

OCT 2018



## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
October 2018

#### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	6	FMPs
	9	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

30 FMPs and nine mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data was collected from five FMPs during the month of October 2018. An average of 1,117 individuals were observed crossing Flow Monitoring Points daily - a slight decrease of three per cent from the September figures. Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (84%), Niger (7%) and Togo (6%). The three primary destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (46%), Niger (29%) and Burkina Faso (16%). The reasons for migration were evenly split between individuals who reported conducting short-term economic migration (32%), individuals who reported carrying out long-term economic migration (30%) and those who mentioned performing seasonal migration (30%). Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (60%), Niger (28%) and Mali (4%).

In **Chad**, data is gathered at the Faya, Kalait and Zouarke Flow Monitoring

Points. Over the reporting period, an average of 543 individuals per day were recorded, a 26 per cent decrease since September 2018. This decline in movements has been observed since August 2018 and is a result of the closure of gold panning sites in the Tibesti region and the requirement that all migrants leave the areas surrounding the sites. Following these announcements, government security forces took control of multiple areas in the region, which has led to a reduction in mobility in the region.

Seventy-two per cent of observed travellers were adult men (an 11% decrease from the previous month), fourteen per cent were adult women and fourteen per cent were children (double the share observed in September 2018). Almost all individuals identified (99%) were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad. The primary types of migration were economic migration (long-term and short-term economic migration represented 73% of flows) and seasonal migration (18%). The stark decline in the share of conflict-induced migration, which fell from 25 per cent to 9 per cent of flows over the course of a month, is a result of the country's stabilization following a spate of intercommunal clashes in recent months.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal. In October 2018, a daily average of 709 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs, a similar number to the previous month. The largest share of migrants observed (81%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 4% from Senegal, another 4% from Mali and 2% from Sierra

Leone). A significant share of the observed migrants were children (23%), which contrasts with other countries in the region where the number of children and infants observed at FMPs is lower. The highest share of individuals observed (49%) were entering the country. For the first time in over a year, Mali, where 13 per cent of flows were headed, was not the primary country of destination; in October 2018 it was Senegal with 32 per cent of observed flows. The main reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (47% of flows), short-term local movements (42%) and seasonal migration (7%).

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located at the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Severe, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali. Average daily flows observed in October 2018, which stood at 244 individuals, were stable compared to the previous month. Eighty per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while 14 per cent were women and 6 per cent were children. The countries of origin and destination were likewise similar to the previous month: 80 per cent of travellers identified came from Mali (54%), Guinea (13%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%), Senegal (4%) and The Gambia (3%), and the main countries of destination of travellers were Mali (39%), Mauritania (27%) and Algeria (18%). These numbers confirm the trend of higher migration rates to Mauritania and Algeria which started two months ago. A large majority of migrants (96%) were performing economic migration.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (to Maradi, Tahoua, and Agadez mainly) 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.

In October 2018, an average of 1,472 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, an 11 per cent increase compared to the figure observed in September. This is the first time since July 2018 that such a large increase was recorded. The majority of observed individuals (65%) were adult males, while 19 per

cent were adult women and 16 per cent were children, a two per cent increase from the previous month. Notably, 14 per cent of travellers were elderly. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term movements (39% of flows), long-term economic migration (34%) or seasonal migration (18%).

In **Niger**, a total of 34,751 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in October 2018, or an average of 1,121 individuals per day, representing a decrease of five per cent since September 2018. The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (79%), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerian (12%), Chadian (2%) and Sudanese (1.5%). The largest share of the observed population (69%) were adult men, although their share fell by three per cent since the previous month. In addition, 13 per cent of observed individuals were children. The primary reasons for migration were short-term local movements (reported by 51% of travellers), economic migration of more than six months (24%) and seasonal migration (13%).

Most travellers (77%, up from 72% in September 2018) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (14%, down from 16%) and Libya (8%, down from 11%). These three countries were also the primary destination countries: 71 per cent of observed travellers were coming to Niger, up by 9 per cent from the previous month, while 15 per cent were going to Nigeria (down by 4%) and 13 per cent to Libya (down by 4%). In line with a trend observed over the past five months, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 496 individuals were observed at the FMP, an increase of four per cent from the previous month (18 individuals). Fifty per cent of travellers were adult men, a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other countries in the region, while a comparatively large share (42%) were adult women and eight per cent were children, including three per cent of children under five years old. A vast proportion of observed individuals (91%) were headed towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, while the rest were headed towards Mali, The Gambia or Burkina Faso. Most of the observed in-

dividuals (69%) were Senegalese nationals, but there were also a number of individuals from Mali (21%) and Guinea (5%).

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

## Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled and registered  
As of October 2018

**1,600** Internally Displaced

Implementation Components  
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage  
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products  
Household Profile

[displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso](https://displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso)

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, which in recent weeks has hosted displaced populations from surrounding areas.

The Household Profiling exercise identified and registered 1,600 individuals (214 households). 52 per cent were female, while 48 per cent were male. The majority of displaced individuals (62%) were under eighteen years of age, while one per cent were sixty years old or older. All but one household had been displaced from the town of Koutougou. 98 per cent of households had been displaced by insecurity in the region.

Discussions are underway to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso.

## Cameroon

Current Implementation Round  
Round 16 (December 2018)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 15 –September 2018

**244,347** Internally Displaced  
**91,035** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**9,890** Returnees (from abroad)  
**41,763** Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage  
806 locations in Far North Region

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

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

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 15 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in September 2018, during which its coverage grew to 806 sites in the Far North Region, an additional 4 sites when compared to the previous round.

