

JUN 2020



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period
June 2020

In June 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.
- The progressive easing of restrictions implemented in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, including an end to restrictions on mobility within countries (inter-regional), the partial resumption of school classes and religious services and the reopening of restaurants, bars and other public spaces.
- The implementation of stricter measures in some countries, such as Liberia, Guinea and Togo, including the banning of humanitarian flights, strengthened curfews and reinforced sanitary measures such as enhanced medical screening, mandatory masks and obligatory self-isolation of contact cases.
- An increase of 29 per cent in flows between May and June 2020, reflecting the progressive resumption of cross-border mobility in the region.
- Over 11,000 migrants reported stranded throughout the region, including close to 1,300 migrants waiting at IOM Transit Centers.
- Over 7,000 transhumant herders reported stranded, preventing them from carrying out seasonal mobility vital to their livelihoods and way of life.

- Continued movements across borders observed in Guinea, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria, despite borders being closed amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

- The return of over 20,000 IDPs to North West and South West Region of Cameroon, linked to the COVID-19 crisis.

- The deportation of 61 individuals from Libya to Chad.

- An increase in the number of migrant arrivals to the Canary Islands (Spain) by boat from 243 in January-June 2019 to 1,936 in January-June 2020.

- A significant increase in violence in North Central and North West zones in Nigeria, leading to the displacement of over 7,500 individuals.

- The displacement of close to 1,000 individuals in the Lake Chad Basin.

COVID-19 - Points of Entry Assessment

Reporting Period
May-June 2020

Assessed Points of Entry in West and Central Africa

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

* Operational status of PoE unknown

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, DTM implemented a Mobility Restriction Mapping (MRM) activity at Points of Entry (PoEs) throughout the West and Central Africa region, to assess the operational status of PoEs and identify measures in place at the assessed PoEs to prevent the spread. In May-June 2020, assessments were carried out at 544 PoEs in **Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria**.

In **Burkina Faso**, assessments were conducted at 11 PoEs, including 9 land border points and 2 airports. All PoEs were partially open (open only to the transport of goods and the return of Burkinabè nationals).

Health workers were present at all 23 PoEs. However, none of the PoEs had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place for flow management, health screening procedures, and the detection, isolation and referral of suspected cases.

Nevertheless, at 82 per cent of PoEs (9 PoEs), information on COVID-19 was provided to travellers in the form of public service announcements and posters, notably on preventive measures and actions to take in case of symptoms. Sanitary measures and health screening were in place at all 23 PoEs; they include temperature checks, sanitary forms to be filled out by passengers, social distance requirements, and the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to both PoE staff and travellers. In addition, hand washing stations with soap and water were available at nine PoEs (82% of assessed PoE).

In **Cameroon**, 65 PoEs were identified (61 land and blue border crossing points and 4 airports), the vast majority of which (62 out of 65), were either closed or partially open (open only to commercial traffic to neighbouring landlocked countries).

The simultaneous easing of restrictions and growing number of observed cases during the month of May have sparked fears of a rapid propagation of the epidemic and its spread to neighbouring countries, after several Cameroonian truckers who travelled to the Central African Republic, tested positive.

Health workers were present at 32 per cent (21 out of 65) of the assessed PoEs.

Information about COVID-19 was provided (in the form of placards and leaflets) at half of PoEs (32 out of 65). However, less than 20 per cent (13 out of 65) of PoEs had health screening in place. Furthermore, hand washing stations were available at only half (32 out of 65) of PoEs. Finally, over 75 per cent of PoEs did not have Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) in place to manage flows and detect possible cases.

Of the 29 PoEs assessed in **Chad** (including 23 land border points and 6 airports), 6 were open, 10 were partially open and 3 were closed. However, even at the closed PoEs, Chadian nationals were allowed to enter Chad, where they quarantined for 14 days. This has notably been the case for thousands of Chadian students who returned from Cameroon and hundreds of Chadian nationals deported from Libya.

Health workers were present at 60 per cent of PoEs (17 out of 29). Information about COVID-19 was provided at 45 per cent of PoEs (13 out of 29), primarily in the form of verbal announcements about the risks and preventive measures to adopt. A little over half of PoEs (15 out of 19) had health screening in place, while referral mechanisms of suspected cases were set up at half of PoEs (14 out of 29). Hand washing stations were available at 59 per cent of PoEs (17 out of 29). Nevertheless, availability of water remains a challenge, with stations often empty. Finally, 65 per cent of PoEs had SoPs in place for flow management and detection of possible cases.

