FEB 2020

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period
February 2020

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

- The death of two migrants headed to the Canary Islands (Spain) from Mauritania.

- The return of 51 migrants from the Canary Islands (Spain) to Mauritania by Frontex.

- The increase in the number of migrant arrivals by boat to the Canary Islands (Spain) from 84 in January-February 2019 to 1,181 in January-February 2020.

- The stranding (and subsequent assistance by IOM) of 61 migrants in the Nigerian desert.

- Multiple attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and growing insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin, leading to the displacement of over 10,000 individuals in Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
February 2020

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 February 2020, an average of 1,955 individuals were observed crossing the FMPs daily – a 9 per cent decrease from the January figures (2,138). This decrease, which follows an increase observed in January, linked to the return of migrants who had gone home for the end-of-year holidays and the resumption of gold panning activities in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso, marks a return to numbers generally observed at FMPs. The majority of travellers (62%) were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and 14 per cent were children. Seven 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 (79%, a 7 p.p. increase when compared to January) followed by Niger (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%) and Togo (5%). 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 8 p.p. to reach 20 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 (32%) and long-term economic migration (30%).

The main nationality groups observed at the FMPs were Burkinabè (64%), Nigerien (26%) 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 February 2020, an average of 634 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. This represents a 7 per cent increase since January (554), which follows increases in both December 2019 (of 42%) and January (of 19%). The majority of travellers (56%) were male, while 36 per cent were female. Fifteen per cent of travellers were children.

Large numbers of vulnerable individuals were observed in February 2020, including 10 per cent of children under five years old, 7 per cent of pregnant women and 7 per cent of elderly travellers.

The main destinations of travellers witnessed slight changes between January and February. While Cameroon remained the main destination of flows crossing Kousseri, with 80 per cent of travellers headed to Cameroon, this figure reflected a 7 p.p. decrease in the share of incoming travellers. This decrease follows an increase of a similar level the previous month. Meanwhile, the share of travellers going to Chad (13%) and Nigeria (5%) witnessed increases, of 4 p.p. and 2 p.p. respectively, which follow decreases observed between December and January. The destinations of provenance of travellers were similar to the previous reporting period, with the greatest share of ibserved individuals (84%) travelling from Cameroon, followed by Chad (13%) and Benin (2%).

Reasons for travel were relatively stable in February: although the share of seasonal migrants decreased by 8 p.p. (from 41% to 33% of flows), seasonal migration remained the primary reason for travel. Local short-term migration (27%) and long-term economic migration (19%) were other significant factors of migration. Notably, the share of travellers who were forcibly displaced doubled, from 6 per cent in January to 12 per cent in February, a trend which may be explained by the growth in insecurity and increased intensity and 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 (25%). 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).

Over the reporting period, an average of 1,127 individuals per day were recorded at the four FMPs, a 16 per cent increase when compared to January (969), which follows an increase of 16 per cent between December and January. This increase may be a result of the return of migrant workers in gold mining sites to their location of origin, as well as the movement of migrants to newly discovered gold mines in the Central African Republic (CAR).

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (representing 49% of flows) and short-term economic movements (representing 48% of flows). The share of seasonal migrants observed in February 2020, meanwhile, represented 2 per cent of travellers.

The majority of travellers (76%, a 4 p.p. increase from the previous reporting period) were adult men, while the share of women was 13 per cent (a 3 p.p. decrease). The share of children represented 11 per cent of observed travellers. Three per cent of travellers were children under five years old, while 3 per cent were pregnant women, 2 per cent were elderly and 5 per cent were individuals living with a mental or physical disability.

Almost every identified individual (99%) was a Chadian national, while an incidental share of travellers were CAR (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 January 2020, a daily average of 1,483 individuals was observed at the FMPs. A very similar number of daily travellers had been observed in December 2019.

When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (34%) and children (23%), including 7 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 (69%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 6% from Mali, 5% from Sierra Leone and 3% from Côte d'Ivoire).

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (47%), short-term local movements (38%) and seasonal migration (12%).

The majority of individuals observed (53%) 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 Boundoufourdou) 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, Heremakono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in February 2020 grew by 27 per cent (from 293 to 373 observed on average each day). This increase overlaps with observed growths in the number of seasonal Burkinabè migrants, an increasing number of whom travel abroad to work in gold mines and, in smaller numbers, on crop fields. A large majority of observed individuals (84%) were adult men, while 13 per cent were adult women and 3 per cent were children.

