



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West & Central Africa

Monthly Mobility Trends and Events

Reporting Period
August 2020

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

- The reopening of air borders and resumption of air travel in every country of the region barring Cabo Verde, Congo, Mauritania and Nigeria.
- The continued closure of land and sea borders, with only Guinea and Guinea Bissau to have completely reopened their borders.
- The progressive easing of restrictions implemented in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.
- Sustained movements across borders observed in Guinea, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo, despite borders being closed amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Over 2,900 migrants reported stranded throughout the region, including close to 1,100 migrants waiting at IOM Transit Centers.
- The return of over 25,000 IDPs to North West and South West Region of Cameroon, linked to the COVID-19 crisis.
- The deportation of 37 individuals from Libya to Chad.
- An increase in the number of migrant arrivals to the Canary Islands (Spain) by boat from 584 in January-August 2019 to 3,933 in January-August 2020.

- Continued violence in North Central and North West zones of Nigeria, leading to the displacement of 12,500 individuals.

- Large-scale displacements of over 65,000 individuals in the Lake Chad Basin as a result of severe flooding, attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and growing insecurity.

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COVID-19 - Points of Entry Assessment

Reporting Period
August 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	30	18	5	4
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	48			
Togo	32	2	30	0

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, DTM implemented Mobility Restriction Mapping (MRM) activities at Points of Entry (PoEs) throughout the West and Central Africa region, to assess the operational status of PoEs and identify measures in place to prevent the spread. In August 2020, assessments were carried out at 85 PoEs in Chad, Nigeria and Togo.

In **Chad**, 30 PoEs were assessed, including 21 land border points, three Internal Transit Points (ITPs) and six airports. Amongst the land border points, 12 were open, five were partially open (only the vehicles transporting goods and Chadian nationals allowed to cross), and four were entirely closed to traffic. Meanwhile, the six airports were open.

Health workers were present at 15 PoEs, or 50 per cent of PoEs. However, health workers received training on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at only 36 per cent of PoEs. Information regarding COVID-19 was provided to travellers at almost every PoE (28 of 30 PoEs, or 93% of PoEs). In most cases, information on risks related to COVID-19 and prevention was shared through verbal announcements and leaflets.

At the majority of assessed PoEs (57%), health screening of travellers was in place, in particular temperature checks with non-contact thermometers. In addition, travellers were required to fill out health declaration forms at 27 per cent of PoEs, while isolation wards were installed at 11 PoEs (37% of PoEs).

Travellers understood the nature of COVID-19 symptoms at 25 PoEs (83% of PoEs), and were aware of how to seek medical attention in case of symptoms at 37 per cent of PoEs (11 points). cognizant

A referral system was in place at 19 of the assessed PoEs, or 63 per cent of PoEs. PPE at 22 PoEs (61%). Moreover, 87 per cent of PoEs had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place for flow management, health screening procedures and the detection, isolation and referral of suspected cases.

Finally, hand washing stations with soap and water were available at 66 per cent of PoEs (20), although water availability was a significant challenge.

Forty-eight PoEs were assessed in **Nigeria's** North East Zone, at which 563 movements (up from 277 the previous month) were observed on average every week. Travellers were heading to or coming from Cameroon's Far North region or Chad. The majority of travellers (93%) were Nigerian nationals, and most (75%) were male. The largest share of individuals observed crossing the PoEs (42%) were conducting seasonal migration, with the next most-common reason for travel being local movements (19%).

Interviews were conducted with a sample of travellers to collect COVID-19-related information. Of the 563 travellers interviewed, 539 had not had any symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the past 14 days while 24 had experienced symptoms. Twenty travellers had sought medical attention in the two weeks prior, and 35 had taken paracetamol, flu medicine or antibiotics.

In **Togo**, assessments were conducted at 32 PoEs, including 30 land border points and two airports. 94 per cent of PoEs were partially open, while two were open. Despite the closure of borders, large flows of movements have been observed across borders; they consist mainly of Togolese nationals returning to Togo through non official Points of Entry.

Health workers were present at 31 per cent of assessed PoEs (10 of 32 PoEs). Health workers were only trained on SOPs at less than a quarter of PoEs (22%).