Twelve PoEs were assessed in **Côte d'Ivoire** (all land borders), all of which were closed, but open to the transport of commercial goods. However, it was reported at multiple border posts that enforcing the closure of borders was a challenge because of a lack of equipment and staff.

Health workers were present at 58 per cent of PoEs (7 out of 12). Furthermore, information about COVID-19 was provided at all 12 PoEs, including through awareness raising campaigns with cross-border communities, community and religious leaders as well as through the provision of leaflets to travellers. While hand washing stations were available and health screenings were in place at all of the PoEs referral mechanisms were only set up at five PoEs (42%). In addition, no PoEs had drafted Standard Operating

Procedures (SoPs) on flow management and disease detection.

In **Ghana**, all 48 PoEs (including 3 international airports and 45 land and sea border points) were partially open, meaning they were closed to foot traffic but open to commercial traffic. The closure of borders has had significant impacts on cross-border trade and has led to a rise in migrant smuggling across unofficial border points.

Assessments showed that health workers were present at 25 per cent of PoEs (12 out of 48). Meanwhile, information about COVID-19 was provided to travellers, notably through posters, leaflets and announcements, at 46 per cent of PoEs (22 out of 48). Furthermore, all assessed PoEs collected embarkation and disembarkation data, although data collection was digitized at only 9 of 48 PoEs (9%). A vast majority of PoEs (90%) had health screenings in place, whether through temperature checks or mandatory forms filled out by travellers. However, less than 30 per cent (14 out of 48) has drafted SoPs to manage flows and detect potential cases.

There were 23 PoEs identified in the **Koundara** region of **Guinea**, which borders Senegal and Guinea Bissau. They include 16 unofficial PoEs, 7 formal PoEs and 4 internal transit points (coach stations). Of the 23 PoEs, 11 (48%) were closed, seven (30%) were open and five (22%) were partially open. Nevertheless, cross-boundary flows continued to be observed at all PoEs, primarily because of the lack of resources and clear policies to regulate cross-border mobility.

The closure of borders had substantial socio-economic impacts on transboundary communities living on either side of the border. Members of the community reported reduced or suspended economic activity due to the decrease in the numbers of travellers (50%), the reduction in available public transport and other means of travel (25%) and an increase in the price of goods (6%).

Only two of the 23 assessed PoEs had health workers present on site.

Thirty-seven PoEs were assessed in **Mali**, the majority of which were opened for commercial traffic only. All allowed Malian nationals to return to the country. Despite border closures, 905 individuals were observed crossing PoEs, daily average. This reflects the fact that enforcing

mobility restriction measures has been a challenge.

Health workers were present at 43 per cent of PoEs (16 out of 37), while at 60 per cent of PoEs (22 out of 37), medical measures were in place, including mandatory quarantine of travellers or additional medical checks for symptomatic travellers. In addition, the same number of PoEs (60%) offered information about COVID-19 to travellers. However, over half of PoEs (22 out of 37) did not have SoPs in place for flow management, health screening procedures, and the detection, isolation and referral of suspected cases.

Of the 27 PoEs assessed in **Mauritania** (which include 2 airports and 25 land and blue border points), 19 were completely shut, while 8 were partially open (commercial traffic was allowed). However, the number of confirmed cases rose significantly in the latter half of the month, leading the authorities to impose stricter restrictions on mobility.

Health workers were present at 60 per cent of PoEs. Hand washing stations were installed at 41 per cent of PoEs (11 out of 27), 82 per cent of which had soap and water available. However, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) was only available at 40 per cent of PoEs. In terms of health screenings, temperature checks, health declaration forms and isolation of symptomatic travellers were set up at over half of PoEs (52%). In addition, information about COVID-19 was provided at 70 per cent of PoEs.

In **Niger**, 36 PoEs were identified (29 land border points and 7 airports), of which 34 were closed and two were partially open (to allow the transport of goods from Benin and Burkina Faso).