Malian nationals were the most prevalent nationality group amongst travellers observed at FMPs in Mali, representing 33 per cent of travellers, although their

share dropped by 7 p.p. since the previous month. The share of Burkinabè nationals, on the other hand, witnessed a large increase of 17 p.p., reaching 25 per cent of observed individuals. The increase in the share of Burkinabè nationals reflects the large movement of many Burkinabè to gold mines throughout West and Central Africa. Guinean (11%) Ivorian (5%), and Gambian (4%) 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 (63%, 5 p.p. more than in January). Algeria, the foremost destination until March 2019, in February 2020 ranked fourth, accounting for 7 per cent of flows. Other significant destinations of flows included Mauritania (14% of flows) and Burkina Faso (13%).

The vast majority of migrants (90%) were undertaking long-term economic migration. Nine per cent of travellers were seasonal migrants. Moreover, for the second month in a row, no migrants conducting short-term movements was reported at Mali FMPs, while 1 per cent of travellers were forcibly displaced.

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 February 2020 (1,258) witnessed a 4 per cent increase from the previous month (1,208). This increase may be attributed to an increase in business activities and labour mobility.

The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult men, while 20 per cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, including 6 per cent of children under five years old. A significant share of travellers (11%) were elderly (aged 60 or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term local movements (43%), long-term economic migration (37%) or seasonal migration (11%). Notably, 9 per cent of individuals were tourists.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (52%), Nigerien (35%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of travellers were travelling to Niger (64%), while 34 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 1 per cent to Chad and Cameroon respectively. Similarly, the majority of travellers (66%) were coming from Nigeria, while 33 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. Meamwhile, 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

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
790,959 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.

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.

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 February 2020, it identified five event (all of them coordinated attacks by Non-State Armed Groups), which led to the displacement of an estimated 1,849 individuals (343 households).

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]
237,349 Returnees [OCHA]

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 yet been set for the resumption of activities.

IOM Cameroon monitors sudden and large population movements in North West and South West through implementation of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT). In January 2020, IOM identified several events which generated population displacements in the two regions.

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 location 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

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

The number of IDPs decreased by 2 per cent (down from 537,285 identified in Round 8); this decline may be a result of the relative stabilization of the security situation throughout the country following the February 2019 Khartoum Peace Agreements; another factor behind this decline may also be the inaccessibility of a large portion of the Haute-Kotto *prefecture* ue to security constraints, where new displacements linked to fighting between Non-State Armed Groups were not recorded. The number of Returnees, both former IDPs and former refugees, witnessed an increase (of 12%, up from 600,479 and 8%, up from 263,497 respectively), reflecting the growing trend of returns observed in the country observed since 2018; indeed, over three-quarters (78%) of returns took place in 2018 and 2019. The number of returnees identified by DTM is now 1.5 times the number of IDPs.

Displaced persons were equitably shared between women (51%) and men (49%). Close to two-thirds of displaced persons (63%) were children, including 30 per cent of children under five years old.

The primary reasons for displacement of IDPs were armed conflict and fighting between armed groups (either during the 2012-2013 civil war or the subsequent state of generalized violence), representing 89 per cent of displacements, followed by natural disasters (6%) and tranhumance-related events, such as herder-farmer conflicts or cattle rustling (4%). The main reasons for which Returnees returned home were improved security in their location of origin (58%), economic reasons such as the search for livelihood opportunities or the need to tend farms (24%), tensions with host communities in the location of displacement (9%) and rejoining family members (6%).

The vast majority of displaced households (90%) lived in host communities, while 7 per cent lived in one of the 39 official displacement sites set up by humanitarian actors. A further 3 per cent lived in unofficial sites.

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

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen prefectures 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 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

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 (TCNs).

Since Round 8, the number of displaced individuals has been steadily rising amidst deteriorating security conditions in the Lake Chad Basin and increased attacks by Non-State Armed Groups. Between Rounds 9 and 10, the number of IDPs and Returnees (former IDPs) witnessed significant spikes (increase of 54 per cent, up from 169,003 and 67%, up from 15,053); the number of Returnees from abroad and Third-Country Nationals also gre, albeit at a slowr rate (increase of 4%, up from 32,311, and of 4%, up from 5,652).