Information about COVID-19 was provided to travellers at 11 PoEs, representing 34 per cent of PoEs. Information was generally shared through verbal announcements on prevention and risks related to COVID-19.

Health screenings of travellers were performed at every assessed PoE. Screenings were done by temperature checks with laser thermometers. In addition, health forms were filled out by travellers at four PoEs (13% of PoEs). However, a functioning referral system (which consisted of the isolation of travellers presenting symptoms) was in place at only 22 per cent of PoEs.

Moreover, only 38 per cent of PoEs had Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place for flow management, health screening procedures, and the detection, isolation and referral of suspected cases. Furthermore, while SOPs were followed at some PoEs, they were not written and thus liable to being forgotten or breached.

All of the assessed PoEs (100%) had hand washing stations in place, and all of them had adequate soap and water.

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Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
August 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Cameroon	1	FMP
Chad	3	FMPs
Niger	7	FMPs
	11	IPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs

migration.iom.int

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, **Flow Monitoring activities** were only **operational in four countries** (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria); 13 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and 11 Information Points (IPs) were open in August 2020. In June 2020, an FMP was activated in Ouanianga Kebir (Chad) to monitor movements to and from Libya (in particular deportation movements from Libya).

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 August 2020, an average of 479 individuals were recorded at the Kousseri FMP each day. This represents a 5 per cent decrease when compared to the previous month – July 2020 – during which 504 individuals were identified. This reduction in flows may be explained by the resumption of agricultural activities in Cameroon as well as the poor state of roads due to heavy rains, both of which led to reduced travels. In addition, large movements of Cameroonian students were observed going to Chad to sit year-end examinations and returning to Cameroon following the end of the examination period.

The majority of travellers (66%) were male, while 34 per cent were female. Twelve per cent of travellers were children.

A certain number of vulnerable individuals were observed, including 3 per cent of children under five years old, 5 per cent of pregnant women and 4 per cent of elderly travellers.

Most of the recorded movements (71%) were internal, while 16 per cent of flows were outgoing (leaving Cameroon) and 10 per cent were incoming (entering Cameroon). This reflects the continued closure of borders amidst the COVID-19 crisis. In August 2020, Cameroon remained the main destination of flows crossing Kousseri, with 80 per cent of travellers headed to Cameroon. Meanwhile, 18 per cent and 1 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%) travelling from Cameroon, followed by Chad (10%) and Nigeria (3%).

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

Over the reporting period, an average of 518 individuals per day were recorded at the three FMPs, a 33 per cent decrease when compared to July (655). This significant drop is a result of the poor state of roads following torrential rains in Northern Chad, which has limited mobility, as well as reduced deportations from Libya.

The share of adult men represented 83 per cent of observed travellers, adult women represented 8 per cent of travellers, a number significantly smaller than in other countries. The share of children was 9 per cent of observed travellers.

The vast majority of flows (85%) were internal, reflecting the close mobility network present in Northern Chad as well as continued border closures. Indeed, 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, 6 per cent of travellers intended to travel to Libya, notably Kouri and Sebha, while 6 per cent had travelled from cities in Libya.

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, 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 August 2020 (1,154), saw a 33 per cent increase from the previous month (869). This reflects the progressive easing of restrictions in mobility formerly imposed by authorities to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resumption of economic activity and travel post-lock-down.

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 (42%), long-term economic migration (38%), seasonal migration (17%) or tourism (3%).

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (53%), Nigerien (33%) and Chadian (5%) nationals. The majority of travellers were reportedly travelling to Niger (67%, a 2 p.p. increase from June 2020), while 31 per cent were headed to Nigeria and 2 per cent to Chad and Cameroon, respectively. The majority of travellers (70%, 2 p.p. more) were coming from a location within Nigeria, while 29 per cent were travelling from Niger and less than 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 borders 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 1,703 individuals were observed daily at the seven FMPs in August 2020, representing a slight decrease of 1 per cent as compared to June (1,713).