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

A referral system was in place at every assessed PoEs, although it was non functional in two of the PoEs. Disease surveillance and monitoring existed in 31 per

cent of PoEs (11 PoEs); this included systematic temperature checks and testing of suspect cases. In addition, border crossing agents wore PPE at 22 PoEs (61%). However, none of the PoEs had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on flow management, health screening procedures, and the detection, isolation and referral of suspected cases, in place. Finally, hand washing stations with soap and water were available at 61 per cent of PoEs (22).

Fourty-five PoEs were assessed in **Nigeria's** North East Zone, at which 192 movements were observed on average every week. Travellers were heading to or coming from Cameroon's Far North region or Chad. Over three-quarters of travellers (76%) were Nigerian nationals, and the majority (53%) were male. Most individuals observed crossing the PoEs (43%) were conducting seasonal migration, with the next most-common reason for travel being economic migration (15%).

Interviews were conducted with a sample of travellers to collect COVID-19 related information. Of the 264 travellers interviewed, none had had symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the past 14 days, although two had been in contact with people who exhibited symptoms; only one traveller had sought medical attention in the two weeks prior.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
June 2020

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

migration.iom.int

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

from Libya (in particular deportation movements from Libya).

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

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

The primary reasons for travel were long-term economic migration (representing 50% of flows) and short-term economic movements (representing 47% of flows). The share of seasonal migrants observed, meanwhile, represented 2 per cent of travellers.

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

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

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

Average daily flows observed in June 2020, grew by 100 per cent since the previous reporting period (from 207 to 414 observed on average each day). This increase, observed in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, was driven by increases in flows at internal FMPs and indicates the easing of internal mobility restrictions in June 2020.

A large majority of observed individuals (92%) were adult men, while 4 per cent were adult women and 4 per cent were children (all boys; no girls were observed).

Following a trend first observed in April 2020, and for the first time since Flow Monitoring started in Mali, Burkinabè nationals, representing 70 per cent of travellers observed (a 15 p.p. increase from the previous month), overtook Malian nationals (9% of individuals, or 9 p.p. less than the previous month) as the primary nationality group, reflecting the movement of Burkinabè nationals for seasonal migration, driven by economic hardship induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Guinean (6%), Nigerien (2%), and Ivorian (2%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups, reflecting the fact that large numbers of migrants returned home amidst the COVID-19 crisis.

In terms of intended destinations of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling to a destination in Mali (68%, an 16 p.p. increase from May 2020), which contrasts to previous months, when the main destination of travellers was reported as Burkina Faso. This reflects the primarily internal nature of travel, as international borders continue to be closed. Additionally, 24 per cent of travellers (16 p.p. less than in May 2020) were reportedly travelling to Burkina Faso. The share of travellers going to Algeria, meanwhile, was 6 per cent.

The vast majority of migrants (68%, 6 p.p. less than in May 2020) were undertaking long-term economic migration, although their share declined in May. Meanwhile, the share of seasonal migrants (31%, or 6 p.p. more) increased.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria, Niger, Chad and, in smaller numbers, Came-

eroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The average daily number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs in June 2020 (869), saw a 26 per cent increase from the previous month (691). This reflects the progressive easing of restrictions in mobility formerly imposed by authorities to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The majority of observed individuals (67%) were adult men, while 18 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children, including 5 per cent of children under five years old. An additional 13 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 years old or older). Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term local movements (43%), long-term economic migration (38%, 4 p.p. more than in the previous month) or seasonal migration (16%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (35%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of travellers were reportedly travelling to Niger (65%, a 4 p.p. increase from May 2020), while 31 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 2 per cent to Chad and Cameroon, respectively. The majority of travellers (68%) were coming from a location within Nigeria, while 30 per cent were travelling from Niger and 1 per cent from Chad and Cameroon, respectively. The fact that such a large share of travellers were going or coming from abroad seem to indicate that cross-border movements continue despite the closure of borders, suggesting that enforcement of mobility restrictions at the border may be limited.

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

An average of 1,506 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in May 2020, representing an 11 per cent increase as compared to May (1,355). This

increase, observed amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, may be explained, on the one hand by increases in internal mobility following the easing of restrictions in internal travel; and on the other hand by significant increases observed at Arlit, Séguédine and Dan Issa FMPs, suggesting that movements to and from Algeria and Libya increased during the month, probably in relation to the return of Nigerien nationals seasonal work. The majority of travellers (66%) were adult men, while 21 per cent were adult women and 13 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 5 per cent. Three per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women and 1 per cent were elderly.