Almost all displaced households (99%) had children, with an average households size of six. Close to two-thirds of displaced persons (63%) were children, while the elderly represented 7 per cent of displaced individuals.

The majority of displaced households (81%) lived in displacement sites, while 19 per cent lived amongst host communities. The vast majority of households (98%) lived in shelters made out of straw or metal sheeting, with 1 per cent without shelter and 1 per cent living in shelter with solid walls.

DTM Chad will roll out of Round 11 of DTM Baseline Assessments in March 2020. Results are expected to be published in April 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 February 2020 (six preventive movements because of growing insecurity in the region and one instance of an attack by Non-State Armed Groups) with 4,405 individuals (1,096 households) displaced.

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

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 January 2020

218,536 Internally Displaced
561,606 Returnees (former IDPs)
76,636 Repatriated
142,110 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 January 2020, 218,536 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 5 per cent since December 2019 (up from 207,751). This sustained growth in displacement is a result of continued violence witnessed in central Mali (notably Gao, Menaka and Mopti) as well as in the region bordering Burkina Faso to the south. The number of former IDP Returnees and Repatriated individuals 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).

Niger (Tahoua + Tillaberi)

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 Tillaberi)

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles

displacement.iom.int/niger

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

A slight majority of IDPs (52%) were female, while 48 per cent were male. In addition, 58 per cent were children, including 28 per cent of children under 5 years old. Seven per cent of IDPs were elderly.

Over three-quarters of IDPs (76%) resided in Tillaberi, while 24 per cent lived in Tahoua. The *départements* hosting the largest numbers of IDPs were Ayerou (37,401 IDPs), Abala (26,472 IDPs) and Tillia (18,637).

The vast majority of IDPs (94%) were displaced as a result of insecurity and conflict, while 6 per cent fled following natural disasters. The majority of IDPs (52%) were displaced in 2017 and 2018, with 48 per cent having been displaced in 2019, reflecting the increase in violence and insecurity observed over that period.

Most IDPs (93%) lived in spontaneous sites, while the second-most common site type were host communities (6%). In terms of shelter, close to half of IDPs lived in shelter made out of tarp (48%), followed by straw or metal sheets (36%). A large share of IDPs (13%) did not have any shelter.

Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round 31 (February 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 30 – December 2019

2,039,902 Internally Displaced
1,483,853 Returnees (former IDPs)
127,823 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 30 data collection exercise, conducted between 4 and 11 December 2019, DTM Nigeria identified 2,039,092 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 2,035,232). The number of IDPs has steadily increased since the onset of an escalation in violence in October 2018, and is now similar to 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, dropped by 1 per cent; this is the second time (after Round 29) 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 (55%) were children, including over a quarter (27%) of children under 5 years of age, while 7 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 (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 73% of IDPs), NoN-Food Items (NFI, 14%) and shelter (6%).

Round 31 of DTM assesments were expected to be rolled out in February 2020, with results published in April 2020.

Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (February 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 3 – November 2019
537,375 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
629 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, which took place in November 2019, DTM identified 537,375 IDPs (89,581 households). The number of IDPs identified witnessed a slight drop of 0.5 per cent (down from 540,049).