The majority of travellers (67%) were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women and 10 per cent were children. The share of children under five was 4 per cent. Five per cent of individuals crossing through FMPs were elderly. Notably, no pregnant woman was observed this month, in stark contrast to observations made in the previous months.

Most flows observed were internal movements (57%). The share of internal movements decreased drastically from 92 per cent in June and July, suggesting that international travel is resuming, despite continued closure of borders. Meanwhile, 22 per cent of traveller were entering Niger and 21 per cent were leaving the country.

While Niger was the main country of destination and provenance of travellers (81%), a notable share of travellers were going to Algeria (9%), Nigeria (6%) and Libya (4%), while 9 per cent, 4 per cent and 4 per cent of travellers had travelled from Nigeria, Libya and Algeria, respectively, reflecting the prevalence of return movements of Nigerien and third-country nationals to Niger amidst the COVID-19 crisis.

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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 the 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.

DTM **Mali's** assessments conducted in locations hosting displaced populations included additional indicators relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. Results show that in 34 per cent (50 locations) of the

146 assessed locations, the entire displaced community was aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in 17 locations, or 11 per cent of assessed sites, no or very few displaced individuals had any knowledge about COVID-19.

Assessments also showed that provision of assistance to IDPs were severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The most affected areas of assistance were protection assistance (in 20% of assessed sites), food distributions (18%), and health assistance (17%).

In terms of health services, medical facilities were available in 75 per cent of assessed locations, although 87 per cent of health services were located off-site.

Alongside its Round 33 assessments, DTM **Nigeria** conducted COVID-19 Situational Analysis Assessments (SAA) in **North East Zone** between 27 July and 15 August 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 100 per cent of IDPs knew about the COVID-19 pandemic. However less than half (46%) of respondents believed that the wider communities were aware of the virus. News remained the most common means of receiving information (40%), followed by awareness campaigns (34%) and word of mouth (26%).

Three-quarters of IDPs (74%) were not taking any precautionary measures, and a vast majority of respondents (84%) believed that health centres were not prepared to face the threat of COVID-19.

In terms of access to services, over half (52%) of IDPs indicated that the COVID-19 crisis had impacted their access to basic services. Meanwhile, 4 per cent of respondents said there had been threats of eviction made against IDPs in the context of the pandemic.

Significantly, no IDPs were recorded in August 2020 returning to their location of origin in the **North West and South West regions**, from displacement locations in the West, Littoral and Centre regions of Cameroon, as well as Cross River State in Nigeria. These returns had been prompted by the fear of contracting the COVID-19 virus, many cases of which were confirmed in the regions hosting IDPs; many IDP households had also left after schools in host locations were closed as part of preventive measures to

prevent the spread of COVID-19. In total, over 25,000 IDPs have returned home.

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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, Emergency Tracking

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 21 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.

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

Through its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), DTM Cameroon also observed 2,566 individuals who were displaced out of the fear of armed attacks by NSAGs.

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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 31 August 2020

~680,000 Internally Displaced [OCHA]
~237,000 Returnees [OCHA]

displacement.iom.int/cameroon

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

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Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round
Round 10 (September 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 July 2020

658,929 Internally Displaced [CMP]

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

Current Geographical Coverage
1,580 locations in 10 préfectures (Bamangui-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 were completed in September 2020, with results published in October 2020.

DTM assessments cover nine of the sixteen préfectures of the Central African Republic (CAR). DTM figures consequently refer to the number of displaced individuals in the area covered and are not representative of total

displacement in the country. The CAR government's *Commission sur les mouvements de populations* (CMP), with the support of UNHCR, provides estimates of the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country.

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Chad (Lac)

Current Implementation Round
Round 13 (September 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 12 – July 2020

297,187 Internally Displaced
30,461 Returnees (former IDPs)
26,390 Returnees (from abroad)
9,769 Third Country Nationals

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

Current Geographical Coverage
221 sites in Lac Province

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

displacement.iom.int/chad

Between 23 June and 21 July 2020, DTM Chad conducted Round 11 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 221 locations of Chad's Lac region, identifying a total of 363,807 displaced individuals (80,769 households), including 297,187 IDPs, 30,461 Returnees (former IDPs), 26,390 Returnees (from abroad) and 9,769 Third-Country Nationals.

