDPs)
74,397 Repatriated
138,954 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

As of 31 October 2019, 199,385 IDPs, 561,606 former IDP Returnees and 74,397 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 7 per cent since September 2019 (up from 187,139). This sustained growth in displacement is a result of continued violence witnessed in central Mali as well as in the region bordering Burkina Faso to the south. The number of former IDP Returnees and Returnees from abroad remained stable.

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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Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round 30 (January 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 29 – September 2019

2,035,232 Internally Displaced
1,488,338 Returnees (former IDPs)
130,672 Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

794 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

In the Round 29 data collection exercise, conducted between 8 August and 11 September 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 2,035,232 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and 1,619,010 Returnees (including 1,488,338 Returnees (former IDPs) and 130,672 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 2,018,513). The number of IDPs has steadily increased since the onset of an escalation in violence in October 2018, and is similar to the number of IDPs identified during Round 25 (October 2018). However, because access has been difficult 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, dropped by 1 per cent; this is the first time the number of returnees has witnessed a decrease since DTM started recording the number of returnees in August 2015. This trend may be explained by the multiplication of attacks and the increase in violence observed since the fall of 2018, which has forced many returnees to flee.

Most displaced individuals (54%) were female (46% were male). In addition, the majority of displaced persons (56%) were children, while 4 per cent were 60 years old or older. The State of Borno continues to host the largest share of IDPs (1,496,871 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 (57%, down from 59% in the previous round) lived in host communities, while 43 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

The most urgent needs of IDPs were food (for 71% of IDPs, a 2 p.p. decrease), NFI (15%, a 2 p.p. increase) and shelter (7%).

Round 30 of DTM assessments will commence in January 2020 and results will be published in February 2020.

In a Flash Report, DTM Nigeria also reported on fires which affected Borno State on 25 November 2019, affecting 79 individuals and destroying 23 shelters. The affected households were in special

need of food, shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI).

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Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 3 (November 2019)

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

540,049 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
630 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

In the second round of assessments conducted in North West and North Central Nigeria, DTM identified 540,049 IDPs (88,631 households).

Round 3 of DTM assessments will be carried out in November 2019, with results expected to be published in January 2020.

DTM Nigeria in November 2019 reported on two major incidents which led to significant displacement of populations: on 17-18 November, attacks by bandits in Zamfara State displaced 6,419 individuals and caused 14 casualties; and 23 November 2019, clashes between herders and

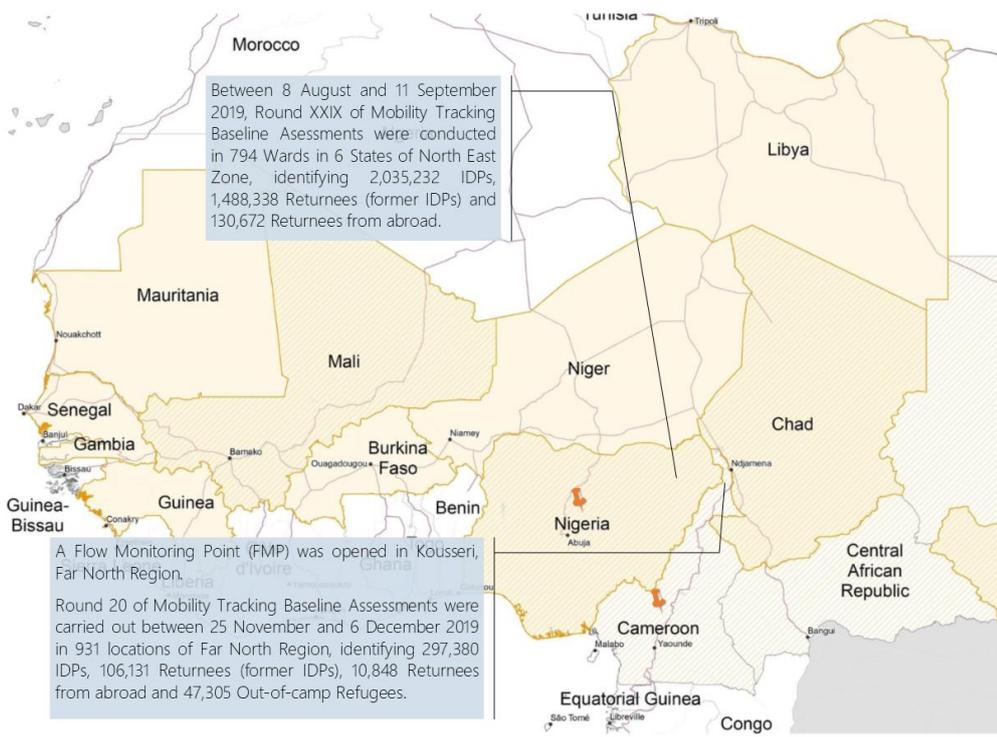
farmers in Adamawa State displaced 4,392 individuals and caused 10 fatalities. In both instances, IDPs were in most urgent need of food and Non-Food Items.

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Regional

In addition to activities at country level, DTM in West and Central Africa will begin implementation of two region-wide programmes:

1. The **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** is a data collection activity currently implemented in **Chad**, the **Central African Republic** and **Mauritania** and expected to be implemented in **Burkina Faso** with the aim of gathering data and informing partners on agro-pastoralist movements throughout the WCA region. The TTT will also facilitate the establishment of an early warning system to prevent and mitigate conflicts.
2. The **Stability Index** is currently being implemented in all four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, or LCB (**Cameroon, Chad, Niger** and **Nigeria**) to assess the stability of return locations in regions affected by the LCB crisis and evaluate the needs of returnee populations. Regional analysis for the first round Stability Index assessments have been completed and results for the LCB are expected to be published in January 2020.



Nov 2019

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>Regional Flow Monitoring Network Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</p> <p> 34+ Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p>Cameroon (Far North) </p> <p>as of Round 20 – November 2019</p> <p> 297,380 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 106,131 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 47,305 Out of Camp Refugees</p> <p>Burkina Faso as of Round 1 – August 2019</p> <p> 10,293 Internally Displaced</p>	<p>Central African Republic as of Round 8 – July 2019</p> <p> 537,285 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 600,479 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 263,497 Returnees (From abroad)</p>	<p>Chad (Lac) as of Round 9 – September 2019</p> <p> 169,003 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 15,053 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 32,311 Returnees (From abroad)</p> <p>Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari) as of Round 2 – October 2019</p> <p> 77,650 Returnees (from abroad)</p>	<p>Mali as of 31 October 2019</p> <p> 199,385 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 561,606 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 74,397 Repatriated</p>	<p>Nigeria (North East) </p> <p>as of Round 29 – September 2019</p> <p> 2,035,232 Internally Displaced</p> <p> 1,488,338 Returnees (IDPs)</p> <p> 130,672 Returnees (From abroad)</p> <p>Nigeria (North West + North Central) as of Round 2 – September 2019</p> <p> 540,049 Internally Displaced</p>
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