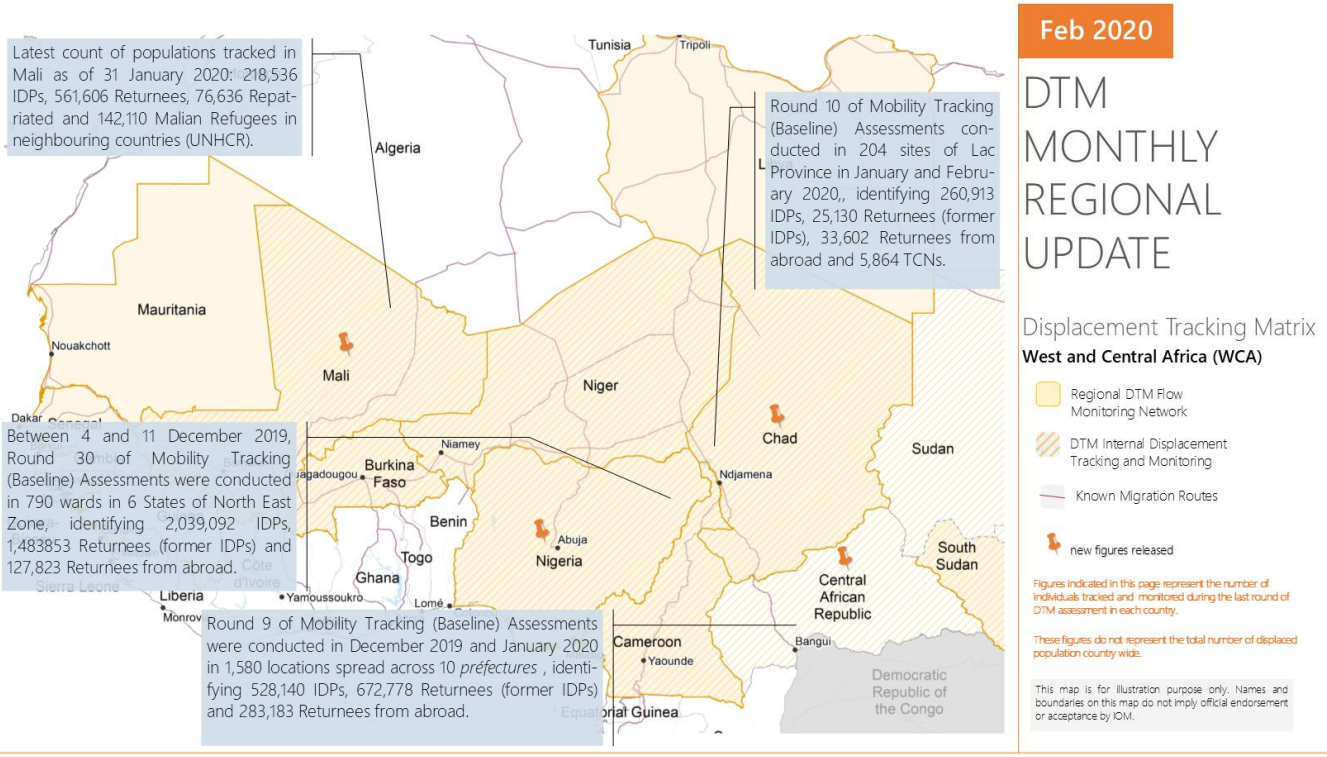
Amongst the eight states affected by the crisis, Benue hosts the largest number of displaced individuals (180,258, or 34% of IDPs), followed by Plateau (103,111 IDPs, or 19% of all IDPs) and Kaduna (71,226 ISPs, or 13% of all IDPs).

The majority of IDPs (60%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (28%). Most displacements (63%) occurred in 2018 and 2019, with the largest groups of IDPs (37%) being displaced in 2019.

A total of 690 sites are identified across the eight states covered in DTM assessments (459 or 40% fewer than in Round 2), including 630 host communities and 60 camps or camp-like settings. The majority of IDPs (82% or 441,403) live in host communities, while 18 per cent (95,972) lived in displacement camps.

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed area food (40% of sites), Non-Food Items (33%) and shelter (17%).

Round 4 of DTM assessments will be carried out in February 2020, with results expected to be published in March 2020.



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

Cameroon (Far North)
as of Round 20 – November 2019
297,380 Internally Displaced
106,131 Returnees (IDPs)
47,305 Out of Camp Refugees

Burkina Faso
as of Round 1 – August 2019
10,293 Internally Displaced

Central African Republic
as of Round 9 – January 2020
528,140 Internally Displaced
672,778 Returnees (IDPs)
283,183 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Lac)
as of Round 10 – February 2020
260,913 Internally Displaced
25,130 Returnees (IDPs)
33,602 Returnees (From abroad)

Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)
as of Round 2 – October 2019
77,650 Returnees (from abroad)

Mali
as of 31 January 2020
218,536 Internally Displaced
561,606 Returnees (IDPs)
76,636 Repatriated

Niger (Tahoua+Tillaberi)
as of Round 1 – December 2019
104,565 Internally Displaced

Nigeria (North East)
as of Round 30 – December 2019
2,039,092 Internally Displaced
1,483,853 Returnees (IDPs)
127,823 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central)
as of Round 3 – December 2019
537,375 Internally Displaced