



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

### Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period  
April 2020

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

- The closure of borders in 14 countries, in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.
- Severe restrictions in mobility throughout the region in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, including city-wide lockdowns, internal and cross-boundary travel bans and quarantine of new arrivals.
- A decrease of 48 per cent in flows observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) between January and April 2020, as a result of mobility restriction measures and decrease travel relating to the COVID-19 crisis.
- The stranding of over 24,000 migrants throughout the region, including more than 3,000 migrants waiting at IOM Transit Centers.
- Continued movements across borders observed in Guinea, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali Niger and Cameroon, despite borders being closed amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The return of over 10,500 IDPs to North West and North South Region of Cameroon, linked to the COVID-19 crisis.
- The return of 5,250 *talibe* children (Coranic school students) to the Zinder Re-

gion of Niger from Nigeria, and the return of over 7,000 Chadian students from Cameroon to Chad.

- The deportation of 321 individuals from Libya to Chad.
- The increase in the number of migrant arrivals by boat to the Canary Islands (Spain) from 243 in January-April 2019 to 1,936 in January-April 2020.
- Large increases in the shares of seasonal migrants observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs).
- The intensification of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and growing insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin, which led to the displacement of over 15,000 individuals in Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad.
- Growing communal tensions and widespread fighting between Non-State Armed Groups in northeastern Central African Republic, which prompted the displacement of 20,000 individuals.

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
April 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Cameroon	1	FMP
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs

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

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Flow Monitoring activities were only operational in four countries; only 20 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) were open in April 2020. Additionally, the Sarh and Rig-Rig FMPs, located in Chad, were shut down in March 2020.

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 April 2020, an average of 348 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. This represents a striking 55 per cent decrease since March (771). This large drop is a consequence of all borders being closed to all travel other than commercial travel.

The majority of travellers (64%, a 10 p.p. increase) were male, while 36 per cent were female (a 10 p.p. decrease). Fifteen per cent of travellers were children.

Large numbers of vulnerable individuals were observed, including 10 per cent of children under five years old, 6 per cent of pregnant women and 6 per cent of elderly travellers.

In April 2020, Cameroon remained the main destination of flows crossing Kousseri, with 83 per cent of travellers headed to Cameroon (number similar to March 2020). Meanwhile, 14 per cent and 3 per cent of travellers were going to Chad and Nigeria, respectively. The countries of provenance of travellers were similar to the previous reporting period, with the greatest share of observed individuals (87%, a 2 p.p. decrease from March) travelling from Cameroon, followed by Chad (10%) and Nigeria (3%).

The primary reason for travel was seasonal migration (44%, up from 33% in the previous reporting period), followed by forced displacement (32%) and long-term economic migration (15%, up from 13%) forcibly displaced (13%), possibly explained by the growth in insecurity and increased frequency of attacks in the Lake Chad Basin since December 2019.

With the Kousseri FMP located along to the Chadian border, the vast majority of travellers transiting through the FMP were either nationals of Cameroon (71% of travellers, a 8 p.p. increase from March 2020) or Chad (16%, a 10 p.p. decrease).

Further, because Kousseri is located relatively close to the border with Nigeria, a significant proportion of individuals (12%, a 4 p.p. increase) were from Nigeria.

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries, while the Wabaria (in the city of Gao), Timbuktu, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Place Kidal and Ménaka FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or travelling within Mali. The other FMPs (Bamako, Sévaré, Here-makono, Benena) are major transit stations dispatched throughout the country.

Average daily flows observed in April 2020 declined by 55 per cent since the previous reporting period (from 347 to 157 observed on average each day). This decrease overlaps with border closures enforced by Malian authorities to fight the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

A large majority of observed individuals (91%, 6 p.p. more than the previous month) were adult men, while 5 per cent were adult women (representing a 6 p.p. decrease) and 4 per cent were children (all boys; no girls were observed).

Following a trend first observed in March 2020, and for the first time since Flow Monitoring started in Mali, Burkinabè nationals, representing 47 per cent of travellers observed (a 10 p.p. increase from the previous month), overtook Malian citizens (20% of individuals, or 7 p.p. less) as the primary nationality group observed at Malian FMPs, reflecting the widespread return of Burkinabè migrants (the largest migrant community in Mali) to Burkina Faso. Guinean (10%) Senegalese (3%), and Gambian (3%) nationals were other well-represented nationality groups, reflecting the breadth and diversity of individuals transiting through Mali during their migration journey.

In terms of destination of travellers, the majority of individuals were travelling to Burkina Faso (55%, a 39 p.p. increase from March 2020), while 32 per cent of travellers (34 p.p. less than in March 2020) were travelling to a destination in Mali. The share of travellers going to Algeria grew in April 2020, reaching 10 per cent of flows and growing by 5 p.p. since the previous month.