The overwhelming majority of flows observed were internal movements (92%). This is largely representative of the fact that external borders are closed and cross-border travel decreased dramatically between March and June 2020. In contrast to what had been previously observed, the primary reasons for migration reported were seasonal migration (39%) and short-term movements (36%), while long-term economic migration represented 24 per cent of flows. One per cent of travellers were forcibly displaced.

While Niger was the main country of destination and provenance of travellers, a notable share of travellers were going to Algeria (6%) and Libya (2%), possibly heading to North Africa to carry out seasonal labour, while 5 per cent and 4 per cent of travellers had travelled from Libya and Algeria, respectively, reflecting the prevalence of return movements of Nigerien and third-country nationals to Niger amidst the COVID-19 crisis. Notably, for the first time since Flow Monitoring started in Niger, no traveller was observed travelling to Nigeria, possibly indicating the strict enforcement of border closures along the Niger-Nigeria border.

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

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Internal Forced Displacement

COVID-19 – Assessments in Displacement Sites

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

Assessments conducted in the Far North region of **Cameroon** found that in 69 per cent of sites, the majority of displaced individuals (50% or more) were aware of the pandemic, including nearly a quarter of sites (23%) where every IDP knew about the pandemic. However, in 8 per cent of sites, no one was aware of the COVID-19 pandemic, while in 23 per cent of sites, only a small number of IDPs were aware of it.

Meanwhile, only 22 per cent of sites had measures in place to prevent or limit the spread of COVID-19 in displacement sites, the primary measures being awareness raising and sensitization (74%), the installation of hand washing stations with soap and water (45%) and distribution of soap and/or hand sanitizer (32%).

In **Chad**, results from DTM assessments in Lac Province show that in 68 per cent of displacement sites, the majority of IDPs had some awareness of the COVID-19 pandemic; little or no IDPs knew about the pandemic in 14 per cent of sites. Most IDPs learned about COVID-19 from relatives or members of the community (31%), through awareness raising campaigns by humanitarian organizations (28%), or from the radio, television and newspapers (24%). However, in most sites (36%), IDPs did not have any knowledge about individual measures to protect themselves from COVID-19.

The majority of IDPs (55%) indicated being very concerned about the pandemic, while 31 per cent were somewhat concerned and 14 per cent did not feel any concern.

Three-quarters of sites (75%) did not have any measure in place to limit the

spread of COVID-19. In those sites where measures were taken, the main actions implemented were awareness raising campaigns (58%), restrictions limiting mobility within the site as well as mobility into and out of the site (26%) and the installation of hand washing stations with soap and water (9%).

DTM **Nigeria** conducted COVID-19 Situational Analysis Assessments (SAA) between 16 April and 6 June 2020, the purpose of which was to assess the knowledge of, impact on, and practices of IDPs with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic. The SAA found that 99 per cent of IDPs in North East Nigeria knew about the COVID-19 pandemic. However less than half (47%) of respondents believed that the wider communities were aware of the virus. Three-quarters of IDPs (74%) were not taking any mitigation or precautionary measures, and a vast majority of respondents (87%) believed that health centres were not prepared to face the threat of the COVID-19. Notably, only 2 per cent of respondents said there had been threats of eviction made against IDPs amid the pandemic.

Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round
Round 22 (July 2020)

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

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

Implementation Components
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage
964 locations in Far North Region

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 20 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities between 25 May and 10 June 2020, identifying 321,886 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 123,489 Returnees

(112,555 former IDPs and 10,934 Returnees from abroad) and 48,769 Out of Camp Refugees.

The number of displaced saw a stark increase between Rounds 20 and 21. The number of IDPs witnessed an 8 per cent increase (up from 297,380) as a result of worsening environmental and climate conditions as well as an increase in insecurity and frequency of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG). Meanwhile, the number of returnees grew by 6 per cent (up from 116,979), as security conditions improved in some areas of the Far North. Finally, the number of Out-of-camp Refugees rose by 3 per cent (up from 47,305). These increases may also be possibly linked to the wider coverage of DTM assessments, with 33 additional locations assessed during Round 21.

The vast majority of displaced persons (89%) were reportedly displaced by armed conflict, although a growing share of the displaced persons (11%, a 2 p.p. increase since the previous round) were displaced by natural disasters, reflecting the growing environmental concerns in the region.