Round 15 identified 244,347 IDPs, 100,925 Returnees (including 91,035 former IDPs and 9,890 Returnees from abroad) and 41,763 Out of Camp Refugees. The increases in the numbers of IDPs, Out of Camp Refugees and Returnees observed this round (increases of 7%, 6% and 9%, respectively) are primarily a result of the adoption of a new methodology, which allowed for a more accurate assessment of these categories of displaced populations. The increases do not imply an actual increase in numbers.

The largest share of displaced households (representing 43% of households) live in host communities, while the second-most common accommodation type are spontaneous sites (23%), followed by rental houses (18%).

The vast majority of the displaced populations (94%) were displaced due to a conflict with Non-State Armed Actors, while five per cent were displaced by climatic factors (such as flooding or drought). The rest were displaced for unspecified reasons. These figures remain unchanged from the previous round.

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 16 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-November 2018, and results are expected to be published in December 2018

..

## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 6 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 5 – October 2018

**547,814** Internally Displaced  
**309,826** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**107,724** Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
9 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé)

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

[displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic](https://displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic)

Between 20 September and 10 October 2018, DTM carried out Round 5 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments. Due to security-related issues, two préfectures were inaccessible, and enumerators were only able to collect data in seven préfectures (data from the other two préfectures come from the previous round). During Round 5, 547,814 IDPs (2% less than in Round 4); 309,826 returnees (former IDPs) (3% more than in Round 4) and 107,724 returnees from abroad (24% more than in Round 4) were identified. These numbers reflect the increasingly significant trend of returns observed as the Eastern part of the country grows steadily more stable. Indeed, 43 per cent of returnees signalled that they had returned as a result of favourable security conditions (34% for economic reasons, 15% for family reasons and 5% as a result of persecution in the host location).

The majority of displaced populations were displaced by armed conflict (67%), followed by intercommunal clashes (27%). Six per cent of total displacements were preventive displacements.

DTM CAR will start roll out of Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessment in November 2018, and results are expected to be published in January 2019

..

## Chad

Current Implementation Round  
Round 5 (November 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 4 – June 2018

**124,788** Internally Displaced  
**16,935** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**21,805** Returnees (from abroad)  
**1,667** Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
180 sites in Lac Region

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

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

DTM Chad is currently implementing Round 5 of DTM Baseline Assessments, which covers the entire Lake Chad region, to provide a comprehensive picture of displacement in the Lake Chad region. This is a significant improvement from previous rounds, during which a large number of locations were not assessed. Results are expected to be published in November 2018.

DTM Chad completed Round 4 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in June 2018, identifying 124,788 IDPs, 16,935 Returnees (former IDPs), 21,805 Returnees from abroad and 1,667 Third-Country Nationals.

..

## Mali

Latest count of population (As of 30 September 2018)

**77,046** Internally Displaced  
**526,505** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**68,978** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products  
Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

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

As of 30 September 2018, 77,046 IDPs were identified, representing an increase of ten per cent from the number of IDPs identified in August 2018. The number of IDPs continues its upward trend, which started in October 2017, despite experiencing a brief decrease in August 2018.

Intercommunal violence, which had slightly abated during the rainy season, has led to the flight of populations in the Segou, Mobti, Timbuktu and Menaka regions. The number of returnees from abroad, estimated at 68,978, has remained stable in September 2018 when compared to the previous month. The number of former IDP Returnees in Mali stands at 526,505.

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 National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social*, DNDS).

• •

## Nigeria

Current Implementation Round  
Round 26 (December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 25 – October 2018

**2,026,602** Internally Displaced  
**1,531,793** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**110,903** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

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

Published Information Products

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

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

DTM Nigeria will start data collection for Round XXVI in December and results are expected to be published in January 2019.

In the Round XXV data collection exercise, conducted between 1-20 October 2018, DTM Nigeria identified 2,026,602 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,531,793 Returnees (former IDPs) and 110,903 Returnees (from abroad) in 807 Wards (an additional 3 Wards when compared to Round XXIV). Since the previous round, the number of IDPs has increased

by five per cent, while the number of Returnees (both internal and from abroad) increased by four per cent.

The vast majority of the displaced population (91%) were displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria. Most displaced households (60%) lived in host communities, while four per cent lived in camps or camp-like settings. The States hosting the largest displaced populations were Borno (73% of displaced), Adamawa (10%) and Yobe (7%).

Over the course of Round XXV, DTM Nigeria also carried out site assessments in 298 sites, in which it identified 808,927 individuals, of whom 81 per cent were women and children; 25 per cent were children under five years old. Seventy per cent of displaced households cited tarpaulin as the most needed shelter material. Ten per cent indicated not having access to drinking water, while the most prevalent health issue in displacement sites was malaria (mentioned by 72% of households). In addition, 19 per cent of displaced households indicated not having access to medicine, and eight per cent of displaced households did not have access to food.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 14,101 movements (representing a decrease of 46% from the 26,011 movements observed during the previous month, which itself was 32% fewer movements than the month before), including 11,577 arrivals and 6,622 departures (the remaining 10 movements being individuals in transit) at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 3-31 October 2018. The number of departures fell by 62 per cent when compared to the previous month. This was the smallest number of monthly departures ever recorded since ETT activities began two years ago. After steadily growing during the first three weeks of the month, the number of arrivals rose sharply in the fourth week when compared to the three previous weeks. A similar pattern was observed for the departures, the number of which was three times as high in the last week of the month than in the first week.

The main triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were ongoing conflict (28%), voluntary relocations (26%), poor living conditions (23%) and fear of attacks (11%).

• •