The vast majority of migrants (77%, 11 p.p. less than in March 2020) were undertaking long-term economic migration,

although their share declined in April. Meanwhile, the share of seasonal migrants (23%, or 11 p.p. more) grew. For the fourth month in a row, no migrants conducting short-term movements was reported at Mali FMPs.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and, in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

The average daily number of individuals observed at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs in April 2020 (705) witnessed a 34 per cent decrease from the previous month (1,069). This decrease may be attributed to the closure of borders between Niger and Nigeria, government-mandated travel bans and spontaneous reductions in travel amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, flows saw an increase between 11 and 16 April 2020, as the Nigerian government eased restriction measures ahead of prayers marking the start of Ramadan.

The majority of observed individuals (71%, a 6 p.p. increase) were adult men, while 16 per cent (a 3 p.p. decrease) were adult women and 12 per cent were children, including 4 per cent of children under five years old. An additional 4 per cent of travellers were elderly (aged 60 years old or older), representing a 8 p.p. decrease from the previous month. Travellers were primarily carrying out short-term local movements (44%), long-term economic migration (35%) or seasonal migration (16%, a 6 p.p. increase). Notably, 5 per cent of individuals were tourists.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (51%), Nigerien (37%) and Chadian (4%) nationals. The majority of travellers were travelling to Niger (64%, 3 p.p. less than the previous reporting period), while 32 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 3 per cent to Chad (a 2 p.p. increase). The majority of travellers (68%) were coming from Nigeria, while 31 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, captures flows that are not caught by Séguédine FMP because of the proliferation of bypass routes.

An average of 1,022 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in April 2020, representing a 31 per cent decrease as compared to March (1,483). This decrease is a result of the closure of borders throughout the country amidst the COVID-19 epidemic. The majority (56%, an 8 p.p. decrease when compared to the previous month) were adult men, while 17 per cent, or 5 p.p. less, were adult women and 27 per cent (a 13 p.p. increase) were children. The share of children under five was 4 per cent. Three per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were pregnant women and 1 per cent were elderly.

The majority of flows observed were internal movements (73%). The large share represented by internal mobility reflects the fact that external borders are closed and that crossboundary travel decreased dramatically between March and April 2020. In fact, outgoing flows represented 12 per cent of all flows, a 10 p.p. decrease from the previous reporting period, and incoming flows accounted for 15 per cent of flows, a 5 p.p. decrease. In stark contrast to what had been previously observed, the primary reasons for migration were seasonal migration (40%) and short-term movements (33%), while long-term economic migration represented only 19 per cent of flows (down from 33%). Moreover, 1 per cent of travellers were forcibly displaced.

Niger and Nigeria were the main countries of destination: 88 per cent of travellers were going to Niger and 8 per cent of travellers were headed for Nigeria. Notably, the share of travellers headed to Algeria (3%) and Libya (1%) dropped substantially from the previous reporting period (by 5 p.p. and 11 p.p., respectively). Similarly, Niger was the main country of provenance of travellers (87%). Meanwhile, 8 per cent of travellers came from Nigeria, 3 per cent from Libya and 2 per cent from Algeria.

The majority of individuals observed at the seven FMPs were Niger nationals

(85%), with the next most-represented nationality being Nigerians (11%).

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## Internal Forced Displacement

### Burkina Faso

Current Implementation Round  
Round 2 (TBD)

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

**10,293** Internally Displaced

Total number of displaced individuals identified in the country, as of 30 April 2020

**848,329** Internally Displaced [OCHA]

Implementation Components

Household Survey, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

34 locations in Est Region

Published Information Products

Household Profile, Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report

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

DTM Burkina Faso conducted Round 1 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 34 locations of Burkina Faso's Est Region, identifying 10,293 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Discussions with the government and humanitarian partners are underway to implement further DTM assessments.

DTM assessments in Burkina Faso cover one region (Est Region), and numbers provided only reflect the displacement situation in that region and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provides estimates of the total number of displaced in the country.

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## Cameroon (Far North)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 21 (April 2020)

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

**297,380** Internally Displaced

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

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

**47,305** Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage

931 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Return Intention Survey, Maps

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

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

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

DTM Cameroon also collects data on sudden and large movements of population in the Far North through implementation of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT). In April 2020, it identified four events (including three attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and one movement prompted by the lack of livelihood opportunities), which led to the displacement of an estimated 2,557 individuals (372 households).

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## Cameroon (North-West+South-West)

Implementation Components

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site)

Current Geographical Coverage

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

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

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

**~204,000** Returnees [OCHA]

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

IOM Cameroon conducted Round 2 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) and Multi-Sectoral assessments in August 2019 to

evaluate the evolution in numbers, living conditions and sectoral needs of populations displaced and affected by the crisis. These assessments were carried out in collaboration with the Organisation for the United Nations Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

DTM assessments were suspended as a result of growing insecurity. No date has been set for the resumption of activities.