Most displaced persons (211,344 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 almost equally shared between men (51%) and women (49%). Close to two-thirds of displaced persons (64%) were children. The average household size was 7.8.

The main needs of the displaced population were drinking water (44%), food (27%) and agricultural equipment (7%). These numbers were similar to results from previous rounds of assessment.

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

Through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), DTM Cameroon also observed 376 individuals who were displaced following an armed attack by NSAGs.

Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

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

Total number of displaced individuals identified, as of 30 April 2020

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

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

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 in 2020 in the North West and South West regions of Cameroon, first observed in March 2020, continued through the month of June: through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, IOM Cameroon recorded the return of 354 IDPs (59 households) to their location of origin, from displacement locations in the West, Littoral and Centre regions of Cameroon, as well as Cross River State in Nigeria. These returns were prompted by the fear of contracting the COVID-19 virus, many cases of which were confirmed in the regions hosting IDPs; many IDP households also left after schools in host locations were closed as part of preventive measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In total, over 20,000 IDPs have returned home.

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

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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 May 2020

684,004 Internally Displaced [CMP]

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

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

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

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen 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.

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Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
Round 12 (May 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 11 – April 2020

236,426 Internally Displaced
23,609 Returnees (former IDPs)
33,476 Returnees (from abroad)
5,292 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 16 and 30 April 2020, DTM Chad conducted Round 11 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 184 locations of Chad's Lac region, identifying a total of 298,803 displaced individuals (67,961 households), including 236,426 IDPs, 23,609 Returnees (former IDPs), 33,476 Returnees (from abroad) and 5,292 Third-Country Nationals.

DTM Chad will roll out of Round 12 of DTM Baseline Assessments in August 2020. Results are expected to be published in September 2020.

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Mali

Latest count of displaced populations
As of 30 June 2020

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

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

displacement.iom.int/mali

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

Following a trend first observed in March 2019, the number of IDPs continued to increase, growing by 6 per cent since May 2020 (up from 250,998). This jump is

a result of growing insecurity and multiplying attacks in the Mopti and Timbuktu regions of central Mali. Both the number of former IDP Returnees and the number of repatriated individuals grew only slightly.

In June 2020, DTM Mali also published a report summarizing the results of a registration exercise conducted in April 2020 in Segou Region, during which 5,386 IDPs were registered. Most registered IDPs (61%) came from Mopti Region and the majority (57%) were displaced in 2019. The IDPs' most urgent needs were food (26%), cash (25%) and shelter (22%).

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 + 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

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

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

Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round 33 (August 2020)

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

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

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

792 Wards in 6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report, Flash Report

displacement.iom.int/nigeria

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

Since the previous round, the number of IDPs witnessed an increase of 2 per cent (up from 2,046,604). The number of IDPs has steadily increased since the onset of an escalation in violence in October 2018, and has now surpassed 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 is limited, and given current levels of violence, it may be assumed that levels of displacement are higher than estimated.

The number of returnees also increased by 2 per cent (up from 1,673,862); this is the first time since June 2019 (Round 28) the number of returnees has witnessed an increase.

The State of Borno continues to host the largest share of IDPs (1,547,013 IDPs, or 74% of IDPs). Most displaced individuals

(53%) were female (47% 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 (an increase of 3 p.p. since the previous round).

The vast majority of the displaced population (92%) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North East Nigeria, while 7 per cent fled intercommunal clashes and 1 per cent by natural disasters. Most displaced households (57%) lived in host communities, while 43 per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings.

The most urgent needs reported by IDPs were food (for 76% of IDPs, a 15% increase from the previous round), Non-Food Items (NFI, 12%, a decrease of 9%) and shelter (6%, down from 10% in the previous round).

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

With the rainy season at its peak, DTM Nigeria conducted rapid assessments to explore the damage and impact of heavy rains in the North East. Overall, in June 2020, DTM identified 70 camps affected by high winds and flooding in Gwoza, Bama, Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs. In total, 6,507 IDPs (1,154 households) were affected and 1,402 shelters were damaged or destroyed.