DTM Chad will roll out of Round 13 of DTM Baseline Assessments in September 2020. Results are expected to be published in October 2020.

In the course of its Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) activities, which monitor displacements and events between rounds of Baseline Assessments, DTM Chad identified ten events in August 2020 (four incidents of flooding, three attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, five preventive movement induced by the fear of an armed attack and one displacement generated by a communal conflict) which led to the displacement of 63,369 individuals (14,135 households).

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Mali

Latest count of displaced populations

As of 31 August 2020

287,496 Internally Displaced
567,266 Returnees (former IDPs)
84,383 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 31 August 2020, 250,998 IDPs, 567,266 former IDP Returnees and 84,383 Repatriated individuals have been identified in the country.

The number of IDPs witnessed a significant increase over the reporting period: the number of IDPs grew by 15 per cent (up from 250,998). This sudden large expanse is a result of deteriorating security conditions in Central Mali as well as in regions bordering Niger and Burkina Faso (Tri-Border Area). Meanwhile, the number of former IDP Returnees and Repatriated individuals both witnessed increases of less than 1 per cent (from 566,254 and 84,137, respectively).

The majority of IDPs (54%) were female, while 46 per cent were male. In addition, most displaced individuals (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.

Over half of IDPs (51%) were displaced by communal conflicts, while 46 per cent fled armed conflict and general insecurity. Most IDPs survive thanks to either humanitarian aid (49%) or help from the local community or friends and family (30%).

The most common shelter type was houses made of solid walls (77%), followed by shelters made of straw or metal sheets (17%).

In terms of return intentions, the majority of IDP households (56%) reported wanting to leave their current place of displacement and return home. For 69 per cent of IDPs, the main 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).

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Niger (Tahoua + Tillaberi)

Current Implementation Round
Round 1 (December 2020)

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

104,565 Internally Displaced

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

Current Geographical Coverage
49 locations in 2 regions (Tahoua and Tillaberi)

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles

displacement.iom.int/niger

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

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.

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Nigeria (North East)

Current Implementation Round
Round 34 (October 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 33 – August 2020

2,118,550 Internally Displaced
1,576,316 Returnees (former IDPs)
138,366 Returnees (from abroad)

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

Current Geographical Coverage

791 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 33 data collection exercise, conducted between 27 July and 15 August 2020, DTM Nigeria identified 2,118,550 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and 1,714,682 Returnees (including 1,576,316 Returnees (former IDPs) and 138,366 Returnees from abroad).

Since the previous round, the number of IDPs witnessed an increase of less than 1 per cent (up from 2,088,124). The number of IDPs has plateaued, after steadily increasing since the onset of escalation in violence in October 2018, and has now surpassed the number of IDPs identified during Round 25 (October 2018). However, because access is 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, for its part, increased by 2 per cent (up from 1,705,567); the number of returnees has steadily been increasing since September 2019 (Round 29 of assessments).

The State of Borno continues to host the largest share of IDPs (1,566,022 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), Non-Food Items (NFI, 12%) and shelter (6%).

Furthermore, during site assessments conducted in 300 sites (hosting 907,434 individuals), DTM Nigeria revealed that tarpaulin was the most needed shelter material (for 67% of IDP households); blankets and mats were the most urgent NFI (53%); that 4 per cent of IDP households did not have access to potable water; that 16 per cent did not have access to medicines and 18 per cent to food; and that while all IDP children had access to education facilities, 65 per cent of these facilities were off-site.

Round 34 of DTM assessments are expected to be rolled out in September 2020, with results published in October.

DTM Nigeria also reported that, following multiple attacks in Jere LGA (Borno State), 2,758 individuals fled their homes to find shelter in Gongulong and Kessa Kura camps. Their primary needs were shelter, NFI and sanitation.

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 August 2020, DTM identified 23 camps affected by high winds and flooding in Gwoza, Bama, Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs. In total, 1,561 IDPs (263 households) were affected and 349 shelters were damaged or destroyed.