A major phenomenon in 2020 in the North West and South West regions of Cameroon, first observed in March 2020, continued through the month of April: through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, IOM Cameroon recorded the return of 1,896 IDPs (314 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, as well as the closure of schools in host locations. In total, 10,729 IDPs have returned home.

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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 30 April 2020

**685,485** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic)

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

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

In April 2020, DTM CAR carried out a rapid assessment in Ndélé (Bamingui-Bangorn Préfecture), located in North-east CAR, along the border with Chad, which has been the witness, since early 2020, of intercommunal clashes. Over the course of the assessments, DTM identified 17,982 IDPs (4,279 households) living in five displacement sites. Most IDPs (56%) were children; the majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46% were male. Over three-quarters of IDPs (77%) resided in the Minusca site. The vast majority of IDPs (87%) found shelter in makeshift shelters, while 10 per cent lived in shelter made out of tarp or metal sheets and only 3 per cent of IDPs lived in shelter with solid walls.

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen préfectures of the Central African Republic (CAR). DTM figures consequently refer to the number of displaced individuals in the area covered and are not representative of total displacement in the country. The CAR government's *Commission sur les mouvements de populations* (CMP), with the support of UNHCR, provides estimates of the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country.

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## Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 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](https://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.

The number of IDPs grew significantly, increasing by 13 per cent (up from 208,380) since Round 10. This increase is primarily the result of the displacement of individuals from islands on Lake Chad to the mainland following military operations launched by the authorities on the islands.

Meanwhile, the number of Returnees (former IDPs), Returnees from abroad and TCNs all fell between Rounds 10 and 11, by 6 per cent (down from 25,130), by less than 1 per cent (down from 33,602) and by 2 per cent (down from 5,864), respectively.

The majority of displaced households (85%) lived in displacement sites, while 15 per cent lived amongst host communities. Further, almost all IDP households (98%) lived in shelter made out of straw or metal sheets.

During Round 11 of assessments, DTM Chad included additional questions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic to assess the awareness of displaced populations and examine whether measures had been put in place. The assessments found that in close to half of sites, every IDP was aware of the existence of the COVID-19 epidemic; however, over a third of displacement sites (36%), IDPs were not aware of measures to take to protect against infection. Furthermore, preventive sanitary measures were taken in only 25 per cent of sites (primarily awareness-raising and restrictions on entry and exit to and from the site).

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

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

placements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified three events in April 2020 (one preventive movement induced by the fear of an armed attack, one case of heavy rainfall damaging or destroying thousands of homes and once instance of fires caused by thunderstorms) with 3,641 individuals (720 households) displaced.

In addition, DTM Chad also identified 321 individuals deported from Libya and placed in quarantine upon their arrival in Chad.

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

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 (TBD)

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

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

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
88 sites in Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari Provinces

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard

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

To gain a better understanding of the numbers and needs of Chadian nationals fleeing the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and returning to Chad's southern region, baseline assessments were conducted in 88 locations of Logone-Oriental and Moyen-Chari, identifying 77,650 Chadian returnees from CAR (33,817 in Logone-Oriental and 43,833 in Moyen-Chari).

Assessments in Logone Oriental and Moyen-Chari are currently suspended for lack of funding.

## Mali

Latest count of displaced populations  
As of 30 April 2020

**250,998** Internally Displaced  
**565,905** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**83,833** Repatriated  
**140,098** Refugees [UNHCR]

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Registration

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

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

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

As of 30 April 2020, 250,998 IDPs, 565,905 former IDP Returnees and 83,833 Repatriated individuals have been identified.

The displaced population jumped sharply between March and April 2020. The number of IDPs grew by 5 per cent (up from 239,484), while the number of repatriated individuals witnessed a 9 per cent increase (up from 76,636). Meanwhile, the number of former IDP Returnees rose by 1 per cent (up from 561,606), the first increase since November 2019.

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

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. More than half of IDPs (58%) were children, although their share is smaller when compared to other displacement situations such as the Lake Chad Basin crisis or the CAR crisis.

Almost all IDP households (97%) were displaced by insecurity and violence linked to the conflict which has been affecting the country, and in particular fled following an attack on the location of origin (76%) or as a result of an attack on a neighbouring village (21%).

Most IDPs survive thanks to humanitarian aid (54%) or help from the local community or friends and family (27%).

In terms of return intentions, a significant share of IDP households indicated wanting to leave, with three quarters (75%)

declaring the wish to leave their place of displacement. For 98 per cent of IDPs, the primary factor which would enable their return is an improvement in security conditions in the place of origin.

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](https://displacement.iom.int/niger)

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

Discussions are underway to conduct Round 2 of DTM assessments.

## Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 32 (April 2020)

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

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

Implementation Component

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

Current Geographical Coverage

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

Published Information Products

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

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

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

Alongside Round 31 assessments, DTM Nigeria conducted COVID-19 Situational Analysis assessments (SAA) between 16 April and 6 May 2020, whose purpose was to assess the knowledge of, impact on and practice by IDPs with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic. The SAA found that 99 per cent of IDPs in North East Nigeria knew about the coronavirus 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.

Round 32 of DTM assessments are expected to be rolled out in April 2020, with results published in May 2020.

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## Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round  
Round 4 (March 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 3 – December 2019

**578,119** Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage

686 Wards in 8 States (Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto, Zamfara) of North West and North Central Geopolitical Zones

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Flash Report

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

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

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

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Apr 2020

# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

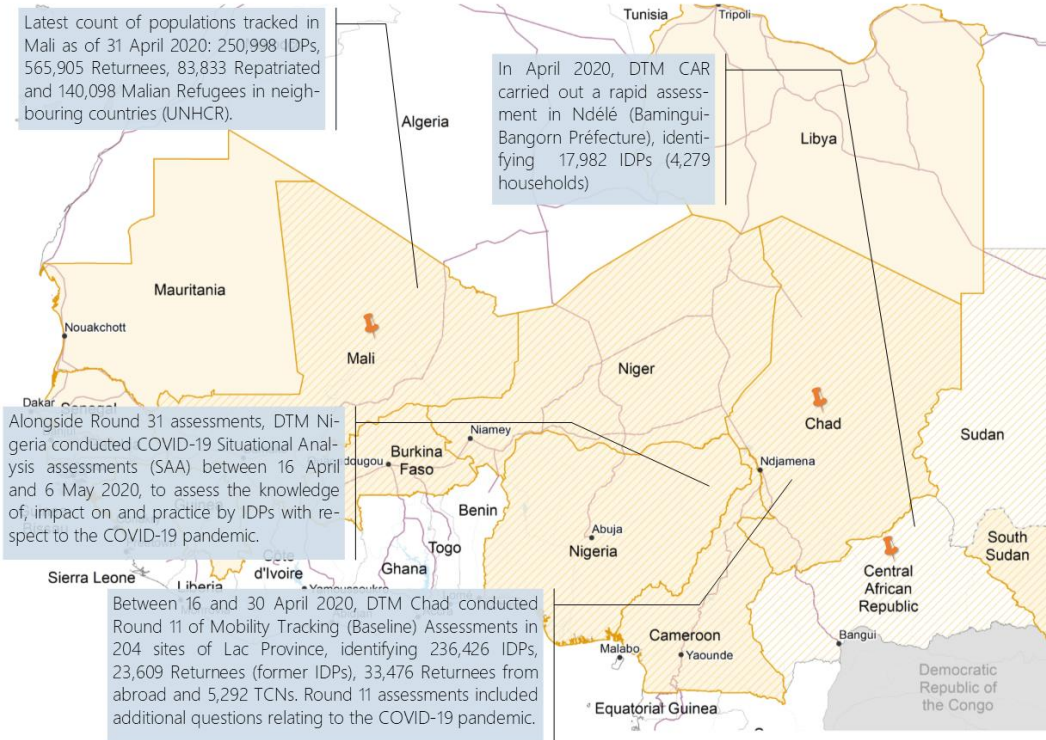
## Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

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

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

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

This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



Regional Flow Monitoring Network	Cameroon (Far North) as of Round 20 – November 2019	Central African Republic as of Round 9 – January 2020	Chad (Lac) as of Round 11 – April 2020	Mali as of 31 April 2020	Nigeria (North East) as of Round 31 – February 2020
Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria 20+ Flow Monitoring Points	297,380 Internally Displaced	528,140 Internally Displaced	236,426 Internally Displaced	250,998 Internally Displaced	2,046,604 Internally Displaced
	106,131 Returnees (IDPs)	672,778 Returnees (IDPs)	23,609 Returnees (IDPs)	565,905 Returnees (IDPs)	1,538,861 Returnees (IDPs)
	47,305 Out of Camp Refugees	283,183 Returnees (From abroad)	33,476 Returnees (From abroad)	83,833 Repatriated	135,001 Returnees (From abroad)
	<b>Burkina Faso</b> as of Round 1 – August 2019		<b>Chad (Logone-Oriental + Moyen-Chari)</b> as of Round 2 – October 2019	<b>Niger (Tahoua+Tillaberi)</b> as of Round 1 – December 2019	<b>Nigeria (North West + North Central)</b> as of Round 3 – December 2019
	10,293 Internally Displaced		77,650 Returnees (from abroad)	104,565 Internally Displaced	578,119 Internally Displaced