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

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

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





As the crisis in the North West and North Central geopolitical zones escalated and violence intensifies, DTM Nigeria regularly conducts Rapid Assessments to determine the impact of the crisis and needs of displaced populations. In June 2020, assessments carried out by DTM Nigeria identified seven incidents (all armed attacks), which impacted 7,523 individuals, including 85 casualties. The attacks also damaged numerous buildings

and equipment. The main reported needs of displaced populations were related to personal security and safety (72%), Shelter (4%) and Non-Food Items (15%).

July 2020

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

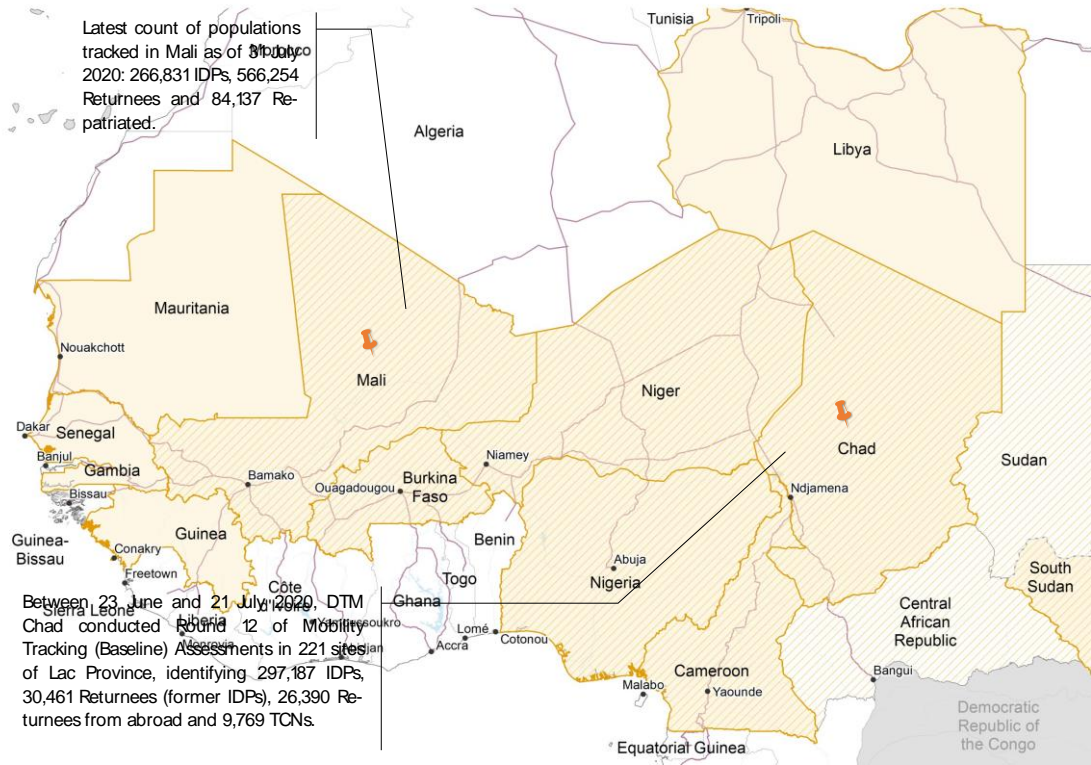
-  Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network
-  DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring
-  Known Migration Routes
-  New figures released

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

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

This map is for illustration purpose only. IOM expresses no opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

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Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 30 June 2020: 266,831 IDPs, 566,254 Returnees and 84,137 Repatriated.

Between 23 June and 21 July 2020, DTM Chad conducted Round 12 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in 221 sites of Lac Province, identifying 297,187 IDPs, 30,461 Returnees (former IDPs), 26,390 Returnees from abroad and 9,769 TCNs.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria
22+ Flow Monitoring Points

Cameroon (Far North)
as of Round 21 – June 2020
321,886 Internally Displaced
112,555 Returnees (IDPs)
48,79 Out of Camp Refugees

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 11 – April 2020
236,426 Internally Displaced
23,609 Returnees (IDPs)
33,476 Returnees (From abroad)

Mali
as of 30 June 2020
266,831 Internally Displaced
566,254 Returnees (IDPs)
84,137 Repatriated

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

Nigeria (North East)
as of Round 32 – June 2020
2,088,124 Internally Displaced
1,568,444 Returnees (IDPs)
137,123 Returnees (From abroad)

Nigeria (North West + North Central)
as of Round 3 – December 2019
578,119 Internally Displaced