Nigeria (North West + North Central)

Current Implementation Round
Round 4 (July 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 September 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 July 2020, assessments carried out by DTM Nigeria identified a series of armed attacks which impacted 12,465 individuals, including 90 casualties. The attacks also damaged numerous buildings and infrastructure. The main reported needs of displaced populations were related to personal security and safety (60%), Shelter (22%) and Non-Food Items (19%).

Aug 2020

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

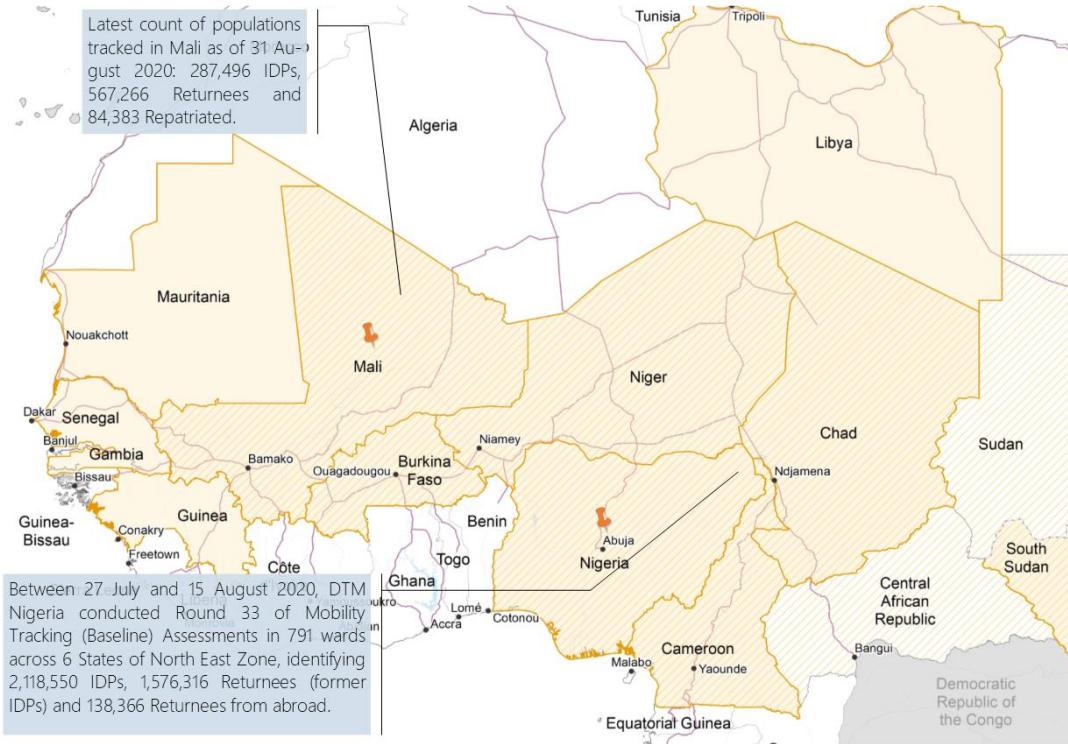
Displacement Tracking Matrix West and Central Africa (WCA)

-  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.



Latest count of populations tracked in Mali as of 31 August 2020: 287,496 IDPs, 567,266 Returnees and 84,383 Repatriated.

Between 27 July and 15 August 2020, DTM Nigeria conducted Round 33 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in 791 wards across 6 States of North East Zone, identifying 2,118,550 IDPs, 1,576,316 Returnees (former IDPs) and 138,366 Returnees from abroad.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria  13+ 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 12 – July 2020  297,187 Internally Displaced  30,461 Returnees (IDPs)  26,390 Returnees (From abroad)	Mali  as of 31 August 2020  287,496 Internally Displaced  567,266 Returnees (IDPs)  84,383 Repatriated Niger (Tahoua+ Tillaberi) as of Round 1 – December 2019  104,565 Internally Displaced	Nigeria (North East)  as of Round 33 – August 2020  2,118,550 Internally Displaced  1,576,316 Returnees (IDPs)  138,366 Returnees (From abroad) Nigeria (North West + North Central) as of Round 3 – December 2019  573,119 Internally Displaced
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